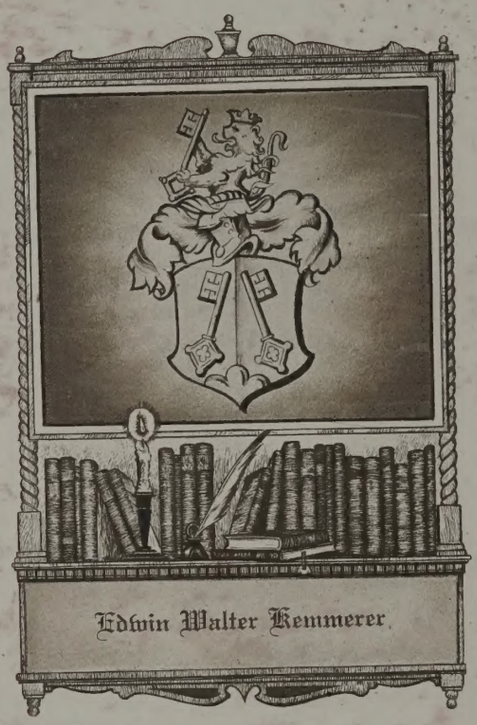
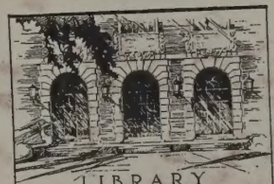


Edwin Walter Kemmerer



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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

DR. JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME II. C.

PART I. C-COMM.

BY J. A. H. MURRAY.

OXFORD:
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.
1893.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME II.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with the letter C. In respect of the space occupied by it in the Dictionary, C is the second largest letter of the alphabet (being exceeded only by S): and it contains nearly as many words as A and B (both large letters) taken together, and as many as the nine smallest letters X, Z, Y, Q, K, J, N, U, V, with three-fourths of the tenth, O.

The extraordinary compass of C arises from several causes general and special. Primarily, the number of words beginning with any consonant depends naturally upon the number of initial combinations of which that consonant is capable. Thus, such letters as J, N, V, which can be followed by vowels only, have naturally fewer words than such as C, P, S, which enter also into the initial combinations CL, CR, PL, PR, SC, SL, SM, etc., and even (in the case of S) into the triple combinations SPR, SPL, etc., each of which may, like the simple letter, stand before all the vowels. Although the words beginning with these double or triple consonant groups are never so numerous as those beginning with the simple consonant, they are of such a number as to augment greatly the extent of the letters in question; thus B owes more than a fourth of its words to the combinations BL, BR, and C is increased 223 pages by words in CL, CR, CHL, CHR. A special cause, in the case of the letter C, is that it contains the graphic combination CH, which is, phonetically, when it has the sound tsh, and etymologically, when it represents Greek X, a distinct letter, and is treated as such in the alphabet and dictionary of some languages, as for example Spanish and Welsh. But in the English Dictionary CH comes in the midst of C, to which it constitutes a notable addition, occupying of itself 171 pages of this volume, and actually including more words than J, K, or Q, and more than twice as many as X, Y, and Z put together. Another orthographic circumstance has some weight: C contains many words which, phonetically spelt, belong to S, viz. those in *Ce-*, *Ci-*, *Cy-*. It is true that, also for orthographic reasons, it loses words in *Ke-*, *Ki-*, *Ky-*, *Kn-* (e.g. *keep*, *king*, *kythe*, *know*), formerly written with C; but these are, in all, not so numerous as the additions in *Ce-*, *Ci-*, *Cy-*, from Latin and Greek sources; so that the peculiarities of modern English spelling result, on the whole, in largely swelling the initial capacity of C. But there is a third circumstance of greater potency than any of those already mentioned; this is, the vast number of words of Latin origin or Latin composition with the prefixes *Con-* and *Contra-* (with their forms *co-*, *col-*, *com-*, *cor-*, and *counter-*), which have been adopted or formed in English. Of the following 1308 (or deducting CH, 1137) pages, no fewer than 576 are occupied by *Co-*, upwards of 400 of which are due to these Latin prefixes.

The actual number of words treated in C—including the Main words, to which separate articles are assigned (e.g. **Come**, **Cast**), the Subordinate entries of distinct forms of words, which appear in their alphabetical place with a reference to the Main form under which they are treated (e.g. **Cacarootch**, obs. form of COCKROACH), and the specialized Combinations or compounds, explained under the Main words (e.g. **camp-bed**, **camp-fever**, under CAMP)—is 29,295. This number does not include the combinations

of simple and obvious meaning (such as *camp-boy*, *camp-fire*, *camp-language*), which are practically unlimited in number, and of which several thousands are recorded and illustrated by quotations, but without individual explanations, under the Main words.

The 29,295 words are thus made up:

	Main Words.	Special combinations.	Subordinate words.	Total.
	21,295	3,461	4,539	29,295
(including CH.	2,720	587	717	4,024)

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are divided approximately into those still *current* and fully native or naturalized, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those which are *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ‖). The distribution of the Main words is

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
	15,852	4,515	928	21,295
(including CH.	2,084	494	142	2,720)

Thus, of the whole Main words included in C, $21\frac{1}{5}$ % are obsolete, $4\frac{3}{8}$ % alien or not fully naturalized.

If to these we add the words treated in Volume I, we have, for the contents of the first three letters of the alphabet, the following figures:

	Main Words.	Special combinations.	Subordinate words.	Total.
A, B, and C	43,527	7,753	9,269	60,549

Of the Main words there are

Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
31,232	10,497	1,798	43,527

That is, for the whole three letters, $71\frac{3}{4}$ % are now current and fully naturalized, $24\frac{1}{8}$ % are obsolete, $4\frac{1}{8}$ % alien or imperfectly naturalized; more than three-fourths of all the words included being thus in living use.

The plan and general features of the Dictionary have been already set forth in the Preface and Introduction to Vol. I. It need only be said here that C has presented, in its extent and variety, an ample field for the application of the principles there laid down. As a letter, it is a typical one, containing words of all kinds and from all sources, and it has perhaps more than an average proportion of words of particular historical interest. It comprises Old English words of Teutonic and Scandinavian origin, such as the verbs COME, CAST, and CALL, which are the subjects of some of the longest articles yet contained in the Dictionary; important words from Norman French, like CATTLE, COUNCIL, COUNTRY, COUNTY, and COURT; numerous words from Latin, directly or through French, like those in CON- and COUNTER- already mentioned, or more circuitously like CROSS, with its interesting history; many words from Greek, directly or through Latin, as CATHEDRAL, CHLORINE, CHOLERA, CLERGY, or more circuitously, like the great word CHURCH; from Celtic, as CAIRN, CRAG; from modern Romanic tongues, as CASTE, CHAGRIN, CHAMOIS, COCO, CORK, CRUSADE, CUPOLA; from other European languages, as CHACO, COACH, COSS, CRAVAT, CZAR; from Hebrew (ultimately), as CHERUB; from Arabic, as CARAVAN, COFFEE, COTTON; from Persian, as CHECK, CHESS; from Turkish, as CHOUSE; from various East Indian and other Oriental tongues, as CALICO, CAMPHOR, CASSOWARY, CASH, COMPOUND, CONGOU; from languages of America and the West Indies, as CACAO, CANOE, CAOUTCHOUC, CAUCUS.

To enumerate here even a tithe of the words of special interest would take too much space; to such, users of the Dictionary will themselves naturally turn. But attention may be called to the number of words connected with the history of CHRISTIANITY, and the CHURCH, including CANON, CATHEDRAL, CATHOLIC, CHANCEL, CHAPEL, CHAPTER, CHERUB, CHOIR, CLERGY, CLERK, COLLEGE, CONGREGATION, CONVENT, CONVENTICLE, COVENANT, CROSIER, CROSS, and many others; to those connected with civil and political history as CHARTIST, CHILTERN, CITY, COLONY, COMMON, COMPANY, COMMUNISM, CONGRESS, CONSERVATIVE, CONSTITUTION, CORONER, CORPORATION, COUNCIL, COUNTRY, COUNTY, and COURT; to other words of curious history as CATACOMB, CHOLERA, CLOSH, COCKATRICE, COCKNEY, COMPURGATION.

The Historical method followed has cleared the origin and history of hundreds of words from the errors in which conjectural 'etymology' had involved them; it has established the actual derivation of many, and has left the origin of others as unknown and, to all appearance, lost. It has established the recent origination of a considerable portion of our vocabulary, and shown to what an extent, especially in CL- and CR- words, onomatopœia has continued to work; and it has brought into prominence the remarkable extent to which, in our composite language, the same monosyllabic combination of three or four letters is apt to constitute several words entirely unconnected in origin, as exemplified under CLOCK, COB, COCK, COD, COG, COLL, COP, COPE, COT, CROCK. In the case of these homographic groups, when the history of some of the individual words is also uncertain, it is often exceedingly difficult to decide what are distinct *words*, and what are only *senses* of one and the same original word. In doubtful cases, I have usually leant to treating such as *senses* of one word, so as not unnecessarily to increase the number of homographs; but, in each case, attention is called to the possibility that senses so combined may really be in their origin distinct *words*. See, for example, the senses treated under COB *sb.*[1], COP *sb.*[2]

A considerable portion of the materials for C (*Ca—Ce, Ci—Comm*) was formerly subedited by Mr. H. H. Gibbs, and part of the remainder by the late Mr. Geo. White of Marychurch, Torquay, in accordance with the original proposals of the Philological Society. While the present volume has been in preparation, successive portions of the letter have been subedited under the Editor's direction, with addition of all new materials, by a number of volunteer workers, viz., the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., Oxford, Mr. E. C. Hulme, of 18 Philbeach Gardens, South Kensington, Mr. G. L. Apperson, of 11 Park Road, Wimbledon, the late Mr. W. Noel Woods, B.A., of Elgin Road, Addiscombe, Surrey (assisted by Mrs. Woods, B.A.), the late Mr. John Peto, of Ravenswood, Alleyne Park, S.E., Mr. A. Hailstone, of 20 Woodland Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, Miss J. E. A. Brown, Further Barton, Cirencester, the Rev. W. B. Robertson Wilson, M.A., Dollar, and small portions by Mrs. G. Pope, the Avenue, Clifton, Miss Edith Thompson, Brokes Lodge, Reigate, and Mr. T. Henderson, M.A., Bedford. Of the amount of time devoted by these voluntary workers to the Dictionary, and their valued help in facilitating the final labours of the editorial staff in the Scriptorium, I speak with the highest appreciation and gratitude. Three of the number, I regret to record, have, during the progress of the volume, been removed by death: Mr. John Peto, at a good old age, and Mr. and Mrs. Woods in their early prime[1].

In the 'proof' stage continuous help has been given by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, M.A., the Rev. J. B. Johnston, B.D., Falkirk, the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., Vice-Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., Gosport, Monsieur F. J. Amours, of Glasgow, and above all by Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., who has continued his daily collation and annotation of the proofs, and supplied, from the fruits of his life-long studies in English literature, thousands of quotations for the use of words at earlier or later dates than those already recorded, for rare words and senses, or interesting and curious idioms. Grateful acknowledgements are also due to Professor Eduard Sievers, now of Leipzig, and Monsieur Paul Meyer, Member of the Institute of France, for their continuous help with the etymology and history of difficult Teutonic and Romanic words respectively; as also to Professor F. Neumann of Heidelberg, Professor F. Kluge of Freiburg im Breisgau, Dr. W. H. Muller of Leyden, Dr. Axel Erdmann and Professor Noreen of Upsala, Professor Storm of Christiania, Professor O. Jespersen of Copenhagen, Señor Don Rufino Cuervo, author of a Spanish Etymological Dictionary, Professor J. Rhŷs, Mr. W. R. Morfill, M.A., Professor Margoliouth, M.A., Mr. J. T. Platts, M.A., and Rev. Dr. G. U. Pope, for very frequent help in tracing the etymology and history of words from French, German, Dutch, Norse, Celtic, Slavonic, Arabic, Persian, Hindustānī, Tamil, and other Oriental languages.

From most of the scholars and specialists already named in Vol. I, help has also been received in the present volume; to their names must be added those of Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., Warden of All Souls, the Rev. Andrew Clark, M.A., Mr. C. H. Firth, M.A., Prof. P. Gardner, M.A., Prof. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., Dr. R. L. Poole, all of Oxford, Mr. A. J. Hipkins (for names of Musical Instruments), and Mr. W. H. Stevenson, of the Record Office, London.

[1] The ranks of our voluntary workers have meanwhile been filled up by Mr. James Bartlett, M.A., Cloverlea, Bramley, Guildford, who has subedited G, and commenced work on R, the Rev. Canon R. Morris, D.D., Eaton, Eccleston, Cheshire, who has subedited part of I, and Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, of 7 Newburgh Road, Acton, who has done a portion of N.

The volume has been especially enriched by the assistance of Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., and Professor F. W. Maitland of Downing College, Cambridge, in words connected with legal antiquities, of Miss Edith Thompson in the investigation of words belonging to English History, of Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer, F.R.S., F.L.S., in the history of plant names and botanical terms, of Professor Alfred Newton of Magdalene College, Cambridge, in ornithological terms, of Professor Albert W. Chester of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., in mineralogical terms, of Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Gosport, in the history of medical and pathological words, of Mr. Alexander Beazeley, C.E., in the history of architectural terms, of the Rev. Principal Fairbairn in the history of several theological terms, of the late Dr. E. Hatch, and the Rev. F. E. Warren, M.A., in some ecclesiastical and liturgical words, and of Mr. R. B. Prosser, formerly of the Patent Office, in the history of recent technical terms connected with arts and manufactures. Acknowledgement has also to be made of the kindness of Professor J. M. Dixon, late of the Imperial University, Tôkyô, Japan, now of the Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, who presented to us the whole of the quotations collected for his valuable *Dictionary of Idiomatic English Phrases*, furnished with full references to the authors and works cited.

In some earlier parts of the letter, especially in CE-, CI-, I had the advantage of the collaboration of Mr. Henry Bradley, who has since edited the letter E, and is now occupied with F. The assistants in the Scriptorium who have co-operated with me in the production of the volume, and whose share in the work is recorded with warm appreciation, are Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. Walter Worrall, B.A., Mr. A. T. Maling, M.A., Mr. C. Balk, and (for part of the letter) Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A., Mr. G. Morrison, and Mr. F. J. Sweatman.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, OXFORD,
October, 1893.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Cent[2]. *Etymology*. The Romanic origin is established: *juego de los cientos*, i.e. 'hundred-game' is the Spanish name of piquet. Cf. CIENTO.

Clead, cleed, *v.* *Etymology*. Omit the eighth line, and substitute 'f. *klæði* sb.: see CLOTH.'

Clever. What is perhaps an example of this word, of date 1470, and from Norfolk, where Sir T. Browne located it, occurs in the *Paston Letters*, No. 656 (II. 415), printed 'if it be soo that all thynge go olyver currant'; where 'clyver' is perhaps the reading of the (now lost) MS.; cf. the dialectal uses under B.

Coincide, and its derivatives, are treated in a scholarly monograph by H. E. Shepherd, in the *American Journal of Philology*, vol. I. pp. 271–280, in which the history of the words in the mediæval Latin of Roger Bacon and the English writers of the 17 c. is traced with much fullness. For the verb, in sense 3, earlier instances are given from BERKELEY (1705) *Works* IV. 442, and W. WOLLASTON (1709) in Nichols *Illustr. Lit.* I. 201.

Corduroy (spelt *corderoy*) has now been found, by Mr. R. B. Prosser, a little earlier. *Chadwick's Patent*, No. 1093, of 1774, specifies *inter alia*, 'cotton corderoys, cotton and linen corderoys'.

Cowl *sb.*[2] Prof. Skeat points out the OE. form *cufel*, pl. *cuflas*, of date 963–84, in *Cartul. Saxon.* (ed. Birch) 367, 'ii cuflas & þry trogas' [two cowls and three troughs]. This makes certain its relationship to OHG. *chubil*, whether originally Teutonic, or of West Germanic adoption from Latin.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *g*o (gō^{u}).
h ... *h*o! (hō^{u}).
r ... *r*un (rʋn), te*rr*ier (te·riəɪ).
ɹ ... he*r* (həɹ), fa*r*ther (fā·ɹðəɹ).
s ... *s*ee (sī), *c*ess (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (baþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bē^{ı}ð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *ch*op (tʃɒp), di*tch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (vi·ʒən), dé*j*euner (deʒöne).
dʒ ... *j*u*dg*e (dʒʋdʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*i*ng* (si·ŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ṅ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (aṅviṙoṅ).
l^{y} ... It. sera*gli*o (se.ā·l^{y}o).
n^{y} ... It. si*gn*ore (si·u^{y}ō·re).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχ^{w}).
χ^{y} ... Ger. i*ch* (iχ^{y}), Sc. ni*cht* (nêχ^{y}t).
ɣ ... Ger. sa*g*en (zā·ɣĕn).
ɣ^{y} ... Ger. le*g*en, re*g*nen (lē·ɣ^{y}ĕn, rē·ɣ^{y}nĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à* la mode (a la mød').
ai ... aye=*yes* (ai), Isa*i*ah (əizai·ă).
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).
ʋ ... c*u*t (kʋt), s*o*n (sʋn).
e ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).
ė ... surv*ey* *sb.* (sə·ɹvė), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃė).
‖ę ... Fr. ch*e*f (ʃęf).
ə ... ev*e*r (evəɹ), nat*i*on (nē^{ı}·ʃən).
əi ... *I*, *eye*, (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).
‖ə ... Fr. eau de vie (ō də vī·).
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*st*i*c (mistik).
i ... Psych*e* (səi·kī), react (ri$_{ı}$æ·kt).
o ... ach*o*r (ē^{ı}·koɹ), m*o*rality (moræ·lĭti).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).
ø ... her*o* (hī^{o}·rø), z*o*ology (zo$_{ı}$ɒlŏdʒi).
ɒ ... wh*a*t (hwɒt), w*a*tch (wɒtʃ).
ɒ, ɒ́* .. g*o*t (gɒt), s*o*ft (sɒ́ft).
‖ö ... Ger. K*ö*ln (köln).
‖ö̆ ... Fr. p*eu* (pö̆).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu ... d*u*ration (diurē^{ı}·ʃən).
ʉ ... unt*o* (ə·ntʉ), fr*u*gality (frʉ-).
iʉ ... Matth*ew* (mæ·þiʉ), virt*ue* (vō·ɹtiʉ).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (mü·lĕr).
‖ü̆ ... Fr. d*u*ne (dün).
^{o} (see ī^{o}, ē^{o}, ō^{o}, ū^{o}) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
$_{ı}$, $_{u}$ (see ē^{ı}, ō^{u}) }
' as in able (ē^{ı}b'l), eaten (īt'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).
ʋ̄ ... c*u*rl (kʋ̄ɹl), f*u*r (fʋ̄ɹ).
ē (ē^{ə})... there (ðē^{ə}ɹ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pē^{ə}ɹ).
ē (ē^{ı})... re*i*n, r*ai*n (rē^{ı}n), th*ey* (ðē^{ı}).
ę̄ ... Fr. f*ai*re (fę̄r').
ə̄ ... f*ir* (fəɹ), f*er*n (fəɹn), *ea*rth (əɹþ).
ī (ī^{ə})... b*ie*r (bī^{ə}ɹ), cl*ea*r (klī^{ə}ɹ).
ī ... th*ie*f (þīf), s*ee* (sī).
ō (ō^{ə})... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bō^{ə}ɹ), gl*o*ry (glō^{ə}·ri).
ō̆ (ō^{u})... s*o*, s*ow* (sō^{u}), s*ou*l (sō^{u}l).
ǭ ... w*a*lk (wǭk), w*a*rt (wǭɹt).
ō̆ ... sh*o*rt (ʃō̆ɹt), th*o*rn (þō̆ɹn).
‖ō̃ ... Fr. c*oeu*r (kō̃r).
‖ō̆̃ ... Ger. G*ö*the (gō̆tĕ), Fr. j*eû*ne (ʒō̆̃n).
ū (ū^{o}) .. p*oo*r (pū^{o}ɹ), m*oo*rish (mū^{o}·riʃ).
iū, ^{ı}ū ... p*u*re (piū^{o}ɹ), l*u*re (l^{ı}ū^{o}ɹ).
ʉ̄ ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (tʉ̄ mʉ̄nz).
iʉ̄, ^{ı}ʉ̄ ... f*ew* (fiʉ̄), l*u*te (l^{ı}ʉ̄t).
‖ü̆̃ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (grü̆̃n), Fr. j*us* (ʒü̆̃).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămī·bă).
æ̆ ... *a*ccept (æ̆kse·pt), mani*a*c (mæ^{ı}·niæ̆k).
ʋ̆ ... dat*u*m (dē^{ı}·tʋ̆m).
ĕ ... mom*e*nt (mō^{u}·mĕnt), sev*e*ral (se·vĕrăl).
ė̆ ... separ*a*te (*adj.*) (se·păr*ė̆*t).
ė ... add*e*d (æ·dėd), *e*state (ėstē^{ı}·t).
ĭ ... van*i*ty (væ·nĭti).
ī̆ ... r*e*main (rī̆mē^{ı}·n), b*e*lieve (bī̆lī̆·v).
ŏ ... the*o*ry (þī̆·ŏri).
ø̆ ... v*io*let (vəi·ø̆lėt), par*o*dy (pæ·rø̆di).
ǫ̆ ... *au*thority (ǫ̆þɒ·rĭti).
ę̆ ... c*o*nnect (kę̆ne·kt), amaz*o*n (æ·măzę̆n).
iŭ, ^{ı}ŭ verd*u*re (vəɹdiŭɹ), meas*u*re (me·ʒ^{ı}ŭɹ).
ʉ̆ ... alt*o*gether (ǫltʉ̆ge·ðəɹ).
iʉ̆ ... circ*u*lar (səɹkiʉ̆lăɹ).

* ɒ́ the *o* in s*o*ft, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *ę*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ę, ρ (having the phonetic value of ę and ρ, or ǫ, above); as in *ęnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mρnn* from *mann*, *ρn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj. ..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc. ..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. ..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ..... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app. ..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol. ..... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ..... = in Astrology.
attrib. ..... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot. ..... = in Botany.
Build. ..... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ..... = century.
Cat. ..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf. ..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ..... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect. ..... = collective, -ly
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ..... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch. ..... = in Conchology
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj. ..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ..... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. ..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr. ..... = French.
freq. ..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ..... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram. ..... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her. ..... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp. ..... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind. ..... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.) ..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.) ..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ..... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's
lang. ..... = language. [Johnson.
LG. ..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME. ..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med.L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ..... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.) ..... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action ..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N. O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism. ..... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris. ..... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ..... = Old High German.
OIr. ..... = Old Irish.
ON. ..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ..... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ..... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ..... = original, -ly.
Palæont. ..... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers. ..... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ..... = phrase.
Phren. ..... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ..... = plural.
poet. ..... = poetic.
pop. ..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj. ... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ..... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres. ..... = present.
Prim sign. ..... = Primary signification.
priv. ..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc. ..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych. ..... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ..... = reflexive.
reg. ..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ..... = singular.
Skr. ..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec. ..... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff. ..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w. ..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ..... = in Theology.
tr. ..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf. ..... = transferred sense.
Trig. ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ..... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S. ..... = United States.
v., vb. ..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ..... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
WGer. ..... = West Germanic.
w.midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ..... = West Saxon.
(Y.) ..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

C.

C (sē), the third letter of the Roman alphabet, was originally identical with the Greek *Gamma*, Γ, and Semitic *Gimel*, whence it derived its form through the successive types Γ, ☾, C. The Greek *Kappa*, K, being from the first little used by the Romans, C functioned in earlier Latin both as (g) and (k); the latter sound being the more frequent came to be viewed as the more appropriate to C, and about 300–230 B.C., a modified character, G or Ꝛ, was introduced for the (g) sound, and C itself retained for the (k) sound. Hence, in the classical period and after, G was treated as the phonetic representative of Gamma, and C as the equivalent of Kappa, in the transliteration of Greek words into Roman spelling, as in ΚΑΔΜΟΣ, ΚΥΡΟΣ, ΦΩΚΙΣ, in Roman letters CADMVS, CYRVS, PHOCIS.

When the Roman alphabet was introduced into Britain, C had only the sound (k); and this value of the letter has been retained by all the insular Celts: in Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, C, c, is still only = (k). The Old English or 'Anglo-Saxon' writing was learned from the Celts, apparently of Ireland; hence C, c, in Old English, was also originally = (k): the words *kin, break, broken, thick, seek,* were in OE. written *cyn, brecan, brocen, picc, sēoc.* But during the course of the OE. period, the k-sound before *e* and *i* became palatalized, and had by the 10th c. advanced nearly or quite to the sound of (tʃ), though still written c, as in *cir(i)ce, wrecc(e)a.* On the continent, meanwhile, a similar phonetic change had also been going on. Original Latin C (=k) before *e, i,* had by palatalization advanced in Italy to the sound of (tʃ), and in France still further to that of (ts). Yet for these new sounds the old character C, c, was still retained before *e* and *i,* the letter thus acquiring two distinct values. Moreover the sound (k) also occurred in French before *e* and *i* (chiefly as a representative of Latin *qu*); this was now expressed in Northern French by the Greek letter K, k; so that the sound (k) had two symbols, k and c, while the symbol c had two sounds (k and ts). These French inconsistencies as to C and K were, after the Norman Conquest, applied to the writing of English, which caused a considerable re-spelling of the Old English words. Thus while OE. *candel, clif, corn, crop, cū,* remained unchanged, *Cent, cæg* (*cēg*), *cyng, brece, sēoce,* were now (without any change of sound) spelt *Kent, kei, kyng, breke, seoke*; even *cniht* was subsequently spelt *kniht, knight,* and *pic, picc,* became *thik, thikk, thick.* The OE. *cw-* was also at length (very unnecessarily) displaced by the Fr. *qw, qu,* so that the OE. *cwēn, cwic,* became ME. *qwen, quen, qwik, quik,* now *queen, quick.* The sound (tʃ) to which OE. palatalized c had advanced, also occurred in French, chiefly (in Central French) from Latin *c* before *a.* In French it was represented by *ch,* as in *champ, cher*:—L. *camp-um, cār-um*; and this spelling was now introduced into English: the Hatton Gospels, written about 1160, have in Matt. i–iii, *child, chyld, riche, mychel,* for the *cild, rice, mycel,* of the OE. version whence they were copied: this was, phonetically, an improvement. In these cases, the OE. *c* gave place to *k, qu, ch*; but, on the other hand, *c* in its new value of (ts) came in largely in Fr. words like *processiun, emperice, grace,* and was also substituted for *ts* in a few OE. words, as *miltse, bletsien,* in early ME. *milce, blecien.* By the end of the 13th c. both in France and England, this sound (ts) was reduced to simple (s); and from that date c before *e, i, y,* has been, phonetically, a duplicate or subsidiary letter to s; used either for 'etymological' reasons, as in *lance, cent,* or (in defiance of etymology) to avoid the ambiguity due to the 'etymological' use of s for (z), as in *ace, mice, once, pence, defence.*

Thus, on the plea of showing the etymology, we write *advise, devise,* instead of *advize, devize,* which obliges us to write *advice, device, dice, ice, mice, twice,* etc., in defiance of the etymology; bad example has extended this to *hence, pence, defence,* etc., where there is no plea whatever for *c.* Former generations also wrote *sence* for *sense.*

Hence, in modern English, C has (1) the 'hard' sound (k) before *a, o, u,* before a consonant (except *h*), and when final, as in *cab, cot, cut, claw, crow, acme, cycle, sac, tic, epic*; (2) before *e, i, y,* it has the 'soft' sound (s). In all words from Old English or Old French, final *c* is avoided: the (k) sound being written *k* or *ck,* as in *beak, meek, oak, book, bark, balk, bank, pack, peck, pick, rock.* This is probably due to the claims of derivatives like *meeker, oaken, barking, rocky,* where *c* could not be used. Final *c* however is written in modern words from Latin, Greek, or other languages, and (of late) in the ending *-ic,* as in *sac, tic, epic, critic, music, pic-nic.* In the rare cases in which this *c* is followed in inflexion by *e* or *i,* it is necessary to change it to *ck,* as in *physicking, mimicking, frolicking, trafficker, pic-nicker.* When the (s) sound is final, it must be written *-ce,* as in *trace, ice, thrice,* and this final *e* must be retained in composition before *a, o, u,* as in *trace-able, peace-able.* (3) *Ci* (rarely *ce*) preceding another vowel has frequently the sound of (ʃ), esp. in the endings *-cious, -cial, -cion,* as *atrocious, glacial, coercion* (*ocean*). This sound (which is also taken by *t* in the same position) has been developed in comparatively modern times by palatalization of (s).

In a few words from foreign languages, *c* retains the foreign pronunciation, as in It. *cicerone* (tʃitʃerō·ne).

The combination CH virtually constitutes a distinct letter, having a history and sound of its own, and as such it receives a separate place in the alphabet of some languages, e.g. Spanish, Welsh. In English it is not so treated, and the CH- words are placed in Dictionaries and alphabetical lists between Ce- and Ci-. This inclusion of CH in the middle of C is one reason why the latter occupies so large a space in the Dictionary: C is virtually two letters in one, since beside the series *ca-, ce-, ci-, cl-,* etc., there is the parallel series *cha-, che-, chi-, chl-,* etc. For the history and sounds of CH, see before the beginning of the Ch- words.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6 *B, c, d, g, þ, t,* ȝeendjað on *e.* 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* D vij, Goe to your Calender to the letter C. and there enter Chyst. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 126 The long poem of Hugbaldus the Monk, wherein every word beginneth with a C. 1885 Goschen in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 6/1 The 'Three C's' of Foreign Policy..cleanhandedness, continuity, and courage. 1887 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 395/1 [He] writes Corinthians now with a 'C', as Professor Jowett writes it.

2. C *springs*: see Cee (springs).

II. 1. Used like the other letters of the alphabet (see A, B) to denote serial order, with the value of *third,* as quire C, the third 'quire' or sheet of a book, 'Horse Artillery, B Brigade, B and C Batteries, Woolwich'. So with the subdivisions of the longer articles in this Dictionary (see General Explanations, p. xi.).

2. *spec.* **a.** in *Music*: The name of the first note, or key-note, of the 'natural' major scale; called also C in Germany, in France *Ut,* in Italy *Do.* Also, the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 76 C fa vt, that loues with all affection. 1782 Burney *Hist. Music* II. 13 The sounds belonging to the key of C. natural. 1864 Browning *Abt Vogler* XII, For my resting-place is found, The C Major of this life. 1879 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 205 The famous Quartet in C, dedicated to Haydn.

b. In *abstract reasoning, hypothetical argumentation, law,* etc. C is put for a third person or thing. (Cf. A II. 4.)

1864 Bowen *Logic* (1870) 243 If *B is A* and *B is C,* the two conclusions *A is C,* or *C is A* are equally competent.

3. In *Algebra*: (see A II. 5). In the higher mathematics, *c* is especially used to denote a constant, as distinguished from a variable quantity.

III. Abbreviations.

1. C, now rarely c. = L. *centum* a hundred; the common sign for 100 in Roman numerals, as in dates, numbering of books or chapters; so CC = 200, CCCC or CD = 400; formerly written ii.c., etc. Also formerly = hundredweight, now cwt.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also iij.c of ledyn wy3tis. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xix. xxii, The shyp was great fyve c. tonne to charge. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xxi. 16 Thre C. weight of brasse. — *Judg.* xvi. 5 So wyll we geue the euery man a M. and an C. sylуerlinges. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4509/3 About 2*s.* per C. *Mod.* The year of our Lord MDCCCLXXXVII.

2. *Music.* 'As a sign of time C stands for common time, 4 crotchets in a bar; and ₵ for allabreve time, with 2 or 4 minims in a bar' (Grove *Dict. Music*). C = Counter-tenor, or Contralto; C.F. = *canto fermo.*

3. C. = various proper names, as Charles, Caius; C. = Cardinal (*obs.*). C (*Chem.*) Carbon; C (*Electricity*) current; C. = Centigrade (thermometer); c. chapter; c. century; c. (*Cricket*) caught; *c.* (before a date) = Lat. *circa* about; *c.* (in a dental formula in Zoology) canine teeth. C.A. Chartered Accountant (Scotland); C.B. Companion of the Bath; C.E. Civil Engineer; C.M. Master of Surgery; also in *Hymns* = common metre; C.P. 'convicted poacher'; C.S. Civil Service.

1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI,* v. (Arb.) 133 M. Latimer lamentes the defection of C. Pole. 1842 E. Turner *Elem. Chem.* II. ii. 179 Carbon C. .. it is much to be wished that these symbols, being now generally known, should be rigorously adhered to. Berzelius has properly selected them from Latin names, as being known to all civilized nations. 1881 Thompson *Electr. & Magn.* vi. 307 The number of webers per second of current flowing through a circuit is equal to the number of volts of electromotive-force divided by the number of ohms of resistance in the entire circuit. $C = \frac{E}{R}$.

1882 *Daily News* 30 May 3/7 G. B. Studd was missed twice—first by Palmer from an easy chance of 'c and b.' 1884 Lillywhite's *Cricket Ann.* 76 C. R. Seymour c Chester b Barratt 34. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 304 The homologies of the typical formula may be signified by *i* 1, *i* 2; *c* $\frac{p}{3}$, $\frac{p}{4}$; *m* 1, *m* 2, *m* 3. *a* 1848 Marryat *R. Reefer* xxxii, The fellow was put on board with 'C. P.' before his name. *Mod.* Water boils at 100° C.

Ca, obs. form of Kae, a jackdaw.

Ca, ca', Sc. form of Calf.

Ca', mod.Sc. form of CALL *sb.* and *v.* call, drive.

‖ **Caaba** (kä·ăbă). Also **Kaaba**, **Kaabeh**. [Arab. كعبة, *kaʿbah* square (or cubical) house.]

The sacred edifice at Mecca, which contains the venerated 'black stone', and is the 'Holy of Holies' of Islam. (See quot. 1883, and a photographic view in the work cited.)

1734 SALE *Koran* 16 This is the Caaba, which is usually called, by way of eminence, *the House*. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. **1798** in *Wellesley's Desp.* 82 The illustrious Kaaba is the object of veneration to the followers of truth. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. i. 180 The temple of the Caaba was at once the centre of the commerce and of the religion of Arabia. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 59 Every cell of the Inquisition, every Turkish caaba, every Holy of holies. **1883** *Sunday at Home* 11 The Káabeh..is a plain unornamented oblong of massive masonry, 38 feet by 30 square, and 40 feet high, covered with a heavy black cloth, of a fabric of mixed silk and cotton, which has a richly embroidered band worked in bullion, about two and a half feet deep, encircling it about ten feet from the top, with the Kalumna, the Moslem profession of faith, wrought in gold letters.

Caal, Caas, obs. forms of CALL, CASE.

Caam (kām). Also **Calm**. [By Jamieson identified with CALM *sb.*[2] a mould, or frame; but this is doubtful.] The HEDDLES of a loom. Hence **Caaming** *vbl. sb.*

1792 ADAM *Rom. Antiq.* 523 The principal part of the machinery of a loom, vulgarly called the *Caam* or *Hiddles*, composed of *eyed* or *hooked* threads through which the warp passes, and which, being alternately raised and depressed by the motion of the feet on the *Treadles*, raises or depresses the warp, and makes the *shed* for transmitting the shuttle with the weft, seems also to have been called *Licia*. **1808** JAMIESON s. v. *Calm*. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Caam*, the weaver's *reed*. The *sley* or *slaie*. *Caaming*, the setting of the reed by the disposing of the warp-threads.

‖ **Cab** (kæb), *sb.*[1] Also **kab**. [Heb. קַב *qab*, prop. hollow or concave vessel, f. קָבַב to curve, hollow out.] A Hebrew dry measure, according to the Rabbins the sixth part of a seah; about 2⅔ imperial pints.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* vi. 25 The fourth parte of a Cab of doues donge worth fyue syluer pens. **1611** *ibid.* kab. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creat.* iv. 29 Worse meate than huskes..yea old Shooes and leather..yea, Cabs, and Doves dung. **1710** PALMER *Proverbs* 364 In two cabs of dates there is one cab of stones.

† **Cab,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* An abridged and corrupted form of *cavalier* (or Sp. *caballero*), in the 17th c.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 16 The poor Cabbs had been all surprised, if not surrendred to our Parliament Army. *Ibid.* 18 A convention of the Scots States in Parliament which puts the Cabs..into a shrewd fright.

Cab (kæb), *sb.*[3]

1. A shortened form of CABRIOLET, applied not only to the original vehicle so named and its improved successor the 'hansom', but also to four-wheeled carriages shaped like broughams; thus, a public carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse, and seating two or four persons, of which various types are used in different towns. **b.** for CABMAN.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 461 Some [were] in gigs, some in cabs, some in drags. **1831** MACAULAY *Letter* 28 May, I dressed, called a cab, and was whisked away to Hill Street. **1832** B. HALL *Fragm. Voy. & Trav.* Ser. II. V. 115 Off I hurried in a cab, or more probably in a chariot, for this was some years before the glorious era of cabs. **1858** LYTTON *What will he do, &c.* VI. i, My cab is waiting yonder. **1868** *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5 Cabs—or cabriolets, as they were first called—were not known to us until 1820. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvi, 'Drive to Shepherd's Inn, Cab'.

2. A small erection, somewhat like the head of a cabriolet, serving as a shelter to the drivers of locomotive engines.

1864 in WEBSTER s. v. *Locomotive*. **1877** M. REYNOLDS *Locom. Engine Driving* (1882) 47 The cab, or covering for the engine-driver and stoker, is erected over the foot plate. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 There is no cab, or place to put one.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cab-driver*, *-driving*, *-hire*, *-hirer*, *-master*, *-owner*, *-proprietor*, *-trade*; **cab-box**, the driver's seat on a cab; **cab-boy**, a boy in livery who attends his master when driving to hold the horse, etc., a 'tiger'; **cab-car**, a larger vehicle than a cab (see quot.); **cab-horse**, a horse that draws a cab; **cab-rank**, a row of cabs on a stand; **cab-runner**, **cab-tout**, one who makes a living by calling cabs; **cab-stand**, a place where cabs are authorized to stand while waiting for hire; **cab-yard**, a yard where cabs are kept when off duty. Also CABMAN, etc.

1868 *Once a Week* 11 Apr. 322 Planted upon a London *cab-box. **1827** LYTTON *Pelham* xlv, I sent my *cab-boy (vulgò Tiger) to inquire of the groom whether the horse was to be sold, and to whom it belonged. **1882** *Daily News* 14 Jan. 3/4 The cab..is termed a '*cab-car'..the weight..is balanced upon the two hind wheels. The cab, which will contain five or six persons, is entered from the front. **1842** T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., A dozen or two of *cab-drivers. **1860** LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. IV. iv. 7 The complaint of a much disappointed cab-driver. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 44. 416 The business and trials of *cab-driving. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 328/2 The cabdriving class. **1840** THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1885) 134 A prancing *cab-horse. **1858** LYTTON *What will he do, &c.* (1860) III. VII. vii. 58 The finest cab-horse in London. **1864** *Soc. Science Rev.* I. 407 The relations of *cab-masters and cab-men..*cab-owners and cab-hirers. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Jan. 5/2 Madness may be more common on the *cab-rank than is suspected. **1883** *Ibid.* 1 June, The *cab-runner..is a very undesirable addition to modern civilization. **1860** TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* i. 4 Place Mahon, now merely the *cab-stand of Algiers. **1863** LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. I. II. viii. 190 Order a carriage from the nearest cabstand. **1883** *Daily News* 6 June 5/2 When the cab reaches its goal the *cab-tout makes himself busy in unlading the luggage.

Cab (kæb), *sb.*[4] *slang.* [short for CABBAGE *sb.*[2]] A translation clandestinely used by a student in getting up his lessons; a crib.

1876 *Academy* 4 Nov. 448/2 The use of translations, 'cribs' or 'cabs', as boys call them, must at some time or other engage the serious attention of school-masters.

Cab, *sb.*[5] *dial.* [short for CABAL.] 'A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking'. Parish *Sussex Dial.*

Cab (kæb), *v.*[1] *colloq.* [f. CAB *sb.*[3]] *intr.* (also *to cab it*): To travel or go in a cab.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 30 Cabbing from Hyde Park Corner to the Tower. **1860** *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 116 We may 'cab' it..we may 'bus it; or we may go by boat. **1866** C. H. ROBINSON *Diary* III. 520, I cabbed it home. **1882** *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 238/1 He..cabs off to take advice.

Cab, *v.*[2] *slang.* [?short for CABBAGE: cf. CAB *sb.*[4]] To pilfer, snatch dishonestly or meanly; to 'crib'. *Mod. Schoolboy slang.* You've cabbed that apple on your way up.

Caba. *U. S.* [ad. F. *cabas* basket, panier.] A small satchel or hand-bag.

1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 7 Sept. 2/4 The origin of the word 'caba' applying to the small hand-bag or satchel..The French cabas, a frail basket, hand basket, etc., was used upon ladies' work-boxes imported thirty years ago.

‖ **Cabaan, caban** (kābā·n). [a. Arab. & Pers. قبا *qabāʾ* a man's outer tunic.]

A white cloth worn by Arabs over their shoulders.

1693 RAY *Trav.* (1705) II. 13 Sitting..with a delicate white turbant, and a long red lined caban. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xii. 158 The gleam of his epaulettes, half hidden and half revealed by the graceful white cabaan.

Cabache, -a(d)ge, obs. ff. CABBAGE, CABOCHE.

‖ **Caback** (kăbæ·k). [Russ. *kabaˊk*, dram-shop.] A Russian dram-shop or pot-house.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1856) 58 In every great towne of his realme he hath a caback or drinking house, where is sold..mead, beere, etc. **1678** in PHILLIPS.

† **Cabage,** *v. Obs.*–[o] [? var. of CABOCHE.]

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 11 To cabage, *mactare*.

† **Caˑbaging.** *Obs.* (See CABBAGE *sb.*[1] 4, and CABOCHE *v.*)

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* xliii. 130 The huntsman..shall take the cabaging of the heade, and the heart of the Deare to reward his bloud hound first.

Cabal (kăbæ·l), *sb.*[1] Also 7–8 **caball, cabbal.** [a. F. *cabale* (16th c. in Littré), used in all the English senses, ad. med.L. *cab(b)ala* (It., Sp., Pg. *cabala*), CABBALA, q.v. In 17th c. at first pronounced *caˑbal* (whence the abridged CAB *sb.*[5]); the current pronunciation was evidently reintroduced from Fr., perh. with sense 5 or 6.]

† **1.** = CABBALA 1: The Jewish tradition as to the interpretation of the Old Testament. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cabal*, the tradition of the Jewes doctrine of religion. **1660** HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.*, Words do involve the deepest Mysteries, By them the Jew into his Caball pries. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 530 For Mystick Learning, wondrous able In Magick, Talisman, and Cabal.

† **2.** = CABBALA 2: **a.** Any tradition or special private interpretation. **b.** A secret. *Obs.*

a **1637** B. JONSON (O.) The measuring of the temple, a cabal found out but lately. **1635** PERSON *Varieties* I. Introd. 3 An insight in the Cabals and secrets of Nature. **1660–3** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 344 If the truth..had been stil reserved as a Cabbal amongst men. **1663** J. HEATH *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* 192 How the whole mystery and cabal of this business was managed by the..Committee. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Ess.* 220 To suppose that He will regulate His government according to the cabals of human wisdom.

3. A secret or private intrigue of a sinister character formed by a small body of persons; 'something less than conspiracy' (J.).

1646–7 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 439 The King..asked him, whether he were engaged in any Cabal concerning the army? **1663** J. HEATH *Flagellum or O. Cromwell*, He was no sooner rid of the danger of this but he was puzzled with Lambert's cabal. **1707** FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. Sp.* 171 The contrivances and cabals of others have too often prevail'd. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 30 There were cabals breaking out in the company. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlvi. 295 The cabal against Washington found supporters exclusiveiy in the north.

b. as a species of action; = CABALLING.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 22 To advance themselves..by cabal, treachery and violence. **1791** BURKE *Th. on Fr. Affairs* VII. 74 Centres of cabal. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. 261 Restless activity and the arts of cabal.

4. A secret or private meeting, esp. of intriguers or of a faction. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 23 The Supplicants..met again at their several Caballs. **1656–7** CROMWELL in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 382 He had never been at any cabal about the same. **1715** BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 356 A mercenary conclave and nocturnal Cabal of Cardinals. **1738** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 169 Celebrate the Mysteries in a private Cabal. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* iii. 23 To tell the anecdote..at those little cabals, that will occasionally take place among the most orderly servants.

b. phrase. *In cabal. arch.* or *Obs.*

a **1678** MARVELL *Poems* Wks. I. Pref. 8 Is he in caball in his cabinett sett. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 The gunner and second mate were in a close cabal together. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. (1810) 55 Here, in cabal, a disputatious crew Each evening meet.

5. A small body of persons engaged in secret or private machination or intrigue; a junto, clique, côterie, party, faction.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 175 You were..of the cabal. **1670** MARVELL *Corr.* cxlvii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 326 The governing *cabal* are Buckingham, Lauderdale, Ashly, Orery, and Trevor. Not but the other cabal [Arlington, Clifford, and their party] too have seemingly sometimes their turn. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 21 A gentleman who has been idle at college, and kept idle company, will judge a whole university by his own cabal. **1767** G. CANNING *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 56 Should Fat Jack and his Cabal Cry 'Rob us the Exchequer, Hal!' **1859** GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 183 In Naples, where a cabal of artists was formed.

6. Applied in the reign of Charles II. to the small committee or junto of the Privy Council, otherwise called the 'Committee for Foreign Affairs', which had the chief management of the course of government, and was the precursor of the modern *cabinet*.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Oct., It being read before the King, Duke, and the Caball, with complete applause. **1667** *Ibid.* 31 Mar., Walked to my Lord Treasurer's, where the King, Duke of York, and the Cabal, and much company withal. **1667** *Ibid.* (1877) V. 128 The Cabal at present, being as he says the King, and the Duke of Buckingham, and Lord Keeper, the Duke of Albemarle and privy seale.

b. in *Hist.* applied *spec.* to the five ministers of Charles II, who signed the Treaty of Alliance with France for war against Holland in 1672: these were Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley (Earl of Shaftesbury), and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names thus arranged chanced to spell the word *cabal*.

This was merely a witticism referring to sense 6; in point of fact these five men did not constitute the whole 'Cabal', or Committee for Foreign Affairs; nor were they so closely united in policy as to constitute a 'cabal' in sense 5, where quot. 1670 shows that three of them belonged to one 'cabal' or clique, and two to another. The name seems to have been first given to the five ministers in the pamphlet of 1673 'England's Appeal from the private Cabal at White-hall to the Great Council of the nation..by a true lover of his country.' Modern historians often write loosely of the Buckingham-Arlington administration from the fall of Clarendon in 1667 to 1673 as the *Cabal Cabinet* or *Cabal Ministry*.

1673 *England's Appeal* 18 The safest way not to wrong neither the cabal nor the truth is to take a short survey of the carriage of the chief promoters of this war. **1689** *Mem. God's* 29 *Years Wonders* § 25. 72 The great Ahitophel, the chiefest head-piece..of all the Cabal. **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 430 This junta..being called the cabal, it was observed that *cabal* proved a technical word, every letter in it being the first letter of those five, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. ¶ 41. 453 The..Promoters of Popery, supposed to rise by the Misfortunes of the Earl of Clarendon, were the famous CABAL. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V lxix. 163 When the Cabal entered into the mysterious alliance with France. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1864) I. 101 It happened by a whimsical coincidence that, in 1671, the Cabinet consisted of five persons the initial letters of whose names made up the word Cabal..These ministers were therefore emphatically called the Cabal; and they soon made that appellation so infamous that it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach.

7. *attrib.* or in obvious *comb.*

1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 36 By this time, the Politick Cabal-men were most of 'um set. **1674** R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 61 The parliament was jealous of their caball lords. **1678** *Trans. Crt. Spain* 189 They maintain themselves only by a Cabal-genius, without any foundation of justice or fidelity. **1700** CONGREVE *Way of W.* I. i, Last night was one of their cabal nights. **1871** W. CHRISTIE *Life Shaftesbury* II. xii. 81 The heavy indictment of History against the so-called Cabal Ministry.

† **Cabal,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* (See quot.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xiv. (1617) 517 The Cabal is a wilde Beast in this Island [Java] whose bones doe restraine the blood from issuing in wounded parties.

Cabal (kăbæ·l), *v.* [a. F. *cabale-r*, f. *cabale* sb.; or ?f. the Eng. sb.]

1. *intr.* To combine (*together*) for some secret or private end. (Usually in a bad sense.)

a **1680** [see CABALLING *vbl. sb.*]. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 46 Time to club and cabal together. **1814** D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 409 A club of wits caballed and produced a collection of short poems. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 5/1 Caballing together for their private ends.

2. *intr.* To intrigue privately (*against*).

1680 SIR W. SOAME *Art Poetry* (Dryden) iv, Base rivals..Caballing still against it. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 They would be..caballing and making an interest among the men. **1757** BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 535 Elfrida caballed in favour of her son. **1789** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 116 Time has been given..to cabal, to sow dissensions, etc. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 494 The barons..began to cabal against his succession.

3. *refl.* To bring *oneself* by caballing.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 340 In this time he may cabal himself into a superiority over the wisest.

Cabala, a common variant of CABBALA; also = CABAL (*rare*).

1671 H. STUBBE *Reply unto Letter, &c.* 13 Though an entire cabala of the R. S. did consult upon this responsory letter.

Cabalatar, var. of CABULATOR, *Obs.*

Cabalic(al, -ism, -ist, -ize, etc.: see CABBAL-.

† Cabalie. *Obs.* = CABBALISM.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 238 The cabalie is an art .. very ancient.

† Cabalist. *Obs.* [The same word as CABBALIST, (which was formerly spelt with one *b*); but affiliated by sense to CABAL, and perhaps pronounced in 1660 *cabˈallist.*]

One who cabals, or adheres to any cabal; a secret intriguer or plotter.

[1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2b, A disloial Cabalist.] 1642 CHAS. I. *Answ.* 19 *Proposals Parlt.* 1 The Cabalists of this businesse have with great Prudence reserved themselves. 1660 *Trial Regic.* (title-page), Dark and Horrid Decrees of those Caballists. 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 17 General Essex began now to appear to the private Cabalists somewhat wresty.

† Caˈball. *Obs.* Also 5 **cabylle,** 6 **cable, cabill.** [ad. L. *caball-us* horse, or rather an assimilation of the word CAPLE, *capul, capil* (which was in much earlier use, and is still dialectal) to the original L. form.] A horse.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 697 *Hic caballus,* a cabylle. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* (1570) C iij/4 But the stronge Caball standeth at the racke. 1518 *Rental Bk. Earl Kildare* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. 123 Every howse hawing a cabill to draw to Dublyn quarterly. 1538–48 ELYOT *Lat. Dict., Caballus,* a horse; yet in some partes of England they do call an horse a cable. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 1 A cable, horse, *caballus.* A caple, *idem.* 1623 COCKERAM, *Caball,* a little horse, a jade. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 73 This cavalliers caball was unwilling to clime.

Caballer (kăbæˈlɪɹ). [f. CABAL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who cabals or intrigues.

1686 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 332 IV. 115 From Holland the Amsterdam caballers have sent spies. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 315 As courts are the field for caballers, the publick is the theatre for mountebanks and impostors. 1882 *Times* 8 Dec. 4 A mere puppet in the hands of Palace caballers.

‖ **Caballero** (kaːbalʸēˈro). [Sp. *caballero* knight, gentleman = F. *chevalier,* It. *cavaliere*:—L. *caballārius* horseman, f. *caball-us* horse.] A (Spanish) gentleman.

[1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ii, This gentleman was one of those whom the Irish call a calabalaro, or cavalier.] 1877 KINGSTON *Yng. Llanero* 122 Now go, young caballero, and bring him here. 1878 LADY HERBERT *Hübner's Ramble* I. xii. 192 He is a mixture of a caballero and an ascetic Castilian.

Caballine (kæˈbăləin), *a.* [ad. L. *caballīn-us,* f. *caballus* horse.] Of or belonging to horses; equine. *Caballine Aloes* (see quot.). *Caballine fountain* = L. *fons caballinus,* the fountain Hippocrene of Greek poetry, fabled to have been produced by a stroke of the foot of Pegasus the winged horse of the Muses; hence = 'fountain of inspiration'.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol. 13 In Cirrha by Helycon the welle..called..the fountayne Caballyn. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 899 The font Caballine, Quhair all vertew dois flurische with fusioun. *a* 1616 BEAUMONT *Ex-ale-tation of Ale* (R.) Having washed their throat With the caballine spring of a pot of good ale. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 220 The Aloes is divided into three Kinds, the Succotrine, the Hepatick, and the Caballine. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Aloes,* The Caballine Aloes .. call'd Caballine, because it's given to diseased Horses. 1803 'C. CAUSTIC' *Terr. Tractor.* III. 101 *note,* For his services to the caballine race. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plenip. Key* 9 This bottle; it's my true and only Helicon; it's my caballine fountain.

Caballing (kăbæˈlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [cf. CABAL *v.* + ING[1].] Petty plotting, intriguing.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 425 Their caballing is the same thing exactly with packing of Cards. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 34 The court of Rome is..the best school to learn the art of caballing. 1722 *Minute-Bk.* in A. MᶜKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) 36 To prevent cabbawlling .. by the servants. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 435 That petty partisanship and caballing which are the curse of convents.

Caballing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That cabals or intrigues.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) What those caballing captains may design. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xviii, A sordid and caballing faction.

Cabalmute, var. form of CAPILMUTE.

Caban, cabane, earliest forms of CABIN. Still sometimes used for the sake of local colouring (French or Canadian).

1866 W. R. KING *Sportsm. & Nat. Canada* xii. 316 Huts or *cabans* are built for this purpose on the frozen surface of the river. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 533 He could sit contentedly talking for hours in his cabane.

‖ **Cabana** (kăbāˈnă). A cigar, so called from the name of a Spanish exporting house.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug., To order champagne cocktails and fifty cent cabanas. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* I. 5 The last of a case of choice cabanas.

Cabanet, earlier form of CABINET *sb.*

‖ Cabaret[1] (kaːbarɛ). Also 7 **-ett.** [F.: of unknown origin: see Littré and Scheler.]

† 1. A wooden dwelling, a booth, shed; = L. *taberna.* [Here perh. used on account of the connexion of *taberna* and *tavern*: but perh. an error of some kind for *cabanet.*] *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *Unhap. Prosper.* 261 The greatest houses were heretofore but Cabarets, the Capitoll was at first covered with thatch.

2. A drinking house, a pot-house. (Now almost exclusively an alien word referring to France, etc.; but formerly somewhat naturalized.)

1655 BP. BRAMHALL *Agst. Hobbes* (J.) Suppose this servant passing by some cabaret, or tennis court, where his comrades were drinking or playing. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Sept., In most cabaretts in France they have writ upon the walls .. '*Dieu te regarde*'. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i. 328 Sung two or three years ago in cabarets. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 203 At Gallata are some Christian Cabarets; but the Wine is dear. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. iv. 197 The little homely cabaret, which had been the scene of her brief romance.

‖ Cabaret[2]. *Obs.* [Fr.: Littré gives a conjecture of Saumaise that it represents L. *combretum* or *cobretum* 'a kind of rush': but there is no approach in sense.] A plant: the Asarabacca (*Asarum Europæum*).

1580 BARET *Alv.* H 208 An hearbe called Haselwort, or Cabaret, *Perpensa .. Bacchar.* 1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Cabarick,* or hazlewort, *Perpensa.* 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 50 Cabaret or Wild Spikenard, grows in most parts of the Levant.

‖ Cabarr, -e. *Obs.* [F. *cabarre,* var. *gabare.*] A lighter.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I,* I. 59 They sent down six barks or cabarrs full of ammunition.

† Caˈbasset. *Obs. rare.* [Fr.; dim. of *cabas* basket, panier, etc.] A kind of small helmet.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* III. (1634) 150 Keyes, lockes, buckles, cabassets or morians, helmets and the like. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 162.

Cabazed, obs. form of CABOCHED *ppl. a.*

Cabback, variant of KEBBUCK, *Sc.*, cheese.

Cabbage (kæˈbĕdʒ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **caboche, cabache,** 5–6 **cabage,** 6 **cabbysshe, cabish,** 6–7 **cabidge,** 7 **cabige, cabadge, cabbadge, cabbach, cabbish,** 7– **cabbage.** [ME. *caboche,* a. F. *caboche* head (in the Channel Islands 'cabbage') = It. *capocchia,* a derivative of It. *capo*:—L. *caput* head. But the actual Fr. name is *choux cabus,* lit. 'great-headed cole, cabbage cole': F. *cabus,* fem. *cabusse* = It. *capuccio*:—L. type **capūceum, *capūteum,* f. *caput* head.

Cf. also Du. *kabuis(-kool)* cabbage(-cole), f. F. *cabus*: OHG. *chabuz, chapuz,* MHG. *kappaz, kappûs, kabez,* mod. G. *kappes, kappus* 'cabbage', is taken by Grimm and Kluge as a direct adoption of L. *caput* itself, though no use of this in the required sense is known. It is possible that the Eng. *cabbage-cole* was really an adaptation of the Du. *kabuis-kool* influenced by F. *caboche.*]

1. A well-known culinary vegetable: a plane-leaved cultivated variety of *Brassica oleracea,* the unexpanded leaves of which form a compact globular heart or head. Originally the 'cabbage' was the head thus formed (cf. *cabbage-head* in 5), the plant being apparently called *cabbage-cole* or *colewort*; now the name 'cabbage' is sometimes extended to the whole species or genus, whether hearting or not, as in *Savoy Cabbage, Wild Cabbage, Isle of Man Cabbage* (*Brassica Monensis*).

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take cabaches and cut hom on foure .. and let hit boyle. 1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* 118 He laboured the gardins, sewe the seedes for cabochis, and colewortes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 11 A cabage, herbe. 1580 BARET *Alv.* Cabage, or colewoort, *brassica.* Cabage, or cole cabege, *brassica capitata.* 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 373 As little agreement..as is betwixt the Vine and the Cabish. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 124 Good worts? good Cabidge. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 135 The great, hard, and compacted heads of Cole, commonly called Cabidge. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 220 Those that sow..Carrats, Cabidge, and such like. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ded., Cato seemed to dote upon Cabbadge. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 307 They.. knew how to save both their Goat and their Cabbadge. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 64/2 The Colewort is the same to the Cabbach. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* § 11 'Tis scarce a hundred years since we first had cabbages out of Holland. 1719 LOUDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 199 Pancaliers, or Millan-Cabbages, which produce small headed Cabbages for Winter. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* vii. (1885) 79 Unless it be a Savoy cabbage. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 Cabbages or any other vegetables which are fit for boiling.

2. Transferred with epithets to various other plants: **Arkansas Cabbage,** *Streptanthus obtusifolius*; **Chinese Cabbage,** *Brassica chinensis*; **Dog's C.,** *Thelygonum Cynocrambe,* a succulent herb of the Mediterranean; **Kerguelen's Land C.,** *Pringlea antiscorbutica*; **Meadow** or **Skunk C.,** *Symplocarpus fœtidus,* a North American plant with a garlic odour; **St. Patrick's C.** = LONDON PRIDE; **Sea Cabbage** = SEA KALE, *Crambe maritima*; **Sea-otter's C.,** a remarkable sea-weed, *Nereocystis,* found in the North Pacific. (*Treas. Bot.,* and Miller *Eng. Names of Plants.*)

3. The tender unexpanded centre or terminal bud of palm trees, which is in most species edible, and is often eaten, though its removal kills the tree. See CABBAGE-TREE.

1638 T. VERNEY in *Verney Papers* (1853) 195 Cabiges, that grows on trees, some an hundred foot high. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 166 The Cabbage itself when it is taken out of the Leaves .. is as white as Milk, and as sweet as a Nut if eaten raw. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 342 The Coco-Nut Tree..The tender shoots at the top afford a pleasant green or cabbage. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 175 The cabbage .. is white .. two feet long .. thick as a man's arm. 1860 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 109 *note,* The cabbage, or cluster of unexpanded leaves, for pickles and preserves.

† 4. The burr whence spring the horns of a deer; also = CABAGING.

c 1550 LACY *Bucke's Test.,* My cabage I wyll the hounde for strife. 1611 COTGR., *Meule..*the cabbadge of a Deeres head.

5. Comb. **a.** Simple: of cabbage or cabbages, as *cabbage-blade, -eater, -flower, -garden, -garth, -ground, -grower, -leaf, -stalk, -stock, -stump*; like a cabbage in shape, as † *cabbage-ruff,* † *-shoe-string.* **b.** Special, as **cabbage bark,** the narcotic and anthelmintic bark of the **cabbage-bark tree** or CABBAGE-TREE, *Andira inermis* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*); **cabbage beetle** = *cabbage flea*; **cabbage butterfly,** the Large White butterfly of English gardens and fields, *Pieris Brassicæ,* sometimes also the Small White (*P. Rapæ*); **cabbage-cole** = CABBAGE 1; **cabbage-daisy,** a local name of the Globe-flower (*Trollius*); **cabbage-flea,** a minute leaping beetle, *Haltica consobrina,* the larvæ of which destroy cabbage plants; **cabbage-fly,** a two-winged fly (*Anthomyia Brassicæ*), the grubs of which destroy the roots of cabbage; **cabbage-head,** the head formed by the unexpanded leaves of a cabbage; also *fig.* a brainless fellow, a thickhead; **cabbage-lettuce,** a variety of lettuce, with leaves forming a cabbage-like head; **cabbage-moth,** one of the Noctuina (*Mamestra Brassicæ*), the caterpillar of which infests the cabbage; **cabbage-net,** a small net to boil cabbage in; **cabbage-palm,** *Areca oleracea,* a native of the West Indies, etc.: see CABBAGE-TREE; **cabbage-plant,** a young plant or seedling of the cabbage; **cabbage-rose,** a double red rose, with large round compact flower (*Rosa centifolia*); **cabbage-wood,** (*a.*) the wood of the cabbage-tree, (*b.*) *Eriodendron anfractuosum,* a tree related to *Bombax*; **cabbage-worm,** any larva which devours cabbage, esp. that of the Large White butterfly, called in Scotland *kailworm*; also the CABBAGE-TREE worm.

1777 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 507 The *Cabbage-bark tree, or Worm-bark tree, grows in .. Jamaica. *Ibid.* 508 Fresh cabbage-bark tastes mucilaginous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 63 The bark is known as Bastard Cabbage Bark or Worm Bark; its use is now obsolete. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 383 The larva of the *cabbage-butterfly (*Pontia Brassicæ*). 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 328 The caterpillar of the Common White Cabbage Butterfly..is often injurious to the Swedish..turnip. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 396 The small white cabbage-butterfly (*Pieris Rapæ*). 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 151 *Cabbage cole boyled, is very good with beefe. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 135 Coleworts or Cole are much vsed to be eaten, especially the Cabbage-Cole. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 20 Globe-flower..In Scotland..called Lucken Gowan, or *Cabbage-daisy. 1882 *Garden* 4 Mar. 147/1 The root-eating fly, or *Cabbage fly. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 224 The tenant-right of a *cabbage-garden..the very shadow of a constructive property. 1887 J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 435/2 During Smith O'Brien's 'cabbage-garden' rebellion. 1863 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 344 The old 'Shandy' garden..is staked out into three *cabbage-garths. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 725/2 The eyes of those poor *cabbage-growers down there. 1682 MRS. BEHN *False Count* (1724) III. 146 Thou foul filthy *cabbage-head. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 194/1 The green Caterpiller worm .. feeds on *Cabbish-leaves. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xlii. 196 They also use..a cabbage-leaf under their hats. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 26a, Called..*Cabbage lettes, because it goeth all into one heade, as cabbage cole dothe. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 175 The largest and hardest Cabbage-Lettuce you can get. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 329 Caterpillars of .. the *Cabbage Moth. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 136 The Unshorn Dozens, the *Cabbage-Net Bays, and other sorry Woollen Manufactures of the French Nation. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* XXXIII. 291 Apples with Cabbage-net y' cover'd o'er. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, Officers who boil their 'tators in a cabbage-net hanging in the ship's coppers. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 199 A few plants, gathered from the *cabbage-palm, which had been mistaken for the cocoa-tree. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. XXX. 211 The cylinders of palmetto, improperly called 'the cabbage palm',-three feet long, and five to six inches thick. 1646 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Plant forth your *Cabbage-Plants. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 355 Transplant some Cabbage-plants of the Sugar-loaf kind. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 183 With *Cabbage-roses loaded, glaring, vast. 1838 *Visitor,* The cabbage rose has been known as the hundred-leaved rose since the time of Pliny. 1613 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves, Paire of Spy,* His *cabage ruffe, of the outrageouse size, Starched in colour to beholders eyes. *Ibid.* (1843) 48 Let us have standing collers, in the fashion..great *cabbage-shooestrings, (pray you bigge enough). 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* V. iii, The interruption of a *cabbage-stalk was represented as a question from some intelligent individual in the crowd. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 339, I picked out of the gutter,

and eat like a dog—orange-peel and old *cabbage-stumps. 1843 WATERSTON *Cycl. Commerce* v, *Cabbagewood .. is sometimes used in ornamental furniture. 1885 A. B. ELLIS *W. Afr. Isl.* i. 9 Tree-ferns and cabbage-wood grow luxuriantly on the main ridge of mountains [in St. Helena]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 204/1 The *Cabbach or Lettice Worm..turns into a Butter-fly all white.

Cabbage (kæ·bĕdʒ), *sb.*[2] [This and the accompanying CABBAGE *v.*,[2] appear in the 17th c. Herrick (1648) uses *garbage* and *carbage*, apparently for 'shreds and patches used as padding'. If this was a genuine use at the time, *carbage* may easily have been further corrupted to *cabbage*.

HERRICK *Hesper.* (Hazl.) I. 79 *Upon some Women*, Pieces, patches, ropes of haire, In-laid garbage ev'rywhere. II. 325 *Upon Lupes*, His credit cannot get the inward carbage for his cloathes as yet.

(Among other guesses as to its origin, are that it is, in some unexplained way, identical with CABBAGE *sb.*[1]; or to be referred to OF. *cabuse* imposture, trick, *cabuser* to deceive, cheat; or to F. *cabas* rush-basket, Sp. *cabacho*, also OF. *cabas* cheating, theft, F. *cabasser* to pack up, to cheat, steal, *cabasseur* deceiver, thief; but evidence is wanting.)]

1. Shreds (or larger pieces) of cloth cut off by tailors in the process of cutting out clothes, and appropriated by them as a perquisite.

1663 *Hudibras* (Spurious) II. 56 (L.) For as tailors preserve their cabbage, So squires take care of bag and baggage. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 50 The Taylor we know he is loth To take any Cabbage at all. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 37 Those philosophers who have a taylorlike propensity for cabbage. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xi, Living on Cabbage.

†**2.** *slang.* A tailor. *Obs.*

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cabbage*, a Taylor, and what they pinch from the Cloaths they make up. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lii. (1737) 212 Poor Cabbage's Hair grows through his Hood. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Cabbage*; Taylors are so called, because of their..Love of that Vegetable. The Cloth they steal and purloin..is also called *Cabbage*.

3. *Schoolboy slang.* A 'crib' or key whence a pupil surreptitiously copies his exercise; a 'cab'.

†**Ca·bbage,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **cabage.** [app. related to CABIN (*caban*, *cabane*, *cabbin*), in sense 'den or lair of a beast'.] A den or lair.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 92 He hath his cabbage in the yearth with two contrary wayes vndermined to enter into it, or to run out of it at his pleasure: verie wide at the comming in, but as narrow and straight about the mid cabbage. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 11 A cabage, bedde, *stega*.

Ca·bbage, *v.*[1] [f. CABBAGE *sb.*[1]; or ad. F. *cabusser* 'to cabbadge, to grow to a head' (Cotgr.).]

†**1.** *intr.* **a.** To grow or come to a head, as the horns of a deer. *Obs.*

a 1528 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 481 So bygge a bulke of brow auntlers cabagyd that yere.

b. To form a head, as a cabbage or lettuce.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. viii. II. 25 To make them cabbage the better and grow faire and big. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 163 The sooner you remoue your Lettuce..the sooner it will Cabbage. 1843 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 155 Destroying the plant before it cabbages.

2. *trans.* See CABOCHE *v.*

1530 PALSGR. 596/1, I kabage a deere, *je cabaiche*..I wyll cabage my dere, and go with you. 1819 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix, The head of the stag should be cabbaged in order to reward them.

Ca·bbage, *v.*[2] [see CABBAGE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To pilfer, to appropriate surreptitiously: **a.** *orig.* said of a tailor appropriating part of the cloth given to him to make up into garments.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 14 Your taylor instead of shreads, cabages whole yards of cloath. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) III. 388 Ben Bodkin, who had cabbaged most notoriously in the making of Sam Spruce's new coat. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 117 Our Tailor says, 'I like not the charge of plagiarism.' Nevertheless, he cabbages. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Soc.* vi. 137 The tailor 'cabbaged' the cloth he used.

b. *transf.* **c.** In Schoolboy slang = To crib, cab.

1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 234 A speech, which..had been what schoolboys call 'cabbaged', from some of the forms of oration..published by way of caricature. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 387 Steelyards ..sent by Gustaf Wasa as checks upon country dealers, who cabbaged, giving short weight.

Ca·bbaged, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CABBAGE *v.*[1] (or *sb.*[1]) + -ED.] Grown cabbage-fashion, formed into or having a head like a cabbage.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 25 Cabegged rape sowen after rie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 167 The cabbaged Lettuce. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 88. 29 Colewort, which..becometh cabbaged. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *May*, If any of the Imperial Lettices are cabbaged.

Ca·bbaged, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CABBAGE *v.*[2]] Pilfered, as shreds by a tailor.

1729 COFFEY *Beggar's Wed.* I. i, I shall convert his cabbaged shreads into a stone Doublet.

Cabbage-palm = next: see CABBAGE *sb.*[1] 5.

Ca·bbage-tree. [f. CABBAGE *sb.*[1] 1, 2.]

1. A name given to several palm trees, whose central unexpanded mass of leaves or terminal bud is eaten like the head of a cabbage; *esp.*

a. The West Indian tree, *Areca* or *Oreodoxa oleracea*, also called *Cabbage-palm* and *Palmetto Royal*, growing to a height of 150 or 200 feet.

b. *Chamærops Palmetto* of the Southern U. S.

c. *Euterpe oleracea* of Brazil and ? W. Indies.

d. *Livistona inermis* of Northern Australia.

e. *Corypha australis* of Australia, the leaves of which are made into baskets, hats, etc.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 110 This is most evident in the top of that called the Cabbage tree. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 342 The Barbadoes Cabbage Tree..is the most beautiful tree I have ever seen, and may be esteemed the queen of the woods. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 123 We ..saw many aneebong or cabbage trees growing on the island. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 677 (S. Carolina) The palmetto or cabbage tree, the utility of which, in the construction of forts was experienced during the late war.

2. Other trees and plants, so called for various trivial reasons, as the Cabbage-bark Tree, *Andira inermis* of the West Indies; a palm-like liliaceous plant of New Zealand, *Cordyline indivisa*, bearing a head of narrow leaves. **Bastard or Black C. T.**, *Andira inermis* (see above);—of St. Helena: *Melanodendron integrifolium*;—of South America: the leguminous genus *Geoffroya*. **Canary Island C. T.**, *Cacolia kleinia nervifolia*, a composite plant. **Small Umbelled C. T.**, *Commidendron spurium*. (Miller *Plant Names*, 1884.)

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii. 164 The black-cabbage tree, the wood of which..is in high estimation among carpenters and joiners. 1884 GORDON-CUMMING in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 920 The settlers with strange perversity have dubbed this the cabbage-tree.

3. *attrib.*, as in *cabbage-tree hat* (short, *cabbage-tree*); **cabbage-tree worm**, a fat grub found in the decaying cabbage tree eaten in Guiana.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 167 The chin-straps of their cabbage-tree hats. *Ibid.* 171 Raising his cabbage-tree, allowed the chin-strap to drop to its place. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 23 Groe-groe, or cabbage-tree worms, as they are called in Surinam..In taste they partake of all the spices of India..these worms are produced in all the palm-trees, when beginning to rot.

Ca·bbaging, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CABBAGE *v.*[1]] The growth or formation of a head (by a cabbage, etc.).

1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Brassica*. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 364 Transplant Lettuce for Cabbaging.

Ca·bbaging, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CABBAGE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Pilfering, purloining. Also *attrib.*

1768 EARL CARLISLE in *Selwyn & Contemp.* II. 312 You had better come to Spa; it is an excellent cabbaging place.

Ca·bbagy, *a. rare.* [see -Y[1].] Having the characteristics of a cabbage; cabbage-like.

1883 LADY BLOOMFIELD *Reminis. Court & Diplom. Life* I. iii. 65 The very cabbagy green of summer.

‖ **Cabbala** (kæ·bălă). Also 6– **cabala** (7 **caballa**, 9 **kabbala**). [a. med.L. *cabbala*, ad. Rabbinical Heb. קבלה *qabbālāh* 'tradition', f. (the biblical) קבל (in Piel) *qibbēl* 'to receive, accept, admit'.]

1. The name given in post-biblical Hebrew to the oral tradition handed down from Moses to the Rabbis of the Mishnah and the Talmud. **b.** Towards the beginning of the thirteenth century A.D. applied to the pretended tradition of the mystical interpretation of the Old Testament.

1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 332 Cabala..is derived fro man to man by mouth only and not by wrytynge. *Ibid.* 336 Also theyr Cabala that is to say their secrete erudycyons not wryten in the byble. 1653 MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) Pref. i, The Jewish Cabbala is conceived to be a Traditional doctrine or exposition of the Pentateuch, which Moses received from the mouth of God. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 801 The real Cabala they make Two-fold, i. e. The Doctrine of Sephiroth, and the Doctrine of the Four Worlds. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. iii. § 93. 202 In the class of traditional theology..we must place the Jewish Cabbala.

2. *gen.* †**a.** An unwritten tradition. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 47 H[enry] 8. of whom a Cabala or tradition goes, that on his death-bed, he confessed, hee had never spared man in his wrath, nor woman in his lust. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 4 Though the Jews would fain make the gift of Prophecy to be a kind of Cabala too, and conveyed in a constant succession from one Prophet to another. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 274 Without the benefit of letters, the whole Gospel would be a mere tradition and old cabbala.

b. Mystery, secret or esoteric doctrine or art.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 13 Branches of a dangerous Cabbala. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 59 Nor is it He to whom kind Heaven A secret cabala has given. 1795 BURKE *Let.* Wks. 1842 II. 241 Magisterial rabbins and doctors in the cabala of political science. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vi, Eager he read whatever tells Of magic, cabala, and spells. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. IV. ii. 226 Visible signs of some native cabbala.

†**3.** *Of cabbala with*: in the secrets of. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Astrologers, which pretend to be of Caballa with the starres.

Cabba·lic, *a.* [ad. med.L. *cabbalic-us.*] Of or pertaining to the Cabbala.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xii. 94 He rebukes the Cabbalick Doctors. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cabbalic art*, *Ars caballica*, is used by some writers for *ars palæstrica*, or the art of wrestling.

Cabbalism (kæ·bălĭz'm). Also **cabalism.** [f. CABBALA + -ISM: or ad. med.L. *cabbalism-us.*]

1. The system or manner of the Jewish Cabbala.

1614 WILKINS *Mercury* viii. (1707) 33 Which kind of Cabalism is six Times repeated in the History of the Creation. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. 200 Sailing between Cabbalism and Platonism. 1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* IV. 156 The cabbalism of the old Rabbis.

2. Mystic or occult doctrine; mystery.

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 8 Sore he doubts of Bacons Cabalisme. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* xiii. 141 What Cabalisme have we here? 1660–3 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 287 Pretty allegories, parables, cabbalisms.

3. ? (Cf. CABAL, CABALIST.)

1847 EMERSON *Repres. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 They are the exceptions which we want, where all grows alike. A foreign greatness is the antidote for cabalism. 1856 — *Eng. Traits* xiii. Wks. 1874 II. 99, I do not know that there is more Cabalism in the Anglican, than in other Churches.

Cabbalist (kæ·bălist). Also **cabalist.** [ad. med.L. *cabbalista*: see -IST. Cf. also F. *cabaliste*.]

1. One who professes acquaintance with and faith in the Jewish Cabbala.

c 1533 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1058 Of the whiche knowlege the cabalystes doth make fyftie gates. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 212 The doctrine of the Cabalists, who in each of the four banners inscribe a letter of the Tetragrammaton. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 236 The Masorites and Cabbalists. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 468 The cabalists and Talmudists are responsible for him [Adam].

2. One skilled in mystic arts or learning.

a 1592 GREENE *Dram. Wks.* (1831) I. 182 The cabalists that write of magic spells. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* v. (1709) 76 As eminent a Cabalist as his Disciples would represent him. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Initial Love*, Cupid is a casuist, A mystic, and a cabalist. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. 157 Plato felt the temptation to be a cabbalist.

3. See CABALIST.

Cabbalistic (kæbălĭ·stik), *a.* Also **cabal-.** [f. prec. + -IC, or direct ad. F. *cabalistique*, or med.L. *cabbalistic-us.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or like the Cabbala or cabbalists; having a private or mystic sense; mysterious.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game Chess* IV. ii, Out of that cabalistic bloody riddle. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 97 The Cabbalistick sense of Scripture. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xii. 95 The Cabbalistick, and Allegorical Doctors. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 258 The Revelation..being written .. in the Cabalistick style. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man*, vi. 129 Certain figures and cabalistic signs upon the skull.

Cabbali·stical, *a.* Also **cabal-.** [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to what is cabbalistic; also = CABBALISTIC.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 382 By art cabalistical. 1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 300 A Cabalistical explanation of Deut. iv. 4. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* VI. 189 To show the extent of his cabalistical knowledge. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 96, 208 His famous 900 theses logical, ethical ..and cabbalistical.

Cabbali·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a cabbalistic manner; according to the Cabbala.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 (T.) Rabbi Elias, from the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, where the letter aleph is six times found, cabalistically concludes that the world shall endure just six thousand years. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* iv. 23 Who but a Madman would think the Number Five Cabalistically sanctified, because a Man has Five Fingers, Five Toes, etc. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 107 How to pronounce cabbalistically the potent name.

Cabbalistico- *in comb.* Cabbalistically.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. R.* I. v, Disquisitions of a cabalistico-sartorial and quite antediluvian cast.

†**Ca·bbalize,** *v. Obs.* Also **cabal-.** [ad. F. *cabalise-r* (16th c. in Littré), or med.L. *cabbalizāre*: see -IZE.] *intr.* To use or affect the manner of the cabbalists; to speak mystically.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. viii. 23 Here St. John seems to cabbalize, as in several places of the Apocalypse, that is, to speak in the language of the Learned of the Jews.

†**Ca·bbalizer.** *Obs.* Also **cabal-.** One who cabbalizes; one who interprets by cabbala.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 77 Not all thy seuenty Esdrean Cabalizers, who traditionately from Moyses receiued the Laws interpretation.

Cabban, -ane, -aine, -en, early ff. CABIN.

Cabber (kæ·bəɹ). *colloq.* [f. CAB *sb.*[3] + -ER[1].] A cab-horse.

1884 *Times* 27 Oct. 2/4 Sixteen short-legged, active, clever, Young Cabbers.

Cabbie (kæ·bi). *Obs.* or *dial.* 'A sort of box made of laths, which claps close to a horse's side, narrow at the top so as to prevent the grain in it from being spilled' (Jam.). Also 'a small barrow or box with two wheels used for drawing' *ibid.*

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 187 The other implements of husbandry are harrows..cabbies, crook-saddles, creels.

Cabbin, -ine, Cabbinet: see CABIN, CABINET.

Ca·bbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. CAB *v.*] Cab-driving, cab-letting. (Also *attrib.*)

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 11 The cabbing interest has suffered from the war.

Cabble (kæ·b'l), *v. Iron-smelting*: To break up flat pieces of partially finished iron for fagotting. (See quots.) Hence **Cabbler, Cabbling.**

1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* s. v., The process..which in Gloucestershire is called 'scabbling' or more correctly 'cabbling'..is simply breaking up this flat iron into small pieces. Men are especially allocated for this operation, and are named 'cabblers'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 418/1 The pig-iron is..4. *Tilted*; making a flat, oval plate. 5. *Cabbled*; that is, broken up into pieces. 6. *Fagoted*.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 558 Finery iron is smelted with charcoal, and when a soft mass of about two hundredweight is formed it is hammered out into a flat oval from two to four inches in thickness; this is allowed to cool, and is then broken up into small pieces, which is the process of cabbling or scabbling.

Cabbon, Cabbonet, early ff. CABIN, CABINET.

Cabborne, obs. var. of *cabbon, cabon,* CABIN.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxxxii. 385 Be it my shame: if I go in My Cabborne house: in rest to lygh.

† Ca·bby [1]. *Obs.* ? A garden pick or hoe.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, With little Mattocks, Pickaxes, Grubbing-hooks, Cabbies [*bêches*], Pruning-knives, and other Instruments requisit for gardning.

Cabby [2] (kæ·bi). *colloq.* [f. CAB *sb.*[3] + -Y [4].] A cab-driver.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 34. 177 Call the cabby up for my trunk and hat-box. 1881 *Times* 19 Jan. 10/2 Such 'cabbies' as were about, turned a deaf ear to any one who hailed them.

Cabbyn, obs. form of CABIN.

Cabbysshe, obs. form of CABBAGE.

Ca·bdom. *nonce-wd.* [f. CAB *sb.*[3] + -DOM.] That part of the community specially interested in cabs, as owners or drivers.

1868 *Morn. Her.* 25 Aug., Cabdom is furious against the railway companies.

‖ Cabeer (kăbī·ɪ). [Arab. كبير *kabīr*, lit. 'big, *gros*'.]

1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 911 Cabeer, a Money used for accounts at Mocha, of which 80 may be reckoned to a French Crown. *Ibid.* 913 Caveers.

Cabel, -ell, -elle, obs. forms of CABLE.

Caben, early form of CABIN.

Caber (kē·ɪ·bəɪ). *Sc.* Also 6 **cabir, kabar, kebber, kebbre.** [a. Gaelic *cabar* pole, spar, rafter = Irish *cabar* lath, Welsh *ceibr* beam, rafter, Corn. *ceber, keber* rafter, beam, Breton 9th c. in Luxemb. fol. 'tignæ, *cepriou*'.]

1. A pole, or spar, usually consisting of the stem of a young pine or fir-tree, used in house-carpentry, scaffolding, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 186 His schaft that was als rude and squair, As it had beyn a cabyr or a spar. 1718 A. RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. xviii, They frae a barn a kabar raught. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 162 To every plant they give a pole, which is a tree, like the smallest sort of what we call cabers. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 164 They hung them [trouts] on the cabers of their wigwams.

2. *esp.* as used in the Highland athletic exercise of *throwing* or *tossing the caber.*

1862 *Standard* 16 July, Tossing the caber. 1872 *Daily News* 26 July, Caber Throwing. 1881 *Boys' Newspaper* 6 July, The caber is simply a roughly hewn pine trunk denuded of its branches..To toss this skilfully the athlete poises the smaller end against his breast, in an upright position, and, suddenly raising it by sheer force to a level with his shoulder, throws it from him in such a manner that the thick end touches the ground first, and the trunk falls away from him.

Cabern, obs. form of CABIN (of a ship).

Cabful (kæ·bful). [f. CAB *sb.*[3] + -FUL.] As much or as many as a cab will hold.

1856 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 432 Took a cabfull of books to Westbourne Terrace.

‖ Cabiai (kă·bi,ai). [Fr., a. Galibi (or Carib of French Guiana). Martius *Brasil-Sprachen.*] A native name of the Capybara (*Hydrochærus Capybara*), sometimes used by naturalists.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 239 Animals which seem..to make each a distinct species in itself..the Cabiai. *Ibid.* III. vi. (JOD.) The capibara, or cabiai; it is a native of South America, and is chiefly seen in frequenting the borders of lakes and rivers like an otter.

Cabidge, -ige, obs. forms of CABBAGE.

Cabill, var. form of CABALL, a horse.

Cabil·le, obs. form of CABLE.

‖ Cabilliau, cabeliau (kă·bil·yō, kā·bēlyau). Also **kabbelow.** [a. F. *cabillaud, cabliau,* Du. *kabeljauw,* a name used (according to Franck) by all the coast Germans since the 14th c.; MLG. *kabelaw,* Ger. *kabliau, kabeljau,* Sw. *kabeljo,* Da. *kabeljau,* med.L. *cabellauwus* (A.D. 1133 in Carpentier's Du Cange). It has been generally regarded as a transposed form of *bakeljauw, bakkeljau,* BACALAO, which is however not compatible with the history of that word, q.v.] Cod-fish; 'codfish which has been salted and hung for a few days, but not thoroughly dried; also, a dish of cod mashed' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1696 W. MOUNTAGUE *Delights Holland* 36 A good Dish of Cabilliau, Cod-Fish, of which the Dutch in general are great Admirers. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape of G. Hope* II. 188 At the Cape there are several sorts of the fish call'd Cabeliau. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Kabbelow.*

Cabin (kæ·bin). Forms: 4–7 **cabane,** 5–8 **caban,** 5 **kaban,** 5–7 **cabon,** 6 **cabban, -ane, -aine, -on, -yn, caben,** 6–8 **cabbin,** 7 **cabben, cabbine, cabine, cabern,** 7– **cabin.** [ME. *cabane,* a. F. *cabane* (= Pr., Pg. *cabana,* Sp. *cabaña,* Cat. *cabanya,* It. *capanna*):—late L. *capanna,* in Isidore, 'tugurium parva casa est; hoc rustici capanna vocant'; in Reichenau glosses 8th cent. *cabanna.* Mod.F. has *cabine* from Eng. in sense 5.]

† 1. A temporary shelter of slight materials; a tent, booth, temporary hut. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3099 Cabanes coverede for kynges anoyntede With clothes of clere golde for knyghtez and oþer. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 148 They made with pretie boughs and twigs of trees, such little pretie lodgings as we call Cabens or Boothes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 287 Make me a willow Cabine at your gate. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jam. IV,* Wks. (1711) 76 Cabanes raised of boughs of trees and reeds. 1857–69 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* 237 From the wilderness there comes a blast, That casts my cabin of assurance down.

† b. *spec.* A soldier's tent or temporary shelter.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 733 Tentez and othire toylez, and targez fulle ryche, Cabanes and clathe sokkes. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* B b j, There fell sodainlie a great storme.. within their cabbaines, which so moche afflicted the Souldiours..that, etc. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. vii, The Courts of Princes..the Cabbins of Soldiers. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 67 The Persians..fell among their Cabbins, and were rifling the camp.

2. A permanent human habitation of rude construction. Applied esp. to the mud or turf-built hovels of slaves or impoverished peasantry, as distinguished from the more comfortable 'cottage' of working men, or from the 'hut' of the savage, or temporary 'hut' of travellers, explorers, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Caban, lytylle howse, *pretoriolum, capana.* 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 98 He dwelt alone in a little cabane in the fieldes not farre from Athenes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 163 A cabbon, *gurgustium.* 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1356/1 Being taken in his cabbin by one of the Irishrie. 1618 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 196 To give her a Room to bwyld her a cabben in. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 65 Not a Mendicant..could be perswaded to leave his Cabane. 1691 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 9 There be [in Ireland] 160,000 Cabins without Chimneys. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 255 The Cabbin of Romulus was only thatched with Straw. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 78 The wretches are forced to pay for a filthy cabin and two ridges of potatoes treble the worth. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 369 An extensive country covered with cabans. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* I. 1 A mud cabin here and there is the only vestige of human habitation. 1850 MRS. STOWE (*title*) Uncle Tom's Cabin.

b. Used rhetorically for 'poor dwelling'.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v. (1616) 16 Possesse no gentlemen of our acquaintance, with notice of my lodging..Not that I need care who know it, for the Cabbin is conuenient. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 101 A simple Cabin, for so great a Prince.

† 3. A cell: e.g. of an anchorite or hermit, in a convent or prison; a cell of a honeycomb. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XII. 35 Clergy in to a caban crepte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 221 In the theatre ..cabans and dennes [*cellulæ mansionum*]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliv. 329 They put hym in a Cabon and his chapelyne for to shryue hym. *c* 1530 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 84/2 The gailor .. thrusteth your blode into some other caban. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 57 Hee went into France, and made them Cabanes, after the Irish manner, in stead of Monasteries. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* XXXVII. 16 When Ieremiah was entred into the dungeon, and into the cabbins. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 322 [Bees] busie in making Combes, and building of little Cabbins.

† b. A small room, a bedroom, a boudoir. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 38 Gay clothing, and close cabbanes eke she flyes. 1607 R. WILKINSON *Merchant-roy.* 30 She that riseth to dinner..& for every fit of an idle feuer betakes her straight to her cabbin againe. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 83 Thou shalt make Cabines in the Arke. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 71 She steek't her cabin doore.

† 4. A natural cave or grotto; the den or hole of a wild beast. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 190 Ac þow..crope in to a kaban for colde of þi nailes. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 23 A cel or a cabban by nature formed, is vnder. 1589 *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 5 Cabbins and caues in England and in Wales. *Ibid.* 14 The beastly belling bull, lay coucht in cabbin closse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 358 It might resemble a very cabbin and caue indeed. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 98 The beavers..build cabins, or houses for themselves.

5. A room or compartment in a vessel for sleeping or eating in. An apartment or small room in a ship for officers or passengers.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXVII. 6 Thi seetis of rowers..and thi litil cabans. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 50 A Caban of cuke (coke A.); *capana.* 1530 PALSGR. 202/1 Cabbyn in a shyppe, *cabain.* 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. v. (Arb.) 86 Beholdinge..the toppe castell..the cabens, the keele. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 15 Keepe your Cabines: you do assist the storme. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 10 The Captaines Cabben or great Cabben. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. lvi. 85 An English lady..desired me to let her go over with me in my cabin. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. iii. (ed. 4) 41 Orellana..drew towards the great cabbin. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* XVII. 259 They were taken into the cabin.

† b. A berth (in a ship). *Hanging cabin*: a hammock, cot. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 20 Each man his cabin to sleep in. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 A cabben, a hanging cabben, a Hamacke. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. I. 191 Captain Davis..was thrown out of his Cabbin. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 120 Cabbins hung upon palm-trees. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Cajutes,* the cabins or bed-places ..for the common sailors.

† 6. A litter. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 770 People flocking..some with beires, some with cabbins, some with carts..to fetch awaie the dead and the wounded. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 143 Some coffin'd in their cabbins lie.

† 7. A (political) CABINET: hence *cabin council, counsellor, signet. Obs.*

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* XIV. 193 They are made of the Cabin Councell, and become leaders in our vestries. 1643 *True Informer* 2 Their Majesties Letters under the cabine Signet. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* Wks. 1738 I. 142 Haughtiness of Prelates and cabin Counsellors that usurp'd of late. 1649 — *Eikon.* IV. (1851) 364 Putting off such wholesome acts and councels, as the politic Cabin at Whitehall had no mind to. *Ibid.* XI. 425 To vindicate and restore the Rights of Parlament invaded by Cabin councels. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* XII. (1848) 430 A close cabin council plotting and contriving all things.

8. *Comb.* Chiefly in sense 5, as *cabin-keeper, -passage, -passenger, -scuttle, -stairs, -window,* etc.; *cabin-parloured* (having a parlour no bigger than a ship's cabin); **† cabin-bed,** a berth. Also CABIN-BOY, -MATE.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 31 He lay in a *cabin-bed. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 389 *Cabin keepers to shipwrights. 1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 410 The squeezed, *cabin-parloured houselets of Dover. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* VII. i. (1849) 300, I took my passage in her —a *cabin-passage. 1760 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 24 Aug., Half.. were *cabin passengers. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* XXIX. 138 The silent steersman would watch the *cabin-scuttle. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* III. vii. 323 Falling down the *cabbin stairs he dislocated his shoulder.

Cabin (kæ·bin), *v.* [f. the sb., q.v. for Forms.]

1. *intr.* To dwell, lodge, take shelter, in, or as in, a cabin (senses 1–4).

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 49 Flying from their houses, and cabaning in woods and caues. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 179 And sucke the Goate, And cabbin in a Caue. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 32 Vnder the shadow of Scipio the Citie, the Ladie of the world did cabbon. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 15 Perpetuall care shall cabin in my heart. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* IX. (1875) 298 Bands of Indians cabined along the borders of the cove.

2. *trans.* To lodge, entertain, or shelter, as in a cabin.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 74 Chast learning cabboned with frugall contentment. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* p. IV, Rock'd by the blast, and cabin'd in the storm.

3. *trans.* To shut up or confine within narrow and hampering bounds. (Mostly after Shakspere.)

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. IV. 24 Now I am cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, bound in. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. CXXVI, The faculty divine Is chain'd and tortured — cabin'd, cribb'd, confined. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 253 [One who] had the authority to cabin his mind in the walls of form. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. XVII. 58 The newer foundation was cabined, cribbed, and confined in a very narrow space between the Cathedral Church and the buildings of the City.

b. with *in.*

1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 417 They imagine that their souls are cooped and cabined in, unless they have some man..dependent on their mercy.

4. *trans.* To partition *off* into small apartments.

1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* I. 79 The inside of it..is..cabbined off into small apartments.

Ca·bin boy. [f. CABIN *sb.* + BOY.] A boy who waits on the officers and passengers on board.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* XIII. 67, I was sent to Oxford, scholar of a college, and my elder brother a cabbin boy to the West-Indies. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 467 Every soul on board perished, except the cabbin-boy. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. III. 303 Sir Christopher Mings..entered the service as a cabin boy..His cabin boy was Sir John Narborough, and the cabin boy of Sir John Narborough was Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

Cabined (kæ·bind), *ppl. a.* [f. CABIN *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] **a.** Made like a cabin; furnished with a cabin. **b.** Confined in narrow space. **c.** *fig.* Cramped, hampered, confined in action, thought, etc.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 146 Cabbind lodgings. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 140 From her cabined loophole peep. 18.. BP. D. WILSON in *Life* (1860) II. xiv. 41, I am in a bholeah or cabined boat. 1854 M. ARNOLD *Poems* (1877) I. 23 Her cabin'd ample spirit. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* XII. 266 Cabined American civilization.

Cabinet (kæ·binĕt). Forms: 6–7 **cabanet, cabbonet, cabonet,** 6– **cabinet,** (7 **cabbinet**). [app. Eng. dim. of CABIN, as seen by the earlier forms *cabanet, cabonet,* which go with the earlier forms of *cabin*; but in senses 3–6 largely influenced by F. *cabinet,* which according to Scheler and Brachet is not a direct derivative of F. *cabane,* but ad. It. *gabinetto* (= Sp. *gabinete*) 'closet, press, chest of drawers', app. a dialectal It. word going back to the same origin as CABIN.]

I. A little cabin, room, repository. (Senses 1–3 run parallel to those of BOWER 1–3.)

† 1. A little cabin, hut, soldier's tent; a rustic cottage; a dwelling, lodging, tabernacle; a den or hole of a beast. *Obs.*

1572 DIGGES *Stratiot.* (1579) 120 The Lance Knights encamp always in the field very strongly, two or three to a Cabbonet. 1597 LYLY *Wom. in Moone* IV. i. 194 He hath thrust me from his cabanet. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 105 A flock of..four-footed beasts, came about their cabanet.

β. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* IV. (1599) 178 The whole campe was constrained..to pitch their Cabinets within the ditches. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 558, I him desyrde sith daie was overcast..To turne aside unto my cabinet, And staie with me. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 853 The gentle larke..From his moyst cabinet mounts vp on hie. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 54 Where snakes..and half-starvd crocodiles made them sommer beds and winter cabbinets.

†b. *fig.* 'Tabernacle'. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devill's Banq.* 205 Whereas the Soule might dwell in the body .. shee findes it a crazy, sickish, rotten cabinet. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 413/1 Their bodies .. were too fraile Cabonets for such rich eminences to lodge in.

†2. A summer-house or bower in a garden. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 17 The greene cabinet. 1590 — *F. Q.* II. xii. 83 Their Gardens did deface, Their Arbers spoyld, their Cabinets suppresse. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xii. 44 Externall, as Groues, Arbours, Bowers, Cabinets, Allies, Ambulatories. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Cabinet*, in a Garden, is a Conveniency which differs from an Arbour, in this; that an Arbour..is of a great Length .. but a Cabinet is either square, circular, or in Cants, making a kind of a Salon.

3. A small chamber or room; a private apartment, a boudoir. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1565 Earl BEDFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 186 II. 210 Ther is a cabinet abowte xii footes square, in the same a lyttle lowe reposinge bedde, and a table, at the which ther were syttinge at the supper the Quene .. and David [Rizzio]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1133 Sending us unto womens chambers and cabinets. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* vi. 14 Cabinets shalt thou make in the arke. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. 118 The king, who was then retired to his cabinet. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. ii. 20 The stained window of the gloomy cabinet in which they were seated. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* ii. 9 A small cabinet which he calls his study.

†4. A room devoted to the arrangement or display of works of art and objects of vertu; a museum, picture-gallery, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1686) Pref. 7 Which [a painting]..will not be worthy to be plac'd in a Cabinet. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 101 A curious person in a cabinet of antique statues, etc. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 124 The Musæum at Portici is the most interesting cabinet in Europe, to a man not professedly scientific. The generality of cabinets are schools of study, rather than exhibitions.

5. A case for the safe custody of jewels, or other valuables, letters, documents, etc.; and thus, a repository or case, often itself forming an ornamental piece of furniture, fitted with compartments, drawers, shelves, etc., for the proper preservation and display of a collection of specimens.

c 1550 in *Our Eng. Home* (1861) 164 Fayre large cabonett, covered with crimson vellet..with the Kings armes crowned. *a* 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 24 The best jewel in the best cabinet. 1680 Sir C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 232 Tother day, in shifting of a cabinet..I found abundance of y^e^ letters. 1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. lxxxix. 250 That fine wood, of which you see screens, cabinets, and tea-tables. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 129 Papers had been found in Alexander's cabinet, containing the outlines of some vast projects. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 44 In innumerable cabinets may be found series of tin coins.

†6. *fig.* A secret receptacle, treasure-chamber, store-house; *arcanum*, etc. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1873) 7, I socht all the secreit corneris of my gazophile..vithit in the cabinet of my interior thochtis. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 312 That counsel of His, which is lockt up in the cabinet of His secret will. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 173, I look upon the Nation as the Cabinet of the world. 1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 411 By Anatomy we have sometimes enter'd into the Chambers and Cabinets of Animal Functions.

¶ Short for *Cabinet photograph* (11, 14).

II. In politics.

7. a. As a specific use of 3: The private room in which the confidential advisers of the sovereign or chief ministers of a country meet; the council-chamber. Originally in the literal sense; now taken chiefly for what goes on or is transacted there, i. e. political consultation and action, as 'the field' is taken for 'fighting, warlike action'.

1607–12 [see 8 a]. 1625 W. YONGE *Diary* (1848) 83 The King made choice of six of the nobility for his Council of the Cabinet. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 90 Weak, unactive, and purely for the Cabinet. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 117 Neither a Man of the Cabinet, nor of the War. 1700 DRYDEN *Fabl.* Ded., You began in the Cabinet what you afterwards practis'd in the Camp. 1804 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* III. 145 Equally great in the cabinet as in the field. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* i. 12 Harold in early life had intended himself for the cabinet.

b. The body of persons who meet in such a cabinet; that limited number of the ministers of the sovereign or head of the state who are in a more confidential position and have, in effect, with the head of the state, the determination and administration of affairs.

Formerly called more fully the *Cabinet Council*, as distinguished from the *Privy Council*, and as meeting in the cabinet; the later abbreviation is like the use of 'the House', 'the field', for those who fill or frequent it, and would be encouraged by such expressions as 'he is of the cabinet' used of Vane by Roe, 1630. *Member of the cabinet* is later.

1644 *Mercurius Brit.* 44. 347 According to..the practice of your Cabinet or Junto; but our State Committee know better. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 108 Every thing was then managed by the jealousie of her Mysterious Cabinet. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 380 As for his lordship's being taken into the cabinet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 6 The cabinets of Europe .. have endeavoured to keep up a constant equilibrium between the different states. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. i, He had been authorised by the Prince Regent to attempt the formation of a cabinet. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 211 Few things in our history are more curious than the origin and growth of the power now possessed by the Cabinet. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* iii. 236 The members of the President's Cabinet.

†c. A meeting of this body. Now called a 'Cabinet council', or 'meeting of the Cabinet'. (What is now called 'the Cabinet' was formerly 'the Cabinet Council', and what is now 'a Cabinet Council' was formerly termed 'a Cabinet'.)

1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) III. 195 To day the duke was forced to go to the race while the cabinet was held. 1788 9 DK. LEEDS *Polit. Mem.* (1884) 140 There was a Cabinet at my office. 1805 PITT in Ld. Stanhope *Life* III. 318 A Cabinet is summoned for twelve to-morrow.

8. **Cabinet Council**: a. the earlier appellation of the body now styled *the Cabinet*: see 7 b.

Apparently introduced, at the accession of Charles I, in 1625; but the expression *cabinet counsel* = counsel given privately or secretly in the cabinet or private apartment, occurs earlier and, from the confusion of *counsel* and *council*, was prob. a factor in the name: see *Cabinet Counsellor* in 9.

[1607–12 BACON *Counsel, Ess.* (Arb.) 318 For which inconveniences the doctrine of Italy, and practize of Fraunce, [ed. 1625 in some Kings times] hath introduced Cabanett Councelles [ed. 1612 Cabanet counsels; 1625 Cabinet counsels], a remedy worse than the disease. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. i. 10 No, those are cabinet councils, And not to be communicated, but To such as are his own, and sure.]

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. i. 6 Though a counsellor of state, I am not of the cabinet council. 1646–7 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 117 These persons made up the Committee of State (which was reproachfully after call'd the Juncto, and enviously then in the Court the Cabinet Council). *Ibid.* II. § 61 That Committee of the Council which used to be consulted in secret affairs. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 201 The sense of State once contracted into a Privy Council, is soon recontracted into a Cabinet-Council, and last of all into a Favourite or two. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 250/2 To know his [i. e. God's] Secrets; to be as it were of the Cabinet-Council. 1727 SWIFT *To very yng. Lady*, Never take a favourite waiting-maid into your cabinet-council. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 51 Thus the cabinet council which at first was but in the nature of a private conversation, came to be a formal council, and had the direction of most transactions of the Government. 1846 M^c^CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 143 Cabinet Council.—This body, though without any recognised legal existence, constitutes, in effect, the government of the country. It consists of a certain number of privy councillors, comprising the principal ministers of the Crown for the time being, who are summoned to attend at each meeting.

b. *now*, A meeting or consultation of the 'cabinet'.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardon.* I. iii. (1713) 54 God Almighty..never..leaves them to guess at the transactions in his Cabinet-Council. 1688 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 295 Carried to Newgate, after examination at the Cabinet Council. 1726 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* iv. (1871) 138 The point was carried..in the cabinet council.

9. **Cabinet Counsellor**, a private counsellor; a member of the Cabinet.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. 3 For a Cabanet-Counsellour at all times, he had his owne Mother, Matildis the Empresse. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. iii, You are still my cabinet counsellors. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* i. A iv, It seems he is one of Christs Cabinet Counsellors, that he is so intimately privie to his thoughts.

III. *Attrib.* and in *Comb.*

10. Of the cabinet, as a private place; private, secret.

1607–23 *Cabinet Counsel* [see 8]. 1611–40 *Cabinet Counsellor* [see 9]. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vi. (1657) 96 That laid open their Cabinet sins. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 119 There are some Cabinet, secret thoughts, and purposes in God. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 37 As if others had not received such private Instructions as themselves, being Cabinet-Historians. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xi. 197 He was likewise very strict in observing the hours of his private Cabinet Devotions.

11. Of such value, beauty, or size, as to be fitted for a private chamber, or kept in a cabinet. Sometimes more or less technical, as in *cabinet edition*, one smaller and less costly than a library edition, but tastefully rather than cheaply got up; *cabinet organ*, 'a superior class and size of reed organ'; *cabinet photograph* (see *cabinet-sized* in 14); *cabinet piano*, etc.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Cabinet Organ*, a Portative Organ. 1708 KERSEY, *Cabinet-organ*, a little Organ, that may be easily carry'd, or remov'd from one Place to another. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 430 One admires musick and paintings, cabinet-curiositys, and in-door ornaments. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 859 Cabinet Wares. 1817 L. HUNT *Let.* in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1876) 601 A cabinet piano. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 147 It is quite a cabinet picture. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 18 Cabinet pictures are so named because they are so small in size as to be readily contained in a cabinet. *Mod.* The Cabinet edition of Macaulay.

12. Fit for cabinet-making.

1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 17 Cabinet woods, are the qualities used for making all kinds of household furniture, as mahogany, rose-wood, cedar, satin-wood.

13. Of or pertaining to the political cabinet, as *cabinet minister*, etc.

1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1356 Did any body suppose that three years spent in a cabinet office were sufficient to entitle the individual to a cabinet pension?

14. *Comb.* **cabinet-box** = CABINET 5: **cabinet-founder**; **cabinet-sized** *a.*, of fit size for placing in a cabinet; (a photograph) of the size larger than a carte-de-visite.

1655 MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* Index 7 A total locking of Cabinet-boxes. 1800 *New Ann. Directory* 227 Underhill, J., Cabinet-founder and Ironmonger. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 186 A nice cabinet-sized photograph of her.

Ca·binet, *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **-eted.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To enclose in or as in a cabinet.

c 1642 *Observator Defended* 11 That government, which our Laws are lockt and cabenetted in. *a* 1658 HEWYTT *Serm.* 87 (R.) To adore the casket, and contemn the jewel that is cabinetted in it. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 80 The Priest, who as yet was cabinetted up in the Merchants house. 1854 J. WARTER *Last of Old Sq.* v. 44 That a heart of hearts was cabinetted in a person the most attractive.

Ca·bineted, *ppl. a. rare.* Enclosed as in a cabinet; shut up.

1680 CHARNOCK *Wks.* (1864) I. 53 Good men have providence cabineted in a promise. 18.. BLACKIE *Poems*, The cabineted skeleton Of fallen majesty!

Cabineteer. *nonce-wd.* One who has official connexion with a cabinet.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 531 Hume is the sole historian of whom the Cabineteer ever heard.

Ca·binet-ma·ker.

1. One whose business it is to make cabinets (sense 5), and the finer kind of joiner's work.

1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 59 *Mr. Att. Gen.* What Trade are you? *Mr. Hickman.* A Cabinet-maker. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 614 One Johnson, a popish cabinet maker. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, The queen commanded her own cabinet-maker to contrive a box. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 43 Joiners' and cabinet-makers' work.

2. *casual.* One who constructs a political cabinet. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Nov. 2/4 The Cabinet-makers, office-seekers, and schemers who abound in Washington.

Hence **Ca·binet ma·king**, the cabinet-maker's occupation; the construction of a political cabinet.

1813 in *Examiner* 1 Feb. 71/2 They'll fit you..whatever your trade is; (Except it be Cabinet-making). 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* 116 The gentle craft of cabinet-making. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 1/2 Hitches are inevitable whenever Cabinet-making is undertaken.

Cabir, obs. form of CABER.

Cabish, obs. form of CABBAGE.

Cable (kē·b'l), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **kable**, 5–7 **cabul(le, cabyl, -il, -ille, -el, -ell, -elle**, (5–6 **gable, gabyll**), 3– **cable.** [ME. *cable, cabel, kable*, identical with Du. *kabel*, MDu. *cābel*, MLG. *kabel*, MHG. and Ger. *kabel*, all app. from Romanic: cf. F. *câble*, Sp. *cable*, Pg. *cabre*, all meaning 'cable', It. *cappio* sliding knot, noose, gin:—late L. *capulum, caplum* a halter for catching or fastening cattle, according to Isidore f. *capĕre* to take 'quod eo indomita jumenta comprehendantur': cf. *capulum, -us*, 'handle, haft', *capulā-re* to take, catch, etc.

(There are difficulties as to F. *câble*, older forms of which were *caable, chaable, chéable, châble*, which point, through **cadable*, to a L. **catabola* a kind of BALLISTA for hurling stones, etc., in which sense *chaable* also occurs: see *Cabulus* in Du Cange. Littré supposes an early confusion between this and **cable* from Isidore's *capulum*; others think that as the *catabola* was put in motion with ropes, it may be the real source. But this does not account for the Sp. and It. words.)

1. A strong thick rope, originally of hemp or other fibre, now also of strands of iron wire.

Originally a stout rope of any thickness, but now, in nautical use, a cable (of hemp, jute, etc.) is 10 inches in circumference and upwards; ropes of less thickness being called *cablets* or *hawsers*. In other than nautical use (see 2), *rope* is commonly used when the material is hemp or fibre (as in the 'rope' by which a train is drawn up an incline), and *cable* when the material is wire.

c 1205 LAY. 1338 He hihte hondlien kablen [*c* 1275 cables]. *c* 1320 *Sir Guy* 4613 Sche come .. Doun of þe castel in selcoube wise Bi on cable alle sleyeliche. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 24848 (Fairf.) Þe mast hit shoke, þe cablis [*earlier MSS.* cordis] brast. *c* 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 33 Þaughe Ialousye wer hanged by a Kable Sheo wolde al knowe. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 862 Alle þe gables of þe shippe þey broston a to. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* iv. 12 A threfolde cable is not lightly broken. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 135 Smal cables for the artillery. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. 170 He .. ouerthrowes With cabels, and innumerable blowes, The sturdy Oke. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 34 A Cable of three inches round and of good Stuff, will do better for Coal-work. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 336/2 The platform [of a suspension-bridge at the Isle of Bourbon] is suspended from four cables .. and each cable consists of fifteen bundles of eighty wires each.

b. *fig.*

1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xviii. § 10 The whole body politic should be..a threefold cable. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 17 He will .. put vpon you what restraint or greeuance The Law .. will giue him Cable. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. i. 351 He unfolded .. a huge long cable of villanies. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* VI. 2343 Linckt together with sinnes ougly cable.

c. *It is easier for a cable to go through the eye of a needle*, a variant rendering of Matt. xix. 24, Mark x. 25, Luke xviii. 25, adopted by Sir J. Cheke, and cited by many writers.

[This represents a variant interpretation of Gr. κάμηλον in this passage, mentioned already by Cyril of Alexandria in the 5th c. Subsequently a variant reading κάμιλον (found in several late cursive MSS.) was associated with this rendering, and Suidas (? 11th c.) makes distinct words of κάμιλος 'cable', κάμηλος camel. Some Mod.Gr. dictionaries have also κάμιλος cable.]

c 1530 MORE *De Quatuor Nouiss.* Wks. (1557) 92 It were as harde for the riche manne to come into heauen, as a

great cable or a Camel to go through a nedles eye. *c* **1550** CHEKE *Matt.* xix. 24 It is easier for a cable to passe thorough a nedels eie, yen for a rich man to enter in to yᵉ kingdoom of heaven. [*Marg. note.* Although yᵗ Suidas seem to sai κάμιλος to be for a cable roop, and κάμηλος for yᵉ beest, iet theophylactus .. and Celius .. taak κάμηλος to be booý yᵉ beest and yᵉ cable, as moost season agreeabli serveth heer.] **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 540 It is impossible for a Camell (or Cable, that is a great rope of a ship) .. to go through a needles eye. **1657** COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) 49 An honest Clergyman will be When Cable passeth Needles eye. **1840** MARRYAT *Olla Podr., S. W. & by W.* & *W.*, If he were as incompetent as a camel (or, as they say at sea, a cable) to pass through the eye of a needle.

2. *spec.* (*Naut.*) The strong thick rope to which a ship's anchor is fastened; and by transference, anything used for the same purpose, as a chain of iron links (*chain cable*).

'*Stream-cable*, a hawser or rope something smaller than the bower, used to move or hold the ship temporarily during a calm in a river or haven, sheltered from the wind and sea, etc.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*)

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 418 With-outen mast, oþer myke, oþer myry bawe-lyne, Kable, oþer capstan to clyppe to her ankrez. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2848 Þai caste ancres full kene with cables to grounde. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 Eneas..cutte asondre the cables that with helde the shippe within the hauen. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 4 The Cable broke, the holding-Anchor lost. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 The Cables also carry a proportion to the Anchors, but if it be not three strond, it is accounted but a Hawser. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s. v. *Admiral*, They may be ready to cut or slip the cables when they shall be too much hurried to weigh their anchors. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 185 Slip the cable and endeavour to get to sea. **1885** ANNANDALE *Imp. Dict.* s.v., Chain-cables have now almost superseded rope-cables.

b. *fig.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xi. (1718) 169 Pray'r is the Cable, at whose end appears The anchor hope. **1677** YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 22 The grand Banks..shall be the Anchor and Cable of all smaller Banks. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 360 Her cable had run out, and she died.

c. *A cable* or *cable's length*, as a unit of measurement, 'about 100 fathoms; in marine charts 607·56 feet, or one-tenth of a sea mile' (Adml. Smyth).

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 381 Redde cliffes with white strakes like wayes a cable length a piece. **1665** *Duke of York's Fight. Instr.* xiv, To keep about the distance of half a cable from one another. **1702** *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3844/4 The Two Buoys..being distant near the Length of Two Cables. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cable* .. a measure of 120 fathoms, called by the English seamen a cable's length. **1778** CAPT. MILLER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 159 We got within a cable and a half of her. **1813** SOUTHEY *Nelson* (1854) 167 He veered half a cable, and instantly opened a tremendous fire. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xi. 26 Within two cable lengths of the shore.

3. *Telegraphy.* A rope-like line used for submarine telegraphs, containing the wires along which the electric current passes, embedded in gutta percha or other insulating substance, and encased in an external sheathing of strong wire strands, resembling the wire cable of sense 1. Also **b.** a bundle of insulated wires, passing through a pipe laid underground in streets, etc.

1854 *Specif. Brett's Patent* No. 10939. 2 This said cable or rope I denominate my Oceanic Line. **1852** *Leisure Hour* Sept. 591 Complimentary messages were transmitted by means of the cable through the waters to Dover. **1855** WHEATSTONE *Roy. Soc. Proc.* VII. 328 Experiments made with the submarine cable of the Mediterranean Electric Telegraph. **1858** *Times Ann. Summary* 89 The unfortunate fracture of the oceanic cable. **1864** W. CROOKES *Q. Jrnl. Science* I. 44 The Atlantic Cable and its Teachings. **1865** RUSSELL *Atlantic Telegr.* 2 Mr. Wheatstone..as early as 1840 brought before the House of Commons the project of a cable to be laid between Dover and Calais. **1880** *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 [She] is reported by cable to have put into St. Thomas. **1887** *Telegr. Jrnl.* 4 Mar. 203/2 In our system, the cables can be easily drawn out of the iron pipes if occasion demands it.

c. A cable message, a CABLEGRAM.

1883 *Bread-Winners* 175 It riled me to have to pay for two cables. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 11/1, I was desired by my chief in New York to .. give them a long 'cable'. **1886** *Daily News* 4 June 6/4 The General .. had received cables of greeting from the 'comrades' in Australasia and America.

4. *Arch., Goldsmith's work*, etc. (also *cable-moulding*): A convex moulding or ornament made in the form of a rope.

1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. i. 9 Norman ornaments.. particularly the billet and the cable. *Ibid.* II. vii. 359 The cornice is the cable-moulding on a large scale. **1862** *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 277 A figure of Science, on a coral base, with a cable border. **1877** W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 140 The outer edge..is also decorated with a heavy cable-moulding.

5. (See quot.)

1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cable*, a long narrow strip of ground.

6. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (senses 1, 2) *cable-chain, -coil, -maker, -roots*; (sense 3) *cable-advice, -despatch, -man, -message, -tank*; (sense 4) *cable-border, moulding, pattern*, etc.

1882 *Mod. Trade Circular*, Further *cable advices from the Colonies. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/2 The *cable-chain makers..factory men, who make the marine or cable chains. **1667** DENHAM *Direct. Painter* II. ix. 24 See that thou..spoil All their Sea-market, and their *Cable-coyl. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F j, A roper or *cable maker. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 19 Aug. 4/4 Mr. Canning showed the cable and the stab to the *cablemen. **1877** *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/5 The following *cable message has been received .. from New York. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii, Pines, whose *cable roots Held out a thousand storms. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 192 The first defect was occasioned—[by] the dropping of a fragment of wire into the *cable-tank.

7. Special comb.: **cable-bends, cable-buoy, cable-hanger** (see quots.); **cable-hatband**, a twisted cord of gold, silver, or silk, worn round the hat (Halliw.); **cable-laid** *a.* (see quot.); **cable-range**, a given length of cable; a range of coils or rolls of cable; **cable-rope** = sense 1; also, cable-laid rope; **cable-stock**, the capstan; **cable-tier**, the place in a hold, or between decks, where the cables are coiled away; **cable-tools** (see quot.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Cable-bends*, two small ropes for lashing the end of a hempen cable to its own part, in order to secure the clinch by which it is fastened to the anchor-ring. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) **Cable-Buoys*, common casks employed to buoy up the cables. **1732** DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) I. 149 Persons who dredge or fish for Oysters [on the Medway], not being free of the Fishery, are called *Cable-hangers. **1599** B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* Induct., Wearing a pyed feather The *cable hatband, or the three-piled ruff. **1602** MARSTON *Ant. & Mell.* II. i. (N.) More cable, till he had as much as my cable-hatband to fence him. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6129/3 Stolen from the Fifth Moorings, Eleven Fathom of Eleven Inch *Cable laid Pendant. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Ropes*, Ropes are either cable-laid or hawser-laid: the former are composed of nine strands, viz. three great strands, each of which is composed of three smaller strands. **1883** W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* II. ii. 34 The men were set to work to get the *cable-range along, ready for bringing up. **1523** SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 833 From the anker he kutteth the *gabyll rope. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 53 At the west ende of Powlles stepull was tayed a cabelle roppe. **1711** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4882/3 About sixty Fathom of Cable Rope, about nine Inches Circumference. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 The maister..bald the marynalis lay the cabil to the *cabilstok. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 62 Knocking the man down into the *cable tier. **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 The hemp cables are coiled in the cable tiers. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Cable-tools*, the apparatus used in drilling deep holes, such as artesian wells, with a rope, instead of rods, to connect the drill with the machine on the surface.

Cable (kē·b'l), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a cable or cables; to fasten with or as with a cable, to tie *up*.

c **1500** DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wem.* 354 Se how I cabeld 3one cout with a kene brydill! **1530** PALSGR. 473/1, I cable, I store a shyppe of cables. **1598** FLORIO, *Gomenare* ..to cable an anker. **1605** T. RYVES *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 31 They are .. fortefied and cabled vp with the graunts and priuiledges of Gregory the 14. **1634** SHIRLEY *Example* I. i, Here I am cabled up above their shot. **1640** — *Imposture* I. ii, I hope she's not turned nun..I do not like The women should be cabled up. **1800** *Naval Chron.* IV. 218 His Majesty's ships are insufficiently cabled. **1863** LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* II. ii. iii. xi. 273 The motive power of his being was cabled to Superstition.

2. *Arch.* To furnish (a column) with vertical convex circular mouldings, which should properly occupy the lower part of the flutings, so as to represent a rope or staff placed in the flute (Gwilt).

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 91 Cabled with small pillars bound round it, with a kind of arched work and subdivisions between. **1848** RICKMAN *Archit.* 13 These channels are sometimes partly filled by a lesser round moulding; this is called cabling the flutes. **1875** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s. v. *Cabling*. In modern times an occasional abuse has been practised of cabling without fluting, as in the church della Sapienza at Rome.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To transmit (a message, news, etc.), or communicate, by submarine telegraph. (Const. as in *to telegraph*.)

1871 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* (1872) 559 A late telegram by Atlantic Cable from the British Premier..said: 'Cable how match-tax works'. **1880** *Times* 28 Oct., The exciting news cabled from Ireland. **1881** *Ionia Standard* 24 Mar., He [i. e. Secretary Blaine] has been cabling constantly with Lord Granville. **1882** *Times* 14 Apr. 5/3 The Secretary of State..cabled the substance of them to Minister Lowell. **1884** *Kendal Merc.* 1 Nov. 5 Mr. Henry Irving cabled me from Boston..that, etc.

Cable, obs. f. of CABALL, horse.

Cabled (kē·b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CABLE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] **a.** Furnished or fastened with a cable or cables. **b.** *Arch.* **c.** *Her.* (See quots.)

1530 PALSGR. 473/1 My shyppe is as wel cabled as any in all the fleete. **1664** EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 130 Sometimes we find the Striges to be fill'd up with a swelling..and these we may call Stav'd or Cabl'd Columns. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cabled flutes*, in architecture .. filled up with raised or swelling pieces in form of Cables. *Ibid. Cabled*, in *Heraldry*, is applied to a cross formed of the two ends of a ship's cable. **1757** DYER *Fleece* II, In Myrina's port [they] Cast out the cabled stone upon the strand.

Cablegram (kē·b'lgræm). [f. CABLE *sb.* + -GRAM, by superficial analogy with TELEGRAM; (in which both elements are Greek). (The substitution of CALOGRAM has been vainly urged by various writers.)] A message sent by submarine telegraph cable.

1868 *Daily News* 26 Sept., The new word *cablegram* is used by a New York contemporary to characterise a telegraphic despatch. **1873** in *Times* (D.) This libel appears in your journal as a cablegram, New York, 20th. **1879** *Let.* in *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/2 If there is any necessity for a word to distinguish a telegram sent by cable..I would suggest that the word 'Calogram' be used in the place of 'Cablegram'. **1880** *Athenæum* No. 2764. 503/2 A cablegram has been received..from America, announcing the discovery of a 'large comet' by Mr. Lewis Swift. **1883** *High Commiss. of Canada* in *Times* 13 Aug., It may interest your association to be made acquainted with the following cablegram.

Cablegraph (kē·b'lgræf), *v.* [f. prec. after *telegraph*.]

1887 *Standard* 14 Oct. 2/6 [He] cablegraphed from Loon.

Cabless (kæ·blĕs), *a.* [f. CAB *sb.*[3] + -LESS.] Unprovided with a cab or cabs.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 365 The cabless condition of St. James's Street. **1857** *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 82 Ill-paved, unlighted, cabless regions.

Cablet (kē·blĕt). [f. CABLE *sb.* + -ET.] A small cable or cable-laid rope less than 10 inches in circumference.

1575-6 in *4th Report Commiss. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 114/1 An Act for the true making of great cables and cabletts. **1613** *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 176 By the ..fury of the wind and sea, the cablet broke. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 54 *Cablets*, cable-laid ropes, under nine inches in circumference. **1800** *Naval Chron.* III. 65 Made fast to the principal cablet, or hawser. **1803** *Rep. Commiss.* in *Naval Chron.* X. 48 Cablets—Inches, 9½, 9, 8, 7½..3. **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 52 When three cablets are laid up together, it is called 'hawser-laid rope'.

Cabling (kē·blin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CABLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The filling up of the lower part of the flutes of a column with cylindrical mouldings.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., There are also cablings in relievo without fluting, especially on certain pilasters, as in the church of Sapienza at Rome.

Cabling, erroneous or dial. form of CAVELLING.

1885 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 4 Sept. 6/1 This process known as cabling..the only fair method of allotting the work.

† **Ca·blish.** *Obs.* [prob. a. Anglo-Fr. **cablis* = F. *chablis*, OF. *chaablis*, med.L. *cablicium*, pl. *cablicia*, in the Forest Laws, in same sense; of doubtful derivation: see Littré; but app. related to OF. *chaable*, and thus with L. **catabola*, see CABLE, and cf. Littré *chablis* and Du Cange *cabulus*.] Strictly, trees blown down, or branches blown off by the wind, but explained by the legal antiquaries of the 16th c. as = brushwood.

1594 R. CROMPTON *Jurisdict.* 196 Cablicia is properly brushwood. T. claimed the drie woods & cablish in his owne woods. **1664** SPELMAN, *Cablicia*, Cablish...Angl. Brushwood. Rectiùs..Windfalls. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 75/2 Cablish is all sorts of Brushwood. **1852** SMITH *Eng. & Fr. Dict.*, Cablish..*bois chablis, broussailles*.

Cabman (kæ·bmăn). [f. CAB *sb.*[3]] A man whose occupation is to drive a public cab.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 191 The cabman's cry to get out of the way. **1860** *Vacat. Tour.* 59 Half a dozen cabmen shouting in my ears. *Ibid.* 137 They know them as well as a London cabman does the streets.

Cabob (kăbɒ·b). Also **kabob.** [Arab. كباب *kabāb* (also in Pers. and Urdu), in same sense.]

1. An oriental dish (see the quotations); also used in India for roast meat in general. (Now always in *plur.*)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 404 (Y.) Cabob is Rostmeat on Skewers, cut in little round pieces no bigger than a Sixpence, and Ginger and Garlick put between each. **1743** R. POCOCKE *Egypt* in Pinkerton *Voy.* XIV. 211 Cabobs, or meat rosted in small pieces, that may be eat without dividing. **1814** FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 480 (Y.), I often partook with my Arabs of a dish common in Arabia called Kabob or Kab-ab. **1854** THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 242 Eats cabobs with city nabobs.

2. 'A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs' (Halliwell).

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cabob*, a Loin of Mutton Roasted with an Onyon betwixt each joint; a Turkish and Persian Dish..now used in England.

Hence **Cabo·b** *v.* To cook in the manner described. (Webster cites Sir T. Herbert.)

‖ **Caboceer** (kæbosīə·r). [ad. Pg. *cabociero*, f. *cabo, cabeça* head.] The headman (of a West African village or tribe).

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xvi, My father appointed me a Caboceer. **1864** R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 38 The type of a Dahoman Caboceer. **1866** ENGEL *Nat. Music* i. 4 The melodies produced by a Caboceer, or chief of Dahomey, upon his sanko, deserve our attention.

† **Caboche,** *sb. Obs.* [see next and CABOT.] A fish; the Bull-head, or Miller's Thumb.

c **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 641 *Hic caput*, caboche. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 57 Caboche, *currulia*.

† **Cabo·che,** *v.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 **cabage.** [f. F. *cabocher* (in same sense) implied in pple. adj. *caboché* CABOCHED, and used (as *cabacher*) by Palsgr., f. *caboche* = It. *capocchia* augm. and pejorative of *capo* head. The form *cabage* is identified with CABBAGE *v.*[1], which is ultimately the same word.] *trans.* To cut off the head of (a deer) close behind the horns.

a **1425** *Bk. Hunting* MS. Bodl. 546 fol. 93 þer nedeth no more but to caboche his heed. **1530** PALSGR. 596, I kabage a deere, *je cabaiche*. I wyll cabage my dere..*je cabacheray ma beste*. **1575** TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* xliii. 134 It is cut off near to the head. And then the heade is cabaged [i.e.] cut close by the hornes through the braine pan, untill you come vnderneath the eyes, and ther it is cut off.

Caboched, caboshed, cabossed (kăbɒ·ʃt, kăbɒ·st), *ppl. a. Her.* Also **cabazed, cabaged.**

[f. prec.; or ad. F. *caboché* in same sense.] Borne (as the head of a stag, bull, or other beast) full-faced, and cut off close behind the ears so as to show no part of the neck; trunked.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 59 An hartes heade cabazed d'Or. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 162 These horned beasts .. have also their heads borne Trunked: Which of some Armorists is blazoned Cabossed. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, Caboched, caboshed or cabossed. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 76 Three harts heads, caboshed, argent. 1797 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nicholls) 95 *note*, A bull's head cabost. 1866 Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 36 A chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed argent.

Cabo·ching, cabo·ssing, *vbl. sb. Her.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] (See quot.)

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cabosed*, A Term in Heraldry, for the Head of any Beast, being just cut off behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to the Face, or by a perpendicular Section; whereas Couping is usually express'd by a Horizontal one, and is never so close to the Ears as Cabosing.

‖ **Cabochon** (kabǫʃǫn·). Also 6 *Sc.* **caboschoun, coboischoun, coboschoun.** [Fr.: augmentative of *caboche*; see above.] A precious stone when merely polished, without being cut into facets or receiving any regular figure but that which belongs to the stone itself, the rough parts only being removed. This fashion is chiefly applied to the garnet (carbuncle), ruby, sapphire and amethyst. Chiefly *attrib.*, as in *cabochon shape, crystal, emerald*, etc.

1578 *Inventories* 265 (Jam.) Tua tabled diamantis, and tua rubyis coboischoun. *Ibid.* 266 Foure rubyis coboschoun. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* vii. 174 Under the foot of the cross is a large uncut crystal..at one side of this cabochon is a mitred figure. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring L.* 220 A pale cabochon sapphire. 1883 *Times* 14 July 7 The centre stone ..is encircled by ruby, emerald, sapphire, and five other stones, cut cabochon shape.

† **Cabod,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. *trans.* ? To edge or border.

1753 *Songs Costume* (1849) 231 With fringes of knotting your Dickey cabod.

Cabok, obs. f. Kebbuck, *Sc.*, cheese.

Cabon, -et, early forms of Cabin, -et.

Caboose (kăbūˑs). Also **cam-, can-, coboose.** [Identical with Du. *kabuis, kombuis*, earlier Du. *combûse, cabûse*, MLG. *kabhûse* (whence mod.G. *kabuse*), also F. *cambuse* 'app. introduced into the navy about the middle of the 18th c.' (Littré). The original lang. was perh. LG.; but the history and etymology are altogether obscure.]

1. 'The cook-room or kitchen of merchantmen on deck; a diminutive substitute for the galley of a man-of-war. It is generally furnished with cast-iron apparatus for cooking' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coboose*, a sort of box or house to cover the chimney of some merchant-ships. It somewhat resembles a centry-box, and generally stands against the barricade on the fore part of the quarter-deck. 1805 *N. York Chron.* in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 122 William Cameron drifted aboard on the canboose. 1805 Duncan *Marin. Chron.* IV. 70 A sea broke .. and swept away the caboose and all its utensils from the deck. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* (1862) 6 Fishing boats at anchor, all with their tiny cabooses. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 341 A sentry is constantly to be placed at the cooking-place or caboose. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 375 The caboose and utensils must long ago have been washed overboard.

b. A cooking-oven or fireplace erected on land.

1859 *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 93 The man..requested me to put his pannikin on the caboose fire. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 331 Outside are 'cambooses' for preparing fish in the open air. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 550 The lawn is studded with cabooses.

2. *U. S.* A van or car on a freight train used by workmen or the men in charge.

1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, The caboose of the construction train, containing workmen and several boys. 1884 *Dakota paper* Jan., Four cars and a caboose running down the track.

Cabos: see Cabot.

Cabosh, -ed, cabossed, var. ff. Caboche, -d.

‖ **Cabot** (kabø, kæˑbət). [Earlier and N.Fr. *cabot*, mod.F. *chabot*, f. Romanic *cabo, capo* head + -ot.]

† **1.** A fish: the Bull-head or Miller's Thumb.

1611 Cotgr., *Poisson royal*, the white Cabot.

2. A measure of dry goods in the Channel Islands; cf. the Sc. Cap.

1835 H. D. Inglis *Channel Isl.* 124 In Jersey .. sixteen cabots per perch, has been known to be obtained. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A (ed. 2) 566 In Jersey, the measure of dry goods is the cabot, or half-bushel..containing 43 lbs. 7 ozs. of distilled water.

Cabotage (kæˑbǒtēdʒ). *Naut.* [a. F. *cabotage* (also Sp., in It. *cabotaggio*) in same sense; f. F. *caboter* to coast; whence F. has also *caboteur, cabotier, cabotin, cabotinage, cabotiner.* Derivation uncertain.

Originally a shipping term of the north of France: M. Paul Meyer rejects Littré's guess from Sp. *cabo* cape, headland, as if 'to sail from cape to cape', as untenable phonetically and historically, and thinks the verb must be from the name of a kind of boat. The gloss '*cabo*, trabe, nave' occurs in (MS. Bibl. Nat. 1646 lf. 83 b) a 13th c. copy of an older glossary; and Littré has *cabot, chabot* as north French equivalents of *sabot*, which is still applied to a small vessel running two or three knots an hour. (Brachet guesses that *caboter* may be from the surname *Cabot*; which may have had the same origin, but cf. prec.)]

Coasting; coast-pilotage; the coast carrying trade by sea.

1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 186 The Cabotage, as they call it, or carrying trade. 1876 R. Burton *Gorilla L.* I. 6 Small vessels belonging to foreigners, and employed in cabotage. 1885 *Standard* 2 Jan. (Article) The Cabotage in China. [From Shanghai correspondent.]

† **Cabow.** *Obs.* Also **cabbowe.**

1489 *Will of Rowley, Bristol* (Somerset Ho.) All my Cabowe or Stuf in Marchaundise. 1501 *Will of Barre* (Somerset Ho.) The Cabow that I haue in her [a ship]. 1501 *Bristol Wills* (Wadley) 173, xx marke of my Cabbowe in money or dettes..the Residue of my Cabbowe.

† **Ca·bre,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *cabrer*, f. Sp. *cabra* goat: see Caper.] *intr.* To caper (as a horse).

1600 Holland *Livy* VIII. vii. 285 At the smart of which the horse reared and cabred with his forefeet.

‖ **Cabré** (kabre), *a. Her.* [Fr.; f. *cabrer*: see prec.] Said of a horse: Capering, rearing on the hind legs.

‖ **Ca·brie, ca·brit.** Also **cabree.** [cf. Sp. *cabrito* kid, dim. of *cabra* goat.] The Pronghorn Antelope, *Antilope Americana* (*furcifera*).

[1624 T. Scott *2nd Pt. Vox Populi* 22 A peece of leane Kid, or Cabrito.] 1807 Pike *Sources Mississ.* II. 136 Killed one cabrie, two deer, two turkies. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/1 The Prongbuck..called cabree by the Canadian *voyageurs.*

† **Ca·briole.** *Obs.* [In sense 1, a. F. *cabriole* (16th c.) a leap like that of a goat. Senses 2, 3, appear to be old errors for Cabriolet.]

1. A capriole, a caper (of a horse).

1814 Scott *Wav.* I. viii. 103 The occasional cabrioles which his charger exhibited.

2. A kind of small arm-chair (Littré).

1785 Mackenzie *Lounger* No. 36 ₱8 Sofas and stuffed chairs in the drawing-room, which my Lady has made her change for cabrioles.

3. = Cabriolet.

1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxi. 403 The coaches are .. less dangerous than the little one horse cabrioles. 1801 W. Felton *Carriages* II. 180 The Cabriole is a two wheeled Carriage with the body like a Chariot, mostly used in France.

Cabriolet (ka·briˌǫlēˑ). [a. F. *cabriolet*, deriv. of *cabriole*, so called from its elastic bounding motion.] A light two-wheeled chaise drawn by one horse, having a large hood of wood or leather, and an ample apron to cover the lap and legs of the occupant. Contracted by 1830 to Cab, and in later times applied to any vehicle known by that name.

[1789 *Let. fr. Paris* in *Public Advertiser* 3 Crushed to death by one of those machines called *Cabriolets*; on account of which infernal vehicles, the inhabitants .. can no longer venture on foot at any hour. 1816 *Ann. Reg.* 339 Lavalette was .. conducted by Sir R. Wilson beyond the barriers in an English cabriolet.] 1823 *Gentl. Mag.* 463/2 April 23 Cabriolets were, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day, introduced to the public this morning. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 194 His lordship rang for his cabriolet [*rime* day]. *a* 1845 Hood *Lost Heir*, I'm scared when I think of them Cabroleys. 1863 Miss Braddon *J. Marchmont* I. ii. 41 Edward Arundel had driven over in a cabriolet.

Cabul(le, -byl, obs. ff. of Cable.

Caburn (kæˑbəɹn). *Naut.* [? connected with Cable.] (*pl.*) 'Spun rope-yarn lines, for worming a cable, seizing, winding tacks, and the like' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Cables serue .. for rope yarne, caburn, sinnit, an[d] okum. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Caburne is a small line made of spun yarne to make a bend of two Cables, or to sease the Tackels, or the like. 1678 in Phillips; also in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Cacafue·go.** Also 7 **cacafugo, -fogo, cacofuego.** [f. L. *cacā-re*, Sp. and Pg. *cagar* to discharge excrement + Sp. *fuego* (Pg. *fogo*) fire:—L. *focus* hearth.] A spitfire; a braggart.

(The name of the Spanish galleon taken by Drake in 1577.)

1625 Fletcher *Fair Maid* III. i, She will be ravisht before our faces by rascalls and cacafugos, wife, cacafugoes! *c* 1661 *Argyle's Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 27/2 Presbytery will soon lose a prating, nonsensical Cacafuego. 1696 Phillips, *Cacafuego*, a Spanish word signifying Shitefire; and it is used for a bragging vapouring fellow. 1721–90 in Bailey. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* [1775 Ash, *Cacafuego*, an insect in Spain said to dart fire from its tail.]

Cacagogue, erroneous form of Caccagogue.

Cacao (kăkē·o, kăkāˑo). Also (6–7 **caccao**), 6–8 **cacoa**, 8 **caco, cocao**; and see Cocoa. [Sp. *cacao*, ad. Mexican *caca-uatl* 'caca-tree'.]

1. The seed of a tropical American tree (*Theobroma Cacao*, N. O. *Bytneriaceæ*), from which cocoa and chocolate are prepared.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 342 In the steade [of money] the halfe shelles of almonds, whiche kynde of Barbarous money they [the Mexicans] caule cacao or cacanguate. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 568 Fruit, which the Inhabitants cal in their tongue Cacaco, it is like to an Almond..of it they make a certaine drinke which they love marvelous well. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 83 The value of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cotton, and Caccao, brought from the Southward parts of America. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/3 A French Prize .. laden with Sugar, Caco and Indigo from Martinico. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. v. (ed. 4) 248 Her load consisted of timber, cocao, coco-nuts, tobacco, hides. 1836 Macgillivray *Humboldt's Trav.* viii. 108 Cacao and sugar were also raised to a considerable extent. 1849 W. Irving *Columbus* II. 315.

† **2.** The powder produced by grinding the seeds, often with other substances mixed; also the drink prepared from the seeds or powder; = Cocoa.

1652 Wadsworth *Chocolate* 2 Cacao .. is cold and dry. 1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* ii. 8 They had brought to them jarrs of Cacao.

3. The tree whose fruit yields this seed, more fully called **Cacao-tree.**

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 11 They supply the most agreeable soils for the cacao. 1778 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. VII. 296 The value .. was estimated by the number of nuts of the cacao, which he might expect in exchange. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 372 The seeds of the cacao were made use of as money in Mexico.

4. *attrib.*, as in *cacao-nut, -tree*, etc.; also **cacao-butter**, a fatty matter obtained from the cacao-nut, used for making pomades, candles, etc.; **cacao-walk**, a plantation of cacao-trees.

1652 Wadsworth *Chocolate* 13 When they are growne up to a good hight, then they plant the Cacao-trees. 1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 30 Two of these little Cacoa Nuts (or Kernells) passe currant for one farthing. *Ibid.* 24 Cacoa-Walks..containing ten or twelve Acres of Ground. 1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* ii. 9 They made a certain cooling-drink of the Cacao nuts. 1778 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. VIII. 412 The cacao-tree grows spontaneously in several parts of the torrid zone. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 140 The ground is then prepared for the reception of the cacao pods, which are planted in rows called 'cacao-walks'.

Cacarootch, obs. form of Cockroach.

† **Ca·catory,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [ad. mod. L. *cacātōrius*, f. *cacāre* to evacuate the bowels; see -ory.] Attended with looseness of the bowels.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 183 Cacatory, Dejectory, or Loose-fevers..ought wholly to be imputed to Choler. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cacatory-fever.*

Caccagogue (kæˑkăgǫg). *Med.* [mod. f. Gr. *κάκκη* excrement + *-αγωγος* leading, leading away, f. *ἄγ-ειν* to lead, drive. Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753 has mod.L. *cacagoga.*] An ointment made of alum and honey, and used to promote stool.

Caccao, obs. f. of Cacao.

Cacche(n, obs. f. Catch *v.*

Cace, obs. form of Case.

† **Cace·mphaton.** *Obs. rare.* [Gr. *κακέμφατον* 'ill-sounding, equivocal'.] An ill-sounding expression.

[1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 260 This vice is called by the Greekes Cacemphaton, we call it the vnshamefast or figure of foule speech.] 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 174 It had beene an harsh and unpleasing Cacemphaton, as your own eare will tell you. 1721–90 in Bailey.

Cachalot (kæˑʃălǫt, kæˑʃălǒ). Also 8–9 **-elot.** [a. F. *cachalot*, in the Bayonne dial. of 17th c. *cachalut*, app. meaning, 'toothed', from a Romanic word for 'tooth' or 'grinder', in Gascon *cachau*, Carcassone *caichal*, Cat. *caxal*, Pr. dials. *caissal, caysal.* The first notice of the word in Eng. writers is quoted from the French of Anderson's *Histoire Naturelle de Island*, etc. (Hamburg 1746). The word is now found in most European langs., as Ger. *kachalot*, Da. *kaskelot*, Sw. *kaselot*, Du. *kazilot*, etc. (In *Miscellanea Curiosa*, 1670 (Frankfort, and Leipzig 1681), observation CXXXVI. (p. 266) treats of this whale 'qui in Bayonna, Byaris, et in insula S. Johannis de Luca, et in locis ubi capitur *Cachalut*, latine *Orca* dicitur'.) A different derivation is proposed by Zobler, *Zeitsch. f. Rom. Philol.* IV. 176, whereby he would connect it with Sp. *cachuelo*, which derives from L. *catulus.*]

A genus of whales, belonging to the family *Catodontidæ*, distinguished by the presence of teeth in the lower jaw. The Common Cachalot, or Sperm Whale, which yields spermaceti, grows to the length of 70 feet, and has a head nearly one-half of the length of the body; it occurs in all seas, but its home is the Pacific Ocean.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 174 The figure which Mr. Anderson gives of the Cachelot..has the air of a monster. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 46 This genus .. the French call Cachalot, a name we have adopted. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 279 A herd of Cachalots, upwards of one hundred in number, were found stranded at Kairston, Orkney. 1833 Sir C. Bell *Hand* (1834) 298 The physeter or cachelot whale .. has a very large head and is remarkable for having teeth. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 213.

Cache (kaʃ), *sb.* Also 6 **casshe.** [a. F. *cache*, f. *cacher* to hide.]

1. A hiding place, esp. of goods, treasure, etc.

1595 Drake *Voy.* 12 The inhabitants havinge intelligence of our cominge, had .. hid theyr treasure in casshes. 1860 C. Innes *Scott. in Mid. Ages* x. 310 The little cache on the Orkney sea-shore, produced 16 pound weight of silver. 1866 W. R. King *Sportsm. & Nat. in Canada* iii. 57 Crouched in his cache of green boughs.

b. *esp.* A hole or mound made by American pioneers and Arctic explorers to hide stores of provisions, ammunition, etc.

1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 267 Captain Bonneville..prevailed upon them to proceed..to the caches. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 138 The power of the bear in breaking up a provision cache is extraordinary. 1878 Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* v. 62 Every cairn and cache was thoroughly examined.

2. The store of provisions so hidden.

183.. Back *Jrnl. Arctic Voy.* (Bartlett), I took advantage of a detached heap of stones, to make a cache of a bag of pemmican. **1842** Fremont *Report Exp. Rocky Mts.* (1845) 22 As this was to be a point in our homeward journey, I made a cache (a term used in all this country for what is hidden in the ground) of a barrel of pork. **1865** Lubbock *Preh. Times* xiv. (1869) 484 The Esquimaux .. they all of them make 'caches' of meat under stone cairns.

Cache (kaʃ), *v.* [f. Cache *sb.*: cf. F. *cacher.*] *trans.* To put in a cache; to store (provisions) under ground; said also of animals.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 288 He accordingly cached enough provision to last them back. **1865** Ld. Milton & W. Cheadle *N. West Pass.* v. 75 We now proceeded .. to remove the cask from its hiding-place, and .. to cache it safely at some distance. **1877** Coues *Fur Anim.* ii. 51 When they [wolverenes] can eat no more, they continue to steal the baits and câche them.

Cache, obs. form of Cash, Chinese money.

Cache(n, obs. form of Catch *v.*

Cachectic (käke·ktik), *a.* Also 7–8 **-ick.** [Ultimately ad. Gr. *καχεκτικ-ός* in a bad habit of body. Cf. Cachexy. *Cachectique* occurs in F. in 16th c.; mod.L. *cachecticus* is prob. still earlier.] Of or pertaining to cachexy; affected with or characterized by cachexy or a bad state of body.

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* xx. vii. (1678) 461 A melancholick cachectick disposition of the whole body. **1744** Berkeley *Siris* § 94 The good effect of this medicine on cachectic and scorbutic persons. **1861** O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* 210 The flat-chested and cachectic pattern which is the classical type of certain excellent young females.

Cache·ctical, *a.* [f. prec. + -al[1].] =prec.

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* iv. 43 She was of a whitish bleake colour, and of a cachecticall disposition. **1733** Arbuthnot *Air* (J.) Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and cachectical. **1755** in Johnson; also in Craig and mod. Dicts.

† **Cachekow.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. Catch *v.* + Cow.] A cow-catcher or cattle-pounder; hence *gen.* a bailiff. Cf. Catch-poll.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 136 Sum wald be court man, sum clerk, and sum a cachekow, Sum knycht, sum capitane, sum Caiser, sum King.

† **Ca·chere.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. ONF. *cachère, cacheor* (mod.F. *chasseur*), f. *cacher* to Chase: cf. Catcher.] A hunter.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kt.* 1139 Þenne þise cacheres þat couþe, cowpled hor houndez.

† **Ca·cherel.** *Obs.* Also 4 **kacherel.** [f. prec. + -el. Cf. *scoundrel, wastrel.*] A catchpoll, beagle, 'bull-dog'.

a **1325** *Pol. Songs* (1839) 151 Aȝeyn this cachereles cometh thus y mot care. *a* **1340** *Ayenb.* 263 Þe dyeuel a-ye huam and his kachereles .. his hous mid greate strengþe wolde loky.

† **Cachespell, -pule.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **cachepuyll, -pill, -spale, caichpule, kaichspell,** 7 **catchpule.** [app. corrupt form of MFlem. *caetse-speel*, f. *caetse* (=Fr. *chasse*, Eng. Chase), Du. *kaats* place where the ball falls + *speel* play. The Flem. was evidently from a north. Fr. *cache*: cf. Picard *cacher* to chase.]

1. The game of tennis; also *attrib.*

1568 *Woman's Truth* in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 4 Ane handles man I saw but dreid, In caichpule faste playene. **1611** *Rates* (Jam.) Balles called Catchpule [1670 Tennis] balls the thousand viij*li.* **1818** G. Chalmers *Life Q. Mary* I. 255 Cachepole, or Tennis was much enjoyed by the prince.

2. A tennis-court.

1526 *Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crimin. Trials* I. 271 Item, for ballis in Crummise cache-puyll. **1538** *Aberdeen Registers* XVI. (Jam.) The bigging of the said Alex'ris cachespale wall. **1563** *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.) The fluir of his cachepill laitly biggit. **1597** *Sc. Act Jas. VI* (1814) 155 (Jam.) Orcherdis, yardis, doucattis, kaichspell, cloistour .. cituat within the boundis .. of the priorie .. of Sanctandrois.

‖ **Cachet** (kaʃe). Also 6–7 **catchet.** [Fr.; f. *cacher* to conceal: in 18th c. treated as English.]

1. A seal. *Letter of cachet* (F. *lettre de cachet*): a letter under the private seal of the French king, containing an order, often of exile or imprisonment.

a **1639** Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* iv. (1677) 193 She had appointed, in stead of his hand, a Cachet to be used in the signing of Letters. **1754** Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 177 On the accession of James VI. to the crown of England, a catchet or seal was made, having the King's name engraved on it, with which all signatures were to be afterwards sealed. **1753** *Scots Mag.* XV. 62/2 He obtained a letter of cachet.

2. *fig.* Stamp, distinguishing mark, 'sign manual'.

1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1885) 69 All his works [pictures] have a grand cachet: he never did anything mean. **1882** Pebody *Eng. Journalism* xxii. 176 The journal in which the cachet of fashionable life is to be distinguished.

3. *attrib.* Done under letter of cachet; privy, secret.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 293 Abominators of all close, cachet, muffled .. proceedings.

† **Cache·xicate, cacexicate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. next; see -ate.] *trans.* To render cachectic.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* ii. (1653) 71 Cacexicate their petty Corpusculums.

Cachexy (see below). Also 7 **cacexy, -ie, cachexe, -ie, cakexy**; and in mod.Lat. form **cache·xia,** (8 **cacexia**). [ad. mod.L. *cachexia* or F. *cachexie* (16th c. in Paré), ad. Gr. *καχεξία*, f. *κακ-ός* bad + *-εξια* = *ἕξις* habit or state, f. *ἔχ-ειν* to have, have oneself, be in condition. Walker accents (kæ·keksi) which is according to Eng. analogies; but mod. Dicts. have mostly (käke·ksi).]

'A depraved condition of the body, in which nutrition is everywhere defective.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D iij, The euyll habytude of the body (whiche the Grekes call Cachexie). **1555** Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 58 The dysease which the phisicians caule Cachexia. **1651** Witti tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. xii. 262 Who can in a Cachexie draw all the vitious humours out of the body at once. **1775** Sir E. Barry *Observ. Wines* 417 Liable to .. cachexies .. etc. **1843** Bethune *Sc. Fire-side Stor.* 65 Affected with fevers and cachexy.

b. A depraved habit of mind or feeling.

1652 L. S. *People's Lib.* xvi. 40 The Israelites desiring a King .. out of a Cacexie and evill frame of spirit. **1657** Reeve *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 5, I see..a cakexy of evill life amongst you. **1843** F. E. Paget *Warden of Birkingholt* 161 He would think that a cachexy of chattering had become epidemic among the clergy of the nineteenth century. **1868** Symonds in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. IV. 602 Both poets [Clough and De Musset] describe the *maladie du siècle*, the nondescript cachexy, in which aspiration mingles with disenchantment, satire and scepticism with a childlike desire for the tranquillity of reverence and belief.

c. Said of a body politic.

1654 L'Estrange *Chas. I*, 187 Her high repletion brought her [the City] into a Cachexy. **1883** *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 33 Ireland .. lies fretful and wrathful under a grim social cachexy of distressful centuries.

Cachinnate (kæ·kinēit), *v.* [f. L. *cachinnā-re*: see -ate.] *intr.* To laugh loudly or immoderately.

1824 De Quincey *Walladmor* in *London Mag.* X. 354 Not a publisher but cachinnates from Leipsic to Moscow. **1837** *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 432 Groggan .. only cachinnated the more vehemently.

Cachinnation (kækinēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *cachinnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cachinnāre*: see prec.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

1623 Cockeram, *Cachinnation*, a great laughter. **1635** Person *Varieties* II. 60 These Cachinnations or laughings .. which we heare, are rather Aerall spirits. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* iii, The hideous grimaces which attended this unusual cachinnation. **1868** Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. viii. 767 He moved to mirth and cachinnation all.

Ca·chinnator. [agent-noun f. L. vb. in prec.] A loud or immoderate laugher.

18.. R. Chambers *Wheesht*, They mark a cachinnator as a man to be avoided.

Cachinnatory (kæ·kinătə·ri), *a.* [f. prec.: see -ory.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with loud or immoderate laughter.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 188 Shall our cachinnatory muscles remain rigid? **1846** Hawthorne *Mosses* II. iii. (1864) 61 Which threatened instant death on the slightest cachinnatory indulgence.

Cachique, obs. form of Cacique.

Cacholong (kæ·tʃŏlŏŋ). *Min.* ['*Kaschtschilon* = "beautiful stone" of Kalmucks and Tartars' (Dana).] A variety of the opal, opaque, bluish-white, porcelain-white, pale yellowish or reddish.

1791 Macie in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 369 That variety of calcedony which is known to mineralogists by the name of Cacholong. **1868–80** Dana *Min.* 199 Cacholong .. often adheres to the tongue, and contains a little alumina.

‖ **Cachou** (kaʃū). Also 8 **cashou.** [Fr.]

1. = Catechu.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. viii, Store of Mirabolans, Cashou, Green Ginger preserv'd. **1750** Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 787 Cardamome, Long Pepper, Cachou, etc.

2. A sweetmeat, generally in the form of a pill, made of cashew-nut, extract of liquorice, etc., used by tobacco-smokers to sweeten the breath.

‖ **Cachrys** (kæ·kris). *Bot.* [Gr. *κάχρυς* catkin.]

† **1.** 'The catkin of nut-trees, willows, etc.' *Obs.*

1708 in Kersey. **1731** in Bailey II.

2. A genus of umbelliferous plants.

‖ **Cachucha** (kătʃū·tʃă). Incorrectly **cachuca.** [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance.

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 480 A Court where it's thought in a lord or a duke a Disgrace to fall short in the Brawls (their Cachouca). **1841** Thackeray *Profess.* in *Comic T. & Sk.* II. 154 In a very short time Miss Binse .. could dance the cachuca. **1842** Longf. *Sp. Stud.* I. iii, I see thee dance cachuchas. **1867** Miss Braddon *Aur. Floyd* i. 8.

‖ **Cacique** (käsī·k). Forms: 6 (*L. caccicus, caciquus,*) **cacike, cazike,** 7 **cassique, casique,** (**casica**), 8 **cachique,** 8– **cazique,** 6– **cacique.** [a. Sp. *cacique, cazique*, or F. *cacique*, native Haytian word for 'lord, chief' (Oviedo *Hist. de las Indias*).] A native chief or 'prince' of the aborigines in the West Indies and adjacent parts of America.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. II. (Arb.) 72 Makynge .. a brotherly league with the *Caccicus* (that is to saye a kynge). **1577** Eden & Willes *Hist. Trav.* 219 b, These Indians gyue great honour and reuerence to theyr Cacique. **1578** T. N. tr. *Cong. W. Ind.* 33 A cruel and cursed Cacike, that is to say a Lord, in whose power we fell. *a* **1618** Raleigh *Apol.* 46 The Mynes which the Cassique Carapana offered them. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. v. 124 They had a Casica too .. but he could neither write nor speak Spanish. **1778** Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 97 Here Columbus was visited by a prince or Cazique of the country. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 757 The several nations are governed by their chiefs or cachiques. **1799** Sheridan *Pizarro* I. i, On yonder hill, among the palm-trees, we have surprised an old cacique. **1843** Prescott *Mexico* II. i. (1864) 73 The cacique who ruled over this province.

Hence **Caci·queship,** † **Cacique·sse.**

1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* v. v. (1772) 266 The caciquesses, or Indian women, who are married to the alcades .. and others. **1849** *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 411 The attainment of the caciqueship of that pseudo El Dorado by Gregor M'Gregor.

Cack (kæk), *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [app. ad. L. *cacā-re* in same sense, whence also MDu. *cacken*, Du. *kakken*, early mod.Ger. *kacken*, Da. *kakke*; also Boh. *kakati*, Pol. *kakać.*]

1. *intr.* To void excrement.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 170 Wythoute Calise in ther buttere the cakked. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 58/1 Cakkyn, or fyystyn, *caco.* *c* **1500** Dunbar *Fenzeit Frier* 101 Ffor feir vncunnandly he cawkit. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 5 To cake, *cacare.* **1611** Cotgr., *Chier*, to cacke. *a* **1710** Pope *Alley* i, Some cack against the wall. **1731** in Bailey II.

2. *trans.* To void as excrement.

1485 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* iv. x. (1527) 158 One that hadde cacked golde. **1549** Cranmer in Strype *Life* (1694) App. 105 Because the Devil could not get out at his mouth, the man blew him, or cacked him out behind.

Cack, *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. same source as prec.: used already in OE. in the comb. *cac-hús* 'latrina'.]

c **1600** *Timon* v. v. (1842) 89 Hee hath a face like one's that is at cack.

† **Cackerel** (kæ·kərĕl). ? *Obs.* Also 7 **cackarel, cackrel.** [a. obs. F. *caquerel* (also *cagarel, cagaret*) Cotgr., ad. Pr. *cagarel, cagarello* (also, according to Duhamel, *gagarel*, whence Cuvier's specific name *gagarella*); app. f. Pr. *cagar*:—L. *cacāre* (see Cack *v.*), with which the name is popularly associated.

(Variously etymologized as 'a fish which voids excrements when pursued' or 'which when eaten relaxes the bowels'; M. Paul Meyer suggests that the name is merely one of contempt='méchant petit poisson', 'poisson chétif'. The allied *Mæna* is now in Pr. *picarel*, dim. of *picaro* 'rogue, rascal'.)]

1. A small fish of the Mediterranean: the name is applied by the fishermen of Marseilles and Toulon to *Smaris gagarella* (Cuv.), and perhaps to other similar species of the same genus of small sea-breams. Early writers used the word to english Pliny's *mæna* 'a kind of small sea-fish, eaten salted by the poor', now the name of a genus closely akin to *Smaris.*

1583 J. Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator, Mæna*..a cackrell, so called, because it maketh the eaters laxative: some take it for a herring or sprat. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 249 Cackarels change their colour: for these fishes being white all Winter, wax blacke when Summer comes. *Ibid.* II. 442 Salt Cackerels. **1632** Sherwood *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, A cackerell (fish), *cagarel, caquerel, cagaret, juscle: bocque, mandole, mendole, mene.* **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 187 Fish, whose ordinary abode is in salt waters, namely porpoise, —cackrel, skate, soles, etc. **1721–90** in Bailey. **1755** Johnson, *Cackerel*, a fish said to make those who eat it laxative.

2. [as if f. Cack.] Dysentery (F. *caquesangue*).

1659 Howell *Lex. Tetrag. It. Prov.* 19 May the Cackrel take him [transl. It. *cacasangue*].

Cackle (kæ·k'l), *sb.* [f. the vb. stem: cf. Sw. *kackel* in same sense.]

1. A cackler. (Or ? *adj.* cackling.)

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 66 Uoleweð .. nout þe kakele [*v. r.* chakele, kakelinde] Eue. *Mod. colloq.* or *dial.* What a cackle she is!

2. Cackling; as of a hen or goose.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Dinn'd & grated with the Cackle. **1697** Dryden *Æneis* viii. (R.) The silver goose .. by her cackle, sav'd the state. **1833** Tennyson *Goose* iii, The goose let fall a golden egg With cackle and with clatter.

3. *fig.* Stupid loquacity, silly chatter.

1676 'A. Rivetus, Jun.' *Mr. Smirke* 18 Bedawb'd with Addle Eggs of the Animadverters own Cackle. **1859** Tennyson *Enid* 276 The rustic cackle of your bourg. **1862** Thornbury *Turner* I. 262 The cackle about Claude.

b. A short spasmodic laugh, a chuckle.

1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 410 'She hasn't got a nice day for pleasuring!' said the Jew, with a vulgar cackle.

Cackle (kæ·k'l), *v.*[1] Forms: 3 **kakelen, cakelen,** 4–5 **cackle(n,** 5 **cakele, -yn, kakyl,** 5–6 **cakle,** 6 **cakyll, cackyll, -el, cacle,** 7 **cakell,** 6– **cackle**; *Sc.* 6 **kekkyl, kekell,** 7 **kekcle**: see also Keckle. [Early ME. *cakelen*: corresp. to Du. *kakelen*, LG. *kākeln*, Sw. *kackla*, Da. *kagle*; cf. also Ger. *gackeln*, Du. *gaggelen*, and Gaggle. The evidence does not make it certain to what extent the word has arisen separately in different langs. in imitation of the animal sounds, or has been adopted from one language into another. The word may have been WGer. or at least Saxon: but the Eng. may also have been from Scandinavian.]

1. *intr.* To make a noise as a hen, especially after laying an egg; also to make a noise as a goose (which is more specifically to Gaggle).

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe hen, hwon heo haueð ileid, ne con buten kakelen. **1393** Gower *Conf.* II. 264 Somtime cacleth as a hen. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 58 Cakelyn of hennys, *gracillo.* *c* **1470** *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 17 The ghoos may cakle. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Quhilk gart the hennis kekkyl. **1552** Huloet, Cakle lyke a henne, *glocio.* **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 105 If she should sing by day When euery Goose is cackling. **1660** W. Secker *Nonsuch Prof.* 43 Some persons are like hens that after laying must be cackling. *a* **1680** Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 139 Like .. a Wildgoose always cackling when he is upon the Wing.

1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 253 A hen could not cackle but she was on the alert to secure the new-laid egg.

b. Said of the chattering of other birds, *esp.* crows, jackdaws, magpies, and starlings. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Ane rikelot þet cakeleð hire al þet heo isihð. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 94 Bark lyk ane Dog, and kekell lyke ane Ka. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 117 b, Some cackels lyke a henne or a Jack dawe. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandman* I. i. iii. (1635) 13 If Crowes flocke much together, and cakell and talke. 1675-7 Hobbes *Homer* 275 A cloud of starelings cackle when they fly.

2. *fig.* Said of persons: **a.** To be full of noisy and inconsequent talk; to talk glibly, be loquacious, prate, chatter. **b.** To talk loudly or fussily about a petty achievement, like a hen after laying an egg. **c.** To chuckle, 'to laugh, to giggle' (J.).

1530 Palsgr. 473/1 Howe these women cackyll nowe they have dyned. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 34 Cease cackling of the vnlearnednes of thy betters. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1727) 70 Then Nic. grinned, cackled, and laughed. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II. v. (1871) 78 The peers cackle as if they had laid an egg. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 59 It is also the business of a sensible government, not to cackle on its discoveries. 1862 Thackeray *Four Georges* iii. 162 The equerries and women in waiting ..cackled over their tea.

3 *trans.* To utter with or express by cackling.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 3if hit nere icakeled. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* vi. 114 Any man who .. cackles forth a torrent of vocables. 1880 Howells *Undisc. Country* i. 28 The ladies ..now rose..and joyously cackled satisfaction.

Ca·ckle, *v.*[2] *Naut.* Also **keckle.** 'To cover a cable spirally with 3-inch old rope to protect it from chafe in the hawse hole' (Adm. Smyth).

1748 Anson *Voy.* III. ii. (ed. 4) 427 They [cables] were besides cackled twenty fathom from the anchors.

Cackler (kæ·klər). [f. Cackle *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who cackles; *fig.* a tell-tale, tattler, blabber. *slang.* A fowl.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 131 Kytt Cakelere and Colett Crane. 1598 Florio, *Gracchione* .. a chatter, a cackler. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 192 A Prigger of the Cacklers. 1730-6 Bailey, *Cackler*, a Prater, a Tell-tale, a noisy Person; also a humerous word for capons or fowl. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 92 If they dared Count you a cackler.

Cackling (kæ·klin), *vbl. sb.* [see -ing[1].]

1. The crying of a hen on laying an egg; also that of a goose, or other fowl.

c 1374 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 562 Tho began The goose to speke, and in her cakelinge, She said. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 The cocke praide hir, hir cacklyng to seace. 1709 *Tatler* No. 133 ¶ 1 The cackling of cranes, when they invade an army of pigmies. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 70 Constant cacklings of new-laying hens.

2. Loud idle talk or chatter: sometimes with immediate reference to the cry of a hen on laying.

1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Cackelyng, bablyng, *cacquet.* 1601 Dent *Path-w. Heauen* 171 They spend the rest of the day .. in .. cackling, prating and gossipping. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 61 This cackling about improved arms is not worthy of well-informed statesmen. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 161 And when it takes to cackling, will have nothing to announce but that addled delusion.

Ca·ckling, *ppl. a.* [see -ing[2].] That cackles.

a 1225 [see Cackle *sb.* 1]. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 86 She hath a Cacling chete [i. e. a hen]. 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's B.* v. i, Or surprising a boor's ken for grunting-cheats? Or cackling-cheats? 1674 Flatman *Belly God* 29 Pluck of[f] the cackling head. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 174 *Ciarlatano* means a prating, cackling creature, and answers to our term *Quack.* 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 182 Some hundreds of cackling women and girls bathing.

Caco- representing Gr. κακο- combining form of κακός bad, evil, forming many compounds in Greek, some of which, like *cacochymy, cacodæmon, cacoethes, cacophony*, have reached English through Latin (and French); others have been adapted directly from Greek in modern times (as *cacology, cacotrophy*); others have been formed on Greek analogies from their elements. Compounds of Greek and Latin, as *cacodorous* = malodorous, and the medical *cacosomnia* (sleeping badly) are exceptional. Occasionally *caco-* is used in looser or casual combination with words of Greek derivation, which may have been modelled on *cacodæmon*, as in *caco-magician, cacotype.* It is very freely used in medical terminology to form names of bad states of bodily organs, but most of these are not English in form, e.g. *cacogala·ctia* (a condition in which the milk is bad), *cacoglossia* (putrid state of the tongue), *cacomorphia* (malformation or deformity), *caconychia* (morbid state of the nails), *cacopharyngia* (a putrid condition of the pharynx), *cacophthalmia* (malignant inflammation of the eyes), *cacoplasia* (formation of diseased structures from a depraved condition of the system), *cacopneumonia, cacorrhachitis* (disease of the vertebral column), *cacothymia* (disordered state of mind), *cacotrichia* (disease of the hair), etc.

Cacoa, obs. form of Cacao, Cocoa.

Cacochylous (kæko,kəi·ləs), *a. Path.* [mod. f. Gr. κακόχῡλ-ος with bad juice or flavour + -ous.] Characterized by bad chyle; of difficult digestion, as 'cacochylous aliments'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1859 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

So **Cacochy·lia,** depraved chylification.

1706 Phillips, *Cacochylia*, a bad chylification, when the chyle is not duly made. 1721-90 in Bailey. 1839 G. Raymond in *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 306 Persons..using every diligence for a most unprofitable cacochylia.

† **Ca·cochyme,** *a. Obs. Path.* [a. F. *cacochyme* (16th c. in Paré), ad. Gr. κακόχῡμος with unhealthy humours, f. κακο- bad + χῡμός juice, humour.] Full of evil humours.

1614 W. Barclay *Nepenthes* in Arb. *App. Jas. I Counterbl.* 116 The body very cacochyme, or full of euil humours.

Cacochymic (kæko,ki·mik), *a.* and *sb. arch.* Also 6 **cacochymyke, -chimick, -ike,** 7 **-chymick**(e. [f. Cacochyme (or its source) + -ic.]

A. *adj.* Having unhealthy or depraved humours; ill-humoured (in body).

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, In cacochymyke bodyes and replete. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. iii. 34 His bodie [was] plethoricke and cacochymicke. 1665 R. Kephale *Medela Pestil.* 71 If Cacochimick .. he must be well purged. 1863 T. Thompson *Ann. Influenza* 4 A pale caccochimic and depraved countenance.

B. *sb.* An 'ill-humoured' person.

1569 J. Sanford *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 158 Made now of Alcumistes, Cacochimickes, of Phisitions, pewterers.

Cacochy·mical, *a. arch.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Having the humours of the body depraved; 'ill-humoured' (in body, and jocularly, in disposition).

1606 Holland *Sueton.* Annot. 18 In cacochymicall bodies, such as his was. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physic* 193 To cure a cacochymical person. 1707 Flover *Pulse-Watch* 97 The old Writers call'd these the different Species of cacochimical Choler. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 227 By what means did you .. arrive at a cacochymical old age? 1837 Beddoes *Let.* Mar., Critical and cacochymical remarks on European literature.

† **Cacochy·mious,** *a. Obs.* [f. *cacochymia* (see below) + -ous.] = Cacochymic.

1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1720 I. 347 They were cacochymious, and had deprav'd viscera. 1702 E. Baynard *Cold Baths* II. (1709) 337 Cacocymious Juices.

† **Cacochy·mist.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ist.] A person of depraved 'humours'.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xc. 313 In stead of Alchymists, Cacochymists; in stead of being Doctors, Beggers.

Cacochymy (kæ·ko,kəimi). *arch.* Also 6-8 **-chymie,** and in Latin form 6- **cacochymia,** (7 **cacochym**). [a. F. *cacochymie* (16th c. in Paré), and mod.L. *cacochȳmia*, a. Gr. κακοχῡμία (Galen) badness of the humours, f. κακόχῡμος: see above.]

In the medical system of the Humorists: Unhealthy state of the 'humours' or fluids of the body; 'ill-humoured' state (of the body).

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A ij b, Yf eroysion habounde inwardely it is caused of cacochimie. 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 21 Cacochymies or fowl bodies of the Vulgar..do require strong Purges. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 184 The Anarchy of a cacochymia keeps not court in the veins. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 20 The Melancholick Cacochymie. *Ibid.* XVI. 550 A great corruption of the Blood and Cacochym. 1744 Mitchell in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 144 A peculiar kind of Cachexy, accompanied with an atrabilious Cacochymy. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 386 Are not their countenances disfigured by the cacochymy of their humours. 1852 Hamilton *Discuss.* 248.

† **Cacode·mical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. A humorous mixture of *cacodæmon* and *academical.*

1610 Rowlands *Mart. Mark-all* 6 Vp starts an old Cacodemicall Academicke with his frize bonnet.

Cacodemon, -dæmon (kækodī·mən). [a. Gr. κακοδαίμων evil genius; also *adj.* possessed by an evil genius, ill-starred; whence sense 2.]

1. An evil spirit.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 Plato in Cuneo callith the deuyll Cachodemon, that is to vnderstonde knowynge euyll.] 1594 Nashe *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. 1883-4 III. 267 Anie terror, the least illusion in the earth, is a Cacodæmon vnto him. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 144 Leaue this World, Thou Cacodemon! 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 644 Nor was the Dog a Cacodæman, But a true Dog. 1728 Young *Love Fame* II. (1757) 95 Poor negroes, thus, to show their burning spite To cacodæmons, say, they're dev'lish white. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 93 To make the pagan divinities hateful, they were stigmatized as cacodæmons.

† **b.** *Med.* A name for nightmare. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1811 in Hooper *Med. Dict.*

c. *transf.* Applied to persons, etc.

1711 Mrs. Centlivre *Marplot* IV. Wks. (1760) 168 The old Cacademon is gone into that house. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* (1867) 109 My miller's thumb—my prince of cacodemons—my little mouse. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 420 Untaught by their parents to know better, these little cacodemons, etc.

2. *Astrol.* The Twelfth House (or Scheme) in a figure of the Heavens, so called from its baleful signification.

a 1625 Fletcher *Rollo* IV. ii. 442 The twelfth the Cacodemon. 1721-90 in Bailey.

Cacodemo·niac. *rare.* [f. prec.: cf. Demoniac.] One possessed with an evil spirit.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 20 Unless some cacodemoniack, that refers them to his Philosophy.

† **Cacodemo·nial,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to an evil spirit.

1522 Skelton *Why nat to Courte* 807 To his college conuentuall, As well calodemonyall As to cacodemonyall.

Cacodemo·nic, *a.* [ad. Gr. κακοδαιμονικός 'bringing misfortune', in a sense taken from Cacodemon.] Of the nature of a cacodemon.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/2 One of these..declines to have further dealings with cacodæmonic powers.

Cacode·monize, *v. rare*[−1]. [see -ize.] *trans.* To make into a demon.

1834-43 Southey *Doctor* (1849) 672 '*Beards*', The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonise the Eudemon.

Cacodorous (kækō·dŏrəs), *a. rare.* [A hybrid formation from Gr. κακο- bad + Odorous.] Ill-smelling, malodorous.

1863 *Press* 5 Sept., The August sun begins to make the Thames cacodorous. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* III. 60 He..made his way through a cacodorous crowd.

† **Ca·codox,** *a. Obs.* [a. Gr. κακόδοξος of the wrong opinion; cf. *orthodox.*] Holding wrong or evil opinions or doctrines.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 28 That Cacodox Alastor has..abandon'd the true Principles of Reason and Religion.

Cacodoxy (kæ·kədɒksi). *rare.* [a. Gr. κακοδοξία wrong opinion, f. κακόδοξος (see prec.)] Wrong opinion or doctrine, heterodoxy.

a 1864 R. Turnbull (Webster) Less anxious .. to favor or deny orthodoxy, heterodoxy or what Luther calls cacodoxy, than to establish the simple truth.

Hence **Cacodo·xian, Cacodo·xical** *a.*

1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 318 Cacodoxical fool. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 431 These two Cacodoxian Alastors can Cant and Recant nothing but such quisquilian Nugaments. 1880 Webster *Supp., Cacodoxical.*

Cacodyl (kæ·kodil). *Chem.* Also **kakodyl**(e. [f. Gr. κακώδ-ης stinking, κακωδία stink (f. κακό-ς + δδ-, root of ὄζειν to emit smell) + -yl, matter.] An organic compound of arsenic and methyl, $As(CH_3)_2$ = Kd, also called *Arsendimethyl*, a colourless liquid, of most disgusting garlic odour and with extremely poisonous vapour, which takes fire on exposure to the air.

1850 C. Daubeny *Atomic Theory* vii. 219 The body.. which Bunsen regards as the radical, and which from its offensive odour he denominates kakodyle. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 383 The well-known garlic-like odour characteristic of cacodyl. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 341 Cacodyl is a colourless liquid, boiling at 170°. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 405 Cacodyl takes fire in the air, at ordinary temperatures, even more readily than crude alkarsin.

Cacodylic (kækodi·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of cacodyl, as in *Cacodylic acid*, Kd O_2 H, a crystalline solid.

1850 C. Daubeny *Atomic Theory* vii. 219 Kd + O_3 forms kakodylic acid, or algargen. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 341 One of the most important compounds is cacodylic acid; it is soluble in water, and is not poisonous.

Cacœconomy (kækī·kɒnŏmi). *rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. κακ-οικονόμ-ος a bad steward: see Economy.] Bad economy, bad management.

1819 Syd. Smith in *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 28 A mighty empire in spite of the cacœconomy of their government.

Cacoëpy (kækō·ëpi). *rare.* [a. Gr. κακοέπεια faulty language.] Bad or erroneous pronunciation; opposed to *orthoepy.* Hence **Cacoëpi·stic** *a.*

1880 Grant White *Every-Day Eng.* 40 Phonology finds in orthoëpy only the materials upon which it works, which indeed it finds no less in cacoëpy. 1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 224 Abnormal, cacoepistic, rare, vulgar and dialectic forms.

† **Ca·coethe, -eth,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *cacoèthe*, ad. Gr. κακοήθης: see next. But in the examples, the word may represent L. *cacoēthē* pl. of the sb.] Of an ill habit; malignant (as a disease).

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C iv b, It had ben better to haue called them [ulcers] Cacoethe, that is to say wycked, and nat inueterate. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 119 It helps hardnesses, that are called cocoëth.

‖ **Cacoethes** (kæko,ī·þēs, -ī·þiz). [L., a. Gr. κακόηθες ill habit, propensity, 'itch', subst. use of neuter of κακοήθης ill-disposed, f. κακο- bad + (ἦθος) ἦθε- disposition, character. (The Gr. (and L.) plural was *cacoēthē*.)] **a.** An evil habit. **b.** An obstinate or malignant disease. **c.** An 'itch' for doing something, as in the *insanabile scribendi cacoēthes* (incurable passion for writing) of Juvenal.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 657/1 Such is the malady and cacoethes of your pen, that it beginneth to bark, before it hath learned well to write. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 142 Gangrenes and those morimall vlcers called Cacoethe. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 139 This cacoethes, or ill custome..incroacheth so vpon the good maners of men. 1713 Addison *Spect.* No. 532 ¶ 1 Juvenal terms [this distemper] a Cacoethes, which is a hard word for a disease called in plain English, 'The itch of writing'. This Cacoethes is as epidemical as the small pox. 1726 Monro *Anat.* (1741) 128 Unless the Patient labours under a general Cacoethes. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 578 One half of it was cacoëthes of building, the other half cacoëthes of painting.

† **Cacoethic** (kæko,e·þik), *a. Med. Obs.* [f. prec.: after Ethic.] Obstinate or malignant.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 277 The Wound .. becomes cacoethick. *Ibid.* X. 347 Foul, cacoethick Ulcers.

Cacogastric (kækogæ·strik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Caco- + Gastric f. Gr. γαστήρ belly.] Having a deranged stomach.

1833 Carlyle *Diderot, Misc.* (1857) III. 221 (D). Indigestion succeeds indigestion..The woes that chequer this imperfect cacogastric state of existence.

‖ **Cacogenesis** (kæko,dʒe·nēsis). [mod.L. f.

Caco- + Gr. *γένεσις* origin, birth.] Morbid or depraved formation; a monstrosity, a morbid pathological product.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cacography (kăkǫ·grăfi). [perh. a. F. *cacographie* (16th c.), or ad. med.Gr. *κακο-γραφία* = bad writing. The analogous *ὀρθογραφία* orthography, *καλλιγραφία* calligraphy, and some of their derivatives, were used in classical Greek.]

1. Bad writing; bad handwriting. (Opposed to *calligraphy*).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cacography*, ill writing, or a writing of evil things. 1760 Swinton in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 858 The cacography of the Etruscans, as their rude and uncouth manner of writing is termed. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. 297 The crabbed cacography of the original manuscript. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 June, The compositors made very light of cacography.

2. Incorrect spelling; a bad system of spelling, such as that of current English. (Commonly opposed to *orthography*.)

1580 Baret *Alv.* Let. E. We may still wonder and find fault with our Orthographie (or rather Cacographie in deed). 1655 *Com. Hist. Francion* I. iii. 63 His clerk used a certain kinde of Cacographie, that admitted a multitude of superfluous letters. 1633 C. Butler *Eng. Gram.* in A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* 155 The cause of this cacography which causeth such difficulty is a causeless affectation of the French dialect. 1806 Southey *Ann. Review* IV. 8 The orthography or rather kakography of many of the names is French. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 318 A celebrated critic who sometimes condescends to amend my cacography.

Hence **Caco·grapher,** a bad writer or speller; **Cacogra·phic, -al** *a.*, of or pertaining to bad writing or incorrect spelling.

1838 *Athenæum* No. 3099 (1887) 383 A stupid series of cacographical errors. 1864 *Even. Standard* 29 Sept., The most remarkably ungrammatical and cacographical production. 1880 J. A. H. Murray *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 35 Before Norman cacographers spelt them with *o*.

Cacokenny, perverted form of Cacochymy.

‖ **Cacolet** (kakolę, -let). [dial. F., applied in the Pyrenees to a contrivance fixed on the back of a mule or horse for carrying travellers over the mountains, a mule chair.] A military litter for the sick or wounded carried by mules; either in the form of arm-chairs suspended one on each side of a mule, or of a bed laid along the beast's back. First employed by the French in the Crimean War, 1854–5.

1878 A. Griffiths *Eng. Army* iv. 108 One hundred pack animals, seventy-six of which carry double litters, or 'cacolets', for patients. 1884 Gen. Graham in *Times* 4 Apr. 11 Ambulances and mule cacolets were sent for. 1885 *Observer* 8 Feb. 5/4 The wounded who have been successfully removed from Gubat in cacolets.

† **Ca·colike, -leek.** *Obs.* A perversion of Catholic, associating it with *κακός* bad, and used as a term of reproach.

1582 *Rhem. N. T.* Acts xi. Annot. 324 Some Heretikes of this time call them Cartholikes and cacolikes. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 54 A Cacolike, or true member of the popes church. 1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 20 That Iesuites should compell men by force, to be Romish Cacoleekes.

Cacology (kăkǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. ad. Gr. *κακολογία* evil speaking, vituperation, f. *κακολόγος* speaking evil, slanderous; = F. *cacologie*. The mod. use takes *bad* grammatically, not ethically.]

† **1.** Evil report. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Cacologie*, ill report. 1656-81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cacology*, evill speech or report, detraction.

2. Bad speaking, bad choice of words; vicious pronunciation.

1775 in Ash. 1826 Praed *Poems* (1865) I. 263 Bishop Bembo mended her cacology. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 571 Cacology amused the frequenters of the Haymarket Theatre. 1856 J. W. Croker in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. i. 6 One Knowles, who .. professed to remedy cacology and teach elocution.

Caco-magician. [f. Caco- + Magician.] An evil magician or sorcerer; one versed in the black art.

1656 More *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 167 That he is a Magician, not a Caco-Magician, and that he has nothing to do with the Devil. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 647 The great adversary of Fludd .. denounced the Rosacrucian to Europe as a caco-magician.

Cacoon (kăkū·n). [?A native African name.] The large flat polished bean of a climbing tropical shrub, *Entada scandens* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), which has jointed pods six or eight feet long, containing in each joint one of these beans, about 2 inches across and half an inch thick. They are made into snuff-boxes, scent-bottles, spoons, etc., and are sometimes sold in the streets of London as West Indian Filberts.

1854 P. Simmonds *Comm. Product. Veg. Kingd.*, The horse-eyes and Cacoons of Jamaica .. yield a considerable quantity of oil or fat. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 265 The pods .. contain from ten to fifteen hard, brown, shining, flattened seeds, called cacoons.

† **Caco·pathy.** *Obs. rare.* [mod. ad. Gr. *κακοπάθεια* distress, misery, f. *κακοπαθής* suffering ill.] An old term for a severe affliction or malady.

[1708-21 Kersey, *Cacopathia.*] 1721-90 Bailey, *Cacopathy*, a suffering of evil, or lying under a painful disease. 1860 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

† **Caco·phagy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *κακο-* evil + *-φαγια* eating.] 'A devouring'. Bailey 1730 (? for *catophagy*).

Cacophonic (kækofǫ·nik), *a.* [f. as Cacophonous + -ic: after *euphonic*.] Ill-sounding.

1847 in Craig. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 187 Who rejoiced in the vulgarly cacophonic name of 'Hyrum'.

Cacopho·nical, *a.* = prec. (In Craig 1847.)

Cacopho·nically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] = Cacophonously.

1864 Dk. Manch. *Court & Soc.* II. 387 'Hamlet', or 'Ambleto', as it is cacophonically rendered in Italian.

Caco·phonize, *v. rare.* [f. Gr. *κακόφων-ος* (see next) + -ize.] *trans.* To make cacophonous.

1872 M. Collins *Pr. Clarice* I. v. 76 How should any one desire to mutilate and cacophonize so musical a name as Clarice?

Cacophonous (kăkǫ·fŏnəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *κακόφωνος* ill-sounding + -ous.] Ill-sounding, having a harsh or unpleasant sound.

1797 *Month. Rev.* XXIII. 579 The cacophonous repetition of rumpf displeases. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) I. 280 The names, like the language .. are .. sufficiently cacophonous to a southern ear. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 318 The name of this illustrious but cacophonous benefactor of his kind was Wilhelm Deukelzoon. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* ii. 58 Thus divesting it of its cacophonous effect.

Caco·phonously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] With bad, harsh, or unpleasant sound.

1864 *Press* 21 May 481 Agricultural fiddlers and trumpeters playing cacophonously. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 726 The Opposition .. cackled cacophonously.

Cacophony (kăkǫ·fŏni). [a. F. *cacophonie*, in 16th c. *cacofonie*, ad. (through mod.L.) Gr. *κακοφωνία*, f. *κακόφωνος*; see above. Formerly used in latinized form **cacophonia**.]

1. The quality of having an ill sound; the use of harsh-sounding words or phrases. (The opposite of *euphony*.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cacophony*, an ill, harsh, or unpleasing sound, (in words) a vitious utterance or pronunciation. 1733 Swift *Let.* lxvi. Wks. 1761 VIII. 154 Alter rhymes, and grammar, and triplets, and cacophonies of all kinds. *a* 1745 — *Wks.* (1841) II. 419 To allow for the usual accidents of corruption, or the avoiding a cacophonia. 1753 *Chesterf. Lett.* cclxvii, Avoid cacophony, and make your periods as harmonious as you can. 1847-8 De Quincey *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 140 My labours in the evasion of cacophony.

2. *Music.* A discordant combination of sounds, dissonance. Also *fig.* Moral discord.

a 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. viii. 133 What a cacophony would a complete chord occasion! 1831 Macaulay *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1876) I. iv. 223 The oppressive privileges which had depressed industry would be a horrible cacophony. 1880 Madame A. Goddard in *Girl's Own Paper* 13 Mar. 166 The continual holding down of the loud pedal produces unutterable cacophony.

† **3.** *Med.* Old term for a harsh, grating, or discordant state of the voice (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*).

Cacoplastic (kækoˌplaˑstik), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *κακόπλαστος* used in sense of 'ill-conceived' + -ic, after *plastic*.] Of morbid deposits: Imperfectly organized, of imperfect structure.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 748/2 The exudation verges towards a caco-plastic character. *Ibid.* 754/1 Between .. the caco-plastic, and aplastic deposits, the gradations are almost insensible.

Caco-rhythmic, cacorrhythmic (kækoˌriˑðmik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κακόρρυθμος* ill-modulated, irregular in measure + -ic, after *rhythmic*.] In bad rhythm; also formerly 'applied to an irregular or disorderly pulse' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

a 1879 M. Collins *Pen Sketches* II. 191 Marvellous cacorhythmic productions, which would remind some readers of Ossian, others of Tupper.

† **Ca·cosphy·xy.** *Path. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *cacosphyxia*, f. Gr. *κακο-* bad + *σφύξις* pulse.] A bad or irregular state of the pulse.

1708 Kersey, *Cacosphyxia.* 1775 Ash, *Cacosphyxy*, a bad pulse.

Ca·cotechny. *rare.* [mod. ad. Gr. *κακοτεχνία* bad art.] Bad art; a mischievous or hurtful art.

1775 Ash, *Cacotechny*, a hurtful invention. 1847 in Craig.

‖ **Caco·thesis.** *Path.* [f. Caco- + Gr. *θέσις* placing, position.] A bad or faulty position of any part of the body.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cacoto·pia. *nonce-wd.* (See quot., where *Utopia* 'nowhere' seems to be mistaken for **Eutopia* 'a place where all is well'.)

1818 Bentham *Parl. Ref. Catech.* 73 As a match for Utopia (or the imagined seat of the best government), suppose a Cacotopia (or the imagined seat of the worst government) discovered and described.

Caco·trophy. [ad. med.L. *cacotrophia*, a. Gr. *κακοτροφία* bad nutrition.] Imperfect or disordered nutrition.

1708 Kersey, *Cacotrophia.* 1721-90 Bailey, *Cacotrophy*, an ill nutriment, proceeding from a fault in the blood. 1847 in Craig.

Ca·cotype. *rare.* [f. Caco- + Type: cf. Calotype.] A faulty or imperfect description in print.

1853 Reade *Peg Woff.* 58 How tame my cacotype of these words compared with what they were.

Cacoxenite (kækǫksēnəit). *Min.* Also **ca·coxene.** [f. Gr. *κακο-* bad + *ξέν-ος* guest + -ite; so called because its presence in iron ore is injurious.] A native phosphate of iron, containing also water, peroxide of iron, and phosphoric acid, occurring in radiated tufts of yellow or brownish-yellow colour. (Dana.)

† **Caco-zea·l.** *Obs.* [Formed after Gr. *κακοζηλία* unhappy imitation or rivalry, *κακόζηλον* bad affectation or imitation, f. *κακόζηλος*: see next.]

1. (Also in Gr. or L. form *cacozelon, cacozelia*): Perverse affectation or imitation, as a fault of style.

1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gloss., Rather a fault than a figure .. called Cacozelon. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 258 Cacozelia .. we may call fonde affectation .. when we affect new words and phrases other then the good speakers and writers in any language, or then custome hath allowed. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 140 Take heed therefore, that Imitation degenerate into Caco-zeale, and of proving a Left-handed Cicero. 1721-90 Bailey, *Cacozelia.*

2. Perverted or misdirected zeal.

1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Ministers Reasons Refus. Subscr.* 66 Who, from a hote fiery fierce cacozele, spare not, etc.

So **Cacozea·lot, Cacozea·lotry.**

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 62 (D.) Some spitefull Cacozelots. *Ibid.* 623 The caco-zelotry of some men in our times.

† **Cacozea·lous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. Gr. *κακόζηλ-ος* + -ous.] 'Ill-affected, or badly imitating'. Phillips 1676. (Ed. 1696 has 'or viciously devout'.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cacozelous*, ill-minded or affectioned, one that imitates badly. [Not in Bailey.]

Cacozyme (kæˑkozəim). *Med.* [f. Gr. *κακο-* bad + *ζῦμη* leaven.]

'A particle of matter ... which is supposed to be the active agent in the production of infectious disease, either by its propagation or by acting as a ferment' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Cacquet.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *caquet* cackle of a hen, tattle.] Cackle, tattle, babble.

1567 Fenton *Trag. Disc.* 141 Open and publike cacquet in the streetes whiche brings their honour in question.

Cactaceous (kæktē·ɪˑʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Cactus: see -aceous.] Belonging to the old genus Cactus; or to the natural order *Cactaceæ*.

1854 Bartlett *Mex. Boundary* I. viii. 196 Cactaceous plants abounded on the mountain sides.

Cactal (kæˑktăl), *a. Bot.* [f. Cact-us + -al.] Allied to the cactuses, as in Lindley's 'Cactal alliance'.

Cactoid (kæˑktoid), *a. Bot.* [f. Cact-us + -oid.] Resembling the cactus in form or structure.

1878 Hooker & Ball *Marocco* 328 The curious cactoid Euphorbia, producing the Gum Euphorbium. 1885 J. Ball in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 3 Cactoid plants .. are seen on the rocky slopes.

Cactus (kæˑktŭs). [a. L. *cactus*, a. Gr. *κάκτος* a prickly plant found in Sicily, the Cardoon or Spanish Artichoke (*Cynara Cardunculus*): taken by Linnæus as the generic name of the entirely different plants now so called.]

† **1.** In ancient Nat. Hist.: The Cardoon. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 102 There is a kinde of thorn called Cactus. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cactus* .. the general acceptation of the word is, that it signifies the artichoak. 1803 Rees *Cycl.*, *Cactus*, the name of a plant described first by Theophrastus.

2. The generic name of many succulent plants remarkable for their thick fleshy stems, generally without leaves, and armed with curious clusters of spines; they have usually few branches or none, and are often of grotesque shape, with flowers of great beauty and sweetness. The Linnæan genus *Cactus* is now subdivided into about 20 genera, as *Cereus, Echinocactus, Opuntia*, etc., constituting the natural order *Cactaceæ*, all of which however are popularly *cactuses*.

1767 J. Abercrombie *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) Index, Cactus, or Melon and Torch-thistle. 1807 G. Gregory *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 283/3 Cactus, melon thistle .. in the natural method ranking under the 13th order Succulentæ. 1814 Lunan *Hortus Jamaic.* I. 413 The slender parasitical currant cactus or Indian fig. 1836 Macgillivray *Humboldt's Trav.* iv. 63 Cactuses rose here and there, from a scanty soil. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 13 The device of the eagle and the cactus .. the arms of the modern Mexican republic.

3. *attrib.*, as in *cactus tribe, family*, etc.; *cactus thorn*, etc.; **cactus dahlia,** a Mexican dahlia, so called from its cactus-like flame-coloured flower.

1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 119 To make rag-dolls, and stick cactus-thorns into them. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* vii. 135 In the cactus tribe, the whole plant consists of jointed leaves. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/6 The latest importation from Mexico .. the cactus dahlia, 'Juarezii'. 1882 *Garden* 19 Aug. 156/2 What a brilliant flower is that of the Cactus Dahlia.

† **Cacu·minate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *cacūmināre* to make pointed, f. *cacūmen*: see Cacuminous.] 'To make sharp or pyramidal' (J.).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cacuminate*, to make sharp or copped. 1678 Phillips, *Cacuminate*, to form into a sharp top like a pyramid. 1721-90 Bailey (as in Blount).

†**Cacumina·tion.** *Obs.*—° [f. as prec.] 'A making sharp at the top' (Phillips 1678).

Cacuminous (kăkiū·minəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cacūmen, -ūminis* a tree-top.] Of a tree: Having a pyramidal top.

1871 M. Collins *Inn Str. Meetings* 10 Hours Of youth.. and love 'neath trees cacuminous. *a* 1879 — in *Pen Sketches* I. 248 Luminous books (not voluminous) To read under beech-trees cacuminous.

†**Cad**[1]. *Obs.* [Deriv. uncertain: the dates are against its identification with next word, which the sense alone might permit.] A familiar spirit.

1657 Bp. H. King *Poems* III. (1843) 87 Rebellion wants no Cad nor Elfe But is a perfect witchcraft of it self. 1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* (1673) 34 Love .. cannot hold without Jealousie, nor break without Repentance, and must needs render their sleep unquiet, that have one of these Cadds or Familiars still knocking over their pillow.

Cad[2] (kæd). [Apparently, an abbreviation of Cadee, Caddie, Cadet, the senses of which show the development of meaning, starting from sense 2 of Cadet, and its popular form Cadee. The modern sense (5) appears to have arisen at the universities (or at least at Oxford), as an application of sense 4 to any one whose manners or conduct were like those of the class in question.]

†1. An unbooked passenger whom the driver of a coach took up for his own profit on the way.

1790 *Useful Hints* in *Globe* 12 May (1885) 1/5 To prevent his taking up short passengers, or (as they are termed) cads, to the robbery of his employer.

2. An assistant or confederate of a lower grade, as a bricklayer's labourer (*dial.*); a familiar, 'chum'.

1835 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1850) I. vii. 131, I will..appear to know no more of you, than one of the cads of the thimble-rig knows of the pea-holder. 1839 Hood *Kilmansegg* 230 Not to forget that saucy lad (Ostentation's favourite cad) The page, who looked so splendidly clad.

†3. An omnibus conductor. *Obs.*

1833 Hood *Sk. fr. Road*, Though I'm a cad now, I was once a coachman. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxviii, Numerous cads and drivers of short stages. 1837 *Penny Mag.* 31 Mar. 117 He who hangs behind—who opens the door and receives the money..is conductor or in the vulgar tongue—cad. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xlix, A sceptical audience of omnibus-cads and nursemaids.

4. = Sc. Caddie, sense 2; '*Cads*, low fellows, who hang about the college to provide the Etonians with anything necessary to assist their sports'. Hone (note to quot.). So at Oxford, applied by collegians to town-lads of the same description, and contemptuously to townsmen generally.

1831 Hone *Year Bk.* 670 Preceded by one or two bands of music in two boats, rowed by 'cads'. 1838 *Leg. late Illumination* in *Oxf. Her.* 22 Feb., A gown-and-town row had got up, to testify their loyalty, By milling of all rads and cads, and other foes to royalty. 1844 Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 34 *note*, The Oxford Townsman..in 1835 had been promoted to the title of *cad*. 1850 Clough *Dipsychus* II. ii. 152 If I should chance to run over a cad, I can pay for the damage if ever so bad.

5. *colloq.* A fellow of low vulgar manners and behaviour. (An offensive and insulting appellation.)

1838 *Hints on Etiquette for Univ. Oxf.* 19 *note*, He was mentally considered a great 'cad' by the rest. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xii, 'Box the cad's ears, Lord Lynedale,' said a dirty fellow with a long pole. 1862 A. Boyd in *Gd. Words* 694 People who talk of the great majority of their fellow-creatures as Cads. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 142 You cannot make a vulgar offensive cad conduct himself as a gentleman.

6. *Comb.*, as **cad-catcher**: see quot.

1882 *Artist* 1 Feb. 63/1 'Cadcatchers' is an expressive, but not elegant, term now in use amongst artists for pictures painted to attract the undiscriminating.

Hence **Ca·dism**, the behaviour or action of a cad.

1876 *World* V. 8 It is the superlative 'cadism' of English residents in India which galls the natives.

†**Cad**[3]. *Obs.* = Cade *sb.*[2], a cade-lamb.

Cad[4]. Chiefly *dial.* [Another form of Caddis[2] (dial. *caddy*); but there is nothing to show the actual relations to each other of *cad, caddy*, and *caddis*, nor which is the primitive form.] A caddis or caddis worm. Called more fully **cod-bait, cad-bait, cad-bit, cad-bote, cad-worm.**

1651–1653 [see Caddis[2]]. 1653 Lauson *Comm. Secr. Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 194 Cad bait is a worm bred under stones in a shallow river. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat., Fishing* (1706) 41 Wasps, Gentles and Cad-bits are good baits for the Gudgeon. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 345 Tench delight chiefly in Worms..as the Lob-worm, Marsh-worm, Cad-worm, and Flag-worm. 1792 Osbaldistone *Brit. Sportsman* 85/1 Cadbate, a worm, good bait for trout. 1833 J. Rennie *Alph. Angling* 34 The grubs which are known by the name of caddis-worms, case-worms, cad or cod bait and ruff coats. *Northampton Dial.* We are going to the brook for some cads.

†2. **Cad-worm**, applied in derision to a man. *Obs.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 155 This Cadworme, hauing onely got Rime, which is but the buttons and loopes to couple Verse together.

†**Cad**[5]. *Obs.* = Caddow[2].

1581 in *Bristol Wills* (1886) 233 The worne Irishe Cad [valued at] xxiiijs.

Cadace, -as, obs. forms of Caddis.

Cadar, var. of Cader, a frame.

Cadastral (kădă·străl), *a.* [a. mod.F. *cadastral* relating to the cadastre, as in *les registres cadastraux* (Littré).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or according to a cadastre; having reference to the extent, value, and ownership of landed property (strictly, as a basis of distributing taxation).

1858 Gladstone *Homer* I. 567 [Darius] divided the empire by a cadastral system under provincial governors. 1868 — *Juv. Mundi* xiii, The catalogue of Homer is a great attempt to construct..a cadastral account of Greece. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 395 The following statement exhibits the cadastral distribution of properties.

2. *Cadastral survey*: **a.** *strictly*, a survey of lands for the purposes of a cadastre; **b.** *loosely*, a survey on a scale sufficiently large to show accurately the extent and measurement of every field and other plot of land. Applied to the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain on the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$ or 25·344 inches to a mile. So *cadastral map, plan*, etc.

1861 *Sel. Comm. Ho. Commons* 182 To inquire into the expediency of extending the Cadastral Survey to those portions of the United Kingdom which have been surveyed upon the scale of one inch to the mile only. 1861 A. S. Ayrton [in Parlt.] thought that the question was very much mystified by calling the survey a cadastral survey, which meant all the details relating to the tenure of land, the condition of each property, and all such matters. 1862 Toulm, Smith in *Parly. Remembrancer* Oct. 182 The newfangled phrase 'cadastral survey' is as foolish as it is unquestionably mischievous. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* CXVIII. No. 242. 379 The French term 'cadastral'..is now used in England to denote a survey on a large scale. 1881 Fitch *Lect. Teaching* iii. 72 A special map of the province, and a cadastral plan (ordnance map) of the commune. 1885 Smith in *Law Times* LXXIX. 400/2 The necessity of a complete cadastral survey of property in England and Wales. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 332 *note*, The Domesday Survey was in a sense a cadastral one: and the Ordnance Survey in its larger scale, as being the only comprehensive basis upon which a correct computation of areas and valuation of landed property for assessment of imposts is possible, may also be called 'Cadastral'.

‖ **Cadastre** (kădă·stəi). [a. Fr. *cadastre*; = Sp., It. *catastro*:—late L. *capitastrum* 'register of the polltax', f. *caput* head, poll.]

a. (= L. *capitastrum.*) The register of *capita, juga*, or units of territorial taxation into which the Roman provinces were divided for the purposes of *capitatio terrena* or land tax. (Poste *Gaius.*) **b.** A register of property to serve as a basis of proportional taxation, a Domesday Book. **c.** (in mod.French use) A public register of the quantity, value, and ownership of the real property of a country.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 17 To compile a general Cadastre, somewhat in the style of our old doomsday book. 1834 Southey *Doctor* ccxli. (1862) 660 Materials for a moral and physiological Cadastre, or Domesday Book. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 62 The crown officers formed a new Cadastre according to the new principle which he laid down..the land was meted according to an invariable geometrical standard, without any reference to its productive worth. 1864 Webster, *Cadastre*, an official estimate of the quantity and value of real property, made for the purpose of justly apportioning taxes: used in Louisiana. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 174 The list of capita was called a Cadastre (*capitastrum*).

Cadaver (kădē·vəɹ). [a. L. *cadāver* dead body, perhaps f. *cad-ĕre* to fall. So F. *cadavre.*] A dead body, *esp.* of man; a corpse. (Now chiefly in technical lang.)

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. ii. (1495) 187 Careyne hath that name of cadauare of cadere. to falle.] *c* 1500 *Noble Life* I. xxxv, Zelio is a beste .. it abydeth gladly in places wher as people be buryed, And it eteth the cadauers or wormes. 1524 *Will of J. Terry* (Somerset Ho.) I John Terry of Norwich..commende..my body to be Cadaver..to be buried. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lx. 18 Beware of .. dead cadavers, or caryn. *a* 1626 Davies *Wit's Pilgrim.* ii, Whoever came From death to life? Who can cadavers raise? 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 186 Time was when.. the cadavers of the greatest emperors were burnt to ashes. 1874 Roosa *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 19 Anatomical investigations on the human cadaver.

b. A skeleton.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 91 Death's heads .. and fleshless cadavers.

†**Cada·verable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -able.] Mortal.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 287 By things cadaverable you may expect strange accidents.

†**Cada·verate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *cadāver* + -ate.] To render lifeless; to reduce to dead matter.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.*, [Excrementa] .. which ..are by the heat of the body cadaverated, and cast forth.

Cadaveric (kædăve·rik, kădæ·vĕrik), *a.* [a. F. *cadavérique*, or f. L. *cadāver* (see above) + -ic (Gr. suffix: the L. forms are *cadāverīnus, cadāverōsus*).]

1. Of or pertaining to dead bodies; characteristic of a corpse. (More technical than *cadaverous.*)

1835–6 Todd *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.* I. 804/2 Chemical actions of a cadaveric description. 1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 269/2 The earliest indications of cadaveric rigidity. 1880 B. Dyer in *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6/7 Certain substances formed in decomposing animal tissues..[called] 'cadaveric alkaloids'.. owing to their formation subsequent to death. 1882 *Times* 8 Dec. 10 Evidence, previously given, with reference to the cadaveric lividities.

2. Caused by contact with a dead body.

1871 Holmes *Syst. Surgery* (ed. 2) V. *Index*, Cadaveric boils. 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) II. 940 Cadaveric warts have a somewhat special appearance.

†**Cada·verie.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = Cadaver.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Met.* (1878) II. 187 Prol. 8 What ashie ghost, what dead Cadaverie .. howles in my eares?

†**Cadaveriety.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *cadāver* (see prec.), ? after *variety, ebriety*, etc.] Deadness.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 171 The cadaveriety, and dull lethargy of medicines, is contracted by the Opium.

Cada·verine. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ine.] One of the cadaveric alkaloids or Ptomaïnes.

1887 Lauder Brunton *Pharmacol.* 98 Neurine, cadaverine, putrescine, and saprine have no marked physiological action.

Cada·verizable, *a.* [f. next + -able.] Capable of being converted into lifeless matter.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 287 Any putrefactible or cadaverizable thing.

Cadaverize (kădæ·vĕrəiz), *v.* [f. Cadaver + -ize: perh. in earlier use; see prec.] *trans.* To make into a corpse; to make cadaverous.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 421 To effect a..suspension of the circulation, and cadaverise his countenance.

Cadaverous (kădæ·vĕrəs), *a.* [ad. F. *cadavéreux, -euse*, ad. L. *cadāvērōs-us* corpse-like, f. *cadāver*: see above.] Of or belonging to a corpse; such as characterizes a corpse, corpse-like.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxiv, A cadauerous man, composed of Diseases and Complaints. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. (1656) § 38 By continuall sight of Anatomies, Skeletons, or Cadaverous reliques. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 26 Cadaverous dissection of bodies. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. 205 Some cadaverous smell those Ravens discover in the Air. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 374 Cadaverous smell of the Phallus impudicus. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 11 (1864) 172 The cadaverous odour is of the repulsive kind. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* 36 The strange, unusual..smell, and the cadaverous light.

b. *esp.* Of corpse-like or deadly pallor.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* III. 67 His eye was excellent at the instant discovery of a cadaverous face..this made him at the first sight of sick Prince Henry, to get himself out of sight. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Life* 246 He found John Milton sitting in an Elbow Chair..pale, but not cadaverous. 1820 W. Irving *Sk. Bk.* II. 145 He has a cadaverous countenance, full of cavities and projections. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. vi. 38.

Cada·verously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a cadaverous manner; like a dead body.

1847 in Craig.

Cada·verousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Cadaverous quality; the condition of a dead body.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 75 This depraved, circulated matter, hath reached so far..as to acquire a virulency or cadaverousness. 1839 Poe *Fall Ho. Usher* Wks. 1846 I. 295 A cadaverousness of complexion.

Cadaw, obs. form of Caddow.

Cad-bait, -bit, -bote: see Cad[4].

Caddas, caddes, obs. ff. Caddis.

†**Caddee.** *Obs.* [The same word as Cadee, Sc. Caddie. See also Cad[2].]

1803 *Ann. Reg.* (Chron.) 430/1 The York stage waggon was overturned from off the Bridge into the river at Casterton near Stamford..owing to the proper driver trusting to the guidance of a caddee, whilst he loitered behind.

Caddee, var. of Cadi.

Caddel, obs. f. Cawdle.

Ca·ddess. *nonce-wd.* [f. Cad[2] 5.] A female cad.

1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 443, I do not insult the people by including in the name the cads and caddesses. 1884 Reade *Perilous Secr.* I. vii. 133 Caddess! What is that?..I mean a cad of the feminine gender.

†**Caddesse, cadesse.** ? *Obs.* = Caddow, a jackdaw.

1565–73 Cooper *Thesaur., Monedula*, a chough, a daw, a cadesse. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 79 The Caddesse was first called *Monedula*. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 This that prat' pye cadesse labored too trumpet in eeche place. 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVI. 541 As a falcon frays A flock of stares or caddesses. 1655 Moufet & Benn. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 187 The Cadesse or Jack-daw. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 248/1 The Jack Daw, or Daw, is called a Caddesse or Choff.

Caddet, obs. form of Cadet.

Caddi, variant of Cadi.

Caddice, variant of Caddis.

Caddie, cadie (kæ·di). *Sc.* Also 7 **caudie,** 8 **cawdie, cady, caddee,** 8–9 **caddy.** [ad. F. *cadet*: see Cadet and Cadee.]

†1. = Cadee, Cadet 2, q. v. Also *attrib.*

1634–46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 462 Ane young gentleman latelie come from France, pransing..with his short skarlet cloake and his long caudie rapier. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 53 Commissions are dear Yet I'll buy him one this year; For he shall serve no longer a cadie. *a* 1776 *Ballad* in Herd *Coll.* II. 170 (Jam.) There was Wattie the muirland laddie..With sword by his side like a cadie.

2. A lad or man who waits about on the look-out for chance employment as a messenger, errand-boy, errand-porter, chair-man, odd-job-man, etc.; *spec.* a member of a corps of *commissionaires* in Edinburgh in the 18th c. (See also quot. 1883.)

c 1730 Burt *Lett. fr. N. of Scotl.* ii. (1754) I. 26 The Cawdys, a very useful Black-Guard, who attend .. publick Places to go of Errands; and though they are Wretches,

that in Rags lye upon the Stairs, and in the Streets at Night, yet are they often considerably trusted..This Corps has a kind of Captain..presiding over them, whom they call the Constable of the Cawdys. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Compl. Plainstanes*, A cadie wi his lantern. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, A tattered cadie, or errand-porter, whom David Deans had jostled. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 65 A caddy came with a large parcel to Mrs. Logan's house. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 209 Every Scotchman, from the peer to the cadie. 1883 *Wesleyan Mag.* 546 The Caddies—sturdy women with creels on their backs who acted as porters—struggled for the customer.

b. A golf-player's attendant who carries his clubs (generally a boy or lad).

1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 696/2. 1864 *Bookseller* 31 Oct. 662 Twenty golfers, with their attendant caddies scattered over the link. 1883 *Standard* 16 Nov. 5/2 The 'caddy' who carries the clubs probably possesses theoretical knowledge.

3. Young fellow, lad. (*Iudicrous* or *familiar.*)

1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* xx, Gie him't het, my hearty cocks, E'en cow the caddie [C. J. Fox]. 1788-1813 E. PICKEN *Misc. Poems* I. 186 (Jam.) A' ye canty cheerie caddies.

†**Caddine't.** *Obs.* [A dim. form; to be referred apparently to It. *cadino* 'basin, milk-pan, broad dish', var. of *catino*:—L. *catīnus, -um* bowl, dish.] A basin or vessel of some kind.

1662 J. OGILBY *King's Coronation* (1685) 15 The Officers of the Pantry..brought up the Salt of State and Caddinet.

Caddis[1], **caddice** (kæ·dis). Forms: 5–9 **cadas**, 5 **cadace**, 6 **cadys, -yas, -es, caddes, -iz, -esse**, 6–7 **caddys**, 6–8 **caddas**, 6–9 **caddis, caddice**, 7 **cadice**, (8 **cadduce**), 8–9 **cadis.** [Here two words are apparently mixed up: 1 (sense 1), properly *cadas, cadace*, OF. *cadaz, cadas*, cf. Cotgr. *cadarce* 'the tow or coarsest part of silke, whereof sleaue is made'; cf. Irish *cadas* = *cadan* cotton; 2 F. *cadis* (15th c. in Littré) 'sorte de serge de laine, de bas pris'. Of both, the ulterior history is unknown.]

†**1.** Cotton wool, floss silk, or the like, used in padding: Scotch writers of the 18th c. applied the name to 'lint' used in surgery. *Obs.*

[HUE DE TABARIE *MS. Heber* No. 8336 in *Promp. Parv.* 57 Pur cadaz e cotoun de saunk fu le encusture.] *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 241 Cadace wolle or flokkys..To stuffe withal thi dobbelet. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57/2 Cadas, *bombicinium.* 1458 *Will of Gist* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum Jakke stuffed cum Cadace. 1463 in *Rot. Parl.* in *Promp. Parv.* 57 No..bolstors, nor stuffe of woole, coton or cadas, nor other stuffer in his doublet. 1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 334 Soft half-worn Linen, which the French call *Charpie*, the English, *Lint*, and we *Caddiss*. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 578 With soft lint, commonly called caddis.

†**2.** Worsted yarn, crewel. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 202/1 Caddas or crule, *sayette.* 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 92 Hemmed round about..with pasmain lace of green caddis. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 286 Tapestry with Caddas.

†**b.** Hence *attrib.* as a material. *Obs.*

1550–1600 *Customs Duties, Addit. MS. Brit. Mus.* No. 25097 Cruell or Caddas rybande. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 37 Seemly begyrt in a red caddiz gyrdl. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 79 Wilt thou rob this Leatherne Ierkin..Puke stocking, Caddice garter. 1675 *Bk. of Rates* 293 Caddas or cruel ribbon.

†**c.** Short for *caddis ribbon*: A worsted tape or binding, used for garters, etc. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (1868) 220 The country dame girdeth herselfe as straight in the waste with a course caddis, as the Madame of the court with a silke riband. 1584 B. R. *Herodotus* 79 Stitching to the inside of their vesture a tape or caddesse to gird their apparell. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 208 Hee hath Ribbons..Points..Inckles, Caddysses. *a* 1664 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* VIII, Surely I was..constrained to sell Cadice and inkle. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2698/4 A..blue Saddle-Cloth bound with Green and White Caddis. 1739 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 190 Cadis, or a kind of Worsted Tape. 1751 S. WHATLEY *Eng. Gaz. Sturbridge (Camb.)*, All sorts of tapes, cadduces, and the like wares from Manchester. [1822–76 NARES, *Caddis*, a kind of ferret or worsted lace.]

†**3.** A kind of stuff; perh. of worsted (or ?silk).

1536 *Inv. Kilburn Nunnery Middlesex* in *Monast. Anglicanum* III. 424/1 One Carpet of Cadys for the table xij *d.* 1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 28 Ane other vestyment of grene caddes, a vestyment of Redd caddis. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* 54 Item a cope of blew cades. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Diocese Lichfield* IV. 48 One vestement of cadyas, iiij albes. [1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* iv. 31.]

b. A coarse cheap serge. [Mod.F. *cadis.*] (The first quot. is of doubtful meaning.) Cf. CADDOW[2].

1579 LYLY *Euphues* 79 In steede of silkes I will weare sackcloth: for Owches and Bracelettes, Leere and Caddys. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 38 Cadis-Stuff per 100 Weight. 1755 JOHNSON *Caddis*..this word is used in Erse for the variegated cloaths of the Highlanders. 1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's Miserables* (1877) I. iv. 20 Who had acquired £80000 by manufacturing coarse clothes, serges, and caddis. 1887 J. H. NODAL in *Let.*, 'Caddies is still used in Bolton for a special make of sheets and quilts.' [Cf. CADDOW[2] *c* 1860.]

Caddis[2], **caddice** (kæ·dis). Also 7 **cadice, cados**, 7–8 **cadis.** [Of uncertain origin: see the equivalent CAD[4]; parallel forms are dial. *cadew, caddy* (pl. *caddies*), perh. a false singular, from *caddi-s* (used as sing. and pl. by Walton); possibly a genuine dim. of *cad*: the relations of the forms have not been made out.]

1. The larva of the May-fly and other species of *Phryganea*, which lives in water, and forms for itself a curious cylindrical case of hollow stems, small stones, etc.; it is used as a bait by anglers.

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 9 Gentles, Paste or Cadice which we call Cod-bait. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 91 The May flie..is bred of the Cod-worm or Caddis. *Ibid.* 235, I have held you too long about these caddis. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 207 Those caddises, which crawl on the bottom of the stiller waters, enclosed, all save the head and legs, in a tube of sand or pebbles. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iii. § 12 Caddies, caterpillars and gentles.

2. *Comb.* **caddis-bait, caddis-worm** = prec.; **caddis-fly**, a Phryganea, as the May-fly.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xxi. (1634) 253 Other wormes as the Bobbe, Cadis-worme, Canker, or such like. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 943 The great variety of those little Cados worms whereof they come. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 116 The Cadis-Fly..is a large four-winged fly, of a buff-colour. 1833 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 20 Caddis bait, which is the larva of different species of phryganea. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 682 Caddice-flies..are very numerous in Britain; no fewer than 190 species having been described. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* iii. 90 The caddis-baits in that pool. 1875 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Science, &c.* I. 341 Different species of the Caddice-worm protect themselves by means of different materials.

Caddised (kæ·dist), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished or baited with a caddis.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 63 Mute anglers drop their caddis'd hooks.

Caddish (kæ·diʃ), *a. colloq.* [f. CAD[2] 5 + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of a cad; offensively ill-bred; the opposite of gentlemanly.

1868 *Imperial Rev.* 22 Feb. 180 We shall be understood when we say, that it is a still more *caddish* offence. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 186 A cad never seems more caddish than when he comes nearest to the most primeval simplicity of costume.

Hence **Ca·ddishly** *adv.*, **Ca·ddishness** *sb.*

1868 *Lond. Rev.* 15 Aug. 200/1 The cad takes his caddishness with him. 188. MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xlv. 307, Innate caddishness which must come out somewhere.

Caddle, *sb. dial.*

1. Disorder, disarray, confusion, disturbance.

1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Caddle*, a term signifying confusion or embarrassment. *To be in a caddle*, means to be overwhelmed with business. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* XXX. (D.) 'Ther wur no sich a caddle about sick folk when I wur a bwoy'. 1863 MRS. MARSH *Heathside Farm* I. 70 Mrs. Stone, a short, plump, Wiltshire matron..apologised for being found in such a caddle.

2. Trouble, bother.

1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 182/2 The English won't take the trouble—won't, as they say with us in Somerset, *be at the caddle* to look after such things.

Caddle, *v. dial.* [f. prec.] To trouble, disturb, worry.

1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss., *Caddle*, to attend officiously. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) s.v., *Don't caddle me*, don't teaze me. *A cadling fellow* means an impertinent or troublesome companion. 1862 T. HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 250 A caddled the mice in many a vield.

Ca·ddow[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **cadaw**, 5–7 **cadowe**, 6 **cadow, caddawe, caddowe**, 9 *dial.* **caw-daw.** [perh. f. *ca, ka* jackdaw (Sc. KAE) + DAW. (The Ir. *cudhóg*, Gael. *cathag*, Manx *caaig* jackdaw can hardly be connected.)]

A jackdaw.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57/2 Cadaw, or keo, or chowghe [*v.r.* ko; cadowe or koo], *monedula.* 1530 PALSGR. 202/1 Caddawe a byrde, *chucas.* 1552 HULOET, Caddowe, or choughe, byrde; some call them Jacke dawe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 101 Kill crowe, pie, and cadow. 1579 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1849) 26 She can cackle like a cadowe. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. xi. 15 Crows, caddows, pies, and the like. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 85/1 Caddow, a bird, otherwise called a chough or jackdaw. 1842 *Few Words to Churchw.* (Camb. Camden Soc.) I. 14, Rubbish, brought together by the jackdaws or caddows. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names of Birds*, Caddow, caw-daw.

Ca·ddow[2]. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 **caddo**, 6–7 **caddowe, 7 cadow(e, caddoe.** [Cf. CADDIS 1 3 b; also Gaelic *cudadh, cudath* tartan (not Irish—O'Reilly); but it is doubtful whether this is from Eng. or the converse. The Manx *cadee*, and the Ir. *cadas* cotton, can hardly be related.] A rough woollen covering; see quot. 1880.

1579 *Richmond Wills* (1853), ij fledg blankets vs. ij caddow blankets ij *s.* iiij *d.* 1588 *Middlesex County Records* I. 177 [Walter Hassellwrick stole]..vnum straggulum voc' an Irish Caddo [worth twenty shillings]. 1588 *Lanc. Wills* (1861) III. 135 A blankett and an Irish caddow checked. 1602 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B iij, I stretcht my lims along the bed..Thrice ore the caddow I mine armes outspred. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. Ireland 63 They..make of their course wool Caddowes also or Coverlets. 1611 COTGR., *Couverture velue*, an Irish Rug, Mantle, or Cadowe. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXXIV. § 15 (1689) 190 Outlandish Cadows and Blanckets. *c* 1860 STATON *Rays fro' Loomenary* (Bolton) 40 Peggy wove caddows on a loom as they had ith back place. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadda, Caddaw*, a quilt or coverlet, a cloak or cover; a small cloth which lies on a horse's back.

Cadduce: see CADDIS[1].

Caddy[1] (kæ·di). [app. a corruption of CATTY, Malay *kati*, a weight equal to 1⅓ lb. avoirdupois.]

1. A small box for holding tea. Usually *tea-caddy.*

1792 *Madras Courier* 2 Dec. (Y.) A Quantity of Tea in Quarter Chests and Caddies, imported last season. 1793 COWPER *To Lady Hesketh* 19 Jan. (R.) When you went you took with you the key of the caddy. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke F.* xii. 133 The best tea-tray and caddy. 1868 F. PAGET *Lucretia* 198 This house..instead of looking like a tea-caddy..might rather be said to resemble a litter of caddies.

2. *U. S.* A can with a lid, for water, etc.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 201/1 Near where his..saw and water caddy are lying.

Ca·ddy[2]. [? f. CAD·1.] A ghost, bugbear.

1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves, Caddy*, a ghost, or bugbear.

Caddy, var. of CADDIE.

Cade (kēⁱd), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *cade* cask, barrel, ad. L. *cad-us* a large vessel usually of earthenware, a wine-jar, also a measure for liquids.]

1. A cask or barrel.

1387 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 428/4. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 331 Kades thre Of wyne. 1706 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 363 The Farmers Toil is done; his Cades mature, Now call for Vent. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster Fair* II. vii, His lintseed stowed in bag or cade.

†**2.** *spec.* A barrel of herrings, holding six great hundreds of six score each; afterwards 500. *Obs.*

1337 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 555/3. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Cade of herynge (or spirlinge) or oþyr lyke, *cada, lacista*, etc. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 207 Paid to Edwardes wyffe for j. cade of red heryngе..*vs.* 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 263, Xx. cadis rede hering is a last, v. C. in a cade, vi. score iiij. heringis for the C. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 36 Stealing a Cade of Herrings. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 106 The rebel Jack Cade was the first, that devised to put Red-Herrings in cades, and from him they have their name. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb., Cade*..of Red-herrings 500, Sprats 1000; yet I find anciently 600 made the Cade of Herrings, Six score to the Hundred, which is called Magnum Centum. 1707 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Prec.* (1745) 82 A cade of red Herrings (720 the Cade). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cade*,..used in the book of rates for..500 herrings, and of sprats 1000. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 610 Herrings..reckoned by the cade and the barrel.

3. *Comb.*, as **cade-bow** (see quot.).

1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 20 The Cade, containing 600 Herrings, being a Frame called a Cade-Bow, made with Withs, having a Top and Bottom, with two Hinges folding, wherein Straw is laid inclosing the Fish.

Cade (kēⁱd), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) Also 5 **kod**, 5–7 **cad.** [Origin and part of speech unknown. In *cade lamb*, 'cade' may be an adj. with some such sense as 'cast' or 'domestic, tame', or a sb. used *attrib.* as in *pet-lamb*: in the former case 'cade' as a sb. would be short for 'cade-lamb'; in the latter, 'cade-lamb' might be an expansion.

(As Cotgrave gives an alleged F. '*cadel* a castling, a starveling, one that hath need much of cockering and pampering', a sense not unlike Eng 'pet', it has been suggested that *cade-lamb* was perh. for an earlier **cadel-lamb.* But this is historically impossible. M. Paul Meyer says Cotgrave's word is not Fr., but app. the 16th c. Languedocien *cadet* 'little dog', and his explanation erroneous. The corresp. OF. word was *chael, cheel*, which has no likeness to the ME. *kod, cad*, even if the sense suited. Wedgwood compares Da. *kaad* wanton, petulant, sportive:—ON. *kát-r* merry, cheerful: but *cade* is not at all Sc., and apparently not properly northern, since Ray 1691 explains the 'North-Country words' *pet, pet-lamb* as 'a cade-lamb.')]

1. as *adj.* or in *comb.* Of the young of animals, *esp.* lambs and colts: Cast or left by the mother and brought up by hand, as a domestic pet.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 749 *Hic ricus*, a kodlomb. 1551 *Will of Jane Lovet* (Somerset Ho.) Three Cade lambes that go abowte the house. 1678 LITTLETON *Dict.* in *Cath. Angl.* 50 A cade lamb, *agnus domesticus, domi eductus.* 1681 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (E. D. S.) A *cosset* lamb or colt, or *cade* lamb or colt, that is a lamb or colt fallen and brought up by hand. 1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 14 As mild and gentle as cade Lambs. 1792 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 366 We do not wean our cade-lambs till June. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* x. 95 It's ill bringing up a cade lamb. 1880 J. F. DAVIES in *Academy* 24 Dec. 456.

2. as *sb.* **a.** A pet lamb.

c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 698 *Hec agna*, a new lame; *hec cenaria*, a cad; *hec berbex*, a weder. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 50 A Cade, *domes(s)tica vel domesticus, vt ouis vel anis domestica.* 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 He gave his poor godson a lamb for a cade. 1669 COKAINE *Ovid* 60 Pritty Spinella, you..Are tame enough, as Gentle as a Cad. 1830 HOWITT *Seasons, March* 58 Others [lambs] ..are reared, generally by the assistance of a tea pot, with cow's milk and are called cades or pets.

b. The foal of a horse brought up by hand.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 109 Such horses as we call Cades, which are those that neuer suck their dams, but vpon their first foaling are put vp into a house.

c. A spoiled or petted child. (*var. dial.*)

1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss. Cade*, a child which is babyish in its manner. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'E's a reg'lar cade' said of a spoiled child.

3. Of fruit: Fallen, cast. [rare.]

1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* III. 184 Austine is collecting the little cade cherries.

†**Cade,** *sb.*[3] Variant of KED, a sheep-louse.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 8 A cade, sheepe louse, *pediculus ouis.*

Cade (kēⁱd), *sb.*[4] [a. F. *cade*, in same sense.] A species of Juniper, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, called also Prickly Cedar, yielding *Oil of Cade*, or *Cade Oil*, used in veterinary surgery.

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* lxvi. 187 If you rubbe a Terryer with Brymstone, or with the oyle of Cade, and then put the Terryer into an earth where Foxes be or Badgerdes, they will leaue that earth. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.*

II. 251 The part most fluid is sold under the name of Cade-oil.

† **Cade,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 933 Telle schulen wiues twelue 3if ani child may be made With-outen knoweing of mannes cade.

Cade, *v.*[1] ? *Obs.* [f. CADE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To put into a cade or keg.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 106 The rebel Jack Cade ..hauyng first found out the tricke to cade herring, they woulde so much honour him in his death as not onely to call it swinging but cading of herring also.

Cade, *v.*[2] [f. CADE *sb.*[2]] 'To breed up in softness' (Johnson; with no quot. or reference).

1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk. Cade,* to pet; to bring up tenderly.

‖ **Cadeau** (kado). [Fr.] A present or gift.

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 13 A cadeau from his Highness. 1885 *Where Chineses Drive* 141 Some little present as a New Year's Cadeau.

† **Cadee.** *Obs.* [Phonetic spelling of F. *cadet.*] The earlier form of CADET, CADDIE: A (gentleman) *cadet* in the army.

a 1689 Mrs. BEHN *Widow Ranter* IV. ii, He listed us cadees for the next command that fell in his army. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 234 The French convoy arrived at Limerick..two French lieutenant generalls, 106 subaltern officers, 150 cadees, 320 English and Scotch gentlemen. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3856/3, 1 Captain, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 1 Cadee, and 20 Soldiers killed. 1789 W. LAICK *Answ. to Presbyt. Eloq.* 33 (JAM.) A Cadee of Dunbarton's Regiment. *Ibid.* And from a Cadee become a curat.

Cadee, obs. form of CADI.

Cadence (kē'dĕns), *sb.* [a. F. *cadence,* ad. It. *cadenza* 'falling, cadence in music', on L. type *cadentia* sb., f. *cadent-* pr. pple. of *cad-ĕre* to fall. The literal sense is 'action or mode of falling, fall', and in this sense it was used by 17th c. writers; but at an early period the word was in Italian appropriated to the musical or rhythmical fall of the voice, and in this sense occurs as early as Chaucer. *Cadence* is in form a doublet of CHANCE, the direct phonetic descendant of *cadentia.*]

I. In verse and music.

1. 'The flow of verses or periods' (J.); rhythm, rhythmical construction, measure.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 627 To make bookes, songes, and dities In rime or else in cadence. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 315 Had he cald Lucyus Procurature..Dat had mare grevyd þe Cadens, Dan had relevyd þe sentens. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Prol. 46 Throu my corruptit cadens imperfyte. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 126 The elegancy, facility, & golden cadence of poesie. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 292 An eare that could measure a just cadence, and scan without articulating. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. 37 Measured Cadence, or Time, is an essential Part of Melody. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 530 The periods flow with a sort of liquid cadence. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 102 The Iambic is nearest in cadence to the language of common life.

b. The measure or beat of music, dancing, or any rhythmical movement; e. g. of marching.

1605 Z. JONES *De Loyer's Specters* 20 Now daunses..have neede of nothing .. but only of Number, measure and true cadence. 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* I. iii, To brisk notes in cadence beating Glance their many-twinkling feet. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* Poems 109 Not a dancer could in cadence move. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 195 Dancing round them to the cadence of the music. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, The occasional boom of the kettle-drum, to mark the cadence. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 6 *Cadence,* in slow time 75 steps..are taken in a minute.

2. 'The fall of the voice' (J.).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. vii. (1811) 66 This cadence is the fal of a verse in euery last word with a certaine tunable sound which being matched with another of like sound, do make a [concord]. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Cadence,* the falling of the voice. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 150 A low voice, with a .. sweet cadence at the end of it. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 366 The closing pause must not be confounded with that fall of the voice, or cadence, with which many readers uniformly finish a sentence.

b. 'Sometimes, the general modulation of the voice' (J.).

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ₱ 1 The Smallcoal-Man was heard with Cadence deep. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 168 ₱ 5 With all the..Cadence of Voice, and Force of Argument imaginable. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* 276 Amen, said my Mother..with such a sighing cadence of personal pity. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 87 The low cadence of her whispered prayer. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 22 (1864) 361 A third quality of vocal sounds is cadence or accent. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxxviii, 'No' said Peregrine, with a melancholy cadence in his voice. 1863 Miss BRADDON *J. Marchmont* 270.

c. Local or national modulation, 'accent'.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 182, I returned an answer in that language, hoping .. that the cadence might be more agreeable to his ears. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 241 The Scotchman who had not yet acquired the cadence of the English, would naturally use his own in speaking their language.

3. The rising and (*esp.*) falling of elemental sounds, as of a storm, the sea, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 287 Blustring winds, which all night long Had rous'd the Sea, now with hoarse cadence lull Seafaring men orewatcht. 1839 Mrs. HEMANS *Release Tasso,* The low Cadence of the silvery sea. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 377 A murmur had reached my ear for some time in the cadences of the storm.

4. *Music.* The conclusion or 'close' of a musical movement or phrase. Also sometimes = CADENZA.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 73 A Cadence wee call that, when coming to a close, two notes are bound togither, and the following note descendeth. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 14 A perfect cadence then marks its termination. *c* 1860 GOSS *Harmony* xiii. 42 A Cadence or Close, signifies the last two chords of any passage; the principal cadences are those which conclude on the key-note. When the last chord is the triad on the key-note, preceded by the triad or chord of the 7th on the dominant, it is called the Perfect Cadence. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 27 As performers insert a flourish at a close or cadence, we conventionally use the word cadence, to denote the flourish introduced at a close. 1880 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 290/1.

5. *Horsemanship.* 'An equal measure or proportion which a horse observes in all his motions when he is thoroughly managed' (*Farrier's Dict.* in Bailey). Cf. quot. 1833 under CADENCED.

6. *transf.* Harmonious combination of colours.

1868 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 364 The cadence of colours is just and noble: witness the red-leaved book .. on the white cloth, the clear green jug on the table, the dim green bronze of the pitcher.

II. In the Latin sense of falling.

†7. Falling, sinking down; mode of falling. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Cadence,* falling, properly the ledging of corne by a tempest. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 687 (R.) The cadence, or manner how Paul falls into those words, is worthy to be both observed and imitated. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 92 Now was the Sun in Western cadence low.

† 8. The falling out of an occurrence; chance.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 8 This opportunitie is a meeting and concurring of divers cadences, which at one instant do make a matter very easie.

Ca·dence, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To put into cadence, to compose metrically.

a 1749 PHILIPS *To Ld. Carteret* (R.) These parting numbers, cadenc'd by my grief. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 18 Empedocles..cadenced his great work on Nature in the same sonorous verse.

Cadenced (kē'dënst), *ppl. a.* [f. CADENCE *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.] Expressed or performed in cadence; characterized by cadence; rhythmical, measured.

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *Imit. Arts,* A certain measured, cadenced step, commonly called a dancing step. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 82 The horse has a firm, even, and cadenced pace. (Cadenced means that the time passed in making each step shall be exactly equal.) 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's C.* xlv, Her voice, so cadenced in the talking. 1851 — *Casa Guidi Wind.* 3 Where the whole world might drop for Italy Those cadenced tears. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 287 You hear the cadenced surges of an unseen ocean.

Cadency (kē'dënsi). [ad. L. **cadentia*: see -ENCY. In earlier use not distinguished from *cadence*; the sense of quality more proper to -ENCY comes out only in sense 3.]

†1. A falling out, happening, hap; = CADENCE 8.

1647 SPRIGG *Angl. Rediv.* I. xi. (1854) 10 How delightfully remarkable is it (as a most apt cadency of Providence).

2. = CADENCE 1; cadent quality.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxx. Wks. (1677) 106 Poetry .. is but a Play, which makes Words dance, in the evenness of a Cadency. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 48 The old Italian tunes and rithmes both in conceipt and cadency, have much affinity with the Welsh. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. II. 6 Rounded into periods and cadencies.

3. Descent of a younger branch from the main line of a family; the state of a cadet.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cadency,* in heraldry, the state, or quality of a cadet. 1858 R. CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scotl.* I. 211 Not .. a male descendant .. in existence, of cadency later than the fifteenth century. 1866 — *Ess. Fam. & Hum.* Ser. I. 18 He is recognised by a title of cadency from his wife, as Mrs. Thompson's husband. 1885 S. SALTER in *N. & Q.* VI. XII. 514/2 It might be thought that the label was for cadency of birth; but it was not so.

b. *Mark of cadency* (Her.): a variation in the same coat of arms intended to show the descent of a younger branch from the main stock.

1702 A. NISBET (*title*) An Essay on additional Figures and Marks of Cadency. 1830 T. ROBSON *Hist. Heraldry* I. 2/2 These marks of cadency..have crept into the general blazon of many coats of arms. 1882 W. A. WELLS in *N. & Q.* 25 Mar. 231 James..would *in vita patris* have borne as his mark of cadency the original crescent charged with a label.

Cadene (kădē'n). [a. F. *cadène* chain of iron, ad. Pr. *cadena*:—L. *catēna* 'chain'; in allusion to the chain-like character of the warp in weaving.]

A sort of inferior Turkey carpet imported from the Levant. 1847 in CRAIG; and later Dicts.

Cadent (kē'dënt), *a.* [ad. L. *cadent-em,* pr. pple. of *cad-ĕre* to fall.]

1. Falling (literally). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 307 With cadent Teares fret Channels in her cheekes. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 200 We ourselves have seen him Antichrist cadent. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 9 The moaning winds and cadent waters.

2. *Astrol.* Of a planet: Going down; in a sign opposite to that of its exaltation.

'Cadent Houses are the third, sixth, ninth and twelfth House of a Scheme or figure of the Heavens, being those that are next from the Angles' (Phillips 1696).

1586 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 201 If the part of Fortune be cadent from the Ascendent. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Phys.* 164 Fixt Signs, and cadent Houses alwayes signifie the greatest distances.

3. Falling (rhythmically); having cadence.

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Counter-snarle* 13 Il current and worse cadent lines. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 134 Far within those cadent pauses. 1859 F. K. HARFORD *Martyrs of Lyons* 24 Unfailing lips those cadent strains prolong.

4. *Geol.* Applied by Prof. H. Rogers to the tenth of his 15 divisions of the palæozoic strata of the Alleghanies, corresponding to the lower middle Devonian of British geologists.

† **Ca·dent,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] One of the 'graces' in old English music.

1879 F. TAYLOR in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 43 'Shaked graces' are the Shaked Beat, Backfall, Elevation, and Cadent.

Cadential (kădē·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. **cadentia* CADENCE + -AL.] Of or belonging to a cadence.

1882 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 454/1 The examples .. have in no one instance the slightest cadential character.

‖ **Cadenza** (kădē·ntsă). *Music.* [It.; see CADENCE.] A flourish of indefinite form given to a solo voice or instrument at the close of a movement, or between two divisions of a movement. (Sometimes called *cadence*: the use of the Italian word is designed to differentiate the two.)

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cadenza Sfuggita,* in the Italian music.] 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 100/1 Formerly the *Cadenza* was, by Italian as well as English singers, considered indispensable .. The French never admitted it. 1879 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 294 The cadenza usually starts from a pause on a chord of 6-4 on the dominant, preparatory to the final close of the movement, and its object is to show off the skill of the performer..It was formerly customary to leave the cadenzas for improvisation.

† **Ca·der, cadar.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Identical in form and meaning with, and prob. a. Welsh *cader* 'chair', in Mid. Welsh also 'cradle'; used also as in sense 2, and applied to a 'framework' of various kinds. (If sense 3 is not the same word, we may perh. compare F. *cadre* frame.)]

†1. A cradle. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Heo makeð of hire tunge cradel [*MS. Cleop.* cader] to þes deofles bearn, and rockeð it. *Ibid.* 378 Hwon 3e beoð ibunden wiðinnen uour large wowes, and he in a neruh kader [*MS. Titus D* cradel].

2. A light frame of wood put over a scythe to lay the corn more even in the swathe.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 353 Their barley they mow with the Sithe and Cadar in the South parts of the County.

3. 'A small frame of wood, on which a fisherman keeps his line' (*dial.*) Halliwell.

1880 Miss COURTNEY *West Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

Cadesse, var. CADDESSE, *Obs.,* jackdaw.

Cadet (kădē·t). [a. F. *cadet,* in 15th c. *capdet,* a. Pr. *capdet*:—Romanic type **capitettο,* dim. of L. *caput, capit-* head; hence, little chief, inferior head of a family. Cf. also CADDEE, CADDIE, CAD.]

1. A younger son or brother.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 463 From a younger brother or cadet of this house. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* Ep. Ded. A iv, Leave that as a thread-bare portion to the Cadets. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 245 Poor we, cadets of heaven, Take up at best with lumber. *a* 1726 VANBRUGH *False Fr.* I. i, I am a cadet, and by consequence not rich. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 210 Spiritual preferments being turned into means of maintenance for cadets or bastards of the royal house.

b. A younger branch of a family; a member of a younger branch.

1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ix. § 25 A Cadet, or Sister's Son, must have the Preference. 1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 238, I suppose his family was a cadet of your Lordship's family.

c. The youngest son.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 348 Joseph was the youngest of twelve, and David the eleventh sonne, and but the caddet of Jesse. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 19 The cadet of a family.

2. A gentleman who entered the army without a commission, to learn the military profession and find a career for himself (as was regularly done by the younger sons of the French nobility before the Revolution). b. A junior in the East India Company's service. See also CADDEE, CADDIE.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 7 This may be one reason why she connives at so many Courtisans for the use of the Cadett-gentlemen. [1652 EVELYN *St. France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 84 The cadets and younger brothers minding for the most part no greater preferments than what they cut out with their sword.] 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cadet,* or *Cadee,* a Gentleman that Bears Arms in hopes of a Commission. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2719/2 The Elector of Saxony .. adds a Company of Cadets. 1704 *Hymn to Victory* lxx. 7 She serves Cadet and Voluntier. 1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley,* A cadet serves without pay. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. 9 Go out Cadets and Writers in the Company's Service. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 10 His kit's pack'd up, and off he's set, To try his fortune—a cadet.

3. A student in a military or naval college.

1775 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xliv. (L.) The royal apartments are now occupied by a college of young gentlemen cadets, educated at the king's expence. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary* in *Corr.* (1861) II. 91 An establishment of one hundred young cadets for the army. *a* 1845 HOOD *To J. Hume* iv, Watch Sandhurst too, its debts and its Cadets. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 122 Sydney has just passed his examination as a naval cadet.

Cade·tcy. [see -CY.] = CADETSHIP 2.

Cade·tship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The status of a younger son.

1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* III. iii. (L.) The ambitious prospects with which he had consoled himself for his cadetship.

2. The position or status of a military or naval cadet; the commission given to a cadet.

1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 55 For the artillery and engineers, it is a condition of the presentation of a cadetship that the candidate should have gone through a regular course of instruction at Addiscombe. **1854** *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 667 The age of entering on their cadetship. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* May 866/1 Candidates for cadetship in the Royal Navy.

‖ **Cadette** (kădĕt'). [Fr.; fem. of *cadet*.] A younger daughter or sister.

1679 tr. *Marie Mancini's Apol.* 4 The order .. seem'd to exclude my Sister as a Cadette.

Cadew (kæ·diu). The same as Caddis 2.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 125 Cadew, Strawworm. **1713** Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. 234 The several sorts of Phryganea or Cadews. **1774** White in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 268 They were taking .. cadew-flies, may-flies, and dragon-flies. **1802** Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 230 The larvæ of the Great Cadew Flies, form a case with small bits of wood disposed longitudinally.

Cadge (kædʒ), *sb.*[1] [App. a variant of Cage perh. confused with Cadge *v.* to carry about; but it does not appear what is the source of the earliest quotation, which the later merely follow.]

1. *Falconry.* (See quots.)

1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) *Wds. of Art expl.*, Cadge, is taken for that on which Faulconers carrie many Hawks together when they bring them to sell. **1721** Bailey, *Cadge*, a round Frame of Wood, on which Hawks are carried to be sold. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* May 623 We shall not trouble ourselves to take out the cadge to-day, for our party is quite strong enough to carry the hawks on the fist.

2. A pannier.

Cadge, *sb.*[2] *vulgar.* [f. Cadge *v.*] The action of cadging or begging.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *The Cadge* is the game or profession of begging. **1832-53** *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 68 He could 'lay on the cadge' better than ony walleteer that e'er coost a pock o'er his shouther.

Cadge (kædʒ), *v.* Forms: 4 cagge(n, ?cache(n, (*pa. pple.* caget), (6 *Palsgr.* kadge), 6– cadge. [Derivation and original meaning uncertain: in some early passages it varies with *cache, cacche* Catch, of which in branch I it may be a variant: cf. the pairs *botch, bodge; grutch, grudge; smutch, smudge*. Branch II may also be connected with *catch* or ONF. *cacher* in other senses; but it may be a distinct word: the whole subject is only one of more or less probable conjecture. Connexion of ME. *caggen* with Cage *sb.* is phonetically impossible.]

I. Early senses.

†**1.** *trans.* ? To fasten, tie: cf. Cadgel *v.* (The early passages are obscure, and for one or other the senses *drive, toss, shake, draw*, have been proposed.) *Obs.*

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 511 For a pene on a day & forth þay [labourers in the vineyard] gotz .. Keruen & caggen & man [=maken] hit clos. *Ibid.* B. 1254 þay wer cagged and kaȝt on capeles al bare. *a* **1400** *Alexander* 1521 And þen he caggis [*v.r.* cachez] vp on cordis as curteyns it were. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3703 Hit sundrit þere sailes & þere sad ropis; Cut of þere cables were caget to gedur. **1627** Drayton *Agincourt* 180 Whilst they are cadg'd contending whether can Conquer, the Asse some cry, some cry the man. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadge*, to tie or bind a thing.

†**2.** To 'bind' the edge of a garment. Cf. Cadging *vbl. sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 473/1, I cadge a garment, I set lystes in the lynyng to kepe the plyghtes in order. *Ibid.* 596/1, I kadge the plyghtes of a garment. *Je dresse des plies dune lisiere.* This kote is yll kadged: *ce sayon a ses plies mal dressés dune lisiere.*

†**3.** (See quots.) ? To tie or knot. Still *dial.*

1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.) To *cadge*, a term in making bone-lace.

II. To carry about, beg, etc.

†**4.** *trans.* To carry about, as a pedlar does his pack, or a Cadger his stock-in-trade. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 154 Another Atlas that will cadge a whole world of iniuries without fainting. **1691** Ray *N. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Cadge*, to carry. **1718** Ramsay *Contn. Christ's Kirk* III. xii, They gart him cadge this pack. **1788** Marshall *E. Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cadge*, to carry. **1858** M. Porteous *Souter Johnny* II Weary naigs, that on the road Frae Carrick shore cadged monie a load. **1875** F. K. Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadge*, to carry; or rather, as a public carrier collects the orders he has to take home for his customers.

†**5.** To load or stuff the belly. *dial.*

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Cade*, Hence .. cadge-belly, or kedge-belly, is a full fat belly. *c* **1746** Collier (T. Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 68 While I'r busy cadging mey Wem. **1854** Bampton *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Cadge*, to stuff the belly.

6. *intr.* To go about as a cadger or pedlar, or on pretence of being one; to go about begging. *dial.* and *slang.*

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Cadge*, to beg. **1846** Lytton *Lucretia* II. xii, 'I be's good for nothin' now, but to cadge about the streets, and steal, and filch'. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, To Cadge about, to go and seek from place to place, as a dinner-hunter. **1859** H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xv. (D.) 'I've got my living by casting fortins, and begging, and cadging, and such like'. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadge*, to beg; to skulk about a neighbourhood. **1879** *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 32 Cadging for invitations to the Mansion House.

b. *trans.* To get by begging.

1848 E. Farmer *Scrap Book* (ed. 6) 115 Let each 'cadge' a trifle. **1878** Black *Green Past.* xi. 86 Where they can cadge a bit of food.

Cadge, *a.* and *adv. Sc.* = Cadgy.

1807-10 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 12 My heart did never wallop cadger.

†**Ca·dgel.** *Sc. Obs.* 'A wanton fellow' (Jam.).

1603 *Philotus* XCVI, To tak a 3oung man for his wyfe, 3on cadgell wald be glaid.

†**Ca·dgel,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **cagel.**

†**1.** *trans.* To entangle. Hence **Ca·dgelled.**

1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict.* (1660) *In het garen vallen*, to be catch, cadgeld, or entangled in a net.. *Verwerret garen*, Cadgeld Yarne.

2. To harrow. *dial.*

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 342 They cagel it with harrows to break the turf. **1847-78** Halliwell, *Cagel*, to harrow ground. *North.*

Cadger (kæ·dʒəɹ). Also 5-6 *Sc.* **cadgear.** [f. Cadge *v.* + -er[1].]

1. A carrier; *esp.* a species of itinerant dealer who travels with a horse and cart (or formerly with a pack-horse), collecting butter, eggs, poultry, etc., from remote country farms, for disposal in the town, and at the same time supplying the rural districts with small wares from the shops.

c **1450** Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 66 A Cadgear, with capill and with creils. *c* **1513** Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 42 The cadgear callis furth his capill wyth crakis waill cant. **1641** Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 103 The cadgers .. call in the morninge, and if wee have anythinge for them, they goe on to Garton, and call for it againe as they come backe. **1695** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Cade, Cadger*, a butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load. **1816** Scott *Bl. Dwarf* iii, A buck hanging on each side o' his horse, like a cadger carrying calves. **1826** — *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 268 An instance of the King's errand lying in the cadger's gate. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cadger*, a carrier to a country mill, or collector of the corn to grind. **1861** Smiles *Engineers* II. 99 Single horse traffickers, called cadgers, plied between country towns and villages, supplying the inhabitants with salt, fish, earthenware, and articles of clothing, carried in sacks or creels hung across the horse's back.

b. **1827** Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1654 A rosinante, borrowed..from some whiskey smuggler or cadger. **1843** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. XI. 66 Many..involved in smuggling ..under the name of cadgers, carried on..their contraband commerce.

2. An itinerant dealer, a hawker, a street-seller.

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg* cclvi, He fear'd .. To be cut by Lord and by cadger. **1878** Black *Green Past.* x. 84 A cadger's basket stood on the table.

b. One who goes about begging or getting his living by questionable means.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 339 A street-seller now-a-days is looked upon as a 'cadger', and treated as one. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 27 Nov. 537 Home Missions ..to the interesting cadgers and thieves of her rookeries. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadger*, a loose character who goes from door to door soliciting assistance.

3. *Falconry.* A man who carries hawks. (Cf. F. *cagier* 'celui qui porte les faucons à vendre' Littré; also Cadge *sb.*[1]) App. only modern in Eng.

1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* xvii. (Rtldg.) 163 The German cadgers and trainers who had been engaged.

4. *Comb.*, as *cadger-like* adj.

1836-7 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 289/2 A love of all that is roving and cadgerlike in nature.

Cadgily (kæ·dʒili), *adv. Sc.* [f. Cadgy + -ly[2].] Cheerfully, merrily; wantonly.

a **1724** *Gaberlunzie Man* i, He..cadgily ranted and sang. *a* **1774** Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 28 Whare cadgily they kiss the cap. **1814** *Saxon & Gael.* I. 108 'Hoot gude-man' she wad say, sae cadgily 'set a stout heart to a stay brae'.

Ca·dginess. *Sc.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Wantonness, lasciviousness; sportiveness, cheerfulness.

Cadging (kæ·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cadge *v.*]

†**1.** The binding or edging of a garment. *Obs.*

1674 *Depos. York Castle* (1861) 209 After I toucht the cadgings of her skirts, she stept not many steps after.

2. The practice of a cadger in various senses. (See Cadger 2.) Also *attrib.*

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 387 Defunct saturnalia of patrician 'cadging'. **1859** *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 99 To join two genteel young men in the regular cadging trade. **1879** Dixon *Windsor* II. XXV. 254 No pride of place prevented him from cadging.

Ca·dgy, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **cadgie, caidgie.** [Of uncertain origin. Cf. Suffolk *kedge* in same sense; also Da. *kaad* wanton, lascivious.]

1. Wanton, lustful; amorous.

a **1724** [cf. Cadgily]. **1733** *Cock-laird* in Chambers *Songs Scotl.* (1829) A cock-laird, fou cadgie, Wi' Jennie did meet. **1823** Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* VII. v. (1842) 435 He may weel be cadgy in the chaise wi' her.

2. Cheerful, merry; glad.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii. 1 Wow! but I'm cadgie, and my heart lowps light. **1811** Willan *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.* in *Archæol.* XVII. (E. D. S.) *Cadgy*, cheerful, merry.

‖ **Cadi** (kā·di, kē·di). Also 6-8 **cady,** 7 **kadi, caddi, -ee,** 7-8 **cadee,** 9 **kady,** (7 **cadis, cade,** 8 **cadjee**). [a. Arab. قاضي *qāḍī* judge, f. *qaḍa*(*y* to judge. (Whence, with *al-*, Sp. *alcalde*.)]

A civil judge among the Turks, Arabs, Persians, etc.; usually the judge of a town or village.

1590 Webbe *Trav.* (1868) 33 In Turkie..the graunde Cady, that is their chiefest Iudg. **1613** Purchas *Pilgr.* I. VI. viii. 498 The house of the Cadi. **1653** Greaves *Seraglio* 155 In the presence of the Cadee (who is the Justice). **1682** Wheler *Journ. Greece* VI. 419 The Veivode and Caddi .. came to make their Inspection. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2328/1 The Kadis or Judges. **1703** Maundrell *Journ.* (1721) 95 The Cadi at last gave sentence. **1852** Willis *Cruise in Medit.* XXXIX. 236 The black-banded turban of a cadi.

Hence **Ca·diship,** the office of a cadi.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 353 The judge or cadi—I am not positive as to the cadiship.

Cadie, variant of Caddie.

‖ **Cadilesker** (kādile·skəɹ). Also **cadilisker, -escher, -esher, cadelesher, kadilesker.** [f. prec. + Turk. *leskar*, ad. Pers. *lashkar* army: his jurisdiction originally extended to soldiers.]

A chief judge in the Turkish empire.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2196/1 Hussain Effendi Cadilisker of Romelia is made Great Mufti. **1688** *Ibid.* No. 2328/1 The Kadileskers, or chief Judges. **1703** *Ibid.* No. 3911/1 The Grand Signior had declared the Mufti's Son *Cadilescher*, or Judge Advocate. **1721-90** Bailey, *Cadelesher, Cadilesher*, a chief Magistrate in Turkey, of which there are but two. [In mod. Dicts.]

Cadis: see Caddis.

Ca·dish, *a. dial.* [f. Cade *sb.*[2]] Tame, gentle.

1788 Marshall *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 210 [Pigs]..remarkably cadish and quiet. **1879** Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* (E. D. S.) *Cadish*, spoiled by over-indulgence.

‖ **Cadjan** (kə·dʒăn). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7-8 **cajan.** [ad. Malay and Javan. *kājāng* palm-leaves, 'introduced by foreigners into Southern India' (Yule).]

1. 'Coco-palm leaves matted, the common substitute for thatch in Southern India' (Col. Yule).

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 17 (Y.) Flags..(by them called Cajans, being Co-coe-tree branches) .. supplying ..Coverings to their Cottages. **1727** A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. XXIV. 294 His Palace .. was .. covered with Cadjans or Cocoa-nut Tree Leaves woven together. **1860** Tennent *Ceylon* II. 126 (Y.) Houses are .. roofed with its plaited fronds, which, under the name of cadjans, are likewise employed for constructing partitions and fences.

2. 'A strip of fan-palm leaf, i. e. either of the talipot, or of the palmyra, prepared for writing on; and so a document written on such a strip' (Col. Yule). Also *attrib.*, as in *cadjan leaf, letter.*

1707 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Olden T.* II. 78 (Y.) The officer at the Bridge Gate bringing in..a Cajan letter that he found hung upon a post. **1716** *Ibid.* II. 231 (Y.) The President .. has intercepted a villainous letter or Cajan. **1840** A. Campbell *Code Madras Regul.* 323 Vellum parchment or any other material instead of paper or cadjan leaf. **1853** J. W. Dykes *Salem* 355.

Cadjee, Cadle, obs. ff. of Cadi, Caudle.

Ca·dlock. Another form of Charlock, a plant, including Wild Rape and Field Mustard.

1655 Moufet & Benn. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 172 Tame Pidgeons .. fed never at home but in Cadlock-time and the dead of Winter. **1790** Marshall *Midl.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cadlock, Rough, sinapis arvensis*, wild mustard. *Cadlock, Smooth, brasica napus*, wild rape.

Cadmean (kædmī·ăn), *a.* Also **Cadmian, -mæan.** [ad. L. *Cadmēus*, a. Gr. Καδμεῖος, f. Κάδμος Cadmus.] Pertaining to Cadmus, the legendary founder of Thebes in Bœotia, and introducer of the alphabet into Greece. *Cadmean victory* (Gr. Καδμεία νίκη), 'a victory involving one's own ruin' (Liddell and Scott); usually associated with Thebes or the Thebans.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 12 A Cadmian victorie, that is to say, which turneth to the detriment and losse of the winner. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 146 Made them like the Cadmean Offspring, to do immediate Execution upon themselves. **1762** *Gentl. Mag.* 430 Our conquests would prove Cadmean victories. **1821** Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* IV, The cup Which Agave lifted up In the weird Cadmæan forest. **1868** Tennyson *Lucr.* 50 Dragon warriors from Cadmean teeth.

†**Ca·dmia.** *Chem. Obs.* [a. L. *cadmĭa*, a. Gr. καδμεία or καδμία γῆ 'Cadmean earth'.] 'The ancient name of calamine' (Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 569); also applied to a sublimate consisting of oxide of zinc (tutty), and to an ore of cobalt.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Cadmia officinarum*, tutty. **1674** A. A. Barba *Art of Mettals* I. XXXIV. 146 Cadmia is also that which sticks to the walls of the Furnaces, principally wherein Copper is melted. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Cadmia*, sometimes signifies a fossil substance, as the *Lapis calaminaris*. **1837** Dana *Min.* (1868) 409 The *cadmia* of Pliny and of other ancient authors included both the native silicate and carbonate, and the oxyd from the chimneys of furnaces (*cadmia fornacum*).

Cadmic (kæ·dmik), *a.* [f. Cadm-ium + -ic.]

1. *Chem.* Of cadmium: as in cadmic oxide, etc.

1873 Williamson *Chem.* 173 Cadmic sulphide is a beautiful yellow compound.

2. Of cadmia, cadmean.

1873 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Greece* I. I. iii. 91 The earth used for the refinement of copper was called Cadmic earth.

Cadmiferous (kædmi·fĕrəs), *a. Chem.* [f. Cadmi-um + -ferous bearing.] Yielding cadmium.

1822 E. D. Clarke *Cadmium* 5 The Cumberland Cave .. contains both silicate and carbonate of zinc, and both are cadmiferous.

Cadmium (kæ·dmiŭm). *Chem.* [f. Cadmia calamine, the common ore of zinc, with which

this metal is generally associated. The ending is that of other names of metals, as *sodium*, etc.]

A bluish-white metal, in its physical qualities resembling tin, found in small quantities chiefly in zinc ores. Symbol Cd.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 122 Cadmium..was discovered by M. Stromeyer in 1817, in ores of Zinc. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 702 The only pure native compound of cadmium is the sulphide, called Greenockite. 1869 *Latest News* 10 Oct. 15 Cadmium is obtained for commercial purposes, from zinc ores and furnace deposits.

b. *attrib.* = CADMIC, as in *Cadmium oxide, sulphide*, etc., *cadmium compounds*; **cadmium yellow**, an intense yellow pigment, consisting of cadmium sulphide, artificially prepared.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 395 Cadmium oxide is infusible. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xi. 180 Bright yellow pigments, such as.. chrome-yellow, cadmium-yellow.

† **Ca·dmy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *cadmie* cadmia.] = CADMIA.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 11 Lapis calaminaris, or cadmia; in our language..calamy, or cadmy.

Cado·gan (kădŏ·găn). [Said to be from the name of the 1st Earl Cadogan (died 1726). See Littré, and *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 467, 492.] A mode of knotting the hair behind the head.

c 1780 B'NESS D'OBERKIRCH *Mem.* (1852) II. ix, The duchess of Bourbon had introduced at the court of Montbéliard .. [the fashion] of cadogans, hitherto worn only by gentlemen.

Cados, obs. form of CADDIS.

† **Cadou·k.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **caddouk**, 9 **caduac.** [app. a. F. *caduc*, either with the notion of 'perishable' or of 'falling' to one.] 'A casualty, a windfall' (Jamieson).

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* II. 123 His Majestie was liberall and bountifull..in bestowing on them cadouks and casualties. *Ibid.* 171 All other goods or caddouks in generall. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, The caduacs and casualties were all cut off.

Cadow, obs. form of CADDOW.

‖ **Cadre** (kadr). [F. *cadre* frame (e. g. of a picture), also used in sense 'l'ensemble des officiers et sous-officiers d'une compagnie' (Littré), ad. It. *quadro*:—L. *quadrum* four-sided thing, square.]

1. A frame, framework; scheme.

1830 SCOTT *Introd. Lay Last Minstr.*, This species of *cadre*, or frame, afterwards afforded the poem its name. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* sec. 5 § 2. 174 It would seem..that no branch of human knowledge should be excluded..The corrective to the seeming infinity of this cadre is supplied by the old classification of faculties.

2. *Mil.* **a.** The permanent establishment forming the framework or skeleton of a regiment, which is filled up by enlistment when required.

1851 GALLENGA *Mariotti's Italy* 243 The number of officers..becomes inadequate to the sudden filling up of their cadres, upon a transition from the peace to the war-footing. 1869 E. CARDWELL in *Daily News* 11 June, A larger number of battalions, with full cadres, ready to be expanded..in a moment of emergency. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 279 The principle of large permanent cadres in lieu of large standing armies.

b. The complement of officers of a regiment; the list or scheme of such officers.

(After the Indian Mutiny, the cadres of Native Regiments which had been disbanded were kept in the Indian Army List for regulating promotions. In the parliamentary discussions about the amalgamation of the Indian with the British Army, the word was in constant use in this sense.)

1864 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug., All staff corps lieutenant-colonels are to be removed from their cadre on promotion. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 7 The regimental cadres, that is, the officers of each regiment.

Caduac, perversion of CADOUK.

Cadue, variant of CADUKE *a. Obs.*

† **Cadu·cal,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *cadūcus* CADUCOUS + -AL.] Perishable, corruptible; = CADUKE 2.

1533 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. 1844 I. 435 The caducal and corruptible meats wherewith the belly is fed. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. i. iii. xxiv, Nought .. but vain sensibles we see caducall.

Caducary (kădiū·kări), *a. Old Law.* [ad. L. *cadūcārius* relating to *bona cadūca* lapsed possessions. See CADUCOUS and -ARY.] Subject to, relating to, or by way of escheat or lapse.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 265 The lord by escheat..is more frequently considered as being *ultimus haeres*, and therefore taking by descent in a kind of caducary succession. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 452 Whether the escheat were considered as a reversion, as it once was, or as a caducary succession *ab intestato*, as it then substantially was.

† **Ca·duce.** *Obs.* = CADUCEUS.

1604 DANIEL *Fun. Poem on Earl of Devon*, Who equal bear the caduce and the shield. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept. (D. Heralds in blew velvet semée with fleur de lys, caduces in their hand. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* (ed. 4) 59 Ev'ry Wand a Caduce did appear. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Cadu·ce,** *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *caduc* or L. *cadūcus.*] = CADUKE, CADUCOUS.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 118 This lyfe caduce and transytory. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 2 That caduce, specious and seductive chameleon, Reason. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 279 Inclined to fall..imbecil and caduce.

Cadu·cean, *a.* [f. CADUCE-US + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a caduceus.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caducean*, among the Romans was the name of a wand or rod. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 6 Of that caducean rod he [Apollo] drove our flocks To pasture with.

† **Caducea·tor.** *Obs.* [L. *cādūceātor* one who bears a *caduceus*, a herald.] A herald, a messenger.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxxxi. 279 Fecial Messengers and Caduceators. 1754 tr. *Josephus' Philo's Emb.* Wks. 797 Wars are determined by caduciators.

‖ **Caduceus** (kădiū·sĭŭs). Pl. **caducei** (-sĭ,əi). [L. *cādūcĕus* (also *cādūcĕum*), ad. Dor. Gr. *κᾱρύκειον, καρύκιον* (Att. *κηρύκειον*), a herald's wand, f. *κῆρυξ* herald.]

The wand carried by an ancient Greek or Roman herald. *spec.* The fabled wand carried by Hermes or Mercury as the messenger of the gods; usually represented with two serpents twined round it. (This is the earliest and proper sense in English.)

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1292 He tooke *Caduceus* his snakie wand, With which the damned ghosts he gouerneth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 14 Mercury, loose all the Serpentine craft of thy Caduceus. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 243/2 The Heralds in their Coats of Armes, and Caducei in their hands. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Caduceus*, is also a name given to a kind of staff covered with velvet, and decorated with *flower de luces*, which the French heralds of arms bear in their hands on solemn occasions. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 410 Hermes..caduceus in hand. *fig.* 1860 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* II. ix. iii. 137 The long process of vigil..which, with the caduceus of asceticism.. lulls to slumber the Argus-eyed monster of the flesh.

Caduciary (kădiū·ʃĭări), *a. Old Law.* [A non-etymological variant of CADUCARY, app. assimilated to *fiduciary*.] Subject to, relating to, or by way of escheat or lapse.

1757 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Feudal Prop.* (1758) 67 To prevent his inheritance from being caduciary. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 150 *note*, The L. Iulia et Papia Poppæa, whose caduciary provisions, etc.

Hence **Cadu·ciarily** *adv.*

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 504 Failure to take under a testament .. The inheritance went to the heir-at-law caduciarily.

Caducibranchiate (kădiū·sibræŋkiˌeĭt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *cadūcus* falling + *branchiæ* gills, whence in mod.L. *Caducibranchia*, Latreille's name for the Batrachians.] Of Amphibians: Losing their gills before reaching maturity (like the frog). Also as *sb.*

[1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 412 Caducibranchia, or the proper Batrachians.] 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 99/2 The early condition of the lungs in the caducibranchiate genera..is that of a mere rudimentary sac. 1839–47 *Ibid.* III. 448/2 The urodelous kinds of Caducibranchiates. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 67.

† **Caduci·ferous,** *a. Obs.*—[0]. [f. L. *cādūcifer* (f. *cādūc-eus* (see above) + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing a caduceus.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caduciferous*, that carries a white Rod in sign of peace. 1721–1800 BAILEY *Caduciferous*, bearing the Caduce. [Not in Johnson.]

Caducity (kădiū·sĭti). [ad. F. *caducité*, as if :—L. **cadūcitātem*, f. *cadūcus*: see next.]

1. Tendency to fall; quality of being perishable or fleeting; transitoriness, frailty.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 49 (1794) II. 231 One of those evenings of autumn when the chilling damps of the air, and the caducity of nature, deepen the gloom of a melancholy mind. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 60 The stages of human existence, the caducity of which the writer applies to the world at large. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 199 The ordinary caducity of language, in virtue of which every effusion of the human spirit is lodged in a body of death.

2. *esp.* The infirmity of old age, senility.

1769 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 426 IV. 272 This melancholick proof of my caducity. 1776–88 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxi. (R.) Count Henry assumed the regency of the empire, at once in a state of childhood and caducity. 1815 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 460 My father was attacked with symptoms of caducity. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 345 The youth, the middle-age, and the caducity of the eminent personage.

3. *Roman Law.* Lapse of a testamentary gift.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 264 The leges caducariæ, which fixed the conditions of caducity. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 464 If the party failing to take was sole heir, the caducity caused intestacy.

4. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Quality of being caducous.

1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* XXIV. 75 The spores become detached before germination .. this caducity always characterises the microspore.

Caducous (kădiū·kəs), *a.* [f. L. *cadūcus* falling, fleeting, etc. (f. *cadĕre* to fall) + -OUS.]

1. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Applied to organs or parts that fall off naturally when they have served their purpose; fugacious, deciduous.

1808 ROXBURGH *E. Ind. Butter Tree* in *Asiat. Researches* VIII. 500 Stipules .. minute and caducous. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 206 Fugacious, or caducous [leaves]. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 659/1 The placenta and other structures..become caducous.

2. Fleeting, transitory; = CADUKE 2.

1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* II. iii. 229 Monasticism.. was temporary, caducous, and charged with germs of evil.

3. *Roman Law.* Applied to testamentary gifts which for some reason lapsed from the donee.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 206 The lapsed share becomes caducous, and falls to those persons named in the testament who happen to have children. 1880 — *Ulpian* xvii. § 1 A testamentary gift which..he to whom it was left has failed to take, although so left that according to the rules of the *ius ciuile* he might have taken it, is called caducous.

† **4.** Subject to the 'falling sickness', epileptic.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 144 Treat the caducous but roughly, and disturb the manner of the Paroxysm.

† **Cadu·ke,** *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 **caduc**, 5–7 **caduque.** [a. F. *caduc* (fem. *caduque*) :—L. *cadūcus.*]

1. Falling, liable to fall.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 134 The fruite caduke.

2. Fleeting, transitory, perishable, corruptible.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* 4 Our lyf..ne hath glorye mondayne ne pompe caduque wythoute aduersyte. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. (E. E. T.) 196 Euery thynge in this worlde is caduke. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 170 To fle thir varldly caduc honouris. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 242 Caduque corruptible bodies. 1688 G. MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.*, Caduke or crazy.

3. Of persons: Infirm, feeble.

1510–20 *Compl. to late maryed* (1862) 10, I am all caduc, and wery for age. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Yonge, vertuous and stronge, so that he be nat caduke nor shakynge of his handes.

4. Epileptic; = CADUCOUS 4.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 746 Caduc men that haue the fallyng euyll.

Cad-worm = caddis-worm: see CAD [4].

Cady, var. of CADI, CADDIE.

Cadyas, obs. form of CADDIS [1].

† **Ca·dye,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [cf. Da. *kaad* lascivious, wanton; and see CADGY: the formal relation of the two words is obscure.] Wanton, lascivious.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 2657 Kyttoke thare, als cadye as ane Con. [1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Caddy*, hale, hearty.]

Cæ-: see also CE-.

Cæcal (sī·kăl), *a. Phys.* [f. CÆC-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the cæcum; having a blind end.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 121 Their cæcal appendages are numerous. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Studies* Index, Cæcal prolongations of the intestines are .. ramifications without openings at the farther ends. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 99 It terminates behind in a cæcal extremity.

Cæcally (sī·kăli), *adv. Phys.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In the manner of a cæcum, with a blind end.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 202 The intestine ends cæcally. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 463.

‖ **Cæ·cias.** ? *Obs.* Also 7 **Cecias.** [Lat.; a. Gr. *καικίας.*] The north-east wind personified.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xl, Just as the winde called Cecias attracts the clouds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 701 Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestes loud. 1824 T. FORSTER *Perenn. Calendar* in Hone *Everyday Bk.* II. 119 And Caecias blows his bitter blaste of woe.

Cæciform (sī·sifɒ̄m), *a. Phys.* [f. CÆC-UM + FORM.] Having the form of a cæcum.

1871 R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 205 Cæciform appendages .. around the æsophagus and stomach.

Cæcilian (sĭsi·liăn). *Zool.* [f. L. *cæcilia* a kind of lizard (in Pliny *cæcus serpens* blind worm).] A member of the *Cæciliadæ*, a curious family of Amphibia, having the form of serpents, but the naked skin and complete metamorphosis of Batrachians; their eyes are very small and nearly hidden by the skin.

Cæcitis (sĭsəi·tis). *Med.* [f. CÆC-UM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the cæcum, typhlitis.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 427 The inflammation limited to this portion of the large intestine..called typhlitis ..or cæcitis.

Cæcity, var. of CECITY, blindness.

‖ **Cæcum** (sī·kŭm). *Phys.* Also occas. **cecum**; *Pl.* **cæca.** [L.; for *intestinum cæcum*; neut. of *cæcus* blind.]

1. The blind-gut; the first part of the large intestine, so called because it is prolonged behind the opening of the ilium into a cul-de-sac. It is present in man, most mammals and birds, and in many reptiles.

1721 in BAILEY. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Intestine*, The cæcum .. has a lateral insertion into the upper end of the colon; and hangs to it like the finger of a glove. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 150 The large intestine forms a blind dilatation beyond the ilio-cæcal valve..called the cæcum.

2. With pl. *cæca*: Any blind tube, or tube with one end closed. The *intestinal cæca* are two long blind tubes connected with the upper part of the large intestine in birds; *pyloric cæca*, a series of blind tubes, from one to fifty in number, placed immediately behind the pyloric valve in the stomach of most fishes; also the prolongations of the stomach into the rays of star-fishes.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Intestinum*, The fish kind have in general a great number of these cæca; they are called by the ichthyologists Intestinula cæca. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 172 Furnished with one or more little appendages, termed cæca. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea-shore* 129 The stomach is assisted by certain supplementary stomachs which run through each ray .. cæca as they are called. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 10 The second are cæca, and larger and less numerous

Cæl-: see CEL-.

Cænaculum: see CENACLE.

Cæno- occas. var. CENO-, CŒNO-.

Cænozoic (sĭnozō·ik), *a. Geol.* Another form of CAINOZOIC.

1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 396 A general conspectus of the later cænozoic periods. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* viii. 235 The extinct volcanoes manifested themselves very largely in early cænozoic periods. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xv. 15 The Tertiary, Cænozoic, or Cænolithic Epoch.

Caen-stone. A lightish-yellow building-stone found near Caen in Normandy; it is at first very soft, but hardens on exposure.

Cærule, -ean, etc.; see CER-.

Cæsar (sī·zăr). Also 4–8 **Cesar.** [L. *Cæsar*, a proper name. This is generally held to be the earliest Latin word adopted in Teutonic, where it gave Gothic *kaisar* (cf. Gr. καῖσαρ), OS. *kêsar, -er*, OFris. *kaiser, keiser*, OHG. *keisar, -er*, OE. *cāsere*, ON. *keisari*. But the OE. form of the word (which would have given in mod.Eng. *coser*—cf. *pope*) was lost in the ME. period. It was replaced in ME. by *keiser, cayser, kaiser*, from Norse and continental Teutonic, which has in its turn become obsolete, except as an alien term for the German emperor, and been replaced by the Latin or French form. See KASER, KAISER. Another form of the word is the Russian *Tsar* or CZAR.]

1. The cognomen of the Roman dictator Caius Julius Cæsar, transferred as a title to the emperors from Augustus down to Hadrian (B.C. 30 to A.D. 138), and subsequently used as a title of the heir-presumptive of the emperor. In modern use often applied to all the emperors down to the fall of Constantinople.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xix. 15 We han no kyng no but Cesar. [1388 We han no king but the emperour.] 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 150 Amongst the Romaines vntill the time of their Cæsars, it was a common vse. 1776–88 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. (1875) 144 After the adoption of the two Cæsars, the emperors devolved on their adopted sons the defence of the Danube and of the Rhine. *Ibid.* lxviii. 1238 Mahomed the second performed the *nanaz* of prayer and thanksgiving on the great altar, where the christian mysteries had so lately been celebrated before the last of the Cæsars. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 337 Cæsars and Soldans, Emperors and Kings. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 91 Before whom Cæsars as well as Pontiffs were to quail.

b. The emperor of the 'Holy Roman Empire'; the German KAISER.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 57 The very year before that Confession was presented to Cæsar, there was a Colloquy betwixt the Lutherans and Zuinglians. 1704 *Addr. Taworth* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4066/5 This..has rescued Germany from a Rebellious Incendiary; kept its Cæsar safe.

2. *fig.* or *transf.* An absolute monarch, an autocrat, emperor.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 18 No bending knee shall call thee Cæsar now. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 336 She shalbe sole Victoresse, Cæsars Cæsar. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 3 Lead thine own captivity captive, and be Cæsar within thy self. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 314 The servile Rout their careful Cæsar praise. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Cloch* (1861) 34 An Emperor will always be called Cæsar, and a dog 'poor old fellow'.

b. *contextually*, The temporal monarch as the object of his subjects' obedience (sometimes contrasted with the obedience due to God); the civil power. In allusion to *Matt.* xxii. 21.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 21 Agyfað þam Casere þa þing þe þæs Casyres synt. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Caysere —Cayseres. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, 3elde 3ee to Cesar the thingis that ben Cesaris, and to God the thingis that ben of God. 1388 *ibid.*, 3elde 3e to the emperoure the thingis that ben the emperouris.] 1601 BP. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 27 The things due from subjects to their Caesar. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. vi. (1692) 126 Caesar, by which Word I understand the Civil Government, engrosseth All. 1714 J. FORTESCUE-ALAND *Ded. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 8 Impartially decides the rights of Caesar and his subject.

3. *attrib.* or in *comb.*, e.g. *Cæsar-like, -worship.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 295 The most mightie Cesarlike maiestie of the Grand Signor. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C viij b, Matchless Buckingham most Cæsar-like glorious. 1861 J. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xii. 624 Between Christianity and Cæsar-worship there could be no compromise.

Cæ·sar, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make into or like Cæsar, to call or style Cæsar.

a 1655 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 491 (D.) Crowned he villifies his own kingdom for narrow bounds, whiles he hath greater neighbours; he must be Cæsared to a universal monarch. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xliv. 233 After having Cæsar'd and Scipio'd him secundum artem.

Cæ·sardom. [see -DOM.] The dominion or dignity of the Cæsars.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 144 Charles the Frank..transporting the name and the pomp of the Cæsardom to the forests of Rhineland.

†**Cæsa·reate.** *Obs.* [f. L. *Cæsareus* of or pertaining to CÆSAR + -ATE.] The office of the Roman Cæsar: the imperial dignity.

a 1638 MEDE *Summ. View of the Apoc.* viii. 10 Wks. (1672) 920 The Western Cæsareate being extinct in Augustulus. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 248 The sad final fate of the Western Cæsareate.

Cæsarean, Cæsarian (sizē·ə·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Cæsariān-us* pertaining to Cæsar; also f. L. *Cæsare-us*, in same sense + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Cæsar or the Cæsars.

1659 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.* To Philol., The Italian may be also calld..the Imperiall Cæsarean language. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 95 A short Cæsarian conquest overcoming without a blow. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 402 The Cæsarean ornaments. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. iv. 105 Men of the right Cæsarian pattern.

2. *spec.* (in *Obstet. Surg.*) **Cæsarean birth, operation, section,** the delivery of a child by cutting through the walls of the abdomen when delivery cannot take place in the natural way, as was done in the case of Julius Cæsar. Also *fig.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 344 Concerning this Cæsarian section. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 40 Neither heat nor cold can baracade the..womb of the earth from the Cæsarean Section..of the greedy Miners. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Sometimes also denominated the Cæsarian birth..as were [born] C. Julius Cæsar, Scipio Africanus, Manlius, and our Edward VI. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 163 If the wife dies in childbed, and the issue is taken out of the womb by the Cæsarean operation, the husband will not be entitled to curtesy. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. II. v. 71 The Principality of Orange..clearly Prussia's; but it lies embedded deep in the belly of France: that will be a Cæsarean operation for you!

B. *sb.*

3. An adherent of Cæsar, of the Emperor (against the Pope), or of an imperial system.

1528 *Let.* in Brewer's *Reign Hen. VIII*, II. 323 The Archbishop of Capua and others of the Cæsarians. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 182 If any such thing should by the Cæsarients..be attempted. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 282 The eagernesse of the Cæsarians. 1869 SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* i. 2 Then the Cæsarians become..enlightened Liberals.

†**Cæsa·rical,** *a. Obs.* Of Cæsar, imperial.

a 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 71 Particular custom, or Cæsarical law.

Cæsarism (sī·zăriz'm). [f. CÆSAR + -ISM.]

1. The system of absolute government founded by Cæsar; imperialism.

1857 O. BROWNSON *Convert* Wks. V. 192 Monarchical absolutism, or what I choose to call modern Cæsarism. 1858 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 313 Clumsy eulogies of Cæsarism as incarnate in the dynasty of Bonaparte. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 1 In Napoleon's Cæsarism there has been no flaw. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* vi. 47 The abstract word Cæsarism has been formed to express a kind of Imperial system as established by Cæsar. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxxi. 97 Charlemagne..renewing Roman Cæsarism.

b. = ERASTIANISM.

1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 460 Cæsarism, or the supremacy of the civil power in spiritual things.

So **Cæ·sarist,** an imperialist; **Cæ·sarize,** *v. intr.* to play the Cæsar; *trans.* to make like Cæsar, or like Cæsar's.

1603 DAVIES *Microcos.* 25 (D.) This pow'r..Cæsarizeth ore each appetite. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. lxxxiii. 203 Should trophies Cæsarize your power, Should beauty Helenize your flower. 1875 H. KINGSLEY *No. Seventeen* xl. 309 She is not a Cæsarist, because she says that the lady of Chiselhurst had never any taste in ribands. 1883 SWINBURNE *Victor Hugo* in *Fortn. Rev.*, German and Anglo-German Cæsarists.

Cæsarship (sī·zăr,ĭip). The office of a Cæsar; imperial dignity.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 22 During the Cæsarship of Nerva. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 172 Germany, though nominally in possession of the Cæsarship.

Cæsious (sī·ziəs), *a.* [f. L. *cæsi-us* bluish grey + -OUS.] Bluish or greyish green. (Chiefly in *Bot.*)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 366 Cæsious; like glaucous, but greener. [1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Cæsius*, lavender colour; pale green with whitish or gray.]

Cæsium (sī·ziŏm). *Chem.* [f. L. *cæsium*, neuter of *cæsius* bluish grey.] One of the elementary bodies; a rare alkali-metal discovered by spectrum-analysis in 1860–61 by Bunsen and Kirchhoff; so called from two distinctive lines in the spectrum given by its compounds. Symbol Cs. Used *attrib.*, as in *cæsium compounds.*

1861 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* Ser. IV. No. 21. 86 A faint blue line not due to strontium or potassium or to the lately discovered cæsium. 1862 TIMES *Year-bk. of Facts* 188 Cæsium and Rubidium. The new alkaline metals..described..in the Philosophical Magazine. 1864 LYELL *Inaug. Addr.* in *Reader* 17 Sept. 358 It was necessary to evaporate fifty tons of water to obtain 200 grains of what proved to be two new metals..He (Professor Bunsen) named the first cæsium, from the bluish-grey lines which it presented in the spectrum. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 350 Caesium carbonate is soluble in absolute alcohol.

Cæspitose, cespitose (se·spitō·s), *a. Bot. & Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *cæspitōs-us*, f. *cæspit-em* turf: see -OSE.] Growing in thick tufts or clumps, turfy.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 50 Little elegant herbaceous plants, with white flowers, cæspitose leaves. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 95 The corallum is cæspitose, or tufted.

Cæstus: see CESTUS.

Cæsura (sizĭū·ră, sisĭū·ră). Forms: 6 **cesure,** 7 **ceasure,** 8–9 **cæsure,** 6– **cæsura.** [a. L. *cæsūra* 'cutting, metrical pause', f. *cæs-* ppl. stem of *cædĕre* to cut. The earlier form was immediately from French *césure.* (Some writers appear to have erroneously associated it with *cease.*)]

1. In Greek and Latin prosody: The division of a metrical foot between two words, especially in certain recognized places near the middle of the line.

In Dactylic Hexameter and Iambic Trimeter this usually occurs in the third foot (*penthemimeral cæsura*), but there may be subsidiary cæsuras as well; in the line *Tityre | tu patu | -læ recu | -bans sub | tegmine | fagi*, the main (penthemimeral) cæsura is after *-læ*, and there are subsidiary ones after *tu* and *-ans.*

[1573 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Cæsura*..a peece of a sentence or verse.] 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cæsura* more properly denotes a certain and agreeable division of the words, between the feet of a verse; whereby the last syllable of a word becomes the first of a foot. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. 96 Occasionally..a short final closed syllable is lengthened by the arsis..this is chiefly in the cæsura. 1876 KENNEDY *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 260 This verse of Lucretius, *Auges | -cunt ali | -æ gen | -tes ali | -æ minu | -untur*, in which are four strong cæsuras, is faulty. 1884 MONRO *Homer's Iliad* Introd. § 50 The third foot must not end with a word..such a break in the middle of the line is prevented by a Cæsura.

b. Used for the lengthening of the last syllable of a word by arsis which sometimes occurs in the cæsura.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Cæsura*, an accident belonging to the scanning of a Latin Verse, as when after a compleat foot a short syllable ends the Verse, that syllable is made long, as in this Verse of Virgil: *Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Cæsura*, a figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

2. In English prosody: A pause or breathing-place about the middle of a metrical line, generally indicated by a pause in the sense.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* A ij, Obserue the trayne: the ceasure marke To rest with note in close. 1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 529 The Cæsura, or breathing place in the midst of the verse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 88 Such Cesure must neuer be made in the middest of any word, if it be well appointed. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* II. 40 That ev'ry lively Ceasure Shall tread a perfect Measure. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Caesure*, in the modern poetry denotes a rest or pause towards the middle of a long Alexandrine verse. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 170 In the most ancient manuscripts of Chaucer's works the cæsura in every line is carefully noted.

3. *transf.* **a.** A formal break or stop. **b.** A break, interruption, interval.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 68 There abruptly it [a chronicle] did end, Without full point, or other Cesure right. 1846 D. W. PUGHE *Harlech Castle* 23 Ridge..extends with a few cæsures for nearly 22 miles.

†**Cæsu·ra,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To utter with a cæsura (*ludicrously*, in sing-song style).

a 1666 A. BROME *Sat. on Rebel.* (R.) No accents are so pleasant now as those That are cæsuraed through the pastor's nose.

Cæsu·ral, *a.* [f. CÆSURA *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a cæsura.

1783 H. BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) III. xxxviii. 98 A cæsural pause. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 262 Is this cæsural mark..of any importance?

Cæsu·ric, *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1884 *Athenæum* No. 2981. 765 There are laws of cæsuric effect in blank verse.

†**Caf,** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. OE. *cofa*, mod. COVE: but the phonology does not fit.] ? A cask or box.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Tecla* 73 Of wod dry as teyndire þa mad a caf & put þar-in Bath pyk and tere, to ger it bryne.

Caf, caff(e, obs. north. forms of CHAFF.

Caf, var. of COFE *adv. Obs.*, quickly.

‖ **Cafard.** *Obs.* Also **cafart, caffard.** [F. *cafard, cafhard*, of doubtful origin: some have proposed to identify it with Cat. *cafre* infidel, Sp., Pg. *cafre* cruel, which are app. ad. Arab. *kāfir*: see CAFFRE.] A hypocrite, an impostor.

1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 593 We commoned of the cafart, Cornibus, that slaunderose frere. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlv, So did a certain Cafard or dissembling religionaire preach at Sinay, that, etc. *Ibid.* I. liv, Slipshod caffards, beggars pretending wants.

‖ **Café** (ka·fe). [Fr. *café* coffee, coffee-house.] A coffee-house, a restaurant; strictly a French term, but recently introduced in this country for the name of a class of restaurant.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) Pref. 43 A rushing whisper over Paris, encreasing to a buzz in the Cafés. 1851 GALLENGA *Mariotti's Italy* 389 Cafés and clubs roared incessantly. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 160 He wrote it as well as he knew how, and then went in disguise to the café of the critics. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 85 The cafés are crowded with backgammon players.

Caff, obs. var. of CHAFE *v.* to warm.

†**Caffa.** *Obs.* Also 6 **capha.**

1. A rich silk cloth, apparently similar to damask, much used in the 16th c.

1531 *Wardrobe Acc. Hen. VIII*, 18 May, White caffa for the Kinges grace. 1539 *Will of J. Hewes* (Somerset Ho.) A doblet of Satten w^t^ slevys of Caffa. 1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. II. xiv. 359 The said bed-maker received..twenty-two yards and three quarters of crimson capha for a damask to the same bed. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1290/1 Ouer the first loome was written, the weauing of worsted..ouer the sixt the weauing of caffa. 1641 CAVENDISH *Negot. Wolsey* in Beck *Draper's Dict.* 41 Rich stuffs of silk in whole pieces of all colours, as velvet, satin, damask, caffa..and others not in my remembrance.

2. A kind of painted cotton cloth made in India, and occurring in commerce in the 18th c.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 780 And some others [i.e. places] dependant on Caffa, which serves them for an Almagazen. 1810 *Encyl. Brit.* V. 49 *Caffa*..painted cotton cloths, manufactured in the East Indies, and sold at Bengal.

Caffeic (kæfī·ik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *caféique*,

f. *café* coffee; partially assimilated to mod.L. *coffea*, which would properly give *coffeic, coffein.*]

Of or pertaining to coffee; esp. in **caffeic acid** ($C_9H_8O_4$), a substance found in brilliant yellowish prisms or plates. So **Ca·ffeidine,** an uncrystallizable base ($C_7H_{12}N_4O$), produced by the action of alkalies on caffeine. **Caffeone** (kæ·fi¸ōun), the aromatic principle of coffee, a brown aromatic volatile oil, produced in the roasting of coffee berries. **Caffeta·nnate,** a salt of **Caffeta·nnic acid,** an astringent acid found in coffee berries, Paraguay tea, and other plants.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 383 Caffeic acid is precipitated. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 709 Caffetannic acid colours ferric salts green. *Ibid.* 710 The caffetannates are but little known. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 547 Caffeic acid is an astringent acid. 1880 *Cope's Tobacco Plant* Oct. 539 First Subdivision.—Caffeïc Aliments: Coffee, Tea, Maté, Guarana, and the rest.

Caffeine (kæ·fi¸əin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *caféine*, f. *café* coffee + -INE; see prec.] A vegetable alkaloid crystallizing in white silky needles, found in the leaves and seeds of the coffee and tea plants, the leaves of guarana, maté, etc.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 206 Coffee is..supposed to owe its characters to a peculiar chemical principle called Caffein. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 707 Caffeine was discovered in coffee by Runge in the year 1820. Oudry, in 1827, found in tea a crystalline substance which he called *theine*, supposing it to be a distinct compound; but Jobat showed that it was identical with caffeine. 1869 *Daily News* 22 July, A piece of kaffeine, of the size of a breakfast plate, produced from 120 pounds of coffee.

Caffetan, var. of CAFTAN.

Caffia·ceous, properly **Coffeaceous,** *a. rare.* Allied to the botanical genus *Coffea*, of which *Coffea arabica* is the coffee shrub.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXVII. 563 Several caffiaceous bushes..grew near, but no use was ever made of them.

† **Ca·ffling,** *ppl. a.* ? var. of CAVILLING.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLV. 97 (N.) If I now put in some caffling clause I shall be called unconstant.

† **Caffoy, cafoy.** *Obs.*

1. Some kind of fabric, imported in the 18th c.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 686 Products of Abbeville, as Plush, Caffoy, Ticking, etc.

2. *Caffoy paper*: a kind of (?) flock paper used for covering walls in the middle of the 18th c.

1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* II. 562 The [wall] paper is pearl coloured caffoy paper; the pattern like damask. 1755—III. 385 My dining room..is hung with mohair cafoy paper.

Caffre (kɑ·fəɹ). Forms: 6 **cafar,** 6–7 **caffare,** 7 **cafre, coffery,** 8 **coffrie, -ree, -re,** 9 **caffree,** 8–9 **cafer, caffer, caffre:** see also KAFIR. [ad. Arab. كافر *kāfir* infidel, impious wretch, one who does not recognize the blessings of God, f. *kafara* to cover up, conceal, deny.]

‖ **1.** A word meaning 'infidel', applied by the Arabs to all non-Mohammedans, and hence to particular tribes or nations. More accurately *kafir.*

1680 *Taverner's Relat. of Tunquin* 86 The Cafer seeing his Child white, would have immediately fallen upon his Wife and strangled her. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & Pers.* 91 (Y.) Why he suffers..this Coffery (Unbeliever) to vaunt it thus. 1799 SIR T. MUNRO *Lett.* in *Life* I. 221 (Y.) He [Tippoo].. was to drive the English Caffers out of India. 1804 DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* I. 297 He..put me in imminent danger of my life, by telling the natives that I was a Caffer, and not a Mussulman. 1812 A. PLUMTRE *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. 241 Being Mahommedans, they gave the general name of Cafer (Liar, Infidel) to all the inhabitants of the coasts of Southern Africa. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 250 A Moor will ..point his musquet at, the women abuse, and the children pursue the caffre (infidel), the generic term for Christian here.

2. *spec.* In ordinary Eng. use: A member of a South African race of blacks belonging to the great Bântu family, and living on the north-east of Cape Colony, in *Caffraria* or *Caffre-land.* Also the name of their language, and used attributively.

Cust (*Modern Languages of Africa* II. 298) makes *Kafir* the general name of his Eastern subdivision of the Southern division of the Bântu family, and includes under it Xosa, Zulu, and Gwamba; in popular use the term has been generally restricted to the Xosa, or to these and the Zulu.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 242 The Captaine of this castle [Mozambique] hath certaine voyages to this Cafraria .. to trade with the Cafars. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 81 The Caffres..are so far from bearing any affinity or resemblance with the Hottentots, that they are a quite different sort of people. 1833 *Athenæum* 2 Nov. 729 A mission among the Ammakosa, or Kaffers, as they have been erroneously denominated. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* xiv. 413 The Caffers are a tall, athletic, and handsome race.

3. A native of Kafiristan in Asia; see KAFIR.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.* as *Caffre-boy, -slave*; **Caffre-bread,** a South African cycadaceous tree with edible pith; **Caffre-corn,** one of the names of Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*, cultivated as a cereal in tropical Africa.

1781 *India Gaz.* No. 19 (Y.) To be sold by Private Sale two Coffree Boys. 1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 10 The colonists call it Caffer-corn. 1800 SYMES *Embassy Ava* 10 (Y.) The Caffre slaves, who had been introduced for the purpose of cultivating the lands. 1803 R. PERCIVAL in *Naval Chron.* X. 27 Which was the case with a Caffree boy. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 450 *Encephalartos* .. the interior of the trunk, and the centre of the ripe female cones, contains a spongy farinaceous pith, made use of by the Caffers as food, and hence the trees are called..Caffer-bread.

‖ **Cafila** (kā·filă). Also 6 **caffylen,** 7 **caffalo, caphille,** 8 **caffilla, -la,** 9 **kafila.** [Arab. قافلة *qāfilah* caravan, marching company.] A company of travellers, a caravan, in Arabia, Persia, or India.

1594 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 188 From thence, twice every year, there travelleth two caffylen. 1630 LORD *Banians* 81 (Y.) Some of the Raiahs .. making Outroades prey on the Caffaloes passing by the Way. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs Tafiletta* 14 They sent yearly .. Caphilles or Caravans to Tombotum. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 52 From the bells of a Cafila passing over the rocks. 1811 H. MARTYN in *Mem.* III. (1825) 339 At ten o'clock on the 30th our cafila began to move. 1867 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 102 (Y.) A carriage .. followed by a large convoy of armed and mounted travellers, a kind of Kafila.

‖ **Caftan** (kaftā·n, kæ·ftăn). Also 7–8 **caffetan, cafetan, coftan,** 9 **kaftan.** [Turkish قفطان *qaftān*, also used in Pers. In early use apparently taken immediately from the Fr. *cafetan.*]

A garment worn in Turkey and other eastern countries, consisting of a kind of long under-tunic or vest tied at the waist with the girdle.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1657) 273 Yet he will have his Caftan or under-coat sometimes of cloth of gold. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs Mauritania* 41 The Jews wear a Shirt, Drawers, a black Close-coat, or Caffetan. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 90 They all wear a Cafetan or Cloth-Vest without Sleeves. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 533 A rich Coftan or Vest. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXII. 111 My Caftan ..is a robe exactly fitted to my shape, and reaching to my feet, with very long strait falling sleeves. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* II. 60 They [Turkish ladies] wear a Cafetan of gold brocade. 1813 MOORE *Twop. Post Bag* VI. 10 Through London streets with turban fair, And caftan floating to the air. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. XLIII. 43 Wily Jews with their high caps and caftans. 1866 *Reader* 27 Oct. 887 The..caphtan was during the first years of Peter's reign discontinued among the higher and middle classes of Russian society.

Caftaned (kæ·ftănd), *ppl. a.* Clad in a caftan.

1863 SALA *Ischvostchik* 96 A bearded, caftaned man. 1879 R. S. EDWARDS *Russians at H.* I. 202 Caftaned merchants.

† **Cag** (kæg), *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.* Forms: 6 **cagge,** 7–8 **cagg,** 5, 7 **kag,** 7– **cag.** [Identical with ON. *kaggi*, Sw. *kagge* 'keg, cask'. From the fact that ships, or boats, and casks, or tubs, often go by the same name, some propose to identify these words with Du. *kaag* fishing-boat (see sense 2), early mod.Du. *kaghe*, LG. *kag*, with which Franck compares Rhenish *kac* (? from *kag*), founnd already in the 14th c. Cf. also F. *cague* fishing-boat (from Du.), and *caque* a herring-barrel. But of the origin and history of the word-group or groups, nothing certain is known. Now corrupted to KEG: cf. the Cockney *keb, ketch* for *cab, catch.*]

1. A small cask, a KEG. ? *Obs.*

1452 *Invv.* in *Test. Ebor.* III. 136, j saltkag lignei x*d.* 1596 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 263 Iij cagges of strudgshon .. ij cagges of eaylles. 1611 COTGR., *Encacquer*, to put into a little barrell, or cag. *Encacqué* .. incagged; put into a cag. 1690 MRS. BEHN *Wid. Ranter* III. i, To drink a cagg of Syder. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Cagg* or *Keg*; this in respect of Sturgeon is 4 to 5 gallon. 1785 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. I. 246 A brandy cag. 1797 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 50 Vast quantities are salted or pickled, and put up in cags.

† **2.** A small fishing-vessel. (Du. *kaag.*) *Obs.*

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 113/3 Several Caggs from Holland, were..suffered .. to pass. 1667 *Ibid.* 179/2 Privateers .. have .. taken 8 Kags or small ships near Wangerold.

† **Cag,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A stiff point.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 113 Great firme boughs .. spreading themselues at the top into sharpe cags. [1847–78 HALLIW. *Cag*, a stump. *West.*]

Cag, *v. dial.* [cf. CAGGY 2.] *trans.* To offend, insult. (Quot. 1504 is doubtful.)

1504 in *Plumpton Corr.* 186 The other tenaunts cannot pays ther housses, but they shalbe cagid. 1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 149 Pray, pray do not cag Horne Took for the sake of the debates. 1886 LONG *Isle of Wight Dial.* 9 *Cag*, to insult, offend. 'I've ben and cagged en now, I louz'—I have offended him now, I think. [*Cagged, Kegged*= offended, affronted, in various dialects.]

† **Caga·stric, Caga·strical,** *a. Obs.* Used, after Paracelsus, to describe some supposed class of diseases; explained by some as = under a malignant star, 'ill-starred' [as if *cacastrical*, f. Gr. κακός evil + ἀστήρ star.]

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 322 He..calls the Body of man Cagastrical or badly Planet-struck. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The pleurisy, plague, fever, &c., are ranked by that author in the number of cagastric diseases.

Cage (kēi·dʒ), *sb.* Also 5 **kage,** 6 **kaig, cadge.** [a. F. *cage* (= It. *gaggia*):—late L. **cavja*:—L. *cavea* hollow, cavity, dungeon, cell, cage, f. *cav-us* hollow. The phonetic development was as in *rage, sage*:—L. *rabies, *sapius.*]

I. Generally and non-technically.

1. A box or place of confinement for birds and other animals (or, in barbarous times, for human beings), made wholly or partly of wire, or with bars of metal or wood, so as to admit air and light, while preventing the creature's escape.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Ase untowe brid ine cage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Squieres T.* 611 Briddes..that men in cages fede. *a* 1528 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 324 Was neuer byrde in cage More gentle of corage. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* XXXII. 204 They do kepe in a kaig in the churche a white cocke and a hen. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 500 Lyke a common skold in a Cage. 1649 LOVELACE *To Althea* 156 Stone walls do not a prison make Nor iron bars a cage. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 74 As nimble as a Squirrel in a Bell-Cage. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 162 Kept in cages like tame Canary birds. 1727 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1757) III. 319 The Countess of Buquhan .. was put into a wooden cage, and placed as a ridiculous sight to the people on the walls of Berwick castle. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 198 So we make water cages for our fish.

† **2.** 'A prison for petty malefactors' (J.); a lock-up. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2767 As cowart thus schamfully to ly Excludit in to cage frome chewalry. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 56 His Father had neuer a house but the Cage. *c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* v. iii. in *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 248 May constables to cadges styll comend theym. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 129 A small Timber Structure resembling the Cage of a County Burrough. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 248/1 It has..a market-place—a cage—an assembly-room. *a* 1850 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* X, I found myself in a cage in Cursitor Street.

3. *fig.* That which confines or imprisons.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5011 Than she gooth to dethes cage. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *S. Katherine* 351 Thus was thy lyf, lady, kepte in cage. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CCXXXI, Soules enfranchis'd, from the torne-vp Cage Of flesh. 1730 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. 77 The Cage of Flesh, Wherein the Soul is penned. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* 72 An immortal soul .. imprisoned in a cage of cartilage and of skin.

4. Anything resembling a cage in structure or purpose. † **b.** A scaffold, elevated stage or seat.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 162, I am kynge knowyn in kage. *Ibid.* 166 Heyl, be thou kynge in kage full hye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57/2 Cage, *catasta.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Upon the packsaddels [of an elephant], they haue on euery side a little house, or towre, or cage (if you list so to call it) made of wood. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 7, I must vpfill this Osier Cage of ours, With balefull weedes, and precious Iuiced flowers. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 28 Nov. 7/4 By the term crinolette, we by no means allude to the preposterously ugly and attached 'cage' which was formerly tied round the waist. 1887 *Pall Mall Budg.* 31 Mar. 2 The ludicrous and offensive object known as the 'cage' in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons.

c. = CAGE-WORK 2.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. v. (Arb.) 158 Defended by the cages or pauisses of the shyppes and their targettes.

II. In various technical uses.

5. *Mining.* **a.** 'A frame with one or more platforms for cars, used in hoisting in a vertical shaft'.

1851 J. HEDLEY *Coal-mines* 124 Tubs full or empty in the cage. 1855 *Leisure Hour* 474 We must step into this 'cage', which, you perceive, is a kind of vertical railway carriage. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 249 The rabbit has .. no cage with which to haul up the sand he has moved. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 733 The Cage, an iron structure open at two sides, fitted into two wooden guides fixed to the sides of the shaft.

b. The barrel of a whim on which the rope is wound; a drum.

1854 WHITNEY *Metal. Wealth U. S.* 73 The cage, or drum on which the rope is wound.' 1856 W. BAINBRIDGE *Law Mines* 654 *Cage* .. also, the barrel for a whim-pipe.

6. A confining framework of various kinds.

a. *Carpentry* (see quot.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cage*, in carpentry, signifies an outer work of timber, enclosing another within it. In this sense we say, the cage of a windmill. The cage of a stair-case denotes the wooden sides or walls which enclose it. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss.

b. The framework in which a peal of bells is hung.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 108 A cage of four small broken bells. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* IX. 309 At East Bergholt, Suffolk, there is a ring of five heavy bells.. in a cage in the churchyard.

c. A framework confining a ball-valve within a certain range of motion.

d. A wire guard over the mouth of a pipe, etc., to allow the passage of liquids and prevent that of solids.

e. A cup with a glass bottom and cover, to hold a drop of water containing organisms for microscopic examination.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 181/1 s.v. *Microscope*, Capillary cages for containing animalculæ in water.

7. A vessel formed of iron hoops or bars, to contain burning combustibles (see quot. 1867).

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 171 Those who fish for them [anchovies] go out in boats with a cage of burning charcoal fastened to each boat. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cage*, an iron cage formed of hoops on the top of a pole, and filled with combustibles to blaze for two hours. It is lighted one hour before high-water, and marks an intricate channel navigable for the period it burns. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 136 The entrances of channels .. shall be marked by special buoys with or without staff and globe, or triangle, cage, etc.

8. *Falconry.* A frame to carry hawks upon. See CADGE *sb.*[1]

1828 SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 64 The hawks are tied upon the cage as upon a perch. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. IV. i. § 3. 291 The oblong cage is four feet six inches by two feet.

9. (See quot.)
1883 WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* Oct. 628/2 The nest of the squirrel is known in some parts of England by the name of 'cage'.

III. 10. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *cage-bar, -bird, -ful, -maker, -seller*; *cageless* adj.; also CAGE-WORK.
1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 81 Beating their wings in vain against the mocking *cage-bars of necessity. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 834 Pigeons and Horses thrive best, if their Houses, and Stables be kept Sweet: And so of *Cage-Birds. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 329/3 A *cageful of common finches. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 185 The *Cageless Wild-bird. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2837/4 A Germain New Fashion *Cage-maker. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 10 Pouche makers, belowfarmes, and *cage sellers.

Cage (kēⁱdʒ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To confine in, or as in, a cage; to imprison.
1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiv. (1877) 265 To be caged vp as in a coope. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 46 The women are caged vp like linnets. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* vi, They lie .. Conquer'd and caged and fetter'd. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xx, When cities cage us in a social home. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i. 16, I don't stay caged in my shop all day.

b. To fit as a cage in the shaft of a mine.
1860 *All Y. Round* No. 55. 103 Baskets that would rarely be dangerous if they were caged and supplied with proper guide-rods.

† **Ca·geat.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Perh. dim. of CAGE; Jamieson says 'App. corr. from F. *cassette*'. Cf. also F. *cachette* little place of concealment.] 'A small casket or box' (Jamieson).
1488 *Inv. Roy. Wardrobe & Jewell-ho.* (1815) 5 (JAM.) In a cageat, beand within the said blak kist, a braid chenye.. Item in the said cageat, a litill coffre of siluer oure gilt.

Caged (kēⁱdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. CAGE *v.* + -ED¹.]
1. Confined in, or as in, a cage.
1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 38 Twentie caged Nightingales do sing. 1650 *Pref. verses Gregory's Posthuma* (T.) The cag'd votary did wider dwell Than thou. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 170 The cag'd linnet.

† 2. Closed like a cage. *nonce-use.*
1609 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 249 She would the caged cloister flie.

Cageling (kēⁱ·dʒlin). [f. CAGE *sb.* + -LING.] A bird kept in a cage.
1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 900 As the cageling newly flown returns. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xx. (D.) As a child. chasing a flown cageling.

Ca·ge-work. [f. CAGE *sb.* + WORK *sb.*]
1. Open work like the bars of a cage; also *fig.*
1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* II. 173 If this foundation of the mixture of the two natures in Christ bee taken away, all the Cage-worke of the Theodosians, that the Mediatour is mortall, and of the Armenians, that hee could not suffer, must needes bee rotten and unable to stand. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 135 Malmeudy .. consists of about a thousand houses, mostly of cage-work.

† 2. *Naut.* (see quots.) *Obs.*
a 1618 RALEIGH *Roy. Navy* 15 But men of better sort .. would be glad to find more steadinesse and lesse tottering Cadge worke. 1708 KERSEY, *Cage-work*, the uppermost carved Works of a Ship's Hull. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xx. (D.) The English fashion was to heighten the ship..also by stockades ('close-fights and cage-work') on the poop and fore-castle, thus giving to the men a shelter. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cage-wrock*, an old term for a ship's upper works.

Cagg(e, var. of CAG *sb.*¹ *Obs.*

Caggy (kæ·gi), *a. dial.* or *vulgar.*
1. Decaying, unfit for food. [f. CAGMAG.]
a 1848 MARRYAT *R. Reefer* xv, Mouldy bread,caggy mutton.
2. *dial.* 'Ill-natured, stomachful' (*Whitby Gloss.* 1855). [cf. CAG *v.*]

Cagmag (kæ·gmæg), *sb.* and *a. dial.* or *vulgar.* [app. a word of dialectal origin, widely used in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and adjacent counties: of uncertain derivation.]
1. a. A tough old goose. b. Unwholesome, decayed, or loathsome meat; offal.
1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1790) II The superannuated geese and ganders (called here cagmags) which by a long course of plucking prove uncommonly tough and dry. 1847-78 HALLIWELL s.v., There is a small inferior breed of sheep called cagmags. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., Barrels full of kag-mag sweltering in the sun. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cagmag*, sb. and adj., refuse; any worthless material. Used, also, of persons, contemptuously. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cagmags*, (1) old geese, (2) unwholesome meat. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cag-mag*, refuse, chiefly used in reference to meat, (2) a loose character.
2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Unwholesome, decaying, refuse.
1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 295 The fumes of the vilest tobacco .. of ancient fish, of cagmag meat. 1864 — *Streets of World* in *Temple Bar* Jan. 185 No kagmag wares are sold.

† **Ca·gment.** *Obs.* [? f. CAG *v.*] ? Insult, affront.
1504 in *Plumpton Corr.* 187 It is sayd, that they have cagments for them that hath bought the wood, that they dare not deale therwith.

‖ **Cagot** (kago). [Fr.; orig. proper name, perh. containing *-goth* (cf. *bigot*) of uncertain origin: see Littré.] Name of an outcast race or caste in southern France; sometimes, like 'pariah' etc., applied to other outcasts.
1844 L. COSTELLO *Béarn & Pyrenees* II. 262 At one period the Cagots were objects of hatred, from the belief that they were afflicted with the leprosy. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 104 Many a white man..ascribes power of sorcery to despised outcast '*races maudites*', Gypsies and Cagots. 1883 T. WATTS *New Hero* in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* English cagots, pariahs, wretches convicted of the original sin of poverty.

‖ **Cagui** (kā·gi). [Native name.] A name of two Brazilian monkeys of the genus *Hapale.*
[1693 RAY *Synop. Anim. Quadr.* 154.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The lesser cagui is a small and tender animal. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 508 The Saki, or Cagui..often termed the Fox Tailed Monkey.

Cahch, -ar, -ynge, -polle, etc.: see CATCH-.

‖ **Cahier** (ka·*ie*). [F., in OF. *quaier*: see QUIRE.] 'A book of loose sheets tacked together; whence, reports of proceedings contained in such a book'. (Hardly in English use.)
1849 in SMART (*Supp.*); whence in Worcester, Webster, etc.

Cahoot (kăhūⁱ·t). *U. S.* [prob. a. F. *cahute* (see next): cf. the uses of *cabin, cabinet.* But American dictionaries refer it to F. *cohorte.*] 'Used in the South and West to denote a company, or partnership' (Bartlett).
18.. *Chron. Pineville* (Bartlett), I wouldn't swar he wasn't in cahoot with the devil.
Hence **Cahoot** *v.* to act in partnership.
1857 *N. Y. Herald* 20 May (Bartlett), They all agree to cahoot with their claims against Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

† **Cahu·te.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *cahute* cabin, poor hut.] = CABIN, senses 1-5.
c 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 449 Into the [ship] Katryne thou maid a foull cahute. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 15 Nyce laborynth..had neuir sa feill cahutis and wais.

Cai, -age, obs. form of QUAY, -AGE.

Caiaphat. *nonce-wd.* [f. *Caiaphas*, after *pontificate, caliphate.*] A high-priesthood like that of Caiaphas (see *John* xi. 49, xviii. 14, 24).
1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 152 What new power had the bishops acquired, whereby they turned every *pontificate* into a *Caiaphat*?

Caic, caïk(e, -jee: see CAÏQUE, -JEE.

Caice, -able, obs. Sc. form of CASE, -ABLE.

Caich, obs. Sc. form of CATCH.

Caichpule, variant of CACHESPELL *Sc. Obs.*

‖ **Caid.** The same as ALCAYDE.
c 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xxi. 309 A caïd who spoke French excellently. 1883 D. HANNAY in *Mag. Art* Sept. 450/1 Here sat the king or his caid.

Caidgie, -ly, -ness, mod.Sc. ff. CADGY, etc.

† **Caige,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [see CADGY.] *intr.* ? To wax wanton.
1603 *Philotus* v, Now wallie as the Carle he caiges, Gudeman quha hes maid 3our mustages?

Caigy, obs. form of CADGY.

Caik, obs. Sc. f. CAKE; var. of CAÏQUE.

Caikjee: see CAÏQUEJEE.

Cail, obs. Sc. form of KALE, COLE.

Cailes, obs. form of KAYLES, nine-pins.

† **Caille,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *caille-r* (= It. *cagliare, quagliare*:—L. *coagulāre.*] To curdle, to QUAIL. Hence **Cai·lling** *vbl. sb.*
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 397 In case this accident commeth by cailling of the milk.

‖ **Cailleach** (kal·lăχ). In Scott **cailliach.** [Gaelic *cailleach* old woman, orig. 'nun', f. *caille* pallium, veil.] An old (Highland) woman, a crone.
1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. xviii. 280 Some cailliachs (that is, old women) that were about Donald's hand. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* III. 121 Think you the Clan Quhele have no cailliachs, as active as old Dorothy.

Caimacam, var. of KAIMAKAM.

Caiman, var. of CAYMAN, alligator.

Cain, kain (kēⁱn). *Sc. & Ir.* Also 3-4 **can,** 3- **cane,** 6- **kane,** 8- **kain.** [a. Celtic *cáin*, in OIr. 'statute law', mod.Ir. 'rent, tribute, fine' (O'Reilly), Gaelic 'fine, tribute, payment in kind'. According to Skene (*Celtic Scotl.* III. 231) the primary meaning was 'law', whence it was applied to 'any fixed payment exigible by law'.]
1. A portion of the produce of the soil payable to the landlord as rent; a rent paid in kind. In later times used only of the smaller articles, as poultry.
c 1190 *Chartulary of St. Andrews* 45 (Skene) Ab can et cuneveth et exercitu et auxilio. 1251 [Skene cites] Cain, Coneveth, Feacht, Sluaged, & Ich. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 525 (JAM.) The laird got a' to pay his kain. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs*, Our Laird gets in his racked rents, His coals, his kain, and a' his stents. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 259 Under a tree on that inner island..the queen sits and gathers kain for the Evil One. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 7 The Cane of the lands..amounting to 40 Stones of cheese, 70 Measures of Barley, and a Sheep.
b. *attrib.*
1597 SKENE *Exp. Terms* s. v. *Canum*, This word, cane, signifies..tribute or dewtie, as cane fowles, cane cheis, cane aites, quhilk is paid be the tennent..as ane duty of the land. 1810 CROMEK *Nithsdale Song* 280 (Jam.) It is hinted..that Kain Bairns were paid to Satan, and fealty done for reigning through his division of Nithsdale and Galloway. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. ii. 45 Cooped up in a convent, like a kain-hen in a cavey. 1872 COSMO INNES *Sc. Legal Antig.*, The cain fowls of a barony are quite well understood. Cain fowls are sometimes called reek hens—one payable from every house that reeked—every fire house.
c. *To pay the cain*: (fig.) to 'pay' the penalty.
a 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races*, Though they should dearly pay the kain, And get their tails weel sautit. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's El.* ii, To Death she's dearly paid the kane, Tam Samson's dead! 1794 in Ritson *Sc. Songs* II. 78 (Jam.) For Campbell rade, but Myrie staid, And sair he paid the kain, man.
2. (Ireland) A fine or penalty for an offence.
1518 *Rental Bk. Earl Kildare* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. 123 Item half kanys & penalties w'in the said Gleancappel.

Cain ² (kēⁱn). Also 5-6 **Caym, Kaym.**
1. The proper name of the first fratricide and murderer (*Gen.* iv.), used descriptively.
c 1380 WYCLIF *Tract* xxiii. Sel. Wks. III. 348 Þei bilden Caymes Castelis to harme of cuntreis. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 559 The karl of Kaymes kyn. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 513 Cankrit Caym, tryit trowane, Tutiuillus. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 77 This cuntre is full of Caynis kyne.
† 2. *Comb.*, as *Cain-like*; **Cain-coloured,** of the reputed colour of the hair of Cain, to whom, as to Judas Iscariot, a 'red' or reddish-yellow beard was attributed.
1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 23 He hath but a little wee-face; with a little yellow Beard: a Caine-colourd Beard. 1656 *Eirenicon* 21 Lay by this Cain-like disposition.
Hence also **Cai·nian** = *Cainite.* **Ca·inish** *a.*, of the temper of Cain. **Cainism,** the heresy of the Cainites. **Cai·nite,** (*a.*) one of a sect of heretics in the second century who professed reverence for Cain and other wicked Scriptural characters; (*b.*) a descendant of Cain; also *fig.* **Caini·tic** *a.*, pertaining to Cain or the Cainites.
1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Pref. Wks. 1844 II. 328 Some spice of Cainish stomach. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 18 Censuring the opinion of Ambrose as sauouring too strongly of Cainisme and superstition. 1647 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 59 Possessed with a spirit of scoffing, terming .. us .. Cainites. 1659 GELL *Ess. Amendm. Last Transl. Bible* 105 The Lord hath given superiority .. unto the true Shem and all the Shemites .. yea, unto Cain himself and the Cainites if they do well. 1653 A. ROSS Πανσεβεια (1658) 193 *Cainites*..worshipped Cain as the author of much goodnesse to mankind. 1657 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) But straight turned Anabaptists, Quakers .. And Mr. Gilbert Burnetans .. Helvidians, Cainians. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 377 Kainish persecutours. 1764 MACLAINE *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I. 64/2 The more obscure and less considerable of the Gnostic sects..[as] the Cainites, who treated as saints .. Cain, Cora, Dathan, the inhabitants of Sodom, and even the traitor Judas. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xii. 255 Intermixture of Sethite and Cainite races. 1882-3 SCHAFF in *Relig. Encycl.* I. 358 Different turns in the Cainitic history.

Cainell bone, var. of CANNEL-BONE.

Ca'ing-whale (kāⁱ·iŋ,hwēⁱl). *Sc.* [*Ca'ing* (*calling*: see CALL) = driving like a herd or flock.] The round-headed porpoise, which frequents the shores of Orkney, the Faroe Isles, and Iceland.
c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 103/1 The round-headed porpoise, or ca'ing whale (*Phocæna melas*). 1879 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 6/2 Upwards of a hundred whales—the *ca'ing whale* (*delphinus deductor*)—were driven ashore in Shetland.

Cainozoic (kainozōu·ik, kēⁱno-), *a. Geol.* Also **kainozoic, cænozoic.** [f. Gr. καινό-ς recent + ζῷον animal + -IC. The analogical form would be *cænozoic*, as sometimes actually used; but *cainozoic* is favoured by most authors as more evidently suggesting the derivation.]
Of or pertaining to the third of the great geological periods (also called TERTIARY), or to the remains or formations characteristic of it.
1854 PAGE *Introd. Text-bk. Geol.* 39 Cainozoic Period (Recent Life). 1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* 92 Some geologists .. have introduced the term Cainozoic, for tertiary. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 290 One great group known as the Tertiary or Cainozoic series.

Cainozoology (kainozoŭ·ŏlŏdʒi). [f. Gr. καινό-ς recent + ZOOLOGY.] (See quot.)
1861 R. E. GRANT *Divis. Anim. Kingd.* 8 The history of existing animals belongs to Cainozoology, and that of extinct forms to Palæozoology. — (*title*) Cainozoology, the Natural History of Existing Animals.

Caip, *sb.*, Sc. form of COPE in various senses.

Caiper-caillie: see CAPER-.

Caïque (kaⁱē·k). Also 7 **caik, caic, caicche,** 8 **caick,** 7, 9 **kaik.** [a. Fr. *caique*, ad. Turkish *kaik.*]
1. A light boat or skiff propelled by one or more rowers, much used on the Bosporus.
1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1623 Hee keepeth the Caiks and, always steereth when the Great Turke goeth vpon the water whose Caikes are most rich and beautifull to behold. 1653 J. GREAVES *Seraglio* 63 He..steers the Kings Kaik [*marg.* Barge]. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xi. 49 Caicks, Gondalos, and other smaller Wherries. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxxi, Glanced many a light caique along the foam. 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 28 May, There he found a solitary boatman, whom he hailed, and was soon seated in his kaik. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 10 The Sultan going to mosque in a state caique at Constantinople.
2. A Levantine sailing-vessel.
1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 95/2 Some Corsar Flutes belonging to Dulcigno .. took a Caicche. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxiii. 357 The Levantine caiques .. preserve .. the traditionary build and rig of ancient merchantmen. 1861 GEIKIE *E. Forbes* x. 306 A crazy Turkish caique, with an old Turk, a stout Arab, and two little boys, by way of crew.

Hence **Caïquejeè, caïkjee** (kaɪˈiːˈkɪdʒiː) [Turkish], rower of a caïque.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlv. 53 The poorest caïkjee might row his little bark under its threshold. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug., His caïquejees can go close up to the ground with their flats and barges.

† **Cair,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **cayr(e, kayre, caire, kair**(e, (? **karre**), 5– **cair.** [ME. *kayre,* a. ON. *keyra* to drive, ride, thrust, toss about.]

1. *intr.* A poetic word for 'to go, proceed, make one's way'; perh. orig. to drive, convey (oneself).

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Ant ben y-cayred from alle that y kneowe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 901 Cayre tid of þis kythe. *c* 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 48 Þe king..wiþ his peple Kairus cofli til hem. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5324 Þei caired ouer cuntre & come neiȝ rome. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 836, I counsell þe in kyrt, kaire to þi londe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1240 Throu out the land to the Lennox thai cair.

2. *trans.* To bring.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1478 Þe candelstik bi a cost watz cayred þider sone. [But perhaps=*caryed.*]

3. a. *trans.* To push backwards and forwards, to stir about. **b.** *intr.* To rake, stir about. (*mod. Sc.*) 'If ye dinna cair, ye'll get nae thick' (Jam.).

Cair, Sc. form of CARE.

Cair, -handit, var. of CAR *a. Sc.* left.

Caird (kēəɹd). *Sc.* Also 8 **kaird.** [Lowland Sc. a. Gaelic *ceard* 'artificer in metal, tinker, blackguard' = Irish *ceard* m. artist, artificer, metal-worker, tinker:—OIr. *cerd* (*cert*) smith, artificer, artist, composer, poet. The same word as Ir. *ceard* f. art, trade, business, function:—OIr. *cerd* art, craft, handicraft, Manx *keird* craft, trade, Welsh *cerdd* art, craft, now esp. musical art, minstrelsy. (The Sc. thus shows a degraded use of an important Celtic word; cogn. with L. *cerdo* handicraftsman, cobbler; also Gr. κέρδεα 'cunning arts', κερδώ wily one, cunning fox.)]

A travelling tinker; a gipsy, tramp, vagrant.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 243 Forbes..nicknamed Kaird, because when he was a boy he served a kaird. 1787 BURNS *To J. Smith* Yill an' whisky gie to cairds. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlix, This fellow had been originally a tinkler or caird, many of whom stroll about these districts.

Hence **Caiˈrdman** *sb.*

? *a* 1800 *Knt. & Sheph. Dau.* ix. in Child *Ballads* IV. 474/2 A cairdman's daughter Should never be a true-love o mine.

Caird, northern form of CARD.

Cairn (kēəɹn). Also 6–8 **carne,** 8 **cairne, kairn,** 8–9 **carn.** [mod.Sc. form (cf. *bairn, wairn, airm,* etc.) of earlier *carn,* a. Gaelic *carn* masc. 'heap of stones'. Found in Lowland Sc. early in 16th c., and thence recently in Eng., as a term of prehistoric archæology, and more widely and popularly in connexion with the piles of stones used or raised by Ordnance Surveyors. The direct Eng. representative of the Celtic would be *carn,* which is common on the Ordnance maps of Wales, and in local use with tourists in Wales.

The word is found in all the Celtic langs.; OIrish *carn, carnn, carnd* occurs as neuter; Welsh, beside *carn* fem. 'heap', has *carn* masc. 'hoof' and 'haft of knife', etc., indicating an earlier sense 'horn'. If these are to be identified, the word must be = the recorded Gaulish *karn-on* neut. 'horn'; in which case the primary sense would apparently be 'cairn on a mountain top' i. e. the 'horn' on its 'head'; which is quite possible, though not certain. The word enters into the names of various mountains in Scotland and Wales. Welsh has also the collective derivative *carnedd,* as in *Carnedd Llewelyn,* etc.]

A pyramid of rough stones, raised for a memorial or mark of some kind: **a.** as a memorial of some event, or a sepulchral monument over the grave of some person of distinction (cf. *Gen.* xxxi. 45, 2 *Sam.* xviii. 17, etc.). Hence, *to add a stone to any one's cairn.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 87 Towardis the middis of that carne on hicht Ane greit lang stone gart set on end vprycht. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 401 A cairne beside a croce. 1772 PENNANT *Voy. Hebrides* 209 (JAM.) As long as the memory of the deceased endured, not a passenger went by without adding a stone to the heap..To this moment there is a proverbial expression among the highlanders allusive to the old practice; a suppliant will tell his patron, *Curri mi cloch er do charne,* I will add a stone to your cairn; meaning, when you are no more I will do all possible honor to your memory. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 424 Kairns, or piles collected for memorials of the dead. 1805 SCOTT *Last. Minstr.* III. xxix, On many a cairn's gray pyramid Where urns of mighty chiefs lie hid. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. ii. 72 A large Carn of stones..about twenty-five feet high. 1878 H. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. vi. 137 We.. raised a cairn of stones over his grave.

b. as a boundary-mark, a landmark on a mountain-top or some prominent point, or an indication to arctic voyagers or travellers of the site of a cache or depôt of provisions.

The local name of a summit-cairn in the south-east of Scotland and north of England previously to the period of the Ordnance Survey was *man,* as in *Coniston Old Man,* the *High Man* and *Low Man* on Helvellyn, etc.

1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 398 The Highlands are bounded ..by Carns, or heaps of stones laid in a row, south-west and north-east, from sea to sea. 1790 BURNS *Elegy Henderson* iii, Ye hills, near neebors o' the starns That proudly cock your cresting cairns! 1805 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 167 On the distant cairns the watcher's ear Caught doubtfully at times the breeze-borne note. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* xli. 546, I .. erected a cairn and a flagstaff. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 53 The confines .. are marked by the rude cairn or pile of stones erected at the boundary of their territories. 1871 *6-in. Ordn. Map Eng.* Sheet 78 Bangor, *has many instances of* 'carn'. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 301 The cairn on the summit of Scawfell Pike will now be a distinct object, and easily gained. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* iv. 56 The depôt was placed on the north-easternmost island, and a large cairn was erected on the highest and most prominent point.

c. A mere pile of stones.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 231 Three great Heaps of Stones in this Lake .. we call Cairns in the Irish. 1786 BURNS *Brigs Ayr* 112 I'll be a Brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn.

Cairned (kēəɹnd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with, or surmounted by, a cairn.

1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 488 The lake whiten'd and the pinewood roar'd, And the cairn'd mountain was a shadow.

Cairngorm, -gorum (kēəˈɹngōəˈɹm, -gōəˈɹəm). [f. the mountain of that name (Gaelic *Carngorm,* i.e. blue cairn) between the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness, where it is found.]

(More fully *Cairngorm stone*:) A precious stone of a yellow or wine-colour, consisting of rock-crystal coloured by oxide of iron or, according to Dana, by titanic acid; in common use for brooches and seals, and for ornamenting the handles of dirks, and other articles of Highland costume.

1794 *Agric. Surv. Banffs.* 58 (Jam.) Scotch topazes, or what are commonly called Cairngorum stones. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. xliii, And brilliant breeches, bright as a Cairn Gorme. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 29. 61 Scotch mulls, adorned with cairngorms set in silver thistles. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 94 The Cairngorum .. is only crystal coloured a dark orange or deep brown by some metallic oxide. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 372 The hidden amethyst and cairngorm in the rock beneath.

Cairny (kēəˈɹni), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. CAIRN + -Y¹.] Abounding in cairns or heaps of stones.

1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 150 The Rose blooms gay on cairny brae As weel 's in birken shaw.

Cairo: see COIR.

Cairt, Sc. var. of CART; also in sense card.

† **Caiˈrtar.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *cairt,* Sc. f. CART *sb.*² + -AR³, -ER¹.] A card-player.

1584 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1732) 132 Tables, quhairof sum befoir usit to serv for Drunkardis, Dycearis, and Cairtaris.

Caiser(e, obs. form of KAISER, emperor.

Caislip, dial. form of KEESLIP, CHEESELEP.

Caisson (kāˈsən, kāɪsūˈn). Also 8 **caissoon.** [a. F. *caisson* large chest, f. *caisse* chest. The first pronunciation is given by most orthoepists, the second (which agrees with the usual treatment of F. *-on* in the 18th c.) is given only by Perry, Worcester, and Cull.]

1. *Mil.* **a.** A chest containing bombs or other explosives, to be buried and fired as a mine.

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1721 BAILEY, *Caisson* [in Fortification], a Chest of Wood holding four or 6 Bombs, or sometimes filled only with Powder, and buried under Ground, by the Besieged, to blow up a Work the Besiegers are like to be Masters of. 1755 JOHNSON, *Caisson,* a chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way to be fired at their approach. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* s.v.

b. A chest containing ammunition; a wagon for conveying ammunition. Also *fig.*

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1708 KERSEY, *Caisson,* a covered Waggon, or Carriage for Provisions, or Ammunition for an Army. 1730-6 in BAILEY. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 532/1, 20 caissons of ammunition. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. 233 The retributive causes of nature roll out their heavy caisson with us. 1870 *Echo* 14 Nov., Several artillery caissons captured at Orleans were found to be filled with wearing apparel.

2. *Hydraulics.*

a. A large water-tight case or chest used in laying foundations of bridges, etc., in deep water.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Caisson* is also used for a kind of chest used in laying the foundations of the piers of bridges. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 12/2 The greatest part of the first course [of the sixth pier of Blackfriars bridge] carried by the Caissoon. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 305 M. Labelye erected the piers [of Westminster Bridge] in caissons, or water-tight boxes. 1875 B. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 70 The effect of atmospheric pressure on men who are employed to work in caissons.

b. In *Canal-making.* Formerly, a large water-tight cistern or reservoir made at any point where the canal had to be extended over lower ground, in order to enable the boats to come forward with material for the embankment.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 272 At Stretford, three Miles off, is the Caisson 40 Yards long by 32. 1838 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 546. 1861 SMILES *Lives Eng.* I. 382 Brindley ..had the stuff required to make up the embankment brought in boats .. conducted from the canal along which they had come into caissons or cisterns placed at the point over which the earth and clay had to be deposited.

c. A vessel in the form of a boat used as a floodgate in docks.

1854 FAIRBAIRN in *Proc. Inst. C. Engin.* 9 May, The employment of caissons for closing the entrance to wet or dry docks. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Caisson,* a vessel fitted with valves, to act instead of gates for a dry dock.

d. 'A sort of float sunk to a required depth by letting water into it, when it is hauled under the ship's bottom, .. and on pumping out the water floats her' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); = CAMEL.

1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 219 This caisson or floating dock is made of wrought iron.

3. *Arch.* 'A sunken panel in ceilings, vaults, and cupolas'. Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.*

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.,* as **caisson disease** (see quots.); **caisson-gate** = sense 2 c.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 381, 23 feet depth of water when the caisson-gates are opened. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 945/1 The 'caisson disease' is the result of living under atmospheric pressure greatly above that to which the human system is normally adapted. 1887 *Health* II Mar. 394 What is known as the 'caisson disease' is not produced by the mere increase of atmospheric pressure, but by the sudden diminution of it on leaving the caisson, which produces ruptures of small blood-vessels.

Caitche, caiche, obs. *Sc.* variants of CATCH, a game played with a ball; tennis.

† **Caiˈtifdom.** *Obs.* [f. next + -DOM.]

a. Captivity. **b.** Wretchedness, misery.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXV. 3 The hous of Juda .. is led into caitifdoom. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 156 With his blood he shall us boroo Both from catyfdam and from soroo.

Caitiff (kēˈitif), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4 **caitef, -teff, -tyf, -tyue, kaitif, kaytefe,** 4–5 **caytef, -tif, -tyf, -tyue, kaytiff,** (4–6 *pl.* **kaytyves**), 4–7 **caitife, -tive, caytife, -tive,** 4–8 **caitif,** 5 **kaytif(f)e, catyffe, (caistiff),** *Sc.* **catif,** (*pl.* **keyteyues, caytyveys, catyves**), 5–6 **kaytyf,** 5–7 **caytiffe,** 6 **caytyfe, -ttiue, -tief(e, catif,** *Sc.* **catife, -tive, -tyue,** (*pl. Sc.* **catevis**), 6–7 **caitiffe, catiffe,** (*pl.* **catives**), 7 **catife,** 7– **caitiff.** *β.* 4 **chaytif, cheitefe, chaitif,** 5 **chaytyf.** [a. ONF. *caitif, caitive,* captive, weak, miserable (= Pr. *caitiu, captiu, -iva,* OCat. *captiu, -iva,* Sp. *cautivo,* OSp. *captivo,* Pg. *cativo* captive, It. *cattivo* captive, lewd, bad):—L. *captīv-um* CAPTIVE. The central OF. form *chaitif* (whence mod.F. *chétif, -ive,* of little value, wretched, sorry, miserable) gave the Eng. variant *chaitif,* frequent in 14–15th c., but did not displace the earlier Norman form. The transition of meaning has taken place more or less in most of the Romanic langs.]

A. *sb.*

† **1.** Originally: A captive, a prisoner. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 172 Galwes do 3e reise, and hyng þis cheitefe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXVI. 3 The deuyl & his aungels led vs caitifs in synne. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* XVI. 7 Andronyk and Iuliane .. myn euene caytifs, or prisoneris. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 479 Thei .. that .. leden Wommen Caitifis. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 161 In whoos power he is kepte as a kaytyf in myserable seruitude. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 164 Thay have led you this day as vincust catives in triumphe. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 14 As catiues and slaues bend the will to such inhumane crueltie.

† **2.** Expressing commiseration: A wretched miserable person, a poor wretch, one in a piteous case. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 31 Hou sal it far of us kayteſes, That in sin and foli lyes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 859 Tuo woful wrecches been we, and kaytyves. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* V. (1520) 56/1 Alas sayd he, to us wretches and catyves is sorowe for our greate synnes. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 977 From me catif alas bereued was Creusa then. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 109 Alas poore Caitiffe. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 46 The carcase of the poore caitiffe. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 344, I pity'd the sad Punishment The wretched Caitiff underwent.

3. Expressing contempt, and often involving strong moral disapprobation: A base, mean, despicable 'wretch', a villain. In early use often not separable from sense 2 (esp. when applied by any one to himself): 'it often implies a mixture of wickedness and misery' J.; cf. *wretch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11815 Þat caitif [Herod] vn-meth and vn-meke Nu bigines he to seke. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1564 His wiif..With wordes hard and kene..seyd to him 'Thou wreche chaitif'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10352 As a caiteff, a coward, no knighthode at all. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 96 He is a foule vylaynous kaytyf. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 173 Another caytife or mischieuous vilayne. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 53 The wickedst caitiffe on the ground. 1632 G. FLETCHER *Christs Vict.* I. xvii, That wretch, beast, caytive, monster Man. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 144 Caitiffs, stand off, unhand me, miscreants! 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 274 Two caitiffs whose names are handed down to infamy.

¶ † Rarely as an error for *caitifte*: see CAITIFTY.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 11 Lord has turned away þe caitife of his folke. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7353 (Trin.) Wiþ caitif [*Cott.* caitiuete] and care.

B. *adj.*

† **1.** Captive. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* V. 13 Therfor lad caitif is my puple. — *Ephes.* IV. 8 He .. ledde caitifte caytif, or prysonynge prisoned.

† **2.** Wretched, miserable. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9086 Yee helpe me in þis caitiue cas. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XV. 90 Noþer in cote noþer in caytyf hous was crist y-bore. *Ibid.* XXIII. 236 Þei chosen chile and chaytif pouerte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 211 Ful sade and caytif was she eek. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Catyffe, *calamitosus, dolorosus.* 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 35 Wee caytiefe Troians, with storms ventositye mangled.

3. Vile, base, mean, basely wicked; worthless, 'wretched', 'miserable'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16517 Ded es caitiue iudas nu. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1426 A caytif counsayl he cast bi hym seluen. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A vij, When the chaytyf body hath synned by his fals delytes. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 120 When Lolioes caytive name is quite defast. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 130 An age so caytiffe, where braue, and courageous magistrates are wanting. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* VI. xxxi, [He] cursed their caitiff fears. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 35 Bandit earls, and caitiff knights. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1804 This or the other caitiff quality.

† Cai·tifhede, -ivehede. *Obs.* [f. prec. + *-hede*, -HEAD.] **a.** Wretchedness, misery. **b.** Vileness, baseness, wickedness.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7353 (Fairf.) Wiþ caitef hede [*Cott.* caitiuete] and care out of þis werld he sal fare. *Ibid.* 22382 (Fairf.) Quen þat ilk warlagh brid [antecrist] his caitiuehede [*Cott.* caitiute] has ij. 3ere kid.

† Cai·tifly, -ively, *adv. Obs.* [f. CAITIFF *a.* + -LY².] Like a caitiff: **a.** Wretchedly, miserably. **b.** Vilely, basely, despicably, badly.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 242 Caytiflyche þow, conscience consaeledist þe kyng. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN. *Cron.* II. viii. 106 Lyve as Lowndreris cayttevely. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 22 Thynke 3e na lak and schame..thus catyfly to fle?

† Cai·tifness, -iveness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] **a.** Wretchedness, misery. **b.** Baseness.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. X. 255 The cause of al þys caitifte [*v. r.* caiteefnes] comeþ of meny bisshopes. *c* 1400 *Judicium* (1822) 13 The day is comen of catyfnes. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxiii. 187 [In heuen] shal neuer be ony doubtaunce ..of caytifnes ne of ony trybulacion. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. vi. 103 A strange caitivenesse and basenesse of disposition.

† Cai·tifty, -ivetie. *Obs.* For forms cf. CAITIFF. [a. OF. *caitivetet* (mod.F. *chétiveté*) :— L. *captīvitāt-em* captivity, f. *captīvus* captive.]

1. Captivity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23626 Þe gode .. sal liue in fredom fre, þe wicked..euer in caitiuete. 1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* iv. 8 He stiynge into hiȝ, ledde caitifte caytif. — *Isa.* Prol., The ten lynages led in to caitiftie.

2. Wretchedness, misery.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7353 Wit caitiuete and care He sal vte o þis werld fare. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 455 My moder has consayved me In syn and in caytefte. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. X. 255 The cause of al þys caitifte ·comeþ of meny bisshopes.

3. Vileness, wicked baseness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22382 Quen þat ilk warlau bridd [antecrist] his caitiute has tua yeir kidd.

[**Caitisned,** *pa. pple.* A misprint for *caytifued* = *caitived* (see next), copied in some Dicts.]

1678 PHILLIPS, *Caitisned*, chained, a word used by Chaucer. [So 1721–1800 BAILEY.]

† Caitive, *v. Obs.* In 4–5 **caityve, chatyue, caytifue.** [f. CAITIFF *sb.*] *trans.* To make captive. Hence **Caitived** *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. iii, Chatyuynge al vndirstondyng for to obeishe to Crist. — *Jer.* 2nd Prol., Sathan, caityuende the soules of them that ben forsaken of God. *c* 1400 *'Chaucer's' Test. Love* I. Wks. (1532) In this derke prisone caytifued [331/1, (1560) 272/2 *printed* caytisned] fro frendshippe and acquayntaunce, and forsaken of al. *c* 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thorn. MS.* 36 Whyls we ere in þis caytifede worlde.

‖ **Cajan** (kā·ɪ·dʒăn, kā·dʒan). [a. Malay كاجغ *kāchang* applied to various leguminous plants (*Cajanus Lablab, Dolichos, Phaseolus, Soja*, etc.).]

A genus of plants, *Cajanus* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), and esp. the species *C. Indicus*, a shrub native to the East Indies, but now naturalized in Africa, tropical America, and Polynesia, for the sake of the seeds or pulse, an esteemed article of food, called in India *Dhal, Dhol*, and *Urhur*, and in Jamaica *Pigeon-peas*, of which the *No-eye pea* and *Congo pea* are varieties.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 688 The *Thora Paeron* or Cajan-Tree, an arborescent *Phaseolus* or Laburnum, much cultivated at the Cape. 1885 YULE *Hobson-Jobson* 109 The Cajan was introduced to America by the slave-traders from Africa.

Cajaput, cajeput, variants of CAJUPUT.

Cajole (kădʒō·ʊl), *v.* Also 7 **caiole, cageole, cajoul,** 7–8 **cajol.** [a. F. *cajoler*, in same sense, of uncertain origin and history.

Paré *c* 1550 has '*cageoller* comme un gay' to chatter like a jay. Littré has 16th c. examples of *cajoler, cajoller, cageoller*, in the senses 'to chatter like a jay or magpie', and 'to sing', also, in the modern sense 'to cajole'. Cotgr. 1611 has *cajoler, cageoler* 'to prattle or jangle like a jay (in a cage), to bable or prate much to little purpose'. Most etymologists taking *cageoler* as the original form, have inferred its derivation from *cage* cage, through an assumed dim. **cageole*. This is doubtful both in regard to sense and form; the early meaning 'to chatter like a jay' does not very obviously arise from *cage*, and does not clearly give rise to the modern sense. The Fr. dim. of *cage* is not **cageole* but *geôle* 'gaol', whence F. *enjôler* (OF. *engaioler, engauler*, Sp. *enjaular*) 'to put in gaol, imprison', also 'to inveigle, entice, allure, enthrall by fair words, cajole'. In Namur, *cajoler* has the sense *enjoliver*, to make *joli*, whence Grandgagnage would refer it to the stem *jol-* of *joli*, with 'prefix *ca-* frequent in Walloon with an iterative force'. It is possible that two or even three words are here confused; in the modern sense, F. *cajoler* is synonymous with *enjôler* above, and if not cognate with that word, its sense has probably at least been taken over from it by form-association of *cageoler* or *cajoler* with *enjôler*. But the working out of the history must be left to French etymologists.]

1. *trans.* To prevail upon or get one's way with (a person) by delusive flattery, specious promises, or any false means of persuasion. ('A low word' J.)

1645 *King's Cabinet Open.* Pref. 2 How the Court has been Caiolde (thats the new authentick word now amongst our Cabalisticall adversaries) by the Papists. *Ibid.* 46 He ..gives avisoes to Caiole the Scots and Independents. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxi, That the people might no longer be abused and cajoled, as they call it, by falsities and court-impudence. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1526 'Tis no mean part of civil State-Prudence, to cajoul the Devil. 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 137 Cajoling a proud Nation to change their Master. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 90 You Courtiers so cajol us. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 196 They sometimes cajoled, sometimes threatened the pontiff. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 36 Leading statesmen have endeavored to cajole the people.

b. Const. *into, from* an action or state.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Mar., Sir R. Ford..cajoled him into a consent to it. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. 55 Nor to cajole or flatter you into the reception of my views. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxviii. 310 He could neither be cajoled nor terrified from his..avowal of the truth.

c. Const. *out of*: (*a.*) to do (a person) *out of* (a thing) by flattery, etc.; (*b.*) to get (a thing) out of a person by flattery, etc.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. ix. (1840) 165/1 Everybody would not have cajoled this out of her. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 33 The stockings which she cajoled him out of. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 247 The populace ..are not to be cajoled out of a ghost story by any of these plausible explanations.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To use cajolery. † *To cajole with* : = sense 1 (cf. *persuade with*).

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Oct., He hath cajolled with Seymour, who will be our friend. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. iii. 40 [Elizabeth] knew how to cajole, how to coax, and to flatter. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. vi. 210 The well-fee'd lawyers have ceased to browbeat or to cajole.

† Cajo·le, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] A delusive flattery.

1716 *Glossogr. Nova, Blandishment*, a Complement, a Cajole, a thing pleasantly done or spoken.

Cajolement (kădʒō·ʊlmĕnt). [f. CAJOLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of cajoling.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 85 Neither official pomposity, threat, or cajolement, could blind him. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 356. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xii. (1867) 123 Plied them with tears, kisses, cajolements.

Cajoler (kădʒō·ʊlər). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who cajoles or overcomes by flattery.

1677 HOBBES *Homer* 38 Cajoler, that confidest in thy face. 1814 *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 477 Cajolers of the people. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 238 The superior tact and cunning of their merciless cajolers.

Cajolery (kădʒō·ʊləri). Also 7 **cajollery,** 8 **cajolry.** [a. F. *cajolerie*, 16th c., in same sense, f. *cajoler* to CAJOLE.] The action or practice of cajoling; persuasion by false arts.

1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Serv.* iv. (R.) Those infamous cajolleries. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 45 (1704) 415 Others prefer'd the cajolerys of the Court before the honor of performing their duty to the Country. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iii. 111 Is he familiar with the people?—it is cajolery! Is he distant?—it is pride! 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 650 He had mingled the usual cajoleries with more than the usual slightly-veiled threats.

Cajoling (kădʒō·ʊlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CAJOLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CAJOLE.

a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 29 Fawning and cajoling will have but little effect. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 149 He tried cajoling, threats, and appeals to chivalrous feeling.

Cajo·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That cajoles; deceitfully persuasive.

1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 518 The king writ him a cajoling letter. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 214 Vain images, and cajoling temptations. 1820 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 6 To assume a cajoling tone.

Cajo·lingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a cajoling manner.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 672 'What man', asks another, cajolingly, 'can ever doubt the sincerity of our protestations?'

‖ **Cajuput** (kæ·dʒəpŭt). Also **cajeput, cajaput.** [Ultimately a. Malay *kayu-putih* i. e. *kayu* wood + *puteh* white (whence also the spec. name *leucodendron*). The Eng. spelling, and F. *cajeput*, are due to the Dutch transliteration of the Malay, *kajocpoetih*, and mod.L. *cajuputi* (with *j* = *y*). The Malay name has passed into the vernaculars of Southern India as *kaya-puteh, kaya-poote*, etc.]

1. *Cajuput tree*: one or more species of *Melaleuca* (N. O. *Myrtaceæ*), esp. *M. minor* (*Cajuputi*), and *M. leucodendron*, natives of the Eastern Archipelago and New Holland, and introduced in India.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 610 The Cajuput Tree has been distributed over the whole of India.

2. *Cajuput oil*: the aromatic oil obtained from these trees, used in medicine as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and sudorific.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XV. (ed. 3) 145 [In 1831] cajeput oil was sold..at 7*d.* per ounce. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Mr. Malthus* vii, Doors all shut, On hinges oil'd with cajeput. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 728 The leaves..are distilled for the purpose of yielding the oil known as Cajuput or Cajeput oil, which is green, and has a powerful aromatic odour.

3. Also applied to a Californian tree, *Oreodaphne californica* (N. O. *Lauraceæ*).

Hence **Cajuputene, Cajputene**, *Chem.*, '$C_{10}H_{16}$ the hydrocarbon of which oil of cajuput is the hydrate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 711 Cajputene is obtained, together with two isomeric hydrocarbons, isocajputene and paracajputene. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 611 Oil of Cajuput consists chiefly of hydrate of cajuputene.

Caka·te, *v.* humorous nonce-formation, intended to mean 'To serve with CAKE'.

1622 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Lawes* v. i, *Enter Gustho and others, one bearing a bride-cake. Gus.* Will it please you to taste of the wedlock-courtesy?..If your grace please to be cakated, say so.

Cake (kēik), *sb.* Also 4 **kaak,** 4–6 **kake,** 6 *Sc.* **caik.** [ME. *kake, cake*, 13th c., identical with, and prob. a. ON. *kaka* fem. (mod.Icel. and Sw. *kaka*, Da. *kage*) in same sense, pointing to an OTeut. **kakô-*. An ablaut-derivative from the same root *kak-* is OHG. *chuohho* (MHG. *kuoche*, Ger. *kuche*), MLG. *kôke*, MDu. *coeke* (Du. *koek*), all masc., pointing to a WGer. **kôkon-*. The ulterior history is unknown, but the stem (Aryan type **gag-*) can in no way be related to L. *coquĕre* to cook, as formerly supposed.]

1. As name of an object, with plural: A baked mass of bread or substance of similar kind, distinguished from a loaf or other ordinary bread, either by its form or by its composition:

a. *orig.* A comparatively small flattened sort of bread, round, oval, or otherwise regularly shaped, and usually baked hard on both sides by being turned during the process.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Hire cake bearneð o þe stan. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 635 Þrwe bryftyly þer-on þo þre þerue kakez. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* ii. 36 That..he offre a silueren peny, and a round kaak of breed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxvii. (1495) 643 Some brede is bake and tornyd and wende at fyre and is callyd..a cake. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 A Cake, *torta, tortula*. 1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Cake of fyne floure made in a print of yron, *gavfre*. 1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* XXVII. 194 A peny worth of whyte bread .. ix. kakys for a peny; and a kake serued me a daye. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xii. 39 They baked vnleauened cakes. — *Hosea* vii. 8 Ephraim is a cake not turned. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark viii. 4 Their Loaves then were but like our Cakes, by the custom of breaking them. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. v. 97, I .. reduced myself to one biscuit-cake a day. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 381 They made cakes out of roots, ground into paste and mixed with milk. *Mod.* King Alfred and the cakes.

b. In Scotland (parts of Wales, and north of England), *spec.* a thin hard-baked brittle species of oaten-bread. Hence the name *Land of Cakes* (i. e. of oaten bread), applied (originally in banter) to Scotland, or the Scottish Lowlands.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1732) 42 (Jam.) That winter following sa nurturit the Frenche men, that they leirnit to eit, yea, to beg caikis, quhilk at their entry they scornit. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 17 Of Oates in Wales, and some of the Northerne shires of England, they make bread, especially in manner of Cakes. 1669 SIR R. MORAY in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. cxiv. 171 If you do not come out of the land of cakes before New Year's day. 1715 **Pennecuick's Tweeddale* Note 89 (Jam.) The oat-cake, known by the sole appellative of cake, is the bread of the cottagers. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) II. 164 The Lowlanders call their part of the country the land of cakes. 1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose* i, Hear, Land o' Cakes, and brither Scots. 1864 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 113 With abundance of cakes. *Mod.* Country children in Scotland still 'seek their cakes' on Hogmanay or 'Cake-day'. Among the rimes used, one hears 'My feet's cauld, my shoon's thin, Gie's my cakes, and let's rin.'

c. In England, cakes (in sense **a**) have long been treated as fancy bread, and sweetened or flavoured; hence, the current sense:

A composition having a basis of bread, but containing additional ingredients, as butter, sugar, spices, currants, raisins, etc. At first, this was a cake also in form, but it is no longer necessarily so, being now made of any serviceable, ornamental, or fanciful shape; e. g. a *tea-, plum-, wedding-cake*, etc.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 Geder hit [the eggs, tansy and butter, for a tansy cake] on a cake..With platere of tre, and frye hit browne. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 100 His mother left bringing of wine and cakes to the church. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 233 Observe the composition of Cakes, which are frequently eaten .. In them there are commonly Flour, Butter, Eggs, Milk, Fruit, Spice, Sugar, Sack, Rose-Water and Sweet-Meats, as Citron, or the like. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 220 ₱ 8 Banbury .. was a Place famous for Cakes and Zeal. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 44 Assche for water and for cakes renown'd. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 71 Sweet cakes, or biscuits, of an annular form. *Mod.* At the conclusion of the ceremony each child was regaled with a cake. To buy a cake for the christening.

2. As a substance, without plural: Fancy bread of the kind mentioned in 1 c. (In Scotland, plain oatmeal bread of the kind mentioned in 1 b.)

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 591 The last answere is as

good as cake and pudding. **1633** B. JONSON *T. Tub* II. i. (N.) If he ha' cake And drink enough, he need not vear [fear] his stake. *Mod.* Little boys are fond of cake. To buy a pound of cake at the confectioner's. To send wedding-cake to friends at a distance. No cards; no cake.

3. Applied to other preparations of food, not of the nature of bread, made in the form of a rounded flattened mass; e. g. a *fish-cake, potato-cake, pancake.* (The last named has the characteristics of a cake in the original sense, except that it is cooked soft, eaten hot, and is reckoned not as bread, but as a kind of pudding.)

4. A mass or concretion of any solidified or compressed substance in a flattened form, as a cake of soap, wax, paint, dry clay, coagulated blood, tobacco, etc. See also AGUE-CAKE, ELF-CAKE.

1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 267, ij cakes of wax. **1597** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 2 Vse it .. in thy potage to heale the elfe cake. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1368/1 Their cakes of waxe which they call Agnus Dei. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 552 A Cake that groweth upon the side of a dead tree .. large and of a Chesnut colour, and hard and pithy. **1665** *Phil. Trans.* I. 36 It [earth] soon melted and became a Cake in the bottom. **1799** G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 122 Take it [the enamel] off the fire, make it into cakes, and preserve it for use. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* iv, Four cakes of Windsor, and two bars of yellow for washing. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 29 Feb. 5/3 A parcel of cakes of dynamite.

b. *fig.*

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 27 To create what may be called a cake of custom. **1879** H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. i. (1881) 433 A body or 'cake' of laws and customs grows up.

5. *Heraldry.* A bearing resembling the bezant; a roundel.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C iij b, Besantys and lytill cakys differ not bot in colore, for besanttis be euer of golden coloure.

6. *dial.* and *slang.* A foolish or stupid fellow.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Cake* or *Cakey*, a foolish fellow. **1847–78** in Halliwell. **1877** PEACOCK *N. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cake*, a silly person. especially one fat and sluggish. **1881** EVANS *Leicester. Wds., Cake*, a noodle.

7. *Cake* is often used figuratively in obvious allusion to its estimation (esp. by children) as a 'good thing', the dainty, delicacy, or 'sweets' of a repast. So *cakes and ale, cake and cheese* (Scotl.). *To take the cake*: to carry off the honours, rank first.

1579 [see 2]. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 124 Dost thou thinke because thou art vertuous, there shall be no more Cakes and Ale? **1606** DAY *Ile of Gulls* III. i. (1881) 68 That's Cake and Cheese to the Countrie. **1750** EARL HOLDERNESS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 466 IV. 390 If I stay in [office], I must now have my share of the Cake. **1854** *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 702 Malcolm is, *par excellence*, the 'cake' of the *corps dramatique*. **1886** *Garden* 5 June 519/1 The gardener's life, as a rule, is not all 'cakes and ale'. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 5/1 As a purveyor of light literature .. Mr. Norris takes the cake.

8. Proverbs. *You can't eat your cake and have it* (see quots.): † *One's cake is dough*: one's project has failed of success (*obs.*). *Every cake has its make, mate,* or *fellow* (*northern dial.* and *Sc.*).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 79 What man, I trow ye raue, Wolde ye bothe eate your cake, and haue your cake? **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 130 As ridiculous as the way of children, who eat their cake, and afterwards cry for it. . They shou'd be told, as children, that they can't eat their cake, and have it. **1815** WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 589 Our own government also. . having got their cake, want both to eat it and keep it.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 110 Our cake's dough on both sides. Farewell. **1687** SETTLE *Reflect. Dryden* 4 She is sorry his cake is dough, and that he came not soon enough to speed. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. vi, You shall have rare Sport anon, if my Cake ben't Dough, and my Plot do but take.

1641 D. FERGUSON *Scot. Prov.* in Ray *Prov.* (1670) 293 There was never a cake, but it had a make. **1678** RAY *Prov.* 68 Every cake hath its make, but a scrape-cake hath two.

9. *Comb.* **a.** (senses 1, 2), as *cake-basket, -bowl, -maker, -making, -man, -mould, -stall*; **b.** (sense 4), as *cake-colour, -copper, -ink, -lac, -soap*; **c.** adjs., as *cake-bearing, -like*; **d.** † **cake-fiddler, cake-fumbler,** a parasite; **cake-meal,** 'linseed meal obtained by grinding the cake after the expression of the oil' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **cake-urchin,** a popular name for Echinoderms of a discoid shape. See also CAKE-BREAD, -HOUSE.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 510 As in all *Cake-bearing (called .. *Placentiferæ*), and in all Kernel-bearing (called *Glandulifera*) or Ruminating Animals. **1874** MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ii. 43 A *cake-bowl in one hand, and an egg-beater in the other. **1806-7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xxxvi, Rubbing. . *cake colours in a very smooth saucer. **1859** GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 294 The pigments are prepared. . as dry cake colours, as moist colours in earthenware pans .. and in metal collapsible tubes. **1803** HATCHETT *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 90 *note*, The fine granulated copper is made in this country from the Swedish *cake-copper. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Cake-copper, Tough cake*, refined or commercial copper. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis, Transl. to Rdr.* 75, I am na *cayk fydlar [**1553** *caik fumler], full weil ye knawe. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4022/4 The Universal *Cake-Ink. **1883** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 686/1 The sediment .. is formed into small, square cakes .. known as lac-dye, or *cake-lac. **1835** TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 764/2 The *cake-like organ .. which covers the ear. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Turronero*, a *cakemaker, *pistor placentarius.* **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 221 The preservings, the picklings, the *cake-makings. **1832** *Ibid.* Ser. V. (1863) 410 We turned off our old stupid deaf *cakeman. *c* **1865** *Circ. Sc.* I. 343/1 Inspissated juice .. poured into. . *cake-moulds. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 305 Dissolve therein one ounce of *Cake-sope. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 5 The old Turk who sets up his *cake-stall in the sculptured recess of a Moorish doorway.

Cake (kēik), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To form or harden into a cake or flattish compact mass: also *fig.* (Chiefly *passive.*)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 225 Their blood is cak'd: 'tis cold, it sildome flowes. **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 17 Turn it over after it is Caked, it will again burn brisk. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (1840) 98 It [a Barrel of Gun-powder] had taken Water, and the Powder was cak'd as hard as a Stone. **1848-77** M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & R.* Poems (1877) I. 115 The big warm tears roll'd down, and caked the sand.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To form (itself) into a cake or flattened mass. Const. *together.*

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 88 Lead as soone as it is taken off the fire. . caketh together. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 49 Coale. . such as will not cake or knit in the burning. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xii. 212 The powder .. caking and growing hard. **1814** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 183 The stiff clays .. in dry weather .. cake, and present only a small surface to the air.

Ca·ke-bread. [f. CAKE *sb.* + BREAD.] Bread made in flattened cakes; or of the finer and more dainty quality of cake.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XVI. 229 Þei eten Calues flesshe and cakebrede. **1479** *Office Mayor Bristol* in *E. E. Gilds* 418 To take cakebrede & wyne. **1544** in *Latimer's Wks.* (1844) II. 484 Then cake-bread and loaf-bread are all one with you. **1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* CCVII. I refuse Cake bread, Saffron bread .. Cracknelles, Symnelles, and all maner of crustes. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 166 Beyng shod with cakebred that spurner marth all. *a* **1613** OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 204 In friendly breaking Cake-bread with the Fish-wives at funerals. **1882** O'DONOVAN *Merv.* II. xlv. 262 Some brown cake-bread of the coarsest description had been broken.

b. *attrib.* Like cake, brittle.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E vij, The Spanish genet wil soone champ thys cakebread snaffle a sunder.

Caked (kēikt), *ppl. a.* [f. CAKE *v.* + -ED 1.] Formed into a cake, concreted; cake-shaped.

a **1691** BOYLE *Wks.* V. 72 (R.) A very shallow and wide-mouthed vessel, called in the shops a clear caked glass. *a* **1821** KEATS *Fancy* 246 The caked snow. . From the ploughboy's heavy shoon. **1866** LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* xii. (1873) I. 325 When we had dug down to the caked sand.

Ca·ke-house. [f. CAKE *sb.* + HOUSE *sb.*]

† **1.** A house where cakes are sold. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 421 Thence took them to the cakehouse, and there called in the coach for cakes and drank. **1782** V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clxx. 243 The cake-house at Hoxton. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xvi, On the other side of the lake. . is a. . cake-house.

2. A building where cakes of anything, e.g. indigo, are stored.

1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & W. Nepaul* iv. 34 The cake-house boys run to and fro between the cutting-table and the cake-house with batches of cakes [of indigo].

Caking (kēi·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CAKE *v.* + -ING 1.] The forming of a cake; chiefly gerundial.

1816 CLEVELAND *Min.* 403 It burns without caking.

Ca·king, *ppl. a.* That cakes.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 319 *Caking coal*. . because its fragments melt at a certain temperature, and unite into one mass. *c* **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 117/1.

Caky (kēi·ki), *a.* [f. CAKE *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. In the form, or of the nature, of a cake.

a **1556** CRANMER *Wks.* (1846) II. 66 An horse, refusing to eat wafers so long as their caky god was among them. **1604** HIERON *Wks.* I. 568 A priest . . ore his head the wafer shakes . . Meane while the vulgar in a maze Vpon the caky idoll gaze. **1813** J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 483 Hard caky substances. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Elsie Venner* (1887) 90 Charlottes, caky externally, pulpy within. **1869** *London Soc.* Christm. No. 49/1 Warm smells of a cakey description.

2. *dial.* Weak of intellect, silly.

1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.*

Cal (kæl). Also **callen, kal,** (?) **gal.** The name given by Cornish miners to the native tungstate of iron and manganese.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1039 The most common ore of this metal [Tungsten] is *wolfram*, known also to the Cornish miner as 'cal' or 'callen'. *Ibid.* There remains a quantity of this mineral substance (gal). **1880** MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, Cal.

Cal, obs. form of CALL and CAUL.

‖ **Calaba** (kæ·lăbă). [A South American name.] A tropical evergreen tree (*Calophyllum Calaba*) growing in Brazil and the West Indies, from the seeds of which a lamp-oil is obtained; it also yields **Calaba-balsam,** or **-resin.**

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 201/1 This tree is called Calaba in the West Indies.

Calabar, var. of CALABER; obs. f. CALIBRE.

Calabar-bean (kælăbā·ɪ bī·n). [From *Calabar*, on the Gulf of Guinea, in Africa.] The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*, a climbing leguminous plant, called also the Ordeal-bean, administered by the natives to persons suspected of witchcraft.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 654.

Hence **Calabarine,** 'an alkaloid found in the Calabar bean' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 310.

Calabash (kæ·lăbæʃ). Forms: 6 **calabaza,** 7 **callebass,** 7–8 **calabass**(**e, cali-, callabash,** (?) 7–9 **calabosh,** 8 **calobash, callebasse,** 8– **calabash.** [a. F. *calebasse, calabace*, Cotgr.) ad. Sp. *calabaça, calabaza* gourd, pumpkin = Cat. *carabassa*, mod.Pr. *carabasso, calebasso, carbasso*, Sicil. *caravazza.* The ultimate source was perh. the Persian (ɜ) خربز *kharbuz*, or *kharbuza*, also *kharpuza*, and *kharbūza*, 'melon', generally 'marsh-melon', occasionally 'water-melon', whence Arabic خربز *khirbiz* 'melon', and كربز *kirbiz* 'pumpkin, gourd'; also Turk. *qārpūz*, Albanian and mod. Gr. καρπουζι, καρβουζι; also through Tartar *kharpuz, karpus*, in Slavonic langs., Serb. *karpuza*, Pol. † *harbuz*, † *garbuz*, † *karbuz, arbuz*, Little Russ. *harbuz*, Russ. *arbuz* (Miklosich). The Pers. word is explained as f. *khar* large, coarse, and *buza, puza*, odoriferous fruit. The Sicilian form may be from Arabic; but actual evidence is wanting.]

1. A name given to various gourds or pumpkins, the shell of which is used for holding liquids, etc.

[**1596** RALEIGH *Disc. Guiana* (1887) 32 He also called for his calabaza or gourds of the gold beads. (Though explained as a 'gourd', this was probably the tree calabash, sense 2.)] **1658** EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 44 Their fruit resembling a gourd or callebass. *a* **1813** A. WILSON *Foresters,* Clustering grapes were seen, With ponderous calabashes hung between. **1866** LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* vii. (1873) I. 181 The manured space is planted with pumpkins and calabashes.

2. The fruit of the Calabash Tree (see 7) of America, the shell of which is used for household utensils, water-bottles, kettles, musical instruments, etc.; it is round or oval, and so hard externally as even to be used in boiling liquids over a fire. Also short for *Calabash-tree.*

1596 [see 1]. **1657** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 14 High and loftie trees, as the .. Fistula, Calibash, Cherry. **1699** L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 321 The Calabash grows up and down among the boughs, as our apples do. **1750** G. HUGHES *Barbados* 116 The fruit called calabashes are of two sorts. **1828** W. IRVING *Columbus* I. 159 The calabashes of the Indians .. were produced on stately trees of the size of elms.

3. The hollow shell of either of the preceding, used as a vessel.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 15 With either of them a naturall Pitcher, a Calibash upon their arme. **1681** R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 162 Two Calabasses to fetch Water. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 115 Their Furniture is but mean, viz. Earthen Pots to boil their Maiz in, and abundance of Callabashes. **1746** *Lond. Mag.* 323 Water presented .. in a copious Calabash. **1836** MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* vi. 84 Baling out the water with a calabash. **1866** ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* viii. 285 A stringed instrument of the guitar kind, the body of which was a calabash.

b. This vessel full *of* anything.

1679 *A Paradox* (Harl. Misc. 1753) I. 258 They will not give you a Calabash of Milk for it. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 234 One small calabash of rice. **1875** LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* vi. 280 Calabashes of wine.

4. A similar vessel or utensil of other material.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1377 Calibashes made of reeds, so closely wrought as to be water-tight. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* xix. 104 Nothing about the silver calabash he spat into.

5. Sweet Calabash, the edible fruit of *Passiflora maliformis.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 304/1 *P. maliformis* bears what is called the sweet calabash. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 851.

6. 'A humorous name for the head' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* [Cf. Pg. *cabaça* = *calabaça* with *cabeça* head.]

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *calabashful*; **calabash fruit** = sense 2; **calabash gourd,** the bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*) = sense 1; **calabash-nutmeg,** *Monodora Myristica*; **calabash-tree,** a tree (*Crescentia Cujete*) native to tropical America and the West Indies, bearing the large oval or globular fruit called Calabash (sense 2); also a name of the Baobab tree.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvi, Horses feed on *Calabash fruit in dry times. **1824** BURCHELL *Trav.* II. 587 The *calabash gourd is much cultivated for the sake of its shell. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* II. 752/1 Called . . *Calabash Nutmegs from the entire fruit resembling a small calabash. **1737** MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) The *Calabash-Tree. . grows to a considerable Height in the warmer Parts of America, where it produces a very large Fruit. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx. 115 The gourd or callebasse tree procures them cups. **1816** KEITH *Phys. Bot.* I. 50.

† **Calabass.** *Obs.* A small kind of gun.

1578 BOURNE *Invent.* 87 Certaine smal Ordinance .. as Markets. . and some Calabasses that doo shoote small stones.

Calaber, calabar (kæ·lăbəɹ). Forms: 4–6 **calabre,** 5 **calabere,** 6 **calubur, calober, callabre, calabrye, calliber, calloper,** 6–7 **callaber,** 7 **caliber,** 9 **calabar,** 6– **calaber.** [app. a. F. *Calabre*, Calabria, a province of Italy; but why so called is unknown.]

1. A kind of fur, apparently obtained from some foreign species of the squirrel; now, commer-

cially, applied especially to the fur of the grey or Siberian Squirrel: also *attrib.* *Calaber pencil*: an artist's colour-brush made of the hairs of this fur.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 257 His cloke of Calabre with knoppes of Gold. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* E ij, Gownes of moche fyn cloth and furred of calabre, letuce, and ermyn. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, xiii, Any maner of furres, other then black cony, budge, grey cony, shankes, calaber, gray, fiche. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 59 The ij. day of June [1549]..alle the gray ammesse with the calober in Powlles ware put downe. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 291 The people of Moscouia .. haue ryche furres as Sabels, Marteines, Foynes, Calaber. 1583 Plat *Diuerse Exper.* (1594) 14 With a fine calaber pensill first dipped in y^e coppres water. 1588 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.*, Furred thorough with mynnyover and calloper. *a* 1603 Fleetwood *ibid.* I. 355 We sitting in all our calabrye clokes of murrey, did geve the newe shereffs .. theire othes. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v viii. 255/1 Those Aldermen that have not been Mayors are to have their Cloaks furred with Calabre. 1832–52 M^c Culloch *Dict. Comm., Calabar Skin*, the Siberian squirrel skin. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 516 Furs, Skins, and Pelts imported..1870..Squirrel or Calabar 150, 66£.

† **2.** The animal itself. *Obs.*

1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. *Furre*, Calaber is a little beast, in bigness about the quantitie of a squirell, of colour gray. *a* 1626 Middleton *Love & Antiq.* Wks. V. 289 Beasts bearing fur..Lamb..wolverin, caliber. 1721 in Bailey.

Calaber, obs. f. Calibre.

Calaboose (kælăbūˑz). *U. S.* [Negro French (of Louisiana) *calabouse*, ad. Sp. *calabozo* dungeon.] The name, in New Orleans and adjacent parts of U. S., for a common prison.

1837–40 Haliburton *S. Slick, Hum. Nature* (Bartlett) A large calaboose chock full of prisoners. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 148 Send them to the calaboose, or some of the other places, to be flogged. 1883 *Century Mag.* Mar. 649/2 The terrors of the calaboza, with its chains and whips and branding irons, were condensed into the French trisyllabic Calaboose.

‖ **Caˑlabur tree.** Name given in the West Indies to *Muntingia Calabura* (N. O. *Tiliaceæ*), the Silk-wood tree.

Calaburne, variant of Caliburn.

‖ **Calade** (kalaˑd, kălēˑd). [a. F. *calade* in same sense, ad. It. *calata* descent, f. *calare*:—L. *chalāre*, ad. Gr. χαλᾶ-ν to let down, let fall.] The slope of a manège ground, down which a horse is ridden at speed, to teach him to ply his haunches.

1731 in Bailey vol. II. 1792 Osbaldistone *Brit. Sportsm.* 87/1. [In mod. Dicts.]

‖ **Caladium** (kălēˑdiŭm). *Bot.* Also 9 **calladium.** [mod.L. adaptation, by Rumph, 1750, in *Herb. Amboinense* V. 318, of the Malay name *kēlādy* (Forbes Watson) of *Caladium* (now *Colocasia*) *esculentum*. The genus in its present botanical acceptation was established by Ventenat in 1800, when, by a carelessness too frequent in botanical nomenclature, the actual species to which the name *kēlādy* belonged, was excluded from the *Caladiums* and made a *Colocasia*.]

A genus of plants belonging to the Arum family, grown in this country as hot-house plants, but cultivated in their native regions for their underground corms, which contain much starch.

1845 *Penny Cycl. Supp.* I. 264/1 *Caladium arborescens* .. yields a great quantity of starch. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 797. 1881 Mrs. Praed *Policy & Passion* I. 270 The verandah was adorned with stands of choice ferns and calladiums. 1882 *Garden* 4 Mar. 145/3 Caladiums..will now be starting rapidly into growth. 1885 Lady Brassey in *Trades* 70 Caladiums and ferns growing in the wildest profusion.

† **Caladrie.** *Obs. rare.* Wyclif's adaptation of the *Charadrius* of the Vulgate, Χαραδριός of the Septuagint. The latter was, 'according to Sundevall, the stone-curlew or thick-kneed bustard, *Charadrius Œdicnemus*' (Liddell and Scott). *Caladrius* occurs also in later writers (quoting from Aristotle) as some reputed white bird.

1388 Wyclif *Deut.* xiv. 18 Ete ȝe not vncleene briddis .. a cormeraunt, and a caladrie [1382 jay; 1611 the Storke and the Heron]. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 76 The Caladrius, sayth Aristotle, is of milkie colour, without any black spot. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* clviii. (1878) 117 The snow-like colour'd bird, Caladrius.

‖ **Calalu˙.** Also **calaloo, -loe, caleloe.** A West Indian name for various plants cultivated as culinary vegetables.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 174 The branched Caleloe [*Solanum nodiflorum*] .. The negroes make use of it every day almost in the year. *Ibid.* 232 Spanish Calaloe [*Phytolacca octandra*]. *Ibid.* 340 The prickly Calaloo [*Amarantus spinosus*]..used as a green, when the more valuable sorts are scarce. 1884 Miller *Plant-n., Calalu.*

Calamanco (kælămæˑŋko). Forms: 6 **calamance,** 6–9 **cali-** 7 **calla-,** 7–9 **callimanco,** (9 **calamanca**), 7– **calamanco.** [Found also in Du. *kalamink, kalmink,* Ger. *kalmank, kalmang,* F. *calmande,* Genev. *calamandre*: of unknown origin.

The form has naturally suggested connexion with med.L. *camelaucus*, a kind of cap, and a cloth of camel's hair; but evidence of connexion is wanting. See Du Cange.]

1. A woollen stuff of Flanders, glossy on the surface, and woven with a satin twill and chequered in the warp, so that the checks are seen on one side only; much used in the 18th c.

1592 Lyly *Midas* [see 2]. 1598 Florio, *Tesserino* .. a kinde of fine stuffe like..calimanco. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2832/3 His Wastcoat of a Striped Calamanco. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VII. xvii. 32 A tawny yellow jerkin, turned up with red calamanco! 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* iv, The body..trimmed with calimanco.

b. *attrib.*

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i. 223 What breeches wore I o' Saturday? Let me see; o' Tuesday my calamanco .. o' Thursday, my velure; o' Friday my calamanco again. 1639 Ford *Lady's Tr.* II. i, Diamond-button'd callamanco hose. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 96 ₱ 5 A Red Coat, flung open to show a gay Calamanco Wastcoat. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* (1852) 41 A pair of black calamanco breeches. 1840 Wheeler *Westmoreland Dial.* Gloss, A calliminky petticoat.

c. *ellipt.* Garments of this material.

1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xxxii, The girls went off straightway to get their best calamancoes, paduasoys..capes, etc. *U. S. Newspr.* The seat of his striped calimancoes.

2. *fig.* Applied to: **a.** language; **b.** a person.

1592 Lyly *Midas* iv. iii, Doest thou not understand their [huntsmen's] language? *Min.* Not I! *Pet.* Tis the best calamance in the world, as easily deciphered as the characters in a nutmeg. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Sir T. Wyat* 45 A Spaniard is a Camocho, a Calimanco.

3. Applied to wood and plaster buildings.

1792 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 150/2 The mansion..was of plaister striped with timber, not unaptly called callimanco work. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1855) 267 *Calimanco* houses as they are called by antiquaries.

Calamander (kælămæˑndəɹ). Also **calaminder,** (?**calaminda**). [Of uncertain origin: see quot. 1859. Clough *Singhalese Dict.* gives *kalumadiriya* as the Singhalese name; which Forbes Watson cites also as *calumidiriya, kalumederiye,* etc., but these may be adaptations of the Dutch.]

A beautiful and extremely hard cabinet wood of Ceylon and India, the product of *Diospyros quæsita* (N. O. *Ebenaceæ*), specifically akin to ebony.

1804 R. Percival *Ceylon* in *Ann. Rev.* II. 47/2 The banyan, the cotton-tree, the tickwood, and the beautiful calamander ..are indigenous here. 1828 Heber *Journ. Upper India* (1844) II. 161 (Y.) The Calamander tree .. is become scarce from the improvident use formerly made of it. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Cinnamon & P.* v. 79 The finely-veined calaminda. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* I. i. iii. 118, I apprehend that the name Calamander, which was used by the Dutch, is but a corruption of Coromandel.

Calamary (kæˑlămări). Also 6–7 **calamarie,** 9 **calamer, calamury.** [f. L. *calamāri-us* pertaining to a calamus or pen; in Sp. *calamar,* F. *calmar.* From the pen-like internal shell (and perhaps also having reference to the 'ink' or black fluid, which these animals squirt out).]

The general name for Cephalopods or Cuttle-fish of the family *Teuthidæ*, more especially of the genus *Loligo*, cuttle-fishes having a long narrow body flanked by two triangular fins, and with the internal shell 'a horny flexible pen': e.g. the Common Calamary, Squid, or Pen-fish.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 75 Calamarie..is like the Cuttle, but that she is a little longer. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 342 The Calamary is sometimes called the Sea-clerke, having as it were a knife and a pen. Some call him the Inkhorn-fish. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 778 The body of the .. Calamary is a sort of cartilaginous case..of a roundish oblong shape. 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 101 The body ..furnished with a fin-like expansion behind, as in the calamary. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* iii. 11 The calamary can even strike the surface of the sea with its tail.

‖ **Calambac** (kæˑlămbæk). Also 7 **callamback, calembuc,** 7–8 **calamba,** 8 **-bo,** 8–9 **-beg,** 9 **-bao.** [*Kalambak* is given by Crawfurd and Forbes-Watson as Malay and Javanese: Col. Yule thinks 'it perh. came with the article from Champa' in Anam. The other forms are corruptions or adaptations in Portuguese and other European langs.: French has *calambac, -bart, -bouc, -bou, bour.*]

An eastern name of Aloes-wood or Eagle-wood, produced by *Aquilaria Agallocha*, Roxb. (See Agalloch.)

(So all recent authorities on Indian Botany. *Aloexylum*, regarded as the source by earlier authors, is now given up.)

[1552 *Barros' Decades d' Asia* I. ix. 1 (transl. Yule) Campa, in the mountains of which grows the genuine aloes-wood, which the Moors of those parts call Calambuc.] 1594 *Merry Knack* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 571 Then will I have .. Calambac and Cassia. 1667 H. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 417 Where the best Calamba-wood, or Palo d'Aquila, grows. 1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 189 Calembuc combs in pulvil case. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Aloes*, The calambo..is brought in small bits of a very fragrant scent. 1871 E. Balfour *Cycl. India, Calambac, Calambao, Calambeg*, also called Aloes wood is the Agallochum of the ancients and the Agilla or Eaglewood of the moderns. It is produced in Siam and Silhet by *Aquilaria Agallocha*. 1885 G. Watt *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* s. v., In the interior of old trees we found irregular masses of harder and darker coloured wood, which constitutes the famous Eagle-wood..called..also Calambac, Agallochum, Aloe or Aloes Wood.

‖ **Calambour.** In 7 **callembour.** One of the Fr. forms of prec. [See Littré.]

Said in modern English Dictionaries to be 'A species of Agallochum or aloes-wood, less fragrant than calambac, used by cabinet-makers': but this appears to be merely an error copied from dictionary to dictionary.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2011/8 A little Callembour Box. 1847 Craig, *Calambac*, Aloes-wood. *Calambour*, the name given to a species of aloes-wood. [In Webster, Ogilvie, Cassell.]

Calamel, obs. form of Calomel.

Calament, obs. form of Calamint.

Calamer, variant of Calamary.

Calamiferous (kælămiˑfĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Calam-us + -ferous.] † **a.** Producing culms, culmiferous (*obs.*). **b.** Bearing reeds, reedy.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Calamiferous*, a denomination given by some to those otherwise called culmiferous plants. 1847 in Craig; and later Dicts.

Caˑlamiform, *a.* [f. as prec. + -form; cf. F. *calamiforme.*] Of the shape of a calamus, reed, or feather. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Calaminaˑris,** *a.* and *sb.* [L.: in full *lapis calamināris* 'calamine stone', f. med.L. *calamīna*: see Calamine.] Earlier name of Calamine.

1577 Harrison *England* III. xii. (1878) 79 Those other which we call calaminares and speculares. 1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* S vij, Take .. of the stones called Lazulus and Calaminaris. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 93 *Calaminaris*, is a Stone, yellow, tender, not lucid, nor transparent. 1750 Beawes *Lex. Mercat.* (1752) 582 Somersetshire Produce..Copper, Lapis Calaminaris, Crystal.

† **Caˑlaminary, -ar,** *a. Obs.* Adapted forms of preceding.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* III. 17 The Calaminary-stone being of it self not worth above six pence in the pound. 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* II. 446 Prepare and calcine .. some small bits of calaminary stone. 1860 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Calaminaris*..of or belonging to calamine..calaminar.

Calaminary, mistaken form of Calamary.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 76 The Calaminary, the Cuttle-fish..are euen of one and the same nature.

Caˑlaminda, -der, obs. ff. Calamander.

Calamine (kæˑlăməin). [a. F. *calamine,* ad. med.L. *calamīna,* app. (like the Ger. *galmei,* formerly *kalmei*:—*calmīa*) corrupted by the alchemists from L. *cadmīa,* Gr. καδμεία, καδμία, 'calamine'.

Agricola supposed the name to be from *calamus* reed, in allusion to the slender stalactitic forms common in the *cadmia fornacum* (oxide of zinc from furnace chimneys).]

An ore of zinc: originally applied, like med.L. *lapis calaminaris,* and the *cadmia* of Pliny, to both the carbonate $ZnCO_3$, and the hydrous silicate Zn_2SiO_4, H_2O but chiefly, in France and England, to the former, which is an abundant and important English ore of zinc. The silicate, found in Carinthia, Hungary, Belgium, New Jersey, etc., is distinguished as *Siliceous* or *Electric Calamine.*

The chemical difference between the two ores was established by Smithson in 1802; in 1807 Brongniart unfortunately chose *calamine* as the mineralogical name of the silicate, leaving the other ore as *zinc carbonatée,* which Beudant in 1832 named Smithsonite. This nomenclature is followed by Dana. But common English and French use (see Littré) continued to apply the name *calamine* to the carbonate; and in conformity with this Brooke and Miller in 1852 reversed Beudant's use of *calamine* and *smithsonite.* With British mineralogists, chemists, miners, and manufacturers, *calamine* therefore means the carbonate.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 520 Some thinke it better to wipe ..the dust from the Calamine with wings. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* II. 18 Having here [in England] both the best Copper and Calamine of any part of Europe. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 470 Zinc in the state of calamine. 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 243 Calamine is dug in mines about Mendip, etc. in the West of England. 1802 Smithson in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 16 This calamine hence consists of—Carbonic acid, 0.352; Calx of zinc, 0.648. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 373 Calamine, which is a combination of zinc with oxygene and carbonic acid. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Zinc*, The principal ores of zinc are the sulphuret called blende, the silicate called calamine, and the sparry calamine, or the carbonate. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 231 Zinc Carbonate, an insoluble substance, occurring native as calamine. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 1187 Calamine is a mineral occurring usually in concretionary forms and compact masses, yellowish-white when pure .. it is a normal carbonate of zinc .. Calamine is worked in a rich mine of galena at Holywell..The second locality of calamine is in the magnesian limestone formation. 1877 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 1067 Zinc occurs as carbonate, forming the ore called calamine; as silicate or siliceous calamine; as sulphide or blende.

b. *attrib.*, as in **calamine stone** = *lapis calaminaris* (see Calaminaris).

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 486 Brasse .. Made .. of the Chalamine stone, named otherwise Cadmia. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xliv. 501 Oil, calaminestone, glasses .. had been appropriated to monopolists. 1802 Smithson in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 17 The smallness of these calamine crystals.

Calamint (kæˑlămint). Forms: 4–7 **calament,** 5–6 **calamynt**(e, 6 **-menthe,** 7 **calaminth,** 8 **calemint,** 6– **calamint.** [ME. *calament,* a. F. *calament* (14th c. in Littré), med.L. *calamentum,* ad. L. *calaminthe,* a. Gr. καλαμίνθη, κάλάμινθος, applied to the same or some similar plant. The Gr. is explained from καλός beautiful + μίνθη, μίνθος mint: but this is perh. only popular etymology. The Eng. word was subsequently assimilated to the L. form, and to *mint.*]

A genus of aromatic herbs, *Calamintha* (N. O.

Labiatæ), including the Common Calamint (*C. officinalis*), formerly in repute for its medicinal virtues, Lesser Calamint (*C. Nepeta*), Wood Calamint (*C. sylvatica*), and several other species.

[*c* 1265 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Calamentum*, (Anglo-Fr.) calemente.] 1322 *Wardrobe Acc.* 16 *Edw. II*, 23 Calament 4*d* per lb. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxiv. (1495) 623 Calament is an herbe like Mynte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calamynt, herbe, *calamenta, balsamita.* 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. (1568) 81 Calamynt..is good for them that ar byten of serpentes. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 112 Calament drunke three dayes, helpeth the Jaundies. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 49 But th' aged nourse .. Had gathered rew .. and calamint. 1625 B. Jonson *Pan's Anniv.* 25 Blue-hare-bells, pagles, pansies, calaminth. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 108/1 Calamint is purplish, and of a blush colour. 1835 Hooker *Brit. Flora* 248.

†Ca·lamist. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *calam-us* reed + -IST.]

1. 'One who plays upon a reed, a piper.'

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*; 1678 in Phillips.

2. 'One hauing his haire turning vpwards.' (Cf. next.) 1623 in Cockeram.

†Ca·lamistrate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *calamistrāt-us* crisped, curled, f. *calamistrum* curling-iron; cf. F. *calamistrer.*] *trans.* To curl, crisp, frizzle (the hair). Hence **Ca·lamistra·tion.**

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. ii. 469 Which belike makes..great women to calamistrate and curl it up. *Ibid.* III. ii. II. iii, When those .. calamistrations, ointments, etc. shall be added, they will make the veriest dowdy otherwise, a goddess.

Calamite (kæ·lăməit). [ad. mod.L. generic name *calamites*, f. L. *calamus* reed; see -ITE.]

1. *Palæont.* A fossil plant, of a genus or order abundant in the Coal Measures, of which the stems are found in jointed fragments, ribbed and furrowed. They are generally considered to have been allied to the existing *Equisctaceæ* or Mare's-tails, but their stem was furnished with wood and bark.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 293/2 Calamites have been found with a diameter of fourteen inches. 1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 175 Some plant resembling a calamite of the Coal Measures. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* v. 104 Calamites, gigantic and overgrown mares'-tails.

2. *Min.* A variety of tremolite (white hornblende) occurring in crystals sometimes reed-like.

1882 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 169 *Calamite* is an asparagus-green variety of tremolite, found..in Sweden.

†3. 'A name given by some to the osteocolla .. others have called some of the fossile corall-oides by this name.' *Obs.* 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

Calamitous (kălæ·mitəs), *a.* [ad. F. *calamiteux, -eus* (16th c. in Littré) ad. L. *calamitōsus*, contr. of *calamitāt-ōsus* adj., from *calamitāt-em* Calamity. (The contracted termination has supplied an analogy for several similar formations in French and Eng.: see -itous, -ous.)]

1. Fraught with or causing calamity; disastrous, distressful; full of distress, affliction, or misery.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vii. (R.) Here is to be noted another heuey thretening which precheth the calamitous afflictions of y^e chirche. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 13 That calamitous error of the Jewes, misapprehending the Prophesies of their Messias. 1727 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* vii. (1841) I. 45 In former times, it was a dismal and calamitous thing for a tradesman to break. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1984 The late calamitous accident. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 189 Contests, in which victory would be unprofitable, defeat calamitous.

†2. Of persons: Involved in calamity, distress, or affliction; distressed, unfortunate, miserable. *Obs.*

1668 *Act Prevent. & Suppress. Fires in Lond.* 2 Fire .. rendring very many of the Inhabitants calamitous. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 313 The Tears and Prayers of calamitous Persons. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 190 ¶ 6 Thou hast seen me happy and calamitous.

Calamitously (kălæ·mitəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a calamitous manner; disastrously.

1794 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 232 Every subject in which he has borne a part..has ended calamitously.

Cala·mitousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Calamitous condition or quality.

1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. ix. (1713) 114 The Calamitousness of this Scene of things. 1852 Smith *Eng. & Fr. Dict.* Calamitousness..*affreuse misère.*

Calamity (kălæ·miti). Also 5–6 **calamyte**, 6–7 **calamitie**. [a. F. *calamité*, f. L. *calamitāt-em* (nom. *calamitas*), damage, disaster, adversity; by Latin writers associated with *calamus* straw, cornstalk, etc., in the sense of damage to crops from hail, mildew, etc. But there is difficulty in reconciling this with the force of the suffix, which etymologically could give only some such sense as 'the quality of being a *calamus*, reed, or straw' (cf. *cīvitas, auctoritas, bonitas*); hence some would refer it to a lost **calamis* 'injured, damaged', whence *incolumis* 'uninjured, sound'.

Bacon (*Sylva* § 669) thus fancifully etymologized the word 'Another ill accident is drouth, at the spindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; insomuch as the word *calamitas* was first derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the stalke.']

1. The state or condition of grievous affliction or adversity; deep distress, trouble, or misery, arising from some adverse circumstance or event.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 80 He was restored .. from anguisshe and calamyte in to right grete prosperite. *c* 1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 103 II. 6, I shalbe releuyd and in this my calamyte holpyn. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* II. 1. (Arb.) 109 They fell from one calamitie into an other. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 3 Thou art wedded to calamitie. 1623 Cockeram, *Calamity*, misery. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 203 ¶ 3 So full is the world of calamity, that every source of pleasure is polluted. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* III. xxx. 352, I am in calamity, my dear. I would love you if you were in calamity. 1841–44 Emerson *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 54 Yet the compensations of calamity are made apparent to the understanding also, after long intervals of time.

2. A grievous disaster, an event or circumstance causing loss or misery; a distressing misfortune.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 32 Thair is na calamitie ..that may chance to man or woman. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* lxxv. (1636) 81 A griefe of the head, proceeding of a rheume, which is a common calamity of Students. 1671 Milton *Samson* 655 The bearing well of all calamities. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 143 Because of any great Calamity that may have fallen on their Person. 1748 Johnson *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 325 It was not his custom to look out for distant calamities. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 60 Voltaire saw his [Newton's] death mourned as a public calamity.

†Ca·lamize, *v. Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. καλαμίζειν to pipe on a reed, f. κάλαμος reed: see Calamus.] *intr.* To pipe or sing. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

‖ **Ca·lamode·ndron.** *Palæont.* [f. Gr. κάλαμος reed + δένδρον tree.] A supposed genus of fossil trees; the fruits are found along with calamites, and are supposed by many to belong to them.

1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* vi. 131 The..Calamodendron or Reed-tree..had stems with thick woody walls.

Calamury, variant of Calamary.

‖ **Calamus** (kæ·lămŏs). Also 6 **kalmus, calmus.** [a. L. *calamus*, Gr. κάλαμος reed.]

†1. A reed, a cane: vaguely used by early writers, after Latin or Greek authors. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxix. (1495) 622 Calamus is holowe wythin as a cane. *Ibid.* xxx. 622 Strawe is called *Calamus vsualis.* 1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. xlv. 63 Bastard or false Calamus grows naturally at the foot of a hill. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 375 The shorter and thicker that the reed is, the better is the Calamus. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 53 The true or bitter Calamus is a Kind of Reed.

2. Sweet Calamus, *C. aromaticus*: **a.** some eastern aromatic plant or plants (supposed by some to be *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, the Sweet-scented Lemon Grass of Malabar); **b.** applied by some English herbalists to the native Sweet Flag or Sweet Rush (*Acorus Calamus*).

1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxvii. 19 Dan, and Greece, and Mosel, settiden forth in thi fairis..calamus. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxiii. (1495) 515 Calamum smellyth full swete of yuory. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* vi. 20 Wherfore bringe ye me ..swete smellinge Calamus from farre countrees? 1611 Bible *Ex.* xxx. 23 Take thou..of sweet calamus [*Coverdale* Kalmus] two hundred and fiftie shekels. 1650 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 45 Broath..with..a little Angellica Seed, and Calamus. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iv. 243 Calamus Aromaticus 3 Ounces, leaves of Wall-Rue 4 Ounces. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xviii. 251 Of plants not ciliaceous .. Calamus Aromaticus or Sweet Rush. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg., Nativity* vi, Another goblet!.. Stir .. drops of myrrh And calamus therein!

3. A genus of palms comprising many species, the stems of which grow to an extraordinary length, and form canes or rattans.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 135/2 Calamus..the species .. grow in the forests, climbing over trees and bushes to a greater extent than any other known plants. 1885 H. Stanley *Congo*, The luxuriant and endless lengths of calamus are useful for flooring and verandah mats.

4. 'A fistular stem without an articulation' (*Treas. Bot.*).

†Ca·lamy 1. *Obs. rare.* Also **chaalamy.** Early form of Calamus, in sense 2.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxx. 24 Tak to thee swete smellynge thingis..of chaalamy [1388 calamy]. — *Jer.* vi. 20 Wherto to me .. 3ee bringen .. calamy swote smellende?

†Ca·lamy 2. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. Ger. *kalmei.*] 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 11 Lapis calaminaris, or cadmia; in our language calamine, calamy, or cadmy.

†Cala·nder, -re. *Obs.* [a. F. *calandre* (= It. *calandra*, Sp. *calandria*), ad. med.L. *calandra*, Gr. κάλανδρος, all applied to the same bird.]

A species of lark (*Alauda Calandra*) with a body thicker than that of the sky-lark, found in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.

1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* 65 He was a Triton of his time, and a sweete singing calander to the state. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 726 Concerning the nature of the Calander..she is hard to tame, if she be not taken in the nest. 1803 Rees *Cycl., Calandra*, the calandre lark.

Calander, obs. form of Calender.

‖ **Calando** (kalæ·ndō). [It. *calando* slackening, descending: cf. Calade.] A musical direction indicating that the tone is to be gradually diminished, and the rate slackened.

†Calandring. *Obs.* [cf. Calender *v.* and *sb.*2] A kind of stuff.

1697 Evelyn *Numism.* viii. 280 Several sorts of Stuffs, Calandring and Chambletings.

Calangall, var. of Galingale, a plant.

‖ **Cala·ngay.** A kind of white parrot, a native of the Philippine islands.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Calangay*.. has a crest of white feathers. 1775 in Ash; and in subseq. Dicts.

Calange, obs. form of Challenge.

Calapash, Calapee, var. Calipash, Calipee.

Ca·lapite, ca·lappite. [In Fr. *calapite*: f. Malay *calapa, kalappa*, the coco-nut.] A stony concretion sometimes found in the coco-nut, and used as an amulet; a vegetable bezoar.

Calapyne, var. of Calepine.

Calash (kălæ·ʃ), *sb.* Also 7 **gallash, calleche, calesh, galeche**, 7–8 **caleche**, 9 **calèche.** [a. F. *calèche*, from Slavonic: Boh. *kolésa*, Pol. *kołaska*, dim. of *kołasa* 'wheel-carriage', f. *koło* wheel: cf. Russ. *kolaska* calash, *koleso* wheel. In Eng., after many eccentricities, the word settled down as *calash*; but the Fr. form *calèche* is frequent in modern writers in reference to the Continent or Canada.]

1. A kind of light carriage with low wheels, having a removable folding hood or top. In Canada, a two-wheeled, one-seated vehicle, usually without a cover, with a seat for the driver on the splashboard.

α. Form *calèche*, etc.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 104/1 The Pope .. taking the air in a rich Caleche. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* (1691) 16, I have been at your Lodgings in my new Galeche. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. ii. (1864) 36 Truly there is a bell air in Galleshes as well as men. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 871 Ladies hurried in Calleches, With Cornets at their Footmens Breeches. 1681 Dineley *Jrnl. Tour Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. (1864) IV. 46 The Modell of a Calesh or Relune to be drawn with one Horse. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3801/7 A Cannon Shot .. carried away part of his Caleche. 1845 Gresley *Frank's First Trip to Continent* 24 A calèche was called. 1866 Thoreau *Yankee in Can.* i. 10 The Canadians..were riding about in caleches.

β. Form *calash.*

1679 R. Mansell *Narr. Popish Plot* 43 Proposing first to go in his Calash, and pass for a French-man. 1711 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* 43 The Motion [of a]..light Calash..at first may seem a little troublesome, and the Shocks too rude. 1849 Sir R. Wilson *Life* (1862) I. iii. 129 Sleeping in the Calash.

2. The folding hood of such a carriage; also, the hood of a bathing machine, perambulator, etc.

1856 A. Smith *Mr. Ledbury* I. xv. 117 The calash of a .. bathing-machine.

3. A woman's hood made of silk, supported with whalebone or cane hoops, and projecting beyond the face. Formerly in common use.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 352 Chip hats or calashes. 1791 Wesley in *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 307 Give no ticket to any that wear calashes. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxix, That lady in her clogs and calash. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithed. Rom.* II. xii. 212 Priscilla wore .. a calash, which she had flung back from her head, leaving it suspended by the strings. 1867 Mrs. Gaskell *Cranford* (1873) 52 Three or four ladies in calashes met at Miss Barker's door. A calash ..is a covering worn over caps not unlike the heads fastened on old-fashioned gigs.

4. *attrib.*, as in *calash-driver, -head, -top.*

1828 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 255/4 His sketch of the calash-driver. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* (1832) 233 [The vehicle] had a calash head.

Cala·sh, *v.* Also 9 **callash.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a calash.

1807 W. Irving *Salmagundi* (1824) 32 Well callash'd without and well bolster'd within.

Calash, obs. form of Galosh.

Calastic, *a.* so in Burton for *chalastick*, ad. Gr. χαλαστικός laxative.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. v. III. i. (1651) 401 Octavius Horatianus..prescribes calastick Cataplasms, or dry purging medicines. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Calasticks*, purging medecines, or oyntments. 1678 Phillips, *Calasticks.*

Calat(e, var. of Callet, *Obs.*, drab, strumpet.

Calathian (kălē·þiăn), *a.* [ad. L. *calathiāna*, otherwise, perh. correctly, *calatina* (*viola*).] In *Calathian Violet*, a name transferred from Pliny, identified with a gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxi, Of Autumne Belfloures, or Calathian Violets..Cordus calleth them *Pneumonanthe*: and truly it seemeth to be a certayne kinde of Gentian. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 85 Some smell not at all, to wit, the Calathian Violet with the small leafe. *c* 1806 R. Surtees *Poem* in Taylor *Life* (1852) 301 Our autumn fields are with pale gentian set, And the calathian glowing violet.

‖ **Calathi·dium.** *Bot.* [mod.L.; dim. f. L. *calathus* (see below).] 'A name for the head of flowers (or better for the involucre only) of Compositæ' (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.*).

Calathiform (kæ·lăþifɔ̄m), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. L. type **calathiformis* basket-shaped, f. *calathus* basket (see below) + *-formis* -form: cf. F. *calathiforme.*] (See quot.)

1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calathiform*, cup-shaped; of somewhat hemispherical outline.

‖ **Calathus** (kæ·lăþŭs). Pl. **-i.** [L.: a. Gr. κάλαθος vase-shaped basket, as seen on the head of Demeter in ancient Greek statues.]

1. An ancient basket (in sculpture, etc.).
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The *calathus* or work-basket of Minerva, is no less celebrated among the poets, than her distaff. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 20 On the head is a *calathus*, or basket. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* I. (1858) 43.

2. *Bot.* = CALATHIDIUM; 'The head of flowers borne by composites' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Calavance (kæ·lăvæns). ? *Obs.* Forms: 7 **garvance, caravance**, 8 **calla-, callevance, callvanse, kalavansa**, 8 **callivancy**, 8– **calli-, calavance**. [Orig. *garvance, caravance*, a. Sp. *garbanzo* chick-pea, according to Larramendi ad. Basque *garbantzu*, f. *garau* seed, corn + *antzu* dry. (Diez says the question of derivation from Gr. *ἐρέβινθος* chick-pea is not worth consideration; though the Pg. form *ervanço* suggests connexion with the Gr.) *Calavance* appears to have come into Eng. through some foreign lang. which changed *r* into *l*.]

A name for certain varieties of pulse, as *Dolichos barbadensis, D. sinensis*, etc.
1620 *Cocks's Diary* II. 311 (*Y.*) They make their provition in aboundance..garvances, or small peaze or beanes. 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 126/2 Orders of his Majesty in council .. Importation into this Kingdom of oats .. peas, beans, tares, callivancies. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 246 Rice, callevances, and water-melons. *Ibid.* 255 To bring away the maize and callavances. 1779 FORREST *New Guinea* 104 Abounding with kalavansas (beans), but having no rice. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* vi, Salt fish and calavances, for such was our cargo. *c* 1880 SIR J. HOOKER in Yule *Gloss.* s.v., When I was in the Navy, haricot beans were in constant use as a substitute for potatoes, and, in Brazil and elsewhere were called Calavances.

Calaverite (kălæ·vĕrəit). *Min.* [f. *Calaveras* in California (where first found) + -ITE.] A tellurid of gold, or of gold and silver, bronze-yellow, massive, and without crystalline structure.
1868 DANA *Min.* 795 (Supp.) Calaverite is frequently associated with petzite. 1874 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIV. 229 Calaverite .. is associated with sylvanite and quartz.

Calaw, variant of CALLOO.

Calawey, var. of CALEWEY, *Obs.*, a kind of pear.

Calc- (kælk). *Min.* and *Geol.* [a. Ger. *kalk* lime, MHG. *kalc*, OHG. *chalch* (= OE. *cealc* CHALK), WGer. a. L. *calc-em* (*calx*) lime. In adopting the German term, English mineralogists have spelt it like Latin, and extended its use.]

Lime: used *attrib.* or in *comb.* = 'lime-, calcareous', as in **CALC-SINTER, -SPAR, -TUFF**; also **calc-aphanite**, a calcareous variety of aphanite; **calc--schist**, calcareous schist, limestone shale.
1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iii. 53 Dark grey micaceous limestone or calc-schist. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 247 The calc-aphanite schist has a schistose structure.

‖ **Calcaire** (kalkē·r). [Fr. (ad. L. *calcārius*); 'calcareous', sb. in Geology 'calcareous stone, limestone'.] In *calcaire grossier* and *calcaire silicieux* (lit. coarse and siliceous limestone) the French names of two Middle Eocene strata of the Paris basin, used by geologists generally.
1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 64 The yellowish white building-stone of Paris, well known by the name of Calcaire grossier. 1838 — *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 300 The calcaire siliceux and the calcaire grossier occupy distinct parts of the Paris basin. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* x. 247. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 26 The same may also be said of the calcaire grossier of the basin of Paris.

† **Calcane.** *Obs.* [see -ANE 2 a.] Davy's name for chloride of calcium; cf. *bismuthane*.
1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 348 Calcane consists of 31 chlorine and 19 of calcium.

Calcaneal, Calcanean (kălkē·nĭăl, -ăn), *a. Phys.* [f. L. *calcāne-um* + -AL, -AN.] Of or belonging to the heel-bone.
1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 770/1 A superior and inferior calcaneal branch are generally observed. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 65 There are three calcaneal processes.
Hence **Calcaneo-** (-ē·nī·*o*), combining form, as in *calcaneo-cuboid, -scaphoid, -tibial* adjs.
1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 340 The strong calcaneo-cuboid ligament. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 131 The inferior calcaneo-scaphoid ligament is a broad and fibro-cartilaginous band of ligament. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 452/1 The calcaneo-tibial articulation.

‖ **Calcaneum** (kælkē·nĭŭm). *Phys.* [L. (*os*) *calcāneum*, f. *calc-em* heel.] The bone of the heel.
1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1798 C. H. WILKINSON *Ess. Phys. & Philos.* 39 The Calcaneum or hock. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 94 The whole length of the limb from the ..head of the femur to the under surface of the calcaneum.

† **Calcanth.** *Obs.* Name of a plant.
1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 398 The fume of wall-wort, calcanth, parsely .. do also kill mice.

Calcanth, -thum, vitriol; see CHALCANTHUM.

Calcanthus, improper f. CHALC-, CALYCANTHUS.

Calcar[1] (kæ·lkāɪ). [ad. It. *calcara* 'a lime-kill' (Florio), 'a kind of oven or furnace to calcine vitreous matter in' (Baretti); cf. L. *calcāria* lime-kiln, fem. sing. of *calcārius*, f. *calx, -cis* lime.]

1. In *Glass-making*: 'A small furnace, in which the first calcination is made of sand and potash, for the formation of a frit' (Ure *s.v.*).
1662 C. MERRET tr. *Neri's Art Glass* 19 Mix & spread them well in the Calcar, with a rake, that they may be well calcined, & continue this till they begin to grow into lumps. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 104 The English call the whole Quantity, bak'd at a time in the Calcar, a Batch. 1832 PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* in *Lardner's Cab. Cycl.* 155 The Calcar is in the form of an oven about ten feet long, seven feet wide, and two feet high. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 654 A reverberatory furnace or calcar.

2. *Metall.* An annealing arch or oven.

‖ **Calcar**[2] (kæ·lkāɪ). *Bot.* [L. *calcar, calcāri-*spur, f. *calc-* heel + *-āri-* belonging to: see -AR.] A hollow 'spur' from the base of a petal.
1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 138/2 Calcar, or spur in flowers, is a hollow projection from the base of a petal, and has usually a conical figure. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calcar*, a spur; mostly used for the nectariferous one of a calyx or corolla.

Calcar, var. of CALKER[1], *Obs.*, a diviner.

Calcarate (kæ·lkărĕ·ĭt), *a. Bot.* [f. CALCAR[2] + -ATE.] Furnished with a calcar or spur; spurred.
1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 143 Sepals 4–5, combined at the base..the upper one calcarate. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 221.

Calcareo- (kălkē·ə·rĭ,*o*). Combining form of CALCAREOUS, used **a.** with adjectives, as *calcareo-argillaceous* (composed of clay with a mixture of lime), *calcareo-magnesian, -sulphureous*, etc.; also *calcareo-coralligenous*, producing a calcareous coral; **b.** with sbs. as *calcareo-barite* (see quot.)
1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 127 Springs strongly impregnated with calcareous or calcareo-sulphureous matters. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 204 Calcareo-magnesian limestone. 1837 DANA *Min.* (1868) 617 Calcareobarite is a white barite from Strontian containing .. 6·6 % of lime. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 75 The grand calcareo-argillaceous deposit. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 113 *Astræidæ*, calcareo-coralligenous.

Calcareous, -ious (kălkē·rĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *calcāri-us* of lime (f. *calc-em* + *-ārius*) + -OUS. The spelling in *-eous*, which appeared about 1790, is erroneous, influenced by words in *-eous*, from L. *-eus*. The etymological sense of *calcar-eous* would be 'of the nature of a spur'.]

Of the nature of (carbonate of) lime; composed of or containing lime or lime-stone.
1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 52 If .. the stones be of the warm calcarious kind. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 10 An animal or calcarious earth, which ferments with vinegar. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 284 Rich loams on a calcareous bottom. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 34 Eggs covered with a hard, calcareous shell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 81 The calcarious grit of Berkshire. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* viii. 120 If a water be described simply as calcareous, it is generally assumed that the particular salt of lime which it holds in solution is the carbonate.

b. *Calcareous earth* = lime, chalk; *calcareous spar* = CALC-SPAR; *calcareous tufa* = CALC-TUFF.
1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 896 Ten grains of calcarious earth. 1799 MITCHILL *Med. Geog.* in *Med. Jrnl.* I. 255 Chalk, or calcareous earth. 1816 SIR H. DAVY in Faraday *Exp. Res.* 4 Calcareous tufas..found in every part of Italy. 1817 R. JAMESON *Charac. Min.* 107 Calcareous spar, heavy spar afford examples of the hexahedral prism.
Hence **Calcareously** *adv.*, **Calcareousness**.
1816 KEATINGE *Trav. France*, etc. II. 167 This bank appears to be calcareously stratified. 1864 WEBSTER *Calcareousness*.

Calcariferous (kælkări·fĕrəs), *a.* [properly f. L. *calcar* spur + -(I)FEROUS; cf. F. *calcarifère*; the misuse (as if f. *calc-*) in 2 was app. due to thoughtless analysis of *calc-arious* as *calcar-eous*.]

1. 'Bearing spurs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. *catachr.* for CALCIFEROUS.
1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 387 M. Boussingault .. calls the rock of the Morros a 'problematic calcariferous gneiss'. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Calcariferous*, containing, or mingled with, lime.

Calcariform (kălkæ·rĭfɔ̄ɪm), *a.* [mod. f. L. *calcāri-* spur + -FORM, or a. F. *calcariforme*; with the same confusion of *calcar* with *calc-* as in prec.]

a. 'Shaped like a calcar or spur' (*Treas. Bot.*).

b. *catachr.* 'Having a calcareous, rhomboidal appearance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Calcarine (kæ·lkărəin), *a.* [f. L. *calcar* spur + -INE.] Spur-like.
1871 HUXLEY in Darwin *Desc. Man* vii. (1883) 205 The deep calcarine fissure.

Calcarious, etymol. form of CALCAREOUS.

† **Ca·lcary**, *a. Obs. rare*–[1]. [ad. L. *calcārius*; see -ARY[1].] = CALCAREOUS.
1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 232 The rocks below are mixed, calcary and noncalcary.

† **Ca·lcate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *calcāt-* ppl. stem of *calcāre* to trample under foot, f. *calx* the heel.] *trans.* To trample or stamp under the heel.
1623 COCKERAM, *Calcate*, to stampe. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 552 It should be calcated with ones feet.

Calca·tion. *rare.* [f. prec.: see -ATION.] Trampling under the heel; kicking.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calcation*, a treading or stamping. 1721–90 in BAILEY. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 342 Even a few supernumerary calcations would have been overlooked.

† **Ca·lcatory.** *Obs. rare*–[1]. [ad. L. *calcātōrium*, f. *calcāre* (see CALCATE).] A winepress, where the grapes are trodden.
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 461 Above it [thi wyne celar] well the calcatory make, A wyne pitte the oon half either to take.

‖ **Calcave·lla, Calcave·llos.** [so called from Carcavelhos (kārkăve·lʸŏs) in Portugal.] A sweet white wine brought from Lisbon.
1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 190 Various wines and spirituous liquors..Calcavella.

Calce, calce-vive: see CALX.

† **Ca·lceate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *calceātus*, pa. pple. of *calceāre* to shoe, f. *calceus* shoe; see-ATE[2].] Furnished with shoes, shod. *Fathers Calceate*: the 'mitigated' or 'moderate' Carmelites, who do not go barefoot. Also as *sb.*
1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xvii. 117 He lived among the Fathers Calceate of the Rule relaxed. *Ibid.* II. xxi. 137 A Calceate Carmelite. *Ibid.* II. xxvii. 170 To live .. apart from the Calceates.

Ca·lceate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *calceāre*: see prec. and -ATE[3].] 'To shooe or put on shooes or socks' (BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1656).
Hence **Ca·lceated** *ppl. a.* = CALCEATE *a.*
1730–6 BAILEY, *Calceated*, shod, or fitted with Shoos. Hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

Calced (kælst), *a. rare.* [f. L. *calc-eus* shoe + -ED[2].] Shod; = CALCEATE. (Cf. DISCALCED.)
1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Carmelite*, In Ireland there appear to be seven or eight Carmelite Friaries, calced and discalced.

Calcedon, calcedony, etc.: see CHAL-.

Calceiform (kæ·lsi,ifɔ̄ɪm), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. L. *calceus* shoe- + (I)FORM; cf. F. *calcéiforme*.] Shaped like a shoe or slipper; calceolate.
1860 WORCESTER cites GRAY.

Calceolaria (kæ·lsi,ōlē·rĭă, kælsiō·). *Bot.* [f. L. *calceolus* 'small shoe, slipper', dim. of *calceus* + botanical suffix *-aria*.] 'Slipper-flower' or 'slipper-wort'; a genus of *Scrophulariaceæ*, the flower of which has some resemblance to a broad-toed slipper. Native to S. America, but cultivated in our gardens for the beauty of the flower.
1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 324 Cuttings of Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Linums, and Pelargoniums, should now be planted in a shady border. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 35 The scentless flame of the geraniums and calceolarias.

Calceolate (kæ·lsĭŏlĕ·ĭt), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[2].] Shaped like a slipper.
1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 221 A slight modification of the persona te .. sometimes termed calceolate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 216.
Hence **Ca·lceolately** *adv.*
1881 DICKSON in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 131 The far side of the funnel becomes calceolately pouched to an enormous extent.

Calces, pl. of CALX.

† **Calce·scence.** *Obs.* [f. L. *calc-* lime, after *fluorescence*; so called because typically exhibited in the lime-light.] Earlier term for CALORESCENCE.
1881 *Nature* XXIV. 66 Akin gave the name of calcescence to the phenomenon of the change of non-luminous heat-rays into luminous ones (as in lime-light), but the term has been superseded by Tyndall's term calorescence.

Calcey, obs. form of CAUSEWAY.

† **Ca·lcia.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *calc(i-)* lime; cf. *magnesia, soda*, etc.] Oxide of calcium, lime.
1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 346 The important substance lime or calcia.

Calcic (kæ·lsik), *a. Chem.* [f. CALC-IUM + -IC.] Of or containing calcium; = CALCIUM *attrib.*
1871 NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 275 Calcic carbonates. 1883 *Nature* 1 Feb. 325 Precipitated calcic and magnesic phosphates. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 442/2 [It] contains so large a per cent. of lime that it may well be called a calcic-sulphur water.

Calcidoine, obs. form of CHALCEDONY.

Calciferous (kælsi·fĕrəs), *a.* [ʟ L. *calc(i-)* lime + -FEROUS. Cf. F. *calcifère*.] Yielding or containing (carbonate of) lime. (Chiefly *Geol.*)
1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 436 An effervescent calciferous clay. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 380/2 This calciferous fluid forms a layer of shell. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 314 Some beds of calciferous sandstone.

Calcific (kælsi·fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FIC.] Forming lime; belonging to calcification.
1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 594 Gummatous tumors occasionally undergo calcific degeneration. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 59 We find calcific deposits in cheesy masses. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 324 A deposit of calcific matter takes place.

Calcification (kæ·lsifikē·ʃən). [n. of action f. CALCIFY (L. **calcific-āre*); see prec. and -ATION; cf. F. *calcification*.] Conversion into lime; replacement of other matter by lime; the hardening of a structure, tissue, etc. by the deposit of salts of lime, as in the formation of teeth, and many forms of 'petrifaction'.
1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 876/1 As calcification of the tooth progresses towards its base. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 229 The shells..differ from Rhynconella chiefly in the calcification of the oral supports.

b. *concr.* (the result of calcifying.)
1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* xxx. (1880) 289 A calcareous shell formed by calcifications within the walls of the first three cephalic segments. 1872 — *Palæont.* 88 The sclerodermic coral..is an actual calcification of part of the tissues of the polype.

Calciform (kæ·lsifɔ̄ɪm), *a.* [f. L. *calc(i-)* lime a pebble + -FORM; but see also 3.]

†**1.** Of metals: In the state of CALX; oxidized.
1782 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 333 Iron in a calciform state. 1784 KIRWAN *ibid.* LXXIV. 160 Many calciform iron ores become magnetic by calcination. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 47 Thus, as the metals have been distinguished by the termination 'um' as 'aurum', so their calciform or oxidated state might have been denoted by the termination 'a' as 'aura'.

2. 'Pebble-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

3. [f. L. *calx* heel.] 'Having a projection like a heel' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Calcify (kælsifəi), *v. Phys.* [f. L. *calc(i)-* lime + -FY; on the type of a L. **calci-ficāre*, F. *calcifier*.]

1. *trans.* To convert into lime; to replace other matter by lime; to harden by the deposit of lime.
1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 42 Each layer was successively calcified .. and thrown off by the mantle to unite with those previously formed. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 97 The stones are gradually dissolved, and serve to calcify and harden the new skin.

2. *intr.* To become calcified; see prec.
1859 J. TOMES *Dent. Surg.* (1873) 3 The edges of the front teeth first assume their full dimensions in the form of pulp, and then calcify. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Pathol.* 259 The fibrin calcifies, becoming a fixed, continuous stone-like mass.

Hence **Ca·lcified** *ppl. a.*; **Ca·lcifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 116/1 The chorion of the ova is generally thin or coriaceous, seldom calcified or hard. *Ibid.* II. 381/2 The calcifying fluid from which the shell is formed. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 233 The calcifying processes continue to deposit shelly material. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 315 Covered with calcified papillæ.

Calci·genous, *a. Chem.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *calc(i)-* in sense of CALX + *-gen-us* born, bearing + -OUS; cf. ALKALIGENOUS.] Producing a calx; said of those metals which with oxygen form a 'calx'.
1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 434 Metals, the oxides of which were termed by ancient chemists *calces*, and which are, therefore, known as the calcigenous metals. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 311/1 Three classes; namely, Alkaligeneous, Calcigeneous, and Metals proper.

Calcigerous (kælsi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *calc(i)-* + *-ger* bearing + -OUS.] Holding or containing lime.
1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 847/2 Calcigerous cells. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 53 True bone, characterised by the existence of numerous calcigerous cells.

Calcimangite (kælsimæŋgəit). *Min.* [f. L. *calc(i)-* lime + MANG-ANESE + -ITE.] A synonym of Spartaite or manganiferous calcite.
1868 DANA *Min.* 678.

Calcimine (kæ·lsimin, -mən). [f. L. *calc(i)-* lime, with factitious ending.] A trade name given to a kind of white or coloured wash for walls.
1864 WEBSTER cites HART.

Hence **Ca·lcimine** *v.*, to whitewash; **Ca·lcimi·ner,** a whitewasher, or wall-colourer.
1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 4 June 361 Yesterday the calciminers invaded our dwelling.

Calcimurite (kælsimiŭ·rəit). *Min.* [f. L. *calc(i)-* lime + *muri-ate* (= *chlor-ate*) + -ITE.] 'A chloritic calcareous earth' (Craig); a blue or olive-green earth of the consistency of clay.

Calcinable (kælsəi·năb'l), *a.* [f. CALCINE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being calcined.
1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 22. 1756 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 675 Marble, sea-shells, chalk, and other calcinable matter. 1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 93/1 By fire it [molybdena] is calcinable.

†**Ca·lcinate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *calcinātum* (that which is) calcined.]
A. *adj.* Calcined. **B.** *sb.* A calcined form or product, as *calcinate of magnesia.*
1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xli. 284 Eate it out either with verdigrease .. or else with Mercury calcinate. [1685 BOYLE *Effects of Motion* iv. 37 Nitre itself may without Tartar be speedily reduced to a Calcinatum.]

†**Ca·lcinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *calcinat-* ppl. stem of *calcinārе*.] = CALCINE.
1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 319 Sum put Tartarum to be calcinated in a newe pot in a potters oven. 1598 FLORIO, *Calcinare*, to calcinate. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxix. 355 Other Farriers vse to calcinate Tartar, and dissolue it in water. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 87 The Heat hath these degrees; First, it indurateth and then maketh Fragile; And lastly it doth Incinerate, and Calcinate.

Hence **Ca·lcinated, Ca·lcinating** *ppl. adjs.*
1611 COTGR., *Calcinatoire*, calcinatorie, calcinating. 1615 DANIEL *Queen's Arcad.* (1717) 185 He sucks Out of a little hollow instrument Of calcinated Clay, the Smoak thereof. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cinnaber*, made of calcinated Sulphur and Quick-silver.

Calcination (kælsinē·ʃən). [n. of action f. med.L. *calcinārе*: see CALCINE and -ATION.]

1. The action or process of calcining; reduction by fire to a 'calx', powder, or friable substance; the subjecting of any infusible substance to a roasting heat.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 251 Oure fourneys eek of Calcinacion [*v.r.* Calcynacion]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 The point of sublimation And forth with calcination. 1583 PLAT *Divers new Exper.* (1594) 22 Wheresoeuer there bee any stones that be subiect to calcination. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. (1616) 632 Name the vexations, and the martyrizations Of mettalls in the worke .. Putrefaction, Solution, Ablution, Sublimation, Cohobation, Calcination, Ceration, and Fixation. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* II. i. IV. xiv. 120 Calcination is the Pulverization of a Thing by Fire. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 167 Bones .. may be freed of the animal matter by calcination. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 573 The process of burning lime, to expel the carbonic acid, is one of calcination.

†**b.** Extended to other processes producing similar results; or used as synonymous with oxidation in general. *Obs.*
1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Calcination is solution of bodies into Calx or Alcool, by desiccation of the native humidity, by reverberate ignition, by Amalgamation, by Aqua fortis, the Spirit of salt Vitriol, Sulphur, or the like. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Calcination* .. may be done two waies—by firing, by Corosion. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. 10 According to its degree of oxydation (calcination). 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 20 The process of combining a metal with oxygen was called calcination, now oxigenation.

2. *gen.* A burning to ashes, complete combustion.
1616 BULLOKAR, *Calcination*, a burning, a turning into ashes. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 92 The earth reformed out of its ashes and ruins after such a calcination. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 280 Those burnings of barns..and the general calcination which has gone through the country.

3. A calcined condition.
1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 28 Steno had compared the fossil shells .. and traced the various gradations from the state of mere calcination, when their natural gluten only was lost, to the perfect substitution of stony matter.

b. *concr.* That which has been calcined, a calcined product or 'calcinate'.
1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 104 Fritt is..a Calcination of those Materials which make Glass. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v., A quarter of an Ounce of this Calcination.

†**Ca·lcinator.** *Obs.* [Agent-noun f. med.L. *calcinārе*.] One who practises calcination.
1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 42 What is your opinion concerning the potableness of Gold, after which, our Chymists .. and Calcinators .. make such search and labour?

Calcinatory (kælsi·nătəri, kæ·lsi-), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *calcināt-* ppl. stem of *calcinārе* + -ORY.]
A. *adj.* Serving for calcination.
1611 COTGR., *Calcinatoire*, calcinatorie, calcinating. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* v. i. 273 Let the Calcinatory Furnace be made square in length four foot.
B. *sb.* A vessel used for calcination [= *calcinātōrium* (*vas*) in Du Cange].
1730-6 in BAILEY; hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

†**Ca·lcine,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [? ad. med.L. *calcineus*, or ? **calcinus*, f. *calx* lime.] Of lime.
1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewel of Health* 206 a, An oyle will then issue, which shall be named the calcine oyle.

Calcine (kælsəi·n), *v.* Also 4 **calcene,** 4-5 **calcyne.** [ad. med.L. *calcinārе*, a term of the alchemists, 'to burn like lime, to reduce to CALX'.
Prob. the med.L. word arose in Italy, where *calcīna* 'lime, quick-lime', deriv. of It. *calce*, L. *calcem*, is cited by Du Cange in a Latin document of 1215; Florio has also *calcinare* to burn lime, 'to burn minerals to correct the malignitie of them'. The accentuation *ca·lcening* occurs in Chaucer; *calci·ne* is the pronunciation in Ben Jonson, and all the poets since; though some recent Dictionaries give *ca·lcine* either as an alternative or sole pronunciation.]

1. To reduce to quick-lime, or to an analogous substance, by roasting or burning; 'to burn in the fire to a calx or friable substance' J.
By the alchemists and early chemists this was supposed to be to reduce a mineral or metal to its purest or most refined residuum by driving off or consuming all the more volatile and perishable constituents; in reality it yielded in most cases a metallic oxide, though sometimes only a finely comminuted or sublimed form of a metal, or a desiccated form of other substance.
c 1386 [see CALCINING *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 The science to brynge gold into calx .. in þe corusible 3e schal fynde þe gold calcyned and reducid into erþe. 1580 R. DAY (*title*) The Key of Philosophie .. howe to prepare, Calcine, Sublime, and dissolue all manner of Mineralls. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 599 Fire burneth and calcineth stone, whereof is made that mortar which bindeth all worke in masonry. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. (1616) 624, I sent you of his feces there, calcin'd. Out of that calx, I ha' wonne the salt of Mercvry. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 199 Swines hoofs burnt or Calcined till they be white. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 50, I would gladly know how Moses with an actuall fire calcin'd, or burnt the Golden Calfe into powder. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 77 A little nitre thrown into the crucible, which effectually calcines the remaining regulus of antimony. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 318 Take some oysters-shells, calcine them, by keeping them in a good fire for about an hour. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iv. 57 Mr. Wallace explained how the ironstone, or *mine* as it is called, is calcined in the kilns. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Calcination*, Copper and other ores are calcined, to drive off the sulphur, the sulphurets being oxidized and sulphuric acid being disengaged and volatilized.

b. To subject to a heat sufficient to desiccate thoroughly, destroy contained organisms, etc.
1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 105 Schröder and Dusch established that it was not necessary to calcine air.

c. *fig.* To purify or refine by consuming the grosser part.
1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 130 Yet you by a chaste Chimicke Art, Calcine fraile love to pietie. 1648 EARL WESTMORLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damaskt West, Calcin'd by night, rise pure Gold from the East. *a* 1711 KEN *Prepar.* Wks. 1721 IV. 159 Your Clay by the last Fire calcin'd, Shall to spiritual be refin'd.

2. *gen.* To burn to ashes, consume.
1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 225 Though the general conflagration shall at last calcine these glorious structures into ashes. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1 Harmlesse reams .. Tobacco can Calcine them soon to dust. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 77 His body was found on the stone floor of his dormitory calcined to a cinder. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 214 Calcining the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

b. *fig.*
1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Easter* i, As his death calcined thee to dust. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Progr. Learning* l. 157 Fiery disputes that union have calcined. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 19 There are souls in which the burning heat of some transfusing purpose calcines every other thought.

3. *intr.* To suffer calcination.
1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.) This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone..enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and, in a very strong heat, calcining without fusion. 1771 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 49 Its cone in many parts has been calcined, and is still calcining, by the hot vapours. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* vi. 226 The drawback of these stones [clunch and chalk] is..that under fire they calcine.

Calcined (kælsəi·nd). [f. CALCINE *v.* + -ED 1.] Reduced to dry powder or ash by burning; subjected to the thorough action of fire; purged by fire.
1583 PLAT *Divers new Exper.* (1594) 37 Weigh out of this calcined coppresse one part. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 105 Salts may be extracted out of all calcined metalls. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 264 Calcin'd Hartshorn, which has something of this Quality. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 619 Pure magnesia..is..prepared by the calcination of the carbonate, and hence its name of calcined magnesia. 1870 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 3) xi. 301 When a decoction of meat is effectually screened from ordinary air, and supplied solely with calcined air, putrefaction never sets in. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 28 The calcined ore is then ready for the blast furnace.

†**Calci·neous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. med.L. *calcine-us* (f. *calx* lime) + -OUS.] Of the nature of quick-lime; caustic.
1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxis* I. vi. 86 How acute or Calcineous soever it be..tis by that acuity alone that it Operates.

Calciner (kælsəi·nəɹ). [f. CALCINE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who calcines.
1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxix, A Calciner of Ashes.

2. An apparatus for calcining; *spec.* a kiln or furnace for roasting ore.
1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 502/1 The charge of ore usually put into the calciner weighs about three .. tons. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 447/3 There are two calciners in use [in roasting copper ore], one of them known as an 'open', and the other as a 'blind' calciner. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 842.

Calcining (kælsəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CALCINE *v.* + -ING 1.] The process of reducing to a calx, burning to ashes, or subjecting to a roasting heat.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 218 The care and wo That we hadden in oure matires sublymyng And in almalgamyng and calceniyng Of quyk siluer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny, Expl. Wds. of Art, Calcining*, the burning of a minerall, or any thing, for to correct the malignitie of it, or reduce it into pouder. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 Corrosion is the Calcining of bodies by corrosive things. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, The different processes, from the calcining of the ore to the production of the bar.
attrib. 1662 MERRETT *Neri's Art of Glass* ii, The Calcar is a kind of calcining furnace. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 914 The Calcining Furnace rests upon a vault. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 28 Large calcining kilns.

Calcining (kælsəi·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That calcines.
1644-58 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 No more of your calcining Flame. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 97 Dissolving water's, and calcining sun's and thieving air's attacks.

Calcinitre, synonym of NITROCALCITE.

†**Ca·lcinize,** *v. Obs.* [see -IZE.] = CALCINE *v.*
1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. i. (1623) 437 Gods dread wrath, which quick doth calcinize The marble Mountains. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calcinize*, to burn to ashes, to reduce metals to powder by the fire, to refine.

Calcio- (kæ·lsiə-), a combining form of CALCIUM, used in names of minerals: as **calcio-cele·stite,** a variety of CELESTITE containing much lime; **calcio-fe·rrite,** a hydrous phosphate of calcium and iron, occurring as a sulphur-yellow mineral (Dana).

Calcite (kæ·lsəit). *Min.* [mod. (Haidinger 1845 *calcit*) f. L. *calc-em* lime + -ITE, q.v.] The native crystallized rhombohedral anhydrous carbonate of lime (calcium carbonate), which exists in an immense variety of forms: calc-spar, calcareous spar. Taken by Dana as the type of the *Calcite Group* of anhydrous carbonates. Also *attrib.*
1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. 547 A change into crystalline calcite. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 64 Lined with glittering crystals of calcite. 1878 BATES *Centr. Amer.* vi. 81 Brown and black blende in quartz and calcite seams.

Ca·lcitrant, *a. rare.* (*pedantic.*) [ad. L. *calcitrānt-em*, kicking: see next.] Kicking; that 'kicks' at any restriction. Cf. RECALCITRANT.
1866 *Lond. Rev.* 8 Dec. 621 A calcitrant son of Cambridge.

Calcitrate (kæ·lsitrēt), *v.* [f. L. *calcitrāt-* ppl. stem of *calcitrā-re* to strike with the heels, kick, f. *calc-em* heel; cf. obs. F. *calcitrer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To kick.
1623 COCKERAM, *Calcitrate*, to kicke, or wince. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 179 Calcitrate, kick. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xiii. (1737) 54 The Filly..began to spurn it, to calcitrate it. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 242 They erect an idol .. which the succeeding generations, each for itself, calcitrates and heels over.

Calcitration (kælsitrē·ɪ·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Kicking. *lit.* and *fig.*

1652 A. Ross *Arcana Microc.* 52 The birth of a child is caused partly by its calcitration. **1702** C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. III. iii. (1852) 537. **1866** G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neigh.* x. (1878) 181 There were signs of calcitration in the churchwarden, when he perceived whither I was leading him.

Calcium (kæ·lsiŭm). *Chem.* [f. (by Sir H. Davy) L. *calx, calc(i)-* lime, on the type of other names of metals in -UM, -IUM.]

1. A chemical element, one of the 'metals of the alkaline earths', being the basis of lime; though one of the most widely diffused of elements, it is found in nature only in composition, and was first separated by Davy in 1808, as a light yellow metal, ductile and malleable, about as hard as gold, which rapidly oxidizes in air containing moisture, and forms 'quick-lime'. Symbol Ca.

1808 Sir H. Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 346, I shall venture to denominate the metals from the alkaline earths barium, strontium, calcium, and magnium. **1815** W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 25 Lime has been proved by Sir H. Davy.. to be a metallic oxide, consisting of 28 per cent. of oxygen and 72 of calcium. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 81 A solid carbonate of calcium .. more commonly termed carbonate of lime. **1881** Lockyer in *Nature* No. 614. 321/2 Those short common lines of calcium which for years past we had watched coming out of the salts of calcium when decomposition was taking place.

2. *attrib.* = Calcic; as in *calcium compounds, salts*, etc.; esp. **calcium carbonate**, $CaCO_3$, carbonate of lime, or limestone, and arragonite; **calcium chloride**, $Ca Cl_2$, chloride of lime, bleaching powder; **calcium fluoride**, $Ca F_2$, fluor spar; **calcium light**, the lime-light; **calcium oxide**, Ca O, quick-lime; **calcium phosphate** $Ca_3 (PO_4)_2$, phosphate of lime, the chief constituent of bone-ash; **calcium silicate**, $Ca Si O_3$, found crystallized in tabular spar, etc.; **calcium sulphate**, $Ca SO_4$, found crystallized as Gypsum.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct., A blinding ray from a calcium light apparatus. **1869** Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 154 When bones are burnt, a white solid mass is left behind; this is called Calcium Phosphate. **1872** *Daily News* 7 Nov., Calcium lights shone on smiling multitudes. **1873** Fownes *Chem.* 364 Calcium Carbonate is always precipitated.

Calco- (kæ·lko), combining form of L. *calc-em* lime [not formed on L. analogies, which give *calci-*, but after Gr. words] in various technical terms.

1876 Tomes *Dental Anat.* 139 The 'calcospherites,' by which name he designated the globular forms seen and described by Rainie. *Ibid.* 140 For this modified albumen he proposes the name of 'calcoglobulin'. **1882** Dana *Min.* App. III. 20 *Calcozincite*..a mixture of zincite and calcite.

Calcography, improper spelling of Chalc-.

† Ca·lcops. *Obs.* A kind of fish.

1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 11 Fish-ponds to serve his Kitchin with Carp, Calcops and Mullet.

Calcour, var. of Calker, *Obs.*, a diviner.

Calc-sinter (kæ·lk,si·ntəɪ). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *kalk-sinter*, f. *kalk* lime (a. L. *calc-em*; see Calc-) + *sinter* slag.] A hard crystalline deposit from springs which hold carbonate of lime in solution.

1823 W. Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 115 Firmly cemented together by stalagmitic infiltrations of calc-sinter. **1830** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 200 One of these springs..has formed, by its incrustations, an elevated mound of solid travertin, or calc-sinter. **1850** Leitch *Muller's Anc. Art* § 268. 300 In Greece .. tufa and calc-sinter .. were also employed.

Calc-spar (kæ·lk,spāɹ). *Min.* [see Calc-.] Calcareous spar or rhombohedral crystallized carbonate of lime.

1822 Mrs. Lowry *Convers. Min.* II. 28 Most of the fine calcspar of Derbyshire is of a deep topaz yellow colour. **1850** Daubeny *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 267 Why .. do the particles of carbonate of lime, assume sometimes the form of calc-spar, sometimes of arragonite?

Calc-tuff (kæ·lk,tʊf). *Min.* [see Calc-.] A porous deposit of carbonate of lime, formed by the waters of calcareous springs; calcareous tufa.

1822 Mrs. Lowry *Convers. Min.* II. 265 Acidiferous Earthy Minerals .. Calc-tuff. **1857** Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. (1876) 420 Calc-tuff .. is an open, porous, and somewhat earthy deposition of carbonate of lime from calcareous springs. **1863** Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 722 *Calctuff*, an alluvial form of carbonate of calcium.

Calculability (kæ·lkiŭlăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being calculable.

1873 B. Stewart *Conserv. Force* vi. 158 The characteristic of all such [machines] is their calculability.

Calculable (kæ·lkiŭlăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *calculā-re* or F. *calcul-er* to calculate: see -ABLE, -BLE. So mod.F. *calculable.*] Capable of being calculated; that may be reckoned, measured, or computed.

a **1734** North *Lives* II. 182 Eclipses .. being regular and calculable. **1809–10** Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 103 Incapable of producing any regular, continuous, and calculable effect. **1829** I. Taylor *Enthus.* vi. (1867) 113 The connexion of physical causes and effects is known and calculable. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 332/2 There is always a calculable risk of a vacancy.

b. Of a person: Such that his action in given circumstances can be reckoned upon and estimated.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 2 He is the least consistent, reliable, and calculable of public men. **1876** Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* 222 He was exactly the man to feel the utmost piquancy in a girl whom he had not found quite calculable.

Calcular (kæ·lkiŭlăɹ), *a. Math.* [? f. Calcul-us + -ar[1].] Of or pertaining to a calculus.

1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 9 The rules are .. extricated from algebraical process, and presented in calcular form.

† Ca·lculary, *sb.* ? *Obs.* [same deriv. as next.] Grew's name for a 'congeries of little stony knots' in a pear.

1674 Grew *Anat. Plants* vi. § 3 The Calculary (most observable in rough-tasted, or Choak-Pears) is a Congeries of little stony Knots. **1677** — *Anat. Fruits* ii. § 6 Tartareous Grains .. in some Pears .. almost as hard as a Plum-stone; which I have thereupon named the Calculary. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The calculary is no vital, or essential part of the fruit. **1852** Smith *Eng. & Fr. Dict.*, Calculary, *pierre.*

Calculary (kæ·lkiŭlări), *a. Med.* [ad. L. *calculārius*, f. *calculus* stone: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to a calculus; gravelly.

1660 Gauden *Bp. Brownrigg* 218 Motion was tedious..to him, by reason of his calculary infirmity and corpulency.

† Ca·lculate, *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *calculāre* to reckon: see next. Cf. *estimate* sb., and see -ATE[1], 2.] A calculation, reckoning, estimate.

1695 E. Bernard *Voy. fr. Aleppo* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 99 By a moderate Calculate there could not have been less at first than 560. **1700** Rycaut *Hist. Turks* III. 432 An Exact and Secret Calculate was made of the true Number. *a* **1734** North *Exam.* III viii. ¶ 26. 602 Nor were these Brothers mistaken in their Calculate.

Calculate (kæ·lkiŭlē·ɪt), *v.*[1] [f. L. *calculāt-* ppl. stem of *calculā-re* to count, reckon, f. *calculus* a stone (see Calculus). Cf. It. *calcolare*, Sp., Pg. *calcular*, F. *calculer*. An early form of the pa. pple. was *calculat, -ate*, ad. L. *calculāt-us.*]

1. *trans.* To estimate or determine by arithmetical or mathematical reckoning; to compute, reckon.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 42 Hable to Calculate the Planetes places for all tymes. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 92 When we calculate the magnitude and motions of heaven or earth. **1671** *True Non-Conf.* 152 About 165 years, before the Councel .. is the highest period from whence they can be calculat. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* iii. 35 The men looked at the ground, and calculated how much digging and other work there would be. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 1. 223 Bradley was able to calculate the velocity of light.

b. *absol.* To perform calculations, to form an estimate.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 65 Why Old men, Fooles, and Children calculate. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Calculate*, cast a count, reckon. **1789** T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 35 As yet, no vote has been given which will enable us to calculate, on certain ground.

2. *ellipt.* To ascertain beforehand the time or circumstances of (an event, e.g. an eclipse, a nativity) by astrology or mathematics.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 34 A cunning man did calculate my birth And told me that by Water I should dye. **1667** Milton *P. L.* VIII. 80 When they come to model Heav'n And calculate the Starrs. **1857** De Quincey *China* 10 To calculate a lunar eclipse.

† 3. To reckon in, count, include. *Obs.*

1643 *Sober Sadness* 32 [He] must have been calculated in the Black-bill, if he had not taken himselfe off.

4. To plan or devise with forethought; to think out; to frame. *arch.*

1654 G. Goddard in *Introd. to Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 30 For the indenture, that was calculated at Court. **1672** Grew *Idea Hist. Plants* § 3 That .. is a Thought not well Calculated. **1708** Swift *Sentiments Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. I. 68 He doth not think the church of England so narrowly calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. **1820** *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 171 Each [player] calculates his game without inspecting the tricks. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits, Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 61 The English did not calculate the conquest of the Indies. It fell to their character.

5. To arrange, design, prepare, adjust, adapt, or fit *for* a purpose. Const. *for*, or *inf.* with *to*; now only in *passive.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. iii. (1840) 51 This vision, though calculated for this one bishop, did generally serve for all the nonresidents. **1691** T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 16 Voyages all calculated for the proving her against the Worm. **1727** Swift *Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 66, I calculate my remedy for this .. kingdom of Ireland, and for no other. **1732** Berkeley *Sermon to S. P. G.* Wks. III. 250 The Christian religion was calculated for the bulk of mankind. **1816** Scott *Antiq.* I, The coach was calculated to carry six regular passengers. **1848** Thirlwall *Rem.* (1877) I. 137 The college is calculated for the reception of sixty students.

b. In the *pa. pple.* the notion of design gradually disappears, leaving merely the sense 'suited': see Calculated below. (Cf. the similar history of *apt, fit, adapted, fitted.*)

6. *intr.* To reckon or count *upon* or *on.*

1807 Southey *Life* (1850) III. 109 All those may almost be calculated upon. **1829** I. Taylor *Enthus.* vi. (1867) 114 Security in calculating upon the future. **1873** Tristram *Moab* viii. 150 We had calculated on a quiet Sunday.

7. *U.S. colloq.* To think, opine, suppose, 'reckon'; to intend, purpose.

1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* II. v. (1849) 56, I calculate, that ain't no thing to make nobody afeard. **1833** Marryat *Peter S.* xliv. [*American speaking*] 'Well, captain,' said he, 'so you met with a squall?' 'I calculate not.' **1837** Haliburton *Clockm.* I. 291, I calculate you couldn't fault it in no particular. **1859** *Knickerbocker Mag.* XVII. (Bartlett), Mr. Crane requested those persons who calculated to join the singin' school to come forward.

† Ca·lculate, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. L. *calculus* stone, pebble; cf. *coagulate*, etc.] *intr.* To form stone in the bladder. Hence **Ca·lculating** *ppl. a.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 197 The same..with Parsley drunk in Wine .. dissolveth the stone in the bladder, and preventeth all such calculating gravel in time to come.

Calculated (kæ·lkiŭlē·ɪtèd), *pa. pple.* & *ppl. a.* [f. Calculate *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Reckoned, estimated, devised with forethought.

1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* III. xxvi. (1880) II. 266 When he did speak it was with a calculated caution.

2. Fitted, suited, fit, apt; of a nature or character proper or likely *to.*

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 286 The state of life that I was now in was..perfectly calculated to make a man completely happy. **1793** W. Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) No. 52 II. 273 These interlopers .. acted in a manner that was calculated to bring scandal upon the profession. **1795** Southey *Life* (1849) I. 256 Never had man so many relations so little calculated to inspire confidence. **1864** Mansel *Lett., etc.* (1873) 298 These transparent disguises were not calculated, and, probably, were not intended, to deceive. **1868** Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 3 A circumstance calculated to excite strong suspicion. **1879** in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 76/2 Ireland is .. well calculated for the successful prosecution of ostreoculture.

Calculating (kæ·lkiŭlē·ɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. Calculate; calculation: chiefly *attrib.*, as in *calculating-engine, -machine, -machinery*, etc.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 66 His Trigonometry for the Calculating of Sines, Tangents, etc. **1833** Brewster *Nat. Magic* xi. 292 The greater part of the calculating-machinery. **1878** Tait & Stewart *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 80. 90 Charles Babbage, the designer of the well-known calculating engine.

Calculating (kæ·lkiŭlē·ɪtiŋ), *ppl. a*[1]. [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That calculates; *esp.* that shrewdly or selfishly reckons the chances of gain or advantage.

1809–12 Mar. Edgeworth *Absentee* ix, He was calculating and mercenary. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxii, It had been resolved, with the most calculating cruelty. **1841** Miall in *Nonconf.* I. 145 Men of a hardier, more sincere, less calculating religion.

Hence **Ca·lcula·tingly** *adv.*

1855 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* i. (1879) 7 Huldah Brown looked calculatingly upon the gathered material.

† Calculating, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* See Calculate *v.*[2]

Calculation (kælkiŭlē·ɪ·ʃən). Also 4 **calculacioun**. [a. F. *calculation*, ad. L. *calculātiōn-em*, f. *calculāre* to reckon, Calculate. See -ation.]

1. The action or process of reckoning; computation.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 230 A great magicien Shulde of his calculation, Seche of constellation, How they the citee mighten gette. *Ibid.* III. 46 He maketh his calculations, He maketh his demonstrations. *c* **1400** Maundev. 236 The Philosophres comen, and seyn here avys aftre her calculacioun. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* III. xxv. (R.) One Bartholomew Scullet..hath by calculation found the very day. **1757** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 154 ¶ 5 No estimate is more in danger of erroneous calculations. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 412 All arithmetic and calculation have to do with number.

2. *concr.* The form in which reckoning is made; its product or result.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 134 If we suppose our present calculation, the Phaenix now in nature will be the sixt from the Creation. **1812** Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* (1851) 81 If the first calculation is wrong, we make a second better. **1871** C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 125 This calculation could not long suit the revenue.

3. Estimate of probability, forecast.

1847 Emerson *Repres. Men* vi. *Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 372 His very attack was never the inspiration of courage, but the result of calculation. **1848** Lytton *Harold* v. 142 Hitherto, he had advanced on his career without calculation. **1864** Tennyson *En. Ard.* 470 The lazy gossips of the port, Abhorrent of a calculation crost.

Calcula·tional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to calculation.

1874 Piazzi Smyth *Our Inherit.* ii. 14 Knowing well the numerical and calculational value of π.

† Ca·lculative, *a.*[1] *Med.* ? *Obs.* [f. Calcul-us + -ative.] Liable to calculary disease.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 189 Foments applyed to pleuritical .. persons, as also to the calculative.

Calculative (kæ·lkiŭlē·ɪtiv), *a.*[2] [f. Calculate *v.*[1]: see -ative.] Of or pertaining to calculation; given to calculating.

c **1766** Burke *Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 389 Habits of calculative dealings. **1840** *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 307 Extraordinary calculative powers. **1865** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. XIX. v. 170 Daun .. sits expectant; elaborately calculative.

Calculator (kæ·lkiŭlē·ɪtəɹ). [a. L. *calculātor*, n. of agent f. *calculā-re*, corresp. to F. *calculateur*: see Calculate and -or.]

1. One who calculates; a reckoner.

c **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 408 Siche ben many calkelatours. **1611** Cotgr. *Calculateur*, a reckoner, calculator. **1722** De Foe *Plague* (1884) 227 Calculators of Nativities. **1841** Thackeray *Sec. Fun. Nap.* ii. (Pock. ed. 1887) 321 Economists and calculators. **1841–4** Emerson *Ess. Experience* Nature hates calculators; her methods are saltatory and impulsive.

2. a. A set of tables to facilitate calculations. **b.** A mechanical contrivance for performing certain calculations; a calculating machine.

1784 THOMSON (*title*) The Universal Calculator. **1824** W. WALTON (*title*) The Complete Calculator .. and Universal Ready Reckoner. **1876** *S. Kensington Museum Catal.* No. 831 This screw bears a calculator which serves to read angular displacements of less than 20 seconds.

Ca·lculatory, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. CALCULATE *v.* + -ORY; corresp. to L. *calculātōrius*, F. *calculatoire*.] Of or pertaining to calculation or estimate.

1611 COTGR., *Calculatoire*, calculatorie, calculating. **1627** JACKSON *Creed* VI. Wks. V. 260 The argument is but calculatory, and this kind of argument is deceitful. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ii. (1654) 179 Calculatory or figure-casting Astrology. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 286 The first Contriver of the Art Calculatory in disputation.

† Ca·lcule, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **calcull,** 8 **calcul.** [a. F. *calcul* in same sense, ad. L. *calculus*: see below.] = CALCULATION.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxix, According to the calcull of others, the true reason and cause is this. **1682** WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 20 He is much mistaken in the Calcule, both of its Longitude and Latitude. **1718** WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 407, I design .. to .. bring the matter to a close calcule with the printers. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 480 Decrees .. founded on an error in calcul.

† Ca·lcule, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **calculen, calclen,** 5 **calkule, -el, -ylle,** 5–6 **-il(l,** 4–6 **calcule.** [? a. F. *calcule-r* in same sense, ad. L. *calculā-re*: see CALCULATE.] To reckon; = CALCULATE *v.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 364 Of þat was calculed of þe element þe contrarie þei fynde. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* XXIX. Sel. Wks. I. 75 þei traveilen in veyn þat calculen þat, etc. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) II. 237 He calcleþ and accounteþ þe ages of þe world by þowsendes. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. XXV. 62/1 They that calculen & casten yeres, dayes & monethes. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* 167 Quha can calkil the degreis of kyn & blude. **1559** H. BALNAVIS *Let.* in Keith *Hist. Aff. Sc.* App. 44 You may calkill what twa thousand futemen..will tak monethlie.

† Ca·lculer. *Obs.* [f. prec.] = CALCULATOR.

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* 14 Thin almury is cleped the denticle of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. **1470** HARDING *Chron.* CLXXXVIII. ix, The xx. daye of Maye..as calculers it knowe.

Calculifrage (kæ·lkiʉ̆lifrēⁱdʒ). *Med.* [a. F. *calculifrage* a. 'that breaks calculi', L. type **calculifrag-us*, f. *-frag-us* breaking, *frangĕre* to break.] An instrument introduced into the bladder for breaking down calculi (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Calculi·fragous** *a.*, (medicines) fitted for breaking or reducing calculi.

† Ca·lculing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CALCULE *v.* + -ING[1].] Calculating, reckoning.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 71 Whan þis Calcas knew by calkelyng. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 39 þe calculynge of Denys..haþ lasse by xxii 3ere þan þe calculynge of Jerom. **1582** BATMAN *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXVI. 131 Able to science and use of calkling and of accompts.

Ca·lculist. [f. CALCUL-US + -IST.] One skilled in a mathematical calculus; a mathematician.

1829 CARLYLE *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* IV. 138 Mathesis, of which, it has been said, many a Great Calculist has not even a notion.

† Calculo·se, *a.* [ad. L. *calculōs-us* stony.]

1. Stony, pebbly.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 274 The feldes calculose.

2. *Med.* = CALCULOUS 1.

1686 Sir T. Browne's *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 61 Calculose [ed. 1646 calculous] concretions in the kidney.

Hence **Calculosity.** *rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calculosity*, fulness of stones or Counters.

Calculous (kæ·lkiʉ̆ləs), *a.* [ad. L. *calculōs-us*, f. *calculus* stone, pebble; corresp. to F. *calculeux*.]

1. *Med.* Of or pertaining to a calculus or the stone; diseased with the stone; calculary.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 156 A remedy .. to mittigate and to dissolue such calculous & stony matter. **1683** ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 A good medicine in some scorbutic and calculous cases. *a* **1801** W. HEBERDEN *Comment.* XVI. (1806) 84 In opening the bodies of calculous persons. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 355 To ascertain the precise nature of calculous urine. *a* **1827** ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* (1827) II. 207 No calculous concretion was found after death. **1858** *Lond. Rev.* Oct. 230 A victim of confirmed calculous disease.

† 2. Stony (as the 'calculary' of a pear). *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* VI. § 3 A simple Body, having neither any of the Lignous branches in it, nor any Calculous Knots.

Calculus (kæ·lkiʉ̆ləs). *Pl.* **-i,** -**uses.** [L.; = 'small stone', dim. of *calx* stone, pebble; also, a stone or counter used in playing draughts, a stone used in reckoning on the abacus or counting board, whence, reckoning, calculation, account; and a stone used in voting, whence, vote, sentence.]

‖ **1.** *Med.* 'A stone. A generic term for concretions occurring accidentally in the animal body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Calculi are of many kinds, and receive names from the various parts of the body in which they occur, as *renal* (in the kidneys), *vesical* (in the bladder), *prostatic* (in the prostate), *intestinal* (in the intestines, chiefly of animals), etc., or from the nature of their composition, as *lithic acid, uric acid calculus*, etc.

[**1619** SCLATER *Exp. Thess.* (1627) I. To Rdr. 5 That flagellum studiosorum, Calculus Renum.] **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 420 A Human Calculus, or Stone. **1760** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* IV. 339 Bezoar is .. a stone or calculus taken from a species of the East and West Indian goats. **1807** M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* 308 Calculi when divided .. exhibit most commonly a laminated structure. **1849** TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 85/1 The oriental bezoard, a resinous intestinal calculus. **1880** *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 6 Biliary calculi are not infrequently due to this influence.

† 2. Computation, calculation. *Obs.*

1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* I. 166 Suppose the abyss was but half as deep as the deep ocean, to make this calculus answer, all the dry land ought to be cover'd with mountains. **1693** E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 654 Were this Calculus founded on the Experience of a very great number of Years. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 140 For the purposes of mathematical calculus it is indifferent which force we term negative, and which positive.

3. *Math.* A system or method of calculation, 'a certain way of performing mathematical investigations and resolutions' (Hutton); a branch of mathematics involving or leading to calculations, as the DIFFERENTIAL, INTEGRAL Calculus, etc. The differential calculus is often spoken of as 'the calculus'.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4017, I cannot yet reduce my Observations to a calculus. **1750** *Ibid.* XLVII. xi. 62 Mr. Clairant .. kept his calculus a profound secret. **1804** *Ibid.* XCIV. 219 If the introduction of the new calculi, as they have been called, has extended the bounds of science. **1796** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 234 We say the Arithmetical or Numeral Calculus, the Algebraical Calculus, the Differential Calculus, the Exponential Calculus, the Fluxional Calculus, the Integral Calculus, the Literal or Symbolical Calculus, etc. ... *Algebraical, Literal* or *Symbolical* Calculus is..the same with algebra. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. II. i. 60 Science which cannot with all its calculuses, differential, integral, and of variations, calculate the Problem of Three gravitating Bodies. **1846** MILL *Logic* III. XXIV. § 6 The general problem of the algebraical calculus. **1854** BOOLE *Invest. Laws Th.* i. (L.) The exhibition of logic in the form of a calculus. **1878** GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 279 Fount of spirit force Beyond the calculus.

Cald, obs. f. COLD; obs. pa. t. of CALL.

‖ **Caldarium** (kældē·ri᷄m). [L., f. *calid-us* hot.] A (Roman) hot bath or bath-room.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* **1832** GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 106 The stove of the caldarium. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. v. i. 110 It..grinds their corn, fills their caldarium. **1881** DARWIN *Earth-worms* 227 The tops of the broken down walls of a caldarium or bath were likewise covered up with 2 feet of earth.

Caldee, obs. form of CHALDEE.

‖ **Caldera** (kɑldē·ră). *Geol.* [a. Sp. *caldera* = Pg. *caldeira*, F. *chaudière* cauldron, kettle, boiler :—L. *caldāria*, pl. of prec.] A deep cauldron-like cavity on the summit of an extinct volcano.

1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 6) 632 Enlarged afterwards into a caldera. **1875** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 553 [In] the valley of Furnas .. the soil is now perforated by a number of geysers. The three largest and most active of these are called 'caldeiras'.

Ca·lderite. *Min.* A variety of garnet.

1837 DANA *Min.* (1868) 269 *Calderite*, a mineral from Nepaul, is said to be nothing but massive garnet.

Caldese, var. of CHALDESE *v.*, to cheat.

† Caldewelle. *Obs.*

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 192 Item payd ffor viij. pypys of caldewelle, ix.*s.*

† Caldmawe: see CALMEWE.

Caldrife, var. of CAULDRIFE *a. Sc.* cold.

Caldron, another spelling of CAULDRON.

† Cale, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *cale* in same sense.] A kind of head-dress worn by women; a CAUL.

1588 DELONEY in *Roxburgh Ballads* (1887) VI. 391 Her Ladies..in costly cales of gold.

† Cale, *sb.*[2] *Obs.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/4 One black Gelding .. with a very large Star tending to a Cale, a charge lately laid on his Left Eye.

Cale, *sb.*[3], early northern f. KALE, COLE, cabbage, and cabbage broth or soup.

Cale: see also CALES.

† Cale, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *cale-r* in same sense (= Pr., Sp. *calar*, It. *cdlare*) :—L. *chalā-re*, ad. Gr. χαλᾶ-ν to slacken, loosen, let down, lower.] *trans.* To lower (sails, yards, etc.).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 211 By the malignancie or over-mastering power of a cross winde, they should be forced to cale the hypocritical bunt.

‖ **Calean, callean, calleoon.** [Pers. قليان *qaliyān*.] 'A water-pipe for smoking; the Persian form of the hubble-bubble' (Yule).

1739 ELTON in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. I. v. 16 Several persians of distinction, who, smoaking their callean, observed a profound silence. **1811** H. MARTYN *Let.* in *Mem.* III. (1825) 412 Reclining in garden and smoking caleans. **1828** *Kuzzilbash* I. 59 (Y.) The elder of the men met to smoke their calleoons under the shade.

Caleatour: see CALIATOUR.

Calecannon, var. of COLCANNON.

Caleche, calèche: see CALASH.

Caledonian (kælĭdō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Calēdonia*, Roman name of part of northern Britain, in modern times applied poetically or rhetorically to Scotland, or the Scottish Highlands, 'Caledonia, stern and wild' (Scott).]

A. *adj.* Of ancient Caledonia; of Scotland.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caledonian*, belonging to Scotland, formerly called Caledonia. **1785** WARTON *Milton's Silv. Lib.* (T.) Tinged with Caledonian or Pictish woad. *Mod.* Used in titles, as 'the Gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt', 'the Caledonian Railway'.

B. *sb.* A native of ancient Caledonia; *humorously* = Scotchman.

1768 J. MACPHERSON (*title*) Critical Dissertations on the Origin of the Ancient Caledonians. **1781** (*title*) The Unfortunate Caledonian in England. **1813** J. GRANT (*title*) Account of the Picts, Caledonians, and Scots. **1883** *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/6 Those who go 'through' with the volatile Caledonian [Flying Scotchman].

Caledonite (kælĭdŏnəⁱit). *Min.* [f. L. *Caledon-ia* Scotland + -ITE.] A mineral (see quot.) found at Leadhills in Lanarkshire and elsewhere.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 722 *Caledonite*, cupreous sulpho-carbonate of lead, from Leadhills in Scotland.

Caleduct, var. of CALIDUCT.

Caleevere, obs. form of CALIVER.

Calefacient (kælĭfē·ʃĭĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *calefacient-em*, pr. pple. of *calefacĕre* to make warm, f. *calē-re* to be warm + *facĕre* to make.]

A. *adj.* Producing warmth.

B. *sb. Med.* A medical agent which produces warmth or a sense of heat.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 418 It's cured .. by .. calefacients. **1881** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **1885** LD. BRAMWELL in *19th Cent.* June 1027 Galen..says: 'Old age is cold and dry, and is to be corrected by calefacients.'

† Calefa·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. L. *calefact-us* heated + -ED.] Heated, warm.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 85/1 Liquefye it in some calefactede locatione.

Calefaction (kælĭfæ·kʃən). Also 6 **cali-,** 7 **calfaction, callifaction.** Now *rare.* [ad. L. *calefactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *calefacĕre*.]

1. Making warm (*lit.* and *fig.*); warming, heating.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 22 It doth signifye califaction of the lyver. **1574** NEWTON *Health Mag.* 4 Exercise by motion and calefaction. **1658** R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 35 Ardent are other some because influenced by callifaction. *c* **1750** FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 98 The blood is returned again to the heart for a fresh calefaction. **1852** J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 10 The science of calefaction and ventilation is reserved for the north.

2. Heated condition.

1634 R. H. *Salerne Regim.* 196 The Calefaction or boyling ceaseth not by Blood-letting. **1844** *Blackw. Mag.* 509 [He] paused after his labours in a state of extreme calefaction.

† 3. *Med.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Calfaction is a .. preparing simple and compound medicaments, not by boyling or burning, but by the moderate heat of the Sun, fire, *Jumus equinus, vel ejus vicarius.*

Calefactive (kælĭfæ·ktiv), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *calefact-*, ppl. stem of *calefacĕre* to warm: see -IVE.] Having the tendency to warm; warming.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 101 The warme and calefactive spirit, which .. was infused into the whole world. **1678** HOBBES *Decameron* Wks. 1845 VII. 120 The air .. had gotten a calefactive power. **1874** B. BERNARD *S. Lover* I. 158 Calefactive depths of Celticism.

Calefactor (kælĭfæ·ktəɹ). [Agent-noun of Latin type from *calefacĕre* to warm.]

† 1. He who, or that which warms; a warmer.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vii. 133 It standeth in neede of a calefactor and restorer of heate.

2. Name of a small kind of stove.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 140 On the one hand..smokes (in patent calefactors) a Dinner of innumerable courses.

Calefa·ctory (kælĭfæ·ktəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *calefactōrius* having heating power, f. *calefacĕre* to warm; in B, ad. med.L. *calefactōrium* a place or appliance for warming.]

A. *adj.* Adapted for or tending to warming.

1711 J. PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 53 Love, like sunbeams..contracted to one object is fervent and calefactory. **1848** *Bachelor of Albany* 78 Calefactory arrangements and thermal comforts.

B. *sb.* **1.** The room in a monastery where the inmates warmed themselves.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Califactory*, is a room in a Monastery, with one or more fires in it, where the Religious persons warm themselves, after they come from Matins. **1774** T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 73 The locutorium, calefactory, and conversation room. **1844** S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 406 Warmed by hot air from the stove in the calefactory.

2. A warming-pan; the ball of precious metal containing hot water, on which the priest warmed his hands when administering the eucharist in cold weather; otherwise called the *pome.*

1536 *Inv. Lincoln Cathedral* in *Monasticon Anglic.* VIII. 1281 A calefactory, silver and gilt, with leaves graven, weighing nine ounces and half. **1536** *Regist. Riches* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 198 A Fat of Silver for holy water .. a calefactory, silver and gilt with divers Scriptures.

† 3. = CALEFACIENT *sb.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 203 Many calefactories .. as Pepper, Bartram, Bitumen.

† Ca·lefy, *v. Obs.* Also **calify.** [ad. med.L. *caleficāre*, f. *calēre* to be hot; see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make warm or hot; to warm, heat. Also *absol.* Hence **Ca·lefied** *ppl. a.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 31 This spirituall sterre of grace

.. calefyeth [*marg.* warmeth] & illumyneth our soules. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 13/1 Take the kernelles of wallnuttes, lay them in calefyede water. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 38 Which taken alone do greatly calefy.

2. *intr.* To become warm.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 51 Crystall will calefy unto electricity, that is a power to attract strawes or light bodies. 1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 350 Soils, which calify and indurate by the Sun's reflection.

Calegarth, var. of Calgarth *Obs.*, cabbage garden.

‖ **Calembour** (kalaṅbu͝r, kalĕmbū͝ər). Also **calembourg.** [Fr. (According to Chasles, quoted by Littré, from the name of 'the Abbé de Calemberg, a witty personage in German tales', i.e. Pfarrer Wigand von Theben, known as the 'Pfaff von Kahlenberg' or Priest of Kahlenberg in Lower Austria.)] A pun.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 237 All British-born .. people .. father their calembourgs on Rogers. 1876 A. S. Palmer *Word-hunter's Note-bk.* 167 A mere calembour on the resemblance between the word ebrius and Ebraeus.

Calembuc(o, obs. form of Calambac.

Calemint, obs. form of Calamint.

Calend, occas. obs. sing. of Calends.

Calendal (kăle·ndăl), *a.* [f. L. *calend-æ* Calends + -al.] Of or pertaining to the Calends.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 204 In the most ancient calendal system. *Ibid.* 328 Each of the thirty calendal forms had its one or more animal representatives.

Calendar (kæ·lĕndăɪ), *sb.* Forms: 3–8 **kalender,** 4 **kalunder, calundere, kalendeere, -dre, -dare,** 4–5 **kalendere,** 4–8 **calender,** 5 **calendere, kalander,** 7 **callander,** 6– **kalendar,** 7– **calendar.** [a. AF. *calender,* = OF. *calendier* list, register:—L. *calendārium* account-book, f. *calendæ, kalendæ* calends, the day on which accounts were due; see Calends.]

1. The system according to which the beginning and length of successive civil years, and the subdivision of the year into its parts, is fixed; as the Babylonian, Jewish, Roman, or Arabic calendar.

Julian Calendar, that introduced by Julius Caesar B.C. 46, in which the ordinary year has 365 days, and every fourth year is a leap year of 366 days, the months having the names, order, and length still retained.

Gregorian Calendar, the modification of the preceding adapted to bring it into closer conformity with astronomical data and the natural course of the seasons, and to rectify the error already contracted by its use, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in A.D. 1582, and adopted in Great Britain in 1752. See Style.

c 1205 Lay. 7219 He [Julius Caesar] makede þane kalender. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24916 Þat moneth Þat man clepes .. Decembre in þe kalunder. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 247 Som monþe in þe kalendere haþ but foure Nonas, and som haþ sixe. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. i. 73 The competister in the Craft of the Kalendar he cleped seculum the tyme of an honderd yeere. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 2 When he [Cæsar] corrected the Calender, and ordered the yeere according to the course of the Sunne. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xxiii. 311 When the public attention was called to the reformation of the Kalendar. 1854 Tomlinson *Arago's Astron.* 188 The Arabic calendar, which is that of the Mahometans, is exclusively based on the course of the moon. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* x. *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 Roger Bacon explained precession of the equinoxes, [and] the consequent necessity of the reform of the calendar. 1886 R. Thomson *Relig. Humanity* 20 The founder of the Church [Aug. Comte] drew up its calendar .. Each of the thirteen lunar months of the year is sacred to the memory of a great leader of humanity.

2. A table showing the division of a given year into its months and days, and referring the days of each month to the days of the week; often also including important astronomical data, and indicating ecclesiastical or other festivals, and other events belonging to individual days. Sometimes containing only facts and dates belonging to a particular profession or pursuit, as *Gardener's Calendar, Racing Calendar,* etc. Also a series of tables, giving these facts more fully; an almanac.

c 1340 *Alisaunder* 623 If any wight .. wilnes þem [þe twelue signes] knowe, Kairus to þe Kalender * & kenne yee may. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 11 The names of the halidayes in the kalender. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxxi. 126 This is xii tymes so moche & more ouer as the calender enseigneth. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer,* The Table and Kalendar expressing the order of the Psalms and Lessons. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 86 What hath this day deseru'd?..That it in golden letters should be set Among the high Tides in the Kalender? 1635 Austin *Medit.* 207 Our Church keeps no Solemnitie for his [John the Baptist's] Death (though the Remembrance of it be in her Calender). 1759 Miller *Gard. Dict.* Pref., The Gardeners Kalendar which was inserted in the former editions of this book. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 38 Greatness .. of a kind not to be settled by reference to the court calendar. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 423 Appendix, *Agricultural Calendar.* 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxviii. 11 Almanacks and calendars in great variety.

b. A contrivance for reckoning days, months, etc.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 74 Every seventh Notch was as long again as the rest, and every first Day of the Month as long again as that long one, and thus I kept my Kalender. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Captive* (1778) II. 31 A little calendar of small sticks .. notch'd all over with the dismal days and nights he [a captive] had passed there. 1863 T. Wright in *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 173 The Roman calendar of marble .. presented the more prominent attributes of the modern almanac.

† **3.** *fig.* A guide, directory; an example, model.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 542 Thou .. woste well that kalender ys she To any woman that wull louer be. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 115 Lete hem afore be to yow a Kalendere. 1413 *St. Trials Hen. V* (R.) Images .. introduced .. by the permission of the church, to be as a calendar to the laity and the ignorant. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 27. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 114 He is the card or calendar of gentry.

4. A list or register of any kind. (In the general sense, now only *fig.*)

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2641 Kydd in his kalander a knyghte of his chambyre. 1479 *Office Mayor Bristol* in *Eng. Gilds* 429 To be called and named the Maire of Bristowe is Register, or ellis the Maire is Kalender. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 141 He shoulde haue alwaies a little calender of them apart to vse readily. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Militant* 243 When Italie .. shall .. all her calender of sinnes fulfill. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 207 The last time in Daniel's Kalendar of his Four Kingdoms. 1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 16 Registred in the Kalender with those that stood precluded the King's Favour. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* iii. 81 The calendar which opens so nobly with the name of Chaucer, closes worthily in our day with that of Wordsworth.

b. *esp.* A list of canonized saints, or the like. (Now usually treated as a form of sense 2, the days dedicated to the memory of the saints being usually registered in the 'calendar' or almanac.)

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 346 When they receiued Æsculapius as a canonized god into their Kalender. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 45. 266 Such as the Holy Ghost registreth in the Kalender of true Saints. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiii. 254 The calendar of martyrs received..a considerable augmentation. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 256 Peace offerings to every saint in the Kalendar.

c. A list of prisoners for trial at the assizes.

[1591 *Declar. Gt. Troubles* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 214 To call those inquisitions, with their answeres to be put into writing..to keepe in a maner of a register or kalender]. 1764 R. Sanders (*title*) The Newgate Calendar. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 376 The usage is, for the judge to sign the calendar, or list of all the prisoners' names. 1823 Lamb *Last Ess., To Shade of Elliston,* Rhadamanthus .. tries the lighter causes .. leaving to his two brothers the heavy calendars. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* iv. *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 28 The crimes recorded in their calendars.

d. *spec.* A list or register of documents arranged chronologically with a short summary of the contents of each, so as to serve as an index to the documents of a given period.

[1467 *Ordin. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 370 The Kalender of the articles and acts afore specified.] 1830 (Rolls Series) (*title*) Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 1856 (*title*) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series of the Reign of Edward VI.

† **5.** *fig.* A record. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 4 The Kalender of my past endeuours. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 105 His meritorious Holy War could never wipe it out of the Calendar of story. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 589 Once they were as Calendars, for weak People to read some Mystical Glory by.

† **b.** An outward sign, index. *Obs.*

1590 Lodge *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1887) 13 Nor are the dimples in the face the calendars of truth.

† **6.** One who has charge of records or historical documents. Occurring in the name of an ancient guild in Bristol. *Obs.*

1479 *Office Mayor Bristol* in *Eng. Gilds* 417 The..prestis of the hous of the Kalenders of Bristowe. ?*c* 1600 *MS., ibid.* 287 The rites and liberties of the Kalenders, of the fraternitie of the church of All Saincts in Bristow, who were a brotherhood consisting of clergy and laymen, and kept the ancient recordes and mynaments, not onely of the towne, but also of other societes in other remote places.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *calendar-day, -holiday, -saint*; **calendar-clock,** a clock which indicates the days of the week or month; **calendar-court,** a court of justice held on a day appointed in the calendar; **calendar month,** one of the twelve months into which the year is divided according to the calendar; also the space of time from any day of any such month to the corresponding day of the next, as opposed to a lunar month of four weeks.

1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 38 [A] *Calendar Clock [or a] Calendar Watch..[are] a clock or watch that denotes the progress of the calendar. 1865 *Morning Star* 26 May, The court was not a *calendar court. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 101 A *calendar day consisted of 24 hours measured from midnight to midnight. 1847 Emerson *Repres. Men* iv. *Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 346, I mean to..celebrate the calendar-day of our Saint Michael de Montaigne. 1713 'Philopatrius' *Refl. Sacheverell's Thanksgiv.-Day* 8, I..consulted my Almanack, and found it was no *Calendar Holiday. 1788 J. Powell *Devises* (1827) II. 255 Within six *calendar months after his decease. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 507 This whole revolution..took up less than one kalendar month. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 40 The Catalogue of their *Calender Saints.

† **Ca·lendar,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *calendārius* belonging to the calends.] Of the calends; applied to the *Curia calabra* at the Capitol at Rome, where the calends were proclaimed.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. xi. 29 Neyr the chymmys calendare.

Calendar (kæ·lĕndăɪ), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To register in a calendar or list; to register, record.

1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII,* iii, The names of every such prisoner..to be kalendred by fore the justices for the delyverance of the same gaole. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI,* v. § 5 The said Wardens shall cause the Number of the said Horses.. to be kalendered in a Book. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* III. 150 Let that day never be callendred to memorise them. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 97 He shall shew his Licence to one of the Wardens of the Marches (that their number may be Kalendred). 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Sol., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 69 Life was then calendared by moments.

2. *spec.* **a.** To register in the calendar of saints or saints' days.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 388 Wee are generally more apt to Kalender Saints then Sinners dayes. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 55 The Divines of Colen calendred Aristotle for a Saint. 1654 R. Whitlock *Manners Eng.* 21 (R.) Oft martyred names, as well as men, are calendared. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Stylites* 130 Holy men, whose names Are register'd and calendar'd for saints.

b. To arrange, analyse, and index (documents): see the *sb.* 4 d.

1859 Riley *Liber Albus* Pref. 21 These books .. that are thus calendared. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 540 Treasures of the Record-Office..lately calendered and indexed. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 395/1 The task of analysing and calendaring [state-]papers.

Hence **Ca·lendaring** *vbl. sb.*

1671 F. Philipps *Reg. Necess.* Ep. Ded., Allowances of Money..for the Calendring and well ordering of them.

Calendar: see Calender *sb.*[1], [2].

Calendarer (kæ·lĕndărəɹ). [f. Calendar *v.* + -er[1].] One who calendars (*esp.* documents).

1864 *Q. Rev.* CXVI. 354 The rules and regulations which he [the Master of the Rolls] has framed for the guidance of the Calendarers. 1881 S. R. Gardiner in *Academy* 29 Jan. 74 To a calendarer the work of writing a preface must be something like a holiday.

Calendarial (kælĕndē·rĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *calendāri-us* (or Eng. Calendar) + -al.] = next.

1867 M. Arnold *Celtic Lit.* 59 Arthur and his Twelve (?) Knights..signifying solely the year with its twelve months; .. Stonehenge and the Gododin put to purely calendarial purposes. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 585 The calendarial system of Genesis.

Calendarian (kælĕndē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. as prec. + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a calendar.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 372 The conventional calendarian principles of the poem. *Ibid.* 380 Calendarian festivals.

B. *sb.* A maker of a calendar.

1826 Hone *E. D. Bk.* I. 1378 A contemporary kalendarian.

† **Calendario·grapher.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Calendar *sb.* or L. *calendārium*; cf. *biographer.*] A calendar- or almanac-maker.

1683 J. Gadbury *Wharton's Wks.* Pref., A Speculation .. little understood, even by our common Calendariographers.

† **Ca·lendarist.** *Obs. rare.* [see -ist.] One who calendars (events, days, etc.), one who assigns dates and periods.

1685 H. More *Paralip. Proph.* 411, I will allow more to the ingenious Calendarist than he requires. *Ibid.* Thus invalid is the Calendarist's ground.

† **Ca·lendary,** *sb.*[1] and *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *calendārium* sb., *calendārius* adj.; see Calendar.]

A. *sb.*[*] = Calendar *sb.*

c 1450 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 247 Somme monethe in the calendary [1387 kalendere] hathe iiij. nones oonly. 1694 Falle *Jersey* i. 7 Recorded in the Kalendary or Martyrology of Coutance.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or according to, the calendar; = Calendarian.

1633 Cressy *Fun. Disc.* 115 To performe my Calendary and prescribed task. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 212 The usuall or Calendary month. 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* II. 191 The four seasons, the moveable feasts and other calendary information.

† **Calendary,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Calendar *sb.* or *v.*: cf. *registry.*] The act of calendaring.

1680 Marvel *Gen. Councils* 12 A question .. upon what day they ought to keep Easter; which though it were no point of Faith that it should be kept at all, yet the very calendary [ed. 1676 calending] of it was controverted.

Calender (kæ·lĕndəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **calander, calendre,** 8 **calendar,** 9 **callender.** [a. F. *calandre*:—med.L. *calendra, celendra,* L. *cylindrus,* a. Gr. κύλινδρος roller, cylinder. In sense 1 app. a corrupt form of *calenderer, calendrer.*]

† **1.** One who calenders cloth; a calenderer. *Obs.*

1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII,* iv. § 1 The said Strangers, called Dry Calanders .. use the said dry calandring of Worsted. 1574 *Life Abp. Canterb.* B vij b *marg. note,* A scourer or Calender off worsteddes of Norwich. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 6 Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 26 A fire hapen'd..in a Calender's House. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 24 My good friend the calender Will lend his horse to go.

2. A machine in which cloth, paper, etc., is pressed under rollers for the purpose of smoothing or glazing; also for watering or giving a wavy appearance, etc.

1688 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.,* Calender, *calendre.* 1708 in Kersey. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Calender* is also used for watering, or giving the waves to tabbies and mohairs. *Ibid. Supp.* s.v., At Paris they have an extraordinary machine of this kind, called the royal calender. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. III. x. 295 The impressions of the calender, under which stuffs are passed to water them. 1802 *Hull Advertiser* 25 Dec. 2/3 A valuable Calender, complete. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 818/1 When it

is desired to finish cloth with a stiff or with a glazed finish ..it is finished in the calender.

3. *attrib.* & *Comb.*, as *calender-house, -mill, -roll.*

1727 SWIFT *Furth. Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 157 The calendar-mill-room at Exeter-change. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 576 The arrangements .. are generally conducted at the calender houses where goods are finished. 1882 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* III. 125 'Twas a school of the calender kind, Meant to put a fine gloss on the mind. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 6/1 It [paper] is passed between *calender rolls of chilled steel, which, by tremendous pressure, give it an even and polished surface.

Ca·lender, *sb.*[2] Also **kalender.** [ad. Pers. قلندر *qalandar,* of unknown origin.] One of a mendicant order of dervishes in Turkey and Persia.

[1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 378 The Turkish Calendarlar (a kind of Monkish Order) wear in their Caps long Horse-haires hanging.] 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 70 Thirty Nobles in the habit of Pilgrim Kalenders. 1724 *Arab. Nights* (1812) I. 35 There are three calenders at the gate .. they are all blind of the right eye. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 430/1 Frequently the Calenders go about half naked, with their skin painted red or black.

†Ca·lender, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *calandre* weevil :—med. L. *calandrus* 'gryllus, cicada, curculio' (Du Cange).] A corn-weevil.

1708 in KERSEY. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Preserving Corn,* Mites, Weevils and Calenders.

Ca·lender, *v.* Forms : 6 **calandre, calendre,** 7 **calander, callendre,** 7– **calender.** [a. F. *calandre-r,* f. *calandre* ; see CALENDER *sb.*[1]]

trans. To pass through a calender ; to press (cloth, paper, etc.) between rollers, for the purpose of smoothing, glazing, etc.

1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII,* iv, Worsteds which been .. shorn, dyed, and calandred. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII,* iii. § 10 The sayd craftes men .. shall not .. calendre any worstedes. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Wareho.* 17 Frize .. is not Callendred, or thickned as other Cloths. 1880 *Print. Times* 15 Feb. 31/2 The paper .. must be heavily calendered before being used.

Hence **Ca·lendered** *ppl. a.,* **Ca·lendering** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII,* iv. § 1 The said dry Calandring is scorned and abhorred. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* viii. (ed. 3) 54 Establishments for calendering and embossing. 1850 SMILES *Self Help* ii. 35 A woman who kept a calendering machine. 1878 *Cornell Rev.* Feb. 188 Beautifully printed on fine calendered paper.

Calender(e, obs. form of CALENDAR.

Calenderer (kæ·lĕndərəɹ). Also 5 **-derar,** 8–9 **-drer,** 9 **callenderer.** [f. CALENDER *v.* + -ER[1].] One whose business it is to calender cloth, etc.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* x. § 2 Calenderars of the same Worstedis. 1755 JOHNSON, *Calendrer,* the person who calenders. 1819 *Post Office Lond. Direct.* 365 Welsh, James, Calendrer and Embosser. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* XXXI, Dyers, Callenderers, and Scourers.

†Calendo·grapher. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CALENDS sense 5.] The constructor of a calendar.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 154 (R.) That eclipse .. that .. almost all calendographers had skipped over.

Calendric, -ical (kăle·ndrik, -ikăl), *a. rare.* [f. CALENDAR *sb.* + -IC, -ICAL.] Of the nature of a calendar (in various senses).

1863 PINKERTON in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 181 The labour of .. precising in a calendrical form such a vast chaos of documents. 1878 T. HARDY *Return of Native* II. viii, Thomasin's hair .. was braided according to a calendric system : the more important the day the more numerous the braids.

Calendry. [f. CALENDER : see -RY.] A place where calendering is done.

1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 188 The gunpowder mill, the silk calendry.

Calends, kalends (kæ·lĕndz), *sb. pl.* Forms: [1 sing. **calend, kalendus**], 4–5 **calendis, kalendis, -es,** (sing. **kalende,** 5 **calende**), (4 **kalendez, -us,** 5 **kalandes,** 5–6 **kalendas**), 5–7 **calendes,** (6 **kalendies, callends,** 7 **calands**), 6– **calends, kalends.** [ad. L. *kalendæ, -as* sb. pl., first day of the month, on which the order of days was proclaimed ; f. root *kal-, cal-,* which appears in L. *calāre,* Gr. καλεῖν to call, proclaim. (Or a. F. *kalendes,* 13th c. in Littré.) The singular *calend* is rare and obs. ; it occurs in OE. in the sense 'month'. No sing. was used in Latin.]

1. The first day of any month in the Roman calendar : the term was more or less retained in actual use down to the 17th c.

(The Romans reckoned the days forward to the Kalends, Nones, or Ides next following. Thus, 'on the 27th of May' was 'ante diem sextum Kalendas Junias'. This was loosely rendered into English as 'the sixth of the Kalends of June', or 'the sixth Kalends of June'. Cf. NONES, IDES.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxi. (1495) 359 The fyrste daye of a monthe hath the name of Kalendis. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 345 By the kalendez of Juny we schalle encountre ones. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 A waytiþ not þeis Egipcian daies, þat we call dysmal, ne kalendis of Janiuer. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 30 In Marche Kalendes in the soile ydight. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xlvii. 87/2 The fyrste daye of the yere, that is the fyrste Kalendas of Januarye. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1239/1 In the yeare of our redemption, one thousand, one hundred, thirtie and three, the fift calends of June, being the three and thirtith yeare of the reigne of Henrie the first. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 94 Wee tooke our iourney .. about the kalends of June. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* v. i, Thou Shalt die to-morrow, being the fourteenth of The Kalends of October. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 337 Those that belonged to the City, marched out safe the Seventh of the Calends of August. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Two Odes* Wks. 1774 I. 121 On thy blest Calends, April. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 96 The calends of May and November.

b. With reference to debts and interest being then due : Settling day.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1851) Introd. 10 How they will compound, and in what Calends.

†2. a. In OE. A month ; *also,* appointed time, season.

a 1000 *Menol.* 7 (Gr.) Se kalendus kymeð .. us to tune ; hine folc mycel Januarius heton. *Ibid.* 31 Kalend .. Martius reðe. *a* 1000 *Sol. & Sat.* 479 (Gr.) Ær se dæg cyme, þæt sy his calend cwide (?) arunnen.

†b. In Scripture versions : Applied to the Jewish festival of the new moon. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 14 3oure kalendis and 3oure solempnetees hatede my soule [1388 my soule hatith 3oure calendis]. — 1 *Sam.* XX. 5 David seide to Jonathan, Loo ! Kalendis ben to morwe. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 60 God commanded the people to keepe the Calends and new Moones. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* XXVIII. 11 In the Calendes you shal offer an holocaust to the Lord [1382 WYCLIF, In the calendis forsothe, that is, in the bigynnyngis of monthes].

3. Phrases. **†a.** *Calends of exchange* : ? a money changer's calendar, reckoning, or account ; *hence,* business or practical reckoning.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1647 This Troylus this lettre thought al straunge .. Hym thought it like a Kalendes of chaunge. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xiii. i, Brutus .. called this Isle Briteyn .. So was the name of this ilke Albyon All sette on side in Kalandes of achaunge. *Ibid.* lxxii. ii, Her goodlyhede .. chaunged all his corage and manhede, In Kalandes of eschaunge he was [so] impressed.

b. *On* (*at*) *the Greek Calends* (L. *ad Græcas kalendas*) : humorous for, Never ; since the Greeks used no calends in their reckoning of time.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 185 That gold, plate, and all silver, given to the mint-house in these late troubles, shall be paid at the Greek Kalends. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., At the Greek Calends, never ; for the Greks have no Calends. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* i. 18 His friends looked for it only on the Greek Calends, say on the 31st of April, when that should come round, if you would modernize the phrase. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* 253 So we go on .. and the works are sent to the Greek Calends.

†4. *fig.* First days, beginning, first taste, prelude. (Also in *sing.*) *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. Prol. 7 Now of hope the kalendis bygynne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xiv. Sel. Wks. II. 261 Kalendis of þis siȝt hadde Poul whan he was ravyshed. 1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* VI. v, Gave me in hert kalendis of confort. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 114 What is age, but the Calends of death ?

5. A calendar, record. (Also in *sing. rare.*)

1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXL. XXIX, I make you a kalende Of all the waie to Edenbourgth. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 45 Their looks are like Calends, that can determine no certaintie. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart., Sir J. Oldcastle* Ffiij b, Him for a Saint within your Kalends hold. 1866 E. H. BICKERSTETH *Yesterd., to-day, &c.* XII. 317 Festivals that stand On the sidereal calends marked in light.

‖ **Cale·ndula.** *Bot.* [mod.L. dim. of *calendæ,* intended to express 'little calendar, little clock, or perh. little weather-glass'.]

1. The generic name of the Common Marigold, and its congeners.

1871 in M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. x. 309 The golden haze of the Calendula.

2. *Pharm.* A tincture of the flowers applied as a hæmostatic to wounds, etc. *attrib.* in *Calendula ointment, plaster,* etc.

Calendulin (kăle·ndiźlin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.] 'A mucilaginous substance extracted from the leaves and flowers of the common marigold' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 722).

Calenge, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

†Ca·lent, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *calēns, calēnt-em* pr. pple. of *calēre* to be hot.] Warm, hot.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 377 Styled with the same epithets that the lion and the sun are ; as heat-bearing, æstive, ardent, arent, calent, hot. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

Calenture (kæ·lĕntiuəɹ). Also 6 **calentura,** 6–7 **callenture.** [a. F. *calenture,* ad. Sp. *calentura* fever, f. *calentar* to be hot, f. L. *calēnt-em* hot, burning.]

1. A disease incident to sailors within the tropics, characterized by delirium in which the patient, it is said, fancies the sea to be green fields, and desires to leap into it.

The word was also used in the Spanish general sense of 'fever', and sometimes in that of 'sunstroke'.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 92 Then (as the possessed with the Calentura,) thou shalt offer to leape. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* V. i. 277 Such men die mad as of a calenture. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 223, I have suffered the most violent Calenture for fifteen dayes. *a* 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 43 To avoyd the calmes, which .. breed calenturas, which wee call burning fevers. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 14 In this Voyage .. I was continually sick, being thrown into a violent Calenture by the excessive Heat. 1721 SWIFT *S. Sea Proj.* vii, So, by a calenture misled, The mariner with rapture sees, On the smooth ocean's azure bed, Enamell'd fields and verdant trees. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 455 Demanding to jump overboard like the seaman in a calenture.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* Fever ; burning passion, ardour, zeal, heat, glow.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 44 Ere hee bee come to the .. raging Calentura of his wretchednes. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 158 Knowledge kindles Calentures in some. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 362 They were in the Calenture of primitive devotion. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 27 Pure Chastity excells in Gust The Calentures of baneful Lust. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. ix. 238 The mirage of a moral calenture, which conjures up unexisting objects.

Hence **Calentural** *a.* (Carlyle), **Calentu·rist.**

1823 LAMB *Elia, All Fools D.* (1836) 96 You were founder, I take it, of the disinterested sect of the Calenturists.

†Ca·lenture, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To infect with the calenture ; hence *fig.* to fever, fire. **b.** *intr.* To become hot or inflamed.

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. 1776 III. 336 Thirst of empire calentur'd his breast. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II,* CCIX, A busie Age, where euery breath Calentur's into faction.

†Ca·lepin. *Obs.* [a. F. *calepin,* ad. It. *calepino* dictionary, polyglot, from the cognomen of the Augustine friar, Ambrosio Calepino, of Calepio in Italy, the author of a famous Latin Dictionary, first published in 1502, which in its many editions was *the* Latin Dictionary of the 16th century, and the foundation of the later work of Forcellini. There was an octoglot edition by Passerat in 1609.]

A dictionary (sometimes 'a polyglot') ; *fig.* one's book of authority or reference ; one's note-book or memorandum-book.

Hence the French phrases 'je consulterai là-dessus mon calepin', 'cela n'est pas dans son calepin', 'mettez cela sur votre calepin' (make a note of that to serve as a lesson), and the English *(obs.)* 'to bring any one to his Calepin', i. e. to the utmost limits of his information.

1568 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 226, I wyll that Henry Marrecrofte shall have my calapyne and my parafrasies. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 56 Let him turne ouer all his vocabularies, Calepines, and dictionaries. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 602 A stone is a body : but he that should insist and urge : And what is a body ? .. and so goe-on : Should at last bring the respondent to his Calepine or wit's end. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Magic Mirr.* Wks. (1711) 174 Taxations, monopolies, tolls .. and such impositions as would trouble many Calepines to give names unto. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 22 We have weeded the calepines and lexicons. [1772 NUGENT *Friar Gerund* II. 53 Calepino is not .. the title of a work, but a patronymic of the country of the author .. a native of Calepio in Italy.]

†Cales. *Obs. rare*[−1]. The name of a fabulous creature : see quot.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7094 Ther he fond addren .. And a feolle worm, Cales.

Calescence (kăle·sĕns). [f. CALESCENT *a.* on L. type **calēscentia* : see -ENCE.] Increasing warmth or heat. 1846 WORCESTER cites BOASE.

Calescent (kăle·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *calēscēnt-em,* pr. pple. of *calēscĕre* to grow warm, inchoative from *calēre* to be warm.] Growing warm, glowing with heat.

1804 HUDDESFORD *Weccam. Chaplet* 162 The calescent sanguine flood By vile vulgarity called Blood.

Calesh, obs. form of CALASH.

Calet(te, var. of CALLET, *Obs.*

Calewe, obs. form of CALLOW.

†Ca·lewey. *Obs. rare.* Also **caylewey, kaylewey, calawey, calwey.** [a. OF. *caillouet, caillol,* in Cotgr. *Caillouet,* f. *Cailloux* in Burgundy : see Skeat *Notes to P. Pl.* 376.] A kind of pear.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 69 Contenence is nerre þe croppe as cal[e]wey bastarde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7045 With deynte flawnes, brode and flat, With caleweis, or with pullayle [Fr. *la poire du caillouet*].

Calf[1] (kăf). Forms : 1 **cealf, celf, cælf,** 2 *Kentish* **chalf,** 3 **kelf,** 3–5 **kalf,** 3– **calf,** (5 **calffe**), 6 **caulf,** *Kentish* **chawlfe,** 8 **calve** ; (*Sc.* 6–9 **cawf,** 9 **cauf**). Pl. **calves** : 1 **cealfru, calfru, calfur, cealfas,** 4 **calveren, calvys,** 4–5 **calfis,** 7 **calfes,** 4– **calves.** (The genit. sing., esp. in comb., was frequently *calves.*) [Common Teut. : OWS. *cealf* (pl. *cealfru*), OMercian *cælf* (pl. *calferu, calfur*), ONorthumbrian *cælf, celf,* correspond to OS. and MDu. *calf* (Du. *kalf*), OHG. *chalb* (MHG. *kalp, kalb-,* mod.G. *kalb*) :—OTeut. **kalboz, -iz* neut. In later WS. the word was often masc. (pl. *cealfas*) = ON. *kálfr* ; in Goth. only the fem. *kalbô* (δάμαλις) = OHG. *chalba,* mod.G. *kalbe* female calf, is recorded.]

1. The young of any bovine animal, *esp.* of the domestic cow. 'Calf is applied to all young cattle until they attain one year old, when they are *year-olds* or *yearlings*' (Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 179).

In calf, with calf (said of the cow) : pregnant. *Golden calf* : the idol set up by Aaron, and the similar images set up by Jeroboam ; sometimes proverbially with reference to the 'worship' of wealth. '*The calves of our lips*' (a doubtful transl. of a difficult Heb. passage, in *Hos.* xiv. 2 where the LXX and Peschito have 'fruit') is occas. quoted in the sense of 'an offering of praise'.

a **800** *Corpus Gl.* 2144 (O. E. T.) *Vitulus*, cælf; *vitula*, cucælf. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxxii. 4 Þa nam he þæt gold and ȝet an cealf and hiȝ cwædon Israhel þis ys þin God. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 27 Þin fæder of-sloh an fæt celf [*c* **1160** *Hatton G.* chalf]. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 138 Hit regibbeð anon, ase uet kelf and idel. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 37 Hire calf sukeð. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1013 Kalues fleis, and flures bred. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6503 Þair gold in tresur gadrid þai samen A goldin calf þar-of þai blu. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi[i]. 11 Many calfis has vmgifen me; fat bulles me has vmseged. *c* **1371** WYCLIF *Begg. Friers* (1608) 12 Priests .. wenten to calveren of gold. **1382** — *Hosea* xiv. 2 We shuln ȝeelde the calues of our lippis [=Vulg. *vitulos*, LXX καρπόν]. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. ix. 105 Calveren of gold. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 51 With Calfe, *fetosus*. **1534** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Off y^e^ cat' of cristchurch for a chawlfe, iijs. iiij*d*. **1539** TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 10 He that hath borne a calfe, shall also beare a bull. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 48 As wise as Waltam's calfe. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 89 A tail almost as long as a calves. **1629** J. COLE *Of Death* 105 Before we can offer unto God with a good conscience, the calves of our lips. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* III. 416 They .. fell off From God to worship Calves. **1727** SWIFT *Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 66 Their mears in foal, their cows in calf. **1861** TH. MARTIN *Horace's Odes* II. v. 80 Your heifer bounding in play With the young calves.

b. *To slip* (*cast*) *the calf*: to suffer abortion; said of the cow, also (*humorously*) of women (*obs.*).

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Sept., Fraizer is so great with .. all the ladies at court, in helping to slip their calfes when there is occasion. **1842–71** STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* I. 178 A cow that suffers abortion slips her calf.

c. *transf.* Applied to human beings: A stupid fellow, a dolt; sometimes a meek inoffensive person. Also as a term of endearment. *Essex calf*: a nickname for a native of that county.

a **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 94 You great calf, ye should have more wit, so ye should. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 126 How now (you wanton Calfe) Art thou my Calfe? **1627** DRAYTON *Nymphid.* (1631) 171 Some silly doting brainless calfe. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ₱ 3, I cried, like a Captivated Calf as I was. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 43 It prov'd an Essex Calf. **1865** *Punch* 20 Apr., An Essex calf of the first magnitude.

2. *ellipt.* Leather made from the hide or skin of a calf. (More fully *calf-leather*; see 7.)

1727 SWIFT *Furth. Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 156 As to the report of my poor husband's stealing o'calf, it is really groundless, for he always binds in sheep. **1879** *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVIII. 9 The material used is Calf. **1879** in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 88 Calf is .. prepared by the process called by tanners 'tawing'.

3. The young of other animals; as of deer, the elephant, the whale.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXX. (1495) 793 The hynde etyth of the herbe Dragancia to be delyuerde of her calfe the more eesely. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E j b, Ye shall hym [a hart] a Calfe . call at the fyrst yere. **1597** *Return fr. Parnass.* II. II. v. 887 Your Hart is the first yeare a Calfe, the second yeare a Brochet. **1725** DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 260 The Calf, or young Whale, has been found perfectly form'd in the Cow, when not above seventeen Inches long. **1860** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 397 An elephant, which had been captured by Mr. Cripps, dropped a female calf. **1875** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. XI. XI. § 2. 155 The hounds also by their tongues indicate .. the presence, if any, of a calf with the hind. **1884** JEFFERIES *Red Deer* IV. 63 The young of the .. tall red deer are called calves.

4. Sea-calf, a popular name of the Seal, esp. *Calocephalus vitulinus* (or *Phoca vitulina*).

c **1613** CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. (R.) In sholes the sea calues came. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 182 The Calves Marine, who on firm Ground Are wont to take a Sleep profound. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 161/2 The vulgar name is sea-calf, and on that account the male is called the bull, and the female the cow. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. 221 Some overgrown Greenland calves .. Very strange are these seal.

5. *transf.* **a.** A small island lying close to a larger one. [ON. *kálfr*; known in Eng. only in 'The Calf of Man'.]

1833 J. GORTON *Topogr. Dict.* I. 347 Calf of Man .. An island, situated off the south-west extremity of the Isle of Man. **1860** H. MARRYAT *Jutland* I. vii. 91 The early Northmen often named these small islands calves. **18**.. BACKWELL *Isle Man Guide* 60 Beyond .. lies the Calf of Man .. The Calf..contains about 600 superficial acres of land.

6. An iceberg detached from a coast glacier; a fragment of ice detached from an iceberg or floe.

1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXX. 18 The fragments of ice, which the seamen term calves. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 395 The interposition of floating fragments or calves. *Ibid.* xliii. 401 Calves .. fragments of tables .. which have been forced down by pressure, and afterward .. have been liberated again from the floe and find their way upward wherever an opening permits.

7. *Comb.* **a.** Obvious and general, as *calf-brains, -flesh, -guts, -head, -house, -leather, -pen, -whale, -worship; calf-like* adj. and adv. (For parts of the animal the genit. *calf's, calves'*, is now usual.)

? *c* **1600** *Distracted Emp.* I. i. in *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 181 You love the cubboarde Wherein your *calves brayns are lockt up for breakfast. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2714 He..þam fedd wit *calf flesse [*Trin. MS.* calues flesshe]. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 661 *Caro uitulina*, calfflesche. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 34 It is a voyce in her eares which..*Calues-guts, nor the voyce of vnpaued Eunuch to boot, can neuer amend. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 87 To dress a *Calf's Head Surprise. **1813** MOORE *Post Bag* iii. 34 The dish..Was, what old Mother Glasse calls, 'a calf's-head surprised'! **1823** — *Fab., Holy Alliance* II. 91 A Duke, of birth sublime .. (Some calf-head, ugly from all time). **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 472 *Calves-house, 22 feet by 16, with their pens. **1879** in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 416/2 The calf-house .. should be a roomy, well-ventilated building. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* XXXVIII. 200 Dress'd in a suit of *calve's-leather cloaths. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. I. 179 *Calfe-like, they my lowing follow'd. **1856** *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 86 Have the *calf-pens opening into the cowshed for convenience of suckling. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xiii, I was going to swim to the *calf whale. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* V. v. 152 *Calfe-worship..continued in the kingdome of Israel. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 82 He [Jeroboam] would have calf-worship to be the only worship of God.

b. Special combinations: **calf-bed**, a cow's matrix (*dial.*); also (*humorous*) parturition (of a cow), cf. *child-bed*; **calf-bound** *a.* (*Bookbinding*), bound in calf (cf. 2); **calf-country, calf-ground** (*Sc.*), the place of one's birth or early life; † **calf-haulm** (see quot.); **calf-kill**, a heath plant (*Kalmia latifolia*) injurious to cattle eating it; cf. 'lambkill' = *K. angustifolia*; **calf-knee**, popular name for the malformation called *genu valgum*, or knock-knee; **calf-land** = *calf-country*; **calf-lea** (*Sc.*), 'infield ground, one year under natural grass' (Jamieson); **calf-lick** (*dial.*), a tuft of hair on the forehead which will not lie smoothly and evenly; a cowlick, a 'feather'; † **calf-lolly** (? *nonce-wd.*), a stupid calf; **calf-love**, romantic attachment or affection between a boy and a girl; **calf-lymph**, vaccine lymph obtained direct from the animal; **calf's-teeth** *sb. pl.*, milk teeth; **calf-time**, the period of youth; **calf-trundle** (*dial.*), 'the entrails of a calf'; *fig.* applied to the ruffle of a shirt, or flounces of a gown' (Halliwell); **calf-ward** (*Sc.*), a small field or enclosure for calves. Also CALF'S-FOOT, CALF-SKIN, CALVES'-SNOUT.

1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 305 Your uncle Tom has lost a cow, in *calf-bed. **1831** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 561 That, I believe, is his *calf-country. **1884** *Illust. Lond. News* 21 June 606/2 We'll go and take a look at my *calf-ground. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 486 A Cow that strains in Calving, when their *Calf-haulm, Udder, or Bag, will come down and swell as much as a blown Bladder. **1765** DICKSON *Agric.* xiii. 109 When it is only two or three years old, it is called, in some parts of the country, calf-lea. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvii, I was..a *Calf-lolly, a Doddipole. **1823** GALT *Entail* I. xxxii. 284, I made a *calf-love marriage. **1863** MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* II. 104 It's a girl's fancy—Just a kind o' calf-love—let it go by. **1884** *Christian World* 5 June 417/4 Any doctor can procure *calf-lymph for his patients. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 173/2 A *Calf Ride [is] a place made of Boughs .. in which the Calf is kept whilst he is sucking. **1599** PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 88 Ere your *calues teeth were out, you thought it long. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* ix, Where have you been spending your *calf-time? **1785** BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* xxiii, His braw *calf-ward whare gowans grew.

Calf[2] (kāf). Also 4 **caalf**, 5–7 **calfe**, 7 **calue**. [app. a. ON. *kálfi* of unknown origin; adoption from Ir., Gael. *calpa* leg, calf of the leg, has been conjectured.]

1. The fleshy hinder part of the shank of the leg, formed by the bellies of muscles which move the foot.

c **1325** *Gloss. W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 148 *La jambe*, the caalf. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 592, fful longe were his legges and ful lene ylyk a staf ther was no calf ysene. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calfe of a legge, *sura*. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 678 *Hic musculus*, the calfe of the lege. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The calfe ouer the leg mouyng the fote and ancle. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 645 His legge is too big for Hector. More Calfe certaine. **1794–6** E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 58 The contraction of the calf of the leg in the cramp. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXVII, A handsome person and calves.

b. *transf.* The corresponding part of a stocking.

a **1659** CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 55 My Stocking-calves..Are paradiz'd as naked as my Nock. **1777** SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, The calves of these stockings are thickened a little too much.

2. Applied to the corresponding part of the arm containing the belly of the triceps muscle.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 33 The *triceps* .. furnishes the *calf* of the upper arm.

Calf, obs. form of CALVE *v.*

† **Calfam**, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? = CALIPH.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 119 In thys poynte here hath he shewed hymselfe a very wyse calfam.

Calfate, calfet: see CALFRET *v.*

Calfhood (kā·fˌhud). Calf state or stage.

1880 G. ALLEN *Evolut., In Summer Fields*, Cows hate dogs instinctively, from their earliest calfhood upward.

† **Ca·lfin**, *sb. Obs. Sc.* Also **calfing, colfin**. [Jamieson suggested connexion with F. *calfater* CALFRET.] The wadding or other stopping of a gun.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. App. (1848) 587 Such other calfine as was at hand. **1722** in Wodrow *Sufferings Ch. Scot.* II. App. 8 The burning Calfing was left on his Gown. **1736** *Trial Capt. Porteous* 21 (JAM.) He was so near as to see..the colfin flee out of the pannel's gun.

† **Ca·lfin**, *v. Obs. Sc.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To wad (a fire-arm).

1793 *Piper o' Peebles* 19 (JAM.) It's no been fir'd, I find it fu', Weel calfin'd wi' a clout o' green.

Calfish (kā·fiʃ), *a.* [f. CALF[1] + -ISH[1].] Akin to or resembling a calf; *fig.* raw, untrained.

1765 LAW *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* XXV. (1772) 115 Calfish understandings.

Calfless (kā·flĕs), *a.*[1] Having no calf (*sb.*[1]).

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxi. 10 The cow caluyde, and is not priued of hir calf [*v. r.* maad calflees]. *a* **1528** [see next].

Ca·lfless, *a.*[2] Also **calve-**. [f. CALF[2] + -LESS.] Of the leg: Destitute of calf; thin, lean.

a **1528** SKELTON *Poem agst. Garnesche* 30 Your longe lothy legges .. as a kowe calfles. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 269 Long, lean, calfless legs. **1860** SMILES *Self-Help* X. 256 Calveless legs and limp bodies.

Calfling (kā·flin). In 6 **calueling.** [f. CALF[1] + -LING.] A little calf.

1598 YONG *Montemayor's Diana* 79 Licking their yong and tender caluelings.

† **Ca·lfret**, *v. Obs.* Also **calfate, calfet, calfuter.** [ad. F. *calfrete-r* (Cotgr.), *calfater, calfeutrer* to caulk (a ship). The word occurs also as It. *calafatare*, Sp. *calafatear, -fetear*; usually believed to be f. Arab. قلف *qalafa*, in 2nd conjugation *qallafa* to caulk a ship with palm-tree fibre, etc.; cf. med.Gr. καλαφάτης caulker. The Fr. form *calfeutrer* is conjectured to have been influenced by *feutre* felt.] *trans.* To stop up (with oakum) the seams of (a ship); to caulk.

a **1600** HUME in Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 381 (Jam.) Weill calfuterd [*printed* calsutered] bots. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 482 They .. therewith [viz. with reeds] calfret or calke the ioints of their ships. **1648** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* (1660) *Kleuteren* .. to give Knocks or Blowes, or to Calfate. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xiii, The Plaintiff truly had just cause to calfet..the gallion.

Calf's-foot, calves-foot. Also 5 **calvys-fote**, 6 **calfes foote**.

1. *lit.* The foot of a calf; hence, *calves-foot jelly*.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 70 The vse of them (especially of Calues feete) is very profitable in consumptions. **1775** NOURSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 438, I now allowed him chicken broth .. calves-feet jelly. **1785** W. SCOTT in *Med. Commun.* II. 85, I procured some calf's foot jelly. **1879** SALA in *Daily Tel.* 28 June, What purported to be mock-turtle soup..with pieces of calves-foot or cow-heel in it.

2. *Herb.* The Cuckoo-pint or Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*): see ARUM. [So Fr. *pied-de-veau.*]

c **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 588 *Jarus*, Cokkupyntel *et* Calvysfote. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. vii. 322 Calfes foote or Cockowpynt. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 30 The hearb Arum, called in English Wake-Robbin or Calves-foot.

Calf-skin. Also **calf's-, calves-, calve-**. The skin or hide of a calf; a superior kind of leather made from this, and used in bookbinding, shoe-making, etc. More rarely = *vellum*.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 18 Hee that goes in the calues-skin, that was kil'd for the Prodigall. **1595** — *John* III. i. 129 Hang a Calues skin on those recreant limbes! **1604** in *Shaks. C. Praise* 60 Master Bursebell the calves-skin scrivener. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* V. 75 Copies, well-bound in calf-skin. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 74, 990 calve-skins [exported in 1 yr. from Petersburg]. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* 207 Cowardice shuts the eyes till the sky is not larger than a calf-skin.

† **b.** A purse, etc., made of calf-skin. *Obs.*

1618 DEKKER *Owles Almanack.*, This puts .. coyne into the Painters calueskinne.

† **c.** *attrib.*

1606 *Wily Beguiled* Prol. (N.) His calfs-skin jests from hence are clear exil'd. **1785** GROSE *Class. Dict. Vulg. Tongue* Calf-skin fiddle, a drum.

Calf's snout: see CALVES'-SNOUT.

Calfuter: see CALFRET.

† **Ca·lgarth, cale-garth.** [f. *cal(e*, KALE + GARTH.] A cabbage garden, a kale yard.

14.. *Harl. MS.* 1587 in *Promp. Parv.* 58 *Cauletum*, cawle-garthe. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 51 A Cale garth, *ortus, etc.*; *vbi*, a gardynge. **1575** *Richmond Wills* (1853) 255, j old calgarth spade and j haye spayde.

Cali-, a non-etymological spelling of *calli-* in words formed from Gr. *κάλλ-os* beauty; confused with *calo-* from Gr. *καλό-s* beautiful. See CALLI-.

Cali-: see also CALE-.

† **Caliatour, caleatour.** In *Caliatour('s) wood*, a dye-wood from the Coromandel coast, identified by some with red sandal-wood.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2269/2 Of Caleatours Wood.

Caliawndyre, var. of COLIANDER, *Obs.*

Caliban (kæ·libæn). [App. a variant of CANNIBAL, or perh. actually a form of *Carib*. It does not appear, however, where Shakspere found the form.] The name of a character in Shakspere's *Tempest*, 'a saluage and deformed slaue' (*Dram. Personæ*); thence applied to a man of degraded bestial nature. Hence **Ca·libanism.**

[**1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 308 Wee'll visit *Caliban*, my slaue, who neuer Yeelds vs kinde answere.] **1698** BUTLER *Hud.* III. I. 282, I found th' Infernal Cunning-man, and th' Vnder-witch, his Caliban, With Scourges .. arm'd. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxix, Grandcourt held that the Jamaican negro was a beastly sort of baptist Caliban. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 69 Where is the Dutch pug? Where is that Narcissus of canine Calibanism?

Calibash, obs. form of CALABASH, CALIPASH.

Caliber, obs. form of CALABER.

Calibogus (kælibō·gəs). *U. S.* Also **calli-**. [Schele de Vere suggests that the *-bogus* is from BAGASSE: cf. BOGUS[2].] A mixture of rum and spruce-beer.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Calibogus*, rum and spruce beer, American beverage. **1861** L. DE BOILIEU *Recoll.*,

Labrador Life 162 Callibogus, a mixture of Rum and Spruce-beer, more of the former and less of the latter.

Calibrate (kæ·librēit), *v.* [f. CALIBRE + -ATE3: cf. F. *calibrer*.] *trans.* To determine the calibre of; *spec.* to try the bore of a thermometer tube or similar instrument, so as to allow in graduating it for any irregularities: to graduate a gauge of any kind with allowance for its irregularities.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 27 The [thermometer] tube must be calibrated, i. e. the irregularities in the bore must be determined and allowed for. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* x. App. 330, I give here the method of calibrating the galvanometer. 1881 TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 128 The external gauge was accurately calibrated.

Calibration (kælibrēi·ʃən). [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action or process of calibrating.

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 20 The relative diameter of the bore .., having now been determined by Calibration.

Calibre, caliber (kæ·libəɹ: occas. kăl·ĭ·br), *sb.* Also 6–8 **caliver**, 8 **calabar**, **caliber**, **-bre**, **caliper**, **calabre**. [a. F. *calibre* (*qualibre* in Cotgr. 1611) = It. *calibro*, Sp. *calibre* (OSp. also *calibo*, Diez) of uncertain origin; the Arab. قالب *qālib* 'mould for casting metal', or some cognate derivative of *qalaba* to turn, has been suggested as the source. See CALLIPER.

(Mahn conjectured as source L. *quâ librâ* of what weight?) *Calibre* and *Calliper*(*s* are apparently originally the same word. Several 16th c. writers assign the same origin to CALIVER, the name of a species of harquebus, as if this were derived from *arquebuse de calibre*, or some similar name. Littré has 'douze canons de calibre d'empereur (12 cannons of *emperor's calibre*) pour la batterie' of 16th c. The frequent use of *caliver* in the sense of *calibre*, in the 16th and 17th c., appears to favour this.]

1. †**a.** The diameter of a bullet, cannon-ball, or other projectile. *Obs.* **b.** *Hence*, The internal diameter or 'bore' of a gun.

(As the 'calibre' of a piece of ordnance determines the weight of the projectile it can throw, phrases like 'guns of heavy calibre' often occur in popular use.)

1588 E. YORK *Ord. Marshall. City London* in *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. V. XXXI. 570/1 We had our particular Calibre of Harquebuze .. The Prynces .. caused seven thousand Harquebuzes to be made, all of one Calibre. 1591 SIR J. SMYTHE *Instruct. Militarie* 189, I would that all their bullettes should be of one Caliver. *a* 1595 — *Animadv. Capt. Berwick* in Grose *Mil. Antiq.* (1801) 297 A harquebuze and a currier, both .. of one caliver heighthe of bullet. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Caliber*, in Gunnery the heighth of the bore in any peice of Ordnance. 1708 KERSEY, *Caliver* or *Caliper*, the Bigness, or rather the Diameter of a piece of Ordnance, or any other Fire-arms at the Bore or Mouth. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 99 All the Cannon was of the same Caliber, being 1½ Pounders. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The caliber is the rule by which all the parts of a cannon, or mortar, as well as of its carriage, are proportioned. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 65 The bore .. was nearly 20½ calibers long. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 327 We .. have taken about 60 pieces of cannon .. of the largest calibres.

b. *transf.* The diameter of any body of circular section; *esp.* the internal diameter of a tube or hollow cylinder; in *Phys.* chiefly of an artery.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Caliber* or *Caliper*, in a general sense, notes the extent of any round thing in thickness, or diameter. In which sense we say, a column is of the same caliber as another, when they are both of the same diameter. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 19 The caliber of these empty tubes. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 77/2 If we brace the arteries .. we shall find their calibres everywhere diminished.

2. *fig.* †**a.** Degree of social standing or importance, quality, rank. [The earliest cited sense; prob. from Fr.] *Obs.* **b.** Degree of personal capacity or ability; 'weight' of character; (often with conscious reference to 1). In wider sense: Quality, 'stamp', degree of merit or importance.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 164 The forfeiture of the honor of a ladye of equall calibre [*elsewhere spelt* calabre] and callinge to mee. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 199 Sir Henry Vane, or others of such calibre? 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 108 Declamations of this kind coming from men of their *Calibre* .. were highly mischievous. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* i. (1842) 9/1 The calibre of this young man's understanding. 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lecture* 55 We know the Doctor's caliber well enough. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref., Playing against an eleven of their own calibre. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 57/2 Majorities would be compelled to look out for members of a much higher calibre. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XXVIII. 125 The host, with the Duke of Brecon on his right and Lothair on his left, and 'swells' of calibre in their vicinity.

3. pl. *calibers.* = CALLIPERS.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as in **calibre-rule, -scale** (see quots.); **calibre-compasses, -square**: see CALLIPER.

1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* I. 1 The Calibre Scale .. an Instrument or Ruler .. to determine the Weights of all Iron Bullets by their Diameters. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Caliber-rule is an instrument, wherein a right line is so divided, as that the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of one pound weight, the other parts are to the first, as the diameters of balls of two, three, four, etc., pounds, are to the diameter of a ball of one pound. The caliber is used by engineers, from the weight of the ball given, to determine its diameter, or caliber; or vice versa.

†**Calibre, -ber** (kæ·libəɹ), *v. Obs.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *calibrer*.] *trans.* To determine the calibre of; to measure with callipers. Hence **Ca·libered, -bred** *ppl. a.* 1731 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

Ca·libred, *a.* [f. CALIBRE *sb.* + -ED.] Of or having calibre: chiefly in *comp.*

1887 *Standard* 7 Nov. 5/7 The smaller calibred weapon.

Caliburn, -burno (kæ·libɒ̄ɹn, kælibɒ̄·ɹno). Also **Calab-, caleb-**. The name of King Arthur's sword. See EXCALIBUR.

1297 R. GLOUC. 174 Mid is suerd he was igurd .. Caliburne it was icluped. *Ibid.* 208 Calebourne is gode suerd. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* (1847) 353 The kyng with Calaburne knyghtly hym strykes. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1830) I. III. iii. 175 A sword, fancied to have been his caliburno. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. XV, On Caliburn's resistless brand.

Calicate, incorrect spelling of CALYCATE.

Calic(e, early form of CHALICE.

Caliciform (kæ·lisifɒ̄ɹm), *a.* Also (*erron.*) **calyciform.** [ad. mod.L. *caliciformis*, f. L. *calicem* (*calix*) cup + -(I)FORM: cf. F. *caliciforme*.] In the form of a cup; cup-shaped.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1122/1 A caliciform papilla.

Calicinated (kăli·sinēitèd), *ppl. a.* [app. irregularly f. L. *calix* cup.] Made cup-shaped.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. VI. 460 The beautiful calicinated fibula.

Calicle (kæ·lik'l). *Biol.* Also (*erron.*) **calycle.** [ad. L. *caliculus*, dim. of *calix* cup.] (See quot.)

1848 DANA *Zooph.* ii. 16 *note*, *Calicle*.. is used for the prominences which contain the cells in many corals. *Ibid.* iii. 20 Every calicle is the site of a polyp-flower. 1874 A. WILSON in *Gd. Words.* 703 A row of little cup-like bodies .. known as 'hydrothecae' or 'calycles'.

Calico (kæ·liko). Forms: *α.* 6 **(Calȝecot), callicutt**, 6–7 **calecut**, 6–8 **calli-, calicut**, 7 **calicute**, 7–8 **callicot**. *β.* 6 **kalyko, calyco, calocowe, (callaga, -ca)**, 6–8 **callico(e**, 7–8 **calicoe**, 7– **calico**. [In 16–17th c. also *calicut*, from the name of the Indian city (sense 1), called in Malayâlam *Kōlikōḍu*, in Arabic *Qaliqūt*, med.L. (Conti) *Colicuthia*, Pg. *Qualecut* (V. de Gama), *Calecut* (Camoens). It is not clear how the form *calico*, occurring in 1540 as *kalyko*, arose; it may have been merely an English corruption; the F. *calicot* has been suggested as the intermediate form, but the age of this is uncertain.]

1. The name of a city on the coast of Malabar; in the 16th c. the chief port, next to Goa, of intercourse between India and Europe; used *attrib.* in *Calicut-cloth*, *Calico-cloth*: see next.

α. [*c* 1505 DUNBAR *Warldis Instabilitie* 62 It micht have cuming in schortar quhyll Fra Calȝecot and the new-fund Yle.] 1541 (July) *Lett. Credence of T. Bellenden fr. Jas. V to Hen. VIII*, IX peces of Callicutt claith pertenyng to ane William Blaky in Leith. 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1886) I. 3 Of silke and linnen wouen together, resembling something Callicut cloth. — *Voy.* (1599) II. I. *Ep. Ded.*, Lapped vp almost an hundred fold in fine calicut-cloth.

β. 1540 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 151 A surplyse and an elne kalyko cloth. [1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 142 The newe founde land named Calyco.] 1549 *Will. L. ap Rhes* (Somerset Ho.) Calocowe clothe. 1605 E. SCOT in *Middleton's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. iii. 165 (Y.) They [the Javanese] weare a kinde of Callico-cloth.

2. Hence: **a.** *orig.* A general name for cotton cloth of all kinds imported from the East (see quot. 1753); 'an Indian stuff made of cotton, sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours' (J.); subsequently, also, various cotton fabrics of European manufacture (sometimes also with linen warp). **b.** Now, in England, applied chiefly to plain white unprinted cotton cloth, bleached or unbleached (called in Scotland and U.S. *cotton*). **c.** in *U.S.* to printed cotton cloth, coarser than muslin.

α. 1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 205 A Smock of Calicute, a kind of linnen cloth here made, and from hence so called. 1678 *Tavernier's Voy. Kingd. Tonquin* xiii. 43 Blue Calicuts. *Ibid.*, *Relat. Japon* 58 Chites or painted Calicuts which they call calmendar. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 349/1 Dowlas, Scotch Cloth, Callicot. 1758 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 453 Callicuts are painted with the juice of this shrub. 1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* I. 30 Their manufactures are coarse callicots and muslins.

β. 1578 *Invent.* in *Drapers' Dict.* 42, iiij yards of Callaga, *6s. 4d.* xij yards of Callaca, *12s.* 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 31 Fine Lawne or Callico thrust down my throate. 1616 *Trav. Eng. Pilgr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 326 A camel, laden with callicoes. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 31 A very great Trade of fine Cotton Cloth or Callico. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Sept., Flags, which I had bought for the Navy, of Calico. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 230 The Arrest .. forbidding the Sale or Consumption of painted Callicoes from the East-Indies, or such as are printed or painted at Home. 1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinster* 347 A tawdry, pie-spotted, flabby, ragged, low-priced thing, called Callicoe..made..by a parcel of Heathens and Pagans, that worship the Devil, and work for a half penny a day. 1740 JOHNSON *Drake* Wks. IV. 452 Dressed in white cotton or calicoe. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Callicoes are of divers kinds, plain, printed, painted, stain'd, dyed, chints, muslins, and the like. 1774 *Act* 14 *Geo. III*, iii, Instead of the Word Callico, which stands for foreign Callicoes, each piece may be marked with the words British Manufacture. 1860 WARTER *Sea Board & Down* II. 22 The wind sounded like the tearing of calico. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 579 It was easy for needy adventurers to buy printed calicoes. — II. 565 Hung with black lustreless calico.

c. 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 99 Calicoes [cannot] go out of fashion .. in the few swift moments..the Yankee suffers..them to remain in his possession. 1863 *Life in South* II. 293 Cotton-prints .. called 'calicoes' in America, for dresses. 1872 BRET HARTE *Prose & P.* I. 40 The furniture was extemporized from packing cases..and covered with gay calico.

3. *simple attrib.* (or *adj.*) Of calico (cf. sense 1). *Calico ball*, a ball where the ladies wear only cotton dresses.

1612 *Rates* (Scotl.) 294 (Y.) Calico copboord claiths, the piece..xls. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 24 The men, wearing a large calico mantle yellow coloured. 1706 *Campaigns*, 1793–4 I. II. ii. 101 Callicoe sheets keep us decently warm. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 141 Flaunting in a calico shirt and a pair of silk stockings from Moorshedabad.

4. *Comb.*, as *calico-glazer, -making, -smoother, -trade, -weaving*; **calico-diaper** (see quot.); †**calico-lawn**, ? a fine quality of calico, lawn of calico or cotton; **calico-printer**, one whose trade is calico-printing; **calico-printing**, the art or trade of producing a pattern on calico by printing in colours, in mordants which produce colours on being dyed, or by other process.

1696 J. F. *Merchant's Wareho.* 12 *Callico-Diaper.. called so by reason it is made of Cotton, as the Callicoes are, and is wrought into little figures. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6196/7 Mathew Bacon .. *Callico-Glazer. 1809 A. STEWART in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) III. 180 Breaking into the workshop of Peter More, calico-glazer, Edinburgh. ? 1592 *Descr. Carrack Madre de Dios* (Y.) The calicos were book-calicos, *calico launes, broad white calicos, fine starched calicos, coarse white calicos, browne coarse calicos. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1791/4 Two striped Muslins or Callico Lawnes. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 36 Robert Peel .. began the domestic trade of *calico-making. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4264/4 William Shirwin..*Callico-Printer. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xix, One of the half-dozen calico-printers of the time. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. iii. 15 Sugar-baking and *callicoe-printing are the great articles. 1867 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. XI. 186/1 In 1676 Calico printing..was invented and practised in London. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 6 We have obstructed them in the *callico trade.

†**Calicrat.** *Obs.* [app. f. *Callicrates*, name of a Greek artist celebrated for his minute ivory carvings of ants and other small animals (Pliny *N. H.* VII. XXI. § 21, 'Callicrates ex ebore formicas et alia tam parva fecit animalia ut partes eorum a ceteris cerni non possent').] An ant.

1596 J. BUREL *Passage of Pilgremer*, The Calicrat, that lytle thing, Bot, and the hony Bie.

Calicular (kăli·kiz̆lăr), *a.* [f. L. *calicul-us*, dim. of *calix* a cup + -AR.] See also CALYCULAR.

†**1.** ? Resembling a little cup (? or perh. = CALYCULAR). *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 124 Contemplating the calicular shafts [of the teasel] and uncous disposure of their extremities.

2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to a calicle.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* X. 221 They .. produce their young clusters through this marginal calicular development. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 94 Three chief forms of gemmation..amongst the compound Zoantharia—viz. basal, parietal, and calicular.

Hence **Cali·cularly** *adv.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 60 The coralla..may be described as calicularly branched.

Caliculate (kăli·kiz̆lĕt), *a.* [f. L. *calicul-us* (see prec.) + -ATE 2.] Having calicles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 437 Corallum below, short caliculate, calicles pariform.

Calículated, = prec.; also obs. f. CALYCULATED.

Cali·culato-, combining form of CALICULATE, as in **caliculato-ramose**: see quot.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 82 The coralla of these species are ..styled caliculato-ramose (i. e. Each calicle forming a separate branch to the corallum: arising from segregate budding).

Calid (kæ·lid), *a. arch.* [ad. L. *calidus* warm.] Warm, tepid; hot. (in *Med.*; cf. CALIDITY).

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 41/2 Applye the same on the Foreheade..the salve beinge reasonable calide. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 141 A thin, calid, and chollerick humour. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXII. § 1 Enlivened by the Suns calid Influence. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* XXIII. 98 Summer..Crowned with oak and ash, Her hot feet slippered in the calid seas.

†**Cali·dity.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *caliditas*, f. L. *calid-us* (see prec.); = F. *calidité*: see -ITY.] Warmth, heat. (Chiefly *techn.* in *Med.*)

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Q ij b, This walnut .. is harde of digestion .. by reason of hit calidite. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 47/2 For caliditye, and itchinge of the Eyes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 5. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 51 The potentiall calidity of many waters.

Calidity, var. of CALLIDITY, shrewdness.

Caliduct (kæ·lidɒkt). [f. (app. by Wotton) L. *cali-dus* hot, or *cal-or* heat + *ductus*, after AQUEDUCT. Cf. F. *caliduc* (in the Academy's Dict. 1801).] A duct or pipe for the conveyance of heat by means of steam, hot water, or air.

1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 254 Pipes .. transporting heate to sundry parts of the House from one common Furnace .. I am ready to baptize them Caliducts as well as they are termed Venti-ducts and Aquæ-ducts that convey winde and water. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 Since the Subterranean Caliducts have been introduced..the most tender ..Plants..did outlive..those rigorous Seasons. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The ancient caliducts. 1863 DRAPER *Int. Devel. Europe* XVI. (1865) 348 Earthen pipes, or caleducts, imbedded in the walls.

Calif, variant of CALIPH.

Calify, var. CALEFY *v. Obs.*

† **Ca·ligate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *caligātus* 'booted', f. *caliga* half-boot, esp. that worn by the Roman soldiers: see -ATE 2.] Wearing *caligæ* or military boots; *esp.* in *knight caligate.*

c 1562 *Entertainm. Temple* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 134 After followed his messenger and Caligate Knight. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 40 b, These are Knightes in their offices, but not nobles, and are called knights Caligate of Armes, because they were startuppes to the middle legge. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 106 A caligate knight, that is a souldior on foote. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Caligate,* that wears stockings, buskings, or harness for the Legs.

† **Caliga·tion.** *Med. Obs.* Also 7 call-. [ad. L. *cāligātiōn-em* dimness of the eyes, f. *cāligāre* to be dim or misty.] Dimness or mistiness of sight.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 252 The calligation or dimnesse of their sight, the hissing of their eares. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 153. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 195 Such medicaments as cure caligation.

Caligino·sity. *arch.* [f. as if ad. L. **cālīginōsitas,* f. *cāligināsus*: see CALIGINOUS and -ITY; cf. F. *caliginosité.*] Dimness of sight.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 334 [Eyebright] takes away caliginosity and cures all pituitous diseases. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* V. XXXVII. 348, I prefer a cheerful caliginosity, as Sir Thomas Browne might say.

Caliginous (kăli·dʒinəs). Also 6 **calaginous.** [ad. L. *cāligināsus* 'misty', f. *cāligin-em* mistiness, obscurity: cf. F. *caligineux.*] Misty, dim, murky; obscure, dark; also *fig.* (Now *arch.*)

1548 *Compl. Scot.* 38 Al corrupit humiditeis, ande caliginus fumis. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 98 The liuer maketh the thicker bloud and that which is calaginous. 1650 tr. *Canssin's Angel of Peace* 53 Those men..precipitate themselves into..caliginous observations. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XIII. 443 The goddess enter'd deep the cave Caliginous. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 310 That caliginous atmosphere which fills London towards the 10th of November. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. XII. 'Ixi, Her lone little room, full of caliginous corners and nooks. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 218.

† **Cali·ginousness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Caliginous quality; obscurity; dimness of sight.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 166 Caliginousnes of the eyes. 1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Caliginousness,* darkness, fullness of obscurity.

‖ **Caligo** (kăləi·go). [L.] Dimness of sight.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 139, I..examined her eye, but could discover no..appearance of caligo. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Caligrapher, -meter, etc.: see CALLI-.

Cali·gulism. *nonce-wd.* [f. *Caligula,* cognomen of the third Roman Emperor + -ISM.] A mad extravagance such as Caligula committed.

1745 WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (ed. 2) II. 103 (D.) Alas! it would be endless to tell you all his Caligulisms.

‖ **Caligus** (kæ·ligŏs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *caliga* 'shoe'.] A genus of pœcilopodous crustacean parasites, family *Caligidæ.* Hence **Ca·ligoid.**

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 161/1 Caligus..commonly known among the fishermen as fish-lice. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1525 Few Caligoids have been reported from the Torrid zone.

Calimanco, obs. form of CALAMANCO.

‖ **Calin.** [Fr.: a. Pg. *calaim,* a. Arab. قلعي *qalaʿī*; the ultimate derivation is disputed. See *Calay* in Yule.] 'The tin of Siam and Malacca, of which the Chinese make tea-caddies, etc.', by some said to be an alloy of lead and tin.

1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat. Red.* 817 A mixed metal called Calin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Calin,* the name of a sort of mixt metal, seeming composed of lead and tin. It is prepared by the Chinese, and they make several utensils of it, as tea-canisters, coffee-pots, and the like. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Calino.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Perh. suggested by 'calino custure me', the corrupt form of a popular Irish melody, frequently mentioned c. 1600. (Cf. Shaks. *Hen. V.* IV. iv. 4, and editors.) But cf. also F. *calin* 'a beggarly rogue or lazie vagabond that counterfeits disease' (Cotgr.).]

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 24 Amongst our English harmonious calinos, one is vp with the excellence of the browne bill..another playes his prizes in print.

† **Ca·lion.** *Obs.* Also 5 **calioun,** 5–6 **calyon.** [Of uncertain etymology. Cf. obs. F. *caillon* 'a dot, clutter, clot, or congealed lumpe of flegme, bloud, etc.' (Cotgr.), app. f. *cailler* to coagulate, curdle, clot (:—L. *coagulāre*).] A flint nodule; a boulder or pebble; often *collective.*

c 1459 *Merlin* XX. 329 His horse..ran so swyfte that [? through] the felde that was full of smale calioun that the fire sparkeled thikke. 1463 in *Bury Wills* 37 If..brykke be not sufficient to endure, lete it be maad with calyoun and moorter. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 58/2 Calyon, rounde stone, *rudus.* 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 101 Criekes..whose entringes thenhabitauntes vse to stoppe vp with great heapes of calion and stones.

Calipash (kæ·lipæʃ). Forms: 7 **calapatch,** 8 **calibash, callepash,** 8– **calipash, callipash,** (9 **calapash**). [Perh. *calipash* and CALIPEE may be adoptions of some West Indian words; the former suggests Sp. *carapacho* (see CARAPACE).]

† **a.** The upper shell or carapace of the turtle (*obs.*) **b.** That part of the turtle next to the upper shell, containing a dull green gelatinous substance.

1689 H. PITMAN *Relation* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 358 We left some peces of the flesh on the calapatch and calapee, that is, the back and breast shells. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. 1 The tortoise..besides the delicious calibash and calipee contains many different kinds of food. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 217 An alderman who swallows three pounds of callipash and callipee. *a* 1845 HOOD *Turtles,* Having ..Forestall'd the civic Banquet yet to be, Its callipash and callipee. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 11/2 The callipee is the white portion of the flesh which comes from the belly; the calipash is black in colour, and is taken from the back.

Calipee (kæ·lipī). Forms: 7 **calla-, challapee,** 7–9 **calapee,** 8 **callepy,** 8– **calli-, calipee.** [See prec.; not found in any other European lang.]

1. † **a.** The lower shell or plastron of the turtle. (*obs.*) **b.** That part next the lower shell, containing a light yellowish gelatinous substance.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 36 Lifting up his [a Turtle's] belly, which we call his Calipee, we lay open all his bowells. 1679 TRAPHAM *Jamaica* in Sir T. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 354 The Callapee, viz. the Belly-part so called, baked, is an excellent dish. 1689 [see CALIPASH]. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 102 The Challapee, or Belly [of a tortoise]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 15 Cut off the bottom shell, then cut off the meat that grows to it, (which is the callepy or fowl). 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xviii, Turtle lying on their backs, and displaying their rich calapee. [see prec.]

† **2.** A kind of turtle. ? *Obs.*

1794 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. i. 16 The turtles are divided into two species, and are generally distinguished in Surinam by the names of calapee or green turtle, and carett.

Caliper, -compasses: see CALLIPER.

Calipe·va, calli-. Also **calipeever, 2 -piver. callipiver.** A fish: a mullet of the West Indies, *Mugil liza,* much esteemed as a delicacy.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 239 Cold calipiver—our Jamaica Salmon. *Ibid.* (1859) 395 That calipeever so crisp in the boiling. 1866 *Morn. Star* 17 Mar., Such delicacies as the callipiver and turtle steaks. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 The Calipeva or Jamaica Salmon.

Caliph, calif (kæ·lif, kē·lif). Forms: 5 **calyphee, -iffe, -yffe(e,** 5–7 **caliphe,** 6 **calipha,** 7 **chalif, -iph,** 7– **calif,** 8– **khalif, caliph.** [ME. *califfe, caliphe,* etc., a. F. *caliphe, calife,* ad. med.L. *calīpha,* ad. Arab. خليفة *khalīfah,* successor (f. *khalafa* to succeed, be behind), assumed by Abu-bekr after the death of Mohammed. Later forms attach themselves more directly to the Arabic: orientalists now favour *Khalif.* The pronunciation with long *ā* (*ē*1) is not justifiable.]

The title given in Mohammedan countries to the chief civil and religious ruler, as successor of Mohammed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 245 Ayein the caliphe of Egipte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 36 Sahaladyn that toke the Califfe of Egypte and slough him. *Ibid.* xxi. 230 The Calyphee of Baldah. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1594) 597 The Caliphaes of the Sarasins were kings & chiefe bishops. *Ibid.* 754 Called by the calipha and inhabitants of Caire. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. I. xiii. 63 The story of this Bagded or Baldach and her Chalifs [also written *chalipha*]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 199 The state of the Caliphe. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.,* One of the Chalifs. 1734 SALE *Koran* Prelim. Disc. 181 The third *Khalif* of the race of al Abbâs. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 101 ¶ 1 The favour of three successive califs. 1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 123 *note,* Caliph..comprehends the concrete character of prophet, priest, and king. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 228 The califs of Bagdad. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomed's Success.* ii, He contented himself..with the modest title of Caliph, that is to say, successor, by which the Arab sovereigns have ever since been designated.

Caliphal (kæ·lifăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a caliph.

1881 *Pall Mall G.* XXXIV. 1417 His Caliphal pretensions will not be seriously disputed.

Caliphate (kæ·lifēt). Also **-at.** [f. as prec. + -ATE: in F. *caliphat,* med.L. *calīphātus.*]

1. The rank, dignity, or office of caliph.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The Caliphate comprehended the power both of the royalty, and priesthood. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 314 The grand signior is considered as the head of that religion since the extinction of the caliphat. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 519 The califate.

b. The reign or term of office of a caliph.

1734 SALE *Koran* Prelim. Disc. 56 Moseilama..had a great party, and was not reduced till the Khalifat of Abu Becr. 1859 MACAULAY *Pitt* Misc. (1860) II. 359 His short and unreal caliphate. 1869 J. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* vi. 232 In the year 637, during the califate of Omar.

2. The dominion of a caliph.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 93 Whil'st the Chaliphat remained vndeuided. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* I. vi. 140 The Empire even in the East was not a Caliphate.

† **Cali·phe.** *Obs.*—1 A kind of sailing vessel.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 258 With caliphe and with galey The same cours, the same wey, Which Jason toke.

Ca·liphship. *rare.* [f. CALIPH + -SHIP.] The office of caliph.

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 266 (T.) Ally, son-in-law to Mahomet..pretending to the caliphship.

Calippic: see CALLIPPIC.

Calis, obs. form of CHALICE; var. of CALLIS.

‖ **Calisaya** (kælisəi·ă). [? A native S. American name, adopted as the botanical specific name.] In *Calisaya bark*: the most valuable sort of Peruvian Bark, obtained from *Cinchona calisaya.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 173/2 The Carthagena yellow barks both contain quinia, but in less quantity than the Calisaya bark. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 60 Calisaya or Royal Yellow Bark.

Hence **Calisay·ine,** an alkaline substance from calisaya bark, used in making a kind of bitters.

Caliver (kæ·livəɪ, kălī·vəɪ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 **qualivre, calliour, kalli-, qualli-, kaly-, calea-,** 6–7 **caly-, cally-, calee-, calever,** 7 **caliever, calivre,** 6–9 **calliver,** 6– **caliver.** [App. the same word as CALIBRE; see the quotation from Littré there, and the following:

1588 E. YORK *Ord. Marshall* in *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxxi. 570/1 When I was first brought up in Piemount..we had our particular Calibre of Harquebuze to our Regiment, that one Bullet should serve all the Harquebuzes of our Regiment..Of which Worde of Calibre, came first this unapt Term which we use to call a Harquebuze a Calliver, which is the Height of the Bullet and not the Piece. Before the Battell of Mounganter [=Moncontour, 1569], the Prynces caused seven thousand Harquebuzes to be made, all of one Calibre; which were called Harquebuze du Calibre de Monsieur le Prince. So as I think some men not understanding Frenche, brought hither the name of the Height of the Bullet for the Piece. 1594 BARWICK *Disc. conc. Weapons* 8 It is supposed by many that the weapon called commonly a Caliver is another thinge than a Harquebuze, whereas in truth it is not, but only a Harquebuze, sauing that it is of a greater circuite or Bullet then the other is of: wherfore the Frenchman doth call it a peece de Calibre, which is as much as to say, a peece of bigger circute. 1611 FLORIO, *Colibro,* as *Calibro,* an instrument that gunners vse to measure the height of any piece or bullet. Also the height or bore of any piece, from whence our word Caliuer is derived; being at first a piece different from others.]

1. A light kind of musket or harquebus, originally, it appears, of a certain calibre, introduced during the 16th c.; it seems to have been the lightest portable fire-arm, excepting the pistol, and to have been fired without a 'rest'.

1568 in *Archæologia* (1829) XXII. 78 [In an inventory of the goods at Grafton and Salwarpe 28th November 1568, occurs] 'Kalyvers'. 1569 [see 3]. 1574 *Lanc. Lieutenancy* (1859) I. 32 Fftt men to serve w^th^ qualliuers. 1577 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 19 Paid for newe stocking of five calyvers 12*s.* 1578 SIR R. CONSTABLE *Order of Campe* (*Harl. MS.* 847 lf. 53 b) The ordonnance..halberts, harquebusses, qualivres, launces. 1587 HOLINSHED *Sc. Chron.* (1806) II. 303 A..hot skirmish ..between the Englishmen and Frenchmen with hagbuts, caleevers, and pistolets. 1588 LUCAR *Tartaglia's Colloq.* 61 His Caliver..must be in length at the least three foote and two ynches, and the bore must be in Diameter ⅛ of an ynch. His Musket..the bore in Diameter $\frac{2}{30}$ of an ynch. 1588 T. DELONEY in *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 390 With Muskets, Pikes, and good Caleeuers, for her Graces safegarde then. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 3 A good Calliuer charged with good powder and bullet. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 53 He that shooteth in a Caleeuer at birdes. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 77 Of late yeeres..the harquebuze and calliuer are brought into vse. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 670, 100 Colliers..whom he armed with Pikes, Musquets, and Calievers. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Caliver,* or *Calliver,* a small Gun used at Sea. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. XXVII. 129 The caliver..was so inconvenient that it had not entirely discredited the bow. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, Then you are from the Low Countries, the land of pike and caliver? 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 278 During this reign [James I's] the caliver, a matchlock that could be fired without a rest, came greatly into use.

† **b.** A soldier armed with a caliver. *Obs.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 44 The Caleuers or Coriers. Such must haue either of them a good and sufficient peece, flaske, touch bore, pouder, shot, &c. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 83 Calivers or Horgabuziores or Musketieres.

† **2.**

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 37 One of them lately at Yorke, pulling out his napkin to wipe his mouth after a lie, let drop a surgeans caliuer at his foote where he stood.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *caliver-man, -shot,* etc.

1569 in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 10 Furnyshed with calyuer matches with flasks. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xv. 447 A calliver-shot could scarce reach from the one side to the other. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 170 In a muskett, two calever shott, or many smaller. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* i. (1704) 174/2 The Fleet was to pass within Calliver Shot of this Fort. 1829 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, Ye musquet and calliver-men.

Ca·liver, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To shoot with a caliver.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. iii. 43 He was averse to all high-handed measures of musketooning, and calivering.

Caliver, obs. form of CALIBRE.

† **Caliverer.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CALIVER *sb.* + -ER 1.] A soldier armed with a caliver.

1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. Weapons* 5 Harquebuziers may skirmish with more dexteritie and certeintie than the Caliverers with their Calivers.

‖ **Calix** (kæ·liks). Pl. **ca·lices.** [L. *calix* cup (see CHALICE). On account of the running together of this and the Græco-Latin *calyx* 'outer covering of a fruit or flower-bud' (cf. It. *calice,* Sp. *caliz,* F. *calice*), modern scientific writers rarely distinguish the two, but commonly write both as CALYX. The diminutives CALICLE and CALYCLE are more generally distinguished.]

A cup; a cup-like cavity or organ; e.g. the truncated termination of the branches of the ureter in the kidney; the wall of the Graafian follicle, from which an ovum has escaped; the cup-like body of a crinoid or coral which is placed on the top of the stem; the body of a Vorticella; a

cup-shaped depression in the upper part of the theca of a coralligenous zoophyte, which contains the stomach-sac (sometimes in French form *calice*).

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xlii (1737) 180 A Carbuncle jetted out of its Calix or Cup. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 284 Remaining in one of the calices or infundibula in the kidneys. 1869 Nicholson *Zool.* xii. (1880) 160 A shallower or deeper cup-shaped depression, which contains the stomach-sac of the polype, and is known as the 'calice'. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 233 The part surrounding this prominence is called the calix.

Calixtin, -ine (kali·kstin). *Eccl. Hist.*

1. [in F. *Calixtin*, in med.L. pl. *Calixtini*, *calix* cup, in sense 1 referred to L.] A member of a section of the Hussites, who maintained, as their chief article, that the cup as well as the bread should be administered to the laity; a Utraquist.

1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. II. xxxi. 185 Those called Calixtines, who administered the Sacrament in both kinds. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The Calixtins .. in the main .. still adhered to the Doctrine of Rome. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 361/1 The Hussites now divided into several branches, some..more moderate and rational, such as the Callixtines.

2. An adherent of the opinions of George Calixtus (1586–1656), a Lutheran divine and professor at the University of Helmstedt, Brunswick, noted for his moderate and conciliatory views and writings on controversial points; a syncretist.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The Calixtins are esteem'd a kind of Semi-Pelagians. 1826 C. Butler *Grotius* xii. 201 Denominated Syncretists or Calixtines from George Calixtus.

Caliz, obs. form of Chalice.

Calk (kǭk), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **calke, cauke,** 9 **caulk.** [app. ultimately f. L. *calc-em* (*calx*) heel, *calcāneum* heel, or *calcar* spur: but the history is wanting.]

1. A pointed piece of iron on a horse-shoe to prevent slipping; = Calkin.

1587 Turberv. *Epitaphs & Sonn.* (1837) 387 He sets a slender calke, And so he rides his way. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Rampones*, caukes in a horse shooe. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 17 Jan., Where would the poor horse be without the 'calks' on the hind feet?

2. A piece of iron projecting from the heel of a boot, shoe, or clog, which digs into the ice or frozen ground, and prevents slipping. *U. S.*

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 113, In Canada it is customary during the winter season..to wear on the feet a sort of patten, called *caulks*. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The calk .. attached to a boot consists of a plate with spurs, which project a little below the heel.

† **Calk,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Perh. calculation: cf. Calk *v.*[1]; perh. = chalk.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 88 With astrologe and vther instrument, With compas, calk, and als with quadrent.

Calk, obs. and northern form of Chalk.

† **Calk,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also **calke, kalk.** [app. shortened from Calcule, *calkil, calkle.*]

1. *trans.* To calculate, reckon; *esp.* astrologically.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 61 If y cowde calkyn Al manere kyndes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calkyn, *calculo.* 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xviii. i, On his boke he began to calke How the sonne entred was in Gemyne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxvi. 3 Whose fortunes kalked made the father sad. 1646 J. Geree *Astrologom.* 19 Woolsey calked the Kings Nativity.

2. *intr.* or *absol.*

1398 [see Calking 1]. 1455 in *Paston Lett.* I. 350 Oon Doktor Grene, a preest, hath kalked and reporteth, that, etc. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 55/1 They kalked on his natyvyte. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xliv. 26 If one diuell with an other for lies should calke.

3. ? To appropriate, lay claim to. [Perhaps a different word = to chalk out.]

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Burial* 30 By kirk-buriall the pavement [is] so partiallie parted to paticulare men, that if they cleaue to that they haue calked, the people that rests must byde at the doore.

Calk (kǭk), *v.*[2] [f. Calk *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To provide (a shoe) with a calk or calkin; to rough-shoe.

1624 Scott *2nd Pt. Vox Populi* 46 As many .. as would suffice for sixe or eight thousand horse all calked sharpe and frost-nayled of purpose for trauaile ouer the Ice.

Hence **Ca·lking** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as in **calking-anvil,** an anvil for forming horse-shoe calks; **calking-tongs,** for sharpening these.

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Calciatura*, The calking or cauking of horseshoes, i. e. to turn up the two corners, that a horse may stand the faster upon ice. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 4/1 Colonel Myles's system was the exact opposite of the much-practised 'calking'.

Calk (kǭk, kælk), *v.*[3] Also **calque.** [a. F. *calquer*, in same sense, ad. It. *calcare* to press under:—L. *calcāre* to tread. (Cf. Cauk.) Often supposed to be identical, etymologically, with Chalk, with which it has nothing to do.]

trans. To copy (a design) by rubbing the back with colouring matter, and drawing a blunt point along the outlines so as to trace them in the colour on a surface placed beneath. Hence **Ca·lking** *vbl. sb.*

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 52 Two plates exactly counter-calked. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 147 Transferred by tracing, or, as it is also called, calking.

Calk, var. of Caulk; obs. f. Cauk *v.* to tread.

Calkel, var. of Calcule *v.* *Obs.* to calculate.

Calken, local name of the Weaver Fish.

1674 Ray *Local Wds., Sea Fishes, Collect.* 104.

† **Ca·lker**[1]. *Obs.* Also 6 **calcar,** 7 **calcour.** [f. Calk *v.*[1] + -er[1].] A calculator of nativities, etc.; an astrologer; a magician, conjurer.

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* ii. 6 Calkers of mens byrthes, whereof ye haue to many. 1584 R. Scott *Discov. Witchcraft* vii. xv. 122 Imps, calcars, conjurors. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 209 Forewarned (by what Calker I wot not).

Calker[2] (kǭ·kəɹ). *Sc.* Also **caulker.** [f. Calk *v.*[2] + -er[1].] = Calkin. Also *fig.*

1794 Burns *To John Taylor* ii, Poor slip-shod giddy Pegasus Was but a sorry walker; To Vulcan then Apollo goes, To get a frosty calker. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxix, They turn down the very caulkers of their animosities and prejudice, as smiths do with horses' shoes in a white frost. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 434 The Bight of Leogane is a horseshoe, Cape St. Nicholas is the caulker on the northern heel.

Calker[3], var. of Caulker.

Calkes, illiterate spelling of Calx.

Calketrap(pe, -treppe, obs. ff. Caltrop.

Calkil, var. of Calcule *v.* *Obs.* to calculate.

Calkin (kǭ·kin, kæ·lkin). Forms: (5 **kakun**), 6 **calkyn,** 7 **cawkin,** 7– **calkin, calking.** [Possibly going back to a ME. **calkain*, a. OF. *calcain* heel:—L. *calcāneum* heel; but the earliest form *kakun* agrees with the Du. *kalkoen*, MDu. *calcoen* 'ungula,' f. L. *calx*. Some orthoepists treat (kǭ·kin) as only a vulgar or colloquial pronunciation, but others know no other.]

1. The turned-down ends of a horse-shoe which raise the horse's heels from the ground; also a turned edge under the front of the shoe; applied esp. to these parts when sharpened in a frost.

1445 Bokenham *Female Saints* (1683) 223 Tweyn hors .. Of wych the toon hym greuously boot, And wyth hys kakun the tother hym smoot. 1587 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* U iij b, Causyng a smyth to shoe three horses for him contrarily, with the calkyns forward. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 322 Little gravel stones getting betwixt the hoof, or calking, or spunge of the [horse's] shooe. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. xcvii. 387 Let your [horse-]shooes behinde haue a cawkin on the out-side. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Bleymes*, Calkings spoil the Feet of a Horse. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 1214 The calkins of the hind shoes are to be removed, as these are not needed on board.

2. The irons nailed on the heels and soles of strong shoes or clogs to make them wear longer.

1832 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 314 The price of men's clogs is five shillings..This price includes calking, i. e. the iron-work.

† **Ca·lking,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Calk *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. Calculation, computation.

1398 Trevisa *Barth de P. R.* (Tollemache MS.) viii. xxvii, þe science and use of calkynge [1535 calclynge; Lat. *calculi*] and acountes.

2. *spec.* Astrological prognostication.

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 103 Ych yere wer certeyn dayes three By calkyng cast and computacion Sowght and chosen. 1562 Phaër *Æneid* ix. Bb ij, To king Turnus deere he calkinges kest. But not with calking craft could he his plague beswitch that day.

Calking *vbl. sb.*[2], var. of Caulking.

Calkling, var. of Calculing *vbl. sb.* *Obs.*

Calkule, -ylle, var. Calcule *v.* *Obs.*

Call (kǭl), *v.* Forms: (1 **ceallian**), 3 **callen,** 3–6 **calle,** (4 **cale, kal, kel**), 4–5 **kall,** 4–7 **cal,** 5 **callyn,** 6 **caal,** (caul(e), 4– **call.** Also (*Sc.*) 7–9 **caw,** 8–9 **ca'.** [OE. shows a single instance of *ceallian*: but ME. *callen, kallen*, was originally northern, and evidently a. ON. *kalla* to call, cry, shout, to summon in a loud voice, to name, call by a name, also to assert, claim (Sw. *kalla*, Da. *kalde*). A common Teut. vb.: in MDu. *callen*, Du. *kallen* to talk, chatter, prattle, MLG. *kallen*, OHG. *challôn*, MHG. *kallin* to talk much and loud, to chatter:—OTeut. **kallôjan*, cogn. with *gol-* in Slav. *gólos* voice, sound, and perhaps with Aryan root *gar-* to chatter.

The connexion of meaning in Branch III seems far-fetched, but there appears to be no doubt of its identity.]

I. To shout, utter loudly, cry out, summon.

* *intr.*

1. To utter one's voice loudly, forcibly, and distinctly, so as to be heard at a distance; to shout, cry: often emphasized by *out*, to cry out. Const. *to, after* (a person whose attention it is desired to engage). One may also call *across* a river, *up* a shaft, *down* stairs, *into* a passage, etc. See also senses 21–23. (Not in Johnson.)

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* (Gr.) 91 Ongan ceallian ofer cald wæter Byrhthelmes bearn. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ha bigon to cleopien ant callen þus to criste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5720 Sua lang þai cald, drightin þam herd. *Ibid.* 7341 Þan bigan þai cal and cri þat godd o þam suld ha merci. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 148 Upon her knees she gan down falle..and to him calle. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburgh* (1848) 105 Callynge to her, in the name of Jhesu. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 91 Sometimes you would call out for Cicely Hacket. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 74 Heere is her Fathers house, Ile call aloud. 1667 Dryden *Mart. Mar-all* II. i, Do you hear, my aunt calls. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 6 The Mother is heard calling out to her Son for Mercy. 1714 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 93 He calling earnestly after me. 1788 Dibdin *Mus. Tour* xxxvi. 143 *note*, He called to one of the sailors to tell him what it was. 1848 S. Bamford *Early Days* vi. (1859) 63, I thereupon called as loudly as I could. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 837 He call'd aloud for Miriam Lane.

b. Said of animals, chiefly birds, making certain cries or notes; of bees before swarming.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij, In the tyme of their loue they call and not kauke. 1552 Huloet, Call lyke a partryche. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) L iij, After the second swarme, I have heard a young Ladie-Bee call. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recr.* I. (1706) 73 Being almost spent, it is painful for them [the hounds] to call. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Bees*, In the Morning before they Swarm, they approach near the Stool, where they call somewhat longer. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 289 The poor partridges..were calling all around us. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* I. v. 2 Cheerily called the cock to the sleeping maids of the farmhouse. 1851 Tennyson *To Queen* 14 While..thro' wild March the throstle calls.

c. Said of sounding a summons with a trumpet.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr* I. iii. 277 Hector .. will to morrow with his Trumpet call, To rowze a Grecian.

d. *fig.* Said of inanimate things.

1611 Bible *Ps.* xlii. 7 Deepe calleth vnto deepe at the noyse. 1842 Tennyson *Sea-fairies* 9 Day and night to the billow the fountain calls.

e. *Cards.* To make a demand (for a card, for one's opponents to show their hands, etc.): as a. in *Long Whist*, at a certain point in the game, to call upon one's partner to produce an honour if he has one, in which case the game is won; *to call* (*for trumps*): see 22 d. b. in *Poker*, to call upon one's opponents to show their hands. c. in *Quadrille*, to 'call a king', i. e. demand and take into one's own hand a king from one's partner's hand.

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester*, in Singer *Hist. Cards* 338 If he forgets to call after playing a trick, he loseth the advantage of can-ye for that deal. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. 36. 2/1 If either A. or B. have Honours they are at Liberty to Call. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 44 (*heading*) Of calling honours. *Ibid.* 80 If both sides are eight, and no one calls, each player must possess an honour. *Ibid.* 93 (*Quadrille*) Call to your strongest suit except you have a queen guarded. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 499 (*Poker*) When the bet goes round to the last player..and he does not wish to go better, he may simply 'see it' and 'call'.

2. *To call at a door*: orig. to call aloud there so as to make known one's presence and business to those within; hence, to knock or ring, and speak or make a communication to one who answers the door; whence, *to call at a house*, to go to the door, or enter, for the purpose of some communication—the extended notion of *entering* was at first expressed by *to call in*, still in familiar use = 'look in' in passing, or incidentally; *to call on* (*a person*): to pay him a short business, ceremonial, or complimentary visit; and absol. *to call* = make or 'pay' a call.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10096 Mi saul es cummen, leuedi, þe to And calles at þi yatt 'vndo'! 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. v. 9 Go, knock and call.] 1593 — *Rich. II*, II. ii. 94 To day I came by, and call'd there. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. iii. 44 You are to call at all the Alehouses. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. v. 6 Goe call at Flauia's house, And tell him where I stay. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 150 ¶ 9, I happened the other Day to call in at a celebrated Coffee-house near the Temple. 1787 Cowper *Lett.* 18 Jan., A young gentleman called here yesterday who came six miles out of his way to see me. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 366 If she is obliged to call again. 1834 Macready *Remin.* I. 420 Called at the Literary Fund office, and saw..the secretary. 1881 Mrs. Riddell *A. Spenceley* II. iii. 65 She thought of calling in Banner Square. *Mod.* Call in some time during the day. Have many visitors called to-day?

b. *To call at* (*a place*): to stop for a short time in passing, in order to speak or communicate in some way with people there: said e. g. of a carrier who 'calls' at a house or place to deliver or receive a parcel, and has his regular 'houses of call'; also of a vehicle, railway train, ship, steamer, which 'calls' or 'touches' at places on its way.

Merely 'to make a short stop or stay at a place' is not *to call*: purpose of speaking, dealing, visiting, or other communication .. is of the essence of the notion.

1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. viii. 378 His Majesty continuing his way through Guienne, took occasion to call at Blaye. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii. 174 The captain called in at one or two ports. 1752 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* 267 Where the vessel was to have liberty to call, in her way down, for a pilot. 1799 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 147 Captain Blackwood..calls at Minorca in his way down. *Ibid.* 352 Direct the Ships to call off here, but not to anchor. *Railw. Time Table*, Trains call at this station when required.

* * *trans.*

3. To utter (anything) in a loud voice; to read over (a list of names) in a loud voice; to proclaim, announce, give out, make proclamation of. Often with *out*. Also *absol.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 411 He callez A prayer to þe hyȝe prynce, for pyne, on þys wyse. *c* 1720 Gay (J.) Nor parish clerk, who calls the psalm so clear. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 530 How .. should it come into his head that calling a psalm was more holy employment than sawing a board? 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. xlii. 445 'Adsum'! ..the word we used at school when names were called. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 489 His duties were to call the odds when the Court played at hazard. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 4/7 Sir Erskine May called out the names of members in the order in which they were to .. take the oath.

b. To announce or proclaim authoritatively; to decree.

1647 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 152 Might make the Pope a jubilee call. **1859** Sala *Tw. round Clock* 367 The newly made barristers 'call' carouse in Lincoln's Inn Hall. **1876** Trevelyan *Macaulay* I. iii. 124 He could be angry as an opponent, but..knew when to call a halt. *Mod.* Here the captain called a halt. We had better call a halt for a minute.

4. To summon with a shout, or by a call; *hence* to summon, cite; to command or request the attendance of, bid (any one) come; formerly also, to ask, invite, 'bid' formally or authoritatively. Also *absol.*; and with adverbial extension, as *away*, *back*, *home*, *in*, *out*, *into* a place, *to* a duty.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3712 Sithen his sun he cald him till. *Ibid.* 19793 Þai þat war oute, in did he calle. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 3 The kyng called a clerke..To take mede þe mayde. *c* **1500** *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliwell *Nugæ P.* 3 Whylis ye have your right memorie Calle unto you your owne secretory. **1535** Coverdale *Mark* xv. 16 The soudyers .. called the whole multitude together. **1549** Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, ii. (Arb.) 57 They were not called to the feast. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* ii. iii. 61 Come away man, I was sent to call thee. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 1 The Bell which calls to Prayers twice a Day. **1712** Tickell *Ibid.* No. 410 ¶ 1 Sir Roger's Servant was gone to call a Coach. **1830** Tennyson *'All things will die'* 20 We are called—we must go. **1847** — *Princess* ii. 447 The chapel bells Call'd us. **1831** Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* I. (1880) 209, I called a cabriolet. **1882** J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 11 Southampton was called before the Council. *Mod.* At the end of the play the chief actors were called before the house.

b. *fig.*

a **1340** *Cursor M.* 19594 To call men vnto amendment. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, Somtyme he taketh chyldren..& calleth them to his glory. **1667** Milton *P. L.* ii. 92 The torturing houre Calls us to Penance. **1678** R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 41 Whensoever my Duty calls me. **1819** Crabbe *T. of Hall* ii. Wks. 1834 VI. 43 While Richard's mind, that for awhile had stray'd, Call'd home its powers. **1866** B. Taylor *My Mission, Poems* 256 Where the fairest blossoms call.

c. To rouse from sleep, summon to get up.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* ii. ii. 7 If thou canst awake by foure o' th' clock, I prythee call me. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 1 The next Morning at Day-break we were all called. **1832** Tennyson *May Queen* 1 You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear. **1858** *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 306 The Captain..was called at 12.

† **d.** To invoke, appeal to. Cf. also *Call to witness*, 20 c. *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3237 Qvað god, 'quor-at calles ðu me?' *c* **1500** *Melusine* (1888) 1 In the begynnyng of all werkes, men oughten first of alle to calle the name of the Creatour.

† **e.** Sometimes with the force of the modern 'call on', 23 g. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iii. ii. 56 Wee'l call thee at the Cubiculo. **1603** — *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 18 Ile call you at your house.

f. With the force of 'call for'; now *techn.*, as *to call a case* in court, *call the trial.*

c **1250** *Bestiary* 651 He remeð and helpe calleð. **1699** Bentley *Phal.* xi. 236 The Trial must be Call'd over again. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 480 One that once had call'd Lucina's Aid. **1731** Swift *Death Swift*, I wish I knew what King to call. **1746** Hoyle *Whist* (ed. 6) 10 A new Deal is to be call'd. *Mod.* The judge ordered the next case to be called.

g. To attract animals by a particular 'call', e.g. as in *moose-calling*.

h. With a thing as *obj.*: Chiefly with adverbs (senses 24–35); or in phrases, as *to call attention* (17 a), *call to mind* (20 b), etc.

1761 Frances Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* (ed. 2) III. 160 But let us call another subject.—When did you hear from Mr. Faulkland?

i. *To call a bond*: to give notice that the amount of a bond will be paid.

k. *Sc.* = Call upon, call at, visit, go through.

1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 72 The puir auld beggar bodie, ca'd The toun where I was born. *Mod. Sc.* 'I'll caw the haill town for't, or I want it.'

l. In various phrases: see 17–20.

5. To convoke, convene, summon (a meeting or assembly). See *Call together*, 34.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1460 þemperour calde his cunseil for to knowe here wille. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1860 And Brutus..let the peple calle, And openly the tale he tolde hem alle. **1503–4** *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xxviii. Preamb., His Highnes is not mynded..to calle & somone a newe parliament. **1611** Bible *Joel* i. 14 Call a solemne assembly. **1618** Bolton *Florus* (1636) 259 Cicero the Consull, calling a Senate made an Oration. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 252 It might be necessary to call a Parliament. **1885** *Act* 48 *Vict.* xvi. § 12 The notice calling the meeting.

6. To nominate by a personal 'call' or summons (to special service or office); *esp.* by Divine authority: 'to inspire with ardours of piety; or to summon into the church' (J.).

c **1300** *Harrow. Hell* 184 Loverd Christ, icham That thou calledest Habraham. **1535** Coverdale *1 Cor.* i. 1 Paul, called to be an Apostle of Jesus Christ. — *Rom.* viii. 30 Whom he hath called, them hath he also made righteous. **1591** Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. i. 29 What, is my Lord of Winchester..call'd vnto a Cardinalls degree? **1606** — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 16 To be call'd into a huge Sphere. **1611** Bible *Acts* xiii. 7 Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. **1680** *Mem. J. Fraser* ix. in *Sel. Biogr.* (1847) II. 302, I was indeed called by the Lord to the exercise of the Ministry.

b. To invite in due form to the pastorate of a church (Presbyterian or Nonconformist).

1560 *1st Bk. Discipline* iv, In a church reformed .. none ought to presume either to preach, either yet to minister the sacraments, till that orderly they be called to the same. **1703** Kirkton *Hist. J. Welsh* in *Sel. Biogr.* (1845) I. 33 [He] was speedily called to the ministry first in one village then in another. **1841** M'Crie *Sk. Ch. Hist.* I. 137 The Church to which he was afterwards called. **1862** Macfarlane *Life Dr. Lawson* 53 In due time he was unanimously called to be Mr. Moir's successor.

c. *ellipt.* for *Call to the bar*, 20 a.

1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 218/1 A barrister?—he said he was not called. **1865** — *Mut. Fr.* iii, 'I', said Euguene, 'have been "called" seven years'.

7. To ask with authority, bid, command, enjoin, call upon (a person) *to do* (something). Now esp. said of the call of God, or of duty.

[*a* **1300** *Cursor M.* p. 962. 23 (Cott. MS.) þai..calden a blynd knight To wirk after þer lore.] **1580** Baret *Alv.* C 21 They began to cal Hortensius to pleade in good matters. **1678** Wanley *Wonders* vi. xxix. § 5. 616/1 Some were therefore called to open the Basilick vein. **1756** Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 200, I am called to preach the Gospel both by God and man. **1769** Robertson *Chas. V*, V. 536 *note*, The subject..does not call me to write a history of the progress of society. **1853** Maurice *Proph. & Kings* v. 80 The king believes that he is called to build a temple. **1882** R. W. Dale in *Gd. Words* Apr. 263 One may be specially 'called' to shelter the homeless.

b. *Amer. Land Law.* To require (objects, courses, distances, etc.) to answer to a description in a survey or grant of land (Webster).

† **8.** To challenge; to impeach, accuse *of*. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* (1816) II. 456 Now ye be called upon treason, it is time for you to stir. *c* **1489** Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 566 Telle me, constans, false traytour, why dyde ye calle my fader of treyson.

9. *Hawking.* (See quot.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 To calle a hawke, *stupare*. **1500–32** *Ortus Voc.* ibid. 52 *Stupo*: to call a hawke with meat.

10. *Cards. To call honours, call a king, call for trumps*: see 1 e, 22 d.

II. To name, give a name or designation to.

11. *trans.* To give as name or title to; to name. With *complemental object*; also *to call by the name of*; *to call one's name so-and-so* (*arch.* and *dial.*).

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3686 Ðat stede beð cald ðor-for cabroth. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 11930 A haliday, þat þai calld sabat in þar lay. **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* 42 Ane erle in þe North, Uctred men kalde. *c* **1400** Maundev. Prol. 1 The Holy Lond, that men callen the Lond of Promyssioun. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5204 The same yle..Cicill is calt. **1535** Coverdale *Matt.* i. 25 He..called his name Iesus. — *Isa.* xlviii. 1 O thou house of Iacob: ye yᵗ are called by the name of Israel. **1562** Latimer *Serm. in Lincoln* i. 66 A certaine secte which were cauled Flagellarii. **1611** Bible *Gen.* i. 5 God called the light, Day, and the darknesse he called Night. **1733** Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 16 Wks. 1871 I. 379 To call things by their right names. **1842** Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 206 The people whom the Russians call *Tschudes*.

b. To style, designate, term, address as, speak of as; to reckon, consider.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 25143 (Cott. G.) Þar calles him fader ful fele þat er noght to him suns lele. *Ibid.* 2426 (Trin.) Why mades þou vs in were to calle þi wif þi sister dere. *Ibid.* 27541 (Fairf.) Synnis..þat clerkis callin veniale. **1481** Caxton *Tulle of Old Age*, The poet Ennius callyd hym his swete hony. **1551** Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* i. xxvii, That quadrate is called properly to be drawen in a circle, when all his fower angles doeth touche the edge of the circle. **1581** *Confer.* ii. (1584) I, The Papistes call iustice for treason, persecution for religion. **1611** Bible *Malachi* iii. 15 Now we call the proud happy. *a* **1631** Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 2 You can cal it pleasure to be beguil'd in troubles. **1720** De Foe *Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 1 The woman, whom I was taught to call mother. **1736** Butler *Anal.* i. i. Wks. 1874 I. 19 That living agent each man calls himself. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc.* i. 29 Her parents mock at her and call her crazed. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 426 Would you not call a man able who could do that?

12. To apply abusive names to; to abuse, vilify. Now *dial.* Cf. *to call* (*one*) *names*, 17 c.

1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* iii. vi, I fear this friar's falsehood; I will call him. **1701** Swift *Mrs. Harris' Petit.* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 61 As though I had call'd her all to naught. **1825** Brockett *N. Country Gloss.* 37 *Call*, to abuse. They called one another! **1860** *Dial. Batley* s.v., In the unsophisticated Yorkshire dialect .. *to call* is to put forth torrents of abuse. **1874** *Crovle Advv.* 19 Dec., No child in the Band of the Cross must use bad language or call any one.

III. To drive. *Sc.*

13. *trans.* To urge forward, drive (an animal or a vehicle). Perh. originally 'to drive with shouts'; but no trace of this is known since the 14th c., and the sense is not in ON.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 223 Than Burmok..callit his wayn toward the peill. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* ix. 718 Thir cartaris..callyt furth the cartis weill. *a* **1600** Montgomerie *Flyting* 73 Many 3eald 3ow hast thou cald ouer a know. **1785** Burns *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iv, Some ca' the pleugh. **1794** — (*title*) Ca' the yowes to the knowes. **1832–53** *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 29 My father wad lead wi' a bairn, But wadna be ca'd for the deil'.

b. To drive in the chase, to hunt.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 122 (Jam.) We never thought it wrang to ca a prey.

c. To make to go; to turn, drive.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 167 If that her tippony chance to be sma' We'll tak a good scour o't and ca't awa. *a* **1776** in Herd *Sc. Songs* II. 19 We ca'd the bicker aft about. **1818** Scott *Rob Roy* xxvi, Even if he were a puir ca'-the-shuttle-body [i. e. weaver]. **1863** J. Nicholson *The Burnie*, Ca' aboot the mill wheel. [So *to ca' ower*, to knock over.]

d. *fig.* as in *Call clashes*: 'to spread malicious or injurious reports' (Jam.). *Call the crack*: to keep the conversation going. *Call one's way*: to pursue one's way, move on.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 76 (Jam.) Ca' your wa', The door's wide open. **1785** Burns *Ep. Lapraik* ii, On fasten-een we had a rockin, To ca' the crack and weave our stockin. **1858** M. Porteous *Real Souter Johnny* 13 While Souter Johnnie ca'd the crack.

14. To drive (a nail); also, to fix, fasten, or join by hammering; to forge, weld. Also *ca' on*.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. vii. 174 In every place sevin ply thai well and call. **1676** W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 504 Cawed in the boots by the hangman. **1768** Ross *Helenore* 84 (Jam.) But to the head the nail ye mauna ca. **1789** Burns *Kirk's Alarm*, He has cooper'd and cawt a wrong pin in't.

15. *absol.* To drive (a horse, cart, etc.). *To ca' canny*, to drive gently and carefully, also *fig.* Also to drive (a weapon) *at*, let fly *at*.

a **1500** *Sir Egeir* 45 (Jam.) His spear before him could he fang..And called right fast at Sir Gray Steel .. And Gray Steel called at Sir Grahame. **1823** Galt *Entail* I. xxvii. 239 But..ca' canny. *Mod.* Will you come and ca'? [i. e. drive a skipping-rope].

16. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To drive, be driven.

1717 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 246, I regret your want of health, and fear you may be calling off from an ill time to the joy of your Lord. **1768** Ross *Helenore* 70 (Jam.), I mounts, and with them aff what we could ca'. **1794** Burns *Young Jockey* 12 When Jockey's owsen hameward ca'. *a* **1803** in Scott *Minstr. Sc. Bord.* I. 199 (Jam.) There will never a nail ca' right for me.

IV. Phrases and Combinations.

* *Phrases.*

17. a. *To call attention to*: to direct or invite (a person's) notice to; to point out, show. (Cf. 4 g.)

1827 P. Cunningham *Two Yrs. in N. S. Wales* I. 204 To call their attention to the procuring of this valuable medicine. **1835** Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxvii, To which I shall soon have to call the attention of the House. **1885** Sir E. Fry in *Law Rep.* XXIX. *Chanc.* 484 It is not necessary to call attention to the evidence. *Mod.* Attention was called to the state of the Thames.

b. *To call cousins*: to address each other as 'Cousin'; to claim cousinship or kinship *with*. So formerly *to call brothers* or *sisters*. (Cf. 11.)

c **1603** Marston *Insat. Countesse* Wks. 1856 III. 112 We two, that any time these fourteene yeeres have called sisters. *c* **1623** Middleton *Anyth. for quiet Life* Wks. (Dyce) IV. 443 So near I am to him, we must call cousins. **1751** H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. 156 Pray do you call cousins. **1808** Scott *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1839) 6 My father used to call cousin, as they say, with the Campbells of Blythswood.

c. *To call names*: to apply opprobrious names or epithets to (a person). (Cf. 12.)

[**1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, i. iii. 236 That thou hadst call'd me all these bitter names.] **1697** Dampier *Voy.* (1698) 117 They..content themselves with standing aloof, threatning and calling names. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 274 ¶ 1 Calling Names does no Good. **1854** H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1860) 233/2 He replied to my jokes by calling names. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 3/1 They were not in the habit of calling one another names.

d. *To call* (*a thing*) *one's own*: to claim or regard as one's own. (Cf. 11 b.)

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iii. ii. 454 My robe, And my integrity to Heaven, is all I dare now call my own. **1762** Gibbon *Frnl.* in C. Morison *Life* 37, I had hardly a moment I could call my own. **1840** Dickens *Old C. Shop* iii, She daren't call her soul her own. **1857** Hughes *Tom Brown* i. v, The first place that he could call his own.

18. *To call in question*: to summon for trial or examination; to impeach; to challenge, impugn, dispute, cast doubt upon; formerly, also, to examine, make inquisition into; so † *To call in doubt*. (Cf. 4.)

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 119 That..I should call in question the demeanour of all. **1587** Harrison *England* i. ii. v. (1877) 130 This is alas too open and manifest .. and yet not called into question. **1600** Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 6 Neither call the giddinesse of it in question. **1601** — *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 165 Now sit we close about this Taper heere, And call in question our necessities. **1671** Milton *Samson* 43 Let me not rashly call in doubt Divine prediction. **1831** Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 371 This opinion..has only recently been called in question. **1844** Thackeray *B. Lyndon* xix, For calling the honour of his mother in question.

19. *To call into being, existence*: to give life to, make, create. *Call into play*: to bring into action.

1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. ii. 76 To call Men from the Grave into being. **1868** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 508 It was no small work to call into being that mighty abbey. **1873** Max Müller *Sc. Relig.* 29 By which a canon of sacred books is called into existence. **1874** Blackie *Self-Cult.* 45 An art which calls into play all the powers that belong to a prompt and vigorous manhood.

20. a. *To call to account*: to summon (one) to render an account, or to answer for conduct; *hence*, to reprove, rebuke: cf. Account *sb.* 7, 8. *Call to arms*: to summon to prepare for battle or war. *Call to the bar*: to admit as a barrister; see Bar *sb.*¹ 24. *Call to* (*one's*) *feet, legs*: to bid one stand up; *spec.* to bid one in a company rise and speak, propose a toast, sing, etc. (Cf. 4, 6.)

a **1618** Raleigh *Rem.* (1664) Dja, Call your observation to accompt and you shall find it as I say. **1659** Pearson

Creed (1839) 13 They who heard St. Peter call a lame man unto his legs. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 He was called to the Bar. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* v. 61 This 'mob' declared their intention of calling Wentworth to account. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 192 Calling the old soldiers of the Commonwealth to arms. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 139 He who transgresses them is to be corrected, or, in other words, called to account.

b. *To call to memory, mind, remembrance*: to recollect, recall, cause to be remembered; also with *back*: cf. 26 d. (Cf. 4.)

1472 *Paston Lett.* 700 III. 51 Preying yow to call to your mynd. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. I, I cannot call your name to remembrance. **1611** BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 72 Peter called to minde the word that Iesus said vnto him. **1701** EARL CLARENDON in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 207 Whose name I cannot call to mind. **1835** MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxiv, Calling to mind what had occurred. **1871** R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 3 It is necessary to call to mind..a strangely-forgotten truth.

c. *To call to witness, record, surety*: to summon or appeal to (one) to bear witness, etc. (Cf. 4 d.)

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* iv. 26, I call heauen and earth to recorde [**1611** to witnesse] ouer you this daie. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 108 She call'd the Saints to suretie, That she would neuer put it from her finger. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 504 They were all ready to call God to witness that they renounced all spiritual connection with foreign prelates. **1859** TENNYSON *Elaine* 1291 To this I call my friends in testimony.

*** With prepositions.*

Formed on the intrans. senses 1 and 2; the combination, however, has often the force of a transitive verb, and takes an indirect passive, as 'a light was called for', 'we are not called upon to act'.

21. Call after. See 1. †Also, To ask for, demand, summon (*obs.*).

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 17842 Anoon þei calde aftir parchemyne. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* III. 100 The kynge called after Mede.

22. Call for. **a.** To ask loudly or authoritatively for; to order; *fig.* to claim, require, demand.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxvi. 29, I wil call for the corne, and wil increase it. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 172 Hee calls for wine. **1601** — *All's Well* I. i. 202 My Lord cals for you. **1737** BERKELEY *App. Querist* § 104 Wks. 1871 III. 534 Whether our circumstances do not call aloud for some present remedy? **1801** I. MILNER *Life* xiii. (1842) 246 He said some things which, I thought, called for a fresh lashing. **1843** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1857) I. Pref. 9 The crying evil which called for instant remedy. **1875** SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 18 Few employments call for so much patience.

b. To call for (a speaker, actor, etc.) to appear in order to receive the applause of the audience.

1822 *New Month. Mag.* IV. 315 If the public call for an actor whom they have not seen a long time. **1831** MACREADY in *Remin.* I. 413 The audience called for me, and seemed pleased in applauding me. **1851** *Illust. Lond. News* 46 The author and the performers were called for.

c. To go to or stop at a place and ask *for*.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 103 The cadgers..call for it againe as they come backe. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III. 89 To be left at the Blue Lion till called for.

d. *Card-playing. To call for trumps*: to indicate by special play to one's partner that he is to play out trumps. Also *absol.*

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 79 If your Partner calls.. you are to trump to him.

23. To call on or **upon.** **a.** To call to a person with a request or entreaty; to address in a loud voice; to apostrophize the absent or dead.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 388 The Kyng was full curtais, calt on a maiden. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 70 And whan he had so don he began to calle upon the two knightes. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 15 Who is it in the presse, that calles on me? **1718** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) Ded., The Texts ..in which he does so often call upon Atheists and Infidels.

b. To invoke, or make supplication to (God, etc.).

a **1300** *Hymn to Virg.* 1 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 257 Moder milde flur of alle..On þe hit is best to calle. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5718 On drightin can þai cri and call. *Ibid.* 19670 All þat calles on þi nam. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 19 The goddis by hym adoured and callid on. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* iv. 26 Then began men to call vpon the Name of the Lord. **1867** LYTTON *Lost T. Miletus* 67 One night on death he called And passed with death away.

c. To appeal to, make direct application to (a person) *for* (something) or *to do* (something); to require, to make a demand upon. In the passive, said also of the call or requirements of duty.

1472 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* No. 695 III. 45 Yt is seyde here that my Lord Archebysschoppe is ded; and yf yt be so, calle up on hys suertes for the mony. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxix. 1 Whilst I alone did call upon your aid. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 120 ¶ 2 He called for help upon the sages of physick. **1814** *Lett. fr. England* II. liii. 368 He called upon his congregation for horses.

1530 PALSGR. 473/2 Call upon them to remember my mater. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 287 Speake not you to him till we call vpon you. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 427 They would be called upon by parliament to produce their records. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 530 Lord Berkeley called on all his friends to help him. **1883** SIR W. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 11 *Queen's B. Div.* 599 Without calling upon the defendant's counsel we are prepared now to give judgment. *Mod.* A man is not called upon to make such sacrifices every day.

†**d.** To appeal to as an authority or precedent.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 22/2 His [Earl of Manchester's] authority..was still called upon. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 312 Commonly Princes call on such Statutes when themselves are called on by their necessities.

†**e.** To make a claim for, demand (money due).

1472 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 695 III. 44, I pray 30w send me a kopy of the dyssecharge .. bothe for my dyscharge and 30wyrs wat sum ever that be callyd upon of eyther of us here after. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 22 My Master is awak'd by great occasion To call vpon his owne.

†**f.** To impeach, challenge. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 28 Full surfets, and the drinesse of his bones, Call on him for't. **1740** CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. clx. 295 You call upon me for the partiality of an author to his own works. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 73 Supposing his character called upon, not only as a professional man, but as a man of veracity.

g. To pay a short visit to, to make a call on.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 34 Ile call vpon you ere you go to bed. **1822** *New Month. Mag.* IV. 403 He had called on me in Wales, and stayed with me nearly three days. **1840** *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 404, I can..occupy myself..in calling upon some friends.

**** With adverbs.*

(See also the prec. senses, and the adverbs themselves for less specialized combinations.)

24. Call again. **a.** See senses 1–3, and AGAIN.

†**b.** [sense 4.] To call back, recall, restore; to revoke, retract. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 26459 If eft misdos wel es right þe lauerd call again his plight. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 215 (Mätz.) Calle ageyn thin oth. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 52 To calle agane, *renocare*. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxi. xvi, Dede done can not be called agayne. *a* **1528** SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 22 Nothynge it auayled To call Phylyp agayne Whom Gyb our cat hath slayne. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 84a, The juice..calleth them agayn that ar brought in to an extreme depe slepe. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 211 Time cannot be called againe.

25. Call away. [sense 4.] To summon or cause to come from one's actual place or occupation; *fig.* to divert, call off (the mind, thoughts, etc.).

a **1748** WATTS (J.) The passions call away the thoughts. **1741** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* III. ix. 27, I .. am called away and scarce know what I say. **1833** LAMB *Last Ess. Elia* (Chandos) 478 When .. necessity calleth him away. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 41 Menexenus, who is called away to take part in a sacrifice.

26. Call back. **a.** See senses 1, 3, and BACK.

b. [sense 4] *trans.* To summon (a person) to return; to recall; to bring back (a thing).

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. (1596) 117 The much cold .. calleth backe the naturall heate inward by counterposition. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Esdr.* i. 50 God..sent by his messenger to call them backe. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 409 The raging Tempest call'd him back in vain. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 Wine may call back the vital powers in disease.

c. To revoke, retract.

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 356 He called a great pece of his tale backe againe. **1605** BROUGHTON *Corrupt. Handling of Relig.* 6 He calleth backe himselfe in particulars. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* xxxi. 2 Yet he .. wil not call backe his words. **1848** S. BAMFORD *Early Days* vii. (1859) 68 Rap out a round regimental oath, and as instantly call it back with a 'Lord help us'.

d. To recall to memory, remember.

1851 TRENCH *Poems* 38 Then calling back this day we will be strong.

27. Call down. **a.** *intr.* See senses I, and DOWN *adv.*

b. *trans.* See sense 4, and DOWN; also *fig.* to invoke from above, bring down, cause to descend.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. x, On his name Shall call down wretchedness and shame. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 324 Calling down a blessing on his head. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 197 Irregularities which called down the censures of Pope Leo.

†**c.** [from 3.] To lower by proclamation; to denounce, decry. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 59 To calle downe the value of coyne to lesse then it is worthe. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. § 3 If an untruth .. bee once on foot .. it is never called downe. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 267 All other moneyes .. shall bee decryed, anulled, and called downe. **1668** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 246 If the rate of Usury should be called down.

†**d.** [from 1.] To call to one to come or sit down, to stop (a speaker). *Obs.*

1656 in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 295 He went on a little way in it, but was called down, in respect it was late.

28. Call forth. **a.** *lit.* To summon or cause to come forward; to call out.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11083 Sir Zachari þai did call forth. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xxiv. 2 When Paul was called forth, Tartullus began to accuse him. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 15 Call forth your Actors by this scrowle. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* x. 649 Calling forth by name His mightie Angels.

b. *fig.* To summon *fig.*, to cause to appear; to draw forth, elicit; to summon up (courage).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 501 The Western Winds .. Call forth the tender Grass. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 666 And call new beauties forth from ev'ry line. **1713** — *Prol. Addison's Cato* 16 He..calls forth Roman drops from British eyes. **1853** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 731 He then called forth his courage, and went up.

29. Call in. **a.** *intr.* See senses 1, 2, and IN.

b. *trans.* See 4; *spec.* To withdraw from the outside, from an advanced position, from free action, from circulation or publicity.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 28 Call in the Powers, good cousin Westmerland. **1633** MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, Call-in his license. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 32 If one of your publisht Orders .. were call'd in. **1668** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 246 That money will be suddenly called in.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 70 If a Book be called in, I will therefore buy it. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 114 The last proclamation of June, 1842, calling in light gold. **1885** *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 461 The whole balance of the mortgage..might be at once called in. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 4/7 The Russians are willing to call in their outposts.

c. To summon for assistance or consultation.

1678 N. WANLEY *Wonders* v. i. § 103. 468/2 The Swedes, who were called in for the support of the German liberty. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 36 To call in the aid of the microscope. **1885** SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 *Probate Div.* 90 Sir William Gull was called in.

d. To require the payment or repayment of (money outstanding): cf. CALL *sb.* 11.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3749/8 Part of the 10 per Cent. .. to be called in. **1713** *Ibid.* No. 5114/3, 20*s.* per Share was .. called in.

30. Call off. **a.** See senses 1, 3, and OFF.

b. [See 4.] To summon away, or from what one is doing; *fig.* to divert, call away (the attention).

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 545 The Lord..will call off those evils wch they groane under. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 2 My Eyes were suddenly called off from these .. Objects by a little Party of Horsemen. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, But the appearance of .. the jailer's two servants now called off our attention. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iv, And in mid chase called off his hound.

31. Call on. **a.** See senses 1, 3, and ON *adv.*

†**b.** *trans.* To invite to come on, allure, incite; *fig.* to encourage the growth of, bring on. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 296 It is a wonder, whither the perverse wickednesse of mans heart will proceed; if it be but called-on by any little successe. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 546 How to multiply and call on mosses.

c. *intr.* Of hounds: To 'challenge'.

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Fox-hunting*, And for such as are first cast off, let them be old stanch-hounds, which are sure; and if you hear such an one call on merrily, you must cast off some other to him. **1847–78** HALLIWELL s.v., When hounds are first cast off, and find game, they are said to call on.

32. Call out. **a.** See senses 1, 3, and OUT *adv.*

b. To call or summon forth; *fig.* to evoke.

c **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 605 *Provoco*.. to calle out. **1840** *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 697 The usual trick of being called out a dozen times, under pretence of a patient wanting me. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3 (1882) 176 [His] fiercest burst of vengeance was called out by an insult to his mother. *Mod.* The military were called out.

c. To challenge to fight (*esp.* a duel).

1823 *New Month. Mag.* VIII. 111 Damme if I don't call them out. **1840** *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 594 In modern..parlance, 'I call you out'. **1882** PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xi. (1883) 78 [He] contrived..to be called out for a criticism which was too free and frank even for those times.

†**d.** To call for repayment of (money in a bank, or the like). *Obs.*

1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 211 Severall persons who had money in the chamber of London .. thought fitt to call it out, but were told there were no orders to pay any.

33. Call over. **a.** See senses 1, 3, and OVER.

b. To read aloud (a roll or list of names), to which the persons called are to answer, in order to prove their presence. Also *absol.*

1687 BP. CARTWRIGHT in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 117 We called over the College Roll. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, A gentleman in black .. proceeded to call over the names of the jury. **1864** H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 137 It has been the practice of the House of Commons, on several occasions of sufficient importance, to order that the House be called over at a future day.

†**c.** To read aloud, recite (an announcement), proclaim; to recite, rehearse (a story). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1681 *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 466 Here let me call over a story. **1865** Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 137 Iv o' Sunday to't chourch theaw wilt gang, Ther axins tha'll yer um coed o'er.

d. *Call over the coals*: see COAL.

34. Call together (see 5). To summon to assemble, to convoke.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxiii. 13 And Pilate called [WYCLIF clepid] to geder the hye prestes. **1611** BIBLE *Jer.* l. 29 Call together the archers against Babylon. *Mod.* Call the workmen together at once.

35. Call up. **a.** See senses 1, 3, and UP *adv.*

b. To summon, from some lower region or place (e.g. from Hades), to bring into the mind by an effort of memory or imagination.

1632 MILTON *Penser.* 109 That thy power Might..call up him who left untold The story of Cambuscan bold. **1667** — *P. L.* III. 603 Philosophers..call up unbound..old Proteus from the Sea. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Wom. & B.* II. viii. 146 A tinselled nymph..calling up commonplaces with a wand. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 32 Able to call up a personal image of several men of the days of Eadward.

c. To summon before an authority, tribunal, or examiner.

1753 *World* No. 35, I was unfortunately called up to give evidence against him. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 323 In school..the master 'calls up' a certain number .. with each of whom he construes a part.

d. To call to mind, recall.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, Why do'st thou call my sorrows up afresh? **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 155 The occasion..could not but call up some recollections.

e. To call on or incite to rise and speak.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 524 These words called up Rochester. He defended the petition.

Call (kǭl), *sb.* Also 4–6 **cal**, **calle**, (8–9 *Sc.* **ca**, 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* **caw**, *dial.* **cawal**). [f. prec. vb.]

1. A loud vocal utterance or speech, a shout, a cry; a loud vocal address or supplication.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6790, I, for-soth sall here þair call. *Ibid.* 1377 An o þaim..Be-for ihesus þar made his call. **1678** Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 207 They gave but a call, and in came their Master. **1704** Pope *Past., Summer* 83 But would you sing..The moving mountains hear the pow'rful call. **1822** *New Month. Mag.* V. 150 You are amused with the perpetual opening and shutting of box doors, and the audible calls of 'Mrs. So and so's places'.

b. *spec.* The reading aloud of a roll or list of names; a roll-call: see Call *v.* 33 b.

1723 Br. Nicolson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 446 The Commons were very warm yesterday: and their Debates ended in a Call of their Members. **1780** Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 318, I think to make my motion as soon as possible after the call of the House. *a* **1832** Mackintosh *Revol.* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 51 The attendance was partly caused by a call of the House..On the call..it appeared that forty were either minors, abroad, or confined by sickness.

c. A word or name called; a thing thus mentioned or indicated.

1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 296 The other calls at pleasure head or tail; if his call lies uppermost..he wins.

2. The cry of an animal, *esp.* of a bird.

1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 62 The Hen by her common call, gives no meat to her Chickens. **1773** Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 250 The call of a bird, is that sound which it is able to make, when about a month old. **1833** *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 148 They can hear the call of their calves. **1842** Tennyson *Locksley H.* 171 They shall..Whistle back the parrot's call. **1879** Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 301 Neither redwing nor fieldfare sings during the winter; they of course have their 'call' and cry of alarm.

3. A particular cry or sound used to attract or decoy birds, etc.

1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Call for quaylles, *croquaillet.* **1590** Lodge *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* (1887) 98 Aliena smiled to see how Ganymede flew to the fist without any call. **1596** Raleigh *Disc. Guiana* (1887) 76 The deer came..as if they had been used to a Keepers call. **1851** *Illust. Lond. News* 15 Feb. 127 The birds after answering to the call.. at last darted off again.

b. A small instrument or whistle to attract birds, etc., by imitating their note.

1654 Bate *Myst. Nature & Art* 73 They are known among some Shopkeepers by the name of Cals; and there are long white boxes of them, which are transported hither from France. **1704** Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Calls*, As for the Artificial Calls..they are best made of Box and Walnut Tree, or such hard Woods. **1708** Kersey s. v., Among Fowlers, Calls are arteficial Pipes, made to catch Quails, etc. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Different birds require different calls; but most of them are composed of a pipe or reed, with a little leathern bag, somewhat in the form of a bellows.

†**c.** A decoy-bird. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 174 They would be as a Call To traine ten thousand English to their side. **1624** Massinger *Parl. Love* IV. iii, This fellow has a pimp's face, And looks as if he were her call, her fetch. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lark*, Those live Birds tyed to the Packthreads are nam'd Calls.

4. *Hunting.* A strain or 'lesson' blown upon the horn to cheer and encourage the hounds.

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 18 The Call, a Lesson blowed on the Horn to comfort the Hounds. **1721** in Bailey.

5. a. The act of calling at a door or place on the way: hence, House *of call*. **b.** A short and usually formal visit: *to make, pay, receive, a call.*

1783 Cowper *Task* I. 244 Dependant on the baker's punctual call. **1816** *Parody* in *Times* 25 Jan., Enumerate the principal houses of call in..London. **1862** Trollope *Orley F.* xiv, She had..made a morning call on Martha Biggs. **1875** B. Taylor *Faust* I. v. 90 We passed without a call to day. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 493/2 The chief interest of Queenstown is as a port of call.

6. Summons, invitation, bidding. Also *fig.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3022 Mete and drinc he gaue þam all þat wald cum al til his call. **1592** Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 849 Tapsters answering every call. **1667** Milton *P. L.* I. 378 Who first, who last..At thir great Emperors call..Came singly where he stood. **1752** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 204 ¶ 5 His call was readily obeyed. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Briery Cr.* iv. 92 A call to devotion. **1836** Dickens *Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 71 The bell rings and the orchestra in acknowledgment of the call play three distinct chords. **1875** Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 193 Men who lose their talents, their wit..at any sudden call.

†**b.** A summons to answer to a charge; accusation, impeachment. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 19138 (Fairf.) Þai gedder bad bring forþ þe apostles alle for til ansquare to þaire calle.

c. A summons by applause for a speaker, actor, etc., to appear before an audience. Cf. Call *v.* 22 b.

1887 *Punch* 12 Mar. 125/1 The enthusiastic..call that greeted him on the conclusion of his excellent work.

d. A summons or signal sounded upon a bugle, trumpet, etc.; also *fig.*

1581 Styward *Mart. Discip.* I. 18 In sounding a march, a cal, yᵉ charge..yᵉ retrait. **1667** Milton *P. L.* VII. 295 Armies at the call Of Trumpet..Troop to thir Standard. **1713** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5135/3 The Drums beating a Call. **1875** B. Taylor *Faust* II. IV. iii. 269 The first clear call of bells is swept across the land.

e. *concr.* A whistle, or other instrument, on which such a call is sounded.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) The call can be sounded to various strains, each..appropriated to some particular exercise. **1818** Scott *Br. Lamm.* iv, She whistled on a small silver call which hung around her neck.

f. *Call to the bar*: admission to the status of barrister; see Bar *sb.*[1] 24, Barrister. Also †*Call of serjeants* (obs.).

a **1626** Bacon (J.) Upon the sixteenth was held the serjeants feast at Ely place, there being nine serjeants of that call. **1698** Congreve *Way of W.* III. xv, In the country where great lubberly brothers slabber and kiss one another when they meet like a call of serjeants. **1868** M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 184 There shall be examinations and degrees required for the call to the Bar. **1878** R. H. Hutton *Scott* ii. 27 The day of his call to the bar.

g. *spec.* An invitation to undertake the office and duties of pastor of a church.

1666 *Life J. Livingstone* in *Sel. Biogr.* (1845) I. 136, I got ane joynt call of the parish and presbytery and the old minister and my Lord Tarphichen patron of the church..to be minister there. *a* **1704** T. Brown 2 *Oxf. Scholars* (1730) I. 2, I shall receive a call to be a Pastor or Holderforth in some Congregation or other. **1755** Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 208 Both an inward and an outward call are requisite. **1818** Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, [The] presbyterians who had united in a harmonious call to Reuben Butler to be their spiritual guide. **1859** J. Cunningham *Ch. Hist. Scotl.* II. x. 422.

h. A notice requiring theatrical performers to attend at a rehearsal.

1876 *Jennie of 'The Princess'* 219 You are cast for Player Queen. Call is for eleven this morning. **1885** G. R. Sims *Mustard & Cr.* in *Referee* 16 Feb., A 'call' is frequently made out for 'supers and ladies and gentlemen' when the principals are not required.

i. *Whist.* A 'call for honours' (see Call *v.* 1 e); also, a sign given to a partner by a special kind of play that he is to lead trumps (cf. Call *v.* 22 d).

1887 *Temple-bar Mag.* Apr. 551 My partner..will lead trumps on the first opportunity in obedience to my 'call'.

k. *Amer. Land Law.* 'An object, course, distance, or other matter of description in a survey or grant, requiring or calling for a corresponding object, etc., on the land' (Webster 1864).

7. Demand, requisition, claim.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8705 Þ³ barne atte dede is nauþer of thayme wille haue þer-til cal ne clayme. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 206 ¶ 1 There is a perpetual call upon mankind to value and esteem those who set a moderate price on their own merit. **1751** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 141 ¶ 8 The call for novelty is never satisfied. **1832** A. Fonblanque *Engl. under 7 Administ.* II. 268 The Duke of Newcastle's call upon the anti-reformers to take up arms against the people. **1832** *Athenæum* No. 219. 19 The call of these times for cheap reprints. **1870** Bryant *Iliad* I. IX. 269 The calls of thirst And hunger having ceased.

8. A requirement of duty; a duty, need, occasion, right.

a **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. XIV. 377 He assured them..'that they had a very lawful Call to take upon them the supreme Authority of the Nation'. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 243 What call, what occasion, much less what necessity I was in, to go. **1779** J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xvi. 124 There was no Call for his interfering in the business. **1858** Thackeray *Virginians* xxii, I don't know what call she had to blush so when she made her curtsey.

†**b.** Occasion or need to go; an errand. *Obs.*

1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 324 Having a call to St. Ives in Cornwall. § 325 Having a second call into Cornwall.

9. A divine, spiritual, or sacred appointment, or prompting, to a special service or office. See Call *v.* 6.

1650 *Ministers New Eng.* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. ccc, We came by a call of God to serve him here. **1755** *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xi. 79 Proposals..to quit the World, and embrace that Course of Life, to which I told him I had no Call. **1790** Mrs. Fletcher in H. Moore *Life* (1817) II. VI. 121, I feel a call from the Lord to give my last testimony to his faithfulness. **1862** Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 368 It was a 'call'..or inward movement of the Divine Spirit through the conscience. *a* **1876** J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. IV. i. 344.

†**10.** Calling, occupation, vocation. *Obs.*

1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* 72 We must al be busely occupied ..eche man in his call accordingly. **1622** Fletcher *Begg. Bush* II. i, Which lives Uprightest in his call. **1780** Mrs. Fletcher in H. Moore *Life* (1817) I. III. 161 Spending your time thus, for the bodies of the people. If that is your call, it is a mean call!

11. *Comm.* **a.** A demand for the payment of money; *esp.* a notice to a subscriber to pay up a portion of capital subscribed. Also *attrib.*

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4554/4 That..Two per Cent. on the Adventurers Stock be received in part of the said two Calls. **1776** Adam Smith *W. N.* II. ii. 319 A call of fifteen per cent. **1847** C. G. Addison *Contracts* I. i. § 2 The directors must provide funds by making calls on the shareholders.

b. On the Stock Exchange.

a **1860** C. Fenn *Eng. & For. Funds* (1883) 127 A 'Call' is an option of claiming stock at a certain time, the price and date being fixed at the time the option-money is given.

12. *dial.* Scolding, abuse. Cf. Call *v.* 12.

13. *Sc.* (now in form *ca', caw.*) Driving. In various applications: as, Hard and forced respiration; a place where cattle are driven, a cow-gang; a pass or defile between hills.

1765 *Ogilvy & Nairns Trial* 83 (Jam.) There was a severe heaving at his breast, and a strong caw, and he cried to keep open the windows to give him breath. **1768** Ross *Helenore* 22 (Jam.) In the ca, nor cow nor ewe did spare. **1795** *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XVI. 168 (Jam.) By..the heights of Lead-na-bea-kach, until you arrive at the Ca (i. e. the slap or pass) of that hill. **1876** Robinson *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v. *Caw.*

III. Phrases and Combinations.

14. *Phrases.* **a.** with preps., as *At call*: at command, ready to answer a call or summons; immediately available. *Within call*: within hearing or reach of a summons; hence, *within call of* (*a place*): near to (it); *within call of* (*a person*): *fig.* subject to (his) authority.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. (J.) Always at the call..of a number of mean persons. **1632** Massinger & Field *Fatal Dow.* III. i, A true friend at a call. **1668** Child *Disc. Trade* (1698) 227 It is our interest..not only to have many seamen, but to have them..within call in time of Danger. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. xx. 542 Those that subscribed to be at all calls. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 182 ¶ 6 All the great Beauties we have left in Town, or within Call of it, will be present. **1830** Tennyson *Dream Fair W.* 85, I saw a lady within call. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 20 July 5/5 An unconscious desire to possess gold at call.

b. *To have the call*: to be in chief or greatest demand; to be the favourite: in *Long Whist*, to be entitled to 'call honours'.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 674 Youth has the call. **1863** Pardon *Hoyle's Games* 18 The partners having eight points are said to have the call. **1867** F. Francis *Angling* I. (1880) 31 Baited wheat has the call. *Newspaper.* Heifers had the call of the market at £17 to £20 each.

15. *Comb.*, as **call-bell**, a bell for summoning attendance; a small stationary hand-bell for that purpose; *spec.* an electric bell giving the alarm at a fire-station, etc.; †**call-belt**, a belt for supporting a bugle or similar instrument; **call-bird**, a decoy bird for attracting others by its note; †**call-book**, a muster-roll; **call-boy**, a youth employed **a.** (in a theatre) to attend upon the prompter, and call the actors when required on the stage, **b.** (on a steamer) to transmit the captain's orders to the engineer, **c.** (in a hotel) to answer the bells; **call-change**, a method of bell-ringing in which the ringers follow oral or written instructions; **call-day**, in the Inns of Court, the day appointed in each term for the ceremony of calling students to the bar; see also quot. 1720; **call-duck**, a decoy duck; **call-loan**, a loan to be repaid at call; **call-money**, money at call; **call-night**, the night on which students of law are called to the bar; **call-note**, the note used by a bird or other animal in calling to its mate; **call-off**, a cause of diversion or distraction; **call-out**, the act of calling out (forces, etc.) (see Call *v.* 32 b); **call-over** = Call *sb.* 1 b; **call-rocket**, a signal rocket.

1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* iv. 53 A *call-bell to the Divine services. **1879** G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 375 The introduction of call bells or alarms followed..with the early introduction of the electric telegraph. **1883** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 59/2 The alarms enable the [fire-]brigade to leave the station within a minute after the call-bell rings. **1686** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2182/4 He had..an embroidered Buff *Call Belt, and an Agat-handled Sword. **1773** Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 263 The fascinating power of their *call-birds. **1663** Pepys *Diary* 15 Jan., To examine the proof of our new way of the *call-bookes. **1803** *Naval Chron.* XV. 57 Are copies of the muster or call book sent to the Navy Board? **1794** Malone *Shaks.* I. 88 *note*, His first office in the theatre was that of *Call-boy. **1863** Sala *Qualk the Circumn.* 65 A Woolwich steamboat..passengers and crew—down to the very call-boy. **1872** Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* iii. 35 The ringing 'rounds', and *'call-changes' was a good deal cultivated, a very long time before the birth of half-pull change-ringing. **1872** J. T. Fowler *Bells, Sacristy* II. 137 When some variation..is rung again and again, then another variation, and so on, it is ringing 'call-changes', or 'set-changes'. **1880** Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 297/2 Ringers are said to be ringing call changes when the conductor calls to each man to tell him after which bell he is to ring. **1720** *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxvii. 469/2 The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen do meet at Guildhall, and sit in the orphan's Court once in every year to hear the names of all securities called over; wherefore that day is called *Call-day. **1886** *Whitaker's Almanack* 9 Inns of Court Law (Dining) Terms—Hilary begins 11 January, ends 1 February; Call Day, 26 January. **1656** Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 186 The true de quois, or *call-ducks. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 5/2 Recourse had more and more to *'call' loans. **1885** *Daily News* 12 Feb. 7/2 Most of the banks affecting to consider *call money as the same thing [with cash on hand]. **1883** *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Nov., In the sister Inns of Lincoln and Gray, *'Call Night', like Grand Night, has its own peculiar and appropriate ceremonial. **1833** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 22 The mellow *call-note of the grey linnet was..heard. **1883** *Century Mag.* Aug. 484/1 The European partridge and Bob White differ in their call-notes. **1883** J. Parker *Apost. Life* II. 186 No..*call-off from prolonged and arduous enquiry into profound and useful subjects. **1887** *Times* (Weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 17/1 The *call-out of the Russian reserves. **1887** *Charity Organ. Rev.* June 245 A Saturday *call-over at school.

Call, obs. form of Caul.

‖ **Calla** (kæ·lă). *Bot.*

1. A genus of floating marsh plants (N.O. *Orontiaceæ*), natives of Northern Europe and North America. **1866** in *Treas. Bot.* 194.

2. A name erroneously given to the White Arum, Ethiopian or Trumpet Lily, *Richardia æthiopica* (N.O. *Araceæ*), a native of the Cape of Good Hope, well known as a drawing-room ornament.

1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teachings* vii. 143 The beautiful calla or Ethiopian lily. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 606/2

Lilies, callas, and other water-plants. **1884** E. P. Roe *ibid.* Feb. 444/1 The plants are semi-aquatic, like this calla lily.

Calla-: see Cala-.

Callæsthe·tic, -ics. [f. Gr. *κάλλος beauty* + *αἰσθητικός*; see Æsthetic.] Name proposed by Whewell for æsthetics (see Æsthetic B 2). Hence **Callæsthe·tical** *a.*

1847 Whewell *Philos. Induct. Sci.* II. 569 Since .. æsthetics would naturally denote the doctrine of perception in general..and since the essential point in the philosophy now spoken of [the theory of the Fine Arts] is that it attends to beauty..I should propose the term Callæsthetics, or rather Callæsthetic. *Ibid.* I. Pref. (ed. 2) 7 The progress of political, and moral and *callesthetical* truth.

Calla·inite. *Min.* [f. L. *callaïna* (Pliny) = *callais* (see next) + -ite.] A hydrous aluminium phosphate, a massive translucent mineral of apple-green or emerald-green colour, with whitish and bluish lines or spots. (Dana *Min.*)

‖ **Callais** (kæ·lēis). [L. a. Gr. *καλλαΐς*.] A sea-green precious stone; probably turquoise.

1878 Lubbock *Prch. Times* iv. 83 Beads of Callais, a mineral. **1883** N. Joly *Man before Metals* II. i. iv. 209 Amber, jet, callais, flint, slate..were adopted to make pendants.

Callamanco, Callambac, etc.: see Cala-.

Callant (kă·lănt). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also calland, callan, (calen). [Identical with Flemish (and Du.) *kalant* customer, chap, blade, a. north. F. *caland* = F. *chaland* customer (literally): see Littré. A modern word in Scotch, taken from Flemish or Dutch by the fisher-folk of the east coast, with whom 'cannie callant' is a favourite form of address. The sense 'customer' has died out in Sc.; cf. *chap* = chapman, blade, lad, fellow.] A lad, youth, stripling; a boy of any age.

1716 Ramsay *On Wit* 21 The calland gap'd and glowr'd about. **1719** Hamilton *Ep. Ramsay* i, O famed and celebrated Allan! Renowned Ramsay! canty callan! *a* **1774** Fergusson *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 31 An' ilka canty callant sing like me. **1790** A. Wilson *Miser*, I'm hunted hame wi' dogs and callans. **1814** Scott *Waverley* III. 249 'Ye're a daft callant, sir', said the Baron. **1816** J. Gilchrist *Phil. Etym.* 205 College calens might become so free and bold, etc. **1819** J. Hogg *Hawick Commonriding Song*, Scotia's boast was Hawick callants. **1823** Scott *Quentin D.* xv, It will ruin the callant with the King. **1840** in *Westmorland Gloss.*, Callan.

Callash, Callavance, etc.: see Cal-.

Callat, Calle, obs. forms of Callet, Caul.

Called (kǭld). Pa. pple. of Call *v.*, rarely used as adjective.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 A worshipful gentylman callid Lowys de Bretaylles. **1611** Bible *Rom.* viii. 28 To them who are the called according to his purpose. **1614** J. Robinson *Relig. Commun.* 17 In respect both of the .. will of the Caller, and obedience of the Called. **1870** Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle* 3 Called cards can only be called in compliance with the general laws. **1882** *Standard* 14 Dec. 5/7 Two millions of 'called' bonds.

Callembour, obs. f. Calambour.

Callen, same as Cal, wolfram.

† Ca·llent, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *callent-em* knowing.] 'Crafty, witty, cunning or wise by experience' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Callepash, Callepy, obs. ff. Calipash, -pee.

Caller (kǭ·ləɹ), *sb.* [f. Call *v.* + -er[1].] One who calls, in various senses of the vb.; *esp.*

1. a. One who cries aloud, or proclaims. **b.** One who invokes, summons, or exhorts in a loud voice. **† c.** A petitioner, an appellant, one who challenges. **d.** The convener *of* a meeting.

c **1502** J. Younge in Leland *Collect.* (1774) IV. 288 The King called them before hym, and demaunded the Cause of ther Difference. The Caller sayd, Syre, he hath taken from me my Lady Paramour. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 823/1 Callers vppon the name of God. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xx. 98 We be bounde to the caller for this also. **1577–87** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 907/1 The caller of the court was one Cooke of Winchester. **1635** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 98 Item to the caller in the court, 4*d.* **1841** Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 246 Letting the callers of the meeting have their way. **1866** W. R. King *Sportsman in Canada* iii. 52 [Moose-hunting] The caller..retires, with a reserve gun, to the rear of the sportsman.

2. One who pays a short or complimentary visit. (The chief current sense.)

1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1854) III. 30 Making him keep off all callers, by telling them I am dressing for the Queen. **1812** Chalmers *Lett.* in *Life* (1851) I. 296 We have had a flow of forenoon callers. **1865** *Lond. Rev.* 23 Dec. 662/1 The most successful caller, i. e. the caller who finds no one at home.

3. *Sc.* A driver.

c **1450** Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 73 The caller cryed: How, haike vpon hight. **1805** Barry *Orkney Isl.* 447 (Jam.) The caller goes before the beasts backward with a whip.

4. Of other than persons: **a.** *fig.* A thing which calls. **b.** A call-bird, a decoy-bird.

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 308 The sight of it is rather a common caller vpon him to bee faithfull to him. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Lark*, The Way of taking Larks is with Nets..the Callers are set upon the Ground.

5. With advbs., as *caller away, off, on,* etc.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* II. vii. (Arb.) 127 My importunate caulers on. **1628** Earle *Microcosm.* lxvi. 142 His.. caller away is his study. **1721** *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 295 Callers on to have that point reformed. **1878** F. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 642 The 'caller-off' shouts out..the name.

Caller (kɑ·ləɹ), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 caloure, 5–6 callour, 8 calour, ? callar, 8– caller, cauler, (9 cawler, cauller, calor). [prob. Sc. form of Calver, q.v. Cf. *siller* from *silver*, etc.

It has generally been assumed to be derived in some way from stem of O.Teut. *kal-an* to be cold. But this does not account for the form; nor does it yield the required sense, which in earlier times was not connected with *cold*: 'callour prey', *recens præda*, might be still warm.]

1. 'Fresh; as opposed to what is beginning to corrupt' (Jam.); without taint of decomposition; said of the flesh of animals used for food, *esp.* fish (which were specially liable to decay); 'as fresh as when taken out of the water'.

c **1375** ? Barbour *St. Cosmas & Damian* 360 In þe kirkyard 3estrevene wes lad Ane Ethiope, & 3et his flesche Is caloure Inucht & als fres. *c* **1450** Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 2126 in *Anglia* IX, Ane side of salmond, as it wair, And callour. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* VII. xiii. 110 The recent spreith and fresche and callour pray. [Cf. **1536** Bellenden *Descr. Alb.* xi. (1821) I. p. xliii. Quhen the salmondis faillis thair loup, thay fall callour in the said [boiling] caldrounis, and ar than maist delitious to the mouth.] **1768** Ross *Helenore* 6 She..was.. As clear and calour as a water trout. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 501 The Newhaven fish-wife .. shouting 'Caller herrings!' or 'Wha'll buy my caller cod?'

2. Of air, water, etc.: Fresh and cool; well-aired.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 87 The callour air, penetrative and puire. *a* **1600** Hume in Sibbald *Sc. Poetry* III. 387 (Jam.) The rivers fresh, the callar streams. **1768** Ross *Helenore* 77 Behind the door a calour heather bed. **1816** Scott *Antiq.* xxi, 'Queer tirlie-wirlie holes that..keep the stair as caller as a kail-blade.' **1884** *Good Wds.* May 326/1 You ha'e the caller air, the caller earth; an' they're aye healthy.

Calles, obs. form of Chalice.

Callesthetical: see Callæsthetic.

† Ca·llet, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 calat(e, calet, kallat, 6–7 callette, callot, 7 callat, calette, callott, 6–8 calot, callet.

[Many have suggested its identity with F. *caillette* 'foole, ninnie, noddie, naturall' (Cotgr.), dim. of *caille* quail (esteemed a silly bird); but this does not quite answer phonetically, does not quite suit the sense, and was in French applied to men as readily as to women. Others have thought of F. *calotte* a kind of small bonnet or cap covering only the top of the head, but no evidence appears connecting this especially with a 'callet'. The Gael. and Ir. *caille* girl has also been suggested. It is not certain which is the earlier sense: perh. 'scold', as in the vb. and Callety.]

1. A lewd woman, trull, strumpet, drab.

c **1500** *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 1 Yf he call her calat, she calleth hym knave agayne. *c* **1530** Redforde *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 17 Wyll I mar him, drabb? Thow, calat, thow! **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 423/2 Frere Luther and Cate calate his nunne, lye luskyng together in lechery. **1569** J. Sa[nford] tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 94 Other Queenes which were queanes, and courtly callets. **1600** Holland *Livy* I. lviii. 41 Any unhonest woman or wanton callot [*impudica*]. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 121 A Begger in his drinke Could not haue laid such termes vpon his Callet. **1616** Bullokar, *Callette*, a Lewd Woman. **1731** Bailey vol. II, *Calot*, a Drab. **1785** Burns *Jolly Beggars* Air i, I'm as happy with my wallet, my bottle and my callet.

2. As a term of abuse; sometimes perhaps = 'scold' as in the vb. Also *attrib.* Still *dial.*

a **1528** Skelton *El. Rummyng* 347 Than Elynour sayde, ye callettes, I shall breake your pallettes. **1530** Palsgr. 678, I rampe, I play the callet, *je ramponne* [I gibe, flout]. **1575** J. Still *Gamm. Gurton* II. iii, Faith, would chad her by the face, chould crack her callet Crown. **1577** Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 52 Let us..leave lieing for varlets..scolding for callets. **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 90 A Callat Of boundless tongue, who late hath beat her Husband, And now bayts me.

Hence **Callety** *a. dial.*, scolding, 'ill-tongued'.

1863 in Atkinson *Provinc. Danby.*

Ca·llet, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To scold, rail. Hence **Ca·lleting** *ppl. a.*

a **1673** Brathwait *Care's Cure*, To hear her in her spleen Callet like a butter queen. **1691** Ray *N. C. Wds., Callet*, to cample, or scold; as, a calleting housewife. **1764** T. Brydges *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 62 Mother, you know not what you're doing; To Callot thus will be your ruin. **1864** Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Callit*, to wrangle, to chide. 'They snap an' callit like a couple o' cur-dogs.'

Calletrappe, -vance, obs. forms of Caltrop, Calavance.

Calliber, etc.: see Cali-.

† Callible·phary. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [After Gr. *καλλιβλέφαρον*, neut. of *καλλιβλέφαρος*, f. *καλλι-* combining form of *κάλλος* beauty + *βλέφαρον* eyelid: see -ary[1].] A dye for the eye-lids.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 34 The marrow of the right fore legge with sout..serveth for a calliblephary.

† Ca·llid, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *callidus*.] Crafty, cunning.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* **1721–1800** in Bailey; and in mod. Dicts.

Callidity (kăli·dĭti). Now *rare.* Also 7 (*erron.*) **calidity.** [ad. L. *calliditātem* cunning, craft (in good or bad sense), f. *callidus* skilful, cunning, crafty: see -ity.] Craftiness, cunning.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 280 His Holines, unto whom the callidities and crafty circumvencions of France be not unknowen. **1677** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 99 Πανουργια signifies al manner of Calliditie or dexteritie to cheat & deceive. **1752** Smart *Hop Garden*, Her eagle-ey'd callidity, deceit And fairy faction. **1833** *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 203 Suspect their own intimate friends of callidity.

Callify, obs. form of Caleff.

Calligraph (kæ·ligrɑf), *sb.*[1] *arch.* Also **cali-**. [a. F. *calligraphe*, ad. med.L. *calligraph-us* fair writer, good penman, ad. Gr. *καλλιγράφος*, f. *καλλι-* comb. stem of *κάλλος* beauty + *-γραφος* 'writing, writer' (sometimes also 'written'). In this and the following cognate words the non-etymological spelling Cali- is frequently found.]

One who writes beautifully; *spec.* a professional transcriber of manuscripts.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 83 The numerous scattered works of former zealous caligraphs. **1875** M. Pattison *Casaubon* 38 The calligraphs, a race who long survived the invention of printing.

Calligraph (kæ·ligrɑf), *sb.*[2] [f. same elements as prec., on analogy of *autograph, holograph*, which have Greek prototypes in *-γράφον*.] A beautiful specimen of writing.

1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* xxxvii, Over the neat crow-quill calligraph His pen goes blotting.

Ca·lligraph, *v.* [f. prec., or F. *calligraph-er* (perhaps with some thought of Gr. *γράφ-ειν* to write); cf. to *photograph, telegraph*, etc.] *trans.* To write beautifully or ornamentally.

1884 *Athenæum* 3 May 570/1 The roll of Shiuten Doji, a famous Japanese outlaw of the tenth century..finely calligraphed and illuminated.

Calligrapher (kăli·grăfəɹ). [f. same elements as Calligraph + -er; cf. *philosoph-er.*]

1. One who writes beautifully: sometimes (with qualification) merely = penman.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* xv, He should have been a calligrapher. **1824** D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Autographs*, Queen Elizabeth .. was indeed a most elegant caligrapher.

2. *spec.* One who professes the art of elegant penmanship; a professional transcriber of manuscripts.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Calligraphy*, Calligraphy is also used to denote the calligrapher's work, in transcribing fair and at large. **1838–9** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. ii. 140 *note*, Against Thomas à Kempis it is urged that he was a professed calligrapher. **1864** R. Chambers *Bk. of Days* II. 309 A caligrapher, a writer and engraver of 'letters, knots and flourishes'.

Calligraphic (kæligræ·fik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *καλλιγραφικός*, in same sense, f. *καλλιγράφος*: see -ic.] Of or pertaining to calligraphers or calligraphy.

1774 T. Warton *Hist. Poetry* Diss. II. (1840) I. 101 Excellence in the calligraphic art. **1809** *Monthly Mag.* XXVIII. 187 Two specimens of her calligraphic skill are carefully preserved in the Bodleian library. **1882–3** Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2556/1 The calligraphic principle, or effort to write beautifully and ornamentally, came in.

† Calligra·phical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.; also, Of a beautiful literary style. Hence **Calligra·phically** *adv.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water Poet) *Wks.* III. 76 Dedicated .. To the..Historiographicall Calligraphicall Relater and Writer .. Sir Thomas Coriat, Knight of Troy. **1882–3** Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2556/2 The Jews..may have perfected it calligraphically into the square character.

Calligraphist (kăli·grăfist). [f. Gr. *καλλιγράφ-os* or Eng. Calligraphy + -ist: cf. *zoologist*, etc.] = Calligrapher, esp. in sense 1.

1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 134 The same calligraphist furnished the prototype of both. **1849** Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* 24 All the care of her governess and masters had never succeeded in making her a caligraphist. **1850** Teale *Educ. in Eng.* 5 S. Dunstan was..a calligraphist.

Calligraphy (kăli·grăfi). [Ultimately ad. Gr. *καλλιγραφία*, sb. of quality f. *καλλιγράφ-os*: see Calligraph *sb.*[1]: perhaps immediately from L. *calligraphia* or F. *calligraphie.*]

1. Beautiful or fair writing as a product; also, elegant penmanship as an art or profession.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Calligraphie*, faire writing. **1632** B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* III. iv, I have to commend me..my kalligraphy, a fair hand, Fit for a secretary. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Calligraphy made an article in the manual labour of the antient monks. **1816** Singer *Hist. Cards* 93 Calligraphy was also another art which received considerable attention. **1866** Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xii. 498 The age of calligraphy is gone.

2. Handwriting, penmanship generally; style of handwriting or written characters; a person's characteristic handwriting or 'hand'.

1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 221/2 A divine of note had..stuck it here and there with a clove of his own calligraphy, to keep it from tainting. **1856** *Househ. Wds.* XIII. 240 His calligraphy suggests .. the skating of an intoxicated sweep over a sheet of ice. **1859** Gullick & Timbs *Painting* 100 The study of the calligraphy, or penmanship, of ancient MSS. **1880** Earle *Philol. E. T.* § 99 In the eleventh century the fashion of our calligraphy was changed.

† 3. Belles-lettres. *Obs.*

1860 Worcester cites R. Park.

Callimanco, obs. form of Calamanco.

Calli·meter, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *καλλι-* comb. stem of *κάλλος* beauty + *μέτρον* measure: see -meter.] A measure of beauty.

1862 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* 353 A flower..of a certain fixed and well-known value in Davie's standard calimeter.

Calling (kǭ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Call *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Call.

1. The action of emitting a loud voice; crying, shouting, proclamation. Applied also to par-

ticular cries of animals. *Calling on* or *upon*: invocation of.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1362 þurȝ þe cãntre of Caldee his callyng con spryng. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 19095 (Trin.) þe callyng on [*v.r.* on-call] his holy name. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 What complayntes, callynges, and lamentacyons. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 By the inuocacyon and callyng on the name of Jesu. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* v. 1 Heare my wordes (o Lorde) considre my callynge. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii, Bawling of mastiffs ..calling of Partridges. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 909 There came so loud a calling of the sea, That all the houses in the haven rang.

†**2.** An addressing; greeting, invitation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11536 And thanked ioseph..O þair calling and herbergeri. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 46 [He received] thame .. With fair calling and hamelie cheresing.

3. The summoning *of* a person, a meeting.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Callynge or clepynge to mete, *invitacio. Ibid.* Callynge or clepynge to-gedyr, *convocacio.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 38 A calling or assembling together, *connocatio.* 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* x. 2 The calling of the assembly. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 35 The calling of the said Meeting. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 276 To prevent the calling of a parliament.

b. The summoning or inviting to a spiritual office or to the pastorate of a church.

1578 *2nd Bk. Discipline* iii, Vocation or calling..is a lawful way, by the which qualified persons are promoted to any spiritual office within the Kirk. 1864 J. M. DUNCAN *Paroch. Eccl. Law Scotl.* ii. 72 The presbytery by whose decision and authority the calling and entry of a particular ministry were effected.

†**4.** Naming, denomination; an appellation or name. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 772 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 169 'Colericus' by callynge. 1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Callyng, namyng, *apellance.* 1547 *Homilies* I. *Misery of Man.* I. (1859) 17 This, our right name, calling, and title, earth. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. 2 The diuersitie that is vsed in callinge of simples. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 291 Persons also, had their callings .. of some note of the body, as Swanshalse, for the whitenesse of her necke. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 245, I am .. proud to be Sir Rolands sonne .. and would not change that calling.

5. Loud vituperation, scolding (*dial.*). *Calling* (*of*) *names*: the applying of reviling names or epithets.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 72 There's such calling of names and giving the lie. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* iv, Such a bandying of words and calling of names. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, He behaved badly, so I gave him a good calling. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Calling*, a scolding. 1885 *Nonconf. & Independent* 22 Oct. 1019 Caling names was not argument.

6. The attracting of animals by a particular 'call' or cry.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 161 Calling is practised in still weather..The caller applies two of his fingers to his lips, and sucking them..produces a squeaking sound. 1880 LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* 641 Moose-calling..consists..in imitating the cry of the animal with a hollow cone made of birch bark, endeavouring by this means to call up a moose near enough to get a shot at him.

7. Driving. *Sc.*

c 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* 356 In..calling of his cattel throuch landis pertenand to the defendar. *Mod. Sc.* Cannie ca'ing.

8. With various advbs.: see CALL *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Callynge or clepynge a-ȝene, *revocacio. Ibid.* Callynge or clepynge yn to a place, *invocacio.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Rappel*, a calling againe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 316 The calling forth of the Spirits of the Body outward. 1813 HUSKISSON in *Examiner* 15 Mar. 166/2 The calling out the Local Militia. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* v, The master..came down in cap and gown to calling-over. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 285 A calling-out of many of the higher powers.

II. Summons, call, vocation.

9. The summons, invitation, or impulse of God to salvation or to his service; the inward feeling or conviction of a divine call; the strong impulse to any course of action as the right thing to do.

[1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* i. 26 Se ȝe ȝoure clepinge, Britheren.] 1534 TINDALE, *ibid.* Brethren, loke on youre callinge. 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* i. 7 Sayntes by callynge. *a* 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 50 Our dumbe ministers haue as good a calling as the scribes..had. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 41 The conscious warrant of some high Calling. 1648 *Westm. Assembly's Shorter Catech.*, Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit. 1811 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 202/2 The doctrine of calling, or inward feeling, is quite orthodox in the English church. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 84 What is it to feel a calling for any thing?

†**b.** The state of grace and obedience into which the Christian is called; duty. (Here the notion was affected by the next.) *Obs.*

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 482 The state and calling of a true Christian is a louely calling. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 10 Callings towards God and men.

c. In reference to the Christian ministry there is often a mixture of the notions of the divine 'call', the *vocatio* or call of the bishop, presbytery, or church, and the professional 'calling' as in II.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 83 A good pastor, and diligent in his calling. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 80 Assisted from heaven with all helps necessary for their calling. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xxiv. (ed. 2) 489 In the exalted virtues of his Apostolical calling. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. ix. (1857) 312 The dangerous calling of the missionary. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 28 The duties of his sacred calling.

d. Requirement of duty; occasion, right; = CALL *sb.*8.

1857 *Lit. Churchman* III. 409 A sprightly American air which has no sort of calling to be a hymn-tune.

†**10.** Position, estate, or station in life; rank. [Founded on 1 *Cor.* vii. 20, Gr. κλήσει, L. *vocatione*, where it stands for the condition or position in which one was when called to salvation; but afterwards often mixed up with sense 9, as if it meant the estate in life to which God has called a man.]

[1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vii. 20 Eche man in what clepynge he is cleped, in that dwelle he; 1534 TINDALE, in the same state wherein he was called; 1539 CRANMER and 1611, in the same callinge, wherin he was called; 1557 *Geneva*, in the same state wherin he was called; 1582 *Rhem.*, in the vocation that he vvas called.] *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 151 We are commanded..to apply ourselves to goodness, every one in his calling. 1575-6 *Lansdowne MS.* 21 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 52 Righte honorable..presuminge uppon the honor of your callinge. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 15 Seeing hee was a Gentleman of some calling, by his traine. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 304 As wel vnto them of the poorer sort, as others of greater calling. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vi. (1651) 154 As it [Poverty] is esteemed in the worlds censure, it is a most odious calling. 1633 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* Pref., A Lady of Great calling. 1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* IV. 376 Men of Calling, knaves of business.

11. Hence, Ordinary occupation, means by which livelihood is earned, business, trade. [Often etymologized in the same way as prec.]

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* To Rdr., As carefull familie shall cease hir cruell callinge, and suffre anie laiser. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 46 They continue in vnlawful callings. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 413 They who count a calling a prison, shall at last make a prison their calling. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 76, I was a ferry-man by my calling. 1768-78 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 488 The appellation given to all common trades and professions, which are termed lawful callings, that is, employments whereto each particular man is called by the courses of nature and fortune, those two ministers of Providence. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* iv. *Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 68 Our choice of a calling. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 284 A large class of mosstroopers, whose calling was to plunder dwellings and drive away whole herds of cattle. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 203 Navigation, with its many attendant callings.

b. *concr.* A body of persons following a particular profession or trade.

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.) A caution..not to impose celibacy on whole callings, and great multitudes of men or women.

III. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1848 BAMFORD *Early Days* xii. (1859) 118 Another calling house was Schofield's. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* 4 From 12 to 3 are our Calling-hours. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 599/1 The calling-house of wits, the gathering-place of poets and connoisseurs.

Ca·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. CALL *v.* + -ING².] That calls, cries, summons, etc.: in various senses of the verb.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 207 Calling shapes, and beckoning shadows dire. 1878 DICKENS *Dombey* x, Joey B., Sir, is not in general a calling man.

b. *spec.* in names of some animals: **Calling crab**, a tropical genus of Land-crabs (*Gelasimus*) having one very large claw, which the animal extends, as if beckoning, but really in menace; **Calling hare**, a rodent genus (*Lagomys*) nearly allied to the Hare, found in Siberia and other countries, and noted for their peculiar loud sonorous call or note.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 411 The calling hare. These are solitary animals, and rarely to be seen. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 786 Some of the Land-Crabs are remarkable for the inequality in the size of their claws; the larger is sometimes held up in a beckoning attitude, whence ..the name of Calling-Crabs. 1849 *Mammalia* IV. 162 The dwarf pika or calling-hare.

Callino. ? = CALINO.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Lv, *Hor.* O, oh! *Tuc.* Nay, your o, oh's! nor your Callin-oes cannot serve your turn.

Calliope (kălai·ŏpĭ). *U. S.* [Gr. Καλλιόπη (beautiful-voiced), the ninth of the Muses, presiding over eloquence and heroic poetry.] An instrument consisting of a series of steam-whistles toned to produce musical notes, played by a key-board like that of an organ.

1863 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 269 The whistle sounds, and the calliope shrieks out 'Dixie' incessantly.

Callipash, Callipee, see CALIPASH, -PEE.

Calliper, caliper (kæ·lipəɹ). Forms: 6 **calleper**, 7 **callaper**, **-par**, **calloper**, 7–8 **callipper**, 8 **caliber**, (**canniper**), 7– **calliper**, **caliper**. [App. the same word as CALIBRE; *calliper compasses* being compasses for measuring the calibre of a bullet, etc. The earliest known English instances of *calliper compasses* occur in a book translated from Italian, with an Appendix 'to shew the Properties, Office, and Dutie of a Gunner'. Cf. also Florio (1611) '*Colibro*, as *Calibro*, an instrument that Gunners vse to measure the height of any piece or bullet; also, the height or bore of any piece'. It is however remarkable that from the beginning the words were spelt differently; only in modern times do we find occasional conscious identification with *caliber, calibre.*]

1. Originally used attrib., *calliper compasses* or *compasses calliper*, compasses used to measure the calibre of shot; afterwards usually in pl. *callipers* or *pair of callipers*: A kind of compasses with bowed legs for measuring the diameter of convex bodies; often with a scale attached for reading off the measurements; also a similar instrument with straight legs and points turned outwards for measuring the bore or internal diameter of tubes, etc.

1588 LUCAR *Colloq. Arte Shooting* App. 35 Measure first with a paire of calleper compasses the whole thickness of the peece. Measure likewise with a paire of other compasses, I mean straight compasses, the Diameter of the concauitie in the Peece. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 Compasse Callipers belongs to the Gunner, and is like two half Circles that hath a handle and ioint like a paire of Compasses. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I. (1647) 49 To take the said height or Diam. of the shot with a paire of Callaper compasses. *Ibid.* (1670) 50 Also by such a pair of Callapers you may find the Diameter of the Base-Ring, and of the Mussel-Ring of any Piece of Ordnance. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 196 Callippers measure..any round Cilindrick Conical Body. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. viii. 97 To find the Diameter of any round Shot .. by a pair of Calloper Compasses, which are Compasses bowed at the Points. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* Introd. 47 These points may be marked upon a marble figure with calibers properly used. 1795 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 6 Measured by a pair of calliper compasses. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 372 An anvil, a hammer, and a pair of calipers. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 267 Moral philosophy which proposes to measure our heads with callipers. 1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens.* No. 284 Universal Calliper, with slide and reverse action. No. 271 Calliper with Dial..divided into eighths of an inch.

b. Applied to measuring rules of varying shape for taking the dimensions of other than round bodies. **Calliper-square**, a rule or square carrying movable cross-heads, adapted for the measurement of internal and external diameters or sizes.

1708 KERSEY, *Callipers*, an instrument made like a Sliding-Rule, to embrace the two Heads of a Cask, or Barrel, in order to find the length of it. 1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens.* No. 293 Collection of Timber Callipers for the use of foresters. *Mod. techn.* Calliper (in Liverpool timber yards), a rule for measuring timber, something like that which shoemakers use to measure feet.

2. *transf.* The clip for holding the load in a crane.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 272 Portable Cranes.. to draw Stone out of the Quarry with Callipers.

3. *Watch-making.* 'The disposition of the parts of a watch or clock; the arrangement of the train' (Britten). App. akin to CALIBRE.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 151 As a matter of convenience in arranging the caliper of the watch.

Ca·lliper, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To measure with or use callipers. Hence **Ca·llipering** *vbl. sb.*

1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens.* No. 477 Callipering Engine (British Horological Institute). 1881 HASLUCK *Lathe Work* 34 The diameter of the cylinder is tested by callipering.

Callippic (kăli·pik), *a.* [f. Gr. Κάλλιππος + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Callippus, a Greek astronomer who lived *c* 350 B.C. *Callippic cycle* or *period*: a cycle proposed by him as an improvement on the Metonic cycle, consisting of 4 of the latter or 76 years, at the end of which, by omitting one day (i.e. making one month to have 29 days instead of 30) Callippus thought that the full and new moon would be brought round to the same day and hour.

1696 in PHILLIPS. 1708 KERSEY, *Callippick Period.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Callippic period itself is not accurate..it does not bring the new and full moons precisely to their places; but brings them too late, by a whole day, in 553 years. 1876 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 468 This cycle of 76 years (19×4) is known as the Cal[l]ippic period.

Callipygian (kælipi·dʒiăn), *a.* [f. Gr. καλλίπῡγος, adj. f. καλλι- comb. stem of κάλλος beauty + πῡγή buttocks: the name of a famous statue of Venus'.] Of, pertaining to, or having well-shaped or finely developed buttocks.

[1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 195 Callipygæ and women largely composed behinde.] *a* 1800 The Callipygian Venus. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 497 The Callipygian luxuriance he so deplores.

Callis, obs. form of CULLIS.

c 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry* II. 455 Decoctions, Leaches, and callisies. 1641 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 556 A spoonful or two of callis made of chickin.

Callis-sand. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also **Calis-**, **Calice-**, etc. [f. *Callis, Calleis, Callice, Calice*, etc. 16th c. forms of the name *Calais*, noted for its sand-dunes; the sands of Calais are frequently referred to in the 17th c. as a place for duels: see quots. in Nares.] A fine white sand, originally imported from Calais, used for blotting ink, scouring, etc.

1594 PLAT, *Jewell-ho.* II. 32 Take of right callis sand, and wash the same. 1659 HOOLE *Comenius Vis. World* (1777) 116 We dry a writing with blotting-paper, or calis-sand out of a sand-box. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Sand*, Calice-sand, burns reddish, but falls not in Water. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lincoln Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Callis-sand*, white scouring sand.

Callisthenic (kælisθe·nik), *a.* Also **cali-**. [f.

Gr. καλλι- comb. stem of κάλλος beauty + σθένος strength (cf. the proper name Καλλισθένης 'beautifully or elegantly strong') + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the development of physical vigour in association with beauty; pertaining to callisthenics.

1847 CRAIG, *Calisthenic*, relating to calisthenics. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 193 The tyranny of the 'calisthenic exercises' and the French mark. 1863 S. W. MASON *Gymnastic Manual* Introd. 4 To hasten the introduction of gymnastic, or calisthenic training into our schools.

Callisthe·nical, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Addicted to callisthenics.

1837 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 8 July 192 'Twere also as well she should be calisthenical.

Callisthe·nics, *sb. pl.* [f. CALLISTHENIC *a.*; cf. *gymnastic-s*. Mod.F. has *callisthenie*, repr. a regularly formed Gr. *καλλισθένεια 'beautiful strength'.] 'Gymnastic exercises suitable in the physical education of girls' (Littré); 'training calculated to develop the beauty of the human figure, and to promote elegant and graceful movement' (Craig). (Chiefly a term of young ladies' boarding-schools.)

1847 in CRAIG. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. vi. 168 Some theory of calisthenics is taught. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., The exercises, perhaps, should be called 'callisthenics', rather than gymnastics, as they..consist simply in rhythmical movements with wooden rings and light wands, to the sound of piano music. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 57 An instructress or professor of calisthenics.

Callisthe·nium. [f. as prec., after *gymnasium*.] A place for the practice of callisthenics.

1883 *N. Y. Tribune* No. 13554/2 The calisthenium was thrown open and the girls danced until supper-time.

‖ **Callithrix, callitrix** (kæ·liþriks). Also 7 **calitrich.** [L. *callithrix*, pl. *callitriches* a kind of ape or monkey in Ethiopia (Pliny VIII. liv. 80 § 216).] A genus of small Brazilian monkeys.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 7 The Calitrich..may be termed in English a bearded Ape. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. § 19 He beareth Gules, the Head of a Calitrich Ape. 1708 KERSEY *Callithrix*, a kind of Ape in Ethiopia, with a long beard, and a spread Tail. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 507 The Callitrix, or Green Monkey of St. Iago.

‖ **Callitriche** (kăli·trikĭ). *Bot.* [mod.Latin (Ruppius & Dillen.) f. Gr. καλλίτριχ-ος beautiful-haired.] A genus of small water-weeds inhabiting ponds and ditches; also called Water Star-wort.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 166/1 A few obscure floating species, all of which belong to the genus Callitriche. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 206. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 34 Degraded blossoms like glasswort, callitriche and pondweed.

Callivance, obs. form of CALAVANCE.

Callixe, obs. form of CALX.

Calloo (kălū·). Also **calaw, callow.** A species of Arctic duck, *Anas* (*Fuligula, Harelda*) *glacialis*, called also Long-tailed or Long-keeled Duck, a winter visitor to Orkney and Shetland.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* V. 189 Lyres, calloos, wildgeese. *Ibid.* VII. 546 The calaw. 1806 NEILL *Tour Orkney & Shetl.* 79 (Jam.) The calloo—named from its evening call, which resembles the sound calloo, calloo, arrives from the arctic regions in autumn, and spends the winter here.

Calloper, obs. form of CALABER, CALLIPER.

Callose (kælōu·s), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *callōsus*: see CALLOUS.] Having callosities.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400.

Callo·sify, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [see -FY; cf. *ossify*.] *trans.* To make callous.

1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 344 Smoking tobacco ..may act by callosifying lungs too sieve-like.

Callosity (kălo·sĭti). [a. F. *callosité*:—L. *callōsitāt-em*, f. *callōs-us*; see CALLOUS.]

1. The condition of being callous; abnormal hardness and thickness of the skin or other tissues.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 4 b, The callositie of the Gowmes serueth some men in stead of teeth. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. l. 119 If the Flesh about the Ulcer be dry, and sensless, it becomes a callous: and that Hardness is called Callosity. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 108 The Thickness or Callosity of their Skins. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 303 This callosity of the skin may be effected by frequently moistening it with dilute sulphuric acid.

2. *concr.* A callous formation, a callus; a thickened and hardened part of the skin, such as the hard lumps that arise from constant pressure or friction, or on the cicatrized surfaces of ulcers. Also applied to natural thickenings, such as those on the legs of the horse, the breast of the camel, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. vii. 460 Certain hard callosities like Pumish stones. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Strangury*, If the Ischaria is caused by some Flesh Kernel or Callocity. 1818 *Art. Preserv. Feet* 42 A simple Callosity is nothing more than a thickening of the epidermis. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* v. § 165. 169 Asses.. have callosities only on the inner side of the fore legs.

3. *fig.* A hardened state of mind or conscience; insensibility; = CALLOUSNESS 2.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 28 To weep into stones are fables. Afflictions induce calosities. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. § 7. 311 When Men cease to regard God in due measure..they are very apt to relapse into Negligence and Callosity. 1874 FARRAR *Life Christ* 82 A callosity of heart, a petrifying of the moral sense.

Callot, variant of CALLET.

Callot(e, -ott(e, obs. ff. CALOTTE, skull-cap.

Callote·chnics, *sb. pl. rare.* [Improperly spelt for *callitechnics* or *calotechnics* (Gr. καλλιτεχνία, καλοτεχνία).] A proposed name for 'The fine or ornamental arts',

1860 WORCESTER cites R. PARK.

† **Callough.** *Obs. rare.* ? Some shell-fish.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 Winkles, Purples, Cutle, Callough, Cockles, Muskles, Shrimps.

Callous (kæ·ləs), *a.* [ad. L. *callōsus* (cf. F. *calleux*) hard-skinned, callous, f. *callum* (*callus*) hardened skin: see -OUS.]

1. (Chiefly *Phys.* & *Zool.*) Hardened, indurated: as parts of the skin exposed to constant pressure or friction, or the cicatrized surfaces of ulcers. Also applied to parts which are naturally hard.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 4 b, With gowmes, which flesh is made so callous, and indurated. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 180 Callous and hollow ulcers. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* VI. § 7 The flesh of beasts grows callous by stripes and the pressure of the yoke. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xv, With labouring callous hands. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 337 A callous conical protuberance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 Hard and callous skins under their feet.

b. *Bot.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XVI. 180 The tips of the leaves being callous. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *Phaner. & Ferns* 174 The condition termed by Hanstein callous.. consists in the thickening of the bands of membrane in all directions.

2. *fig.* Of the mind, feelings, conscience, etc., and of persons: Hardened, unfeeling, insensible.

1679 GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* I. iv. (1713) 109 The frequent injuries done to it [conscience] render it callous and insensible. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 85 Totally hard and callous to impressions of religion. 1776 HUME *My own Life* 18 Apr. in *Hist. Eng.* (1825) Introd. 4 Callous against the impressions of public folly. 1833 ARNOLD *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 343 It is an immense blessing to be perfectly callous to ridicule. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ix. 35 The callous bustle of fashionable saloons.

Callous *sb.*, erroneous spelling of CALLUS.

Ca·llous, *v.* [f. prec. adj.]

trans. To make callous, to harden. *lit.* and *fig.* Only in pple. (and ppl. adj.) **Ca·lloused,** hardened.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 658 The whole English mind calloused against its efforts to make an impression. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XX. 204 On the back and shoulders of the child, great welts and calloused spots. 1880 E. H. ARR *New Engl. Bygones* 108 Hands calloused by toil.

Callously (kæ·ləsli), *adv.* [f. CALLOUS *a.* + -LY^{2}.] In a callous manner, unfeelingly.

1870 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., When they died she callously got rid of their bodies as best she could. 1883 *American* 184 No house..more callously indifferent to those it employed.

Callousness (kæ·ləsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† **1.** a. Callous quality or condition, induration; b. A callous formation; = CALLOSITY 1, 2.

c 1660 JER. TAYLOR *On Repent.* VII. viii, A callousness of his feet or a wart upon his fingers. *c* 1715 CHEYNE (J.) The skin becomes the thicker, and so a callousness grows upon it. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 82 There are often found in them [the lungs] tumours, callousnesses, etc.

2. *fig.* A hardened state of mind, conscience, etc.; want of feeling, insensibility.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 12 Abandon'd to a callousness and numness of soul. 1726 BUTLER 15 *Serm.* V. 91. 1781 JOHNSON *Lett.* 258 (1788) II. 194 As I have not the decrepitude I have not the callousness of old age. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. vi. 236 The richer classes will again relapse into their old callousness. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* II. 35 John's.. utter callousness to honour.

Callow (kæ·lou), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **calu, caluw, calo,** 3 **caluȝ,** 4 **calu, calouh, calewe, calouwe,** 6 **kallowe,** 6– **callow.** [OE. *calu* (def. *calw-e*):—WGer. *kalwo-*, whence also MLG. *kale*, MDu. *câle* (*calu*, gen. *caluwes*), OHG. *chalo* (def. *chalwe*, *chalawe*), MHG. *kal* (*kalwe*), Ger. *kahl*, by Kluge thought to be cognate with Lith. *gŏlĭ* naked, blank; but not improbably an adoption of L. *calv-us* bald. Cf. Ir. and Gael. *calbh* bald.]

A. *adj.* † **1.** Bald, without hair. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Prov.* (Kemble) 42 (Bosw.) Monig man weorþ færlice caluw. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xli. 99 (Gr.) Ic eom wide calu. *c* 1375 *Cato Major* II. xxix, Þat forehed is lodly Þat is calouh & bare. 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 40 A man of whos heed heeris fleten awei, is calu [1382 ballid].

2. Of birds: Unfledged, without feathers.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 63 Yoong callow birds which are not yet fethered and fledg'd. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 667 The callow young..Their brittle bondage break. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. iii. Poems IV. 180 Her young in the refreshing bath, Dipt down their callow heads. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. xiv. 329 The callow brood are fledged.

c. Applied to the down of unfledged birds; and so, to the down on a youth's cheek and chin.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 245 His soft and callow downe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 57 The callow Down began to cloath my Chin. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 457 Prove.. their Valour's Growth Mature, e'er yet the callow Down has spread Its curling Shade.

3. *fig.* Inexperienced, raw, 'unfledged'.

1580 HARVEY in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 40 Some, that weene themselves as fledged as the reste, being.. as kallowe. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 31 Blasphemy unfledg'd, a callow curse. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. xii. 410 Teaching young and callow orators to soar. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xvii. (1865) 343 The first callow flights in authorship. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* XXXIII. 474 In all the voluptuous ease of a yet callow pacha.

4. Of land: **a.** Bare; **b.** (*Ireland.*) Low-lying and liable to be submerged.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 243 When these Lands are not swardy enough to bear clean tillage, nor callow or light enough to lie to get sward. 1878 LEVER *J. Hinton* XX. 138 Broad tracts of bog or callow meadow-land. 1882 *Science Gossip* Mar. 51 If a callow meadow is flooded all the winter.

5. *Comb.* † **callow-mouse,** a bat.

1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Þe enuious ne may ysy þet guod of oþren nanmore þanne þe oule oþer þe calouwe mous þe briȝtnesse of þe zonne.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** One who is bald; a bald-pate. *Obs.*

c 1305 *Life St. Dunstan* 89 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 37 Out, what haþ þe calewe [St. Dunstan] ido: what haþ þe calewe ido.

† **2.** A callow nestling; *fig.* a raw youth. *Obs.*

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 310 Such a person..deplumes himself to feather all the naked Callows that he sees. 1670 MRS. BEHN *Widow Rant.* IV. iii, She.. that can prefer such a callow as thou before a man.

3. The stratum of vegetable soil lying above the subsoil; the top or rubble bed of a quarry, which has to be removed to reach the rock. *dial.*

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Callow* (Norf., Suff.), the soil covering the subsoil. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 673 *Callow*, the top or rubble bed of a quarry. This is obliged to be removed before the useful material is raised.

4. A low-lying damp meadow by the banks of an Irish river.

1862 H. COULTER *West of Ireland* 8 The extensive Callows lying along the banks of the Suck. 1865 *Gard. Chron. & Agric. Gaz.* 15 July 663/2 The callows consist of low flat land near a river, and liable to be overflowed, as well as being always in a damp state in the driest seasons. 1883 *Dundee Advert.* 25 Aug. 6/1 All the callows on the banks [of the Shannon] to Lusmagh..are submerged.

Hence **Ca·llowness, Ca·llowy** *a.*

1855 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 90 Such advantage..as belongs to callowness or freshness. 1823 *Monthly Mag.* LV. 240 Like to a bird, who bestows on her callowy nestlings the morsel.

Callow, var. of CALLOO, wild duck.

Calltrop, obs. form of CALTROP.

‖ **Ca·llum.** *Obs.* [L. *callum.*] = CALLUS.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 599 Callum that in Elmes leves borne is, *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. xlii. Wks. IX. 499 Frequent calcitration against the edge of this fiery sword breeds a callum or complete hardness. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 281 That callum, schirrus, or incrustation, drawn over it [the conscience] by nature, and hardened by custom in sin.

Callus (kæ·lŭs). Also (*erron.*) **callous.** Pl. **calluses.** [a. L. *callus* hardened skin.]

1. *Phys.* and *Pathol.* A callous formation; a hardened and thickened part of the skin, or of some other tissue naturally soft; also applied to natural thickenings of the skin, etc.; = CALLOSITY 2.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 56 It doth dry fistulas which haue not callus indurated. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 157 The Callous must be first removed. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 249 Spots..as..hard as a piece of Callous or Horn. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 280 Between the eyes and the mouth is a hard callus. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* 65 When I have established a pair of well-pronounced feathering calluses on my thumbs. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* XV. 292 Even in the young [ibex] kid there is a hard callous ..on the front of the knee.

2. *Pathol.* 'The bony material thrown out around and between the two ends of a fractured bone during the process of healing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1678 JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 396 Nature supplyes the ..breaches, in our bones, by a callus, or hardness of the like kind. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* I. i. (1726) 8 The Callus from the broken ends of a bone that is not set. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 125 The permanent callus has all the characters of true bone. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 37 This ferule termed the provisional callus is not removed until the fracture has been thoroughly repaired.

3. *Bot.* A hard formation in or on plants.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 109 *Rubus fruticosus*..rooting from a callus at the tip. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 173 The callus formed between the bark and the wood, when the stem is cut off above the root.

4. *fig.* A callous state of feeling, etc.

1692 BURNET *Past. Care* vii. 73 A Callus that he Contracts, by his insensible way of handling Divine Matters. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xii. 116 Editors have ..to develop enormous calluses at every point of contact with authorship.

Callvanse, obs. form of CALAVANCE.

† **Callymoo·cher.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. *moucher* loafer.] ? A raw cadger, a greenhorn.

1661 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Quinb.* in *Dodsley* XI. 132 (N.) Thou upstart callymoocher.

† **Callyoan.** *Obs.* ? Some kind of fur.

c 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 125 Furred with callyoan and mynks.

Calm (kām), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **calme,** 6 **cawme,** 7– **calm.** [ME. *calme*, a. F. *calme* (16th c. in Littré, in 15th c. *carme*) in same sense, ad. It. or Sp. (also Pg.) *calma.*

Since *calma* in OSp. and Pg. means also 'heat of the day', Diez, comparing mod. Pr. *chaume* 'resting-time of the cattle', and Rumansch *calma*, *cauma* 'a shady resting-place for cattle', thought *calma* possibly derived from late L. *cauma* (occurring in *Vulg.*, Job XXX. 30), a. Gr. καῦμα 'burning heat, fever heat, heat of the sun, heat of the

day'; used also in med.L. of the burning heat of the sun. Taken in connexion with the senses of the Rumansch and Provençal words this gives the possible development of meaning 'burning heat, heat of the day, rest during the heat of the day, quiet, stillness'; but it is notable that It. *calma* has no sense of 'heat', only 'a calme, or quiet faire weather' (Florio). As to the phonetic change of *au* to *al*, Diez suggested popular assoc. with *calēre* to be hot, *calor* heat, which Schuchardt also (*Romania* IV. 255) thinks probable; the latter has given other instances of the phonetic change in *Vokalismus des Vulgärlateins* I. 494–6 and III. 316.]

1. Stillness, quiet, tranquillity, serenity; freedom from agitation or disturbance.

a. *lit.* of the weather, air, or sea: opposed to *storm*; = CALMNESS.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 As the .. rage Of windes maketh the see salvage And that was calme bringth into wawe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13157 All the calme ouercast into kene stormes. *c* 1450 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1384 All was one, calme, or tempest. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 252 The colde, the hete, the cawme, the frost, y° snowe. 1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Calme, styll whether, *carme*. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* viii. 26 There was a great calme. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 166 A Soule as euen as a Calme. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iv. (1869) 85 Before and after earthquakes there is a calm in the air. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xi, Calm on the seas, and silver sleep. 1868 J. E. H. SKINNER *Roughing it* 253 By the rock of Pontiko there was a sheet of breathless calm.

b. Absolute want of wind: often in pl. *calms*.

Region of calms, a belt of the ocean near the equator, lying between the regions of the north-east and south-east trade winds.

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 57 We..fonde the wynde agens vs or ellys..calmys. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 46 When there is not a breath of wind stirring, it is a calme or a starke calme. 1709 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4547/2 By reason of Calms he could not come up with them 'till the 6th. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 96 A calm prevailed, and the heat was extreme. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 923 Chain'd in tropic calms. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* II. xii. 113 The misery of a dead calm beneath a torrid sky.

c. *fig.* (to **a** and **b.**) of social or political conditions and circumstances.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 210 The stormes of this tempestious worlde, shall shortely come to a calme. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 100 The vnity and married calme of States. 1781 COWPER *Friendsh.* xxiii, Religion should .. make a calm of human life. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) IV. 24 Till our free and popular institutions are succeeded by the calm of despotism.

d. *fig.* of the mind, feelings, or demeanour; = CALMNESS.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 15 Our blouds are now in calme. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 236 All my calm of mind..seemed to be suspended. 1807 WORDSW. *Sonn. Lib., To Clarkson*, A good man's calm, A great man's happiness. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 376 In that desperate crisis one man retained his calm and courage.

2. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 46. 253 The 'calm belt' of the equator. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 July, Now the birds are storm-makers, and in another moment they are calm-bringers.

†Calm, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 6 **calme, cawm,** 7 **caulm,** 8 **calm, cam.** Cf. also CAME.

1. A mould in which metal objects are cast. *Sc.*

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 346 Twa hagbutis .. with powder and cawmys for furnessing of the samin. 1540 *Ibid.* (1597) § 94 Ane Hagbutte of Founde, called Hagbute of Crochert, with their Calmes, Bullettes and pellockes of leed or irone. 1599 in Pitcairn *Crimin. Trials* II. 75 Prenting in calmis, maid of trie, fillit vp with calk, of fals adulterat money. *c* 1725 OREM *Hist. Aberdeen* in *Bibl. Top. Brit.* (1782) V. 152 Three hagbuts, with calms of stone. 1768 *Mauchline Less. Rec.* in *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 139 A set of Cams or moulds.

b. *In the calms* (fig.): in course of construction, in the state of preparation.

a 1662 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 197 (JAM.) The matter of peace is now in the caulms.

†2. An enclosing frame, as of a pane of glass.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) 236 Some .. did make panels of horne in steed of glasse, and fix them in woodden calmes.

3. The heddles of a loom. See CAAM.

Calm (kām), *a.* Forms: 4–7 **calme,** 6 **cawme, caulme,** (? **came**), 7– **calm.** [a. F. *calme*, in same sense (15th c. in Littré), f. *calme* sb. The other langs. have not the adjective.]

1. Free from agitation or disturbance; quiet, still, tranquil, serene; without wind, not stormy.

a. *lit.* of the weather, air, or sea.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2011 Stormes were stille..All calme it become. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calme-wedyr, *malacia, calmacia*. 1550 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Ded. A ij, The same sea ..wyl be so cawme and styll. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 125 Get home thy hawme, whilst weather is cawme. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* i. 12 So shall the sea be calme. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 63 The sea is much calmer..at the bottom, than in any part nearer its surface. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 6 The sea..is never calm, in the sense that a mountain lake can be calm. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 A calm atmosphere promotes the formation of dew.

b. *spec.* Absolutely without wind.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calme or softe, wythe-owte wynde, *calmus, tranquillus*. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 126 Although a man stande in neuer so came a place. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4906/2 It fell stark Calm.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* of sound, utterance, etc.; of the mind, feelings, demeanour, or actions.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 100 A..caulme kinde of speaking and writing. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 6 Sweet and calm and sociable manners and conversation. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 87 He could have no calm satisfaction. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xiii, Be calm, thou Wedding-Guest! 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xix. 147 He tried to keep his voice calm and without tremor. 1870 E. PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* III. 146 The placid river whose calm murmur was distinctly audible.

d. *fig.* of conditions or circumstances.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 461 Live content, which is the calmest life. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 185 ¶ 4 The calmest moments of solitary meditation. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 352 In the calmer times which are to come. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Lond. Suburb* (1879) 244 A calm variety of incident.

2. *Comb.*, as *calm-minded, -mindedness*.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 83 A calme-minded hearer. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 158 With calm-planted steps. — *Hyper.* III. 38 The thrush Began calm-throated. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 1 Public opinion has been cursed .. with an odious malady called calm-mindedness.

Calm (kām), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **calme,** 7– **calm.** [f. CALM *a.*, or perh. a. F. *calme-r*, which however is only trans. Perh. the trans. sense was really the earlier in English, though evidence fails; the intrans. is not in Johnson.]

1. *intr.* Of the sea or wind: To become calm. *Obs.* exc. with *down*. Also *fig.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* III. 366 Þan gan it to calme and clere all aboute. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4587 The course of the colde see calmyt. 1569 W. GIBSON in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 244 If God command the seas to calme. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 22 It .. raineth, thundereth, and calmeth. 1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 312 What though her frowning brows be bent, Her cloudy looks will calm ere night. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1982/2 The wind calming, they were forced to give over the pursuit. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. (1877) 265 The excited mass calmed down under this wonderful appeal.

2. *trans.* To make calm; to quiet, still, tranquillize, appease, pacify. *lit.* and *fig.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. of York* xxiv. 7 Right shall raigne, and quiet calme ech crime. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 38 Renowned Queene, With patience calme the Storme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 594 Go, waken Eve; Her also I with gentle Dreams have calm'd. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxv. 107 [She] can also .. calm my passions. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 436 When..that inflammation is calmed. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 122 She calm'd herself. 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess., Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 110 It may calm the apprehension of calamity.

†3. To delay (a ship) by a calm; to becalm.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ix. 33 A ship that, having 'scaped a tempest, Is straightway calm'd [1623 calme]. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 30, I .. must be be-leed, and calm'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., It is not uncommon for the vessels to be calmed, or becalmed, as the sailors express it.

Calmant (kæ·lmănt, kā·mănt), *sb. Med.* [a. F. *calmant*, pr. pple. of *calmer*; used as adj. and sb. in medical lang. and transferred.] = CALMATIVE *sb.*

1811 MELUSINA TRENCH *Leadbeater Papers* II. 210 What females call work..is a sort of composer, a calmant peculiarly useful..to the delicate and irritable spirits of women. 1862 *Med. Times* II. 390 Tobacco has always had the reputation of being a calmant rather than a stimulant. 1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & P.* iii, Prussic acid..acted as a speedy calmant.

Calmative (kæ·lmătiv, kā·m-), *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Med.* [f. CALM *v.* + -ATIVE. (The Latinic suffix is here defensible on the ground of the It. and Sp. *calmar*, F. *calmer*: but cf. -ATIVE.)]

A. *adj.* Having a calming effect; sedative.

1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. v. 569 Cool sponging of the body is grateful and calmative in delirium. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* 59 A calmative action on the nervous system.

B. *sb.* A medical agent which quiets inordinate action of an organ; *transf.* and *fig.* anything which has a calming effect.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4 The venerable Professor of Materia Medica tried to prescribe a calmative. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 103 The combination of iron with calmatives and sedatives. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 19 There is no more effectual calmative to the irritable nervous system than the healthy fatigue of sustained labour.

Calmed (kāmd, *poet.* kā·mĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CALM *v.* + -ED.] Made calm, reduced to calmness.

1590 GREENE *Arcad.* (1616) 3 The Dolphines..fetcht their carreers on the calmed waues. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 669 The calm'd ocean. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. (1877) 86 A softened, calmed religious twilight.

†b. Detained by a calm, becalmed. *Obs.*

1634 in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) III. lxiii. 251 For a more speedy passage of calmed ships.

Calmer (kā·mər). [f. CALM *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which calms.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 33 Angling was..a calmer of unquiet thoughts. 1785 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 265 The duplication of the sum operated as a calmer to his mind. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 148 The calmer and pacifier.

†Ca·lmewe. *Obs.* Also 5 **caldmaw.** [Deriv. uncertain; possibly f. *cald*, COLD + MEW (Sc. *maw*) a gull. Cf. COLMOW.] Some sea-fowl; perhaps the Winter Mew, or Gull in its immature plumage.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 202 The semewe .. Nor the caldmawe, nouthir fat nor lene. 14.. *Piers of Fulth.* 356 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 15 The lampwynkes and thise calmewes That sweme on wawes whan it flowes, And som tyme on the sondis gone.

†Ca·lmey. *Obs.* [a. Ger. *kalmei*.] = CALAMINE.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* (Netherl.) I. 273 Near this place there are several mines of lead, coal, vitriol, and calmey, or lapis calaminaris.

Calming (kā·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CALM *v.* + -ING[1].] Stilling, tranquillizing.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 61 To tend .. towards the calming of the mind. 1883 *Daily News* 10 July 4/7 Time works wonders in the calming of national passions.

Ca·lming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That calms.

a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. (1858) 62 A question not altogether calming in these days. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 328 A calming circular to the justices of the peace.

Calmly (kā·mli), *adv.* [f. CALM *a.* + -LY[2].] In a calm manner; tranquilly, without agitation.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 14 By quiet speech did thus calmly disclose itself. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 178 This threatning gust passed ouer more calmlier then was expected. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 43 To whom our Saviour calmly thus replied. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 1 When her Passion would let her argue calmly. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 424 They .. settled themselves calmly down to transact..the ordinary business.

Calmness (kā·mnĕs). [f. CALM *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being calm; stillness, tranquillity, quietness.

a. *orig.* Absence of wind; now CALM.

1516 PYNSON *Life St. Birgette* 58 There arose anon suche a great calmenes that in a lytell smalle Bote they came..to londe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Luke viii. 24 (R.) Immediately shall the tempeste be tourned into calmnesse.

b. Stillness of the sea or other surface of water, of the atmosphere, or general aspect of nature.

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 40 Calmenesse or quietnesse of the sea. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. i. 9 The sea was returned to its..settled calmness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 16. 106 The calmness was perfect.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Of the mind, feelings, or demeanour; of conditions and circumstances, etc.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. ii. (1634) 513 The Church in calmenesse of time appeareth quiet and free. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 18 Calmness of speech. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 538 The dyet goes on with calmnesse. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 153 The Quakers go about their business..with more calmness than we. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 283 The almost rigid calmness of his features.

Calm-stone, var. of CAM-STONE.

Calmus, obs. form of CALAMUS.

Calmy (kā·mi), *a. poet. arch.* [f. CALM *sb.* (or *a.*) + -Y[1].]

1. Characterized by calm; tranquil, peaceful.

a. of the air, sea, etc.; of times and places.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 107 When Calmie Skyes sayth bitter stormes are past. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 30 A still And calmy bay. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 130 A gentle calmie Winde. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 17 That Sea, where she can hardly say, Sh' has known these twenty years one Calmy day. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 511 Six calmy days and six smooth nights. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 335 All lies settled in the calmy sky.

b. *fig.* of thoughts, feelings, etc. (*rare.*)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 256 My calmie thoughts I fed On Natures sweete repast. *a* 1649 DRUMMOND Wks. (1711) 12 Sleep..Had..left me in a still and calmy mood.

2. Of or pertaining to the equatorial calms.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colon. Corn* 156 Enabling them to hasten out of a calmy region.

† Calmy. [cf. CALMEY.] ? Calamine.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxiii, Gray Calmy Stone.

‖ Ca·lo. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [L.] A camp-servant.

1617 S. COLLINS *Defence Bp. Ely* B iv b, A calo of that campe, but the meanest of many.

Calo-, Gr. καλο- combining form of καλός beautiful: in some words interchanging with CALLI-.

Calobash, Calober, obs. ff. CALABASH, -BER.

† Calodemo·nial, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to beautiful or good spirits.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte* 806 To his college conuenticall As well calo demonyall, As to caco demonyall.

Ca·logram. [f. Gr. κάλω-ς cable + -GRAM.] A suggested substitute for CABLEGRAM.

1868 *Let.* in *Daily News* 29 Sept., 'Cablegram'.. is a mongrel and unsatisfactory term; instead of which, allow me to suggest one regularly and analogically formed—'Calogram', from the Greek word κάλως, a cable. 1879 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 6/2, I would suggest that the word 'Calogram' be used in place of 'Cablegram'.

Calo·graphy. *rare*[−1]. In quot. **kalo-.** [f. CALO- + -γραφία writing (not according to Greek precedents.)] = CALLIGRAPHY.

1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 296 An amateur of Gothic kalography. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Calomel (kæ·lŏmĕl). Chiefly *Med.* Also 8 **calamel.** [In F. *calomel, calomélas*; according to Littré f. Gr. καλό-s fair, beautiful + μέλας black.

Littré says 'so called, *it is said*, because the chemist who discovered it, saw a beautiful black powder change into a white powder in the preparation.' Chambers (*Cycl.* 1727–51) s.v. says The denomination *Calomel* rather seems to have first belonged to the Æthiops mineral; from καλος, *pulcher*, fair; and μελας, *niger*, black: for that white or pale bodies, rubbed herewith, become black. Some will have it first given to Mercurius dulcis, by a whimsical chymist, who employed a black in his laboratory; whose complexion, as well as that of the mercury, he alluded to in the term: the medicine being fair, the operator black.' Nothing appears as to when, where, or by whom the name was given: Littré calls it 'ancien nom'.]

Mercurous chloride, or 'protochloride' of mercury ($Hg_2 Cl_2$); a preparation much used in

medicine in the form of a white powder with a yellow tinge, becoming grey on exposure to light; also found native as *horn-quicksilver* in crystals.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.) Lenient purgatives with calomel. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Calomel*, in pharmacy, a name given to Mercurius dulcis, further sublimated to a fourth time, or upwards. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 410, I have been dissatisfied with the general and indiscriminate use of Calomel in the diseases of children. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v. (1878) 229 She dosed them with calomel and jalap. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 402 Pure calomel is a heavy, white, insoluble, tasteless powder.

attrib. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 466 The calomel pill was given morning and evening.

Calompniouse, obs. form of CALUMNIOUS.

† Calopha·ntic, *a.* ? *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. καλό-s fair, excellent + *-φαντης* shower (f. *φαίνειν* to show) + -IC.] Pretending or making a show of excellence.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1612) 238 In *Calophantick* Puritaines.

† Calor, -our. *Obs.* [L. *calor.*] Heat, warmth.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 31/2 With a gentle & easye calor distille it. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 91 Of a moderate or temperate calour. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 517 (D.) The other drowns the Calor Naturall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calour.*

Calorescence (kælŏre·sĕns). *Physics.* [f. L. *calor* heat; suggested by *calcescence*, *fluorescence.* (Etymologically, incorrect in form, and not expressing the fact to which it is applied.)] A name applied (Jan. 1865) by Prof. Tyndall to the change of non-luminous heat-rays into rays of higher refrangibility so as to become luminous. See also CALCESCENCE.

1865 TYNDALL *Heat* xiii. (1870) § 617 To express this transmutation of heat rays into others of higher refrangibility, I propose the term calorescence. 1869 — *Notes Lect. Light* § 248 In calorescence the atoms of the refractory body are caused to vibrate more rapidly than the waves which fall upon them; the periods of the waves are quickened by their impact on the atoms. The refrangibility of the rays is, in fact, exalted. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 66 Akin gave the name of calcescence..but the term has been superseded by Tyndall's term calorescence, which is etymologically unfortunate, seeing that the Latin verb is *calesco*, not *caloresco.*

Caloric (kălo·rik). *Physics.* Also 8–9 **-ique.** [a. F. *calorique* (invented by Lavoisier), f. L. *calōr-em* heat + *-ique* = -IC.]

1. The name given to a supposed elastic fluid, to which the phenomena of heat were formerly attributed. (Now generally abandoned, with the theory to which it belonged.)

[1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 8 *note*, This elastic matter of heat, termed Calorique in the new nomenclature of the French Academicians.] 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 88 The universally diffused caloric or matter of heat. 1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 581 The laws of this *calorique* (or whatever it is to be called). 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 84 Poor Vulcan has recently got A lingo that's almost historic And can tell you that iron is hot Because it is filled with caloric. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXV. (1849) 238 The rays of caloric which produce the sensation of heat. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. xii. 579 Till very lately, Caloric was a term in constant use, and it was supposed to express some real matter.

2. Used simply for 'heat'; also *fig.*

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 386 Such a degree of caloric as was just sufficient to melt them. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* iii. Wks. III. 63 A wretch..Who swells with calorique. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 24 The additional caloric of a multitude.

3. *Comb.* **caloric-engine,** the name given by Ericsson to his improved hot-air-engine.

1853 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* V. 305 The experimental trial of the caloric-engine vessel. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 Two small caloric engines.

Calo·rically, *adv. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. an assumed adj. **calorical* (f. CALORIC) + -LY^{2}.] In the manner of heat, as heat.

1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* 176 In the sun it [Divine power) is gathered up and centred to act luminously, calorically, and attractively.

Caloricity (kælŏri·sĭti). *Biol.* [f. CALORIC + -ITY: cf. F. *caloricité.*] The faculty in living beings of developing heat so as to maintain nearly the same temperature at all times.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 651/1 Caloricity or the power of evolving caloric.

Caloriduct (kălo·ridʌkt). [f. L. *calōr-em* heat + *dūct-us* conveyance, after *aqueduct.*] A tube or channel for conducting heat.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Calorie (kæ·lŏri). *Physics.* Also **calory.** [a. mod.F. *calorie*, arbitrarily f. L. *calor* heat.] The French conventional unit of heat; also applied to the English unit. See first quot.

1870 T. L. PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* 37 The quantity of heat which is called a calorie is..the amount required to raise 1 kilogramme of water 1° centigrade..In England the ..calorie is sometimes stated to be the quantity required to raise 1 lb. of water from 60° to 61° Fahr., the equivalent of which in work is 722 foot-pounds. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 437 The amount of heat received from the sun is about twelve calories, per square metre, per minute.

Calorifacient (kălo·rifē·ʃĕnt), *a. Phys.* [Formed as if from a L. **calōrifacient-em*, pr. pple. of **calōrifacĕre* (f. *calōr-em* + *facĕre* to make); but the true L. type was **calōrificāre*: whence *calorify*, *calorifiant*, q.v.] Heat-producing.

1854 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 263 in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 21/2 Furnishing food to the calorifacient process. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 16 The purely starchy or calorifacient group [of foods].

Calorifiant (kălo·rifəi·ănt), *a.* [a. mod. F. *calorifiant*, pr. pple. of **calorifier*, repr. L. type **calōrificāre*, f. *calor* heat: see -FY.] = prec.

1860 WORCESTER cites THOMPSON; in mod. Dicts.

Calorific (kælŏri·fik), *a. Physics.* [a. F. *calorifique*:—L. *calōrific-us* heat-making: see -FIC.]

1. Producing heat.

1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* (J.) A calorifick principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 161 Luminous and Calorifique Bodies. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 197 The sunbeam .. divided into actinic, luminous and calorific rays. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 246 The non-luminous calorific rays may be thus transformed into luminous ones.

2. *loosely.* Of or pertaining to heat; thermal.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 67 Active powers, such as gravitation, cohesion, calorific repulsion or heat. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 151 To make good the calorific waste.

† Calori·fical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 80 By reason of their moist and calorificall nature. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 149 Dew..is of a calorificall nature.

Calori·fically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] By way of heating, by means of heat.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 380 If the land be acted upon calorifically.

Calorification (kălo·rifikē·ʃən). *Phys.* [a. F. *calorification*, n. of action f. L. type **calōrificāre*: see CALORIFIANT.] The production of heat, *esp.* in living animal bodies.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 804/2 Calorification is not the only function that may survive..death. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 471/2 All the phenomena of excess of..calorification.

Calorifi·cient, *a.* [An utterly erroneous form.] = CALORIFACIENT. In mod. Dicts.

Calorifier (kălo·rifəi·ər). [f. CALORIFY + -ER^{1}.] A name of an apparatus for heating air.

1881 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 2/3 In winter these fans will drive a current of air over 'calorifiers' into the courts.

Calorify (kălo·rifəi), *v.* [f. L. *calōr-em* heat + -FY, repr. L. type **calōrificāre*: cf. CALORIFIANT.] *trans.* To make hot. (In quot. only *humorous.*)

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 219 Feeling myself then somewhat calorified, I took off my wig.

Calorimeter (kælŏri·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *calōr-em* heat + -METER, Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring actual quantities of heat, or the specific heat of bodies.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. viii. 321 Calorimeter, or apparatus for measuring the relative quantities of fire in bodies. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 109 Lavoisier ascertained that equal weights of different combustible bodies melt, by burning, very different weights of ice. The apparatus which he employed..he has called the calorimeter. 1881 HILL in *Metal World* No. 22. 342 Two distinct forms of calorimeter have been used, one the continuous calorimeter..the other the intermittent calorimeter.

Calorimetric (kălo·rime·trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to calorimetry; also loosely used for: pertaining to the measurement of temperature, thermometric. So **Calo·rime·trical** *a.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 655 Exact calorimetric investigations. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 273 To obtain the temperature .. by a well-known calorimetric method. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 121 Various calorimetrical experiments.

Calorimetry (kælŏri·mĕtri). [f. L. *calōr-em* heat + Gr. *-μετρία* measurement.] The measurement of heat.

1853 LARDNER *Nat. Phil.* iv. (*title*) Calorimetry. 1871 MAXWELL *Th. Heat* (1877) 9 The method of measuring heat may be called Calorimetry. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 18 The measurement of temperature, or thermometry, is .. a preliminary to the measurement of heat, or calorimetry.

Calorimotor (kălo·rimō·tŏɹ). [f. L. *calōr-em* heat + *mōtor* mover.] 'A voltaic arrangement consisting of one pair or a few pairs of very large plates, used chiefly for producing considerable heat effects' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 723).

1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Galvan.* ii. § 8 (U. K. S.) The first battery of this kind .. constructed by Dr. Hare, professor of chemistry in Philadelphia, and called by him a Calorimotor, from its remarkable power of producing heat.

Calorist (kæ·lŏrist). *rare.* [f. CALOR-IC + -IST.] One who held that heat or caloric was a material substance. Hence **Calori·stic** *a.*

1864 *N. Brit. Rev.* Feb. 43 Any able Calorist..maintaining the materiality of heat. *Ibid.* 6 The Caloristic idea [of radiant heat] seems to have been exactly analogous to the Corpuscular Theory of Light.

† Calo·rous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *calōr-em* heat + -OUS; cf. F. *chaleureux.*] Warm.

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* V. 232 Our outward Man wants something that 's calorous.

Calot, var. of CALLET. *Obs.*

Calotte (kălo·t). Forms: 7 **calot, callott(e,** callote, 7–8 **callot,** 9 **calotte.** [a. F. *calotte*, according to Littré, dim. of *cale* caul.]

1. A plain skull-cap; now *esp.* that worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, etc.; formerly also the coif of a serjeant-at-law.

16.. *Songs Costume* (1849) 135 Then calot leather-cap strongly pleads. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. vii. 68 The wearing the Callott; the politique hood. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 214 They wore black velvet Calots. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 388 An ordinary callotte (or cap which we wear under our hats). 1776 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* II. 243 A head of Cardinal Beaton, black hair, smooth face, a red callot. 1875 *Ceremonial Cath. Ch. U. S.* 137 Should any wear the calotte, it is taken off also when a genuflection is made; when the deacon sings the Gospel.

2. A cap-like set of feathers on a bird's head.

1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 616 Occiput subcrested..forming a calotte of brownish-black.

‖ 3. Any thing having the form of a small cap; the cap of a sword-hilt; the cap of a pistol, etc. (Chiefly Fr. uses, but occas. used in Eng.)

1886 *Times* 3 Mar. 9/5 If .. the spherical *calotte* of the German system were put out of shape during the firing, it is doubtful whether the firing could be continued with the same precision.

‖ 4. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Calotte*, a concavity in the form of a cup or niche, lathed and plastered, serving to diminish the height of a chapel, alcove, or cabinet, which otherwise would appear too high for the breadth.

‖ 5. Any segment of a sphere, especially the smaller of two unequal segments. (A French sense; but given in some Eng. Dicts.)

Calotype (kæ·lŏtəip), *sb. Photography.* [f. Gr. *καλός* beautiful + *τύπος* type.] The name given by Fox Talbot to the process of producing photographs, invented by him in 1841, sometimes also called *Talbotype.* The picture was produced by the action of light upon silver iodide, the latent image being subsequently developed and fixed by hyposulphite of soda. Also *attrib.*, as in *calotype process*, *picture*, etc.

1841 FOX TALBOT *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 3 The paper thus prepared, and which I term 'calotype paper', is placed in a camera. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 202 The sharpness of the outline of the Calotype pictures is .. inferior to that of the Daguerreotypes. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/5 Calotype, or the waxed paper process, with its development by means of silver, superseded the daguerreotype, in which the image was developed by mercury vapour; and, again, calotype .. was ousted .. by Archer's collodion process, in which the paper picture gave way to..glass and a substratum of collodion.

Hence **Caloty·pic** *a.*, **Ca·loty·pist.**

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 88 Paper suitable for taking Calotypic impressions. 1855 BROWNING *Mesmerism* ix, I imprint her fast On the void at last As the sun does whom he will By the calotypist's skill.

Ca·lotype, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. *to photograph.*] *trans.* To represent or imprint by the calotype process; to photograph.

1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 754 Presenting the mind to it in a state of repose..a blank sheet of paper, upon which the object may reflect or calotype itself. *a* 1879 M. COLLINS in *Pen Sk.* I. cxciv, Who could calotype Amy's laugh?

Calouh, calouwe, obs. forms of CALLOW.

‖ Caloyer (kæ·lŏyəɹ). Also 7 **coloiero, caloiro, caloieri, caloier, caloire,** 9 **kaloyeri.** [a. F. *caloyer*, ad. It. *caloiero* (pl. *-ieri*), ad. late Gr. *καλόγηρος*, f. *καλός* beautiful + *γηρο-*, *-γηρος* in comb. old, aged, i.e. 'good in old age, venerable'. The It. *caloiero*, whence Fr. and Eng. immediately come, has *i* for palatal *γ* (= *y* cons.). The accentuation is shown in Byron quots.]

A Greek monk, *esp.* of the order of St. Basil.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 82 This mountaine is only inhabited by Grecian Monks whom they call Coloieros, vnintermixed with the Laity. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 47 Dedicated in honor of St. Basil, to the Greeke Caloiers. 1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 582 Now there is a Convent of Caloieri's there. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 194 His usual Habit differeth not from the ordinary Caloyers, or Monks of the Order of St. Basil. *Ibid.* VI. 450 They consist of above a hundred Caloiroes. *Ibid.* 479 Here is also a Convent of Caloires, or Greekish Monks. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xlix, The convent's white walls glisten fair on high. Here dwells the caloyer, nor rude is he, Nor niggard of his cheer. 1813 — *Giaour* 786 How name ye yon lone Caloyer? 1884 W. CARR *Montenegro* 29 The Vladika, the black caloyer of the Czernagora.

Calp (kælp). *Min.* [See quot. 1862; mod.F. has also *calp.*] Local name of a species of dark-grey limestone occurring in Central Ireland.

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 233 Calp, or black quarry stone of Dublin. Colour, bluish black, or dark greyish blue, variously intersected with veins of white calcareous spar, and often invested with the same. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 872/2 The calp quarries are situated in the neighbourhood of Lucan. 1862 JUKES *Stud. Man. Geol.* 512 This..has been called Calp from a local term signifying black shale.

‖ Calpac, calpack (kæ·lpæk). Also **kalpack.** [Turkī قلپاق *qalpāq* or قالپاق *qālpāq.*] A felt cap of triangular form, worn by Turkīs, Tartars, etc.; also an oriental cap generally.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* 716 'Tis Hassan's cloven crest! His calpac rent. *Note*, The calpac is the solid cap or centre part of the head-dress; the shawl is wound round it, and forms the turban. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlvii. 71 The old trader, setting his huge calpack firmly on his shaven head. 1871 *Daily News* 10 Feb., The..Persian Ambassador ..wearing his fur kalpack.

Hence **Ca·lpacked** *ppl. a.*, Wearing a calpack.
1852 Willis *Summer Cruise Medit.* xxxvii. 223 Calpacked and rosy Armenians.

Calque, variant of Calk *v.*

Calsay, calsey, calsway: see Causeway.

Calsoun, var. of Calzoon.

Calstock, obs. f. Kale-stock, and Castock (*casto'*), cabbage-stock.

Calsydoyne, obs. f. Chalcedony.

‖ **Caltha** (kæ·lθă). *Bot.* [L.] The Marsh Marigold; also the genus to which it belongs.
1599 Cutwode *Caltha Poet.* lxii, To buz of Caltha now the Bee was bold. . For now no more he cals her Marygold, But newes from Lady Caltha he is bringing. 1718 Prior *Poems* 400 Wanting the Sun, why does the Caltha fade? 1882 *Garden* 10 June 404/3 The richly coloured double yellow Caltha.

Calthrate (Cockeram), erroneous f. Clathrate.

Caltrop (kæ·ltrǝp), **Caltrap.** Forms: 1 (?) **coltetræppe, calcatrippe, 3 calketrap, 3–5 calketrappe, 4 calketreppe, kalketrappe**; 5 **calletrappe**, 5–6 **caltrappe**, 6 **caltrope, -troppe, -throppe, calltrop, calteroope**, 7 **calthrap**, (6 **galtrope, -troppe**, 7 **galtrap, -trop, -throp(e, gall-trappe, -throp**, 7–8 **gall-trap**); 7–9 **calthrop**, (5, 9 **calthorp**), 5– **caltrap**, 6– **caltrop**. [ME. *calke-, kalketrappe*, occurring in senses 1 and 3; OE. *colletræppe* (? *colcetreppe*), *calcatrippe*, sense 3; corresp. to OF. *kauketrape, cauchetrepe* (*caudetrepe*) Godefroy, in sense 3, later *chauche-trape, chauces-trappes, chausse-trape* Littré (senses 1, 2, 3), which point back to an orig. *caulke-, caulcetrape*, cf. obs. It. *calcatrippa*, sense 3; these forms indicate a L. type **calcatrap(p)a* or **calcitrap(p)a* (the latter is in mod. botanical L.), app. f. *calc-em* heel + *trappa* trap, gin, snare (a. OHG. *trapo* trap, gin, noose); but perhaps in *calcatrappa* there was an association with *calcāre* to trample, tread. All the earliest examples are in sense 3; but it seems much more likely that the name should have been first used literally, and then transferred to plants. The mod. Eng. and Fr. sense 'star-thistle' is clearly transferred from 2. As a plant-name the word appeared (from med.L.) already in late OE.; sense 2 was probably adopted from French. *Galltrap*, frequent in 16–17th c., is an evident popular etymology, referring to the *galling* of horses' feet.]

†**1.** A trap, gin, or snare, to catch the feet of beasts, of horses or men in war, and the like. *Obs.* (Still in Fr. in sense 'wolf-trap'.)
(Quots. *c* 1300 and 1393 lead on to sense 2.)
a 1300 *Gloss. Neckam's Treat.* in Wright *Voc.* 111 *Pedicam sive descipulam, qua lupi capiantur, gloss.* calketrap. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6070 They haden .. calketrappen maden ynowe, In weyes undur wode and bowe, Alisaundris men to aqwelle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 131 Þise wordle þet ne is bote .. a forest uol of þyeues an of calketreppen and of grines. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 296 With crokes and with Kalketrappes a-cloye we hem echone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Caltrap of yryn, fote hurtynge, *hamus*. 1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 391, *note* 9 Psyche maltreated by Eros, singed as a butterfly .. caught in a caltrop.

2. *Mil.* An iron ball armed with four sharp prongs or spikes, placed like the angles of a tetrahedron, so that when thrown on the ground it has always one spike projecting upwards: Used to obstruct the advance of cavalry, etc.
1519 Horman *Vulg.* 266 b, They hydde pretely vnder the grounde caltroppys of yron to steke in horse or mennys fete. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 57/1 The Irishmen had strawed all alongest the shore a great number of caltrops of iron, with sharpe pricks standing vp, to wound the Danes in the feet. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 164 They did cast from them their Caltropes, which pricked their horses in the feete so sore, that down came the Chariots, horsemen and all. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiv. (1632) 777 The murtherers to preuent pursuit, strewed galthrops behinde them. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* iii. ix. 114 Foards are soon choakt up by Calthropes. *a* 1626 Fletcher *Love's Pilgr.* I. i, I think they ha' strewed the High-wayes with caltraps, No horse dare's pass 'em. 1659 Hammond *Paraphr. Matt.* xi. 6 Sharp stakes or other instruments to wound or gall the passengers, which are known by the name of Gall-trappes. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* iii, Ancient calthrops. . dispersed by Bruce to lacerate the feet of the English chargers. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1883) 255 One of those small *calthrops* our grandfathers used to sow round in the grass when there were Indians about,—iron stars.

b. *fig.*
a 1555 Ridley *Wks.* 368 The devil's galtropes that he casteth in our ways by some of his busyheaded younkers. 1607 Dekker *Wk. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 224 If euer I come backe Ile be a Calthrop To pricke my countries feet, that tread on me. 1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* ii. 57 So he is a caltrop in men's path, with a spike always uppermost to impale the over-hasty feet.

†**c.** *attrib.*, as in *caltrop-thistle, -grass.*
1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. xiv. 18 Wee may call it in English, Round headed Caltrope Grasse. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 59 With Calthrap-thistles rough and keen.

3. *Herb.* Now usually *Caltrops*: A name given to various plants that catch or entangle the feet, or suggest the instrument described in 2. Applied in OE. to brambles or buckthorn, and apparently to Eryngo or Sea-holly; by 16th c. herbalists to Star-thistle (*Centaurea Calcitrapa*) from its round head garnished with long radiant spines; also by translators to the spiny-seeded *Tribulus terrestris* (**Land Caltrops**) of Southern Europe. **b. Water Caltrops**, a name for *Potamogeton densus* and *P. crispus*, which tend to entangle swimmers; also from its resemblance to the instrument (sense 2) for the seed of *Trapa natans* of Southern Europe.
c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 269 *Rannus*, colteträppe, þefanðorn. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* 298 *Heraclea*, calcatrippe. *c* 1265 *Ibid.* 557 *Tribulus marinus*, calketrappe, seabistel. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* in *Anecd. Oxon.* 37 *Salinunca*, wilde popi (*marg.* calketrappe). *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Caltrap, herbe, *saliunca*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. lix. 521 This herbe is now called in .. English, Starre Thistel, or Caltrop. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* II. ccxcviii. 825 Most do call the fruit of this caltrops *castaneæ aquatiles* [= F. *châtaigne d'eau*, fruit of *Trapa natans*]. 1611 Cotgr., s.v. *Achantique* .. Calthrop, or Star-thistle. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 437 Tribulus Τριβολος Caltrop, abates inflamations. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Land Caltrop. . the Seeds are inclosed in a Fruit that is furnish'd with several Prickles, and resembles the Cross of Malta. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 80 Succeeds a prickly wood And burrs and caltrops. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Trapa*, The very singular four-horned fruits of the European species of *Trapa* (*T. natans*) . . have been compared to the spiked iron instruments called caltrops . . growing in water, it is commonly called the Water Caltrops.

†**Ca·ltrop,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ In 5 **caltrappyn.** [f. the sb.] *trans.* To catch or trap with a caltrop.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Caltrappyn, *hamo*.

Calubur, obs. form of Calaber.

Calumba (kălv·mbă). *Med.* Formerly also **calomba, calumbo, -ombo, columba, -umbo, -ombo.** [f. *Colombo*, in Ceylon. 'So called from a false impression that it was supplied from thence' (M. T. Masters in *Treas. Bot.* 636).]
The root of *Jateorhiza palmata* (or *Coccolus palmatus*) N. O. *Menospermaceæ*, a plant indigenous to the forests of Mozambique, used in medicine as a mild tonic and stomachic.
1811 Hooper *Med. Dict., Columbo* .. the root formerly so called is now termed Calumba in the London pharmacopœia .. As an antiseptic, Calumba root is inferior to the bark. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 724 Calumba is indigenous to the forests of Eastern Africa, where it climbs to the tops of the loftiest trees. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 555/2 Take some of the milder bitter tonics—infusion of calumba, for instance.

Hence **Calu·mbin** [see -in], **Calu·mbic acid** [see -ic], bitter substances found in Calumba root.
1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 306/2 The active principle Calumbine. . may be obtained either by alcohol or æther. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 725 Calumbin is the principal constituent. *Ibid.* Calumbic acid is a yellow amorphous substance.

Calumet (kæ·liŭmĕt). [a. F. *calumet* (Norman form of *chalumet*), given by the French in Canada to plants of which the stems serve as pipe-tubes, and to the Indian pipe. A parallel form to *chalumeau*, in OF. *chalemel* = Pr. *calamel*:—L. *calamellus*, dim. of *calamus* reed. The *u* in *chalumeau* began in the 16th c., and *chalumet, calumet*, was evidently modelled on it in the 17th c.
Charlevoix (1721) says 'Le calumet est un mot Normand, qui veut dire *chalumeau*, et est proprement le tuyau d'une pipe.']
A tobacco-pipe with a bowl of clay or stone, and a long reed stem carved and ornamented with feathers. It is used among the American Indians as a symbol of peace or friendship. To accept the calumet is to welcome terms of peace offered, to refuse it is to reject them.
[1638 *Jesuit Relations* 35 Jamais ils ne tirent aucune conclusion que le calumet a la bouche. 1673 Marquette *Voy. Mississippi* (*Recit. des Voy. en* 1673, ed. Lenox 54) Il y a un calumet pour la paix, et un pour la guerre.] 1717 *Atlas Geogr.* V. 780 They send 5, 10, or 20 Warriors to the Enemy, with the great Calumet of Peace. . This Calumet is only a Tobacco-Pipe described by La Hontan, etc. 1754 *World* II. No. 102. 264 The French desired to smoak the calumet of peace. 1778 Robertson *Amer.* I. iv. 393 The ambassadors present the calumet or emblem of peace. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxix. 235 The calumet or pipe of peace. . is a sacred pipe and never allowed to be used on any other occasion than that of peace-making. 1849 Thackeray in *Scribner's Mag.* (1887) I. 552/2, I wanted to have gone to smoke a last calumet at . . Portman Street. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* I, Smoke the calumet together, And as brothers live henceforward!

†**Calumner.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. Calumny (cf. *astronom-er*). See Calumnier.] A calumniator.
1614 Lodge *Seneca, Life* vi, Senecas calumners, saith he, accuse him of diuers crimes. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 38 (L.) The calumners of Lysimachus.

Calumniate (kălv·mni,ēit), *v.* [f. L. *calumniāt-* ppl. stem of *calumniāri*; see -ate³. Cf. 16th c. Fr. *calomnier*.]
1. *trans.* To asperse with calumny, utter calumny regarding; to accuse or charge falsely and maliciously with something criminal or disreputable; to slander.
1554 Bp. Hooper in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxiv. 67 So that hatred unto the trewth dyd alwayse falsly reporte and calumniate all godly mens doinges. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 2 *marg.*, The highest personages have been calumniated. 1620 N. Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 480 Mantua was . . calumniated to be ill affected. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 2. 12 He was never heard to Calumniate his Adversary for want of Argument. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 309 We must not calumniate even the Inquisition.

b. *intr.* (*absol.*) To utter calumnies.
1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 124 Deceptious functions Created onely to calumniate. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 27 The Editor and his Witnesses may calumniate as they please.

†**2.** To charge (a thing) calumniously *against* a person. *Obs. rare.*
1648 *Eikon Bas.* xii. 95, I thought, that . . the gaining of that respite could not be so much to the Rebels advantages (which some haue highly calumniated against me).

Calumniated (kălv·mni,ēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Aspersed with calumny, slandered.
1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 67 The calumniated, like a city taken by night, are slain in their sleep. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. xii. 331 It requires . . more zeal to defend the calumniated than care to raise the calumny. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 216 The calumniated Latitudinarians.

Calumniating (kălv·mni,ēitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of slandering or defaming. (Now gerundial.)
1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 7 A wronging, a calumniating even of the very Devil. 1855 Macaulay *Hist.* III. 24 Calumniating and ridiculing the Church which he had deserted.

Calu·mniating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That calumniates, slandering.
1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 174 Loue, friendship, charity, are subjects all To enuious and calumniating time. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 154. 3/1 Calumniating Tongues.

Calumniation (kălv·mniē·ĭ·ǝn). [n. of action f. Calumniate. Cf. F. *calomniation* (14th c.).]
1. The action of calumniating; slandering; malicious detraction.
1548 Hooper *Decl.* 10 *Commandm.* Pref., Clear and free from misconstruing and calumniation of such sycophants, etc. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1051 By the calumniation of the envious. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 25 Calumniation. . a Malicious and False Representation of an Enemys Words or Actions for an Offensive Purpose.

2. A libellous report, a slander, a calumny.
1588 *Let.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 67 With many more such matters (which I nevertheless count to be very vain calumniations). 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 483 A notable calumniation framed against him. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 184 By their calumniations against his majesty.

Calumniator (kălv·mni,ēitǝr), In 7 also **-er, -our.** [a. L. *calumniātor*, n. of agent f. *calumniāri*; see Calumniate and -or. Cf. 16th c. F. *calomniateur*.] One who calumniates; a slanderer.
1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 31 The peruerst opinions of inuyful calumniaturis ande of secret detrackers. *a* 1563 Becon *New Catech.* iv. (1844) 185 Satan. . is called 'the tempter', 'the calumniator or quarrel-picker', and 'the accuser of the brethren'. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 85 The Calumniators of Epicurus his Philosophy. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 148 To appoint, as his successor, his rival and calumniator, Tyrconnel.

Calumniatory (kălv·mni,ătǝ·ri), *a.* [f. L. type **calumniātōri-us*, f. *calumniātor*: see -ory.] Slanderous, calumnious.
1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 17 Your selves haue related it in your calumniatory Information. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. of Lords* xv. 366 Never did personality, or anything calumniatory of an opponent escape his lips.

†**Calu·mnier.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = Calumniator.
1586 Whetstone *Eng. Mirr.* 165 Yea these calumniers and lybellers . . slaunder their owne knowledge.

†**Ca·lumning,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. var. *calumnying*: cf. *calumner*.] Calumniating.
1541 Wyatt *Let. Privy Council* 248 Touching the Bishop of London and Haynes' calumning in this matter.

Calumnious (kălv·mniǝs), *a.* Also 5 **calomp-**, 6 **calumpniouse.** [ad. L. *calumniōsus*, f. *calumnia*: see Calumny and -ous. But perh. Caxton took it immediately from a 15th c. F. *calompnieux, -euse* (though Littré has it only from 16th c.).] Characterized by calumny; of the nature of calumny or of a calumniator; slanderous, defamatory.
1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 98 Dydo seeng the first openyng of the daye sore besi to chasse the tenebres calompniouse away. 1508 Fisher *Sev. Penit. Ps.* Wks. 266 This calumnyous vyce of enuy. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 61 A foule mouth'd and calumnious knaue. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 770 With calumnious Art Of counterfeted truth. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 151 ¶ 7 He has been . . unmercifully calumnious at such a Time. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 225 It might be true that a calumnious fable had done much to bring about the Revolution. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 99 A calumnious journalist.

Hence **Calu·mniously** *adv.*, **Calu·mniousness.**
1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 26 Dealing . . so insincerely and calumniously. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 350 [She] most calumniously charged the vertuous Queen with her own sorcerous act. 1633 Bp. Morton *Discharge Imputat.* 159 (R.) The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not calumniousness.

†**Ca·lumnize,** *v. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *calum(p)niză-re* or 15–16th c. F. *calompnise-r*; f. L. *calumnia*: see -ize.] *trans.* To calumniate.
1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcviii. 388 Saints, vnsanctified, that also stirre the State, Calumnize Church, our Liturgie, and Rites in criticke rate. 1636 Heywood *Challenge* iv. i. Wks. 1874 V. 54, I have callumnis'd Your fame. *a* 1723 D'Urfey *Athen. Jilt* (D.) Rather than calumnize the king.

Calumny (kæ·lǝmni). [ad. L. *calumnia* and F. *calomnie* (15th c. in Littré).]

1. False and malicious misrepresentation of the words or actions of others, calculated to injure their reputation; libellous detraction, slander.

1564 Q. Eliz. in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VIII. 103 Calumny will not fasten on me for ever. **1602** Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 141 Be thou as chast as Ice, as pure as Snow, thou shalt not escape Calumny. **1611** — *Wint. T.* II. i. 72 The Shrug, the Hum, or Ha (these Petty-brands That Calumnie doth vse). **1751** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 144 ¶ 6 Calumny is diffused by all arts and methods of propagation. **1838** Thirlwall *Greece* V. xl. 118 His conduct .. had given a handle for calumny.

2. A false charge or imputation, intended to damage another's reputation; a slanderous report.

c **1611** Chapman *Iliad* xx. (R.) What then need we vie calumnies, like women that will weare Their tongues out. **1675** Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 108 The Synod of Dort rejecteth your accusation as a Calumny. **1751** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 183 ¶ 7 To spread suspicion, to invent calumnies, to propagate scandal, requires neither labour nor courage. **1836** Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 168 A calumny against the revealed character of God.

† **Calu·mny,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *calomnier* (16th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *calumniāre* for classical *calumpniārī* to Calumniate. Cf. *calumnier*, etc.] To calumniate. Hence **Calu·mnying** *vbl. sb.*

1563 Foxe in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) Introd. 10 Changing his old manner of calumnying into a diligent kind of conferring, etc.

† **Calvair.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *calvaire* 'the (bare) skull or skalpe of the head' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *calvāria* skull (see below).] A skull.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 984 The calvair of an horsed asse or mare, Sette that uppe.

Calvar, app. erroneous f. Caravel, q. v.

1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 4 Stately Argosies, Caluars, and Magars, hulkes of burden great.

‖ **Calva·ria, calva·rium.** *Anat.* [L. *calvāria* skull, f. *calv-us* bald-headed, bare, *calva* the scalp. The form in *-ium* is modern and not of Latin authority.] 'That portion of the skull which is above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. iv. (1495) 108 Caluaria the formest partye of the skulle hath that name of balde bones. **1866** Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 88 The calvaria is remarkable for the projection of the supraciliary ridges. **1882** Owen in *Longm. Mag.* I. 64 What is posed as the 'Neanderthal skull' is the roof of the brain-case, or 'calvarium' of the anatomist.

Calvarial (kælvēə·riăl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *calvāria* + -al.] Of or belonging to the calvaria.

1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 125 The calvarial sutures.

Calvary (kæ·lvări). [a. L. *calvāria* skull, used to translate Aram. גלגלתא *gogulpō* or *gogolpā* 'the skull' (Heb. גלגלת *gulgōlep* skull, poll), in Gr. transliteration γολγοθά, the name of the mount of the Crucifixion, near Jerusalem.]

1. The proper name of the place where Christ was crucified. (Rendered in OE. *Headpan-stow.*) Also used generically.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 33 Hiȝ comon on þa stowe þe is ȝenemned caluarie þæt is heafod-pannan stow. — *Matt.* xxvii. 31 Golgotha, þæt ys, heafod-pannan stow. **1382** Wyclif *Luke* xxiii. 33 And aftir that thei camen in to a place, which is clepid of Caluarie [**1388** Caluerie]. — *Matt.* xxvii. 33 Clepid Golgatha, that is, the place of Caluarie. **1878** Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 293 A Calvary where Reason mocks at Love. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* 342 A new Calvary and a new Pentecost in reserve for these coheritors of the doom.

2. [F. *calvaire*] in *R. C. Ch.* **a.** A life-size representation of the Crucifixion, on a raised ground in the open air; **b.** A series of representations, in a church or chapel, of the scenes of the Passion.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Calvary*, a term used in catholic countries for a kind of chapel of devotion, raised on a hillock near a city.. Such is the Calvary of St. Valerian, near Paris; which is accompanied with several little chapels, in each whereof is represented in sculpture one of the mysteries of the passion. **1815** M. A. Schimmelpenninck *Memoir. Port Royal* III. 206 She also took her for three weeks to the calvary of the Luxembourg. **1846** R. Hart *Eccl. Records* (ed. 2) 223 Of the Golgotha, or Calvary, which represented on a large scale the circumstances of the Passion, with images of S. Mary and S. John, our Saviour on the Cross, and sometimes the two thieves, grouped in the open air, we have no English example. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 852/1 By the side of the high-road.. is one of those calvaries so associated with the landscape of Catholic countries.

3. Calvary clover, a name for *Medicago echinus*; **Calvary cross, cross Calvary,** in *Her.*, a cross mounted on a pyramid of three grises or steps.

1882 *Garden* 2 Sept. 220/2 Calvary Clover .. makes a very pretty basket plant. **1678** in Phillips *App.*, A Cross Calveri. **1730–6** Bailey, *Calvary* (in Heraldry) as a cross calvary, is set on steps to represent the Cross on which our Saviour suffered. **1826** Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 483 The front is nearly the shape of a Calvary cross. **1863** D. Wilson *Preh. Ann. Scot.* II. 458 Engraved with floriated or Calvary Cross.

Calve, obs. form of Calf.

Calve (kāv), *v.*^{1} Also 5 **calfe,** 5–6 **calue,** 7 **calf,** (9 *dial.* **cauve**). [OE. *cealfian*, f. *cealf* Calf *sb.*^{1}; cf. the corresp. MHG. *kalben*, Du. *kalven*, Sw. *kalfva*, Da. *kalve*. See sense 3.]

1. *intr.* To give birth to a calf. Said of kine, deer, etc.; cf. Calf *sb.*^{1} 1, 3.

c **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* II. 300 Þa wolde heo [seo cu] cealfian on ȝesihðe þæs folces. **1388** Wyclif *Job* xxi. 10 The cow caluyed [**1382** bar] and is not priued of hir calf. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xlix. (1495) 632 A Hynde..etith this herbe [diptannus] that she may calue eselier and soner. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 70 If a cowe be fatte, whan she shall calve, than..the calfe shall be the lesse. **1674** tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 131 The does..calve about May. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 293 'What's the matter?' said Dwining, 'whose cow has calved?' **1860** *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 213 They [whales] differ..in their habit of resorting to very shallow bays to calve.

b. *transf.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 463 The grassie Clods now Calv'd, now half appeer'd The Tawnie Lion, pawing to get free His hinder parts.

2. *trans.* To bring forth (a calf, or young).

1388 Wyclif *Job* xxi. 10 The cow..caluede [**1382** bar] not a deed calf. **1532–3** *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, vii, Any maner yonge suckynge calfe .. which shall happen to fall or to be calued. **1607** Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 240, I would they were Barbarians, as they are, Though in Rome litter'd: not Romans, as they are not, Though calued i' th' Porch o' th' Capitoll. **1846** J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 87 Of the origin of [the short horns] .. little can be learned, prior to 1777, in which year the famous bull, Hubback, was calved.

3. Of a glacier or iceberg: To detach and throw off a mass of ice. Cf. Calf *sb.*^{1} 6, and Calve *v.*^{2}

1837 Macdougall tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenl.* 104 The Greenlanders believe that..the reverberation caused by the utterance of a loud sound, is sufficient to make an iceberg calve. *Ibid.* 132 One of the numerous large ice-blinks .. calved a very considerable berg. **1873** A. L. Adams *Field & Forest Rambles* xi. 280 A vast field of ice at one time poured down the slope into the long fiord below, where it calved its bergs. **1882** H. Lansdell *Through Siberia* I. 199 The icebergs 'calved' as they went along, with much commotion and splashing.

Calve, *v.*^{2} *dial.* [Of uncertain standing and derivation. It is possible that (kāv) is merely an earlier pronunciation of *cave* retained locally; but it is notable that *calve in* coincides in form and sense with W.Flemish *in-kalven* (cf. *de gracht kalft in* 'the ditch caves in' De Bo), in which the root part is the same as in Du. *af-kalven*, to fall or break away, *uit-kalven* to fall or shoot out, said of the sides of a cutting or the like. De Vries refers this *-kalven* to *kalve*, *kaluwe*, surface of the ground, surface layer or soil (see Callow). *In-kalven* would thus signify the shooting in of the surface or earth above. Some, however, think that the word is, in its origin, identical with the preceding. The evidence is not decisive.

Calve (kāv, kǫv) *in*, is the vernacular form in Lincolnshire, Notts, Hunts, Norfolk, and adjacent parts of Suffolk, Cambridge, Leicester, Derby, and Yorkshire. Wesley, who is quoted for it, was a native of Epworth, in the district covered by Mr. E. Peacock's *Gloss. of Manley and Corringham*, North Lincolnshire. Assuming the word to be from Dutch, it has been suggested that it was 'introduced by the Dutch navvies who came over for the large drainage works in the Lincolnshire fens' (Wedgwood).]

To fall in as an undermined bank or side of a cutting; to Cave in.

1755 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 323 The rock calved in upon him, with a concave surface, which just made room for his body. **1788** *Ibid.* VI. 521 Instantly part of the pit calved in, and crushed him to death. **1873** E. Peacock in *N. & Q.* Ser. iv. XII. 274 In this part of the world we all say *calved in*, never *caved in*. **1877** — *Manley & Corringham Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cauve*, to slip down as earth does in a cutting or in a bank undermined by water.

Calved (kāvd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **caulfed.** [f. *calve*(*s* (see Calf 2) + -ed.] Having calves.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* 82 They that trode right, were either clouterly caulfed..spindle shankte, or bakerly kneed. **1870** Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 244 A Highlander.. with..bare shanks, most enormously calved.

Calveless, var. spelling of Calfless.

Calven (kā·v'n), *ppl. a.* [f. Calve *v.* after strong pa. pples. like *shaken*.] That has calved.

1880 *Maidstone Newspr.*, For Sale, Fresh Calven Dairy Cows. **1863** Atkinson *Danby Provinc.*, *Calven-cow*, a cow which has not long since had a calf.

Calver (kā·vəɹ), *sb.*^{1} [f. Calve *v.* + -er^{1}.] A cow that calves, or bears young.

1785 Worfat *Bran New Wark* 322 (E. D. S.) He that sell'd me tother day a barren cow and a calf, for a calver. **1808** T. C. Curwen *Hints on Feeding Stock* 177 The milk of the sixth, a winter calver, was reserved for the family. **1884** *York Herald* 26 Aug. 7/1 Calvers made up to £23 each, and half-breds and calving heifers up to £16 each.

† **Calver,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See Calver *a.*] Only in Palsgrave, and it is difficult to determine what he intended by 'salmon scum'. Perh. the treatment as a sb. was some error.

1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Calver of saulmon, *escume de saulmon.* [The following OE. passages possibly belong to these words. Unfortunately the OE. and Latin are alike uncertain in meaning:

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 471 *galmaria*, caluuær (*Erf.* caluuer). — 476 *galbalacrum*, caluær (*Erf.* caluuer). *a* **800** *Corpus Gl.* 952 *galmaria*, caluuer. — 956 *gabalacrum*, calwer. — 954 *galmilla*, liimcaluuer. — 427 *calvarium*, caluuerclim. *a* **1000** *OE. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 280 (*Incipit de mensa*) *calmaria*, cealfre. — 281 *Caluiale*, calwerbriw. *a* **1100** *Alphabet. Gloss.* ibid. 369 *calmaria*, cealre, *Caluiale*, cealerbriw. *Ibid.* 413 *Galmaria*, calwere, *Gabalacrum*, calwer. Cf. also *Ags. Leechd.* 98 I. xxxviii. 2 Nim sur molcen, wyrc to cealre, and beþ mid þy cealre.]

† **Calver,** *a. Obs.* In 4 **calwar,** 5 **calvur.** [Of this and its connected words, the origin and original sense are unknown: cf. prec. It may be the earlier form of Sc. Caller (cf. *silver, siller*).]

An epithet applied to salmon or other fish. E. Müller thinks 'fresh; Way (*Promp. Parv.*) 'fish freshly taken, when its substance appears interspersed with white flakes like curd'. See also Calvered.

A good deal of evidence points to the condition of a fish, the dressing or cooking of which has begun while it is yet alive, instead of after it is dead. (Cf. also **1536** Bellenden *Descr. Alb.* (1821) I. xliii, Quhen the fish faillis thair loup, thay fall callour in the said [boiling] caldrounis, and ar than maist delitius to the mouth.)

a **1403** *Forme of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 19 Take calwar samon, and seeth it in lewe water. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 59 Calvur, as samoon or oþyr fysshe. **1526** *Ord. Hen. VIII*, ibid. 175 Calver Salmon 1 mess .. *2s. 6d.* **1719** D'Urfey *Pills* V. 145 Your Pheasant, Pout, and Culver Salmon. **1865** Way *Promp. Parv.* (note s.v.) In Lancashire, the fish dressed as soon as caught are called calver salmon.

† **Ca·lver,** *v.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 **calvor.** [app. f. Calver *a.*: cf. Calvered, which is in form the pa. pple. of this vb., though earlier in our quots.]

1. *trans.* To treat or cook as a 'calver' fish. (The mode apparently differed at different times.) Nares says 'To prepare salmon, or other fish, in a peculiar way, which can only be done when they are fresh and firm'. Some identify it with to Crimp. Some explain it To cut salmon into thin slices while 'fresh' (or 'alive') and then pickle these.

1651 Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 13 Trouts calvored hot with antchovaes sauce. *Ibid.* (1820) 33 A dish of close boyled Trouts buttered with eggs .. Every scullion dresseth that dish against his will, because he cannot calvor them. **1660** R. May *Accompt. Cook* 354 To calver salmon to eat hot or cold. **1663** Killigrew *Parson's Wed.* in *Dodsley* (1780) XI. 445 The chines fry'd, and the salmon calver'd.

2. *intr.* Of fish: To behave when cooked as a 'calver' fish. Some recent writers conjecture 'To shrink by cutting and not fall to pieces' (Craig), some 'to bear being sliced and pickled'.

1651 Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 13 So the fierce boyling will make the fish to calvor. *Ibid.* (1820) 21 You shall see whether he calvors or no. **1676** Cotton *Angler* II. 310 A Grayling is a winter fish .. his flesh even in his worst season is so firm and will so easily calver that .. he is very good meat at all times. **1681** Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xii. § 1 His flesh..is firm, white, will easily calver.

Hence **Ca·lvering** *vbl. sb.*

1651–7 Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 12 When it [vinegar] boyles take it off the fire and pour it upon your fish, you shall see your fish rise presently, if they be new, and there is no doubt of calvoring.

Calver, obs. form of *claver*, Clover.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 18 b, Great calver, sperie, chick, and the other pulses.

Ca·lvered, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Also 7 **calvert, calvored.** [f. Calver *v.*] Used from end of 16th c. app. in room of the earlier Calver *a.*: see Calver *v.* Cf. quots. 1822 and 1860.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. ii. (1616) 622 My foot-boy shall eate phesants, caluerd salmons. *a* **1640** Massinger *Guardian* IV. i, Great lords sometimes For change leave calvert-salmon and eat sprats. **1651** Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 11 We must have two dishes of calvored Trouts. **1691** Shadwell *Scowrers* II. Wks. 1720 IV. 330 Think on the Turbott and the Calvert Salmon at Locket's. **1822** Nares, Calver'd salmon..now means, in the fish trade, only crimped salmon. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 560 Prince George, who cared as much for the dignity of his birth as he was capable of caring for any thing but claret and calvered salmon. **1860** Kitchener *Cook's Orac.* 178 *note*, Calvered Salmon is the Salmon caught in the Thames, and cut into slices alive.

Calveren, obs. = **Calves,** irreg. pl. of Calf^{1}.

Calves'-snout, calf's- (kā·vzɪsnɑut, kā·fs-). [f. Calf^{1}, *calves* + Snout.]

An old name of Antirrhinum or Snapdragon; *esp.* of *A. Orontium* or Small Snap-dragon.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Antirrhinon*, Plinies antirrhinon..maye be called in englishe calfe snoute. **1551** — *Herbal* I. Dij b, Yellow Calfys snowte. **1629** Parkinson *Paradisi in Sole* xlv. 270 In English Calues snout from the form of the seede vessels, and Snap-dragon, or Lyons mouth from the forme of the flowers. **1845** *Penny Cycl.* Supp. I. 125/2 *A. Orontium* .. or Calves'-snout, occurs in dry sandy and gravelly soils.

‖ **Calville.** ? *Obs.* Also 7 **calvile, 8 calvil.** [Fr.: of unknown origin (Littré).] A kind of apple.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232 Apples..Pome Apis, Cour-pendue, Calvile of all sorts. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Apple*, The White Calville, is white both within and without; its Taste is more delicious than that of the red, for which reason 'tis more valued. **1755** in Johnson (from Bailey); and in mod. Dicts.

Calving (kā·vin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Calve + -ing^{1}.] Of kine, etc.: The bringing forth of calves or young.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxx. (1495) 792 After the caluynge the hynde etyth two manere herbes. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 66 Mete in mesure her calvyng wol advannce. **1587** Harrison *England* III. i. (1878) II. 2 A cow ..which in six yeeres had sixteene calfes; that is, foure at once in three caluings, and twise twins. *a* **1854** E. Forbes *Lit. Papers* 152 (L.) Bay-whaling, a practice destructive to the cow whales about the time of calving.

b. *transf.* of a glacier or ice-berg.

1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenl.* 48 An occasional report, caused by the calving of the ice-blink.

c. *Comb.*, as *calving-season, -time.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Eijb, Hare fleshe and hartis fleshe .. best before caluing tyme. 1881 DU CHAILLU *Land Midn. Sun* II. 197 The reindeers' calving season.

Ca·lving, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] Bearing calves.

1886 *York Herald* 10 Aug. 7/4 Calving cows made up to £19..calving heifers £12 10*s.* each.

Calvinian (kælvi·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 Caluen-. [f. pr.n. Calvin, in Lat. *Calvinus* + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or following the doctrine of, Calvin. (See CALVINISM.)

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewell* Pref., The Lutheran and Caluinian Religion. 1688 BP. OF OXFORD *Reasons Abrog. Test* 54 Patron of the Calvinian Faction. 1862 *Lit. Churchman* 446 The Calvinian development of St. Augustin's idea of predestination was logically true.

† **B.** *sb.* = CALVINIST. *Obs.*

1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 206 He curseth all Caluenians, Lutherians, Zwinglians. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 193 Laurence Humphrey [was] ..much of the Calvinian both in doctrine and discipline.

† **Ca·lvinish,** *a. Obs. rare.* = CALVINISTIC.

1637 *Declar. Pfaltzgrave's Faith* 30 A Calvinish heresie.

Calvinism (kæ·lviniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *calvinisme,* mod. L. *calvinismus.*] The doctrines of John Calvin the Protestant Reformer (1509–1564), particularly his theological doctrines on grace, in which Calvinism is opposed to ARMINIANISM. **b.** Adherence to these doctrines.

(The particular doctrines of theological Calvinism are contained in the so-called 'five points', viz. (1) Particular election. (2) Particular redemption. (3) Moral inability in a fallen state. (4) Irresistible grace. (5) Final perseverance.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Caluynisme, *caluinismus.* 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* III. 65 She was jealous lest Calvinisme, which then infected France, might be caught by their neighbours of Haynolt. 1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 127 The Doctrine of St. Augustine; which they who understand it not, call Calvinisme. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 367 Thus spoke Calvinism, the creed of republics, in its first hard form.

fig. 1863 *Denise* I. 126 The destruction, the waste in Nature; the plants that bud and never bring forth fruit.., the Calvinism of Nature, things predestined to destruction!

Calvinist (kæ·lvinist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *calviniste.*] An adherent of Calvinism.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 577 The seconde and thirde, he sayeth are denyed by the Caluenistes. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* 7 The Calvinist is taxt with Predestination, and to make God the Author of sin. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 545 No Arminian will doubt a man being debarred of his liberty by shutting him up in a gaol; nor will the most rigid Calvinist deny, that upon being let loose he is at liberty to go which way he pleases. 1850 R. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* 253 Those who compiled the Service-Books of the Church of England were not Calvinists.

attrib. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 510 Union of Calvinist colonies proposed.

Calvini·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to Calvinism, following the doctrines of Calvin. *Calvinistic Methodists*: a section of the Methodists who follow the Calvinistic opinions of Whitfield, as distinguished from the Arminian opinions of Wesley; their chief seat is in Wales.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiv, The cloak and band of the Calvinistic divine. 1850 R. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* 145 The Calvinistic doctrines of Election, Predestination, and Perseverance are incompatible with..Baptismal Regeneration.

Calvini·stical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = CALVINISTIC; of the nature of, or pertaining to, Calvinism. Hence **Calvini·stically** *adv.*

1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries* 78 Is not such a Caluinisticall sentence worthy to be razed out for euer? 1779 JOHNSON *Milton, L. P.* (1816) 128 His theological opinions are said to have been first Calvinistical. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXV, This calvinistical Colonel. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. 365 (Hoppe) Mrs. Avenel, in an awfully stiff, clean, and calvinistical cap.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 58 The Doctrine of Free-will is laid down as Calvinistically as one could wish. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 588 Do not be so Calvinistically severe on their little amusements.

Calvini·sticate, *v.* To make Calvinistic.

1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xlvi, If the old English worthy.. had been Calvinisticated till the milk of human kindness with which his heart was always ready to overflow had turned sour.

Ca·lvinize, *v.* [see -IZE.] **a.** *intr.* To follow Calvin, to teach Calvinism. **b.** *trans.* To imbue with Calvinism. Hence **Calvinized, Ca·lvinizing** *ppl. a.*

1659 HEYLIN *Cert. Epist.* 175 He did not Arminianize in all things, I am sure he Calvinized in none. 1824 M'CULLOCH *Scotl.* II. 75 This Calvinised Country. 1861 *Q. Rev.* CX. 549 One brother Churchman was Romanising, or another Calvinising. 1862 *Ibid.* Apr. 325 The Calvinist has Calvinized .. the services of his Church by his hymns. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 40 The Calvinizing Clergy.

Ca·lvino-, in *comb.* Calvinistic.

[1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 39 Calling some *Anglo-puritani,* some *Caluino-papistæ.*] 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xviii. (1713) 325 The Turks indeed are held great Fatalists, whence some in reproach call this Point of Calvin, Calvino-Turcism.

Calvish (kā·viʃ), *a.* [f. CALF 1 + -ISH.] **1.** Resembling a calf; calf-like, doltish, stupid. **b.** Of or addicted to calf-worship.

1570 *Pithithy Note Papists* (Collier) 4 The Bul bewitcht his caluish braine. 1660 GAUDEN *Brounrig* 48 He was transported with just indignation against the calvish Idolaters. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 71 Her Majesty's absolute commands having swept females off the stage, their parts are acted by calvish young fellows.

2. *nonce-use.* [f. CALF 2.] Pertaining to the calf of the leg (with pun on prec. sense).

1826 LAMB *Let.* in *Final Mem.* viii. (1850) 210 The cramp ..clawing me in the calvish part of my nature, makes me ever and anon roar bullishly.

Calvity (kæ·lvĭti). *rare.* [ad. L. *calvitiēs* baldness, f. *calv-us* bald: cf. F. *calvitie.*] Baldness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Calvity,* baldnesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calvity,* baldness, deceit. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* 384 Middle-aged ..and inclining to calvity and obeseness.

Calvor, -ur, variants of CALVER *v.*

Calvysfote, obs. form of CALF'S-FOOT.

Calwey, var. form of CALEWEY, *Obs.*, a pear.

Calx (kælks). Forms: 5 **cals,** 5–7 **calce,** 7 **callixe, calxe,** 8 **calix,** 7– **calx.** *Pl.* **calces** (formerly also **calxes**). [L. *calx, calc-em* lime; applied in an extended sense to substances produced in the same way as quick-lime.]

1. A term of the alchemists and early chemists for a powder or friable substance produced by thoroughly burning or roasting ('calcining') a mineral or metal, so as to consume or drive off all its volatile parts, as lime is burned in a kiln.

The *calx* was formerly taken as the essential substance or 'alcohol' of the crude mineral after all the grosser parts had been dispelled. The 'calx' of a metal was supposed to be the result of the expulsion of 'phlogiston'; in reality it was usually the metallic oxide, but in some cases the metal itself in a state of sublimation.

c 1460 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Caste..cals of..gold..in wiyn.. and ȝe schule haue ȝoure licour..bettir gilt. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 56 The black feces .. being reduced .. into a calxe. *Ibid.* II. v. 123 Put fire thereunto..untill the earth.. is well calcined..Divide this thy callixe. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, *Sub.* How do you sublime him? *Fac.* With the calce of Egg-shells. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Calcination is solution of bodies into Calx or Alcool. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2042 Nor reduced into a calx but by a strong fire, by which it will turn into a substance like unslaked lime. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 719 All brought into calces or powders that are white. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 3 Lead by calcination..becomes a red calx or mineral earth. *Ibid.* Metals deprived of..phlogiston .. are reduced to calces. 1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 233 Metallic calxes. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. i. 7 Oxygen may be separated from some oxyds or metallic calces. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 23 Having ascertained the increase of weight of lead during its conversion into calx. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 20 The calx of tin, now the oxide of tin.

fig. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* iii. Wks. III. 63 Some mass for the poor souls that bleach, And burn away the calx of their offences In that great Purgatory crucible.

† **2.** Sometimes in Latin sense 'lime': esp. in *calx vive, calcevive* (L. *calx viva,* F. *chaux vive*) quick-lime. *Obs.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 12 They ought to haue .. Calx viue, Lint seede Oile, etc. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 129 Make a strong Lixivium of Calx vive. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit.* 116 Our true Calcevive..our Ferment of our Bread. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 439 Calx is lime combined with acids.

3. *Eton School slang.* [Another L. sense of *calx,* 'the goal, anciently marked with lime or chalk'.] The goal-line (at foot-ball).

1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec., The Collegers were over-weighted ..and the Oppidans managed to get the ball down into their calx several times.

Calybite. [f. Gr. *καλύβη* little hut.] One of a class of early saints who passed their lives in huts.

Ca·lycanth. *Bot.* [ad. L. CALYCANTHUS.] A book-name of the Natural Order *Calycanthaceæ.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Calycanthaceæ* (Calycanths).

Calyca·nthemy. *Bot.* [f. Gr. *καλυκ-* CALYX + *ἄνθεμ-ον* flower + -Y.] The conversion, partial or complete, of sepals into the appearance of petals, as in the variety of primrose called *Jack-in-the-box.* Hence **Calyca·nthemous** *a.*

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calycanthemy,* name of the monstrosity in which the calyx imitates an exterior corolla.

‖ **Calycanthus** (kælikæ·nθŭs). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *καλυκ-* CALYX + *ἄνθος* flower.] A North American genus of shrubs; esp. *Calycanthus floridus* or Carolina Allspice.

1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 190 Come and reach me down some calycanthus out of the greenhouse. 1884 STEVENSON *Silver. Squatt.* 267 Cal[y]canthus crept, like a hardy weed, all over our rough parlor.

Calycifloral (kæ·lisi,flō·răl, kăli·si-), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *calyc-em* (*calyx*) a. Gr. *καλυκ-* + *flōr-em* flower + -AL.] Having the stamens and petals inserted in the calyx. So **Calycifło·rate, Calycifło·rous,** in same sense.

1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 58 Polypetalous flowers have their stamens inserted on the receptacle .. or inserted upon the calyx, and are hence called Calycifloral, as Pea, Bramble, Apple. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calyciflorous,* petals (distinct or coalescent) and stamens adnate to the calyx.

Calyciform (kæ·lisifōrm, kăli·si-), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -FORM; cf. mod.F. *caliciforme.*] Having the form of a calyx, calyx-shaped. Also erroneous spelling of CALICIFORM cup-shaped.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 453 Male flowers in elongate aments, caliciform scale diversely shaped. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 463 *Woodsia* .. involucre inferior, membranous, at first calyciform.

Calycinal (kæli·sinăl), *a. Bot.* [f. CALYCINE + -AL.] = CALYCINE 1.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 453 *Salicineæ* .. male flowers, calicinal scale supporting an unilocular ovary. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 386 While the calycinal protuberance is making its appearance.

Caly·cinar, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] **1.** = prec. **2.** (see quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Calicinar,* when a flower becomes double by an increase in the number of lobes of the calyx or sepals.

Calycine (kæ·lisəin, -in), *a.* [f. L. *calyc-em* (*calyx*) + -INE.] Of or belonging to the calyx; resembling a calyx.

1. *Bot.*

1816 COLEBROOKE *Asiat. Res.* XII. 539 Embraced at the base by the calycine hemispherical cup. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 218 The symmetry of the stamens, corolline and calycine segments. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 239 Calycine sepals.

2. *Biol.* and *Phys.* (See CALYX 2.)

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 133 Sphæronites has each calycine plate perforated by two pores. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 96 A calycine investment for the whole animal.

Calycle (kæ·lik'l). *Bot.* [ad. L. **calycul-us** (which is now often used instead), dim. of *calyx.*]

1. A little calyx: **a.** A row of bracts or leaves surrounding the base of the calyx, and resembling a smaller outer calyx. **b.** The outer proper covering or crown of the seed, adhering to it to facilitate its dispersion. † **c.** Formerly, the outer envelope of a bud.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Calycle,* with Botanists, a small bud of a plant. 1803 REES *Cycl.*, *Calycle,* a term invented by Vaillant to express a series of leaves surrounding the base of the calyx. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calyculus,* an involucre or involucel imitating an additional calyx.

2. Erroneous form of CALICLE.

Hence **Ca·lycled** *a.*, having a calycle, calyculate.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVI. 378 *note,* The calyx is ..calycled, or furnished with a second set of leaflets at the base. 1810 *Encycl. Lond.* I. 683/1 Calycled andromeda.

Ca·lycoid, -oi·deous, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *κάλυκ-* CALYX + -OID, + -EOUS; the Gr. was *καλυκώδης.*]

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Calycoideous,* resembling a calyx.

Calycular (kăli·kiŭlăr), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *calycul-us* CALYCLE + -AR. Cf. mod. F. *caliculaire.*] Relating to or composing a calycle (in its various senses).

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii, Even the Autumnal buds, which await the return of the Sun, do after the winter solstice multiply their calicular leaves. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 259 The calycular leaves are purple. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Calicular,* a term of æstivation, when the outer bracts of an involucre are much shorter than the inner.

Calyculate (kăli·kiŭlĕt). *a. Bot.* [f. L. *calycul-us* CALYCLE + -ATE 2. Cf. F. *caliculé.*] Having a calycle. So formerly **Caly·culated,** (having fruit) enclosed in a calyx or involucre.

1690 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 466 Calyculated Berries of the bigness of a large Pea. 1693 *Ibid.* 928 Such .. have the Calyx of their Flower non deciduous, in which the Fruit standeth as in a Cup, and these he calls Calyculated Fruits. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 95 Of Trees which bear berries, and are umbilicated or calculated. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calyculate,* bearing bracts next to the calyx which imitate an external or accessory calyx.

Ca·lycule. Another form of CALYCLE; see -CULE and cf. F. *calicule.*

Calyon, variant of CALION, *Obs.*

Calyptobla·stic, *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *καλυπτό-s* covered + *βλαστός* sprout, shoot.] (Hydroids) Having the generative buds provided with an external protective receptacle.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* viii. (1880) 122 The name of 'Calyptoblastic Hydroids' has been proposed by Professor Allman for the Sertularians and Campanularians.

Calyptolite (kăli·ptŏləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *καλυπτό-s* covered + -LITE.] A variety of Zircon.

1839 SHEPARD *Min.* (1858) 288 *Calyptolite,* very minute dark brown crystals, having the form of zircon.

‖ **Calyptra** (kăli·ptră). *Bot.* In 8 **calyptre.** [mod. L. a. Gr. *καλύπτρα* covering, veil, f. *καλύπτειν* to cover. Cf. F. *calyptre.*] A hood or cover; *spec.* **a.** the hood of the sporecase in mosses; **b.** 'the interior membranaceous and often hairy covering of the ovarium' (De Candolle and Sprengel *Philos. Plants* 61).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Calyptra.* 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 26 A calyptra is the calyx of a Moss, covering the fructification like a hood. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXXII. 493 A lidded capsule, covered with a smooth calyptre. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 402 Mosses, which have..a hood-like corolla, or calyptra, bearing the style, and concealing the capsule. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 60 [Of the Mangrove Tribe] Calyx superior..with the lobes varying in number..occasionally all cohering in a calyptra. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 736.

Calyptrate (kăli·ptrĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ATE 2. Cf. F. *calyptré.*] Having a calyptra, hood, or covering; hooded, operculate.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 273 Each fibre of the roots has a calyptrate covering at the extremity. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 327 The calyx is .. calyptrate, if at the period of falling it bursts on one side, as in Eschscholtzia.

Calyptriform (kăli·ptrifōim), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Calyptra-shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 46 The corolla is calyptriform in Antholoma. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calyptriform*, calyptra-shaped; as the calyx of *Eschscholtzia*.

So **Calyptrimo·rphous** *a.* [Gr. *μορφή* form.] 'Applied in Botany to ascidia which have a distinct lid.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881.

Calyptrogen (kăli·ptrŏdʒen). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *καλύπτρα* covering + -GEN taken in sense of 'producer'.] The outer zone or layer of the meristem or primary tissue of the youngest part of plants.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 288 Four zones of meristem:—calyptrogen, dermatogen, periblem and plerome. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 9 Since this accession originates in certain cases from a special layer of meristem, the latter is to be distinguished as the calyptrogen.

‖ **Calystegia** (kælistī·dʒiă). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κάλυκ-* CALYX + *στέγη* covering, in reference to the generic distinction.] A genus of plants separated by modern botanists from *Convolvulus*, because of the two large bracts which enclose the calyx; it contains the large White Convolvulus or Bindweed of the English hedges.

1880 *New Virginians* I. 85 A tangle, or wilderness of dewberries, white calystegias.

Calyver, obs. form of CALIVER.

Calyx (kæ·liks, kē·liks). Formerly also **calix.** Pl. **calyces** (kæ·lisīz), rarely **calyxes.** [L. *calyx*, a. Gr. *κάλυξ* outer covering of a fruit, flower, or bud; shell, husk, pod, pericarp (from root of *καλύπτειν* to cover). In med.L. and in the Romanic langs., this word has run together in form with the much commoner Latin word *calix* 'cup, goblet, drinking vessel'; and the two are to a great extent treated as one by modern scientific writers, so that the *calyx* of a flower is commonly (though quite erroneously) explained as the 'flower-cup', and the form *calyx* and its derivatives are applied to many cup-like organs, which have nothing to do with the *calyx* of a flower, but are really meant to be compared to a *calix* or cup. See sense 2 and cf. CALIX.]

1. *Bot.* The whorl of leaves (sepals), either separate or grown together, and usually green, forming the outer envelope in which the flower is enclosed while yet in the bud. Called by Grew, 1682, *Empalement.*

[1671 MALPIGHI *Anat. Plant., Calyx* .. floris basis est. 1686 RAY *Hist. Plant.* I. A 2 Calyx, folliculus sive, involucrum floris .. the cup enclosing or containing the flower.] 1693 [see CALYCULATE]. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1718 R. BRADLEY *New Improv. Planting* II. (ed. 2) 83 The other [race] whose petals cannot contain themselves within the Bounds of the Chalyx, are call'd round podded Flowers. 1737–59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* Explan. Terms, The empalement, *Calix*, is generally understood to mean, those less tender leaves, which cover the other parts of the flower. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 195 *note*, The effect of light .. occasions the actions of the vegetable muscles .. which open their calyxes and chorols. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvii. 144 The brown calyces of the geranium flowers. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* 212 The calyx is nothing but the swaddling clothes of the flower; the child-blossom is bound up in it, hand and foot.

b. Applied to similar parts of other organisms.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 224 In the sea-lily it [the stomach] reposes in the calyx surrounded by the arms. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 119 At the summit of the stem is placed the body, which is termed the 'calyx'.

2. *Phys.* and *Biol.* Variant spelling of CALIX.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 798 The Calyces (Infundibula) are small membraneous ducts which embrace .. the circumference of the mammillæ. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 357/1 The part of the ovary in which the ovum is lodged is termed the calyx.

3. *Comb.*, as *calyx-base, -leaf, -limb, -lobe, -segment, -tooth, -tube; calyx-like* adj.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 315 *Beta*.. Fruit adnate to the disk and *calyx-base. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 7 *Calyx-leaves or Sepals. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1137/2 A..*calyx-like arrangement. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 176 *Calyx-limb deciduous. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1872) 173 The uppermost flower generally has two *calyx-lobes. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 66 Stamens inserted on the *calyx-mouth. *Ibid.* 115 Bracts longer than the ovate *calyx-segments. *Ibid.* 265 *Calyx-teeth short. *Ibid.* 183 *Calyx-tube and corolla white.

†Calzoo·ns, *sb.pl. Obs.* Also **calsoun, -sound, -sune.** [From one or other of the Romanic langs.: F. *calçons, caleçons*, Sp. *calzones*, Pg. *calções* It. *calzoni* breeches, drawers:—late L. *calciones*; augmentative forms of L. **calcea*, Sp. *calza*, Pg. *calça* It. *calza*, F. *chausse* hose, f. L. *calceus* shoe, half-boot.] Drawers, hose, trousers: used of those of oriental nations.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 63 The next that they weare is a smock of callico with ample sleeves .. vnder this a paire of calsouns of the same, which reach to their ancles. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calsounds* or *Calsunes*, a kind of drawers or such like garment of Linnen, which the Turks wear next their skin. 1677 HERBERT *Trav.* 115 The better sort of that sex here wear linen Drawers or Calzoons.

Cam (kæm), *sb.* Also **camb, camm.** [cf. Du. *kam* (MDu. *cam*), Ger. *kamm*, Da. and Sw. *kam*, the same word as Eng. COMB, but also applied to a 'toothed rim or part of a wheel, teeth of a wheel', as in Du. *kamrad*, Ger. *kammrad*, Da. and Sw. *kamhjul* 'toothed wheel, cog-wheel'; thence also mod.F. *came* 'cog, tooth, catch of a wheel, sort of tooth applied to the axle of a machine, or cut in the axle, to serve to raise a pestle or forge-hammer'. Taken into English prob. either from Du. or Fr.

The primary meaning of Teut. *kambo-* was 'toothed instrument'; cf. its cognates Gr. *γόμφο-* tooth, peg, Skr. *jambha-* tusk, OSlav. *zabŭ* tooth: see COMB.]

A projecting part of a wheel or other revolving piece of machinery, adapted to impart an alternating or variable motion of any kind to another piece pressing against it, by sliding or rolling contact. Much used in machines in which a uniform revolving motion is employed to actuate any kind of non-uniform, alternating, elliptical, or rectilineal movement. The original method was by cogs or teeth fixed or cut at certain points in the circumference or disc of a wheel, but the name has been extended to any kind of eccentric, heart-shaped, or spiral disc, or other appliance that serves a similar purpose.

1777 *Specif. W. Vicker's Patent* No. 1168 The wheel F turning a cylinder with a cam and two crankes. 1805 *Specif. J. Hartop's Patent* No. 2888 Upon any axis A .. apply a pin, cam, crank or curve or curves C. 1831 G. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 269 Camms, or wheels of eccentric form. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* vi. (ed. 3) 44 If one or more projecting pieces, called cams, are fixed on the axis opposite to the end of each lever. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 418. 1867 *Athenæum* No. 2084. 440/3 An iron camb for power-looms. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 407/2 Cams are variously-formed plates, or grooves, by means of which a circular may be converted into a reciprocating motion.

b. *Comb.*, as *cam-ball valve, cam-groove, cam-gear wheel, cam-shaft, cam-wheel.*

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 393/1 A cam-groove cut in the reverse side of the crank-plate. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 435/2 The duty of the cam-wheel is to give an intermittent reciprocating motion to the bar.

Cam, *sb.*[2] *north. dial.* [= Sc. *kame, kaim*, a. ON. *kamb-r* (Da. and Sw. *kam*) COMB, crest, serrated ridge, crest or ridge of a hill, etc. The same word originally as COMB, and CAM *sb.*[1], but the three come through distinct channels, and there is no consciousness of their identity.]

A ridge; a long narrow earthen mound; the bank on which a hedge is planted or the like.

1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cam*, any long mound of made earth. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Cam*, a mound of earth, a bank boundary to a field. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. Introd. 26 (*Yorksh. dial.*) Cum doun t' cam' soid. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss., Cam*, a rise of hedge-ground; generally *cam-side.*

Cam, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [f. CAM *a.* or *v.*] Contradiction, crossing in purpose.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S), When he meets wi cam, there's no good to be done.

†Cam, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **kam,** (7 **kamme**). [Adopted from Celtic: in Welsh *cam* crooked, bent, bowed, awry, wrong, false; Gael. *cam* crooked, bent, blind of one eye; Manx *cam* (as in Gaelic); Ir. *cam*:—OIr. *camm* crooked, repr. an OCeltic **cambo-s*, as in the proper name *Cambodunum* 'crooked town'. In English probably from Welsh, and no doubt in oral use long before the 16th c. when first found in literature; the derived form *cammed* is in the Promptorium.]

A. *adj.* Crooked, twisted, bent from the straight. Hence *mod. dial.* Perverse, obstinate, 'cross'.

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* iii. Wks. II. 698 His mind is perverse, kam [ed. 1676 cam], and crooked. 1642 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 117 Cam is thy name, Cam are thyne eyies and wayes .. Cam are thy lookes, thyne eyies thy ways bewrayes. 1853 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Tales* 138 As cam and as obstinate as a mule. 1862 HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 236/2 As cam as a peg.

B. *adv.* Away from the straight line, awry, askew (also *fig.*). *Clean cam* (*kam*), 'crooked, athwart, awry, cross from the purpose' (J.); cf. KIM KAM.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 909/1 We speake in good earnest, and meane not .. to say, walk on, behaue your selues manfully: and go cleane kam our selues like Creuises. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 304, *Sicin.* This is cleane kamme. *Brut.* Meerely awry. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Contrefoil*, The wrong way, cleane contrarie, quite kamme. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxvii, Here they go quite kam, and act clean contrary to others. 1755 JOHNSON, *Kam*, crooked.

Cam (kæm), *v. dial.*; *trans.* and *intr.* [f. CAM *a.*] (See quots.)

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Tummus & M.* Wks. (1862) 53 So ot teh [so that they] camm'd little or none; boh agreed t' pey aw meeon [to pay all between them]. 1847–78 HALLIWELL s. v., A person who treads down the shoe heel is said to cam. *North.* 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Colloq. use.* He cams his shoon at th' heel. *Ibid., Cam*, to cross or contradict; to oppose vexatiously; to quarrel. I'll cam him, an' get up his temper.

Cam, obs. and Sc. form of *came*, pa. t. of COME.

Cam, obs. f. CHAM, KHAN, and var. CALM *sb.*[2]

†Ca·maca. *Obs.* Also **camaka, cammaka, -aca, camoca, cammoca, -oka.** [a. OF. *camocas* (*kamoukas* in Froissart) 'silk stuff approaching satin' (Godef.), or med.L. *camoca, camucum*, med. Gr. *καμουχᾶ*; also in Sp. *camocan, camucan*, acc. to Dozy, ad. Arab. *kamkhā* or *kimkhā*, which Devic thinks originally a Chinese word, and ultimately identical with OF. *canque.*] A kind of fine fabric, probably of silk.

1375 *Will of Edw. Ld. Despencer* (*trans.* Rock) My great bed of blue camaka, with griffins, also another bed of camaka striped with white and black. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 299 A cote of cammoka oþer of clene scarlett. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 163 In kyrtyl of cammaka kynge am I cladde. *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 835 Your curtaines of camaca, all in folde. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 4 The dosers alle of camaca. [1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Camoca*, a Garment made of Silk, or something better. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* iv. 30.]

Camack, Sc. form of CAMMOCK[2].

‖ **Camaieu** (kamayö). Also **camayeu.** [F. *camaïeu*, formerly *camahieu, camaheu*: see CAMEO.]

1. = CAMEO.

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 264 Goodly Camayeux excellently well cut. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Camaieu* or *Camayeu*..a peculiar sort of onyx: also..a stone, whereon are found various figures, and representations of landskips, &c., formed..so as to exhibit pictures without painting. 1731 BAILEY vol. II. *Camaieu.* 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* x. 65 And sure no Camayeu was ever yet seen Like that which I purchas'd at Wicksted's Machine.

2. A method of painting in monochrome.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Camaieu* is also used for a painting, wherein there is only one colour; and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden, or azure ground. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* xi. 96 A small plate, the painting of which in blue camaïeu is, etc.

†Camail. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. F. *camail* = Pr. *capmalh*, It. *camaglio*; acc. to Diez f. *cap* head + *mail* MAIL, and thus orig. 'head-armour'.]

1. A piece of chain-mail armour attached to the basinet or head-piece, and protecting the neck and shoulders. In *comb.*, as *camail-lace.*

1826 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* xi. (1884) 127 The dagger therefore slipped out, and sliding athwart the camail of his opponent fell to the ground. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 127 In England the basinet was constantly worn with the camail, but without any ventaile. *Ibid.* x. 197 The camail-lace or other mode of attachment was covered by a plate, generally enriched, which formed a part of the basinet.

2. (See quot.)

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 147 The Canons in the Quire wear a rochet and camail. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Camail* (Fr.) a Hood to cover the head in foul weather: also a blew or purple ornament, worn by Bishops above their Rochets, and reaching as low as the bent of the arm. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict., Camail (Eccl.)*, a purple ornament worn by a bishop over his rochet.

3. 'A capuchin or short cloak, sometimes of fur'.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Hence **Camailed** *a.*, having a camail.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 128 In England the camailed basinet ceased to be worn when the 15th century was only two or three years old.

Camaile, obs. form of CAMEL.

Cama·ldolite. Also **Camaldulite, -dulian, -dule, -dolensian.** A member of the religious order founded by S. Romuald at Camaldoli in the Apennines, at the beginning of the 11th c.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Camaldulians* or *Camaldunians.* 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I. 256/1 In the year 1023, Romuald, an Italian fanatic .. founded the order or congregation of the Camaldolites. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 373 s. v. *Camaldules*..[Rudolf] also established Camaldule nunneries (1086). II. 912/2 [Gregory XVI] since 1823 general of his order, the Cameldolensians.

Camall, var. of CUMBLY, coarse (Indian) woollen.

Camalyon, obs. form of CAMELION.

Camamel(le, -ille, -ylle, obs. ff. CAMOMILE.

Camara[1] (kæ·mărā). *Bot.* [a. Gr. *καμάρα* (see CAMERA); cf. F. *camare* (in sense **a**).]

a. A membranous fruit composed of two united valves and enclosing one or many seeds attached to the internal angle (Littré, and *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **b.** One of the cells of a fruit. **c.** A carpel (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 Camara and its diminutive Camerula (chamber) are sometimes used for the cells of a fruit.

‖ **Camara**[2] (kæ·mărā). [Native name in Guiana.] 'A hard durable timber obtained from *Dipteryx odorata*' (N.O. *Leguminosæ*). *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

‖ **Camara·da.** *Obs.* [Sp. *camarada*, lit. 'room-ful': see COMRADE.]

1. A company of soldiers messing or lodging together. **2.** One of such a company in his relation to the others; a comrade.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 9 With his Camaradas, hee is to demeane himself, sober, quiet, and friendly. *Ibid.* 10 Pescennius Niger did condemne vnto death, a whole Camarada of Soldiers. *Ibid.* Gloss. 249 *Camarada*, a Spanish word, is a small number of 11 or 12 soldiers, and is the one halfe of a squadra, being vnited together in their lodging.

Camarade, obs. form of COMRADE.

‖ **Camaraderie** (kamara·dərī). [Fr., f. *camarade* COMRADE.] 'The familiarity which exists

between *camarades*' (Littré), comradeship; loyalty to, or partiality for, one's comrades; *esprit de corps*.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 721 A spirit of camaraderie and partisanship prevails in matters of art. 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* II. 107 The only camaraderie I have witnessed in America exists among the West Point men.

Camarike, obs. form of CAMBRIC.

‖ **Camarilla** (kæmări·lă, Sp. *-i·lya*). [Sp., dim. of *camara* room, CHAMBER.]

1. A small chamber.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* Wks. II. 312 Now and then, one has a new cell or camarilla opened in his brain.

2. A private cabinet of counsellors; a cabal, clique, junto; a body of secret intriguers.

1839 R. M. BEVERLEY *Heresy Hum. Priesth.* 111 Conference is a camarilla of priests, who, with closed doors, make all the laws by which the society is regulated. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 445/1 It is only a camarilla which demands Lord Palmerston's return to office. 1867 WARD in *Ess. Reunion* 117 No camarilla of worldly-minded politicians lay or sacerdotal.

‖ **Ca·marine.** *Obs.* Also **camerine.** [f. *Camarīna* (Καμάρῑνα), the name of a Sicilian town, beside which was a pestilential marsh.] A fetid marsh or swamp. Also *fig.*

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* To Rdr., This Author ..doth not onely..wade into the very Gulph and Camarine of Mans apparant wilfulnesse. 1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Elie* 454 And doe wee meruaile now, if King Henry voyded such a Camarine? 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critick* 163 The danger of poisonous sents, and Camerines of Customs, which use to envenome and infect the soul.

‖ **Camas, camash, cammas,** variant forms of QUAMASH (*Camassia esculenta*), a liliaceous plant, whose bulbs are eaten by North American Indians.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 221 The Indians .. come to it in the summer time to dig the camash root. 1884 JOAQUIN MILLER *Mem. & Rime* 83 The camas blossom..all Oregon in the early spring.

Hence **Camas rat** ((see quot.).

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. 35 The Camas Rat (*Pseudostoma borealis*)..The name is derived from its food, which consists chiefly of quamash root.

Camayeu: see CAMAIEU.

Camayle, camaylle, obs. forms of CAMEL.

Camb, obs. form of COMB.

Cambace, ?obs. form of CANVASS (or CAMACA).

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 177 Thanne schuld thei clothe him, and gird him with a girdill of cambace.

Cambake, obs. form of CAMMOCK.

† **Cambal.** *Obs.* ?=CUMBLY (or next).

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 257 Marchants which come out of China..come to buy muske, cambals, agats, silke.

Cambaye·. [f. *Cambay* a sea-port of India.] A kind of cotton cloth made in India.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 9 Coarse chequer'd Cloth, called Cambaya Lungies, made of Cotton-yarn. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 432 *Cambayes.*

Camber (kæ·mbəɹ), *sb.* Also GAMBER. [a. F. *cambre*, f. *cambrer*: see next. Cf. CAMBREL.]

1. The condition of being slightly arched or convex above. Also *concr.* a flattened arch.

1618 [see *Camber-keeled* in 4]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 Camber .. the convexity of a beam upon the upper edge, in order to prevent its becoming straight or concave by its own weight, or by the burden it may have to sustain, in course of time. *Ibid.* 582 Camber; an arch on the top of an aperture, or on the top of a beam; whence Camber-windows, &c. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 437 If the required rise or camber [in a riveted girder] equals *e* in the middle in inches. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 10/5 Boatbuilders insist on giving 'camber'.

2. A piece of timber so bent; a camber-beam.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 158 Camber, a piece of Timber cut Arching. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 102.

3. 'The part of a dockyard where cambering is performed, and timber kept. Also, a small dock in the royal yards, for the convenience of loading and discharging timber' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 403 Just outside the camber, [he] met us in the dockyard steam-launch.

4. *Comb.*, as **camber-beam, -slip** (see quots.); † *camber-bored, camber-keeled* (also *-keel*), adjs. **Camber-nose,** 'an aquiline nose' (Halliwell, who cites 'Junius').

1721 BAILEY, **Camber-beam* .. is a Beam cut hollow or arching in the middle. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 To know whether she be equally bored, *camber, taper, or belbored. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 34 It is a great weakening to a ship to have so much weight..at both the ends, and nothing in the Mid-Ship, which causeth them to warpe, and (in the Seaphrase, and with Marriners) is tearmed *Camberkeeld. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 350/1 It will make the Ship Camberkeel. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Camber-keeled*, keel slightly arched upwards in the middle of the length, but not actually hogged. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 388 The *Camber-slip is a piece of board of any length or breadth, made convex on one or both edges, and generally something less than an inch in thickness; it is made use of as a rule .. When the bricklayer has drawn his arch, he gives the camber-slip to the carpenter.

Camber (kæ·mbəɹ), *v.* [app. a. F. *cambre-r* 'to arch slightly' (16th c. in Littré), a semi-popular repr. of L. *camerāre* to vault (the natural repr. being *chambrer*), f. *camera* vault.]

1. *intr.* To be or become slightly arched or curved so that the centre is higher than the ends.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 The Decke doth camber or lie compassing. 1757 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 288 Now it so happened, thro' the great weight of the head and stern, that the ship cambered very much.

2. *trans.* To bend (a beam, etc.) upwards in the middle; to arch slightly.

1852 P. NICHOLSON *Encycl. Archit.* I. 74 In all these instances the difficulty may be obviated by cambering the timber upwards. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 437 It is usual to camber a riveted girder, so that on receiving the permanent load it may become nearly horizontal. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 247 At the centre of the span, where the bottom member has been cambered upwards to a height of 150 feet for navigation purposes.

Hence **Ca·mbered** *ppl. a.*, **Ca·mbering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 A cambered Decke. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cambered Deck*, the deck..of a ship is said to be cambered, or to lie cambering, when it is higher in the middle of the ship's length, and droops toward the stem and stern. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. vi. 340 With head erect and cambered loins. 1757 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 292 The resistance of the parts bent by the cambering.

Camber *a.*: see CAMBRIAN.

Ca·mberwell Beau·ty. [from *Camberwell*, a parish of Surrey, now within the London area.] A collector's name for a species of butterfly (*Vanessa Antiopa*), occasionally seen in England.

1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. v. 198 Mr. Broderick remarked that he had seen the 'Camberwell Beauty' on Twizel-moor. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 706.

Cambial (kæ·mbiăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *cambiāl-is*, f. *cambium*: see CAMBIUM and -AL.]

1. Relating to exchange in commerce. [F. *cambial.*]

1864 in WEBSTER.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to cambium.

1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 414 XVI. 726 The adventitious roots in the cambial region of the vascular bundles. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 130 A middle layer of the cambial cells always remains capable of division.

Cambiform (kæ·mbifōɹm), *a. Bot.* [f. CAMBIUM + -FORM.] Of the form of, or like cambium.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 114 Cambiform tissue. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 523 The narrow cambiform cells.

‖ **Ca·mbio.** *Obs.* [It. *cambio* change, exchange:—L. *cambium.*] **a.** A bill of exchange. **b.** A place of exchange, an exchange; = CAMBIUM 1.

1645 HOWELL *Dodonas Gr.* 20 (D.) Punctuality in payment of cambios. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cambio*, a Burse or Exchange as the Royal Exchange in London.

Cambiogenetic (kæ·mbio,dʒĭne·tik), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cambium* + Gr. **γενετικός*, f. *γένεσις* production.] Pertaining to the formation of cambium.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 473 The cambio-genetic production of tissue. *Ibid.* 585 An indication of cambiogenetic growth in thickness.

Ca·mbism. *rare.* [see next and -ISM.] The theory and practice of exchanges.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 334 The authors who have written..on cambism and the operations in exchanges.

Cambist (kæ·mbist). [a. F. *cambiste*, f. L. *cambium*, It. *cambio* exchange. (So Sp. *cambista.*)]

1. One who is skilled in the science or practice of exchanges; one who deals in bills of exchange.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 Cambist, one well versed in the knowledge of exchanges, a trafficker in bills. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 99 These speculators in exchange, or cambists, as they are technically called.

2. *transf.* As title of a manual of foreign exchanges.

1811 P. KELLY (*title*) The Universal Cambist, and Commercial Instructor. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 55 The book is so far a cambist or dictionary of weights and measures.

Ca·mbistry. [f. prec.: see -RY.] The science or operations of the cambist. In mod. Dicts.

Cambium (kæ·mbiŭm). [a. late L. *cambium* exchange (found in the Laws of the Lombards); the physiological sense, 2, occurs in 14th c. in Arnold de Villa Nova ('cambium humiditas manifeste alterata membri continentis complexione').]

† **1. a.** Exchange, barter. **b.** A place of exchange, an exchange. *Obs.*

1708 KERSEY, *Cambium*, the exchanging or bartering of Commodities; also an Exchange, or Place where Merchants meet. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **2.** One of the 'alimentary humours' formerly supposed to nourish the bodily organs. *Obs.*

1643 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Wks.* i. vi. (1678) 9 The Arabians have mentioned four other humors, which they term Alimentary .. The third [humor] they call by a barbarous name, Cambium, which, already put to the part to be nourished, is there fastned. 1708 KERSEY, *Cambium*, one of the three Humours sometime thought to nourish the Body, the other two being call'd Gluten and Ros. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

3. *Bot.* A viscid substance, consisting of cellular tissue, lying immediately under the bark of exogens, in which the annual growth of the wood and bark takes place. 'The cells are inactive during winter, but very succulent in spring. This name was formerly given to the fluid contents only of the cells.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

(Quot. 1671 illustrates the origin of this sense from 2.)

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 23 The said sap..becomes (as they speak of that of an Animal) the Vegetative Ros or Cambium: the noblest part whereof is at last .. assimilated to the like substance with the said Lignous Body. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. 147 The Cambium which is the mucilaginous fluid found in trees between the wood and the bark. 1877 W. DALL *Tribes N. W.* 86 A species of red..derived from pine bark or the cambium of the ground-willow.

b. *attrib.*, as in *cambium-layer, -ring.*

1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 (1880) 78 There is always a zone of delicate young cells interposed between the wood and the bark. This is called the Cambium, or better, the Cambium-layer. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 654 The primary bundles..are united by a cambium-ring.

Camblet, variant of CAMLET.

Cambmok, camboc, -ok, obs. ff. CAMMOCK.

Camboge, obs. form of GAMBOGE.

Camboline, var. of CAMELINE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Camboose, var. of CABOOSE.

Cambrel (kæ·mbrĕl). ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–8 **cambrel, 6 camborell, 7 cambrell, cambril, cammeril, 9** *dial.* **camrel, cammeril, cambril, cameral.** See also CHAMBREL, GAMBREL. [It is uncertain whether this is a mere variant or alteration of CAMBREN (given as a synonym by Blount and Bailey, and really a Welsh word), or whether it is to be referred to the verb CAMBER, F. *cambrer*; cf. CAMBER *sb.* 2. The lateness of these words is against their being the source of *cambrel*; on the other hand, the variant forms *chambrel* (in sense 2) and *gambrel* (in both senses) make the Welsh derivation difficult. Perhaps there has been contact of distinct words, and action of popular etymology.]

1. A bent piece of wood or iron used by butchers to hang carcases of animals on.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 612 *Spatula*, a Cambrel, and a sclyse. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 116 He..was crucified..with his head downward, just like a sheep upon the Cambrell. 1731–1800 BAILEY, *Cambren, Cambrel.* 1808 JAMIESON, *Camrel, Cammeril*, a crooked piece of wood, passing through the ancles of a sheep, or other carcase, by means of which it is suspended. 1863 *Glasgow Daily Her.* 14 Nov., He said a cameral was a beef-tree or piece of wood used for hanging up carcases. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss., *Cambril* or *Gambril*, a butcher's stretch to hang carcases from or by. 1881 in *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

2. The bend or joint of the upper part of a horse's hind leg; the hock. Now chiefly *dial.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. i. 212 The length of his hinder hough would be twelue inches, and his cambrell fiue inches. *Ibid.* 295 The hinder legges will be all swolne .. from the cambrels or houghs vpward. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Nymphal* x. Wks. 1519 (N.) A perfect goat below, His crooked cambrils arm'd with hoof and hair. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 52/2 View his Cambrels, have an eye to the Joint behind. 1880 *O. C. & Farm. Wds.* (E. D. S.) 137 In the north the hocks of animals are called cambrils or gambrils.

3. *attrib.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 107 A courbe is an yll sorance .. vnder the camborell place. 1611 COTGR., *Chapelet du iarret* ..the cambrell hogh of a horse. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2121/4 Two hinder feet white towards the Cammeril Joint. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cameril stick*, by which the carcase is suspended.

† **Ca·mbren.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Welsh *cambren*, a combination of *cam* crooked + *pren* wood, stick, applied in Wales both to the butcher's cambrel, and to the swingle-tree used when one horse is yoked in front of another. (The latter in Anglesea is called *bombren.*)] = CAMBREL 1.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 BAILEY, *Cambren*, a crooked Stick with Notches on it, on which Butchers hang their meat. 1731–1800 [see prec. 1].

‖ **Cambresine** (kæmbrĕzī·n). Also 8 **cambrasine.** [F.] 'A species of fine linen made in Cambray' (Littré); also a similar eastern fabric.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 731 The Persians however drive a very considerable trade here in silk stuffs, Cambresines, Indianas, Carpets, Lizats, &c.

Cambrian (kæ·mbriăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *Cambria*, var. of *Cumbria*, latinized derivative of *Cymry* (:—OCeltic *Combroges* 'compatriots') Welshmen, or of *Cymru* Wales. *Cumbria* and *Cambria* were originally the same, but were subsequently differentiated: *Cambria* was regularly applied to Wales by Geoffrey of Monmouth. (Some think that *Cymru*, a late word, is only a variant of *Cymry* the name of the people, parallel to the later Eng. use of *Wales* = OE. *Wealas* 'Welshmen', as the name of their country.)]

1. Pertaining to Wales, Welsh; *sb.* a Welshman.

[1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 24/2 There came vnto him a Welsh or a Camber woman. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 299 Wee, Brittans of t'other race, are growne all Cumber, Camber; quite changed from the temper of our peaceable forefathers. Cf. *kim kam*, CAM *a.*] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cambrian*, Welch, Brittish. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 211 Among the ancient Cambrians. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 68. 420 Change is too strong even for Cambrian nationality.

2. *Geol.* A name given by Sedgwick in 1836 to a group or 'system' of Palæozoic rocks lying below the Silurian, in Wales and Cumberland.

As originally defined, the Silurian of Murchison and Cambrian of Sedgwick, being established in different districts, were found on further investigation to overlap each

other; the Cambrian is now generally held to include the Tremadoc slates, Lingula flags, Menevian beds, and Longmynd group, containing the Harlech grits and Llanberis slates; but the Geological Surveyors limit the term to the Longmynd group, while others extend it to include all the Lower Silurian of Murchison (Bala and Llandeilo groups).

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* xii. (ed. 2) 257 The geologist has learnt from Murchison to distinguish the rocks of these two periods,—the lower as those of the Cambrian, the upper as those of the Silurian. **1873** GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xvi. 207 In Lewis we get boulders of Cambrian sandstone. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xi. 193 The Cambrian may vary in composition in different regions.

Cambric (kē·ⁱmbrik). Forms: 6 **camerick**(e, **-yk**(e, **-ike, camarick, -ike,** (*Sc.* **cammeraige, camorage, camroche**), 6–7 **cambricke, camerige,** 7 **cameric,** 6–8 **cambrick,** 8– **cambric.** [f. *Kameryk* or *Kamerijk*, Flemish name of *Cambray*:—L. *Camaracum*, in French Flanders.]

1. A kind of fine white linen, originally made at Cambray in Flanders. (Also applied to an imitation made of hard-spun cotton yarn.)

1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII*, 29 Oct. in Beck *Draper's Dict.*, xxiij elles of cameryk for vj shirtes for the King. *c* **1570** THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 19 His shirt had bands and ruffe of pure cambrick. **1578** *Royal Inv.* 232 (Jam.) Ane quaiff of camorage with twa cornettis. **1581** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 113 The wearing of coastelie Cleithing of Silkes..Cammeraige. *a* **1586** *Maitland Poems* (1786) 326 (Jam.) Of fynest camroche thair fuk saillis. **1597** LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 367 Cover it with a linnen cloth, or for persons of higher dignitie take layre or camerige. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iii. 95, I would your Cambrick were sensible as your finger. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 478 Cameric, Calecut, &c. had..their denomination from the places where they were first invented. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 552 ¶ 1 The most delicate cambricks, muslins, and linens. **1735** BERKELEY *Querist* § 552 Wks. 1871 III. 399 Diapers are made in one town..in another cambrics. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 675 Linen cambric..manufactured..from power-spun flax..frequently called cambric muslin.

b. As the material of handkerchiefs.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328 It is not our habit..to flourish cambric over the woes of any one.

c. *attrib.*

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 98 Frenche camarike ruffes. **1714** GAY *Trivia* III. 82 Cambrick Handkerchiefs reward the Song. **1793** J. BERESFORD in *Looker-on* No. 79 A cambrick trophy of former achievements.

Cambril, Cambuc, var. CAMBREL, CAMMOCK.

Cambugium: see GAMBOGE.

Came (kē·ⁱm). Also 7 **caum.** [app. the same as CALM[2] q.v.] A small grooved bar of lead used for framing the glass in lattice windows: chiefly in *pl.*

1688 R. HOLME III. ix. 384/2 Leads [Glasier's]..termed Caums. **1731** BAILEY vol. II, *Cames*, the small slender rods of cast lead of which they make their milled lead for joining the panes or quarrels of glass. **1734** *Builder's Dict.* s. v. *Cames*, Their Lead being cast into slender Rods, of twelve or fourteen Inches in Length, are called *Cames*; and sometimes they call each of those Rods a *Came*. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 677 Cames..were formerly called 'lattices', and hence leaded windows were termed lattice windows. **1875** GWILT *Archit.* § 2228 The glazier's vice is for preparing the leaden slips called *cames* with grooves, etc.

Came (kē·ⁱm), pa. t. of COME *v.*; Sc. f. COMB.

Cameist (kæ·mⁱist). *rare.* [f. CAME-O + -IST.] A maker or connoisseur of cameos.

1866 *Reader* 10 Feb. 148/3 M. Saulini (the celebrated cameist).

Camel (kæ·měl). Forms: 1 **camel, -ell,** 3 **kamel,** 4–5 **camele, kamell**(e, 4–7 **camell,** 5 **camelle, -ylle,** 6 **cammell,** 6–7 **cammel,** 3– **camel.** Also *β.* 3 **camayl**(e, 4–5 **camail**(e, 5 **cameile, cameylle, camayll**(e, **(camely)**; *γ.* 4–5 **chamel,** 4–7 **chamell**(e; *δ.* 4–5 **chameyl**(e, 5 **chamayle, chamoil.** [Late OE. *camel, camell*, ad. L. *camēl-us* (*-ellus*), a. Gr. *κάμηλ-ος*, adopted from Semitic: Heb. and Phœn. גמל *gāmāl*; if of native Semitic origin, perh. f. vb. **gāmal*, Arab. *jamala* to bear (Gesenius). In ME. affected by the OF. forms (see below).

The early Teutonic name for the camel was app. in some way identical (or rather, perhaps ultimately derived from a common source) with the Gr. *ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντα*, L. *elephant-us*, elephant: viz. Gothic *ulbandus* (=*ulv-*), OHG. *olbenta*, MHG. *olbent*, OE. *olfend, oluend*, found in the Ags. Gospels, and coming down as late as Ormin in form OLFENT, q. v. But the Lindisfarne Gloss already in the 10th c. adopted the L. of the Vulgate as *camel, camell-*, which after the 12th c., helped by the influence of OF., became the only name. So in the other modern Teut. langs.: Ger. *kameel, kamel*, Du. *kameel*. The Romanic langs. follow two Latin types: (1) L. *camēlus*, whence ONF. *cameil*, OF. *chameil*, later *camoil, chamoil* (like *vēla, veile, voile*); (2) L. *camellus*, whence It. *cammello*, Sp. *camello*, ONF. *camel*, OF. *chamel*, modF. *chameau* (like *bellus, bello, bel, beau*). All the OF. forms appear in ME. (where *cameil* regularly became *camayl*); but the *camel* of OE. and ONF., being also most like the Latin, is the survivor.]

1. A large hornless ruminant quadruped, distinguished by its humped back, long neck, and cushioned feet; it is nowhere found wild, but is domesticated in Western Asia and Northern Africa, in the arid regions of which it is the chief beast of burden.

There are two distinct species, the Arabian or one-humped, and the Bactrian or two-humped; a lighter and fleeter variety of the former is known as the Dromedary.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 Gewede of herum ðæra camella [*c* **975** *Rushw.* hræ3l olbendena herum; *c* **1000** *Ags.* reaf of olfenda hærum; *c* **1160** *Hatton*, of oluende hære]. — Mark i. 6 Mið herum camelles [*Rushw.* cameles, *Ags.* oluendes, *Hatton*, olfendes]. — Matt. xix. 24 Eaður is camel [*Rushw.* olbende, *Ags.* olfende] ðerh ðyril nedles oferfæra. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1398 And fond good grið and good hostel, Him, and hise men, and hise kamel. *c* **1280** *E. E. P.* (1862) 3 As eþe forto bring a camel in to þe neld-is ei. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3304 And þine camels [*Gött.* chameyles, *Trin.* camailes] sal drinc þair fill. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 6333 They no haveth camayle, no olifaunt. *c* **1382** WYCLIF *Judg.* viii. 21 The neckis of kyngis chamels [**1388** camels]. — *1 Chron.* xii. 40 Assis, and chamoilis [**1388** camelis], and mulis. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1140 Syn ye be strong as is a greet Camaille [*v. r.* camaile, camayle, *Harl. MS.* chamayle (*rime* bataille, -aile, aylle)]. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxiii. 250 Mylk of mares or of camaylles or of asses. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 45 Blind foolis, clensing forþ þe knatt, but swelowyng þe camely. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.*, Camelle, or chamelle, *camelus*. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 699 *Hic camelus*, a camylle. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 164/4 His knees were as harde as the horne of a camel. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 16 It is as hard to come, as for a Camell To thred the posterne of a Needles eye. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 75 The wantonness thereof appeareth by the proverb of a dancing Camel. **1699** *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. i. 384 His Neck small, and resembling a Cammels. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* § 278 Well, therefore, has the Camel..been termed 'the Ship of the Desert'. **1861** FLOR.-NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 71 It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back.

b. *fig.* A great awkward hulking fellow.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 271 A Dray-man, a Porter, a very Camell. — II. i. 58 Do rudenes, do Camell do, do.

c. *fig.* in allusion to *Matthew* xxiii. 24: Anything large and difficult to 'swallow' or away with. [*c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Swolwynge þe grete camaile alhool.] **1637** GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. v. 23 Christians..mocked & nicknamed *Puritans*, except they can swallow the Camell of Conformity. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 125 Can we believe that your government strains in good earnest at the petty gnats of schisme, when it makes nothing to swallow the Camel heresie of Rome? **1860** L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* I. 143 If the former was more than 'a gnat', the latter was not less than 'a camel' of immorality.

2. *techn.* A machine for imparting additional buoyancy to vessels, and thus enabling them to cross bars, shoals, etc., otherwise impassable; also for raising sunken ships, removing rocks, etc.

It consists generally of two or more huge water-tight chests provided with plugs and pumps. Water is admitted in order to sink the chests into position, and they are then fitted and braced to the sides of the vessel, which they are sometimes shaped to fit. On pumping out the water the camels rise, bearing up the vessel along with them.

1716 PERRY *State of Russ.* 168 His Majesty..sent a Person with me to shew me all the Camels (which are flat Vessels made to be fix'd to the bottom of Ships, and to come up like a Chest on each side). **1799** in *Naval Chron.* II. 283 Men of war..lifted over the bar by means of camels. **1805** *Ibid.* XIV. 227. **1847** A. KEY *Recov. H. M. S. Gorgon* 76 The construction of camels to be secured to the ship's bilge.

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Camel is also a denomination given to a kind of pit-coal, otherwise called canel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *camel-back, -battery, -corps, -driver, -gulper* (see 1 c), *-hide, -keeper, -load, -man, -path, -trunk*; also *camel-backed, -faced, -haired, -like, -shaped* adjs.

1860 R. NOEL *Vacat. Tour* 464 For ladies to ride ten, twelve, and twenty-four hours on *camel back at a stretch. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 477 Crooked, crumpshouldred, or *Camell-backed. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxvi. (1840) 227 Not that he was crookshouldered, or camel-backed. **1884** J. MACDONALD in *19th Cent.* June 987 The blue-jackets of the..*camel-battery poured a well-directed fire at ..the redoubt. **1884** GILMOUR *Mongols* 112 The *camel caravan usually does a good part of its travelling at night. **1884** *Times* 22 Nov., The *Camel Corps which marched from Assouan. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* III. 473 To slake My greedy thirst with nectarous *camel-draughts. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxix. 125 The trifling conduct of the carriers and *camel-drivers. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 27 Father Cressy, the *Camel-gulper. **1807** *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 179 *Camel-faced boys and girls, and *camel-haired children. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2250 Þai þam hide Bath wit hors and *camel-hide. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Camelero*, a *Camel keeper. *a* **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 500 Knees..*Camell-like in the curtesie which you giue unto his name. **1761** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 59/2 A large camel-like protuberance of fat on the top of their shoulders. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxx. 129 *Camel-loads of cloth. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1864) 68 Indian Merchants, with their..ten Camels, and fiue *Camel-men. **1883** E. ARNOLD *Pearls of Faith* XXII. 79 Amru the camel-man lay dead. **1884** *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/3 Two *camel messengers..came in to-day to ask for food and arms. **1824** *Edin. Rev.* XLI. 45 Beaten *camel-paths. **1660–3** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 394, I think it hard to find a Faith that can swallow any such *Camel-stories. **1854** THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 294 A *camel trunk or two which have accompanied him on many an Indian march.

5. Special comb.: **camel-bird,** name applied to the Ostrich; **camel-brown,** an artificial fly used in angling; **camel-engine,** = sense 2; **camel-gut,** the dried gut or intestines of a camel used to furnish strings for musical instruments; **camel's-hay,** a sweet-scented grass or rush growing in the East (*Andropogon Schœnanthus*); **camel-insect,** a name given to members of the genus *Mantis*, from their elongated thorax; **camel-kneed** *a.*, having hard or callous knees like those of a camel, caused by much kneeling; **camel-locust** = *camel-insect*; **camel's-meat** = *camel's-hay*; **camel's-straw,** an old name for the Common Rush (*Juncus conglomeratus* and *effusus*); **camel('s)-thorn,** a leguminous plant (*Alhagi camelorum*); **camel-tree,** *Acacia giraffæ*. Also CAMEL('S)-HAIR.

1771 T. SCOTT *Job, note*, The Ostrich is called by the Persians the *Camel-Bird. **1787** BEST *Angling* 107 September ..2 *Camel brown..2 Dubbed with the hair pulled out of the lime of an old wall. **1886**. *Athenæum* No. 1999. 240/3 A huge powerful *camel-engine. **1880** L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 7 Languishing acacias and tufts of *camel-grass. **1879** STAINER *Music of Bible* 12 The Kinnor had, according to Fetis, nine strings of *camel-gut. **1597** GERARD *Herbal* I. xxix. § 1. 40 *Camels haie hath leaues very like vnto Cyperus. **1718** QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 81 Camels-Hay is also frequently call'd the sweet Rush. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxvi, Some *camel-kneed prayer-monger. **1598** FLORIO, *Squinance*, squinanth, *cammels meate, or sweet rush, which is very medicinable. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 511 The first kinde [of Rushes] is called in English, the Rush candle, or Candle rushe: *Camels strawe. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 74 There is a certain herb, which hath a seed like a myrtle-seed..and this seed is food for Camels..It is therefore called *Camel-thorn. **1850** LAYARD *Nineveh* xii. 306 Without a blade of vegetation, except a scanty tuft of camel-thorn.

Ca·mel, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *To camel it*: to ride or perform a journey on camel-back.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* II. 144 He had..camelled it through the deserts. **1885** *L'pool Daily Post* 9 Jan. 6/2 To day I have heard 'fueled' for taking in wood, and 'cameled' for using that ungainly beast in travelling.

Ca·melcade. *nonce-wd.* [after *cavalcade*.] A train of people on camels; a caravan with camels.

1886 *Contemp. Rev.* 860 The train..overtakes the crawling camelcade.

Ca·meldom. *nonce-wd.* [see -DOM.] The region of camels.

1885 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 4/6 Evolutions [of a camel]..which neither the most far-travelled Arab nor the oldest inhabitant of cameldom had ever seen or heard of.

Cameleer (kæmĕlī·ə·r). Also **camelier.** [An analogical repr. of L. *camēlārius*: see -EER.] A camel-driver; a cuirassier mounted on a camel.

1808 A. PARSONS *Trav. Afr.* iv. 76 The cameliers (men who attend, feed, load, and unload the camels). **1837** DE QUINCEY *Revolt of Tartars* (1862) IV. 148 A body of trained cameleers, that is cuirassiers mounted on camels. **1883** COL. WARREN in W. Besant *Life Palmer* xi. 309 Six of these cameleers were of the Aligât tribe.

Cameleon, obs. form of CHAMELEON.

Camel-hair: see CAMEL'S-HAIR.

Cameline (kæ·mĕlin, kæ·mlin), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **kamelyne,** 5–6 **camelyn**(e, 6 **camboline,** 8 **camlin,** 9 **camaline.** [a. OF. *camelin*, ad. med.L. *camēlinum*, f. *camēlinus*: see CAMELINE *a.*]

orig. A kind of stuff made (or supposed to be made) of camel's hair: cf. CAMLET. Also the trade name of a modern fabric.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7367 And dame Abstinence..Toke of a robe of kamelyne, And gan hir gracche [? graithe] as a bygynne. *a* **1450** *Acts of Christ, MS. Addit.* 11307, f. 97 (Halliw.) The cloth was ryche and ry3t fyn, The chaumpe it was of red camelyn. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569 *Camelinus*, camelyn. **1886** *Ripon Chron.* 4 Sept. 2/6 (*Advt.*) We can suit every taste in Cameline Prints.

b. A garment made of this material.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 261 The Tallipoies go very strangely apparelled with one camboline or thinne cloth next to their body of a browne colour. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 15 A Gown..called a Camlin; it is made of Camels Hair, or of their Sheeps Wooll. **1837** LARDNER *Steam Commun. w. India* 114 Their dress consists of a camaline, bound round the waist by a leathern girdle.

Cameline (kæ·mĕlәin), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *cameline* (in mod.L. *camelīna*). Littré says 'the sauce is doubtless named from the plant'. (It has been conjectured to be a corrupt form of *chamælīnum*, corresp. to Gr. **χαμαίλινον* 'dwarf flax'.)]

1. A genus of cruciferous plants; *spec.* the 'Gold of pleasure' (*Camelina sativa*). Also *attrib.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxxv. 494 The oyle of the seede of Cameline or Myagrum..doth cleare and polish the skinne from all roughnesse. **1598** FLORIO, *Miagro*, the herbe Cameline. *c* **1865** in *Circ. Sc.* I. 105/2 Cameline or Dodder oil is extracted from the seeds of the *Camelina sativa*.

2. 'A certaine daintie Italian sauce' (Cotgr.).

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 30 Þis is sawce fyne, þat men calles camelyne.

Cameline (kæ·mĕlәin), *a.* [ad. L. *camēlīnus* f. *camēlus* CAMEL: see -INE[1].] Belonging to a camel, or to the camel tribe.

1865 W. G. PALSGRAVE *Arabia* I. i. 39 The loss of his old master and cameline companions gives him no regret.

†**Camelion.** *Obs.* Also 5 **camalyon.** [As a word app. the same as CHAMELEON, but in the 14th c. taken as made up of *camel* + *lion*, and identified with *camelo-pard*.] A camelopard or giraffe.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 5 Phigarg, origen, camelion [**1388** camelioun], that is a beest lijk a camele in the heed, in the bodi to a paard, and in the nek to an horse, in the feet to a bugle; and pardelun, that is, a litil pard. [*Vulg.* tragelaphum, pygargum, orygem, camelopardalum; *Douay* the pygargue, the wild beefe, the cameloparde; **1611** the pygarg, and the wild ox, and the chamois.] **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 159 Camelion is a flekked best in colour

liche to a lupard. *c* 1400 *Sowdone* 1008 Wilde beestes bloode, Of Tigre, Antilope, and of Camalyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xiv. 5 Vnicorne, Origen and Camelion.

[Wyclif appears to have had before him a Latin text reading *cameleopardalum*; this he mistook for two words, rendering *cameleo* 'camelion' (with a description identifying it with the giraffe), and *pardalum* 'pardalun, that is a litil pard'. But some MSS. correct this by omitting the latter, thus taking 'camelion' as the translation of the whole *camelopardalum*: this was followed by Coverdale.]

Camelion, obs. form of CHAMELEON.

Ca·melish, *a.* [f. CAMEL + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of the camel; obstinate as a camel.

Hence **Ca·melishness.**

1883 P. ROBINSON *Harml. Beasts,* Camelishness is a term of abuse for one who is obstinate past all reasoning.

Ca·melist, *nonce-word.* [f. CAMEL + -IST.] A partisan of the camel.

1863 MISS POWER *Arab. Days & N.* 117 They, the camels, are patience itself, say the camelists.

† **Ca·meller,** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CAMEL + -ER[1], probably after F. *camelier.*] A cameleer.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 137 Our Companions had their cradles struck down through the negligence of the Camellers.

Camellia (kămē·liă). [Named (by Linnæus) after Kamel (latinized *Camellus*), a Moravian Jesuit who described the botany of the island of Luzon. (Often mispronounced as *camē·lia.*)] A genus of evergreen shrubs belonging to the tea family (*Ternströmiaceæ*), remarkable for the beauty of their flowers, and chiefly natives of China and Japan. Also *attrib.*, as in *camellia-house, -tree.*

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 202 We are indebted to China for..species of the Camellia, Pœonia, and Rose. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 147 The favourite Camellias of our plant-houses, evergreen shrubs introduced from Japan. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 41 Camellia-trees of .. gigantic proportions.

Camelopard (kæ·mēlo,pārd, kămē·lŏpard). Also 7 -e; and (*erron.*) 6 **cameleoparde,** 7–9 **cameleopard**; also (in Latin form) **camelopardus, -pardalis,** and **camelopardal.** [ad. L. *camēlopardus, -pardalis,* Gr. *καμηλοπάρδαλις,* f. *κάμηλος* CAMEL + *πάρδαλις* PARD: so Fr. *camélopard.* Confusion with *leopard* led to the erroneous early spelling *cameleopard* in medL., Fr., and Eng., and to the vulgar pronunciation as *ca·mel-leo·pard.* See also CAMELION.]

1. An African ruminant quadruped with long legs, very long neck, and skin spotted like that of the panther; now more commonly called GIRAFFE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xx. (1495) 780 Cameleopardus hyghte cameleopardalis also, and hathe the heed of a camell..and speckes of the Perde. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 53, P. beareth Or, a Cameleoparde, Sable, Maculé d'Argent. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* CXVIII, The Horse, Cameleopard, and strong pawd Beare, The Ape, the Asse, and the most fearefull Deare. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xiv. 5 The pygargue, the wild beefe, the camelopparde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. VI. i. 464 The Giraffa or Camelopardalis, a beaste not often seene. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 104 Those beasts called Cameleopards are procreated of them whose name they bear. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. XXX. (1737) 141 Hyæna's, Camelopardals. 1769 CARTERET in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 27 Inclosed I have sent you the drawing of a Camelopardalis. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 350 Camelopards, the loftiest and most harmless creatures that wander over the plains of..Æthiopia. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke, Ess.* (1851) II. 128 When camelopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre.

2. *Astr.* A northern circumpolar constellation, situated between Ursa Major and Cassiopeia.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 191/2 Camelopardalus, the camelopard or giraffe, a constellation formed by Hevelius.

Camelopa·rdel. *Her.* [f. prec.] A heraldic animal, figured as a camelopard with the horns of an ibex. 1830 in ROBSON *Hist. Heraldry.*

Camelot, obs. form of CAMLET.

Camelry (kæ·mĕlri). [f. CAMEL + -RY (in sense 1 after *cavalry*).]

1. Troops mounted on camels.

1854 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Greek Lex.* s. v. *κάμηλος, ἡ κάμηλος,* like *ἡ ἵππος,* the camels in an army, as one might say the camelry. 1883 G. A. SIMCOX *Latin Lit.* II. VI. iv. 176 It was Crœsus who frightened his enemy's cavalry by his camelry. 1885 *Times* 2 July 5 General Buller and the second half of the 'Light Camelry'..left Assouan to-day. *Ibid.* 16 July 12/3 The Camelry is a new force in the British Army. It is neither, properly speaking, cavalry nor infantry..A special flag had, therefore, been invented representing a black camel rampant upon a white ground.

2. 'A place where camels are laden and unladen.'

1882 in ANNANDALE *Imperial Dict.*

Camel's hair. Also **camel-hair.**

1. The hair of the camel. (But cf. CAMEL-YARN.)

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 10 Wit camel hare was he cledde. *Ibid.* 41 Al men wist that knew sain Jon, That he hauid camel har him upon. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 3 Joon was clopid wiþ camele heer. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* iii. 4 The same Iohn had his raiment of camels haire. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s. v., Camel's-hair is much longer than sheep's wool, and often as fine as silk. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 67 A camel's-hair scarf.

2. The long hairs from the tail of a squirrel, used to make artists' paint-brushes. Also *attrib.*, as in *camel('s) hair brush, pencil.*

1771 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 206 Take a middling camel's hair pencil. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 347 He could not procure camels' hair pencils. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Camel-hair Pencil,* a small brush used by painters in water-colours, made of badgers' hair, camel's hair, or other suitable material. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 295 Brushes made of red sable, and also the squirrel —or 'camel hair' as it is called.

Camel-yarn. [In Da. *kamelgarn,* Du. *kemelshaar,* Ger. *kämelhaar*: app. from a mistaken notion: cf. CAMLET and MOHAIR.] Yarn made from the wool of the Angora-goat, mohair yarn.

1670 *Bk. of Rates,* Yarne Camel, or Mohair Yarne.

Camemille, obs. form of CAMOMILE.

Camenes. *Logic.* A mnemonic word, representing the second mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative, the minor premiss and the conclusion universal negatives.

1851 WHATELEY *Logic* (ed. 2) 42 Camenes, viz. (*cam*) every A is B; (*en*) no B is C; therefore (*es*) no C is A.

Cameo (kæ·mi,o). [a. It. *caméo, camméo,* corresp. to med.L. *cammæus* (Du Cange): of unknown derivation. Rarely accented as in It. on *e.*

The mod.F. *camée* (masc.) is ad. It. *cameo* (also *cammeo,* both in Florio 1611). Older F. forms were *camehu, cameu, camaheu, camahieu, gamahieu* (whence MHG. *gâmaheu*), *camahier, camayeu,* and *camaïeu* still in use, whence occasional Eng. CAMAIEU in 18th c. Sp. has *camafeo* (in Minsheu 1623) Pg. *camafeo* (also acc. to Diez *camafeio, camafeu*); med.L. had *camahutus* (in England) 1295, *camahotus, camahelus, camaheu,* 14th c.; Du Cange has also *camasil, camaynus, camayx*; *camæus* (Lives of Abbots of St. Albans). Some of these, possibly all, are formed from the modern langs., though the relations between the earliest known forms, med.L. *camahūtus,* and OF. *camehu, cameu,* all found in England in 13th c. documents, are uncertain. Of the derivation nothing is yet known: guesses may be seen in Mahn, Diez, and Littré.]

A precious stone having two layers of different colours, in the upper of which a figure is carved in relief, while the lower serves as a ground. For this purpose the ancients used the onyx, agate, etc., and especially the sardonyx, 'a variety of chalcedony, consisting of alternate parallel layers of white and red chalcedony', which was carved so as to leave a white figure in relief on a red ground. Thence extended to all lapidary's work of the same kind; and in modern times ('by abuse' Littré says) to similar carving in shells of molluscs, of which the inner stratum is differently coloured from the outer.

[1222 *Ornamenta Eccl. Sarum* in *Register S. Osmund* (1884) II. 129 Item capa una..brodata cum morsu argent. in quo continetur lapis unus cameu..Item capa una..cum morsu argent. in quo continetur magnus camehu. 1295 *Visitat. Thesaur. S. Pauli* (*Monast. Angl.* III.) Septem annulos auri, novem cum saphyris..unum cum camahuto. 1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Camuse, precious stone, *chamahieux.* 1554 in *Bristol Wills* 193 My Ryng with A white camfeo. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 157 A ring set with a camée.] 1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Covrtyer* (1577) G j a, Olde coynes, cameses[?-oes], grauings. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 127 Rich jewels, strange stones, cameos, pictures. 1747 DINGLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 506 The Merit both of Intaglio's and Cameo's. 1757 KEYSLER *Trav.* (1760) II. 27 Two exquisite cammei. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 137 The ring which Henry sent..to Cardinal Wolsey, was a Cameo on a ruby of the king himself. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.*, The bold cameo speaks, the soft intaglio thinks. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* I. xvi. 269 A woman's accomplishment..ought to be..as Dr. South expresses it, more in intaglio than in cameo. 1865 *Athenæum* 28 June 127/3 Cameos and intaglios, ancient and modern. 1871 MISS YONGE (*title*) Cameos from English History. 1874 WESTROPP *Precious Stones* 45 Sardonyx..the Occidental variety .. for camei.

attrib. 1860 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 32. 30 The Cameo colour stamping-press. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v.(1878) 219 Her car of cameo shell. 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 5 May 8/6 Cameo checks in beautiful colourings at 8½*d.*

Camera (kæ·mĕră). [a. L. *camera* (*camara*) vault, arched chamber, = Gr. *καμάρα* anything with an arched cover. In late L. in sense 'chamber', as also It., Pg. *camera,* Pg., Sp. *camara,* Pr. *cambra,* F. *cambre, chambre*: see CHAMBER. Used in Eng. only as a Latin or alien word, until popularized in connexion with photography.]

‖ **1.** In Latin sense: An arched or vaulted roof or chamber. Given in mod. Dicts., but probably not in Eng. use, exc. in such cases as 'the Camera' of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford.

1708 KERSEY, *Camera,* (L.) a vaulted or arched Building, an Upper-Chamber or Gallery. 1730–6 BAILEY, *Camera,* a vault, roof, or upper gallery; (in the title of Mus. Books) signifies chamber-musick, or musick for private consorts, in distinction to musick used in chapels and publick consorts. 1863 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 63 The building known till lately as 'the Radcliffe Library' is now used as a Reading Room in connection with the Bodleian Library under the name of 'Camera Bodleiana'. [In the Latin Statute of 1856 the Radcliffe building was described as a *camera.*]

b. 'Used in the Latin law proceedings for the judge's chamber' (Tomlins); hence the phrase *in camerâ*', i.e. in the judge's private chamber, instead of 'in open court'.

‖ **2.** In reference to Italy and Spain: A chamber; a council or legislative chamber; one of the departments of the papal curia.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* 5068/1 A Declaration read..by the Secretary of the Camera. 1832 DOWNES *Lett.* I. 343 The Camera, or Chamber, adjoining the body of the church, contains ten large frescoes by Raphael. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 114 The Camera or Treasury, whose president, the Camerlengo, is assisted by the Auditor, the Treasurer-general, and Assessors.

3. *Optics.* Short for *camera obscura* (see 4 a).

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Camera Obscura,* Another portable *camera* may be thus made. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1793) I. 133 Others..will make a drawing of you in the Camera. 1770 *Court Misc.* Apr., In the plate we have represented the different sorts of cameras. Fig. I is of the first kind..or *camera obscura.* 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 202. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 397 The eye is a camera.

b. *esp.* That form used in photography.

1840 E. RIDDLE *Sci. & Nat. Philos.* (1844) 359 Producing pictures with the aid of the Camera, by the..process of M. Daguerre. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 36 The photographic picture, which is invisible when the plate is taken from the Camera. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* III He throws the curtain of the camera over his head.

4. Ca·mera obscu·ra [L.; lit. 'dark chamber'].

a. *Optics.* An instrument consisting of a darkened chamber or box, into which light is admitted through a double convex lens, forming an image of external objects on a surface of paper, glass, etc., placed at the focus of the lens.

[1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 741.] 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Construction of a portable camera obscura. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 237 Various sorts of camera obscuras. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 255 The eye is..no more than a camera obscura. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* (1853) 215 The Daguerreotypist, with camera-obscura and silver plate. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Camera obscura..*was described by Leonardo da Vinci, in 1500.. Baptista Porta, in 1589, mentions it in his book on 'Natural Magic'.

b. *lit.* Dark chamber or room.

1725 POPE *Let. to E. Blount* 2 June, When you shut the doors of this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a *Camera obscura.* 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 144 Shall I..make a Lover's *Camera Obscura* for you?

5. Ca·mera lu·cida [L.; lit. 'light chamber', after *camera obscura*]. *Optics.* †**a.** (see quot. 1753) *Obs.* **b.** An instrument by which the rays of light from an object are reflected by a peculiarly-shaped prism, and produce an image on paper placed beneath the instrument, whilst the eye at the same time can see directly the pencil with which the image is being traced.

[1668 HOOK in *Phil. Trans.* III. 741.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Camera Lucida,* a contrivance of Dr. Hook, for making the image of anything appear on a wall in a light room, either by day or night. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xl. § 195 Camera Lucida..invented by Dr. Wollaston..has come into very general use for..copying and reducing drawings. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. v. 79 The original drawing as obtained by the camera lucida.

Camerade, -ado, obs. forms of COMRADE.

Ca·meral, *a.* [a. Ger. *kameral,* ad. med.L. *camerāl-is,* f. *camera* in its late sense of 'chamber, bureau'.] Of or pertaining to the *camera* or 'chamber'; relating to the management of the state property (in Germany). Hence **Ca·merali·stic** *a.*, **Ca·merali·stics** *sb. pl.* (in Latin form *cameralia*).

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 103 The imperial royal representation and chamber, with which the cameral exchequer is connected. *Ibid.* IV. 522 The Amptskeller..looks to..œconomical and cameral matters. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Germ. Poetry* III. 242 Göthe..was ennobled in 1782 with the appointment of Cameral President.

Cameral, variant of CAMBREL.

Camera·nious, *a. nonce-word.* [f. L. *camera.*] Chamber-.

1791 T. TWINING *Country Clergym.* (1882) 147 Private cameranious fiddlings and singings.

Camerate (kæ·mĕrĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. *camerāt-us,* taken as = 'chambered' (see next).] Divided into chambers; chambered; = CAMERATED 2.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xxi. 33 Some [exitures, i. e. abscesses] are called camerate, bycause they have many concavites and chambers. 1881 CLELAND *Evolution* iii. 83 Camerate eyes found in the invertebrata.

† **Ca·merate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *camerāt-* ppl. stem of *camerāre* to vault, f. *camera*: see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To vault, to arch.

1623 COCKERAM, *Camerate,* to siele, or vault. 1656 BLOUNT, *Camerate,* to vault, seil, or make an Arch or Roof.

Camerated (kæ·mĕre,tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. *Arch.* Arched, vaulted. ? *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Camerated,* vaulted, or arched, a term used in Architecture. 1708 E. HATTON *New View Lond.* II. 362/1 The roof within is camerated and covered with Lead. 1817 D. HUGHSON *Walks thro' London* 187 The roof of the interior is camerated.

2. *Zool.* Divided into chambers (as some shells).

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 547/1 The camerated portion of the shell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 77 Shell external, camerated and siphuncled.

Cameration (kæmĕrē·i·ʃən). [ad. L. *camerātiōn-em* vaulting, f. *camerāre*; or f. CAMERATE *v.*]

1. *Arch.* Vaulting, arching. ? *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* (R.) Where two arches intersect, which is the strongest manner of cameration. 1721 BAILEY, *Cameration,* Vaulting or Arching. 1755 JOHNSON.

† **b.** *Surg.* An old term (= Galen's *καμάρωμα*) for a fracture of the skull where the bones appear arched.

1730-6 in BAILEY. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cameration*; synonymous with *Camarosis*.

2. *Zool.* Division (of a shell, etc.) into chambers. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 658 The cameration of the skeleton.

† **Camerelle,** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [It. and med.L. dim. of *camera*.] A little chamber.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 A camerelle, *camerella*.

Camerie, var. of CAMERY.

Camerige, camerike, obs. ff. CAMBRIC.

Camerine: see CAMARINE.

Ca·merist. *nonce-wd.* [app. a. F. *camériste* chamber-woman, ad. It. *camerista*, f. *camera* chamber.] Chamber-woman, lady's maid.

1838 *New Month. Mag.* LII. 515 The fraternal camirist attacked the hair of her sister with combs, brushes, perfume, and all the tact of a genuine artiste.

Cameronian (kæmĕrō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name *Cameron* + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to Richard Cameron, his tenets, or his followers. **B.** *sb.* A follower of Richard Cameron, a noted Scottish Covenanter and field preacher, who rejected the indulgence granted to nonconforming ministers and formally renounced allegiance to Charles II. His followers afterwards constituted the body called the 'Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland'.

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cameronians*, Field-Conventiclers (in Scotland). **1691** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 229 The Cameronians pretend neither to acknowledge king William or king James, but king Jesus, and declare for the old covenant. **1693** *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 15 Cameronian Zealots in the Western Shires. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., The religious sect called Hill-men, or Cameronians, was at that time much noted for austerity and devotion. **1886** W. G. BLAIKIE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* s. v. *R. Cameron*, It ought to be added that the 'reformed presbyterians' decline the term 'Cameronian', although to this day it is applied to them in popular use.

2. *Cameronian Regiment*: the title of the old 26th Regiment of Foot in the British Army (now the 1st Battalion of the Scottish Rifles), formed originally of the Cameronians and other Presbyterians who rallied to the cause of William III, and fought at the Battle of Killiecrankie.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii.

† **Camery.** ? *Obs.* A disease of horses, in which pimples appear on the palate; the *frounce*.

1572 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 16 a, Camerie, is in his mouth venomed. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xxvii. 261 The Camery or Frounce in horses, are small pimples or warts in the midst of the palate. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Camery* or Frounce, a distemper in horses, being small warts or pimples in the palate of a horse's mouth.

Cames(e, var. of CAMMES, *Obs.*; see also CAMISE.

Came-stone, another form of CAM-STONE.

1615 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 90, I gave him a came stone for his arms.

Camestres. *Logic.* A mnemonic word, representing the second mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative, the minor premiss and the conclusion universal negatives.

1551 T. WILSON *Logique* H j a, *Ca.* The christian righteousnesse is the purenesse of the mynde. *mest.* To weare a tipete, a coule, a shauen croune is not the purenes of the minde. *tres.* Therfore the outwarde attyre is not the christian righteousnesse. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* vii. 200.

Camesyd, var. of CAMOISED, *Obs.*

Cameylle, Camfeo, obs. ff. CAMEL, CAMEO.

Camfer, -fire, -fory, etc., obs. ff. CAMPHOR.

† **Ca·mfering,** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 4 Theyre Verses in camfering wise run harshe and rough. [Cf. *Shropsh. Wordbk.* (E. D. S.) *Campering*, mettlesome, high-spirited.]

Camforye, Camfrey, obs. ff. COMFREY.

‖ **Camion.** *Obs.* [F. *camion* a cart on low wheels, also in OF. *chamion*: see Littré.] A truck or wagon formerly used for transporting cannon. In mod. Dicts.

† **Ca·mis, camus.** *Obs.* [Spenser's word was prob. meant to represent Sp. and Pr. *camisa*, = Pg. *camiza*, It. *camicia*, *camiscia* 'shirt, smock, priest's surplice', F. *chemise* (ONF. *kemise*):— late L. *camisia*, *camisa* linen tunic, alb, shirt (see CHEMISE); or else the cognate It. *cámice* surplice. It is hardly likely that he knew the Oriental *qamîç* or CAMISE (see below).] A light loose dress of silk or linen; a chemise, shirt, tunic.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 26 And [she] was yclad, for heat of scorching aire, All in a silken Camus lilly whight. *Ibid.* v. v. 2 [The Amazon] All in a Camis light of purple silke Woven uppon with silver, subtly wrought,

¶ Various foreign forms of the word *camisia*: **camesa, camisa, camiscia,** occur casually.

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Camesa*, a Shirt or Shift. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx. 89 The rest of his [a rebel negro's] dress is a camisa, tied around his loins like a handkerchief. **1825** SCOTT *Talisman* xv, His..person was wrapped in the folds of his camiscia, or ample gown of linen.

Camisa·de. *Mil. Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *camisade*.] = CAMISADO.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 268 a, The Emperour attempteth the matter by a Camisade in the night, and chouseth out of the whole nombre the fotemen of Almaignes and Spanyardes, & comaundeth them to put on whyte shirtes ouer their harnesse. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 80 Others were to set upon to give a camisade to the camp. **1819** SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiii, 'It was a pretty camisade, I doubt not .. a very sufficient onslaught.' **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. i. 56. **1864** *Reader* 28 May 678 The word 'Camisade'.. had its origin in the surprise of a French post near Rebéc by the Marquis de Pescaire; the Marquis's men on that occasion having worn white shirts over their clothes to distinguish them.

Ca·misa·do. *Mil. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **cammassado, camnesado, camisada,** 7 **camizado,** 8 **camiscado.** [ad. Sp. *camiçada*, *camisada*, f. *camisa* shirt: lit. 'an attack in one's shirt': see CAMIS, CHEMISE, and -ADO; also CANVASADO.]

1. A night attack; originally one in which the attacking party wore shirts over their armour as a means of mutual recognition. (A very common word in 16–17th c.)

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 89 Of whom, in a camisado..his Lordship killed above eight hundred. **1566** GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* Wks. 91 By night I wil the cammassado give. **1575** CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 110 The French came forth, at midnight .. As though they would a camisado make. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* XII. (1599) 554 Ranse de Cere..gaue them a Camnesado in their lodging. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Camisada*, a Spanish word, and doth signifie the inuesting or putting on of a shirt ouer the souldiers apparell or armour; the which is vsed in the night time, when any suddaine exploit .. is to be put in practise vpon the enemy. **1663** *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 83 Not dreaming of such a Camisado. **1721** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 106 The garrison .. gave us several camisadoes. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. xiii. 125 Prince Karl..has been on march all night, intending a night-attack or camisado.

b. *fig.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 5 Howbeit (gentle Reader) be of good cheere. All this is but a camisado: These be but visards: they bee no faces. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 296 Some for engaging to suppress The Camisado of Surplices .. More proper for the cloudy Night Of Popery, than Gospel-Light. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. vii. 216 A camisado, or shirt-tumult, every where.

2. (*erroneously*) The shirt worn over the armour in a night attack.

1618 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Actions Lowe Countr.* 82 (T.) Some two thousand of our best men, all in camisadoes with scaling ladders. *Ibid.* 83 Their armours and camisadoes: I mean the shirts that covered their armours.

† **Camisard, camisar.** [a. F. *camisard*, f. Pr. *camisa* shirt- + ARD: cf. CAMISADE.] 'Name given to the Calvinist insurgents of the Cevennes, during the persecution which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes' (Littré). Also *attrib.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3908/3 Accounts..of the Successes of the Camisars against the French King's Forces. *Ibid.* No. 3973/2 These Roman Catholicks call themselves the White Camisars, or the Florentines. **1710** STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 ¶ 12 Brownists, Independents, Masonites, Camisars, and the like. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 30 They could effect little in a midnight warfare against Camisards. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 376 Without leaders the Camisard army gradually melted away.

Ca·misated *ppl. a. rare*⁻⁰. See quots.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Camisated*, cloathed with a linen garment, surplice or shirt. **1755** JOHNSON, *Camisated*, dressed with the shirt outward. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Camiscia: see CAMIS, CHEMISE.

‖ **Camise, camiss** (kămī·s). Also (in Byron) **camese.** [Arab. قميص *qamîç* under-tunic, shirt; occurring in the Koran, but generally thought to be ad. L. *camisia*, *camisa*: see CAMIS, CHEMISE; Mahn suggests Skr. *kshauma* linen stuff.] The shirt worn by Arabs and other Mohammedans.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. *Tambourgi* ii, Oh! who is more brave than a dark Suliote, In his snowy camese and his shaggy capote? *c* **1850** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 237 The national costume of the lower orders [in Afghanistan] is..a large shirt, 'camiss', worn over the trowsers, reaching down to the knees. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 143 The Suliote of the fruitship, in his camise and capote. **1865** S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian's MS.* 105 Snow-white the camise.

Camisole (kæ·misōul). [a. F. *camisole*, ad. Sp. *camisola*, dim. of *camisa* shirt: see CHEMISE.]

‖ **1.** A kind of sleeved jacket or jersey.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 213 They wore short camisoles, huzar-sabres. **1828** G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. XIII. 121 Columbus found..a multitude..naked, or clothed only in a species of camisole.

2. A loose jacket worn by women when dressed in *negligée*.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II. v. 56 Mrs. O'Dowd the good house-wife, arrayed in curl-papers and a camisole. **1857** C. BRONTË *Professor* I. viii. 134 She seldom wore a gown—only a shabby cotton camisole.

3. A strait-jacket, formerly put upon lunatics.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ca·mister. *Thieves' cant.* [f. CAMIS in sense 'surplice' (? termination suggested by *minister*).] A clergyman, a minister.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 231 (Hoppe).

Camizado, var. of CAMISADO.

Camle. *Obs.* cf. CHAMELEON and CAMELION.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. 289 There ben also in that contree manye Camles that is a lytille best as a goot, that is wylde, & he lyvethe be the Eyr, and etethe nought ne drynkethe nought.

Camlee, camly, var. CUMBLY, Indian blanket.

Camlet (kæ·mlĕt), *sb.* Forms: 5 **chamlyt, chamelet(t,** 5–6 **chamlett,** 5–7 **cham(e)lot,** 6 **chambelot,** 6–7 **chamblet(t,** 6–8 **chamlet,** 6–9 **camblet,** 7 **chamolet, camelott, camlott,** 7–8 **camelot,** 7– **camlet.** [app. immediately from French: Littré cites *chamelot* 13th c., *camelot* 16th c.; Cotgr. translates F. *camelot*, 'chamlet'; Du Cange has med. L. *camelotum*; Anglo-French statutes of Edward IV have *chamelett*, and the spelling with *cham-* was the prevalent one in English till after the Restoration. The ultimate origin is obscure; at the earliest known date the word was associated (by Europeans) with *camel*, as if stuff made of camel's hair; but there is reason to think it was originally the Arabic *khamlat*, from *khaml*; Marco Polo (ed. Yule) I. 248 (Skeat). *Khaml*, *khamlat*, is explained by Lane as 'the nap or pile or villous substance on the surface of cloth'; *khamlat*, by Johnson, as 'camelot, silk and camel's hair, also, all silk or velvet, especially pily and plushy'. According to Littré, the *Journal officiel* of 1874, p. 3220/1, says *camelot* is so called from the Arabic *seil el kemel*, the Angora goat; cf. CAMEL-YARN.]

A name originally applied to some beautiful and costly eastern fabric, afterwards to imitations and substitutes the nature of which has changed many times over. 'A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair; it is now made with wool and silk' (J.). 'A light stuff, formerly much used for female apparel, made of long wool, hard spun, sometimes mixed in the loom with cotton or linen yarn' (Ure). It is uncertain whether it was ever made of camel's hair; but in the 16th and 17th c. it was made of the hair of the Angora goat.

According to Beck, *Draper's Dict.*, 'In [the] production [of camlets], the changes have been rung with all materials in nearly every possible combination; sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, sometimes of hair with wool or silk, at others of silk and wool warp and hair woof ..Those of our day have had cotton and linen introduced into their composition. They have been made plain and twilled, of single warp and weft, of double warp, and sometimes with double weft also'.

c **1400** *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 114 Wer ther of gold any clothes fownde..Or was ther any chamlyt or satyn. *a* **1413** *Inv. Wardrobe Hen. IV* (Draper's Dict.), Seven yards of red chamlett at 13*s.* 4*d.* the remnant. **1423** JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* clvii, There sawe I..For chamelot, the camel full of hare. **1472** *Act* 12 *Edw. IV*, iii, Satens Sarcenetz & Tarterons Chamelettis & autres Draps de soie, & dore & soie. **1532–3** *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, xiii, Silke, chamblet, or taffata. **1578** FLORIO *1st Fruites* 10, I wil buy .. Velvet, Grograyne, Satten, Makadowe, Chambelot. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 15 Natolia affoording great store of Chamolets and Grogerams. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Some of rich gold or silver Chamlets, and other of cloth of gold. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 398 Camblet..of Camels hair as some do affirm. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 64, I went to see their manufactures in silke, their pressing and watering the grograms and chambletts. **1680** MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 327 Famous..for good Chamlets. **1714** GAY *Trivia* I. 46 Show'rs soon drench the Camlet's cockled Grain. **1727** DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* XXVI. (1841) I. 266 Camlets from Norwich. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 98 Here [Leyden] they make..camblets, tho' inferior to those of Great Britain. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 35 Stuffs made from the hair of [the Angora goat] are well known among us by the name of *camlet*. **1812** J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 256 Mohair..is commonly imported ready spun, and is woven into camblets. **1815** ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 87 The tents..are of a kind of black blanket, or rather of coarse camlet.

b. *Watered* (*water*) *camlet*: camlet with a wavy or watered surface; cf. Fr. *camelot à ondes* (Cotgr.).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 45 Wav'd upon, like water chamelot. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 228 The waued water Chamelot, was from the beginning esteemed the richest and brauest wearing. **1624** BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 3 A Gowne..of a kinde of Water Chamolet, of an excellent Azure Colour. **1658** ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 961 Wings as if it were watered Chamblet. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 95 A watered Camlet Gown she had.

c. A garment made of camlet. Also *fig.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 93 You i' th' Chamblet, get vp o' th' raile. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 64 Cloath'd in her chamlets of delight. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. xi. 272 To see and be seen in his new camlet.

d. *attrib.*

1526 *Lanc. Wills* (1854) I. 13 My chamlett kyrtell. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* v. i, His chamlett breeches. **1662** PEPYS *Diary* 6 Mar., This night my new camelott riding coate..came home. **1696** BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* XXVI. (ed. 2) 507 These Camlet Curtains (as I may call them [of Goats' hair]). **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 5 The women..in long white camblet cloaks. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* 271 His black camlet cloak with silver buttons.

e. *Comb.*, as *camlet-maker*; *camlet-mingled* adj.; also **camlet-fly,** a fly with mottled wings.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 969 Nature bred this with a chamblet mingled coloured coat. **1676** COTTON *Angler* II. 335 In the middle of May [comes in] the Camlet-fly. **1750** BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 686 Of the aforesaid wool the Camblet-makers alone take 80000 lb.

Ca·mlet, *v.* For forms see CAMLET *sb.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To mark or variegate as (watered) camlet; to mark with wavy veins. Hence **Ca·mleted** *ppl. a.*; **Ca·mleting** *vbl. sb.*

1618 Bolton *Florus* I. v. 14 Embroydered Gownes, Cassockes chambleted with figures of palmes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 658 Some have the Veines more varied and Chamloted: as Oake, whereof Wainscot is made. *Ibid.* § 741 The Turks have a pretty Art of Chamoletting of Paper. 1652 Evelyn *Mem.* (1827) II. 53, I also inspected the manner of chambletting silk & grograms..in Morefields. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* I. liii, In sackcloth chamleted with tears. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Alder*, They afford the Inlayer Pieces curiously chambletted and very hard.

Camleteen, -ine (kæmlĕtī·n), *a.* Also 8 **camlettee, camletine, 9 cambleteen.** [f. Camlet; cf. F. *camelotine.*] An imitation camlet; a 'camlet' of inferior kind.

1730-6 Bailey, *Camlettee, Camleteen*, a Sort of fine worsted camlets or camelots. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Camletine*, in commerce, denotes a slight, narrow kind of camblet, little valued..also..stuff made of hair mixed with wool, in imitation of a camblet. 1861 S. Judd *Margaret* II. xi. (1871) 309 Dress of cambleteen.

Camleting (kæmlĕtiŋ). In 7 **chambleting.** [f. Camlet: cf. *coating, shirting.*] Stuff of camlet.

1697 Evelyn *Numism.* viii. 280 Several sorts of Stuffs, Calandring and Chamblетings.

Camlin, Camlott, obs. f. Cameline *sb.*, Camlet.

Cammaka, -oka, var. Camaca, a fine cloth.

Cammamyll, -myld, obs. ff. Camomile.

Cammas, var. Quamash: see Camas.

Cammassado, -esado, var. of Camisado.

Cammauyne, obs. form of Camovyne.

Cammed (kæmd), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. extended from Cam *a.*; cf. *wicked.*]

†**1.** = Camois; having a cam or camois nose. *Obs.*

?*c* 1350 *Sat. Blacksmiths* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 240 The cammede kongons cryen after col! col! *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 14 Rounde was hese face and kammede was hese nose. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Cammyd, or schort nosyd, *sinus.*

2. Crooked, perverse. *dial.*

c 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Tummus & M.* Wks. (1862) 61 Its not to tell heaw camm'd things con happ'n! 1875 E. Waugh *Old Cronies* vi. 60 (in *Lanc. Gloss.*) Thou'rt gettin' camm'd as a crushed whisket.

Hence **Ca·mmedness.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Chammydnesse [1499 cammednesse], *sinitas.*

Cammel, Cammeril, obs. ff. Camel, Cambrel.

†**Cammes.** *Obs.* Also **cames, camwysse.** Apparently a corrupt form of Canvas; 'a kind of gauze for samplers' (Jamieson).

1540 *Sc. Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 301 For cammes to stuff the orpheis of þe samin. 1541 *Ibid.* 309 For xij boltis of cammes, to be salis. 1555 *Ch. Acc. Leverton, Linc.* in *Archæol.* XLI. 360 For iiij yardes of camwysse for the hye awlter. 1578 *Inventories* 215 (Jam.) A lang pece of cammes, sewit with the armes of Scotland.

Cammock[1] (kæ·mək). Forms: 1 **cammocc, -uc,** 1, 4 **cammoc,** 4–7 **cammok,** 5 **cambmok, chambmok, camok, -oke, -ocke,** 6–8 **cammock,** 7 **camock,** 9 *dial.* **cammick.** [OE. *cammoc*, generally assumed to be from Celtic, and to be the same word as the next, with a reference to 'crooked stems or roots'; but the plant is not so named in any Celtic language, and the root is not specially crooked, so that the actual origin remains doubtful.]

The plant *Ononis spinosa* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*) also called *Rest-harrow*, and according to Cockayne, *Cammock Whin.* Some earlier writers identified it with *Peucedanum*, and 'Petty Whin'; but it is not clear what plant or plants they meant.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 209 Ðas wyrte man peucedanum, & oðrum naman cammoc [*v.r.* cammuc] nemneþ. *c* 1000 *O. E. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 300 (*Nomina Herbarum*), *Peucedanum*, cammocc. *c* 1050 *Glosses* (Cott. Cleop.) ibid. 416 *Cotuna*, cammuc. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 319 For comunelich in contrees kammokes [*text C.* canmokes]..& wedes Fouleth þe fruite in þe felde. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (*Anecd. Oxon.*) 33 *Peucedona*, i. cammoc secundum quosdam. *Ibid.* 36 *Resta bovis*, herba est retinens boves in aratro, an. Cammoc. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxviii. (1495) 695 The Cambmok is a pryckynge shrub. *Ibid.* Of the rotes and of the stalkes of Cambmok is made a medycyn that Physicyens call Licium. *Ibid.* Chambmok gendreth fyre of itselfe. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (*Anecd. Oxon.*) 156 *Resta bouis*..anglice hyseneherde uel cammok. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. ix. 668 The roote of Restharrow or Cammock. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 527 Restharrow, Cammok, or Petywin. 1775 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* (1777) I. 386 Prickly Restharrow or Cammock. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 123 The above field contained many cammocks.

2. Vaguely applied dialectally to other plants, as St. John's Wort, Ragweed, Fleabane, Yarrow, etc.

1878 Britten & Holl. *Plant-n.* s. v., In Hampshire almost any yellow flower is called Cammock.

3. *Comb.* **Cammock whin** = sense 1.

Cammock[2], **cambock** (kæ·mək). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 5 **cambok, -oke, -ake,** 6 **camok, -oke, -ock, -ocke,** (7 **cambuc(k),** 6, 9 *Sc.* **cammock,** 9 *Sc.* **camack.** [ME. *kambok*, app. immediately ad. *cambuca*, a late L. word (Du Cange cites Papias *cambuta*, sustentamen vel baculus, flexus, pedum, crocia, and *Gloss. Corbeiense*, *cambuta*, baculus episcoporum), app. of Gaulish origin, derived from *cambo-*, crooked, Cam; represented in mod. Welsh by *camawg*, *camog* fem. 'piece of bent wood, the felloe of a wheel'. Cf. also Gaelic *camag* 'curl, ringlet, crook,' and Manx *camag* 'crutch, crooked bat or shinty to play hurles, also the game itself'.

But some of the senses of the Manx word may be from Eng.; for the Irish and Gaelic for a bent stick for hurling, shinty, hockey, a golf-club, is *camán*, *caman.*]

1. A crooked staff, a crook; *esp.* a stick or club with a crooked head, used in games to drive a ball, or the like; a hockey-stick; hence, the game played with such a stick.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 666 (*Nomina Ludorum*) *Hoc pedum*, cambok. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 A Cambake [*v.r.* Camboke], *cambuca.* 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict.*, *Kamoc*, a camocke. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. i. xxix. 302/2 People please themselves .. some in Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Bandy-ball, and in Cambuck. 1821 *Edin. Even. Courant* 22 Jan., On Christmas and New Years day, matches were played..at the camack and football. 1885 *Inverness* 30 *Yrs. ago* ii. 80 A numerous party played a game of Cammack.

2. A crooked stick or piece of wood, a knee of timber; a cambrel.

c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 724 (*Nomina domo pertinentia*) *Hec cambuca*, a cambok. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) B vj, Soone crooketh the same tree that good camoke wilbe, As a common prouerbe in youth I heard this sayde. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 237 Crooked trees proue good Cammocks. *Ibid.* 408 If my fortune bee so yll that searching for a wande, I gather a camocke. 1593 Drayton *Eclog.* vii. 62 And earely crook'd that will a Camocke bee. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 815 This tendon.. maketh an empty cauity, through which the Butchers peirce their Cammockes to hang the beast vpon in the shambles.

Ca·mmocky, *a.* [f. Cammock[1] + -y[1].] Of or abounding in Cammock or Rest-harrow.

In mod. Dicts.

Cammus, var. of Camois, *Obs.*

Camnesado, obs. form of Camisado.

Cam-nosed, a variant reading of *cammosed*, Camoised: prob. only an error.

Camoca, var. of Camaca, *Obs.*, a fabric.

‖ **Camo·cho.** *rare*—[1]. [Cf. It. *camoscio* 'a kinde of stuffe worne in Italie' (Florio).] A fabric. (In quot. applied contemptuously to a Spaniard.)

1607 Dekker *T. Wyat* Wks. 1873 III. 115 A Spaniard is a Camocho, a Callimanco, nay which is worse a Dondego.

Camock(e, obs. form of Cammock.

†**Ca·mois, camus,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* Also 4 **cammus,** 5–8 **camoise, -oys, -oyse,** 6 ? **-ous,** 8 **chamois.** [a. F. *camus, -use*, 'having a short and flat nose'. Thurneysen refers it to a Celtic source, comparing the Ir. sb. *camus* hollow, retreating angle, bay, Gael. *camas* bought, bay, creek, space between the thighs: cf. *Cambus-* in placenames in Scotland. For another suggestion see Diez, and Littré.]

1. Of the nose: Low and concave. Of persons: Pug-nosed.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4437 Ys browes were boþe rowe and grete, & ys nose cammus. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeves T.* 14 Round was his face and camuse [*so* 3 *MSS.*; *v.r.* kamuse, camoyse, kammede, *Harl.* camois] was his nose. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 44 A Camoise nose, that is to say, crooked vpwarde as the Morians. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 328 Many Spaniards..of the race of Barbary Moores ..have not worne out the Camoys nose unto this day. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* vii. (1653) 123 The Inhabitants have all Camoyse or saddle Noses. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* B vj, Such oxen..[as have] black eyes and lips, wide nostrils, a camoys nose. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The Tartars are great admirers of camus beauties. 1877 R. H. Horne in *Mrs. Browning's Lett.* II. 277 A gentleman .. with a large camus nose.

b. *fig.* Low and curved like a camois nose.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* xxi. 52 The Cornice is camuse and blunt.

c. Hence *camois-nosed.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 336 The former haue flat noses, the other are hooked and camoise nosed vpward. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Camoise-nosed*, hooked-nosed.

2. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* A person or animal with a camois nose.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* (1881) 94 The camuse..is geffroy langeuyn. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj, She with Bacchus her camous did promote. 1618 Sir R. Williams *Actions Low Countr.* 49 White little hounds, with crooked noses, called camuses. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Camus*, a person with a low, flat nose, hollowed or sunk in the middle.

†**Ca·moised,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 **camused,** 6 **camesyd, camoused, cammoised, cammosed,** 7 **camus'd, -oysed.** [f. Camois + -ed.] Made camois; having a camois nose.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 210 Some one, for she is noble of kinne..Some one, for that she is camused. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxxiii. 103 Grete eeres and a camesyd nose. 1583 Stanyhurst *Poems* (Arb.) 141 This slut with a cammoysed haucks nose. *c* 1600 Montgomerie *Flyting* 472 That cammosed [*ed.* 1688 camnosed] cocatrice they quite with them carie. 1625 Lisle *Du Bartas*, *Noe* 11 Camoysed dolphins. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II. i. 49 Though my nase be camus'd, my lipps thick, And my chin bristled! 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* vii. 82 All children are a little camoised about the Nose, before the bridge riseth.

†**Ca·moisly, ca·mously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Camois + -ly[2].] Like a camois nose; concavely.

a 1528 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 28 Nose som dele hoked, And camously croked.

Camok(e, obs. form of Cammock.

Camomile, cham- (kæ·mŏməil). Forms: 3–4 **came-, camamille,** 5 **camamylle, -melle, -myle, camomelle,** 5–6 **camomylle,** 6 **cammamyll, -myld, cam(m)omyle, camamile, -mil, -mel, camimile, chamomylle, -myle, chamœmell,** 6–7 **cammomill,** 6–8 **camomil(l,** 7 **chamamil, chamæmell, cammomel, chamœ-, chamemile, chamomel,** (8 **camomoil**), 8–9 **chamomile,** 6– **camomile.** [a. F. *camomille* (also formerly *camamille*), ad. L. *chamomilla* (Pliny, etc.), an altered form of *chamæmēlon* (Pliny, Palladius, etc.), a. Gr. χαμαίμηλον earth apple (f. χαμαί on the ground + μῆλον apple); so called from the apple-like scent of the blossoms. Cf. It. and Pr. *camomilla*, Sp. *camomila*, Fr. dial. *camomile, camamile.* The spelling *cha-* is chiefly in pharmacy, after Latin; that with *ca-* is literary and popular.]

1. The name of a Composite plant, *Anthemis nobilis*, an aromatic creeping herb, found on dry sandy commons in England, with downy leaves, and flowers white in the ray and yellow in the disk, but in cultivation often all white like a double daisy. The flowers are employed in medicine for their bitter and tonic properties. Also distinguished as Noble or Roman Camomile, White C., and in its single wild form as Scotch C.

c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Camomilla*, camemille, maiwe. 1313 in *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. II*, 20 Camamille, 12*d.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Camamyle, herbe, *camamilla.* *a* 1450 *E. E. P.* (1862) 141 Vn-to a benche of camomylle My wofulle hede I dyd inclyne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 Camomelle, *camomillum.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 116 The clavyr, catcluke, and the cammamyld. 1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Cammamyll herbe, *camamille.* 1540 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 63 b, The grounde was thicke covered with Camamile. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Anthenus [Anthemis]..is called in englishe Cammomyle. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 95 Herbes of all sortes..Camamel. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 77 Chamæmell is hot and dry in the first degree. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. vii. 33 The flowers of chamamil. 1660 Bond *Scul. Reg.* 41 The Camomile the more it is trodden on, the better it groweth. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. lviii, He bask'd him on the ground, Where the wild thyme and camomoil are found. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 397 Common or true Camomile..sometimes covers a considerable extent of ground on dry sandy commons. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 51 Warm fomentations..medicated with..chamomile.

b. Also used as an English book-name for the genus *Anthemis*, and popularly applied to several allied plants, esp. *Matricaria Chamomilla* (Wild Camomile, Dog's C., German C., or Camomile Goldins); *Anthemis Cotula* (Stinking Camomile, Dog's C., May-weed); **Blue** or **Purple C.**, the Sea Starwort, *Aster Tripolium*; **Red** or **Purple C.**, *Adonis autumnalis* (from its foliage).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxx. 184 Stinking Camomill or Cotula fœtida. *Ibid.* 185 Vnsauery Camomilla [*M. inodora*] or Cotula non fœtida. 1597 Gerard *Herbal*, Women that dwell by the seaside call it..blew camomill. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) VI, *Cauta*, Dogs camomile. 1790-1820 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) VI. 52 Corn Chamomile, *Anthemis arvensis.* 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 214 The wild camomile that starred the road side.

2. *Comb.*, as *camomile-flower*; also **camomile-alley,** an alley planted with camomile (see quot.); **camomile-tea,** an infusion of camomile flowers.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 96 A Physitian prescribeth, for the cure of the Rheume that a Man should walk continually upon a *Camomill-alley; Meaning that he should put Camomill within his Socks. 1652 Culpeffer *Eng. Physic* 18 Boiled with..*Chamomel flowers. 1753 *World* 37, I..am forced to attend with her *camomile tea.

Camooyne: see Camovyne.

†**Camoroche.** *Obs. rare.* The Wild Tansy or Silver-weed (*Potentilla anserina*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 204 Gosys gres, or camoroche, or wylde tanzy, *camaroca, vel tanasetum agreste.*

‖ **Camorra** (kămo·rră). [It. *camorra* (kamo·rra), 'Irish rugge or mantle, a Mariners frocke' (Florio).]

1. A kind of smock-frock or blouse.

1869 W. Gilbert *L. Borgia* I. 211 She was dressed..in a camora of gold shot brocade.

2. A secret society of lawless malcontents in Naples and Neapolitan cities. Sometimes *transf.*

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 87/1 The Camorra is a system of organized extortion, which has survived the Bourbon rule.. its name is conjectured to be that of a species of short coat worn by members of the society. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 174 The profits which..this official camorra divide between them are enormous.

Hence **Camo·rrism,** the principles or practice of this society; lawlessness, anarchy. **Camo·rrist,** a member of a camorra.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 625/2 The notes..treat..of the Neapolitan Camorrists. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 78 The Camorrist remains the personification of power and heroism to the Neapolitan.

†**Camose.** *Obs.* [cf. Calmewe.] A sea-gull.

1538-46 Elyot, *Candosoccus*, a sea gull, or a camose.

‖ **Camouflet** (kamufle). *Mil.* [Fr.: see Littré.] A mine containing a small charge of powder, placed in a wall of earth between the galleries of besieged and besieger, so as, in exploding, to bury,

suffocate, or cut off the retreat of the miner on the opposite side; a 'stifler'.

1836 in *Penny Cycl.* VI. 197/1 *Camouflet* or *Stifler*. 1847 in CRAIG.

Camous, -ed: see CAMOIS, CAMOISED.

Camovyne, -wyne. *Sc.* Also 6 **cammauyne**, 9 **camooyne**. = CAMOMILE.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 67, I sau cammauyne, quhilk is gude for ane scabbit mouth. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 112 (Jam.) On the camowyne to lean you down. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Camooyne, or Camowyne, *Anthemis nobilis*.

Camow-nosed, *a.* = Camois-nosed. CAMOIS.

a 1600 HUME in Sibbald *Chron. Sc. Poetry* iii. 386 (Jam.) His little camow-nosed sheepe, And rowtting kie to feede.

Camoys(e, var. of CAMOIS, *Obs.*

† Camp, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1–3 **comp**, 3 **komp**, 4 **kamp**. [OE. *camp*, *cǫmp*, corresp. to OFris. *camp*, *cǫmp*, (MDu. *camp*, Du. *kamp*), MLG. *kamp*, OHG. *champf* (MHG. and Ger. *kampf*), combat, all masc., ON. *kapp* (*pp* from *mp*) neuter, (Da. and Sw. *kamp*) contest, keenness, vehemence. WGer. or OTeut. **kampo-z* was presumably an early Germanic adoption of L. *camp-us* in its transferred sense 'field of contest or combat', also 'duel, fight, battle, war'; see CAMP *sb.*[2] The word was thoroughly at home in WGer., and gave origin to numerous derivatives, particularly the vb. *kampjon*; see KEMP *v.* and cf. KEMP *sb.*:—OE. *cempa*, WGer. *kampjo-n* = late L. *campion-em* CHAMPION. In ME. the word survived longest in the north, esp. as an archaism of alliterative verse. (Kluge and others, however, claim the word as native Teutonic, mainly on the ground of the improbability that the Germans who had so many native words to designate war, should adopt a foreign designation; but they offer no satisfactory account of its etymology.)]

† 1. Martial contest, combat, fight, battle, war.

Beowulf 5003 In campe ȝecrong cumbles hyrde. *c* 1000 *Riddles* vii. 2 (Gr.) Mecȝ esette' Crist to compe. *c* 1205 LAY. 4215 Þer heo weren on kompen [1275 fihte]. *Ibid.* 4347 Þu eært muchele betere cniht to halden comp [1275 werre] and ifiht. *Ibid.* 14024 Þer wes feht swiðe strong comp swiðe sturne. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3702 Alle þe kene mene of kampe, knyghtes and oþer.

2. Hence **Camp-ball**: An ancient form of football in which large numbers engaged on both sides. See CAMP *v.*[1] 3, and CAMPING *vbl. sb.*[1]

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bedn. Gr.* in Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. iii, I am Tom Stroud of Hurling, I'll play a gole at camp-ball. 1840 [see CAMPING *vbl. sb.*[1]] Fighting camps. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Camp*, an ancient athletic game of ball formerly in vogue in the Eastern Counties. 1887 *Illust. Lond. News* 26 Feb. /1 The game in very ancient times was not so properly called football as camp-ball. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* 236 Camp-ball .. used to be a very favourite game in my parish some fifty years ago, and it was, by all accounts, a very rough one—something like football.

Camp (kæmp), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **campe**. [a. F. *camp* (16th c. in Littré) in same sense: cf. It., Sp., Pg. *campo* 'camp', orig. 'field', and F. *champ*, Pr. *camp*, field, field of tournament, field of battle :—L. *camp-us* level field, *spec.* the Campus Martius at Rome, the place for games, athletic practice, military drills, etc., whence 'field of contest or combat', 'field of battle'. Although *camp* was the Norman form of *champ*, no trace of it appears in ME., which had only CHAMP from central OF., in the senses of 'field of duel or tournament' and heraldic 'field'. *Camp* was introduced early in the 16th c., from contemporary Fr. and with the sense *castra*, but was also at first used to render L. *campus* in other senses, as well as occasionally in the sense of the earlier *champ* 'field of combat'. Littré supposed that the 16th century French use of *camp* was merely the literary adoption of the Picard form in a special sense; but evidently it was an adaptation of It. (or ? Sp.) *campo*, in a sense not used with F. *champ*.]

I. In the military sense.

1. The place where an army or body of troops is lodged in tents or other temporary means of shelter, with or without intrenchments. In common modern use the collection of tents, huts, and other equipments is the chief notion, the site being the 'camping-ground'; but as used of ancient works, Roman, British, Danish, etc., it usually means the intrenched and fortified site, within which an army lodged or defended itself; a modern *intrenched camp* includes both notions. The name is also given to a permanent station for the reception of troops, in order that they may be trained in manœuvring in large bodies, and in campaigning duties generally, as the camps at Aldershot, Shorncliffe camp, camp of Chalons.

1528 Sir Gr. de Cassalis, etc. (*The King's Ambassadors with the Pope*) in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. xxiii. 61 It is very certain, that the Spanyards have refused batel, and conveyed themself out of ther camp neerer unto Naples in the night. 1560 BIBLE (*Genev.*) 2 *Kings* vii. 7 They left their tentes and their horses and their asses, euen the campe as it was, and fledde for their liues. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* Argt. 13 Sextus Tarquinius..departed with the rest back to the camp. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 170 They fortify their Camps well, with a deep and large Trench. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 540 The Youth of Rome..pitch their sudden Camp before the Foe. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Rhoe, describing the great Mogul's camp, says, it is twenty English miles round. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 33 He disembarked his legions, erected his camps and towers. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 70 A fine ancient British camp, upon a neighbouring hill-top.

2. A body of troops encamping and moving together; an army on a campaign. (In earlier Eng. *the host*.)

a 1584 VICARY *Englishm. Treas.* 59 In anno 1551, when the said citie was taken and destroyed by the campe of Charles the first. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Massacr. Paris* II. vi, Dismiss thy camp. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. vi. 97 This fleeting enemy was not to bee pursued with a maine campe. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* iv. 7 God is come into the campe [COVERD. hoost, *Genev.* hoste]. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Off.* II. i, I hope you have more honour than to quit the service, and she more prudence than to follow the Camp. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 144 ¶ 4 Multitudes follow the camp only for want of employment. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 451 The army was formed in a hollow square, inclosing the baggage and the followers of the camp.

b. *Flying camp, camp-volant*: 'a little army of horse and foot, that keeps the field, and is continually in motion' (Phillips 1696–1706). See also quot. 1699. ? *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1040/2 Who .. with a campe volant did what he could to stop the Englishmen within Hadington from vittels. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 299 Some of his camp-volent are always present. 1611 COTGR., *Camp volant*, a flying campe, a campe of light-horsemen for ordinarie roades. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flying-Camps*, Beggers plying in Bodies at Funerals. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Camp*, Flying Camp is a strong body of horse or dragoons.

c. *Camp-royal*: the main or chief body of an army with the commander-in-chief; a great body of troops; hence *fig.* a great number, a host.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 31 b, False witnesses they had in pay a Campe royal. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 216 A Campe-royall, euen forty thousand strong. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 377 This Doublet..might serve to furnish a Camp Royal of us.

3. Used for: The scene of military service; military service, the military life in general.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, I must .. my Patrick soon remove To Courts and camps that may his soul improve. 1799 LAMB *Corr.* lxxi. (1870) 194 The world, the camp and the university have spoilt him among them. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. xv, Love rules the court, the camp, the grove. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 1 Advent x, Through court and camp he holds his heavenward course serene. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 204 His knowledge of courts and camps was such as few of his countrymen possessed.

II. *transf.* from the military sense.

4. The temporary quarters, formed by tents, vehicles, or other portable or improvised means of shelter, occupied by a body of nomads or men on the march, by travellers, gipsies, companies of sportsmen, lumbermen, field-preachers and their audiences, or parties 'camping out'; an encampment. Connected with sense 1 by intimate gradations, *e.g.* the camp of the Israelites, or of North American Indians.

1560 BIBLE (*Genev.*) *Ex.* xvi. 13 At euen the quailes came and couered the campe [*Vulg.* castra, COVERD. tentes]. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* xx, The sugar-boiler, who was busy in his 'camp'. 1864 W. CAMPBELL *My Indian Jrnl.* Contents ..Sport at Dharwar..A Civilian's Camp..Bison-Shooting, etc. 1886 F. H. GUILLEMARD *Cruise of Marchesa* I. 95 It is the hunter's rule to see that the fire is extinguished..before breaking camp.

b. *loosely*. 'Quarters.'

1747 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 108, I am got into a new camp and have left my tub at Windsor.

5. An encamping; a 'camping out'.

In Australia the regular term for an expedition or excursion for fishing, shooting, etc., in which the party camps out.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 37. 15 A previous night's camp near the spot. 1880 INGLIS *Austral. Cousins* 233 We're going to have a regular camp; we .. intend going to Port Hocking to have some shooting, fishing, and general diversion. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 13/2 Cadet corps (now out for a week's camp).

6. The whole company or body of persons encamped together, as surveyors, lumbermen, sportsmen, etc.; a company of nomads.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 797 The Chan of the Western Moungales Camp, tributary to China. 1864 in WEBSTER.

III. *fig.* from the military sense.

7. A 'host' or 'army' of arguments, facts, etc.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* Ded., Titus Liuius in whom is contayned a large campe of noble facts and exploites atchieued by valiaunt personages. 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* xiv. 282 The main camp of allegations.

8. a. A body of adherents of a militant doctrine, or theory. **b.** The position in which ideas or beliefs are intrenched and strongly defended.

1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 23 No one who has marched ever so short a way out of the great camp of old ideas. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. vii. 182 Matters still dividing philosophers into opposite camps.

IV. In sense of ME. CHAMP.

† 9. The field of combat, the lists. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxi. [clvii.] 446 Howe he durste .. do armes with hym in campe or iustes mortall.

V. In various senses of L. *campus*.

† 10. *Campe of Mars, Camp Mart*: = Campus Martius. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F viij, The emperour goynge to the campe of Mars. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 109 Exercising and training like the tyrones or young souldiers in Camp Mart.

† 11. Plain, level surface, field. *Watery camp* (*cæruleus campus, campus latus aquarum*): the surface of the sea. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 29/1 Whereby w'are stor'd with Truchman, Guide & Lamp, To search all corners of the watery Camp.

† 12. Field of inquiry; field of discussion or debate, subject of debate. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. p. xxi, I have more exspatiatid yn this Campe then they did. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* IV. 128 Wherfor I wyl not entur into that Camp.

‖ **VI. 13.** = Spanish *campo*: see quot.

1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 703/2 The Falkland Island word for expanses of bog land, 'camp,' is not derived from the French *champ*..but from the Spanish *campo*.

† 14. (A sense of F. *camp*: see quot.) *Obs. rare*[—0].

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Camp*, is also used among the Siamese and East-Indians, for a quarter of a town assigned to foreigners, wherein to carry on their commerce. In these camps, each nation forms itself a kind of city apart, in which their store houses and shops are, and the factors and their families reside. [So in *London Encycl.* 1829.]

VII. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple, as *camp-boy, -craft, -diseases, -equipage, -equipment, -fare, -fashion, -frock, -guide, -hut, -keeper, -kettle, -kit, -language, -life, -mill, -money, -plot, -squire, -stove*, etc.

1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 27 Stores commonly called *camp equipments. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 121 The sack that holds our coarse *camp-fare. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/1 Seated *camp-fashion on boxes. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 338 In an uniform of blue and white And a grey *camp-frock he is dressed. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 153 The servants who remained in the *camp-huts. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 35 Bailing it out with a *camp-kettle. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XI. lxxvi. § 39. 447 The ponderous iron camp-kettles hitherto used by the soldiers had been exchanged for lighter ones. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* 303 Urdu-zeban, *camp-language, is the proper name of Hindustani. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1854) I. 72 The Judges would have given as strong a decision in favour of *camp-money as they gave in favour of ship-money. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 83 Maximus, a base *Campe-Squire.

b. Special comb., as **camp-bed, -bedstead**, a bed or bedstead for use in field-service; hence *spec.* a bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space; a trestle bedstead; **camp-chair**, a form of folding chair; **† camp-chaplain**, an army chaplain; **camp-colour**, a flag or colour used in marking out and arranging the camping-ground for a body of troops; hence *camp colour-man* (see quot.); **camp-disease, -duty** (see quots.); **camp-fever**, a name given to fevers of an epidemical character occurring in camps, chiefly typhus; **camp-fire**, a fire lit in a camp or encampment; hence a military social gathering in a garrison, etc.; *spec.* in *U. S.* a re-union of members of one or more clubs, 'posts', of the 'Grand Army of the Republic', a society of ex-volunteers; **camp-flux, -furniture** (see quots.); **camp-marshal** = F. *maréchal de camp*, see CAMP-MASTER; **camp-paper**, a kind of copying paper, like carbon-paper; **camp-party**, a party forming a camp, a camping-out party; **camp-seat, -stool**, a light portable folding stool; **camp-vinegar**, a preparation made by mixing vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-ketchup, anchovies, and garlic, and afterwards straining it. Also CAMP-FOLLOWER, -MASTER, -MEETING.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2529/4 One large Tent fit for a Colonel, with Chairs and *Camp-Beds. 1825 HONE *Everyday Bk.* I. 940 A *camp-bedstead, of planks resting on bars of iron. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 631/1 Winthrop found a *camp chair. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 196 One of the *camp chaplains..on his allowance of 8*s.* per diem. 1785 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 422 By arranging *camp colours in the intervals. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The *camp colour-men, are drawn a man out of a company. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Camp Colour men*, soldiers whose business it is to assist in marking out the lines of an encampment, etc.; to carry the camp colours to the field, on days of exercise, and fix them, for the purpose of enabling the troops to take up correct points in marching, etc. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The *camp disease, *morbus castrensis*, absolutely so called, is a malignant fever. Dudley Digges died of the camp disease which raged in the garrison at Oxford, in 1643. *Ibid.*, **Camp Duty*, in its utmost extent, includes every part of the service performed by the troops during the campaign. But in a more particular sense, denotes the guards ordinary and extraordinary kept in camps. *Ibid.* s.v. *Camp*, The *camp fever is the same with what is otherwise called the Hungarian fever, and bears a near affinity to the petechial fever. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxx. 121 Their *campfires first announced their presence. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Sept., Edwin-Humphrey Post, No. 104, G. A. R., of this town celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by a camp-fire Friday evening. 1871 FORBES *War France & G.* 283 (Hoppe) During peace time, there is a camp-fire —or gathering equivalent to it—once a week in every Prussian Regiment. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Camp Flux*, a name frequently given to the dysentery. 1857 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Camp-furniture*, articles of cabinet work made compact, light, and portable, so as to be easily folded and transported; such as camp-stools, camp-bed-

steads, tables, etc. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 152 The Count de Suze, Bezaudun, *Camp-Mareschal. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4392/2 The Count Louvignies, a Camp-Marshal to the Spanish Forces. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 31 To make *Camp Paper, with which a Person may write or draw without Pen, Ink, or Pencil. 1831 PEACOCK *Crotchet Cast.* 296 Sitting on a *campstool with a portfolio on his knee. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 87 He folded up and shouldered his camp-stool.

Camp, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [Of uncertain origin and history.] A conical or ridge-shaped heap of potatoes or turnips, in the open air, covered with straw and earth, for winter storage; called also a *bury*, *pie*, or *pit*. Cf. also CLAMP.

1790 MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.) Camp, a hoard of potatoes, turneps, etc. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Camp*, 'bury', a pit lined with straw in which potatoes are placed, and then earthed over so as to form a mound.

Hence **Camp-cellar**, a temporary cellar made of clay heaped up.

1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* II. (1743) 110 This Salt, which is of a hot moist Nature, is that with which they make their Camp-cellars, by mixing it with Clay, to keep their Wine and other Liquors in.

†**Camp**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. ON. *kamp-r* beard, moustache.] *pl.* Whiskers (of a cat); stout bristly hairs: cf. KEMP *sb.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 47 Hee [the Cat] lay so still, the Myce were not affeird .. Some tirled at the Campes of his beird.

†**Camp**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OE. *campian*, *cǫmpian*, f. *camp* fight: a parallel formation to Du. *kampen*:—WGer. type **kampôjan*. The other langs. have forms from WGer. **kampjan*, viz. MDu. *kempen*, OHG. *chamfen*, *chemfan*, MHG. *kemphen*, *kempfen*, Ger. *kämpfen*; also Icel. *keppa* (:—**kampja*), Sw. *kämpa*, Da. *kæmpe*, whence north. Eng. KEMP.]

1. *intr.* To fight; to contend in battle. Cf. KEMP. (The rare 16th c. instance, may belong to CAMP *v.*[2])

c 1000 *Guthlac* 316 (Gr.) Sceal ǫretta a .. gode compian. [?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2634 There es no kynge undire Criste may kempe with hym one!] 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 61 Aristotle affirmeth that Rauens will gather together on sides, and campe and fight for victorie.

2. To contend in athletic contests; also *trans.*, as in *to camp the bar*. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1774–6 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* (T.) In our island, the exhibition of those manly sports in vogue among country people is called camping; and the enclosures for that purpose, where they wrestle and contend, are called camping closes. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. viii. 262 Those three tall fellows..fonder of sword-play, wrestling, and camping the bar, than of churchmen or church-going.

b. To strive with others in doing anything, e. g. drinking. Cf. KEMP *v.*

1587 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 256 A banquet of wat and dry confectiones, with all sortes of wyne wharat his Majestie camped verie mirrelie a guid whyll.

3. *esp.* To contend at camp-ball, to play a foot-ball match. Cf. CAMPING *vbl. sb.*[1]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campyn, *pedipilo*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 60 Get campers a ball to campe therewithall *Ibid.* 64 In medow or pasture (to growe the more fine) let campers be camping in any of thine. *a* 1684 SIR T. BROWNE *Tract* viii. Wks. 1836 IV. 205 Words .. of common use in Norfolk..as..kamp. 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Camp*, to play at Football. This word .. extends over Essex, as well as Norfolk and Suffolk. 1880 *Standard* 29 Dec. 6/2 Another field, called Camping Close, on which the inhabitants of Haverill, in Essex, used to Camp.

4. *intr.* To wrangle, scold. Cf. CAMPLE.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 251 She'll camp, I warrant you. Oh she has a tongue! 1642 [see CAMPING *ppl. a.*[1]].

5. *trans.* To kick (a person) like a foot-ball.

1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* II. ii. H vij, Lest euen younge folke, seinge you drinke .. Do make of you mere mockinge stockes and campe you with theire feete.

Camp (kæmp), *v.*[2] [a. F. *campe-r*, f. *camp* CAMP *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To live or remain in a camp; to form or pitch one's camp; to encamp.

1543 *Foray Fr. Country* in *Chron. Calais* (Camd.) 211 The hole oste departed owte of Callyes .. and campid the same night without the walles of the towne in the feldes. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxvi. ad fin., At retret of trompet, they retyred a meyne, Where they before had campt. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 152 (R.) Fabius camped always in the strong and high places of the mountains. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xix. 2 There Israel camped before the mount. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 533 To meet the expected war, Camps on the confines of an eastern plain. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 51 He Was camping far at Ilium.

2. To sojourn or remain in a tent, pitch one's tent; also *famil.* to take up one's quarters, lodge.

1611 BIBLE *Nahum* iii. 17 The great grashoppers which campe in the hedges in the cold day. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 125 Bring it to the place, where they camped. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 106 Don't..ask me to come up and camp with you. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* vi. 48 The messenger from Virginia..camping at night in the snow by the forest fires. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvi. 307 A great, tall, blustering Mongol..advised me to camp beside him.

b. *To camp out*: to lodge in the open in a camp.

1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) I. 294 Others besides emigrants camp out in the woods. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 181 They had to camp out at night in the public squares. 1884 T. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 301 Canadians who camp-out upon these islands.

3. *trans.* To establish or place in camp; to lodge; †also to place, put (*obs.*).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 83 The tua gryt battellis of onnumerabil men of veyr var campit neir to giddir. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 In Garrisons it [Ensign] .. is most often camped upon the wall. 1616 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 33 Had our great Pallace the Capacity To campe this hoast. *Mod.* The troops would be camped along the river side.

‖**Campagna, campagnia** (kampā·nʸa). *Obs.* [It. *campagna* open field, champaign, the country, a campaign:—L. *campania*: cf. CAMPANIA, CAMPAIGN, CHAMPAIGN.]

†**1.** In 17th and 18th c. occasionally used for: CHAMPAIGN, level, open country, plain (esp. in reference to countries where Italian is spoken, but also in ordinary Eng.). *Obs.*

1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 413 This is a hill of Glory, hard to climb .. nō plain campagnia to it. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 18 We pitch'd in the Campagnia. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 568, 6 miles through the like flat campagna.

†**2.** In 17th c. occas.: A (military) CAMPAIGN.

1652 EVELYN *State France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 84 He who hath not made two or three campagnas (as they use to term it) by the time that he is 18 years of age. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Dec., He appoints such a day, and summonses all the country-people as to a campagnia, and, by several companies, gives every one their circuit.

3. Now only as proper name 'the Campagna (di Roma)' in Italy; see CAMPANIA.

Campagne, obs. form of CAMPAIGN.

‖**Campagnol** (kɑ·mpănʸǫl). [Fr.; f. *campagne* country.] The Short-tailed Field-mouse.

[1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 104 The short-tailed Field Mouse. Names..Fr. *Le petit Rat de champs*, *Le campagnol*, Ital. *campagnoli*.] 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 92 The Campagnol, or short tailed rat of Pennant. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxxi. 598 The Short-tailed Field Mouse otherwise termed Campagnol or Field Vole (*Arvicola arvensis*).

Campaign (kæmpē·n). Also 7–8 **campagne**, 7 **-agn**, **-aine**, **-aigne**. [a. F. *campagne* country, open country, champaign, 'the field', campaign, which in the course of the 16th c. took the place of the earlier *champagne* in all its senses (except as the proper name of a French province). It was introduced into Eng. in the 17th c., and at first occasionally used in all the senses of the earlier CHAMPAIGN, but was at length differentiated, and restricted to the military sense, for which it is now the proper term. The forms *campagna*, *-agnia*, *-ania* were also in 17th c. use (see above).

Littré treats 16th c. Fr. *campagne* as a substitution of the northern or Picard dialect form for the Parisian *champagne*; but there can be no doubt that it was actually an adaptation of It. *campagna* (common in the military sense in 16th c., e.g. CARO *Virgil's Æn.* XII. 563 'Turno la campagna aprendo', Turnus opening the campaign), and may have been taken into F. first in military phraseology, and gradually extended to other senses, the advantage of a form which could not be confounded with the name of the province *Champagne* perhaps conducing to the result. For ultimate etymology see CHAMPAIGN, CAMPANIA.]

†**1.** A tract of open country; a plain; = CHAMPAIGN. *Obs.*

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 130 The River Achelous .. running through..most part of the campagne of Acarnania. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. VI. 34 There was between the Hill and the Town a fair Campaigne. *a* 1718 GARTH (J.) Where Tiber..fattens, as he runs, the fair campaign. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VII. v. 12 The outworks stretch a great way into the campaign.

†**2.** Open country as opposed to hills, woods, etc.; country as opposed to town; = CHAMPAIGN.

a 1667 COWLEY *Dang. in Much Company* Wks. 1710 II. 762 To be sure not to venture his Person any longer in the open Campaign, to retreat and entrench himself. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii. 9 For that the Countrey is there Composed of vast Campagn and level woods. 1699 MAUNDRELL in *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Tij b, We hunt in the most delightful Campaign. 1706 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 194 They that see you in the Campaign in the Summer.

3. *Mil.* The continuance and operations of an army 'in the field' for a season or other definite portion of time, or while engaged in one continuous series of military operations constituting the whole, or a distinct part, of a war. (In Ger. *Feldzug*.)

The name arose in the earlier conditions of warfare, according to which an army remained in quarters (in towns, garrisons, fortresses, or camps) during the winter, and on the approach of summer issued forth into the open country (*nella campagna*, *dans la campagne*) or 'took the field', until the close of the season again suspended active operations. Hence the name properly signifying the 'being in the field', was also applied, now to the season or time during which the army kept the field, and now to the series of operations performed during this time. In the changed conditions of modern warfare, the season of the year is of much less importance, and a campaign has now no direct reference to time or season, but to an expedition or continuous series of operations bearing upon a distinct object, the accomplishment or abandonment of which marks its end, whether in the course of a week or two, or after one or more years. The history of the sense is seen in early Dictionaries; e. g.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., A word much used among Souldiers, by whom the next Campaine is usually taken for the next Summers Expedition of an Army, or its taking the field. 1721 BAILEY, *Campain*, [in Military Affairs] the space of time every Year, an Army continues in the Field, during a War. 1730–6 — A summer's war. 1755 JOHNSON, *Campaign*, the time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 49 After he had made two or three Campaigns .. he came in the leisure of the Winter to visit his Friends in England. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 June, Several commanders that had not money to set them out to the present campagne. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 37 And prepared themselves to open the Campagn in good time. 1708 SWIFT *Predict. for* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. i. 153 It will be a glorious campaign for the allies. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 218 The want of success in the last campaign. 1847 EMERSON *Repres. Men*, *Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 375 In the Russian campaign he .. said 'I have two hundred millions in my coffers, and I would give them all for Ney'.

4. *transf.* †**a.** A naval expedition; a voyage or cruise. *Obs.* (So F. *campagne*, It. *campagna*.)

1708 J. BION *Suffer. Prot.* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 404 Being several Campaigns, Chaplain aboard one of the Galleys.

b. An expedition or excursion into the country; a summer's trip or sojourn.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* I. 123 A campaign at Twickenham furnishes as little matter for a letter as an abortive one in Flanders. 1749 MRS. E. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1813) III. 82 The waters are good .. the place agreeable, and you cannot make a better summer's campaign. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* 59 A man in rather an exalted station .. Made frequent curiosity campaigns; Sometimes caught grass-hoppers.

c. *Ironworks.* The period during which a furnace is in continuous operation.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 98 By their corrosive action on the lining .. they shorten a campaign or run to a few days. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

5. *fig.* Applied to any course of action analogous to a military campaign, either in having a distinct period of activity, or in being of the nature of a struggle, or of an organized attempt aiming at a definite result.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 201 They .. rest from the .. labours of the campaign. 1773 MACKLIN *Man of World* (1793) 36 Their amorous equipage for the nuptial campaign. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 388, I am now preparing for a final reading campaign. 1887 *Pall Mall Budg.* 31 Mar. 3 A campaign is being carried on in Paris .. against the interlopers who sell tickets at the doors of the theatres.

b. esp. in *Politics*, An organized course of action designed to arouse public opinion throughout the country for or against some political object, or to influence the voting at an election of members of the legislature. **c.** The *Plan of Campaign* in Ireland, entered upon in the winter of 1886–7, a method of conducting operations against landlords who refused to lower rents, according to which the tenants in a body were to pay what they considered the fair rent into the hands of a political leader, charged to retain it until the landlord should accept the sum offered, less any amount subsequently expended in maintaining the struggle.

1880 WEBSTER *Supp.*, *Campaign*, (U. S. Politics) the season of excitement and effort preceding an election; canvass. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Sept., The attempt of the Republicans to introduce the tariff as one of the issues of the campaign. 1886 *United Ireland* 20 Nov. 2/2 The 'Plan of Campaign' as laid down in United Ireland of October 23rd. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/1 The plan of campaign is..the proposal that whenever a landlord refuses to settle at the abatement proposed by his tenants..the reduced rent of all the tenantry is to be banked with an unknown individual, who is to act as paymaster and dole out weekly allowances to such of the tenants as are evicted by the landlord for non-payment of rent. *Mod.* The electoral campaign has now begun in earnest.

†**6.** Short for *campaign-coat*, *-lace*: see 7 b. *Obs.*

1690 *Mundus Muliebris*, *Campaine*, a narrow kind of lace. 1692 TRYON *Good Housew.* i. 7 A Flannel Shirt, and a Wastcoat, Doublet, Coat, and Campaign, a Gown over all lin'd.

7. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*: **a.** Of the nature of open country; belonging to the open country.

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 129 The campagne country beyond Strymon. 1634 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 84 The Campaign Rose bloweth early and is very forward. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xv. 43 The stone curlew .. abounds in all the campaign parts of Hampshire and Sussex. 1882 ELWES tr. *Capello & Ivens* II. iv. 77 We plunged into the vast campaign country to the north.

b. Of, belonging to, or used on a military campaign: as *campaign-coat*, *-lace*, *-oven*, *-shoes*, *-wig*. (Some of these were perhaps merely catch names referring to the famous campaigns of Marlborough.)

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1180/4 Wearing a brown serge Sute, and a brownish *Campaine Coat. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Campaign-coat*, originally only such as Soldiers wore, but afterwards a Mode in Cities. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Campaign-coat*, in a *Canting* Sense, the ragged, tatter'd .. Coat, worn by Beggars and Gypsies, in order to move Compassion. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1769/4 A green Mohair Silk Petticoat, with a *Campain Gold and Silver Lace. 1708 KERSEY, **Campaign-Oven*, a portable Oven.. us'd by Confectioners. 1730–6 BAILEY, *Campaign oven*, a portable oven made of copper, of a convenient length, and about three or four inches high, being raised on feet, so that fire may be kindled underneath, and on the cover or lid of it are ledges to hold fire also. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2840/4 A Highway Robber .. with a *Campagne Perriwig. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 7 Our stockings must be Mill'd, our Shooes *Campaign. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xviii. § 118 A *Campaign Wig, hath Knots or Bobs (or a Dildo on each

side) with a Curled Forehead, a Travelling Wig. **1846-60** Fairholt *Costume, Gloss.*, A wig called a 'campaign-wig' was introduced from France about 1712. It was plain, and close-fitting.

Campaign (kămpēˈn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To serve in, or go on, a campaign. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1701 [see Campaigning]. **1766** G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* . 401 Without an host what General could campaign? **1801** Sir R. Musgrave *Hist. Irish Reb.* p. vi. (T.) The officers, who campaigned in the late rebellion. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 280 He..feeds his heroes, when they are campaigning, on soldiers' fare. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 2/2 You will campaign in the Soudan.

2. *trans.* (*nonce-use.*)

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 114 An old soldier .. campaign'd and worn out to death in the service.

Campaigner (kămpēˈnəɹ). [f. Campaign *v.* (or *sb.*) + -er.] One who serves in a campaign; *esp.* one who has served in many campaigns, a veteran; also *fig.*

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.*, Both horse and rider were old campaigners, and stood without moving a muscle. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* xi, I am an old campaigner, and perfectly used to it. **1858** Longf. *Emperor's Bird's-n.* vi, Forth the great campaigner came Slowly from his canvas palace.

Campaiˈgning, *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb Campaign. Also *attrib.*

1701 Collier tr. *M. Anton., Med.* 186 This Campaining, Tempestuous Life you are engaged in. **1789** Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* viii. 23 When Judges a campaigning go. **1859** G. Wilson *E. Forbes* iv. 118 Old soldiers who were past campaigning. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 45 Preparing sledges for our campaignings on the ice. **1872** Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 314 His foraging adventures in campaigning time.

Campaiˈgnlet. A diminutive campaign.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 67/1 The campaign or campaignlet of 1885 cannot be considered a triumph.

Campain(e, obs. f. Campaign, Campane.

†**Caˈmpal,** *a. Obs.* [a. Sp. *campal* (cf. Minsheu 1599 '*Campál*, belonging to a champaine countrey, as *Batálla campál*, a champaine warre') = F. *campal*, It. *campale* in med.L. *campāl-is*, f. *camp-us* Camp *sb.*[2] V.; see -al.] Pertaining to the open country or 'the field'.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 82 If it shold come to campall fight. *Ibid.* IV. i. 116 Slaine..in a campall battell. *Ibid.* v. iii. 152 Sufficient with a campall fortification. **1611** Cotgr., *Campal*, campall; of..a campe or field.

Campan: see Campany.

‖ **Campana** (kămpāˈnă). [late L., It., and Sp. *campāna* a bell.

Isidore says, XVI. XXV. 6, Campana a regione Italiæ nomen accepit, ubi primum ejus usus repertus est. This refers to the ancient statement that *bells* were either invented or first used in churches at Nola in Campania.)]

1. A church bell.

1706 in Phillips; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Used by Drayton as the name of some bell-shaped flower; according to various Dictionaries, The pasque flower (*Anemone pulsatilla*).

1613 Drayton *Poly-olb.* XIII, For the laboring wretch that's troubled with a cough, Or stopping of the breath .. Campana heere he crops, approoued wondrous good.

3. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 582 *Campana*, the body of the Corinthian capital. *Campanæ*, or *Campanula*, or *Guttæ*, the drops..of the Doric architrave.

Campanal (kæˈmpănăl), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. late L. *campāna* bell + -al.]

†**1.** Bell-shaped. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* (1591) 177 Conicall or Campanall.

2. *Campanal Alliance:* in *Bot.* Lindley's name for his alliance of natural orders, of which the *Campanulaceæ* or Bell-flowers were the type.

Campanalian: see Campanilian.

Campanaˈrian, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. late L. *campānāri-us* bell-founder, bell-maker + -an.] Of or pertaining to bell-founding or to bells.

1869 J. Raven *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 61 Campanarian luxuries in obiits were but sparingly indulged in at Cambridge.

Campane (kămpēˈn). In 7 **campain.** [a. F. *campane*:—L. *campāna* bell.]

1. *Her.* A bell. (Cf. Campany.) Hence **Campaned** *ppl. a.*, furnished or adorned with bells.

1688 in R. Holme *Armory* III. 461/2 He beareth Argent, a Bell, or a Campain..by the name of *Campane.*

†**2.** A bell-shaped vessel forming the head or upper part of an alembic. *Obs.*

[**1641** French *Distill.* ii. (1651) 52 Put to the Water as much of the Spirit of Sulphur *Per Campanam*, as will give it a pleasant acidity.] **1662** J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 109 By a Campane or glassen Bell. **1670** W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 100 Sulphur burning under a Glass Campane (for the making its Oyl).

†**Caˈmpanel.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *campanelle* or It. *campanella*, dim. of *campana* bell.]

1. A small bell.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xvii, Tingling Tantans and ringing Campanels, to hang about his mares neck.

2. A sort of bit.

1611 Cotgr., *Campanel*, campanell, or Bell-fashioned rowle in the mouth of a bitt. **1617** Markham *Caval.* II. 58 If he ..wryth his nether chappe, you shall then take that bytt which we call the Campanell. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* III. vii. § 44 There are several sorts of Bits, as..The Bastonet Bit, The Campanell or Bell Bit. **1704** Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v., The Campanell, or the Curb and Hook, being the Chain and Hook under the Horse Chops.

‖ **Campanero** (kæmpănēˈro). [a. Sp. *campanero* bell-man, f. *campana* bell.] The Bell-bird of South America.

1825 Waterton *Wanderings* II. (1887) 157 No sound .. from any of the winged inhabitants of the forest .. causes such astonishment as the toll of the campanero. **1860** Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 21 The campanero or bell-bird of the Amazon .. much like a snow-white pigeon, with a sort of soft fleshy horn on its forehead, three inches high.

†**Campaˈnia.** *Obs.* [In form, a. L. *campania* 'plain level country', *spec.* as the name of the rich and level province of Italy, lying south-east of the Tiber (afterwards particularly distinguished as *Campagna di Roma*); in later Lat. applied to many similar tracts, and as a common appellative; f. *campus* field. Hence (through Fr.), Champaign, Campaign. But perh., in Eng. use, really the Italian word (also adopted as Campagna, *campagnia*), spelt as Latin, or phonetically.]

1. 'A large open level tract of ground without hills' (J.); plain; = Champaign.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. v. 556 A clear view, upon an open Campania. **1663** Charleton *Chorea Gigant.* 42 In fields and spacious campanias. *a* **1698** Temple (J.) In vast campanias, there are few cities.

2. *In campania:* in the flat open country where the operations of regular warfare are conducted; in open battle, 'in the field', 'in campaign' (in its original sense). Cf. Campaign and Champaign.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 93 The Hungarians presuming .. upon their valour in campania, have ever neglected to fortifie their frontiers. *Ibid.* 179 As they [cavalry] are of great consequence in campania, so amongst hils and rockes they are of small service.

3. Operations of an army in the field during a season; = Campaign *sb.* 3.

1679 Everard *Prot. Princes Europe* 8 Since the last Campania, the three .. have entred into the entanglement of a War. *a* **1698** Temple (J. s.v. *Attribute*), I have observed a Campania determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general.

Campaniform (kămpæˈnifōɹm), *a. Bot.* [f. late L. *campāna*: see -form.] Bell-shaped.

1757 Pultney in *Phil. Trans.* L. 65 Campaniform or bell-shaped flowers. **1759** Miller *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7). **1823** in Crabb *Techn. Dict.*

‖ **Campanile.** [It.; f. *campana* bell. The plural is in It. in *-i*, in Eng. usually in *-es*. Most frequently pronounced as Italian (kampanīˈlē), often as French (kampănīˈl), but also anglicized as (kæˈmpănil, -əil),]

A bell-tower; *esp.* applied to the lofty detached bell-towers of Italy; a steeple generally.

1640 Somner *Antiq. Canterb.* 160 Neere unto their Campanile or Steeple. **1691** Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I./303 The Campanile or Tower at Darleston. **1762-71** H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 167 The great Campanile at Christ-church Oxford. **1855** Tennyson *Daisy* 13 Slender campanili grew By bays the peacock's neck in hue. **1868** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 400 The rude art of English masons strove to reproduce the campaniles of Northern Italy. *attrib.* **1842** S. Lewis *Topogr. Dict. Eng.* I. 582 On the north side of the north aisle..is a detached campanile tower. **1865** *Morning Star* 4 Apr., The shaft is a splendid structure of the campanile order.

†**Campaniˈlian,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -ian.] Pertaining to a bell-tower, or peal of bells.

1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxviii, This Campanilian Oracle fretteth me to the Guts.

Campaniˈliform, *a.* [f. Campanile + -form.] Shaped like a bell-tower or steeple. (In various Dicts. explained as 'shaped like a small bell'.)

1846 Worcester cites Harris.

Campaniloger, incorrect f. Campanologer.

Campanist (kæˈmpănist). [ad. med.L. *campanista* bellman, f. *campāna.*] One versed in the subject of bells.

1872 J. T. Fowler in *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. IX. 531 Campanists all, Looke, Brothers, Looke! Loe! here's a passing goodlie Booke! **1881** J. P. Briscoe *Old Nottinghamsh.* 110 It has been figured by most campanists.

Hence **Campaniˈstic** *a.*

1883 *Trans. Cumbld. Antiq. Soc.* VIII. 153 Our campanistic major, Jeremy Tolhurst.

Campanology (kæmpănɒˈlŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *campanologia*, f. late L. *campāna* bell: see -logy.] The subject of bells; detailed examination of the principles of bell-founding, bell-ringing, etc.

[**1677** F. S[tedman] (*title*) Campanologia. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Campanologia*, the art or science of ringing bells.] **1847** Craig, *Campanology*, the art of ringing bells. **1857** Lukis *Acc. Ch. Bells* I In investigating the subject of campanology, the belfry first presents itself. **1872** Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* ii. 30 Writing a treatise on Campanology.

Hence **Campanoˈloger; Campanoˈlogical** *a.*, **-ly** *adv.*; **Campanoˈlogist.**

1800 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/1 In the records of the Campanologer's art. **1857** Lukis *Acc. Ch. Bells* p. vi, Campanologist, campanological. **1882** *Athenæum* No. 2859. 205 Musical and campanological performances. **1884** *Ibid.* 18 Oct. 501/2 The..county of Surrey turned out..to be one of the poorest, campanologically speaking, which has come under review. **1822** J. Tate in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 250 A learned Grecian..a campanologist. **1868** *Guardian* 455/1 The Revd. H. T. Ellacombe, a well known campanologist.

Campanula (kămpæˈniŭlă). *Bot.* [mod.L. *campānula*, dim. of *campāna* bell.] A bell-flower; a large genus of herbaceous plants, giving its name to the N.O. *Campanulaceæ.* The flowers are bell-shaped, and usually blue or white. The best-known species are *C. rotundifolia* (Bluebell of Scotland), and *C. Medium* (Canterbury Bells).

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 Antirrhinum, Asphodel, Campanula. **1738-9** Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 40 My lady Sutherland will be very glad of your campanula and vetch seed. **1806** Bowles *Banwell Hill* I. 184 Along this solitary ridge, Where smiles, but rare, the blue campanula. **1846** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 22 The interwoven bells of campanula and heather. **1849** Kingsley *N. Devon Misc.* II. 262 The little ivy-leaved campanula.

Campanulaˈceous, *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -aceous.] Belonging to the N.O. *Campanulaceæ.*

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 More properly a Campanulaceous than a Lobeliaceous plant.

Campanular (kămpæˈniŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ar.] Bell-shaped; having a bell-shaped pedicle.

1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* III. 270 The campanular wasp. **1868** Wood *Homes without H.* xiv. 259 Another species of ..Tree Wasp is the Campanular Wasp (*Vespa sylvestris*).

‖ **Campanularia** (kămpæniŭlēˈriă). *Zool.* [mod.L.; f. Campanula: see -aria.] A genus of hydroid Zoophytes having the polype-cells bell-shaped and supported on long footstalks.

1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) App. 234. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/1 Graceful stalked vases of the campanularia appear as if by magic.

Campanulate (kămpæˈniŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *campānulātus*, f. *campānula*; see -ate[2] 2.] Bell-shaped. (Used chiefly in *Botany* & *Zoology.*)

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 96 A flower of one intire leaf, whether Campanulate; such whose flowers have some resemblance to the figure of a Bell. **1794** Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 185 Rather a funnel-shaped than a campanulate corolla. **1828** Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 710 The pedicle is campanulate in many Vespidæ. **1842** Dana *Zooph.* 686 Calicles tubular or campanulate.

Campaˈnulated, *a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] = prec.

1757 Pultney in *Phil. Trans.* L. 69 The flowers .. are large, of a campanulated figure. **1856-8** W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 76 Cells campanulated, pedunculate.

Campaˈnulous, *a.* [f. mod.L. *campānula* + -ous.] Bell-shaped, campanulate.

1727-51 in Chambers *Cycl.* **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 39 The calyx is undivided, campanulous.

†**Caˈmpany.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 461/2 A Bell .. is termed a Campan, or Campany from the French word, Campaine.

†**Camparnole.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Also **compur-, campre-, camper-.** [app. a corrupt form of a dim. of *campāna*, such as **campanola, -uola.*] (See quot.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 65 A compurnole [*v.r.* campurnole, camprenol, campernole; *anon. transl.* a gyrdelle of golde; L. *bullam auream*] of golde for his sone. **1398** — *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxliv. (1495) 946 Tintinabuluz is a belle other a Camparnole.

Camp-ball: see Camp *sb.*[1] 2.

Campbellite (kæˈmbĕləit). A follower of Alexander Campbell, a religious teacher of Virginia.

1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 401 We are quite sure these are the doctrines of the Campbellites. **1881** W. M. Thayer *Log-Cab. to White Ho.* ii, Abram Garfield .. united with a comparatively new sect, called Disciples, though Campbellites was a name by which they were sometimes known, in honour of the founder of the sect, Alexander Campbell.

Camp ceiling. *Arch.* [? from its shape resembling the roof of a camp tent.] 'A ceiling formed by an inclination of the wall on each side towards the plane surface in the middle, so as to form something like a coved ceiling. Most frequently used in garrets' (Crabb *Techn. Dict.* 1823).

Campeachy wood. Also 7 **Campecha, Compeche,** 7-9 **Campeche,** 8 **Campechy, -chie, -chio.** [From *Campeachy* on the west coast of Yucatan, in Central America, whence it was originally exported.] The red dye-wood yielded by *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, better known as Logwood. So *Campeachy tree.*

1652 Wadsworth *Chocolate* 15 Three Cods of the Logwood or Campeche tree. **1686** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1 Four Thousand Quintals of Compeche Wood. **1725** Sloane *Jamaica* II. 184 Campeche wood good to dye withal. **1836** Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 370 Campeachy wood abounds in several districts. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*

†**Campechena, Campechiana, Campuchina,** obs. by-forms of the prec.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3895/3 Goods out of the Mary, Man of War from Vigo, consisting of Sugars..Campuchina. *Ibid.* No. 3912/3 Tobacco, Campechena. **1720** *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xvii. 362/2 Cocheneal, Campechiana, etc.

‖ **Campeaˈr,** *v. Obs.* [Sp. *campear* to pitch a field; *campear un vandero* 'to flourish an ensign' (Minsheu), f. *campo* field.] (See quot.)

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 21 To aduance the Ensigne, and not to campear it, or pitch it on the ground.

‖ **Campement** (kāⁿpəmaⁿ). [Fr.; f. *camper* to Camp.] A detachment whose duty is to mark out the ground for a camp in advance of the army.

1821 V. Blacker *Mahratta War* I. ix. 145 The *campement* was always attended by a *russalah* [division of native cavalry] of Mysore horse on the line of march. *Ibid.* 146 The *campement* was ordered to attach itself to the brigadier-general, instead of proceeding in advance.

† Ca·mper[1]. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Camp *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. A player at camp-ball; a foot-ball player.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campar or pleyar at foott balle. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 60 Get campers a ball, to campe therewithall. *Ibid.* 64 In medow or pasture (to growe the more fine) let campers be camping in any of thine.

2. ? A contentious person; a wrangler. Cf. Camp *v.*[1] 4.

1730 Oldmixon *Hist. Ho. Stuart* 281 Women of quality are wont to be campers.

Camper[2] (kæ·mpəɹ). [f. Camp *sb.*[2], *v.*[2] + -er.]

† 1. One who belongs to a camp, or to the camp (cf. Camp *sb.*[2] 3); a soldier, military man; a camp-follower. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creat.* xi. § 1. 99 They promise..more than Saul to his Courtiers and Campers. 1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* xvi. 8 The running Campers.

2. One who goes into camp, or encamps; one who lives or lodges in a camp or tent. *Camper out*: one who lodges in a camp or tent in the open.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 92 As ingeniously..crowded together as the campers-out in a buffalo-bag. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 5 July, The new campers this year are the 7th Surrey, the 19th Surrey, and the London Irish. 1883 *American* VII. 169 A true and circumstantial delineation of the camper's life in the Maine forests.

3. One who takes part in a camp-meeting.

1883 *Chicago Advance* 16 Aug., At the Sabbath services none but the regular campers were in attendance.

† Ca·mpernoyle. *Obs.* [A corrupt form of the word appearing in med.L. as *campinolius*, It. *campignuolo*, OF. *campigneul* (cf. mod.F. *campagnoule*); a deriv. of *campus* field: see Champignon.] A champignon, mushroom, or toadstool.

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C j b, Campernoyles that some men callyth tode stoles.

Campeson, var. of Gambison, *Obs.*, a stuffed doublet worn beneath the armour.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 376 For plate, ne for acketton, For hauberk, ne for campeson.

Campestral (kæmpe·străl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *campester*, *campestris* pertaining to a level field (f. *campus* plain, field) + -al. (Cf. for the form L. *campestr-ātus*.)] Pertaining to fields or open country; growing or living in the fields.

a 1750 Mortimer (J.) The campestral or wild beech, is blacker and more durable. 1880 Howells *Undisc. Country* xiii. 188 The sylvan and campestral flowers.

† Campe·strial, *a. Obs.* [See prec. and cf. *terrestri-al*, *equestri-an*. Both forms have analogies in Latin.] = Campestral.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., In all campestrial prowes and pas-tyming exploits. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 170 A wilde Campestrial Weasil. 1678 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 137 The Campestrial or wild [Beech].

† Camp-fight. *Obs.* [A 17th c. rendering of AFr. *chaump bataile* (see Champ *sb.* 1), or of med.L. *pugna campi* (in a charter of 1122, in Du Cange), in which *campus* has the ordinary mediæval sense of the place enclosed for two champions to fight in single combat ('in campo decertare'), or of the duel or combat itself, 'singulare certamen quod rustice dicimus *campum*, 'pugna duorum, quod nostri *campum* vocant', 'pugna campi, id est, duelli' (Du Cange, s. v.). Cf. Acre-Fight.] 'In law writers [from 17th c.] the trial of a cause by duel, or a legal combat of two champions in the field, for decision of some controversy'. Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* iii, If it were a crime deserving death then was the *Camp fight* for lyf and death. 1627 Hakewill *Apologie* (1630) 318 For their tryall by Camp-fight, the Accuser was with the perill of his owne body, to prove the accused guilty. 1644 Coke *Instit.* III. 221. *a* 1698 Temple *Hist. Eng.* 572 The Trials Ordeal, and of Camp-fight.

Ca·mp-fo·llower. A man or woman who follows or hangs on to a camp or army, without being in military service.

1810 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 464 The proceedings of the General Court Martial, on the trial of Edward Poole, camp follower. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet* II. 265 Here he and several thousand of his soldiers and camp-followers were cut to pieces. 1876 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/4 Those unfortunates who are known under the euphemistic appellation of 'camp followers'.

Campheer, obs. form of Camphor.

Camph-, abbreviation of Camphor, taken as a stem on which to form names of related chemical substances, as **Ca·mphene,** a terpene contained in camphor oil from *Laurus camphora*; a crystalline colourless mass; generic name for the hydrocarbons isomeric or polymeric with oil of turpentine ($C_{10}H_{16}$); = Terebene. **Ca·mpherene,** a camphene of the second order (see quot.). **Ca·mphilene,** 'Deville's name for the camphene obtained by treating hydrochlorate of turpentine oil with lime; also any camphene of the third order' (Watts). **Ca·mphine** (-əin), the commercial name of an illuminating oil procured by distillation from common turpentine; also *attrib.* **Ca·mphogen,** according to Watts = Cymene, $C_{10}H_{14}$; but apparently also loosely used for *camphene* and *camphine.* **Ca·mphol,** † applied by Gerhardt to common camphor; but by Berthelot to $C_{10}H_{18}O$, regarded as the alcohol of a series of which Borneol is one variety, and common camphor the aldehyde. **Campho·lic acid,** $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$. **Ca·mphyl,** the radical of Camphol, $C_{10}H_{17}$; whence **Camphy·lic** *a.*

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 152/6 Camphor..is now found to be an oxide of *camphene. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 779 A crystallised hydrocarbon, called camphene. 1863–79 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 724 A camphene often yields several isomeric modifications by treatment with different acids, or by repeated treatment with the same acid. The new camphenes thus produced are called *camphenes of the second order*, or sometimes **campherenes.* Another class, called *camphenes of the third order*, or sometimes **camphilenes*, are obtained by the action of lime or baryta at high temperatures on the hydrochlorates of other camphenes. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 380 Lamp for burning oil and *Camphine. 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xxxvi. (1875) 275 This camphine is always too dull or too bright. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* iii. (1876) 37 Ye comfortable folks who..grow wise in an easy chair with..a camphine lamp. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 106/1 Oil of turpentine, or camphine. 1863–79 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 726 **Camphogen*, Dumas' name for the hydrocarbon $C^{10}H^{14}$, obtained from camphor by the action of phosphoric anhydride; it is identical with cymene. *Ibid.* The several bodies to which the name *camphol has been applied, are isomeric but not identical, being especially distinguished by their different rotatory power. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 703 A solid crystalline camphor, called borneol or camphol. *Ibid.* *Camphylic alcohol, of which common or laurel camphor is the aldehyd. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 30 The presence of *camphyl alcohol.

Camphor (kæ·mfəɹ, -ŏɹ). Forms: (4 caumfre), 5–9 camphire, (6 campher, camfory, -ie, camfery, camphora, camfora, canfora), 6–7 camphyre, (champhire, 7 camphory, campheer, -phir, -fer, -fire, canfir, 8 champhor), 7– camphor. [a. F. *camfre*, *camphre* = med. L., Pr., and Pg. *camphora*, It. *canfora*, Sp. and Pg. *alcanfor*, med. Gr. *καφουρά* ('Camphora, quam Aetius *caphura* nominavit' Herm. Barbaro, 15th c. commentator on Dioscorides, Devic), a. Arab. كافور *kāfūr*, in Old Pers. *kāpūr*, Prakrit *kappūram*, Skr. *karpūram*; in Hindī *kappūr*, *kapūr*, *kāpūr*, Malay *kāpūr*. The European forms are immediately from Arabic, with *an* for long *ā*. Various forms of the word occur in 16th c. Eng., but the typical form down to *c* 1800 was *camphire*; the mod. *camphor* is conformed to the Latin.]

1. A whitish translucent crystalline volatile substance, belonging chemically to the vegetable oils, and having a bitter aromatic taste and a strong characteristic smell: it is used in pharmacy, and was formerly in repute as an antaphrodisiac.

Common camphor ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) is prepared by distillation and sublimation from *Camphora officinarum* (*Laurus Camphora*), a tree indigenous to Java, Sumatra, Japan, etc., and from other lauraceous trees. Many essential oils, as those of feverfew, lavender, etc., deposit varieties of camphor differing only in their action on polarized light. *Borneo camphor* or *Borneol* ($C_{10}H_{18}O$) is yielded by *Dryobalanops Camphora*, N. O. *Dipteracæ*, a tree growing in Sumatra and Borneo; it is less volatile than common camphor, and has a mingled camphoraceous and peppery smell. *Ngai Camphor*, of the same chemical composition as Borneol, is produced in China and Burmah by the distillation of *Blumea balsamifera.*

1313 in *Wardrobe Acc. 7 Edw. II*, 20 Caumfre 18*d.* 1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Camforie or gumme, *camfre.* 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Great plentie of *Camphora* called camphyre, whiche they affirme to be the gumme of a certayn tree. 1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* I. ii, Gume of Arabicke, Dragance, Camfery. 1598 Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 35 Tearmes of quick Camphire, & Salt-peeter phrases. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 242 Canfora being compound commeth all from China, and all that which groweth in canes commeth from Borneo. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 177 Camphor. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 30 Brimstone, Pitch, Champhire, Wildfire..make no such fiery wind, as Gunpowder doth. 1629 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* v. 8 Campheer, and powder of Brimstone. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 15 Intemperance..makes a fair estate evaporate like Camphire, turning it into nothing. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cclxxxiv, In English camphire, camfire, camphor, and camfer. 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* II. i. (1682) 21 Camphire of which a little will fill a room with its odour. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 323 The Canfir of Borneo. 1681 Dryden *Sp. Fryar* i. Wks. 1725 V. 149 Prescribe her an Ounce of Camphire every Morning..to abate Incontinency. 1764 Churchill *Candidate* Poems (1769) II. 35 Her loins by the chaste matron Camphire bound. 1781–7 Bp. Watson *Chem. Ess.* (1789) V. 273 Camphor. 1814 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* 146 Camphor is used to preserve the collections of Naturalists. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* ix. 209 Camphor is the only known stimulant for plants.

† 2. A tree or plant which yields camphor; esp. *Camphora officinarum* and *Dryobalanops Camphora*; see prec. sense. *Obs.*

The shrub called 'camphire' in the 1611 version of the Bible is now identified with the *Lawsonia inermis* or hennaplant, N. O. *Lythracæ.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 72 Campher, herb, *camphora.* 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 49 Rew, and Savine, and the flowre Of Camphora. 1611 Bible *Song of Sol.* i. 14 My beloued is vnto me, as a cluster of Camphire [1885 *R. V.* henna-flowers].

1633 H. Cogan *Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. (1663) 156 A Tent pitched upon 12 Ballisters of the wood of Camphire. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 194 Here also grew Camphire, with Spicknard, and Saffron.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *camphor ball, julep, oil, pill, posset, tree* (see 2).

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 38 Being curiously washed with no worse than a *Camphor ball. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philast.* II. 26 Such *Camphire constitutions as this. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 204 In that part of the stem [of *Dryobalanops Camphora*] which should be occupied by the pith it [Borneo camphor] is found along with *camphor-oil. 1671 Mrs. Behn *Amorous Pr.* IV. iv, To do penance In *Champhire Posset, this month. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 448 The leopard..delighteth in the *camphory tree. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 451 The Camphor Tree is a large and handsome tree with evergreen shining leaves.

Ca·mphor, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To impregnate or wash with camphor; to camphorate. Hence **Ca·mphored** *ppl. a.*

1562 Whitehorne tr. *Macchiavelli's Arte warre* (1573) 26 b, Some moiste it..with camphored aqua vitae. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* III. v, Does every proud and self-affecting Dame Camphire her face for this? 1696 Tryon *Misc.* 2 Camfired Spirit. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 101 ₱ 5 Wash-Balls Perfumed, Camphired, and Plain, shall restore Complexions.

Camphoraceous (kæmfŏrē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. Camphor *sb.* + -aceous.] Of the nature of camphor.

1845 Garrod *Mat. Med. & Therap.* (1855) 225 The leaves..possess a powerful odour and camphoraceous taste.

Camphorate (kæ·mfŏrĕt), *sb. Chem.* In 8 **-at.** [see next, and -ate[4].] A salt of camphoric acid.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 547 Camphorats..white and transparent, bitterish..crystals irregular. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 244 The camphoric acid unites readily with earths and alkalies. Combinations of this kind are called Camphorates. 1874 Schorlemmer *Carbon Comp.* 306 Calcium Camphorate..is readily soluble in water.

Camphorate (kæ·mfŏrĕt), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *camphorāt-us*: see -ate[2].] Camphorated.

a 1691 Boyle *Wks.* I. 433 (R.) Shaking the saline and camphorate liquors together. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 94 A Camphorate Draught.

Camphorate (kæ·mfŏrĕit), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ate[3].] To impregnate or treat with camphor.

1641 French *Distill.* ii. (1651) 54 Crollius his Treakle water Camphorated. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 182 Spirit of Wine camphorated. 1812 *Month. Rev.* LXXIX. 181 Who would..camphorate an ephemeron for immortality?

Hence **Ca·mphorated** *ppl. a.*

1743–4 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 256 One ounce of Castille soap dissolved in half a pint of camphorated spirits of wine. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 88 Two large torches..the camphorated vapour of which ascended and gathered itself into a cloud. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 324 Camphoretted oil of turpentine. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 173 A fragrant camphorated smell.

Camphored *ppl. a.*: see Camphor *v.*

Camphoretted. *Obs.*: see Camphorated.

Camphoric (kămfo·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. Camphor + -ic.] Of or pertaining to camphor; containing camphor in chemical combination, as in *camphoric acid* ($C_{10}H_{16}O_4$).

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 542 The camphoric acids. 1819 Children *Chem. Anal.* 280 Camphoric acid..forms snow white plumose crystals. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 63/1 Camphoric Antiseptics.

Ca·mphorize, *v.* Also 8 **-irize.** [f. as prec. + -ize.] = Camphorate *v.* Hence **Ca·mphorized.**

1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 155 To Camphorise Spirit of Wine. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 17 Nothing so effectually cures Kibe Heels, as doing them with camphiriz'd Spirits.

Camphorous (kæ·mfŏrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of the nature of camphor, camphoraceous.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Borneol*, It..is..of a mingled camphorous and peppery smell.

Camphory (kæ·mfŏri), *a.* = prec.

1826 H. H. Wilson tr. *Malati* 89 The camphory balm, and flowery perfume. *Mod.* It has a camphory smell.

Camphyl: see Camph-.

Camphyre, obs. form of Camphor.

† Ca·mping, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Camp *v.*[1]]

1. Fighting in Camp-fight or single combat. [Perh. taken by Caxton from Flemish *kampen.*]

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 102 Reynard the foxe thought how come I on this Campyng, we ben not bothe lyke.

2. Contending, fighting.

1549 *Prayer-bk. Troubles* (1884) 148 Leave off..good countrymen, your camping at your own doors, and bestow that your stoutness of courage..against your enemies. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 410/2 A yong and a stout prelat, more fitter for the camping cure, then for the peaceable church of Christ.

3. Contending in a camp-ball match; foot-ball playing. Also *attrib.*, as in *camping-ball.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 200 Bolsteryd out of lenghth and breed, Lyche a large campyng balle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campynge, *pedipiludium.* 1466 *Deed* in Sir J. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813) 124 The camping pightel joined to the East side of the churchyard. 1567 Drant *Horace's A. P.* B iv, The stoole ball, top, or camping ball if suche one should assaye As hath no mannour skill therin ..They all would..laughe at hym aloude. 1840 Spurdens *Supp. Forby's Voc. East. A.* s. v., I have heard old persons speak of a celebrated camping, Norfolk against Suffolk, on Diss Common, with 300 on each side..The Suffolk men, after 14 hours, were the victors. Nine deaths were the result of the contest, within a fortnight. These were called fighting camps: for much boxing was practised in them.

Camping (kæ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CAMP *v.*[2]] **1.** Going into a camp, encamping; a lodging in tents, etc. *Camping out*, cf. CAMP *v.*[2] 2 b.

1572 N. ROSCARROCKE *Bossewell's Armorie* Prel. Verses, Campings, mornings, musterings. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 53 The..order of their marchings, camping, and exercise was excellent. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 234 The camping out of the people in the night when the first shocks occurred.

2. *attrib.*, as in *camping-place, -ground.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 94 (T.), I had rather be at a camping dinner than at your's. 1616 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. Ind.* Many memorials and monuments of Alexanders Expedition to these Parts .. Altars, Camping-places, and great Pits. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 187 In quest of a camping-place. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 207 A beautiful camping-ground.

† **Ca·mping,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CAMP *v.*[1] 4.] Wrangling, contentious, scolding: cf. CAMPLE.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1849) 80/1 A troop of camping Huswives in Viraginia.

Ca·mping, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CAMP *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That camps or lodges in a tent, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. iv. 14, I..sent him forth, From Courtly friends, with Camping foes to liue. 1872 TAUNT *Map of Thames* 22/2 A camping man should not require more than three good meals per diem.

Campinion, obs. f. CHAMPIGNON, mushroom.

† **Ca·mpion** [1]. *Obs.* Forms: 3 **caumpiun,** 4–7 **campion, -pioun,** 5 **campyon.** [A doublet of CHAMPION, in later times chiefly Scotch. ME. *campiun*, a. ONF. *campiun, -on* = central OF. *champiun, -on* (= Pr. *campio, -on*, It. *campione*):— late L. *campio, -ōnem* a combatant in the campus or arena, a professed fighter, f. *camp-us* field of athletic or pugilistic contest, place of fighting in single combat, lists: see CAMP *sb.*[1] and [2]. *Campio* was formed on *campus*, like *tabellio* 'scrivener' on *tabella* 'written deed'. Practically also a doublet of KEMP *sb.*]

1. One who fights in single combat as a trial of strength or bravery, or to decide a judicial question; a gladiator, pugilist, or professional fighter; a combatant.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 970, I am as campion [*v. r.* campioun] ouer-come. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 60 As ilk man war a campioun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campyon or champyon, *athleta, pugil.* 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xvi. (Jam.) Thay refusit na maner of besines nor laubour that mycht pertene to forsy campionis.

2. One who fights on behalf of another, or on behalf of any cause; a champion. *techn.* One who 'does battle' for another in wager of battle.

c 1270 *Saints' Lives* (Laud. MS.) (1887) 281 Ich habbe ane guode Caumpiun to þine bi-hoþe i-founde. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5660 Mony one nobyll Campioun .. The Law of God thay did defende. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 180 b, S. Paul that maist invincible campion of Christ. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 215 Their cheife Campions discouraged. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 57 Anent the exchange of campions .. gif .. ane other campion is produced in the kings court then he quha waged the battell in the inferiour court. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 79 Our Head, and soverane Campioun, Jesus Christ.

Campion [2] (kæ·mpiən). *Herb.* Also 7 **campian,** 7–8 **champion.** [This name appears first in Lobel (1576) and Lyte (1578) applied to the 'Rose Campion' or 'Garden Campions' (*Lychnis*, now *Agrostemma, coronaria*), and the 'Wild Campions'—Red and White—(*L. diurna*, and *vespertina*). As the first was identical with the plant called by Dioscorides λυχνὶς στεφανωματική, in Lat. *lychnis corōnāria*, where the second word in both means 'of or fit for a crown, chaplet, or wreath', and the λυχνὶς is said by Theophrastus to have been used for garlands, the Eng. name has been conjectured to be identical with CAMPION [1] and = 'champion'.

But if so, we should have looked for some such name as 'Campions' flower' 'Campions' lychnis', and also that the name should have gone back to the 14th c. when the form 'campion' for 'champion' was in Eng. use. But of neither do we find any trace, and the conjecture must for the present be taken for what it is worth. The *Dict. des Sciences* du *Nat.* (1818) tome X, has '*Compagnon Blanc*, nom vulgaire *Lychnis dioica*.' HÉRICHER, *Philol. de la Flore de Normandie et d'Angleterre* 18, has Red and White Campion, *le rouge et le blanc Compagnon*, but the age of these names and their relation to *campion* is very doubtful. Others have conjectured formation from *campus* field.]

The name of certain plants, species of the genus *Lychnis*: under the name Lyte included the cultivated Rose Campion, *L.* (*Agrostemma* Linn.) *coronaria*, and the wild Red and White Campions, *L. diurna* and *L. vespertina*. It is doubtful whether it was a popular name even of these. Later writers have extended it, with qualifications, to a number of allied species, as **Campion of Constantinople,** the Scarlet Lychnis (*L. chalcedonica*); **Meadow Campion,** the Ragged Robin, *L. Flos Cuculi*; **Bladder Campion,** *Silene inflata*; **Corn C.,** the Corn Cockle, *Agrostemma Githago*; **Moss Campion,** *Silene acaulis*: these are only book-names.

1576 LOBEL *Stirpium Adversaria nova* (Antwerp) 142 *Lychnis Coronaria*, (Anglice) Rose Campion. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. x. 158 The wilde white Campion hath a rough white stemme. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elys., Nymphal* v, Sweet-williams, campions, sops-in-wine, One by another neatly. 1688 RAY *Hist. Plant.* II. 992 *Lychnis Coronaria*, Garden Campions or Rose Campion. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 68/1 The double Champions are both red and white. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 128 The campion with its star of fire. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 102 Here and there bloomed a little moss campion. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat., Red Campion & White*, Known to .. village children as red and white campion.

Campish (kæ·mpiʃ), *a.* [f. CAMP *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] Savouring of the camp, in manners, etc.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 67 Not for the soldiars saying .. bycause his authoritie is to campishe. 1868 B. CRACROFT *Ess.* II. 290 He..was of military tastes, not a little campish in his licence.

Cample (kæ·mp'l), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. f. CAMP *v.*[1] + -LE, frequentative suffix.] *intr.* To enter on a wordy conflict; to answer in anger; to wrangle, scold, or quarrel.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. IV. ii. 381 If they be incensed, angry, chid a little, their wives must not cample again, but take it in good part. 1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 224 Not to cample, but humbly to yeeld obedience. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds., Callet*, to cample or scold. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) II. 280 In the North of England when a man complains they say he camples. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cample*, to answer pertly and frowardly when rebuked by superiors.

Hence **Ca·mple** *sb.*, **Ca·mpling** *vbl. sb.* & *ppl. a.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IV. xi. 126 His campling and cavilling with the Gymnosophists. 1867 E. WAUGH *Tattlin Matty* ii. 23 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Yo know aw've no neighbours to have a bit ov a cample to. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., Shay wur a very camplin' woman.

Ca·mpless, *a.* [f. CAMP *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a camp or camp-accommodation.

1863 *Life in South* II, Footsore soldiers, campless and blanketless.

† **Camplete.** *Obs.* ? Some kind of wine.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 10 Malmasyes, Rumneys, With Caperikis, Campletes, and Osneys.

Ca·mp-master. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. CAMP *sb.*[2]] The term used in 16–17th c. to render Sp. *maestre de campo*, It. *maestro di campo*, and F. *maistre de camp*, a staff-officer of the army in these countries: also put for the L. *præfectus castrorum.* **Camp-master-general,** a field-marshal.

In France, the staff-officers of infantry regiments at their institution in 1558 consisted of a colonel-general, a mestre de camp, and a sergeant-major; the mestre de camp subsequently became colonel of the regiment; in the cavalry the title of *maître de camp* was retained by the commander of the regiment. Sir D. Scott *Brit. Army* (1868) II. 382.

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 21 So wicked that you might be a Campmaster, a General amongst them. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. XXVI. (1591) 68 Julius Gratus the Camp-master [*præfectus castrorum*] was put in prison. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Campe-maister*, in Spanish Maestro del Campo, is a Colonell: being the chiefe Commander or officer ouer one Regiment. *Ibid., Camp maister Generall*, in Spanish, Maestre del Campo Generall, is a great Commander, and is with vs the high Marshall of the field. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. I. 2 He was made Camp-Master to the Light Horse of France. 1693 *Paris Rel. Batt. Landen* 4 The Regiment of the Camp-Master-General.

Ca·mp-mee·ting. [f. CAMP *sb.*[2] + MEETING.] A religious meeting held in the open air or in a tent (chiefly among Methodists in America), and usually lasting for some days, during which those who attend encamp on the spot.

1809 *Q. Rev.* II. 336 Our fanatics..have not yet ventured to hold camp-meetings. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 174/1 Religious scenes .. which can hardly be surpassed by an American camp-meeting.

Campment. *rare.* Short for ENCAMPMENT.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 39 Nursoo's youth had Scindia's campments seen.

† **Ca·mpo.** *Obs. School-slang.* [? ad. L. *campus* field, perh. in some such phrase as *in campo* 'in the play-ground'; or ? a. It. *campo* field.] Playfield, play-ground.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 299 Without running out to the Campo (as they tearme it) at schoole times. *Ibid.* There is no day but they will all looke for so much time to the Campo.

Campoo (kæmpū'). *Anglo-Ind.* Rarely **campo.** [app. ad. Pg. *campo* camp.] 'Used for "a camp", but formerly specifically applied to the partially disciplined brigades under European commanders in the Mahratta service' (Yule).

1803 WELLINGTON in Grant *Hist. India* I. lxx. 368/1 Their infantry, of which there were three campoos, fought well. — *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 390 Two battalions of the Begum's Campoo escaped. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 294 (Y.) Campos and pultuns (battalions) under European adventurers.

Ca·mp-shed, *v.* [see next.] *trans.* To face (the bank of a river or the side of an embankment) with piles and planks.

1882 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/2 The Richmond Vestry..camp-shedded and otherwise improved it [the eyot below Richmond Bridge]. 1882 *Globe* 2 Oct. 7/2.

Camp-shedding, -sheeting. [Derivation and proper spelling uncertain; if the 17th c. *camp-shot* (see next) is the original form, it would appear that *camp-shotting* has been variously corrupted to *-shutting, -sheeting, -sheathing, -shedding.*] Collective form of CAMP-SHOT.

1819 REES *Cycl., Camp sheeting, camp shot*, or *campstead*, in inland navigation denotes a facing of piles and planks in the front of banks or wharfs, to prevent the banks being worn away. 1858 KINGSLEY *Chalk-stream Stud.*, Misc. I. 182 There is a campshutting (a boarding in English) upon which you can put your elbows. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. 201 The old gentleman..moved slowly down along the camp-shuting..Then the lad..slipped over the camp-shooting (will anybody tell me how to spell that word? Camps-heading won't do, my dear sir, all things considered). 1865 BAZALGETTE *Metropol. Drainage* 25 A channel is cut in the bed of the river..the sides protected by campsheathing. 1872 TAUNT *Map Thames* 13 The old weir, with its broken campsheding.

Campsho, var. of CAMSHOCH *a. Sc.* crooked.

Ca·mp-shot. [Etymology unknown.

The term has been plausibly conjectured to be Du. or Flem. with second element = *schot* 'boarding', as in *wainscot*; **kant-schot* would be 'side-boarding'; but no trace of this or any similar compound is found in these langs. The thing is well known there, and called *schoeiing* i.e. 'shoeing'.]

A facing of piles and boarding along the bank of a river, or at the side of an embankment, to protect the bank from the action of the current, or to resist the out-thrust of the embankment.

1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* p. lxxi, Surveyors assured me that under St. Magnus Church they after the Fire met with an old Campshot and Wharfing, gain'd from the Thames, and .. that there were found Campshots much further from the Thames in digging of Cellars. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 61 *note*, 'The campshot', as it is termed on the Thames, is the wooden boarding and piling that keeps up the bank of the river.

Campsin, camsim, obs. ff. KHAMSIN, simoom.

Ca·mpward, ca·mpwards, *adv.* [f. CAMP *sb.*[2] + -WARD.] Toward a camp.

[1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. xlvi, Against that part which to his campe ward lay.] 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 331 Hied then the Levite campward. 1881 *Philada. Times* No. 2228. 1 But proceeded campwards in modest civilian's state.

Ca·mpylite. *Min.* [f. Gr. καμπύλ-ος bent + -ITE.] An arsenio-phosphate of lead, a variety of Mimetite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 537 Campylite, from Drygill in Cumberland, is in barrel-shaped crystals (whence the name, from καμπύλος, curved).

Campylospermous (kæmpilo,spɔ·rməs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *campylosperm-us* (f. Gr. καμπύλος bent + σπέρμα seed) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Campylospermous*, curved-seeded. Said of seed-like fruits or carpels, as those of some Umbelliferæ, in which the contained seed is involute by the lateral edges, so as to produce a longitudinal furrow on the ventral face.

Campylo·tropal, *a. Bot.* = next.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 397 Mirbel, who first distinguished these ovules, calls them campylotropal.

Campylotropous (kæmpilo·trɔ̈pəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *campylotrop-us*, f. Gr. καμπύλος bent + -τροπος, f. τρέπειν to turn + -OUS.] Said of the ovule of phanerogamous plants when its nucleus, with its integuments, is curved upon itself.

1835 HENSLOW *Phys. Bot.* 270 The ovule is then termed campulitropous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 324 The progressive development of the campylotropous ovule..in the Mallow.

Campyon, var. of CAMPION [1], champion.

Camrade, -ado, obs. forms of COMRADE.

Camrel, dial. form of CAMBREL.

Camroche, obs. form of CAMBRIC.

Camrocke. Cf. CAMMOCK and CAMBREL.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 186 And with this crocket camrocke your backes I shall cloe.

Camshachle (kamʃa·χ'l), *v. Sc.* Also **camshauchel.** [f. CAM *a.* crooked, awry + SHACHLE *v.* to distort.] *trans.* To crook, distort, twist all awry. Hence **Camshachled** *ppl. a.*

1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 33 (JAM.) Nae auld camshaucheld warlock loun. 1819 *St. Patrick* II. 191 (JAM.) An ye think tae camshachle me wi' your bluidthristy fingers.

Ca·mshell. In Orkney and Shetland: Cuttle-fish bone.

1693 WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* 18 On the shore is to be found..Camshells or *Os-Sepiæ*, that the Gold-Smith makes so great Use of. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Camshall*, a word used in Zetland to denote the *os sepiæ.*

Camshoch (ka·mʃɔχ, ka·mʃɔ̈), *a. Sc.* Also 6 **camschow, -scho,** 7 **-schoche,** 8 **campsho,** 8–9 **camsheugh,** 9 **-shach.** [The first part is evidently CAM *a.* 'crooked, perverse'; the second perh. represents OE. *sceoh* 'askew, perverse', of which *schoch* would be the normal Scotch form: Jamieson has also the Sc. verbs *sheuch, shach* to distort, and *shachle, shochle* to distort, wriggle.]

1. Crooked, distorted, awry; deformed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 43 Thai elriche brethir..with mony camscho beik, And hedis semand to the hevin areik. *Ibid.* VII. Prol. 107 Laithlie of forme, wyth crukit camschow beik. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 295 That cruiked, camschoche croyll, vncristned, they curse. 1730 RAMSAY *Twa Cats & Ch.* 13 A monkey with a campsho face. 1807–10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 21 Auld, swirlon, slaethorn, camsheugh, crooked Wight.

2. *fig.* Perverse (in disposition or fortune).

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 36 The camshoch commons now at last coms in a rere warde to debate the cause.

1787 W. Taylor *Scots Poems* 170 (Jam.) Bot camshach wife or girnin gett. 1790 A. Wilson *To E. Picken,* The queer carles sae camsheugh spak'. *a* 1809 *Christmas Ba'ing* in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* 129 (Jam.) Pate had caught a camshach cair At this uncanny wark.

Camstairy (kæ·mstēə·ri), *a. Sc.* Also **-stairie, -starie, -stary, -steary, -steirie.** [Derivation uncertain: first element app. Cam crooked, awry.] Obstinately perverse, unruly, or wilful; fractious.

1776 Herd *Coll. Sc. Songs,* When she is fou she is unco camstarie. 1844 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 12. 100 He had a wild, camstary pony. 1863 Miss Tytler in *Gd. Words* Oct. 709/1 No wonder he is camsteary. 1868 G. Macdonald *R. Falconer* I. 195 'What are ye sae camstairie for?'

Camstone (kæ·mstō·ⁿn). *Sc.* In 8 **calm-**.

a. 'Common compact limestone probably of a white colour' (Jam.). **b.** A white or bluish-white clay used to whiten hearths, door-steps, etc.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* I. 209 There is calmstone and plenty of ruddle. 1795 *Ibid.* XV. 327 (Jam.) At the base of the hill..you meet with several layers of camstone. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxvi, A pail of whiting or camstane, as it is called, mixed with water—a circumstance which indicates Saturday night in Edinburgh. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* III. 359 The third kind of limestone is..camstone or glenstone..It contains a considerable proportion of clay.

Camus, var. of Camis and Camois.

Cam-wheel: see Cam.

Cam-wood (kæ·mwud). [According to some, ad. native African name *kambi.*] The hard red wood of *Baphia nitida* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), imported from West Africa, and used for dyeing, and in turning and cabinet-making; called also Barwood.

1698 Dampier *Voy.* (1705) II. ii. 58 At Cherburg near Sierra-Leone..there is Camwood, which is much like Blood-wood, if not the same. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3758/8 Cam Wood and Elephant's Teeth, lately cast away upon the Goodwin Sands. 1788 Clarkson *Impol. Slave Tr.* 7 The first African woods, that were known to be objects of commercial importance, were Camwood and Barwood. 1876 R. Burton *Gorilla L.* I. 257 Corisco had long been celebrated for cam-wood..yielding a better red than Brazil.

Camwysse, var. of Cammes, *Obs.,* linen cloth.

† Ca·my, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. *came* = Kaim comb, crest.] Having a sharp or serrated ridge.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xiv. 42 Thai that with scharp culter teill..the hylly knowis hie, Or camy eige.

Can (kæn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **canne,** (4 **cane**), 4–7 **canne, kan,** 5–6 **kanne,** 6–9 **cann,** 6– **can.** [app. Com. Teut.: OE. *canne*:—WGer. *kanna* weak fem. (whence MDu. *kanne,* Du. *kan,* OHG. *channa,* MHG. and Ger. *kanne*); also ON. *kanna* (Sw. *kanna,* Da. *kande*):—OTeut. type **kannôn-*. The word occurs also in med.L. *canna,* app. from Teutonic. The Germanic origin of the word is questioned; but the form is not derivable from L. *cantharus* pot, and L. *canna* 'reed, pipe', does not suit the sense. (In OE., only in a glossary, where it might be from L.)]

1. A vessel for holding liquids; formerly used of vessels of various materials, shapes, and sizes, including drinking-vessels; now generally restricted to vessels of tin or other metal, mostly larger than a drinking-vessel, and usually cylindrical in form, with a handle over the top.

a 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122 *Crater,* uel *canna,* canne. *c* 1375 ? Barbour *St. Laurentius* 361 He brocht a vatir-cane & Laurens hyme baptist þane. 1388 Wyclif *John* ii. 6 There weren set sixe stonun cannes [1382 pottis]. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 259 (Mätz.) Beryng a kan with watyr. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 370 Duo kannes de ligno. 1535 Coverdale *Hosea* iii. 1 They..loue the wyne kannes. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 49 Mery we were as cup and can could holde. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. v. (1616) 27 Two cannes of beere. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 131 The Buckets or Kans to take up thy Water. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 247 Now what do you say to the Cans of wood? 1731 Bailey *Cann,* a wooden Pot to drink out of. 1755 Johnson, *Can,* a cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth. 1800 Wordsw. *Pet Lamb* xi, I have brought thee in this can Fresh water from the brook. 1803 Scott *Bonnie Dundee,* Come fill up my cup, come fill up my can. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xlv, The milk-can was standing by itself outside a public-house. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterpr.* xxii, The truth, that flies the flowing can, Will haunt the vacant cup.

b. (from its shape) A chimney-pot.

1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV,* xlvi. § 103 Chimney cans or pots. 1866 *Glasgow Police Act* 29 & 30 *Vic.* cclxxiii. § 384 To repair any Chimney Head or Can.

† 2. *Sc.* A measure of capacity. *Obs.*

1809 Edmonstone *Zetland Isles* I. 163 (Jam.) About three fourths of a can or gallon of oil.

3. A vessel of tinned iron, in which flesh of animals, fish, fruit, etc. are 'tinned', or sealed up air-tight for preservation (chiefly in U. S.).

1874 *Harper's Weekly Jrnl.* 26 Sept. (Hoppe) Salmon..pickled, Smoked, and put up in cans.

4. *Comb.,* as *can-carrier, -maker*; *can-quaffing* adj. See also Can-buoy, Candock, Can-hook.

1597 *Return fr. Pernass.* II. i. ii. 170 Can-quaffing hucksters. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* v. iii, My kind can-carriers. 1623 *Reg. St. Mary Bredman, Canterb.,* Thomas Colle Cannemaker.

Can, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [f. Can *v.*[1] Cf. *canny.*]

a. Skill, knowledge. **b.** Power, ability.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 15 (Jam.) Thae auld warld foulks had wondrous cann Of herbs that were baith good for beast and man. *Ibid.* 134 I'll all Maggie's can and her cantraps defy.

Can (kæn), *v.*[1] *irreg.* (Forms: see below.) [A defective verb, belonging to the small but interesting group of Teutonic *preterite-present* verbs (now chiefly used as auxiliaries of tense, mood, or predication), in form characterized by having as their present tense an original preterite, which retains the preterite form but has come to have a present signification, and from which a new weak past tense has subsequently been developed. Cf. *dare,* etc. OE. *cunnan,* pres. Ind. *can* (*cṗn*), pa. *cúðe* (:—*cunðe*), is identical with OFris. *kunna, kan, kunda* (*konda*), OS. *cunnan, can, consta, const,* (Du. *kunnen, kan, konde*), OHG. *kunnan, kan, kunda* (*konda*), or *kunsta* (*konsta*), (Ger. *können, kann, konnte*), ON. *kunna, kann, kunna* (:—*kunða*), Goth. (and OTeut.) *kunnan, kann, kunþa.* The OTeut. sense was 'to know, know how, be mentally or intellectually able', whence 'to be able generally, be physically able, have the power, L. *posse*'. Since the present was formally a preterite, its meaning 'I know' must have been derived from that of 'I have learned, I have attained to knowledge'; the original present stem being **kin-n-* or **ken-n-*, pre-Teut. **gen-n-*: cf. Lith. *zinaú* I know, Zend *ā-zaiñ-ti* knowledge, OIr. pret. *adgéin* he knew. Beside this Teutonic has *knæ-* (ablaut form *knô-*), WGer. *knā-,* whence OE. *cnáwan* to Know, OHG. *ir-chnâ-an, bi-chnâ-an,* to recognize, *ûr-chnâ-t* recognition (answering to a Goth. **knêps* fem.). This stem is widely diffused in the Aryan langs.; cf. L., Gr. *gnô-* in L. *gnô-sco,* Gr. *γι-γνώ-σκω* (*ἔ-γνω-ν*); OSlav. *zna-ti* to know; OIr. *gnáth* known. In Skr. the pres. has stem *jan-,* the preterite *jñā, jānāmi, jajñaⁿu.*

It has been further thought that the root was originally related to the Aryan *gen-* (with by-forms *gnā-, gnō-*), to bring forth, produce, Skr. *ja'nāmi,* pret. *jajā'na,* L., Gr. *gen-, gi-gn-* (see Kin, King); but if so, they were already differentiated in Old Aryan, and the nature of the connexion of sense has not been determined.]

Here, as in Be, it will be convenient to illustrate the inflexions separately from the senses.

A. Inflexions.

1. *Pres. Indic.*

1st and *3rd sing.* **can** (kæn, kăn, k'n).

Forms: 1–4 **cann, con, conn,** 1– **can,** (4–5 **conne, canne**; also **kan,** etc.).

a 1000 *Cædmon Poems, Sat.* 250 Ic can eow læran. *Ibid.* 629 Ic eow ne con. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Nis nan sunne þet he ne con. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 More vuel þen heo con. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 309 Ic wene I can a red. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20358 O me self can [*later MSS.* con, canne] I na rede. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 555 Hose þis forbysene con. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii, I conne notte say. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 407 The craft that he canne. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* G iij, Sure I can no false knackes. *Mod.* What can it be?

2nd sing. **canst** (kænst).

Forms: 1–4 **const,** 1– **canst,** (4–5 **konst, kanst,** 6 **canest,** 6–7 **cannest**), *northern* 3– **can, kan.**

a 1000 *Andreas* 68 (Gr.) Þu ana canst ealra gehygdo. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 66 Greiðe hwet so þu const grimliche biþenchen. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 217 To þe þet const and wult wel don. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12121, I can þe ken þat þou ne can. *a* 1400 *Ibid.* 824 (*Add. MS.*) Ynow þou canst fynde. *c* 1500 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 36 Canst thou thy byleve? 1526 Tindale *Mark* i. 40 Yf thou wilt, thou cannest [1557 *Genev., etc.,* canst] make me clene. 1600 [see B 6]. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. ii. 67 Canst thou bring me to the party?

plural **can.**

Forms: 1–2 **cunnon** (cunne-), 2–5 **cunnen,** (4–5 **kunnen**), 3–5 **cunne,** 4–5 **connen, conne,** 4–5 *south.* **kunneþ, conneþ,** 3– *north.* **con, can,** (**kan**), 5– **can.**

Beowulf 162 Men ne cunnon. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 141 Ge ne cunnon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Alle ȝe kunnen..ower credo. *c* 1205 Lay. 7301 Tweien wise men þe wel cunnen a speche [*c* 1275 conne of speche]. *Ibid.* 23059 Ne cunne we demen [*c* 1275 ne con we telle]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9065 Quat rede can [*v. r.* con] we. 1340 *Ayenb.* 249 Þo þet conneþ.. onderstonde. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* IX. 11 Oþer þat kan þaim noght. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4184 As wel as we kunne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqrs. Prol.* 3 For certes ye konnen [*v. r.* konne, can]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) II. 169 Þese men..kunneþ wel inow telle. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 89 Manye kunnen suche textis bi herte. 1550 Latimer *Serm. Stamford* II. 104 All that can it not may learne. 1835 Browning *Paracels.* IV. Wks. I. 149 You can see the root of the matter.

Negative **cannot** (kæ·nɒt); *famil.* **can't** (kānt). (*Sc.* **canna**). (The earlier mode was to prefix *ne.*)

? *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* (add. to Cott.) p. 959. 105 And þou þat he deed fore cannot sorus be. 1451 *Paston Lett.* 140 I. 186 Other tydynges as yett can I non tell you. *Ibid.* 172 I. 229 Whethir it be thus or non I can not say. 15.. *Plumpton Corr.* 72, I canot get my money. 1706 *Col. Records Penn.* II. 256 The House cant agree to this. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 56 If he..as you say can't help it. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 89 An angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave; Legions of angels can't confine me there. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.* 4 Without Thee I cannot live. *Mod.* Can't you go?

2. *Past Indic. 1st* and *3rd sing.* **could** (kud).

Forms: α. 1 **cúðe,** 2–3 **cuþe, kuthe,** 3–5 **cowþe, cowthe,** (4 **coth**), 4–5 **couþe,** 4–6 **couthe,** (5 **couȝthe**), 4 *north.* **cuþ, cuth,** 4–6 **couth,** (also in 4–5 with **k-**); β. 4–6 **coude, k-,** 5–6 **coud,** 7–8 *often* **cou'd**; γ. 6 **coulde,** 6– **could,** (6 **coold,** 6–7 **cold,** 6– *Sc.* **culd**).

The current spelling is erroneous: *l* began to be inserted about 1525, app. in mechanical imitation of *should* and *would,* where an etymological *l* had become silent, so that these words now rimed with *coud,* and might better have been written *shoud, woud*: cf. northern *wad.* In the sense *know,* the earlier form *couth* was retained longer.

α. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. ii. § 1 Ninus..se cuðe manna ærest dry-cræftas. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.,* 289 Ne kuðe he noȝt blinne. *a* 1274 *Prisoner's Prayer* 1 in *Philol. Trans.* (1868) 104 Ar ne kuthe ich sorghe non. *c* 1297 R. Glouc. 29 He was y flowe an hey, & ne cowþe not a-liȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21420 (Cott.) Ful wel he cuth [*later MS.* cutht, couþe]. *Ibid.* 23945 (Edin.) I wald spek if I cuþe [*C. G.* cuth, *F.* couþe]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 813 As þe wyf couþe. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7444 Wha couth þan telle. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 75 He took fro them all that he couthe. 1519 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 315 In as convenient hast as I couthe. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 875 In Inglande couthe scho get none ordinance. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 10 Well couth he tune his pipe. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 18 Ne any couth his wit so hiely straine. 1652 C. Stapylton *Herodian* V. 37 So well his leere he Couth [*rime* South].

β. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4378 As he coude. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqrs. T.* 31 A Rethor excellent That koude [*v. r.* coude, couþe, kouþe, couþe] hise colours. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 111 (W.) The emperour, couthde no man kythe His ioye. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 554 As he wel couȝthe and ouȝte to do. 1478 John Paston *Lett.* 812 III. 219 He koud get the good wyll. *c* 1500 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 211 Yet could he neyther pates noster nor ave. *c* 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* clxvi. 654 Al preuely as he coude. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 738 Th'..Entrails cou'd no Fates foretel. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 137 [Will] cou'd his fears impart.

γ. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 129 There was none that coude..yet Gouernar dyd as moche as he coulde. 1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* (1873) 20 The same Alphonse..coulde nothynge of her language. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 61, I coold my rulez, coold conster, and pars. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 315 [He] cold doo no good. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* 114 He culd nocht be præiudiciable to y^e kirk. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 6 He could not rest. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tong.* (1865) 20 Of this I cold reckon armies. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 265 He could not consent. 1882 Leslie Keith *Alasnam's Lady* III. 201 He really couldn't say where.

2nd sing. **couldest, couldst** (kudst).

Forms: 1 **cúðest,** 4 **couthest, coudest,** 6– **couldest, couldst.**

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 48 Hwanon cuðest ðu me [*Lindisf.* wistes ðu *vel* cuðes ðu]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 540 Koudestow auȝte wissen vs þe weye. *Ibid.* VIII. 76 þow couthest me wisse. 1526 Tindale *Mark* xiv. 37 Couldest not thou watche [so all exc. *Rhem.* couldst, Wyclif myȝtist not]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 950 And couldst thou faithful add?..Faithful to whom?

plural **could** (kud).

Forms: 1 **cúðon,** 2–3 **cuþen,** 3–5 **couthen, couthe,** (4 **coþen,** 5 **coothe**), 4–6 **couth,** 4–5 **koude, cowde,** 5–6 **coude,** 6 **kowd, colde,** 6– **could.**

a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 258 [Hi] dydon swa hie cuðon. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hi cuðon ȝeiðer god and yfel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12344 Wele þai couthe þaire lorde knaw. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 14716 þai cowd a-gayn him finde resoun nane. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1033 Alle þe surgyens of salerne..ne couþen have ȝour langoures a-legget. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 789 Welle koude they the gise. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. iii. (1483) 51 Ye that more good coothe. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. vi. 28 As othere men miȝten and couthen do. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 146 Thei cowde heir tydynges. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 13 They..couthe have no socoure. 1510 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* (Pynson) viii. Dj, They coude the langage of Ebrewe. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* vii. 16 The ii. brethern kowd not. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* 397 Well my pipe they couth. 1646 E. F[isher] *Mod. Divinity* 237 They could skill to say. *Mod.* Could you or couldn't you?

3. *Pres. Subj.*: *sing.* **can** (kæn). Since 16th c. levelled with the Indic.

Forms: 1–4 **cunne,** (3–4 **kunne**), 4–5 **conne,** (4 **cone, konne**).

a 1000 *Satan* 702 Dæt ðu cunne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Hwat turn his fere ne cunne nout. *c* 1250 *Hymn Virg.* I. 45 Nis non maiden..þat swo derne louiȝe kunne. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 26 Thow knowest wel..And þow conne resoun. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 50 Though I ne conne but a lite. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 40 With that thou conne me no magre. 1528 Roy *Sat.,* All though he canne many a wyle. 1596 Shaks. I *Hen. IV,* II. ii. 34 List if thou can heare the tread [*Qq.* canst]. *Mod.* He will come if he can.

plural **can.**

Forms: 1–3 **cunnen,** 2–3 **cunne,** 4–6 **conne.**

a 1000 *Elene* 374 Þæt [hi] andsware seczan cunnen. 1735 Berkeley *Wks.* 1871 III. 320 Confute them if you can.

4. *Past Subj. sing.* **could,** *2nd sing.* **could(e)st.** (Like the Indicative.)

Forms: 1 **cúðe,** 3–5 **couthe,** (4 **coþe, kouȝde**), 4–6 **couth,** 4–6 **coud, coude,** 5 **cowde,** 6– **could.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 438 If he cuth [*v. r.* coude, couth, couþe]. *Ibid.* 4555 Coud þu [*v. r.* cuth, cowde; *Trin.* coudestou] tell me quat it ware. *Ibid.* 20024 Þof..i cothe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 382 No leyser to telle all ȝif I kouȝde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1878) 361 If thou couthiste peynte. 1508 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 172 So yf he coude fynde x good and ryghtwyse personnes. *c* 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* clxvi. 654 To seke yf he coude fynde the damoysell. 1586 Ferne *Lacyes Nobil.* 11, I had rather..my daughter Alice couth karoll a lay so lustilie. 1656 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) Oh that thou couldest! 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 705

Were Lovers Judges, or cou'd Hell forgive. *Mod.* I wish I could help you.

plural **could.**

Forms: 1 cúðen, 3–4 couthen, coude, 6– could.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1330 Þah we cuðen. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 369 Til þat he kouþen speken. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 62 3if þei couþen her crede. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* xi. 1 Would to God ye could bear with me.

5. *Infinitive* **can** (kæn). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* or *dial.*

Forms: 1 cunnan, 2–4 cunnen, 3–5 cunne, 4 connen, 4–5 conne, 6– can (in 9 *dial.*; regular in *Sc.*) See also Con *v.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Þet heo sculen .. heore bileue cunnen. *a* 1240 *Moral Ode* 332 He sceal him cunne sculde wel. *a* 1300 *Finding Cross* 216 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 93 Þe laws wele better mai he cun. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1071 He scholde konnen al þat God con. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2570 Na mare saltow ham con rede þen sternes of heyuen. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1404 Cryseyde shal not conne knowe me. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 245 To cunne no more þan is nede to cunne but to cunne to subrenesse. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 158 To conne arede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 55 Wold I ken, And kun him thank. 1484 Caxton *Curial* 5 He shal neuer conne trotte. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 52 To wyl to doo hurte & can not. 1607–12 Bacon *Gt. Place, Ess.* (Arb.) 282 In evill, the best condicion is not to will, the second not to can. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, 'He'll no can haud down his head to sneeze, for fear o' seeing his shoon.' 1847 Frances Kemble (Mrs. Butler) *Rec. Later Life* (1882) III. 165 Lady Macbeth, which I never could, and cannot, and never shall can act. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 298 'Ye'll can name your business.'

† 6. *Pres. pple.* **cunning** (in OE. **cunnand**), now only as adj., q. v. *Obs.*

† 7. *Pa. pple.* **could**: in OE. cúþ, ME. couth, chiefly as adj.: see Couth. As pple. *conne* (= *cun*, on model of str. vbs.) occurs anomalously, and in mod. dialects *could* is commonly so used.

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. ii. (1859) 3 Yf thou haddest ony good conne. *Mod. Sc.* He has not could come. If I had could find it.

8. *vbl. sb.* Cunning, q. v. As a gerund **canning** has been used for the nonce, and is in mod.Sc.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 419 In canning the text of the whole New Testament .. without book.

B. Signification.

I. As an independent verb.

† 1. *trans.* To know. **a.** To know or be acquainted with (a person). **b.** To know or have learned (a thing); to have practical knowledge of (a language, art, etc.). *To can by heart*: to know by heart. *To can one's good*: to know what is good for one. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 12 Ne can ic eow. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Cune sume meðe þenne þu almesse makest. *c* 1297 R. Glouc. 443 Of Engelond ne con ych non rede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13142 Sco sa well her mister cuth. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Comm. 22 Þe lord þat all þing can. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 18, I can a noble tale for the noones. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 281, I can nouȝt but þat I can nouȝt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1251 For sleght þat he couth. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 35 Now they lerne no frenssh ne can none. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 561 Can you a remedy for the tysyke? 1538 Coverdale *N. T.* Ded., To .. instruct such as can but English. 1541 Paynel *Catiline* l. 74 He coulde it by hart. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 363 An honest manne and one that could his good. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 325 Unlearned men that can no letters. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Lxxxv. xxiii, It had bin well that he it never coud. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* x. iv. 180 The way right well he could. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 56a, Most of the Inhabitants can no word of Cornish. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* I. i, She could the Bible in the holy tongue. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1659) 120 Yet can I Musick too; but such As is beyond all Voice or Touch.

c. In phrase *To can* (*some, no, small, good*, etc.) *skill of* or *in*: to have skill in, be skilled in.

c 1518 Pace in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. I. 186 They couth goodde skele in byldyngs. 1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 52 A carpenter .. that can good skylle therof. 1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 56 One Thomas Long .. could skille of the Law. 1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery*, Talke thou of that, wherin some skill thou can. 1613 Chapman *B. D'Ambois' Rev.* Plays 1873 II. 180 Since I could skill of man. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 19 One that could well skill in Manuall Rhetorique. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* iv. 23 No Skill of Musick can I, simple Swain.

2. *intr.* To have knowledge, to know *of*; also to know *much* or *little* of. *arch.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 560 Bute thu canst of chateringe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 740 þat mast kan bath on crok and craft. *Ibid.* 7408 (Gött.) He coude of harpe mekil bi rote. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2529 A mad priste, That neuer colde of no knighthode, but in a kirke chyde. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvii, The king couthe of venery. 1602 Rowlands *Greene's Ghost* (1860) 70, I neuer was there (that I can of). 1825 Scott *Talism.* (1854) 407 Thou canst well of wood-craft. *a* 1875 Kingsley *Poems, Little Baltung* 82 That cunning Kaiser was a scholar wise, And could of gramarye.

II. With infinitive, as auxiliary of predication.

(Many manuals of English Grammar have ineptly treated *can* so construed, as an auxiliary of the Subjunctive or 'Potential' mood!)

3. To know how (*to do* anything); to have learned, to be intellectually able.

a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Suilc & mare þanne we cunnen sæin. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14692 Your aun bok yee can noght spell. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 176 Wel coude he peynte, I undirtake, That such ymage coude make. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 64 On al the maners that ye shal conne demaunde. 1490 — *How to Die* 2 To conne deye is to haue in all tymes his herte redy. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 148 Dyscrecion to canne kepe peace . on all partyes. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 10 Well couth hee tune his pipe. 1726 Gay *Fables* II. vi. 48 We country-folks Cou'd ope our gracious monarch's eyes.

This passes imperceptibly into the current sense:

4. To be able; to have the power, ability or capacity. (Said of physical as well as mental, and of natural as well as acquired ability; = L. *posse*, F. *pouvoir*.)

a 1300 *Havelok* 111 So yung þat sho ne couþe Gon on fote. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 431 Sum off thaim couth swome full weill. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 76 To can renne withe speer. 1526 Tindale *Mark* xiv. 37 Coudest not thou watche with me one hour? 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 6 Thou canest not with one view peruse the wide compasse of it. 1611 Bible *Ex.* vii. 21 The Egyptians could not drink of the water. 1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 22, I .. cold not come to the speech of any of them. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 117 This Empyreal substance cannot fail. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 642 What Madness cou'd provoke A Mortal Man t' invade a sleeping God? 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 11 ¶ 3 The whole Company .. take Hands; then, at a certain sharp Note, they move round, and kick as kick can. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 2 [She] could not consume any considerable portion of the receipts herself. *Mod.* What weight can you carry? Who can run farthest? The house can hold no more. Such language can do no good to the cause.

b. In this and the prec. sense it occurs, used for the nonce, as a main verb, with infinitive.

[Cf. 1555–1607 in A 5.]

1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* I. iii. B vij, The wyse can rule; to can is full as muche As though he did. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* VI. xxvi, If from this love thy will thou canst unbind, To will is here to can. [1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. III. iv. 118 What a Man kens he cans.]

5. Expressing a possible contingency; = May possibly.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2872 Ic am sonder man, Egipte folc me knowen can [= may possibly know me]. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Numb.* xxxii. 17 Whatsoever we can have, shal be in walled cities. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. i. 138 Dost think My mother can be living?

6. Expressing possibility: To be permitted or enabled by the conditions of the case; *can you ..?* = is it possible for you to ..?

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 299 a, Thou cannest not haue of Phocion a frende & a flaterer bothe to gether. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 38 And can you blame them? 1600 Heywood *Edw. IV*, I. II. iii, Thou cannest bear me witness. 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* x. 21 Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord, and the cup of devils. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 You can hardly over-water your Strawberry-Beds. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 735 Thy way thou canst not miss. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 9 The best Sort of Companion that can be. *a* 1856 Longf. *Vill. Blacksm.* iii, You can hear him swing his heavy sledge, With measured beat and slow. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 221 Even if it could be believed that the court was sincere.

7. In *past subjunctive*, expressing an inclination in a conditional form. (= Ger. *könnte*.)

1658–9 Col. White in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 39, I could like well that they should be in that House. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 8, I could wish our Royal Society would compile a Body of Natural History. 1786 Mrs. Inchbald *Such things are* in *Brit. Theat.* (1808) 14, I cou'd not think of leaving you so soon.

8. *ellipt.*, with verb to be supplied from the context, or with *do, make, come, get*, etc., understood. *Can* or *cannot away with*: see Away 16. *Cannot but*: see But 7 c.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxii, I can wyth plente and I can wyth pouerte, I maye all in hym that strengthith me. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 38, I am a seruaunt of yourys in all þat I can and may. *c* 1500 *Mayd Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (1842) 27 He coude well awaye, With her lusty playe. *a* 1536 Tindale *Pathw. Holy Script.* Wks. I. 27 The more tangled art thou therein, and canst nowhere through. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 19 What cannot womens wits? they wonders can When they intend to blinde the eyes of man. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) Mecænas and Agrippa, who can most With Cæsar. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63, I will do all I can with them. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XIII. 987 What with this arm I can, prepare to know. 1719 Young *Busiris* III. i. (1757) 53 What could your malice more? 1807 Sir R. Wilson in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 374, I could no more. I was really exhausted. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 394.

b. *Cards. Can-ye, can-you*: see Can-you.

III. Senses now written Con.

† 9. To get to know; to learn, study. *Obs.* In this sense it was also treated as a weak vb. with pa. pple. *cand*: the variant *con* was at length established as a separate form, with weak inflexions (*cons, conned*): see Con *v.*

1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 107 A man þat myȝte me wissen For to conne my crede. 1528 More *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 111/1 He laboured .. to can many textes thereof by harte. 1530 Palsgr. 93 If the lernar can perfitly these two exemples. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacksm.* xviii. 7 So fare they all that have not vertue cand. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1982/1 They had cand their lesson.

† 10. *To can* or *con thank(s*: to express or offer thanks, to thank: app. originally 'to acknowledge' or 'recognize' one's gratitude. [ME. *thank cunne*(*n*, OE. *ponc cunnan*, = *ponc witan*, in OS. *thank witan*, OHG. *thank wizan*. Cf. also Gr. χάριν εἰδέναι, (L. *gratias meminisse*), It. *saper grado*, Pr. *saver grat*, F. *savoir gré*, whence also in ME. *to cunne gree, maulgre*, to express one's satisfaction or displeasure. These phrases were distinctly identified with *can, could* as late as 1525. But on the other hand, already in ME., the verb was often imagined to be different, and inflected as a weak vb. *can* or *cunn* (whence *cannes, canned; cunnest, cunnes, cunneth, cunned*) and in later times generally *con* (*connest, cons, conned*), rarely *ken*. See Con: the examples which follow illustrate its original form as belonging to *can*.]

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Ne con crist him nenne þonc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14065, I can hir mikel thank. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4400, I drede thou canst me gret maugre. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* xviii. 26 Yef he canne ani good, thanne he wille cunne her moche thanke. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 364/4 The ladyes .. couthe her moche thanke. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 9 b, My maister cowde me grete thanke. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxiv. 294 The good lady .. coude hym great thanke. 1533 More *Apology* xii. Wks. 871/2 No man hath any cause to can him ani thank. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 31 Not onelye I .. but many other mo .. wyll can you very moche thanke. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xiv. 201 The smiths will canne them small thankes for this praier. [1672 — See Con.]

¶ The following examples show the tendency to make a separate vb. of it with regular inflexions. Some writers made it into *gan*, the converse of the change in Can *v.*[2]

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1210/1 Els would Christe haue canned her much more thanke. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 110 b, I allowe hym and gan hym thanke. *Ibid.* 248 a, Augustus .. after gannyng hym thanke, commaunded, etc. 1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* I. i. E vij b, And cannes me litle thankes.

IV. ¶ *Can, cannot, can be, can do*, may for the nonce be used substantively in obvious senses.

1626 Fenner *Hidden Manna* (1652) 62 Hee hath still, in every action, more Can-does than Wil-does. 1644 Hunton *Vindic. Treat. Monarchy* vi. 51 Sure, by *cannot*, he understands fallaciously, as he useth to doe, a *morall cannot*. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iii. 124 Let a man honour his craftsman, his can-do. *Ibid.* v. (1858) 25 How can do, if we will well interpret it, unites itself with shall-do among mortals; how strength acts ever as the right-arm of justice.

¶ See also Can-you.

† Can, *v.*[2] (*pa. tense.*) *Obs.* Also 4 cun, cunne, 4–5 kan, con, conne. [In ME. and early mod.Eng. used for Gan, pa. t. of *ginnan* to begin: see Gin *v.* In the early MSS. of Cursor Mundi *gan* and *can* constantly interchange, but the evidence shows that *can* was fully established in northern use early in the 14th c., and its beginnings were evidently in the period before 1300, from which no northern documents survive. It was in its origin a variant of *gan*, apparently merely phonetic; in later times, when used as a simple auxiliary of tense, its identity with *gan* tended to be forgotten; it was, from its form and construction, curiously associated with the preceding verb Can, and this occasionally led to a forgetfulness of its being a past tense, and to the substitution of *couth, coud, could*, the pa. t. of that verb. *Can* prevailed in northern and north midland poets till the 16th c., and in the end of that century it was greatly affected by Spenser and his fellow-archaists and followers. Its main function is now filled by *did*, though the original *gan* is still a favourite note of ballad poetry.]

1. A verb in the past tense meaning *gan*, i. e. began, fell, set, proceeded *to*. Followed by an infinitive with *to*, it was much less usual than *gan*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13557 Fast þai can [*G.* gan, *F.* con *T.*, gon] on him to stare. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* iv, And than how he .. In philosophy can him to confort. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 98 And so on ane hys eyne he can [*ed.* 1648 began] to cast.

2. It was usually followed by an infinitive without *to*, and then approached or passed into a simple auxiliary of the past tense = the modern *did*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 758 Þe nedder ner-hand hir gun [*G.* gan, *F.* con, *T.* gon] draw. *Ibid.* 2009 A neu liuelade cun [*G.* gan, *F.* con, *T.* dud] þai bigin. *Ibid.* 6390 Moyses on þe roche kan stand. *Ibid.* 6462 Moses .. fourti dais can [*G.* gan, *F.* con, *T.* gon] þer-on duell. *Ibid.* 12129 Ho! all þan cun [*F.* con, *G. T.* gan] þai cri. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 330 Sone to paryss can he ga. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11258 Antenor titly con ryse, fferkyt on fote, & to þe fre sayde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 128 Þis pore mon toke þis bred and .. on his way con passe. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* liii, The king toke Sir Amadace .. And to him conne he say. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. viii. 116 Thus saide Ilioneus, and sa can he seis. *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 7 And straightly with his armes he can me fold. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 50 Tho can she weepe [*ed.* 1679 gan]. *Ibid.* I. vi. 23 Till to ryper yeares he gan aspire. 1602 Davison *Rhapsody* (1611) 37 Then gan his Teares so swiftly for to flow .. Then blustring sighes to boistrously can blow.

† b. 16th c. Scotch *can do* = 'did' auxiliary.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. vi. 11 As scho fure Doun from the skyis, on fer can do [*ed.* 1553 gan do] espy. *Ibid.* VIII. vi. 57 He can do [*ed.* 1553 gan do] schaw the altaire.

¶ **3.** Erroneous forms *couth, coud, could*: = 'did'. (See above.)

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 460 The croune, that Ihesu couth ber. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xvi, The carlis with clubbis coud udir quell. *Ibid.* xxi, Ane bent a bow, sic sturt coud

steir him. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 27 (Bannat. MS. 1568) On euery side full warely could hee wate.

Can, *v.*[3] [f. Can *sb.*[1]] To put in a can or cans; to preserve by sealing up air-tight in a can; 'to tin'. See Canned, Canning.

1871 *San Francisco Weekly Bulletin* 17 Nov. (Hoppe) Full directions for canning fruit. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 297/2 The..facilities for canning beef.

Can, obs. form of Khan[1].

Canaan (kē[1]·nănn). [ad. Heb. כנען *k'naʿan*]. The ancient proper name of Western Palestine, promised to the Children of Israel; hence *fig.* (esp. in hymns and devotional use) land of promise, land of heavenly rest across the Jordan of death, heaven.

1637 T. Morton (*title*) New English Canaan. 1772 W. Williams *Hymn*, 'Guide me O thou great Jehovah', Land me safe on Canaan's side. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 328 It [Spain] is also the Canaan of Physicians.

Canaanite (kē[1]·nănəit), *sb.*[1] [f. prec. + -ite.]

1. A native of Canaan. *fig.* 'No true Israelite.'

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* i. 32 He dwellid in the mydil of Chananei [1388 in the myddis of Cananey]. 1535 Coverdale *ibid.* But dwelt amonge the Cananites. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 285 What foolish Canaanits were they to run in debt to their eyes for an houres sleepe. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 35.

2. (more properly **Cananæan**): One of a Jewish sect desperate and fanatical in its opposition to the Romans: *hence*, a zealot, a fanatic.

1611 Bible *Matt.* x. 4 The names of the twelue Apostles are these..Simon the Canaanite [1881 *Revised*, Cananæan.]

Hence **Ca·naanitess,** a woman of Canaan; **Canaani·tic, Canaani·tish** *adjs.*, belonging to Canaan; of or like a Canaanite. Also *fig.*

1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Numb. xxvi. 13 [Saul] the sonne of a Canaanitesse. 1882-3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* II. 1151 The Jebusites were a Canaanitic tribe. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xlvi. 10 The Cananitish woman. 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lx. 6 Let not Canaanitish doubts and legalisms keep thee out of the inheritance of grace.

Ca·naanite, *sb.*[2] *Min.* A variety of pyroxene consisting of a greyish- or bluish-white rock, found near Canaan, Ct., U.S.

1844 W. Phillips *Min.* 89 Canaanite occurs very extensively at Canaan, Ct. 1868 Dana *Min.* (1880) 803 Canaanite is a whitish pyroxene rock.. and constitutes ridges.

Canaby(e, obs. North. form of Canopy.

† **Canace** (kæ·năsī). *Obs. rare.* [L. *Canace* = Gr. Κανάκη.] The daughter of Æolus, who committed incest; formerly taken typically.

1623 Cockeram, *Canaces*, incestuous women. 1678 Phillips s.v., They use to call an Incestuous Woman, *Canace.*

† **Ca·nacin, ca·nakin.** *Obs.*

1673 *Cant. Academy*, *Canakin*, the Plague. 1721-1800 Bailey, *Canacin*, the Plague. *Country word*].

† **Ca·nacle, co·nacle.** *Obs. rare.* [Of unknown derivation and meaning.] ? A cup.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1461 Þe coperounes of þe canacles þat on þe cuppe reres, Wer fetysely formed out in fylyoles longe. *Ibid.* 1515 Þer watz..Clatering of conacles þat kesten þo burdes.

Canada[1] (kæ·nădă). The name of a British possession or 'dominion' in N. America, used attrib. in the names of various commercial products, animals, and plants, as Canada *agaric, goose, stag*, etc.; esp. **C. balsam,** a pale balsam or resin derived from *Abies balsamea*, and *A. canadensis*, used in medicine, and as a transparent gum for mounting microscopic objects; **C. rice,** an aquatic grass (*Hydropyrum esculentum*), whose seeds feed great flocks of water-fowl, and are also used as food by the natives; **C. tea,** the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*, used to flavour tea, or as a substitute for it; Mountain Tea; **C. turpentine** = *Canada balsam.*

[1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 205, I had..called it New England, yet so long he [Thomas Hunt] and his Consorts drowned that name with the Eccho of Cannaday.]

1840 Gosse *Canadian Nat.*, The bark of the fir or balsam is covered with bladders full of a fluid resin..this is the *Canada-balsam of the apothecaries. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 284 *Canada Flea-bane..a dull-looking plant, with small heads of dingy flowers. 1772 Forster *Hudson's Bay Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 414 The *Canada geese are very plentiful at Hudson's Bay. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 308/1 The Canada Goose generally builds its nest on the ground. 1842 *Ibid.* XXIII. 120/1 This [*Surnia funerea*] is the..*Canada Owl of Latham. 1869 T. Burroughs in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The tree or *Canada-sparrow. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 359/1 The French in America call this beast [*Cervus Wapiti*] the *Canada Stag.

‖ **Cañada**[2] (kănyā·dă). [a. Sp. *cañada* 'a dale between two mountains', f. *caño* tube, gutter, *caña* reed.] In the Western States of N. America: A narrow valley or glen; a ravine or small cañon.

1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* xiii. (1862) 131 Descending a long cañada in the mountains. 1879 Beerbohm *Patagonia* iv. 51 The cañada..was about a mile and a half broad. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Cañada*, a ravine, or small cañon.

Canadian (kănē·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Canada[1] + -ian.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Canada or its people.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Canada.

1805 L. in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 30 Canadian balsam..had been shipped. 1825 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 362, I can get the Canadian geese..from Mr. Murray. 1868 Mrs. Oliphant *Brownlows* I. 127 The Canadian had crept into his good graces. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. xiv. 415 The French Canadians of that day.

† **Cana·doe.** *Obs. rare.* (? Drink from a Can.)

1610 *Histrio-m.* ii. 104 And now, my maisters, in this bravadoe, I can read no more without Canadoe. *Omnes.* What ho! some Canadoe quickly!

Ca·nage[1] (kē[1]·nēdʒ). *Sc.* [f. cane, Cain + -age.] The payment of cain; amount of cain paid.

1597 Skene *Exp. Terms*, Canage of woll or hides is taken for the custome theirof.

Ca·nage[2], *nonce-wd.* [f. Cane *sb.*[1]; a humorous nonce-word formed after *vintage*.] A 'harvest of canes', i. e. a copious caning.

1881 Hales in *Antiquary* Nov. 190/1 Plautus's Virgidemia (a canage) a comical analogue of Vindemia (a vintage).

‖ **Cana·glia.** *Obs. rare.* Also **canalia.** [a. It. *canaglia*; see next.] = next.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. ii. 73 Clamours of the Canaglia. 1681 Rycaut *Critick* 231 Not trusting to these vile Canalia. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. ¶ 141. 306 Low Plebeian Invention, proper only for a Canaglia of Poltroons.

‖ **Canaille** (kana·[1]y, -ē·[1]l). Also 7 **canaile, cannale,** 8 **kennel,** 9 *Sc.* **cannailyie, canalyie.** [a. F. *canaille*, ad. It. *canaglia* (Sp. *canalla*, Pg. *canalha*), f. *cane*, L. *can-is* dog, with collective suffix, *lit.* 'pack of dogs'. In 17th and 18th c. app. naturalized; now again consciously used as French. The It. form was in earlier use: see prec.] A contemptuous name given to the populace; the 'vile herd', vile populace; the rabble, the mob.

1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* v. i. (1684) 66 Let the Canaile wait as they should do. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* I. 26 This Shameful Impiety..has not only prevailed with the Populace, the Cannale, the Vulgar. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 73 Faulty morals deservedly..bring down rank and birth to the canaille. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 6 Like true Canaille..literally, a parcel of Dogs. 1805 J. Nicol *Poems* I. 37 (Jam.) The hale cannailyie, risin, tried In vain to end their gabblin. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* 103 Railroads..and manufactories..are enterprises for the canaille, and I hate them in my heart.

b. A pack.

168. *Fears & Jeal. Ceas'd* 4 A most Powerful Party..enrag'd against the whole Canaille of these Miscreants.

Canakin, var. of Canikin.

Canal (kănæ·l), *sb.* Forms: 6 **canall,** 6-7 **canale,** 7 **canalle,** (**cannal**), 5, 7- **canal.** [a. F. *canal* (16th c. in Littré), a refashioning, after L. *canāl-em* or It. *canale*, of the earlier F. *chenal* (*chanel, chenel*): see Cannel, Channel. (The 15th c. instance may be from L.) The words *canel*, Cannel, and *chanel*, Channel, from the same Latin source, but immediately from old French, were in much earlier use in Eng.: when *canal* was introduced it was to some extent used as a synonym of these, but the forms were at length differentiated. (There was an OF. (Picard) *canal*, a variant of *canel*, in the 12th c., but this had nothing to do with the 16th c. *canal* of literary French.)]

† **1** A pipe used for conveying water or liquid; also a tube, or tubular cavity. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. iii. 497 As thoruȝ a pipe or a canal. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 103 The water is brought.. in two pipes or Canalls. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 467 These canales (as I may so say of gold ore) follow the veins of such marble and stone in the quarry. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 138 If the sound which would scatter in open Air be made to go all into a Canale, it must needs give greater force to the Sound. 1670 E. King in *Phil. Trans.*, [They, a sort of Wild Bee] first bore a Canale in the Stock. 1698 Keill *Exam. The. Earth* (1734) 95 We take the Diameters and Axis..as small Canals or Tubes.

2. *Phys.* A tubular cavity in the body of an animal or in the tissues of a plant; a duct; as the *alimentary canal*, the *Haversian canals* of the bones, the *semicircular canals* of the ear, etc. Rarely applied to small tubular passages in inorganic substances. (The second sense in current use.)

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 30 A small Quantity of Spirits, in the Cels of the Braine, and Cannals of the Sinewes, are able to move the whole Body. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 25 Through ev'ry soft Canal, Make vital Spirits sail. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. § 1 ¶ 5. 27 The Cavities of the Vestibulum, semicircular Canals, and Cochlea [of the ear]. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* iii. Wks. I. 115/2 The entrance of the alimentary canal..the entrance of the canal for respiration. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 172 The duplicature of membrane within the cranium and spinal canal. 1866 Huxley *Phys.* xii. (1869) 318 All bones, except the smallest, are traversed by small canals..These are called Haversian canals. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* xi. 308 We found it [Vesuvian lava] pipy or full of canals.

† **3.** A water-course, a Channel generally. *Obs.* (exc. as influenced by sense 6).

1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 72 The..canales of eche partes of Sowey river kept from abundance of wedes. 1674 Petty *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 37 The different Velocity of Bodies.. experimented in large Canales, or Troughs of water, fitted with a convenient Apparatus for that purpose. 1756 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 900 One of the canals, which carries off the waste water from the baths. 1771 Cavendish *ibid.* LXI. 607 The fluid shall be able to pass readily from one body to the other by that canal. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 25. 366 We could see the water escape from it [moulin] through a lateral canal at its bottom.

† **4.** *Geog.* A (comparatively) narrow piece of water connecting two larger pieces; a strait. *Obs.*; now Channel.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2119/2 The Canal of the Black Sea near to Scutaret. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 32/1 In the Canal of Bahama. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5473/1 The Turkish Fleet having entred the Canal of Corfu. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 8 In the bottom of the Adriatick Sea there were a quantity of small marshy isles, separated only by narrow canals. 1829 *Sun* 17 Sept. 1/5 The canal of Constantinople, or of the Bosphorus, gives vent to the waters of the Black Sea, which flow..by the canal of the Dardanelles or of the Hellespont.

† **5.** A long and narrow piece of water for the ornamentation of a garden or park. [App. directly from 17th c. French; see Littré.] *Obs.*

1663-4 Pepys *Diary* 14 Mar., My Lord Southampton's canalle. 1666 *Ibid.* 15 July, Walked to the Park; and there (it being mighty hot, and I weary,) lay down by the Canalle. 1725 H. de Saumarez in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 412 Having a Boat on the Canal in St. James's Park. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/3 A Canal or Fish-Pond well stocked. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 142 ¶ 4 The wall which inclosed the gardens..and the canals. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 102 Skating..on the Canal in St. James's..park.

6. An artificial watercourse constructed to unite rivers, lakes, or seas, and serve the purposes of inland navigation. (The chief modern sense, which tends to influence all the others.)

1673 Temple *United Prov.* iii. (R.) The great rivers, and the strange number of canals that are found in this province. 1703 L. Huddleston (*title*) Method of conveying Boats or Barges from a higher to a lower level on Canals. 1797 J. Rennie (*title*) Report concerning a Canal proposed between Edinburgh and Glasgow. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 426/1 Shortly after this (1756) Brindley was consulted by the Duke of Bridgewater on the practicability of constructing a canal from Worsley to Manchester. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. iii. 142 If we have no rivers, we make Canals.

transf. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 176 From the basin of the Orinoco, the wonderful natural canal of the Cassiquiare leads us straight into the Rio Negro.

† **7.** *fig.* A medium of communication, means, agency. *Obs.*; now Channel.

1722 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 658 You will not fail to send..a full account of your Synod, and I shall be a canal to your friends at Edinburgh. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* III. lxxxiv, Ignorant of the canal through which he obtained that promotion. 1779 Sir W. Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 43 The Royal Society..through the respectable canal of its worthy president.

8. *Arch.* Applied to various semi-tubular grooves: see quot. More commonly Channel. [These uses already in Latin, in Vitruvius.]

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Canal*,..the flutings of a column or pilaster. The *canal of the volute* is the spiral channel, or sinking on its face, commencing at the eye, and following in the revolutions of the volute. The *canal of the larmier* is the channel or groove sunk on its soffite to throw off the rain.

9. *Zool.* The groove in the shells of certain univalve molluscs, for the protrusion of the siphon or breathing tube. (The third current sense.)

1835 [see Canaliferous]. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* 34 Protected by the canal of the shell.

10. *Comb.*, as *canal-barge, -boat, -bridge, -carrier, -lock, -man, -watered* adj.; **canal-built** *a.*, of a build adapted to canal navigation; **canal-cell** (*Bot.*), a cell in the archegonium of Vascular Cryptogams, which ultimately forms the canal through which fertilization takes place; **canal-ways** *adv.*

1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 104/2 The passengers being..taken on afterwards by another *canal-boat. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xix. (1878) 131, I started from Portobello in the canal-boat. 1819 *Post Off. Lond. Direct.* 319 *Canal-carriers to Manchester, Liverpool, and Staffordshire Potteries. 1875 Bennet & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* II. iv. 336 The *canal-cell penetrates between the rows of cells of the neck and becomes converted into mucilage. 1828 *Fall Brunswick Theatre* 1 Rivermen, *canalmen, and their families. 1869 *Notes N.-W. Prov. India* 86 Assessing *canal-watered estates to the land revenue. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 350 If the Chinese..have conveyed their moral government *canal-ways to the other side of the Great Wall.

Cana·l, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a canal through; to furnish with canals.

1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 131 Canalling the American Isthmus. 1876 C. Warner *Winter on Nile* i. 18 All canaled and railwayed.

Cana·lage. *rare*[−1]. [f. Canal *sb.* + -age.] The construction of canals; canal-work.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 211 This extensive system of canalage.

Canal-bone, -coal, var. Cannel-bone, -coal.

Canalia: see Canaglia.

Canalicular (kænăli·kiźlăr), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *canāliculāris*, f. *canāliculus*; see below. Cf. F. *canaliculaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a canaliculus; minutely tubular.

1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 144 The special metamorphoses of the fibres into canalicular, or flattened cylindrical forms.

Canali·culate, *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *canāliculāt-us*, f. *canāliculus*. In mod.F. *canaliculé.*] Having a longitudinal groove or hollow; minutely channelled.

1828 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 183 They are all canaliculate. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 446 Tarsus of third pair of legs long, canaliculate. *Ibid.* 541 The beak..is canaliculate or longitudinally concave. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Canaliculate*, channelled, or with a longitudinal groove.

Canali·culated, *ppl. a.* = prec.; also, striated

with minute grooves or flutings; also, pierced with a minute canal.

1761 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 446 A kind of crystals canaliculated, or striated lengthwise. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 37 Shell .. canaliculated at the base. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 2. 95 The fluting of the column .. feebly resembled many canaliculated organic structures. 1882 C. C. HOPLEY *Snakes* xix. 372 Redi..observed the canal .. in the fang .. and that these canaliculated teeth.. were for the conveyance of the venom.

Ca·nalicula·tion. *Nat. Hist.* [see prec. and -ATION.] A canaliculate formation; a minute channelling or grooving.

1880 R. B. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 98 The slight canaliculation in which the mouth terminates. *Ibid.* XV. No. 87. 406 A very slight canaliculation on the suture.

Cana·licule. [so in Fr.] = CANALICULUS 2.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 91/2 The lacrymal canalicules.

‖ **Canaliculus** (kænăli·kiŭlŭs). Pl. **canaliculi**. [a. L. *canāliculus*, dim. of *canālis* pipe, groove, channel. The 16th c. plurals in *-icoli*, *-icolos* in Shute appear due to an It. *canalicolo*.]

†**1.** *Arch.* A groove, fluting, channel. (See CANAL and CHANNEL.) *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Arch.* C iij a, If your pillor shall haue *Canaliculos*. *Ibid.* C iij b, The *Canalicoli*, standing vpright within the Triglyphi. *Ibid.* D iij b, If this piller be garnished and filled with *Canaliculi*.

2. *Phys.* A small canal or duct; applied esp. to the minute tubes connecting the lacunæ in the bones, and to the lachrymal canals connecting each lachrymal sac with the eye-lids.

[1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Canalis or *Canaliculus arteriosus*.] 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. (1867) 67 The lacunæ and canaliculi of bone-structure. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 471 The division of a canaliculus.

Canaliferous (kænăli·fĕrəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. mod.L. *canālifer* (f. *canālis* channel + *-fer* producing) + -OUS. Cf. F. *canalifère*.] Having or bearing a canal: said of shells of molluscs.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 296 Lamarck's canaliferous Zoophagans, called so from the long straight canal which terminates the mouth of their shells. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 796 Shell spiral, with aperture entire, not canaliferous.

Canalization (kænălaizē·ʃən, kănælizē·ʃən). [f. CANALIZE + -ATION; or a. mod.F. *canalisation*.]

1. A furnishing with canals; the cutting of a canal through (an isthmus, etc.), the making (a river, etc.) into a canal; the construction of canals.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 193 A plan of canalization for the Hellenic kingdom. 1858 *Times* 26 Nov. 7/3 The canalization of the Isthmus [of Suez]..may well cause hesitation. 1880 *Law Reports*, 13 *Chanc. Div.* 4 The canalisation of the rapids.

2. *Phys.* and *Pathol.* The formation of a canal or canals in the living organism: see also quot. 1881.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 203 Canalisation of the embolus .. leading to the permeability of the obstructed part. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Canalisation*, the conversion of a vessel, especially a vein, into a rigid tube. Also, the boring through a structure, as of the prostate gland.

Canalize (kæ·nălaiz), *v.* [f. CANAL *sb.* + -IZE: mod.F. *canaliser* was perh. the immediate source.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To cut a canal through; to furnish with canals. **b.** To make like a canal; to convert (a river) into a canal.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 142 This system of canalising Egypt. 1865 *Times* 23 Mar. 10/6 The St. Lawrence .. has been canalized for such parts of its course as were naturally unfit for navigation. 1870 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 299 We do not desire so to 'canalize' the Thames, as our neighbours have 'canalized' the Seine.

2. *Phys.* and *Pathol.*

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 199 The symptoms .. of thrombosis disappear .. if the thrombus is reabsorbed or is sufficiently canalized.

Hence **Ca·nalized** *ppl. a.*

1855 *Househ. Wds.* XII. 54 The canalised river. 1885 *Athenæum* 605/2 Slowly descending the canalized Seine.

Canaller (kănæ·ləɹ). *colloq.* [f. CANAL + -ER[1].] **a.** A person who works or lives in a canal-boat. **b.** A canal-boat. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1864 T. S. NICHOLS 40 *Yrs. Amer. Life* II, Steamboat men, sailors, canallers. 1884 *San Francisco Chron.* Aug., The 'canaler's' family is seen on deck. 1887 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487 Near the bow of each canaler was a lantern.

†**Cana·lliary.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *canaglia* or *canaille* (q. v.) + -ARY.] = CANAILLE (collectively).

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. viii. 210 Moriscoes and Negroes, and horseboies, and such Canalliary.

Canalling (kănæ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CANAL *sb.* and *v.* + -ING[1].] **a.** The construction of a canal; canal-making; canal-work. **b.** Travelling or doing business by canal; canal traffic.

1834 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 40 The longest piece of canalling required to open the whole line. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 858/2 The journey..is made up of twenty miles of .. canalling. 1885 *Graceville* (Minnesota) *Transcript* 3 Jan. 2/1 They say the days of canaling are over .. The railroads .. have taken all that business.

Canalure, obs. form of CANNELURE.

Canalyie, Sc. form of CANAILLE.

†**Ca·namell.** *Obs.* Also 5 **galamelle.** [ad. med.L. *cannamella* sugar-cane, f. *canna* cane + *mel* honey. Cf. CARAMEL.] The sugar-cane.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xii. 141 Made of Galamelle; and that is that men maken Sugar of. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (1851) 47 Infynyte plente of vynes, olyffe, fygges, and canamells.

Canape, -pie, -py, obs. ff. CANOPY.

‖ **Canard** (kanar, kănā·ɹd). [Fr.; lit. 'duck'; also used in sense given below.

Littré says *Canard* for a silly story comes from the old expression 'vendre un canard à moitié' (to half-sell a duck), in which *à moitié* was subsequently suppressed. It is clear that to half-sell a duck is not to sell it at all; hence the sense 'to take in, make a fool of'. In proof of this he cites *bailleur de canards*, deliverer of ducks, utterer of *canards*, of date 1612: Cotgr., 1611, has the fuller *vendeur de canards a moitié* 'a cousener, guller, cogger; foister, lyer'. Others have referred the word to an absurd fabricated story purporting to illustrate the voracity of ducks, said to have gone the round of the newspapers, and to have been credited by many. As this account has been widely circulated, it is possible that it has contributed to render the word more familiar, and thus more used, in English.]

An extravagant or absurd story circulated to impose on people's credulity; a hoax, a false report.

[I saw the word in print before 1850 (ED.).] 1864 in WEBSTER. 1866 *Even. Standard* 13 July 6 A silly canard circulated by the *Owl*, about England having joined France and Russia in 'offering' their mediation to the belligerents. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Train.* xix. 185 The canards so industriously circulated as to the real cause of the deadly opposition he had met with.

Canard (kănā·ɹd), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; in sense 2, a. F. *canarde-r*.]

1. *intr.* To fly abroad as a false report.

1862 RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., Stories of all sorts last week respecting his resignation .. which may be heard canarding about in the halls of the hotels.

2. To make a harsh sound like the cry of a duck, on a wind-instrument.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 399 A ragged starveling, canarding on a clarionet.

Canary (kănē·ri), *sb.* Forms: (6 **canara**), 6–7 **canarie**, (7 **canari, cannaries**, 8 **kanary, canario**), 7– **canary.** [a. F. *Canarie*, ad. Sp. *Canāria*, in L. *Canāria insula* 'Isle of Dogs' one of the Fortunate Isles, so called from its large dogs (*canāri-us* of or pertaining to dogs, f. *can-is* dog, Pliny), whence *Canāriæ insulæ* as the name of the group in Arnobius *c.* 300.]

The name of an island (*Gran Canaria*) on the west coast of Africa, and of the group Canary Isles or Canaries, to which it belongs. Hence in various uses, originally *attrib.*, but subseq. taken as sbs.

1. A lively Spanish dance, the idea of which is said to have been derived from the aborigines of the Canary Islands. In early use generally plural.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 18 b, As gingerly as if she were dancing the Canaries. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 77 A medicine That's able to breath life into a stone .. and make you dance Canari. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* III. (Arb.) 27 They would make all the Hogges-heads that vse to come to the house, to daunce the Cannaries till they reeld againe. 1655 *Francion* VII. 5, I played the Canaries, which almost all the company danced. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) II. 413 The canario, first used by the Canarians. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. vii. 488 Country-dance and canaries. 1862 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 111/3 Pécour it was who invented the 'Canary', a very lively dance, something like our Sir Roger de Coverley. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 302 *Canarie*, a now antiquated dance.

attrib. 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Another as she goes treads a Canarie pace. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) IV. ii. 89 Sometimes the canary and sometimes the courant step.

†**2.** = *Canary wine*, a light sweet wine from the Canary Islands. Formerly also in *pl. Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 29 I' faith, you have drunk too much canaries. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 85 Thou lack'st a cup of Canarie. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 418 Good old Canary, I assure you. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 126/1 The St. Francis of Bilboa, laden with Canaries, and in her way was robbed .. of one Hogshead of Wine. *a* 1711 KEN *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 80 Three bottles of canary for our sick friend. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 320 To intoxicate large assemblies daily with claret or canary.

3. = CANARY-BIRD. Occasionally *fig.* = songster.

1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 189 So also doth the Canary, Finch or Fiskin. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds, which are .. the .. canarie, sparrow, finch. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 229 The hen canary will generally lay three or four times in the year. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Trans.* 34 No darkringleted canaries Sing to me of 'hungry foam'.

4. Short for CANARY-BIRD (sense 2) in various slang and other uses (cf. Halliwell); also for *Canary-grass* or *-seed*.

5. *Angling.* A 'fly' of a canary colour.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 372 The Canary .. is more often called the 'Goldfinch'.

¶ **6.** A humorous blunder for *quandary* (put into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 61 You haue brought her into such a Canaries, as 'tis wonderfull: the best Courtier of them all could neuer haue brought her to such a Canarie.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *canary-coloured*, *-sucking* (sense 2), *-yellow* adjs.; **canary-creeper,** 'a garden name for *Tropæolum aduncum*, (wrongly called *T. canariense*); **canary-finch** = CANARY-BIRD; **canary-grass,** the grass (*Phalaris canariensis*) which yields canary-seed; *reed canary-grass* = *canary-reed*; **canary-reed,** a British grass, *Phalaris* (*Digraphis*) *arundinacea*; †**canary-sack** = CANARY 2; **canary-seed,** the seed of *Phalaris canariensis*, used as food for canaries; also the plant itself; **canary-stone,** a 'beautiful yellow species of carnelian' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*); †**canary-wine** = CANARY 2; **canary-wood,** the light orange-coloured wood of *Persea indica* and *P. canariensis*, obtained from Brazil.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* II. 174 The *Canary-finch. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 228 Canary bird, or Canary finch. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 73 *Canary Grass. 1711 I. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 380 It's call'd Canary grass, because brought from thence, and is the common Food of those Birds. 1884 JEFFERIES in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Mar. 130/2 The reeds and reed canary-grass come up. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 229 *Canary Reed. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. i, All the conduits Spouting *canary-sack. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. lxiv. 86 *Canarie Seed groweth naturally in Spain. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 133 Canary seed..is found in the Canary Islands..and is cultivated in Europe for the food of Canary and other small birds. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 230 Canary seed is chiefly cultivated in the Isle of Thanet in Kent, and about Sandwich. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 18 His *canary-sucking, and swan-eating palat. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 27 *Canarie-wine..is of some termed a Sacke, with this adiunct sweete; but yet very improperly..for it is not so white in colour as sack, nor so thin in substance. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 6 The Canary Wines imported. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 679 *Canary wood.

Cana·ry, *a.* [attrib. use of CANARY *sb.* 3.] Canary-coloured, bright yellow.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 128 The tall canary ones with white polls. *c* 1865 *Circle of Sc.* I. 228/2 The .. liquid is..of a canary-yellow colour. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 347/2 Overlapping florets..of a clear canary yellow.

†**Cana·ry,** *v. Obs.* [f. CANARY *sb.* I.] *intr.* To dance the canary; to dance in a lively way.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 12 To ligge off a tune at the tongues end, canarie to it with the feete. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* III. ii, The saffron-elbow'd Morning up the slope Of heaven canaries in her jewell'd shoes. *Ibid.* IV. lxxxi, Hoar-hair'd men.. Canary in unconscionable rage.

Canary-bird. [See CANARY *sb.*]

1. An insessorial singing bird, a kind of finch (*Fringilla* or *Carduelis canaria*, family *Fringillidæ*), originally brought from the Canary Islands, now a very common domestic songster. The wild bird, still found in Madeira, is green, but the domesticated breed is mostly of a characteristic yellow colour. (Also *canary-finch* and simply *canary*.)

1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* 33 Canara byrds come in to beare the bell, And Goldfinches do hope to get the gole. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Verdon*, a canarie bird, *Auis viridis ex insula Canaria*. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2077/4 These are to give notice that there is lately come over from Canary, 700 Canary Birds. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Canary-bird*, an admirable Singing-bird of a green Colour, formerly bred in the Canaries, and no where else. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 174 The Canary-bird must be considered as the musician of the chamber. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 124 She [Eva] would perch like a canary-bird on some box or package near Tom.

2. *Thieves' slang.* (See quots.)

1673 R. HEAD *Cant. Acad.* 157 *Newgate* is a Cage of Canary-birds. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Canary-Bird*, a little arch or knavish Boy; a Rogue or Whore taken, and clapp'd into the Cage or Round-house. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Canary bird*, a jail bird, or person used to be kept in a cage, also in the canting sense, guineas.

†**Cana·rye.** *Obs.* Also **canayr.** Used by Ld. Berners to render Froissart's *nacaire*, a sort of kettle-drum, otherwise called NAKER, q. v.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xii. 12 With trumpes and Canaryes. *Ibid.* lxxx. 102 Noyse of trumpettes and canarys.

Canaster (kănæ·stəɹ). [a. Sp. *canastra*, *canasta* (Fr. *canastre*, It. *canestra*) :—L. **canastrum*, *canistrum*, a. Gr. *κάναστρον* basket. Cf. CANISTER.]

1. A rush basket used to pack tobacco in.

2. A kind of tobacco made of the dried leaves coarsely broken, so called from the rush basket in which it was formerly imported.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 196 The best tobacco..the Dutch Canaster. 1850 THACKERAY *Jmit. Horace*, Meanwhile I will smoke my canaster, And tipple my ale. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 132 The dried leaves, coarsely broken, are sold as canaster or knaster.

‖ **Canaut** (kănō·t). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 **canat, kanate,** 9 **kanaut, connaut.** [Urdū from Arab. *qanāt* (Yule).] 'The side-wall of a tent; a canvas enclosure' (Yule).

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1481 The Kings Tent .. incircled with Canats (made of red Calico stiffened with Canes at euery breadth, standing vpright about nine foot high). 1793 DIROM *Camp. India* 230 (Y.) The canaut of canvas .. was painted of a beautiful sea-green colour. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. 201 (Y.) Silk of which they make tents and kanauts. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler Wales* I. ix. 163, I have known tents, though the 'canauts' (walls) and 'fly' (roof) consisted of four or five cloths, completely honeycombed in a very few weeks [by white ants].

Canayr: see CANARYE.

Ca·n-buoy. *Naut.* [f. CAN *sb.*[1] + BUOY *sb.*] A large cone-shaped buoy, floated over sands, shallows, etc., and usually painted of a definite colour for purposes of recognition. (Formerly called *can-bodies*, Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.*)

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 A boy, a can boy. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Can-Buoys*..are in the form of a cone, and of this construction are all the buoys which are floated over dangerous banks and shallows. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 317 The Black Can Buoy on the Black Tail Spit. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 136 Single-coloured can buoys..will mark the starboard side.

† **Cancabs.** *Obs.* See quot.

1775 Bruce in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 417 The worst sort of Troglodyte Myrrh, called cancabs.

‖ **Cancan** (kăŋkaŋ, kæ·nˌkæn). [F. (16th c. in Littré), noise, disturbance, 'rumpus', also the dance. Of uncertain etymology, the popular fancy being that it is the L. *quanquam*, about the proper pronunciation of which a noisy wrangle is said to have occurred in the French schools. But Littré also points to an OF. *caquehan* tumultuous assembly; Scheler thinks it the vbl. sb. from *cancaner*, which he thinks was 'to quack as a duck'.]

A kind of dance performed at the public balls in Paris, with extravagant and indecent gestures.

1848 H. Greville *Leaves fr. Diary* 269 Wearing a beard, smoking a short pipe, dancing the cancan. 1882 A. E. Sweet *Sk. from 'Texas Siftings'* 36 He usually compromises by dancing the Can-can.

Hence **Ca·ncaning** *ppl. a.* [Cf. F. *cancaner* to dance the cancan.]

1865 *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec. 3/5 The shouting, dancing, cancaning crowd.

Cancar, -d, -ous, obs. ff. Canker, -ed, etc.

Cancel (kæ·nsĕl), *sb.* [(1) ad. L. *cancelli* (see Cancelli); (2) f. following verb.]

† **I. 1.** *pl.* Prison bars, limits, bounds, confines. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1596 Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 66 Bounded Within the cancels, that the world doe bound. *c* 1645 Sir E. Dering in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 295 As Mr. Speaker is bounded in and limited, by the Rules and Cancels of this House. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 14 A person whose spirit is confined..and desires no enlargement beyond the cancels of the body. *a* 1667 — *Serm.* (1678) 28 To put holy things into cancels, and immure them with acts and laws and cautions of separation.

II. 2. The act of striking out, erasing, annulling, rescinding, etc.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 4/4 If an order is fairly executed it is a rare thing to receive a cancel.

3. *Print.* The suppression and reprinting of a page or leaf. Hence *concr.* **a.** a page so cancelled or struck out; **b.** the new page substituted for that cancelled. Also *cancel-page, -sheet.*

1806 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 394 Send me down a whole set of the sheets, that I may look them over; and see what cancels are necessary. 1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (Rtldg.) 459/2 It was his pride to read these cancels [suppressed by the censor] to his friends. *Ibid.*, These cancel sheets or castrations. 1862 *National Rev.* Jan. 38 This title-page is a manifest cancel. 1872 J. A. H. Murray *Compl. Scotl.* Introd. 33 The leaf is a cancel replacing the original 31.

4. *Pair of cancels*: an instrument for defacing or punching tickets (on the railway, etc.).

1887 *Daily Tel.* 11 Apr. 2/6 Charged with stealing a pair of Cancels, the property of the District Railway Company. 1887 *Standard* 18 Apr. 3/5 A pair of ticket cancels.

Cancel (kæ·nsĕl), *v.* Also 5–6 **cansel**, 5–7 **cancell**, 6 *Sc.* **cancil.** [a. F. *cancelle-r* (15th c. in Littré):—L. *cancellāre* to make lattice-wise, to cross out a writing, f. *cancellus, cancelli* cross-bars, lattice. Cf. Pr. *cancellar*, Sp. *cancelar*, It. *cancellare*. F. *canceller* is a learned word: the native F. repr. of the L. is *chanceler*: see Chancel, etc.]

1. *trans.* To deface or obliterate (writing), properly by drawing lines across it lattice-wise; to cross out, strike out. Of legal documents, deeds, etc.: To annul, render void or invalid by so marking.

c 1440 [see Cancelling *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 332 This day my mastyr reseyvid and canselled the said obligacyon. 1539 Elyot in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 142 II. 117 There was a former patente founde of the sayde Office, and myn was callid in and cancelled. 1592 Greene *Art Conny catch.* II. 2 Marry saies the prentise..then Bull shall cancell my indentures at Tiburne. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* II. x. (R.) The hand-writing against him may be cancelled in the court of heaven. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xx. 309 A deed may be avoided, by delivering it up to be cancelled; that is to have lines drawn over it, in the form of lattice work or *cancelli*; though the phrase is now used figuratively for any manner of obliteration or defacing it. 1836 Arnold *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 34 In my Catholic Pamphlet ..there is one paragraph which I should now cancel.

† **b.** To deface or destroy by cutting or tearing up.

1580 Baret *Alv.* C 50, I tore or rent in peces the verses that I made: I cancelled them. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Cancell*, to vndoe, deface, crosse out, or teare. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. iv. 385 That innocent Volume, first cancelled with a pen-knife to pieces, then burnt to ashes. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 296 One ancient custom of cancelling bonds was, by striking a nail through the writing.

2. *fig.* To annul, repeal, render void (obligations, promises, vows, or other things binding).

1494 Fabyan VII. 352 All such bandes and promysses that the Kynge or any other had made..shuld be adnulled & cancelled. 1594 Drayton *Idea* 845 Shake hands for ever, Cancell all our Vowes. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 Who can say that this [the Moral Law] is abrogated and cancelled by Jesus? 1772 Priestley *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (1782) II. 34 That promise must have been cancelled. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 138 All debts were to be cancelled.

† **b.** *intr.* To become void or null. *rare.*

a 1667 Cowley, A rash oath that cancell'd in the making.

3. *gen.* **a.** To obliterate, blot out, delete from sight or memory.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 252 Quho bene Iniuste degraditar of glorie, And cancillat out of thy memorie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 379 Cancell from Heav'n and sacred memorie, Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell. 1827 Montgomery *Pelican Isl.* II. 292 Great Babylon was like a wreath of sand, Left by one tide, and cancell'd by the next.

b. To frustrate, reduce to nought, put an end to, abolish.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 934 Why hath thy servant, Opportunity..Cancell'd my fortunes? 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii. 203 Much good has been expected in your life; Cancel not all men's hopes. 1813 Byron *Let. to Moore* 2 Oct., Your letter has cancelled all my anxieties. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcv. 44 At length my trance Was cancell'd, stricken thro' with doubt. 1868 Helps *Realmah* v. (1876) 87, I would cancel those offices which are becoming obsolete.

c. with *off.* (Cf. *cut off.*)

1608 Shaks. *Per.* I. i. 113 We might proceed to cancel off your dayes.

4. *Arithm.* To strike out (a figure) by drawing a line through it; *esp.* in removing a common factor, e.g. from the numerator and denominator of a fraction; also *absol.* Hence **b.** To remove equivalent quantities of opposite signs, or on opposite sides of an equation, account, etc.; to balance a quantity of opposite sign, so that the sum is zero.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 151, I must write that 1 ouer 3, and deface or cancell the 3. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. iv. (ed. 7) 12 Cancell the 2, and draw another line under the 2 severall Products. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1827) I. 161 Here the 2 to carry cancels the —2, and there remains the —1 to set down.

c. *fig.* To render (a thing) null by means of something of opposite nature; to neutralize, counterbalance, countervail; to make up for, compensate.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, The Bag* iv, Many a brunt He did endure to cancell sinne: And having giv'n the rest before, Here he gave up his life to pay our score. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 181 With publick Zeal to cancel private Crimes. *a* 1777 Goldsm. *Prologue* 16 Here then at once I welcome every shame, And cancel at three score a life of fame. 1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. (1860) § 792 One motion exactly cancels the other. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 29 The later kindness..may cancel a greater previous wrong.

5. *Printing.* To suppress (a page, sheet, etc.) after it has been set up in type or printed off.

1738 Birch *Milton's Wks.* I. 46 The Sheet otherwise the same, not cancell'd, but the Alteration made as it was printing. 1775 Mason *Mem.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 401, I once had an intention to cancel the pages, and correct the passages objected to. 1852 H. Cotton *Edit. of Bible* 276 Mr. Lea Wilson was of opinion that fol. xxxi. in the New Testament has been cancelled and reprinted.

† **6.**

1473 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 78 That noo wullen cloth from thensforth be shorne excepte cancellyng but yf it be fully wet. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. § 4 That no Sherman nor other persone..shere nor cancell any Cloth within this Roialme but if the same be afore fullye wette.

† **7.** To inclose with lattice-work or rails. *Obs.* [the literal sense of L. *cancellāre*.]

1644 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) I. 177 In a little obscure place cancelled in with yron worke. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. iii. 50 Cancelling, and railing it with posts.

Cancelee·r, *sb. Hawking.* Forms: 7 **cancelleer, -ere, canceleer, cancileer, -ier, cancilleere, chancelleer,** 7–8 **cancellier,** 8 **cancelier,** [a. the infinitive (taken subst.) of ONF. *canceler*, in mod.F. *chanceler* to swerve, shake to and fro, waver, totter, stagger, app. the same as OF. *cancheler, chanceler* to place in the position of crossing bars or lattice-work, to cross; but since OF. had also *es-canceler, es-chanceler*, Littré takes the latter as the proper form in this sense, and explains it as:—L. **ex-cancellāre* to escape out of *cancelli*, 'sortir des barreaux, d'où *chanceler*', and thinks that the use of the simple verb in the sense of the derivative was due to confusion. But the simple *canceler* is quite as old in this sense (11th c.).] See quot. 1704.

1599 Weever *Epigr.* IV. v. (N.) Nor with the Falcon fetch a cancelleer. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* XX, The fierce and eager hawks .. Make sundry canceleers e'er they the fowl can reach. 1665 Cotton *Scarron.* IV. (1741) 141 Full swift she flew till coming near Carthage, she made a Chancelleer, And then a Stoop. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Cancellier*..when a light flown Hawk, in her stooping, turns two or three times upon the Wing, to recover herself before she seizes. 1823 in Crabb *Techn. Dict.*

b. *fig.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclvi, Enough if fame .. Scorne to Stoope, in well-wing'd Verse, To Single Names, in fainting Canciliers. 1655 L'Estrange *Chas. I*, 20 His cancellier, his fall being only from the first loft.

Cancelee·r, cancelie·r, *v. Hawking.* [f. prec.] Of a hawk: To turn (once or twice) upon the wing, in order to recover herself before striking.

1633 Massinger *Guardian* I. i, The partridge sprung, He makes his stoop, but, wanting breath, is forced To cancelier. 1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* (Rtldg.) 166 Now right over the heron, and now she will canceleer.

b. *fig.* To turn aside, to swerve or digress.

a 1697 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) V. 407, I will take the Boldness to canceleer, and give a general Description of these Parts of England.

Cancellable, cancelable (kæ·nsĕlăb'l), *a.* [f. Cancel *v.* + -able.] That may be cancelled.

1675 Penn *Eng. Pres. Int. Disc.* 22 The free People are the Original, not cancellable by a Transcript.

Cancellarian (kænsĕlē·rĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cancellāri-us* Chancellor + -an.] Of, or of the nature of, a chancellor.

1846 Worcester has '*cancellareate*, belonging to a chancellor', app. an attrib. use.

† **Ca·ncellate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cancellāt-* ppl. stem of *cancellā-re* to Cancel: see -ate3.] *trans.* **a.** To inclose, rail in; **b.** to strike out, cancel. Hence **Ca·ncellating** *vbl. sb.*

1647 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* I. (1686) 16 He was forced to cancellate or blot out many sayings of St. Ambrose. 1649 — *Gt. Exemp.* xix. § 12 (1703) 375 This act was like to cancellating and a circumvallation of the holy mysteries.

Cancellate (kæ·nsĕlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *cancellātus* pa. pple. of *cancellāre* to Cancel.] Marked with cross lines like lattice-work; reticulated.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The belly, in solipedes is rough and hard .. in some mordaceous cancellate. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 362 Cancellate, when the parenchyma is wholly absent, and the veins alone remain, anastomosing and forming a kind of net-work. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Cancellate*, latticed.

Cancellated (kæ·nsĕlĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Marked with crossing lines, like lattice-work; separated into spaces or divisions as by cancelli.

1681 Grew *Museum* (J.) The tail of the castor is almost bald..and cancellated, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. 1800 Young in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 55 To this I adapted a cancellated micrometer. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 272 Shell conical..cancellated with transverse striæ.

2. *spec.* Having a cellular structure formed by fine interlacing fibres and plates running in all directions, and separated by minute labyrinthine cavities, as in the less compact tissue of bones.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 443 The cancellated structure in which the marrow is lodged. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 326 In quality from a coarse gritty and cancellated structure to a fine compact homogeneous paste. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* 42 Labyrinthic or cancellated shelly growths.

Cancellation (kænsĕlē·ʃən). [ad. L. *cancellātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cancellāre*: see Cancel *v.* and -ation. So mod.F. *cancellation.* (In L. the sb. had only the sense of fixing a boundary.)]

1. The action of the vb. Cancel: the crossing out or obliteration of writing, the suppression of a leaf or sheet of a book as originally printed, the annulling of a legal document; a making void or rescinding of an obligation; the neutralizing of opposing equal numbers or amounts.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, xxvii, The said Chauncellour shall haue power..to make cancellacion of suche leases and letters patentes. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 308 b, By cancellation of the Deed. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 90 In spite of cancellations and interlineations, the original words can easily be distinguished. 1872 J. A. H. Murray *Compl. Scotl.* Introd. 20 They entailed the cancellation of no fewer than 33 of the original leaves, and the substitution of 37 others. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 247 The mere cancellation or obliteration of a will was an informal Revocation and left the will valid at civil law. 1878 F. A. Walker *Money* I. iii. 68 In this cancellation of indebtedness.

2. *etymologically.* The action of marking with cross lines lattice-wise. (*nonce-use.*)

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 60 The cancellation of his back by stripes and scars.

Cancelled (kæ·nsĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. Cancel *v.* + -ed.] Crossed or struck out, annulled, made void.

1539 Tunstall *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 15 In cancellyng the bonde of our synne .. and fastenynge it cancellyd to his crosse. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* K iv, I leave out..cancelled figures. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 81 The said cancelled deed. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 11 Many a cancelled year.

Ca·ncellet. [see -er.] One who cancels.

1611 Cotgr., *Quasseur*, a squasher, casser, canceller.

‖ **Cancelli** (kænse·lai), *sb. pl.* [L. *cancelli* crossing bars, gratings, lattice, railings, pl. of *cancellus*, dim. of *cancer*, pl. *cancri* crossing bars, grating.]

1. Bars of lattice-work; *spec.* the latticed screen between the choir and body of the church; hence the Chancel (mod.F. *cancel*) so railed off. (Hardly in Eng. use.)

1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 247 S. Ambrose his sending his Deacon to the Emperour, to desire him to goe forth of the Cancelli. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 27 The Altar is inclos'd with Cancelli.

2. *Phys.* 'The lattice-work of the spongy portion of bones, consisting of thin plates and bars interlacing with each other, and forming arches and buttresses in the direction of greatest pressure'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 371 The bone of the cavity of the

tympanum in the cetacea .. shewing no vestige of fibres, cancelli, or vessels. **1871** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 25 The cancelli..always run parallel with the axis of the bone.

¶ b. Improperly applied to the interstices between these bars and plates of bones. (Probably first extended to the whole cancellous or cancellated tissue, including the interstices, and then carelessly misapplied to the latter.)

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 80 In the cancelli of bones there is a large deposit of fat. **1854** OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1865) II. 47/2 Mere cancelli, or small medullary cavities. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 20 Some bones have their entire substance replete with cavities or cancelli, and such are called cancellated or spongy.

Cancellier, variant of CANCELEER.

Cancelling (kæ·nsĕlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CANCEL *v.*]

1. The action of crossing or blotting out, annulling, rescinding, etc. (see the verb); cancellation.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 60/1 Cancellynge or strekynge owte a false word, *obelus.* **1552** HULOET, *Cancellynge*, or defacynge of wrytynge. **1631** *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 81 The supposed cancelling of the deed. **1870** GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. xxv. 216 The King became a party to the cancelling of the whole arrangement. **1887** *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 211/2 Shelley cut it up freely with cancellings and alterations.

2. *Comb.*, as *cancelling-press*, *-stamp* (contrivances for defacing printed stamps, to prevent their re-use).

Cancellous (kæ·nsĕləs), *a. Phys.* [f. CANCELL-I + -OUS: cf. L. *cancellōsus.*] Having an open porous structure as of network, made up of fine interlacing fibres and plates, as in *cancellous tissue.*

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 789/1 Deep in the cancellous structure of the bones. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 36 Cancellous bony tissue invested by compact bone.

Cancelment (kæ·nsĕlmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = CANCELLATION.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 134 A breefe of the cancellments. **1881** MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 269 The cancelment of Madoline's engagement.

Cancer (kæ·nsəɪ), *sb.* Also (4 **canere**), 5 **canser**, (6 **canker**). [L. *cancer* (*cancrum*) crab, also the malignant tumour so called. (So in Greek, *καρκίνος*, *καρκίνωμα* 'crab' and 'cancer'; the tumour, according to Galen, was so called from the swollen veins surrounding the part affected bearing a resemblance to a crab's limbs.) The word was adopted in OE. as *cancer*, *cancor* for the disease, reinforced after 1100 by the Norman Fr. *cancre*, which gave the ME. and modern CANKER. The original Latin form was re-introduced in ME. in the astronomical sense, and about 1600 in the medical, as a more technical and definite term than *canker*, which had come to be applied to corroding ulcerations generally. (Cf. also CHANCRE, in 17th and 18th c. *shanker.*)]

1. A crab. (Now only as a term of Zoology.)

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 76 [This castor .. loueth to feede vpon Crabs and Cankers of the Sea.] **1607** TOPSELL *Serpents* 686 The like things are reported of the Asps, Cancers, and Tortoyses of Egypt. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 47 The slowest snail makes more speed forth-right, than the swiftest retrograde Cancer. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 121 The anchor'd Pinna, and his Cancer-friend.

b. *Med.* 'A term for an eight-tailed bandage; those resembling, it was thought, a crab's legs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also called *cancer-bandage.*

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

2. *Astron.* a. The Zodiacal constellation of the Crab, lying between Gemini and Leo. b. The fourth of the twelve signs or divisions of the Zodiac (♋), beginning at the most northerly point of the ecliptic or summer solstitial point, which the sun enters on the 21st of June. The sign originally coincided with the constellation, but on account of the precession of the equinoxes, the first point of Cancer is now in the constellation Gemini. *Tropic of Cancer*: the northern Tropic, forming a tangent to the ecliptic at the first point of Cancer, about 23° 28′ from the equator.

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* (1872) 9 In this heued of cancer is the grettest declinacioun northward of the sonne..this signe of cancre is cleped the tropik of Somer. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2344 In the season of somer, er the sun rose, As it come into canser. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. xiv. (ed. 7) 624 The Sunne being in the fourth degree of Cancer. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 206 And adde more Coles to Cancer, when he burnes With entertaining great Hiperion. **1727** THOMSON *Summer* 44 When..Cancer reddens with the solar blaze. **1833** MACAULAY *War Success. Sp., Ess.* (1854) I. 239/1 The American dependencies of the Castilian crown still extended far to the North of Cancer and far to the South of Capricorn. **1859** *Pictures of Heavens* 32 Cancer ..perhaps the Zodiacal sign was so called because the sun begins to return back .. when it enters this sign, and its retrograde motion may be represented by that of a crab.

3. *Pathol.* A malignant growth or tumour in different parts of the body, that tends to spread indefinitely and to reproduce itself, as also to return after removal; it eats away or corrodes the part in which it is situated, and generally ends in death.

The earlier name was CANKER, q.v. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Gloss., *Cancer* is a swelling or sore comming of melancholy bloud, about which the veins appeare of a blacke or swert colour, spread in manner of a Creifish clees. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlviii. 114 Καρκινος, Cancer is a hard round Tumour blew or blackish having pain and beating. **1747** HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 254 On some a relentless cancer has fastened its envenomed teeth. **1768** G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1853) 80 The wonderful method of curing cancers by means of toads. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. (ed. 3) 274 Cancer is decidedly a hereditary disease.

b. *fig.* An evil figured as an eating sore.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 274 This Cancer is a fretting and growing evil. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 194 Sloth is a Cancer, eating up that Time Princes should cultivate for Things sublime. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 355 The incurable cancer of the soul.

†**4.** A plant: possibly *cancer-wort* (see 5).

1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvii. 31b, Yf he be stynged with a spider, he healeth himself with eatinge Pylles or a certain herbe named Cancer. **1609** HEYWOOD *Brit. Troye*, Who taught the poore beast having poison tasted, To seek th' hearbe cancer, and by that to cure him?

5. *Comb.* (in sense 3), as *cancer-cell*, *-element*, *-serum*; **cancer-root, cancer-wort**: see quots.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 479 Cancer-juice consists of *cancer-cells and a usually scanty, fluid substance, the intercellular substance or cancer-serum. **1768** G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1789) 53 This woman .. having set up for a *cancer-doctress. **1714** *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 64 To this they add a Root call'd the *Cancer Root. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.*, Cancer Root, *Conopholis* (*Orobanche*) *americana* and *Epiphegus virginiana.* —— one-flowered, *Aphyllon uniflorum.* **1597** GERARD *Herbal* Index (Britten & Holland) *Cancerwoort, that is Fluellen, 504. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.*, Cancer-wort, *Linaria spuria* and *L. Elatine*; also an old name for the genus *Veronica.*

Cancer (kæ·nsəɪ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To eat into as a cancer; to eat (its way) slowly and incessantly like a cancer.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry Rom. Meals* Wks. III. 280 Other things advance *per saltum*—they do not silently cancer their way onwards. **1858** —*Autobiog. Sk.*, Wks. (1863) XIV. 93 The strulbrug of Swift..was a wreck, a shell, that had been burned hollow and cancered by the fierce furnace of life.

Hence **Ca·ncered** *ppl. a.*, affected with cancer.

a **1774** GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 102 The application of toads to a cancered breast.

Cancerate (kæ·nsĕrēit), *v.* [f. L. *cancerāt-us* cancerous.] *intr.* To become cancerous, to grow into a cancer. Hence **Ca·ncerated** *ppl. a.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 426/1 Breasts..Cancerated. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 95 But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand cancerated. **1736** BURTON *Cancers* II. in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 110 The Right Lobe of the Lungs was full of scirrhous cancerated Tubercles. **1814** J. GILCHRIST *Reason Arbiter Lang.* 64, I would thank any man to put a cover on a cancerated nose.

Canceratic (kænsĕræ·tik), *a. Pathol.* [ad. L. *cancerātic-us*: see -ATIC.] Of the nature of, or related to, cancer. **1881** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Canceration (kænsĕrēi·ʃən). [noun of action from CANCERATE *v.*] A growing cancerous or into a cancer.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Canceration*, a spreading abroad cancerously. **1755** in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Cancerd, cancered, obs. ff. CANKERED.

Cancerideous (kænsĕri·dĭəs), *a. Pathol.* [f. L. *cancer*, on some mistaken analogy.] = CANCROID.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cancerin (kæ·nsĕrin). An artificial guano from Newfoundland.

Cancerism (kænsĕriz'm). *Pathol.* [f. CANCER + -ISM.] 'The cancerous diathesis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Ca·ncerite, ca·ncrite. *Palæont.* [see -ITE.] A fossil crab.

1848 WEBSTER *Cancrite.* **1860** WORCESTER *Cancerite.*

Cancerous (kæ·nsĕrəs), *a.* In 6 **canserous.** [f. CANCER *sb.* + -OUS.] Of the nature of cancer; affected with cancer.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 20 Canserous vlcerations. **1681** GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 91 Cancerous Knots in the breast. **1797** M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 198 When a portion of the intestinal canal becomes cancerous. **1872** COHEN *Dis. Throat* 125 Cancerous tumors .. occur in the tonsils.

fig. **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 200 Frustrate those cancerous close arts. **1720** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxi. 591 Cancerous and Calumniating Hearts. **1868** GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 317 Remorse was born within him, cancerous, Forcing each pulse to feed its anguish.

Ca·ncerously, *adv.* In a cancerous manner.

1731 [see CANCERATION]. **1847** in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Ca·ncerousness. Cancerous condition.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1886** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 159/2.

Cancheler, obs. form of CHANCELLOR.

Cancil(l)eer, -ier, variants of CANCELEER.

Cancker, -cred, etc., obs. ff. CANKER, -ED, etc.

†**Ca·ncrenated,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. It. *cancrenare* to gangrene (f. *cancrena* gangrene) + -ATE + -ED.] Affected with gangrene.

1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* II. xix. 97 Woundes..beyng impostumated or cancrenated, thei chaunge their names.

Cancriform (kæ·ŋkrifɔ̄ɪm), *a.* [f. L. *cancr-* (*cancer*) crab + -FORM.]

1. Crab-shaped.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 714 The cancriform spiders. *Ibid.* IV. 394.

2. *Pathol.* 'Having the appearance of cancer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cancrine (kæ·ŋkrəin), *a.* [Formed on the normal L. type **cancrīnus*, f. *cancer*: see -INE.] Having the qualities of a crab; crab-like. *Cancrine* (or palindromic) *verse*: '(Latin) verses which are the same, read either forwards or backwards, as *Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor*' (Bailey).

1755 in JOHNSON. **1846** R. HART *Eccl. Records* 245 At Hingham Church in Norfolk there is a curious cancrine inscription over the font.

Cancrinite (kæ·ŋkrinəit). *Min.* [Named after *Cancrin*, a Russian statesman: see -ITE.] A massive mineral found at Minsk in the Urals, a silico-carbonate of aluminium and sodium.

1844 in DANA *Min.* **1850** DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 413 Silicates .. with Carbonates. Example: Cancrinite. **1879** RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 108 Cancrinite is probably an altered condition of nepheline.

‖ **Ca·ncro.** *Obs.* [It.: lit. 'the cancer (take you!)'] An imprecation. (Cf. *plague! pest!*)

c **1600** N. BRETON *Philiston's Lett.* (Gros.) 63 (Hoppe) Now and then [he would] rise off his bed in a rage, knitting his brows with cancro. **1612** CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 211 Cancro! what, thy husband's body?

Cancroid (kæ·ŋkroid, *-o*ɪid), *a.* and *sb.* In sense 2 also **-ide.** [f. L. *cancer*, *cancr-* crab + -OID. In sense 2 after F. *cancroïde.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Like the crab in structure.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 705 In the cancroid spiders. **1852** DANA *Crust.* I. 65 These are Cancroid in the..branchial peculiarities.

2. *Pathol.* Resembling cancer.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 591/1 Of a cancerous or cancroid nature. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 513 Cancer of the lips is generally applied to epithelioma or cancroid disease, true cancer or carcinoma being very rare.

B. *sb.* **1.** A crustacean of the crab family.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 48 The outer antennæ are small, as in the Cancroids.

2. A disease resembling cancer; also a synonym of epithelial cancer.

1851 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V 593/2 Scirrhous or Hard Cancer and Cancroid are by no means so common. **1872** F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 519 Malignant disease .. in two forms, cancer and cancroid.

Cancrous, obs. form of CANKEROUS.

Cand (kænd). 'A name in some mining districts for Fluor spar' (Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 679).

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cam*, *cand*, fluor spar.

Candareen (kændărī·n). Also 7 **condrin.** ['In Malay, to which language the word apparently belongs, *kandūri*' (Yule).] A Chinese weight and money of account, equal to 10 cash or $\frac{1}{100}$ of a tael. As a weight of gold or silver estimated at about 6 grains Troy.

[**1554** A. NUNES 39 (Y.) In Malacca the weight used for gold, musk, &c., the cate, contains 20 taels, each tael 16 mazes, each maz 20 cumduryns.] **1615** R. COCKS *Diary* I. (1883) 1 (Y.) We bought 5 greate square postes of the Kinges master carpenter; cost 2 mas 6 condrins per peece. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Voy. S. Seas* 260 A Moidore by those Weights weighs just thirty Candarines. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 531 Candareen. **1802** *Naval Chron.* VIII. 382 Which will be settled at seven mace two candereen per head. **1854** in R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* 410 The Japanese have a decimal system of weight, like the Chinese, of catty, tael, mace, candareen, and cash.

Candavaig (kændăvē·ig). *Sc. dial.* [According to Jamieson, f. Gael. *ceann* head + *dubhach* blacking; melancholy, sorry.] A salmon that lies in the fresh water till summer without going down to the sea, and is consequently reckoned as foul; a *black-fish.* Also a later-spawning variety of salmon.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IX. 109 (Jam.) We have—a species of salmon, called by the country people candavaigs, that frequently do not spawn before the month of April.

Canded, obs. form of CANDIED.

†**Ca·ndefy, candify,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [Cf. L. *candefacĕre*: see -FY.] To make or become white.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; hence in BAILEY, and mod. Dicts.

‖ **Candelabrum** (kændĭlē·brŭm). *Pl.* **-bra.** (Also in modern use, **candelabra,** *pl.* **-as.**) [L. *candēlābrum* candlestick, f. *candēla* CANDLE.]

1. *Greek* and *Roman Antiq.* a. A candlestick, usually an ornamental one. b. A stand on which lamps were supported.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. vii, One of those tall and graceful candelabra, common to that day, supporting a single lamp. **1876** HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* XXVI. 397 Bronze candelabra of Etrurian workmanship.

2. An ornamental branched candlestick holding a number of candles; a chandelier.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 106 Some of these [cacti]..divided into several branches in the form of candelabras. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vi, Four silver candelabras, holding great waxen torches. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 149 Galleries of statues, vases..and candelabra.

Candelere, obs. form of CHANDELIER.

Candelere, -deller, obs. ff. CHANDLER.

†**Ca·ndency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *candēntia* whiteness, glow, sb. of quality f. *candēnt-em*: see next and -ENCY.] Warmth, fervency.

1723 M'CWARD *Earnest Contend. Faith* 18 (Jam.) Your paper bewraying so much candency for the one, and coolness in the other.

Candent (kæ·ndĕnt), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *candēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *candēre* to be white, glow.]

1. At a white heat; glowing with heat.

1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 356 The Colour of the fire of the 4 Arches is very red; The rest are very pure, Aerial, candent. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 Wires totally candent. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxxvi. 283 The heat of a candent Æolipile. 1790 Cowper *Iliad* XIX. 141 Lord of the candent lightenings. 1800 Sir W. Herschell in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 296 Rays emanating from candent substances. 1832 Fergusson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 282 The candent hearth, the ruddy lurid row Of smiths.

2. *fig.* Fervent, impassioned. *rare.*

1723 M^cWard *Earnest Contend. Faith* 170 (Jam.) Some men..are keen and candent against any who will do this.

† **Canderros.** *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Canderros*, in the materia medica, a name of an East Indian gum..It has much of the appearance of common amber, only that it wants its yellow colour, being white and pellucid; we sometimes see it turned into toys of various kinds, which are very light.

Cande·scence. [f. next: see -ence.] Candescent state; dazzling whiteness or brightness.

1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* I. i. vi. 83 The clear candescence of country snow.

Candescent (kænde·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *candēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *candēscĕre* to become white, begin to glow, inchoative from *candēre*: see Candent.] Glowing with, or as with, heat.

1824 Beddoes *Let.* in *Poems* Introd. 34 The moment he [the sun] touched [the Alps], it appeared that all the snows took fire, and burned with a candescent brilliancy. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 540 The spark..cast forth from the candescent metal. 1884 L. Wallace *Ben-hur* I. xiv. 68 The star..less candescent than before.

Hence **Cande·scently** *adv.*, glowingly, dazzlingly.

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* II. ii, Candescently white.

† **Ca·ndicant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *candicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *candicāre* to be whitish or white.] Growing white, inclining to white, whitish.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 317 Small cups with candicant flowers. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Candicant*, waxing white. Hence in Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

Hence **Ca·ndicancy,** 'a whitening or making fair, etc.' (Bailey vol. II. 1731).

† **Ca·ndicate,** *v. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *candicāt-* ppl. stem of *candicāre* (see prec.) + -ate.]

1623 Cockeram, *Candicate*, to waxe white.

Candid (kæ·ndid), *a.* [ad. L. *candid-us* white, glistening (also used in many fig. senses as below), f. stem of *candēre* to be white, to glisten. Perh. immediately from F. *candide*, 16th c. in Littré. (Not in Shaksp., Bible, Cotgrave, or Cockeram 1623.)

† **1.** White. (Usually with reference to other meanings, or in translation from Latin.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1630 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xxvi. Wks. VIII. 105 Sending Him back to Pilate in a white or candid robe. *a* 1700 Dryden *Fabl., Pythagor. Philos.* 60 The stones came candid forth, the hue of innocence. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. 54 That candid Appearance, which..does result from the Mixture of all Kinds of Colours. 1805 J. M. Good *Lucretius* I. 298 The candid milk.

2. *fig.* † **a.** Splendid, illustrious; fortunate.

1648 Herrick *Hesper., To T. Shapcott* 179 Brave men..whose candid actions are Writ in the poets endlesse kalendar. 1715 Bentley *Serm.* x. 371 This candid and joyful Day.

b. Pure, clear; stainless, innocent. *arch.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 72 Nor cared to make his designs..appear as candid as they were. *a* 1667 Cowley *To Royal Soc.* ix, His candid stile like a clean stream does slide. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 475 Where does the figment touch her candid fame?

3. Free from bias; fair, impartial, just.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1643) Pref. 1 Men of candid sinceritie will be readie..to give it a friendly welcome. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* vi. 46 Keep your mind in a candid state of suspense. 1828 Arnold *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. v. 243, I know that your mind is entirely candid: and that no man will conduct an inquiry with more perfect fairness. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. iii. 197 He was too candid to attribute such doubts..to wickedness of heart.

† **4.** 'Free from malice; not desirous to find faults' (J.); 'gentle, courteous' (Cotgr.); favourably disposed, favourable, kindly. *Obs.*

1633 Marmion *Fine Compan.* Ded., Candid dispositions who (in spite of malice and ignorance) dare countenance Poetry. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 79/2 To shun the censorious, and to apply our selves to such as are candid. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 61. 37 Your Lectures meet with a very Candid Reception. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 15 Laugh where we must, be candid where we can. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 502 The candid manner in which my Communication has been treated, lays me under strong obligations.

5. Frank, open, ingenuous, straight-forward, sincere in what one says.

1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Advt., We shall gratefully accept Candid Informations. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 113 Let us be candid and speak out our mind. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 121 A..very candid account of Henry's feelings is furnished by himself.

b. *ironically*, in phrase *candid friend*: one who claims to be a friend, and, in the name of candour, speaks unpleasant things.

1798 Canning *New Moral.* in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July (1852) 208 Save, save, oh! save me from the Candid Friend! 1867 *Habits & Cust. Working Classes* 26 Troops of friends..candid and sugar-candied. 1884 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3/1 Mr. Raikes congratulated [Mr. Goschen] on being able to pose as the candid friend of the Conservative party.

Candid, obs. form of Candied.

Candidacy (kæ·ndidăsi). [f. Candidate: see -acy 3; cf. *magistracy*.] The position or status of a candidate; Candidateship, Candidature.

[1852 D. G. Mitchell *Battle Summer* 129 He..avows his own candidacy.] 1864 Fremont in *Daily Tel.* 21 June, In accepting the candidacy you propose to me. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Oct., The candidacy of the Duke d'Aosta for the throne of Spain.

Candidate (kæ·ndide·it), *sb.* [ad. L. *candidāt-us* adj., clothed in white, sb. a candidate (because candidates for office wore a white toga), f. *candidus* white: see Candid. Cf. mod.F. *candidat* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. One who seeks or aspires to be elected or appointed to an office, privilege, or position of honour, or who is put forward or selected by others as an aspirant; *e.g.* one who seeks a seat in the House of Commons, or other representative body. Const. *for*; formerly sometimes *of*.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Candidate*, a suiter for, or one elect for a place. 1685 *Lett.* in *Academy* (1876) 21 Oct. 408/2 Yesterday the newes came of the Lord Chamberlain's death..There are severall candidates for the place. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* xiii. (1739) 158 Candidates for Holy Orders. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. II. 150 A white Gown, the proper habit of all Candidates. 1818 in *Parl. Deb.* 1068 A court of law decided, that a man was not a candidate, who had not offered his services to the electors. 1844 Stanley *Arnold's Life & Corr.* I. ii. 54 The head-mastership of Rugby became vacant..[Dr. Arnold] finally resolved to offer himself as a candidate. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 14 Offering himself as candidate for North Loamshire. *in apposition.* 1713 Swift *On Himself* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 12 Caress'd by candidate divines. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 153 A numerous supplementary class of candidate pupils.

b. Formerly the word had a *spec.* use in the Universities (cf. *licentiate*), but this is now merged in the general sense.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (R.) He published certain books against B. Jewell, being then a candidate of the Fac. of Theology. 1706 Phillips, [after explaining the Ancient Roman sense, adds] the Word is still in use in the Universities. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 287 His name as a Candidate for a Degree shall be entered in the minutes of Senate, and a day fixed when the Candidate shall read his Commentaries on the Aphorism and Case. 1846 M^cCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 339 The candidate for honours may seek to attain them in classical literature..or in mathematics.

2. *fig.* & *transf.* **a.** Sometimes simply = Aspirant, seeker for; sometimes with tacit allusion to the white dress of the Roman *candidati*, or the position of a Christian catechumen.

1647 Crashaw *Poems* 149 Ye holy doves!..bright Candidates of blissful light, The heirs elect of love. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 275 They laid up the body as a candidate and expectant of a joyful and happy resurrection. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) While yet a young probationer, And candidate of heav'n. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 21 ¶ 6 A candidate for literary fame. *a* 1847 R. Hamilton *Rew. & Punishm.* iii. (1853) 145 The Christian is a candidate for the approval of his Judge. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. English* 105 Thousands of words and uses of words, on their first appearance, or revival, as candidates for vernacularization.

b. One who is thought likely or worthy to gain a post, a position of honour, etc.

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxi, If ever there was a candidate for Tyburn, this is one. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & Fall* III. 260 Strength and majesty..marked him, in the popular opinion, as a candidate worthy of the throne.

† **3.** *Hist.* One of the *cohors candidatorum* (so called from their white dress) who served as the body-guard of the Roman Emperors after the time of the Gordians, A.D. 237.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Candidats*..also gallant yong Gentlemen or Knights about the Emperors person. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., It was the younger Gordian who instituted the *Candidati*.

† **Ca·ndidate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *candidāt-us*: see prec.] Clothed in white. (*poetic.*)

1616 Holyday *Persius* 329 He..Whom candidate chaulky ambition Draws gaping to her lure? 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Cloud*, Seest thou that cloud that rides in state, Part ruby-like, part candidate?

† **Ca·ndidate,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *candidāt-* ppl. stem of *candidā-re* to make white, f. *candidus* white: see Candid and -ate 3.] *trans.* To make white, or as a candidate; to whitewash (*fig.*).

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. 57 (T.) To purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better candidated for the court of Heaven. 1677 Gilpin *Dæmonol.* (1867) 437 This is his usual note to candidate iniquity.

Ca·ndidate, *v.*[2] *colloq.* [f. the sb.] To stand as a candidate. **Ca·ndidating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1885 *Chicago Advance* Aug. 538 To look upon the parish instead of himself as the candidating party. *Ibid.* 554 He holds candidating..to be absurd, delusive and sacrilegious. 1887 N. L. Walker *Rel. Life Scot.* 264 The 'candidating' which..has given greater liveliness to preaching.

Candidatecy: see Candidacy.

Candidateship (kæ·ndidĕt,ʃip). [f. Candidate *sb.* + -ship.] The position of a candidate.

1775 in Perry. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 200 The candidateship for that uneasy and cheerless seat. 1861 J. Sheppard *Fall Rome* vii. 385 Genseric..supported..the candidateship of Olybrius.

Candidature (kæ·ndidĕtiŭr). [a. F. *candidature*: see Candidate *sb.* and -ure.] Standing as a candidate, candidateship.

1851 Dixon *W. Penn* XX. (1872) 171 The Court prepared to oppose his candidature. 1882–3 Calderwood in Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* II. 936/2 [Hamilton] was supported in his candidature by Dugald Stewart.

Candidly (kæ·ndidli), *adv.* [f. Candid + -ly 2.]

1. Fairly, without prejudice or bias, with open mind.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 153 That proverbe must be candidly interpreted. 1647 Saltmarsh *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 207. *c* 1650 Tombes in Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 211 He would have sought for truth candidly. 1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 28 So that the Children..may listen candidly to wholesome Instruction. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Harrington* (1832) 49 To think candidly of persons of his persuasion.

† **2.** Without malice; favourably, kindly, courteously. *Obs.*

1650 H. More in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 72, I will candidly passe over what may receive any tolerably good interpretation. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 132 Candidly disposed to make the best of the worst. 1782 Hellins in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 425, I hope this little piece will be candidly received. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 581/1 He must not candidly and generously concede the truth and wisdom of those [propositions] which seemed to him plausible or reasonable.

3. Frankly, openly, straightforwardly, without reserve.

1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 3 Montaigne or Colley Cibber, who candidly tells us what they thought of the world. 1783 Ld. Hailes *Anc. Chr. Ch.* iv. 98 Few judges have so candidly avowed their incapacity to discharge the duties of office. 1884 G. Denman *Law Times Rep.* LI. 666/2 The manager himself candidly answered that they took the risk. *Mod.* I candidly confess that I am ashamed of my party.

Candidness (kæ·ndidnĕs). [f. Candid + -ness.] State or quality of being candid.

† **1.** Purity, innocence. *Obs.*

1654 Cokaine *Dianea* I. 67 The candidness of my thoughts. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* X. 69 Whose plain Tombs, made of white Marble, shew..candidnesse of their natures. 1692 South *Serm.* II. xii. 459 (R.) The candidness of a man's very principles, the sincerity of his intentions.

2. Fairness, impartiality.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxii. (L.) The candidness of an upright judge.

† **3.** Favourable disposition, favour, courtesy.

1643 Prynne *Power Parl.* I. Pref. A ij b, Entertaine it therefore, with that candidnesse. 1688 I. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 790, I..have no reason to suspect their Favour, whose Candidness I so signally proved.

4. Frankness, straightforwardness, sincerity in speech.

Candied (kæ·ndid), *ppl. a.* Also 7 canded, 7–8 candid. [f. Candy *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Preserved or incrusted with sugar.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* VI. 2771 Marmalade, Candid eringoes, & rich marchpaine stuff. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 106 Candied ginger. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 151 Candied Orange Peel. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 56 Candied horehound.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Covered with anything crystalline or glistening, as hoar-frost.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* VI. ciii. 114 The siluer moone..Spred frostie pearle on the canded ground. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Odes* Wks. 1764 I. 305 The winter's candy'd thorn. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. vii. (1869) 144 My sensations are all glossy..they wear a candied coat.

2. Crystallized, congealed.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 68 Putte up before it [honey] wax cold and canded. 1648 Earl Westmorld. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 88 When the clumsie Winter doth incline His candid Icicles. 1746 G. Adams *Microgr.* 238 The inside Cavity of it [a Flint] appear'd to be crusted all over with a pretty candid substance. 1810 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 198 Transparent crystals of sugar..called candied sugar.

3. *fig.* 'Sugared', 'honied', flattering, glozing.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 65 The Candied tongue. 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 55 The candid poyson'd baits Of Jesuites.

Candier (kæ·ndiˌəɹ). *rare.* One who candies.

1598 Florio, *Zuccheraio*, a sugar-maker, a comfet-maker, a preseruer, a candier.

† **Ca·ndify,** *v.* ? *Obs.* [In Bailey a variant of Candefy; but in mod. dicts. referred to Candy.]

1721 Bailey, *Candify*, to whiten. 1847 Craig, *Candefy*, to whiten, to make white. 1864 Webster, *Candify*, to make or become white, or candied. 1885 Annandale *Imp. Dict.*, *Candify*, to make or become candied, to candy.

† **Candify,** *sb. Obs. Herb.* [cf. prec.] Name of a plant: app. = Fuller's Herb or Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*.

1727 R. Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fly*, Put some Candify or Fuller's Herb, and some Opium or Poppy Tears, amongst the Lime with which you whiten the House.

Candisa·tion. *Obs.*⁻° [a. F. *candisation*, f. *candir* to Candy.] 'The Crystallizing or Candying of Sugar, after it has been dissolv'd in Water, and purify'd' (Phillips 1706).

Hence in Kersey and Bailey.

Candite (kæ·ndəit), *sb. Min.* [f. *Candy* in Ceylon.] A variety of Spinel, dark green or brown to black, found in Ceylon, also called Ceylonite or Iron-Magnesia Spinel. (Dana.)

1844 Phillips *Min.* 138 It was called Candite by Bournon.

† **Candi·te,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [After It. *candito*

candied, pa. pple. of *candire* to candy; also *canditare* 'to candy with hard sugar'.] = CANDY *v.*

1693 Sir T. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 61 [Ginger]..Transported Candited into Forreign Parts. [? error for *candied.*]

†**Canditeers.** *Obs.* 'In Fortification, Frames to lay faggots and brushwood on to cover the workmen' (Phillips 1696); whence in subsequent Dicts. to the present day.

Candle (kæ·nd'l), *sb.* Forms: 1–4 **condel, -ell,** 1–6 **candel, -ell,** 3 *Orm.* **kanndell,** 3–4 **kandel,** 4–5 **condle, -il, kandil,** 5 **candelle, -ylle, -yle, -ulle, -ul,** 5–6 **-yl,** 4– **candle,** (*dial.* **cannel, -le, kennel.**) [OE. *candel, condel* fem., ad. L. *candēla* (or *candella*) 'candle', f. *candē-re* to shine. One of the Latin words introduced at the English Conversion, and long associated chiefly with religious observances: even in the 15th c. three of the glossaries in Wright-Wülcker include 'candle' among the 'names of things pertaining to the church' (*nomina pertinencia ecclesiæ*). This sacred character of the word bears on the OE. poetic compounds *Godes candel, heofoncandel,* etc. in 2. The southern ME. pl. was *condlen.*

L. *candēla* came down in Romance as It., Pr., Sp. *candela,* Pg. *candea.* OF. *chandeile, -doile,* ONF. *candeile, -doile.* The actual F. *chandelle* (OF. *chandele*) represents a late L. variant *candella* (usual in med. L.), assimilated to diminutives in *-ella.* (Cf. *querēla, querella.*) The occasional late ME. spelling *candelle* may have been after French.]

I. 1. A source of artificial light, consisting of a usually cylindrical body of wax, tallow, spermaceti, or other solid fat, formed round a wick of cotton or flax, formerly also, of the pith of a rush.

Candles are distinguished according to the method of manufacture, as *dipped* or *mould candles,* by the material employed, or by some other peculiarity, as *Paris candle, royal candle,* etc. The word is also used without plural as a name of material, as in *a piece of candle, an inch of candle.*

a 700 *Erfurt Gloss.* 382 (O. E. T.) *Emunctoria,* candelthuist. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 745 *Emunctoria,* candeltwist. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 154 *Lampas,* candeles leoma. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 Me lihtede candles to æten bi. 1297 R. Glouc. 290 Þat chyld heo bete so stronge myd þe condlen long & towe. 1386 Chaucer *Wif's Prol.* 334 A nigard that wol werne A man to light a candel at his lanterne. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvi. (1495) 322 A glasse sette byfore a candle receuyth lighte of a candil. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 69 Is like to hym that lighteth a candelle to another. 1579 in Turner *Rec. Oxford* 402 A pound of the best cotton candells. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII,* iii. ii. 96 This Candle burnes not cleere, 'tis I must snuffe it, Then out it goes. 1662 Earl Orrery *State Lett.* (1743) I. 117 To provide fire and candle. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 89. 2/1 Why should a Rush Candle burn longer than a Cotten one? 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. 15 May, Ten mould-candles, that had scarce ever been lit. 1851 W. P. Snow *Jrnl. Arct. Seas.* iv. 46 Very little candle was required below at night. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xii. *Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 91 No candle or fire is ever lighted in the Bodleian.

b. In religious or superstitious use.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20701 Gas þan wit fair processiun..Wit cirges and wit candel bright. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 48 Wil þu offir a candil þat þu geyt merit & grace? 1554 Woodde *Dial.* Dj in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 27 Wherefore serveth holye Candels? To light up in thunder, and to bless men when they lye a dying. 1561 Pilkington *Burn. St. Pauls* I iv b, *ibid.* We shuld bear our Candel at her [the Virgin's] Churching at Candlemas. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Chandelle* .. There was for euery Saint his candle. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 101 A votive candle placed before the image of a saint. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* I. 13 (Hoppe) Captain Aylmer was member for Perivale in the Low Church interest..He would say a sharp word or two..about vestments; he was strong against candles [*i.e.* the use of candles on the altar or communion-table in Anglican churches].

† **c.** as used at a sale by auction: see 5 d.

1662 Pepys *Diary* 3 Sept., After dinner we met and sold the hulkes, where pleasant to see how backward men are at first to bid; and yet when the candle is going out how they bawl. 1690 *Records E. Ind. Comp.,* Mr. Thorowgood to manage the Company's Candle at the Sale.

d. A standard spermaceti candle used as a unit of illuminating power: hence *candle power.*

1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 98 Cannel gas is said to be equal to 34.4 candles. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 553, 10,500 cubic feet of 25-candle gas to the ton. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 482/1 One hour's light of two-thousand candle-power.

† **2.** *fig.* A source of light; applied poetically (with attributes) to the natural luminaries. In OE. poetry *dæg candel, heofon-candel, rodor candel, woruld-candel, Godes candel,* were poetical terms for the sun. *Obs.*

Beowulf 3148 Hadre scineþ rodores candel. 937 *O. E. Chron.,* Glad ofer grundas Godes condel beorht. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 7 Loo yonde the sunne the candel of Ialosye. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 9 Nights candles are burnt out. 1596 R. L[inche] *Diella* (1877) 37 He that can count the candles of the skie. 1634 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* xlix. Wks. (1808) 148 On a glow-worm. What a cold candle is lighted up, in the body of this sorry worm.

† **3.** *fig.* **a.** That which illuminates the mind.

1532 Frith *Mirr. to know Thyself* (1829) 267 Yet will I set you up a candle which shall .. clearly dispel his mist and vain poetry. 1555 Latimer in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 503/2 Wee shall this day light such a Candle by Gods grace in England, as I trust shall neuer bee put out. *a* 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1634) 2 Since the candle of letters gave us some little light therof.

b. The 'light' of life.

1535 Coverdale *Job.* xxi. 17 How oft shal the candle of y' wicked be put out. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI,* ii. vi. 1 Heere burnes my candle out; I, heere it dies. 1605 — *Macb.* v. v. 23 Out, out, breefe Candle, Life's but a walking Shadow. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* i. ii. 6 Her candle was put out, as soon as the day did dawn in S. Augustine. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 175.

4. *transf.* **a.** A preparation containing resinous or aromatic substances for diffusion during burning; a pastil. *Medicated candle:* (see quots.)

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iii. (1651) 210 Perfumes, suffumigations, mixt candles, perspective glasses, and such natural causes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Medicinal Candles, *candelæ fumales,* are compositions of odoriferous, aromatic, and inflammable matters, as benzoin, storax .. formed into masses in shape of candles. The effluvia and odours whereof when burnt, are supposed to be salutary to the breast. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.,* *Medicated candle,* a candle containing some drug for diffusion during burning .. Mercurial candle.

† **b.** A bougie; a suppository. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 839 Suppositories are made round like Candles .. whence they call them Candles from the similitude. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Candles for caruncles of the urinary passage. [1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.,* *Candela,* bougie.]

c. Mucus pendulous at the nose.

1858 Geo. Eliot *Amos Bart.* ii. (D.) The inveterate culprit was a boy of seven, vainly contending against candles at his nose by feeble sniffing.

d. Christmas Candle, Roman Candle, q. v.

II. 5. *Phrases.* **a.** *Candle, book, and bell:* see Bell *sb.*[1] 8.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17110 Curced in kirc þan sal þai be wid candil, boke, and bell. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Jackdaw of Rheims,* The cardinal rose with a dignified look, He called for his candle, his bell and his book.

† **b.** *To set, light, proffer a candle before* or *to the devil:* to propitiate or humour him, as saints are supposed to be propitiated by a votive candle; later, *to hold a candle to the devil* (by confusion with c): to serve or assist an evil person, to be active in evil courses. *Obs.*

c 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 428 II. 73 A man must sumtyme set a candel befor the devyle. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 20, I fearyng She would spit her venym, thought it not euyll To sette vp a candle before the deuyll. 1577 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 148 Thou maist find ease so proffering vp a candell to the deuill. 1599 Marston *Pigmal.* ii. 145 A damn'd Macheuelian Holds candle to the deuill for a while, That he the better may the world beguile. 1649 Howell *Pre-em. Parl.* 20 According to the Italian Proverb, That one must sometimes light a candle to the Devil. *c* 1670 Lady Abergavenny in R. Mansell *Narr. Popish Plot* 12 She could not endure to hear it, but yet was forced to hold a Candle to the Devil. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 213 (D.) Here have I been holding a candle to the devil, to show him the way to mischief.

c. *To hold a candle to another: lit.* to assist him by holding the candle while he works; hence, to help in a subordinate position. *Not to be able or fit to hold a candle to:* not fit to hold even a subordinate position to, nothing to be compared to.

1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* 131 Dise playars .. that haue nothynge to playe for..Holde the candle to them that haue wherewyth, and wyll sette lustily to it. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 19 Driuen..when I am worst able, forst to hold the candle. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* ii. vi. 41 *Lorenzo.* Descend, for you must be my torch-bearer. *Jessica.* What, must I hold a Candle to my shames? 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banq.* 225 Let Plato then, hold the candle to Moses. 1640 Sir E. Dering *Carmelite* (1641) 43 Though I be not worthy to hold the candle to Aristotle. 1773 Byrom *Poems,* Others aver that he to Handel Is scarcely fit to hold a candle. 1883 W. E. Norris *No New Thing* I. vii. 175 Edith is pretty, very pretty; but she can't hold a candle to Nellie.

d. *To sell* or *let by the candle, by inch of candle,* etc.: to dispose of by auction in which bids are received so long as a small piece of candle burns, the last bid before the candle goes out securing the article; hence in many *fig.* and *transf.* uses. Cf. Auction 3.

This appears to have been a custom adopted from the French; cf. Littré, also Cotgr., s. v. *Chandelle.*

1652 Milton *Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 169 The Council thinks it meet to propose the way of selling by inch of Candle, as being the most probable means to procure the true Value of the goods. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett. to Friend* xx. (1881) 141 Mere pecuniary matches, or marriages made by the candle. 1680 in Sir J. Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 287 The new marked ground .. was lett by inch of candle in the towne hall. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 53 To give Interest a share in Friendship, is in effect to sell it by Inch of Candle. 1700 *Act* 11 & 12 *Will. III,* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6129/1 All such Goods..shall be sold at publick Sale by the Candle. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 84 Where British faith and honour are to be sold by inch of candle. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 837 Four acres .. are let by inch of Candle. 1851 *N. & Q.* 15 Nov. 383 Forty or fifty years ago goods were advertised for public sale by the candle.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., There is also a kind of Excommunication by Inch of Candle; wherein, the time a lighted Candle continues burning, is allowed the sinner to come to repentance; but after which, he remains excommunicated to all intents and purposes.

† **e.** *To smell of the candle:* i. e. of work by night, of close and prolonged study. *Obs.*

1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 504 If that bee commendation..for a mans labours to smell of the candle. (Cf. Lamp.)

f. *The game, play,* etc. *is not worth the candle:* i. e. not worth the mere cost of supplying the necessary light (cf. 1550 in 5 c); not worth the labour expended.

(Of French origin: cf. Cotgr. s. v. *Chandelle* 'Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle, it will not quit cost'.)

a 1690 Temple *Ess. Health* Wks. 1731 I. 274 Perhaps the Play is not worth the Candle. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instruct.* (1732) 556 (D.) After all, these discoveries are not worth the candle. 1874 P. Bayne in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 706 The game would not be worth the candle.

g. *To light* or *burn the candle at both ends:* to consume or waste in two directions at once.

(Cf. Cotgr. 'Brusler la chandelle par lex deux bouts'.)

1730–6 Bailey, s. v., The Candle burns at both Ends. Said when Husband and Wife are both Spendthrifts. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. i. iii. 19 Apt to light their candle at both ends; that is to say, they are apt to consume too much, and work too little. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* iii. i. 140 To double all your griefs, and burn life's candle, As village gossips say, at either end.

h. Various phrases obvious in meaning.

1551–6 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (1869 Arb.) 27 Set-furth the brightnes of the sonne with a candell as the Prouerbe saieth. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 41, I burnt one candle to seek another, and lost bothe my time and my trauell, when I had doone. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* iii. iv. 361, I shal but set a Candle in the Sunshine. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* Pref., Another Physitian, lighting his Candle by the former lights, succeeded them in this great undertaking. 1676 M. Clifford *Hum. Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 532 Men grope in the dark that light not their Candle at ours. 1728 Young *Love Fame* vii. 97 How commentators each dark passage shun, And hold their farthing candle to the sun. *a* 1873 Lytton *K. Chillingly* viii. vii (Hoppe) Slothfully determined to hide his candle under a bushel [cf. *Matt.* v. 15].

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. General relations: **a.** attributive, as *candle-flame, -grease, -rack, -screen, -shine, -smoke, -time, -wright,* etc.; **b.** objective, as *candle-bearer, -bearing, -maker, -making, -seller,* etc.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 267 The Acholite .. occupieth the roume of *Candle-bearer. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 463/1 Draughts which no *candle-flame was sensitive enough to indicate. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VII. iii. (Jod.) Drops of *candlegrease. 1611 Cotgr., *Chandelier*..a Chaundler, or *Candle-maker, or Candle-seller. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. (1878) 142 Back to your *candle-making! *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 98/1 We do not employ much wax.. for candle-making. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 209 A curious *candlerack of wrought iron foliage. 1819 *Post Off. Lond. Direct.* 324 *Candle-screen Manufacturers. 1853 *Charles Auchester* III. 230 By *candleshine, or the setting sun. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 85 Foul'd with *candlesmoak. 1658 *Songs Costume* (1849) 168 But you keep off till *candle-time. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 3 A street occupied..by *candle-wrights, or candle-makers.

7. Special comb.: **candle-ball, -bomb,** a small glass bubble filled with water, which when held in the flame of a candle, bursts with a loud explosion; **candle-bark** (*dial.*), a candle-box (cf. Bark *sb.*[1] 8); **candle-box,** a box for keeping candles in; † **candle-branch,** a chandelier (cf. Branch *sb.* 2 d); **candle-canting** (see quot. and cf. 5 d); † **candle-case,** a case or box to keep candles in; **candle-dipper,** a machine for making candles by dipping; **candle-dipping,** the process of manufacturing candles by dipping as distinguished from moulding; also *attrib.,* as in *candle-dipping machine;* **candle-fir** (*Sc.*), 'fir that has been buried in a morass, moss-fallen fir, split and used instead of candles' (Jamieson); **candle-fish,** a sea-fish of the salmon family, frequenting the rivers of north-western America, which on account of its extreme oiliness is used when dried as a candle; † **candle-fly,** 'a flie that houering about a candle burnes itself' (Florio s. v. *Farfalla*), a moth; **candle-hour,** ? time when candles are burnt, night-time; † **candle-inch** (see 5 d); **candle-lamp,** a kind of lamp in which candles are used; **candle-match,** a match or fusee made of the wick of a candle, or of a piece of greased paper; † **candle-mine** (*fig.*), a mine of fat or candle material; **candle-mould,** a mould or mould-frame for making candles in, now usually made of pewter or tin; **candle-nut,** the commercial name for the fruit of the Candleberry tree, or *Candle-nut tree;* **candle-paper,** a spill for lighting candles; † **candle-quencher,** an extinguisher; † **candle-rush,** the common rush, formerly used for making rush lights; † **candle-shears,** snuffers; **candle-shrift,** penance done with candles; † **candle-silver,** a money-payment for the supply of candles; **candle-slate** (see quot.); † **candle-snuting,** the snuff of a candle; † **candle-stuff,** (*a.*) study or work done by candle-light; (*b.*) material for candles; **candle-teening** (*dial.*), **-tending, -tining,** the time for lighting or seeing to the candles, evening, nightfall. Also Candle-berry, -end, -light, -stick, etc.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ix. 325 This effect of vapour is .. exemplified by the small machines called *candle-balls. 1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.,* **Candle-bomb.* 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) **Candle-bark, cannel-bark,* a candle-box. 1566 J. Harvngton in *Leisure Ho.* (1884) 630/1 That no mans bed be vnmade, nor fire or *candle

box vncleane, after eight o'clock in the morning. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. vii. 223 Amid candle-boxes and treacle-barrels. **1599** MINSHEU *Span. Dict.*, *Candelèro de tinieblas*, a *candle-branch that hath many candlestickes in it. **1875** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. *Canting* (E. D. S.) 'A *cannle-canting' when articles were appraised until a candle burned down to a certain mark, and the highest bidder got the bargain. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 45 A paire of bootes that haue beene *candle-cases. **1604** B. JONSON *Case is Altered*, Neither knive-cases, Pinne-cases, nor Candle-cases. **1882** *Standard* 7 Oct. 5/2 The wonderful *candle-fish, or 'oolachan', which ascends the North-Western rivers in March. **1886** *Montreal Gaz.* 14 Aug. 2/4 Advt., British Columbia 'Candle Fish'. This delicious fish, the 'oolachan' packed in small tubs—for family trade. **1626** COCKERAM II, *Farfalla*, a *Candle-Fly. **1733** BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 392 (D.) Why should an owl be an enemy to small birds .. a turtle-dove to a candle-fly? **1650** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Crastini Anim.* 12 Till when, our Numbers (destin'd to more) Creeps to a corner, at a *Candle-Hower. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* I. 355 Meaning by *Candle-Inch to buy my Lot. **1882** E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. XXVI. 448 On the table burned half a dozen *Candle-lamps. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 326 You whorson *Candle-myne you. **1566** in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 577/2 *Candle-mould. **1655** MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Index 8 A Candle-mold. **1835-6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 58/1 The fruits of the *Aleurites triloba* .. the *candle-nuts of the inhabitants of these remote regions. **1884** *Leisure Ho.* Feb. 86/2 Candle-nuts, which are exceedingly hard, but yield good oil. **1854** SIMMONDS *Comm. Products Veget. Kingd.* (L.) The *candlenut tree grows in the Polynesian Islands. **1829** PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 363 Twisting up his song Into the sweetest *candle-papers. **1382** WYCLIF *Ex.* XXV. 38 *Candelquenchers, and forsothe where the snoffes ben quenchid, be thei maad of moost puyr gold. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 60 *Candylrysche [*v. r.* candelrushe], *papirus*. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 511 The first [kind]..serueth for Matches to burne in lampes..is called.. in English, the Rush candle, or candle rushe: Camels strawe. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 379 Both which it seems are Candle-rushes. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 52 A *Candyl schers, *emunctorium*. **1611** *Rates* (JAM.) Candleshearес, the dozen pair XXXS. **1871** ROSSETTI *Dante at Ver.* lvii, This Dante writ in answer thus .. Hither to *candleshrift and mulct. **1420** *Will of T. Exton*, *Candelsilvyr qui in eadem ecclesia ut in aliis ecclesiis civitatis predicte tempore paschali colligi solent & levari. **1854** *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 623 *Candle-slates, and other bituminous shales. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 53 A *Candylsnytynge, *licinus, licinum*. **1589** NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 For recreation after their *Candle-stuffe. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 774 By the help of Oyl and Wax, and other Candle-stuff; the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 261 About *candell tendynge the fyghtynge broke of. **1613** T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 132 *Prima fax*, Candle-tining. **1746** *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 314 Vrom candle-dowting to candle-teening.

Ca·ndle, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *To candle over*: to cover with the material of candles. *Obs.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 16 Is it the Taeda, in which they candled a Man over in Wax, and he, instead of the wick, burnt out to his lives end like a Taper, to give light to the Company?

2. To test by allowing the light of a candle to shine through.

1879 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 3/7 Letters ..'candled', like suspicious eggs, to detect whether more than one sheet was covered by the enclosure. **1883** *Ibid.* 1 Aug. 5/1 An old-fashioned post-office, with clerks 'candling' the letters.

†**Candle-beam.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1. A beam between the chancel and the nave of a church, on which the rood stood, with candles placed on each side of it; a rood-beam.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 15 And my body to be beryed by the awter of Seynt Martyn .. under the percloos of the retourne of the candilbeem. **1499** in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 156 Paid Tho. Cuttyng for makyng of the Vyse unto the Candelbem. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 471.

2. ? A suspended beam of wood to support a number of candles; cf. quot. 1552.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 60 Candelbem [**1499** candell beme], *lucernarium*. **1492** in *Bury Wills* (1850) 238 My candylbeme that hangyth in my hall w^t^ vj bellys of laton standyng thereon. **1552** HULOET, *Candle beame*, suche as hangeth in gentlemens halles, with sockettes to set candels vpon.

Candleberry (kæ·nd'lberi). [f. CANDLE *sb.* + BERRY *sb.*[1]] A name applied to the fruit of two plants and to the plants themselves.

a. properly **Candleberry-myrtle:** (*a.*) A shrub (*Myrica cerifera*) common in North America, whose berries yield myrtle-wax or bayberry tallow, a greenish-white wax, of which tolerable candles are made; called also *bayberry* and *wax-myrtle*, and in *U. S.* commonly *candleberry tree*. (*b.*) The name is sometimes extended to the other species of galeworts, esp. to the Sweet Gale (*Myrica Gale*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Candle berry tree* .. an aromatic evergreen .. also called the Virginia myrtle. **1761** WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 93 The candleberry myrtle of North America. **1858** CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 347 Wax .. exists in such abundance in the fruit of a Virginian myrtle, that this has received the name of Candleberry.

b. properly **Candleberry tree:** A species of spurgewort, *Aleurites triloba*, a tree of the Moluccas and the S. Pacific Isles, which produces the candle-nut of commerce, the kernels of which are used by the natives as candles.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 36/1 The Candleberry tree .. attaining the height of thirty to forty feet..is commonly cultivated in tropical countries for the sake of its nuts.

Candle-coal. A variant of CANNEL-COAL, frequent in the 18th c. See CANNEL[2] d.

Candle-end (kæ·nd'l end). Also 6-8 **candle's.**

1. The end piece of a burnt-down candle, which remains in the socket of the candlestick.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* vi. (1870) 141 Whan I ete candels ends, I am at a feest. **1668** R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 65 The Brands and Candle-Ends, which they would still be filching, and laying out of the way. **1732** POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 292 When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend The wretch, who living sav'd a candle's end. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 195 How Voltaire put his host's candle-ends into his pocket.

†**b.** *To drink off* (or *eat*) *candle-ends*: a romantic extravagance in drinking a lady's health by which gallants gave token of their devotion. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 267 *Dol.* Why doth the Prince loue him so then? *Fal.* Because..hee..eates Conger and Fennell, and drinkes off Candles ends for Flap-dragons. *a* **1626** FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. ii. (N.) Carouse her health in cans and candle-ends. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Masque Moon in Dodsley* VI. 62 (N.) But none that will hang themselves for love, or eat candle's-ends, as the sublunary lovers do.

†**c.** *To rate by candle-end*: see CANDLE 5 d.

1687 J. M. *Elegy to Cleveland* 51 Wks. 283 The Cause by Candles-end he did not rate, When others Pens did Truth assassinate.

2. *fig.* A thing of short duration or of little value; a trifle, fragment, scrap. Usually *pl.*

a **1626** FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* III. v. (R.) We are but spans, and candles-ends. **1841** ORDERSON *Creoleana* ii. 16 A saving of cheese parings and candle ends. **1860** SALA *Lady Chesterf.* v. 81 This nip-cheese, candle-end saving..principle.

Ca·ndle-ho·lder. *rare*—[1]. [See CANDLE 5 c.] One who holds a candle; an attendant or assistant who lights those who are engaged in any work or ceremony by night; a candle-bearer.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 38 Giue me a Torch, I am not for this ambling. Being but heauy I will beare the light..A Torch for me..Ile be a Candle-holder and looke on.

Candlelight (kæ·nd'l,ləit). Forms: 4 **candeliȝt**; see also CANDLE and LIGHT. [OE. *candel leoht*, f. *candel*, CANDLE *sb.* + *leoht*, LIGHT.]

1. The light given by a candle or by candles. Often, artificial light in general.

a **1000** *C. R. Benet* 53 (BOSW.) Candel-leoht. **1205** LAY. 23752 Þer wes al longe niht songes and candel-liht. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2544 Þay schyne þer in tal þat house so doþ þe candeliȝt. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 123 As cler as candelly3th. **1678** *Trial Coleman* 30, I cannot see a great way by Candle-light. **1710** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 240 ₱ 5 One who had studied Thirty Years by Candle-light. **1716-8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xix. 59 A very fine effect by candle-light. **1875** HELPS *Soc. Press.* ix. 133 Well, don't you think that most men fall in love by candle-light?

b. 'The necessary candles for use' (J.).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 149 Whether the warkes that thou ..& thy seruauntes shall do be more auauntage to the than the fyre & candell-lyghte, meat & drynk y^t^ they shall spende. *a* **1704** MOLINEUX *Let. to Locke* (J.), I shall find him coals and candlelight.

c. A picture representing a scene by candle-light.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 24 He frequently painted candle-lights.

†**d.** *fig.* 'Light' of life. Cf. CANDLE 3 b. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. iii, A man of full ripe yeares .. weake age had dimd his candlelight.

2. The time during, or at, which candles are lighted; dusk, nightfall.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Aug., She and I, it being candle-light, bought meat for to-morrow. **1699** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 481 Yesterday the lords satt till after candle-light debating his majesties speech. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 26 The Whole might be done .. twice over before Candle-light. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. lix. 195 Soon after candle-light on the fourth..the firing was renewed.

3. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to candlelight.

1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 328 Unlawfull conventicles, candle-light congregations. **1645** QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* VIII. 80 Candle-light devotion. **1813** *Examiner* 22 Feb. 124/1 The candle-light glow of Titian. **1797-1803** FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 178 Pages of vulgar truisms and candle-light sense. **1832** MARRYAT *N. Forster* xliv, A very pretty candle-light colour.

Ca·ndle-li·ghter. [f. CANDLE + LIGHTER.]

1. One who lights candles; *spec.* an acolyte.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Candle-lighter*, an officer in the antient church, called also accensor and acolythus. **1853** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 35. 51 Watching the candle-lighter at his work, knocking his ladder about the heads of the capitals as if they had given him personal offence.

2. A thing for lighting a candle, etc.; a spill.

1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* 240 (Hoppe) She knew that her mother slept, from the candle-lighter thrust through the keyhole of her bedroom door. **1859** W. COLLINS *After Dark* 67 (Hoppe) A piece of paper, rolled up tight like those candle-lighters that the ladies make.

So **Candle-lighting** *vbl. sb.*

1605 L. HUTTEN *An Answer* 80 They washed at table and at candle-lighting.

Candlemas (kæ·nd'lməs). Forms: 1-2 **candel mæsse**, 3-5 **-masse, -messe**, 5 **-mas**, 4 **candil-masse**, 5 **-messe, -mas, condulmas**, 5 **candylmesse**, 6 **-mas**, 6-8 **candlemass**, 6- **candlemas**. [OE. *candelmæsse*, f. *candel*, CANDLE *sb.* + *mæsse*, MASS. In Icel. *kyndilmessa*: cf. med.L. *candelaria*, F. *chandeleur*, Ger. *lichtmesse*.]

1. The feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary (or presentation of Christ in the Temple) celebrated with a great display of candles.

1014 *O. E. Chron.*, Her on þissum ȝeare Sweȝen ȝeendode his daȝas to candel mæssan iii nonas Febr. *a* **1225** [see 3]. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 155 The first nam es Candelmesse, The tother Maryes clensing esse, The thred Cristes meting es cald. *c* **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* ix. (Gibbs MS.) Þis feste of þe puryficacioun þat is cleped candelmasse. **1500** *Ortus Voc.* in *Cath. Angl.* 52 The feest of candelmas, or meetynge of candelles. **1590** GREENWOOD *Collect. Art.* Fiiij b, Your solempne & double feasts of your hollomass, Christmass, Candlemass. **1879** SIMMONS *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 242 *note*, Candles were offered at Candlemas and certain other festivals.

2. The date of this feast, February 2nd. It is one of the quarter-days in Scotland.

a **1123** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Dises ȝeares eac se b' Rannulf to þan[m] Candel mæssan ut of þan[m] ture on Lunden nihtes oðbærst. *c* **1200** ORMIN 7706 Þatt daȝȝ..mang Ennglisshe menn Iss Kanndellmesse nemmnedd. *c* **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 327 Frow alhalawghe day To candelmesse. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Zealous Bro.* 117 Hee holds all bonds bearing date at Lammasse, Michaelmasse, Candlemasse or any masse whatsoever to be frustrate and of no effect; but by changing masse into tide they become of full force and vertue. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, 'I wad sae for certain, that I am gaun to quit at Cannlemas.' **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 469 The old quarterly terms for paying the school fees were, Lammas, Hallowmas, Candlemas and Beltane.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *candlemas-day, -eve, -even, -night, -season*, etc., and in Sc. *candlemas-ball, blaze, crown, king, offering* (see quots.).

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 412 Condelmesse dei. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 54 After candilmesse day. *c* **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 311 Bryng in fyre on alhalawgh day, To condulmas euen, I dar welle say. **1521** in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) p. xliii, Candylmas day next after, the Kynge and the sayd Duke of Burgoyn bare theyr Candyls. **1655** L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 129 February the 2^d^. (you may if you please call it Candlemas night) had been time out of minde celebrated at Court with somewhat more then ordinary solemnity. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 129 In that Candlemas season. **1857** CHAMBERS *Inform. People* II. 466 Candlemas-day is a holiday at the public offices.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIII. 211 (JAM.) The scholars.. pay..a Candlemas gratuity, according to their rank and fortune, from 5*s.* even as far as 5 guineas, when there is a keen competition for the Candlemas crown. The king, i.e. he who pays most, reigns for six weeks. **1825** JAMIESON, *Candlemas bleeze*, the gift made by pupils to school-master at Candlemas; elsewhere Candlemas offering. **1863** CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* 2 Feb., The latter part of the day was usually devoted to what was called the Candlemass bleeze, or blaze, namely, the conflagration of any piece of furze which might exist in their neighbourhood..Another old popular custom in Scotland on Candlemas day was to hold a foot-ball match..the Candlemass Ba' as it was called.

†**Ca·ndle-rent.** *Obs.* Rent or revenue derived from house-property (which is continually undergoing deterioration or waste).

1611 CHAPMAN *Mayday* ii, Candlerents: if the wars hold, or a plague come to the town, they'll be worth nothing. *a* **1613** OVERBURY *Charac., Ordinarie Widow*, She dare not venture upon..a souldier, though he have candle-rents in the citie, for his estate may be subject to fire. **1633** MARMION *Fine Compan.* I. iii, Candle rents that are subject to fire and ruin. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. vi. § 16 (1845) III. 447 The dean and chapter of Paul's .. pretended themselves yearly losers by some of these chantries; for generally they were founded on candle-rents, (houses are London's land,) which were subject to casuality, reparation, and vacations. *Ibid.* XI. ii. § 6 VI. 68 Lying them generally (as candle-rents) at or under twelve years' valuation.

Ca·ndle-snuff. The snuff or burnt wick of a candle.

1552 HULOET, Snuffer of a candle or candlesnuffe. **1683** CHALKHILL *Theatma & Cl.* 102 Her eyes like Candle-snuffs by age sink quite Into their Sockets. **1880** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Candle snuff*..has been recommended for the cure of ague.

Ca·ndle-snu·ffer.

1. An instrument for snuffing candles.

1552 HULOET, Candle snuffer, or instrumente to snuffe candelles. **1766** SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxiii. I. 353 (JOD.) Hardware..such as knives, scissars, and candle-snuffers.

†**2.** An attendant whose duty it is to snuff and attend to candles; *spec.* in *Theatres*, the man in charge of the lights, when these were candles.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 ₱ 3 Two or three shifters of Scenes, with the two Candle-snuffers. **1821** CARLYLE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 236 Then shall I no longer play a candlesnuffer's part in the great drama. **1881** FITZGERALD *World behind Sc.* 17 'Not fit to be a candle-snuffer'. When oil lamps took the place of candles, the wicks required constant trimming, and the services of this official continued in requisition.

†**Ca·ndle-staff.** *Obs.* [OE. *candelstæf*, f. CANDLE + STAFF.] A candlestick; the main stem or shaft of a branched candlestick.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 15 Ne hi ne ælað hyra leoht-fæt [Vulg. *lucernam*] and hit under cyfe settað, ac ofer candelstæf [Vulg. *candelabrum*]. *a* **1100** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 326 *Candelabrum*, candelstæf. **1382** WYCLIF *Ex.* XXV. 33 Six ȝerdes, that ben to be brouȝt forth out of the candelstaf.

Candlestick (kæ·nd'l,stik). Forms: see CANDLE and STICK. [OE. *candelsticca*, f. *candel*, CANDLE + *sticca*, STICK. Cf. prec.: there is no ground for the inference that it was originally 'a piece of pointed wood'; app. the earliest recorded meaning was the metallic 'stalk' or shaft of a candelabrum.]

1. A support for a candle; formerly a general name, including chandeliers, simple or branched,

upright or pendent, branches, lustres, etc.; now chiefly a moveable stand for holding a candle.

c 970 *Chart. Bp. Æðelwold* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 101, .II. sylure candelsticcan and .II. ouergylde etc. *a* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 þet wæron roden .. and candel sticcan. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9374 A kandelstyke stode þe kyng before, þat oute of Ierusalem was bore. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 207 He hadde a candle stikke [*candelabrum*] i-made by craft of honde so þat þe oyle schulde renne. 1552 in *Ch. Goods of Berks* 8 Fyve brasenne candlestickes for thaulter. 1552 Huloet, Candlestycke with thre braunches or lightes. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, *Candelêro de tinieblas*, a candle-branch that hath many candlesticks in it. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 6 (1873) 32 Set up one great light, or branching candlestick of lights. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2217/4 Two pair of small silver Chamber Candlesticks. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Larger, and more stately candlesticks contrived for holding a great number of candles, are called *branches* and *girondoles*; and when made of glass, *lustres*. 1862 C. Wordsworth *New Test.* Gen. Epist. 170 The word Candlestick has taken root in the English language as an emblem of a Church..but it does not rightly represent those λυχνίαι; which were similar to the Seven-branched λυχνίαι or Lampstands.

2. *fig.* (chiefly with reference to *Rev.* i. 20, in which the lighted candle is included.)

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 259/1 Thou spouse of god .. thou candelstyk of lyȝt withoute derkenes. 1709 *Refl. Sacheverell's Serm.* 9 The golden Candlesticks, as the seven petitioning Bishops were then call'd. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 359 The final removal of the candlestick of Judaism.

3. *Comb.*, as *candlestick-caster, -maker, turner*, etc.

c 1510 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 10 Broche makers, glas blowers, candelstycke casts. 1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 94 Candlestick-turners and tinkers. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 25 Some monster of the middle class, some tinker or tailor, or candlestick-maker, with his long purse, preaching reform and practising corruption. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* x. (1880) 346 The Candlestick Maker. This is a fly to light the salmon to bed with. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* II. 236 (Hoppe), With a look candlestickwards.

Hence **Ca·ndlesticked** *ppl. a.*, set on a candlestick.

1884 A. A. Putnam *Ten Yrs. Police Judge* xxviii. 226 A dozen such candles not hid under a bushel, but candlesticked and lighted on the bench.

Ca·ndle-tree.

1. = Candle-berry Myrtle. Hence *Candle-tree Oil.*

1691 Ray *Creation* II. (R.) The candletrees of the West Indies, out of whose fruit, boiled to a thick fat consistence, are made very good candles. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

2. An American tree, *Parmentiera cerifera* (N. O. *Crescentiaceæ*): from the appearance of its fruit.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 648/1 In the Isthmus of Panama..termed the Candle-tree..because its fruits, often four feet long, have quite the appearance of yellow wax-candles. 1855 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 108 In the nursery and extension grounds are..candle-trees.

Ca·ndle-wa·ster. He who or that which wastes candles by late study at night. So also **Candle-wasting.**

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, A whoreson bookworm, a candle-waster. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 18 Patch griefe with prouerbs, make misfortune drunke With candle-wasters. 1600 E. Blount *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* Ded. (N.) A thousand of these candlewasting book wormes.

2. A small bit of burning wick that falls upon the substance of the candle and causes it to run.

Candle-wick (kæ·nd'l,wi·k). [OE. *candelweoca*; see Wick.] The wick of a candle. Also *attrib.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 154 *Funalia*, uel *funes*, candelweoca. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 53 A Candylweke, *lichinus, lichinum.* 1576 Newton tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 125 As Oyle doth nourish the flame in the Candlewike. 1611 Cotgr., *Emmecher*, to furnish with a match or candle-weeke. 1777 Howard *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 397 The Keeper .. employs the prisoners in spinning candle-wick. 1880 Browning *Clive* 129 Pray me trim your candle-wick!

† **b. Candlewick Mullein**, a name of the Great Mullein or Hag-taper, *Verbascum Thapsus*, the leaves and stalks having been used for wicks. *Obs.*

1597 Gerard *Herbal* cclvii. § 3. 631 Candle weeke Mullein hath large, broade, and woollie leaues. 1611 Cotgr., *Mescheniere*, candle-weeke Mullein.

Ca·ndle-wood.

1. Resinous wood, splinters of which are burned to give light.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Candlewood*, slips of pine about the thickness of the finger, used in New England.. ..to burn instead of candles. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xv. 168 The Candle-wood blazed cheerfully upon the hearth.

2. A popular name of several trees which yield such wood: Californian C., *Fouquiera splendens*; Jamaica C., *Gomphia guianensis*; S. American C., *Sciadophyllum capitatum*; White and Black C. (of the West Indies), *Amyris balsamifera.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 62 Besides the Candle-Wood, we have..a certain red Wood which they call Coral-Wood. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 208 White Candlewood, or Rose-wood .. The younger trees are frequently cut for firewood..they are full of resin, burn very freely and with a most agreeable smell. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*

Can-dock (kæ·ndɒk). [f. Can *sb.*[1] + Dock *sb.*[1]] The Yellow Water-lily. Also applied to the White Water-lily; see quots.

1661 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) xx. 242 To kill the water weeds, as Water-lillies, Candocks .. and Bull-rushes that breede there. [1787 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (ed. 2) II. 555 (Britten & Holl.), *Nymphæa alba* [called Watercan] at Tamworth, from the half unfolded leaves floating on the water, being supposed to resemble cans.] 1820 Salter *Troller's Guide* 88 Candock Weeds (by some called the Water Lily). 1821 S. F. Gray *Brit. Plants* II. 707 *Nymphæa alba*, White Water-Lily..White water-can, Candock. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.*, *Can-dock*, from its broad leaves, and the shape of its seed vessel, like that of a silver can or flagon. Dan. *aa-kande*, the yellow water-lily.

Candore, obs. form of Condor.

Candour (kæ·ndəɹ). Also 7–9 **candor.** [17th c. *candor*, a. L. *candor* (*-ōrem*) dazzling whiteness, brilliancy, innocency, purity, sincerity, f. root *cand-* of *candēre* to be white and shining, *ac-cendĕre* to set alight, kindle: cf. *candid, candle.* F. *candeur* (16th c. in Littré) may have aided; the 14th c. example is properly Latin.]

† **1.** Brilliant whiteness; brilliancy. *Obs.*

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xi. (1495) 871 Candor is passynge whytnesse]. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 91 This nights travaile was bettered by Cynthias candor. 1692 Tryon *Good House-w.* ii. 25 Milk .. the Emblem of Innocence, deriving that aimable and pleasant Candor from a Gleam of the divine Light.

† **2.** Stainlessness of character; purity, integrity, innocence. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. v. (1616) 676 Helpe his fortune, though with some small straine Of his owne candor. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xxv. 388 If afterwards he comes to see the candor of his abused friend. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 376 Pure native Truth And Candour of the Mind. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 29 My lord Dorsets morals and integrity, his candor and his honour.

3. Freedom from mental bias, openness of mind; fairness, impartiality, justice.

a 1637 B. Jonson *Epigr.* cxxiii. (R.) Writing thyselfe, or judging others writ, I know not which th' hast most, candor or wit. 1653 *Hales' Dissert. Peace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 388 If thou hast but a grain of Candor in thy heart, and wilt pass Sentence according to the Prescript of Truth. 1702 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* I. Pref. 2 The candor, and impartiality of what he relates. 1794 Paley *Evid.* III. ii. (1817) 282 A species of candour which is shown towards every other book, is sometimes refused to the Scriptures. 1836 Whately *Chr. Evid.* v, To exercise candour in judging fairly of the evidences. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* xv. 202 In criticism candour with its comprehensive sympathies, is as rare, as bigotry is frequent.

† **4.** Freedom from malice, favourable disposition, kindliness; 'sweetness of temper, kindness' (J.). *Obs.*

1653 Walton *Angler* To Rdr., If he [the Reader] bring not candor to the reading of this Discourse, he shall..injure me .. by too many Criticisms. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* Ded. (Globe ed.) 42 Your candour in pardoning my errors. 1751 Johnson *Cheynel* Wks. IV. 508 He shews himself sincere, but without candour. 1765 — *Pref. Shaks.* Wks. IX. 252 That bigotry which sets candour higher than truth. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 226 A gentleman of unbounded candor, and a most benevolent disposition.

5. Freedom from reserve in one's statements; openness, frankness, ingenuousness, outspokenness.

1769 *Lett. Junius* ii. 11 This writer, with all his boasted candour, has not told us the real cause of the evils. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* (1876) 72 Candour in some people may be compared to barley sugar drops, in which the acid preponderates over the sweetness. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. II. iv. 257 Openness and candour are rare qualities in a statesman.

Candred, var. of Cantred.

Ca·ndroy. A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing.

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.*

Candy (kæ·ndi), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *candi* in *sucre candi*; cf. It. *zucchero candi* (found, according to Littré, in an It. author of 1310), Sp. *azucar cande*, Pg. *assúcar candi*, med.L. *saccharum candi*; a. Arab., orig. Pers. قند *qand* sugar, the crystallized juice of the sugar-cane (whence Arab. قندة *qandah* candy, قندي *qandī* candied); of Indian origin, cf. Skr. *khaṇḍa* 'piece', also 'sugar in crystalline pieces', f. *khaṇḍ* to break. As in the other langs., the full Sugar Candy (q. v.) appears much earlier than the simple *candy.*]

1. Crystallized sugar, made by repeated boiling and slow evaporation, more fully called Sugar Candy; also any confection made of, or incrusted with this. (In U. S. used more widely than in Great Britain, including toffy, and the like.)

[*c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 7 With sugur candy thou may hit dowce. 1543 Traheron tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr. Straunge Wds., A syrupe they calle sugre candie.] 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 241 To a pound of double refined sugar put two spoonfuls of water, skim it well, and boil it almost to a candy, when it is cold, drain your plums out of the first syrup, and put them in the thick syrup. 1808–17 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxv. 410 Handing round candies and cowslip wine. 1844 Emerson *Young Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 302 One man buys..a land title..and makes his posterity princes; and the other buys barley candy. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 124 With her hands full of candy, nuts, and oranges. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* II. 44 The parson .. approved only of white unflavoured candies for his children.

2. *Comb.*, as *candy-stall, -store, -woman*; **candy-braid** (*U. S.*), a twist of candy or toffy; **candy-broad sugar** (*Sc.*), 'loaf or lump sugar' (Jam.); **candy-high** *q.* or *adv.*, to the point of candying or crystallizing; so **candy-height**; **candy-man**, an itinerant seller of candy; in the north of England, a bum-bailiff or process-server; so called because in the great strike of coal-miners in 1844, when a large number of extempore bailiffs were employed to eject the miners wholesale from the cottages, there were recognized among them some well-known sellers of 'dandy candy' from the Newcastle streets, whose appellation was transferred to persons employed in the unpopular office; † **candy-plate**, an obsolete confection (see Plate); **candy-pull** (*U.S.*), a turn at pulling or twisting toffy to make it tough and light-coloured, a party of young people at which toffy is made (in Scotland a *taffy-join*); **candy-sugar** = Sugar-candy.

1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. vii. (Bohn) III. 64 Steam ..can twist beams of iron like *candy-braids. 1732 R. Maxwell *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 290 (Jam.) Three ounces of *candy-broad sugar. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 91 Boil it to a *Candy-height. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 247 When it begins to candy round the edge of your pan it is candy height. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* 200 Sugar made into a syrup, and boiled *candy-high. 1863 *Newcastle Chron.* 31 Oct., The colliery carts and waggons stood at the doors and the furniture was handed out..It was evident that the *'candymen' had warmed to their work. 1880 Patterson *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Candy-man*, a rag-man. These men generally give a kind of toffee, called 'candy', in exchange for rags, etc. 1886 *Leeds Merc.* 13 Jan., A large body of police and thirty 'candymen' arrived at Medoursley Collieries, Consett, near Durham, yesterday, for the purpose of evicting sixty unionists. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxvi, Soe saue the Ipocras, and *Candy Plate. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Aug. 5/3 The candies suggest pleasant winter evenings, and *'candy pulls' at the beach in summer. 1879 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., A very grand *'candy' stall, overbrimming with those lollipops so irrepressibly dear to the American palate. 1884 *New York Her.* 27 Oct. 7/6 Girl to learn to attend bakery, lunch room or *candy store. 1864 *Louie's last Term* 168 The *candy-woman .. did not make any thing of the Dough-balls any how.

¶ *Candy* in mod. edd. of Shaks. I *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 251: see Caudie.

† **Ca·ndy,** *sb.*[2] Obs. form of Candia, name of an island (formerly Crete): used in some obs. names of plants and products: also in Candy-tuft.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. xxiv. 31 It grows in Creet, now called Candy. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 229 Touching the Candy Carot, it resembleth fennel. 1635 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Parr in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 212 More sweet than candy oil. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. 89 Candy Alexander. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 382 Oils, in Candy Barrels.

‖ **Ca·ndy,** *sb.*[3] [Mahr. *khaṇḍi*, Tamul and Mayal. *kaṇḍi*; in Pg. *candil* (Yule).] A weight used in southern and western India, varying greatly in different parts, but averaging 500 pounds av.

1618 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 657 (Y.) The candee at this place [Batecola] containeth neere 500 pounds. 1862 Bright *America, Sp.* (1876) 101 Every Candy of cotton—a candy is 7 cwt. or lbs. 784—costing 80 rupees. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* ix. (ed. 2) 323 The Maund 25 lbs., and the Candy 500 lbs. English av.

Candy (kæ·ndi), *v.* [f. Candy *sb.*[1], after F. *candir*, It. *candire* to candy. The formation of the French vb. was prob. assisted by taking *candi* in *sucre candi* as a pa. pple. = candied: cf. It. *zucchero candito.*]

1. *trans.* To preserve (fruits, etc.) by boiling with sugar, which crystallizes and forms a crust; to coat or incrust with sugar. Also *absol.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helth* (1541) 72a, Gynger..candyd with Sugar. *a* 1634 Randolph *To Feltham* 114 Neatly to candy o're the wholesome pill. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 126 To pot and candy, and preserve for the uses of the family. *c* 1760 Glasse (*title*) Compleat Confectioner .. Method of .. Candying Fruit. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 24 If I've only got some orange flowers to candy.

2. *fig.* To sweeten, render pleasant or palatable; to give a pleasant appearance to; to sugar *over.*

1592 *Conspir. Pretend. Ref.* Pref. 2 To candie and sweeten them ouer with the louely shewe of peace. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. iv. 203 That which was canded with semblable pleasure. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xix. 337 His Teachers .. candy over his sourest studies with pleasure. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 For shame you pretty Female Elves, Cease thus to candy up your selves. *a* 1734 North *Examen* 305 (D.) Thereby to candy them up to posterity.

3. To form into crystals, congeal in a crystalline form: **a.** sugar, honey, etc.; **b.** (*transf.*) other things resembling sugar, as salt, ice, etc.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 14/1 Th' excessive cold of the mid-aire (anon) Candies-it [a dropping show'r] all in bals of Ycy-stone. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 362 As for sugar..the best comes out of India. A kind of hony it is, gathered and candied in certaine Canes. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1742) 110 The Sea-salt water candied or coagulated by the Sun. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxx. 37 Too much boiling candies the molasses.

4. *transf.* To cover or incrust with crystalline substance, as hoar-frost, etc. Also *to candy over.*

1607 Shaks. *Timon* iv. iii. 226 The cold Brooke Candied with ice. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv. (1772) I. 119 Hoary frosts had candy'd all the plaines. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xliii. 44 Frost, sent as salt..and Plants are Candid ore. 1703 Burchett *Naval Trans.* III. xix. (1720) 393 The Provisions sent to them were..candied with Salt.

5. *intr.* To crystallize or congeal, to become incrusted with sugar.

1657 S. Purchas *Theat. Pol. Flying-Ins.* 209 The hony.. ..of the new world, candies not, but is alwayes liquid like oyl. 1718 Quincey *Compl. Disp.* 34 After the Syrup comes to stand some time, it will candy. *Mod.* Preserves candy by long keeping.

Candying (kæ·ndi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Candy *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Candy, q. v.

1653 W. J. Gent (*title*) A Choice Manual..also most exquisite ways of Preserving, Conserving, Candying, etc. 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Essex* 318 The candying of them [Eringo roots] being become a staple commodity at Colchester. 1871 Nichols *Fireside Sc.* 99 The 'candying' results from boiling the molasses.

Candytuft (kæ·ndi,tʊft). Also erron. **-turf.** [f. Candy *sb.*² = *Candia*, name of the island + Tuft.] A plant, *Iberis umbellata*, originally brought from Candia; and, by extension, the genus *Iberis* (N. O. *Cruciferæ*), consisting of herbaceous plants or small undershrubs with white, pink, or purple flowers in flat corymbs or 'tufts'.

[1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. lxiii. 629 Candie Thlaspi is in complexion lyke to the other Thlaspies.] 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Sow divers Annuals .. Candy Tufts. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Candy Tuft*, serves for an Ornament to great Parterres. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 Hardy annual Flowers, as .. dwarf Lychnis, Candy Turf. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 146/1 The smaller kinds [of hardy annuals] .. such as Larkspur, Candy Tuft.

Cane (kēin), *sb.*¹ Also **5 canne, can.** [ME. *canne, cane*, a. OF. *cane*, later *canne* (= Pr. *cana*, Sp. *caña*, It. *canna*):—L. *canna*, a. Gr. *κάννα, κάννη*, reed, perh. from Semitic: cf. Heb. קָנֶה *qāneh*, Arab. قَنَاة *qanāh* reed, cane. In Latin the sense was extended from '(hollow) reed or cane' to 'tube or pipe', a sense retained in Romanic, and prominent in the derivatives *canneau, cannella*, etc.]

1. The hollow jointed ligneous stem of various giant reeds or grasses, as Bamboo and Sugar cane, and the solid stem of some of the more slender palms, esp. the genus *Calamus* (the Rattan); also the stem of the Raspberry and its congeners.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. ix. (1495) 419 A noyse as it were wyth a canne other a grete reyd. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645 *Hec canna*, cane. *c* 1475 *Ibid.* 763 *Hic calamus*, a cane. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. x. 89 Ther growe in many places [of ynde] canes..ful of sugre. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 101 The Sugar is nothing else but the iuyce of certaine Canes or Reedes. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvi. 152 The best Canes in the World grow hereabout. 1783 Cowper *Task* I. 39 Now came the cane from India, smooth and bright With Nature's varnish. 1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 163 As soon as the last dish of fruit [raspberries] has been gathered, cut down .. every cane on which it has grown. 1880 Howells *Undisc. Country* xiii. 189 The canes of the blackberries and raspberries in the garden were tufted with dark green.

b. *contextually* = Sugar-cane.

1781 Cowper *Charity* 190 Has God then given its sweetness to the cane..in vain? 1837 Hr. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 52 Some of the southern newspapers have recommended the substitution of beet for canes.

c. As name of a substance, without plural: usually the stem of the rattan or other palm.

Mod. A piece of cane. Ribs of whalebone or split cane.

2. In combination, with various defining words, *Bamboo cane, Dragon cane, Rattan cane, Reed cane, Sugar cane*; see Bamboo, etc. **Malacca cane,** a species (*Calamus Scipionum*) much thicker than the rattan, used for walking-sticks; **Tobago cane,** a slender West Indian palm, used for the same purpose. Also in the names of plants which are not canes: as **Dumb Cane,** an araceous plant, *Dieffenbachia seguina*; **Indian cane,** *Canna indica* (N. O. *Marantaceæ*); **Sweet Cane,** the Sweet Flag, *Acorus Calamus.*

1611 Bible *Isa.* xliii. 24 Thou hast bought mee no sweete cane with money. 1611 Cotgr., *Acore*, Calamas aromaticus, the sweet Cane. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 227/2 The canes which grow immediately from the planted slips are called plant-canes..the canes which sprout up from the old roots, or stoles, being called rattoons. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 116/1 Its [*Bactris minor*] stems..are said to be sometimes imported into this country under the name of Tobago canes. *Ibid.* 406 *Dieffenbachia*, It has acquired the name of Dumb Cane in the West Indies, in consequence of its fleshy cane-like stems rendering speechless any person who may happen to bite them, the juice of the plant being so excessively acrid as to..prevent articulation for several days. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 443/2 Malacca canes have frequently to be colored in parts.

†3. A dart or lance made of a reed or cane; also *fig. Obs.* [cf. Lat. uses of *calamus, harundo.*]

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 77 You shall see how quickly he will take up your glove, and..crush your Sophisticall canes in peeces. 1677 Sedley *Ant. & Cl.* Wks. 1722 I. 162 Slain..by some flying Parthian's darted Cane. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) The flying skirmish of the darted cane.

†b. *Play of (the) cane(s*: a translation of Sp. *juego de cañas* 'skirmish with throwing canes on horsebacke one at another' (Minsheu 1623). *Obs.*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 92 The play of the Spanyardes that was callyd the cane. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 209 All the knights of the bande should .. practise the play at the canes. 1627 R. Ashley *Almansor* 5 The Prince went downe, with all the Alcaydes .. to play at the Canes.

4. A suitable length of a cane stem, especially of one of the slender palms, prepared and used for a walking-stick, or as a rod for beating. Hence, by extension, a slender walking-stick of any sort.

1590 Webbe *Trav.* (1868) 17 In Turkie they are beaten for debt vpon the soles of their feet with a Cane. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 18 Apr., Sending the boy down into the cellar..I followed him with a cane, and did there beat him. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/4 A Silver Sword, and a Cane of gilded Silver. 1722 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. iii. (1840) 104 There are more ways of correction than the rod and the cane. 1799 Southey *Shufflebottom's Amat. Poems* iv, That portly Gentleman With gold-laced hat and golden-headed cane. 1853 *Arabian Nts.* (Rtldg.) 100 One of the slaves..gave me so many blows with a small pliant cane.

†5. A pipe or tube; in later use, esp. a slender glass tube, the tubular neck of a retort, or the like. [So L. and It. *canna*, F. *canne.*] *Obs.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, They take a quil..or a large can And in the ende this stone they set than. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lii. 23 b, The canes of the lunges [cf. L. *canna gutturis*]. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. I. 209 Least our eyes should bee As theirs that Heau'n through hollow Canes do see. 1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper.* 28 Take a Glass Cane AB .. seal it at A, and..fill it with Mercury. 1693 E. Halley in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 652, I took a smaller Bolt-head with a proportional Cane or Neck. 1720 *Ibid.* XXXI. 118 Let there be provided two small Glass Canes.

†b. *Cane of fire*: old term for a gun or fire-arm. [16th c. F. and It.; cf. F. *canne à vent* air-gun.]

1550 Edw. VI, *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (1858) 279 With..canes of fire and bombardes assaulted the castel. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* IX. lxvii. (R.) And brings with him his iron cane and fire, Wherewith he doth beate down and burne All those whom he to mischiefe doth desire. [1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. E v, They bring home nothing but firecanes, parots, and Monkies.]

6. Applied to a slender cylindrical stick or rod of various substances: a. of sealing-wax or sulphur; b. of glass (solid); †c. of tobacco.

a 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco battered* Wks. (1621) 1145 Impose so deep a Taxe On All these Ball, Leafe, Cane, and Pudding Packs. *a* 1612 Harington *Epigr.* IV. 34 (N.) Then of tobacco he a pype doth lack, Of Trinidade in cane, in leaf, or ball. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* (Chandos) 129 Sulphure made .. casting it into canes. 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 27 Concerning the effects of a cane of black sealing wax, and a cane of brimstone, in electrical experiments. 1849 Pellatt *Curios. Glass-making* 108 'Cane' invariably means a solid stick of glass; and 'tube' hollow. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 47/1 Glass blowers, with globes, cylinders, and canes.

7. Put for F. *canne*, It. *canna*, as a measure of length. Cf. Canna², also L. *calamus*, and Reed. At Naples = 7 ft. 3½ in., at Toulouse 5 ft. 8⅝ in.; in Provence 6 ft. 5⅝ in.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxxvii, A combe which was nine hundred foot long of the Jewish Canne-measure. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 891. 1769 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 9 A Neapolitan cane is two yards and half a quarter, English measure.

8. = Cannel.

1621 H. Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. i. 6 (1639) 6 The Cane (or chanell bone) of the shoulder.

9. *Comb.*: a. attributive, as *cane-arrow, -bill, -bottom* (hence *cane-bottoming*), *-chair, -cut, -field, -grass, -piece, -seat, -slip, -sugar, -wine*; b. objective, as *cane-scraper, -seller, -splitter, -stripper*; c. with pa. pple., as *cane-bottomed, -seated*, adjs.; also **cane-like** adj., **cane-wise** adv.

1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* iii. 52 Long *cane arrows.. tipped..with sharp pieces of stone. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 142 The *cane bill. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* ii. 40 A row of *cane-bottomed chairs. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3213/4 *Cane-Chairs..Tables, Stands. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4646/4 Richard Lewis, born in Shropshire, a Cane-chair-maker. 1850 Marg. Fuller *Wom. in 19th C.* (1862) 263 Light cane-chairs. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/1 Three *cane-cuts over the palm of the hand. 1841 Orderson *Creol.* xvii. 202 A *cane field bordering the road. 1882 P. Robinson *Under Sun* III. v. 198 The tiger..crouches among the *cane-grass. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 406/1 The stem has a *cane-like appearance. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 937 The *cane-pieces were strewed..in the path of the wheel, and the juice expressed flowed away through a channel or gutter. 1881 *Mechanic* § 40. 19 Beechen frames for *cane-seated chairs. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 936 The proper season for planting the *cane-slips. 1887 *Daily News* 20 May 6/8 Sugar..*Cane sorts continue inactive. 1855 J. F. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* I. 255 The *cane sugars are popularly distinguished from the grape sugars by greater sweetness. *Ibid.* 329 To this *cane-wine the negroes give the name of Guarapo. *c* 1654 Flecknoe *Trav.* 71 The body [of the Pinto tree] growing *cane-wise.

10. Special combs.: **cane-apple,** the Strawberry-tree, *Arbutus Unedo* (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753); **cane-brake,** (*a.*) a brake or thicket of canes; (*b.*) a genus of grasses, *Arundinaria*, allied to the bamboo; **cane-brimstone,** sulphur in rolls or sticks; **cane-fly,** a West Indian insect; **cane-gun,** a gun constructed in the form of a cane or walking-stick; **cane-harvester,** a machine for cutting standing (sugar) canes; **cane-hole** (in *Sugar-planting*), the hole or trench in which the slips of sugar-cane are planted; **cane-juice,** the juice of the sugar-cane; **cane-killer,** a plant (*Alectra brasiliensis*); **cane-liquor** = *cane-juice*; **cane-mill,** a mill for crushing (sugar) canes; **cane-press,** a machine for pressing sugar-canes; **cane-stripper,** a knife for stripping and topping the stalks of the sugar-cane; †**cane-tobacco,** tobacco in the form of cane (see sense 6); **cane-trash,** the refuse of sugar-canes after the expression of the juice.

1839-40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 201 They were generally pitched..close by a *canebrake, to screen us from the wind. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. ii. 49 The impassable canebrakes, and the dense woods. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbados*, The *Cane-fly..is a small whitish fly..It is chiefly to be seen among thick-planted ripe canes. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 751, I might add Sugar..if these People had the Art to cultivate and boil the *Canes Juice. 1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* I. *note* (R.) A nation who made use of the cane-juice as a drink. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 941 Recent *cane liquor contains no appreciable portion of acid to be saturated. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 77 Out upon *Cane and leafe Tobacco smell. 1605 Chapman *All Fools* in *Dodsley* (1780) IV. 187 My boy once lighted A pipe of cane tobacco with a piece Of a vile ballad. 1608 *Merry Dev. Edmont.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 215 Stuff'd With smoke, more chargeable than cane-tobacco. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 228/2 The canes..are reduced to the form of dry splinters, which are called *cane-trash, and are used as fuel in heating the vessels for evaporating the juice.

†**Cane,** *sb.*² Obs. form of Khan². [Pers. خان *khān.*] An eastern inn or caravanserai.

1612 *Trav. four Englishm.* 77 The Canes that stand in high waies..for the protection of Trauellers. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. i. 18 Amongst these canes or turkish innes. 1743 R. Pocock *Egypt* in Pinkerton *Trav.* XIV. 194 Several canes at Buloc, in..which strangers are accommodated.

Cane, *sb.*³ *local.* A weasel.

1789 G. White *Selborne* XV. (1853) 61 A little reddish beast ..which they call a cane.

Cane, *sb.*⁴, var. of Cain, payment in kind.

Cane, *sb.*⁵, obs. f. Khan¹, an eastern prince or lord.

Cane (kēin), *v.*¹ [f. Cane *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To beat with a cane as a punishment.

a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* iii. 147 (L.) That it be esteemed ..more shame to fornicate than to be caned. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) Wks. I. 73 I'll cane the rascal i. he don't. 1812 D'Israeli *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 142 To execute martial law, by caning the critic. 1825 Macaulay *Ess.* (1851) I. 25 Dressed up in uniforms, caned into skill.

2. To drive (a lesson) *into* (a person) with the cane.

1866 *Newspaper* I had a little Greek caned into me.

3. To fit or set (a chair, etc.) with cane.

1885 *Leisure Hr.* Jan. 47/1 Women and children..caning or rushing the 'bottoms'.

†**Cane,** *v.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* To form a scum or 'head', as liquor in a state of fermentation, ale turning sour or becoming 'mothery'. Hence **Caned** *ppl. a.*, **Caning** *vbl. sb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 53 Caned, *acidus. Ibid.* 53 Canynge of ale, *acor.* 1500 *Ortus Voc. ibid.* 53 *Acor*, canynge of ale. 1847-78 Halliw., *Caned*, mothery. *Yorksh.* 1876 Robinson *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Kêan*, to scum, or throw off as recrement. *Kêan*, a particle of this nature. *Kêaned*, scummed in this wise.

Caned (kēind), *ppl. a.* [f. Cane *sb.*¹ and *v.*]

1. Beaten or chastised with a cane.

2. Furnished with cane, or with a cane.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3206/4 Cain'd Chairs. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. of Snobs* ii, The long-caned ones [footmen] walked up and down the garden.

†**Ca·nel, canell(e.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **canel,** 3–4, 7 **canele,** 4–7 **canell, canelle,** 5 **canylle, cannell,** 7–8 **cannel.** [ME. *canele*, a. OF. *cancle, canelle* (mod. F. *cannelle*) cinnamon:— med. L. *canella*, dim. of *canna* cane.] Cinnamon; perhaps including the similar but inferior Cassia bark.

c 1205 Lay. 17744 Muche canele & gingiuere & licoriz. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* vii. 17 Myrre, and aloes, and canell. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 125 Gynger, Canelle, longe pepur. 1575 Turberv. *Bk. Falconrie* 342 The powder of fine Canell whiche is nothing else but Cinnamon. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 268 Moluques Isles, that bear Cloves and Canele. 1651 *Rec. Pittenweem* in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 376 (Jam.) Some great bunns .. baken with sugar, cannel, and other spices. 1721 Ramsay *Wks.* (1848) III. 70 Strains that warm our hearts like cannel gill.

†**Canel, -ell.** Early form of Kennel for dogs.

1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 85 They make of the Church for their hawkes a mewe And Canell for their dogges. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 55 A canel of dogs, *canile.*

Canel, -ell, var. Cannel. *Obs.*, channel, neck, cannel-coal.

‖**Canella** (kăne·lă). [med.L. *canella* see Canel.]

†1. Cinnamon, or Cassia bark; = Canel. *Obs.*

1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 40 Doubtless, the Shop-Cinnamon or *Canella*, is the true Cassia of the Ancients. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 719 Canella was at one time applied to cinnamon.

2. a. *Bot.* A genus of plants (N. O. *Canellaceæ*), the most important of which is the West Indian tree, *C. alba*, or Wild Cinnamon. b. The inner bark of this tree, also called *white cinnamon*; used in medicine, and in the West Indies as a condiment. Also **Canella bark.**

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 17 Large quantities of..canella or winter's bark. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Canella*..the Pharmacopœial name, U. S. A., of the bark of the *C. alba*. 1865 *Treas. Bot.*, *Canella*, furnishes a pale orange-coloured bark, with an aromatic odour, which is used as a tonic.

Cane·llin. *Chem.* [f. prec. + -in.] (See quots.)

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 720 A little Mannite, which was described by Petroz and Robinet as canellin. 1863-79 Watts

Dict. Chem. I. 734 *Canella alba*..contains manna (formerly mistaken for a peculiar kind of sugar called canellin).

Caneology. *humorous.* [f. CANE *sb.*[1]; see -LOGY.] The doctrine of the use of the cane in corporal punishment.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 572 When caneology was practised ..in all well-disciplined schools. 1876 CLOUSTON *Wine & Walnuts* I. 242 Deeply skilled in caneology.

Canephorus. Also **canephor, canephora.** [a. L. *canēphora*, Gr. *κανηφόρος* adj. (f. *κάνεον* basket + *-φορος* carrying), also as sb. in senses given. In mod.F. *canéphore*, whence Eng. *canephor*.]

a. In ancient Greece, one of the 'maidens who carried on their heads baskets containing the sacred things used at the feasts of Demeter, Bacchus, and Athena' (Liddell and Scott); hence, **b.** *Arch.* applied to 'figures of young persons, of either sex, bearing on their heads baskets containing materials for sacrifice' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.).

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 713 To be chosen canephor was as if 'Beautiful' were stamped on the lintel of a woman's door. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* iii. 23 The head of a canephorus.

Caner (kēˑnəɹ) One who canes.

1868 *Daily News* 6 Oct., Described as a chair-caner.

Canescence (kăneˑsĕns). *rare*[−1]. [f. as next; see -ENCE.] Hoariness, dull whiteness.

1855 R. BURTON *El Medinah* (1861) I. 306 All colour melts away with the canescence from above. The sky is of a dead milk-white.

Canescent (kăneˑsĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *cānēscentem*, pr. pple. of *cānēscĕre* to grow hoary, f. *cān-us* hoary.] Rather hoary; greyish or dull white, like the down or hairs on the leaves of plants.

1847 in CRAIG.

‖ **Canette** (kăneˑt). [F. dim. of *cane, canne* CAN, jug.] A little (earthenware) can or pot.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 366 These quaint canettes are pretty, with their gilded edges, colored bodies and footlines in black.

Caneva, -as. **1.** Obs. form of CANVAS.

2. Also, modern fancy name of a woollen fabric.

1885 *Yng. Ladies Jrnl.* 1 July 3/2 Caneva .. made of the finest wool .. closely woven together to resemble canvas.

Canfir, canfora, obs. forms of CAMPHOR.

Canful. As much as a can will hold.

1701 in *Fleet St. Mag.* (1887) I. 11 Having brought in a canfull of salt water. 1824 SCOTT *Redgaunt.* ch. xiii, A cup, or rather a canful, of tea.

† **Cang,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also **kang, chang, chank, cank.** [Of unknown derivation: the exchange of *ca-, cha-* suggests French origin; Godefroy has a quotation for *changon*, as a term of personal insult, which might be a deriv. of *chang*.]

A. *adj.* Foolish, silly. (In first quot. from *Ancr. Riwle* ? wanton.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 260 Ne keccheð he creftiluker cang men. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 To kesten kang [*v. r.* canh] eien upon ȝunge wummen. *Ibid.* 62 And nis heo to muche cang [*v. r.* chang, cangun]. *Ibid.* 358 Nis he a kang knit þet secheð reste iðe uihte.

B. *sb.* A fool.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þis is al þes canges blisse. *Ibid.* 270 He is so old cang [*v. r.* ald fol; ald ganh] þat kumeð. *Ibid.* 362 Oðer we beoð kanges [*v. r.* changes].

Hence **Canged** *a.*, foolish, besotted. **Cangliche** *adv.*, foolishly. **Kangschipe,** folly. **Cangun** = *canged*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 (MS. T.) Oðer we arn cangede, þet weneð mid lihte scheapes buggen eche blisse. [See CANG *sb.*] *Ibid.* 56 Þet te wummen lokede cangliche o weopmen. *Ibid.* 338 Nan more kangschipe [*v. r.* madschipe, kanhschipe] nis þen setten God terme. *Ibid.* 62 [see CANG]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Þu most to him halden, beohe cangun oðer crupel.

Cang: see CANGUE.

† **Cangeant,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. northF. *cangeant* = *changeant*: see CHANGE.] Changing.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. (1641) 228/1 The cangeant colour of a Mallards neck.

Cangenet. [Perversion or error.] = CANZONET.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 124 Let me superuise the cangenet.

‖ **Cangia** (kaˑndʒă). [cf. It. *cangia*, F. *cange*.] A light boat used on the Nile.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5306/2 Cangi a Bashes (which .. are small Vessels fit for carrying and landing 40 Men). 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 14. 334 A couple of cangias with large flapping sails. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Nile* xi. 300 Such ricketty, barbaric-looking craft as these Nubian cangias.

Cangica-wood. A wood from South America, of a light yellow-brown colour, used for cabinet-work and turnery. (Weale.)

1875 URE *Dict. Arts, Cangica wood*.. is imported from the Brazils in trimmed logs, from eight to ten inches diameter.

Cangle (kæˑŋgˈl), *v. Sc.* [perh. onomatopœic: cf. *jangle, wrangle*.] *intr.* To dispute acrimoniously, to wrangle.

1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 530 (JAM.) Only jangling and cangling, and at last returning to that where once wee beganne. 1839 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 19 Oct 310 To have .. personal and domestic affairs harrowed up and cangled over.

Cangler, a wrangler, a quarrelsome disputant.

1730 RAMSAY *Cameleon*, 'Fy!' said a cangler, 'what d'ye mean?'

‖ **Cangue, cang** (kæŋ). Also 8 **congo.** [In F. *cangue*, ad. Pg. *cango*, connected with *canga* 'yoke for oxen, porter's yoke'.

Prof. Legge thinks that the notion that the Portuguese name represents or was suggested by a Chinese word is baseless. The Chinese name is *kiá*, in modern Pekinese *chiá*, in Canton dial. *ka*, explained as 'one stick added to another, as a flail, a cangue or wooden collar.' The *kang-giai*, mod. Mandarin *k'ing-hiai*, *ch'ing-hiai* 'neck-fetter', cited from the *K'wang-yun* (a Dict. of 1009) is not the name, but merely one of the explanations of the character *kiá*.]

A broad heavy wooden frame or board worn round the neck like a kind of portable pillory as a punishment in China.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 175 (Y.) With his neck in the congoes. 1797 STAUNTON *Embassy* II. 492 (Y.) The punishment of the *cha*, usually called by Europeans the cangue, is generally inflicted for petty crimes. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* s.v., The cang most commonly in use weighs 50 or 60 pounds..As the cang prevents his making any use of his hands, he must be fed by others. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. *Corea* 188 A sort of cangue was fastened round the neck.

Hence **Cangue,** *v.*

[1696 BOWYER *Jrnl. Cochin China* in Dalrymple *Orient. Rep.* I. 81 (Y.) He was imprisoned, congoed, tormented.] 1883 *Daily Tel.* 2 Oct., Several men were brought up and cangued, the square boards being opened, their heads thrust through, the boards nailed up.

Can-hook. [? f. CAN *sb.*[1] + HOOK *sb.*] A contrivance for slinging a cask by the ends of its staves, consisting of a short rope or chain (little longer than the cask), with a flat hook at each end, the tackle being hooked to the middle of the rope or chain.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The canhookes, slings, parbunkels. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 The Canhookes..the Brewers vse to sling or carry their barrels on. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Mar.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Canibal(e, obs. form of CANNIBAL.

Canicide. [f. on L. type **canicīda*, f. *canis* dog + *-cīda* killing: see -CIDE.] A dog-killer.

1852 WILLIS *Sum. Cruise Medit.* xli. 248 The dead dog is hung by his heels..and the canicide is compelled to heap wheat about him.

Canicular (kăniˑkiɹŭlăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **cani-, canyculere,** 6 **canycular, canikeler, caniculare,** *Sc.* **-lair,** 6–7 **caniculer.** [ad. L. *canīcŭlār-is* pertaining to the dog-star, f. *canīcula* little dog, dog-star, dim. of *canis* dog. Cf. F. *caniculaire*.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Canicular days*: the days immediately preceding and following the heliacal (in modern times, according to some, the cosmical) rising of the dog-star (either Sirius or Procyon), which is about the 11th of August; the DOG-DAYS, q.v.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xv. 356 In the mydle of the monthe Iulius the Canicular dayes begyn. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 172 The Canycular daies begynne y^e^ xv. kalendas of August and endure to the iiij. nonas of Septembre. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B vj b, In the canikeler dayes whan the leves begynne to fall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 19 All the time of the canicular daies they [dogs] are most ready to run mad. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 225 Some latitudes have no canicular dayes .. as .. Nova Zembla .. for unto that habitation the Dogge-starre is invisible. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 132 The extraordinary heat of the Sun..in the Canicular dayes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Canicular days are computed by Harris to extend from the 24th of July to the 28th of August. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 158 In the canicular days or other hot weather.

2. Of or pertaining to the dog-days.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 95 In Julie, before the Caniculer windes. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 144 The sun .. Afflicts me with canicular aspect. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 243 The Canicular Habit of the Body. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iii, The canicular heat of Jerusalem.

3. *Canicular cycle* or *period*: the ancient Egyptian cycle of 1461 years of 365 days each, or 1460 Julian years, also called the *Sothic* or *Sothiac period*; in which time (as was supposed) any given day of the year of 365 days would have passed successively through all the seasons of the natural year (taken as = 365¼ days). *Canicular year*: the ancient Egyptian year, computed from one heliacal rising of Sirius to the next.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Chald. Philos.* (1701) 2/1 A canicular Cycle, which consists of 1461 years (and are 1460 natural years). 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 98 This period of 1461 years is called the Sothic Period, from Sothis, the name of the Dog-star, by which their fixed year was determined, and for the same reason it is called the Canicular Period.

4. *humorously.* Pertaining to a dog.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 7 If mother Hubbard .. Happen to tell one canicular tale; father Elderton..will counterfeit an hundred dogged Fables. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 425 Content with these canicular probations.

B. *sb.*

† **5.** The dog-star; (*pl.*) the dog-days. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 13 Er the Caniculere the hounde ascende. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. XXXVI, At goyng out of the Canyculeres. 1727 M^c^URE *Hist. Glasgow* 119 Scorching heats of the Canicular.

6. *humorously.* (*pl.*) Doggrel verses.

1872 DE MORGAN *Paradoxes* 207 Some caniculars or doggrel verses.

Canicule (kæˑnikiɹul). *rare.* [a. F. *canicule* dog-star, dog-days, ad. L. *canīcula*.] The dog-days.

a 1719 ADDISON *Let.* in *Student* II. 89 More afflicting to me than the canicule. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 1000 Resembling more the baneful Canicule. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 541 During the canicule of 1825.

Caniculture. *humorous.* [f. L. *canis* dog + *cultura*.] The rearing of dogs.

Newspaper. The most philosophic of the protests against caniculture.

Canikin, variant of CANNIKIN.

† **Caniˑnal,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *canīn-us* CANINE + -AL.] = CANINE, dog-like.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 20/1 People which are troubled with a Caninall hunger. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contemp.* (1841) 186 Our English pulpits..have had in them too much caninal anger.

Canine (kănəiˑn, kæˑnəin), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *canīnus*, f. *canis* dog; cf. F. *canin*, 16th c.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, a dog; having the nature or qualities of a dog.

1623 COCKERAM, *Canine*, doggish. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 551 That Canine eloquence must needs sound harsh to their ears. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 335 As the Dog..Raving he foams, and howls, and barks, and bites.. His Nature, and his Actions all Canine. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. iv. 101 Greyhounds, the most graceful and the most attached of all the canine race.

b. of appetite, hunger, etc.: Voracious, greedy, as that of a dog. *Canine appetite, hunger*: the disease BULIMY. *Canine madness*: hydrophobia.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Canine*, dogge-hungry. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 21 The Sectaries have canine Appetites. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 6 ¶ 6 The dreadful symptom of canine madness. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 391 Characteristic marks of canine madness. 1818 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 308 A canine appetite for reading.

2. *Canine tooth*: one of the four strong pointed teeth, situated one on each side of the upper and lower jaw, between the incisors and the molars; a cuspidate tooth. (In some animals the canine teeth are immensely developed and become *tusks*.)

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XX. (1495) 124 Houndes wyth the sayd teeth that hyghte Canini gnawe bones.] 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 113 They whose teeth hang over their canine teeth, are also adjudged railers. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 752 The Teeth are in Men of three kinds, Sharp, as the Fore-teeth; Broad, as the..Molar-teeth, or Grinders; and Pointed-teeth, or Canine, which are between both. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 478/1 The canine teeth [of the Carnivora] are .. preeminently strong, long and sharp.

3. *Anat.* & *Phys. Canine fossa*: a depression in the upper jaw-bone behind the canine prominence. *Canine laugh*: the expression of the face in sneering (so called because similar to that of a dog's face in snarling), *risus sardonicus*. *Canine muscle*: the *levator anguli oris*, which in the dog raises the corner of the mouth in snarling. *Canine prominence* or *ridge*: a ridge on the upper jaw-bone caused by the fang of the canine tooth.

1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 223/1 From the inner part of the canine fossa. *Ibid.* 207/2 The canine ridge, which corresponds to the socket of the canine tooth.

B. *sb.* = Canine tooth (see 2). Also in *comb.*, as *canine-shaped* adj.

1835 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Quadrupeds* § 71 (L.) The more perfect quadrupeds have three sorts of teeth, termed incisors, canines, and molars. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 7 The absence of canines is characteristic of the order.

¶ Jocosely used for 'dog'.

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Book* (ed. 6) 61 As though 'Hullah' had tutored each canine to sing. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 13/2 A better-favoured canine was sacrificed.

Caning (kēˑiniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CANE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of CANE *v.*; a beating with a cane.

1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. viii. (1841) I. 150, I owe him a caning for all this. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 53 Having a caning inflicted.

Caniniform (kăniˑnifɔɹm), *a.* [f. L. *canīn-us* CANINE + -FORM.] Shaped like a canine tooth.

1876 TOMES *Dent. Anat.* 390 The outermost [incisor] being somewhat caniniform.

Caninity (kăniˑniti). [f. L. *canīnus*, after *humanity*.]

1. Canine quality or trait; dog nature or race.

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 92, I surely may be excused for this caninity. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. ix. 131 A lover of humanity can hardly fail to be a lover of caninity. 1884 A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* XII. 86 These dog-masters have imbibed the worst qualities of caninity.

2. Sympathy with dogs, kindness to dogs.

1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 447 Our Duke's caninity had the more benevolent purpose, etc. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Feb. 289/1 The humanity of the wire muzzle, or rather its enlightened caninity.

† **Caˑnion, caˑnnion, canon.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **cannyon,** 6–7 **canion, canyon,** 7–8 **cannion**; also 6–7 **canon,** 7 **cannon.** [In form *canion*, a. Sp. *cañon* tube, pipe, gun-barrel, 'the cannions of breeches' (= F. *canon*, It. *cannone*), augmentative of *caña*, It. *canna* tube: see CANNON. The F. form *canon* was also used in the same sense.]

pl. Ornamental rolls, sometimes indented, sometimes plain or straight, laid like sausages round the ends of the legs of breeches.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 56 Hose..with Canions annexed reaching down beneath their knees. 1598 HENSLOWE *Diary* Apr. (Fairholt) A payer of paned hose..drawne out with cloth of silver and canyons to the same. *Ibid.* Hose..laid with silver lace and canons of cloth of silver. 1611 COTGR., *Chausses à queue de merlus*, round breeches with strait cannions. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 24 May, Made myself as fine as I could, with the linning stockings on and wide canons. 1677 *Songs Costume* (1849) 182 By thy dangling pantaloons, And thy ruffling port cannons. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Cannions*, old-fashioned ornament for the Legs. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 266 Closer-fitting hose..with the canions, or canons attached. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 412 Canions..are constantly seen in portraits of Henry III of France and his court.

Hence **Canioned** *a.*, having canions.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 20 The bragging velure-canioned hobbi-horses.

Canister (kæˑnistəɹ). Also 8–9 **cannister**. [ad. L. *canistr-um* bread basket, basket for fruit or flowers, ad. Gr. *κάναστρον* wicker basket (app. f. *κάννα* reed).]

1. A small case or box, usually of metal, for holding tea, coffee, shot, etc.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4915/4 A silver Canister for Tea. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) C cc b, A case..or cannister, filled with case-shot. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) III. 320 An author hunted with a cannister at his tail. 1828 J. W. CROKER in *Cr. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 404 A dog with a canister tied to his tail.

b. *R. C. Ch.* A metal vessel used to hold the wafers before consecration.

† 2. An instrument used in racking off wine. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Cannister*, a certain Instrument which Coopers use in the racking of [1696 off] the Wine. Hence in BAILEY, etc.

† 3. A quantity of tea from 75 to 100 lbs. weight.

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v., Canister; of Tea, 75 to 1 c. weight. 1715 in KERSEY. 1721 in BAILEY.

4. A basket for bread, flowers, etc. [transl. or imitation of the Lat. or Gr.]

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. viii. (1715) 233 Full Canisters of fragrant Lillies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* I. (1886) 30. 1718 POPE *Odyss.* I. 184 They heap the glittering canisters with bread. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 Weave wood to canisters and mats.

5. Short for *canister-shot* (see 6).

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 237 A brisk discharge of cannister and grape. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 331 'Put another dose of canister in.' We did so, and then discharged the gun. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 121 The storm of..grape and canister came in blasts.

6. *Comb*, as *canisterful*; **canister-shot**, a kind of case-shot consisting of 'a number of small iron balls..packed in a cylindrical tin case fitting the bore of the gun from which it is to be fired' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Case-shot*).

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 25 Repeated broadsides of grape and cannister shot. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 376, 1000 rounds of canister shot. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* vi. 309 A canister-full of treasure.

Ca·nister, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To put in a canister. **b.** To fasten a canister to the tail of (a dog). Hence **Ca·nistered** *ppl. a.*

1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* ii. 58 No dog canistered but I held his tail. 1843 A. FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* ii. (1874) 144 The canistered genii..in the 'Arabian Nights'. 1862 MARK NAPIER *Life Dundee* II. 124 In the same spirit with which a cruel boy canisters a dog.

† Ca·nitude. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *cānitūdo*, f. *cānus* grey.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Canitude*, hoariness, whiteness, gravity. Hence in 1678–96 PHILLIPS, and 1721–42 BAILEY.

Cani·vorous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *canis* dog, after *carnivorous*.] Dog-devouring.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 287 They are fond of puppies..They do this not from a canivorous propensity.

† Cank, *a. dial.* or *slang. Obs.* Dumb.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 36 *Cank*, dumb. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* II. iii. § 68 *Canke*, a Dumb Man. 1731–1800 BAILEY, *Cank*, dumb. C[*ountry Word*].

Cank (kæŋk), *v. dial.* [Imitative of the sound.] *intr.* To cackle as geese; to talk rapidly, to chatter. Hence **Cank** *sb.*, **Ca·nking** *vbl. sb.*

1741 SHENSTONE *Let.* 23 Sept. Wks. 1777 III. 36 The canking of a goose. 1773 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* IV. iii. (D.) The canking of some Spanish geese..threw poor Jerry into the utmost consternation. 1869 B. BRIERLEY *Red Wind. Hall* xiv. in *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., Aw'll just have a bit of a cank wi' thee. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cank*, to cackle as geese; to talk rapidly, to gabble.

Cankar, -ard, -art, obs. ff. CANKER, -ED.

Cankedort: see KANKERDORT.

Canker (kæˑŋkəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cancer**, -**or**, 3 **cauncre**, 3–4 **cancre**, 4 **kankir**, 4, 6 **cankre**, 5 **cankyr**, **kankere**, 6 **cancar**, **cankar**, **kanker**, 6–7 **cancker**, 4– **canker**. [a. ONF. *cancre*, in Central OF. and mod.F. *chancre* (whence also in Eng. *shanker*, CHANCRE, q.v.): — L. *cancr-um* (nom. *cancer*) crab, also gangrene. The word had been used in OE. directly from L.]

1. An eating, spreading sore or ulcer; a gangrene. **† a.** Formerly, often the same as CANCER. **b.** Now *spec.* A gangrenous affection of the mouth, characterized by small fetid sloughing ulcers; gangrenous stomatitis, stomacace. Also called *canker of the mouth* or *water-canker*. **c.** *Farriery.* A disease of the horse's foot, characterized by a fetid discharge from the frog.

For the specific sense **a.** the Latin *cancer* was introduced about 1600; but *canker* was used alongside of it till *c* 1700.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 110 Gemeng wið þam dustum, clæm on ðone cancer. *Ibid.* I. 370 Wið cancer-wund. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Ase holi writ seið, 'hore speche spret ase cauncre.' 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* ii. 17 The word of hem crepith as a kankir [1388 canker, Vulg. *ut cancer*]. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* X ij, A canker is a melancolye impostume, eatynge partes of the bodye. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xi. 3 No cankar fretteth flesh so sore. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 79 Cankers in the mouthes of the children. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 14 Heale the inueterate Canker of one wound, By making many. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 248/2 When as a woman getteth an obduratede Breste, & feareth leaste it be the Cancker. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 282 The Canker in the mouth..is a rawness of the mouth and tongue, which is full of blisters. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 88 Who had halfe his nose eaten away with a Canker. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 99. 163 Women that have Cankers in their breasts. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3723/4 Her [a mare's] Tongue almost eaten off with a Canker. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lxiii. (1738) 219 A mishapen or rusty Bit..will create those sort of Ulcers the Farriers call Cankers. 1752 BERKELEY *Thoughts Tar-Water* Wks. III. 497 The foul disease, which with them passeth for a canker as they call it. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xix. (1847) 401 Canker is a separation of the horn from the sensible part of the foot.

† 2. Rust. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* I. 9 Choler, grene lyke to grene cankar of mettalls. 1557 BIBLE (Genev.) *Matt.* vi. 19 Wher the mothe and kanker corrupt. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 71 The canker on iron, *ferrugo*. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Canker*, rust; oxidization on any metal, but especially iron.

3. A disease of plants, *esp.* fruit-trees, characterized by slow decay of the bark and tissues.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 239 The disease of trees that the Latines caule *Caries*, which we may caule the worme or canker, being but a certeyne putrifaction. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 54 Crab trees..are usually free from the Canker. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* V. (1814) 264 The canker or erosion of the bark and wood is a disease produced often..by a poverty of soil. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 62 Such trees are..not liable to canker.

b. (See quot.)

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 92 Suffering others with their Shoes to tread on many of the Corns of the Malt while they lie working on the Floor, which is often attended with ill Consequences; for, by bruising the Kernels, there immediately commences the Growth of a Canker, that will show itself in a Bunch, turn green, etc.

4. A caterpillar, or any insect larva, which destroys the buds and leaves of plants; a canker-worm.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60/2 Cankyr, worme of a tre, *teredo*. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 6 The eyes of..Betles, Cankers, & such other. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 3 Some to kill Cankers in the muske rose buds. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 45 As killing as the canker to the rose. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 111 The garden worm commonly called a Canker. 1782 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 217 Among the numerous enemies to which turnips are liable, none have proved more fatal here than the Black Canker (a species of Caterpillar). 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 103 The prophet [Jonah] was offended..that the canker was sent to destroy his favorite plant.

† 5. An inferior kind of rose; the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*). *Obs.* exc. locally.

1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* I. xi. 11 The buddes of Cankers or wilde Eglantine. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 176 To put downe Richard, that sweet louely Rose, And plant this thorne, this Canker Bullingbrooke. 1623 FLETCHER *Maid of Mill* 20 A white rose or a canker. 1846 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* (1864) III. 230 The Wild Rose is sometimes called the Canker in various parts of the Country.

b. A local name for (*a.*) the common Wild Poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*); (*b.*) the Dandelion (*Leontodon Taraxacum*); (*c.*) a toadstool or other fungus. (Britten & Holl.)

6. *fig.* (from senses 1–4) Anything that frets, corrodes, corrupts, or consumes slowly and secretly.

1564 PALFREYMAN in *Bauldwin's Mor. Philos.* To Rdr., That pestilent and most infectious canker, idlenesse. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 105 Three cankers, which..wil eat vp the whole common welth. 1597–8 BACON *Honour & Rep., Ess.* (Arb.) 68 Enuie which is the canker of Honour. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 36 An extravagant Interest..is a sure Canker to their Fortunes. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. i. 17 The canker of Byzantian vice.

7. (See quot.: cf. CANKERED 4.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 455 The brains of a Leopard being mingled with a little quantity of the water which is called a Canker, and with a little Jasmine, and so mixed together, doth mitigate the pain or ach of the belly.

8. *Comb.*, as *canker-bit(ten, -eaten, -hearted, -like, -mouthed, -poisonous, -stomached, -toothed* adjs.; **canker-berry**, the fruit of the Dog-rose; also the West Indian plant *Solanum bahamense*; **canker-bloom**, the blossom of the Dog-rose; **canker-blossom**, a worm that cankers a blossom, a canker (sense 4); also *fig.*; **canker-eat** *v.*, to eat away like a canker; **† canker-fly**, app. some kind of caterpillar; **canker-rash**, a variety of scarlet fever in which the throat is ulcerated; **canker-rose**, (*a.*) the Dog-rose (= sense 5); (*b.*) the wild poppy (= sense 5 b), 'from its colour, and from its injuring corn-land' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); cf. Turner's name 'red corn rose'; **cankerweed**, a dial. name of Ragweed; **† cankerwort**, (*a.*) the Dandelion (= sense 5 b); (*b.*) ? = *cancerwort* (see CANCER. See also CANKERFRET, CANKERWORM.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 174 The *Canker Berry. The berries are bitterish and thought to be very serviceable in sore throats. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 122 My name is lost By Treasons tooth: bare-gnawne and *Canker-bit. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 187/1 His reputation canker-bitten by the venomous tooth of slander. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* liv. 5 The *Canker-bloomes have full as deepe a die As the perfumed tincture of the Roses. 1590 — *Mids. N.* III. ii. 282 You iugler, you *canker blossome You theefe of loue. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Hist.* 222 Those corruptions which Time hath brought forth to fret and *canker-eate [the state]. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* x. 81 A leaveless *Canker-eaten Bow. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4847/4 Her [a mare's] Tongue Canker-eaten. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 98 There be of Flies, Caterpillars, and *Canker flies, and Bear flies. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxvii. 1034 *Cankerhearted against God. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 704 (R.) [Dissimulation] *canker-like devours it to the root. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 434 They [cocks] may..become seam-eyed or *canker-mouthed. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 47 The *canker-poisonous chains. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 112 The Wild, or *Canker-Rose, called Cinosbaton. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 233 *Rosa canina* (Common Dog-rose)..another of its names, the Canker-Rose. 1607 *Lingua* III. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 388 Those *canker-stomached, spiteful creatures. 1788 BURNS *Let. Mrs. Dunlop* 27 Sept. (Globe) 428 A *canker-toothed, caterpillar critic.

Canker (kæˑŋkəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To infect or consume with canker.

1398–1664 [see CANKERED 1, 3]. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 95 ¶ 1 To canker the root.

† b. To corrode, rust, tarnish. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1420 [see 2]. 1570–1799 [see CANKERED 2].

2. *fig.* To infect, corrupt; to consume slowly and secretly like a canker.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4003 God graunte knyghtes rubbe awey the ruste Of covetise, yf it her hertes cankir. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 33 There is no art that hath bin more canker'd in her principles..then the art of policie. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 85 ¶ 11 Cankered by the rust of their own thoughts. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvi, No lapse of moons can canker Love. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xi. (1878) 119 A world smitten with a curse which cankers half its blessings.

3. *intr.* To become cankered; **†** to rust, to grow rusty or tarnished; to fester (*dial.*). Also *fig.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.*, This latton basen cankeryth, for faulte of occupyeng. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 192 As with age, his body ouglier growes, So his minde cankers. *a* 1626 BACON *Physiol. & Med. Rem.* (L.) Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. vii. 75 It cankers and breeds worms.

Cankered (kæˑŋkəɹd), *ppl. a.* Forms: 5 **cankerd**, 5–7 **-cred**, 6 **-karde**, **-card**, **-cerd**, **-ckerde**, **-ckered**, **-ckred**, **-crid**, (*Sc.* **-karit**, **-kerit**, **-kerrit**, **-kcart**, **-kart**, **kankyrryt**), 6–7 **cankard**, 6–8 **-kred**, 7 **-cered**, 6– **cankered**. [f. CANKER *v.* + -ED.]

1. Ulcerated, gangrened.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxiv. (1495) 783 Rotyd woundes..cancred other festred. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxiv. 654 Old cankered sores.

† 2. Rusted, corroded; tarnished. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 49 Cankred, *ferruginosus*. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 72 The canker'd heapes of strange-atchieued Gold. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* v. 3 Your gold and siluer is cankered. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 227 The iron..will become cankered.

3. Of plants: **a.** Infected with canker. **b.** Eaten by a cankerworm.

c 1530 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 88/2 The cancred rote of pride. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 If you find any [Tulips] to be Canker'd. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 767/1 A new and effectual method of..curing cankered trees. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. vi. 115 To pine and droop like a cankered rosebud.

† 4. Infected, polluted; infectious, venomous.

1633 MILTON *Arcades* 53 What the..hurtful worm with cankered venom bites. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 106 The Colepit waters, especially those they call Canker'd waters, that kill all the fish wherever they fall into the Rivers.

5. *fig.* Infected with evil; corrupt, depraved.

c 1440 *York Myst.* vii. 97 Here is a cankerd company. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iv. 72 Defend 3ow fra that cankyrit [*v.r.* kankeyryt] cast. 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 52 O thou olde canckerde carle, that hast vsed thy wickednesse so longe. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 296 Dangerous, pestilent, cankered heresy. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* App. 693 The cancred greediness of worldly minded men. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. ii. 9 The..most cankered villain. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* VIII. 290 A cankered profligate, case-hardened in sensuality.

6. *fig.* Malignant, envious; ill-natured, spiteful; ill-tempered, crabbed. (This and preceding sense were exceedingly frequent in 16th c.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xi. 12 Rolling in mynd full mony cankarit bloik. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 60 Cruell and crabit, and cankerit of kynd. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 20 Any cankered reprehendour of other mens doynges. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 194 A wicked will..A cankred Grandams will! 1618 STUKELEY *Petit.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 394 A cancered enemy to God and his Sovereign. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXV, 'What ails ye to be cankered, man, wi' your friends?' 1859 C. BRONTË *Shirley* X. 146 The vinegar discourse of a cankered old maid.

Cankeredly (kæˑŋkəɹdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Spitefully, malignantly; peevishly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 447 Rycht cankartlie he ansuerit him. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 401 So cankardly he had our kin in hate.

Ca·nkeredness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Malice, spite; ill-humour; crabbed temper.

1538 SIR T. WRIOTHESLY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 109 Thinking .. with his clemencye to conquerre their cancerdnes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Pref. to Luke* 3a, With malicious cancardnesse. 1660 HACKET *Serm. Whitehall* 22 Mar. 8 The cankardness of two men cost them fourty years bondage more.

Ca·nkerfret, *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* [See next, and the verb.]

† **1.** Corrosion by rust. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. iii. 86 That the Armes of the Romans might not take dust, or canker-fret. [Or is this *vb.*?]

2. 'Copperas' (? Verdigris). **3.** 'A sore or blister in the mouth. *East.*' Halliwell.

† **Ca·nkerfret,** *a. Obs.* [f. CANKER *sb.* + FRET *pa. pple.* 'eaten away, gnawed'.] **a.** Eaten away with 'canker' or gangrene; **b.** Corroded with rust.

1297 R. GLOUC. 299 Somme by come cancrefrete, & somme blynde oþer wode. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 56 Blades..canker-fret and rustie within.

† **Ca·nkerfret,** *v. Obs.* [f. CANKER *sb.* + FRET *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To eat with 'canker'. **b.** *intr.* To become cankered; to rust.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 36 Which else through ease and selfe-love would rust and cankerfret. *Ibid.* 103 Ere [this sin] have cankerfretted the soul.

Cankering (kæ·ŋkərin), *ppl. a.* [f. CANKER *v.* + -ING 2.] That cankers: see CANKER *v.*

1388 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. Jerome* vii. 69 Thorouȝ cancrynge rust [1382 rust wastynge]. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 439 Neither fretting time, nor cancaring oblivion. 1673 T. MONCK (*title*) Cure for the Cankering Errors of the New Eutychians. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 196 The rust it had contracted, through the fault of cankering time. 1814 SOUTHEY *Inscript.* XXXVII. Wks. III. 158 A slow and cankering malady. 1832 LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. i. 32 Cutlasses..half devoured with cankering rust.

† **Ca·nkerly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. CANKER *sb.* + -LY.] = CANKERED, CANKEREDLY.

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 6 That crabbed and canckerly naturde curre.

Cankerous (kæ·ŋkərəs), *a.* Forms: 6–8 **cancrous,** 7 **cankrous, -ckerous, -carous,** 7– **cankerous.** [f. CANKER *sb.* + -OUS, after It. *cancheroso*, F. *chancreux.*]

1. Of the nature of a CANKER, or eating sore; cancerous, gangrenous.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iii. 18 The begynnynge of cancrous corruption. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 390 Cankrous vlcers of the mouth. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Malanders*, Being a sharp Salve, it will kill the canckerous Humour.

† **b.** Rusty, like rust. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 160 A canckerous and æruginous quality.

c. Of the nature of canker or blight in plants.

a 1866 B. TAYLOR *Vineyard Saint* Poems (1866) 206 The vines were brown with cankerous rust. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xi. 196 Cankerous blight, fruit-withering.

† **2.** Affected with canker; in a state of decay.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* in Halliw. *Charac. Bks.* (1857) 99 Your flesh, rotten; your bones, cankerous.

3. Having the qualities of a canker; eating into the flesh; corroding; infectious.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 17 A Cancarous and Corroding substance. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 186 These cankerous fetters.

4. *fig.*

1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 18 Cank'rous enuy. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. P 36. 450 His Words are cancrous, and fall as Excrements. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 50 Tyrannick rule .. whose cancrous shackles seiz'd The envenom'd soul. 1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 100 A cankerous regret.

Cankerworm (kæ·ŋkəɹwɞm). [CANKER *sb.* 4.] **1.** A caterpillar that destroys buds and leaves, a CANKER (sense 4). **b.** *spec.* (in U. S.) The larva of the *Geometra brumata* or winter moth.

1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Cancker worme, *uer de chancre.* 1611 BIBLE *Joel* i. 4 That which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worme eaten. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 36 Viperous generation, caterpillars, moths, canker-worms. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v, Pestilential heresy .. as a canker-worm in the rose-garland of the Spouse. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 260 The canker-worms have crawled to the topmost bough of the wild elm. 1863 LONGF. *Birds Killingw.* 196 From the trees spun down the canker-worms upon the passers-by.

2. *fig.*

1580 in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 307 Unto the minde a canker-worme of care. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 121 Must tradition..be the perpetuall canker-worme to eat out Gods commandments? 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 148 Lies..are cankerworms, and spoil all causes, good or bad.

Cankery (kæ·ŋkəri), *a.* Also 4– **cankry.** [f. CANKER *sb.* + -Y[1].]

† **1.** Of the nature of a canker; gangrenous. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Earth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 274 Noli me tangere is a cankry postume in the face.

2. Affected with CANKER.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 79 Others [seem'd to be] Cankery or Black-Chollery.

† **b.** Rusty; affected as if with rust. *Obs.*

1744 WOGAN in J. Burton *Genuineness Clarendon's Hist.* 140 The ink being turned brown and cankry.

c. Of trees.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 136 Cut off as much as you can of the Cankry Boughs. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* vii. (1824) 188 Finding the pear-trees in Kensington gardens in a very cankery, and unfruitful state.

3. *fig.* Cankerous; ill-humoured, crabbed. *Sc.*

1786 BURNS *Ep. Major Logan* iv, Cankrie care. 1791 A. WILSON *Eppie & Deil* Poet. Wks. (1846) 85 Right cankry to hersel' she cracket. — *Poems* (1816) 40 (Jam.) The cankriest then was kittled up to daffing.

Canking, *vbl. sb.*: see CANK *v.*

Canmesse. *Obs.* A variant of CANVASS.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 85 Canmesse, *canabis.*

Cann, *v. Naut.* See CON.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 14, I must confess you did not steer; but howsomever, you canned all the way. 1826 SCOTT in *Lockhart* xxiv. (Chandos) 571 Though I shall not desire to steer, I am the only person that can cann, as Lieut. Hatchway says, to any good purpose.

Cann, obs. form of CAN.

‖ **Canna** (kæ·nă), *sb.*[1] [L. *canna* reed, CANE, taken in *Bot.* as the name of an entirely different genus.] A genus of endogenous plants (N.O. *Marantaceæ*), with brightly coloured flowers, yellow, red, or orange, and ornamental foliage, natives of warm climates, but cultivated in Britain.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Sow on the Hot-bed .. Canna Indica..and the like rare and exotic Plants. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* 742/2 *Canna*, Indian shot, or canacorus. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/1 Mark also the crescent-shaped bed of Cannas—the Indian shot, as it is sometimes called, from the seed being so hard that the Indians used it as a missile.

‖ **Canna,** *sb.*[2] See CANE *sb.*[1] 7.

1600 PORY *Leo's Africa* II. 61 A Canna (a measure proper to this region containing two elles) of course cloth is solde for halfe a peece of gold.

Canna (in 16th c. *cannocht*), Sc. form of *cannot*: see CAN *v.*

1721 RAMSAY *Poems* (1877) II. 267 He disna live that canna link The glass about. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 230, I canna read Greek—except in a Latin translation done into English.

Canna, var. of CANNACH.

Cannabal, obs. form of CANNIBAL.

Cannabic (kănæ·bik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κάνναβις* (L. *cannabis*) hemp + -IC.] Of the nature of hemp. *Cannabic composition*, a substance composed of a basis of hemp amalgamated with resin, and made into thick sheets, available for the same purposes as *papier mâché.* **Ca·nnabene** (*Chem.*), a volatile, colourless, strong-smelling liquid obtained from Indian hemp. **Ca·nnabin** (*Chem.*), the poisonous resin of the extract of Indian hemp. **Ca·nnabine** *a.*, of or pertaining to hemp. ‖ **Cannabis indica,** Indian hemp; the dried flowering tops of the female plants of *Cannabis sativa*, grown in warm countries.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Cannabine*, of hemp or hempen. 1871 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 391 Cannabene exerts a powerful intoxicating action, though in this respect it is less energetic than cannabin, the resin of Indian hemp. *Ibid.* I. 735 Cannabis indica .. used in the East as an intoxicating agent.

Cannabie, obs. Sc. form of CANOPY.

Cannach (kɑ·năχ). *Sc.* Also **canna.** [a. Gaelic *cánach.*] The Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum*).

1803 MRS. GRANT *Poems* 42 (Jam.) The downy cannach of the wat'ry moors. 1804 GRAHAME *Sabbath* 244 Where the leafless cannachs wave their tufts Of silky white. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xv, Still as the canna's hoary beard. 1852 D. MOIR *Desert. Churchyard*, The hoary cannach.

Cannailyie, cannale, obs. ff. CANAILLE.

Cannakin, obs. form of CANNIKIN.

Cannal, obs. f. CANNEL, CANAL, KENNEL.

Cannapie, obs. form of CANOPY.

Cannas, canness, obs. Sc. ff. CANVAS *sb.*

Canne, obs. form of CAN *sb.*[1], KHAN[1].

Canned (kænd), *ppl. a.* [f. CAN *v.*[3]] Put up or preserved in a can; tinned.

1865 *Morn. Star* 13 Apr., Canned milk. 1879 BODDAM-WHETHAM *Roraima* 140 *note*, A small quantity of canned provisions. 1881 *Newspr.*, Canned beef and mutton.

Cannefas, obs. form of CANVAS *sb.*

† **Cannel, canel** (kæ·nĕl), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **canel,** 5 **canell,** 5–6 **kanel,** 6 **canelle, cannel**(l, 7–8 **cannal**(l. See also CANAL. [ME. *canel, kanel,* a. ONF. *canel* channel of a river, conduit, etc.; the central OF. form was *chanel,* whence the parallel ME. *chanel,* later *channel.* F. *canel, chanel,* correspond to Pr., Sp. *canal,* It. *canale*:—L. *canāl-em* pipe, groove, channel, etc. After CANAL was introduced in 16th c., *ca·nnel* gradually became obsolete, though sense 2 still exists in the form KENNEL, and CANNEL-BONE, from sense 5, is in 18th c. dictionaries. In both of these senses *channel* also occurs as a parallel form; and all the other senses have been taken up either by CHANNEL or by CANAL.]

† **1.** (form *canel*) The natural bed of a stream of water; a water-course. *Obs.* Now CHANNEL.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1866 He did þe waters ga til þair canels þat þai com fra. *Ibid.* 22577 (Gött.) In-til hir canel [*v. r.* chanel] sal scho [þe se] turn, And als til þairis ilk a burn.

† **2.** (forms *canel, cannel*) The gutter or surface water-course in a street, or by a road. This sense still survives as KENNEL *sb.*[2], q.v. (The 18th c. spelling *cannal* was app. influenced by *canal.*)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 335 Þei grutchiden aȝens þis water, and drunken podel water of þe canel. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxix. 244 Is likned to a flood .. that trowbled as a kanel schal be. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60/2 Canel, or chanelle [H. in the weye, P. in the strete], *canalis* [P. *aquagium*]. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxii. Wks. 896/1 They wyll..knele downe in the kanel and make their praiers in the open stretes. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Gluttony, etc.* (1859) 303 They lie stinking in our bodies, as in a lothsome sink or canell. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Sept., It was pretty to see how hard the women did work in the cannells, sweeping of water. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 83 The common cannals in the streets.

fig. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 59 All the stynkynge canelles of vice. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 92 Unravell your lives, sweep the hid corners, rake the cannels.

† **3.** (form *canel*) A pipe or tube; a tap for a cask. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 464 Canels or pipes wynes forth to lede Into the vat. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 121 Looke þow haue tarrers [and] wyne canels. 1629 *Church-w. Acc. Houghton-le-Spring* Giuen for a spidick and a Cannell—*jd.*

† **4.** Channel, passage. *Obs.*

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) Xij a, When the canelles of the body be so feeble, that the soule can not through them worke hyr feates.

† **5.** The neck. *Obs.* = CHANNEL *sb.*[1] 10, KENNEL *sb.*[3] [An ancient sense, the origin of which is not quite clear. Cotgr. has F. *canneau du col* 'the nape of the neck', Littré 'le conduit qui traverse le cou', evidently the medullary canal of the cervical vertebræ (see F. *nuque* in Devic). Mätzner compares also L. *canālis animæ* windpipe. Hence CANNEL-BONE, CHANNEL-BONE.]

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2298 Kepe þy kanel at þis kest.

† **6.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 (MS. K.) Canel of a belle, *canellus.*

7. *Comb.* (sense 2), *canel-dung, canel-raker* (cf. KENNEL); (sense 5) **canel-piece,** a piece of armour for the neck; see also CANNEL-BONE.

1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 33 When we knocked at the *cannel-door, then the good door was shut. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* CCXLVIII. 316 The women .. came out with stones & *canel dunge [FABYAN 599 'ordure of the strete']. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. XXII, Some wolde haue of plate a bauer That on the brest fastned be a forne The *Canell pece more easy to be borne. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Bewardes, brycke borners, and *canel rakers. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 244/1 Carter or Cardinall, butcher or Byshop, tancardbearer or cannelraker. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 58 A cannel raker, *purgator platearum.*

Cannel (kæ·nĕl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 **canel,** (7–8 **canole,** 7 **cannol**), 7 **cannell, cannal,** 8 **canal, cannil, kennel,** (7–8 **channel,** 8–9 **candle**), 7– **cannel.** [Of northern, prob. Lancashire origin. *Can'le, cannle* is the Sc. and northern form of *candle,* and the opinion has been expressed, at least since early in the 18th c., that *cannel-coal* is really = 'candle-coal'. It does not appear in evidence that the pronunciation of *candle* as *can'le* goes back in Lancashire to the 16th c., though such may be the case. A greater difficulty is that it is doubtful whether the original name was not simply *canel,* rather than *cannel coal*: see the first mention in Leland 1538. But no other etymological conjecture yet offered will bear examination. The following quotations refer to the derivation:

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 294 Famous for yielding the Canal (or Candle) coal. It is so termed, as I guess, because the manufacturers in that country use no candle, but work by the light of their coal fire. 1796 KIRWAN *Min.* II. 52 Cannel Coal. This is found chiefly in Lancashire, its proper name is Candle Coal, as it burns like a Candle, but Candles in that shire are called Cannels. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 572 Cannel coal, so called from the enunciation of the word candle, in Scotland and the north of England, because its flame is clear and pure, like that of a candle. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 14 It seems to be the general opinion that having been used to light the men at their work, and serving as candle, it became by corruption 'Cannel' coal. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Cannle,* a candle. *Cannle-coal* or *kennel-coal,* so called because it burns without smoke like a candle.]

A bituminous coal (in Scotland called *parrot-coal*), which burns with a very bright flame, and, from its richness in volatile matter, is much used in the manufacture of coal oils and gas: its texture is sufficiently compact and hard to allow of its being cut and polished like jet.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 47 Mr. Bradeshau hath a place caullid Hawe a myle from Wigan. He hath founde moche Canel like Se Coole in his Grounde very profitable to hym. 1673 R. BLOME *Brittania* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VII. 485/1 Wigan is famous for..the choicest Coal in England called cannell. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cannal,* choice Coals..that Blaze and Burn pleasantly. 1700 LEIGH *Lanc. & Chesh.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VII. 485/2 The Kennel near Haigh, from which by distillation in a retort, will come over a very severe vitriolic water. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 14 In Liverpool and elsewhere it is advertised by boards and placards 'Coal and Cannel sold here'. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. App. 437 Boghead Cannel..was once a mass of mud. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 July Advt., The 'Curly' Cannel of a small district in Flintshire yields a larger percentage of crude mineral oil..than any cannel.

attrib. **1869** Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 98 Cannel gas is said to be equal to 34.4 candles.

b. Also called *cannel coal.*

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 735 Commonly called Canole cole. **1679** Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 125 The Cannel-coal being the hardest..will take a passable polish. *a* **1728** Woodward (J.) Our canal-coal nearly equals the foreign jet. **1773** *Gentl. Mag.* May, A head of his present majesty, cut in cannil coal. **1878** Green *Coal* i. 30 Cannel coal does not soil the fingers.

c. Occasionally, also *channel coal*, by assoc. with Cannel *sb.*[1] and its variant Channel.

1669 Lister in *Ray's Philos. Lett.* (1718) 55, I do think them not Channel because they burn with much Difficulty. **1751** S. Whatley *Eng. Gazeteer, Wigan* (Lanc.) Channel-coal, which .. may be taken up in a handkerchief without soiling it...They make snuff-boxes and other toys of it.

d. Often (since 1700) written *candle-coal.*

1734 [see above]. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 281 Between Wigan and Bolton, is found great Plenty of what they call Canel or Candle Coal. **1793** *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 424 (Jam.) At Blair, beds of an inflammable substance, having some resemblance of jet, here called candle-coal, or light coal. **1805** Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 467 That light, hard, grey-coloured species called here candle coal.

† Ca·nnel, *v. Obs. Sc.* [a. F. *canne-ler.*] 'To channel, to chamfer' (Jamieson).

Cannel, -ell, var. Canel, *Obs.*, Sc. f. Candle.

† Ca·nnel-bone. *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 canel-, 5 canelle-, 5–7 cannell-, 6 cainell-, 6–7 canell-, 7 canal-, kannell-, cannel-. [f. *canel, kanel, kenel* 'neck'; see Cannel *sb.*[1] 5, and Channel *sb.*, whence also the form Channel-bone.]

1. The 'neck-bone': perh. properly the cervical vertebræ, which form the medullary canal. (But it is not easy to know in what sense early writers used it. Quotations *c* 1420, 1593, may belong to sense **2**; and the Dict. explanations of 17–18th c. are of uncertain authority.)

c **1369** Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 943 Hyt [her neck] was white smothe streght, and pure flatte Wythouten hole or canel-boon. *c* **1420** *Anturs Arth.* xl. 12 The squrd squappes in toe His canel-bone allsoe, And cleuet his schild clene. **1557** *K. Arthur* (Copland) iv. xxviii, His swerd kerued him unto his canell boone. **1593** Golding *Ovid's Met.* 284 [He] thrust him through the place in which the necke and shoulders joine, He groand, and from his cannell-bone could scarcely pull the stake. **1656** Blount *Glossogr., Cannel bone*, the Neck or Throat-bone. **1664** Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* 149 The cannel bone of the Throat. **1678–96** Phillips, *Cannel-bone*, the neck-bone or wind-pipe. **1721** Bailey, *Canel-bone*, the Neck or Throat Bone, so named, because of its resembling a Canal.

2. The collar-bone or clavicle.

c **1420** [see prec.] **1470** Henry *Wallace* v. 823 Baith cannell bayne [1st ed. **1570** collar-bane] and schuldir blaid in twa, Throuch the mid cost, the gud suerd gart he ga. **1548** Patten *Exp. Scot.* 47 (Jam.) The Lorde Hume..had a fall from his horse, and burst so the canell-bone of his neck, that he was fayne to be caryed straight to Edenborowe. **1603** Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 409 His cannell bone was broken which knitteth the two shoulders together in the forepart. **1611** Cotgr., *Clavicules*, the kannell bones, channell bones, necke-bones, craw-bones; extending (on each side one) from the bottome of the throat vnto the top of the shoulder. **1656** Dugard *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 219. 61 The two Shoulder-blades (which the Cannel-bones, called in birds, furculæ, that is little forks, couple to the Chest).

3. ? The haunch-bone or ilium of an animal.

c **1460** J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 145 Betwene þe hyndur leggis [of þe cony] breke þe canelle boone. **1610** Markham *Masterp.* II. clvii. 463 The vpper thigh bone goeth into the pot of the Cannel-bone.

Cannel coal: see Cannel *sb.*[2]

† Ca·nnellate, -elate, *a. Arch. Obs.* [After It. *cannellato* 'wrought hollow or chamfered as a reed' (Florio), and F. *cannelé*, pa. pple. of *canneler* to channel or flute, as *canneler une colonne*; cf. *canneau* fluting, and med.L. *canellus* channel. (The number of *n*'s and *l*'s is thus quite unfixed.) The Fr. and It. words are taken as immediately connected with *cannella, cannelle*, dim. of *canna, canne* reed, cane, but F. *canneau* can hardly be separated from OF. *canel*, one of the forms of *canal*: see Canal, Channel.] Channelled, fluted.

1673 Ray *Trav.* (1738) II. 359 They are cannellate, and there are now standing seventeen of them. **1676** F. Vernon in *Phil. Trans.* II. 579 These Pillars..are canellate.

† Cannel-nail. *Obs.*

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. xcviii. 389 Some canell naile, or other naile piercing the soale. **1639** T. De Grey *Compl. Horsem.* 199 If your horse have gotten a sore foot by meanes of any cannell-nayle.

Cannelure (kæ·nĕlĭūr). Also 8 **canalure.** [a. F. *cannelure* groove, f. *canneler* to Channel.] A groove, fluting; also called Channelure.

Hence **Ca·nnelured** *a.*, grooved, fluted.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 128 The colour of this shell is the purest white; its canalures or ribs, which serpentize, are crossed by circular lines. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 350 The hinder cannelure of the bullet. **1881** Greener *Gun* 153 Swiss long-range cannelured bullets.

‖ **Cannequin** (kæ·nĕkin). [a. F. *cannequin* = Pg. *canequim*, Sp. *caniqui.*] A kind of white cotton cloth from the East Indies.

1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Canner (kæ·nəɹ). [f. Can *v.*[3] + -er[1]; cf. Canned.] One who cans meat, fish, fruit, etc.

1878 N. H. Bishop *Voy. Paper Canoe* 120 The canners take a large portion of the best peaches. **1878** *Robinson's Epitome of Lit.* Sept. 136/2 A canner of tomatoes. *Mod. Newspaper*, Fifteen million lobsters are annually used by the Maine canners.

Cannery (kæ·nĕri). [f. as prec. + -ery.] A factory where meat, fruit, etc. are canned.

1879 *Echo* 18 Oct. 1/5 The salmon canneries in Oregon. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* XI. 47 (*Oregon*) The first [salmon] cannery was established in 1868 by Mr. Hume, of Maine.

Cannes, -ess, obs. Sc. forms of Canvas.

Cannet (kæ·nĕt). *Her.* [a. F. *canette*, dim. of *cane* duck.] A duck, borne as a charge, without feet or bill.

Cannibal (kæ·nĭbăl). Forms: 6–8 **canibal,** 6–7 **caniball**(e, **canniball,** 7 **cannabal,** 7– **cannibal.** [In 16th c. pl. *Canibales*, a. Sp. *Canibales*, originally one of the forms of the ethnic name *Carib* or *Caribes*, a fierce nation of the West Indies, who are recorded to have been *anthropophagi*, and from whom the name was subsequently extended as a descriptive term.

Professor J. H. Trumbull, of Hartford, has pointed out that *l, n, r* interchange dialectally in American languages, whence the variant forms *Caniba, Caribe, Galibi*: and that Columbus's first representation of the name as he heard it from the Cubans was *Canibales*, explained as 'los de Caniba or Canima'; when he landed on Hayti, he heard the name of the people as *Caribes* and their country *Carib*; the latter was afterwards identified with Puerto Rico, named by the Spaniards 'Isla de Carib', 'which in some islands', Columbus says, 'they call *Caniba*, but in Hayti *Carib*'. Apparently, however, it was only foreigners who made a placename out of that of the people: according to Oviedo (*Hist. Gen.* II. viii.) *caribe* signifies 'brave and daring', with which Prof. Trumbull compares the Tupi *caryba* 'superior man, hero, *vir*'. Calib-an is app. another variant = *carib-an*; cf. *Galibi* above-mentioned.

Columbus's notion on hearing of *Caniba* was to associate the name with the *Grand Khan*, whose dominions he believed to be not far distant; he held 'que Caniba no es otra cosa sino la gente del Gran Can'. To connect the name with Sp. *can*, It. *cane*, L. *canis* dog, was a later delusion, entertained by Geraldini, Bp. of San Domingo, 1521–5; it naturally tickled the etymological fancy of the 16th c., and may have helped to perpetuate the particular form *canibal* in association with the sense *anthropophagi*. See Prof. Trumbull's article, in *N. & Q.* Ser. v. IV. 171.]

1. A man (*esp.* a savage) that eats human flesh; a man-eater, an anthropophagite. Originally proper name of the man-eating Caribs of the Antilles.

1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (tr. Sebastian Munster *Cosmog.* 15) Arb. 30 Columbus .. sayled toward yᵉ South, and at yᵉ length came to the Ilandes of the Canibals. And because he came thether on the Sundaye called the Dominical day, he called the Iland .. Dominica .. Insula Crucis.. was also an Ilande of the Canibales. **1555** — *Decades New Worlde* (tr. Peter Martyr 1511) I. (Arb.) 66 The wylde and myscheuous people called Canibales or Caribes, which were accustomed tō eate mannes flesshe (and called of the olde writers Anthropophagi) .. Vexed with the incursions of these manhuntyng Canibales. **1584** R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* II. ix, Kin to the Anthropophagi and Canibals. **1594** J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* II. (1607) 12 The Canibals of America flye the presence of men. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 143 The Canibals that each others eate. **1661** Hickeringill *Jamaica* 76 Thence they are call'd Caribs, or Cannibals. **1679** *Establ. Test* 18 The fierce Cannibals of the West Indies. **1748** Anson *Voy.* III. vii. (ed. 4) 480 The necessity of turning cannibal. **1772** Priestley *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (1782) III. 50 M. Voltaire .. represents the Jews as canibals. **1852** Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. 214 Geraldini, who sought to Latinize all barbarous denominations, recognized in the Cannibals the manners of dogs (*canes*). **1865** Livingstone *Zambesi* iii. 67 Nearly all blacks believe the whites to be cannibals.

b. *fig.* (sometimes formerly as a strong term of abuse for 'bloodthirsty savage').

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 739 (On Boner's portrait) This Cannibal in three years space Two hundred Martyrs slew. **1593** Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 61 Butchers and Villaines, bloudy Caniballes, How sweet a Plant haue you vntimely cropt. **1604** Hieron *Wks.* I. 559 Such are his carnall cardinals, Or rather bloudy canibals. **1845** Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 159/1 The late Mr. Windham, an accomplished scholar .. whom Mr. Tooke calls .. a 'cannibal', and 'a cowardly assassin'. **1860** Emerson *Cond. Life* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 420 Sickness is a cannibal which eats up all the life and youth it can lay hold of.

2. An animal that preys on its own species.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 696 The shark and great black stingray, are insatiable cannibals. **1881** Darwin *Earth Worms* i. 37 They [worms] are cannibals.

3. *attrib.* Pertaining to a cannibal, cannibal-like; bloodthirsty.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 120 He is such a vaine Basilisco..& swarmeth in vile Canniball words. **1607** Chapman *Bussy D'Amb.* Plays 1873 II. 58 To feede The rauenous wolfe of thy most Canibal valour. *a* **1694** Tillotson *Serm.* xcix. (1742) VI. 159 They have the face to complain of the cannibal laws, and bloody persecutions of the church of England. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* 210 To stimulate their cannibal appetites. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 400 The street poets portioned out all his joints with cannibal ferocity. **1873** *Spectator* 22 Feb. 240/1 He [the shrike] is a cannibal bird.

Cannibale·an, *a. rare.* In 7 **canniba·llian.** [f. prec. + -ean, -ian.] = Cannibalic.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 34 a, His Cannibalian fellowes. **1845** *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 52 His cannibalean majesty.

Cannibalic (kænibæ·lik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a cannibal.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* (1842) I. 413 The fat youth gave a semi-cannibalic leer at Mr. Weller. **1844** — *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvii, Preparers of cannibalic pastry. **1886** Blackie *What does Hist. Teach?* 111 In this worse than cannibalic style.

Cannibalish (kæ·nĭbălĭʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ish.] Savouring of cannibalism.

1837 *New Month. Mag.* XLIX. 522 It is rather a cannibalish proceeding. **1863** *Possibil. of Creation* 291 The poor fellow would be horrified at the cannibalish suggestion.

Cannibalism (kæ·nĭbălĭz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The practice of eating the flesh of one's fellow-creatures. *fig.* Bloodthirsty barbarity.

1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 177–8 By cannibalism, I mean their devouring, as a nutriment of their ferocity, some part of the bodies of those they have murdered. **1824** D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.*, Dk. Buckhm. (1866) 312 The political cannibalism of the mob. **1879** Wallace *Austral.* v. 93 Cannibalism is..practised in most of the tribes.

Cannibalistic (kæ·nĭbălĭ·stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ist + -ic.] Addicted to or pertaining to cannibalism. Hence **Ca·nnibali·stically** *adv.*

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 476 They see Englishmen .. pugnacious, intemperate, and cannibalistic. **1884** *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 27/1 Badgers are equally cannibalistic. **1851** H. Melville *Whale* x. 55 Queequey, was General Washington canniballistically developed.

Canniba·lity, *rare.* [see -ity.] = Cannibalism.

1796 *Monthly Mag.* I. 294 Cannibality, or man-eating, has always existed as a condition and practice of mankind.

Cannibally (kæ·nĭbăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] After the manner of a cannibal. Also *fig.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. v. 200 And hee had bin Cannibally giuen, hee might haue boyld and eaten him too. **1702** C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 194 To have cannibally devoured one another.

† Ca·nnibe, *a. Obs.* [Conjectured by some to be for F. *canif* or its OF. dim. *canivet.*]

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1157 Showe forth also the cannibe knyves lite In plantes yonge a branch awaie to take.

Cannie: see Canny.

Cannikin, canikin (kæ·nĭkĭn). Forms: 6–9 **canni-, cani-,** 7 **canna-,** 9 **canakin.** [dim. f. Can *sb.*[1]: cf. Du. *kanneken*, Eng. *mannikin, pannikin*, and see -kin.] A small can or drinking vessel.

1570 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrew* in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 313 (Jam.) Carruse, and hald the cannikin klynclene. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 71 And let me the Cannakin clinke, clinke. [**1658** Hexham *Du. Dict.*, *Kanneken*, a small Canne, Pot, or Cruse.] **1764** *Gentl. Mag.* XXXIV. 89 And clink the cannikin here below. **1845** Browning *Flight Duchess* xvi. 1 When the liquor's out why clink the cannikin? **1849** *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 570 With a canikin of rum.

b. *slang.* (see quots.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. iii. § 68 *Cannikin*, the Plague. **1690** in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

Cannily (kæ·nĭli), *adv. Sc.* (and *north. dial.*) [f. Canny *a.* + -ly[2].] Sagaciously, skilfully, prudently; cautiously, slily; gently, softly; comfortably, etc. (see various senses of Canny).

1636 Rutherford *Lett.* lxix. (1862) I. 178 Those who can take that crabbed tree handsomely upon their back and fasten it on cannily, shall find it such a burden as wings to a bird. *a* **1662** Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 147 (Jam.) He has .. carried himself far more cannily than any of that side. *a* **1758** Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 386 Steering cannily thro' life. **1816** Scott *Antiq.* xxvii, Step lightly and cannily. — *Bl. Dwarf* vii. **1839** *Cumbrld. & Westm. Dialog.* 18 Sae we dud varra connoly. **1866** Kingsley *Herew.* xv. 199, I told my story as cannily as I could.

Canniness (kæ·nĭnĕs). *Sc.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Sagacity, skilfulness, prudence, cautiousness; gentleness, quietness.

a **1662** Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 92 (Jam.) When the canniness of Rothes had brought in Montrose to our party. **1878** P. Bayne *Purit. Rev.* iii. 81 Native Scotch prudence and canniness.

† Canning, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Can *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] Being able, ability.

a **1555** Bradford *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 28 (D.) Why would I not but because I could not? I mean because my canning is taken away by sin. **1615** T. Adams *White Dev.* 38 Cunning served his turn when canning did no good.

Canning (kæ·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Can *v.*[3] + -ing[1].] The preserving of meat, fish, fruit, etc., by sealing up in cans or tins; tinning.

1872 in *Sacramento Weekly Union* 24 Feb. 6 (Hoppe). **1879** *Echo* 18 Oct. 1/5 In canning, every precaution is used to secure the native freshness and flavour of the article preserved. **1882** *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 The 'canning' of the vast shoals of salmon.

attrib. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 159 Thistle Haddie Canning and Curing Company. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* July 297/2 The canning house.

Cannion, variant of Canion, *Obs.*

† Ca·nnipers. *Obs.* Corrupted f. Callipers.

1707 J. Mortimer *Husb.* (J.) The square is taken by a pair of cannipers, or two rulers clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between them. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Felling*, A pair of cannipers.

Cannister, obs. form of Canister.

Cannoa, cannoe, obs. ff. Canoe.

Cannon (kæ·nən), *sb.*[1] Also 6 (**chanon**), 6–8 **canon.** [In 16th c. also *canon*, Sc. *cannoun*, a. F. *canon* (14th c. in Littré) = Pr. *canon*, Cat. *canó*, Sp. *cañon*, It. *cannone*, lit. 'great tube, barrel', augm. f. *canna, canne* Cane, reed, pipe, tube. The spellings *canon* and *cannon* occur side by side down nearly to 1800, though the latter is the more frequent after *c* 1660.]

†**1.** A tube, a cylindrical bore. *Obs.*

1588 LUCAR *Tartaglia's Arte Shooting* 30 How long the canon or concauitie of every Peece of Artillerie ought to bee. **1604** E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. ix. 353 A small canon of cristall, in length half a foote. **1611** COTGR., *Trajectoire*, the cannon, or taile of a perfuming funnell. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 358 You must make fast the foresaid Canon of the said barke of the new branch.

2. A piece of ordnance; a gun or fire-arm of a size which requires it to be mounted for firing. (The leading current sense.)

The following varieties are mentioned in the 16th–17th c.: *Canon Royall*, height 8½ in.; shot 66 lbs. *Canon*, height 8 in.; shot 60 lbs. *Canon Sarpentine*, height 7½ in.; shot 53¾ lbs. *Bastard Canon*, height 7 in.; shot 41¼ lbs. *Demy Canon*, height 6½ in.; shot 30¾ lbs. *Canon Petro*, height 6 in.; shot 24¼ lbs.

For the various ancient forms of cannon or great guns, see ASPIC, BASILISK, BASTARD, CARTHOUN, CULVERIN, DRAGON, FALCON, FALCONET, SAKER, SERPENTINE, SIREN, etc.

1525 T. MAGNUS in *State Papers* (1836) IV. 325, 5 gret gonnes of brasse called cannons, besides sondery other fawcons. **1545** EARL SHREWSBURY *ibid.* V. 441 To sende unto Tynmowthe..a cannon, a saker, etc. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 163 A chanon, gunne, *tormenti genus*. **1573** *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 330 Thrie houlkis of Ingland, ladunit with ane cannone ryell, four singill cannounis..with ane Scottis peice les nor ane cannoun. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 153 Then, a Soldier..Seeking the bubble Reputation Euen in the Canons mouth. **1604** E. GRIMSTON *Siege of Ostend* 189 Canons of wood, a fadom long, with great bandes of Yron. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xvi. (1821) 387 An other Cannon was brought up, and planted by the Demy-cannon. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 18 They march directly up to the mouth of the loaded Canon. **1750** BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 832 Iron Bars, Cannons, and Bullets. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 97 Mr. Nasmyth, whose monster cannon ..was to astonish the whole world. **1864** H. JONES *Holiday Papers* 219 The Irishman's recipe for a cannon 'Take a long hole, and pour some brass round it'.

b. Also *collect.* (='artillery, ordnance'), and *pl.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 56 Thou hast talk'd .. Of Basiliskes, of Canon, Culuerin. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 495 In the trial every one of the great guns, the whole cannon of seven .. broke in pieces. **1760** *Keysler's Trav.* I. 184 The largest cannon here are about fifty pounders. **1855** TENNYSON *Charge Lt. Brigade* iii, Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, Cannon in front of them Volley'd and thunder'd.

c. *Phrase.*

a **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* v. (1655) 239 He was apprehended, and by sentence of the Council of War condemned to ride the Cannon.

3. *Mech.* a. A barrel or hollow cylindrical piece capable of revolving independently on a shaft, with a greater or less velocity than that of the shaft. b. The perforated barrel of a watch-key.

4. A smooth round bit. Also *cannon-bit.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 37 Could manage fair His stubborne steed with curbed canon bitt. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 24 A sweet smooth Cannon bit, with a plain watering chain. **1617** — *Caval.* II. 50 The first byt a horse should weare, should be a smooth Cannon. **1617** J. LANE *Squire's T.* 273 The bitt, a canon bytt.

5. The part of a bell by which it is suspended; also called the *ear*. See also CANON[1] 14.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* i. 4 The ear or cannon on its top or crown, by which it is hung .. in the tower.

6. An empty zinc retort; see quot.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 74 Beneath the retorts is placed a row of six so-called cannons to break the heat.

7. *Billiards.* A stroke in which the player's ball is made to hit one of the other balls in such a way as to glance from it and strike the second.

(Also called *carambole* and *carrom*, of which *cannon* appears to be a perversion; probably influenced by the notion of a 'heavy shot'.)

1839 KENTFIELD *Billiards* 16 Canons..constitute by far the most interesting part of Billiards. **1844** MARDON *Billiards* 4 Scoring canons and hazards. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiii, 'I wish to the doose your wife was dead.' 'So do I. That's a cannon by Jove.' **1863** MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. i. 3, I am afraid she'll never make a cannon. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xi. 157 Even when he got a good chance of a cannon, the smallness of the balls caused him to fail entirely.

b. ? *transf.* [The date is early.]

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. ii, Briskly stooping to pick up a lady's fan when two other gentlemen are doing the same, and so making a cannon with your head against both of theirs.

8. *attrib.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 203 His new stampt complement, his Cannon oathes. *a* **1668** DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* Poems (1673) 40 With smoke of Cannon-Clouds. **1885** R. BUCHANAN *Master of Mine* I. xii. 175 Gusts, fitful though terrible—very cannon blasts of air.

9. *Comb.*, as *cannon-bore, -breech, -bullet, -casting, -fever, -flash, -mouth, -fodder, -reek, -smoke; cannon-hot, -moulded, -mouthed, -smoked* adjs.; †*cannon-roared* pa. pple.; **cannon-clock**, a cannon with a burning-glass so fixed over the vent as to fire the priming on the sun's reaching the meridian; **cannon-fly** (see quot.); **cannon-lock**, a contrivance for exploding the charge of a cannon; **cannon-metal**, a variety of bronze used for cannon; **cannon-mouth**, the mouth of a cannon-bit; **cannon pinion**, the perforated pinion which carries the minute hand of a watch, and drives the minute wheel; **cannon-royal** (see sense 1); **cannon-stove**, a stove for heating, shaped somewhat like a mortar. See also CANNON-BALL, -BASKET, etc.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 64 So clear from danger, that .. a Pound of Butter did not melt being laid upon the *Cannon-britch. **1605** *1st Pt. Jeronimo* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 382 Spleens big as a *cannon-bullet. **1724** WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 4 It is slow when compared with a cannon-bullet. **1833** *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 381 That .. exciting sensation known to military men by the name of the *cannon-fever. **1860** HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxix. 229 The last *cannon-flash of a retreating army. **1787** T. BEST *Art of Angling* (ed. 2) 114 The Oak Ask, Woodcock, *Canon or Down hill fly. **1799** G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 297 The oak-fly. Some call this..the cannon-fly. **1567** in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 264 Knox thundered out..*cannon-hot against her. **1651** DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. XXXV, Deep *Cannon Mouth'd experienc'd Hounds. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 178 A long boss or pipe called the *cannon pinion. The cannon pinion drives the minute wheel. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134, 5000 Quintals or Centenaires of *Cannon powder. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 Serpentine powder in old time was in meale, but now corned and made stronger, and called Canon corne powder. **1599** NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 91 When the fame of the king of fishes was *canon-roared in her ears. **1813** SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 147 My new order ribbon: it is not in itself beautiful, but it becomes so when *cannon-smoked.

Ca·nnon, *sb.*[2] [Cf. CANION (also spelt *cannon*), and CANNON *sb.*[1]] A cylindrical or sausage-like curl, properly horizontal, like the canions of breeches. Hence *Cannon curls.*

c **1800** *Mem. Mary Somerville* iii. (1873) 41 He wore a powdered wig, with cannons at the ears, and a pigtail. **1857** GEO. ELIOT *Sc. Cleric. Life, Janet's Repent.* v. 218 With .. sandy hair, which was this morning arranged in taller cannon curls than usual. *Ibid.* II. 190 Old lawyer Pittman's daughters with cannon curls surmounted with large hats.

Ca·nnon, *v.* [f. the sb.: cf. It. *cannonare.*]

1. *intr.* To discharge a cannon. *trans.* To cannonade.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 170 To learn and use the art of canooning and bombarding. **1693** *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 43 At break of day they began to Cannon the Imperialists. **1865** *Spectator* 7 Jan. 5 He must .. cannon them into material civilization.

2. *Billiards.* To play one's ball so as to make a CANNON (see sense 7). Also (of the ball), to strike and rebound.

1844 MARDON *Billiards* 11 Any bungler can canon full upon a ball. **1859** J. LANG *Wand. India* 114 He cannoned all over the table, went in off the red and white. **1864** *Spectator* 531 The art of cannoning as it were, against the miserable, the ball ultimately meant to strike the great and powerful. **1873** BENNETT & CAV. *Billiards* 225 If the spot-white is cannoned on full, the balls will be left together.

3. *trans.* To strike with rebounding collision (prop. laterally or obliquely), to come into violent collision with.

1864 VAMBÉRY *Trav. C. Asia* 197 Our heads were continually cannoning each other like balls on a billiard table.

b. *intr.* (with various preps.)

1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar., Franc Huron and Acton cannoned, and both fell. **1879** F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 111 He [a blind bear] used to get loose and run up the first tree against which he cannoned. **1880** MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xvii. 106 Scampering over hedges and ditches, and cannoning at gates.

Cannon, obs. form of CANON.

Cannonade (kænŏnē·d), *sb.* [f. CANNON *sb.* +-ADE: cf. It. *cannonata*, Sp. *cañonada* (Minsheu).] A continued discharge of cannon; an attack with cannon.

1655 FLECKNO *Trav.* 12 Your young gallants of the time.. talk of nothing but rampards and parapats, musquetads .. and canonads. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 96 A furious canonade. **1776** W. HEATH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 333 We could not reduce the fort by cannonade. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. 299 Twelve hours of raging cannonade. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 113 A cannonade was kept up on both sides.

fig. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 167 A cannonade, more or less sharp, is constantly kept up against the coast.

b. *humorously*: at billiards.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* xii, Where the echoing balls denoted the sweeping hazard or the effective cannonade.

Cannonade (kænŏnē·d), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To batter or attack with cannon; to discharge cannon against.

a **1670** SIR J. TURNER *Mem.* (1829) 68 Da. Leslie .. cannonading the royall troops, when they came in view of him. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 221 Throwing shells and cannonading the ships. **1795** *Monthly Rev.* XVII. 569 Let fresh cities be cannonaded into rubbish.

2. *intr.* To discharge cannon continuously.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3829/3 The Enemy cannonaded all day. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 443 After cannonading for three days..he ordered a general assault.

fig. **1886** PHELPS *Burglars in Par.* I. 9 The omnibus bobbed and cannonaded through..the streets.

Cannona·ding, *vbl. sb.* The action of the prec. vb.; the sustained discharge of cannon.

1704 E. WHITAKER in *Camden Soc. Misc.* (1881) 46 Admirall Byng, who commanded the cannonading. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 245 He began a brisk cannonading.

fig. **1878** MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Byron* 230 No..polemical cannonading can drive away the impalpable darkness of error.

Ca·nnonarchy. [cf. *anarchy*, etc.] Government by cannon; usurpation supported by cannon.

1841 MRS. GORE *Cecil* (1860) 79 (Hoppe) The greatest despotism of modern times—the cannonarchy of Napoleon.

1864 *Atlantic Monthly* May 633 Our constitutional polity would give way to a cannonarchy.

Ca·nnon-ba·ll. [See BALL *sb.*[1] 5.]

1. A ball, usually of iron, to be thrown from a cannon. (Also *collect.* and as *pl.*)

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 872 Heavy brunt of cannon-ball. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4077/2 Colonel Fox was killed with a Cannon-Ball. **1704** *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 764/2, 800 Cannon-ball. **1848** W. K. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 265 Being battered down with cannon balls.

b. *Hist.* A nickname for the hard-headed remnant of the protectionist party in England.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Oct. 413/2 The amendment .. which sealed for ever the fate of Protection, was carried [in 1852] with only fifty dissentient voices—the celebrated 'cannon-balls'.

2. Cannon-ball fruit, the globular woody fruit of a South American tree, *Couroupita guianensis* (N. O. *Lecythidaceæ*) or **Cannon-ball Tree.**

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 381/1 Cannon-ball tree. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 342 The Cannon-ball fruit: its shell is used as a drinking vessel, and its pulp when fresh is of an agreeable flavour. **1885** LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 112 Perhaps the most remarkable of the order of Lecythidaceæ .. was the so-called 'Cannon-ball tree'.

†**Ca·nnon-ba·sket.** *Obs.* A gabion.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VIII. 419 The Governour..brought away their Cannon Baskets, and many Armes. **1656** DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 905 With Ordnance, placed behinde Canon-baskets (filled with earth). **1687** J. RICHARDS *Journ. Siege of Buda* 10 Cannon-Baskets and Faggots were brought to the Tower, in order to the raising a Battery.

Cannon-bit: see CANNON *sb.* 4.

Ca·nnon-bo·ne. [f. CANNON *sb.*[1] as being tube- or reed-shaped; in F. *canon.*] The single bones between the knee or hough and fetlock of the fore and hind leg (of a horse or other quadruped), the metacarpal and metatarsal bones respectively.

1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 92 When we look in front, instead of the four metacarpal bones, we see one strong bone, the cannon bone. **1854** OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 83/1 The single bone [of ox], called 'cannon-bone', which articulates with both these carpal bones, does not answer to the single 'cannon-bone' in the horse, but to the metatarsals of both the third and the fourth digits. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 400 These are anchylosed together in the adult, and form a single mass which is known as the 'canon-bone'.

Cannoned (kæ·nənd), *a.* [f. CANNON *sb.* + -ED[2].] Furnished with cannon.

1869 M. ARNOLD *South. Night* vi, There, where Gibraltar's cannon'd steep O'erfrowns the wave.

Cannoneer (kænŏnī·ə·1). Also 6– **cannonier.** [a. F. *canonnier* = It. *cannoniere*, Sp. *cañonero*, Pg. *canhoneiro*: see CANNON and -EER.]

An artilleryman who manages the laying and firing of a cannon; a gunner.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* v. § 12 Gunners, commonly called Canoneers. **1590** MARLOWE *2nd pt. Tamburl.* III. iii. ad fin., To save our cannoneers from musket-shot. **1591** GARRARD *Art Warre* 303 The Cannoniers ought to be readie. **1674** WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 588 Practical cannoneers..find the random of a bullet very different from the parabola. **1795** in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 77 Ordnance stores for the siege, and cannoniers. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 244 The Irish cannoneers stood gallantly to their pieces.

Hence **Cannonee·ring** *vbl. sb.*, management of cannon; cannonading.

1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 31 The present perfection of gunnery, cannoneering, bombarding, mining, and all these species of artificial..cruelty.

†**Ca·nnonery.** *Obs.* Also 7 **canonrie.** [cf. F. *cannonière*=Sp. *cañonera.*] See quot.; also a loop-hole to shoot out at.

[**1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Cannonera*, a Spanish word, and is the place or roome where the Cannon is placed in a bulwarke.] *Ibid.* v. ii. 130 Make the Canoneries that they may shoot from aboue. **1611** FLORIO *Casamatta*, a casamat, a canonrie.

Ca·nnoning, *vbl. sb.* [f. CANNON *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The discharge of cannon; the noise of this discharge; any similar action or its noise.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* I. i. (R.) The loud canooning of thunder-bolts. **1691** [see CANNON *v.* 1].

2. The making a cannon at billiards; a coming into violent collision.

1864 [see CANNON *v.* 2]. **1881** *Times* 14 Feb. 4/2 In riding for gates..there was crowding and canonning.

Ca·nnon-proof, *sb.* and *a.* [see PROOF.]

A. *sb.* Impenetrability to cannon-shot; safety from cannon; cannon-proof armament.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 42 Put him in a Castle by Cannon proofe well guarded. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* III. ii, If I might stand still in cannon-proof, and have fame fall upon me, I would refuse it.

B. *adj.* Impenetrable to cannon-shot; proof against cannon.

1632 G. HUGHES *Saints Losse* 37 It's canon-proofe, and a wall impregnable? **1667** EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 222, I endeavour to make my batteries at Kingsale cannon proof. **1695** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3100/4 The Lodgment on the Right was made Cannon proof.

Cannonry (kæ·nənri). [f. CANNON *sb.* + -RY: cf. *musketry, gunnery.*]

1. Discharge of cannon, cannonading.

1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 157 Their columns were ripped up by cannonry. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. Cap* 114 Had not the dreadful cannonry drowned all.

2. Artillery, cannon collectively.

1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi W.* II, Long live the Duke !—how roared the cannonry!

3. *nonce-use.* Cannoneers as a force.

1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* 210 You may have to call yourselves 'Cannonry' instead of chivalry.

Ca'nnon-shot. [see Shot *sb.*]

1. The shooting or discharge of a cannon.

1606 Hieron *Wks.* I. 46 If Hee had done it by cannon shot. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. xiii. 199 Triple line was formed, out of reach of cannon-shot.

2. Ammunition shot from a cannon; balls or other 'shot' for a cannon.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 79 These haughtie wordes of hers Haue battred me like roaring Cannon-shot. **1653** Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxxvii, These are cannon-shot. **1687** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2282/6 Ply'd with Bombs and Cannon-shot. **1871** Joaquin Miller *Songs Italy* (1878) 119 The hail like cannon-shot struck the sea.

3. The distance a cannon will throw a ball; the range of a cannon.

1580 Sir R. Bingham in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 463, I entered the harbour .. within canon shotte of the fortress. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3844/4 Out of Cannon-shot of that Town. **1790** Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* (1804) 327 To approach within cannon-shot.

Cannopy, Cannow(e, obs. ff. Canopy, Canoe.

Cannos, variant of Canous *a. Obs.*

Cannot (kæ'nɒt), the ordinary modern way of writing *can not*: see Can *v.*

‖ **Cannula** (kæ'niŭlă). *Surg.* Also (*incorrectly*) **canula.** [a. L. *cannula* 'small reed or pipe', dim. of *canna* (q.v.) reed, pipe.] A tubular instrument introduced into a cavity or tumour in order to allow the escape of fluid.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 484 Let a Cannula be made of a Linnen Rag besmear'd with White Wax. **1754–64** Smellie *Midwif.* I. 229 Blowing into the mouth with a silver canula so as to expand the lungs. **1866** Flint *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (1880) 148 A canula or hollow needle introduced into the chest. **1876** Foster *Phys.* II. iv. (1879) 378 When a ureter is divided .. and a cannula inserted.

Ca'nnular, *a.* [f. prec. + -ar.] Of the form of a cannula, tubular.

1823 H. H. Wilson *Wks.* (1864) III. 386 A sort of canular trochar. **1847** in Craig.

Ca'nnulate, -ated, *a.* Also **canu-.** [f. as prec. + -ate + -ed.] **a.** Made of a tubular shape, tubular; **b.** Channelled or grooved.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* viii. 288 Putting a cannulated Catheter into the Wound. **1707** Sloane *Jamaica* I. 171 Furrowed or cannulated calyces. **1775** Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 4 A regular cannulated appearance on the surface. **1805** *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 490 The canulated catheter. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cannulate,* tubular.

† **Ca'nnule.** ? *Obs.* In 8 **canule.** [ad. L. *cannula*: see above.] A minute canal or channel.

1718 Blair in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 894, I find one Canulo entring the Bone from the sides of the Orifice for the Caretide Artery.

Canny (kæ'ni), *a. Sc.* Also in north Eng. dial. **conny.** [A comparatively modern word: not found before 17th c. App. f. Can *v.* in sense 'to know how, be able', or the derived Sc. sb. Can, 'knowledge, skill' + -y: cf. Sw. *kunnig. Canny, conny,* thus originally was nearly = *cunnand, cunning* in its primary sense. But it has developed an extensive series of meanings, two or three of which are in common use in Eng. literature to denote qualities considered characteristically Scotch. It is also current in the North of England as far south as Lancashire and the Humber, but in senses more or less distinct from the Scotch.]

1. Knowing, sagacious, judicious, prudent; wary, cautious. *Sc. arch.*

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* lxxxiii. (1862) I. 212 Men's canny wisdom, who, in this storm, take the nearest shore and go to the lee and calm side of the Gospel. *a* **1661** *Ibid.* I. xi. (Jam.) I trust in God, to use the world, as a canny or cunning master doth a knave-servant;—he giveth him no handling or credit. *a* **1662** Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 138 (Jam.) The Parliament is wise to make, in a canny and a safe way, a wholesome purgation. *a* **1758** Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 256 Ye gales that .. please the canny boatman.

b. *esp.* Cautious in worldly matters, worldly-wise, shrewd, having a constant eye to the main chance. (A somewhat sneering application of the Scotch word by English writers to 'a low prudence or roguish sagacity, which southern people are pleased to attribute to their northern kinsfolk' (*Chambers' Jrnl.*). Perh. from Scott's use.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxviii, 'If ye'll let me hear the question,' said Edie, with the caution of a canny Scotchman, 'I'll tell you whether I'll answer it or no.' **1852** Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. vii. 90 Starving out the English, as the canny Scotch had so often done. **1870** Lowell *Study Wind.* 145 It [the Hohenzollern] was an able and a *canny* house, a Scotch version of the word *able,* which implies thrift and an eye to the main chance. **1878** Holbrook *Hyg. Brain* 53 As they say in canny Scotland.

† **2.** Cunning, artful, wily. *Sc. Obs.* or *arch.*

a **1662** Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 67 (Jam.) Mr. Marshall .. by canny conveyance, got a sub-committee nominate according to his mind.—Vines, Herle, &c. . . seeing us excluded by Marshal's cunning, would not join. **1794** Ritson *Sc. Songs* I. 269 (Jam.) Well does the canny kimmer ken, They gar the scuds gae glibber down.

3. Skilful, clever, 'cunning' (in the old sense). *Canny wife*: 'wise woman', midwife (Fr. *femme sage*); hence *canny moment*: moment of childbirth. *Sc. arch.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 15 (Jam.) [They] did with care the canny knack impart Unto their bairns. **1790** Shirrefs *Poems* 266 (Jam.) A skilly wife, our parish howdy; Wha did her jobs sae freely canny. **1810** Cromek *Rem. Nithsdale Song* App. 335 (Jam.) When the pangs of the mother seized his beloved wife, a servant was ordered to fetch the cannie wife who lived across the Nith. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* i, 'Ye'll be come in the cannie moment I'm thinking.'

† **4.** Supernaturally wise, endowed with occult or magical power. *Sc. Obs.*

1768 Ross *Rock & wee pickle Tow* (Jam.) She was ne'er ca'd chancy, but canny and slim. **1816** Scott *Bl. Dwarf* iv, His popular epithet soon came to be Canny Elshie, or the Wise Wight of Mucklestane Moor.

† **5.** Lucky, fortunate, prosperous. *Sc. Obs.*

1715 Pennecuik *Poems* 62 (Jam.) Farewel, old Calins, kannie all thy life. **1721** Ramsay *Poet's Wish* ii, Whaever by his canny fate, Is master of a good estate.

b. Lucky or safe to meddle with; *esp.* with negative. Cf. Uncanny. *Sc.*

1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk* III. v, Word gae'd she was na kanny. **1829** Scott *Demonol.* v. 161 Which are not supposed to be themselves altogether canny.

6. Careful, frugal, thrifty. (An archaic Sc. sense, which has been taken up in English to characterize a quality considered specially Scotch.)

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Whate'er he wins, I'll guide with canny care. *c* **1800** *Maxim,* 'Be canny with the sugar!' **1866** Howells *Venet. Life* 267 The number .. and cost of the dishes were carefully regulated by the canny Republic's laws. **1872** *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1129 A business-like, thrifty, canny, constitutional government.

7. Careful or cautious in motion or action; *hence,* quiet, gentle, 'soft' of speech; free from commotion, disturbance, or noise. Said of persons or animals, in their action, speech, or disposition; and also applied to things, as running water, the sea, wind, etc. (The usual sense in modern Scotch.)

1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iv, Some tentie rin A cannie errand to a neebor town. **1786** — *Salut. Auld Mare* v, Hamely, tawie, quiet and cannie. **1814** Scott *Wav.* lx, 'The plaids [Highlanders] were gay canny, and did not do so much mischief.' **1822** — *Pirate* v, 'Speak her fair and canny.' **1820** *Glenfergus* II. 341 (Jam.) The canniest hand about a sick bed. **1861** Ramsay *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 125 Mounted upon a Highland pony as being the canniest baste. *Mod. Sc.* A cannie laddie. *Cannie Nannie,* a species of wild bee not given to stinging.

b. Of humour: Quiet, sly, 'pawky'. (*Sc.,* and used by Eng. writers as characteristic of Scotch humour.)

1876 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 464 His canny humour lights up the political and theological controversies of the time.

8. Quiet, easy, snug, comfortable, pleasant, cosy. *Sc.*

a **1758** Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 44 (Jam.) Edge me into some canny post. *Ibid.* II. 227 (Jam.) A canny soft and flowery den. **1787** Burns *Ep. James Smith* xviii, Cannie, in some cozie place, They close the day. *Mod.* She [a servant] has a gey cannie place.

9. Agreeable to the eyes or perception, tidy, seemly, comely; good, worthy, 'nice', very satisfactory. In the north of England (in some parts pronounced *conny*) a general epithet of approbation or satisfaction, as in 'Canny Newcastle', 'the Canny Town'. In N. Lancashire, 'of good size or amount'. (Cf. the vulgar 'a tidy bit of money', and the like.) Not a Scotch sense.

1802 R. Anderson *Cumbrld. Ball.* 40 Tom Linton was bworn till a brave canny fortune. **1821** Mrs. Wheeler *Westmrld. Dial.* 99 Saa yee awt else et wur conny while yee stayd? **1863** in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 237 We wish to be cleanly and canny. **1870** *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., 'Jim had supp't a conny lot.' **1875** *Whitby Gloss., Conny,* seemly: 'she's conny beeath te feeace an te follow.' **1877** *Holderness Gl.,* 'A conny lahtle bayn' [= bairn].

10. Also used *advb.*; esp. in phr. *to ca' canny*: to go cautiously, quietly, gently, carefully, warily.

a **1796** Burns *My Nannie O* vi, I maun guide it cannie, o. **1804** Tarras *Poems* 82 (Jam.) The troddling burnie i' the glen Glides cannie o'er its peebles sma'. **1814** *Saxon & Gael* III. 73 (Jam.) 'Chaps like them suld ca' canny.' **1816** Scott *Antiq.* vii, 'Canny now, lad—canny now—tak tent, and tak time.' **1822** Galt *Entail* I. 239 (Jam.) 'But, Charlie and Bell, ca' canny.'

Canoe (kănū'), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6–8 **canoa,** 7 **cannoa**; *β.* 6–8 **canow(e,** 7 **cannow(e, canou(e,** 7–8 **canoo**; *γ.* 7– **caano, cano,** 7–8 **cannoe,** 8– **canoe.** [In 16th c. *canoa,* a. Sp. *canoa,* a. Haytian *canoa,* the native name found in use by Columbus. *Canoa* continued in Eng. use into the 18th c., but before 1600 there appeared a parallel form *canow,* used with varieties of spelling into the 18th c., which was apparently an Eng. modification of *canoa*; in the course of the 17th c. appeared the forms *caano, cano, canno, canoo, cannoe,* and *canoe,* of which *cano* is also the Du., and *canoe* an earlier Fr. form (in Cauxois' transl. of Acosta 1600).

(The mod. F. *canot* is considered by Diez and Scheler a dim. of OF. *cane* ship, boat (prob. of Teut. origin: cf. LG. *kane,* Du. *kaan,* Ger. *kahn,* also L. *canna* small vessel, gondola); but it is perh. the word *canoe* spelt according to a mistaken etymology. It is not however the equivalent of *canoe* in English, but means simply 'little boat'.)]

1. A kind of boat in use among uncivilized nations: **a.** Originally applied to those of the West Indian aborigines, which were hollowed out of a single tree-trunk, and thence to those of other savages, or of pre-historic men, of this construction. **b.** Extended to those of other races and other construction, and used generally for any rude craft in which uncivilized people go upon the water; most savages use paddles instead of oars, whence 'canoe' is sometimes understood to be any vessel propelled by paddles (cf. sense 2).

a. **1555** Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 45 The Indian language. *Canoa,* a boate or barke. *Ibid.* I. i. (Arb.) 66 Theyr lighters or small boates (whiche they call *Canoas*) .. Theyr boates are made only of one tree, made holow with a certain sharpe stone . . And are very longe and narowe. Many affirme that they haue sene some of them with fortie ores. *a* **1618** Raleigh *Invent. Shipping* 5 The Boate of one tree called the Canoa. **1622** R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 90 With cannoas, which they have in this coast so great, that they carry seventie and eightie men in one of them. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 29 Canoa's .. are nothing but the Tree it self made hollow Boatwise. **1727** A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 71 The People come thronging on Board in their Canoaes.

β. **1590** Greene *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 40 Persia [shall] downe her Volga by Canows, Send downe the secrets of her spicerie. **1613** W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. ii, In a boate like the cannowes of Inde. **1661** Hickeringill *Jamaica* 48 In Boats and Canoues. **1756** Nugent *Gr. Tour* I. 78 An Indian canow brought from the straights of Davis.

γ. **1622–62** Heylin *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 143 Making Caanos or Boats. **1637** Heywood *Royal Ship* 9 Such the Indian Canooes. **1665** G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 343 Little Canoos (which are long narrow boats, but like troughs out of firm trees). **1685** *Phil. Trans.* XV. 980 Rowed up the River Mississippi, in a Canot. **1719** W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 167 To work in any Cannoe or Wherry. **1760** T. Hutchinson *Hist. Col. Mass.* v. (1765) 467 They had two sorts of canoos. **1777** Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 115 Canoes . . rudely formed out of the trunk of a single tree. **1825** *Bro. Jonathan* II. 29 Our birch canoe dipping, with every motion of the paddle. **1837** W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 78 [He] descended the Platte from this fork, in skin canoes. **1865** Lubbock *Preh. Times* xiii. (1869) 429 Each canoe being formed from a single trunk, probably hollowed by fire.

2. In civilized use: A small light sort of boat or skiff propelled by paddling.

The ordinary canoe is made of thin board, galvanized iron, caoutchouc, paper, etc., and like the *kayak* of the Esquimaux is covered in, except the small space occupied by the canoeist; it is propelled by a paddle having a blade at each end; but so-called 'Indian' or 'Canadian canoes', which are open, and hold several persons, are also in use as pleasure-boats, and are propelled by a single-bladed paddle.

1799 *Caldron or Follies of Cambridge* 9 Some mount the broad-built sloop, while others woo The well-oar'd funney or the slim canoo. **1807** Southey *Espriella's Lett.* II. 63 Many of the smaller boats [on the Isis] had only a single person in each; and in some of these he sat face-forward, leaning back as in a chair, and plying with both hands a double-bladed oar in alternate strokes . . One of these canoes is, I was assured, so exceedingly light that a man can carry it. **1818** *Visit to Oxford* 50 A young man who was drowned just below Folly Bridge by the over-setting of a dangerous kind of boat called a canoe, much used for pleasure till forbidden by the Governor of the university. **1865** J. Macgregor (*title*) A thousand miles in the Rob Roy Canoe. *Pop. Song* 'Paddle your own canoe'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *canoe burial, travelling; canoe-man; canoe-like, -shaped* (*shape*) adjs.; also **canoe birch,** a name for *Betula papyracea*; **canoe-song,** a song sung by a canoeist while afloat; **canoe wood,** the wood of the Tulip tree.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 349/2 *Betula papyracea,* the paper or *canoe birch. **1865** Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 352 With this belief the *canoe-burial of the North West and of Patagonia hangs together. **1856** Olmsted *Slave States* 359 A number of long, narrow, *canoe-like boats, of light draft. **1834** M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 360 Quoth Hanse to the black *canoe man. **1885** F. Pollock in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 261/2 An expert canoeman will almost turn it round with one twist of the paddle. **1882** W. Boyd *Aquatics in Canada,* One of the most popular French *canoe-songs. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 341/2 *Tulip-tree* .. in America, where it is native, it is also known by the names White wood, *Canoe wood, Saddle-tree, etc.

Canoe (kănū'), *v.* Also 9 **canoo.** [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To paddle or propel a canoe; to move as in a canoe. *To canoe it* (colloq.): to do the journey in a canoe.

1842 *Nabob at Home* in *Athenæum* 3 Dec., Stretching out the muslin, and canooing forward on his heels without getting up. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/2 Many enterprising souls . . would have . . bicycled, or canoed. **1884** *Ibid.* Jan. 304/1 You go on your . . vacation trip, canoeing it . . to Lake George.

Canoeing (kănū'iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.] The practice of paddling a canoe. Also *attrib.*

1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., When it was not the fashion to regard . . the Nile as a punting and canoeing stream. **1871** *Ibid.* 27 Sept., Recognised canoeing . . dates . . from the publication of the cruise of the Rob Roy in 1865. Since then a literature of canoeing has sprung up.

Canoeist (kănū'ist). (Also **canoist**; spurious fem. **-iste.**) [see -ist.] One who paddles a canoe.

1865 Macgregor *Rob Roy in Baltic* 2 The hard-won

experience of a former voyage was a great advantage to the canoist. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xviii. 155 Panting canoeists stop for a refresher. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. ii. 30 The pretty canoiste can move silently along the river with unfatiguing strokes of the paddle.

Canon[1] (kæ·nən). Forms: 4–5 **canoun**, (5 **canown**), 6–8 **cannon**, 1, 3– **canon**. [Found in OE. as *canon*, a. L. *canon* rule, a. Gr. *κανών* rule. Early ME. had *ca·non*, prob. from OE., and *canu·n*, *canou·n*, a. OF. *canun*, *canon*, the Fr. descendant of the L. Senses 12–14 are of obscure origin; some or all may belong to CANNON, in F. spelt *canon*.]

1. A rule, law, or decree of the Church; esp. a rule laid down by an ecclesiastical Council. *The canon* (collectively) = *Canon law*: see b.

The Canons, in Ch. of Engl.='The Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical' agreed upon by Convocation, and ratified by King James I under the Great Seal in 1603.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. xxiv. (Bosw.) Canones boc. *a* 900 *Laws of Ælfred* xxi. in Thorpe II. 376 (Bosw.) Ða canonas openlice beodaþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26290 Als þe hali canon [*v.r.* -oun] vs sais þat scrift on sere-kin sines lais. 1451 *Treaty w. Scotl.* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 288 Maister Robert Dobbes, Doctor of Canon. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. ix. 254 The canon deffendeth expresly al manere of bataille and violent hurt. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxi. § 2 A sacred canon of the sixth reverend synod. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 158 Selfe-loue, which is the most inhibited sinne in the Cannon. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 171 The Papall Canons were never admitted for binding Lawes in England. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 303 A code of new canons had recently been established in convocation with the King's assent. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 131 A priest is expressly forbidden by the canons .. to enter a public inn.

b. *Canon law* (formerly *law canon*: cf. F. *droit canon*): ecclesiastical law, as laid down in decrees of the pope and statutes of councils. (See Gratian, *Dist.* iii. § 2.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 26290 (Fairf.) Squa sais lagh Canoun þat is wise, þat shrift on mani synnis lise. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) II. 117 (Mätz.) By dome of lawe canoun. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 73 Law canoun is callid law ordeynid of prelats of the kirk. 1494 FABYAN VII. 526 They sent yᵉ estudy-auntys of yᵉ lawe, canon & cyuyle. 1511 in W. H. Turner *Select. Records Oxford* 7 John Prynne, bachiller of Canon. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 1 Doctours of Theologie and Canon law. *a* 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 3 The common Lawes are against the cannon Lawes in many hundreth poyntes. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 82 The canon law is a body of Roman ecclesiastical law, relative to such matters as that church either has, or pretends to have, the proper jurisdiction over. This is compiled from the opinions of the antient Latin fathers, the decrees of general councils, the decretal epistles and bulles of the holy see. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 331 Where he made himself master of civil and canon law.

2. *gen.* **a.** A law, rule, edict (other than ecclesiastical). **b.** A general rule, fundamental principle, aphorism, or axiom governing the systematic or scientific treatment of a subject; *e.g.* canons of descent or inheritance; a logical, grammatical, or metrical canon; canons of criticism, taste, art, etc.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 7 b, Such rules, maximaes, canons, axioms..or howsoever you tearme them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 132 Or that the Euerlasting had not fixt His Cannon 'gainst Selfe-slaughter. 1607 — *Cor.* I. x. 26 Against the hospitable Canon. 1628 MILTON *Vacat. Exercise*, Substance with his Canons; which Ens..explains. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* v. ii. 113 They have reduced the doctrine of the topics to certaine axioms or canons. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 134 The canons of pathology. 1869 ROGERS *Pref. Adam Smith's W. N.* I. 17 The indirect taxation of France violated every canon of financial prudence and equity. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 58 The canons of taste and polite literature. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 613 We may assume it as a canon of ordinary criticism that a writer intends to be understood.

c. A standard of judgement or authority; a test, criterion, means of discrimination.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 497 Moreouer, he made that which workmen call Canon, that is to say, one absolute piece of worke, from whence artificers do fetch their draughts, simetries, and proportions. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 16. 313 The sacred Scripture is..the Canon and Rule of all Evangelicall Doctrine. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 65 This Lord's Prayer, what a canon does it supply for testing and correcting our spiritual state. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* § 52. 93 [Reason] is a canon, not an organon of truth, and can furnish only a criticism of knowledge.

† **3.** *Math.* A general rule, formula, table; *esp.* a table of sines, tangents, etc. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 32 Lok how many howres thilke coniunccion is fro the Midday of the day precedent, as shewith by the canoun of thi kalender. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 130 If you shall not finde in the Canon, the Sine which by your calculation is found. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 292 The straight line BV..if computed by the canon of signs. 1706 PHILLIPS, In Mathematicks, Cannon is an infallible Rule to resolve all things of the same Nature with the present Inquiry. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Canon, Natural Canon* of Triangles is a table of sines, tangents, and secants together..*Artificial Canon* of Triangles is a table wherein the logarithms of sines and tangents are laid down. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 3 A Trigonometrical Canon, is a table.

4. The collection or list of books of the Bible accepted by the Christian Church as genuine and inspired. Also *transf.* Any set of sacred books.

1382 WYCLIF *Apoc.* Prol., In the bigynnyng of canon, that is, of the bok of Genesis. 1591 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 13 b, What reuerence is due to the Scripture, and what bookes are to be reckened in the canon therof. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 116 S. Andrew the Apostle .. added nothing to the Canon of Scripture. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 29 The process by which a canon of sacred books is called into existence. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 98 The Epistle to the Hebrews is not a work of St. Paul, but it is pre-eminently worthy of its honoured place in the Canon.

† **5.** A canonical epistle. See CANONICAL 3.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 25/3 Saynt John that saith in his canone, We have, etc. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* II. i. (W. de W. 1506) 84 Wherfore sayth well saynt Iames in his canon.

6. The portion of the Mass included between the Preface and the *Pater*, and containing the words of consecration.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21190 Þe first mess þat sent petre sang, Was þar þan na canon lang Bot pater-noster in þaa dais, Na langer canon was, it sais. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 42 Afˆter the sacringe, in the canoun of the masse. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 490/2 Luter himself casting away the holy canon of yᵉ masse. 1656 BP. HALL *Tracts* (1677) 43 It was the farther solemnizing and beautifying that holy action which brought the Canon in. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlv. 695 He officiated in the canon of the mass. 1868 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. II. iii. 284 *note*, The canon or rule was the part of the service containing the actual consecration.

7. *Mus.* A species of musical composition in which the different parts take up the same subject one after another, either at the same or at a different pitch, in strict imitation.

A passage in Burney's *Hist. Music* (1781) 480 suggests as an earlier meaning: 'The rule by which a composition (in canon-form), which is only partially indicated in the score, can be read out by the performers in full.' Cf. quot. 1609.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 104 Of how manie parts the Canon is, so manie Cliefes do they set at the beginning of the verse. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 48 A Canon ..is an imaginarie rule, drawing that part of the Song which is not set downe out of that part which is set downe. Or it is a Rule, which doth wittily discouer the secret of a Song. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 54 Such Organists as were Masters of Canon, Fugue, and Counterpoint. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxiii. § 13 The closest stretto should be reserved for the end..especially if it be introduced in canon.

b. A long hymn, used in the Eastern Church, consisting of eight odes, each of many stanzas.

1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 338 If we might venture .. to name the characteristics of these canons, we should say richness and repose, and a continuous thread of Holy Scripture..woven into them.

8. a. 'In old Records, a Prestation, Pension, or Customary payment upon some religious Account' (Phillips 1706). From *Roman Law.*

1633 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 51 He restor'd the Corn-Canon, (as they call'd it) the yearly Allowance of Corn, which Constantine had settled upon the Church. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 139 Which Allowance was, by the ancient Lawyers, called a Canon, and not a Prebend, as now it is. 1847–79 HALLIWELL, *Canon*, a portion of a deceased man's goods exacted by the priest.

b. A quit-rent. [cf. Littré, *Canon* 10.]

1643 PRYNNE *Power Parl.* App. 164 Therefore to sustaine the burthens of Peace, the demesne was instituted, (which among the Lawyers is called Canon). 1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 69 On condition that the Tenant shall improve the Lands, and pay a yearly Canon or Quit-Rent to the Proprietor.

9. A chief epoch or era, serving to date from (Gr. *κανὼν χρονικός*); a basis for chronology. Cf. *canon monument* in 15.

1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* VI. xxii. 242 A certain canon comprising a period of sixteen years. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 14 The Turin papyrus, the canon of history, a list of all the kings.

b. *Paschal Canon*: the rule for finding Easter, to which was often appended a table of the dates of Easter and the feasts varying with it for a series of years.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Canon, Paschal Canon*, a table of the moveable feasts, shewing the day of Easter, and the other feasts depending on it, for a cycle of nineteen years.

10. a. (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Canon*, in monastic orders, a book wherein the religious of every convent have a fair transcript of the rules of their order, frequently read among them as their local statutes.

b. 'The list of saints acknowledged and canonized by the Church' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1727–51).

11. *Printing.* A size of type-body equal to 4-line Pica; the largest size of type-body that has a specific name.

So called perhaps as being that used for printing the canon of the Mass; but Tory is said by Reed (*op. cit.* 36) to have used the term Canon for letter cut according to rule—*lettres de forme*—as distinguished from *lettres bastardes*.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, French Canon 17½ [types] to a foot. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 119/2 *Canon*, the great Canon is the name of the largest Letter for Printing that is used in England. 1721 BAILEY, *Canon*, (with Printers) a large sort of Printing Letter. 1887 T. B. REED *O. Eng. Lett. Foundries*, 36 The Canon of the Mass was ..printed in a large letter, and it is generally supposed that this size of letter being ordinarily employed in the large Missals, the type-body took its name accordingly; a supposition which is strengthened by its German name of Missal.

12. (See quot.)

1696 PHILLIPS, *Canon*..a Surgeon's Instrument, made use of for the sewing up of Wounds. 1721 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts. (Not in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

13. (See quot.)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Canons*, the first feathers of a hawk after she has mewed. [Perh. the same as CANNON: cf. Sp. *cañon* a quill.]

14. A metal loop or 'ear' at the top of a bell, by which it is hung. Also written CANNON (*sb.*[1] 5).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 461/2 This is called a St. Bell, because it hath not Canons on the head to fasten it to the stock. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 219 [Bells] are first carefully secured by iron bolts and braces through the ears or 'canons' to the stock. 1882 *School Guardian* No. 315. 12 The height of the bell from the lip to the top of the canons is 8 ft.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *canon law* (see 1 b), *-lawyer*, *-making*, *monument* (cf. 9), *rule*, *type* (cf. 11): *canon-like*, *-wise* adjs.

1601 BP. BARLOW *Defence* 99 We acknowledge it *Canon-like, but not Canonicall. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* XXV. 147 This is a cheaper way of *Canon-making in a corner. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 149 You finde nothing .. in any .. *cannon monument, and register of Antiquitie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 33 The very *Canon rule, and paterne of all vertue. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 7 An insulting and only *Canon-wise Prelate.

Canon[2] (kæ·nən). Forms: (1 **canonic**), 3 **canon**, 3–4 **canun**, **canoun**, 3–4 **chanun**, 3–5 **chanoun**, 4–7 **chanon**, 5 **chanowne**, (**cannon**), 6–7 **channon**, 6– **canon**. [Found in OE. in the form *canonic*, ad. L. *canonic-us*, a late L. sb. use of the adj. *canonicus* CANONIC, f. *canōn* rule, etc.: see prec. L. *canonic-us* gave It. *canonico*, Sp. *canonigo*, Pr. *canorgue*. Cat. and Pr. *canonge*, ONF. *cano·nie*, later *canoi·ne*, central F. *chanoine*, derive from a late L. form **canonius*: cf. *canonia* in Du Cange. The 12th c. Eng. form was *canu·n*, later ME. *canou·n*: apparently an adaptation of the ONF. *canonie* (pron. kano·nyə), with the ending imperfectly represented (perh. by confusing with CANON *sb.*[1]). When this was subsequently influenced by French of Paris, the central Fr. *chanoine* was represented in Eng. by *chanun*, *chanoun*, so common in 14–15th c. But *canon* reappeared in the 16th c. and is the surviving form, running together with the preceding CANON[1], so that many dictionaries treat the two as one word.]

1. *Eccl. Hist.* A clergyman (including clerks in minor orders) living with others in a clergy-house (*claustrum*), or (in later times) in one of the houses within the precinct or close of a cathedral or collegiate church, and ordering his life according to the canons or rules of the church. This practice of the *canonica vita* or canonical life began to prevail in the 8th c.; in the 11th c. it was, in some churches, reformed by the adoption of a rule (based upon a practice mentioned by St. Augustine) that clergymen so living together should renounce private property: those who embraced this rule were known as *Augustinian* (*Austin*) or *regular*, the others were *secular* canons.

From the 'regular' canons, came in the 12th c. those who followed the still stricter rule of Norbert of Premontré, thence called *Premonstratensian* Canons. These two groups of 'canons regular' were popularly distinguished by the colour of their habits as *Black Canons* and *White Canons*. As these vied, in strictness of living, with the monastic orders, the difference between a *canon regular* and a *monk*, became in the later Middle Ages (as now in the R. C. Ch.) so slight that the one is frequently confounded with the other. Thus Littré explains 'Augustinian Canons' as '*moines*, dits aussi hermites de Saint-Augustin'.

c 1205 LAY. 21861 Canones þer comen. *Ibid.* 24289 Canunes [1275 many canoun] þer weoren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22002 Clerk, or munk, or canun [*v.r.* canoun, chanoun]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 20, I demed hym som Chanon for to be. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 157 Bope monkes and chanouns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chanone, *chanonicus*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXCII. 168 Preestes and frerys and chanons and seculeres. 1518 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 12 All the orders of friers, channons, moncks of Stratforde and Tower Hill. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 580 Students, monks, chanons and other fine and daintie persons. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 21 But Oh! these Chanters, Chanons make a Pother. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 275 An attempt of the anti-reformers to substitute canons for monks in Winchester was put down.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 373 Patrik rered þere a chirche, and dede þere chanouns reguler. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. vii. 79 In the Chirche of Seynt Sepulchre was wont to ben Chanouns of the ordre of Seynt Augustyn. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. Prol. 86 Of Sanct Androwys a chanowne Regulare. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 54 Abbats and Priours of regular Channons. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 235 Regular canons, whether in holy orders or not, are always reckoned among those who are bound to a life of chastity.

1297 R. GLOUC. 282 Canons þer were Seculers. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* (1848) 137 From secular chanons to monkes religious. 1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. xl. (1638) 132 Goods gotten by a Canon seculer by reason of his Church .. shall not goe to his successor. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 235 The conversion of the conventual and collegiate clergy into secular Canons. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 85 The chapter was formed of secular canons.

2. In the Church of England, since the Reformation, all canons have been secular, and the system of canons has been retained mainly in connexion with cathedral churches, where the canons, with

the dean at their head, constitute the body of resident ecclesiastical dignitaries, who manage the cathedral, and (formally) elect the bishop. (See CHAPTER.)

The name of *Minor* or *Petty Canons* is now sometimes given to those clergymen of the cathedral establishment who assist in performing the daily service, but are not members of the chapter. *Honorary Canons*, are titular members of the cathedral chapter, who are non-residentiary, and receive no emoluments. See also PREBENDARY.

[*c* 1305 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 82 Alle þe Canouns of þe queor. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 33 Neuer kyng ne kniht ne Canoun of Seynt poules. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 223/2 Commaundyng hym .. that he shold assemble the chanones of Seint James for to burye thys pylgryme.] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. v. (1634) 535 There be commonly Canons with five, six or seven benefices. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 143 A college stored with two and twenty Chanons. *a* 1626 BACON (J.) Deans and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* iii. 8 He is a main pillar of our Church, though not yet Dean or Canon. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 ¶ 3 One of our Petty-Canons. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 383 The chapter, consisting of canons or prebendaries. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 261/2 You are not a Dean nor a Canon-Residentiary. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* I. 2 He was one of the senior minor canons.

b. prefixed as a title.

(This fashion has prevailed chiefly since the appointment of titular or *honorary* canons.)

1849 BIRKS *Horæ Apost.* Pref., The late Canon Tate.

Canon, obs. form CANNON, CANION.

Cañon (kæˑnʸən, kæˑnyən). Also **cannon, canon,** CANYON. [a. Sp. *cañon* tube, pipe, conduit, barrel, cannon, etc. (augm. of *caña*:—L. *canna* reed, pipe, quill, CANE; thus the same word as It. *cannone*, Pg. *canhão*, Pr. and F. *canon*, Eng. *cannon*, and *canion*), but spec. applied by the Spaniards of New Mexico in the sense in which it has been adopted from them by their English-speaking neighbours. In order to retain the pronunciation and prevent confusion with *canon*, which would result from the frequent want of the Spanish letter ñ, *ñ* (*enye*), in English typography, the word is frequently spelt CANYON, q. v.]

A deep gorge or ravine at the bottom of which a river or stream flows between high and often vertical sides; a physical feature characteristic of the Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada, and the western plateaus of North America.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* XXVII. (1862) 287 The word cañon (meaning, in Spanish, a funnel) has a peculiar adaptation to these cleft channels through which the rivers are poured. 1863 *Let. fr. Vancouver's Isl.* in *Daily Tel.* 17 Nov. 7/2 Through what is called a *cannon* (pronounced *kanyon*), a vast gorge formed by perpendicular rocks. 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 228 Deep, rocky cañons, where the dense foliage and precipitous walls shut out the sun, and a perpetual twilight prevails. 1882 GEIKIE *Geol.* III. II. ii. § 3. 379 The Grand Cañon of the Colorado river is 300 miles long, and in some places more than 6000 feet in depth.

attrib. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* v. 65 The tracks suddenly turned and went up the cañon-side on to the plain.

† Canoneer. *Obs.* Also **cannonier.** [humorously f. CANON [1], after CANNONEER.] One who makes, cites, or interprets (ecclesiastical) canons; a canonist; a zealot or stickler for the canons.

1641 *Curates' Confer.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 376 They are the curates, who are set to be Cannoniers. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xvii. 71 We turn this Canon against the Canoneers. 1681 — *Search Schism.* I. 1 The Diocesan-Militants, or Canoneers.

Canoness (kæˑnŏnės). [f. CANON [2] + -ESS; cf. F. *chanoinesse*, in 16th c. also *canoniesse*; in med.L. *canonica* and *canonissa*.]

1. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a college or community of women living under a rule, but not under a perpetual vow; hence, a woman holding a prebend or canonry in a female chapter. (The *Augustinian Canonesses* are now practically an order of nuns.)

1682 *News fr. France* 36 The Nuns, or Regular Canonesses of the Blessed Virgin of the Nunnery of Charron. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 140 There are also in Popish Countries, women which they call Secular Canonesses living after the Example of Secular Canons. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 246 The nunnery, filled with the canonesses of St. Augustine. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. in 19th C.* (1862) 97 She may be one of the lay sisters of charity, a canoness bound by an inward vow. 1885 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* I. 216/2 Louisa was appointed at the age of seventeen a canoness of Mons, then the wealthiest .. chapter in the Austrian Netherlands.

2. *humorous.* The wife of a canon.

1873 E. BERDOE *Adv. Protestant* 213 The canons, canonesses, and minor canons.

† Canonial, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *canonial*, ad. late L. *canoniālis*; cf. *canonia* in Du C.] = CANONICAL.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Sein James canoniel epistle. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. xxvi. (W. de W. 1506) 314 The whiche ben bounde unto the houres canonyales. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* 13 Whatsoeuer he speakes, must be Canoniall.

Hence **Canonially** *adv.*, canonically.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 115 To our Lord N., the Pope, and to his successours entring canonially.

Canonic (kănɒˑnik), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *canonic-us*, = Gr. *κανονικός* of or according to CANON; or a. F. *canonique*. Already in OE. as sb. = modern CANON [2].]

1. Authorized by, or according to, ecclesiastical canons; = CANONICAL 1.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219/1 Euery day atte vii houres canonyques. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 516/2 By an olde canonike and sure grounded custom of yᵉ churche. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. I. 257. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* I. ii, 'Tis Evening now, and the Canonick Hours For Marriage are past. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* VIII, The Doctor, in canonic state, Now op'd at once the churchyard gate.

2. Of or pertaining to the canon of Scripture; = CANONICAL 2.

1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 53 Some portion of holie Canonick Scripture. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 6 The Church's last prayer in canonic Scripture is for union. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 150 Not to be traced in the canonic writings.

3. *gen.* Having the authority of an accepted rule or type; classic; = CANONICAL 4.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 138. 115 His numerous pictures of gods and heroes (as his Theseus) attained a canonic consideration in art.

4. *Mus.* Following the strict rules of canon-form. (Cf. CANONICAL 6.)

1854 tr. *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 45 Canonic imitation is that where the consequent responds to the antecedent, note for note, from beginning to end. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 654 The voices move, in strict canonic imitation, on a ground-bass.

5. Of or belonging to the order of canons; = CANONICAL 7.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 426/1 They toke not the canonyke breed, for the chanonnes that were at yᵗ tyme .. gouerned them self after the reule of Saynt Austyn.

B. *sb.* **1.** = CANON *sb.* [2]; one in canonical orders. (L. *canonicus*.)

a 1000 *Laws of Ethelbert* vi. 2 (Bosw.) Godes þeowas, biscopas and abbodas, munecas and mynecene, canonicas and nunnan. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* XII. § X. 443 Ten Canonicks, so called, were burnt for that Crime. *a* 1853 LANDOR *Wks.* I. 60/1 The bones had been verified .. in presence of the archbishop, the canonics, and the protonotary.

2. A scheme or system of logical rules or dialectic; = the Epicurean *τὸ κανονικόν*.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 548/2 Thus may this short Canonick or Treatise of Rules, serve instead of a laborious and prolix Dialectick. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* VIII. ii. (1871) I. 351 The Epicurean Logic called Canonic, which is a collection of rules respecting human reason and its application.

† 3. a. The theory of music or harmony (*ἡ κανονικὴ*). **b.** One who studies music theoretically (of the Pythagoreans, who were called *οἱ κανονικοί*).

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 385/1 The Pythagoreans named that which we now call Harmonick, Canonick .. A Canonick in general is a Harmonick, who is conversant about that which consists of Harmony.

Canonical (kănɒˑnikăl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. med. L. *canonicāl-is*, f. *canonic-us*: see prec. and -AL.]

1. Prescribed by, in conformity with, or having reference to ecclesiastical edict or canon law.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent.* (1826) 303 Rochester hath .. a lawful and canonicall Cathedral See. 1586 *Will* in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. Introd. 17 For .. my wyfe for and in the name of her canonicall parte and porcion. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. (1793) 553 These canonical disabilities being entirely the province of the ecclesiastical courts. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 298 With the weapons of legal and canonical disputation.

b. *Canonical hours*: (*a.*) stated times of the day appointed by the canons for prayer and devotion; (*b.*) the hours (now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.) within which marriage can be legally performed in a parish church in England; (*c.*) *transf.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 218/2 And euery day at euery hour canonycal she was lift up in thayer of thangellis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 All suche meditacyons perteyneth to the houres canonicall. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ded. 7 The canonical voice and watchfulness of a cock. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Friendship in Abs.*, Each Day think on me, and each Day I shall, For thee make Hours Canonical. 1859 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 144/2 In the Church of Rome, the canonical hours begin with vespers.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 207 We, fearing the canonicall hour would be past before we got thither, did with a great deal unwillingness send away the license and wedding ring. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 270 Let us be wed, At Hours Canonical. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 344 It's long past the canonical hour.

c. *Canonical dress*, etc.; the articles of dress worn by clergy according to canon.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Sept., I .. to speak for a cloak and cassock for my brother .. and I will have him in a canonical dress. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 343 Titus Oates .. to be divested of his canonical habit for ever. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 391 Two .. old men, whose canonical hats indicated their quality as village pastors.

d. *Canonical obedience*: the obedience to be rendered by inferior clergy to the bishop or other ecclesiastical superior, according to the canons.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651) 650 A false perswasion .. of canonical or blind obedience. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 87 His new engagements of canonical obedience to the pope. 1869 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. ii. 150 At his consecration he made a profession of canonical obedience to the Archbishop.

2. Of or belonging to the canon of Scripture. (Also used of other sacred books.)

a 1568 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* viii. Wks. II. 258 The canonical books of the old and New Testament. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III. i, If this new preacher .. Could prove his doctrine for canonical. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 167 Though it be not Canonicall, he was a wise man that said, etc. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 6 Sentences from the canonical epistles. 1857 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. x. 267 The chief canonical books of the Buddhist faith. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* Introd. 42.

3. *Canonical Epistles*, more particularly, the seven catholic epistles of James, Peter, John, and Jude; also applied to certain epistles of St. Basil, etc. Also quasi-*sb.*, *a canonical* (obs.) = CANON [1] 5.

('*Επιστολὴ κανονικὴ* had various senses in ecclesiastical writers. In reference to the Catholic Epistles the meaning is disputed; in reference to those of St. Basil, it means 'having the authority of a canon'.)

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 292 He is greater, that is in vs (sayth S. John in his Canonicall) than is he that is in the world. 1755 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Canonical .. or general epistles. [*a* 1225 see CANONIAL.]

4. *gen.* Of the nature of a canon or rule; of admitted authority, excellence, or supremacy; authoritative; orthodox, accepted; standard.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 67 Suche as all the worlde hathe confirmed and agreed upon, that it is autentique and canonical. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 81 Wisedome vnder a ragged coate is seldome canonicall. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 18. 315 There must bee some Canonicall Interpreter. 1796 *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 545 He .. remained the canonical geographer of the antients. 1811 *Ibid.* LXV. 133 Before Polycletus had ascertained the canonical proportions of a beautiful human frame. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Aug. 229/1 Challenging all those who may be disinclined to accept his criticism as canonical.

5. *Math.* Furnishing, or according to, a general rule or formula (see CANON [1] 3).

1738 LOGAN in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 331 A true canonical equation or power. 1851 J. J. SYLVESTER (*title*) On a remarkable discovery in the Theory of Canonical forms of Hyperdeterminants. 1876 SALMON *Higher Alg.* XV. Art. 164 The simplest form to which a quantic can without loss of generality be reduced is called the canonical form of the quantic.

6. *Mus.* According to the rules of canon, in canon form.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 51 Virgular Syncopation is much vsed, Numerall seldome, Canonicall most seldome. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* XXIII. § 15 Some fragmentary imitation or canonical episode.

7. Of or belonging to an ecclesiastical chapter, or to one of its members (see CANON [2]).

1579 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxx. § 11 No other benefices but only their canonical portions. 1600 *Ibid.* VIII. vii. § 3 The very act of canonical election. 1634 *Abp. Laud's Visit. Exeter* in *4th Rep. Commiss. Hist. MSS.* 138/2 A canonicall house, due to a canon residentiary. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 116 At my Canonical house, at the metropolitical church of Christ, Canterbury. 1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Lands Venice, Parenzo*, Among the canonical buildings on the south side of the church.

B. *sb. pl.* [cf. *academicals*.] Canonical robes.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* ix, I did not at all wonder to find a cheat in canonicals. 1751 — *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcvi. 171 He was accosted by a person in canonicals. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 65 Out of his canonicals, his constant dress is what they call parson's blue. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 327 An ecclesiastic in full canonicals.

Canonically (kănɒˑnikălі), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a canonical manner (see the adj.).

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 296 Stephen was well and canonically chosen archbishop of Caunterbury. 1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 355 Then is he Sacrilegiously false, and Canonically irregular. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 405 Marca was married yesterday .. the lawyers and milliners were all ready canonically. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 387 The vicar .. shall be canonically instituted and inducted. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. i. 293 Would you .. be a Titan? Or (To talk canonically) wax a son Of Anak? 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1857) I. v. 70 An English priest, canonically dressed. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ix. 49 Treat the theme canonically, or with perpetual imitations.

Canonicalness (kănɒˑnikălnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being canonical.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 28. 141 Their Authority and Canonicalnesse. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1711 (R.) Maintaining the canonicalness of the apostolical constitutions. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 472 The canonicalness of whose election he had as abbot already acknowledged.

Canonicate (kănɒˑnikĕt). [a. med.L. *canonicāt-us*, f. *canonicus*; cf. F. *canonicat*.] The office or dignity of a canon; a canonry.

1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars Spain* 237 The Bishopricks, .. Canonicates, & other Ecclesiastical preferments. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 41 The service .. did scarce deserve a simple canonicate. *a* 1853 LANDOR *Wks.* II. 82 Within the walls of the canonicate. 1865 *Even. Standard* 3 June, His nomination to the canonicate of St. Peter is spoken of.

† Canonication. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. med.L. *canonicāre* to make canonical, to canonize.] Canonization, consecration.

a 1641 SPELMAN *Wks.* 122 (R.) After his canonication, those that would consecrate the tenth part of their substance unto Hercules, should be very prosperous.

Canonicity (kænŏnisĭti). [f. on type of a L. **canonicitas*, f. *canonic-us*, or ad. F. *canonicité*: see -ITY.] Canonicalness, canonical status, *esp.* the fact of being comprehended in the Canon of Scripture, or in any other sacred canon.

1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 485 To attribute canonicity to all those Scriptures of the Jews. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* xix. 73 If none but a literal line and measure of Canonicity will be accepted. 1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 46 Would Augustine, if he held all the books to have an equal right to canonicity .. have preferred some to others?

Cano·nico-, combining form of Canonic.

1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 25 It being Canonico-Prelatically impossible, tho Schismatico-Presbyterially certain.

† **Ca·nonism.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. after next; see -ism.] The principles of canon-law.

1621 W. Sclater *Tythes Rev.* (1623) 161 Neede you, A man so skilled in Gratian, bee catechized in Canonisme?

Canonist (kæ·nŏnist). [a. F. *canoniste* (15th c. in Littré), in med.L. *canonista*: see -ist.]

1. A professor of, or one skilled in, the canon law; a canon-lawyer.

1542 Brinklow *Complaynt* xxiv. (1874) 71 The greasy canonistes nosel the peple in idolatry. 1549 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* 38 A cannoniste, that is to saye, one that is broughte up in the studie of the Pope's lawes and decrees. 1643 Milton *Divorce* (1851) Introd. 10 The shallow commenting of Scholasticks and Canonists. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxiii. 99, I am a vile canonist, replied Yorick. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 652 It offended against the strict laws of the Church as understood by continental canonists.

2. One who makes or upholds canons in science, criticism, etc.

1786–1805 H. Tooke *Purley* I. vi (1829) 93 If the etymological canonists..had not been so remarkably inattentive to the causes..of those literal changes of which they treat.

Canonistic (kænŏni·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or belonging to a canonist; concerned with the exposition of canon-law.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 223 The apt Schollers of this canonistic exposition. 1861 W. Perry *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. v. 218 Famous for his canonistic learning.

Canoni·stical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Having relation to canonistic matters; also = prec.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 10/2 Decisions, cases important for canonistical hermeneutics, and the like.

† **Canoni·stre.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *canoniste*: cf. *alkamistre, sophister*, etc., and see -istre.] An earlier form of Canonist.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 135 Bote Catoun construweþ hit nay And Canonistres boþe, And siggen bi hem-seluen *Somp*nia *ne cures.* 1393 *Ibid.* C. x. 303 Caton counteth hit at nouht and canonistres at lasse. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 32 þis man of lawe .. was neþir civilian ne canonistre. 1382 — *Bible* Prol. xiii. 51 Sumtyme cyuylians and canonistris weren deuout.

Canonizant (kănǫ·nizănt), *a. Math.* [a. F. *canonisant*, pr. pple. of *canoniser* in sense 'regler'.] Attributive of an equation by the solution of which a quantic may be reduced to the 'canonical form'.

1879 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* v. 186 A cubic identical with the Canonizant cubic of the last article.

† **Cano·nizate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *canonizāt-us*, pa. pple. of *canonizā-re.*] = Canonized.

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1223 To haue canonyzate Franciscus de pola. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 271 Not Canonizate for a Saint as yet.

Canonization (kæ·nŏnəizē·ʃən). [ad. L. *canonizātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *canonizāre* to canonize: cf. F. *canonisation.*] The action of canonizing; *esp.* formal admission into the calendar of saints.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 433 To trowe siche canonyzacioun is lesse þan bileeue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Canonizacion, *canonizacio.* 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 344/2 This new saint of Tindales canonisacion. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1635 He sent hym to heauen by hys canonyzacyon, And from thens to helle by an excommunycacyon. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1844) II. 158 To be number'd one Here, in my book's canonization. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xviii. § 14. 362 The canonization of Saints which the Heathen called Apotheosis. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Christ.* I. iv. 370 Before there were any regular canonizations.

b. *fig.*

1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 220 'Tis curious what new interest an old author acquires by official canonization in Tiraboschi or Dr. Johnson. 1877 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. 87 The canonisation of men—the popular judgment which sets them up morally and spiritually upon the pinnacle of the temple.

Canonize (kæ·nŏnəiz), *v.* Also -ise. [ad. med.L. *canonizā-re* (also in 15th c. Fr. *canonizer*).]

1. *trans.* To place in the canon or calendar of the saints, according to the rules and with the ceremonies observed by the Church.

c 1380 Wyclif *De Eccles.* Sel. Wks. III. 344 If þe pope canonise þis man þanne he must nedis be seint in hevene. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (1858) 253 This same 3ere was Thomas of Lancastir canonized. 1516 Pynson *Life St. Birgitte* in *Myrr. Our Ladye* (1873) Introd. 58 This blessyd woman seynt Birgette was canonyzed by pope bonyface. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 257 They assured him he should be canonized for a Saint. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 195 A Fanatic .. canonizes himself a Saint in his own Life-time. 1875 H. E. Manning *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 191 A multitude who have not been canonised on earth, though they are saints in heaven.

† **2.** To install in any ecclesiastical dignity or office; to consecrate. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 254 Thus was he pope canonised With great honour and intronised. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 57 Wan any auerous or couetous is canonizid in þe kirk, or maad cheef.

† **3.** To deify, apotheosize. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Of them which amonge the gentiles were canonized into ye numbre of the goddes. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* I. 2. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 210 Circe our famous witch .. was canonized a goddesse. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii. 106. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II, Adventurers who were afterwards .. canonized as a sign in the heavens..called Argonauts.

4. *fig.* To treat as a saint or glorified person.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 683/1 But women are as it were canonised here: God putteth them into his register, and setteth them in an honourable degree. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* I. 118 Faustus, these books, thy wit, and our experience, Shall make all nations to canonize us. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 282, I am not ready to canonize all women because I love one.

5. To make canonical; to admit into the Canon of Scripture, or (*transf.*) of authoritative writings.

1382 [see Canonized]. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 38 b, Canonizing such a multifarious Genealogie of Comments. 1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 36 To canonize your owne writers. 1645 Ussher *Body Div.* 5. 1657 Cosin *Canon Script.* ii. 14 They canonized the Books of the Maccabees. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 86 Apocryphal books..were not canonized.

6. To sanction by the authority of the church; to give authoritative sanction or approval to.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 280 Of the law canonized The pope hath bode to the men, that, etc. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 46 þer wordis are canonized, & approuid of holi kirk. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 89 These .. doctrines are Canonized in their late meeting at Trent. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 132 The Popes are sure to have the Cardinals Canonize their errours. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 39 We should still be compelled to canonise a crowd of acts.

† **7.** (See quot.)

1578 Cooper *Thesaur.*, *Canonize*, to canonice: to examine by rule. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Canonize*, to examine by rule, to Register, to put in the rank and number.

Ca·nonized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Placed in the canon; sainted; consecrated, beatified, deified. † *Canonized epistles*: cf. Canonical 3.

1382 Wyclif *James* Prol., Not the same ordre is at Greekis..of the seuen epistoelis that ben clepid canonysid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Canonyzyde, *canonizatus.* 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 63 Brazen Images of Canonized Saints. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iv. 47 Thy Canoniz'd bones Hearsed in death. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 49 Acting as if in presence of canonized forefathers. 1827 Pollok *Course Time* IV, The lofty seat Of canonized bards. 1886 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* iv, No canonised antique.

Canonizer (kæ·nŏnəizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er.] One who canonizes.

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* K j, The canonizars of thir new sanctes. 1588 G. D. *Disc. Allen's Sedit. Drifts* 99 An open patrone of..trecherie, and a canoniser of disloyall traytors. 1751 Bp. Lavington *Enthusiasm* (1754) III. 216 Such Canonizers and God-makers. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 697 The canonizer is worthy of the saint.

Ca·nonizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Canonize; canonization:

a. Admission into the calendar of saints.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* xxix. Sel. Wks. III. 456 þo canonysynge of þo seyntes. *a* 1638 Mede *Apost. Latter Times* iv. Wks. (1672) 629 The Canonizing of the Souls of deceased Worthies..was an Idolatrous trick even from the days of the elder world. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. li. 243 The Chinese are speedier in their canonizing than the Romans are.

b. Establishing as canonical.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 282 The Canonizing, or making of the Scripture Law, belonged to the Civill Soveraigne.

Ca·nonizing, *ppl. a.* That canonizes.

1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 30 The canonizing voice of England.

† **Ca·nonly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Canon[1] + -ly[2].] Canonically.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. xxi. (W. de W. 1506) 234 If he hath not ben electe canonly.

Canonry (kæ·nənri). Also 4–5 **chanonry(e.** [f. Canon[2] + -ry. (The L. was *canonia*, F. *chanoinie.*)] The benefice of a canon; the status, dignity, or office of a canon.

1482 Caxton *Higden* (1527) 305 b, He..hadde geuen his letyll newe a chanonrye..in the chyrche of Lyncoln. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2307/2 The Seizure of the Canonries and Prebendaries. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 81 This Tollard..enjoyed his Canonry but few months. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* (1886) I. 104 His Canonry of X[t] Church. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 139. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* i. 2 A young man who had but just gained his minor canonry. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 702/1 The profits of a canonry of Windsor were alienable by way of mortgage.

Ca·nonship. [f. Canon[2] + -ship.] = Canonry.

1534 Hen. VIII. *Liber Regis* p. viii, Every suche dignitie, prebend, vycarship, pety canonship. 1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* 31/2 The time was, when..none should be promoted ..to canonships in cathedrals, but those which could read, sing, and competently construe. 1714 *Act* 13 *Anne* vi. § 8 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 56 Canonship or Prebend in the Cathedral Church. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 602 Lautenbach..containing an important canonship.

† **Ca·nony, cha·nonie.** *Obs.* [a. F. *chanoinie* or med.L. *canonia* in same sense.] = Canonry.

1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 66 For their Bishopricks, Deaneries, Prebends, and Chanonies.

Canoo, obs. form of Canoe.

Canope, obs. form of Canopy.

Canopic (kănǫ·pik), *a.* [ad. L. *Canōpic-us*, f. *Canōp-us* a town of ancient Egypt.] Of or pertaining to Canopus. *Canopic vase*: a vase used in Egypt, chiefly for holding the entrails of embalmed bodies.

1878 Wilkinson *Anc. Egyptians* III. Index, Canopic vases. 1883 W. Armstrong *Perrot's Art Anc. Egypt* I. 301 The canopic vases..were sometimes of stone, especially alabaster, sometimes of terra cotta, and now and then of wood, and were used to hold the viscera of the deceased.

Canopied (kæ·nŏpid), *ppl. a.* [f. Canopy *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] Covered with, or as with, a canopy.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 398 Her eyes .. canopied in darkness sweetly lay. 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIII. (R.) Mars..Sat canapied with golden clouds. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 550 Palanquins .. a kind of canopied couches. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 196 These saints of literature descend from their canopied remoteness.

b. *Arch.* (Cf. Canopy *sb.* 3.)

1849 Freeman *Archit.* 296 Rows of canopied niches. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 182 A graceful canopied and crocketed panel to each intervening pier.

‖ **Canopus** (kănǫ·pŭs). [L., a. Gr. *Κάνωπος.*]

1. The bright star α in the southern constellation Argo, situated in the rudder of the ship.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 278 When these are hydden, there is seene on the lefte syde a bryght Canopus of three starres of notable greatnesse..In the myddest of these is seene an other bryght Canopus. 1830 Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 146 We drank the Libyan Sun to sleep, and lit Lamps which out-burn'd Canopus.

2. = Canopic vase.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 244/2 *Canopus* is also the name of an Egyptian jar. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 204 The canopos or jar resembling those in which the Egyptians placed the entrails of their mummies. *Ibid.* (1873) 593.

Canopy (kæ·nŏpi), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **canape,** -ope, 6 **canapee,** -opi, **cannopy, canyppy,** (?**cannebe**), *north.* **canaby**(e, 6–7 **canapie,** -apy, -opie, *Sc.* **cannabie,** 7 **cannapie, canopey,** 6– **canopy.** [In 15th c. *canape*, a. F. *canapé* (formerly also *conopée* masc. 'a canopie, tent, or pauilion', Cotgr.) = Sp., Pg. *canapé* 'couch, sofa', It. *canopè* (Diez), med.L. '*canopeum*, quod suspenditur super altare' (Du Cange), in cl. L. *cōnōpēum, -eum, -ium*, 'net of fine gauze about the bed, mosquito curtains' (Lewis & Short), 'pavilion, tent, or bed with a tester' (Scheller), a. Gr. *κωνωπεῖον* 'an Egyptian bed or couch with mosquito curtains' (L. & S.), f. *κώνωψ* gnat, mosquito. The Eng. forms may have been partly from med.L., and in Eng. the sense has adhered to 'curtain or tester', while in the mod. Romanic langs. that of 'couch' or 'sofa' has prevailed.]

1. A covering or hangings suspended over a throne, couch, bed, etc., or held over a person walking in procession.

1382 Wyclif *Judith* xiii. 10 She toc awei his canope fro the pileris. 1454 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 133 My bed of grene sylke, wiþ the testour & Canape ther-to. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/2, Iiij of the nobleste bereth the canapie ouer his hed. 1561 *Invent.* 138 (Jam.) Ane cannabie of grene taffetie .. quhilke may serue for any dry stuill or a bed. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 113 They beare the foure staves of the Canapie over the Kings head at the time of his coronation. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 365 At this day the Popes are carried by Switzers under a Canopie. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 268 The mattress..had a large canopy over it, spread like the crown of a tent. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 28 Above the throne was a canopy of variegated plumage.

b. *spec.* A covering over a shrine, or over the Host when borne in procession.

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburgh* (1848) 146 Also ouer the shryne was prepared a canaby Of cloth of golde. *c* 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 201 Caruer framyng et carvyng j canape pro Corpore Xpi per iiij dies, *2s.* 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 94 The byshoppe bereynge the sacrament under a canapy. 1757 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 70 The venerable host, which was carried under a splendid canopy.

2. *transf.* and *gen.* A covering, an over-hanging shade or shelter.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. i. 88 Their shadowes seeme A Canopy most fatall, vnder which Our Army lies. 1641 Maisterton *Serm.* 23 Beautifull walks .. shaded with the green canopy of every pleasant .. tree. 1723 Pope *Let. to Digby* 10 Oct., The prospects begin to open..thro' the high canopies of trees to the higher arch of heaven. 1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. (1860) § 299 Under a canopy of perpetual clouds. 1874 Hartwig *Aerial W.* i. 1 The atmosphere spreads its invisible canopy over sea and land.

b. *esp.* applied to the overhanging firmament.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 311 This most excellent Canopy the Ayre .. this braue ore-hanging, this Maiesticall Roofe, fretted with golden fire. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. v. 41 Where dwel'st thou? Vnder the Canopy. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 556 Where he stood So high above the circling Canopie Of Nights extended shade. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. l. 453 At first, the celestial canopy was divided into three principal parts. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 290 The people had met under the canopy of heaven.

c. *fig.* Covering, shelter.

1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 19 Shrowding thy selfe vnder the Cannapie of Vertue. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 12 A form of Religion serves for a Canopie to cover all these abominations. 18.. Syd. Smith, Withdrawing the canopy of his name from the bad passions of country gentlemen.

3. *Arch.* A roof-like ornamented projection, surmounting a niche, door, window, tomb, etc.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 31 The Pulpit now lifting its lofty Head With carved Canopy stands covered. 1874 PARKER *Illust. Goth. Archit.* I. v. 186 A niche was originally intended to contain an image, and the canopy over it was to protect the head of the image.

Canopy (kæ·nŏpi), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover with, or as with, a canopy.

*c*1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xii, Lofty trees .. Which erst from heat did canopie the herd. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* III. 28 That point of Heaven .. Which canopys that holy happy land. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 65 Yon gay clouds, which canopy the skies. 1869 E. PEACOCK in *Athenæum* 22 May 710/3 A very graceful iron herse..canopies the alabaster effigies of a Marmion and his spouse.

‖ **Canor.** [L.] 'Melody or sweet singing' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Canorous (kănō·rəs), *a.* [f. L. *canōr-us* melodious (f. *canor* song, f. *canĕre* to sing) + -OUS.] Singing, melodious, musical; resonant, ringing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiv. 368 Birds that are canorous..as Nightingales..Canary birds and Larkes. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* VII. xii, The keeper of the manor house [*i.e.* a dog]..of a vast canorous bark. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 171 A beautiful & a canorous bird. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 94 A long, loud, and canorous peal of laughter.

Hence **Cano·rously** *adv.*, **Cano·rousness.**

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 293 The voice..as of a Trumpet talking loudly or canorously with him. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 184 He chooses his language for its rich canorousness rather than for intensity of meaning.

Canou(e, canow(e, obs. ff. CANOE.

Canoun, early form of CANON [2].

† **Ca·nous,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also spelt -ois, -us, cannos. [f. L. *cānus* hoary.] Grey, hoary.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vii. 97 Or that wnfreindlie eild had thus besprent My heid and halfettis baith with canus [*ed.* 1553 canous] hair. *Ibid.* V. xii. 144 To Troiane ingill, and the cannos [*ed.* 1553 canois] Veste.

† **Canque.** *Obs.* [So in F.] A Chinese cotton fabric: see quots.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 793 Cotton Linens, called Canques .. of Nanquin. *Ibid.* 794 Coarse and fine Canques or Cotton Linen.

Cansel, canserous: see CANCEL, etc.

Cansonet, obs. form of CANZONET.

† **Canstick.** *Obs.* Apparently a contracted form of CANDLESTICK. *Kit with the canstick*: Jack-o'-lantern, Will o' the wisp.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 20 Coll vnder canstyk, she can plaie on bothe handis, Dissimulacion well she vnderstandis. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. xv. 122 They have so fraied us with bull beggars, spirits, witches.. kit with the cansticke, etc. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 131, I had rather heare a Brazen Canstick [1623 candlestick] turn'd Or a dry Wheele grate on the Axle-tree. 1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 8 Their fencefull bucklers were The middle rounds of can'sticks. [COWPER has: The lamp contributed its central tin, A shield for each.] 1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Elie* A ij b, His .. wodden cansticke.

Cant (kænt), *sb.*[1] Also 5–8 **kant.** [Found *c*1400; rare before 1600. Words identical in form and corresponding in sense are found in many languages, Teutonic, Slavonic, Romanic, Celtic. Cf. Du. *kant*, MDu. *cant*, border, side, brink, edge, corner, MLG. *kant* (masc.) point, creek, border, also *kante* (fem.) side, edge, whence mod.G. *kante* edge, corner, border, brim, margin; also Du. and Ger. *kante* point-lace. (There is no trace of the word in the older stages of Teutonic.) Also OF. *cant* and mod.Norman *cant*, Walloon *can* side, Sp., Pg., It. *canto* edge, corner, side, med.L. *cantus* corner, side; with which some compare L. *canthus*, Gr. *κανθός* corner of the eye, and L. *canthus* tire (? felloe) of a wheel, according to Quintilian a 'barbarous' word. The Welsh *cant* edge of the circle, Breton *kañt* circle, circumference, which were thought by Diez to represent an original Celtic word, are held by Diefenbach and Thurneysen not to be native; so that at present we cannot go beyond the Romanic *canto*, and its possible identity with L. *canthus*. The Teutonic words were probably from Romanic. It is not clear whether the Eng. word was adopted from OF. or from LG., or, in different senses, from both.

I. Original sb. senses.

† **1.** (probably) Edge, border, brink. *Obs.*

*c*1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Lucas* 69, To Quhene he had drywyne wel oure þe kanttis of sewynty 3eris & foure. *c*1400 *Melayne* 1495 Under the cante of a hille Oure Britons beldis & bydis stille.

† **2.** A nook, corner in a building; a niche. *Obs.*

[1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (1841) 400 Item, for ij. panchons at the garden gate, with kant ther above viij*d*.] 1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I's Entert.* Wks. (1838) 530/1 Irene, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a cant, her attire white, semined with stars. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* 297 Directly under her in a Cant by her selfe, Fame stood upright. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* V. 150 A nooke or corner being in our ancient language called a kant or cantell. 1624 WEBSTER *Mon. Honour.* Wks. (1857) 369 In several cants beneath sits, first Magistracy..next Liberality.

† **3.** A corner or angle of a polygon. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Pent*, *La figure hexagone à six pents*, hauing six Cants. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. § 42 A Tower or Steeple of six Cants or six square..Some term it an Hexagon or Octagon Tower, that is six or eight cornered; but Master Masons generally term it six or eight Cants or Corners. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cant*, an external angle or quoin of a building.

† **b.** ? A corner piece; a triangular piece. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 118/2 Garden, part to be divided into Beds and them again to be cast into Ovals, Squares, Cants, Frets, Borders or Knots.

4. One of the side-pieces in the head of a cask; also *cant-piece*. (So in Welsh). Cf. *cantle-piece* (CANTLE *sb.* 8).

1611 COTGR., *Panneau de doile*, a cant pane or peece. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* XXVIII. 22 Even a cask, through loss of middle-piece or cant [*per mezzul perdere o lulla*] yawns not so wide as one I saw.

5. The oblique line or surface which cants or cuts off the corner of a square or cube; an oblique face of a polygon, a crystal, etc.; an inclined or slanting face of a bank, or the like.

1840 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 148 *Cants* (parts which have inclined faces). 1850 *Gloss. Terms in Archit.* (ed. 5) 107 *Cant*, a term in common use among carpenters to express the cutting off the angle of a square. 1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*, *Cant*, an angle, a bevel, a chamfer, a slope, an arris, a hip, a ridge. 1875 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Science* I. 367 *Cant*, a term used in Architecture to express the sides of a polygon turned from the spectator. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cant*, part of a buttress wall or other building which is sloped off. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 13 Along the 'cant' of the ice the sealer coasts.

6. A squared log. *U. S.* Cf. CANTER *sb.*[1] 2.

1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 24 May, A cant or square-edged timber. 1879 *Ibid.* 5 Nov., The cheapest and most effective means yet devised for holding the cant in place.

7. *Naut.* A piece of wood laid upon the deck of a vessel to support the bulkheads, etc. Cf. CANT-PIECE, etc. in 12.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 286 Fir cants nailed on the limber-strakes. 1865 *Reader* 12 Aug., Washing arrangements. Suitable places on board ship are to be set apart for the purpose, fitted with cants, to prevent the escape of water, and screens so arranged as to roll up when not in use.

II. from CANT *v.*

8. A toss, pitch, or throw, which overturns, casts down, etc.

1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* Gloss., *Cant* .. likewise signifies a cast or throw; 'I gave him a cant'. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. xiv. 244 To give me such a cant, as I never had before nor since, which was the whole Length of the Coffee-room; he pitched me on my Head and Shoulders, under a large Table, at the further End.

9. A sudden movement which tends to, or results in, tilting up or turning over.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 308 The carronade .. took a cant from a roll of the ship. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. viii, Fortune's wheel made suddenly a great cant.

10. A slope, a slanting or tilted position; a deflection from the perpendicular or horizontal line.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 20 Giving the piece a cant with the forefingers. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* XXXIV, The seat sloped with the sharp cant of the half-overturned vehicle. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* x. 245 A large tongue of ice below the water was forced under the bows of the vessel, raising her..and with the help of the wind giving her a cant.

b. An inclination.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The helm had been lashed with a small cant to leeward.

11. *Whale-fishing.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cant*, a cut made in a whale between the neck and the fins, to which the cant purchase is made fast, for turning the animal round in the operation of flensing.

III. Attributively and in combination.

12. Combs. with the sb. (or stem of the vb.) with the general sense of 'having canted corners or sides, on the slant, sloping, in a position diverging from the perpendicular or straight line', as in *cant-buttress, -floor, -frame, -piece, -riband*; **cant-board**, a sloping board; in *Carriage building*, a board serving to show the plan of the side of a carriage; **cant-body,** *Naut.* (see quot.); † **cant-ceiling**, a ceiling which slants to meet the wall, as in attics, etc., apparently now corrupted into CAMP-CEILING; **cant-moulding, -riband, -timber, -window** (see quots.).

1759 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 103 A *kant-board, for throwing the water more directly down the opening..into the lower cistern. 1879 *Carriage-building* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 131 The cant-board which shows the side-cant. *Ibid.* The diagram showing the cant-board. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Cant-body*, an imaginary figure of that part of a ship's body which forms the shape forward and aft, and whose planes make obtuse angles with the midship line of the ship. 1879 W. H. WHITE *Ship-build.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 In the cant-bodies the plan followed is almost identical with that sketched. 1663 in Cosin *Corr.* (Surtees) II. 367 Two *cant buttresses of hewen aishler neately jointed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. § 88 He beareth..the like Tower with an Eve, or *Cant seileing Roofe. *c*1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 119 One or two *cantfloors are added. 1833 RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 21 The only guides in drawing the *cant frames. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship Build.* viii. 151 The half-beams stand in the planes of the *Cant frames and are consequently nearly at right angles to the side. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 582 **Cant-moulding*, a bevelled surface. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cant-moulding*, one with one or more bevelled, instead of curved, surfaces. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 **Cant-pieces* are used in the angles of the fishes and side-trees. *c*1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 *Cant Ribands are those ribands that do not lie in a horizontal or level direction, or square from the middle line, but nearly square from the timbers, as the diagonal ribands. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) **Cant-timbers*..those timbers which are situated at the two ends of a ship. They derive their name from being *canted*, or raised obliquely from the keel. *c*1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 67 Those timbers which form the bow and stern of a ship are called 'cant timbers'. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 13 Those Spectacle-like *cant Windows, which are of Glasse on all sides. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cant-window*, a bay-window whose angles are bevelled off. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Cant-window*, a projecting window with angles, as distinguished from a 'bow-window' which projects in a curve.

13. From other senses: as in *Whale-fishing* (see 11). *Cant-blocks*, the large purchase blocks used by whalers to cant the whales round during the process of flensing. *Cant-purchase* is formed by a block suspended from the mainmast-head, and another block made fast to the cant cut in the whale. So CANT-DOG, CANT-HOOK, CANT-SPAR.

Cant (kænt), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [App. connected immed. with CANT *v.*[1] 'to share', and with CANTLE, though in some uses it closely approaches CANT *sb.*[1]; whether this is original or due to subsequent confusion is not clear.]

A portion; a share; a parcel; a division.

a 1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 92 Lend in no wise, But if thou can be sure to win a cant Of half at least. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* Gloss., *Cant*, a corner of a field. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Cant of Dobbin*, a roll of riband. 1847–78 HALLIWELL s. v.. In Hampshire a small bundle of hay is termed a cant. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cant-furrow*, a divisional furrow. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, A haystack is said to be cut across in cants, and a field of wheat is divided into cants when it is portioned out in slips for the reapers, each of whom takes one or more cants as his share of work.

Cant (kænt), *sb.*[3] [This and its accompanying vb. presumably represent L. *cant-us* singing, song, chant (Pr. and NFr. *cant*, Fr. *chant*), *cantā-re* NFr. *canter*) to sing, chant; but the details of the derivation and development of sense are unknown.

Cantare and its Romanic representatives were used contemptuously in reference to the church services as early as 1183, when according to Rigord (*c* 1200) *Gest Philip. August.* (1818) 11, the Cotarelli of the Bourges country 'sacerdotes et viros religiosos captos secum ducentes, et irrisorie *cantores* ipsos vocantes, in ipsis tormentis subsannando dicebant: *Cantate nobis, cantores, cantate*; et confestim dabant eis alapas, vel cum grossis virgis turpiter cædebant'. So far as the evidence shows, the vb. appears in Eng. first applied to the tones and language of beggars, 'the canting crew': this, which according to Harman was introduced *c* 1540, may have come down from the religious mendicants; or the word may have been actually made from Lat. or Romanic in the rogues' jargon of the time. The subsequent development assumed in the arrangement of the verb is quite natural, though not actually established. Some have however conjectured that *cant* is the Irish and Gaelic *cainnt* (pronounced kaiⁿtʲ, or nearly kantʃ) 'language'. And as early as 1711 the word was asserted to be derived from the name of Andrew Cant or his son Alexander Cant, Presbyterian ministers of the 17th c. This perhaps means that the surname of the two Cants was occasionally associated derisively with canting. The arrangement of the sb. here is tentative, and founded mainly on that of the vb., which appears on the whole earlier.]

† **I.** (Sporadic uses, from L. *cantus* or its representatives; not directly related to II.)

† **1.** Singing, musical sound. *Cant organ*: app. a technical term in music. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlii, Fabourdoun, pricksang, discant, countering, Cant organe, figuratioun, and gemmell. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 100 Cant and vision are to the ear and the eye the same that tickling is to the touch. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 79. 2/2 That shrill Cant of the Grasshoppers.

† **2.** Accent, intonation, tone. *Obs.*

1663 *Aron-bimm.* 110 It depends not upon the cant and tone, or the wording of the Minister. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 307/2 If these lines want that sober cant which is necessary to an epitaph.

II. The speech or phraseology of beggars, etc., and senses connected therewith.

3. 'A whining manner of speaking, esp. of beggars'; a whine.

1640 CLEVELAND in Wilkins *Polit. Ballads* I. 28 By lies and cants, [they] Would trick us to believe 'em saints. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 227 With a Cant like a Gypsie, a Whine like a beaten Spaniel.

4. The peculiar language or jargon of a class:

a. The secret language or jargon used by gipsies, thieves, professional beggars, etc.; *transf.* any jargon used for the purpose of secrecy.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 226 They talk'd to one another in Cant. 1715 KERSEY, *Cant*, Gibberish, Pedler's French. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 110. 383 To avoid being understood by the Servants, they framed a Cant, and called the Design of a general Rising the Lease and Release. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* XVI. 127 The ring of the cant.

b. The special phraseology of a particular class of persons, or belonging to a particular subject; professional or technical jargon. (Always *depreciative* or *contemptuous.*)

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 214 There is heat and moisture in the body, & you may call the one 'radical' and the other 'innate' if you please; this is but a sort of cant.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 421 ¶ 3 In the Cant of particular Trades and Employments. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 128 ¶ 4 Every class of society has its cant of lamentation, which is understood by none but themselves. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxxiv, All love—bah! that I should use the cant of boys and girls—is fleeting enough. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* xiii. *Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 156 Criticism is infested with a cant of materialism. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* viii. 119 Repeating the cant of their sect and the cant of their schools.

† **c.** The peculiar phraseology of a religious sect or class. (Cf. 5 b.) *Obs.*

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 521 Hot Levites .. Resum'd their cant, and with a zealous cry Pursued their old beloved theocracy. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Gr.* (1698) Introd. 46 Really to understand the Quaker-Cant is learning a new Language. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 15 Diabolical Inspiration, and Non-sensical Cant. 1711 *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 3 Cant is by some people derived from one Andrew Cant who, they say, was a Presbyterian minister .. who by exercise & use had obtained the Faculty, alias Gift, of talking in the Pulpit in such a dialect, that it's said he was understood by none but his own Congregation, and not by all of them.

d. Provincial dialect; vulgar slang.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* (1832) 226 The cant of Suffolk, the vulgarisms of Shropshire. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. lxxxii. 122 The coarse reproduction of that unmitigated cant or slang.

e. *attrib.*

1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 185 To introduce and multiply cant words is the most ruinous corruption in any language. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 273 Slang talk and cant jokes. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) II. 150 The first Vocabulary of the 'Cant Language' .. appeared in the year 1680 appended to the life of 'The English Rogue'.

5. A form of words, a phrase:

† **a.** A set form of words repeated perfunctorily or mechanically. *Obs.*

1681 *Sejanus* in *Bagford Ballads* (1878) 758 *note*, A young Scribe is copying out a Cant, Next morn for to be spoke in Parliament. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. i. 7 Sure .. you talk by Memory, a Form or Cant which you mistake for something that's gallant. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 § 6 With a certain cant of words.

b. A pet phrase, a trick of words; *esp.* a stock phrase that is much affected at the time, or is repeated as a matter of habit or form. (Formerly with *a* and *plural.*) *arch.*

1681 *Country-man's Compl. & Advice to King*, Gods! to be twice cajol'd by cants and looks. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II./450 Enamour'd with his obstreperousness and undecent cants. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 200 That ordinary cant of illiterate .. atheists, the fortuitous or casual concourse of atoms. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) II. 365 The late happy Revolution, (so he calls it, according to the common Cant). 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxvi. 119 *note*, Measures, and not men, is the common cant of affected moderation. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. v. 22 It is really very well for a novel .. is the common cant.

c. *attrib.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ¶ 3 Enlivened with little cant-phrases. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 130 It was a cant word through the country, That the tenants might sit, since the worst of it would be paying the violent profits. 1774 GOUVR. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 23 The belwethers .. roared out liberty, and property, and a multitude of cant terms. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* (1849) 396 There is such a thing as a peculiar word or phrase cleaving, as it were, to the memory of a writer or speaker and presenting itself to his utterance at every turn. When we observe this we call it a cant word or a cant phrase. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. v. 79 To borrow a cant phrase of the day, like 'a fixed fact'. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 465 He .. can—to use the cant phrase—afford to support the dignity of the peerage.

6. As a kind of phraseology:

a. Phraseology taken up and used for fashion's sake, without being a genuine expression of sentiment; canting language.

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 87 All this sceptical cant follows from our supposing, etc. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 15 May, My dear friend, clear your mind of cant. .you may *talk* in this manner; it is a mode of talking in society; but don't *think* foolishly. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 174 The pernicious cant of indiscriminate loyalty. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 157 Enthusiasm, once cold, can never be warmed over into anything better than cant. 1875 SMILES *Thrift* ii. 20 In fact there is no greater *cant* than *can't*. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 320 There is a cant of infidelity as certainly as there is a cant of belief.

b. *esp.* Affected or unreal use of religious or pietistic phraseology; language (or action) implying the pretended assumption of goodness or piety.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lv. 609, I set down this letter at large, that men may see the cant of these men. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 37 (J.) That cant and hypocrisy, which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 256 Hypocritical manners, or what we so emphatically call cant. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. x. (1866) 182 Religious phraseology passes into cant. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VI. iii. 211 He had a horror of cant, which .. gave him a repulsion for all outward show of religious observances. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* i. 6 The whole spiritual atmosphere was saturated with cant.

c. *attrib.*

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 601 To make up what was wanting in the justice of their cause .. by a cant and sophistical way of expression.

7. One who uses religious phrases unreally.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Cant*, an Hypocrite, a Dissembler, a double-tongu'd, whining Person. 1824 MRS. CAMERON *Pink Tippet* III. 16 Lest she should be called a cant. 1873 E. BERDOE *Adv. Protestant* 132 He was not a cant, but really felt what he said.

Cant (kænt), *sb.*4 [Goes with CANT *v.*4 The sb. (if not immediately from the vb.) may be an aphetic form of **encant*, or **acant*, a. OF. *encant*, mod.F. *encan* (Pr. *encant*, Sp. *encanto*, It. *incanto*), in same sense: of disputed origin. The loss of the initial syllable is found also in MHG. and mod.G. *gant* in same sense.

Diez takes the Romanic words as repr. L. *in quantum* 'to how much?' as the cry of the auctioneer'; and with this agree the occas. med.L. form *inquantus*, Pr. *enquant*, and OF. *inquant*, and med.L. vb. *inquantare*. But no forms of the word appear to go back before the end of the 12th c.; the earliest and ordinary forms in med.L. were *incantus* (4th decl.), *incantum*, *incantare*, *accantare*, *incantator*, *accantator*; and OF. had *enchanteur*, *enchantement* (already in *Assizes of Jerusalem*). These show that the word was then identified with the Lat. *incantare*, *accantare*, derivs. of *cantare* to sing, in the sense of 'proclaim, cry'. Cf. Du Cange, under date 1351, 'quod incantator publicus dicti castri .. debeat facere proclamationem', and the illustrative 'jussit ergo Moyses praeconis voce cantari'. M. Paul Meyer thinks the identification with *cantare* too old and general to be explained as an error; and that there is more ground for treating the connexion with *in quantum* as a later fancy. Cf. also the mod.Fr. *vendre a la criée* to sell by auction, and the Sc. and north.Eng. *roup*, cry, shout, auction, 'selling of goods by an outcry' (Phillips 1678)].

A disposal of property by public competition to the highest bidder; an auction. Chiefly Irish.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4178/4 The Manor. .is to be sold by publick Cant to the best Bidder. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* vii. 134 The Goods are set up to Cant. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* ii. 27 Two or three lots of ground were to be let by auction, or, as the phrase goes, by cant. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxix. (1862) 352 The whole of them were set up for sale by public cant in Dublin.

Cant, *sb.*5 *Sc.* [Of uncertain origin: possibly belongs to one of the prec. sbs. Cf. also *cantrip*.] ? 'Trick; slight, illusion' (Jamieson).

1790 MORISON *Poems* 38 (Jam.) Williy's wisp wi' whirlin' cant Their blazes ca'. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 81 (Jam.) Superstition .. Experiencing plans O' auld cants that night.

Cant (kænt), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4–6 **kant**, 5 **kaunt**. [Common in early times (13–14th c.) in the allit. phrase 'kant and keen'. App. the same word as mod.Du. *kant* 'neat, clever', in phr. *kant en klaar* quite ready; also East Fris. *kant*; considered by Franck to have been developed out of the sb. *kant* edge, etc. (see CANT *sb.*1); cf. the connexion of idea in 'keen' and 'edge'. The actual historical relation between the Low German and the northern English word does not appear. Hence CANTY, Flem. and LG. *kantig*.]

Bold, brisk, courageous, hearty, lusty, lively, hale. The Sc. sense leans to 'Lively, merry, brisk'; cf. Jamieson, who compares 'cant men' (armed followers) with 'merry men' of the ballads.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8943 Iuus þat war sa cant [*Gött. & Trin.* crabbed] and kene. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 50 Knoute com with his kythe, þat kant was and kene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 280 The kyng .. Vith his men that war cant and keyn. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2195 The knyghte coueride on his knees with a kaunt herte. *c* 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* ii. 2 (Jam.) Cant men and cruel. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 5 Ane Cocke .. Right cant and crous. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 42 The cadgear callis furth his capill wyth crakis waill cant. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 517 Alss blyth and als rejosit, And in him self that tyme als crous and kant. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 9 *Cant*, strong lusty; 'Very cant, God yield you', i.e. Very strong and lusty, God reward you. *Chesh.* 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* I. 189 Th' wife 's a raight cant body. 1868 E. WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* iv. 76 As cant as a kitlin.

† **Cant,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [Of uncertain etymol.: associated in sense with CANT *sb.*2, but of much earlier appearance, being the oldest vb. *cant* in the lang., and as a word preceded only by CANT *a.* and CANT *sb.*1 Since the dim. of the latter word, *cantel*, *chanteau*, CANTLE, had the sense of 'piece, fragment', it is possible that this sense may have attached also to the primitive, and that a verb *to cant* 'to divide into pieces' may have been in LG. or ONF.: but it has not yet been found.]

1. *trans.* To part, divide, share, parcel out, apportion.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Cantyn or departyn, *partior*, *divido*. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1245/2 Our very prison this earth is. And yet therof we cant vs out .. dyuers partes dyuerslye to our self. 1533 — *Debell. Salem* Wks. 943/2 To diuide & cant it among good poore husband men, that should til the ground [with] theyr handes.

2. (See quot.) Cf. CANT *sb.*2 (quot. 1875).

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cant*, (Kent), to let out land to mow, hoe, etc.

Cant (kænt), *v.*2 [f. CANT *sb.*1; cf. Du. and Ger. *kanten* in several of the same senses.]

I. *trans.*

1. To give a cant edge to; to bevel; esp. to bevel *off* a corner.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, vi, Pinnes .. shal .. haue .. the point well and rounde filled, canted, and sharped. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 The corners only were a little canted off. 1812 J. HODGSON in J. Raines *Mem.* (1857) I. 97 The several pillars which have their uppermost corner canted off. 1851–3 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 30 The Abacus is square, with the angles canted.

2. To bring or put (a thing) into an oblique position, so that it is no longer vertical or horizontal; to slope, slant, tilt up.

1711 DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 302 The sea broke in upon us, and the canoe being filled half full, canted her broadside to it. 1756 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* L. 11 Some [chimnies] were .. canted horizontally an inch or two over, so as to stand very dangerously. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* ix. 30 The wind rose suddenly, and canted our barge on one side. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Vill.* Ser. III. (1863) 496 She sat .. with her feet canted up on an ottoman. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 12/1 If the ship needs a 'list', she can be canted.

b. To turn *over* completely, turn upside down.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 Canting, the act of turning anything completely over, so that the under surface shall lie upwards. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 160 Without canting the net over, and pouring the contents roughly out.

† **c.** *fig.* (?) To incline, adapt with a bias. *Obs.*

1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Bro.* IV. Wks. 1721 I. 56 Gifted rogues, That cant their doctrine to their present wants.

3. To throw off, *e.g.* to empty out, the contents of a vessel by tilting it up. *To cant off*: to decant.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. viii. 241 Let it stand in a warm place .. then cant of the Aquavitæ cleanly. *a* 1845 HOOD *Poems* (1864) 265 As vessels cant their ballast—rattling rubbish.

4. To pitch as by the sudden lurching of a ship; to toss, to throw with a sudden jerk.

1685 F. SPENCE *Ho. Medici* 120 Some couragious Priests had the leisure to joyn him, and cant him into a vestry, that was accidentally open. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 130 This very innkeeper .. held a corner of the blanket, and canted me into the air with great strength and nimbleness. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 254 *note*, The boat took a sudden yaw or sheer, which canted me overboard, head-long into the sea. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 387 The Ship gave a lurch, by which he was canted into the mizen shrouds! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii, That spray of a bramble has .. nearly canted my wig into the stream. 1861 G. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* v. 82 'Does the cow-catcher', I asked, 'always cant the beef on one side'?

II. *intr.*

5. To tilt, take an inclined position, pitch on one side, turn over; often *to cant over*.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. ii. (1852) 356 It fell on end and then canted along on the floor between two of the children. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* iii. (1871) 15 It jolted over stones, canted on knolls, sidled into gutters. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 410 *note*, A loose plank, which canted over. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1873) II. 88 The celestial sign of the Balance just about canting. *Ibid.* (1865) II. v. ii. 72 The History so-called of Europe went canting from side to side. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/1 The steamer, which had canted over, lay in a very dangerous position.

6. To have a slanting position, lie aslant, slope.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 301 The upper fluke should cant down. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 135 The .. yard-arm should .. cant abaft the yard rope.

7. *Naut.* To take, move into, or have an oblique position in reference to any defined course or direction; to swing round from a position.

1784 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. Add. 7 At 7 weighed: in canting the ship got stern way. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXVI. 655/2 The great length of the Nimrod and Cormorant caused them, when canting or swinging across the Channel, almost to block it up. 1887 BLACKMORE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 563 The boat canted round towards the entrance of the creek. *Newspaper*, The stern of the Andalusian was seen to be canting to the southward.

† **8.** *fig. To cant with*: ? to fall in with, take the direction of. (Cf. 2 c.) *Obs.*

1656 in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 111 They were all cantings, such as could not cant with my thoughts.

† **9.** (See quot. 1877.) *Obs.* or *dial.*

1674 [see CANTING *vbl. sb.*1]. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cant*, to move about with a jaunty step. 'Why awd woman gans cantin aboot like a young lass.'

Cant (kænt), *v.*3 [See CANT *sb.*3 It is not certain whether the vb. or the sb. came first.]

I. 1. *intr.* To speak in the whining or singsong tone used by beggars; to beg.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 34 'It shall be lawefull for the to Cant'—that is, to aske or begge—'for thy living in al places.' 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* IV. 418 The cunning'st rankest rogue that ever Canted. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bachel.* III. vi, Thy master .. lies canting at the gate. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 171 ¶ 10 [He] bad me cant and whine in some other place.

2. *intr.* To speak in the peculiar jargon or 'cant' of vagabonds, thieves, and the like.

1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-L.* Wks. 1885 III. 194 He that in such assemblies can cant best, is counted the best Musitian. 1652a GAULE *Magastrom.* To Rdr., He cannot tell how to cant with him [a gypsie] in his own foysting gibborish. *c* 1652 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 307, I don't deny but that may sooner teach a Man to Cant and talk Gibberish. 1708 KERSEY, *Cant*, to talk darkly, after the manner of Thieves, Beggars, &c. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

b. *Slang* and *dial.* To speak, talk; in *Sc.* (see quot. 1788).

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 The vpright Cofe canteth to the Roge. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cant*, to speak. 1713 RAMSAY *Elegy Maggy Johnstoun*, Of auld stories we did cant. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 309 Tho' it cants or speaks in another manner. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* Gloss., *Cant*, to tell merry old stories.

c. *trans.* To speak or utter in a cant way.

1592 GREENE *Def. Conycatch.* (1859) 5 To heare a pesant

cant the wordes of art belonging to our trade. **1631** Brathwait *Whimzies, Wine-soaker* 102 Which sackes his capitall, makes his tongue cant broken English. **1633** Shirley *Gamesters* III. iii, Canting broken Dutch for farthings.

†3. *intr.* To use the special phraseology or jargon of a particular class or subject. ? *Obs.*

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* IV. iv, When my Muster-Master Talkes of his Tacticks, and his Rankes, and Files.. Doth not he cant? *Ibid.* Thou canst cant too. *Pic.* In all the Language in Westminster Hall, Pleas, Bench, or Chancery, *Fee-Farm, Fee-Tail, Tenant in Dower*, etc., etc. **1688** Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict., Cant*, to speak a canting Language, to have an affected peculiar kind of Speech. **1698** Norris *Pract. Disc.* 262 The Quakers..only Cant in some loose general Expressions about the Light.

†4. To say or exclaim in the pet phraseology of the day, to use the phrases currently affected at the time. Also, *To cant it*: to phrase it in the cant of the period. *Obs.*

1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 6 No other import or tendency (as he *cants* it). **1660** S. Ford *Loyal Subject's Exult.* 13 The Sovereign Authority of the People (as our Times have learned to cant it). **1669** W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 24 Those..which they so much cant to be drying decoctions. **1710** Sir J. St. Leger *Managers Pro & Con*, in Somers *Tracts* Ser. IV. (1751) III. 242 To set right (as they cant) the ..Youth of the University. *a* **1716** South 12 *Serm.* (1744) II. 64 There was thirty years more generation-work (as they canted it) cut out for him.

5. To affect the conventional phraseology of a school, party, or subject.

1728 Young *Love Fame* VI. (1757) 155 Let them cant on, since they have got the knack, And dress their notions, like themselves, in black. **1784** Johnson in *Boswell* (1887) IV. 308 Don't cant in defence of savages. **1802** Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 114 Who cants about the pre-eminence of mind. **1866** Carlyle *Remin.* II. 215 A paltry print then much canted of. **1870** Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 340 Lessing .. knew the classics, and did not merely cant about them.

6. *spec.* To affect religious or pietistic phraseology, *esp.* as a matter of fashion or profession; to talk unreally or hypocritically with an affectation of goodness or piety.

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. II. 765 Till they first began to Cant And sprinkle down the Covenant. **1778** Johnson in *Boswell* 12 Apr., He [Dr. Dodd] may have composed this prayer then. A man who has been canting all his life, may cant to the last. **1813** Scott *Rokeby* I. xviii, I could not cant of creed or prayer. **1851** Kingsley *Yeast* xi. (1853) 189 In Christian England Where they cant of a Saviour's name, And yet waste men's lives like vermin's. **1856** R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. VIII. ix. 102 Those dreamers who .. cant about a general brotherhood which exempts them from particular charity.

7. *trans.* (in senses 5, 6.)

1641 M. Frank *Serm. Transfig.* (1672) 514 To set up King Jesus; a phrase much canted. **1676** Marvell *Mr. Smirke* I iij, Shall any sort of men presume to .. force every man to Cant after them what it is not lawful for any man to utter? **1761** Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xii. 60 Of all the cants which are canted in this canting world..the cant of criticism is the most tormenting. **1825** *Edin. Rev.* XLII. 355 He may cant out his panegyricks. **1843** Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 146, I have heard the same cant canted about a much finer building.

8. *dial.* (See quots.)

1877 E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cant*, to deceive by pious pretences, to impose upon. **1881** Evans *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cant*, to wheedle; coax; humour. 'The pony 'll be quiet enough when he's been canted a bit.'

II. †9. *trans.* To chant, sing; to repeat in a sing-song manner, intone. *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 24 Who is an Inchanter? A Soothsinger, by canting numbers, or a Sooth-sayer by calculating numbers. **1705** Hickeringill *Priest-Cr.* II. iii. 35 Singing Men and singing Boys, that instead of rehearsing the Creed, cant it, like the tune called the *Mock-Nightingale*.

†10. *intr.* To chant, sing. *Sc.* or *dial.* ? *Obs.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 59 (Jam.) The birdies..Canting fu' cheerfu'.

Cant (kænt), *v.*4 [cf. Cant *sb.*4, and the med.L. cognate verbs *incantāre, accantāre* to proclaim, cry, put up to auction, there mentioned.] To dispose of by auction. Chiefly *Irish.*

The first quotation may belong to Cant *v.*1 to divide.

[**1570** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 328, I will y^t all my goods aft^r my deathe shalbe canted & sold at my foredore & then to be distributed in money by euen portions to my executors.] **1720** Swift *Irish Manuf.* Wks. 1761 III. 4 Canting their own lands upon short leases, and sacrificing their oldest tenants for a penny an acre. **1723** — *Power of Bps.* ibid. 262 [Irish] landlords .. cant their lands to the highest bidder. **1828** C. Croker *Fairy Leg. Irel.* II. 236 Tim the driver swears if we don't pay up our rent, he'll cant every ha'perth we have. **1839** W. Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 2) 46 He .. canted all we had at half price, and turned us to starve on the world. **1880** in *Antrim & Down Gloss.*

†2. To enhance by competitive bidding. *rare.*

a **1745** Swift *Hist. Eng., Will. II* (R.) When two monks were outvying each other in canting the price of an abbey.

†Cant, *v.*5 *Obs. dial.* [f. Cant *a.*] *intr.* To become 'cant' or well; to recover strength, to mend. Hence **Ca·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cant* .. also (Cheshire) to grow Strong and Lusty. **1691** Ray *N. C. Wds.* s. v., 'A health to the good wives [wife's] canting' i. e. her recovering after lying-in.

Cant, *v.*6 =Scant.

1580 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 184 Good huswiferie canteth [**1577** scanteth] the lenger to last.

Can't (kānt), a colloq. contraction of *cannot*; see Can *v.*1 A I.

Cantab (kæ·ntæb). A colloquial abbreviation of Cantabrigian.

1750 Coventry *Pompey Litt.* II. x. (1785) 68/1 The young Cantab..had come up to London. **1755** *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 60 Upon gawdy, or exceeding days, as they are call'd by the Cantabs. **1807** Byron *To Miss Pigot* 5 July, Sad dogs all the Cantabs.

Cantabank (kæ·ntăbænk). *rare.* [ad. It. *cantambanco*, f. *canta-re* to sing + *banco* bench.] A singer on a stage or platform; hence, *contemptuously*, a common ballad-singer.

[**1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 96 Small and popular Musickes song by these *Cantabanqui* vpon benches and barrels heads.] **1834** Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* I. iii. i, He was no tavern cantabank.

‖ **Cantabile** (kantā·bĭle), *a.* and *sb. Music.* [It. = that can be sung, suited for singing.]

A. *adj.* In a smooth flowing style, such as would be suited for singing.

1730–6 in Bailey. **1822** *Repository* No. 80. 103 The smooth, cantable, and expressive melody which pervades its structure. **1864** *Realm* 13 Apr. 8 Written in a simple cantabile style.

B. *sb.* Cantabile style; a piece or passage of music of this style.

1744 J. Green *Psalmody* 140 *Cantabal*, Vocal Music. **1788** J. Williams (A. Pasquin) *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 137 Tho her sportive cantabilies win us. **1808** Wolcott (P. Pindar) Wks. 1812 V. 353 The tuneful Nymph..That in cantabile delights the soul. **1856** Mrs. C. Clarke tr. *Berlioz' Instr.* 81 It expresses them admirably in its cantabile.

Cantabrigian (kæntăbri·dʒiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Cantabrigia*, Latin form of the name *Cambridge* + -an.] Of or belonging to Cambridge; a member of the University of Cambridge.

c **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 15 The Oxonians and Cantabrigians .. are the happiest Academians on earth. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 5 Some hardy Cantabrigian Author. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits, 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 120 Every slip of an Oxonian or Cantabrigian who writes his first leader, assumes that we subdued the earth before we sat down to write this particular 'Times'.

Hence, *nonce-wds.*, as **Cantabrigi·city, Ca·ntabrize** *v.*

1863 De Morgan in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 170 There is a general Cantabrigicity about it. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 47 Know also that this university [Dublin] did so Cantabrize, that she imitated her in the successive choice of her Chancellours. **1885** *Academy* 10 Jan. 19/2 Readers .. might be excused for considering that Mr. Mullinger 'cantabrizes'.

†Cantailie. *Sc. Obs.* [A variant of Cantle; cf. Du. *kanteel* battlement.] ? 'A corner-piece' (Jam.).

1561 *Royal Invent.* (1815) 165 (Jam.) Item, ane bed..with a litle cantaillie of gold furnisit with ruif head piece.

Ca·ntalite. *Min.* [a. F. *cantalite*, f. *Cantal* in France + -ite.] A feldspathic rock from Cantal in France, formerly considered a variety of quartz.

†Cantaloo·n. *Obs.* A woollen stuff manufactured in the 18th c. in the west of England.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4806/4, 4 Trusses of Cantaloons or Serges. **1748** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 94 (D.) Western Goods .. Shalloons, Cantaloons, Devonshire Kersies, etc. *Ibid.* (1769) II. 25 In Bristol, and many Towns on that Side, Druggets, Cantaloons, and other Stuffs.

Cantaloup (kæ·ntălup). Chiefly *U. S.* Also **cantalupe, -leup, canteleup, -lope, -loup, -lupe.** [a. F. *cantaloup*, ad. It. *Cantalupo*, the name of a former country seat of the Pope near Rome, where it is said, on its introduction from Armenia, to have been first cultivated.] A small, round, ribbed variety of musk-melon, of a very delicate flavour.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 86/2 Varieties of melons..The Early Cantaloup. **1860** Emerson *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 354 The cantaloupes, crooknecks, and cucumbers will send for him. **1863** *Life in South* II. 343 A fine cantalupe melon, at five cents. **1883** F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* xiv, Behold also, his Grace eateth the cantelope.

†Canta·nker. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [A back formation from Cantanker-ous, like *canker, cankerous.*] =Cantankerousness. So **Cantankerate** *v.*, to provoke; **Canta·nkersome** *a.* = Cantankerous (both *U. S. colloq.*)

1825 Canning *Let.* in Stapleton *Canning & Times* (1859) App. iv, F. is cantankerous. He is also tricky. No man has a right to be both .. Straightforwardness is the only excuse for cantanker. **1837–40** Haliburton *Clockm.* I. xxiv. (1862) 115 You may .. cantankerate your opponents, and injure your own cause by it. *Ibid.* III. xii, A terrible cross-grained cantankersome critter.

Cantankerous (kăntæ·ŋkərəs), *a. colloq.* Also 8 **cantanckerous.** [Said by Grose, who spells it *contankerous*, to be a Wiltshire word. This spelling gives some support to the conjecture that the word was formed on ME. *contak, conteke*, contention, quarrelling, *contekour, conteckour* one who raises strife, whence **conteckerous, *contakerous* would be a possible deriv. like *traitorous*, which might subseq. be corrupted under influence of words like *cankerous, rancorous.* Its oddly appropriate sound, and perh. some assoc. with these words, have given it general colloquial currency.] Showing an ill-natured disposition; ill-conditioned and quarrelsome, perverse, cross-grained.

1772 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* II, There's not a more bitter cantanckerous road in all christendom. **1775** Sheridan *Rivals* V. iii, I hope, Mr. Faulkland..you won't be so cantanckerous. **1842** Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 As cantankerous and humorous as Cassius himself. **1865** Livingstone *Zambesi* IX. 195 A crusty old bachelor or..a cantankerous husband. **1873** *St. Paul's Mag.* I. 533 A cantankerous element in his nature.

Hence **Canta·nkerously** *adv.*, **Canta·nkerousness.**

1868 A. K. H. Boyd *Lessons Mid. Age* 217 One impracticable, stupid, wrongheaded, and cantankerously foolish person of the twelve. **1876** Mrs. H. Wood *Orville Coll.* 411 You have behaved cantankerously to him. **1881** A. R. Hope in *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Sept. 794 The roller had crushed the cantankerousness right out of him. **1886** *Chr. Life* 2 Jan. 2/6 A member..expelled for general cantankerousness.

Cantar (kæ·ntăr). Often in the native forms *ca·ntaro, ca·ntara.* [f. It., Sp. *cantaro, cantara*:—L. *canthar-us*, Gr. *κάνθαρος* tankard, drinking-pot.] A measure of capacity and weight used in some of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, varying greatly according to the locality, from 74¾ lbs. in Rome to 502¾ lbs. in Syria.

1730–6 Bailey, *Cantar* [in Spain] wine measure, is about two gallons. *Cantar* [in Turky in Asia] 100 rotelloes, about 418 pounds averdupoise. *Cantar* [at Tunis] 114 pounds. **1773** Brydone *Sicily* xvii. (1809) 186 Mortars .. to throw a hundred cantars of cannon-ball or stones. **1858** Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Cantara, cantaro*, a liquid measure of Spain ranging from 2½ to 4 gallons. **1882** *Even. Standard* 16 Sept. 5/2 The cotton crop is estimated at 2,000,000 cantars. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 12/1 Formerly twenty loaves [of sugar] went to the Moorish cantar, or hundredweight.

†Ca·ntarie. *Obs.* [ad. L. *cantāria* Chantry, f. *cantāre* to sing: cf. Cantuarie.] =Chantry.

c **1593** *Rites of Durham* (1842) 37 Within the said Gallelei in the Cantarie..stood Our Ladies alter.

‖ **Cantata** (kantā·ta). *Music.* [It.; = 'a thing sung, a song, a composition to be set to music', f. *cantare* to sing; for the It. ending *-ata* see -ade.]

1. Originally, a narrative in verse set to recitative, or alternate recitative and air, for a single voice, accompanied by one or more instruments; now applied to a choral work, either sacred and resembling an oratorio but shorter, or secular, as a lyric drama set to music but not intended to be acted. (See Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 304.)

1724 H. Carey (*title*) Cantatas for a voice, with Accompaniment. **1744** J. Green *Psalmody* 140 *Cantata*, a Song in an Opera Stile. **1751** Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 22 Pipes performed the whole cantata. **1775** Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 296 A very fine new cantata composed by Ranzini. **1861** Woods *Pr. of Wales in Canada* 140 The Montreal Oratorio Society performed ..a grand Cantata specially composed.

†2. A song, chant. (*nonce-use.*)

a **1754** Fielding *True Patr.* Wks. 1775 IX. 311 The .. swan, whose last breath goes out in a cantata.

Hence **Cantatize** *v. nonce-wd.* To perform cantatas.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 24 The flexile trills of a cantatizing Signora.

Canta·tion. *rare.* [ad. L. *cantātiōn-em* singing, incantation, f. *cantāre* to sing: see -ation.] **†a.** Singing (*obs.*). **b.** Incantation, magical charm.

1623 Cockeram, *Cantation*, Singing. **1656** Blount *Gloss., Cantation*, singing or enchanting. **1846** Ford *Gath. fr. Spain* 237 As Ulysses stopped his bleeding by cantation.

‖ **Canta·tor.** *rare.* [L.: agent-noun f. *cantāre* to sing; cf. Cantatrice.] A (male) singer.

1866 Engel *Nation. Mus.* vii. 239 In describing a voyage, the cantator represents with his body the uneasy motion of the waves.

Cantatory (kæ·ntătəri), *a. rare.* [f. on L. type **cantātōri-us*, f. *cantātōr-em*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to a singer or his singing.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 75 This specimen of his cantatory powers.

¶ Pertaining to cant; whining, sing-song. In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Cantatrice** (It. kantatrī·tʃe, Fr. kāntatrĭs). [a. It. and F. *cantatrice*:—L. *cantātrix, cantātrīcem*, fem. of *cantātor.*] A female professional singer.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/4 The rival cantatrice. **1871** Smiles *Charac.* xii. (1876) 350 A promising but passionless cantatrice.

Cant-dog (kæ·nt,dɒg). [f. Cant *v.*2 + Dog.] *north. dial.* 'A hand-spike with a hook' (Halliwell); in *U. S.* = Cant-hook 2.

1868 *Harper's Mag.* XXXVI. 420 Six large logs were piled on to one large sled in a moment's time, two or three men assisting with their cant-dogs. **1885** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.*, Cant-dogs are coming into use for various purposes.

Canted (kæ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Cant *sb.*1 and *v.*2 + -ed.] In various senses of Cant *v.*2: tilted up, caused to lean from the perpendicular; having a sloping or slanting surface; bevelled; placed at an oblique angle; having the corners bevelled off.

1649 in *Vetusta Mon.* (1748) II. Plates 23 & 24 One round Structure or Building of Free Stone, called the Canted Tower [of the Old Palace at Richmond, Surrey]. **1664** in Bp. Cosin *Corr.* (Surtees) II. 374 To make a canted stepp into the great roome. **1848** Rickman *Archit.* li, The general plan of the abacus is a square with the angles cut off, or

what is called a canted square. **1872** O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 66 s.v. *Bevel*, A sloped or canted surface. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cant*, A bolt with a hexagonal or octagonal head is said to be six or eight canted.

Canteen (kæntī·n). *Mil.* [a. F. *cantine*, ad. It. *cantina* cellar, cave, of doubtful deriv.: see Diez and Littré. The history and order of the senses is obscure. The quotations of date 1744 virtually carry senses 1 and 4 back to 1710–11, the date of the occurrences referred to. See also note under 4.]

1. A kind of sutler's shop in a camp, barracks, or garrison town, where provisions and liquors are sold to soldiers and non-commissioned officers. Now under regimental control. Also, in Indian and colonial use, applied to a victualling or refreshment house resembling this.

1744 M. Bishop *Life & Adv.* 138, I took him to the Canteen, and gave him what he would drink. **1803** Rees *Cycl., Canteen* is the cabaret, tavern, or place in a garrison-town where the garrison have the privilege of purchasing spirits .. and beer. **1832** *Life W. J. Neptune* 105 In the kitchen of the Canteen at the Citadel. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 243 No civilians..are to be permitted to frequent, or in any way to make use of the Canteen, without the .. sanction of the Commanding Officer. **1886** The Canteen at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

‖ **2.** 'A small case divided into compartments for carrying flasks or bottles of wine and other liquors' (Littré); a French use, which however may have given rise to the next two English ones.

1737 Ozell *Rabelais* II. 235 Two Cantines (Bottle-Cases). The best Cantines are sold at Charing-Cross.

3. A box or chest with an outfit of cooking and table utensils, and other articles serviceable in a camp, or on an expedition, used by officers, etc.

1817 Keatinge *Trav.* II. 6 Next follow the mules, with the tents and canteens. **1839** Anne Tytler *Leila* 13 Mr. Howard's canteen contained a small tea-service, etc. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 627 The sumpter horses were unloaded: the canteens were opened.

4. A small tin or wooden vessel, of a capacity of from 3 to 4 pints, for water or liquor, carried by soldiers on the march, travellers, workmen, etc.

(This sense appears to be in vulgar Fr., since Littré says 'Il ne faut pas employer cantine pour cruche, ni dire: remplissez cette cantine'.)

1744 M. Bishop *Life & Adv.* 8 The soldiers..ran into the Water..and after they had filled their Bellies, filled their Canteens. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Espoulette*, a tin canteen, or case, to carry fine powder. **1800** Weems *Washington* x. (1877) 129 Her soldiers often without a crust in their knapsacks or a dram in their canteens. **1811** *Monthly Mag.* 1 Dec. 464 *Canteen*, or *cantine* .. a tin flat bottle, in which soldiers carry liquor on their shoulders. **1851** *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 12 *Canteen*, a small wooden flat barrel, containing about half a gallon, in which a pitman carries water or coffee with him to his work. **1868** *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1128 The Men will..shift their pouches, havresacks and water canteens, round to the front of their bodies.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *canteen-keeper, -sergeant, -steward*; (sense 3) *canteen-camel, -horse*; (sense 4) *canteen-maker.*

1796 *Cavalry Instruct.* (1803) 216 On a march, servants, led horses, and canteen horses remain with their squadrons. **1882–3** Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* I. 374 The canteen camel of Eastern tourists. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/2 The regimental and canteen supplies are left in the hands of canteen stewards and quartermasters. **1887** Haggard *Jess* 19 The canteen keeper sent for his boys to turn him out.

Cantel, var. of Cantle; misreading of Cautel.

† Ca·ntel-cape, -cope. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *chanteau* 'the quarter-piece of a garment, a cantle of cloth' (ONF. *cantel*).] A kind of cope or cape.

a **1121** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Mæsse hakeles and cantel-capas and reafes. [transl. Stevenson 1853, Mass-robes, and cantle-capes, and vestments.] *c* **1205** Lay. 29749 Godd clarc and wel idon, þa haueð his cantel-cape on. **1545** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 24 Payde for mendynge of iij. cantylcopes iij*d*. *Ibid.* 27 For mendynge of a cantilcop v*d*.

Canter (kæ·ntəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. Cant *v.*[2] + -er [1]. Cf. also Cant *sb.*[1] 6.]

1. One who cants, or tilts.

2. (See quot.)

1875 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Canter*, a timber-carrier; one who brings 'bauks' or tree-trunks from the woods to the ship-yards.

Canter (kæ·ntəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. Cant *v.*[3] + -er [1].]

1. One who uses the 'cant' of thieves, etc.; one of the 'canting crew'; a rogue, vagabond. *arch.*

1609 Dekker *Lanth. & Candle-L.* Wks. 1885 III. 197 Stay and heare a Canter in his owne language, making Rithmes. **1610** S. R[owlands] *Mart. Mark-all* E j b, Thus haue I runne ouer the Canter's Dictionary. **1630** J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 239/1 [They] gaue all their mony to the mendicanting Canters. **1652** Gaule *Magastrom.* 131 Astrologers, Soothsayers, Canters, Gypsies, Juglers. **1719** D'Urfey *Pills* III. 100 A Filcher my Brother, A Canter my Uncle. **1865** tr. *V. Hugo's Hunchback* II. vi. 76 Four or five canters ..were quarrelling.

2. A talker of professional or religious cant; in 17th c. a nickname of the Puritans.

1652 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 292 On Whit-Sunday, I went to the church .. and heard one of the canters. **1711** *Vind. Sacheverell* 42 The seditious Canter. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* X. 731 The Schlegels are the great critical canters of modern Europe. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 213 The days when he [Lauderdale] was a canter and a rebel.

Canter (kæ·ntəɹ), *sb.*[3] [cf. Canter *v.*[2]] A Canterbury gallop; an easy gallop. 'The exertion is much less, the spring less distant, and the feet come to the ground in more regular succession,' than in the gallop proper (Youatt).

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 69 She never ventured beyond a canter or a hand-gallop. **1773** Johnson s.v. *Canterbury gallop*, The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter. **1831** Youatt *Horse* (1843) 527 The canter is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot. **1851** Longf. *Gold. Leg.* v, This canter over hill and glade.

b. *To win in a canter*: to distance all the other horses in a race so much that galloping is unnecessary at the end; *fig.* to come off victor with the greatest ease.

1853 Lytton *My Novel* (Hoppe) He wins the game in a canter. **1874** *Sat. Rev.* Aug. 180 (ibid.) Hermitage won in a common canter.

2. *fig.* (cf. *run, scamper.*)

a **1864** Sir J. Stephen (Webster) A rapid canter in the Times over all the topics of the day. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* xi. 86 Ma was talking then, at her usual canter. **1879** O. W. Holmes *Motley* xvii. 118 He ever and anon relieves his prose jog trot by breaking into a canter of poetry.

† Ca·nter, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? ad. Sp. *cantera.*] A kind of Spanish fishing-boat.

a **1642** Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 532/1 There are..employ'd out of Spain ..Vessels call'd Canters, upon that Fishing. [**1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cantera*, a Spanish fishing-boat.]

Canter, obs. var. of Cantor.

† Canter, *v.*[1] *Obs.* ? To chant, to intone.

1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. (1871) 137 Thynke, yf Saynt Augustyn, Jerome, or Ambrose herd our curyouse dyscantyng and canteryng in churchys, what they wold say.

Canter (kæ·ntəɹ), *v.*[2] [Shortened from Canterbury *v.*]

1. *intr.* Of a horse, etc.: To move in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore-feet nearly at the same time with a leap or spring.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4247/4 Trots, Paces, and Canters very fine. **1804** G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 193 The horse, on cantering down a..hill, came on his head. **1865** Livingstone *Zambesi* x. 212 The zebras..canter gracefully away.

2. Of the rider.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 117 La Fleur..canter'd away..as..perpendicular as a prince. **1821** Byron *Juan* IV. ciii, I canter by the spot each afternoon. **1870** E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 164 He was cantering through the park.

3. *transf.* To run or move as in a canter; to move nimbly or briskly.

1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1793) IV. 157 'Tis..any thing which a man makes a shift to get astride on, to canter it away from the cares and solicitudes of life. *c* **1825** *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 38. 11 Away she canters, and tosses over and tries on before the looking-glass every article of dress.

4. *trans.* To make (a horse) go at a canter, to ride at a canter.

1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. vii. 80 The islander catches..the first [pony] that comes to hand, puts on the halter, canters it his journey, and lets it go.

5. *transf.* To impart a cantering motion to.

1821 *New Month. Mag.* II. 322 She would not be cantered in a swing set up in a kitchen-garden, because, as she whispered, the potatoes had eyes.

Canterburian (kæntəɹbiū·ə·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Canterbury + -an.] Of or pertaining to Canterbury, *esp.* to the archiepiscopal See; in the 17th c. taken as a representative of High Church Anglicanism. Hence **Canterbu·rianism.** So **† Ca·nterburiness,** mock designation of the Archbishop of Canterbury or his dignity.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 20 Canterburiane, *Cantuariensis.* **1660** T. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 216 Either Romish or Canterburian Catholicks. **1848** H. Miller *First Impr.* xx. (1857) 351 The Canterburianism of the times of Charles the First did that hapless monarch much harm. **1588** *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 15 The Pope..being far better than were John with his Canterburinesse. **1589** *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 9, I hope his Canterburinesse will looke to this geare.

Canterbury (kæ·ntəɹbĕri, -bəri), *sb.* [A city of England famous from ancient times as the see of the Archbishop and Primate of all England. The shrine of Thomas à Becket (St. Thomas of Canterbury) who was murdered in the cathedral 29 Dec., 1170, was in pre-Reformation times a favourite object of pilgrimage; and it was a company of pilgrims to this shrine that Chaucer made the narrators of his 'Canterbury Tales', to which some of the attributive uses refer.

c **1386** Chaucer *Prol.* 16 Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages. And specially from euery shires ende Of Engelond to Caunturbury they wende The hooly blisful martir for to seke That hem hath holpen whan þat they were seeke.]

A. *attrib.*

1. In phrases referring either (*a*) to the pilgrims, as *Canterbury bells*; (*b*) to the tales told on the way (or Chaucer's work so called), as *Canterbury tale* or *story*, in later times often taken as a long tedious story, a 'friar's tale', a fable, a cock-and-bull story; (*c*) or applied by the Puritans to the hierarchical position of Canterbury, as *Canterbury trick.*

[*c* **1386** Chaucer *Prol.* (*title*) Here bygynneth the Book of the tales of Caunterbury.] ? *a* **1550** in C. Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1818) I. 168 Pilgrimes..with the noise of their piping, and with the sound of their singing, and the jangling of their Canturburie bels. **1575** Turberv. *Bk. Falconrie* 260 A verie olde womans fable or Cantorburie tale. **1579** Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 422 A lewd lying counterfeter of more then Caunterburie tales. **1589** Greene *Menaph.* Wks. 1881–3 VI. 86 Whosoeuer Samela descanted of that loue, tolde you a Canterbury tale. **1589** *Hay any Work* 1 There is a canterbury trick once to patch up an acusation with a lye or two. **1662** Fuller *Worthies* (1811) I. 527 (D.) Since that time Canterbury Tales are parallel to *Fabulæ Milesiæ*, which are characterized, *nec veræ, nec verisimiles.* **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 132 ₱ 10 One [Story] of a Quarter of an Hour long..gathers Circumstances every Time he tells it, till it grows into a long Canterbury Tale of two Hours. **1737** in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IX. 414/2 [He] would begin a long Canterbury Story of a duel he had fought. **1763** Colman *Deuce is in him* II. i. (D.) What, to come here with a Canterbury tale of a leg and an eye, and Heaven knows what!

2. *Canterbury pace, rack, rate, trot, gallop*, etc., supposed originally to designate the pace of the mounted pilgrims.

a **1636** W. Sampson *Vow-breaker* v. i, Have I practic'd ..my smooth Ambles, and Canterbury Paces? **1675** *Charac. Fanatic* in *Harl. Misc.* VII. 637 (D.) A Canterbury rack, half pace, half gallop. **1717** E. Ward *Wks.* II. 6 With whip and spur he might beat-up Into a Canterbury tit-up. **1773** Johnson, *Canterbury gallop*, the hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter; said to be derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses. **1826** F. Cooper *Mohicans* ii, The most confirmed gait that he could establish, was a Canterbury gallop with the hind legs. **1830** Galt *Laurie T.* VI. vii. (1849) 280 On horseback, and off at a Canterbury trot.

B. *sb.*

† 1. [From phrases in A 2.] An easy galloping pace; a hand-gallop; a Canter. *Obs.*

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies*, Hee rides altogether upon spurre..who is as familiarly acquainted with a Canterbury, as hee who makes Chaucer his author, is with his tale. **1710** Shaftesb. *Charac.* I. iii. (1737) III. 25 The common Amble or Canterbury is not..more tiresom to a good Rider, than this See-Saw of Essay-Writers is to an able Reader. **1729** Dennis *Pope's Dunc.* (N.) The Pegasus of Pope, like a Kentish post-horse, is always on the Canterbury.

2. A piece of furniture; a stand with light partitions to hold music-portfolios and the like.

1849 in Smart *Supp.* **1857** J. H. Walsh *Dom. Econ.* 202 Rosewood or mahogany plain Canterbury with drawer. **1880** *Argosy* XXX. 9 Look in the canterbury and find me that piece by Schubert. **1883** Miss Braddon *Gold. Calf* i. 10 In an ancient canterbury under the ancient piano.

† Ca·nterbury, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To canter.

1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 402 The Prelates trooping it up and down on the publick Post-horses and canterburing from Synod..to Synod.

Canterbury Bell(s. [See Bell *sb.*[1] 4; app. the full name was fancifully associated with the small bells worn on their horses by the pilgrims in pre-Reformation times, and often mentioned in the 16th c. (See Britten and Holland.)]

A flowering plant of the genus *Campanula*; originally applied to the native species *C. Trachelium*, the Nettle-leaved Bellflower or Throatwort; but in later times erroneously transferred to the cultivated exotic *C. Medium*, called in the 16th c. Coventry Bells or Marian's Violet. More loosely, the name has been applied to the Giant Bell-flower, *C. latifolia*, and perhaps to other species. (Until the present cent. always *Bells.*)

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xx. 170 Of Canterbury Belles or Haskewurte. *Ibid.* 172 In English they be called Belfloures, and of some Canterbury Belles. **1597** Gerard *Herbal* 163 (Britten & Holl. 87) Of some about London Canterbury bels, but improperly, for that there is another kind of bell flower growing in Kent, about Canterbury, which may more fitly be called Canterburie bels, bicause they grow there more plentifully than in any other countrie. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* II. iv. § 60 The Canterbury Bells have large rough leaves like Nettles. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 357 Towards the End of this Month, sow .. Canterbury-bells. **1821** Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 134 The wild stalking canterbury bell, By hedge-row side. **1861** Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 339 Giant Bell-flower..often called Canterbury-bell. **1882** *Garden* 1 July 12/2 A collection of Canterbury Bells.

¶ Formerly Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis.*

1597 Gerard *Herbal* 203 They are commonly called in Latine, Flos Cuculi; in English Cuckowe flowers; in Northfolke Caunterburie bels; at the Namptwich in Cheshire, where I had my beginning, Ladie Smocks.

Canterer (kæ·ntərəɹ). A steed or rider that canters.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 521 Her husband was..one of the gayest sparrers, swimmers..canterers, drinkers, revellers.

Ca·ntering, *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. Canter.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xlii. (L.) For the rest, he loved trotting better than cantering.

attrib. **1867** Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* vii. 167 A better track with occasional cantering ground.

Ca·ntering, *ppl. a.* That canters.

1793 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 81 A little cantering horse. **1846** Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. i. 110 Cantering dactylic measure.

Cantharic (kæn|θæ·rik), *a.* [f. CANTHAR-IDES + -IC.] In *Cantharic acid*, a substance of the same composition as cantharidin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

So **Cantha·ridal** *a. Med.*, pertaining to, made with, or caused by cantharides. **Cantha·ridate** *sb.*, a salt of cantharidic acid. **Cantha·ridate** *v.*, to impregnate or treat with cantharides. **Cantha·ri·dian, -ide·an,** of the nature of, or composed of, cantharides. **Cantharidic** *a.*, of the nature of cantharides, as in *Cantharidic acid*, a development of cantharidin by the absorption of one equivalent of water. **Cantha·ridin,** the vesicating principle of cantharides; also called *Cantharidi·nic acid.* **Cantha·ridism,** the poisonous action of cantharides. **Cantha·ridize** *v.*, to affect or treat with cantharides (esp. as an aphrodisiac); also *fig.*

1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iv. 534 Cantharidal collodion can be applied to the skin. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 563 A constant symptom in cantharidal poisoning. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Cantharidate of potash. **1786** BURNS *Holy Fair* xiii, O how they fire the heart devout, Like cantharidian plasters. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 29 He writes..like a pedagogue infected by some cantharidean philter. **1833** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 268 His love-philtres, his cantharidic wine of Egypt. **1877** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 608 Heated with alkalis it [cantharidin] dissolves, forming salts of cantharidic acid. **1819** CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 309 Cantharadin has the form of small crystalline plates with a shining micaceous appearance. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 131 Cantharidin..taken internally, is a virulent poison. **1812** SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 223 He may..very probably have cantharidized it [the language of a book] to the taste of the French court. **1832** MITFORD *Parnell's Poems* (Aldine ed.) *Life* 37 *note*, He has cantharadised the story.

‖ **Cantharides** (kæn|θæ·ridīz), *sb. pl.* Also 6 **canterides,** 5–7 **cantarides,** 9 **cantharids.** Rarely in sing. 5 **cantharide.** [L.; pl. of *cantharis*, a. Gr. *κανθαρίς* blister-fly.]

1. (sing. *Cantharis* in *Entom.*) A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Trachelidæ; the officinal species (*C. vesicatoria* or Spanish Fly) has golden-green elytra. Early writers appear to have applied the name to Aphides.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxv. (1495) 642 Grene flyes brede in corne that ben callyd Ca[n]tarides. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 865 The cantharide in roses that we se. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 112 One kind..is in colour greene: in humor or iuice verie poysonous, and is called Cantharis. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* 73 a, The greene venemous flies Cantharides. *a* **1625** COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 121 The Cantharides ever have, and will crop the fairest flowers. **1878** DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 418 The cantharides vibrating in the transparent air.

2. The pharmacopœial name of the dried beetle *Cantharis vesicatoria* or Spanish Fly. Used externally as a rubefacient and vesicant; internally as a diuretic and stimulant to the genito-urinary organs, etc. Formerly considered an aphrodisiac.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, And make no scarres, but blysters as canterides. **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 531 Apply it on the bare skinne, to make blisters and holes, euen as Cantarides doth. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. i, Before, she was common talk; now, none dare say, cantharides can stir her. **1831** YOUATT *Horse* xii. (1847) 252 Some stimulating liniment..consisting of turpentine or tincture of cantharides. **1847** EMERSON *Poems, Mithridates* Wks. (Bohn) I. 410 Give me agates for my meat; Give me cantharids to eat.

fig. **1598** E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 32 They are Philosphicke true Cantharides To vanities dead flesh. **1601** B. JONSON *Poetast.* v. i, I, you whoreson cantharides! was it I? **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 93 Swallowing down repeated provocatives of cantharides to our love of liberty.

Cantho-: see CANTHUS.

Cant-hook (kæ·nt,huk). [f. CANT *v.*^{2} + HOOK.]

†**1.** *pl. north. dial.* 'The fingers' (Halliwell).

2. *U. S.* A form of lever for canting over or turning timber, etc., consisting of a wooden bar with an iron catch or hooked arm near its lower end which passes over the log, grips it, and so affords a hold by which it may be pulled over; called also *cant-dog.*

a **1848** in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/2 Chinese laborers easily roll them down upon the cars, aiding themselves with cant-hooks, jack-screws.

Canthrip, dial. var. of CANTRIP.

‖ **Canthus** (kæ·nθŏs). *Phys.* [L.; a. Gr. *κανθός* corner of the eye.] The outer or inner angle or corner of the eye, where the two lids meet. Hence, from combining form *canth(o-*, **Canthe·ctomy** (*Surg.*), [Gr. *ἐκτομή* cutting out], 'excision or incision of either canthus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Canthi·tis,** inflammation of the canthus. **Cantho·plas·tic,** of or pertaining to **Ca·nthoplasty** [Gr. *-πλασία* moulding], the operation of enlarging the palpebral aperture when too small. **Cantho·rrhaphy** [Gr. *-ῥαφία* stitching], the operation of sewing up the canthus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 174 They open at the inward canthus or greater angle of the eye. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., That corner next the nose, is called the great, inner, and domestic canthus. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 316 By opening the vein below the canthus. **1874** COUES *Birds N.-W.* 608 A conspicuous spot just at the anterior canthus of the eye. **1860** MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Canthoplastic*, belonging to the operation of canthoplasty.

‖ **Ca·ntica.** *Obs.* [L.; pl. of *canticum* song; f. *can-ĕre, cant-* to sing.] The Song of Songs (in the Vulg. *Canticum Canticorum*). Cf. *Canticles.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8472 Þe quilk man clepes cantica. **1563** 39 *Articles* vi, Cantica, or Songs of Solomon. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 12 Ecclesiastes, and Cantica.

†**Ca·ntic, -ick,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *cantique*, ad. L. *canticum*: see prec.] A song, a canticle.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 27 b/1 It is said in the Cantykes Canticorum ii Aryse thou my spouse, etc. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Canticke*, a song. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, Canticks, made in praise of the divine bounty. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 2 We find not..in the Psalter, or Lamentations any Cantic bound up by Laws of Metre. [**1867** *Cornh. Mag.* 473 A cantique by the village-girls.]

Cantic (kæ·ntik), *a.* [f. CANT *sb.*^{1}, or its Romanic cognates + -IC.] *Cantic quoins* (coins): 'short three-edged pieces of wood to steady casks from labouring against each other' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Cf. also CANTLING 2.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quoin*, Cantic Quoins are short, three legged [? edged] quoins, put between casks to keep them steady. **1753** — *Supp.*, *Canting coins*, in ship building, the same as cantic coins.

Canticle (kæ·ntik'l). Also 6 *Sc.* **cantikil.** [ad. L. *canticulum*, dim. *canticum* song (CANTICA).]

1. A song, properly a little song; a hymn.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 4124 He [Moses]..wrot an canticle **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 33 In the Cantikil of Moyses. *c* **1705** POPE *Jan. & May* 524 Thus his morning canticle he sung, 'Awake, my love,' etc. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 201 Religious canticles stimulant of zeal. **1881** J. C. SHAIRP in *Academy* 12 Feb. 112 The Queen's Wake contains several ballads which exhibit..much more of his power than this tiny little canticle.

b. *spec.* One of the hymns (mostly taken from the Scriptures) used in the public services of the Church. (In the English Prayer-Book applied only to the *Benedicite*; but often used also of the *Benedictus, Jubilate, Magnificat, Cantate, Nunc Dimittis*, and *Deus misereatur*, and sometimes of the *Te Deum.*)

1625 BACON *Death, Ess.* (Arb.) 7 The sweetest Canticle is, Nunc dimittis. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 55 The canticle which belongs to our morning service. **1874** H. REYNOLDS *John Baptist* ii. 72 The evangelic canticles contained in this chapter. **1880** T. HELMORE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 336 The short melodies sung to the psalms and canticles in the English Church.

c. *transf.*

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Nativity* 5 Where robins chant their Litanies, And canticles of joy. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. vii. 56 The time-honoured canticles of a doctrine already discarded.

2. *pl.* A name for the Song of Solomon.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 284 b, Rede the canticles of Salomon. **1712** TICKELL *Spect.* No. 410 ₱ 5 A Translation of one of the Chapters in the Canticles into English Verse. **1845** J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* v. (L.) The Canticles must be interpreted literally; and then it was..a necessary step, to exclude the book from the canon.

†**3.** A canto of a poem. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 46 The end whereof..Shall for another canticle be spared. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. l, So large matter..for a fresh Canticle more fit.

b. A small canto. (*humorous.*)

1819 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 6 Apr., You shan't make *canticles* of my cantos.

‖ **Cantile·na.** *Music.* [It. or Lat.: see next.]

a. The plain-song or *canto-fermo* in old church music; the melody or 'air' in any composition, now usually the highest part. **b.** A ballad.

a **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 165 The cantilena or principal melody was not given as it is by modern composers to the soprano or highest part. **1867** MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 20 The people may be said to make their cantilenas in the very act of singing them.

‖ **Cantile·ne.** *Obs.* (exc. as Fr.). [a. F. *cantilène*, ad. L. *cantilēna* a song, an old song, gossip, etc., f. *cantillāre*: see CANTILLATE.]

†**1.** An old song, silly prattle; idle tale, trick.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4180, I knaw fals Schiphirds fyftie fidder,—War thair canteleinis kend. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cantilene*, a verse, a common speech or tale, a song.

2. A song, a melody.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 348 They [birds] chaunt her [Aurora] out a mirthfull cantilene.

Cantilever (kæ·ntilīvəɹ). Also 7 **candi-,** 7–9 **canti-,** 8–9 **cantaliver,** 8 **cantaliever,** 8–9 **cantalever.** [The spelling *candilever* found in the 17th c. (if of any authority) compared with the Sp. '*can debaxo de la viga*, mutilus super quem capita trabium imponuntur, a corbel in masonry' (Minsheu *Voc. Hisp.* 1617), naturally suggests some such Sp. phrase as *can de llevar*, 'modillion for carrying or bearing': but of this there is actually no trace. On the other hand the name 'flying lever bridge' used in *A treatise on Bridge-building* by T. Pope, New York, 1811, for what is now called a 'cantilever bridge', and the term 'framed lever' used for *cantilever* in Tredgold's *Carpentry* 1828, indicate that *lever* in its ordinary mechanical sense, is part of the word. For the first part we then think of CANT *sb.*^{1}, but as to the meaning in which that word might be here used, or the nature of the combination in *canti-lever* or *canta-lever*, no satisfactory suggestion can be offered. (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, has *canting-livre* = console-bracket.)]

1. *Arch.* A kind of bracket or support of stone, wood, or iron, whose length is many times its breadth and more than twice its depth, which projects from the wall of a building for the support of a balcony, the upper members of a cornice, eaves of a house, etc.; also *attrib.*, as in *cantilever cornice, principle.*

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 71 For Candilivers about eighteen inches deep and eight inches broad, handsomly carved with flowers. **1740** PINEDA *Span.-Eng. Dict.*, *Can*, a dog..In architecture, the end of timber or stone jutting out of a wall, on which in old buildings the beams used to rest, called Cantilevers. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 311 Wainscot Galleries round it, sustained by Cantilevers. **1869** *Latest News* 26 Sept. 14 A plan..for widening London Bridge by..forming footways upon cantilevers and brackets external to the road. **1880** *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 421 Each architrave, each niche within the wall, Each cantilever, moulding, tooth or ball. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 11/2 The cantilever principle in its first development.

2. In *Bridge-building.* A projecting support or arm of great length, two of which, stretching out from adjacent piers, are used to support a girder which unites them and completes the span; also *attrib.*, as in *cantilever arm, bridge*, etc.

[**1811** T. POPE *Treatise on Bridge-building* (N. York) *frontisp.* Flying lever bridge.] **1850** E. CLARK *Britannia & Conway Bridges* I. 276 The semi-beam or cantilever has to support half the weight of the beam suspended from its extremity [*At* p. 44 'bracket arch' *is used*]. **1867** B. BAKER in *Engineering* III. 338 (*Long Span-Bridges*) The cantilever girder of uniform depth in appearance is identical with the independent girder. **1882** *American* IV. 70 A combination of two cantilevers with a central girder. **1887** *Hazell's Ann. Cycl.* 174/2 The main feature [of the Forth Bridge] will be the extraordinary spans, for a rigid structure, of a third of a mile in length, each of which is made by two cantilevers of 680 feet long, united by 350 feet of girder.

Cantilie, var. of CANTILY *adv.*

Cantillate (kæ·ntilēt), *v.* [f. L. *cantillāt-* ppl. stem of *cantillā-re* 'to sing low, to hum' (Lewis and Short), f. *cantāre* to sing: see -ATE^3.]

To chant; to recite with musical tones: *spec.* applied to the intoning in Jewish synagogues.

1864 R. LEE *Reform Ch. Scotl.*, Singing can hardly be said to be used..in the Synagogues. Their cantillating much more resembles intoning.

Cantillation (kæntilē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. prec.; see -ATION.] Chanting, intoning, musical recitation; *spec.* that used in Jewish synagogues.

1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 328 The kind of singing which musicians call cantillation, and which may be heard in every synagogue. **1879** STAINER *Music of Bible* 158 The Arabs..recite the Koran to a sort of irregular chant or cantillation.

Cantily (kæ·ntĭli), *adv. Sc.* [f. CANTY + -LY^2.] In a canty manner, cheerfully, blithely, cheerily.

1721 RAMSAY *Addr. Town Council Edinb.*, And cantily Your supplicant shall sing. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 200 A' the bit bonny burdies are singing sae cantily.

Cantine, obs. form of CANTEEN.

Cantiness (kæ·ntinės). *Sc.* [f. CANTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being canty; cheerfulness.

Canting (kæ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{1} [f. CANT *v.*^{2} + -ING^1.] The action of the vb. CANT; tilting, sloping, turning over or about. **a.** *trans.* **b.** *intr.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Canting*..the act of turning any thing about. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 105 *Canting*, the act of turning anything completely over, so that the under surface shall lie upwards. **1865** *Specif. Plimpton's Patent* No. 2190 These springs..control the turning, tilting, or canting of the stock or foot stand [of the roller skate]. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. X. v. 262 Friedrich Wilhelm is amazed at these sudden cantings of Fortune's wheel.

†**c.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 102 It cannot well be call'd motion..But 'tis somewhat else that we have no right name for, (unless skipping or canting may in a low sort speak it).

Ca·nting, *vbl. sb.*^{2} [f. CANT *v.*^{3} + -ING^1.]

1. The practice of using thieves' cant; the secret language or jargon used by thieves, professional beggars, etc.; see CANT *sb.*^{3} 4 a.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 23 Their languag—which they term peddelars Frenche or Canting—began but within these XXX. yeeres. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. X. (1877) I. 218 They [beggers] haue devised a language among themselues, which they name 'canting'; but other 'pedlers French', a speach compact thirtie yeares. **1641** BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 392, I understand their canting. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 327 Le Plessis in the Canting of that Cypher was call'd Floze. **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Canting*, the Cypher or Mysterious Language, of Rogues, Gypsies, Beggers, Thieves, etc. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. The use of the special phraseology of a particular class or subject (always *contemptuous*); jargon, gibberish; see CANT *sb.*^{3} 4 b.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. iv, *Pyc.* She bears, Argent, three Leeks vert, In Canton Or, and tassel'd of the first. *Pen. Can.* Is not this Canting? **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* 21 Hypostatical, transubstantiate, consubstantiate..and the

like canting of Schoolemen. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 799 Nothing but Canting, and a Jargon of Scraps.
attrib. 1812 D'Israeli *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 146 The canting dictionary of criticism.

3. Unreal or affected use of language; *spec.* the formal use of religious or pietistic phrases; hypocritical talk; see Cant *sb.*3, 5 b, 6. In 17th c. applied in ridicule to the preaching of Presbyterians and Puritans; hence *Canting coat*, the Geneva gown, or coat of the Puritan minister.
1659 *Character Engl.* in *Harl. Misc.* X. 191 [The Presbyterians] .. make an insipid, tedious, and immethodical prayer, in phrases and a tone so affected and mysterious that they give it the name of canting: a term by which they do usually express the gibberish of beggars and vagabonds. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 232 Quit the Cassock for the Canting-coat. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 190 Canting I call using Words without any real Sense or Notion under them. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. VII. 23 *Judge.* Leave your canting. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 180 Here has been nothing but canting and praying since the fellow entered the place. 1809 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 141 They hate canting and hypocrisy.

Canting (kæ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.*3 *north. dial.* [f. Cant *v.*4 + -ing 1.] Sale by auction.
1651 *Newsletter* 22 May in *'Milton' State Papers* (1743) 68 The Venetians made lately an edict that they should sell all the offices within the City, by way of cantinge, to rayse monies. 1691 Ray *N. C. Wds.*, Canting, *auctio.* 1825 Brockett *N. Country Gloss.* 37 *Canting*, a sale by auction, proclaimed publicly on the spot where it is to take place. 1875 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., 'We will call a canting,' hold a sale. 'A cannle-canting' [=sale by inch of candle].

Canting, *vbl. sb.*4 : see Cant *v.*5

Ca·nting, *ppl. a.*1 [f. Cant *v.*2 + -ing 2.]
1. That cants, tilts, or turns over; that stands or lies a-tilt; slanting, sloping.
1877 E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Canting*, sloping on a level. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 5/3 A Martin's self-canting anchor.

2. Canting quoin, coin: see quot. and cf. Cantic *quoin*. *Canting-livre*: see Cantilever.
1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 Ballast, kintlage, canting coynes, standing coynes. 1730-6 Bailey, *Canting-coins*, [in a Ship] are small, short pieces of wood cut with a sharp ridge to lie between the casks, and prevent them from rolling one against another.

Ca·nting, *ppl. a.*2 [f. Cant *v.*3 + -ing 2.] That cants or uses cant.
1. Speaking in a sing-song tone; whining.
1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* I. v, An old Canting Beggar. 1748 Dodsley *Preceptor* (1763) I. Introd. 37 Some have a singing or canting voice. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* I. iv. II. 278 The whining, canting tones peculiar to the gypsies.
2. Speaking the dialect of vagabonds, etc.; of the nature of, or belonging to, this dialect; see Cant *sb.*3 4 e. (Blending with *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.*)
1592 *Groundwork Cony-catch.* 99 The manner of their canting speech. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 15 The Gypsies Canting Tongue. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Canting Crew*, Beggers, Gypsies. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 197 A canting catch that common rogues make use of.
3. Of, pertaining to, or using the phraseology or jargon of a special class or subject.
1629 Massinger *Picture* II. ii, This is no canting language Taught in your academy. *a* 1659 Osborn *Observ. Turks* 341 The custom of Universitie requires .. knowledge in the Arts so called, and a nimble mouthing of canting terms. *a* 1684 Roscommon *Ghost Old Ho. Commons* (R.) While I .. took for oracles that canting tribe [lawyers]. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Alkahest*, one of the Canting Terms of the Alchymists.
4. Given to using religious or pietistic language formally or affectedly; hypocritical; of, or belonging to, such phrases or pretensions.
1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* 91 A letter .. fraught with hypocritical canting expressions. 1703 De Foe *Short Way w. Dissenters* Misc. 420 You .. have set up your Canting Synagogues at our Church-Doors. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 233 On holy ground Sometimes a canting hypocrite is found. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v. 249 A clamorous quack or canting fanatic.
5. *Her. Canting arms*: = *allusive arms* (see Allusive 1 b). So *canting heraldry, herald, coat.*
1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Arms*, Canting Arms are those wherein the figures bear an allusion to the name of the family. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xiv, Canting heraldry. 1830 — *Monast.* xxxiv, A device of a punning or canting herald. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) IV. iii. 38 Boleyn—or Bull-en—had the canting arms of a black bull's head. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* III. 30 His descendants gave a very clever canting coat, a bridge crossing a conventional similitude of water.
Hence **Ca·ntingly** *adv.*, **Ca·ntingness.**
1695 *Whether Preserv. Protest. Relig. Motive of Revol.* 4 Sycophant Divines .. cantingly blow us into Triumphs of Thankfulness and Joy. 1740 *Trial Mr. Whitfield's Spirit* 40 (R.) In a suffering hour, as he [Whitfield] cantingly expresses it. 1840 Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 429 To moralize, not tediously, boringly, or cantingly.

‖ **Cantinier.** [Fr.; f. *cantine* Canteen.] A canteen-keeper. (The feminine in F. is *cantinière.*)
1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6001/3 The Cantinier acquainted him that neither Mr. Knight nor the Serjeant .. were in his Lodgings.

† **Ca·ntion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cantiōn-em* singing, incantation, f. *cant-* ppl. stem of *canĕre* to sing.]
1. A song.
1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal., Oct.* Gloss., Singing a Cantion of Colins making. *c* 1660 Wharton *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 17 The Ecclesiastical Cantion thereon [Quinquagesima] used, taken from Psalm 30.
2. An incantation, charm.
1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cantion*, a song or enchantment, a sorcery or charm. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 349 The Arcane Cantion .. harps much upon this Point.

Ca·ntish, *a. rare*−1. [f. Cant *sb.*3 + -ish 1.] Savouring of cant.
1880 Grant White *Every-Day Eng.* 461 The phrenological use of the word is .. if not cant, at least cantish.

Cantitate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cantitāt-* ppl. stem of *cantitāre*, freq. of *cantāre* to sing.] *intr.* To sing as a bird. (Used contemptuously.)
1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 341 To play the cantitating gander to his wise group of admirers.

Ca·ntity. *nonce-wd.* [f. Cant *sb.*3 + -ity.] Canting quality; cant.
1850 Carlyle *Latter-day Pamph.* viii. 52 From the chair of verity this, whatever chairs he chairs of cantity.

Cantle (kæ·nt'l), *sb.* Forms: 4-9 **cantel,** 5-7 **cantell,** 6- **cantle**; also 4-5 **kantel,** -**tell,** 5 **cantelle,** -**tylle, chantel,** 6 **cantil,** 7 **kantle.** [a. ONF. *cantel* (in Central OF. *chantel*, now *chanteau*) = Pr. *cantel*, med.L. *cantell-us*, dim. of *cant, canto, cantus* corner. (Du. *kant* has, among other senses, that of 'piece' or 'cantle' of bread.)]
† **1.** A nook or corner; a corner-piece. *Obs.*
c 1350 *Magdalena* 383 in *Altengl. Leg.* (Horstmann) Opon þe heiȝe hurst in a grene cantel. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4232 The kyng with Calaburne knyghtly hym strykes The cantelle of þe clere schelde he kerfes in sondyre. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xli, He keruet of the cantel, that couurt the knyȝte, Thro his shild and his shildur. 1575 in *Lanehamʼs Let.* (1871) 42 A rich skarlet mantell, With a-leauen kings beards bordred aboout .. and yet in a cantell Iz leaft a place, the twelth to make oout. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 150 A nooke or corner being in our ancient language called a kant, or cantell.
† **b.** A projecting corner or angle of land. *Obs.*
1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 86 A cantel of Italye neereth. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 87 Constrained to leave the sayd plaine, save a cantell that was toward the sea. 1610 Holland *Camdenʼs Brit.* I. 601 It runneth far into the sea with a long cantle or Promontory. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 613 A road to be made .. crosse a cantell of land.
† **2.** A corner or other portion cut or sliced off; a shiver, a slice. *Obs.*
c 1400 *Melayne* 1032 Thay hewe theire scheldes to thaire handis In cantells hyngand by. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5934 Of his sheld flo3 of a grete cantel. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I. xvi, But the stroke of kynge Ban felle doune and carfe a cantel of the sheld. 1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Cantell or shyver, *chanteau.* 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* VI. xlviii. 103 Their armours forged were of metalle fraile, On euery side, thereof huge cantels flies. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* (1631) 58 The English .. cut into Cantles all that them withstood.
3. A section, or segment, cut out of anything.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Cantel, of what euer hyt be, *quadra, minutal.* 1574 Hellowes *Gueuaraʼs Ep.* (1577) 12 The vniuersall earth, which .. by the ambition of men hath bene diuided into cantels. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i, See, how this Riuer .. cuts me from the best of all my Lands, A huge halfe Moone, a monstrous Cantle out. 1653 H. Cogan *Diod. Sic.* 119 Those great cantles of the Marble, which .. they have hewed and cut off from the Quarry. 1823 Lamb *Last Ess. Elia, Superan. Man* 441 The huge cantle which it used to seem to cut out of the holiday. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. i. 8 It has always cut an awkward cantle out of my property.
b. A thick slice or 'cut' of bread, cheese, meat, or the like.
c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 772 *Hec quadra*, a cantel of brede. *a* 1528 Skelton *Elynour Rum.* 429 A cantell of Essex chese. 1552 Huloet, Cantel or shief of bread, *minutal.* 1627 Feltham *Low-Countr.* (1677) 46 A Cantle of green Cheese. 1737 Ozell *Rabelais* II. xxx, At the price of a cantle of bread. 1804 Duncumb *Herefords. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cantle*, a piece of bread or cheese.
† **c.** A segment of a circle or sphere. *Obs.*
1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., If that part be separate from the rest of the circle .. then ar both partes called cantelles. *Ibid.* Halfe globys and canteles of a globe. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 6 The greater Cantle of the world is lost With very ignorance.
4. A part, a portion (viewed as separate).
c 1315 Shoreham 33 Al i-hol Mot be thy schryfte, brother; Nast tharof a kantel to a prest And a kantel to another. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 2150 Nature hath nat take his bygynnyng Of no partye ne cantel of a thing, But of a thing that parfyt is and stable. 1552 *Let.* in *Edw. VIʼs Lit. Rem.* (1858) II. 418 That you might have soche a cantell of recreation. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* Ep. Ded., Perusing a cantell or parcel of the Irish historie that heere issueth. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xxxi. 401 Time is as it were a portion or cantle of eternity. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxix. 116 A huge cantle of the folly.
5. The protuberant part at the back of a saddle; the hind-bow.
1592 Greene *Art Conny catch.* II. 5 His sadle is made without any tree, yet hath it cantle and bolsters. 1652 Sir C. Cotterell *Cassandra* II. II. (1676) 138 Nailed it to the cantle of his Saddle. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* viii. 120 Young men should learn to leap into the saddle by placing both hands on the cantle, as the horse moves.
b. Cantle bar: a bar in the saddle of a camel, in place of the cantle.
1859 W. Gregory *Egypt* I. 50 As the dromedary rises .. you .. are .. brought up by the cantle-bar just in your lower vertebræ.
† **6.** The crown of the head. *Sc.* [perh. from Du. *kanteel* a battlement, used fig. (Jam.).]
1822 Scott *Nigel* ii, 'My cantle will stand a clour wad bring a stot down.' 1847-78 Halliwell, *Cantle*, the head. *Northumb. Mod.* To crack his cantle for him.
7. *dial.* (See quot.)
1811 Willan *W. Riding Yorksh.* Gloss., *Cantles*, the legs, chiefly in young animals. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Cantle*, the leg of an animal. *North.*
8. ? (Cf. Scantling.)
1536 *MS. Acc. St. Johnʼs Hosp., Canterb.*, To y^e^ sawers for sawyng ko[n]tyll bord. 1615 *Ibid.* Payd for saing of contellbordes and quarters. 1573 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 110 A cantel of a chest board. 1693 J. Edwards *Bks. O. & N. Test.* 428 Cantle [in Heraldry] quasi *Scantling.*
9. *Comb.* † **cantle-meal,** piecemeal; **cantle-piece,** a side piece of the head of a cask; cf. *cant-piece* (Cant *sb.*1 4), and F. *chanteau*; **cantle-wise** *adv.*, by cantles, in manner of a cantle (cf. Cantle *v.*1 3). See also Cantel-cope.
c 1479 Caxton *Bk. Curtasye* (1841) 409 (Mätz.) Men gete it now by *cantelmele. 1699 J. Dickenson *Jrnl. Trav.* 46 The *Cantle-pieces of Sugar-Hogsheads. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, an. 12 (R.) His garment was a chemew of clothe of siluer, culpond with clothe of golde, of damaske *cantell wise.

† **Ca·ntle,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 6 **cantel, kantel.** [f. prec. sb.]
1. *trans.* To cut into quarters or portions, divide.
1607 Dekker *Wh. of Babylon* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 193 This vast Globe Terrestriall should be cantled, And almost three parts ours. 1693 Dryden *Juvenalʼs Sat.*, For four times talking, if one piece thou take, That must be cantled, and the judge go snack.
2. *To cantle out*: to portion out, cut out.
1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xcii. 570 Men are alwayes giuen to cantle out the poore folkes morsels as short as can be. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 64 Their shape being nothing but their bulk so cantled out.
3. To piece together cantles of cloth.
1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 609 The garment was large & plited verie thicke & canteled of very good intaile. 1568 Grafton *Chron. Hen. VIII*, an. 6 Their apparell and bardes were cloth of golde, cloth of siluer, and crymsyn velvet kanteled together all in one sute.

† **Ca·ntle,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* = Scantle, to measure by a standard.
1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 80 Thyrœus .. likely dooth Cantle all Exorcists by himselfe.

† **Ca·ntler.** *Obs. rare.* App. = Canter *sb.*2.
1611 Florio, *Birrone*, a cheater, a conycatching cantler.

Ca·ntless, *a. rare.* Void of cant.
1885 Jeaffreson *Real Shelley* II. 10.

Cantlet (kæ·ntlĕt). [f. Cantle *sb.* + -et.] A small cantle, a fragment.
a 1700 Dryden *Fab. Ovidʼs Met.* xii. 180 Huge cantlets of his buckler strew the ground. 1848 Kingsley *Saintʼs Trag.* I. i. 201 To spoil a waggon-load of ash-staves .. And break a dozen fools' backs across their cantlets. 1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* xxxiii, A cantlet of cold custard-pudding.

† **Ca·ntling.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f. Cant, Cantle; but cf. Scantling.]
1. A small part, corner, section, or division.
1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 186 At Dooms-day a less cantling of it than England .. will be enough to hold all the dwellers of it.
2. A support under a cask, to keep it steady when lying on the staves. Cf. Cantic-quoin.
1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 611 A vessell .. which hee shall cause to be set .. vpon a cantling. *Ibid.* 617 Making two or three towres in the vessels, and afterward setting it againe vpon his cantling.

† **Ca·ntly,** *adv. Sc.* & *north.* [f. Cant *a.*+-ly 2.] Boldly, briskly, eagerly, energetically, cheerily.
1352 Minot *Poems* v. 64 John of Aile of the Sluys .. Was comen into Cagent cantly and kene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6504 Then criet he full cantly þe knightes vpon.

Canto (kæ·nto). *Pl.* **-os.** [a. It. *canto* song, singing :—L. *cantus*, f. *canĕre* to sing.]
† **1.** A song, ballad. *Obs.*
1603 G. Fletcher *Death of Eliza* iii, To heare a Canto of Elizae's death. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VI. lxxvi, Then should thy shepherd sing A thousand Canto's in thy heav'nly praise. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Canto*, a Song or Sonnet. 1710 *Pict. Malice* 12 The Canto, or Poem in Dogrell Rhime.
2. One of the divisions of a long poem; such a part as the minstrel might sing at one 'fit'. (Used in Italian by Dante, and in Eng. by Spenser.)
1590 Spenser *F. Q.* (*heading*) Canto I. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. ii. 54 The which, for length, I will not here pursew, But rather will reserve it for a canto new. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* I. lxvii. 8 As the next Canto fearfully shall tell. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 20 This truly elegant piece in five cantos. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 195 In the twelfth canto of the Purgatorio.
‖ **3.** *Mus.* [Ital.] See quot. 1879.
a 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 325 Canto .. the upper part or melody in a composition of many parts. 1879 Hullah in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 306 Technically canto .. is understood to represent that part of a concerted piece to which the melody is assigned. With the old masters this was, as a rule, the Tenor; with the modern it is almost always the Soprano.

‖ **Canto fermo** (kæ·nto fɛ·rmo). *Mus.* [It. :—L. *cantus firmus* firm song, i.e. 'the melody which remains firm to its original shape while the parts around it are varying with the counterpoint' (Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 306).]

a. 'The simple unadorned melody of the ancient hymns and chants of the church' (Grove); plain-song. b. Hence applied to any simple subject of the same character to which counterpoint is added.

a **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. iii. 261 Making supplications to St. John in a fragment of simple melody, or Canto fermo. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 253 His *Divine Comedy* ..is, in all senses, genuinely a Song. In the very sound of it there is a *canto fermo*; it proceeds as by a chant. **1879** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 306 [Palestrina's] motet 'Beatus Laurentius' is still more completely founded on the canto fermo, since the tune is sung throughout..in the first tenor, while the other four parts are moving in counterpoint above and below it.

Canton (kæ·ntɒn, kæ·ntɒ·n), *sb.*[1] [a. OF. *canton* corner, portion of a country, part of a shield, etc. = It. *cantone* corner, angle, augmentative of *canto* corner; see CANT *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A corner, an angle; a retreating corner, angle, or nook. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xv, When I kept the Cantons, jetted in the streetes. **1598** YONG *Diana* 87 The house was quadrant, and at euery Canton was reared vp a high and artificiall tower. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 73 In the inmost nouke of the creeke, the very canton and angle of Bœotia is washed by the sea. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlviii, He..with his Artillery began to thunder so terribly upon that canton of the wall.

2. *Her.* An ordinary of a shield or escutcheon, being a square division less than a quarter, occupying the upper (usually dexter) corner of the shield.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 39 Whan ye shall see anye token abated, by the dignitie of the Canton. **1662** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 389 The King gave us [the Royal Society] the arms of England to be borne in a canton in our arms. **1808** *Regul. relat. to Service at Sea* IV. i. 79 Merchant Ships are to carry a Red Ensign with the Union Jack in a canton. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 208 Heirs of an heiress, who are not also heirs of their father, should bear on a Canton their father's arms. **1872** RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 235.

b. 'Also used for the angular spaces between the branches of a cross or saltier' (Chambers *Cycl.*).

1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* s.v. *Colours*, The Second Colour..is the St. George's Cross throughout, the Union in the upper Canton, the other three Cantons black.

†**3.** A quarter; a division of anything; a piece, or part. Cf. CANTLE 2–4. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 434 A square piece or canton of the fish Tuny salted and condited. **1603** — *Plutarch's Mor.* 462 If you regard number, all Greece..is not able to furnish us, for it would but answere one portion or canton of their [the Persians'] multitude. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Postmast.* 75 Hee quarters out his life into foure cantons, eating, drinking, sleeping, and riding. **1686** BURNET *Trav.* 255 (L.) Another piece of Holbein's..in which, in six several cantons, the several parts of our Saviour's Passion are represented. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 405 How many Degrees are required to be a canton of thy knowledge?

4. A subdivision of a country; a small district.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 56 The description by him made of all Italy, which be diuided into 11 Regions or Cantons. **1602** WARNER *Albion's Eng.* Epit. (1612) 360 The Saxon Heptarchia or their seuen Kingdomes, Cantons or Colonies here erected. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 319 Men who have been the refuse of a little canton, and are now the honour of the world. **1760** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll. Mass. Bay* ii. (1765) 277 The Indians .. divided into smaller cantons. **1796** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 153 In the retired canton where I live, we know little of what is passing. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 343 Cypselus, king of Arcadia, or of some Arcadian canton.

b. A parcel of ground; a portion of space.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 15 There are no Grotesques in nature: not any thing framed to fill up empty cantons and unnecessary spaces. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. § 24 This little Canton, I mean this System of our Sun. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 180 All the Fruits of the same season, should be placed in the same Canton, or Parcel of Ground.

5. *spec.* a. One of the several sovereign states which form the Swiss confederation.

1611 COTGR., *Canton*..proper to Helvetia, or Switzerland; which, at this day consists of thirteene such Cantons). **1625** BACON *Nobility, Ess.* (Arb.) 191 The Switzers last well, notwithstanding their Diversitie of Religion, and of Cantons. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5860/1 Berne, June 12 .. One of the Avoyers or Chief Magistrates of the Canton. **1868** G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 21 Pure democracy .. has long existed in several of the small cantons.

b. In France, a division of an arrondissement containing several communes, answering somewhat to the hundred in England.

1611 COTGR., *Canton*..a Canton, or Hundred; a Precinct. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* X. 416/1 The smallest judicial divisions are cantons, each of which..in the rural districts comprehends several communes..The whole number of cantons in the kingdom is 2834. **1848** W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 50 An electoral college in each canton.

†**Ca·nton,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [A variant form of CANTO; perh. from confusing the Italian words *canto* corner, *canto* song, *cantone* corner, *canzone* song.]

1. A song; = CANTO 1.

1594 *Zepheria* Canzon ii, How many Cantons then, sent I to thee? **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 289 Write loyall Cantons of contemned loue. **1609** HEYWOOD *Bryt. Troy* XII. xviii, They Oades and Cantons sing.

2. = CANTO 2.

1609 HEYWOOD (*title*) Troia Britanica, or Great Britaines Troy. A Poem deuided into XVII. seuerall Cantons.

Canton (kæ·ntɒn, kæ·ntɒ·n), *v.* Also 8 **cantoo·n.** [Partly f. CANTON *sb.*[1], partly repr. F. *cantonne-r* to quarter, It. *cantonare* to canton, to corner, f. F. *canton*, It. *cantone*: to which the 17th c. *cantoon* points.]

1. *trans.* To quarter, divide: a. To divide (land) into portions; to part, share. Also with *out*.

1598 FLORIO, *Cantonare*..Also to canton. **1602** W. WATSON *Decacordon* 62 *marg.*, The Iesuits are iolly fellowes to cap crownes, to canton Kingdoms. **1622–62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 159/1 Cantoning his Estates amongst his children. **1701** DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I. 152 He Canton'd out the Country to his Men, And ev'ry Soldier was a Denizen. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 287 The great lords, among whom the country was cantoned. **1875** H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. (ed. 3) 68 How contentedly they 'cantoned' out the world amongst them.

b. *spec.* To subdivide into cantons or districts.

1619 SIR D. CARLETON in *Relat. Eng. & Germ.* Ser. II. (1868) 7 Follow the example of..the Swisse, in cantoning themselves. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. i. (1715) 2 Being canton'd into a great number of States. **1713** DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. x. 172 They..begun to be Cantoned into distinct Nations. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 403 Where any kingdom is cantoned out into provincial establishments. **1851** THIRLWALL *Charge* 16 *note*, Hereupon they [the bishops] cantoned their great dioceses into Archdeaconries.

c. *transf.* To subdivide or cut out (generally).

1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crt. Chancery* 36 The cantoning or cutting of the Courts at Westminster into so many County Courts, or parts. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 10. 303 When they came to be..canton'd out into curious aerial notions. **1720** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. x. 253 Who canton their Devotions in Quadrature with the World.

2. To divide (a part) *from*, or cut (it) *out* of a whole; to separate, sever by division. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crt. Chancery* 63 To canton out a part of his Kingdom to be tryed by a Commission. **1681** *Whole Duty Nations* 14 A Nation or Kingdom is a part of Mankind canton'd from the whole world. *c* **1690** LOCKE *Conduct Und.* § 3 They canton out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world. **1741** WATTS *Improv. Mind* ix. Wks. (1813) 63 They canton out to themselves a little Province in the intellectual world.

†**3.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To sever or separate oneself, secede, withdraw; *fig.* to digress. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Se Cantonner*, to canton, or cantonnize, it; to seuer themselues from the rest of their fellowes, or from the bodie of a State, and fortifie, quarter, or erect a new State, apart. *c* **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 56/1 Hold those subjects too too wanton, [That] Under an old king dare canton. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* II. 92, I have not cantoned much from the places intended express for particularities of this nature.

4. *trans.* To quarter (soldiers); to provide with quarters. (*Pronounced* kæ·ntɒ·n *and* kæntū·n.)

1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 384 Leaving some of their Horse Cantoned near the City. **1751** *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. XXVIII. 194 The Greys were cantoon'd in the village of Vucht near Boisleduc. **1755** *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 141 The small Corps, that were cantooned about that Neighbourhood. **1855** W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 142 An absurd plan for cantoning them in small divisions all over the country.

b. *fig.* To quarter, or locate in detachments.

1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXXVIII. 96, I myself have found these birds in little parties in the autumn cantoned all along the Sussex downs. *Ibid.* (1853) II. XVII. 207 The variegated breed of his son-in-law, Jacob, were cantoned on the other. *a* **1779** H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. vi. 157 The whole body of Whigs were cantoned out in attachments to the Dukes of Newcastle and Bedford.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To quarter (oneself), take up cantonments or quarters.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. iii. 10 His People..canton'd up and down the Country. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4381/1 Our Army hath..received Orders to canton. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 279 He..cantoned for the rains near the present site of Calcutta.

6. *Her.* To furnish (a shield or cross) with a canton or cantons; to furnish the cantons with; to place in a canton. See also quot. 1688.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. viii. § 45 This is of some Blasoned two Barrs Cantoned, thereby shewing that the higher hath a Canton joined to it. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A cross argent, cantoned with four scallop-shells. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 10 (ed. 3) 315 The cross of St. George cantoning in the 1st quarter a sword erect gules.

Cantonal (kæ·ntōnăl), *a.* [a. F. *cantonal*: see CANTON *sb.*[1] and -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a canton.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 426/1 In Switzerland several of the cantonal governments were parties to the bargain. **1847** GROTE *Greece* II. XXXI. IV. 176 It is well known..how unalterable are parochial or cantonal boundaries. **1861** M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 41 The formation of cantonal committees, to watch over the..primary schools.

Ca·ntonalism, a cantonal system or principle.

1873 *Echo* 13 Sept. 5/1. **1884** *Contemp. Rev.* June 887 The Vaudois Government..has..come back to Cantonalism.

Cantoned (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [f. CANTON *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Formed or divided into cantons.

1611 COTGR., *Cantonné*, cantonned, or cantonnized; seuered from the rest of their fellows, and fortified, or quartered apart. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 195 Conform to the government of a republick and cantoned towns. **1869** A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. i. 259 The cantoned associations of Arcadia.

2. Quartered in cantonments.

1790 BEATSON *Naval & Mil. Mem.* I. 169 The army cantoned in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk. **1877** CLERY *Min. Tact.* ii. 20 Troops cantoned in and about the town.

3. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **1876** GWILT *Arch.* Gloss., *Cantoned building*, one whose angles are decorated with columns, pilasters, rustic groins, or anything projecting beyond the naked of the wall.

4. *Her.* See CANTON *v.* 6.

Cantoner. The inhabitant of a CANTON.

a **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 67 These poor Cantoners [the Swiss] could not enjoy their own in quiet.

Cantoning, *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CANTON; †*concr.* a portion, fragment (*obs.*).

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 190 The dismembring and cantoning of this fair Estate. **1625** BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsarem* 8 Popular cantonings of dismembred scripture. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 73 Quartering, Billeting, and Cantoning of Troops.

‖ **Ca·ntonist.** [ad. Russ. *kantoni·st*, from Fr.] The child of a (Russian) soldier in cantonment.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 481 The so-called military cantonists supply a yearly contingent of recruits, of which it is impossible to estimate the amount.

Cantonite (kæ·ntŏnəit). *Min.* [Named from *Canton* in Georgia, U. S.; see -ITE.] A variety of Covellite, in cubes, with a cubical cleavage.

1858 SHEPARD *Min.* App. 3 Cantonite..a dimorphic form of covelline. **1868** DANA *Min.* 84.

†**Ca·ntonize,** *v. Obs.* [f. CANTON *sb.*[1] + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To divide into portions or parts; 'to parcel out into small divisions' (J.); to form into cantons.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. (1641) 217/1 To Cantonize the State. **1612** DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 103 And thus was all Ireland cantonized among ten persons of the English nation. **1701** *Argument for War* 20 An unwarrantable reason for cantonizing the Spanish Territories. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 57 Those kindred countries were each cantonized into many tribes.

b. *To cantonize out*: to separate.

a **1670** HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 818 God cantonized out for himself but Twelve Families or Tribes out of all the Kingdoms of the Earth.

2. *intr.* To separate (oneself) into, or form, an independent community. Also *to cantonize it. Obs.*

1605 RALEIGH *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 6 Whether any parties did cantonize or were free Estates, or Commonwealths. **1611** [see CANTON *v.* 3]. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. § 2 (1737) I. 113 To cantonize is natural; when the Society grows vast and bulky. **1809** *Edin. Rev.* XIII. 458.

3. *trans.* To canton (troops); to locate.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 127 The Diuells and Furyes were cantonnized. *c* **1674** *Scotland's Griev. under Lauderdale* 36 Neither is he content to have thus cantonized those [ministers] that were licensed.

Hence **Cantonized** *ppl. a.*, **Cantonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 [see CANTONED 1]. **1651** DAVENANT *Gondibert* (1673) Pref. 4 Their cantonizing in Tribes. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. § 2 (1737) I. 113 Sedition is a kind of cantonizing already begun within the State.

Cantonment (kæntɒ·nmĕnt, -tū·nmĕnt). Also 8–9 **cantoonment.** [a. F. *cantonnement*, f. *cantonner*: see CANTON *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The cantoning or quartering of troops.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* I. iii. (R.) No places of cantonment for soldiers.

2. The place of lodging assigned to a section of a force when cantoned out; also (often in *plural*) the place or places of encampment formed by troops for a more permanent stay in the course of a campaign, or while in winter quarters; 'in India the permanent military stations are so termed' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*).

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 554 They repaired to their respective cantonments. **1777** W. HEATH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 338 Every purpose..has been answered, by the troops in their present cantonment. **1813** WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 311 The distress of the Spanish troops..induced me to order them into cantonments within the Spanish frontier. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 287 To withdraw from the cantonment to the Residency. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 270 No Officer is on any account to sleep out of Camp or Cantonments without leave.

3. *transf.* Quarters; places of occupation.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 166 All hands now set to work to prepare a winter cantonment. **1875** tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 227 The Mammalia, whose extraction may be inferred..from a comparison of their present cantonments ..with the encampments of their former kindred.

†**Cantoo·n.** *Obs.* A strong kind of fustian, showing a fine cording on one side and a smooth bright surface on the other.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2328/4 A Cantoon grey cloth Bed. **1864** in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Cantoon, -ment, var. of CANTON *v.*, -MENT.

‖ **Cantor** (kæ·ntŏr, -ɔı). Also 7 **canter.** [L. *cantor* singer, agent-noun f. *can-ĕre* to sing.]

†**1.** A singer. *Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 4 A Cantor, who doth..sing those things, which the Musitian..doth set downe. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Ballad-monger*, 18 Stanza's, which halt and hobble as lamely as that one-legg'd cantor that sings them. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cantor*, a singer.

2. He whose duty it is to lead the singing in a church; a precentor.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 26 The Cantor of S. Davids. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* III. 155 Being Canter of that Church. *a* **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. ii. 255 The Cantor or Chanter who directs the singing in Lutheran churches. **1867**

LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 176 The pillars where the Cantors stand during service. **1887** J. BADEN POWELL in *Ch. Union Gaz.* XVII. 145 A prose consists of a chorus, with intervening verses sung by cantors.

Hence **Ca·ntorship.**

1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 227 [Bach's] appointment to the Cantorship at Leipzig.

† **Cantor-cope.** *Obs.* (Cf. CANTEL-COPE.)

1348 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 233 Two 'cantr copes' of 'blewe satyn'. **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 721 *Hec dalmatica*, a canturcope.

† **Canto·re.** *Obs.* [ad. Du. *kantoor* (in Ger. *kontor*), ad. F. *comptoir* (in 15–16th c. also *contouer*): see COUNTER.] Office, banking house.

1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 71 The common Revenue of particular Men lies much in the Cantores, either of the Generality, or the several Provinces, which are the Registries of these publick Debts. **1669** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 62 They have since reduced it by placart to 3 per cent. as to their cantors, and all publick receipts. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* I. 211 Like a Dutchman's Money i' th' Cantore..And whether he will ever get it out Into his own Possession is a Doubt.

Cantorial (kæntōˑrĭăl), **cantoral** (kæˑntŏrăl), *a.* [f. on L. type **cantōri-us*, or f. CANTOR + -AL.] Pertaining to a cantor or precentor; applied to that side (the north side) of the choir of a cathedral or church on which the precentor sits.

1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/1 The pall bearers and executors in the seats on the decanal side, the other noble gentlemen and gentlemen on the cantorial side.

Ca·ntred. *Hist.* Forms: 4–5 **candrede**, 5 **candred**, 5–7 **cantrede**, 6–9 **cantred**. [app. an adaptation of CANTREF, assimilated to the Eng. *hundred*.] A hundred; a district containing a hundred townships.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 343 A candrede is a contray þat conteyneþ an hondred townes. **1480** CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 20 Hundred and candred is all one. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxxiv. Preamb., Cantredes, comotes, hundredes ..to the seid Castelles..belongyng. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 10/2 Meeth conteineth but sixteene cantreds. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 312 Essex hath in time past wholie beene forrest ground, except one cantred or hundred. **1610** FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 60 Two Knights Fees make a Cantred. **1614** SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* Pref., The Shires divisions into Lathes, Hundreds, Wapentakes, and Cantreds. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 640 The city of Wexford and the two adjoining Cantreds. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 63 The cantred of Howel dha may answer to the hundred of Edgar.

† **b.** *transf. Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 139 That this..is evenly dealt out amongst the sundry Clubs and Cantreds of bodies.

Ca·ntref, -ev. Also *dial.* **canthrif.** [a. Welsh *cant* hundred + *tref* town, place.] = CANTRED.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xciii. (1612) 375 Wales, that had neere as many Kings as Cantrefes in times past. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cantred* or rather *Cantref* signifies an hundred villages. **1847** *Nat. Cycl.* I. 738 The county of Anglesey is divided into three cantrefs. **1875** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), 'I'll whallop the whooal canthrif', i.e. fight the entire lot. **1887** *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 75, 12,800 erwr [=acres] formed the territorial division called a cymwd and about double that number a cantrev.

Cantrip (kæˑntrip). Also **-raip, -rap.** [A mod.Sc. word, of unknown origin: the orig. phrase appears to have been 'to cast cantrips', like to cast figures, horoscopes, nativities, lots, spells: perh. a perversion of some term of astrology.

(Jamieson suggested *cant* to turn over + *raip* rope; Mahn Icel. *gan* frenzy, frantic gestures (which he renders 'witch-craft') + *trappa* a step.)]

A spell or charm of necromancy or witchcraft; a witch's trick or mischievous device. Also *jocosely*, any playfully mischievous trick; any whimsically mad, eccentric, or extravagant piece of conduct; in phr. *to play one a cantrip.*

1719 RAMSAY *Ep. Hamilton* III. vi, Nor cantrapes cast to ken your fate. **1725** — *Gent. Sheph.* II. ii, A witch, that for sma' price, Can cast her cantraips, and give me advice. **1790** BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, By some devilish cantrip slight Each in its cauld hand held a light. **1816** SCOTT *Antig.* xliv. 298, 'I think some Scottish deevil put it into my head to play him yon other cantrip.' **1872** *Daily News* 17 Aug., Our own young lady was permitted no such cantrips. **1884** TENNYSON *Becket* 171 Save from some hateful cantrips of thine own.

Cant-spar. *Naut.* 'A hand-mast pole, fit for making small masts or yards, booms, etc.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1611 *Rates* (Jam.) Cant-spars or fire-poles, the hundreth, xxl. **1727** W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 410 For which they import..Cantspares.

† **Ca·ntuarie.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cantuaria*, var. of *cantaria*, CHANTRY, q.v.] = CHANTRY 3.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 4 And at the west end of the Chirche Yarde they made Lodgings for too Cantuarie Prestes. *Ibid.* I. 51 Ther is a Cantuarie.

Canty (kæˑnti), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [A deriv. of CANT *a.*, either native or of Low German origin: cf. Flem. and LG. *kantig*, similarly related to *kant*, there referred to.] Cheerful, lively, gladsome; esp. in *Sc.* manifesting gladness and cheerfulness; in north of England rather = lively, brisk, active: **a.** of persons.

a **1724** *Gaberlunzie Man* ii, He grew canty, and she grew fain. **1725** RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. i, I'll be mair canty wi't, and ne'er cry dool. *c* **1775** MRS. GRANT *Roy's Wife*, O, she was a cantie quean. **1789** BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock*, And are ye hale, and weel, and cantie? **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 406/2 Three or four..canty old Scotch fellows. **1845** EMILY BRONTË *Wuther. Heights* xxii. 193 My mother lived till eighty, a canty dame to the last. **1864** ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'She's a canty aud deeam for her years.' **1866** CARLYLE *Remin. E. Irving* 135 Canty, shrewd and witty fellows, when you set them talking.

b. of things.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, Little love or canty cheer can come Frae duddy doublets, and a pantry toom. **1786** *Harvest Rig* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Sc. Poems* (1862) 34 Till they do lilt some canty song. **1789** BURNS *J. Anderson*, And mony a canty day, John, We've had wi' ane anither.

Canula, -lar, common var. of CANNULA, -LAR.

Canun, early form of CANON 2.

Canvas, canvass (kæˑnvăs), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **canevas**, 5 **kaneuas, canivas**, 5–6 **canwas**, 5–7 **canuas**, 6 **canvesse, canues**, (**cannefas**), 6–7 **canves**, 6–8 **canvase**, (7 **canuase, canvasse, canuasse**, 8 *dial.* **canvest, cannas, canness**), 5– **canvas**, 7– **canvass.** [ME. *canevas*, a. ONF. *canevas* (Central OF. *chanevas*) = Pr. *canabas*, Sp. *cañamazo*, It. *canavaccio*:—late L. type **cannabāceus* 'hempen', f. *cannabis* hemp. (From Lat. adjs. in *-āceus* were made, in Romanic, adjs. and sbs. of augm. and pejorative force, e.g. L. *populus, populāce-us*, It. *popolaccio*, Eng. *populace*.) The word has entered into most of the European langs.

The spelling *canvas*, with one *s*, plural *canvases* (cf. *atlases*) is, it will be seen, more etymological than *canvass*, and now predominates; this spelling is also better used in the verb with the literal sense of 'furnish or line with canvas', whence *canvased, canvasing*; but the old derivative verb with sense 'to toss in a sheet, discuss, debate, solicit votes', is now always spelt CANVASS, and this spelling is retained in the verbal sb. in turn derived from it, as 'the electoral *canvass*'.]

1. A strong or coarse unbleached cloth made of hemp or flax, used (in different forms) as the material for sails of ships, for tents, and by painters for oil-paintings, formerly also for clothing, etc.

1260 et seq. in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* II. 511. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 2645 A melle he hadde .. Four sayles wer theretoo .. With canevas layd wel al bout. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 570 *Canevasium*, Canevas. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 19 A pore Cote under their uttermost Garment, made of grete Canvas. **1537** *Bury Wills* (1850) 133 My best couerlett lyned wyth canwas. **1608** ROWLANDS *Humors Look. Glasse* 6 Sattin and silke was pawned long a goe, And now in canuase, no knight can him knowe. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) Pref. 21 The fashion, that .. allows our Gallants to wear fine Laces upon Canvass and Buckram. **1871** BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 312 Calypso..brought him store Of canvass, which he fitly shaped to sails.

b. *Under canvas*: in a tent or tents.

1864 *Soc. Science Rev.* 137 A life under canvas in the finer seasons of the year. **1887.** F. GRIFFITHS *Eng. Army* i. 26 The residue lived all the year round under canvas.

2. A piece of canvas used for various purposes: as † **a.** A sheet, covering or screen; a filtering or bolting cloth; a blind for a carriage window, etc. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 387 And on the floor y-cast a canevas [*v. r.* kaneuas, canvas]. **1411** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 A reed bedde of worsteyd..with a canvase, a materas. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 397/2 There was a canuas that hynge ouer hys heed. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 27 Wett a cannefas in Endiue water .. and laye it vpon the lyuer. **1582** HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* III. xlii. 61 Straine it harde through a Canues. **1667** SIR R. MORAY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 474 All the interposed Canvasses. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) I. 210 On the contrary side of the chariot (his canvass being still up on that next me). **1785** MISS FIELDING *Ophelia* II. xviii, A chariot .. having canvasses to let down.

b. A covering over the ends of a racing-boat to prevent water from being shipped; hence *canvas-length* (see 8).

1880 *Newspaper.* At the Farm he led by his forward canvas. **1887** *St. James's G.* 28 Mar. 13 Not a canvas-length (about 15 ft.) separated the boats.

3. *spec.* As material for sails; sail-cloth; *hence*, sails collectively. *Under canvas*: with sails spread.

1609 [see CANVAS-CLIMBER in 8]. **1645** QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* VII. 88 Pilots that are wise Proportion out their Canvase to the skies. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 347 To spread the flying Canvass. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 86 From No. 1 to 6 is termed double, and above No. 6 single, canvas. **1835** SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* iii. 32 We were obliged to reduce our canvas. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 52 Canvas is made in lengths of 40 feet called bolts..The stoutest is called No. 1, and so on in fineness to No. 8. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* xv. 242 The small boat was put under canvas again.

4. *spec.* As material on which oil-paintings are executed; *hence*, a piece of canvas prepared to receive a painting.

1705 TATE *Warriour's Welc.* xxxiv, Then try your Skill: a well-prim'd Canvass stretch. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 273 Damp, which is such a prejudice to the pictures on canvas or wood. **1769** *Junius Lett.* xxx. 135 Mark in what manner the canvass is filled up. **1805** N. NICHOLLS *Let.* in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 43 A power .. of painting a scene, by judicious detail, as if it were on canvas.

b. An oil-painting; also, paintings collectively.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 137 The canvas glow'd beyond e'en Nature warm. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i, Receptacles for the immortal canvas of Italian .. Art. **1868** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 125 Cheques..freely offered, for such and such canvasses. **1882** *Athenæum* No. 2866. 439 The most important serial or cyclical group by Mr. E. Burne Jones .. consists of six canvases in all.

c. *fig.*

1768–78 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 422 Striving to imprint .. upon the imagination so much .. as her coarse canvass can take off. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iii. 47 The canvas of the fancy is but of a certain extent. **1845** J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* Introd. 7 History .. does not bring out clearly upon the canvass the details.

‖ **d.** [French.] (See quots. and cf. Littré.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Canvas*, is also used, among the French, for the model, or first words, whereon an air, or piece of music, is composed, and given to a poet to regulate and finish. The canvas of a song, is certain notes of the composer, which shew the poet the measure of the verses he is to make. Thus, Du Lot says, he has canvas for ten sonnets against the muses. **1730–6** in BAILEY. **1849** in SMART. **1864** in WEBSTER.

5. A clear unbleached cloth so woven as to present the appearance of close and regular lattice-work, used for working tapestry with the needle.

1611 COTGR., *Gaze*, Cushion Canuas; the thinne Canuas that serues women for a ground vnto their Cushions, or Purseworke, etc. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Working canvas, for botts or cushions, narrow, broad, and broadest.

† **6.** *Hawking.* (An early use, of which the precise meaning is now obscure.) Cf. CANVAS *v.* 1.

1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Mar.* 10 Such canuaces made, such stales set, such traynes laide by the factious, to bring their Superiours into contempt.

7. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) **a.** Of canvas.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 49 Straine it through a newe canues clothe. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt* (R.) Barks .. with their canvass wings. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 165 Thick rising tents a canvass city build. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 167 Canvas moccasins..for every one of the party.

† **b.** Having the colour or appearance of canvas; light grey. Cf. CANVAS-BACK 2. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij b, Hawkes haue white maill, Canuasmaill, or Rede maill..Canuas maill is betwene white maill and Iron maill.

c. Pertaining to a canvas booth at a fair.

1860 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 131 A fair, or as we call it, a canvas clown. *Ibid.* 149 Strolling actors .. as long as they are acting in a booth, are called canvas actors.

8. *Comb.*, as *canvas-breadth, -cutter, -dauber, -stretcher*; **canvas-bag**, a bag made of canvas; also *Milit.* (see quot. 1708); † **canvas-climber**, a sailor; **canvas-length** (see 2 b above).

1708 KERSEY, **Canvas-bags* or Earth-bags (in *Fortif.*) are Baggs fill'd with Earth, and us'd to raise [or repair] a Breast-work in haste. **1721–1800** in BAILEY. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* II. viii. 173 Guineas in a canvas bag. **1768** ROSS *Helenore* 27 (Jam.) The shade beneath a *Canuess-braid outthrow. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 62 From the ladder tackle washes off a *Canuas-clymer. **1806** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 267 Behold the *Canvas-dauber!

Canvas (kæˑnvăs), *v.* Also **canvass.** [f. prec. sb.: see also CANVASS *v.*, which has the same origin, but is unconnected in sense, and is now never spelt *canvas*. For spelling, see note to prec. sb.]

† **1.** *Hawking.* To entangle or catch in a net (see CANVAS *sb.* 6); also *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 230 (N.) As the canuist kite, doth feare the snare. **1576** PETTIE *Palace of Pleas.*, The hawke having bin once canvassed in the nettes, wil make it daungerous to strike againe at the stale. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* 402 Some thing I should [**1581** would] not utter which happylye the itchying eares of young gentlemen would so canuas, that when I would call it in, I cannot, and so be caughte with the Torteise, when I would not. **1653** E. CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 95 Unless he..made a bait to fly at a Bishoprick, and being canvassed in Peters net, it stirred up some atra bilis.

† **2.** ? To stuff or pad *out* with canvas. *Obs.*

1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays (1873) I. 200 Heers wit canuast out ans coate into's Jacket. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 65/1 Linnen Drapers but for transportation Could hardly Canuase out their occupation.

3. To cover, line, or furnish with canvas.

1556 [see below]. **1865** DICKENS *Christmas Bks.*, *Dr. Marigold*, The door had been nailed up and canvassed over. **1881** MRS. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 122 The walls were only canvased. **1885** *Manch. Guardian* 10 Jan. 6 More cotton was still to be baled and canvassed.

Hence **Ca·nvased** *ppl. a.*

1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 80 *marg.*, Glazed or canuased windowes. **1559** [see 1 above]. **1875** *Daily News* 18 Mar., Canvassed verandahs.

† **Canvasa·do, -za·do.** *Obs.* Also **canuassado, canuazado, canvissado, canuisado, -zado, canvisado, -zado.** [Cf. CANVASS *v.*, and CANVASS *sb.* 2; but in sense 2, there was apparently confusion with CAMISADO, which might easily arise from the corrupt forms *cammassado, camnesado*, on one side, and *cammas, cammes, camwys, cannes*, on the other.]

1. A sudden attack.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 381 That is wont to happen in a Canvizado or sodein skarmishe. **1593** *Bacchus Bounty* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 264 Which coppernosed crue..assaulted with a fresh canuazado the citie of Vinosa. **1599** NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 51 Which had the worst end of the staffe in that sea iourney or canuazado.

2. A 'night attack', a CAMISADO.

a **1626** BRETON *Pilgr. Paradise* 19 (D.) And in the night their sodaine canuassados. **1605** Z. JONES tr. *De Loyer's Specters* 57 Which came thus by night to give them the [can]vazado. *a* **1618** RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 79 The night

following the Moores gave a Canvasado upon don Orpas. 1617 J. Moore *Mappe Mans Mortal.* II. v. 131 To giue the enemie a canvisado.

3. ? A kind of stroke in fencing; a counter-check direct.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Dev.* 312 The one of them proferring the canuizado, or counterchecke directly vnto the other. — *Answ. Darel* To Rdr. 2 Giuing the Canuisado of late to her Maiesties high Commission. 1605 Heywood *Troubles Q. Eliz.* Wks. 1874 I. 225 Holo, holo! thou hast giuen me the canvissado.

Canvas-back. [f. Canvas *sb.* + Back *sb.*1]

1. A back of a garment made of canvas; hence *fig.* a reverse much inferior to the front.

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* III. i. 243 My father in a mocado coat a pair of red satin sleeves and a canvas back. 1668 Child *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 10 Many.. would not go to the price of a whole satten doublet; the embroiderer made many hundreds of them.. with canvas backs. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. ¶ 83, I thought it reasonable to bid Defiance to this bold Traducer, and turning him round, shew his Canvas Back.

2. A North American duck (*Fuligula valisneriana*), so called from the colour of the back feathers. Called also more fully *Canvas-back duck*, and *Canvas-backed duck*.

a 1813 A. Wilson *Foresters*, Four large ducks .. The far-famed 'canvass-backs'. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* May 846/2 The canvass-back stands alone. *Ibid.* The man who has feasted on canvass-back ducks, cannot philosophically be said to have lived in vain. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. i. 20 He had never tasted a canvas-back duck.

1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 79/1 The water in both was blackened with flights of canvas-backed ducks.

Canvass, canvas (kæ·nvăs), *v.* Forms: 6 **kanivas(se, kanvas,** 6–7 **canuas(e, canvase, canuasse, canvasse,** (6 **canvaze, canvisse, canuize,** 7 **canvise, canvize, canvace**), 6–8 **canvas,** 6– **canvass.** [f. Canvas *sb.*, in its former spelling *canvass*, and some of its special senses. The development of senses 1–5 is plain enough, starting from the literal notion of 'toss in a sheet', whence 'shake up, toss to and fro (*agitare*), discuss, etc.'; but that of the intrans. 6, which appears early, has not been explained. The two notions subsequently influenced each other, and produced connecting usages.

Johnson says 'from *canvass* as it signifies a sieve': cf. Canvas *sb.* 2; but no clear example of the vb. in the literal sense 'sift or winnow' has occurred. Yet Cotgrave's explanation of F. *vanner* 'to vanne or winnow..also to course, chide, canuasse, bayt .. rake up scoffingly the faults or imperfections of others', affords an analogy for such a development; not so the case of *berner* 'to vanne or winnow corne, also to canuasse or tosse in a siue (a punishment)', which points to the development in 1–4 below. With Johnson's derivation agrees his explanation 'to try votes previously to the decisive act', but this is not historically the original sense of 6, and is either a conjectural explanation, or at most a mixing up of the notions of soliciting and of discussing or investigating. The trans. sense in 'to canvass the constituency' is quite late.]

†**1.** *trans.* To toss in a canvas sheet, etc., as a sport or punishment; to blanket. *Obs.*

1508 *Dk. Buckhm's Acc.* in Brewer *Calendar* 497 To a child of the kitchen being kanivassed before my Lord. 1530 Palsgr. 596, I kanvas a dogge or a matter, *je trafficque.* 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 36 He canuas thee in thy broad Cardinalls Hat, If thou proceed in this thy insolence [cf. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 243]. 1611 Cotgr., *Berner* (see above).

†**2.** *transf.* To knock about, shake and shatter thoroughly; to buffet; to beat, batter, drub. *Obs.*

1573 Rastell 12 *Jests of Widow Edyth* xii. H iij b, I should canuas thee, and make thee lame. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* IV. 242 How lustilie the English canons did canvass and batter his castell walles. 1612 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. 27 Hercules did canuase so his carkas. 1643 *Subj. of Supremacie, etc.* 57 To play..at the cudgels, to canvase one another with crosse blowes.

†**b.** To subject to attack or assault. Cf. Canvass *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1599 Hayward *1st Pt. Hen. IV*, 53 The north parts were many times canvased, and.. almost consumed by the Scots.

†**3.** *fig.* To buffet or 'thrash' (a person) in writing; to criticize destructively and unsparingly.

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 64 Some..haue for their satirical inuectiues been wel canuased. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Berné*, He hath beene throughly canvassed; (a phrase most commonly applied to an ignorant or dull-headed fellow, that hath prouoked a learned penne, or tongue, to fall aboord him). 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* D ij, I leaue him to your learned penne: canuase him according to his merits.

†**b.** To pull to pieces, criticize or discuss destructively (a writing, etc.). *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 165 Therfore did the Gentiles bait and canuase it too and fro with wonderful preatie quippes. 1589 Nashe in Greene *Menaph.* (Arb.) Ded., Some desperate quipper will canvaze my proposed comparison. 1615 *Luther's Comm. 1 Pet.* v. 51 These words have been so canvassed and wrested by my Lord the Pope.

4. *fig.* To shake out or discuss (a subject or matter), so that its parts may be thoroughly investigated; to discuss, criticize, scrutinize fully.

1530 Palsgr. 596/2 This mater hath be canvassed in dede. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 11 Sutch matters have bene thurrouly canvissid long ago. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 15 Canvacing many titles, at length they pitched upon Eminency. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. xvii. 67 They canvassed the matter, with..much good-natured earnestness. 1798 Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 343 An opportunity to canvass the character of the witnesses.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 261 It was canvassed and criticised sentence by sentence. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 487 Clubs where the reputations of men are coolly canvassed.

†**b.** To investigate or examine physically. *Obs.*

1622–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 105 Having thoroughly canvassed all the Eastern Shores, he turned his course.

†**c.** 'To discuss' (a dish). *Obs.*

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (Arb.) 33, I inuited the hungry slaue..to the canuasing of a Turkey pie.

d. *intr.* To debate; to discuss.

1631 Heylyn *St. George* 40 That he should neyther canvasse over idle Pamphlets, nor give beleefe to old wives Fables. *a* 1766 Frances Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* (1767) V. 169 Having canvassed over the first part of Sir George's letter. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 272, I canvassed for a moment whether I should make use of this. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faith.* xxxii, We sat there canvassing over the affair.

e. *trans.* ? To scrutinize, so as to reject bad votes. Cf. Canvasser d.

1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 182 The poll was closed when the Court thought they had the majority: but upon casting it up, it appeared they had lost it: so they fell to canvass it.

†**5.** ? To bargain or deal with; to sound or try as to their expectations. *Obs.*

1688 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 289 The hero [William III] is now at St. James's..By what I collect, the ambitious and the covetous will be canvassed for places of honour, and rich employment.

6. *intr.* To solicit; *esp.* to solicit votes or support previously to an election; also, to solicit support, contributions, orders for goods, etc. (Johnson says 'To try votes previously to the decisive act'.)

a 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 296 This object is so seriously taken up, and canvassed for..in so eager or rather so ardent a spirit, *a* 1626 Bacon (J.) Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being by some that canvassed for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance. 1660 Hammond *Wks.* IV. 510 (R.) He that should give his voice unto Christ, because there was no body else to canvass for it. 1681 Temple *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 342 Every one began to canvas for Elections in the ensuing Parliament. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 119 This crime of canvassing or soliciting for Church-Preferment. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xv, She had begun to canvass with her brother and uncle, to bespeak their votes. 1831–55 Brewster *Newton* II. xix. 215 Unwilling to canvass personally for a seat in the new Parliament.

7. *trans.* †**a.** To sue for or solicit (a thing). *Obs.*

1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* Pref. 19 He .. was not likely to canvass the favour of the father by prostituting his pen to the humour of the court. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 75 Even kings sometimes canvassed that title ['citizen of Athens'] for themselves and their children.

b. To sue or solicit (persons, a district) for votes, subscriptions, custom, orders, etc.; *esp.* to solicit the support of a constituency, by going through and interviewing the individual electors; to ascertain by this means the number of one's supporters.

1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 638/1 His inability to canvas the Livery in person. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 161 Mr. Paull, having canvassed unsuccessfully the borough of Westminster, ceased to be a member. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 293 His most trustworthy agent .. was now actively canvassing the governments and peoples of Germany. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 236 Having canvassed the town and county of Aberdeen [for]..adherents to the Covenant.

Canvass (kæ·nvăs), *sb.* Forms: 6 **canvace,** 7 **-uasse, -uase, -vase,** 7–8 **canvas,** 7– **canvass.** [f. prec. vb., the spelling of which it retains.]

†**1.** A shaking up; a tossing up and down. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Demenée*..a tumble tosse, canuasse.

†**2.** A shock; esp. that of a sudden attack or surprise. Cf. Canvasado.

1611 Cotgr., *Camisade*, a camisado, canuas, or cold Pie; a suddain assaulting, or surprisall of the enemie. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 69 Levies..sufficient to give a Canvas to the Royal Army.

†**b.** In *Fencing.* = Canvasado 3. *Obs.*

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 184 For it is the sorest canvase, that can be giuen an opposite, to beat him at his owne weapon.

†**3.** Repulse, rejection (e.g. at an election, in a suit). Phrase, *To have or receive the canvass. Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xi, If he chance to miss and have a canvass, he is in hell on the other side. *Ibid.* II. iii. vii. (1651) 352 But why shouldst thou take thy neglect, thy Canvas so to heart? It may be thou art not fit. 1626 Shirley *Brothers* II. i, I have promised him As much as marriage comes to; and I lose My honour if my Don receive the canvas.

†**4.** Examination of the 'pros and cons'; full discussion. ? *Obs.*

1608–11 Bp. Hall *Epist.* V. iv. (1627) 369 Learned canuases of the deepe points of diuinitie. *a* 1687 H. More *Pre-exist. Soul* Pref., I deem it worthy the canvass and discussion of sober and considerate men.

5. The action or process of personally soliciting votes before an election; including the notion of ascertaining the amount of support which a candidate may count upon. (Johnson makes it 'The act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting', but of this, apart from the actual solicitation of votes, there is no clear evidence. The first quot. is obscure, and may belong elsewhere, e. g. to Canvas *sb.* 6.)

[1612 Bacon *Cunning, Ess.* (Arb.) 435 There are some that are good in Canuasses & factions, that are otherwise weake men.] 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I./846 In the election .. was the greatest canvas .. in the memory of Man. 1788 Ld. Sheffield in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 222 In short their success on the canvass quite astonished them. 1791 Mackintosh *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 229 Candidates and their .. agents in every street during an active canvass. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* V. iv. 201 The results of the two canvasses were such as had been anticipated.

attrib. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/4 It had never been their custom to preserve canvass books.

6. A solicitation of support, custom, etc.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 219 The other mode of ecclesiastical canvas, subjects them [bishoprics and cures] infinitely more surely and more generally to all the evil arts of low ambition. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 78 One gentleman procured me nearly a hundred names for The Friend and .. took frequent opportunity to remind me of his success in his canvass. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. vi. 290 Honours, which had before been..made the subject of a furious canvass.

Canvassed (kæ·nvăst), *ppl. a.* [f. Canvass *v.*] Subjected to canvassing; discussed.

Mod. A much canvassed appointment.

Canvasser (kæ·nvăsəɹ). [f. Canvass *v.* + -er1.]

1. One who canvasses; see Canvass *v.* 1–5.

1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Manteador*, a canuasser or tosser in a blanket or sheet. 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 254 These busie Canuassers of causes. 1648 W. Clement *Relat. & Observ.* 3 Old Canvasers of Factions. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* III. iii, Who seeks alone for living homage stands a mean canvasser in her temple's porch.

b. One who canvasses electors for votes.

a 1797 Burke (R.) As real publick counsellors, not as the canvassers at a perpetual election. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 458 As a canvasser he was irresistible. 1869 *Daily News* 25 Jan., It has become practicable for an authorised canvasser to vitiate an election by excessive zeal.

c. One who solicits custom, or goes about soliciting orders, esp. in the book-trade.

1865 Knight *Pass. Working Life* III. 18 Book-hawkers known as canvassers. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxviii. 4 One of the greatest nuisances of the day is the canvasser.

d. *U. S.* 'One who examines the returns of votes for a public office' (Webster); a scrutineer.

1792 in Sparks *Life & Writ. G. Morris* (1832) III. 38 A majority of the canvassers rejected the votes of three counties.

Ca·nvassing, *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. Canvass, q.v.

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 86 This errour must needs hold by the canuasing of the Scriptures. 1577 Stanyhurst *Desc. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 25 Through the canvasing of the towne merchants .. that famous Mart was suppresst. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 142 Such canuasing and working for Bishoprikes. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 34 a, That pastime with us in some places called the canvasing, and else where the vanning of dogs. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Canuasing*, narrowly searching out of any thing. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. v. II. 55 She told likewise all the Story of his Canvasing. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 121/2 He .. after much canvassing agreed to discharge the defendant. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvi. 121 At canvassing or election time.

†**b.** (*ellipt. const.* for 'a-canvassing'.)

1681 Temple *Mem.* III. (R.) The elections were canvassing for a new parliament.

Ca·nvassing, *ppl. a.* That canvasses.

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* F ij, Such a rablement of itching canuasing discoursing and subtile heads. 1865 Knight *Pass. Working Life* III. 18 The persevering activity of the agents of the canvassing booksellers.

Cany (kē·ni), *a.* [f. Cane *sb.* + -y.]

1. Made or consisting of cane.

1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 439 Where Chineses drive With Sails and Wind their canie Waggons light. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* IV. (R.) Scimitars .. and cany bows. 1849 De Quincey *Mail-coach* IV. 343 The little cany carriage.

2. 'Full of canes' (J.); cane-like.

1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. East. Borders* I. 75 They shoot up in freedom their cany boughs.

Canyculere, Canyon: see Cani-.

Canyon (kæ·nyən). Also **kanyon.** [A phonetic spelling of Sp. *cañon*, designed to represent the proper spoken word: cf. Canion.] = Cañon.

1861 R. Burton *City of Saints* 117 *note*, The Spanish cañon—Americanised to kanyon—signifies a .. ravine of peculiar form, common in this part of America. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 39 Traversed a kanyon or ravine. 1878 Black *Green Past.* xiii. 103 To explore the neighbouring canyons.

Can you? *Cards.* Also formerly **can-ye?** Now **Can you one?** A 'call' at Long Whist; when one side has already scored eight ('ten' being the game), and a new hand is dealt, if a player on the winning side has two honours in his hand, he may thus ask his partner if he also has one, in which case, counting the majority of honours, they would score two and win.

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 338 If either side are at eight groats he hath the benefit of calling *can-ye*, if he hath two honours in his hand, and if the other answers *one*, the game is up, which is nine in all, but if he hath more than two he shews them, and then it is one and the same thing; but if he forgets to call after playing a trick, he loseth the advantage of can-ye for that deal. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 36. 2/1 The first are 8 Groats, which is generally call'd *Can-you*, the last are 6 Groats, which is generally call'd long *Can-you*.

†**Ca·nzon.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *canzone* song: see next. In very common use in 17th c.] A song.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* in *Shaks. Wks.* (Halliw.) VI. 37 My canzon was written in no such humor. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Sol.* Wks. V. 459 Deepest canzons of lament. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xiv, To frame Angelick strains, and canzons sing. 1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Eng. Poets* 99 A writer of..canzons, and madrigals.

‖ **Canzona** (kantsō·na). [It.; deriv. form of *canzone*: see next.] **1.** = CANZONE.

2. *Music.* **a.** The setting to music of the words of a canzone or canzona, for one or more voices. **b.** An instrumental piece written in the style of a madrigal. †**c.** Apparently an equivalent for sonata, as a piece of several movements. (Grove.)

1880 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 306 A canzona by Sebastian Bach may be found in..his organ works.

‖ **Canzone** (kantsō·ne). [It. *canzone* (= Sp. *cancion*, Pr. *canso*, *canson*, F. *chanson*) :—L. *cantiōn-em* singing, song, f. *cant-* ppl. stem of *can-ĕre* to sing.] In *Ital.* or *Prov. Lit.*: A song, a ballad; a species of lyric, closely resembling the madrigal but less strict in style.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 Francesco..to try the finesse of his wit, with a poeticall furie, began thus to make a Canzone. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 325 When the song is written on a grave or tragic subject, says he it is called Canzone. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* iv. 122 The Florentine public..sang the great poet's canzones about the streets.

Canzonet (kænzone·t). [ad. It. *canzonetta* (= Pr. *cansoneta*, Fr. *chansonnette*), dim. of *canzone*.] A little or short song; a vocal solo in more than one movement; now usually, a short song of a light and airy character.

1593 T. MORLEY (*title*) Canzonets, or little short Songs to three Voyces. 1597 — *Introd. Mus.* 180 Canzonets, that is little shorte songs..which is in composition of the musick a counterfet of the Madrigal. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 291 The lakes reechoing their continual canzonets and the like. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* xii. 199 The common Song or Canzonette. 1792 S. ROGERS *Ital. Song* 118 The canzonet and roundelay Sung in the silent greenwood shade. 1847 TENNYSON *P'cess* iv. 117 A rogue of canzonets and serenades. 1880 W. H. CUMMINGS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 306 Haydn has left us some admirable canzonets grave and gay; for example, 'She never told her love'.

Cañ-: see CAN-. (In Spanish ñ is a distinct letter (called *en-ye*), with its own alphabetical place, between N and O.)

†**Caorsin.** *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Also 4 **kauersin.** [a. OF. *caorsin*, *caoursin*, *coursin*, etc., in med.L. *caorcini*, *cadurcini*, *caturcini*, in Matt. Paris *caursini*, an inhabitant of *Cahors*, L. *Cadurcum*, in Languedoc, a famous seat of Italian money-changers and financiers in the Middle Ages; hence, banker, usurer, money-lender. Commonly mentioned along with Lombards and Jews. See Godefroy and Du Cange.]

A banker or money-dealer from Cahors; usurer.

The Caorsins were expelled from England by Henry III in 1240, readmitted on the intervention of the Pope in 1250, and again proscribed and imprisoned 'on account of their unbounded and detestable usury' in 1251.

(*a* 1259 MATT. PARIS *Chron.* an. 1235 (Rolls Ser.) III. 328 Caursinorum pestis abominanda. *Ibid.* an. 1255 V. 519 Qui [Judæi] si forte ab aliquibus Christianis plangerentur, ab æmulis eorum Cahursinis siccis lacrimis deplorabantur.] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5555 Okerers, ande kauersyns, As wykkede þey are as sarasyns. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Þe heȝe men..þet hyealdeþ and sosteneþ Iewes and þe Caorsins, þet leneþ and destruiþ þe contraye.

Caoutchin (kau·tʃin). *Chem.* [f. CAOUTCH-OUC + -IN.] A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, contained in the oils produced by distillation of caoutchouc and gutta percha: one of the elements of *caoutchoucin*.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 736 Caoutchin is a transparent, colourless, mobile liquid, having an odour like that of oil of orange.

Caoutchouc (kau·tʃuk, kū·). [a. F. *caoutchouc* (pron. ka,u,tʃu), ad. Carib *cahuchu* (Littré).]

1. India-rubber, or Gum Elastic; the milky resinous juice of certain trees in S. America, the E. Indies, and elsewhere, which coagulates on exposure to the air, and becomes highly elastic, and is waterproof; it is now a most important substance in arts and manufactures.

'Introduced to France early in the last century, but its origin was unknown till the visit of the French academicians to South America in 1735. They ascertained that it was the inspissated juice of a Brazilian tree, called by the natives *Hhvé*; and an account of the discovery was sent to the academy by M. de la Condamine in 1736' (*Penny Cycl.*). Chiefly obtained from the Brazilian *Siphonia elastica* (*Hevea caoutchouc*) N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, and E. Indian *Ficus elastica*. But many other tropical plants, *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Apocynaceæ*, *Artocarpads*, and others, yield it in considerable quantity. Chemically it is composed entirely of carbon and hydrogen, but is not a simple proximate principle, but a mixture of substances.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 258 An elastic gum bottle, otherwise called *boradchio* or *caout-chouc*. 1779 *Ibid.* LXIX. 384, I take the tube out of the phial, and thrust it..into a small caoutchouck, or elastic gum bottle. 1788–9 HOWARD *New Royal Encycl.* s.v., *Caoutchouc* in natural history..a very elastic resin..Very useful for erasing the strokes of black lead pencils, and is popularly called rubber, and lead-eater. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 122 Cloth is rendered air-tight by caoutchouc. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 65 What of this dapper caoutchouc and gutta-percha, which makes water-pipes..and rain-proof coats for all climates? 1875 J. H. BENNET *Shores Medit.* I. i. 25 The secret of the luxuriant verdure [in the Euphorbia]..is the existence of a kind of caoutchu in their white acrid juices.

b. *attrib.* or in *comb.*

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 206 The country where the caoutchouc-tree was indigenous. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 38 Drinking..out of my caoutchouc cup. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* x. 121 The native caoutchouc collectors. *Ibid.* 122 The caoutchouc-vine grows equally well.

c. = 'Waterproof' (cloak).

1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 59 With the large hood of her caoutchouc heavy with snow.

2. *Artificial Caoutchouc*: a substance formed by adding to a solution of glue tungstic acid or sodium tungstate, and then hydrochloric acid; it is elastic when warm. *Mineral C.*: = ELATERITE, a hydrocarbon found at Castleton in Derbyshire, and elsewhere. *Vulcanized C.*: caoutchouc kneaded with flowers of sulphur, with which it unites and becomes black and horny: see VULCANITE.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 739 Sulphured or vulcanized caoutchouc is an excellent material for tubes for conveying water or gases.

Caoutchoucin (kau·tʃusin). *Chem.* [f. CAOUTCHOUC + -IN.] A thin volatile oily liquid or empyreumatic oil, obtained from caoutchouc by dry distillation. It is composed of two polymeric hydrocarbons, *Caoutchin* and *Isoprene*.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 739 Caoutchoucin..forms an excellent solvent for caoutchouc and other resins.

Cap (kæp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 (**cappa**), **cæppe**, 3 **keppe**, 4–6 **cappe**, (5 **cape**), 5–7 **capp**, 6– **cap**. [OE. *cæppe*, a. late L. *cappa* 'cap' (It. *cappa*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *capa*, ONF. and Picard *cape*, F. *chape*, all meaning 'cloak, cape, or cope'). Isidore, *a.* 636, has (XIX. xxxi. 3, *De ornamentis capitis feminarum*) 'cappa..quia capitis ornamentum est'; Diez cites *cappa* from a document of 660, and an ancient gloss '*cappa* mitra'. Med.L. used indiscriminately *cappa* and *capa* (the latter, however, much more frequently), and commonly in the sense of 'cloak, cope'; *Chron. Treverti* anno 1146, has 'caracalla (i.e. a long cloak with a hood) quam nunc capam vocamus'. The presumption is that the name was transferred from a woman's cap, hood, or head-covering, as Isidore used it, to the 'hood' of a cloak, and then to a cloak or 'cape' having such a hood, and thus to a priest's 'cope'. The sense 'head-covering, cap, hat' was at an early period in Romanic appropriated by the dim. *cappellum*, *-ellus*, in It. *cappello*, Sp. *capelo*, Pr. *capel*, OF. *capel*, *chapel*, F. *chapeau*, 'hat'. (The sense 'little or short cloak' was retained by the fem. dim. *cappella*, *capella*, It. *cappella*, Pr., Pg. *capella*, Sp. *capilla*, ONF. *capelle*, F. *chapelle*, until this received the curiously transferred sense CHAPEL, q.v.)

An explanation of *capa*, from *capere* to take, 'quia quasi totum capiat hominem' (because it *takes* as it were the whole man) is erroneously cited by Du Cange, and many after him, from Isidore. It is really from Papias *c* 1053; and is manifestly a 'popular etymology' of a late age, after the application had passed from 'cap' to 'cloak with a hood'. (Mahn thinks that *cappa* may be of Iberian origin.) The evidence of OE. is important, since it points to two distinct L. types, viz. *cappa* (which gave *cæppe*, *cappe*, *cap*), and *cāpa* which gave *cāpe*, *cōpe*; the latter is also witnessed by Icel. *kápa* 'cowled cloak, cloak with a hood': see COPE.

It looks as if *cappa*, the living Romanic form, was first adopted in Eng. (say from Italy) in its 7th c. sense, and gave *cæppe*, and that at a later time *cāpa*, so common in med.L., was introduced specially for the ecclesiastical dress. The latter is not actually evidenced in OE., but it occurs in Layamon, and was in the language early enough to undergo the phonetic change of OE. *ā* into ME. *ō*. OHG. (late) had *chappa* 'cloak with a hood'; so MHG. *kappe*, MDu. *cappe* (both rarely in sense 'cap'); modG. *kappe*, Du. *kap* 'cap'.

Words to be distinguished are (1) *Cap*, OE. *cæppe*, L. *cappa*; (2) *Cap*, Sc. dial. form of *cop* (like *tap*, *stap*, for *top*, *stop*); (3) *Cape*, early ME. form of *cope*, retained in north. dial. and Sc. as *cape*, *caip* (cf. early ME. and north. *pape*, Sc. *paip* = *pope*); (4) *Cape*, mod.Eng., from F. *cape*, Sp. *capa* cloak, the same word in origin as 3, but re-introduced in a new connexion; (5) *Cape*, F. *cap*, It. *capo* headland; (6) *Cop*, OE. *cop*, *copp* top, summit, also cup; (7) *Cope*, early ME. *cāpe*, Icel. *kápa*, L. *cāpa*. In ME. *cape* also occasionally appears for *cappe*, *cap*.]

I. A covering for the head.

1. A hood, a covering for the head. (Precise sense not definable; in first quot. still in Latin form.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 152 *Capitulum uel capitularium*, heafod-claþ uel cappa. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 328 *Cappa*, cæppe.

†**2.** A cloak with a hood; a cape or cope. (But prob. *cappa* here is really Latin, and not OE.)

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 200 *Caracalla*, cappa.

3. A head-dress for women, varying according to fashion and taste. In later times a light covering of muslin, or the like, for the head, ordinarily worn indoors, or under a bonnet. Cf. MOB-CAP.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 ȝif ȝe muwen beon wimpel-leas, beoð bi warme keppen. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 70 Ile haue no bigger, this doth fit the time, And Gentlewomen weare such caps as these. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.*, Our great heads..never were in safety Since our wives wore these little caps. *c* 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD *Houlston Tracts* III. No. 67. 7 My lady's maid..with a fly cap, and a hat all puffed about with pea-green ribands. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 153 The quaint cap surrounds..the courtly and patient face. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 201 Count the nuns' caps and handkerchiefs. *Mod.* She insists on all the maids wearing caps.

4. A head-dress of men and boys: commonly applied to every kind of ordinary male head-dress which is not called a 'hat', from which it is distinguished by not having a brim, and by being usually of some soft material; also to a number of official, professional, and special head-dresses.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxiii. 14 [Men with] cappis died, *or steyned*, in the heedis of hem. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 697 When thou comest by-fore a lorde..Hod or cappe that thou of do. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 735 *Hic pilius*, a cape. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxix. 142 He toke of his cap and saluted the duke. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Some [weare] high cappes lyke myters, of redde colour. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 35 Some followers of mine owne..hurld vp their Caps, And..cry'd, God saue King Richard. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* iv. 50 The best caps were formerly made at Monmouth, where the Cappers Chappel doth still remain. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1151 Black Caps, underlaid with White, Give certain guess at inward Light. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* III. ix. 6 *note*, A Cap was always given to Slaves, when they were made free, whence it became the emblem of liberty. 1772 *Hartford Mercury Suppl.* 18 Sept. 1/1 The Swedes were divided into two parties, distinguished by the names of Hats and Caps. *Mod.* Hats and caps of every shape.

b. Used contextually instead of *college cap* (esp. in phrase *cap and gown*), *night-cap*, *skull-cap*, or other specific sense: see **e**.

1611 COTGR., *Calotte*..a little light cap, or night-cap, worne vnder a hat. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 242 We hold the head uncovered if the hat be off, though the cap be on. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 63 The caps and tassels of the students. 1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* xxix, Judge Park appears dreadfully prosy While dooming to death in his Cap. 1857 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* 341 While Mr. Green was paying for the cap and gown. *Mod.* Do we appear in cap and gown? Is it a cap-and-gown affair?

c. A helmet or headpiece: also *cap of fence*.

1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Cappe of fence, *segrette de maille*. 1580 SIDNEY *Let.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 309 When you play at weapons, I would have you get thick caps and bracers. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 50/1 Their cap or helmet is the most beautiful part of the costume. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 161.

d. 'The ensign of the cardinalate' (J.); a cardinal's biretta.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 33 If once he come to be a Cardinall Hee'l make his cap coequal with the Crowne. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26/2 The Pope expects more windfalls before he will give any Caps. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 74 He puts on the red Cap upon their heads..with these words, *Esto Cardinalis*. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* II. 276 These..in scarlet, and in caps Like cardinals, I see. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 69 It would have proved..as fatal..as another such like cap..had done to..Cardinal Betoun.

e. With some qualifying word, indicative of shape, origin, or character; as BLACK CAP, q.v.; *college cap*, *square cap*, that worn by academics, which in its present shape is also popularly styled *trencher cap*, or *mortar-board*, and in its earlier form is called in Scottish Universities the *John Knox cap* (see also CATER-CAP); *forked cap*, a mitre; †*great cap* (see quot.); †*Monmouth cap* (see quot. 1662 in 4); *Scotch cap*, the cloth cap worn with the Highland dress; also various recent modifications of that pattern; †*spiced cap*, ? a cap lined with a blister for the head; †*statute cap*, a cap of wool ordered by statute (see quot. 1571) to be worn by citizens on holydays for the benefit of the cappers' trade; hence, *cap of wool*, taken as the mark of a tradesman or citizen. Also *cricket-*, *polo-*, *football-cap*. And see CATER-CAP, NIGHTCAP, SKULL-CAP, etc.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysh.* (1847) Introd. 66 With forked cappes it folly is to mell. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* xix, Euery person..shall wear vpon the Sabbath and holy day..vpon their head a Cap of Wooll knit thicked and dressed in England. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 430 Scottyshe cappes partelie colored. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 281 Well, better wits have worne plain statute caps. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 103 The Welchmen did good service..wearing Leekes in their Monmouth caps. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* (N.) Though my husband be a citizen, and his cap's made of wool, yet I have wit. 1689 R. DAVIES *Jrnl.* (1857) 51 It was concluded..to put on a spiced cap by order of Dr. Willis for amaurosis. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 193 Sampson..was an enemy..to the square cap. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 11 Philosophers in square caps and long gowns. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Churchmen, and the members of universities..wear square caps. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cap* or *great Cap*, a denomination of a kind of compendious bandage, serving for almost all occasions of the head, being in figure not unlike a helmet. 1873 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 174 Cap of black silk velvet after the John Knox fashion. 1885 *Cornh. Mag.* July, *Court Royal*, A silk cassock, red hood, and college cap.

f. *Cap of maintenance*: (*a*) see MAINTENANCE; (*b*) A cap borne as one of the insignia of office before the sovereign of England at the coronation,

and before mayors of some cities; (*c*) in *Her.* A cap borne as a charge, or in place of a wreath, so *cap of dignity, estate, honour, state. Cap of liberty* or *Phrygian bonnet*: the conical cap given in the Roman times to slaves on emancipation, and often used as a republican symbol. *Cap and bauble, Cap and bells*: the insignia of the fool or jester: cf. FOOL'S CAP. *Cap and feather days*: the days of childhood.

1489 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 2 A capp of mayntenance brought from Rome to the Kinge. **1528** TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 186 For their labour he [the pope] giveth to some a rose; to another a cap of maintenance. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. (1660) 400 This kind of Headtire is called a Cap of dignity. **1632** MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. i, The cap of maintenance and city sword Borne up in state before him. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1067 For who without a Cap and Bauble..Would put it to a second proof. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 ¶ 4 The Genius of a Commonwealth, with the Cap of Liberty on her Head. **1752** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 191 The Earl of Surrey had re-assumed them, putting over them..a cap of maintenance purple with powdered furr. **1766** PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) Gloss., *Chapeau*..an antient Cap of Dignity, formerly worn by Nobility, being made of crimson Velvet in the outside, and lined with fur. **1821** in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 50 Here I was got into the scenes of my cap-and-feather days! **1851** LAYARD *Nineveh* 97 The head dress of the Persian Monarchs appears to have resembled the Phrygian Bonnet or the French Cap of Liberty. **1874** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 201 In this example [crested helm of King Richard II.] the lion-crest stands upon a 'cap of dignity'. **1884** *Punch* 1 Mar. 100 Where last he shook the cap and bells.

g. From the custom of uncovering the head (abridged to 'raising' or merely 'touching' the cap) in sign of reverence, respect, or courtesy, come many expressions, such as *to come with cap in hand*, † *with cap and knee*, bareheaded and bowing or kneeling, † *with cap and courtship*, or † *cap and curtsey*; and also the contextual use of *cap*, for the raising of the cap, respectful salute.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 3 No man would crouch ..to Judge with cap in hand. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 5 Neither afording me a word, nor a cap. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1189 They shall have cappe and knee, and many gaye good morrowes in this lyfe. **1598** E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 44 Cap and courtship complements. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xx. 328 They..importuned them ..with cap and cursie. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 486 Oh the caps, knees, and bows that Haman had. **1679** PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. 14 It [Apparel] opens Doors ..carries away the Cap and the Knee from most other pretences. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 109 A cap or a smile perhaps will serve to gain us the reputation of the opposite Virtues. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3 Suppose that it went cap in hand to every Government in Europe.

h. *fig.* (with some sense of top).

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 363 Thou art the Cap Of all the Fooles aliue.

5. In names of plants, as FRIAR'S CAP, SOLDIER'S CAP, TURK'S CAP, for which see these words.

† **6.** *slang.* (From the expression 'to send round the cap (or hat) for an improvised collection') = *cap-money* (see 19). *Obs.*

1851 *Eureka*; *Sequel Ld. Russell's Post Bag* 21 What amount of Cap is realized out of an average field?

7. = Head; as in quot. 1659 in 9, and in such combs. as *fuddle-, huff-cap.*

8. Short for CAP-PAPER.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) Dunghill rags..May be advanc'd aloft to sheets of cap. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, Papers..may be divided..with regard to use.. into cap, cartridge, copy, etc. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Flat cap is 14×17 inches; double cap is 17×28; foolscap and legal cap are of various sizes. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 497 Under the characteristic names of coarse papers may be mentioned: Kent cap, 21 by 18; bag cap, 19½ by 24; Havon cap, 21 by 26; imperial cap, 22½ by 29.

9. Phrases. † *To cast one's cap at*: to show indifference to, give up for lost. † *To come, fall under, lie in one's cap*: to occur to, be in one's mind. *To put on one's thinking* or *considering cap*: to take time for thinking over something. *The cap fits*: the description or remark suits or is felt to suit (a particular person). *To pull caps*: to quarrel, wrangle, struggle together (? in a noisy or undignified way). *To set one's cap at*: (colloq.) said of a woman who sets herself to gain the affections of a man. † *To have one's cap set, to have* (*enough*) *under one's cap*: to be intoxicated. *To throw up one's cap*: i.e. in token of joy. † *If your cap be of wool*: as sure as your cap is of wool. And other obvious proverbial phrases, such as *My cap is better at ease than my head, Ready as a borrower's cap*, etc.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 136 My cap is better at ease then my hed. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 824/2 Hauing cast their caps into yᵉ winde (as the prouerbe is) thinke no harme can touch them. **1582** *Long Meg of Westminster* (N.) Vicar..I'le make thee pay every farthing, if thy cap be of wooll. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 196 He that throwes not vp his cap for ioy. **1597** — 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 125 The answer is as ready as a borrowers cap. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Prendre, La pluye le prendra*, he will be well whitled, his cap will be set. **1624** BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg.* 61 Goe cast your cap then at Peter's primacy from confirming his Brethren. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *T. Tub* II. ii. (N.) Slip, you will answer it, an if your cap be of wool. **1657** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 42 They fall back, and put on their considering caps. *a* **1659** OSBORN *Observ. Turks* (1673) Pref. 4 It lies not in my Cap to apprehend. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* III. 52 He..casts his Cap, At the Court and her Cares. *a* **1734** NORTH *Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 84 (D.) It fell not under every one's cap to give so good advice. *Ibid.* II. 32 The reasons were special, and such as come not under every cap. **1755** *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. v. 188 Mr. Miller, to show the Cap fitted him, made a Stroke with his Cane.. at me. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, Instead of breaking my heart at his indifference, I'll..set my cap to some newer fashion, and look out for some less difficult admirer. **1785** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A.'s* x. Wks. 1812 I. 100 Our lofty Duchesses pull caps, And give each other's reputation raps. **1806** — *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 341 Seven cities of the Grecian world Pull'd wigs, pull'd caps. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* III. 55 If the cap fits him, he may wear it. **1822** BYRON *Juan* XI. lxxx, Some, who once set their caps at cautious dukes. **1830** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 195 Men are exhorted to struggle and pull caps. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I. iii, That girl is setting her cap at you. **1839** DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. IV. 272 They could not have caused a war by pulling caps with each other. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 38 If anybody shows himself offended, he'll put the cap on for himself.

II. Things of similar shape, position, or use.

* *Of things natural.*

10. a. A cap-like covering of any kind; spec. the *pileus* or head of a mushroom, the *patella* or small bone protecting the knee-joint (KNEE-CAP); a cloud resting on a mountain top. **b.** A top stratum or layer, *esp.* when harder than that which it covers; a capping. **c.** A cap-like top.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxi. (1495) 653 Somme plantis beere sede in harde shales and in cappys wythout aboue the shalys: as nottes and other suche. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 92 The little Cap of Air in the obtuse end of an Egge. **1671** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 8 In a Nut.. there are three general Parts, the Cap, Shell, and Pith. **1678** *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1052 The Mine..lies twenty yards under a surface or Cap of Earth. **1762** HUDSON in *ibid.* LII. 496 Part of the base of one of the Fungi..rests on the pileus, or cap of the other. **1767** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxxi, A wound upon the cap of a man's knee. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 108 The merchantable Beds are universally covered with a Stratum called the Cap, which is formed entirely of a congeries of petrified sea-shells. **1839** MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvii. 516 The present form of the hills has alone been preserved by caps of semi-conglomerate cornstone. **1856** LONGF. *Twilight*, Like the wings of sea-birds Flash the white caps of the sea. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 15. 101 On looking towards the Æggischorn we found a [cloud] cap upon its crest. **1865** LUBBOCK *Prch. Times* xii. (1878) 426 The ice cap at the Antarctic Pole.

** *Of things artificial: general and technical.*

11. A cap-shaped part forming or covering the top of various things, e. g. of a thimble, furnace, etc.; the movable upper story of a windmill, the outer covering of a bee-hive, an extra box or case added on the top of a hive, the upper half of a journal-box (the lower half being the *pillow*).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 39 The Head [of the hive] is to be covered and bound fast with a Cap. **1674** RAY *Smelt. Silver* Coll. 114 The refining Furnace is covered with a thick cap of stone. **1693** SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 293 Full of little Pit-Holes, like the Cap of a Thimble. **1783** *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 452 The cap of the receiver. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 10 Take off the cap of the float. **1881** *Mechanic* § 970 The roof should be ornamented at its very apex by a cap.

b. The tire of lead and tin on the periphery of a glazing wheel.

12. A cap-like cover or similar part on the end of anything.

E. g. of a magnetic needle, a portable telescope, the lens of a camera; also the iron-banded piece on the end of a wooden pump-rod by which it is connected with a working-beam; the band of leather, etc. in a flail through which the middle-band passes = CAPLING; the metal on the butt-end of fire-arms; a covering of tarred canvas on the end of a ship rope; an extra covering on the toe of a boot or shoe (= *toe-cap*); small pieces of leather used to confine temporary pins or bolts in carriages.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 61 Cappe of a fleyle, *meditentum.* **1530** PALSGR. 203/1 Cappe of a flayle. **1680** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1532/4 A Pair of French Pistols..the Stocks of Maple, Silver Side-plates, and Silver Caps. **1747** KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 658 These [magnetic] needles.. weighed..with their caps 7 pennyweight. **1794** W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) Gloss., Pole pin caps, etc. **1870** *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 661/3 Designs..suitable for the toe-caps of boots. **1876** HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 25 The cap [of a wood organ pipe] is a piece of hard wood at the lower end of the pipe, covering the block. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 99 When the camera has been placed in position ..the cap of the lens should be removed. **1885** *Law Rep.* XV. *Queen's B. Div.* 359 A metal cap was put over the shaft ..The cap kept the shaft in its place.

13. A cap-like covering; a cover or case.

E. g. a *nipple* or *breast-cap*; the inner case, which encloses the movements in some forms of watches; in a cannon = APRON; the cover of a headband or the envelope of a book while binding.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. § 18 A Brest Cap, or Nipple Cap..is made of silver in shape like an hat. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., They call also that Piece of Lead which is put over the Touch-hole of a great Gun, to keep the Prime from being wasted or spilt, the Cap of the Gun. **1883** *Leisure Ho.* 244/2 Sewing the 'caps', or covers, on to the bales [of wool]. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 4 The cap covers the escapement and balance.

b. A small conical paper bag for holding groceries, etc., made by twisting up a sheet of paper; a 'cornet'.

14. = *Gun cap, Percussion cap*: A cap-shaped piece of copper lined with a fulminating composition, used to ignite the powder in fire-arms.

c **1826** WELLINGTON in *Mem. R. Davenport-Hill* 231 'Croker, you may understand the battle of Waterloo, but I'll be d——d if you know anything of copper caps!' **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 112 *note*, Copper caps [will be charged for] at the rate of ten shillings a thousand. **1868** *Sat. Rev.* No. 652. 561/2 Sometimes the caps would not explode; sometimes there were no caps at all. **1886** *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 5/2 The cap missed fire.

15. A part laid horizontally or flat along the top of various structures.

E. g. a horizontal beam joining the heads of a row of piles in a timber bridge, or the tops of a row of posts in a frame, a *plate*; the handrail of a balustrade, or of a stair railing; the lintel of a door or window frame; a piece of wood laid upon another in order to bring it up to a required height; the hood-sheaves of a shock of corn.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 151 If the Board be too thin, they underlay that Board upon every Joyst with a Cap. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. § 78 The first is a Wall with a Cap or Head over the Door. **1790** W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.) *Caps*, hoodsheaves of cornshucks. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 *Caps*, square pieces of oak, laid upon the upper blocks on which the ship is built, to receive the keel.

16. *Arch.* The uppermost part of any assemblage of principal parts.

E. g. the capital of a column, the cornice of a room, the capping or uppermost member of the surbase of a room, etc.

1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 50 The pillars are cylindrical; their caps primitively fluted. *Ibid.* 110 Its pillars..from floor to cap, are hexagonal.

17. *Naut.* A strong thick block of wood, having two large holes through it, used to hold two masts together, when one is erected at the head of the other in order to lengthen it (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). *Cap of a block*: see quot. 1794.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Accid.* 28 Strike your top masts to the cap. **1692** — *Seaman's Gram.* XVI. 77 *To lower or strike the Flag*, is to pull it down upon the Cap. **1762–9** FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 583 The .. stay Drags the main top-mast by the cap away. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 150 *Cap*, a semi-circular projection from the sides and round the end of a block above the pin; through it two holes are bored .. through [which] the strap is passed, to prevent its being chafed. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 132 Rigging all let go .. topsail yards down upon the caps. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 The lower caps are usually made of oak, with an iron band round them.

III. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

18. General relations: **a.** simple attrib., as *cap-border, -box, -peak, -riband, -string, -strip, -worship, -pocket, -priming*; **b.** appositive, 'formed or acting as a cap', as *cap-glass, -house, -piece, -roof, -sill*; **c.** objective gen., as *cap-knitter, -maker, -making, -setting*; **d.** adjs., as *capless, cap-ended, -roofed.*

1798 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 219 A *Cap-Box is a case made convenient for carrying ladies' head-dresses safe. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 145 Every such segment belonging to a root-cap is hence termed simply a *Cap-cell. **1843** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 365 *Cap-ended, that is, having no gables. **1660** SHARROCK *Vegetables* 12 Those that use *Cap-Glasses .. straw, litter, or the like. **1861** C. INNES *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* 443 A square keep surmounted by a *cap-house. **1465** in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 120 Marjoria Claton, *cappeknytter. **1600** HEYWOOD *Edw. IV*, I. II. ii, All kings or cap-knitters! **1840** GALT *Demon of Dest.* VIII. 53 His hoary hair streamed *capless. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* XXIV, The *Cappemakers. **1488–9** *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, ix, Hatmakers and Kapmakers doth sell their hattes and cappes at suche an outrageous price. **1713** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5182/4 The Capmakers of Bewdley. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 405 Each pier is composed of seven sticks of oak timber, united by a *cap-piece. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 92 With a view to the preservation of the *Cap Pockets, they are .. to be carried inside the Pouch, over the Ammunition. **1879** G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* XXI. 112 A turret with a conical *cap-roof. **1882** *Society* 30 Dec. 12/2 Caught by a *cap-setting woman. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 263 Beautiful, in spite of age, and *cap-strip, and neckcloth, and spectacles. **1630** SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 262 The knee-worship, and the *cap-worship, and the lip-worship they may have that are in worshipful places.

19. Special combs.:

† **Cap-castle**, the chief village of a district; **cap-head** (*Mining*), a top placed upon an air-box, used in sinking, etc.; **capland** (see quot.); † **cap-man**, a cap-maker; **cap-money** (see quot.); **cap-pudding**, a pudding containing plums or currants which form a black top or cap to it when it is served up; **cap-scuttle** (see quot.); **cap-sea** (see quot.); **cap-sheaf**, the top sheaf of a shock or stook, also *fig.*; **cap-shore** (see quot.); **cap-sick** *a.*, ? brain-sick, intoxicated; **cap-square**, †-**squire** (see quot.).

1664 SPELMAN s.v. *Metrocomiae*, Et nos in Gallia Narbonensi Metrocomias nunc *Capcastles appellamus. **1819** *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 10 *Cap-land..was held by the oaths of seven recognitors. **1647** in Rushw. *Hist. Col.* IV. II. 974 Two Thousand *Cap-Men from Bewdly. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Capmoney*, money gathered for the huntsman at the death of the fox. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 *A *cap scuttle*, a framing composed of coamings and headledges raised above the deck, with a flap or top which shuts closely over into a rabbet. **1880** ANDREWS *Daring Voy.* 135

Their course took them into the '*Cap Seas', or 'Rolling Forties' of Sailors, to the south and eastward of the Grand Banks. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* xlv. 296 The placing the *cap-sheaf to all this blundering business was reserved for ..Cuvier. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 8 **Capshore*, a support under the forepart of a lower cap. **1619** H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1842) 9, I could .. tell a tale should .. make them startle; fain themselves *cap-sick. **1611** COTGR., *Clavette* .. also the *Capsquire, or Fore-locke of the carriage of a Canon. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Cap-Squares*, are broad Pieces of Iron, on each side of the Carriage of a great Gun, and lock'd over the Trunnions of the Piece with an Iron Pin: Their use is to keep the Piece from flying out of the Carriage when 'tis shot off with its Mouth lying very low.

† **Cap,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **cappe.** [Etymology uncertain: not easily connected with prec., and being exclusively Eng., it cannot be the Scotch CAP *sb.*[3]] A closed wooden vessel; a cask.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 19 Valantynys be put and shocked in a close vessell as is a cappe. *a* **1672** WILKINS (J.) A barrel or cap, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour.

Cap (kæp, kap), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* Also 5 **cop,** 8–9 **caup.** [app. a later Sc. form of *cop* (as in *tap, top,* etc.):—OE. *copp* cup, vessel, or ON. *kopp-r* cup, small vessel used in the dairy; but the form *caup*, unless merely phonetic, raises difficulties. A med.L. *caupus* is rendered by Ælfric 'cuppe'.]

1. A wooden bowl or dish, often with two ears or handles, formerly used as a drinking vessel.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 There will be .. brandy in stoups and in caps. *c* **1730** BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 157 It is often drunk..out of a cap..a wooden dish with two ears or handles about the size of a tea-saucer and as shallow. **1785** BURNS *Holy Fair* xxiii, 'Drink clean cap-out, like Sir Hildebrand.' **1879** JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.* s.v., 'I wadna kiss caps wi' sic a fallow.'

2. A measure of quantity: formerly COP, q. v.

1879 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict., Cap, Capfou', Capfu'*, the fourth part of a peck; as a capfu' o' meal, salt, etc.

3. *Comb.* **cap-ale,** 'a kind of beer between table-beer and ale' (Jam.); † **cap-ambry,** a cupboard: see COP-.

1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 163 Sandy brewed within his own premises the cap-ale.

Cap (kæp), *v.*[1] [f. CAP *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To provide or cover with a cap; to put a cap on (a person, or his head); *esp.* as the sign of conferring a University degree (in Scotland). Also *to cap about.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 To Cappe, *cappare.* *a* **1529** SKELTON *Elynour Rum.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 479 With her clothes on her hed..like an Egyptian Capped about. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 302 Not by over much wrapping and capping the head. **1881** *Hist. Glasgow* lvi. 468 Their royal Highnesses were duly capped. **1883** W. C. SMITH *N. Country Folk* 44 When..he was capped, the town Gathered to see him.

b. To put a cap on (the nipple of a gun).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 387 While the men were loading and capping anew. **1872** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xviii. 318, I had capped the nipples.

2. To cover as with a cap or capping.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 115/2 When the top of Hengsten is capped with a cloud. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 82 To Capp the Bolt-heads with Lead. **1750** W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. i. 28 *Cap*, to cover a sheaf at the top. **1853** G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 109 The turf has been pared off to cap stone-dikes.

b. To cover at the end; to protect the end of.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 163 *To Cap a rope*, to cover the end with tarred canvas. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 264 The extremities of beams, etc., have sometimes been capped with pitch. **1857** CHAMBERS *Inform. People* II. 703/1 Capping the end of the oar with the hand has a very awkward appearance.

3. To form, or serve as, a cap, covering, or top to; to crown; to overlie, lie on the top of.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 153 Columns of smoke, that cap the rumbling height. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 58 The basalts..capping the hills. **1855** BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi*, Lodging with a friend .. In the house that caps the corner. **1878** B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* IV. iv. 160 One block Shall cap the pediment.

b. To serve as a cover or wrapping for. ? *Obs.*

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 38 One common fate all imitators share, To save mince-pyes, and cap the grocer's ware.

4. To overtop, excel, outdo, surpass, beat. (At first *north. dial.*)

1821 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* Pref. 9 He wod giv a supper..if they cud cap him wie onny six words. **1848** C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 386 'Well!.. that caps the globe.' **1857** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi. Alt.* I. xix. 68 There is one story, which caps all the records religious war .. can produce. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 4 (1882) 637 Oates capped the revelations of Bedloe by charging the Queen herself..with knowledge of the plot.

b. *dial.* To pass the comprehension of; to puzzle, bring to one's wit's end.

1736 BAILEY, *To Cap one*, to put him to a non-plus. **1857** HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 167 'Twould cap a monkey To say what I have gathered. **1863** MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, It caps me how t' old man gets his work done.

c. Hence phrases, *To cap the climax, to cap all.*

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 160 He capped the climax of this..intelligence, by informing them that, etc. **1863** *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 325 As if to cap the climax of mismanagement.

5. *To cap an anecdote, proverb, quotation,* etc.: to follow it up with another, a better, or one which serves as a set-off; to quote alternately in emulation or contest, so as to try who can have the last word. *To cap verses*: to reply to one previously quoted with another, that begins with the final or initial letter of the first, or that rimes or otherwise corresponds with it.

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* IV. ii. (1829) 48 Sh'ath capt his answer in the cue. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. vii. 124 *Orleance.* Ill will neuer sayd well. *Const.* I will cap that Prouerbe with, There is flatterie in friendship. **1606** BP. W. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) D 2 b, Had he bin to sit in the Consistory, only to cap voices, himself hauing no negatiue, etc. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 300 Or if time permit, sometime to cap verses. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 59 He thinks the Roman Poets good for nothing but for Boys to cap verses. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 145 Don't think we are capping compliments as we used to do verses at school. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. I. v. 32 Now you come to Shakspeare, I must cap your quotation with another.

6. To place or put on as or like a cap.

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downef.* 30 The Iesuits are iolly fellowes to cap crownes. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 494 The hood will just cap itself over the horse's ears.

† **7.** To take away the cap from (a person). *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 92 b, Boyes..will saye .. Sir I wyll cappe you if you use me thus.. meanynge that he will take his cappe from him. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 307 To cap one, or take away his hat.

8. *intr.* To take off the cap in token of respect; also, *To cap it.* Const. *to* (a person), whence indirect passive *to be capped to.*

1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 134 You must cappe to him in all places. *a* **1564** BECON *Humble Supplic.* in *Prayers* (1844) 238 They alone be capped, kneeled, and crouched to. **1687** in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (1886) 216 They have denied any power over them in that College, and do refuse to cap. **1863** SALA *Capt. Danger.* III. iv. 115 Soon I was well known and Capped to.

b. *trans.* (by omission of *to*).

a **1593** H. SMITH *Serm.* (1871) I. 205 How would they cap me if I were in velvets. **1763–5** CHURCHILL *Author*, Poems II. 2 And cap the fool, whose merit is his Place. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xviii, He and the Proctor capped each other as they met.

9. Of a horse: *To cap the hock*: to injure, and hence cause a swelling at, the point of the hock.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. *Horse-idiocy* 327/2 Capable of exercising, sufficient discretion .. to refrain from capping his own hocks.

† **Cap,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. a. OF. *cape-r* to seize, take, cf. *cape* 'bref de prise de corps' (Godef.): see CAPE *sb.*[4] But cf. also CAPIAS, the name of a writ; and CAPE *v.*[2], a. Du. *kapen* to take.]

1. *trans.* To arrest.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 11 Cap him sirra, if he pay it not. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pest.* III, Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must cap you.

2. 'To seize by violence, to lay hold of what is not one's own' (Jamieson). *Mod. Sc.*

Cap, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. form of CAPE *v.*

‖ **Capa** (kā·pă). [Sp.: see CAPE.] A Spanish cape or cloak.

1787 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* (1792) I. 335 The genteel young Spaniard in his capa. **1879** BEERBOHM *Patagonia* iv. 62, I drew my head under my capa and fell into a sound sleep again.

† **Capabi·litate,** *v. Obs.* To make capable; to indicate the capabilities of (property).

1780 W. WOTY in Cussans *Hist. Herts* 104 Brown .. whom Chambers may excel, But ne'er could capabilitate so well.

Capability (kē·păbi·lĭti). [f. CAPABLE: see *-bility*, -ITY. Of mod. English formation; there is no similar word in French.] The quality of being capable in various senses.

† **1.** The quality of having room for any thing; ability to receive or contain. Cf. CAPACITY. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Capability*, an aptnesse to containe or receiue. **1627** HAKEWILL *Apol.* 223 (R.) Discoursing of the arke and the capabilitie thereof. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. Power or ability in general, whether physical or mental; capacity.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XV. 240 The abilitie or capabilitie that is in men to vnderstand things. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 38 He..gaue vs not That capability and godlike reason To fust in us vnused. **1845** M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 125 Commodities, for the production of which they have no natural capability. **1856** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 91 The capability of fixing the attention.

3. Legal or moral qualification or capacity.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 58 The Righteousness of his Manhood giveth capability to his obedience to justifie. **1846** G. PHILLIPS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cv. 22 The capability of binding is to be regarded as an evidence of authority.

4. The quality of being susceptible of, or admitting of treatment, in any specified manner.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xix. 331 If the ray .. have exactly the same capability or disposition to be refracted by the prism. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 246 The charge has been very near capability of substantiation. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 40 The capability of a substance to receive such an impression. *Ibid.* The capability of a substance for being easily recognized. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 166 The capability of rapid movement.

5. (usually *pl.*) An undeveloped faculty or property; a condition, physical or otherwise, capable of being converted or turned to use. **Capability-man,** one who makes it his business to discover the capabilities of estates.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 169 Here are all the capabilities for a terrestrial paradise. **1831** DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* I. vi. (L.) Sir Carte..was immensely struck with Hauteville, particularly with its capabilities. **1841** EMERSON *Nature* viii. *Meth. Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 221. **1882** A. W. WARD *Dickens* ii. 23 It was only as the author proceeded that he recognised the capabilities of the character. **1887** G. B. HILL *Boswell's Johns.* III. 400 *note* ['Capability Brown'] got his nickname from his habit of saying that grounds which he was asked to lay out had *capabilities.*

Capable (kē·păb'l), *a.* [a. F. *capable* (= Pr. *capable*), ad. late L. *capābil-em* (in early theological use: see Du Cange), irregularly f. L. *cap-ĕre* to take. The regular formation would have been *capibilis*; perh. *capābilis* was influenced by *capax*: Beda *Lib. de Orthogr.* has '*capax*, qui facile capit; *capabilis*, qui facile capitur' (Du Cange); so Augustine, but Cassiodorus *c.* 575 has it in the active sense = *capax*, as in the mod. langs.]

† **1.** Able to take in, receive, contain, or hold; having room or capacity for. Const. *of, for,* or *inf. Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. G g ij, This transfygured, bodye is also capable of two internall spheres. **1601** T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 330 They are almost capable of a bushel of wheate. *a* **1618** RALEIGH *Lett.* (1651) 87 The other five ships stand at Trinidado, having no other Port capable for them near Guiana. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 25 Their Canoes .. are .. capable of three naked men. **1675** HOBBES *Odyssey* III. 450 The seat was large and capable of two. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 246 Capable to lodge two hundred men. **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 431 The Moselle .. being not capable of Ships of Burden. **1775** JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 479 He has begun a road capable of a wheel-carriage.

† **b.** *fig.* Able to take in with the mind or senses; able to perceive or comprehend. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 26 Only those things be painted and grauen wherof our eies are capable. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. (R.) Capable we are of God, both by vnderstanding and will. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Laud* I. 222 The likeliest way to make them capable of the inconveniences they should run into. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 51 Not capable her eare Of what was high.

† **2.** *absol.* Able to hold much; roomy, capacious.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 343 The rounde forme is most capable. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. II. iii. 86 The hugest and most capable vessels in his Cellar. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. ii. 75 That capable vessell of brass.

† **b.** *fig.* Comprehensive. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 33 b, You make this word Dæmon, a capable name of Gods, of men and of diuells. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 459 Till that a capable, and wide Reuenge Swallow them vp.

3. Able or fit to receive and be affected by; open to, susceptible: † **a.** *of* anything material. *Obs.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1878 I. 136 If any roote of life remaines within 'em Capable of Phisicke, feare 'em not my Lord. **1612** DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 3 The husbandman must first break the land before it be made capable of good seed. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 263 Some have flesh, salt, and flesh capable thereof.

b. *of* things immaterial. *arch.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 95 Mirimidas eares are not capable of any amorous persuasions. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 172 You were aduis'd his flesh was capeable Of Wounds. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 283 His violence .. being such As wee, not capable of death or paine..can repell. **1858** BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* x. (1864) 314 To be capable of his doctrine, only requires that the hearer be a human creature.

c. *absol.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 127 His forme and cause conioyn'd, preaching to stones, Would make them capeable.

4. Able to be affected by; of a nature, or in a condition, to allow or admit of; admitting; susceptible. Const. *of,* also *absol.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 1 Infants which are not capable of instruction. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 11 The soil of a strange Citie is not capable of such a dedication. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 P 5 He who is in any degree capable of Corruption. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vii. § 33 The being of a God is capable of clear proof. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 96 It is easy to see, that we are capable of moral improvement by discipline. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 45 [A matter] capable of explanation. **1868** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 407 It was a system capable of very ready abuse. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 Men differ from the lower animals in that they are capable of musical discipline.

5. Having the needful capacity, power, or fitness for (some specified purpose or activity). Const. *of*; formerly also *inf.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 5 A quality which maketh capable of any function. **1634** BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* Wks. (1808) III No other creature, besides man, is capable to apprehend this beauty. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 P 1 How few there are capable of a religious, learned,

or philosophick Solitude. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 207 ¶ 8 Anything .. capable of giving happiness. **1737-59** MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, The weaker trees being less capable to furnish a supply of nourishment. **1796** BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 338 You are capable of better things. **1863** E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 51 Animals must be capable of forming general thoughts. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 91/3 A common compass-card, capable of free movement on a needle-point.

b. In a bad sense: Having the effrontery, depravity, wickedness for.

a **1680** S. CHARNOCK in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. x. 11 The criminal capable to practise them. **1777** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 144 They who are capable of being forgers, are capable of being incendiaries. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 417 Eadric was capable of every wickedness.

6. *absol.* Having general capacity, intelligence, or ability; qualified, gifted, able, competent.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 310 Let me carry another to his Horse; for that's the more capable creature. **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1765) I. 31 The capablest man for business and the best speaker in that kingdom. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 294 Giving him, when capable, the whole management of all his domestic affairs. **1857** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* 237 Joseph as the vigilant and capable guardian of the Mother and the Child. **1871** BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 3 A more capable..witness could not be desired.

† **7.** Having some external, *esp.* a legal, capacity or qualification; qualified, entitled; in *Law*, qualified to hold or possess (property, etc.). Const. *of*, also *absol. Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 87 Of my land .. Ile worke the meanes To make thee capable. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 65 Bastards are not capable of their Fathers patrimony. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 134 To keepe themselves from all legall pollution, that they might be capable of eating the passover. **1760** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll. Mass.* ii. (1765) 327 Protestants .. were capable of being made freemen. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Capacity*, An alien born..is capable of personal estate; but he is not capable of lands of inheritance. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* VI. 534 The devisee must be a person capable at the death of the devisor.

Ca·pableness. [f. CAPABLE + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being capable (in various senses); capability.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. (1617) 261 So it [the mind] should euermore haue brought the ability and capablenesse of it into act. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 27 Whereunto these ventricles serue, and their large or narrow capablenesse for the reasonable soule, all shall bee told by vs. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 289 Where there is no capablenesse of faith, there ought to bee no baptisme. **1680** R. MANSEL *Narr. Popish Plot* 7 She there examined his capableness for business. **1731** BAILEY, *Appeasableness*, capableness of being pacified.

Capably (kē·păbli), *adv.* [f. CAPABLE + -LY 2.] In a capable manner; in a way that shows capacity; with ability, ably.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 3/2 The details..are..freshly conceived and capably handled.

† **Capa·ce.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *capāx, capāci-*, f. *capĕre* to take. (See -ACIOUS.) Ital. has *capace*, and there may have been a 16th c. F. *capace*, as the direct source.] Able to take in (with the mind) or comprehend; 'capacious' *of*.

1555 CDL. POLE in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) App. x. 216 The doctrine of the presence prevayling .. above mans reason..may be capace of the same. **1658** LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xiv. § 36 (1670) 459 When they are great and capace of that whereunto they were instructed.

† **Capa·cify.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *capāci-* (see prec.) + -FY.] = CAPACITATE.

a **1677** BARROW *Serm.* I. i. (R.) Capacifying us to enjoy .. all those good things. *Ibid.* (1823) II. xliv. 462 [To] enjoy the benefits he is capacified and designed for.

Capacious (kăpē·ʃəs). [f. L. *capāci-* (see above) + -OUS: see -ACIOUS.]

† **1.** Of such size as to take in or hold; able to contain; having the capacity *of* or *to* (with infinitive).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. vi. (R.) The ark..was sufficiently capacious to contain of all. **1624** MASSINGER *Parl. Love* III. ii, There cannot be room in one lover's heart Capacious enough to entertain Such multitudes of pleasures. **1634** BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 154 A spacious harbour capacious of many thousand sail. **1656** COWLEY *Davideis* IV, What breast but thine capacious to receive The vast infusion? **1744** AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 244 Is thy short span Capacious of this universal frame? **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 232 A range of..china jars, each capacious of, at least, twenty gallons.

2. Able to hold much; roomy, spacious, wide.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 67 The Lutherans have .. a mighty congregation, and a capacious church. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 488 Nature has bestowed upon them wide and capacious ears. **1690** NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 14 The Importunity of such craving and capacious Appetites. **1700** MAIDWELL in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 311 He will erect a capacious *Auditorium*. **1818** HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 93 The capacious soul of Shakspeare. **1840** DICKENS *O. C. Shop* iii, A pair of capacious shoes. **1856** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 64 There is no animal whose memory is equally capacious with that of man. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 202 Capacious quays.

3. Qualified, adapted or disposed for the reception *of. arch.* † Of capacity or qualified *to do* something (*obs.*).

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. II. 450 The more capacious he is to order al means and affaires in subservience to his end and designe. **1692** *Poems in Burlesque* 20 The girl began To grow capacious of a Man. **1709** *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 2. 3/1 Each Human Soul Capacious is to learn All Arts. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* v. 330 For the future sails Supplied the cloth, capacious of the gales. *Ibid.* XXIII. 201 Then posts, capacious of the frame, I raise. **1828-40** SIR W. F. NAPIER *Penins. War* VII. i. (Rtldg.) I. 328 A mind capacious of warlike affairs. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* CCXIII, Their eyes capacious of renown.

Capa·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a capacious manner.

1818 in TODD. **1846** in WORCESTER.

Capaciousness (kăpē·ʃəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being capacious; the power of holding or containing; largeness, roominess, wide extent. Cf. CAPACITY.

1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ* 129 There is..a greater capaciousnesse, vastnesse, and also quicknesse in his affections. **1658** ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1109 What thou speakest of the capaciousness of the place. **1685** H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 169 By reason of the vast difference in their capaciousnesses. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 297 The vast capaciousness within St. Peter's is thrown away. **1874** PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 98 We .. gain .. larger capaciousness for His endless Infinite love.

Capacitate (kăpæ·sitēit), *v.* [f. CAPACITY + -ATE; see -ACITATE and -ATE 3 7.]

1. *trans.* To endow with capacity *for* or *to do* (something); to render capable; to qualify, fit.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 8 Apr. (Carlyle) You can capacitate me to receive satisfaction in them. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* ii. (1681) 10 It capacitates all sorts of Land .. for some of the Improvements mentioned. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* Pref., He will please to capacitate and prepare himself by these directions. **1710** NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iv. 175 This Temper that naturally qualifies and capacitates us for Happiness. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 32 Long and careful study .. capacitates him for his task.

absol. **1692** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.), *Chances* (1714) 177 A Fund which might capacitate to make you Presents of my own.

2. To make legally capable; to qualify in law.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. (Carlyle) It seems to capacitate all those who revolted from the parliament [to elect or be elected]. **1686** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 273, 2nd March Came out a proclamation..capacitating Papists to be chosen into all offices of trust. *c* **1792** WILKES *Corr.* (1805) V. 190 To admit all the other sectaries to be capacitated equally with the members of the church of England.

Hence **Capa·citated** *ppl. a.*, **Capa·citating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 417 The capacitating of man for converse with God. **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 270 Being conveighed into a proper capacitated Matrix.

Capacitation (kăpæsitē·ʃən). [noun of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] A rendering capable.

a **1858** DE QUINCEY *Miracles* Wks. VIII. 234 The..supernatural birth..was essential as a capacitation for the work to be performed.

Capacity (kăpæ·sĭti). Also 5-6 -yte(e, 6-7 -itie, (6 -ite, -itye, -asitie). [15th c. *capacyte*, a. F. *capacité*, ad. L. *capācitāt-em*, noun of state f. *capāx, capāci-* able to take in: see -ACITY.]

† **1.** Ability to receive or contain; holding power. *Obs.* (in general sense).

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xx. 179 The capacyte and gretnes of heuene. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. i. (Arb.) 66 Hauens of capacitie to harborowe greate nauies. *Ibid.* IV. (Arb.) 85 A potte of no bygger capacitie then to houlde them only. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 32. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 228 There is a certain degree of capacity in the greatest vessel, and when tis full, if you pour in still, it must run out.

b. *fig.*

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 513 That I may so drink of thee, according to my capacity, as I may live for ever. **1634** BP. HALL *Occas. Med.* Wks. (1808) 195 All favourable promises presuppose a capacity in the receiver. **1845** DE QUINCEY Wks. VI. 275 Men of genius have a larger capacity of happiness.

c. *Capacity for heat, moisture*, etc.: the power of absorbing heat, etc. *Capacity of a conductor* (Electr.): see quot.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus, &c.* 233 The great capacity of the arterial blood for heat. **1863** R. S. CULLEY *Pract. Telegr.* (1871) 293 By the Capacity of a Condenser or Cable is meant its power to receive a charge. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 68 The hotter the air the greater its capacity for moisture. **1885** WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 160 The capacity of a conductor in presence of any other conductors is the charge upon it required to raise it to unit potential, when all the other conductors have potential zero

2. Hence, Content: † **a.** *superficial*, Area (*obs.*); **b.** *cubic*, Volume, solid content. *Measure of capacity*: the measure applied to the content of a vessel, and to liquids, grain, or the like, which take the shape of that which holds them.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. ix, You maye readely measure all equiangle figures, what capacitie .. soeuer they bee of. *Ibid.* IV. XXIV, Rules for the inuention of his capacitie superficiall and Solide. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* II. (1736) 18 The present Urns were not of one Capacity, the Largest containing above a Gallon. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.*, Of a Capacity usually of a Gallon or more. **1818** FARADAY *Exp. Res.* iv. 11 A glass globe of the .. capacity .. of about 140 cubic inches. **1866** HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 192 Our ordinary measures of length, weight and capacity.

† **3.** A containing space, area, or volume. *Obs.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 155 Into a long square .. or an Ovall Capacity, or else into a Circular plot. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. ix, The whole capacity of the eye, vibrating in all its parts.

† b. *esp.* A space of three dimensions; a hollow space, a cavity. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G ij, In diuiding y^e tronke..betwene the necke & the legges, is two great capacytees. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 216 There are two capacities or holow places in the heart. **1662** GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiv. 129 Not .. a meer void capacity, for there are no such chasms in nature. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Carcass*, is an Iron Case, or hollow Capacity, about the bigness of a Bomb.

† c. *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XV. 248 Influence that floweth into the capasitie of our vnderstanding. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 204 ¶ 3, I will fill the whole capacity of my soul with enjoyment.

4. Mental or intellectual receiving power; ability to grasp or take in impressions, ideas, knowledge.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* I After the capacyte of my lytel entendement .. I haue ordeyned this book. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 64 To apply himself to the capacitie of the scholer. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1028 Capacity not raised to .. value what is best. **1713** BERKELEY *Wks.* III. 145 He wants capacity to relish what true piety is. **1836-8** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. 253 Faculty is active power; capacity is passive power.

5. Active power or force of mind; mental ability, talent.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* Prol., My capacity is not sufficient for the proper handling .. of such subjects. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 Hath not perhaps the wit or capacity to tread out so endless mazes. **1673** MARVELL *Corr.* ccxi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 413 Ready to .. serve them to the best of your capacityes. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 7 The fellow was a person of diligence and capacity. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. x. § 22 Everlasting difference is set between one man's capacity and another's.

6. *gen.* The power, ability, or faculty for anything in particular. Constr. *of, for*, or *inf.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* i. 10 Enable him with the capacities of our Saviour and Lord. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 19 We are endued with Capacities of action, of happiness and misery. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vii, The capacity of removing themselves from one place to another. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 8 Sophia..seemed to have lost the capacity of loving. **1869** BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. i. 5 As society advanced there arose a capacity for self-protection. **1883** *Nature* 8 Mar. 435 The means of determining exact positions [in astronomy] and the capacity to reduce them.

7. The quality or condition of admitting or being open to action or treatment; capability, possibility.

1659 *Whole Duty Man* x. ii. 79 Several branches [of Justice] answerable to those capacities of injury. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iii. (1681) 17 Of Wet Meadows or Land under that capacity of being overflown. **1669** MARVELL *Corr.* cxiv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 274 You have yet .. a capacity of straitning the project. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v. 106 To deprive them of the capacity of ever returning. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 90 That there should be a level area..or the capacity of making such a one. **1825** MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 23 Countries possessed of the greatest capacities of improvement. **1850** DAUBENY *Atom. The.* v. (ed. 2) 159 A capacity for infinite division.

† **8.** Hence *To be in, put into* or *out of a capacity*: i.e. a position which enables, or renders capable. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. vi. 17 He instantly, if he be in capacity, leaves the wife of his bosom. **1669** MARVELL *Corr.* CXXXI. Wks. 1872-5 II. 296 The House..not..in a capacity to finish that bill before their meeting in February. *a* **1672** WOOD *Life* (1848) 23 Being just .. in capacity of spending the remainder of his dayes in ease and quietness, he died. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiii. 352 The capacity we were then in, of settling ourselves at Mindanas. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 282 Not willing to put ourselves out of a capacity of planting further. **1804** DUNCAN *Trident* I. 185 Our [galley] alone was in a capacity to begin the engagement.

9. Position, condition, character, relation.

a **1649** CHAS. I. *Wks.* 295 He should be in a capacity of Honor. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 9 In what capacity these Jews came over, I finde not. **1710** POPE *Lett.* in *Wks.* V. 84, I am..dead in a natural capacity..dead in a poetical capacity .. and dead in a civil capacity. **1747** HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 266 The moon is .. ready to act in the capacity of a guide. **1835** BUCHANAN *Ch. Establishm.* i. 7 Channels through which the mind of a people, in their collective capacity, can be expressed. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 364 The King, in his individual capacity, had very little to give. **1871** SMILES *Charac.* iv. (1876) 111.

† b. Relation, tenor, sense (of words). *Obs.*

1720 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divin.* 102 Irenæus understood those Texts..in that Capacity.

10. *Law.* Legal competency or qualification. *To be in capacity*: to be legally qualified.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 66 Capacite in the lawe to purchase, take, and resceyue..possessiouns. *a* **1626** BACON *Use Com. Law* (1636) 42 Persons attainted of felony or treason, have no capacity in them to take, obtaine, or purchase. **1641** *Terms de la Ley* 44 Capacitie is when a man, or bodie politicke or corporate is able to give or take lands or other things, or to sue actions. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 497 The ecclesiastical court is the judge of every testator's capacity. **1845** STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 406 The capacity of an alien may be enlarged by his becoming a denizen.

Capacks, var. of CAPAX *a. Obs.*

† **Capade** (kăpē·d). [a. F. *capade*, f. *cap* head + -ADE.] In *Hat-making* = BAT *sb.*2 12.

1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 85 These pieces, or capades, as they are called, being formed in this manner. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 784 The bat or *capade*.

† **Ca·pados.** *Obs. rare.* [? F. **cape à dos* 'cape to back' (but this does not appear in French Dicts.). Halliwell says *Captyhouse* occurs in same sense in MS. Arundel 249, lf. 88.] ? A hood; a piece to protect the back of the neck.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 186 In þe wyse Of a kyngez capados, þat closes his swyre. *Ibid.* 572, & sythen a crafty capados, closed aloft.

Cap-ambry: see COP.

Cap-à-pie (kæpapī·), *adv.* Also 6–9 **cap(e-a-pe(e**, (7 **capp-a-pæ**, **cap a pea**, **capape**(e, 7–9 **cap a pied**, etc.). [OF. *cap a pie* head to foot, mod.F. *de pied en cap.*] From head to foot: in reference to arming or accoutring.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxvii. 730 Harnessed men cape a pe, lyke men of armes. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii. 28 The rest all in bright harnesse capa pe. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Berengarius* (1867) I. 3 Confessors of the truth accoutred capp-a-pæ with undaunted courages. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Thus Capa peia is that Gallant great. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 55 To arm you with cap-a-pe for your body. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiii. 204 There was no possibility of furnishing them cap-a-pee at Antwerp. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 240 Mounted and armed cap-à-pie.

Caparison (kăpæ·risən). Also 7 **caparisson**, **-izon**, 8 **-ason**. [a. earlier F. *caparasson*, now *caparaçon*, a. Sp. *caparazon*, Pg. *caparação*, according to Littré, an augm. of med.L. *caparo* chaperon (a sort of cape worn by old women, etc.), deriv. of *capa* CAPE. See also COÖPERISON.]

1. A cloth or covering spread over the saddle or harness of a horse, often gaily ornamented; housings, trappings; also of other beasts of burden.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 66 To esteeme..a horse by his trappinges and caparison. 1627 *Lisander & Calista* x. 210 Seeing him without any caparison or other coverture but his saddle. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 120 ¶ 6 He covered his horses with golden caparisons. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 307 Elephants, with .. rich caparisons, and gorgeously painted trunks.

†**b.** A kind of defensive armour for a horse. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 62 Some of them haue..caparisons for their horses made of leather, artificially doubled or trebled vpon their bodies. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Antiently, the caparasons were a kind of iron armour, wherewith horses were covered in battle.

2. *transf.* The dress and ornaments of men and women; equipment, outfit. Also *fig.*

1598 *Pasquill's Ret.* 4 Spangled and trapt with a full caparison of the ornaments of this present age. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 27. 1634 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 224 You have..furnisht her with all the Caparisons that she hath worne. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* III. iv. (R.) My heart groanes Beneath the gay caparison. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vi. 112 A..rigidly restrictive caparison of the human mind.

Caparison (kăpæ·risɔn), *v.* [a. F. *caparasson-r*, f. the sb.] *trans.* To put trappings on; to trap, deck, harness. Also *fig.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 289 Come, bustle, bustle. Caparison my horse. *a* 1797 W. MASON *Ep. Sir W. Chambers*, O let the Muse attend thy march sublime And with thy prose caparison her rhyme. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i, He shall be straight caparison'd.

Hence **Capa·risoned** *ppl. a.*, **Capa·risoning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **Capa·risonment**, *rare.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 205 Though I am caparison'd like a man. 1623 SIR F. COTTINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 284 III. 142. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 343 Trains of caparisoned horses followed.

Capar(s, obs. form of CAPER *sb.*[1]

†**Capa·x**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **capack(e)s**. [a. OF. *capax*, a. L. *capāx*, f. *capĕre* to take: cf. CAPACE, CAPACIOUS.] Of capacity; able and ready to take or receive; capable.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 361 They scholde sende theire servauntes to the study, if thei were capax of conynge [TREVISA able to lerne]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 271/2 Goo fight and be capax of perylles. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) II. 28/2 a, Was capax and redy to receyue the euerlastyng blysse. *c* 1530 REDFORDE *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 2 Yoong, paynefull, tractable and capax. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xv. 49 Sure I can no false knacks, Alas, master spyder, ye be to capacks.

†**Cap-bar, -barre.** *Sc. Obs.* = Capstan bar.

c 1550 *Aberd. Regist.* (Jam.) Serving of schippis with capbarres.

†**Ca·p-case.** *Obs.* [? f. CAP *sb.*[1] or CAPE *sb.*[1]] **1.** A travelling-case, bag, or wallet. (Representing the modern portmanteau or carpet-bag.)

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 283 Feeling whether their capcases or budgets be of anie weight or not, by taking them downe from their sadles. 1632 T. DELONEY *T. of Reading*, [He] turned backe and called for a capcase which lay in the Warehouse. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* 122 Thus many gamblers bring a Castle into a cap-case.

2. A receptacle of any kind; a box, chest, casket, case (L. *capsa*). Also *fig.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 164 Your two last barres you haue robde out of the cap-case of some olde Organist.. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 109 These Bawdy baskets .. walke with baskets or capcases on their armes, wherein they haue laces, pinnes, needles. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651) 645 S. Philanus arm..shut up in a silver capcase. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 259 Wormes shall haue their carcase, and vnthrifty heires their capcase. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Changeling* III. iv, 'Twill hardly buy a capcase for one's conscience though.

†**Ca·p-dates.** 'Perhaps Cape dates' (Nares).

15.. *Pathway of Health* (N.) Take .. halfe a quarter of cap dates.

†**Cape** (kē·ip), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 **kape**, 6 *Sc.* **caip**. [Early form of COPE retained in north. dial. and Sc. Cf. ONF. *cape.*] A cloak with a hood; a cloak or mantle generally; an ecclesiastical cope.

c 1205 LAY. 7782 A cniht mid his capen [1250 cope]. *Ibid.* 13097 He nom ane cape [1250 cloke] of his ane cnihte. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3523 Thou sal be ful fayne For to hald my kapes sleue Whils I washe. 1423 JAS. I. *King's Q.* III. viii, There saw I stand, in capis wyde and lang, A full grete nowmer, but thair hudis all. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 721 *Hec capa*, a cape. *c* 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (W. de W.) XXVII, So many capes as now be, & so few good preestes. 1561 in *Inv. R. Wardr. Scotl.* (1815) 156 (Jam.) Nyne peces of caippis, chasubles, and tunicles.

Cape (kē·ip), *sb.*[2] [16th c. ad. F. *cape* (*cappe*), ad. Sp. *capa* or It. *cappa*, in same sense. Cotgr., 1611, has '*cape*, a shorte and sleeueless cloake or garment, that hath instead of a cape, a capuche behind it'.]

†**1.** A Spanish cloak (with a hood). *Obs.*

1565–78 COOPER *Thesaur., Chlamys*, a cloke: a Spanish cape. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 63 A spanishe cape: a cloke with an hoode.

2. The tippet of a cloak or similar garment, being an additional outer piece attached to it at the neck and hanging loose over the shoulders (e.g. in old riding-cloaks, infants' pelisses, etc.).

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 140, I said a gowne .. With a small compast cape. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 199 Leaues ..resembling the cape of a cloke. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. CXXXIV, The mountains..clap a white cape on their mantles blue. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 39 Having the cape of [his riding cloak] drawn up.

3. A separate article of attire, being a kind of short loose sleeveless cloak, fitting round the neck and falling over the shoulders as a protection against rain or cold. Waterproof capes of this kind are in common use.

[1611 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 92 Or any other garments, safe only a cape of veluet.] 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 3 He .. buttoned up his cape, and went forwards. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xii. 190 To see the stream of ladies, gliding along the slippery sidewalks, with..quilted hoods, boas, and sable capes. 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* vii. (1880) 70 Adelaide had meantime picked out a nice black silk cape. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 *Queen's B. Div.* 274 Such rain as they .. caught in their oilskin capes. *Mod.* A policeman in his waterproof cape. The fur capes at present worn by ladies.

4. *Comb.*, as *cape-bonnet, -cloak, -coat.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 71 A picketooth in his Hat, a capecloak, and a long stocking. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2631/4 A thin flaxen Hair'd Man, with a black Hat.. a brown Frize Cape-Coat. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 247 Decanting secrets out of the mouth of one cape-bonnet into that of another.

Cape (kē·ip), *sb.*[3] [ad. F. *cap* head, cape, ad. Pr. *cap* or It. *capo*:—Romanic *capo*, for L. *caput* head. (The native Fr. repr. of Rom. *capo* is *chef.*)]

1. A piece of land jutting into the sea; a projecting headland or promontory.

1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 408 ffrom Gootlond to the Cape of ffynystere. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 75 Inclosed on bothe sydes with capes or poyntes which receaue the water. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 311 A cape or headland called Sivetinoz. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xi. 189 A Promontorie..whose extremity is called a cape. 1799 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* III. 8 Between Cape Horn and the Cape of Good-Hope. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xl, Childe Harold hail'd Leucadia's cape afar.

transf. & fig. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* XXXVII. (1862) 388 We approached a cape of the mountains. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. Pref. 6 Pieces of paper .. eaten away .. in capes and bays of fragile decay.

2. *The Cape*; some familiar headland; *esp.* the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa. Hence familiarly for *Cape Colony*, and ellipt. for *Cape (colony) wine, wool, funds*, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 642 Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2180/4 The 25th of June they all sailed from the Cape. *c* 1800 SOUTHEY *Inscript.* xl, Vessels which must else have braved The formidable Cape, and have essayed The perils of the Hyperborean Sea. *a* 1845 HOOD *Public Din.* ii, Bucellas made handy, With Cape and bad Brandy. 1884 *York Her.* 23 Aug. 7/2 Wool Markets .. Capes are without improvement. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 5/2 Capes .. were practically unsaleable at the beginning of this week, investors fighting shy of the stock of a colony whose future, etc. *Mod.* He has gone out to the Cape, to try sheep-farming.

3. *Cape Fly-away* (see quot.).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Terre de beurre*, cape fly-away, a cant-phrase applied to any illusive appearance of land in the horizontal clouds. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cape Fly-away*, a cloud-bank on the horizon, mistaken for land, which disappears as the ship advances.

4. *attrib.* **a.** in sense 2, as in *Cape boor, region, wine*, etc.; esp. in numerous names of animals, plants, etc. found at the Cape of Good Hope, as *Cape aloes, ant-eater, ash, badger, ebony, heath, marmot*, etc.; **Cape clouds** (see quot.); **Cape elk**, the Eland; **Cape-gooseberry**, *Physalis pubescens*; **Cape-hen**, a small kind of Albatross; **Cape jasmine**, *Gardenia florida*; **Cape pigeon**, a Petrel.

1822 BURROWES *Encycl.* V. 623/2 A *cape boor bestows no more labour on his farm than is absolutely necessary. 1880 AGNES GIBERNE *Sun, Moon & S.* 269 The famous Magellanic Clouds in the southern heavens. Sometimes they are called the *Cape Clouds. 1880 'SILVER & Co.' *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 140 The *Cape Gooseberry is a species of winter cherry. 1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 408 An uncommon birdlike *Cape hen. 1760 ELLIS *ibid.* LI. 932 The *Cape Jasmine..is the most rare and beautiful shrub, that has yet been introduced into the European gardens. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 290 Albatrosses and *Cape Pigeons about. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxxiv. (ed. 2) 351, I have seen it drunk..for red *Cape wine.

b. *attrib.* and in *comb.* in other senses; as *cape-wise* adv.; **Cape weed**, *Roccella tinctoria* 'a dye lichen, obtained from the Cape de Verde Islands' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* 207 I jutted over the stream cape-wise.

†**Cape,** *sb.*[4] *Old Law.* [a. OF *cape* sb. fem., ad. L. *capĕ* imperat. of *capĕre* to take.] A judicial writ (now abolished) relative to a plea of lands or tenements; so named from its first word. Divided into *cape magnum*, or the *grand cape*, and *cape parvum*, or *petit cape.*

[1292 BRITTON III. i. § 4 A respouns par le graunt *Cape* et par le petit. *transl.* To answer by the great and little *Cape.*] 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 55 Replevyne of land upon a grand cape in olde time. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* s. v., Grand Cape lyeth before apparance, and petit Cape after .. By the grand Cape the tenant is summoned to answer to the default, and over to the demandant: Petit Cape summoneth the tenant to answer to the default onely. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

†**Cape,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [var. of CAP (see 10 b). Cf. also COPE, COPESTONE.] Top.

1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 22 To negotiate with the cape leaders of the people. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) I. 203 Setting the plants behind the 'cape-sod', or first-turned spit. 1812 H. E. STRICKLAND *Agric. E. Riding* 99 Turning the cape-sod, and planting the quickwood.

†**Cape,** *v.*[1] *Naut. Obs.* Also 5–7 **cap**. [app. more or less directly, f. F. *cap* cape, also 'the forepart of a ship, in relation to the direction which it is following, as "porter le cap au nord"' (Littré).] *intr.* To head, keep a course, bear up; to drift. Said of sailors and of ship.

c 1500 DUNBAR in Maitland *Poems* 133 (Jam.) That ye man cap be wind and waw. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. 125 The port quham to we cappit was full large. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 124 Sum with ane torss la capand on the wynd. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 Experience to try her drift, or how she capes. 1730–6 BAILEY, *Cap* .. used of a ship, in the Trials of the running or setting of currents. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., How does she cape? How does she lie her course?

Hence **Ca·ping** *vbl. sb.*

1594 DAVIS *Seaman's Secrets* (1607) 40 The ship..may make her way 2 or 3 points from her caping.

†**Cape,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [a. mod.Du. *kapen* to take, pilfer, plunder; *te kaap varen* to go a privateering: see CAPER *sb.*[3] Cf. also CAP *v.*[2]: but it is uncertain whether there is any original connexion.] To take or seize as a privateer; *also*, to go a privateering. Hence **Caped** *ppl. a.*, **Ca·ping** *vbl. sb.*

1676 ROW *Supp. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 489 Some of our grandees get much by their caping. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* I. 220 (Jam.) Some private persons made themselves rich by caping or privateering upon the Dutch. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* I. 80 (Jam.) The buyers of caped goods in England are not liable in restitution.

Cape, *v.*[3], var. of KEP to catch.

a 1802 *Lanckin* x. in Child *Ballads* IV. 332/2 A bason..To cape this ladie's blood.

Cape, Sc. f. COPE; occas. var. CAP *sb.*

Caped (kē·ipt), *a.* [f. CAPE *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Having a cape; clad in a cape.

c 1550 *Pride & Abuse Wom.* 119 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 239 A caped cassoc, Moche lyke a players gowne. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij b, In a cap'de cloake. 1784 *New Spect.* I. 4/1 The treble-caped great coat and belt. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 362 A hackney coachman's many-caped coat. 1886 T. HARDY in *Athenæum* 16 Oct. 501/3 Quaintly attired in caped cloak, knee-breeches, and buckled shoes.

Caped, *ppl. a.*: see CAPE *v.*[2]

Capel[1] (kē·ipˈl). *Min.* Also **caple**. A composite stone of quartz, schorl, and hornblende, occurring in the walls of tin and copper lodes (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1801 HITCHINS in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 162 The copper lode is filled with layers of ore and stony matter, the latter of which is here [in Cornwall] called Caple.

†**Capel**[2]**, cappell.** *Alch. Obs.* [ad. L. *capella*, app. so used in med.L. by alchemists; see Du Cange.] ? A kind of large crucible.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij a, Ye must have cappellys of whyte claye..comonly halfe a yerde wyde and depe. *Ibid.* A ij b, As brode and longe as the cappell or fornays is. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* II. Plate 12 Cappels. [1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Capella*, Spanish, cupelling furnace.]

Capel[3], variant of CAPLE, *Obs.*, a horse.

Capelet (kæ·pĕlĕt). Also **capellet**. [a. F. *capelet*, Picard for *chapelet*, from the resemblance to a wreath.] A wen-like swelling on the heel of a horse's hock, or on the point of the elbow.

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Capelé.* 1775 ASH, *Capelet.* 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 93/2 *Capellet*, in horses, a particular swelling to which they are subject. 1847 in CRAIG. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Capelet, obs. form of CHAPLET.

Capelin, caplin (kæ·pĕlin, kæ·plin). Also 7 **capline**, **-ling**, 7–9 **capeling**, 8 **-elan**, **caplein**,

9 **capalan.** [= Fr. *capelan, caplan*, Sp. *capelan*.] A small fish very similar to a smelt, found on the coast of Newfoundland, and much used as a bait for cod.

1620 J. MASON *Newfoundland* 5, June hath Capline a fish much resembling Smeltes in forme and eating. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 8 The Riuers..are stored with.. Launce, Capelin, Cod, and Trouts. *Ibid.* 89 Capeling. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Capelan.* 1823 in W. Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 307 Innumerable small fry slip down unperceived, like caplins down the throats of the sharks. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. i. 102 Other Gadoids .. the Haddock, the Capalan. 1861 L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 53 Four or five whales..were feeding upon the Capelin.

Capeline (kæ·pĕlin). In 5 **capleyne**, 9 **capelline, cappeline.** [a. F. *capeline*, ad. It. (or med.L.) *cap(p)ellina* little hat, dim. of *cappella* (see CHAPEL), dim. of *cap(p)a* CAP, CAPE.]

1. 'A small skull-cap of iron worn by archers in the Middle Ages' (Fairholt). *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*).

*c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 88 A steylle capleyne in his bonet but mar. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 204 The skull-caps of steel, called capellines [*temp.* Edw. IV.].

2. *Surg.* A bandage, which by its arrangement forms a kind of cap or bonnet.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xl. 270, I bound the head with a strong capeline. *note.* A bandage peculiar to the head. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Capeline*, a kind of bandage used by the French surgeons in cases of amputations; consisting of a roller with two equal heads.

3. A lady's hat; also, a woollen hood of loose texture, worn by ladies in going to or from an evening entertainment. [From mod.Fr.]

[1775 ASH, *Capeline* (from the French), a woman's hat adorned with feathers.] 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* lxix. 412 She..drew the..capeline..over her head.

‖ **Capella** (kăpe·lă). [L. *capella* she-goat.] Proper name of a star of the first magnitude in Auriga.

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 121 The time might come when capella, a noble northern star, would have its motion in the æquator. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* lxii. 24 We read..that Capella, which is now pale blue, was red.

Capella: see CHAPEL.

† **Cape·llane.** *Obs.* [ad. late and med. L. *capellānus*. Cf. It. *cappellano*, F. *capelan, chapelain* chaplain.] **a.** A keeper of the sacred relics. **b.** One who officiates in a chapel; a chaplain.

a 1661 FULLER, The dignities and duties of the precentor, sacrist, subsacrist, capellane, ostiary. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 541 At that time forty shillings a year was a common stipend for a capellane.

Capelline, var. of CAPELINE.

Capelo·cracy. [f. Gr. *κάπηλος* shop-keeper + *-κρατία* rule.] The shopkeeping 'interest' or class.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 236 A milliner's house (shop, to outward appearance, it was not), evincing..its degree above the Capelocracy, to use a certain classical neologism, by a brass plate. 1853 — *My Novel* (Hoppe), The triumph of the capelocracy.

† **Ca·pe-me·rchant.** *Obs.* Also **Cap-.** [app. an adaptation of some foreign title in *cap* or *capo*, meaning 'head merchant' or 'head of the traders'.] An old name for the supercargo in early voyages; also the head merchant in a factory. (Smyth.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. India* (1864) 156 The Cape-Merchant Floris performed a worthy exploit. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 The Cape-merchant or Purser hath the charge of all the Carragasoune or merchandize. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 272 Cape-Merchant, or Super-Cargo of Capt. Swan's Ship. 1708 KERSEY, *Cap-Merchant.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

b. *fig.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 138 b, They .. did admitte Grace to be cape marchaunt (as it were) with Freewill. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* 19 The French .. were the cape-merchants in this adventure [Crusades]. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. vii. (1739) 39 The King shewed himself the Cape-Merchant of the world.

Caper (kē·pəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: **α.** with *-s* in *sing.* and *pl.* **4 caperis, 4–6 cap(p)aris, -es, 6–7 caperes, -ers, -ars, cappers**; **β.** without *-s* in *sing.* 6–9 **caper, 7 capar**; **γ.** (from Fr.) 5–7 **capres.** [ME. *caperis, caperes*, a. L. *capparis*, a. Gr. *κάππαρις*; in OF. *caspres*, mod.Fr. *câpre*, It. *cappero*. The final *s* being treated as the plural sign, esp. in sense 2, was at length dropped in the singular. Cf. F. *câpres* in Littré.]

1. A shrub (*Capparis spinosa*) in habit of growth like the common bramble, abundant on walls and rocky places in the South of Europe.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xii. 5 The erbe caperis [1388 capparis] shal be scatered. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* H iij b, Capers is a pricky bushe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xviii. 680 The Caper is a prickley plant or bush almost lyke the Bramble. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccxxxi. 896 It is generally called Cappers in most languages; in English Cappers, Caper, and Capers. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 102/2 Capers hath a weak woody stalk. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Caper, Capparis. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 315 In sheltered nooks the caper hangs her beautiful purpureal snowy bloom.

2. (usually in *pl.*) The flower-buds of the same, gathered for pickling.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 311 He bout for my Lord..xxij. lb. capres. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes*, Wks. (1587) 58, I will go into the towne and buy oranges, olives, and cappers. 1641 SUCKLING *Let.* 56 The Capers which will make my Lord of Dorset goe from the Table. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 244 Capers, astringent and diuretic. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 233/1 The Capers of commerce are the flower-buds gathered while in a young state.

3. *Capucine, Capuchin Capers, English Capers*: the seed-vessels of the Nasturtium (*Tropæolum majus*: see CAPUCINE), or of the Caper Spurge (*Euphorbia Lathyris*), gathered for pickling; also the plants themselves.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 189 Capucine-Capers, or Nasturces, are annual Plants. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Capuchin Capers*, a plant called Nasturces. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 51 ¶ 12 The art of making English Capers she has not yet persuaded herself to discover.

4. A sort of scented tea.

1864 W. WOOD *Wds. about Tea* 10 Scented Teas..a close twisted round shot-like leaf, termed Caper. 1883 *Daily News* 27 July 6/8 Tea..scented Caper 5d. to 1s. 0½d.

5. *attrib.*, as in *caper-berry, -bush, -plant, -sauce, -shrub, -tree*; also **caper-bean** = *bean-caper* (see BEAN); **caper-bush, caper-plant, caper-spurge,** different names of *Euphorbia Lathyris*; **caper-tree,** *Busbeckia arborea* of New South Wales.

1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Eccles.* xii. 5 The *caper-berry shall fail. 1673 RAY *Trav.* (1738) II. 14, I found nothing by the way but a few *Caper-bushes. 1807 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog. Abr.* (1811) 209 The rocks on the [Spanish] coast .. abound with samphire..vetch, caper bush. 1882 A. J. C. HARE in *Gd. Words* Mar. 185 The beautiful *caper plant, which is the hyssop of Scripture. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 431 Dear as, to Legs of Mutton, *Caper-Sauce. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Eccles.* xii. 5 The *caper-tree shal be destroyed.

Caper (kē·pəɹ), *sb.*[2] [app. abbreviated from CAPRIOLE *sb.*; Florio has It. "*capriola* a capriole or caper in dancing'. Cf. the vb.; also *cab* from *cabriolet*.] A frolicsome leap, like that of a playful kid; a frisky movement, *esp.* in dancing; said also of horses; *fig.* a fantastic proceeding or freak.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Court.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 248 You, Maister Usher of the dauncing schoole..stand upon your tricks and capers. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 55 We that are true Louers, runne into strange capers. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 5 An Hour in Secret, wherein he had his Frisks and Capers. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 68 Jane [a horse] gave a little sympathizing caper.

b. *To cut a caper* or *capers*: to dance in a frolicsome way, to act fantastically. † *To cut a caper on nothing*: to be hanged.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 129 *And.* Faith, I can cut a caper. *To.* And I can cut the mutton too't. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 262 By his high dancing and cutting of Capers .. he did .. sprain a vein. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xvi, Two of the honestest Gentlemen in Catchpole-land had been made to cut a Caper on nothing. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 8 He can Dance, though he does not cut Capers. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. xv. 260 Executing splendid somersets, and cutting every species of caper.

2. *Comb.* **caper-cut,** the cutting of a caper; **caper-cutting** *a.*, that cuts capers; **caper-witted** *a.*, of frivolous or unsteady mind.

a 1626 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.*, My poor child .. Your caper-cutting son has run away with. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 227 (D.) Whatsoever any caper-witted man may observe. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 361 Those flute-girls—trash who..fed eye with caper-cuts.

† **Ca·per,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. mod.Du. *kaper* privateer, corsair, f. *kapen*, E. Fris. *kapen* to take away, steal, rob, plunder (see CAPE *v.*[2]).]

1. A privateer (also *caper-vessel*); the captain of a privateer; a corsair.

1657 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) 23 Capers bringing in their prizes, Commons cursing new excises. 1666 LAMONT *Diary* (1810) 243 Divers persons contributed to the reaking out of smaller Vessels to be capers. 1667 *Ibid.* 246 A caper vessel .. did spleit on upon the Sands. 1668 *Treaty* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 447 The Captains and Capers shall..give good and sufficient Security. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxvi, Brenda..ran from her like a Spanish merchantman from a Dutch caper.

fig. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 349 Wit Capers, play Sharpers, loud Bullies.

† **2.** A captor, seizer. *Sc. Obs.*

1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* I. 333 (Jam.) The oft debated cause of the Capers of the two prize Danish ships.. that they were free ships, but that the Capers had probable grounds to bring them up.

Caper (kē·pəɹ), *sb.*[4] *Sc.* Also **kaper.** [a. Gael. *ceapaire* piece of bread and butter.] 'A piece of oatcake and butter with a slice of cheese on it' (Jamieson).

1815 *Clan Albin* I. 211 (Jam.) Hugh .. I gave you a kaper, and a crogan of milk. 1818 *Trial Sons of Rob Roy* 107 She gave the deponent .. bread, butter, and cheese, which they call a caper.

Caper (kē·pəɹ), *sb.*[5] *slang.* (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I. 287 And capers (chorister boys and ballet-girls).

Caper (kē·pəɹ), *v.*[1] [app. abbreviated from CAPRIOLE *v.*; Florio has It. '*capriolare* to caper or capriole'. Cf. the sb.] *intr.* To dance or leap in a frolicsome manner, to skip for merriment; to prance as a horse. Also with *about, away*.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 113 The third he caper'd, and cried All goes well. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* VI. ii. (1643) 221 As if it danced or capered up and down. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 282 (R.) Dancing and capering like a kid. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 445 The complete horseman .. may let him sometimes prance and caper and curvet. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* I. viii. 50 A number of people capering about. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 168 Capering away in a Spanish bolero. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 788. Making a roan horse caper and curvet For pleasure.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of a singer or singing bird.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* I. 410 A nightingale..quavers and capers and trebles. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 88 The Italians .. caper with their voyces. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 6 The old Hellenic dialect can caper gracefully through movements, that..would twist our English tongue into..dislocation.

† **Caper,** *v. Obs.*[2] [f. CAPER *sb.*[3]] To privateer. See CAPERER and CAPERING.

† **Ca·perate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *caperāt-* ppl. stem of *caperā-re* in same sense.] **a.** *trans.* To wrinkle. **b.** *intr.* To frown. Hence **Ca·perated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Caperate*, to frowne. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 372 Its pill more crasse, rugous, and caperated. 1731 BAILEY II. *Caperated*, wrinkled like a goat's horn. 1775 in ASH.

Capercailye, capercailzie (kæpəɹkē·lyi, -kē·lzi). *Sc.* Forms: 6–9 **capercailye, -llie, -ly, -le, capercalʒe, -calye, -calzeane** (-callzie), 7 **-kelly,** 7–9 **-caley, -cally,** 8 **-coille, -colze, -colly, (cobberkely),** 9 **capercailzie, -kayle, caipercaillie.** [Corruption of the Gael. name *capull coille* (kapəl kɒ·l'e) great cock (*lit.* horse) of the wood (*coille* = genitive of *coll* wood). The *lz* for *lʒ* is a 16th c. Sc. way of representing *l mouillé*, as in Sc. *spulʒe*, Fr. *espouille* spoil, and is properly represented by *ly*.]

The Wood-grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*), the largest of European gallinaceous birds; the male is also called Mountain Cock or Cock of the Woods. Formerly indigenous in the Scottish Highlands, where, after having become extinct, it has again been introduced from Scandinavia.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 42 Capercailye, ane foul mair than ane ravin quhilk leiffis allanerlie of barkis of treis. 1596 J. DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1885) 39 The Capercalʒe..with the vulgar peple, the horse of the forest. 1630–56 Sir R. GORDON *Hist. Earl. Suthd.*, In these fforests..ther is great store of partriges, pluivers, capercaleys. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 71 The Cobberkely which is sometimes called a wild turkey. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XX. 307 (Inverness) The caper coille or wild turkey was seen in Glenmoriston about 40 years ago. 1799 R. JAMIESON *Ballad, Ld. Kenneth & Ellinour*, The Caiper-caillie and Tarmachin, Craw'd crouse on hill and muir. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlii. 460 The larger capercailzies .. had been quite destroyed. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 50 Saw a capercailzie, of which there are many here.

† **Ca·perclaw,** variant of CLAPPERCLAW.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 60 His Bishopdome was reasonably caperclawed.

Caper-cousin, corruption of CATER-COUSIN.

† **Caperdew·sie, caperdo·chy.** *Obs.* [app. corruptions of CAPPADOCHIO.] The stocks; prison.

1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, IV. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 72 My son's in Dybel here, in Caperdochy, itha gaol. *Ibid.* I. I. 86 He's in Capperdochy, Ned, in Stafford Jail, for a robbery. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 832, I here engage myself to loose ye And free your heels from caperdewsie.

Caperer (kē·pərəɹ). [f. CAPER *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who capers.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal*, The nimble caperer on the cord. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* x, Columbia's caperers to the warlike whoop.

2. A caddis-fly (*Phryganea*); from its flight.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 208 Caperers and sandflies. 1863 — *Water-bab.* 80 Fly away as a caperer, on four fawn-coloured wings, with long legs and horns.

† **Caperer** = CAPER *sb.*[3], privateer.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 508 At this time our caperers set to sea.

† **Ca·perhay,** *v. Obs.* [? f. CAPER *v.* + HAY a kind of country-dance.]

1600 *Look About You* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 421 Come, caperhay, set all at six and seven.

Caperik, var. of CAPRIKE, *Obs.*

Capering (kē·pəriŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CAPER *v.* + -ING[1].] Frolicsome dancing or leaping.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 193 To shew his capring skill. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 84 The leaping and capering she [the hare] displays. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xv. (1876) 410 Not to be indulged in caperings of their own.

† **Ca·pering,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CAPER *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Privateering.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 491 The Scots capering did not a little irritate the Dutch.

Ca·pering, *ppl. a.* [f. CAPER *v.* + -ING[2].] That capers, dancing.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Griniule* xxiv, A winde-taught capring Ship. 1597 1*st Pt. Ret. fr. Parnass.* v. i. 1418 A capringe page. 1698 ROWE *Amb. Stepm.* Prol. 21 Nor capering monsieur from Active France. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Those gallants, with their capering horses.

Hence **Ca·peringly** *adv.*

1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 366 Most crowse most capringly.

Caperis, -es, obs. ff. of CAPER *sb.*[1], the plant.

Capernaite (kăpə·ɹnəit). Also 6 **capernaite.** [f. *Capernaum* a town of Galilee + -ITE.] An inhabitant of Capernaum; *hence* (with reference to *John* vi. 52) A controversial designation for a believer in transubstantiation.

Hence † **Caperna·itan** *sb.*, **Cape·rnai·tic** *a.*, **Cape·rnai·tical** *a.*, **Cape·rnai·tically** *adv.*, † **Caperna·itish** *a.*, † **Cape·rnize** *v.* (All frequent in the doctrinal polemics of the 16th & 17th c.)

1549 RIDLEY *Determ. Sacrament* Wks. (1841) 175 They which affirm transubstantiation are indeed right Sacramentaries and Capernaites. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 217 To be Capernaites. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 230 Calling them Capernaits and Carnall. 1661 S. FISHER *Spir. Verities Rev.* Wks. (1679) 851 No High-climbing Capernaites..can ever soar high enough to enter. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 234 O race of Capernaitans..capable onely of loaves and belly-cheere! 1880 tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Chr. Doctr.* II. 338 Cardinal Humbert was carried so far.. as to interpret the phrase [This is my body] in the grossest Capernaitic manner. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2368 The carnal Capernaitic misunderstanding. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 7/2 The absurd, gross, and Capernaitical opinion of the new Schoolmen. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 192 They will admit of [no] other then a grosse capernaiticall sence. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 41 Forbear this carnall barbarisme of eating our Saviours body thus Capernaitically. 1643 HERLE *Answ. to Ferne* 7 A Capernaitish following the King for loaves. 1624 A. DARCIE *Birth Heresies* xxi. 98 Did he determen we should hereby Capernize & Nicodemize, to..make doubt of Gods power?

Capernoitie (kæpəɹnoi·ti), *sb. Sc.* [Etymology unknown.] Head, noddle. Hence perhaps **Capernoi·ty** *a.*, **Capernoi·ted** *a.*, 'crabbed, irritable, peevish' (Jam.); slightly affected in the head by drinking, muddle-headed, wrong-headed; also **Capernoi·tedness.**

1719 W. HAMILTON *Ep.* ii. in *Ramsay's Wks.*, I thought I shou'd turn capernoited. 1769 HERD *Sc. Songs* II. 23 She is ..Sae capornoytie, and sae bonny. 1819 *St. Patrick* III. 42 (Jam.) His capernoitie's no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ii, Capernoited maggots and nonsense. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II, Of the stark aquavitæ they baith lo'ed a drappie, And when capernutie then aye unco happy.

Caperoile, -oilie. *Sc.* The Heath-pea (*Orobus tuberosus*), or CARMELE.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* (*Lanark*) XV. 8 (Jam.) Carameile or Caperoiles—the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians.

Caperon, obs. var. of CHAPERON a hood.

Capersome (kē·ɹpəɹsŭm), *a.* [f. CAPER *v.* + -SOME.] Given or inclined to capering.

1852 AIRD *Life D. Moir* in *Moir's Wks.* I. 29 We are in a frivolous capersome humour. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 206 I've never seen a cat..more capersome.

Capes (kē·ips), *sb. pl. north. dial.* and *Sc.* **a.** Grains of corn to which the husk continues to adhere after threshing; **b.** The grain which is not sufficiently ground; **c.** Flakes of meal which come from the mill when the grain has not been sufficiently dried. (Jamieson.)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 103 The chaffe, capes and heads gather togeather on the toppe and are taken off. 1790 MORRISON *Poems* 110 Wi' capes, the mill she gard them ring .. Then Goodie wi' her tentie paw, Did capes an' seeds the gether ca'. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) I. 362 To separate the chaff, the capes, and the grain. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Capes*, ears of corn broken off in thrashing.

Capestan, obs. form of CAPSTAN.

Capestone, north. form of COPESTONE.

Capet, obs. form of CAPOT *v.*

Capful (kæ·pful). [f. CAP *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as a cap will contain. *A capful of wind* (*Naut.*): 'a light flaw, which suddenly careens a vessel, and passes off' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 7 You were frightened, wa'n't you, last night, when it blew but a cap-full of wind? 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *At Sea*, I was whistling to Saint Antonio for a capful of wind to fill our sail. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 44 When down the shaft one night he picked up a capful of quartz worth £20.

Capha, -e, obs. forms of CAFFA, COFFEE.

† **Caphar.** *Obs.* [In F. *caphar*, a. Arab. خفارة *khafārah* defence, premium for defence or protection, f. *khafara* to protect, patronize.] See quot.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 4 A place where we paid our first Caphar. *Ibid.* 119 The excessive demand made upon us by the Caphar-men. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Caphar*, a toll, or duty imposed by the Turks on the Christian merchants, who carry or send merchandise from Aleppo to Jerusalem.

Capharnaism (kăfā·ɹnɛi·ĭz'm). [f. *Capharnaum*, Aramaic form of *Capernaum* + -ISM.] The doctrine of the Capernaites. Also † **Capha·rnaite, -nite** = CAPERNAITE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Capharnaits.* 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 25 The impious Capharnites. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 217 Bishop Ricci .. would have taxed him with Capharnaism.

Caphtan, Capiai, var. of CAPTAN, CABIAI.

† **Ca·pian,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Of or belonging to the Cape of Good Hope.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 80 Capian wine.

‖ **Capias** (kæ·piæs). *Law.* [L. *capias* 'thou mayest take'.] A writ or process commanding the officer to take the body of the person named in it, that is, to arrest him; also called *writ of capias.*

The term *Capias* includes writs of various kinds; *Capias ad respondendum*, to enforce attendance at court; *Capias ad satisfaciendum*, after judgement, to imprison the defendant, until the plaintiff's claim is satisfied; *Capias utlagatum*, to arrest an outlawed person; *Capias in Withernam*, to seize the cattle or goods of any one who has made an unlawful distraint (see WITHERNAM).

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 That no seriaunt take..for servynge of a capias eny thynge but in maner folowynge. 1543 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 14 Payde for ij capias.. vjd. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* v. ii, A capias from my surgeon and my silkman. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 52 Walter Clerke..was arrested..upon a *Capias Utlagatum.* 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 234 If his lordship had not appeared, a capias in Withernam would have gone out, whereon he must have been committed. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* ii. 17 Excommunications, Capias's, Fines, and Imprisonments. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* xxv, Near Clifford's-Inn appear'd to stand Of Capiases an ugly band. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 563 A distinguished general officer .. who was just going out to India and who had been stopped by a capias.

Capibara, var. of CAPYBARA.

Capidan, obs. form of CAPITAN.

† **Ca·pidoce, ca·pydois.** *Sc. Obs.* [perhaps the same as CAPADOS.]

1548 *Aberd. Regist.* V. 20 (Jam.) Vij capidocis of velvet. *Mod. Sc.* Capie-dossie, a hairy cap.

Capie-hole: see CAPPY-HOLE.

Capil, -pill, -pyl, var. of CAPLE, *Obs.*, a horse.

Capillaceous (kæpilē·ɹʃəs). [f. L. *capillāce-us* hairy, hair-like, f. *capill-us* hair: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of, or resembling hair; hair-like, thread-like. Cf. CAPILLARY 5. Hence **Capilla·ceously** *adv.*; **Capilla·ceo-mu·ltifid** *a.*, divided into many hair-like filaments.

1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Crocus*, Spring Crocus, with a capillaceous Leaf. 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Capillaceous*, so slender that it may be compared with the hairs of animals. 1877 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* Introd. 10 Water-Buttercup,—Submerged leaves capillaceo-multifid.

‖ **Capillaire** (kæpɪlē·r). [F. *capillaire* maidenhair fern, ad. L. *capillāris* of hair, *capillaris herba* the maidenhair.] A syrup or infusion of maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*). **b.** A syrup flavoured with orange-flower water. Also *Syrup of capillaire.*

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 38 Whatever orgeat or capillaire can inspire. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 482 He used to pour capillaire into his port wine. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 491 True Maiden-hair, which is used, or supposed to be so, in the syrup of capillaire. 1851 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 17 Capillaire .. is prepared by pouring boiling syrup over the fronds, and flavouring the infusion with orange flowers.

† **Capi·llament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *capillāment-um* the hair collectively, f. *capillus* hair. Cf. F. *capillament.*] An organic structure, presenting a slender and hair-like appearance; a hair-like fibre, filament; one of the ultimate ramifications of the root of a plant, or of a nerve in animals.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Gloss., *Capillaments*, small hairy threds of the Nerves. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Adder's Tongue*, The Root is small, and divided into a few Capillaments. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. I. § 5. 17 The Nerves are rather solid Capillaments than small Tubuli. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 83 Capillaments of the optic nerve.

† **b.** *Bot.* A filament; a stamen. *Obs.*

c 1720 QUINCY (J.), Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little herbs at the top, are called capillaments. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 81 Fruit..with a tough Skin, beset with Capillaments. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Capillaments*, more usually called *stamina.*

† **Capi·llar,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **capillare.** [ad. L. *capillār-is* of or pertaining to hair, f. *capillus* hair: cf. F. *capillaire*, 14th c. in Littré.] Of or pertaining to hairs, hair-like.

1. = CAPILLARY 5.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 127 No root at all these Capillar hearbes haue. *Ibid.* 232 Polytricha & Callitrica (both capillare herbs).

2. = CAPILLARY 3.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 22 The cutis..hath many capillar veines in it. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* x. 96 The chyle .. sticks in the Capillar veins.

3. = CAPILLARY 2.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxii. 162 If the chink [in fractured skull] be only capillar, and hard to be seene .. the Chirurgeon may be excused. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 7 All the Capillar Roots must be taken away.

Capillarimeter (kăpi·lări·mĭ·təɹ). [f. L. *capillări-s* + -METER.] An instrument for determining the strength of wine or the quality of oil on the principle of capillary attraction..

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Capillariness, -arious, etc.: see after CAPILLARY.

Capillarity (kæpilæ·rĭti). [ad. F. *capillarité*, f. L. *capillār-is* CAPILLARY + -ITY.] Capillary quality; *esp.* that of exerting capillary attraction or repulsion. Also, capillary attraction.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 234 Capillary attraction, or capillarity as it is sometimes called. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* (ed. 2) 315 The affinity of capillarity .. which acts solely between the surfaces of the attracting body and of that which combines with it. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. I. iv. § 2. 299 The power possessed by water of penetrating rocks, in virtue of the porosity and capillarity.

Capillary (kæ·pilări, kăpi·lări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *capillāris*: see CAPILLAR and -ARY 2.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or concerned with hair.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Capillary*, of or like hair. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 Another, remarkable for a dirty person, of well used-up capillary surface. 1863 *Possibilities of Creat.* 182 [A whisker] shooting its capillary herbage in a curving direction across the cheek. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 932/1 It is as good for the dentists as for the capillary artists.

2. Hair-like; resembling a hair in tenuity.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 37 All diaper'd or branched over with pure white capillary little veins. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 294 Certain capillary Nerves. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. v. 86 This Dunghill-Water abounds..with a sort of capillary Eels, that are extreamly active. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 261 Capillary virgin silver. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 182 Lesser Helosciad, submerged leaves, with capillary segments.

3. Having a very minute or hair-like internal diameter; as a *capillary tube* or *vessel.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 142 Take a small Capillary Glass-pipe, or Tube, open at both ends. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 297 Rain-water .. meeting with capillary veins (as I may call them) or small pores [in the rocks]. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. x. 132 The Blood .. in the minute Capillary Veins and Arteries. 1819 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* I. 191 The reason why the water between the two narrow plates of glass rises only to half the height it does in a capillary tube. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 16 A tube of glass ..which has a capillary bore.

4. Of, pertaining to, or taking place in, capillary vessels or capillaries. For *Capillary Attraction*, *Repulsion*, see those words.

1809 (*title*) An Examination of M. La Place's Theory of Capillary Action. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 30 A drop of the fluid..will be retained by the force of capillary attraction. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 77/2 The capillary system ..becomes infinitely less extended.

† **5.** See quots. *Obs.* (Cf. B. 3.)

c 1720 QUINCY (J.), Capillary, or capillaceous plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Capillary plants amount to much the same with what are denominated acaulose plants.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** Anything resembling a hair or collection of hairs. *Obs.*

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 214 As it were Capillaries, hairy Lines and tender Rays.

2. A capillary vessel. Cf. A. 3. *esp.* One of a number of extremely minute blood-vessels, in which the arterial circulation ends, and the venous begins.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 The capillary's of the Arteries, and Veins. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 56 Mercury..may justly be suspected of hurting the fine capillaries. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* II. xxi. 420 Secreted by the fine capilaries .. in the bodies of plants and animals. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* x. 406 Minute tubes, capillaries, which convey the blood to the tissues.

† **3.** *Bot.* A name given apparently at first to the Maidenhair Fern, *Adiantum capillus Veneris* (in ancient Lat. *Capillus Veneris* and *herba capillaris*), and thence to other ferns or allied plants.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxviii. 409 Apuleius calleth it Capillus Veneris, Capillaris, and Crinita.] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 351 Some kinde of the capillaries, which are very small plants and only grow upon wals and stony places. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 191 The leaves of Ferns and other Capillaries. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The ancients thought that the capillaries were all without seed.

† **b.** Any stemless or acaulous plant. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 217 All Fibrous Plants .. Also the Capillaries; Matricaria, Violets, Primroses, etc. may now be transplanted. 1675—*Terra* (1729) 45 Violets, Auricula, Primroses, and other Capillaries planted in Beds, or Bordures.

Hence † **Capi·llariness** = CAPILLARITY; † **Capilla·rious** *a.* = CAPILLARY; also **Capilla·rian** *a. nonce-wd.*

1775 ASH, *Capillariness*, the state of being capillary. [Also in mod. Dicts.] 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 252 Its..capillarious, fringy branches are divided into .. smaller ones. 1825 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* xv. (Wks. 1865) 443, I call all good Christians the Church, Capillarians and all.

Capillate (kæ·pilĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *capillāt-us* hairy, f. *capill-us* hair: see -ATE 2.] Furnished with hair.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Capilla·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *capillātiōn-em*, f. *capillātus* hairy, f. *capillus* hair.] The state or condition of being hairy or hair-like; hence, *concr.* **a.** a hair-like blood-vessel, a capillary; **b.** a capillary fracture of the skull.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 110 Nor is the humour contained in smaller veines, or obscure capillations, but in a vesicle or little bladder. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Capillation*, hairiness, a making a thing hairy, or a causing hair to grow. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Capillation* .. is a Fracture in the Skull, so small that it can scarce be found, which yet often proves mortal. 1751 in CHAMBERS.

† **Capi·llature.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *capillātūra* in same sense.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Capillature*, a frizling of the hair, the bush of hair on the head. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Capilliform (kăpi·lifɔ̄ɹm). [f. L. *capill-us* + -FORM.] Having the form of a hair; hair-shaped.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 104 Long capilliform pedicels.

‖ **Capillitium** (kæpilˈiʃĭm). *Bot.* [a. L. *capillitium* the hair collectively, f. *capillus*.] Entangled filamentary matter in fungals, bearing sporidia. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

1871 COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 34 The spinulose projections from the capillitium..are the remains of pedicels. **1875** BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 255 The mass of slender filaments remains as a delicate Capillitium.

Capillo·se, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *capillōs-us* full of hair, f. *capillus*.] **A.** *adj.* Full of hair, hairy. In mod. Dicts.

B. *sb. Min.* A synonym (in Chapman 1843) for Millerite or sulphide of nickel, also called *capillary pyrites*. (Dana *Min.* 57.)

† **Ca·pilmute, ca·balmute.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* [app. f. *capil*, CAPLE, CABLE horse + *mute*, MOOT, pleading, plea. The synonym *cattelmute* is f. CATTLE.] The form of legal action by which the owner of strayed or stolen cattle proved his ownership, and obtained restoration.

Quoniam Attachiamenta x. Note (Jam.) Forma controversiæ vulgo appellatur *capilmute, cabalmute*, vel *cattelmute*; nam *mote* vel *mute* significat placitum, querelam, etc.

† **Capilota·de.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 **capirotade, -adoe.** [a. F. *capilotade*, formerly *capirotade*, in Rabelais *cabirotade*, ad. Sp. *capirotata* (cf. It. *capperottato*), according to Littré f. *capirote* hood, as if 'a dish with a hood', but Schcler and others doubt this.] A kind of dish (see quot.); *fig.* a cooked-up story, hash, medley.

1611 COTGR., *Capirotade*, Capirotadoe, or stued meat, compounded of Veale, Capon, Chicken, or Partridge, minced, spiced, and layed upon several beds of Cheese. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Capilotade*, a stew'd meat, compounded of the heads, legs, carcasses of Capons, Partridges, etc. **1705** VANBRUGH *Confed.* III. ii, What a capilotade of a story's here! **1731–1800** BAILEY, *Capirotade*..Minc'd Meat.

Caping, *vbl. sb.*, see CAPE *v.* 1, 2, and COPING.

Capisten, obs. form of CAPSTAN.

† **Capi·strate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *capistrāt-* ppl. stem of *capistrāre* to halter, f. *capistrum* halter.] *trans.* 'To halter, muzzle, or tye' (Cockeram 1623).

Also **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1721–1800** in BAILEY.

Capital (kæ·pităl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **capitale**, 5 **capital**, 6–7 **capitell, -el**, (7 **capitull, -ol**), 7– **capital**. [Answers to L. *capitell-um* in same sense (dim. of *caput* head, or rather of its dim. *capitulum*), and its representatives, It. *capitello*, OF. *capitel, chapitel*, now *chapiteau*; but from the beginning tending to confusion with the adj. CAPITAL, to which it is now assimilated. Italian influence favoured *capitel(l)* in the 17th c.]

1. The head or top of a column or pillar.

c **1290** *Land Cokaygne* 69 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Þe pilers.. Wiþ harlas, and capitale Of grene jaspe and rede corale. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxvi. (1483) 83 The legges ben as it were pylers.. the knees ben the capitals and the feete the bases. **1563** SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, In the Capitel, was set Voluta..for an ornature and garnishment of the Capitell. **1604** DRAYTON *Owle* 629 From the Base, vp to the Capitell. **1660** BLOOME *Archit.* E a, Corinthian Capitall. **1670** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 157 Four great Pillars.. adorned with Capitels..of brasse guilt. **1747** *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 60 On the Capitol, Victory, Trade, Peace and Plenty might be expressed. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 72 A capital is only the cornice of a column.

2. The head or cap of a chimney, crucible, etc.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 79 Such a Capital will wholly hinder the Wind from going into the Chimney. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Capital of a lanthorn.. Capital of a mill. **1800** HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 148 An alembic, covered with its capital.

¶ **3.** A chapter of a book. (for CAPITLE.)

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxvii, Holy St. Bernard in the rule of our..profession, hath said, in the fifty-ninth capital, etc.

Capital, *sb.*[2]: see B. under the adj.

Capital (kæ·pităl), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 3–4 **capitale**, 5–7 **capitall(e**, 5–6 **capytal(l**, 7 **capitoll**, 4– **capital**. [a. F. *capital* (12th c.), ad. L. *capitāl-is*, in legal and ecclesiastical use. The actual F. descendant of the L. word is *cheptel* (pronounced *chetel*).]

A. *adj.* **I.** Relating to the head.

† **1.** Of or pertaining to the head or top. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 258 Wiðuten eddren capitalen þet bledden on his hefde. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* F j, Sparris..put..by the maner of an hede, and ij syche sparris ionyt togedyr make a capitall sygne. **1616** CHAPMAN *Homer's Batrachom.* 9 Their parts capitall They hid. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 383 His [the Serpent's] capital bruise. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. 34 A Pillar Composed in the Capital part.

2. Affecting, or involving loss of, the head or life.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 184/3 To haue capytal sentence & be beheded. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xii. (1588) 67 Capitall (or deadly) punishment is done sundry wayes. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 181/2 Cimon..narrowly escaped a capital sentence. **1868** *Spectator* 19 Dec. 1487 We never remember a capital verdict upon such insufficient evidence.

b. Punishable by death.

1526 FRITH *Purgat.* 201 Whosoever hath committed a capital crime. **1688** STRADLING *Serm.* (1692) 168 The Egyptians made it Capital to affirm that their God Apis was dead, *a* **1745** SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 154 Guilty of a capital crime. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 330 It was capital to preach even in houses.

† **c.** Of persons: Dealing with capital crimes; also, capitally condemned. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 106 They, as Capytall Iudges, geue definytiue sentence of lyfe and death. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 60. 295 Putting capitall malefactors to death. **1644** PRYNNE *Check to Britan.* 4 An impenitent, obdurate, Capitall Delinquent.

† **d.** Fatal. *Obs.*

a **1626** BACON (J.) War, which is capital to thousands. **1701** COLLIER *M. Antoninus* II In the Reign of Adrian an excellency of almost any kind was sometimes Capital to the Owner.

e. *Roman Law.* Involving loss of civil rights.

1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiv. 289 The punishment of a libeller involved in it a *diminutio capitis*, and was thus in the Roman sense of the term capital.

† **3.** Said of an enemy or enmity: Deadly, mortal. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 2 The lord off lorne..That wes capitale ennymy To the king. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 283 A capital enmyte lyke to haue endured for euer. **1670** COTTON *Esperuon* I. III. 109 The Bishop was his capital Enemy. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 162 The capital enemy of their country.

4. *fig.* Of defects, errors, and the like: Fatal, vitally injurious, most serious, radical. (Passing into sense 6 d.)

1538 STARKEY *England* 128 You have notyd such [faults] as be most capytal. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIII. (1887) 121 Immoderate exercise..a very capitall enemie to health. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 10 (1619) 429 It is more capitall to smite the master then a stranger. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 34 Hannibal's stay at Capua was a capital blemish in his conduct. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. v. (1857) 249 In the outset, he seems to have fallen into a capital error.

II. Standing at the head. *lit.* and *fig.*

5. Of words and letters: † Standing at the head of a page, or at the beginning of a line or paragraph, initial (*obs.*). *Capital letters*: letters of the form and relative size used in this position.

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* 8 This same bordure is devyded..with 23 lettres capitals. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) IV. 299 The capitalle letters..expresse this sentence. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 84 The grete capitalle lettres of the bygynnynge..of the psalmes and chapytres..ben alle mayde fayre. **1584** POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 9 It is easy for the C. Capitall to creepe in. **1662** PEPYS *Diary* 11 June, To have the capitall words wrote with red ink. **1676** MOXON *Print. Lett.* 10 Use a Capital Letter..in all Proper Names. **1811** J. BANNATINE in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 429 One very modern improvement in writing and printing..dropping the capital letters, except in the beginning of sentences, etc.

6. Chief; head-: **a.** of persons. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xix. 37 Of þis Lawch are thre capytale. **1461–82** *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* 73 This sergeaunt, capitall Buttler. **1530** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 293 Capital Sanctes under God of the aforsaid kirkes. **1614** T. ADAMS *Divel's Banq.* 213 Diseases, which be Deaths capitall Chirurgions. **1683** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1866/4 The Mayor, Aldermen, Bayliff, Capital Burgesses, and Commonalty of..Waymouth. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Capital lord*.. the lord of the fee. **1810** in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 426 A Mayor, assisted by 18 capital burgesses.

b. of mansions, estates, towns, and cities. *Capital manor*: one held *in capite*, or directly from the King. *Capital messuage*: that occupied by the owner of a property containing several messuages. *Capital town* or *city* = CAPITAL *sb.* (see B. 2 below).

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, v, The saide manour of Hampton courte shall..be the chiefe and capitall place and parte of the saide honour of Hampton courte. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 125 From thence..to the capitoll towne of the Arachosians, 515 miles. **1642** PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 406. 175 The heire is not compellable to assigne unto his mother..the capitall messuage which was his Fathers. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 924 Battering Engines bent to rase Som Capital City. *Ibid.* XI. 343 This had been Perhaps thy Capital Seate, from whence had spred All generations. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 214 The eldest son had the capital fee or principal feud of his father's possessions. **1774** T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 18 Chained in the cloister, or church, of some capital monastery. **1809** BAWDEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 589 The Abbot of Westminster claims all this because the capital manor is given to St. Peter.

† **c.** of ships: 'Of the line'; first-rate. *Obs.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2397/4 The Capital Ships are off of Torbay about 4 Leagues from the Shore. **1766** SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1804) V. 248 Of these capital ships (those of the line), 17 were stationed in the East Indies.

d. of other things.

a **1535** MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 85/2, Ii. capitall vyces, that is to wit enuye and couityce. **1597** J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 44 Loue ys the capitall affection in men and wemen. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 394 To win from me My capital secret. **1749** CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clxxxv. 189 The Last Supper, by Paul Veronese..is reckoned his capital performance. **1872** R. W. DALE *Commandm.* 7 The old traditions..made Obedience the capital virtue of childhood.

e. *less strictly.* Main, leading, weighty, important, first-class.

1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 20 Several capital places in the sacred Writers. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* 182 These preparatory rules, generally necessary before any capital operation. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* I. i. 5 All history has a capital advantage over every work of fiction. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 47 He..espoused the daughter of a capital grocer. **1818** HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* VI. (1870) 146 So capital and undeniable a proof of the author's talents.

7. In mod. use: Excellent, 'first rate'. Often as an exclamation of approval.

1762 LD. RADNOR in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 85 The Hobbema is also a very capital picture. **1791** 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* VI. (1809) 91 He clears every thing with his fore legs in a capital style. **1835** T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. ii, Nobody said capital, or even good, or even tolerable. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 26 He was a capital companion. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 100 Capital, Socrates; by the gods, that is truly good.

8. Of or pertaining to the original funds of a trader, company, or corporation; principal; *hence*, serving as a basis for financial and other operations.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4534/1 An Act for Enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. ix. 98 The capital stock of Great Britain was not diminished even by the enormous expense of the late war. **1825** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 41 Compelled..to encroach largely upon its capital fund. **1884** LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 689 She may commute into a capital sum..the benefit given to her..by way of annuity.

III. † **9.** *Capital lye*: the first or strongest alkaline solution employed in the process of soap-making. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *capitel* in same sense, med. L. *capitellum* 'aqua saponis *vel* lixivium', It. *capitello* 'lie to wash and skoure with' (Florio). So that strictly this is a distinct word.]

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Soap*, The Magistral or Capital Lye..is so strong, that an Egg will swim therein. **1731** BAILEY, *Capital Lees*, are the strong Lees, made by Soap-boilers from Pot-ashes.

B. *sb.* [Several elliptical uses of the adjective.]

1. A capital letter. Hence *To speak in capitals*: i. e. with emphasis. (Cf. A. 5.)

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cxvii, Noe Character so small, But through that Glass appeares a Capitall. **1676** MOXON *Print. Lett.* 5 A, B, C, etc. are Capitals. **1733** SWIFT *On Poetry* 99 When in Capitals exprest, The dullest reader smokes the jest. **1871** L. W. LOCKHART *Fair to See* I. 4 (Hoppe) 'AND I AM!' cried Fuskisson, a little white ensign, speaking in large capitals, with a voice like a Jew's harp. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxviii. 147 The Service-book was amply decorated with pictorial capitals.

2. A capital town or city; the head town of a country, province or state.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 756 Pandæmonium, the high Capital Of Satan and his Peers. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 49 ¶ 4 He that, like Cæsar, would rather be the first man of a village, than the second in the capital of the world. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 115 § 2 A constant round from the capital to the watering place, and from the watering place to the capital.

3. A capital stock or fund. **a.** *Commerce.* The stock of a company, corporation, or individual with which they enter into business and on which profits or dividends are calculated; in a joint-stock company, it consists of the total sum of the contributions of the shareholders. **b.** *Pol. Econ.* The accumulated wealth of an individual, company, or community, used as a fund for carrying on fresh production; wealth in any form used to help in producing more wealth.

[**1611** COTGR., *Capital*, wealth, worth; a stocke, a man's principall, or chiefe, substance.] **1630–9** WOTTON *Lett. & Treat.* 459 (K. O.) **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1847) 441/1 Such anticipations upon all kinds of receipts for monies borrowed and already spent, that they had no capital for future security. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Power given by Parliament to the South-Sea Company to increase their capital. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 51 You began ill.. You set up your trade without a capital. **1793** BENTHAM *Emancip. Col.* Wks. 1843 IV. 411 In proportion to the quantity of capital a country has at its disposal, will..be the quantity of its trade. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 442 The gentlemen of fortune turn their capitals into this channel. **1825** MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 73 The accumulation..of the produce of previous labour, or, as it is more commonly termed, of capital or stock. *Ibid.* 114 Credit..enables those who have capitals..to lend them to those who are desirous to obtain them. **1863** FENN *Eng. & For. Funds* 26 Bank Stock..is the capital of the Corporation of the Bank of England. **1874** HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 54 The immense difficulty that it is for any human being without capital to ensure himself a living.

c. *Fixed capital*: that which remains in the owner's possession, as working cattle, tools, machinery, etc. *Circulating, floating capital*: that which is constantly changing hands or passing from one form into another, as goods, money, etc.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. II. i. 276 His capital is continually going from him in one shape, and returning to him in another. Such capitals.. may.. be called circulating capitals. **1825** MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 95 What could he do without the assistance of fixed capital or tools?

d. *fig.*; also phrase, *To make capital out of*: to turn to account.

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 28 To reject the accumulated mental capital of ages. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXV. (1869) IV. 314 He tried to make..political capital out of the desolation of his house. **1865** MRS. RIDDELL *G. Geith* II. ii. 26 The quietest, most conciliating manners that ever a man made capital out of. **1885** STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* I. 8 If you choose to make capital out of this accident.

4. *Fortif.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Capital*, the line.. drawn either from the angle of the Polygon to the point of the Bastion, or from the point of the Bastion to the middle of the Gorge. **1853** STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Capital*.. is an imaginary line bisecting the salient angle of a work.

†**5.** (See quot.) *Obs.*
1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 188 One part of capital or cream of clay.

Capital (kæ·pităl), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To furnish or adorn with a capital.
1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. ix. § 29 They shod and capitaled the mouldings till they looked like a group of shafts.

Capitaled (kæ·pităld), *ppl. a.* [f. Capital *sb.* + -ed².] **a.** *Arch.* Furnished with a capital. **b.** Supplied with capital. (Chiefly in *comb.*)
1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 383/1 The..sluggish proceedings of an under-capitaled community. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. i. § 17 All Romanesque, massy-capitaled buildings. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xx. (D.) The white column capitalled with gilding.

Capitalhood (kæ·pităl,hud). [f. Capital *sb.*² + -hood.] The condition of being a capital city.
1865 *Examiner* 25 Nov. 743 Her [Florence's] half forgotten dreams of capital-hood are more than realized.

Capitalism (kæ·pităli·z'm). [f. Capital *sb.*² + -ism.] The condition of possessing capital; the position of a capitalist; a system which favours the existence of capitalists.
1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 75 The sense of capitalism sobered and dignified Paul de Florac. 1877 A. Douai *Better Times* (1884) 10 This institution of private capitalism is of a comparatively recent origin. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 6/1 A loophole for capitalism to creep in upon the primitive Christian communism.

Capitalist (kæ·pităli·st). [f. Capital *sb.*² + -ist.] One who has accumulated capital; one who has capital available for employment in financial or industrial enterprises. Also *attrib.*
1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 529 A gross evil of these direct imposts is, that of moneyed men, or capitalists, escaping all taxation. 1823 Coleridge *Table-t.* 27 Apr., The poor-rates are the consideration paid by.. capitalists for having labour at demand. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 95 The capitalist flourishes, he amasses immense wealth; we sink, lower and lower; lower than the beasts of burthen. 1867 J. B. Kinnear *Quest. for Refd. Parlt.* 213 The capitalist class.

Capitali·stic, *a.* [f. Capitalist + -ic.] Of or pertaining to capitalists.
1877 A. Douai *Better Times* (1884) 7 The offshoot of capitalistic production. 1884 *Christian Union* (*N. Y.*) 24 Apr. 390 The substitution of some form of co-operation in production and exchange for the capitalistic method.

Capitalization (kæ·pităləizē·ʃən). [f. Capitalize + -ation.]
1. The action of converting into capital, or of representing an annual income or payment by its capital value.
1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 3/2 Her creditors..agreed to the capitalization of their overdue dividends. 1885 Sir H. Cotton in *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 243 The profits.. were to be capitalized, and she was only to have the income arising from that capitalization.
2. Conversion into a capital city.
1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Oct. 10 Florence is being summarily subjected to the advantages of capitalization.
3. The action of printing in capitals.
1864 in Webster, etc.

Capitalize (kæ·pităləiz), *v.* [f. Capital *sb.*² + -ize.]
1. *trans.* To convert into capital.
1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xxiii. (ed. 3) 307 Notes bearing interest, to be subsequently capitalised into a funded debt. 1885 Sir E. Kay in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 369/2 The company were authorised..to capitalise the reserved fund. *fig.* 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 241 They should teach us to capitalize our philosophy.
2. To convert (a periodical income or payment) into an equivalent capital sum; to compute or realize the present value of such a payment for a definite or indefinite length of time.
1856 *Times* 22 Jan., As to the project of capitalizing incomes, that is another affair. 1861 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxlv. 131 The hundred millions.. must be, as the term learnt in France I think is, *capitalized.*
3. To print in capitals. *nonce-use.*
1850 Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* II. 264 Capitalizing the names of abstract qualities.
Hence **Ca·pitalized** *ppl. a.*, **Capitalizer** (kæ·pităləi·zəɹ) *sb.*, **Ca·pitalizing** *vbl. sb.*
1863 Gladstone *Financ. Statem.* 33 The capitalized value of the income. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* Dec. 849 The administrator of capital and labour is not a mere middleman; he is a capitalizer. 1882 W. B. Weeden *Soc. Law Labor* 28 Small farmers.. are almost always capitalizers. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* Dec. 848 Capitalizing; that is the converting of capital and labour into more capital.

Capitalless (kæ·pităl,lės), *a.* [f. Capital *sb.* + -less.] Without capital; having no capital.
1866 Crump *Banking* ii. 65 Dishonest speculation which thoroughly bad and capitalless houses have practised.

Capitally (kæ·pităli), *adv.* [f. Capital *a.* + -ly ².] In a capital manner.
1. In a manner involving loss of life, as in *To punish* or *accuse capitally.*
1619 N. Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 410 Those that are infected with Heresie ought to be proceeded against capitally. 1695 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 15 He was punished capitally. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 378 The people could not condemn, nor even try a man capitally. 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxxv. 396 He was capitally impeached.
2. Fatally, seriously.
1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. c. 394 So capitally bad. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 77 None but the Presumptuous, the Conceited, and the Thoughtless, err capitally. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* ix. 376 Those who are capitally.. in fault.
3. Principally, mainly, eminently, in an important degree.
1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 586 The commerce..so far as it depended on that article, which was very capitally too. 1836 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 304 Capitally fantastic, witty, and brilliant.
4. Excellently, admirably.
1750 Warburton *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. 90 The action too was capitally interesting. 1810 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1842) 191 Miss Baillie's play went off capitally here. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 331 You understand me capitally, Socrates.
5. In capital letters: in large characters.
1755 Young *Centaur* vi. Wks. IV. 259 In heaven's..effort for our welfare, is capitally written the Dignity of Man.

Ca·pitalness. [f. Capital *a.* + -ness.] The condition or fact of being capital.
1611 Cotgr., *Capitalité*, capitalnesse; or a capitall fact.

‖ **Capitan** (kapita·n, kæ·pităn). Also 8 **capidan,** (7–8 **captain**). [Sp. *capitan* Captain.] Mostly *attrib.*, as in *Capitan* (or *Captain*) *Pacha,* the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet. Hence *capitan galley* = next.
[1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2320/3 The Captain Bassa or Lord Admiral. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4336/6 The Captain Pasha will go ..with the Gallies..into the Archipelago.] 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) II. 150, I rowed in the capitan galley of the Three Lanthorns at Navarino. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. v. 96 He was formerly capitan pasha, or admiral-in-chief of the fleet. *a* 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 182 Many a Capitan, and bey.

‖ **Capitana** (kapitā·nă). [It., Sp., and Pg. *capitana* in same sense, prop. adj., fem. of *capitan, -o,* qualifying *nave* 'ship' or other word.] The chief or admiral's ship.
1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1988/1 The Capitana of the Gallies of Naples..was in a great storm cast away. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. v. 315 Algiers lost.. their Capitana or Admiral. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* II. iv. (1864) 87 Orders were given.. to take the direction of the capitana or admiral's ship.

Ca·pitanate. [ad. It. *capitanato.*] The office of a Capitano.
1818 J. C. Hobhouse *Hist. Illustr.* 523 Ye..were..injured first by what was called a Senate, then under the name of a Capitanate.

Capitan(e, obs. form of Captain.

‖ **Capitano** (kapitā·no). [It.; = Captain.] A captain, headman, or chief.
1611 Coryat *Crudities* 283 The Præfectus otherwise called the Capitano..over all their [Venitian] forces. 1705 Addison *Italy* (1766) 87 The chief officers of the commonwealth are the two Capitaneos. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 110, I made him a Capitano, by giving him a frock and drawers of chintz. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* v. viii.

Capitanery, -ry: see Captainry.

Capitate (kæ·pite·t), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *capitāt-us* headed, f. *caput, capit-* head: cf. next, and see -ate² 2.]
1. Having a distinct head, knob-headed.
1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Gudgin, capitate and not capitate. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 274 [The Pistil] capitate, forming a little round head. 1848 Dana *Zooph.* 135 Tentacles long and capitate.
2. *Bot.* Having the inflorescence in a close terminal cluster or head, as in composite flowers.
1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 The capitate Herb, whose flowers are fistular. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 103 Capitate flowers like the thistles. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 298 Dense-headed Rush, or Capitate Rush.
Hence **Ca·pitated** *ppl. a.*, with same meaning.
1676 Grew *Anat. Flowers* App. § 15 Without Stalks, that is, Capitated, as in Scabious. 1763 Ehret in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 132 Having a globular or capitated stigma.

Capitate (kæ·pite·t), *v. Math.* [f. as prec.] (See quot.)
1884 Cayley *Mem. Seminvariants* in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* VII. 1. 10 We capitate a symbol by prefixing to it a number which is not less than the highest number contained in it: thus 552 may be capitated into 5552, 6552, etc.

Capitation (kæpitē·ʃən). [ad. L. *capitātiōn-em* (sense 2), f. *caput, capit-* head, having the form of noun of action from a vb.: see prec. and -ation.]
1. The counting of heads or persons.
1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 418 This law of capitation. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 360 For not performing the commandement of God concerning capitation.
2. a. The levying of a tax or charge by the head, i. e. upon each person. **b.** A tax or fee paid for each head; a poll tax. **c.** A payment or fee of so much per head from pupils, etc.
1641 Ewes (*title*), Speech, touching the Bill of a Capitation or Poll-money. 1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 156 To make the whole capitation about 5 millions. 1743 Fielding *True Patr.* Wks. 1775 IX. 317 Demanding two millions, to be immediately raised by capitation. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 281 According to the last capitation, there were 166,871 Jews in Poland.. who paid the tax. *Ibid.* 463 All other religions are..included in this system of toleration, on paying a certain capitation. *Mod.* The Head Master's salary, paid partly by a capitation on each pupil.
3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *capitation-consumption, -tax*; also †**capitation-drugget, stuff,** etc. (see quots.); **capitation grant,** a grant of a certain sum for every person who fulfils certain conditions, as to a school for scholars who pass a test examination, to volunteers, etc.
1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct., We find..the average *capitation consumption of tobacco about 8 lb. 3 oz. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew,* **Capitation-Drugget,* a Cheap, Slight Stuff, called so from the Tax of that Name. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar., It would be quite possible to merge several of the existing grants [for education] into a single *capitation grant. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4031/4 Some Druggets, *Capitation Stuffs, and Shalloons. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* (1869) II. v. ii. 466 *Capitation taxes are levied at little expense. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 112 A capitation tax upon pilgrims to the temple of Jagannath. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3740/4 An Olive *Capitation Wastcoat.

Capitative, *a.* [f. L. *capitat-* (see prec.) + -ive.] Reckoned by the head; 'per head'.
1879 Gladstone in *19th Cent.* Sept. 571 The capitative addition made by their population to our commerce.

† **Ca·pitaynate.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *capitayn,* obs. f. Captain + -ate¹.] A captainship.
1593 Dee *Diary* (1842) 43 Jan. 7th I receyved letters from the Lord Lasky from his capitaynate in Livonia.

‖ **Ca·pite** (kæ·pitē). L., ablat. of *caput* head, occurring in the phrase *tenēre in capite* to hold (of the king) in chief; whence *tenant, tenure in capite,* and attrib. uses, as *capite-lands,* and the treatment of *capite* in Law Dicts. as 'The name of a tenure (abolished by *Act* 12 *Chas. II,* xxiv.), by which land was held immediately of the King, or of the crown'.
1616 Bullokar s.v. *Capite,* a tenure, when a man holdeth lands, immediately of the king as of his crowne. *a* 1626 Bacon *Use Com. Law* (1636) 39 If a man be seized of capite lands and soccage, he cannot devise but two parts of the whole. 1634 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 291 A single rood of capite-land will bring the whole estate into wardship. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 46 Capite is a Tenure that holdeth immediatly of the King, as of his Crowne. 1755 in Johnson.

† **Capite-berne.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **capy-.** [app. f. *cappit,* Capped or Caped + Fr. *'berne* a kind of Moorish garment, or such a mantle as Irish gentlewomen weare' (Cotgr.).] Perh. a cape or hood.
1473 in *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scotl.* I. 29, ij½ elne of blak for a clok and capiteberne for the Quene. 1474 *Ibid.* 22, j¼ elne of satyne to lyne a cipiberne of the Kingis clok. *Ibid.* 24, v quarteris of vellus to lyne a capitbirne for a riding gowne to the King.

Capitel(l, -ele, -il, obs. ff. Capital, Capitle.

Capitellate (kăpi·telē·t), *a.* [f. L. *capitellum* (see next) + -ate² 2.] Furnished with a capitellum or small head; terminating in a small knob. Cf. Capitate.
1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 240 Stigma capitellate.

‖ **Capite·llum.** [L. dim. of *caput* (or its dim. *capitulum*) head.] A little head. In *Phys.* The rounded eminence on the outer surface of the lower end of the humerus or upper arm.
1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 148 A rounded prominence, called the capitellum, which joins the outer bone of the fore-arm or radius.

† **Ca·pitle.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **itil, -ytle, -itele.** [a. ONF. *capitle*:—L. *capitulum,* dim. of *caput* head. Another form of Chapitle, chapter.]
1. ? A chapter; or ? a capital city.
1340 *Ayenb.* 43 Þe zenne of ham þet.. purchaceþ þe stryfs and þe werres in cites oþer ine capiteles, oþer betuene þe heȝe men.
2. A chapter of a book (or the like).
1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Þise byeþ þe capiteles of þe boc uolȝinde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 134 As telliþ þe Gospel of Joon in þe same capitle. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. x. (1554) 20 b, In this Capitle (*ed.* 1558 chapitle) [Bochas] gan direct his stile To write the story. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 61 Capytle, or chapytle, or captur, *capitulum.*
3. A summary.
1382 Wyclif *Hebr.* viii. 1 Forsothe a capitle vpon tho thingis that ben seid. 1388 *Ibid.* (Gloss) A capitil, that is a schort comprehending of many thingis.

Capitol (kæ·pitǫl). Forms: 4 **capitole,** (**-hole, -olye**), 4–5 **capit-, capytoile, -olie,** 7 **capitoll,** 7– **capitol.** [ME. *capitolie, capitoile,* a. ONF. *capitolie,* Parisian *capitoile* (= It. *capitolio*), ad. L. *capitōlium,* a derivative of *caput* head. The mod.F. *capitole* and Eng. *capitol* are new adaptations of the L.]
1. Literally, A citadel on the head or top of a hill. *esp.* The great national temple of Rome, dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, on the Saturnian or Tarpeian (afterwards called Capitoline) Hill; sometimes applied to the whole hill including the *arx* or citadel.
1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 543 Syne in hys capitole wes he [Caesar] Throw thaim of his consaill priue, Slayne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monkes T.* 713 This Iulius to the capitolie [*v.r.* capitolye, capithole, capitoile] went. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 96 At Rome..Appere..In þe kydd capytolie before þe kyng selvyne. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 10 Brenus..wanne and conquerid to Rome, except the capitoile of Rome. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 36 Comes Cæsar to the Capitoll to morrow? 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 47 There the Capitol thou seest..On the Tarpeian rock. 1838 Arnold *Rome* I. 315 The commons in that revolution occupied the Capitol.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 29 The spotless sp'rits of light .. Greet their great victor in his capitol. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 26 Triumphs not leading up into capitols, but up into the highest heavens. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Antiently the name capitol was..applied to all the principal temples, in most of the colonies.

2. *U. S.* 'The edifice occupied by the congress of the United States in their deliberations. Also, in some states, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions' (Webster).

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 98 The president's house is situated at the opposite extremity of Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol.

Hence **Capito·lian, Capi·toline** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Capitol; *Capitoline games*: games in honour of Capitoline Jove.

1618 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 142 He could not add the capitolian oaken garland to the Alban olive garland. *a* **1822** SHELLEY *Liberty* vii, Gold profaned thy capitolian throne. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 508 Ammonian Jove, or Capitoline, was seen. *a* **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. i. 6 In the time of this Emperor [Constantine] .. the Capitoline games were abolished.

Capitol(l, obs. form of CAPITAL.

Capitose (kæ·pitōu·s), *a.* [f. L. *caput*, *capit-* head + -OSE.] **a.** Having a large head. **b.** Obstinate, headstrong. **1881** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Capitoul** (kapitul). [F. *capitoul*, a. Pr. *capitol*:—late L. *capitōlium*, for *capitulum* chapter, town-hall.] A name given to the municipal magistrates of Toulouse.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 243 Their eschevins were called capitouls. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 347 The capitouls of Toulouse pretend to an extravagant antiquity.

† **Capitoulate.** *Obs.* Also **capitolat, -ulate.** [ad. Fr. *capitoulat*, f. *capitoul*: see prec.] **a.** The dignity of a capitoul. **b.** A ward or quarter of a city presided over by a capitoul.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 591 The Stats yeerely held in the Provinces, the Mairalties of townes, Shreevalties, Consulships, Capitolats, & Church-wardens, are as it were the forme of a Democraty. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Tholouse is now divided into eight capitulates or quarters.

Capitulant (kăpi·tiŭlănt). [a. F. *capitulant*, pr. pple. of *capituler* to CAPITULATE.] One who capitulates.

1839–57 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xxvii. § 99 Gaining possession of the fortress which the capitulants held.

Capitular (kăpi·tiŭlăr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *capitulār-is* adj., *capitulāre* sb., f. *capitulum* in its various senses: see below.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical chapter; governed by a chapter.

1611 COTGR., *Capitulaire*, capitular; of, or belonging to, a chapter. **1651** *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 36 That in a capitular action..should be sent forth two Apostolical Briefs. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 787 Seizing the temporalities of bishops and capitular bodies. **1861** A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 182 Some of the old cathedrals had been served by chapters of canons, others by monks—all were hereafter to be capitular.

2. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to a terminal protuberance of bone. Cf. CAPITULUM 2.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 28 The first of these articular sources is termed 'capitular'. **1881** — *Cat* 37 One kind, attached to the centrum, are called capitular.

3. *Bot.* Growing in small heads, as the Dandelion does. **1846** WORCESTER cites LOUDON; and in mod. Dicts

B. *sb.* [various elliptical uses of the adj.]

1. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 201 The Chapter may..make Decrees and Statutes which shall bind the Chapter itself and all its Members or Capitulars. **1761** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. 20 The dean of Strasburg .. the capitulars and domiciliars (capitularly assembled) .. all wished, etc.

2. = CAPITULARY B 2.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Rule Conscience* IV. i. (R.) The capitular of Charles the Great joyns dicing and drunkenness together. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In these capitulars did the whole French jurisprudence antiently consist. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 142 Nothing gives us a better notion of the .. French monarchy, than the third capitular of the year 811.

3. ? A law or statute of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council; a canon; also *fig.*

a **1667** JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 90 Our Blessed Saviour made those capitulars and canons of Religion. **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Capitulars*, ordinances or injunctions of kings or bishops, about Ecclesiastical Affairs. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Capitular* or *capitulary*, denotes an act passed in a chapter, either of knights, canons, or religious.

4. ? A heading or title of a chapter.

1846–7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. lix, Here must be mentioned a Capitular which not unfrequently is to be met with in MSS. of the New Testament in English .. 'Here begynnythe a rule, that tellith in whiche chapitris of the bible.. ye mown fynd the epistlis and the gospels'.

† **Capi·tularly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CAPITULAR *a.* + -LY 2.] In the form of, or as, a chapter.

1702 *Acc. Transact. Present Convocation* 5 The Dean and Prebendarys..meeting Capitularly in the Jerusalem Chamber. **1711** SWIFT *Let. Mr. St. John* 11 May (R.) You could do nothing but when all three were capitularly met. **1761** [see CAPITULAR B. 1].

Capitulary (kăpi·tiŭlări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *capitulārius*, *-ium* in same senses; F. *capitulaire*. Cf. CAPITULAR.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a chapter.

1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. § 35 (R.) The register of the capitulary acts of York Cathedral. **1861** *Times* 23 May (*Milan*), The Capitulary Vicar has prohibited the clergy from taking part in the approaching national fête.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter. ? *Obs.*

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 298 The grand dean ..adjourned the chapter..and retired with 22 capitularies.

2. A collection of ordinances (in mod.L. called *capitula*), especially those made on their own authority by the Frankish kings.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 111 And the capitularies [say] that they were the vows of the faithful. **1747** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 240 Enjoined by the capitularies of Charle-Magne. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 54 We have also an ordinance of 829, the Capitulary of Worms. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 10 Germany, except in the few Capitularies of the Frank sovereigns, has no central or common written law.

3. A heading, title, category.

1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* I. All that portion of our metre..ranged under the capitulary of lyric.

† **Capi·tulate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *capitulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *capitulāre* 'capitulis aliquid distinguere' (Du Cange), to draw up under distinct heads, f. *capitulum* head of a discourse, chapter, title, dim. of *caput* head.]

Reduced to heads; agreed or laid down in a number of distinct heads or items; stipulated.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 99 It is capitulate between the king's highness and the French king to make actual war in Flaundres. **1574** HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 19 It was a law made and capitulate by the Lawyers. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. vi. 512 It was capitulate and covenanted, that..the river Himera, etc.

Capitulate (kăpi·tiŭlēt), *v.* [f. prec. or on analogy of vbs. so formed: see -ATE 3.]

† **1.** *trans.* To draw up in chapters, or under heads or articles; to specify, enumerate. *Obs.*

1593 LODGE *Wm. Longbeard* E ij b, The lawes..which we capitulate at sea are not..used on lande. **1608** TOPSELL *Serpents* 600 The places of serpents abode being thus generally capitulated. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1678) 116. **1678** MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 182 The Discourse ..capitulates that Mr. Howe should by efficacious intend infallibility, etc.

† **b.** *intr.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 81 For an assay .. of his pen, he capitulated on the births of monsters.

† **2.** *intr.* To draw up articles of agreement; to arrange or propose terms; to treat, bargain, parley.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 120 Percy, Northumberland, ..Mortimer, Capitulate against vs. **1618** SIR T. LAKE in *Fortescue Papers* 38 He did not intend to capitulate with his Majesty. **1669** BAXTER *Call Unconv.* 247 Think not to capitulate with Christ, and divide your heart betwixt him and the world. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 220 The Spaniards .. capitulated day after day to prolong time. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 344 It had the appearance of meanly capitulating with you. **1815** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 355 We must not capitulate with mutiny in any shape. **1816** SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 322 Those magistrates..who capitulated with the..agricultural rioters, and..acceded to the demands of a mob.

† **b.** With various constructions: To make conditions, stipulate, agree. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 965 Plemminius..did capitulate with Lepidus to render up the Town. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1590) 432 To capitulate what tenements they should have. **1602** SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civil* III. xiii. 126 Two gentlemen capitulate to fight on horseback. **1715** DE FOE *Hon. & Just.* (1841) 16, I capitulate for so much justice as to explain myself. **1818** MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv, The man who thus capitulated for his safety.

† **3.** *trans.* **a.** To make terms about, agree upon the terms of; to formulate, arrange for, conclude. **b.** To make the subject of negotiation. *Obs.*

1593 LODGE *Wm. Longbeard* F ij b, A peace lately capitulated betwixt Dagobert, kinge of France and Grimoald. *a* **1649** CHAS. I. *Wks.* 230 He had no Commission..to capitulate anything concerning Religion. **1661** WEBSTER *Thracian Wonder* II. i, How dare you, sir, capitulate the cause?

4. *intr.* To make terms of surrender; to surrender or yield on stipulated terms, in opposition to surrendering at discretion. The ordinary use; said of a general, force, garrison, fortress, town, etc.

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 547 The 12th, the duke of Gourdon beat a party, and desired to capitulate. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* 4160/3 The Castle of Mittau began to capitulate the 14th instant. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. v. 439 Want of provisions quickly obliged Trevulci to capitulate. **1874** BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* iii. 160 Washington..after defending himself one day, capitulates.

fig. **1714** *Spect.* No. 566 ₱ 8, I still pursued, and, about two o'clock this afternoon, she thought fit to capitulate. **1841–4** EMERSON *Wks.* (Bohn) I. 21, I am ashamed to think how easily we capitulate to badges and names.

b. *trans.* To surrender upon terms.

1847 R. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* vi. (1853) 264 We cannot capitulate the premises. **1870** *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The new Minister..seems..disposed to the policy of capitulating France.

Hence **Capi·tulated** *ppl. a.* **Capi·tulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 331 A Combate capitulated, that is to wit, a Combate, wherin are set downe .. diuers Articles or conditions, as to the manner of the battaile. **1654** EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 281 This capitulating Traytor. **1753** SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 154/1 He put on his capitulating face.

Capitulation (kăpi·tiŭlē·ʃən). [a. F. *capitulation*, ad. med.L. *capitulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *capitulāre* to draw up under heads.] The action of the verb CAPITULATE.

† **1.** The action of arranging in chapters or heads; a portion of a work so arranged. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Capitulation*, distinguishing by parts, bringing to hands [? heads].

2. A statement of the heads of a subject; summation, summary, enumeration; cf. *recapitulation.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 15 This is the capitulation and summe of them [the conditions of a convention]. **1638** HEYWOOD *Port Piety* 264, I should but spend paper in a meere capitulation of their names. **1882** STEVENSON *Men & Bks.* 124 Capitulation is not description.

† **3.** The making of terms, or of a bargain or agreement; stipulation. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 298 In conuersation simple, in capitulation subtill and mistrustfull. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 347/2. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. xii. 103 Appointing by capitulation what the pope should do.

† **b.** *pl.* Articles or terms of a treaty, stipulations, covenants, conditions. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 377 The capitulations which the Ephori sent unto him, were these. **1667** *Treaty in Magens Insurances* II. 530 The Kings of Great Britain and Spain shall .. keep .. all and singular the Capitulations in this present Treaty agreed. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xxvii. 221 Soldiers .. had been paid for their service .. according to their capitulations. **1728** MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. iv. 285 The Capitulations between his Imperial Majesty and his new Ally.

† **c.** An agreement on specified terms, a covenant, convention, treaty. *Obs.*

1535 GARDINER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. lxv. 161 In case..any of them should swerve from any piece of the capitulation by force of the emperor. **1642** BRIDGE *Wounds. Consc. Cured* § 4. 29 Then the Doctor comes to the matter of capitulation or covenant. **1691** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 212 The French at Mons had already broke their capitulation with the burghers. **1798** DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 459 The rights which descended to him in consequence of his father's original capitulation. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. iv. (1864) 444 The terms of his [Columbus] original 'capitulation' with the crown.

d. *spec.* (*a.*) The agreement or conditions sworn to by the former German emperors at their election. (*b.*) The agreements made by the Swiss cantons with foreign powers respecting the regiments of Swiss who took service under them. (*c.*) The articles by which the Porte gave special immunities and privileges to French subjects; extended subsequently to those of other nations.

1622 *Prot. Princes* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 74 As was agreed upon in the Capitulation Royal, and Fundamental Law of the Empire. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 26 Every Emperor is tied down at his coronation to some new articles, which are called terms of capitulation. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 472 European merchants live here in .. splendour and safety .. owing to particular capitulations with the Porte. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. viii. 116. **1872** FREEMAN *Growth Eng. Const.* 209 The system of military capitulations .. by the Cantons. **1884** TWISS *Law Nations* I. 463 It may be doubted whether the term 'Capitulations' came into use before the Treaty of 1535 between France and the Porte.

4. The making of terms for surrender; the action of surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 18 Dec. (Carlyle) The gentlemen you desire .. to treat and conclude of the capitulation. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. IV. 407 Clement..was soon obliged to demand a capitulation. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. i. 17 In Greece to offer earth and water was the sign of capitulation. *Mod.* The capitulation of Metz.

b. The instrument containing the terms.

1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III. 9, I..enclose the capitulations of Breda and Gertruydenberg. **1849–50** ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. lv. § 34. 590 At daybreak the capitulation was signed.

Capi·tulator. [agent-noun in L. form, from CAPITULATE *v.*] One who capitulates.

1611 COTGR., *Capituleur*, a capitulator. **1632** in SHERWOOD; **1846** in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Capitulatory (kăpi·tiŭlătə-ri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to capitulation; cf. *recapitulatory.*

1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 243 In their tedious genealogies, or their capitulatory brass monuments?

Capitule, -ull, obs. ff. CAPITLE, CAPITAL.

‖ **Capitulum** (kăpi·tiŭlŭm). [L.; dim. of *caput* head.] A little head or knob.

1. *Eccl.* A short 'lesson' from Scripture.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* **1885** M'CRIE *Sketches & Stud.* 29 The last page of the capitula of St. John's Gospel.

2. *Phys.* 'A protuberance of bone received into a hollow portion of another bone' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1755 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* **1881** MIVART *Cat* 37 They articulate with the heads, or the capitula, of the ribs.

3. *Bot.* 'A close head of sessile flowers. Also a term vaguely applied among fungals to the receptacle, pileus, or peridium' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Capitulum* [among Botanists] is the Head or Flowring Top of any Plant. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 106 The neutral florets..being quite open in very

many capitula. **1861** S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* I. (ed. 4) 91 The flower-head or capitulum of such a plant as the daisy.

4. *Zool.* The body of a barnacle together with the case containing it; so called from its forming a head to the peduncle or foot-stalk.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 152 At its free extremity the peduncle bears the 'capitulum'.

Capivara, var. of CAPYBARA.

Capivi, var. of COPAIBA.

Capkin (kæ·pkin). *nonce-wd.* [f. CAP *sb.* + -KIN.] A little cap.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 215 The small mannikins had .. thrown down their broad brown capkins.

Caplan, obs. form of CAPELIN.

Ca·ple, capul. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 4–5 capel, 4–6 capil, 5 capylle, 5–6 capill, 6 capyl, 4–7 caple. β. 4–9 capul, 5 capulle, 5–6 capull. In Drayton cauple. [ME. *capel, -il, -yl, -ul,* corresponds to Icel. *kapall* (for *kapal-r*) nag, hack, mare; also to Ir. *capall, capull* horse, mare, Gael. *capall* mare, the relations between which are uncertain; the ultimate source is prob. L. *caball-us* horse, hack. See also CABALL, and its variants.

Not in Old Irish (Windisch): Manx has *cabbyl,* Welsh *ceffyl* (Davies, not in Pughe), Cornish *cevil, kevil, keffyl* (also in place names as *Nankevil, Penkevil*), Breton *caval* (in Lagadeuc's Catholicon 1499, and in Rostrenen 1732, not in Legonidec). These forms point to no common Celtic source, but to separate adoption from L., Norman Fr., and perh. Eng. The Irish *capall* was evidently directly from L. *caballus.* The Icelandic word is chiefly in ecclesiastical documents after 13th c., and may be directly from L., or perh. immed. through Irish. The immediate source of the ME. word is not determined.]

A horse: in ME. chiefly *poetical*; now only *dial.*

c **1290** *Land Cokaygne* 32 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 157 Hors, no capil, kowe, no ox. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1254 Þay wer cagged and kaȝt on capeles al bare. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 22 Þenne Concience on his Capul Carieth forþ Faste. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frere's T.* 254 Bothe hey and Cart and eek hise caples thre. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 61/2 Capul, or caple, horse, *caballus.* *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 114 The ane of 30w my Capill ta, The vther his [the king's] Coursour alswa. **1547** SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Kephyll,* a capull. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* III. vii. 1365 *note,* Grasse and food, for sheepe, caples, and goats. **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Warres* VI. l, Phœbus tooke his lab'ring Teame .. To wash his Cauples in the Ocean Streame. **1670** RAY *Proverbs* 48 It is time to yoke when the cart comes to the caples, *Cheshire.* **1799** R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 233 (Jam.) And hark! what capul nicker'd proud? **1819** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXVIII, I will get me..my neighbour Buthan's good capul.

2. A name for a hen. *rare.*

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 99 Sely Capyll, oure hen, both to and fro She kakyls.

Caple, variant of CAPEL.

Capleyne, obs. form of CAPELINE.

Caplin, capling (kæ·plin, -liŋ). [f. CAP.] The cap of leather on a flail, through which the thongs pass that connect the swingel and staff.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/1 The Cap-lings .. of a Flail or Threshal .. are the strong double Leathers made fast to the top of the Hand-staff and the top of the Swiple. **1704** in WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Flail.* **1727** in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flail.*

Caplin, -ling, var. of CAPELIN, a small fish.

Capnite (kæ·pnəit). *Min.* [in Ger. *Kapnit* (Breithaupt 1841), f. *Kapnik* (in Hungary) + -ITE.] A variety of Smithsonite, containing carbonate of iron. **1868** in DANA *Min.*

Capnomancy (kæ·pnɔmænsi). [f. Gr. *καπνός* smoke + *μαντεία* divination. Cf. F. *capnomancie* (in 16th c. *capnomantie.*] Divination by smoke.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 294 Divination .. was done..by smoake, Capnomancy. **1663** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) Pref., Those thin and curious arts, capnomancy, augury, Sooth saying. **1883** STEWART *Neth. Lochaber* XXXIV. 206 In books on..divination it is called Capnomancy.

Capnomor (kæ·pnɔmɔr). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *καπνός* smoke + (?) *μόρα,* Doric for *μοῖρα* part.] A colourless transparent oil of peculiar smell, one of the constituents of smoke, obtained from wood-tar.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 736 Capnomore .. was discovered by Reichenbach,..and was so named by him ..because it exists in the smoke of organic bodies. **1863–79** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 741 Capnomor is contained, together with creosote and another oil, in the portion of wood-tar which is soluble in potash.

‖ **Ca·poc.** 'A fine short-stapled cotton wool, used in India for stuffing cushions and lining palanquins, etc.' (Simmonds 1858). See KAPOK.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 817 Capoc (a sort of very fine Cotton).

† **Capo·che,** *v. trans. Obs. rare*—[1]. Meaning uncertain: Johnson suggests 'perhaps to strip off the hood', f. CAPOUCHE; it might also be a sportive use of CABOCHE *v.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. II. 529 We still have .. Capoched [*ed.* **1689** *has* o'er-reach'd] your Rabbins of the Synod And snapt their Canons with a Why-not.

‖ **Capo·cchia.** [It.; fem. of *capocchio* silly, simple (*capoccio, capocchio* 'shallow skonce, loggerhead' Florio); lit. 'blockhead', f. *capo* head.] Theobald's correction of the reading *chipochia,* in

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 13 (Fol. 1) Alas poore wretch: a poore chipochia.

Capon (kē·pən), *sb.* Forms: 1, 3 **capun,** 4 **capoun,** (**kapoun, chapon**), 4–6 **capone,** 5 **capun(e,** (**capvne**), **capoone,** 4– **capon.** [OE. *capun,* ad. L. *capōn-em* in same sense, whence also ONF. *capun, capon* (F. *chapon,* Pr. and Sp. *capon,* It. *cappone*), which prob. reinforced the Eng. word.]

1. A castrated cock.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 132 *Capo,* capun. *Gallinaccus,* capun. *c* **1250** *Bestiary* 390 in *O. E. Misc.* 13 Đe coc and te capun. *a* **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 260 Bute he also capun beo idiȝt. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 38 For a dozeine chickenes Or as many capones. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xviii. (1495) 425 The capon is a cocke made as it were female by keruynge away of his gendringe stones. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* 26 He..hadde to fore hym as fatte capone as a man myght fynde. **1598** BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 11 Is made fat with daintie and delicate fare like a capon. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 154 The Iustice In faire round belly, with good Capon lin'd. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) III. 26 (D.) To truck..justice for fat capons to be delivered before dinner. **1847** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 161 On capons fine they daily dine. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* X. 216 Some fine fat capons.

b. formerly used in payment of rent in kind.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* xl. Preamb., xl. acres of wood xl*ti.* rent and the rent of L. capons. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccclxvii. 789 They gadered vp the rentes, as Capons, and other thynges in his townes.

c. as a type of dullness, and a term of reproach.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 307 b, [He] came flynging home to Roome again as wyse as a capon. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* II Some [men] are capones by kinde, and so blunt by nature, that no arte at all can whet them. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 32 Mome,..Capon, Coxcombe, Idiot, Patch.

† **2.** *transf.* A eunuch.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 279 Of a 1000 such capons who addict themselues to their booke, none attaineth to anie perfection, euen in musicke (which is their ordinarie profession). **1605** *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 289. **1691** D'URFEY *All for Money* 65 If there be a Capon in Christendom, I'll make thee one.

3. Humorously applied to various fish; *esp.* a red-herring.

c **1640** J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Sole wee call our Seuerne Capon. **1699** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Yarmouth-Capon,* a Red Herring. **1719** RAMSAY *Hamilton* ii. iii, A Glasgow capon and a fadge Ye thought a feast. **1812** W. TENNANT *Auster F.* iv, Each to his jaws A good Crail's capon holds [*note* 'a dried haddock']. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Capon,* a red-herring. *Kent.*

† **4.** A billet-doux. Cf. F. *poulet* 'a chicken; also, a loue-letter, or loue-message' (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 56 O thy letter, thy letter .. Boyet, you can carue, Breake vp this Capon.

5. *Comb.,* as *capon-broth, -flesh*; *capon-crammed, -like, -lined* adjs.; **capon-beer,** ? capon-broth made with beer; **capon-bell,** the passing-bell (Halliwell cites Dekker); † **capon-cote,** a house for keeping capons; **capon-justice,** a corrupt magistrate who is bribed by gifts of capons; **capon-money,** money in commutation of a payment of capons; † **capon's-feather,** the feather of a capon; also, Common Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*); † **capon's-tail,** a plant, *Valeriana pyrenaica*; **capon's-tail grass,** *Festuca Myurus* (Britten and Holland).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 411 Drink incorporate with Flesh or roots (as in *Capon-beer &c.) will nourish more easily. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 78 If the Alderman thought that an impossibility, he was certainly far gone in *Capon-broth. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 136 Hue hadde a childe in the *chapon-cote. **1597** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1214 His mawe must be *Capon crambd each day. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* (1849) I. 212 (D.) Salcot of Salisbury [otherwise called Capon] .. redeems his peace .. by making long leases of the best of his farms and manors; known afterwards most commonly by the name of *Capon's feathers. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Capon's-feather,* the herb columbine. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662 *Caro spadonia,* *capuneflesche. *Caro caponina,* caponflesche. *a* **1639** WARD *Serm.* (1862) 128 (D.) Judges that judge for reward, and say with shame, 'Bring you', such as the country calls *capon justices. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 150 A portly, *capon-lined burgomaster. **1714** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5246/3 In Arrear to the Corporation of Portsmouth, for Town-Rents, Reliefs, *Capon-Money or other Dues. **1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes,* Phu is called in englishe setwal, of other some *Capones tayle. **1598** FLORIO, *Amantilla,* the herbe Valerian, Capons taile or Setwall. **1597** GERARD *Herbal* I. XXII. 29 My friend..gave it the title..*Capons-taile Gracce.

Ca·pon, *v.* [f. prec.; = F. *chaponner.*] *trans.* To make a capon of; to castrate. Hence **Ca·poned** *ppl. a.,* **Ca·poning** *vbl. sb.*

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* I. i, Had it been discovered, I had been caponed. **1668** R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 184 Nothing but a Capon'd, a thing unman'd, could ever, etc. **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* VI. 487. **1886** *N. Zealand Her.* 1 June 2/6 The caponing of male fowl birds.

† **Ca·ponet.** *Obs.* [f. CAPON + -ET: prob. OF; mod.F. has *chaponneau.*] A little or young capon.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 93 A caponet, of capon, *capunculus.* **1619** H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1842) 21 To shelter the scorcht caponet or hen. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lix. (1737) 243 Caponets, Caviar and Toast.

Caponier (kæpŏnī·ɪ). Also **caponiere, caponnière, kaponier.** [a. F. *caponnière,* ad. Sp. *caponera* in same sense; orig. a capon-cote or mews, f. *capon* CAPON. Many modern writers have used the French form.]

'A covered passage across the ditch of a fortified place, for the purpose either of sheltering communication with outworks or of affording a flanking fire to the ditch in which it stands' (Stocqueler *Mil. Dict.* 1853).

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1858/6 A Retrenchment .. which we still maintain, to cover the Caponiers we have in the Ditch. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Caponniere.* **1772** SIMES *Mil. Guide, Caponier.* **1830** E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc., Caponière.* **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. v. 364 Of its eight angles, every other one was supplied with a little bastion or caponiere. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/2 Kaponiers are large casemated masonry buildings for the defence of the ditches of permanent works on the polygonal system. **1882** *St. James's Gaz.* 6 Feb., Strong caponiers for flanking the ditches.

Caponize (kē·pənaiz), *v.* [f. CAPON *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a capon of; to castrate.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. ii. 180 [To] dishonour a Cock of his spurrs: that is to Caponize the gallant spirit of the Creature. **1736** BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 140 These bustards may likewise be caponiz'd, as well as turkeys, to make them larger. **1859** R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 350 The habit of caponizing cattle and poultry prevailed..before the arrival of the Arabs.

Capoone, obs. form of CAPON.

‖ **Caporal** (kapɒra·l). [a. Sp. and F. *caporal.*]

† **1.** A corporal. (*Sp.*)

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 23 Of the best approued souldiers to chuse for Caporals. *Ibid.* Gloss. 249 Cabo de esquadra or Caporall, a Spanish word, is the head or chiefe vnder the Captaine of a small number of souldiers.

2. A kind of (superior) tobacco. (*Fr.*)

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxix. (1885) 680 Couldn't find a bit of tobacco fit to smoke till we came to Strasburg, where I got some Caporal.

Caporcianite (kăpɒ·ɹʃənəit). *Min.* [f. Monte de Caporciano in Tuscany + -ITE.] A variety of Laumontite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 399 Caporcianite occurs in pearly monoclinic crystals of a flesh-red color.

Capot (kăpɒ·t, formerly kæ·pət), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **capet.** [a. F. *capot* (*t* always mute) 'said of the player who fails to make a trick', also 'the stroke by which a player is made *capot*' (Littré).]

In *Piquet.* The winning of all the tricks by one player (which scores 40).

1651 *Royall Game Picquet* 32 Which of them soever wins all the Cards,..he shall reckon Fourty; and this is called a Capot. **1674** COTTON *Compl. Gamester* vi. (1676) 87 (*Picket*) A Capet. **1700** FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* II. II. i, The Capot at Piquet. **1823** LAMB *Elia, Mrs. Battle* (1853) 55 She would ridicule the pedantry of the terms—such as pique—repique—the capot—they savoured (she thought) of affectation.

‖ **Capot** (kapo), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *capot,* dim. of *cape* CAPE.] = CAPOTE.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 195 Wrapped in their thick capots or loose coats. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 47 They wear a capot or surcoat, made of a blanket.

Capot (kăpɒ·t), *v.* [f. CAPOT *sb.*[1]: formerly accented on first syllable.] *trans.* In *Piquet.* To score a capot against, to win all the tricks from.

1651 *Royall Game Picquet* 41 And so by this meanes he come to be Capotted. **1659** *Shuffling, Cutting, & Deal.* 3, I have thrown out all my best Cards .. so I may very well be capetted. **1700** FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* II. i. i, I have capotted her my self two or three times in an evening. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* x, He hazarded everything for the chance of pilqueing, repilqueing, or capoting his adversary.

b. *transf.* To 'score off' (a person) heavily. Also as an imprecation *Capot me!*

1649 DR. DENTON to *Sir R. Verney* 15 Oct., If it be to come in by a Privy Seal .. I doubt you will be capotted. **1760** FOOTE *Minor* I. i, Capot me, but those lads abroad are pretty fellows.

Ca·potaine, *a.* [? Fr.] perh. = CAPOTE 2.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXXIII, She laid aside her travelling cloak and capotaine hat.

Capote (kăpō·t). [a. F. *capote,* a fem. form, answering to *capot* masc., dim. of *cape* CAPE.]

1. a. A long shaggy cloak or overcoat with a hood, worn by soldiers, sailors, travellers, etc. **b.** A long mantle reaching to the feet, worn by women.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lii, The little shepherd in his white capote. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 76 Emerging .. like spectres from the hatchways, in capotes and blankets. **1854** THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 299 The ladies came down, pretty capotes on. **1857** EMERSON *Poems* 97 Frocks and blouses, capes, capotes. **1877** KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 94 His troops in their sombre capotes.

2. A close-fitting hat of cap-like form.

1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 24/1 Some of the *capôtes* have had their dimensions reduced to such a degree as to attain merely the form of a skull-cap. **1886** *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Sept. 11/1 New bonnet and capote shapes.

† **Capou·ch.** *Obs.* A variant of CAPUCHE, a hood or cowl.

1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-Harts Dr.* (1841) 47 Conueying a massy sault vnder his capouch. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Capouche,* a coul, hood or cover for the head. **1742** JARVIS *Quix.* I. IV. XXIX. (1885) 171 He..put on him a grey capouch. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Capitium,* as some say, a hood, a capouch.

Capoun, obs. form of CAPON.

Cappadine (kæ·pădin, -dīn). [perhaps from CAPADE.] 'A sort of silk flock or waste obtained

from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1678 Phillips, *Cappadine*, is a kind of Silk whereof the shagg of some kind of Ruggs is made. **1721** in Bailey.

† Cappado·chio. *Obs.* Also Caperdewsie, -dochy, q. v. [Nares suggested 'a corruption of Cappadocia', of which country 'the king, says Horace, was rich in slaves, but had little money'. But this reason seems far-fetched.] 'A cant name for prison' (Nares); perhaps rather, the stocks.

1607 W. S. *Puritan* in *Supp. Shaks.* II. 510 (N.) How, captain Idle? my old aunts son, my dear kinsman, in Cappadochio?

Cappagh (kæ·pă). A place near Cork, in Ireland; whence *Cappagh* or *Cappah brown*, a brown pigment, consisting of a bituminous earth coloured by oxide of manganese and iron; manganese brown.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 896 Vandyke, Cappah .. and Cologne Browns.

Cap-paper (kæ·pˌipē·pəɹ). [See below.]

1. A kind of wrapping paper: the precise application has apparently varied from time to time.

1577 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 269, Vj quare of capp paper, xij*d*., xij quaire of paper. **1583** J. Higins *Junius' Nomenclator* 6 (N.) Packe paper or cap-paper, such paper as mercers..use to wrappe their ware in. **1634** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 65, 4 quire of cappe paper to pack up y^e^ plate, 00 01 04. **1693** Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 973 Cap paper or brown paper, wherein grocers wrap their ware. **1745** Stukeley *Corr.* I. 371 Send it to me by the carrier, tyed up in a bit of cap-paper. *a* **1847** Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 92 She was offering to Henry a small parcel contained in cap-paper. **1877** E. Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cap-paper*, a whity-brown, thin paper, such as milliners fold their wares in.

† 2. Used as filter-paper. *Obs.*

1634 Bate *Myst. Nature & Art* 30 Strain them through a cap paper. **1667** Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Glasse Funnel lin'd with Cap-paper. **1704** J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Caustick*, Then filtrate through Cap-paper. **1788** Withering in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 321 Saturated with vegetable alkali it converted cap paper into touch paper.

3. A size or kind of writing paper.

1854 Landor *Lett. American* 52 Meanwhile on what cap-paper were employed the unseasoned crow-quills of the Continent! **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 494. **1874** Knight *Mech. Dict., Cap-paper*, 1. a kind of writing paper. Ruled with blue lines, and folding on the back, it is foolscap; with red lines to form a margin on the left hand, and made to fold on the top, it is legal cap. 2. A size of paper from 7½×12 to 8½×14.

[Probably, senses 1 and 3 are quite distinct in origin. Sense 1 has been conjectured to have originated in the use to which the paper was put, as a 'cap' to hold groceries, or as the material for the paper caps of workmen. Sense 3 may have been named from the watermark of a cap, employed to indicate a certain size. Cf. also Foolscap.]

† Ca·ppard, *a. Obs.* [Cf. Caperate.]

1653 Plat *Gard. Eden* 110 A Peare..graffed upon a white thorn will be small, hard, cappard, and spotted.

Capparid (kæ·părid). *Bot.* [f. L. *capparis* the caper: see -id.] A plant akin to the Caper; one of the *Capparidaceæ*.

Capparida·ceous, *a.*, of the natural order Capparidaceæ, of which the Caper is the type. [*Capparidaceæ* is erroneously formed for *Capparaceæ*.]

1866 Livingstone *Jrnl.* xii. (1873) I. 316 A species of Capparidaceous fruit.

Capped, capt (kæpt), *ppl. a.* [f. Cap *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Provided with or wearing a cap, either as an article of dress, or of defensive armour.

c **1370** Wyclif *Agst. Begg. Friers* (1608) 30 Capped Friars, that beene called Maisters of Divinitie. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 107 Aske thi cappid maistres. **1587** Fulwell *Like will to L.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 321 Where learn'd you to stand capp'd before a judge? **1667** J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 243 Anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as capped in presence of the King of England. **1859** Jephson *Brittany* xvi. 269 Crowds of white-capped laundresses.

b. Having a natural cap or head-covering.

1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Fishing Flies*, The Steel-Fly..capt about with the Feathers of a Peacocks-tail. **1783** Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. *Lark*, The capped, or chit, lark.

c. *fig.*

1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. i. 150 The friar .. went capped with the name of Brother Brimstone ever after.

2. Covered on the top as with a cap; crowned.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. 152 The Clowd-capt Towres. **1665** Boyle *Exp. Hist. Cold* xix. (R.) Savoy, and the neighbouring countries..have mountains almost perpetually capped with snow. **1816** Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvi, Darken'd Jura, whose capt heights appear Precipitously steep. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 25 London clay capped by Lower Bagshot sand.

b. *fig.*

c **1605** Montgomerie *Flyting* 624 Great fraud .. Cappit with quyet conceit. **1847** Emerson *Repr. Men* iv. *Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 338 You are bottomed and capped and wrapped in delusions.

c. Having the surface caked or hardened into a crust. *dial.*

1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 78 (E. D. S.) When heavy rains presently succeed..the surface is apt to become what we call capped. **1807** A. Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) II. 89 He found the surface slightly bound (called here capt).

3. Fitted with a cap, as a ship's mast with protective covering, a loadstone with a piece of steel or magnetic iron, a fire-arm with a percussion cap.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 38 A payr of capped Sheffeld kniues. **1613** M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 3 Artificially capped and armed with steele, or iron. **1667** H. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 423 The two pieces [of Load-stone]..uncapped as well as capped. **1685** Boyle *Effects of Mot.* iv. 38 The Load-stone vigorous..and well capped. **1803** *Naval Chron.* IX. 329 All the lower and upper masts up, capped, rigged over head. **1887** *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Sept. 4/2 The muzzle-loading rifle was also loaded and capped.

4. Of a horse's hocks: Having a swollen appearance, as if covered with a cap. Cf. Capelet.

1831 Youatt *Horse* xvii. (1847) 366 Capped Hock..is seldom accompanied by lameness. *Ibid.* (1872) 392 A horse .. with a capped hock is regarded with a suspicious eye.

5. *dial.* Puzzled, beaten.

6. Capped Quartz, a variety of crystallized quartz, embedded in a matrix of compact quartz.

Capped, cappit, Sc. var. of Copped, crabbed.

Cappe·lenite. *Min.* A silico-borate of yttrium and barium, from Norway.

1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Science* Mar. 230 Cappelenite occurs in hexagonal crystals of a brown color.

Cappeline, var. of Capeline.

Capper (kæ·pəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **cappar.** [f. Cap *sb.* and *v.* + -er[1].]

† 1. A capmaker. *Obs.*

1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 12 Philippo atte Vyne, Cappere, ciui Londonie. **1488–9** *Act 4 Hen. VII*, ix, No hatter nor capper..[shall] put to sell any hatte .. above the price of xx*d*. **1574** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 158 Richarde Philipes, capper. **1581** W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 14 He .. bryngeth wyth him .. a Capper of the same towne. **1677** Yarranton *Engl. Improv.* 162 The benefit that may come..to the Cappers of Bewdley. **1805** Lucock *Nat. Wool* 67 In the reign of Elizabeth the cappers made a violent struggle to counteract the trade of their rivals.

2. One who caps; in various senses of the verb.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xviii. (1617) 320 A thousand flatterers, and as many crouchers and cappers. **1850** L. Hunt *Autobiog.* 100 An excellent capper of verses. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Capper*, an extinguisher.

3. *dial.* A person or thing who 'caps' or 'beats' all others; a thing which 'beats' one's comprehension.

1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* (1840) 13 Nea yan knas what it means, it's a capper. **1802** R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 52 Then at dancin, O he was a capper! **1868** E. Waugh in *Lanc. Gloss.* That's a capper of a tale, as heaw! **1877** *Holderness Gloss.* It's a capper wheear mah knife's gone teeah.

Capper, Sc. var. of Copper.

Capper-: See Caper-.

Cappie (kæ·pi). *Sc.* [dim. of Cap *sb.*3]

1. A small drinking vessel.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xiv, I think ye hae been at the wee cappie this morning.

2. 'A kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middling classes' (Jamieson).

Capping (kæ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cap *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Cap in various senses.

1592 Greene *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 3 Schollers .. receiued (after long capping and reuerence) a sixepenny reward. **1602** *Return fr. Parnass.* I. iv. (Arb.) 17 Letts leaue this capping of rimes. **1717** De Foe *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. 45 The Bishop..would have proved that Capping, or pulling off the Hat, and kneeling, were synonimous. **1863** Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. xvi. (1880) I. 225 To be swamped in the capping of impromptu verses. **1883** *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 564/1 A capping of the Cervantic with the Rabelaisian spirit. **1885** M. Pattison *Mem.* 57 In the thought of how I ought to perform my first act of 'capping' I omitted the ceremony altogether.

b. *spec.* The putting of a gun-cap upon a gun, etc. Also *attrib.*

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 34 Bring the firelock down to the capping position. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 345 A capping system..entails a loss of not less than fifty per cent. in rapidity. **1881** Greener *Gun* 105 The best capping breech-loader ever invented.

c. The ceremony of conferring a University degree in Scotland.

2. Cap-making; the capper's trade.

1662 Fuller *Worthies, Wales* 49 Capping anciently set fifteen distinct Callings on work.

3. That with which anything is capped, covered at the top, or overlaid.

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (1743) 207 Under its Capping of fresh Malt. **1792** *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 374 The upper plate of lead which served as a capping to the junction of the hip with the ridge of the roof. **1832** De la Beche *Geol. Man.* 409 It is here without that great capping of the oolitic group. **1850** Leitch tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* 316 A truncated pillar .. with base and capping. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 25 The capping of sand .. of insignificant thickness.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *capping-sheaf, -stone*; **capping-leather,** leather from which the upper leather of a shoe is made; **capping-plane** (*joinery*), a plane for working the upper surface of the balustrade on a staircase; **capping-woollen,** woollen stuff for cap-making.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 142 *Cappinge leather is soe deare. **1877** E. Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) **Capping-sheaves*, the hood-sheaves of a 'stook' of corn. **Capping-stones*, the coping stones of a wall or other building. **1555** *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 198 Rounde about these sparres thei straine *cappyng wollen.

Capping (kæ·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Cap *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That caps, that makes an obeisance.

1602 Breton *Mother's Bless.* lxii. (D.) A smoothing tongue, a capping knee.

Cappuce, obs. form of Capuche.

Cappy (kæ·pi), *a.* [f. Cap *sb.* + -y[1].] Characterized by a cap; like a cap.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 24 June 758/1 Hairless and cappy age. **1865** Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* I. 10 Cappy headdress.

† Ca·ppy-hole. *Sc.* Also **capie-hole, coppihool, coppiehoall.** A school-boys' game, in which the object is to throw a marble into a hole.

1605 *Session Rec. Ayr* 24 Mar., To summon Thomas Smal for playing at y^e^ coppihool in the Kirk-door. *c* **1675** A. Peden *Lord's Trump.* (Jam.) Adam played it [his stock] at the Capie-hole one morning with the Devil at two or three throws at the game. **1722** *Life Sc. Rogue* 7 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 304, I was..readier at..Cappy Hole than at my Book.

Caprate (kæ·preit). *Chem.* [f. Capr-ic + -ate[4].] A salt of capric acid.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 273/1 In order to procure capric acid, caprate of barytes is first obtained. **1863–79** Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 742 The caprates are mostly difficultly soluble in water.

Capreall, capreol, obs. forms of Capriole.

Caprel, corruption of Capriole.

† Ca·preol(e. *Obs.* [ad. L. *capreolus* (in same senses), dim. of *capreus* roe, f. *caper* goat.]

1. A kind of deer; a roebuck or variety of it.

1655 Moufet & Benn. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 155 Of all Venison, Roebuck and Capreol beareth away the Bell.

2. A tendril. [Cf. It. *capriolo.*]

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xxx. 589 A kind of Cucumber..full of Capreoles or clasping tendrelles. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Sallet*, The Capreols, Tendrels and Claspers of Vines.

Capreolate (kæ·priŏleit, kăprī·ŏleit), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. **capreolāt-us* (cf. *capreolātim*), f. *capreolus*: see Capreol.] Furnished with tendrils.

1737–59 Miller *Gard. Dict., Capreolate plants* .. such plants as twist and climb upon others, by means of Tendrils. **1880** Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Capréolate*, bearing a tendril.

Capreoline (kăprī·ŏlain), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *capreol-us* roebuck + -ine.] Of or belonging to the genus Capreolus of Cervidæ.

1835 Swainson *Quadrupeds* § 299 The Capreoline group is formed to contain the roebucks.

Capres, obs. form of Caper *sb.*[1]

† Capret. *Obs.* [Cf. It. *capretto, capretta* kid, fawn, dim. of *capro, capra* goat: in Fr. *chevret, chevrette.* (Perh. in med.L.)] A roe.

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xii. 15 As capret and hert thow shalt eete. — 2 *Sam.* ii. 18 Ceertis Asahel was a moost swift renner, as oon of the caprettis that dwellen in wodis.

† Capre·ttie. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Some corruption of F. *capriot* or It. *capriccio*, or irreg. formation from Caper.] A fantastic motion of some kind.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 18 By an Italian, such feats of agilitiee..gambaud, soomiersauts, caprettiez and flights.

Capric (kæ·prik), *a.* [f. L. *caper, capr-um* goat + -ic. Cf. F. *caprique.*]

1. Of or belonging to a goat (*nonce-use*).

1881 *Academy* No. 491. 252 Capric and porcine flesh.

2. *Chem.* **a.** *Capric acid* ($C_{10}H_{20}O_2$), a fatty acid obtained from butter, cocoa-nut oil, fusel oil, etc.: a colourless crystalline body, having a slight odour of the goat. Otherwise known as *rutic acid*, the name preferred by various chemists, who would apply *capric* to what is otherwise called *caprylic.* (Formerly sometimes *caprinic acid*).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 273/1 Capric acid crystallizes in small needles. **1853** F. Hall in *Ledlie's Misc.* II. 183 The odour in question .. may possibly be influenced by the formation of capric acid, a much more pungent substance than the caproic acid of the fair subject.

b. *Capric series*: the series of chemical compounds allied to capric acid, as *capric aldehyde*, etc.

From same source **Ca·pramide,** the primary amide of capric acid (formerly called **Ca·prinami·de**). **Ca·prone,** the ketone of the capric series. Also Caprate, Capryl, q.v.

‖ Capriccio (kapri·ttʃo). Also 7 **caprichio, capritio,** 7–8 **capricio.** [a. It. *capriccio* sudden start, motion, or freak, app. f. *capro* goat, as if 'the skip or frisk of a goat' (in Sp. *capricho*):—L. type **capriceus.* (For the sense cf. Capriole.)]

1. A sudden sportive or fantastic motion; a prank, trick, caper.

1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 16 The shifts, windings, and unexpected Caprichios of distressed Nature. **1693** Bentley *Atheism, Boyle Lect.* v. 9 All the various Machins and Utensils would now and then play odd Pranks and Capricio's quite contrary to their proper Structures. **1761** Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xxiii. 117 To have .. viewed the soul stark naked, watched her loose in her frisks, her gambols, her capricios. **1823** Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. v. (1865) 267 Magnificent were thy capriccios on this globe of earth, Robert William Elliston!

† 2. = Caprice 1. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks *All's Well* II. iii. 310 Will this Caprichio hold in thee, art sure? *a* **1634** Chapman *To Pan*, In quite oppos'de

capriccios. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § xx. 92 The Capricio's of Fortune. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvi. § 11 A thousand odd Reasons, or Caprichio's, Men's Minds are acted by. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 379 Another little capriccio of..the late Adam Smith. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. v, Folks who..partake of their fantastic capriccios.

3. A thing or work of fancy; = CAPRICE 2.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii, [They] look upon the plastick life of nature as a figment or phantastick Capritio. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (ed. 2) II. xxi. 353 It is a mere capriccio, with no merit except its carving. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 390 These exquisite little capricci, engraved by Greek artists upon gems.

b. *Music.* A name variously applied (see Grove s.v.) but usually denoting a composition of lively character, and more or less free in form.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Capriccio's* are pieces of Music, Poetry, and Painting, wherein the force of Imagination has better success than observation of the Rules of Art. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. Painters* 42 Still is that voice, of late so strong, That many a sweet Capriccio sung. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 155 This is not a prelude..but a capriccio to try a piano. 1882 STATHAM in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 225/1 His next published work, the 'Capriccio in D minor'.

‖ **Capriccioso** (kaprĭttʃō·so), *a. Music.* [It., f. *capriccio* + *-oso* = -OUS.] A direction in music to denote a free fantastic style.

Caprice (kăprī·s). [a. (after 1660) F. *caprice*, It. *capriccio*: see CAPRICCIO, and CAPRICH, which both preceded this. About 1700 *ca·price* was a usual accentuation; Pope rimed the word with *vice*.]

1. A sudden change or turn of the mind without apparent or adequate motive; a desire or opinion arbitrarily or fantastically formed; a freak, whim, mere fancy.

1667 G. DIGBY *Elvira* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 82 Dependent on the wild caprice of others. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iv, *Rho.* Now I have the oddest thought.. *Melan.* This is the strangest caprice in you. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 192 The caprices of woman-kind are not limited by climate or nation. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 239 That counter-works each folly and caprice; That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. I. x. 146 He was liable to be removed..at the caprice of any church-warden. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 120 The restraint which ordinary persons..are able to impose on their caprices.

b. The disposition of a mind subject to such humours; capriciousness.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 287 Critics of less judgment than caprice. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 435 § 1 The Folly, Extravagance, and Caprice of the present Age. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VII. 161 Say, Britain! whence this caprice of thy sons? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 433 There was something appalling in the union of such boundless power and such boundless caprice.

c. *transf.* of things.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. (ed. 2) 178 The vessel..left to the caprice of the winds and waves. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Catarrh* 150 This caprice of our climate. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 136 By a caprice of language.

2. A work of irregular and sportive fancy.

1721 BAILEY, *Caprichio, Caprice*..also a particular Piece of Musick, Painting and Poetry. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 82. 199 Extravagant combinations of fancy, caprices rapid and sportive as the animal from which they take their name.

b. *Music.* = CAPRICCIO 3 b.

1880 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Capriccio*, In the present day the word Caprice is usually..applied to a piece of music constructed either on original subjects, and frequently in a modified sonata- or rondo-form (as in Mendelssohn's 'Three Caprices,' op. 33, or Sterndale Bennett's Caprice in E), or to a brilliant transcription of one or more subjects by other composers.

3. A kind of scarf so called.

1838 *Workwoman's Guide*, A kind of scarf made of broad ribbon, and called a caprice.

† **Ca·pricerve.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. mod.L. *capricerva* the antelope, f. *capra* she-goat + *cerva* hind.] The antelope.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 28 Capricerve.. The flesh of the last is not very pleasant.

† **Capri·ch.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *capriccio*: see above. This adapted form of the It. preceded the adoption of F. *caprice*.] = CAPRICCIO, CAPRICE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caprichio, Caprich*, an humour, fancy, toy in ones head, a giddy thought. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 18 Till drawing blood o' th' Dames, like Witches Th' are forthwith cur'd of their Capriches. 1698 S. CLARK *Script.-Just.* Introd. B ij, If once we give way to the Caprich, Luxury and intemperance of a wanton Fancy herein.

Caprichio, capricio, obs. ff. CAPRICCIO.

Capricious (kăprĭ·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 **-ichious, -itious.** [ad. F. *capricieux*, ad. It. *capriccioso* (= Sp. *caprichoso*): see above. The by-form *caprichious* belongs to the corresp. forms of the sb.]

† **1.** Characterized by play of wit or fancy; humorous, fantastic, 'conceited'. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 153 (L.) The inventive wits are termed in the Tuscan tongue capricious (capriciuso) for the resemblance they bear to a goat, who takes no pleasure in the open and easy plains, but loves to caper along the hill-tops. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 8, I am heere with thee, and thy Goats, as the most capricious Poet honest Ouid was among the Gothes. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 142 The capricious Point, and Play of Words.

2. Full of, subject to, or characterized by caprice; guided by whim or fancy rather than by judgement or settled purpose; whimsical, humoursome.

1605 CAMDEN *Rmc.* 57 A friend of his that knew him to be Caprichious. 1644 *Eng. Tears* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 450 The monstrous exorbitant liberty, that almost every capricious mechanick takes to himself. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 111 ¶ 6 Our estimation of birth is arbitrary and capricious. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 49 We have known the salmon..so capricious as often to prefer a fancy fly. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 325/1 The defendants' refusal was not capricious, but a bonâ fide exercise of their judgment.

3. *transf.* Of things: Subject to change or irregularity, so as to appear ungoverned by law.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. vii. (1865) 283 The capricious hues of the sea, shifting like the colours of a dying mullet. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xlix. 617 The capricious distribution of coral reefs. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vi. 75 The vicissitudes of a capricious climate. 1875 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* IV. § 118 To give to the atoms a perfectly arbitrary and capricious side movement.

Capriciously (kăprĭ·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a capricious manner, according to caprice; arbitrarily.

1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 23 One is tempted to exclaim against the King of Terrors, and call him capriciously cruel. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 250 A power arbitrarily assumed, and capriciously applied. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 217 This ice-opening was instructive..because it taught..us..how capriciously insecure was our position. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 663 How capriciously Scottish and Northumbrian affairs are entered or not entered in our national annals.

Capriciousness (kăprĭ·ʃəsnés). Also 7 **caprichiousness**(e, **caprytchyousnes.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being capricious.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 53 Inuented..to showe caprytchyousnes of cunning mens braines. 1671 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. i, You have a just Exception against the Caprichiousness of Destiny. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IV. v, From nothing better than a capriciousness in his friend's temper. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. xi. 301 The capriciousness of popular favour. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi, I..marvel at the capriciousness of my daughter's memory.

Capricorn (kæ·prikɔ̄ɹn). [a. F. *capricorne* or ad. L. *capricornus* 'goat-horned' (the Zodiacal sign), f. *caper, capr-um* goat + *cornu* horn; cf. Gr. *αἰγόκερως*. The Latin form also is common in English books in sense 1.]

1. *Astron.* **a.** The Zodiacal constellation of the He-Goat, lying between Sagittarius and Aquarius. **b.** The tenth of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, beginning at the most southerly point of the ecliptic or winter solstitial point, which the sun enters about the 21st of December. *Tropic of Capricorn*: the southern Tropic forming a tangent to the ecliptic at the first point of Capricorn.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 Wiche declinacioun..is 23 degrees & 50 Minutes, as wel in cancer as in Capricorne. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Whose lordshyp cheifest is in Capricorne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. i. (1845) 161 Whan golden Phebus in the Capricorne Gan to ascend fast unto Aquary. 1595 J. DAVIS *Seamans Secr.* II. 5 What is the Tropick of Capricorn? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 677 As deep as Capricorne. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 598 That very morn The Sun was entered into Capricorn. 1833 [see CANCER 2]. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 37 The tropic of Capricorn, which the sun reaches in our winter and the southern midsummer.

† **2.** A 'goat-horned' animal; ? a chamois. *Obs.*

1646 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos) 189 He shew'd two heads and hornes of the true capricorne, which animal he told us was frequently kill'd among the mountaines.

3. *Capricorn beetle*: a name given to beetles of the genus Cerambyx.

1700 KING *Transactioneer* 18 A Scarlet Butterfly, an Ash-coloured Capricorn. 1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 168 *note*, The Caterpillar of a large Capricorn Beetle, or Goat Chafer. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlix. 517 In the wood itself may be found the Anobidæ and the Capricorn beetles.

¶ ? Humorously used for *capriccio*, with a reference to *horn* (as in next verb).

1612 CHAPMAN *Widows T.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 183 Have you no other Capricorns in your head, to entrap my sister in her frailty.

† **Ca·pricorn,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fit with (goat's) horns; to horn.

1665 R. B. *Comment.* 2 *Tales* 85 A wily Wench there was ..Who us'd to Capricorn her Husband's head.

† **Capricо·rnify,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -FY.] = prec.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* (1776) 40 So consequently they should be capricornified.

Capricо·rnity. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Goat-horned or he-goat quality.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 227 Billy [a goat], as if perceiving some indefinite symptoms of capricornity about him.

Caprid (kæ·prid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *caprid-æ*, f. *caper* goat: see -ID.] Of or belonging to the Capridæ or goat tribe.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Capri·ficate, *v.* [f. L. *caprifīcāre*; see next and -ATE^3.] *trans.* To ripen by caprification.

(In mod. Dicts.)

Caprification (kæ·prifikā·ʃən). [ad. L. *caprifīcātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *caprifīcāre* 'to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall-insect', f. *caprifīcus* the wild fig-tree (f. *caper, capr-um* goat + *fīcus* fig-tree, fig).]

1. A process resorted to for ripening figs by means of the puncture of insects produced on the wild fig (*Caprificus*), or by puncturing them artificially.

'According to the investigations of modern science, it is proved to be not only unnecessary but positively injurious.' (R. Thompson in *Treas. Bot.*)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 545 As touching the ripening of Figges by Caprification, true it is, that there be certain flies like gnats engender in greene figs, which are the occasion thereof. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 171 The effects of caprification in fig-trees. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) II. 411 Caprification, or the piercing of figs in the island of Malta, is said to ripen them sooner. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 217 Causes so essentially different as fertilisation and caprification. 1870 A. L. ADAMS *Nile V. & Malta* 107 The Maltese practice caprification extensively, by attaching the fruit of the wild fig by strings to the branches of the domesticated trees.

¶ **2.** Erroneously used for: Artificial fertilization.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 273 This kind of caprification..practised with the date palm, and which has been mentioned by Herodotus. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R.G.S.* XXIX. 368 § 2 Bees..performing an important part..by masculation or caprification, and the conveyance of pollen. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 243/2 An artificial means of ensuring fertilisation..a small feather is inserted and turned round in the cavity. This operation is called caprification.

† **Ca·prifig.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *caprifīc-us*: cf. F. *caprifiguier*.] The wild fig.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 589 Sum men sette amonge hem caprifige Tree, that it nede not for remedie To honge on every tree that trees fige. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 492 A wild sort called the Caprifig. [see CAPRIFY.]

Caprifoil (kæ·prifoil). Also 6 **caprifole, -foly.** [ad. med.L. *caprifolium* 'goat-leaf' or honeysuckle; cf. It. *caprifoglio*, F. *chèvrefeuille*.] **a.** Old name for the Honeysuckle or Woodbine; **b.** English name for plants of the N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*, including the honeysuckle.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. li. 391 Called..in Englishe Honysuckle, or Woodbine, and of some Caprifoyle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 44 Eglantine and Caprifole emong. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccxxviii. 891 Called in English Honisuckle and Caprifoly. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Caprifoile.* 1849 JOHNS *Forest Trees* II. 440 Caprifoils, *Caprifoliaceæ.*

Caprifoliaceous (kæ·prifɔ̄ːliˌēɪ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [see -OUS; cf. F. *caprifoliacé*.] Belonging to the N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ* (see prec.).

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 212 The family of the honeysuckle, or caprifoliaceous plants.

Capriform (kæ·prifɔ̄ɹm), *a.* [f. L. *caper, capr(i)*-goat + -FORM.] Goat-shaped.

1847 in CRAIG. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 267 The Capriform Antelopes are more widely diffused.

† **Ca·prify,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *caprifīcāre*: on the analogy of vbs. in *-fīcāre* see -FY.] To ripen by caprification.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 592 In Juyn, as sonne is hiest, to caprifie The fig-tree is, that is to signifie The figges grene of caprifigtree rende With tree made like a sawe on hem suspende.

Caprigenous (kăprĭ·dʒėnəs), *a.* [f. L. *caprigen-us* (f. *capr(i)*- goat + *-genus* produced by, of the kind of) + -OUS.] Produced by a goat; of the goat kind.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ca·prik(e.** *Obs.* Also 6 **capryck, caperik.** A kind of wine.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 120 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 125 Greke, Malevesyn, Caprik, & Clarey. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 36 Muscadell, Caprike, Romney, and Malvesy. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 149 Caprike, Clareie, and Malmesie.

† **Ca·pril.** *Obs.* [cf. CAPREOLE.] ? A wild goat.

1514 *Exam. Cokeye More* 15 in *Chetham Misc.* II. Sum caprils of Redclyf y^{t} were wyld and wold not be dryven.

Caprine (kæ·prəin, -in), *a.* [ad. L. *caprīn-us*, f. *caper* goat; cf. F. *caprin*.] Of or pertaining to a goat; goat-like.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 228 These eyes..their colour varieth as it doth in Men, according to the caprine and glazie humour. 1660 GAUDEN *Brounrig* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine. 1824 J. M^{c}CULLOCH *Highl. Scotl.* II. 310 The Caprine population has undergone the same revolution. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 267 Other Caprine Antelopes (often designated as Goats) are found in Asia.

Capring, -ly, obs. ff. CAPERING, -LY.

Capri·nic, *a. Chem.* [f. L. *caprīn-us* of a goat, CAPRINE + -IC.] In *Caprinic acid*: an older name for CAPRIC acid.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 333/2.

[**Capriny,** ? mispr. for CAPRING.

a 1687 C. COTTON *Æneid* II. *Burlesqued* Pref., As frolicksome as a capriny Monsieur.]

Capriole (kæ·priˌōul), *sb.* Also 6 **capreall,** 7 **capreol, caprioll**(e, (**caprel**), 7–8 **capriol.** [a. F. *capriole* (now *cabriole*) 'a caper', or ad. It. *capriola* 'a fawn, a kid, a young hind'; also, a capriole or caper in dancing, also a Capriole or Goat's leap that cunning riders teach their horses' (Florio), dim. of *capra* she-goat:—L. *capra*: cf. *caprea, capreolus*, applied to wild goats, etc.]

1. A leap or caper, as in dancing.

1594 DAVIES *Orchestra* in Arb. *Garner* V. 40 With lofty turns and caprioles in the air. 1630 B. JONSON *Chloridia* Wks. (1692) 657/2 Ixion..does nothing but cut capreols, fetch friskals, and lead lavoltaes with the Lamiæ. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. (1781) 15 Italy [has] equip'd him with capriols and cantatas. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* (1862) IX. 107 All possible evolutions of caprioles and pirouettes.

fig. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. ii. 225 His heeles doe caper .. His very soule, his intellectual Is nothing but a mincing capreall. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 326 In the Capreols of our own fancy. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* ix, Permitting no caprioles of fancy.

2. *Horsemanship.* A high leap made by a horse without advancing, the hind legs being jerked out together at the height of the leap.

c 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 509 While ky kest caprels behind with their heeles. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 239 That sault which .. Italians call Capriolí, and wee heere in England the Goates leape. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems*, Thy Pegasus, in his admir'd careere Curvets no capreols of nonsence here. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii, The occasional caprioles which his charger exhibited. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Horsemanship* II. xvii. 153 The Capriole, the most vigorous of all the school movements.

3. A kind of head-dress worn by ladies.

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 112 (1774) IV. 58 The milliner told me .. that the name of this ornament .. was a Capriole or Cabriole. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Capriole (kæ·prĭ$_1$ōul), *v.* [f. prec. sb., or directly from It. *capriolare* 'to caper, to capriole' (Florio).] *intr.* To leap, skip, caper. Also said of horses (and their riders); and *fig.*

1580 SIDNEY, etc. *Ps.* cxiv. (R.) Hillocks, why capreold ye, as wanton by their dammes We capreoll see the lusty lambs. 1590 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* III. 20 If you had been starv'd you wou'd not have caprioll'd with your witty conceits. 1788 DIBDIN *Mus. Tour* xc. 365 Leap, skip, and pound would poor Ap Hugh, And capriole, and caper too. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. VII. X. 220 Rascality, caprioling on horses from the Royal Stud.

Hence **Capri·oling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 41 To have their stables full..of capreoling Horses. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XIII. 121 The wild..dancing, waltzing, caprioling..of the chamois. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii, In the midst of her exuberant caprioling.

Capriole, obs. var. of CAPREOLE.

† **Ca·prious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Caprious*, a goatish desire, lustfull.

Ca·priped, *a.* [ad. L. *capripēs, -pedem*, f. *caper, capr(i-)* goat + *pēs* foot.] Goat-footed.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Capripede*; and in mod. Dicts.

Capritio, -ious, obs. ff. CAPRICCIO, CAPRICIOUS.

Ca·prizant, *a. Med.* [ad. medical L. *caprizāns* (*pulsus*), f. *caper* goat.] Of the pulse: 'Bounding', uneven in motion.

1730-6 BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Ca·prizate, *v. Med.* [cf. prec.] 'To leap like a goat; a term applied to the pulse' (Crabb *Techn. Dict.* 1823).

Caproic (kăprō·ĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *caper, capr-* goat (from its smell) + *-oic*, -IC; in form purposely varied from CAPRIC, with which it is associated. *Capronic* was another form used by some.]

1. *Caproic acid*: a peculiar acid found along with the capric and butyric acids in butter, etc.; chemically also called *normal caproic* or *pentylformic acid*; this and *iso-caproic* or *isopentylformic acid* being forms of the hexoic acids ($C_6H_{12}O_2$), the monatomic monobasic or fatty acids of the hexyl series.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 359/1 The butyric, caproic, and capric acids. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 686 Caproic Acid is produced by the action of alkalis on amyl cyanide.

2. *Caproic series*: the series of chemical compounds allied to caproic acid, or containing the radical caproyl; as *caproic alcohol, caproic aldehyde, caproic ethers*, etc.

From same source **Ca·proate,** a salt of caproic acid. **Ca·proone,** the ketone of the caproic series. **Ca·proyl** or **Ca·pronyl,** $C_6H_{11}O$, the radical of the caproic series; whence **Ca·proylami·ne,** etc.

1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 76 Nearly the whole of the caproate salt is deposited. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 687 The metallic caproates are soluble and crystallisable.

† **Ca·pron**[1]. *Obs.* Also **chappron,** (**capon**). [a. F. *capron*, NF. dial. form of *chaperon* hood.] A hood. *Capron hardy* [F. = bold hood or cap; cf. *mad-cap, wild-cap*, etc.]: an appellation for an impudent fellow.

c 1460 *Bk. Curtesye* (Oriel MS.) lxvi. (1868) 46 To his soueryne Chappron [CAXTON capron] hardy no bonet lust avale. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 67 The monkes had their cowles, caprones, or whodes, and their botes. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 12 This knave with his cap on his head lyke Capon hardy, wyll syt downe by his Maister. [1611 COTGR., *Vn Chaperon fait à i'en veux*, a notable whipster or twigger; a good one, I warrant her.]

‖ **Capron**[2]. *Obs.* [F. *capron, caperon*: see Littré.] A sort of strawberry.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., *Caprons*, Straw-berry Plants that have large Velvet Leaves, and bear large Whitish Straw-berries which have but a faint taste.

Caprone. *Chem.* See under CAPRIC.

Capro·nic. *Chem.* An early variant of CAPROIC.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 392/1 A variety of volatile fatty acids..known under the names of..caprylic, capronic, capric and vaccinic acids. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 333/2.

Caproone, caproyl: see CAPROIC.

† **Capruch.** *Obs.* ? = CAPRICH, caprice.

1634 SHIRLEY *Example* II. i, A mental tiphon, a windy Capruch.

† **Capru·ncle.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *capruncul-lum.*] An earthen vessel.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 489 The vessels in a Pharmacopoly..are Bottles, Capruncles, etc.

Capryck, caprytchyous, etc.: see CAPRI-.

Capryl (kæ·pril). *Chem.* [f. CAPR-IC (acid) + -YL.] Applied by some to the radical ($C_{10}H_{19}O$) of capric or rutic acid; by others to the radical ($C_8H_{17}O$) of caprylic acid, which some distinguish as *Caprylyl*. In the latter sense it appears in **Ca·prylami·de,** the amide of the caprylic series; **Ca·prylate,** a salt of caprylic acid; **Caprylonitrile,** etc.

Capry·lic, *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] *Caprylic acid* ($C_8H_{16}O_2$): a fatty acid of a faint but unpleasant odour, found as a glyceride in butter, cocoa-nut oil, etc.; one of the octylic or 8-carbon fatty acids. So *caprylic series*, etc.

1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 75 Two of these acids, the caprylic and vaccinic, were discovered only a few months ago. 1859 [see CAPRONIC]. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 688.

Caps. A printers' abbreviation of *capitals*, capital letters.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxii, We'll have that in large Caps., Bungay, my boy.

† **Capse.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *capse*, ad. L. *capsa* box.] A coffer, chest.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 100 In a capse of sylvyer it for to close.

‖ **Capsicum** (kæ·psikŭm). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Tournefort) of uncertain composition. Linnæus explained it from Gr. *κάπτειν* 'to bite' (rather 'to gulp down'); but it is generally referred to L. *capsa* case, as if named from the pods. In either case the formation is etymologically irregular.]

1. A genus of tropical plants or shrubs (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), characterized by their hot pungent capsules and seeds.

The common annual capsicum or Guinea Pepper (*C. annuum*), and Spur Pepper (*C. frutescens*) produce the chillies of commerce, the chief source of Cayenne pepper. Other species are Bird Pepper (*C. baccatum*), Bell Pepper (*C. grossum*), Goat Pepper (*C. fruticosum*), etc.

[1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 19 Sow on the Hot-bed ..*Capsicum Indicum*..and the like rare and exotic Plants.] 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (1813) 264 Capsicum is sometimes raised for its young pods to pickle. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 351 The capsicum with its red-hot berries rose in embowering masses.

2. The fruit of the capsicum; *esp.* the prepared fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*, an active stimulant, used chiefly as a condiment.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Sallet*, The Indian Capsicum superlatively hot and burning. 1787 J. COLLINS in *Med. Commun.* II. 372 The active ingredient .. is the capsicum. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 425 The gangrenous disposition of the throat was only checked by capsicum. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiii. (1852) 279 After tobacco, indigo came next in value; then capsicum.

Hence **Ca·psicine,** *Chem.*, the active principle extracted from the capsules of capsicum.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 161 Capsicine..when perfectly pure, is tasteless, inodorous, and crystallizes in acicular fragments. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 219/1 A peculiar acrid fluid called capsicin, which is so pungent that half a grain of it volatilised in a large room, causes all who respire the contained air to cough and sneeze. 1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 747 Capsicine. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 85 The name of Capsicin has been applied by different observers to the oil, to the resin, and to their combination, but should..be dropped, as having no definite meaning.

Capsizal (kăpsəi·zăl). [f. CAPSIZE *v.* + -AL II. 5.] The act of capsizing; an upset.

1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* III. v. 218, I was none the worse for my capsizal. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 687 To protect..against all risks of further 'capsizals'.

Capsize (kăpsəi·z), *sb.* [f. next.] = prec.

1807 E. S. BARRETT *All the Talents* 62 Shou'd he get a capcise. How..could he rise? 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* xxxviii, We escaped a capsize. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 152 In the event of a capsize they..will float.

Capsize (kăpsəi·z), *v.* [Origin unknown; app. originally a sailor's expression: not in Bailey, Johnson, Ash, nor in Todd 1818. The first element may possibly be CAP *sb.*[1]

(Prof. Skeat suggests corruption of Sp. *cabezar* 'to nod, pitch as a ship', or of *capuzar* in '*capuzar un baxel*, to sink a ship by the head', from *cabeza, cabo* head.)]

1. *trans.* To upset, overturn (*esp.* on the water).

1788 DIBDIN *Mus. Tour* xxxv. 142, I began to think, with the sailors below, that there was certainly a chance of 'our being capsized'. 1803 REES *Cycl.*, *Capsize*, in Naval Language to upset or turn over anything. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. xviii, What if carrying sail capsize the boat? 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Capsize*, to move a hogshead or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the heads. *Somerset.*

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 286 He .. capsized the stool on which he had been seated.

fig. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, I was capsized .. when I looked at the house.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be upset or overturned.

1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* IV. 75 The captain .. expressed his surprise that the ship should remain so long on her beam-ends, in such a heavy sea, without capsizing. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 140 The sail .. will capsize behind the top-gallant sail.

Hence **Capsi·zed** *ppl. a.*, **Capsi·zing** *vbl. sb.*, etc.

1882 *Daily News* 1 June 3/6 She fell in with a capsized vessel, apparently a schooner.

Capstan (kæ·pstăn). Forms: α. 4 **capstan,** 5-6 **capstayne,** 6 **capestan,** 6-7 **capstain**(e, **-sten,** 7-8 **-stane,** 7 **-stone, -stang,** 7- **capstan**; β. 7 **capsterne,** 7-9 **-stern,** (7 **capstorm**); γ. 7-8 **capstand**; δ. 7-8 **capstall**; see also CAPSTRING. [either a. F. *cabestan*, also in 16th c. *capestan* (Littré), or else directly from the source of the Fr., viz. Pr. *cabestan*, earlier *cabestran* (Cat. *cabestrant*, Sp. *cabestrante, -estante, cabrestante*, Pg. *cabrestante*):—L. **capistrānt-* pr. pple. of *capistrāre* (Pr. *cabestrar*), to halter, bind fast, fasten, f. *capistr-um* (It. *capestro*, Sp. *cabestro*, Pg. *cabresto*, Pr. *cabestre*, F. *chevêtre*) halter, f. *cap-ĕre* to take hold of.

The Fr. *cabestan* is not known to us earlier than Palsgr. 1530; since the word occurs in Eng. in 14th c., it may have been learned from the shipmen of Marseilles or Barcelona at the time of the Crusades. In Pg., *capistrum* and its derivatives have the *r* transposed, *cabresto* 'halter', nautically 'ropes, cables belonging to the bowsprit', *cabresteiro* 'halter-maker', *cabrestante*; the last is also the approved form in mod. literary Sp.; this form gave rise to the untenable conjecture that the derivation was from *cabra* goat + *estante* 'standing', ingeniously supported by the known application of the name of the goat in various languages (*cabria, chèvre, bock*, etc.), to various mechanical devices. The attempt to find a meaning in the word, in English, produced many popular perversions of the second element, as *stain, stone, stand, stall, stern, storm, string*. Other names were *capstock*, and *cablestock*.]

1. A piece of mechanism, working on the principle of the wheel and axle, on a vertical axis, the power being applied by movable bars or levers inserted in horizontal sockets made round the top, and pushed by men walking round, whereby the apparatus is made to revolve and wind up a cable round its cylinder or barrel; it is used especially on board ship for weighing the anchor, also for hoisting heavy sails, etc., and for raising weights out of quarries, mines, coal-pits (see GIN), and the like.

Double capstan, one that has two barrels on different decks, so as to be worked by two sets of men. Phrases, *To heave at the capstan, to man the capstan, to bring the cable to the capstan; to rig the capstan*, to insert the bars, etc.; *to pawl the capstan*, to drop the pawls or catches into their sockets so as to prevent recoil, when heaving is stopped; *to come up the capstan*, to slacken the cable by lifting out the pawls and walking back; *to surge the capstan*, to slacken the rope while heaving so as to prevent riding or fouling.

α. forms *capstan, -stain, -sten, -stone, -stang.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 418 Þe arc .. with-outen .. kable oþer capstan to clyppe to her ankrez. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 12 Some wounde at yᵉ capstayne .. Some stode at yᵉ slynge. 1530 PALSGR. 607/2 Let go your capestan .. *laschez vostre cabestan. a* 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 28 The Cap-stain being too strong for my men. 1615 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, A nyorne pynne for the capsten. 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 16 The weighing of Anchors by the Capstone is also new. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 132 With our capstens [we] stretched the two byghtes. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 Bringing the Cable to Capstang, to heaue in our Cable. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Capstan, Capstand* or *Capstern*..Come up Capstan, or Launce out the Capstan, when the Sea-men would have the Cable that they heave by slacked. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 196 A Capstane, or upright Shaft, drawn round by Horses. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* vii. (ed. 3) 48 In mines it is sometimes necessary to raise or lower great weights by capstans.

β. forms *capstern, -storm.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 14 The men..were throwne from the Capstern, by the breaking of a barre. 1670 DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, Hands down! Man your Main-Capstorm. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 521 The capstern of the ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *To come up the Capstern*, is to let go the rope which they had been heaving. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii. 45 Mind you leave all your pistols on capstern.

γ. form *capstand.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Capstand*, an instrument to wind up things of great weight, some call it a Crane. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 154, I tried them by a strain from the Capstand.

δ. form *capstall.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 318 Enforced to worke their vessels to land by a Capstall or Crane. 1714 STEELE *The Lover* (1723) 190 Anchors, Cables, Rudders .. Capstals.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *capstan-bar, -barrel, -heaver; capstan-headed* adj.; **capstan-house,** see quot.; **capstan-swifter,** 'a rope passed horizontally through notches in the outer ends of the bar .. the intent is to steady the men, and to give room for a greater number to assist, by manning the swifters both within and without' (Smyth).

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 Holes thorow which you put your Capstaine barres, for as many men as can stand

at them to thrust it about, and is called manning the Capstaine. 1708 Capt. Miller in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 157 They dropped under the capstan-bars, and were asleep in a moment. 1706 Phillips s.v., **Capstan-barrel* is the main part of the whole piece. 1790 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 147 *Capstan-headed screws. 1791 Bentham *Panopt.* II. 115 The *capstern-heaver would be dead before the wheel-walker felt the sensation of fatigue. 1809 C. Milward in *Naval Chron.* XXII. 309 The mess-room door of the *capstan-house. 1863 Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 101 Capstan-houses. These are the houses in which capstans, anchor stocks, pump boxes, etc., are manufactured, repaired, and stored.

† Ca·pstock. *Obs.* [Cf. Capstan and Cable-stock.] = Capstan.

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., To sette forth the Capstocke, and eche other parte, wold make a greate showe of Geometries arte.

Cap-stone (kæ·pstōun). [f. Cap + Stone.]

1. A stone which caps or crowns: **a.** the top-stone. Also *fig.*

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 150 Here is the fair occasion..to put the cap-stone upon his other perfections. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 293 They had put on the cap-stone of the stair-head. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 447 The capstone to his revelry is when he accepts Falstaff's pledge to a bumper.

b. The overlying horizontal stone of a cromlech or dolmen.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. 9 Much greater mechanical skill..was required to..upheave the capstone of the cromlech on to the upright trilith. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 157 A dolmen..of which only the capstone now remains.

c. Coping-stone, coping.

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6/1 The Sea here threw up several Capstones and Keys. 1828-41 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 So near the walls as to be able to fix their movable bridges on the capstone.

d. The uppermost bed of stone in a quarry.

1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 108 Were it not for these cavities, the cap-stone would not readily be worked.

2. *Geol.* A fossil Echinite of the genus Conulus, so called from its cap-like shape.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 92 By the Country people called commonly Cap-stones, from their likeness to a Cap laced down the sides.

Capstone, obs. form of Capstan.

† Ca·pstring. A perversion of Capstan.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* (N.) Some to the cap-string call, some pray, some sweare. 1655 Heywood & Rowley *Fort. Land & Sea* iv. iii, Part of their Capstring too I with a Piece abaft shot overboard.

Capsular (kæ·psiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *capsulār-is*, f. *capsula*: see Capsule and -ar[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a capsule.

[1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 196 The bicapsular seed vessel of Digitalis ferruginea.] 1730-6 Bailey, *Capsular*, pertaining to a coffer, chest or casket. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. vii. P 74. 245 The capsular Ligaments of the Joints. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 175 A berry covered with a capsular shell. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 766 Capsular Lymphatics..come from the supra-renal capsules. 1822-44 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 167 Capsular cataracts are those in which the front, or back, of the capsule of the lens is alone affected. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 37 Fruit berried or capsular.

† Ca·psulary, *a. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *capsulāri-us* = *capsulāris* (see prec.).] = prec.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 360 A small braunch from the Axillary veine which they call the Capsulary or purse-braunch. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 172 A capsulary reception of the breast bone. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

† Capsulate (kæ·psiŭlĕt), *a. Bot. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *capsulātus*, f. *capsula*: see -ate[2].] Furnished with or enclosed in a capsule; formed into a capsule; capsuled.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. 102 Capsulate herbs. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 115/1 Capsulate Pods [are] little short seed Vessels. 1803 Rees *Cycl.* s.v., Capsulate plants..bear their seeds in short capsulæ.

† Ca·psulated, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ed.] = prec.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 194 The seed of plants lockt up and capsulated in their husks. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 40. 1737-59 Miller *Gard. Dict.*, Capsulated Plants.

Capsula·tion. *Med.* [f. Capsule *v.* + -ation.] 'The enclosure of a drug in a capsule to render it more convenient or more pleasant in administration' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Capsule (kæ·psiul). Also 7 **capsul**; and in Latin form **capsula**, *pl.* -æ. [a. F. *capsule*, ad. L. *capsula* small box or case, dim. of *capsa* box, repository.]

† 1. *gen.* A little case or receptacle. *Obs.*

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 233 Brought their disorderly raised spirits into their former capsuls. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* x. *note* 1 (R.) The little cases or capsules which contain the seed in this species [the fern].

2. *Phys.* A membranous integument or envelope; a bag or sac.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxi. 262 The left Capsul of the Heart. 1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 193 When this Capsule is opened the Crystalline escapes. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 13 The tumour will..acquire for itself a kind of capsule. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 7 The capsule of the eye-ball..is a fibrous membrane. 1866 Huxley *Phys.* v. The tubules [of the kidney]..terminate in dilatations..called *Malpighian capsules.*

3. *Bot.* **a.** A dry dehiscent seed-vessel, containing one or more cells, and opening when ripe by the separation of its valves. **b.** Applied to certain kinds of perithecia or receptacles in Fungi.

1693 Leeuwenhoek in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 706 So soon as the Capsula breaks upon the ripening of the Seed. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 96 A Capsule with two boat-shaped Valves, and one Cell; the Valves opening length-ways. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 182 The dehiscence of their capsule. 1874 Lubbock *Wild Flowers* iii. 77 The seed capsules, when ripe, burst open if touched.

4. *Chem.* A shallow saucer, for roasting samples of ores, or for evaporating.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Capsula*, in chymistry, is an earthen vessel, in form of a pan; wherein things are frequently placed, that are to undergo very violent operations of the fire. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distilling*, Two Bars of Iron..to support the Retort or Capsula. 1853 Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* 181 If we heat a capsule of platinum a little beyond 212°, and drop water into it. 1873 W. Lees *Acoustics* III. v. 111 A small capsule containing water.

5. *Med.* A small envelope of gelatine to enclose a dose of nauseous medicine.

1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 503 When patients object to the taste, the drug may be given in gelatine capsules.

6. A metallic cap or cover for a bottle.

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.*

7. A percussion cap; the shell of a metallic cartridge. [Fr.] In mod. Dicts.

Ca·psule, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To furnish or close (a bottle, etc.) with a capsule or metallic cover. Hence **Ca·psuled** *ppl. a.*, **Ca·psuling** *vbl. sb.*, etc.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 30. 77 Any patent capsuled colour tubes. 1886 *Brit. Manuf. Export Jrnl.* 1 Oct., The necessity for wiring, sealing, or capsuling.

Capsuli-, capsulo-, comb. forms of L. *capsula*, Capsule; as in **Capsuli·ferous** *a.*, bearing capsules. **Ca·psuliform** *a.*, having the form of a capsule. **Capsuli·genous** *a.*, giving origin to capsules. **Ca·psulo-lenti·cular** *a.*, of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 474. 430 Variously formed capsulæform organs. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 471 Lycopodium Selago..leaves erect..upper capsuliferous. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 125 The so-called capsulo-genous glands. 1875 Walton *Dis. Eye* 741 Traumatic cataract is always capsulo-lenticular.

Capt, var. of Capped *ppl. a.*

† Ca·ptable, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *captābilis*, f. *captāre* to catch at (see Captate).] Liable or open to be caught or taken.

1649 J. Ecliston tr. *Behmen's Epist.* xv. (1886) 12 Our precious life..lying captable to both [i. e. heaven and hell].

Captain (kæ·ptĕn), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4-5 **capitain**, **-tayn**, **-tane**, **-tein**, 5 **capytayn**, **-tein**, **capeteigne**, 5-6 **capi-**, **capytayne**, 5-7 **capitaine**, 6 **capitan**, 7 *Sc.* **capitane**; *β.* 4-5 **capteyn**, 5 **-tayn**, **-tan**, 5-7 **-tayne**, 6-7 **-taine**, 7 *Sc.* **-tane**, 5- **captain.** [ME. *capitain*, a. late OF. (14th c.) *capitaine*, *capitain*, ad. late L. *capitāne-us capitān-us* adj. 'chief, principal', sb. 'chief, headman', f. *caput*, *capit-* head.

Had L. *capitāneus* been an old word, which lived on in French, its OF. form would have been *catain*, *chatain* (:—*captāneum*); being of somewhat later (10-11th c. origin) the actual OF. form was *cata-nīē*, *cataigne*, *chataigne*; a still later (12th c.) semipopular form, preserving the intertonic *i* of *capitāneus*, was *chevetaine* (whence Eng. Chieftain). *Capitaine* was again a much later adaptation of the L.]

I. A chief or headman.

1. One who stands at the head of others and leads them, or exercises authority over them; a headman, chief, or leader. Now only as *fig.* use of special senses.

c 1380 Wyclif *De Eccles.* ix. Sel. Wks. III. 360 It were good to obeishe to Petre, and þat sich a captein were in þe Chirche. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 231 Thou hast ben capytayn ayenst the fayth. 1534 More *Picus* Wks. 21 Christ our lorde and soueraine captayne. 1611 Bible *Heb.* ii. 10 The Captaine of their saluation. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Moriæ Enc.* 50 Homer, that Captain of all Poetry. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 489 He [Homer] is the great captain and teacher of the whole of that charming tragic company.

2. *esp.* A military leader; a commander of a body of troops, of a fortress, castle, etc.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* viii. 52 Thai off the castell..tauld it to thair capitane. 1450 W. Somner in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Peris Brusy was cheffe capteyn. 1535 Coverdale *Judg.* i. 1 Who shall..be oure Captayne of warre against yᵉ Cananites? 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 130 That in the Captaine's but a chollericke word, Which in the Souldier is flat blasphemie. 1618 Bolton *Florus* II. xviii. 157 Such as the Captaine is, such is the Souldier. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1651 Lords, ladies, captains, counsellors, or priests. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 190 P 2 The captains of thousands awaited his commands. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 200 Of all the Irish captains the most dreaded and the most abhorred.

3. A military leader of skill and experience; an able general or commander; a strategist.

1590 A. Cope (*title*) The History of two most noble Captaynes of the World, Anniball and Scipio. 1689 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 297 Authors of sects, great captains and politicians. 1701 Swift *Contests in Athens & Rome* Wks. 1755 II. I. 18 Miltiades..is reckoned to have been the first great captain, not only of Athens, but of all Greece. 1838 Macaulay *Sir W. Temple, Ess.* (L.) Condé and Turenne will always be considered as captains of a very different order from the invincible Lewis. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 477 The world first fully learned how great a captain England had in her future King.

II. The head of a division.

4. *gen.* A subordinate officer holding command under a sovereign, a general, or the like.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 323 Folk, þat weren þe fendis capteyns in killing of martiris. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* xv. 38 The kynge made Cendebeus captayne of the see coost. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 108 O thou, whose Captaine I account my selfe..Make vs thy ministers of Chasticement. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Lament.* I. *comm.*, His capitaine Nabuzardan spoyled al. 1611 Bible *Deut.* i. 15 Captaines ouer fifties, and captaines ouer tennes, and officers among your tribes. 1830 Sparks *Biog. S. Cabot* ii. 109 On Cabot's arrival..he gave him the title of his Captain.

5. *spec.* In the army: The officer who commands a company of infantry or foot artillery, or a troop of cavalry or horse artillery, ranking between the major and the lieutenant. The grade is the third in order of promotion.

1567 *Confed. Popish Princes* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. l. 538 The principall lievetenaunts and capytaines. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 15 Regiment [divided] into companies, ouer every company a Captaine. 1641 *Sc. Acts* (1870) V. App. 679/2 Petitione be the Lieutenant Colonellis and Majoris..desyring the pay of ane captaine. 1814 Scott *Wav.* v, Captain Waverley of the —— regiment of dragoons. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 347 Who had now risen to the rank of captain.

6. The officer who commands a man-of-war. In the British navy, the title of an officer who ranks between a rear-admiral or a commodore and a commander. The title is also often given by courtesy to a commander.

Captain of the Fleet: an officer, temporarily appointed by the admiralty, who acts as adjutant-general of a naval force, carries out all orders issued by the commander-in-chief, but whose special duty it is to keep up the discipline of the fleet; he wears the uniform of a rear-admiral. *Captain of the Port*: an officer of the Board of Health who 'controls the entries and departures, the berthing at the anchorage, and general marine duties in a port, but possesses no naval authority. Hence, the port-captain is quite another officer' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1554 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* vii. (Arb.) 375 This capitayne Wyndam, puttyng furth of his shyp at Porchmouth. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. i. 107 This Villaine heere, Being Captaine of a Pinnace. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 1 The Captaines charge is to commaund all, and tell the Maister to what Port he will go. 1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 36 A Captain of a Man of War of the Line, is equal in Rank to a Colonel. 1804 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 194 Captain Prescott, a commander in the navy. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxii, The captain of the frigate.

b. Applied to the chief sailor of a gang of men to whom the duties of a certain portion of the ship are assigned, as *captain of the forecastle*, *captain of the hold*, *captain of the maintop*, etc.

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 103 He was captain of a gun at the Battle of the Nile. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* II. vii, The captain of the main-top was there with two other sailors. 1859 F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 208, No. 1, the Captain [of a gun] commands, attends the breech, primes, points, and fires. 1882 *Navy List* July 459 Captain of Quarter-deck Men, Captain of the Forecastle, Captain of the Foretop, Captain of the Hold, etc.

7. The master or commander of a merchant ship or of any kind of vessel.

1704 Addison *Italy* 6 Our Captain thought his Ship in so great Danger. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 144 The persons who take the charge of keel-boats are also Captains. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 39 Capt. Baker had every confidence in the ship. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 55 A kidnapper of coolies or the captain of a slaver.

8. The superintendent or manager of a mine (in Cornwall, etc.).

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 10/1 Their ouerseer, whome they terme their Captaine. 1757 Borlase in *Phil. Trans.* L. 504 This very intelligent captain of the mine observes, etc. 1852 *Leisure Ho.* 632 *note.* 1864 Mrs. Lloyd *Ladies Polc.* 16.

9. The foreman of a company of workmen or of a workshop in various trades. (Cf. also 6 b.)

1886 *Newspaper*, D. H., 'captain' of Messrs. Davies' [tailors'] shop, said that he never saw a coat worse made.

10. The head boy of a school, or of a form in it.

1706 *Spect.* No. 307 P 13 Every Boy is bound to have as good a Memory as the Captain of the Form. 1730 *Etoniana* x. 156 There was a speech made by the captain. 1825 Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 149 A schoolboy who writes himself Captain of Giggleswick School. 1864 *Blackw. Mag.* XCVI. 226 (Hoppe) The late captain of Harrow..gives it as his opinion that the small houses have their necessary advantages.

11. In *Cricket*, *Football*, and other sports: The leader of a side or team, the chief of a club, etc.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, Old Brooke is talking to the captain of quarters [at foot-ball]. *Ibid.* II. viii, And then the Captain of the eleven..what a post is his in our School world. 1865 (*title*) The Rob Roy on the Jordan..By J. Macgregor, Captain of the Royal Canoe Club. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/1 They [bowling club] have a captain, and a treasurer.

12. As a term of address (without implying any office or rank). *familiar* or *slang*. Cf. '*governor*'.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 76 Why how now Captaine? what do you in this wise Company? 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 122 Come Captaine, We must be neat; not neat, but cleanly, Captaine. 1862 Russell *Diary, North & S.* I. xiii. 139 All the people who addressed me by name prefixed 'Major' or 'Colonel'. 'Captain' is very low..The conductor who took our tickets was called 'Captain'.

III. 13. A name for the Grey Gurnard.

[*c* **1520** Andrewe *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 232 Capitaius is a lytel fisshe with a great hede, a wyde rounde mouthe.] **1810** P. Neill *Fishes* 14 (Jam.) Grey Gurnard; Crowner.—It is known by a variety of other names, as Captain, Hardhead, etc.

IV. 14. *Comb.*, as *captain-craft, -commandant, -hackum, -sharp*; **captain's biscuit**, a hard variety of fancy biscuit; **† captain-pacha**: see Capitan.

1844 Dickens *Mar. Chuz.* v. (C. D.) 53 He took a *Captain's biscuit. **1639** Fuller *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1840) 162 There were some mysteries in the *captain-craft. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. xv. 419 Commissioned..as *captain-commandant for Pittsburg. **1877** Major *Discov. Pr. Henry* x. 131 Prince Henry..gave Cabral the rank of *Captain Donatary. **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Captain-hackum*, a Fighting, Blustering, Bully. *Ibid.* **Captain-sharp*, a great Cheat; also a Huffing, yet Sneaking, Cowardly Bully.

† Captain (kæ·ptĕn), *a. Obs.* [In part perh. ad. med. L. *capitāneus* chief, principal; but in many cases not to be distinguished from an attrib. use of prec. sb.] Chief, principal, leading, head-.

1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* ii. B, He lays it to the captaine heape Whereof it rose, and grew. **1566** T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewell* iv. 50 A manifest and Captain Untruthe. **1581** Mulcaster *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 121 Sound sleepe, the captaine cause of good digestion. *c* **1600** Shaks. *Sonn.* lii, Like stones of worth .. Or captain jewels in the carcanet. **1635** R. Bolton *Comf. Affl. Consc.* iv. 182 Some Captaine and Commanding sinne.

Captain (kæ·ptĕn), *v.* [f. the sb.] **a.** *trans.* To act as captain to, lead as captain, head.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 24 Captained as we are, our blind ignorance may chance breed our owne woe. **1700** Southerne *Fate of Capua* I. i, This head-long rout .. Is captain'd, headed, and led on by some. **1815** Southey *Roderick* xiv. 103 Who called them to the field, who captained them. **1885** *Manch. Even. News* 29 May 2/4 Lord Harris captained the team. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 1/2.

b. *intr.*

1671 Dryden *Even. Love* 19 As if I were gone a Captaining to Flanders.

Captaincy (kæ·ptĕnsi). [f. Captain *sb.* + -cy (cf. *aldermancy*); after *infancy, lieutenancy*, etc., in which the suffix, really *-y*, is apparently *-cy*.]

1. The post or position of captain.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, The captaincy of the Tolbooth. **1840** Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 275 Enlisted, under Heaven's captaincy. **1884** *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 242/1 Mr. G...after seven years of captaincy duties, retires from the post.

2. The action or control of a captain; generalship.

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 43 To bring these hordes of outcast captainless soldiers under due captaincy. **1864** Wendell Phillips in *Boston* (Mass.) *Commonw.* 27 May, We have had neither statesmanship in the White house nor captaincy in the head quarters of the army.

3. The district under the rule of a captain (e. g. in Brazil). [= Sp. *capitanía*.]

1821 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 255 Disputes and divisions between the great captaincies will be the next step.

Captainess (kæ·ptĕnes). [f. Captain *sb.* + -ess. Cf. F. *capitainesse* in sense 2.]

1. A female captain or commander. (Formerly frequent.)

1465 Marg. Paston *Lett.* 502 II. 187, I had lever..to be captensse here then at Caster. **1581** Sidney *Astr. & Stella* lxxxviii, From my dear Captainnesse to run away. **1658** Ussher *Ann.* VI. 354 A Company of woemen whose Captainesse was Archidamia. **1864** R. Burton *Dahome* II. 75 *note*, The captainesses of the life-guards.

† 2. The flagship of a fleet of galleys. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* xxxv. xxvi. 903 The rest of the fleete having lost their captainesse [*prætoria nave amissa*].

Captain Ge·neral, captain-general. [= F. *capitain général*, Sp. *capitan general*.] Chief commander of a force; commander-in-chief of an army (*obs.* in Eng. use). Also the governor of a Spanish province or colony.

1514 *Summ. Terouane* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 317 The Lord Pont Deremy, capeteyn generall. **1606** Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 279 Honour'd Captaine Generall of the Grecian Armie, Agamemnon. **1708** *Proclam.* 30 Dec. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4503/1 John Duke of Marlborough, Captain General of our Forces. **1777** Watson *Philip II* (1839) 159 The marquis of Mondejar, captain-general of the province. **1809** Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 3 Appointing me one of the Captains General of the Spanish armies. **1845** Darwin *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 3 It is here the governors and captain-generals of the islands have been buried.

Ca·ptainless, *a.* Without a captain.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xix. (R.) But captainless Confusedly they deale. **1796** Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII. 587 (R.) All captainless, Ill marshalled. **1850** Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 43 Captainless, uncommanded, these wretched outcast 'soldiers'..must needs become banditti.

Captain-lieute·nant. A military officer who commanded a company or troop, with a captain's rank, and lieutenant's pay. (The rank no longer exists.)

a **1658** Cromwell in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 278 My captain-lieutenant slew him. **1745** *Observ. Conc. Navy* 48 In the Army there are Captain-Lieutenants whose Commissions are superiour to all other Lieutenants and inferiour to Captains. **1770** Davies in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 187 Tho. Davies, Captain Lieutenant of Artillery. *c* **1880** Grant *Hist. India* I. lvi. 289/2 Captain-Lieutenant Clark .. was struck on the breast by a spent ball.

† Ca·ptainly, *a. Obs.* Befitting a captain.

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 34 Endowed wth courrage and Captaynely knowlege.

Captain-pasha: see Capitan.

† Ca·ptainry. *Obs.* Also 6 **capitanry, -ery.** [ad. F. *capitainerie*, in med.L. *capitaneria* (Matt. Paris): see Captain *sb.* and -ry.]

The office of captain, captaincy; a district under a captain.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* I. 276 The king of Pichtis .. promittit..to geif the capitanry of Camelon to him. *c* **1565** Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 51 Under the Captainry and Government of James Hamilton. **1577** Holinshed *Chron. Irel.* an. 1568 (R.) Fearing that their capteinries should be taken away. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 740 The capitanery of Luggarus. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 749 The 16 captainries, into which this country is divided.

Ca·ptainship. [f. Captain *sb.* + -ship.]

1. The office, position, authority or rank of a captain; commandership; leadership.

c **1465** *Eng. Chron.* (Camd. Soc.) 79 To dyscharge hym [Capteyn of Caleys] of the capteynshyppe. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxxiii. § 25 The Captainshippe of the Castell of Aberwstoyth. **1542** Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 234 a, He was putte from the capitaineship of a compaignie of horsemen. **1643** Prynne *Power Parl.* II. 63 The Earle of Warwick was elected to the Captainship of Calice. **1752** Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 223 The captainship of the Scotch Guards. **1841** W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 150 A still more terrible host, called the Great Company ..then under the captainship of Lando, a German.

2. The dignity or personality of a captain. *humorous*; cf. *lordship*.

1611 Barrey *Ram Alley* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 324 Is this the fittest place Your captainship can find to puff in? **1612** Chapman *Widowes T.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 224 Your Captainship commands my service no farther. *c* **1817** Hogg *Tales & Sk.* VI. 154, I advise your lordship, your captainship, and your besiegership.

3. A district under the rule of a captain.

[transl. Sp. & Pg. *capitanía*.]

1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 258 The Portugueses enjoy .. the Captainships of Para, etc. **1825** Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* II. ii. 173 He has been shot south of the line, in the captainship of Para.

4. Skill in performing the part of captain or leader, 'skill in the military trade' (J.).

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 8 The itch of his Affection should not then Haue nickt his Captain-ship.

‖ Ca·ptal. *Obs.* [Pr. :—L. *capitāl-is*.] An old title of rank in the south of France = chief, captain, as in the famed *Captal de Buch*, here referred to:

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 159 Truth and courage bold That Chandos, and the Captall true did hold.

† Ca·ptate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *captāt-* ppl. stem of *captāre* to catch at, freq. of *capĕre* to take, seize.] *trans.* To catch at, strive to obtain, seek after.

1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* I. xxii. *note*, [They] recited their histories to captate glory. **1659** Gauden *Tears Church* 255 (D.) Condescending oft..in order to captate the love and civil favour of people. **1671** *True Non-Conf.* Pref., I do not captate the empty praise of an affected modesty.

Captation (kæptē·ʃən). [a. L. *captātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *captā-re* (see prec.); cf. F. *captation*.] A catching at, an endeavour to get, *esp.* by address or art; the making of *ad captandum* appeals.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 815 With proper captacyouns of benevolence. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Captation*, procuring, purchasing. **1628** Br. Hall *Quo Vadis* xv. 700 Neuer generation was so forward as the Jesuiticall for captation of wils [cf. L. *captatio testamenti*] amongst their owne, or of soules amongst strangers. **1648** *Eikon Bas.* 107 Popular captations which some men use in their speeches. **1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Captation*, subtilty to get favour, a cunning endeavor to get a thing. **1873** *Daily News* 28 July 4/7 To induce candidates to rely..less on the arts of political captation.

† Capte. *Obs.* [ad. L. *capt-us* taking, comprehension, capacity, f. *capt-* ppl. stem of *cap-ĕre* to take.] Capacity, comprehension.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref. 23 b, Helpe the weake and tendre capte of the vnlearned reader. *Ibid.* 321 b, A mery conceipte to those that are of capte to take it.

Caption (kæ·pʃən). Also 4 **capcioun.** [ad. L. *captiōn-em* taking, f. *capt-* ppl. stem of *capĕre* to take. Cf. OF. *capcion, -tion*.]

1. Taking, catching, seizure, capture. *now rare.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Peter* ii. 12 Beestes, kyndeli in to capcioun [Vulg. *in captionem*], or takinge. **1680** *Sess. Admir.* 18 Feb. in Beawes *Lex Mercat.* 238 A caption in order to an adjudication. **1689** *Treaty* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 471 Ships present at the Caption. **1813** *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 14 To handle is to exercise the instrument of caption. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 16/1 (*Advt.*) Mineral water .. an improved method of caption, by which dilution is avoided.

b. *Law.* Arrest or apprehension by judicial process. (*esp.* in Scotch law.)

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* Table, 70 The forme of the breive of caption of ane debtour. **1635** Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 35 Letters of Caption sent forth against the said Prebend. **1702** J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 434 The last step..is called a caption, which is a warrant to seize the debtor's person. **1739** *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 391 Y^e^ Day and Cause of his Caption and Detention. **182** . Scott *Rob Roy* Introd., Sentenced by letters of horning and caption. **1837** *New Month. Mag.* XLVII. 310 The caption of some of the most violent appeased the riot.

† 2. The action of cavilling or taking exception; an objection or cavil; fallacious or captious argument; a quibble, sophism. (L. *captio*.) *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learning* II. xiv. § 6. 55 The degenerate and corrupt vse is for Caption and contradiction. **1622-62** Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 2/1 Not to spend more time in answering so vain a Caption. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 84 How causelesse is the Caption of the Papists at the Consecration of Matthew Parker. *a* **1734** North *Lives* I. 365 He .. showing them the proclamation, asked if they could find any caption to be made upon it.

3. *Law.* 'That part of a legal instrument, as a commission, indictment, etc., which shows where, when, and by what authority it is taken, found, or executed' (Tomlins *Law Dict.* 1809). This appears to be short for 'certificate or note of caption or taking'; and it is sometimes used for the 'making or execution' of this certificate.

1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s. v. *Caption* (*Captio*), When a Commission is executed, and the Commissioners names subscribed to a Certificate, declaring when and where the Commission was executed, that is called the Caption. **1790** Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 131 The time from which they are bound: whether from the caption or from the inrolment of the recognizance. **1818** Cruise *Digest* V. 123 Unless the caption of such fine be before one of the justices or barons. **1885** J. Woodcock in *Law Times* LXXIX. 233/1 A customary tenant..must attend before the steward to be sworn to the caption.

The foregoing is sometimes explained as 'the beginning or heading of a warrant, commission, or indictment', whence comes

4. The heading of a chapter, section, or newspaper article. (Chiefly used in U. S.)

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Caption*: This legal term is used in the newspapers where an Englishman would say *title, head*, or *heading*. **1854** *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 245/1 [A review] having three works as the caption of the article. **1865** Grosart *Palmer's Mem.* Introd. 21 Prof. De Morgan ..delighting the readers of the Athenæum with the treasures of his..reading, under the caption, 'A Budget of Paradoxes'. **1879** G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* III A short article .. in.. this journal under the caption 'Galvanic Music'.

Captious (kæ·pʃəs), *a.* Forms: 4, 6 **capcious,** 5 **-cyows,** 6 **-tius,** 7 **-tiose,** 6– **captious.** [ad. F. *captieux* or L. *captiōs-us* fallacious, sophistical, f. *captiōn-em* (see Caption).]

1. Apt to catch or take one in; fitted to ensnare or perplex in argument; designed to entrap or entangle by subtlety; fallacious, sophistical.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* 7 At Caimbrygge..Where wyttys be manye ryht capcyows And subtyl. **1530** Palsgr. 307/1 Capcious, crafty in wordes to take one in a trap, *captieux*. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 23 a, Wherfore they went vnto Iesus, & moued vnto hym this capcious question. **1677** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 31 Verbal, Captiose, Sophistic Questions. **1784** Cowper *Tirocinium* 903 A captious question, sir, and yours is one, Deserves an answer similar, or none. **1871** Blackie *Four Phases* I. 113 By captious questions to worm answers out of other people.

† b. Crafty. *Obs.*

1590 Swinburn *Testaments* 147 This former kinde of disposition which by reason of the cunning condition appeareth to be made in hope of gaine, and is therefore properlie tearmed captious. **1608** Topsell *Serpents* 779 Spiders .. have given themselves .. to captious taking at advantage, watching and espying their prey.

2. Apt to catch at faults or take exception to actions; disposed to find fault, cavil, or raise objections; fault-finding, cavilling, carping.

c **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 13 Þes wordis ben sobeli seid aȝens alle capcious men. **1538** Coverdale *N. T.* Prol., The world is captious, and many there be that had rather find twenty faults, than to amend one. **1561** Eden tr. *Cortes' Arte de Navigar* Pref. ad fin., Enemies to vertue & captious of other mens doinges. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* Pref., To cut off all occasions of Cavill from captious persons. **1804** *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 359 The objections of the captious. **1865** Trollope *Belton Est.* vi. 60 He was captious, making little difficulties, and answering him with petulance.

3. In various nonce-uses.

† a. Able to take in or contain, capacious. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 208 Yet in this captious, and intenible Siue, I still poure in the waters of my loue And lacke not to loose still.

† b. Alluring, taking, plausible. *Obs.*

1776 Sir P. Francis in *Mem.* (1867) II. 55 The proposition was captious, and if made at an earlier period, might have been listened to by some of us.

c. *humorous.* ?

1808 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 134 Little captious short pipes, two inches in length, which..could be stuck in one corner of the mouth.

Captiously (kæ·pʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a captious manner.

1539 Bible (Great) *Luke* xi. 53 The lawears and the Pharyses began..capciously to aske him many thynges. **1563-87** Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 239 Captiously asking often of Bradford a direct answer concerning Oaths. **1657** J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 78 A fallacy in sophistry, that is, when a saying is captiously taken and turned to another sense. **1812** J. & H. Smith *Rej. Addr.* x. (1873) 96 Objections .. captiously urged. **1866** G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxiii. (1878) 415 The father..had been behaving captiously and unjustly to his son.

Captiousness (kæ·pʃəsnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] Captious quality or disposition.

1545 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) 71 a, The malicious capciousnesse of the Pharisees and of the Scribes **1664** H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 101 Who put questions..for captiousness, contention and a conceited hope of puzzling him.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 74 ¶ 5 The captiousness of old age. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 562 [He] sometimes pushes his criticism to the length of captiousness.

†Captivable, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. CAPTIVE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be taken captive.

1675 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 244 If we find our selves Captivable by them.

†Captivance. Also -aunce. *Obs. rare.* [f. F. *captiver* to CAPTIVE + -ANCE.] = CAPTIVATION, CAPTIVITY.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 45 That wofull squyre Whom he had reskewed from captivaunce. *Ibid.* V. vi. 17 With that he gan at large to her dilate The whole discourse of his captivance sad.

Captivate (kæ·ptiveit), *v.* [f. late L. *captīvāt-* ppl. stem of *captīvāre* to take captive, f. *captīvus* CAPTIVE; cf. F. *captiver* and CAPTIVE *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To make captive, take prisoner, capture. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 186 The Emperor would yet again captivate the Pope. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 209 Crœsus .. when he was captivated by Cyrus. 1768 C. BEATTY *Two Months' Tour* II The Indians .. killed and captivated all. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 428 They were mostly taken or destroyed by the enemy, and their seamen captivated. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 86 The British .. captured or captivated four successive patroles.

†b. To capture, secure, hold captive (animals and things). *Obs.*

1595 *Locrine* III. iv. 165 Thy bragging banners .. Shall all be captivated with this hand. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. vi. i. 466 Another captivateth his legges with a Rope. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* i. 6 There this dark furious Spirit is hid or captivated.

†2. *fig.* To make or hold captive, put or keep in subjection, subjugate (the mind, mental attributes, etc.) Const. *to. Obs.* exc. as passing into 3.

c 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 118 Let us ever captivate our reason unto that. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 189, I captivate more easily my conceits under the auctoritie of ancient opinions. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 116 They that are wise, had rather haue their iudgements at libertie in differences of readings, then to be captiuated to one. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 269 That requires us to captivate our Reason to the Obedience of Faith. 1838 J. HALLEY in *Life* (1842) 163 Lord, subdue me to thyself; captivate me to thyself.

3. *esp.* 'To overpower with excellence' (J.): to enthrall with charm or attractiveness; to enslave, fascinate, enamour, enchant, charm.

1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xvi. 9 Hir bewtye captyuated his mynde. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 281 This I do to captivate the eye Of the fair breeder that is standing by. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* VI. x. (R.) Princesses .. who captivate by proxy. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 111 Wisdom .. so captivates him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxxvi, Lured by the toys that captivate the throng. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiv, The sort of beauty or merit, which captivates a romantic imagination in early youth. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 92 A tale .. to captivate the listeners, and humour the nation.

†Ca·ptivate, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6-7 -at. [ad. L. *captīvāt-us*: see prec.] = CAPTIVATED. Hence **†Ca·ptivately** *adv.*, in captive condition or form.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxiii. 12 Before nor since my suffrance captiuatlie. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 137 b, It is bond, servile and altogether captivate. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iii. 107 Tush, women haue bene captiuate ere now. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 247 That Arke In Balaims temple Captivate. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 427 His Majestie .. was so possessed and captivat by a design.

Ca·ptivated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Made captive, enthralled.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* Ded., This captiuated and exhausted Kingdome. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xiii. 183 To release your long captivated attention. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 294 The Victorious Philistines were worsted by the Captivated Ark. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 213 The Captor must exhibit all the .. captivated mariners to be examined. *Mod.* A captivated admirer.

Captivater, obs. f. CAPTIVATOR.

Captivating (kæ·ptiveitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CAPTIVATE.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* Ded., The captivating of the French King. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 354 By captivating he ascended.

Ca·ptivating, *ppl. a.* That captivates, takes captive, or enthralls. (See the vb.)

1675 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 244 The Captivating Desires of the Animal Life. 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* i. (1691) 6 Their Persecuting, Captivating .. Enemies. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 213 When captivating Death he captive led. 1772 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 109 Mrs. Garrick is .. the most captivating of the whole circle. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 219 The tale is one of the most captivating in the whole range of monastic history.

Hence **Ca·ptivatingly** *adv.*

1861 *Temple Bar* III. 533 The child is captivatingly modelled. 1863 E. C. CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II. 326 Never did she sing or act more captivatingly.

Captivation (kæptivēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *captīvātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *captīvāre* to CAPTIVATE.]

1. The action of taking or holding captive; the fact or state of being taken or held captive; now only *fig.*, of the attention, mind, fancy, affections.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 712 In the seaventith yeare after their captivation they [i.e. Jews] returned home.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 21 No small part of our servitude lyes in the captivation of our understanding. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 147 ¶ 5 By some occult method of captivation, he animated the timorous .. and opened the reserved. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxiv. 129 It was a case of mutual captivation. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* 49 They are bound, not in captivity, but in captivation.

2. A captivating influence, a fascination.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, Lady Penelope threw out the captivations of her wit.

Captivative (kæ·ptivətiv), *a.* [f. L. *captīvāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] Fitted or tending to captivate.

1772 J. ROSS *Winterdine Rocks* 42 The warbling tenants of the Grove, Which captivative trill the voice of love.

Captivator (kæ·ptiveitəɹ). In 7 also -er. [f. CAPTIVATE *v.* + -OR.] One who captivates.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 151 Captivaters of the best of their Brethren. 1690 — *Kingd. Christ* ii. (1691) 41 Babylonish Conqueror and Captivater. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 62 Nature is both the captivator and the emancipator of the soul.

Captive (kæ·ptiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-5 captif(e, -yfe, 6- yue. [a. F. *captif, -ive*, ad. L. *captīv-us* taken prisoner, a prisoner, f. *capt-us* taken: see -IVE. Cf. CAITIFF.]

A. *adj.* (In early use, and in many phrases, the adj. and sb. are hardly separable.)

1. Taken prisoner in war, or by force; kept in confinement or bondage.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 333 Stocked in prison .. Captive to cruell king Agamemnon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* x. 6 Put out from the congregacion of the captiue. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* viii. 10 To make so much money of the captiue Iewes. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 511 Nor hopes the captive lord his liberty. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iv. (1878) 128 Kings were captive in England's capital.

b. *transf.* Said of animals caught and kept in confinement, e. g. *a captive lark*; also of things restrained from escaping, as *a captive balloon.*

c. *To lead, take, hold captive*: perh. this was orig. the sb., as in *to take prisoner*, but it remains unchanged in the pl.

[1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxx. 9 Their lordis that hem laddyn caityf.] 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxii. 11 In the place, where vnto he is led captyue. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 32 Many led captiue for triumph. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiv. 14 His brother was taken captiue. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 33 Temptations by which .. we were led captive. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 4 Setting free the waters they had held captive.

2. *fig.* Captivated, enslaved in will and feeling.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 80 My Womans heart, Grossely grew captiue to his honey words. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 17 Whose words all eares took captiue.

3. Of or belonging to a captive.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 49 That he my captive languor should redeeme. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1603, I sorrowed at his captive state.

¶ **4.** Used for CAITIFF *a.* or *sb.*

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 239, I am the most wretch and captive of the world.

B. *sb.*

1. A person taken prisoner, in war, or by brigands or savages; one taken and held in confinement.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1580 To comone with his captifis fore covatys of silver. 1494 FABYAN IV. lxvii. 45 To be a Captyue or a prysoner to y^e Romaynes. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ii. 25 A man of the captiues of Iudah. 1713 YOUNG *Force Relig.* I. (1757) 53 But whither is the captive borne away, The beauteous captive, from the chearful day?

fig. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxvi, And captiue-good attending Captaine ill.

b. *transf.* Said of an animal or thing.

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 313 He [a piece at draughts] becomes king and is crowned by placing one of the captives upon him. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 3/2 The balloon committee at Chatham is only busy with 'captives'.

2. *fig.* One captivated or enslaved by beauty, personal influence, or the like.

1732 LANSDOWNE *Beauty & Law* (R.) The fairest of the sex complain Of captives lost, and loves invok'd in vain.

C. *Comb.* captive-like *a.* and *adv.*

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* lxxiii. (Arb.) 109 The winged boy .. led him captiuelyke from all delight.

Captive (kæ·ptiv), *v. arch.* [a. F. *captive-r* (15th c.) :—L. *captīvāre*, f. *captīv-us* CAPTIVE *a.*

In very common use in 16-18th c.; rare in 19th. Orig. pronounced *captī·ve*, as still in Milton; but *ca·ptive*, used by Shaks., and frequent in 17th c., alone survives.]

To take captive, bring into captivity: **a.** *lit.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 38 Thei hym captived, whereby he was y-lore. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 91 Tiglath Pileeser had before tyme captived them [the Israelites]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 55 When Cressy battell fatally was strucke, And all our princes captiu'd. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 217 They butchered and captived many of the inhabitants. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 8 And their inhabitants slaughtered, and captived. 1828 W. TAYLOR *Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 300 Thusnelda has been captived by the Romans.

b. *fig.* To captivate, enthrall (the understanding, reason, affections, will, etc.).

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 169/1 To captiue and subdewe oure vnderstandyng. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 142 b, Freewill being captived hath no power to worke anything but sinne. *a* 1595 SOUTHWELL *Peter's Compl.*, O women! woe to men; traps for their falls .. Earth's necessary ills, captiving thralls. *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* II. ii. 305 That face .. Captiv'd my senses. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* ii. Bij b, Captiving them with manyfold ceremonies. *c* 1720 PRIOR (J.) How she the vagrant might inthral, And captive him, who captives all. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* (R.) If music .. Captives the ear.

Hence **Ca·ptived** *ppl. a.*, **Ca·ptiving** *ppl. a.*, etc.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 182 To by and redeme divers .. of those captived people. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 2 But the captiv'd Acrasia he sent .. a nigher way. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. i. xvii. 79 The Philistins placed the Captived Arke in Dagon's Temple. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 33. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 125 My captiv'd fancy. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 99 The captived king Zedekiah.

†Ca·ptivement. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. CAPTIVE *v.* + -MENT, or a. obs. F. *captivement*, f. *captiver*.] A taking captive, captivity.

1714 'NESTOR IRONSIDE' *Orig. Canto Spenser* xxv, And eas'd the Pain of her sad Captivement.

†Captiver. *Obs.* [f. CAPTIVE *v.* + -ER.] One who takes captive; a captor.

1613 FORBES *On Rev.* 200 The captiuers are captiued. 1640 FEATLY *Reinolds* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 222 Without captiver both are captive led.

Captivity (kæptiˑvĭti). Also 4 (captyuide), 4-6 captyuyte, 6-7 captiuitie. [perh. a. F. *captivité*, ad. L. *captīvitas, -tātem*, f. *captīv-us* captive. The OF. was *chetiveté*: as Littré has *captivité* only from 15th c., the ME. may have been direct ad. Lat.]

1. The condition of a captive; the state of being held prisoner by an enemy or conqueror; sometimes *spec.* that of the Jews at Babylon.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1612 Þat cast watz in þe captyuide in cuntre of Iues. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wicket* (1828) 2 They shall fall .. into captyvyte manye dayes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliv. 328 There were many cristen men .. put in captyuyte. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. v. 13 To set him free from his Captiuitie. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 8 How durst Ezra .. after the Captivity, profane so sacred a thing? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 238 Their several captivities, dispersions, and desolations. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 135 A captivity implies a removal of the inhabitants.

b. of a captive animal.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 305 A malicious joy in these call-birds to bring the wild ones into the same state of captivity.

2. *fig.* The servitude or subjection of the reason, will, or affections.

1538 STARKEY *England* 31 Wyse conseyl may at the lest .. restore the wyl out of such captyvyte. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 38 The miserable captivitie of the devil. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 Disciples do owe unto masters .. not an absolute resignation or perpetual captivity. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* x. 5 Bringing into captiuitie euery thought to the obedience of Christ. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 196 By the captivity of our understanding is .. meant a Submission .. of the Will to Obedience. 1714 ADDISON *Cato* III. i. (L.) The strong, the brave, the virtuous, the wise Sink in the soft captivity together.

†3. Those who are in captivity; captives collectively. (A Hebraism.) *Obs. To lead captivity captive*: a Scriptural phrase used in *Judges* v. 12, *Ps.* lxviii. 19 in the sense of 'lead off one's captives in triumph'; but often taken (after *Eph.* iv. 8) in the sense 'to lead away into captivity those who have held others in bondage'.

1526 TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 8 He is gone vp an hye, and hath ledde captivitie captive [WYCLIF, ledde caitifte caitif]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii § 9 He led captivity captive. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* v. 12 Leade thy captiutie captiue, thou sonne of Abinoam [1382 WYCLIF, Tak thi chaytyues; 1388 thi prisoneris; 1535 COVERD. Catch hem y^e catched thee, thou son of Abinoam]. — *Dan.* vi. 13 That Daniel which is of the captiuity of the children of Iudah. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 188 And with ascention bright Captivity led captive through the Aire.

Captor (kæ·ptəɹ, -oɹ). [a. L. *captor*, agent-n. f. *cap-ĕre* to take (see CAPTURE): cf. F. *capteur.*]

1. One who takes by force a prisoner or a prize; *spec.* (in 18th c.) one who makes a capture at sea.

1688 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.*, *Captor*, celui qui a fait la prise. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* xxvi. § 113 Her Majesty's Declaration made in favour of the Captors of prizes. 1722 CAPT. OGLE in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6091/3, I being Captor, was disqualified. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 487 Before the Ship or Goods, can be disposed of by the Captor. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xviii, Ririd .. Close on the captors, with avenging sword, Follow'd right on. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 56 Lysander the captor of Athens.

†2. A censor. (Cf. *caption.*) *Sc. Obs.*

1646 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 186 There were captors appointed to observe what speeches ministers uttered.

Captress (kæ·ptrĕs). *rare.* [f. CAPTOR + -ESS.] A female captor.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 3 He has followed his captress with heavy heart and sickly smile.

Capturable (kæ·ptiŭrăb'l), *a.* [f. CAPTURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being captured.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. iii. 36 Breslau capturable. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XIX. 109 Less capturable than the sleeping weasel.

Capture (kæ·ptiŭɹ), *sb.* [a. F. *capture* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *captūra* taking, seizing, f. *capt-* ppl. stem of *cap-ĕre* to take: see -URE.]

1. The fact of seizing or taking forcibly, or by stratagem, or of being thus seized or taken; catching; seizure; arrest; *esp.* the seizing as a prize.

1541-2 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* 257* Remission to John Lausone .. for his capture and apprehension. 1611 COTGR., *Capture*, a capture or taking. 1713 *Guardian* No. 159

Being concerned in several captures, he brought home with him an estate of about twelve thousand pounds. **1841** Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 197 After Akber's capture of Ahmednagar. **1848** Arnould *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. ii. 706 *Capture* is the forcible taking of a ship, etc. in time of war, with a view to appropriating it as prize. **1873** Morley *Rousseau* II. 124 The primitive usages of .. marriages by capture, purchase, and the rest.

2. The prize, prey, or booty so taken.

1706 in Phillips. **1750** Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 213 It is allowable to bring a dubious capture into port. **1775** Johnson *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 399 Produces a plentiful capture of herrings. *Mod.* He had been butterfly-hunting, and now exhibited his captures.

Ca·pture, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *capture-r.* Not in Johnson 1755–73; replaces Captive *v.*]

trans. To make a capture of; to take prisoner; to catch by force, surprise, or stratagem; to seize as a prize in war.

1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 121 His bravest Chiefs Or slain or captured. **1814** Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 8 The value of the property so captured. **1850** Prescott *Peru* II. 175 To disperse the enemy, and, if possible, to capture their leader. **1879** Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* i. 5 To capture small aquatic animals.

fig. **1873** Black *Pr. Thule* xviii. 281 As if women were to be captured by millinery! **1882** Hinsdale *Garfield & Educ.* I. 60 He took great pleasure in 'capturing boys', as he called it.

Hence **Ca·ptured** *ppl. a.*; **Ca·pturing** *ppl. a.*, etc.

1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI. 168 Of every captured town the keys Restore. **1820** *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 357 Should all the captured pieces not be taken off the board. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 240 The English .. turned the captured guns against the shore. **1800** Ld. Spencer in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 225 *note*, The capturing Squadron. **1864** *Morning Star* 2 Feb., The capturing of vessels when not carrying contraband of war was unlawful.

Capturer (kæ·ptiŭrəɹ). One who captures.

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 357 The capturer in that case is forfeited or huffed. **1829** J. Knapp *Jrnl. Nat.* 149 A very skilful capturer of these animals. **1884** O'Donovan *Story of Merv* I. 17 The capturer of Schamyl.

Captyhowse, obs. var. of Capados.

‖ **Capuccio** (kăpu·ttʃo). *Obs. rare.* [a. It. *cappuccio* (*capuccio* in Florio).] = Capuche.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xii. 10 In a discolour'd cote of straunge disguyse, That at his backe a brode capuccio had.

Capuche (kapu·ʃ, kăpu·tʃ). Also 7 **capuch, -uce, cappuce.** See also Capouch. [a. F. *capuche* (also *capuce*), ad. It. *cappuccio* (= Sp. *capucho*), augm. of *cappa*: see Cap, Cape.] The hood of a cloak; *spec.* that of the Capuchin monks.

a **1600** *Aberdeen Register* (Jam.) Ane sie [i.e. say] capusche. **1611** Cotgr., *Capuchon*, a Capuche; a Monks Cowle, or Hood..also, the hood of a cloake. **1658** Cleveland *Rustick Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 424 His Hood or Capuch (which was a part of the Cloak .. and served to cover the Head). **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 46 He put his Cappuce or Cowle upon his head. **1726** Cavallier *Mem.* I. 49 Nothing else was to be seen there but Cassocks and Capuches. **1843** James *Forest Days* (1847) 105 A jolly friar, clothed in grey, with his capuche thrown back.

Hence **Capu·ched** *a.*, hooded.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. iii. 236 They are differently cucullated or capuched upon the head and backe. **1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Capuched*, hooded.

Capuchin (kæ·piŭtʃin, kæpiŭʃ·n), *sb.* (and *attrib.*) Also **-ine.** [a. 16th c. F. *capuchin* (now *capucin*), ad. It. *capuccino*, f. *capuccio*, *capuche* hood: see above.]

1. A friar of the order of St. Francis, of the new rule of 1528. So called from the sharp-pointed capuche, adopted first in 1525, and confirmed to them by Pope Clement VII. in 1528.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 178 When impropriat gentles will turn Capuchine. **1603** Bp. Hall *Serm.* v. 5 More strict and Capuchin-like. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 163 The invention of Friar Auge the Capuchin. **1771** Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1785) I. 63/2 He .. traversed .. France, in the disguise of a Capuchin. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xl. 494 The Capuchin missionary.

2. 'A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin friars; whence its name' (J.).

1706 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* 5 Wrapping up their Heads in their Hooded-Gowns, they seemed to me to be Thieves disguised in Capuchins.] **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 72 The young lady had on her hat and capuchin. **1752** — *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 9 May, Within my memory the ladies .. covered their lovely necks with a Cloak; this was exchanged for the manteel, this again was succeeded by the pelorine, the pelorine by the neckatee, the neckatee by the capuchine, which hath now stood its ground a long time. **1858** Thackeray *Virgin.* I. 377.

b. = Capuche, hood.

1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 322 In..1752 we find a successor to the hood in the capuchin. **1887** *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 266 Attached to the collar of the coat, and hanging midway down the back, is the uncouth capuchin.

3. A plant, *Impatiens.*

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 322 The Capuchine or Balsamine [Impatiens]..introduced to Jamaica many years ago.

4. Capuchin monkey, an American monkey (*Cebus capucinus*) with black hair at the back of the head, looking something like a cowl; **Capuchin pigeon,** a sub-variety of the Jacobin pigeon, with a range of inverted feathers on the back of the head, suggesting a cowl or hood.

1785 J. E. Smith in *Leisure Ho.* (1883) June 353/2 The Capuchin monkey .. whose horrid yellings are intolerable to the ears. **1855** H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. ii. 11 The movements of the little Capuchin monkey. **1855** Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 300 Capucin-monkey (*Cebus*).

1735 J. Moore *Columb.* in Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xvi. (1867) 146 Under the title of the Capuchine Moore alludes to a breed which is evidently nothing more than an inferior or cross-bred Jacobine.

5. Capuchin's beard, a variety of endive used for salad; **Capuchine capers,** see Caper *sb.*[1] 3.

1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* III Barbe de Capucin, or Capuchin's Beard, is consumed in large quantities in Paris during winter and early spring. It is the same thing as the foregoing chicory.

‖ **Capuchon.** *Obs.* [Fr.; augm. of *capuche* hood.] A hood; a kind of head-dress.

1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xii. 245 An earthen vessell, like to .. a capuchon or hoode. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Capuchon*, a hoode or coule. **1834** Planché *Brit. Costume* 120 The capuchon, instead of being worn as a cowl, was sometimes twisted into a fanciful form and placed upon the top of the head like a modern toque.

† **Capu·cian, -u·ccian.** *Obs.* = Capuchin.

1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* VI. i. 198 And dieth like a starv'd Cappucien. **1645** Quarles *Sol. Recant.* II. 2 T' abjure delight, and turn Capuccian.

‖ **Capucine** (kapüsīn). *Obs.* [Fr.; fem. of *capucin*: see Capuchin.]

1. The French name of the Tropæolum (*majus* and *minus*) or Indian Cress, in England commonly known as Nasturtium. *Capucine capers*: the pickled seeds of this plant.

1693–1721 [see Caper *sb.*[1] 3]. **1719** London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* I. 289 Violet Capucins, or Nasturces Camamils.

2. The dark orange colour of these flowers.

1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. 352 To make these colours incline to mor-doré and capucine.

Capul(l, obs. form of Caple, horse.

Capulet (kæ·piŭlĕt). = Capelet.

1848 Johnson *Sportsm. Cycl.* 104 *Capulet*, or Capped Hock.

Ca·pulin. 'The Mexican Cherry' (Webster).

Capun, obs. form of Capon.

Capusche, obs. Sc. form of Capuche.

‖ **Caput** (kæ·pʊt). [L.; = head.]

1. Sometimes used in technical language instead of the vernacular 'head' or 'top'; esp. in *Anat.* In *Bot.* the peridium of certain fungi.

† **2.** Short for Caput mortuum, q.v.

† **3.** The former ruling body or council of the University of Cambridge.

1716 Kennet in Monk *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 423 The Caput, as they call them, complain much of a breach of their privilege, that it was not laid before them preparatory to its being laid before the Senate. **1797** *Cambridge Univ. Cal.* 144 The vice-chancellor, a doctor of divinity, a doctor of laws, a doctor of physic, a regent master of arts, and a non-regent master of arts, form the caput. They are to consider and determine what graces are proper to be brought before the university. **1823** Lamb *Elia* (1860) 16 Your caputs, and heads of colleges care less than any body else. **1830** Bp. Monk *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 423 The .. mistake of confounding the Caput Senatus with the Heads of Colleges.

4. Occas. used in certain L. phrases in *Astron.*, etc., as *Caput Draconis*, i.e. Dragon's Head, a star in Draco; *Caput Medusæ*, the star Algol or Medusa's Head in Perseus; also a species of fossil Pentacrinite; *caput radicis*, the crown of the root in a plant.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch, Hen. V*, lxxxii, Irresolution, doth as Dreadfull rise As Caput Algot in Nativities.

‖ **Ca·put mo·rtuum.** [L.; = dead head.]

† **1.** A death's head, a skull. *Obs.*

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 153 Fancying .. he lived now in his grave, and every object a *Caput Mortuum.*

2. *Alch.* and *Chem.* The residuum remaining after the distillation or sublimation of any substance, 'good for nothing but to be flung away, all vertue being extracted' (Willis 1681).

1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 4 Adde the *Caput Mortuum*, of Vitriall, or Aqua fortis. **1662** R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 153 Take out the Retort with the Capud. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 80 Take..the *Caput Mortuum* of the Scull of a Man 1 Dram. **1794** Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 135 Earth, or..*caput mortuum*..is the last element of all bodies which can be no farther altered by any art whatsoever.

3. *fig.* Worthless residue.

a **1721** Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 138 His youthful Heat and Strength for Sin engage, God has the *Caput Mortuum* of his Age. **1812** *Examiner* 5 Oct. 633/1 The *caput mortuum* of the Addington administration. **1876** A. M. Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* June 124 The Pietists.. hailed it as the *caput mortuum* of the speculative..school.

Capybara (kæpibā·rā). Also **capibara.** [A native name in Brazil.] The largest extant rodent quadruped (*Hydrochœrus Capybara*), nearly allied to the Guinea-pig; it lives about the rivers of tropical S. America. Cf. Cabiai.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. III. iii. 350 The capibara resembles a hog of about two years old .. Some naturalists have called it the water-hog. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 155 The food of the capybara consists exclusively of grass and vegetables, as water-melons, gourds, etc. **1852** Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 168 A herd of capybaras which was crossing the river.

Capy-: see Capi-.

Capyl, obs. form of Caple, horse.

† **Ca·pyous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *cap-ĕre* to take.] = Capable.

c **1430** Lydg. *Lyf our Ladye* xlv. ii. (Caxton) The wonderfullest and most meruaylous [things]..Wherof no wyght by kynde is capyous.

Car (kāɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **carre,** (5 *Sc.* **caar**), 7–8 **carr,** 6– **car.** [ME. *carre*, a. ONF. *carre*:—late L. *carra*, a parallel form to *carrus*, *carrum* (whence It., Sp. *carro*, Pr. *car*, *char*, ONF. *car*, F. *char*, ME. Charr), a kind of 2-wheeled wagon for transporting burdens. The L. was a OCelt. **karr-os*, **karr-om*, whence OIr. (also mod. Ir. and Gael.) *carr* masc. 'wagon, chariot,' OWelsh *carr*, Welsh *càr*, Manx *carr*, Bret. *karr.*

(Late L. *carra* also gave WGer. *carra* fem., in OHG. *charra*, Ger. *karre*, MDu. *carre*, Du. *kar* fem., Sw. *karra*, Da. *karre.*)]

1. A wheeled vehicle or conveyance:

a. *generally*—a carriage, chariot, cart, wagon, truck, etc. (Now little used in this wide sense.)

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lxvi. 16 His foure horsid carres [**1388** charis]. *c* **1400** Maundev. xi. (1839) 130 Ne Hors ne Carre nouther. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carre, carte, *carrus*, *currus.* **1480** *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 122 For cariage .. of the Kinges carre..from Grenewiche. **1600** Holland *Livy* xxv. xiii. 556 They sent little above forty carres [*vehicula*]. **1611** Bible 1 *Esdras* v. 55 They gaue carres that they should bring Cedar trees from Libanus. **1750** Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 399 Merchants, and others that use Carrs or Carts.

b. Since 16th c. chiefly poetic, with associations of dignity, solemnity, or splendour; applied also to the fabled chariot of Phaëthon or the sun, and so to that in which the moon, stars, day, night, time, are figured to ride in their grand procession. Also in prose, a chariot of war, triumph, or pageantry.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 1 Phoebus fiery carre In hast was climbing up the Easterne hill. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 20 The weary Sun .. by the bright Tract of his fiery carre. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IX. 65 Four times [he] cross'd the Carr of Night. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 795 To draw the Carr of Jove's Imperial Queen. **1738** Glover *Leonidas* III. 133 The king arose. 'No more; prepare my car.' **1758** Johnson *Idler* No. 51 ¶ 9 A slave was placed on the triumphal car. **1852** Tennyson *Ode Wellington* 55 And a reverent people behold The towering car, the sable steeds. **1853** Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 93 Whose body opposing the progress of the car of Juggernaut is crushed beneath its monstrous wheels.

c. *spec.* Applied locally and at special periods to various vehicles in particular; also with defining words, as *Irish car*, etc.

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* x. § 4 Cars or Drags, furnished for.. Repairing .. Highways. **1704** Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Beech*, Some approve it much for Cars. **1716** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5446/2 Carts, Drays, Carrs and Waggons. **1824–7** Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 240 The common Irish Car is used throughout the province of Leinster..The Irish 'jaunting car' [is a] wholly distinct and superior vehicle. **1838** *Murray's Handbk. N. Germany* 318 A Russian Mountain, down which visitors descend in cars. *Mod.* In some provincial towns (e. g. Birmingham) 'car' means a four-wheeled hackney carriage, 'cab' meaning a hansom.

d. *transf.* A miniature carriage or truck used in experiments, etc.

1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* IV. (1833) 87 The living object AB, the mirror MN, and the lens LL, must all be placed in a moveable car for the purpose of producing the variations in the size of the phantasms.

2. 'In the United States the term has become restricted almost entirely to vehicles designed for travelling on railways' (in Great Britain known as carriages, trucks, wagons, etc.), or to those used on tramways. Hence in U. S. *passenger-car*, *sleeping-car*, *coal-car*, *freight-car*, *petroleum-car*, *provision-car*, *tool-car*, etc. In Great Britain regularly applied to those of street tramways.

1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 181 During my last trip on the Columbia and Philadelphia rail road, a lady in the car had a shawl burned to destruction on her shoulders. **1850** Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 110 Here we..entered the cars of a railway built on piles. **1854** Thoreau *Walden* iv. (1886) 113 For the last half-hour I have heard the rattle of railroad-cars. **1879** Harlan *Eyesight* viii. 109 Straining the accommodative apparatus of the eye by reading in a car or carriage. *Mod.* On account of the snow, the cars on the tramways in London ceased running at eight o'clock.

† **3.** Formerly extended to a sleigh or hurdle without wheels. *Obs.* (So in Gaelic.)

c **1400** Maundev. xi. 130 Thei let carye here vitaylle upon the yse, with carres that have no wheeles, that thei clepen scleyes. *c* **1470** Henry *Wallace* II. 263 On a caar wnlikly thai him cast.

4. The part of a balloon in which aeronauts sit.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiii. 404 (Of Air Balloons) To this a sort of carr, or rather boat, was suspended by ropes. **1822** Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 171 The car, or boat, is made of wicker-work covered with leather. **1825** in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 443 Mr. Graham .. seated himself in the car of his vehicle.

† **5.** The seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, called also the Plough or Wain. *Obs.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. li, None nam'd the stars, the North Carres constant race. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 210 The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern Car.

6. *Comb.*, as *car-borne* adj.; chiefly attrib., as *carboy*, *-driver*, *-gear*, *-nail*, *-ring*, *-wheel*, etc., etc.; and esp. in U. S. in sense 2 (where *carriage-*, *truck-*,

wagon- are used in Britain), as *car-axle, -buffer, -conductor, -coupling, -door, -heater, -lamp, -seat, -spring, -starter, -wheel, -window*, etc., etc.; **car-ful**, as many or as much as a car will hold. Also CARMAN, etc.

1827 HEBER tr. *Pindar* v. 4 *Car-borne Psaumis. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 207 An occasional *car-full of priests. 1808 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (1819) 43 The *car-gear at Durdar she wan. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 32/2 *Car-nails fastned in a wheele. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. xiii, And clench'd the *car-rings endlong and athwart. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The employés of the Grand Trunk *car shops are on strike. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 2 Apr. 5/7 A *car-washer in the employ of the Great Western Railway.

Car *sb.*[2]: see CARR.

Car, *a. Sc.* Also **kar, ker.** [a. Gael. *cearr* wrong, awkward, Ir. *cearr* left-handed, wrong, *cearr-lamhach* left-handed, Manx *kiare* in *lauechiare* left hand.]

a. Left, sinister: commonly in *car-hand, car-handed.* **b.** Awkward; perverse; wrong; sinister.

c 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xlviii, With a cast of the carhonde, in a cantelle he strikes. *c* 1450 *Wisdom Solomon* in *Ratis Raving* 23 The visdome of the wysman is in his rycht hand, and the foly of the ful in his kere hand. 1548 *Compl. Scotl.* 115 He resauit the vryting in his kar hand. 1597 SKENE *Exp. Wds.* s. v. *Hebdomas*, Vpon the ker and wrang side, was placed the thrid Idole, Frigga. 1808–79 JAMIESON s. v., If you meet a car-handit person, or one who has flat soles. *Ibid. Sc. Prov.* You'll go a car gate yet.

Car, *v.* [f. CAR *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To place or carry in a car. *To car it* (colloq.): to go by car.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 119 Car'd on the foam your glimmering legion rides. 1861 E. FORBES in *Life* xiv. 501 The ladies and I prepared to car it to Killarney.

†**Ca·rab.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *carab-us* (see Du Cange) 'a small wicker-boat covered with raw hide': cf. Gr. *κάραβος* 'a kind of light ship'. English writers appear to have identified it with Ir. *corrach*, CURRAGH.] (See quot.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 389 Þe Scottyshe men..took a carabum, þat is a schippe i-made but of tweie hydes and an half. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 228 Devout men, that in a Carab (or Carogh) made of two tanned hides only and an halfe, sailed out of Ireland into Cornwall.

Carabe, obs. form of CAROB.

Ca·rabid, cara·bidan. *Ent.* [f. mod.L. pl. *cārabidæ*, f. L. *cārabus* a kind of crab, used in Zool. for a genus of beetles.] One of the *Carabidæ*, a family of large carnivorous beetles.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 359 Evidently belonging to the Carabidans. 1880 D'ALBERTIS *New Guinea* I. 369, A large number of insects, especially carabids.

†**Carabin** (kæ·rābin). *Obs.* Also 6–7 **carbine, 6 -yne, 7 carbeene, carabine, carrabin.** See also CARBINE, the weapon: the two words have been taken as one in English. [a. F. *carabin* (16th c. in Littré), of disputed origin: Roquefort alleges an earlier *calabrin*, according to Diez, f. *calabre* an ancient engine of war, the name *calabrin* being transferred from the man who worked that to those who carried these fire-arms; but Littré inclines to see in it a transl. of *Calabrīnus* Calabrian.

Calabre, also Pr. and OSp., is regarded by Diez as repr. medL. *chadabula* an engine for throwing stones, earlier *catabola*, a. Gr. *καταβολή* overthrow, destruction.]

A mounted musketeer; a carabineer. (See 1611.)

1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 19 Much like to Carbines or Horsemen readie to y[e] warre. 1591 SIR J. SMYTHE *Instr. Milit.* 202 Musters of Carabins or Argolettiers. 1611 COTGR., *Carabin*, a Carabine or Carbeene; an Arguebuzier armed with a morrian, and breast-plate, and seruing on horsebacke. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 42 Hargobusseirs, or Carbines. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 266 To leaue it, like a Carbine, who hath shot of his pistoll. 1735 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 97 A troop of horse which consisted..of sixty Carabins. (Not in JOHNSON 1755.) [1885 R. BURTON 1001 *Nights* I. 202 *note*, Men who formerly would have half starved as curates and ensigns, barristers and carabins.]

b. (See quot.; cf. *free lance.*)

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 234 Carabin a term used at the game of lansquenet, to designate an occasional player who takes the chance of a card or two..and then ceases to play.

Carabineer (kæ·rābinī·ə·r), **carbineer** (kābinī·ə·r). Also **carabinier.** [a. F. *carabinier*, f. *carabine* CARBINE.] A soldier who carries a carbine. (The 6th Dragoon Guards are distinctively called *The Carabineers.*)

1672 T. VENN *Milit. Observ.* vi. 15 That the Harquebuzier and Carabinier be often exercised to shoot bullets at a mark. 1721 BAILEY *Carabineers*, horse-men who carry Carabines. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v., Formerly, all regiments of light armed horse were called Carabineers. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 13 July, I have heard no more of the carabiniers. 1873 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/4 Yesterday, five Carabineers..gave evidence in favour of the Claimant.

Caraboid, *a. Ent.* [f. L. *cārabus* (see CARABID) + -OID.] Like or related to the genus *Carabus* of beetles.

Caracal (kæ·rākæl). [a. F. *caracal*, a. Turkish قره قولاق *qarah-qulaq*, f. *qarah* black + *qulak* ear.] A feline animal (*Felis caracal* Linn.) found in northern Africa and south-western Asia; it belongs to the sub-genus of the lynxes, and is generally supposed to be the 'lynx' of the ancients.

1760 *Phil. Trans.* (1809) XI. 474 *note*, The caracal is an animal of great strength and fierceness. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. i. 381 The siagush, or, as Mr. Buffon names it, the caracal. 1834 JARDINE *Felinæ* 251 The caracal has always been considered to be the lynx mentioned by the ancients as possessing such wonderful power of sight. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 218/2 The Caracals hunt in packs like the wild dogs.

‖ **Caracara** (kărakā·ra). Also **carcara.** [See quot.] Name for the South American birds of the *Polyborinæ*, an aberrant sub-family of the *Falconidæ*, with affinities toward the Vultures.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 168 Marcgrave was the first to introduce into Europe the name of Caracara, the vulgar appellation of the bird in Brazil, derived from its hoarse and peculiar cry.

Caracature, obs. f. CARICATURE.

Carack, var. of CARRACK, a ship.

Caracol (kæ·răkŏl), **caracole** (-kōul), *sb.* Also 7 **caragolo, carrocol.** [a. F. *caracol, caracole*, ad. It. *caracollo* wheeling of a horse, ad. Sp. (and Pg.) *caracol* snail, periwinkle, spiral shell, also winding stair; in sense 1 Cat. has *caragol*, It. also *caragollo.* Ulterior derivation doubtful: see Diez and Skeat.]

†**1.** A spiral shell. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 94 Certaine shels, like those of mother of pearles, which are brought out of the East Indies, to make standing cups, called caracoles.

2. *Arch.* 'A term sometimes applied to a staircase in the form of a helix or spiral' (Gwilt).

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Caracol.* 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

3. A half-turn or wheel to the right or left executed by a horseman. Littré gives the sense in Fr. as 'a succession of such wheels to right and left alternately, movement in a zigzag course', which appears to have been the earlier sense in Eng. also. Many writers have used the word without any clear notion of its meaning: see next.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 21 In the Art of Horsemanship, there are divers and sundry turns.. those we call Caragolo. 1643 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 103 Now was S[r] W[m] Constable crept out of Hull w[th] their Horse making their Carrocols upon y[e] woulds. *a* 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* iv, What a Caracole he made, when you fac'd about. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 94/1 They sometimes ride up in caracols, to perplex the enemy. 1810 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) V. 171 In the army, the horse always makes a caracol after each discharge, in order to pass the rear of the squadron. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XXVIII, The Scottish knight..made his courser carry him in a succession of caracoles to his station. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 145 Chargers pacing with curvets and caracoles.

Ca·racol, caracole, *v.* [a. F. *caracole-r*, It. *caracollare* to caracol, wheel about: see prec.]

1. *intr.* Of a horseman or horse: To execute a caracol or caracols. Often used loosely for 'to caper about'. Also *transf.* of other animals.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caracol*, to cast themselvs into a round ring, as soulders do. 1785 *Sportsman's Dict.*, To caracol is to go in the form of half rounds. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xix, Now caracoled the steeds in air. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, The Captain on his .. steed caracolling majestically. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harr.* xli. 466 Once that sound used to set me caracoling before an abject multitude.

2. *trans.* To make (a horse) caracol.

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 44 He was fond of caracolling his horse. 1845 SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict., Chaucer* 82 The youthful knight..caracolled his horse along the pavement.

Hence **Ca·racoling, -colling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. VII. VI. 205 Caracoling Bodyguards. 1843 MIALL *Nonconf.* III. 209 We crave indulgence for a little caracolling.

Ca·racoler, -coller. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who caracols.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. VII. VI. 205 Himself and his Women are dispersed by caracolers. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Apr. 421/1 The trained caracoller of Batty's circus.

‖ **Caracoli.** *Obs.* [? the Carib name.] A mixed metal or alloy formerly used by the natives of the Caribee Islands, and imitated by Europeans by mixing 6 parts of silver, 3 of copper, and 1 of gold. Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

‖ **Caracore.** [Also in F. *caracore*, Sp. *caracora.*] 'A sort of vessel used in the Philippine Isles' (Littré).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 240 *Caracores* are light vessels used by the natives of Borneo..and by the Dutch as guarda costas in those latitudes.

†**Caract, carect,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **caracte, carecte,** 4–7 **carect,** 5 **karect,** 6 **carracte, karecte, carrect,** 7 **caract, carract.** See also CHARACT. [ME. *caracte, carect*, OF. *caracte, carecte* fem., *caract* masc., correspond to L. types **characta, -um*, app. a. Gr. *χαρακτός, -ή, -όν* 'graven, impressed as a mark', taken absol. as = *character. Caracta* occurs in Pr. rendering *characterem* in the Vulg., *Rev.* xiii. 15: possibly the form arose only in Romanic from L. *charácter.*]

1. A mark, sign, or CHARACTER.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 80 Þorw carectus þat cryst wrot. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xiv. 11 If ony man toke the carecte of his [the beast's] name. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 166 Sum seable cros or mark or carect. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. v. 68 The greatest and least karectes or numbers. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 37 The Egiptians..described him [God] in their holy Carects as a Pilot alone gouerning a ship. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 56 In all his dressings, caracts, titles, formes. 1655 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* x. 21 An altar..which must have its prints and carects.

spec. 1530 PALSGR. 203/1 Carracte in pricke song, *minime.*

2. *spec.* A magical character or symbol; a charm.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 57 Whan that a man..With his carecte him [a serpent] wolde enchaunte. *Ibid.* III. 138 Of sorcerie the caractes. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 694 By nycromancy, By carectes and coniuracyon.

†**Caract,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. med.L. *caranāre* in Du Cange.]

trans. To mark (with a sign or letter).

1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 61 We have in the Margin caracted them with a Rem: for Remove.

Caract(e, obs. form of CARRACK and CARAT.

Caracter, -ere, earlier spelling of CHARACTER.

Carafe (kără·f). Also **caraff, -affe.** [a. F. *carafe* = It. *caraffa* (Neapol. *carrafa* a measure of liquids), Sp. and Pg. *garrafa*, Sicil. *carrabba.* According to Littré identified by Mohl with Pers. قرابه *qarābah* 'a large flagon' (see CARBOY); but Dozy refers it to Arabic غرف *gharafa* to draw or lift water: cf. the derivatives غرف *ghuruf* little cup, غراف *ghirāf* a great and full measure of dry things; غرّاف *gharrāf* having much water, غرافه *ghirāfah* a draught, etc., no one of which however exactly answers to the Romanic forms.]

A glass water-bottle for the table, bedroom, etc.

The word has long been in common use in Scotl.; in England it is of later appearance, and often treated as still French. Also vulgarly corrupted to *craft, croft.*

1786 *Lounger* (1787) II. 178 Called for a..*caraff* of water. 1845 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* Nov., Caraffes, with the tumblers..placed over them. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Exhib.* 91 A Water-caraft and Tumbler. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 260 [With old-fashioned Scotch people] the crystal jug or decanter in which water is placed upon the table was a caraff (Fr. carafe). 1861 TRAFFORD *City & Sub.* I. 28 On the table stood a croft of water, surmounted by a tumbler. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* I. xi. 277 A claret jug, a large carafe of water, and an empty glass.

Carage, obs. form of CARRIAGE.

Carag(h(een, var. of CARRAGEEN.

Carain(e, -ing, obs. forms of CARRION.

Carak(e, obs. form of CARRACK, a ship.

Caral(le, caralde, obs. forms of CAROL.

Caramba, = CARAMBOLA.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Averrhoa Carambola*, the Caramba.

‖ **Carambola.** [a. Pg. (and mod.Lat.) *carambola.* Several Portuguese writers of the 16th c. state that this was the native name in Malabar: Molesworth has Mahrattī *karanbal*; Forbes Watson has a Hindī name *karmal*, Singhalese and Hindī *kāma-ranga*, Skr. *karma-ranga.* (Marsden has Malay *karambil* coco-nut.) Linnæus took the Pg. name into botanical Latin.]

The acid fruit (golden-yellow, ellipsoid, obscurely 10-ribbed) of a small East Indian tree *Averrhoa Carambola*, (N.O. *Oxalidaceæ*); also the tree itself.

1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 96 *note*, The fruite which the Malabars and Portingales call Carambolas, is in Decan called *Camarix*, in Canar *Camarix* and *Carabeli.* 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 The carambola and the Otaheite apple.

Carambole (kæ·rămbōul), *sb. Billiards.* [a. F. *carambole*, ad. Sp. *carambola* the red ball at billiards, the stroke so called, a trick: derivation unknown. As the word is in Pg. identical in form with the prec., suggestions as to their identity have been made, but without any evidence.]

†**a.** In billiards, the red ball which is placed on the mark. (But it is doubtful whether this sense has ever been practically in English use.)

†**b.** The game in which this ball is used. *Obs.*

c. The stroke otherwise called a CANNON.

1775 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 205 Billiards..*Carambole*, is played with three Balls, one being red which is neutral..The chief Object of the Game is to hit with your own Ball the two other Balls, which is called a Carambole. 1788 J. BEAUFORT *ibid.* iii. 195 *Carambole* is a game newly introduced from France. *Ibid.* 196 The *Russian carambole*..has still more lately been introduced. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 371 Each of the hazards and the carambole counts two. *Ibid.* 372 Which stroke, called a *carambole* or *carom.* 1850 Bohn's *Handbk. Games* 519 If with his own ball he strike two others successively, the stroke is called a canon (formerly *carom* or *carambole*).

d. *attrib.*, as in *carambole game* = b.

1807 in *N. & Q.* (1886) 27 Feb. 167. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 371 The Red or winning and losing carambole game. 1850 Bohn's *Handbk. Games* 544 The Carambole Games..are played with three balls.

Carambole, *v.* [a. F. *carambole-r*, f. *carambole*; see prec.] *intr.* To make a carambole or cannon at billiards. Hence **Ca·ramboling** *vbl. sb.*

1775 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 205 Seven may be gained in one Stroke, by caramboling and putting in both Balls. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 380 If the striker caramboles and holes both the red and his adversary's ball, he gains seven points. 1870 *Daily News* 6 Oct., A good deal of .. domino-playing, and caramboling at billiards.

Carameile: see CARMELE.

Caramel (kæ·rămel), *sb.* [a. F. *caramel*, ad. Sp. (It., Pg.) *caramelo*, of uncertain origin.

Scheler suggests that the Sp. represents L. *calamellus* little tube, in reference to its tubular form; Mahn thinks it from med.L. *cannamella* sugar-cane: an Arabic source is conjectured by Littré.]

A black or brown porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 210° C., by which it loses two equivalents of water; burnt sugar. It is used for colouring spirits, etc. **b.** A kind of 'candy' or sweet. **c.** *attrib.* as *caramel-walnuts*.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sugar*, When it is boiled to Caramel, it breaks and cracks. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 413/1 High-dried malt .. contains a substance termed *caramel*. 1884 *Philadelphia Times* Sept., An article so generally a favorite with all classes as caramels. They are made of cream, sugar, vanilla, pistache, etc.

Hence **Ca·ramel** *v.*, **Ca·ramelize** *v.* [cf. F. *caraméliser*], *trans.* and *intr.*, to turn into caramel.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Apple*, Let it boil so long till the Sugar be red enough and caramel'd. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 230/1 By caramelizing the syrup. 1883 *Knowledge* 20 July 36/1 Partial carbonisation, or 'caramelising'.

‖ **Caramoussal, carmousal.** *Obs.* Also **caramousal, -musall, -mosil; carmasal, carmizale, carmusol.** [In It. '*caramusáli*, a kind of ship in Ormuz, *caramusalino*, a kind of pinnace or bark' (Florio), *caramussále*, a Turkish merchantman (Baretti), Sp. *caramuzal* 'transport vessel used by the Moors' (Velasquez), F. *carmoussal* 'a kind of Turkish ship' (Cotgr.), 16th c. L. *caramussallus*, Turkish قرامو سال *qarāmūsāl* a kind of ship (Meninski 1680, Zenker 1866). (*Kara-mussal* is also the name of a place in the Gulf of Nicomedia near the Bosphorus.)] A Turkish and Moorish ship of burden, noted in the 17th c.

THOS. HYDE *Notes on Peritsol's Trav.* (1691) says (p. 81) 'navis cujus prora ac puppis sunt elevatiora quam media pars': cf. the description of the old CARAVEL.

[1565 HIERON. COMES ALEXANDRINUS *Comment. de bello in insulam Melitam* (in Du Cange, and Jal) Tria navigia quæ vulgo appellant Caramussalos; minora sunt autem onerariis navibus, et figura prope ovali.] 1587 SAUNDERS *Voy. Tripoli* in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 187, I and sixe more .. were sent forth in a Galeot to take a Greekish Carmosell. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1329 There were two gallies, a caramoussal, and a Greeke brigandine. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1670) 20 Turkish Carmasals and Gallies. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 33, I made her for a carmizale. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 195 Som Gallies and Caramusalls that carried passengers upon a Pilgrimage to Mecha. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Carmasal, carmusol. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xi. 280 Galeot, Caramosil, Carrack, Caravel. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Caramousal*, a Turkish ship with a very high poop. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Caramousel*, and *Carmousal*.

‖ **Caraña, caranna** (kăra·nʸa, -æ·na). Also **7 -agna.** [a. Sp. *caraña*, from the native name.] A resin obtained from a West Indian tree, *Bursera acuminata* (N.O. *Amyridaceæ*).

1616 BULLOKAR, *Caranna.* 1678–1706 PHILLIPS, *Caranna*, a Gum coming from the West-Indies, good for the Toothach, if applyed to the Temples. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 198 It is call'd Caranna Gummi, or Caragna.

Carant, caranto: see CORANTO.

‖ **Caranx** (kæ·răŋks). [mod.L.; in F. *carangue*.] A genus of fishes of the family *Scomberidæ*. *C. Trachurus* is the Scad or Horse-mackerel.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 278/2. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 227 At Rome .. during Lent .. this caranx is often seen, heard, and smelt, sputtering in rancid grease.

Caranye, obs. form of CARRION.

Ca·rap. [from the native name.] *Carap oil*: an oil obtained from the seeds of the *Carapa guianensis*, a large tree found in Guiana.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 A semi-solid oil, named Crab or Carapa oil. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 220 s. v. *Carapa*, By pressure the seeds yield a liquid oil, called Carap oil or Crab oil, suitable for burning in lamps..In this country it hardens into a solid fat.

Carapace (kæ·răpēs). [a. mod.F. *carapace*, ad. Sp. *carapacho* upper shell of a tortoise: of doubtful origin; taken by Barcia as a by-form of **carapazon*, by metathesis for *caparazon* caparison, body-armour of a horse, augmentative of *capara*, *-o*, in med.L. a hood, a covering of the head and shoulders, f. L. *capa*, CAPE.]

The upper body-shell of tortoises, and of crustaceans. Extended to the hard case investing the body in some other animals, as certain Infusoria.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 202/1 If the carapace is raised in a crab. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1857) 201 The carapace of some tall tortoise. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 38 A continuous covering for the body, like the carapace of the Arthropoda.

fig. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ii, Nothing.. could have got me to leave the shelter of my carapace.

Hence **Ca·rapaced** *a.*

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 357 Carapaced turtles.

Ca·rapax. = CARAPACE.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 10/2 Amœbæ endowed with a power of constructing for themselves a carapax or shelly covering. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 345 Turtles or Chelonians. Body having a carapax, or shell.

Carat (kæ·răt). Forms: **6 caracte, carette, carret, (carrotte), charect, 6–7 karect(e, carrect, 6–9 caract, 7 caratt, karat, charat, charact, charract, (corrat, carack, carrack), 7–8 carrat, carract, 7– carat.** [a. F. *carat*, ad. It. *carato*: cf. Sp. and Pg. *quilate*, earlier *quirate*, a. Arab. قيراط *qīrāṭ* (and *qirrāṭ*) 'weight of 4 grains', acc. to Freytag ad. Gr. κεράτιον 'little horn, fruit of carob or locust tree, a weight = ⅓ of an obol'. Isidore (XVI. XXV. 10) has '*ceratum* oboli pars media est, habens siliquam unam et semis'; but originally the Gr. κεράτιον was identical with the L. *siliqua*, and was called the *siliqua Græca*. (Formerly confounded with *caract* mark, sign, character: see sense 4.)

As a measure of weight and fineness, the *carat* represents the Roman *siliqua*, as $\frac{1}{24}$ of the golden solidus of Constantine, which was $\frac{1}{72}$ of an ounce: hence the various values into which $\frac{1}{24}$ and $1\frac{1}{144}$ enter or originally entered.]

†**1.** The seed or 'bean' of the carob-tree. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 447 The fruit called Carobes or Caracts. [1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1853) 550.]

2. A measure of weight used for diamonds and other precious stones, originally $\frac{1}{144}$ of an ounce, or $3\frac{1}{3}$ grains, but now equal to about $\frac{1}{150}$ of an ounce troy, or $3\frac{1}{6}$ grains, though varying slightly with time and place. It is divided into 4 *carat-grains*. Also *attrib.*, as in *a one-carat diamond*.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 48 As for the valu, yoor iewellers by their Carrets let them cast, and they can. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 225 These pearles are prised according to the caracts which they weigh, euery caract is 4 graines. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 429 A Diamond of 10 Carats. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1462/4 Lost..a parcel of Rough Diamonds .. containing 38 Caracks ⅞. 1743 S. MADDEN *Boulter's Mon.* (1745) 57 Augmenting Carracts vastly raise Th' advancing Value of the Diamond's Blaze. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 873 The Jewellers divide the Ounce into 152 Parts, or Carats, and these into Grains, whereof four make a Carat. 1868 SEVD *Bullion* 146 Six carats are equal to 19 grains Troy weight. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 36 A one carat diamond. 1887 *Whitaker's Alm.* 362 The jewellery ounce is divided into 151½ carats and 600 pearl-grains.

3. A proportional measure of one twenty-fourth used in stating the fineness of gold; e.g. if the mass contain 22 parts of pure gold and 2 of alloy, it is said to be 22 carats fine, or gold of 22 carats. Also *attrib.* with numeral, as *22-carat gold*.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 211 The golde is of .xxii. caractes or better in fynesse. 1575–6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* xv, No .. Golde lesse in fynesse than that of xxij Carrottes. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* clvii. Wks. 1839 VI. 266 All their clods of Earth are Gold..of innumerable Carats. 1676 B. W[ILLIS] *Man. Goldsm.* 57 In his report of a Gold assay he [the Assay-master] sets it down by Carracts and Carract-grains. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6059/2 The Gold..will be of the Standard of 22 Carrats. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 129 It is said to be 22 caracts fine. 1820 G. CAREY *Funds* 94 The whole weight of any piece of pure gold is supposed to be divided into twenty four parts, called carats.

fig. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xvi, Beauties which were of many carrets fine.

†**b.** The tradition that the carat was originally a definite weight of gold, and = $\frac{1}{24}$ of some weight (see the etymology), survived in dictionaries, arithmetical works, etc., but these have erroneously taken it as $\frac{1}{24}$ of an ounce (= 1 scruple), and $\frac{1}{24}$ of a pound Troy (= ½ oz.); also as ½ of an ounce.

1552 HULOET, *Scruple*, a certayne measuer called a charect, whereof thre make a dramme. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 49 a, Take Damaskene Roses..an unce, Lignum Aloes, Galanga, Bengewyne, of eche of them a carette. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Carat* .. is the third part of an ounce. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 12 The pound weight or 12 Ounces Troy of Gold, is divided into 24 parts which are called carrats so that each carrat is 20 penny weight troy, or half an ounce. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. i. 75 A Carat of Gold is properly the weight of one Scruple. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 361 Weigh a small vial which holds about 4 ounces..fill it with water, and weigh that..1–128th of the whole..is called a caract. 1852 A. RYLAND *Assay Gold & S.* 28 The ounce containing 24 carats.

†**4.** *fig.* Worth, value; estimate. *Obs.*

(Here a confusion with CARACT character, is evident.)

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 162 Thou best of Gold, art worst of Gold. Other, lesse fine of Charract, is more precious. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii. 22 No beautie, no; you are of too good caract, To be left so, without a guard. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 125 Authority doth commonly discompose the mind of man, specially one of a base carat. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 14 Counterfeit Jewels of any Caract.

‖ **Caratch** (karā·tʃ). [Arab. خراج *kharāj* tribute.] The tribute or poll-tax levied by the Turks on their Christian subjects.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 479 The Inhabitants were all run away, not being able to pay their Caratch. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. v. iii. 138 The abolition of the carak, imposed on the sunnis. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 7 They pay .. caratch or tribute money. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 481 The carach or tribute is paid only by the Greeks.

Caraus: see CAROUSE.

Caravan (kæ·răvăn, kærăvæ·n). Also **6 carouan, 7 carrauan, caruan, karavan, 8 karrawan.** [In 16th c. *carouan*, a. Pers. کاروان *kārwān*, in same sense. Found in med.L. *carvana* (Hoveden), *caravanna*, *caravenna* (Matt. Paris), and F. *carvane*, from Crusading times, but app. not in Eng. before 16th c. The form *caravan* was perhaps *caravane* from French.]

1. A company of merchants, pilgrims, or others, in the East or northern Africa, travelling together for the sake of security, esp. through the desert. Also *attrib.*, as in *caravan route*.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 204 The maner and order which the Carouan obserueth in marching. 1601 W. PARRY *Sherley's Trav.* 23 A caravan is a great many of camels laden, and men in a company. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvi. (1612) 282 Their Marchants trauailing by Carauan, that is, Great Droues of laden Camels. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 122 Brought ouer-land by Caruan from Mecha. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxii, He..hired himself as a camel-driver to a caravan that was crossing the desert. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. (1770) 62 (D.) From thence by karrawans to Coptos. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 31 Various caravan routes. 1873 LONGF. *Kambalu* 3 At the head of his dusty caravan.

†**b.** *Thieves' cant.* An object of plunder. *Obs.*

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, Thy cousin here is the wealthiest Caravan we have met with a long time. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Caravan*, a good round Sum of Money about a Man, and him that is Cheated of it.

2. A fleet of Turkish or Russian ships, *esp.* of merchant vessels, with their convoy.

1605–74 CAMDEN *Rem.* 493 The sinking of the great Galeasse of the Saracens, the taking of their Convoy, which..is called a Caravana. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 119 A caravan..sailing in the vast ocean. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2177/2 News .. of the rencounter between Signior Venier, Captain Extraordinary of the Ships of this State, and the Turkish Caravan. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Sea Caravans..conveyed by ships of war.

b. (See quots.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Caravan is also an appellation given to the voyages, or campaigns, which the knights of Malta are obliged to make at sea, against the Turks and Corsairs. 1858 W. PORTER *Hist. Knts. Malta* II. xx. 209 Every Knight, during his residence in Malta, was bound to complete four caravans, or cruises of six months each.

3. *transf.* A troop of people going in company [so in Fr.]; a company in motion. Also *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 428 [Birds] rang'd in figure wedge thir way..and set forth Their Aierie Caravan. 1681 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 332 We a Caravan of dead Folks were. 1683 *Argum. for Union* 4 [Arians, Socinians, etc.] may associate in a Caravan, but cannot joyn in the Communion of a Church. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 223 We got out before eleven, a noble caravan of us. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Hotten) 177 Attacking a whole Caravan of them.

4. A covered carriage or cart: In 17–18th c. applied to a private or public covered vehicle carrying passengers or a company of people together (now shortened to *van*); hence early in 19th c. to a third class 'covered carriage' on a railway; now, usually, a house on wheels, e. g. the travelling house of gipsies, a showman, or (according to recent fashion) a party on a pleasure tour; one of the covered vehicles of a travelling menagerie, etc.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caravan* or Karavan..also of late corruptly used with us for a kind of Waggon to carry passengers to and from London. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2450/4 A Fair easie going Caravan, with a very handsome Roof Brass Work, good Seats, Glasses on the sides to draw up, that will carry 18 Persons. 1741 *Act* 14 *Geo. II*, xlii. § 5 Nothing in this act shall .. extend .. to Caravans or the covered Carriages of Noblemen or Gentlemen for their private use. [So 1751 24 Geo. II, xliii. § 5.] 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 25 We should laugh at a nobleman who .. should .. be content to have his family dragged to his country seat, like servant maids in the caravan. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 369 One of these birds which was kept in a caravan. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 19. 290 The steam-engine employs its force to impel the caravans.. and coaches. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 272 Several caravans containing wild beasts, and other spectacles. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* IV. 5 A slow caravan, A chimneyed house on wheels. 1886 W. G. STABLES *Cruise of Wanderer* 9 Nice curtains divide the caravan at pleasure into two compartments. *Ibid.* 3 He is unsuited for a caravan life.

Hence **Caravanee·r**, the leader or conductor of an (oriental) caravan. **Ca·rava·ning** *vbl. sb.*, travelling by caravan or house on wheels. **Ca·rava·nist**, one who practises this mode of making a tour. **Carava·nnish** *a.*, resembling or smacking of a caravan.

1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art, Caravanier*, a Person who leads the Camels, and other Beasts of Burden, commonly used in the Caravans in the East. 1885 *Chr. Leader* 5 Nov. 680 Caravaning in Scotland. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 6/1 The caravanist reverses matters .. every night finds him encamped in meadow, in wood, or on moorland. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. ii. § 15 Great diligences going in a caravannish manner, with whole teams of horses.

Caravance, obs. form of CALAVANCE.

Caravanserai, -era, -ary (kærăvæ·nsĕrai, -ĕră, -ĕri). Forms: (**6 cauarzara**), **7 carauansara, car(r)avans-raw, karavan serai, querranseray, 8 caravanserie, 8–9 caravansera, -sary, 9 caravansery, (caravensary), 8– cara-**

vanserai. [ult. a. Per. *kārwān-sarāī*, f. *kārwān* caravan + سراي *sarāī*, or سرا *sarā* palace, mansion, inn. In F. *caravansérai*, Pg. *caravançara*. The endings *-ary*, *-ery*, are due to popular analogy.]

A kind of inn in Eastern countries where caravans put up, being a large quadrangular building with a spacious court in the middle.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 196 We lay in one of the great Cauarzaras [?caruanzaras], that were built by Mahomet Bassha with so many goodly commodities. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Ind.* 8 The Sophie hath caused to bee erected certaine..huge lodgings..called *Caravan-sara* or Surroyes, for the benefit of Caruans. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 51 Where is a Carravans-raw. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 192 Publick Buildings they call *Karavan Serais*, or *Kans*. 1687 tr. *De Thevenot's Trav.* III. i. v. 8, I went to lodge in a Quervanseray. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 289 ₱ 9 A house that changes its inhabitants so often, and receives such a perpetual succession of guests, is not a Palace but a Caravansary. 1798 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* IV. iii. (1820) II. 252 The birth of Christ [in]..the stable of the caravansera ..in the lowly village of Bethlehem. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. viii, Not in sumptuous Caravansery. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. vi. 170 In Jerusalem there were public caravansaries.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1760 STERNE *Serm. Yorick* III. 17 What provision the Author of our being has prepared..how many caravanseras of rest! 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. vii. 88 The man whose mind has been a kind of caravansera of opinions. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The palatial caravanserais of New York.

Hence **Caravanse·rial** *a.*

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., Hotels..at Saratoga Springs [and] their caravanserial congeners in other parts of the United States.

Caravel (kæ·răvel). *Naut.* Forms: 6 carauelle, 6–7 -vell, 7 -vall, 8–9 -val, 6– caravel: see also CARVEL. [a. F. *caravelle* (16th c. in Littré—in earlier F. *caruelle*), ad. It. *caravella* (Sp. *carabela*, Pg. *caravela*), prob. dim. of Sp. *caraba*; cf. late L. *carabus*, Gr. *κάραβος* a kind of light ship.

Isidore XIX. i. 26 explains *Carabus* as 'parva scapha ex vimine facta, quæ contecta crudo corio genus navigii præbet'.]

1. A kind of ship: variously applied at different times, and in relation to different countries.

a. The same as CARVEL, which was the earlier vernacular form; but since the term came to be only historical, usually written *caravel*, like **b** and **c**. In later times applied to **b**. The Portuguese *caravela*, a small ship with lateen sails; **c**. The Turkish war-frigate, called in Italian *caravella*.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakl. *Divers Voy.* (1582) B iv b, A flote of three shippes and a carauell that went from this citie. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind., Interpr.* (Arb.) 45 A *Carauel* or *Carruel*. *Ibid.* I. i. (Arb.) 65 Light marchaunte shyppes without deckes whiche the Spaniardes call *Caraueles*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. viii. 673 Three Galleaces or Caravels. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 138 The King of Spain..sent a Caravall of adviso to the West Indies. 1738 EARL SANDWICH in *Naval Chron.* (1799) II. 324 The [Turkish] Caravels or frigates under forty guns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Caravelle*, a small square-sterned Portuguese vessel, navigated with lateen sails; and esteemed very expeditious. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 463 Caravellas [Turkish war-vessels]. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 221 The vessel..in which Cortes himself went, was of a hundred tons' burden .. the remainder were caravels and open brigantines. 1848 W. IRVING *Columbus* I. 123 Two of them were light barks, called Caravels..They are delineated as open, and without deck in the centre, but built up high at the prow and stern, with forecastles and cabins.

2. The floating mollusc *Ianthina*.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 7 What seamen call a Caraval or Portuguese Man of War.

Caraway (kæ·răwēi). Forms: (5–7 **carway**), 6 **caruway**(e, **carowaye**, **-weie**, 6–7 **careway**(e, **carawey**, 7 **carrowaye**, 7–9 **carraway**, 5– **caraway**. [From med.L. *carui*, or some allied Romanic form: cf. F., It., Sp. *carvi* (whence Sc. *carvy*, *kervie*), OSp. *alcaravea*, *alcarahueya*, Pg. *alcaravia*, *alcorovia*, a. Arab. الكروية *al-karawiyā* or *-karwiyā*: cf. Gr. *κάρον*, *κάρεον* (in L. *carum*, *careum* Pliny), forms however which could not immediately give the Arabic.]

1. An umbelliferous plant (*Carum Carui*): its small fruits, commonly called 'caraway-seeds', are aromatic and carminative; they are used in cakes, sweetmeats, etc., and yield a volatile oil.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Caraway herbe, carway, sic scribitur in campo florum. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* H iv b, Caruwayes..the poticaries call it *carui*. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 125 Carway breaketh winde. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 236 Carraway has no proper involucre. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 124 Caraway is the object of field culture in Essex, and on other stiff soils.

† **2.** The fruit or 'seed' of the caraway; also a sweetmeat or confection containing caraway-seeds. *Obs.* exc. as Sc. CARVY.

1557 SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 343 Bisketes or Carowayes. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 101 To eat Carawayes or Biskets, or some other kinde of Comfits or seedes together with Apples. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 3 We will eate a last yeares Pippin of my owne graffing, with a dish of Carrawayes. 1620 MELTON *Astrol.* 75 A piece of Cheese, Pippins, or Carrowayes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 162 In meates, I prefer the Carewayes before .. Fennel-seeds. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 5 The Caraways that the people of Paris buy out of the Shops.

3. *Comb.*, as **caraway-comfit**, a sweetmeat containing caraway-seeds; **caraway-seed** (see 1); also *attrib.*, as in *caraway-seed biscuit*.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ₱ 2 One Silver gilt [box] of a large Size for Cashu and *Carraway Comfits. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s. v., Ye may use *carawey seede or carot seede. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 54 Adding a little Coriander-seed and Carraway seed. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 212 Oyl of Carui-Seeds. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 141/2 Some sweet carrawayseed biscuits.

† **Carawimple.** *Obs.* (Cf. CARRIWITCHET.)

1672 EACHARD *Lett.* 2 A meer fiction..a dream, device, and carawimple.

Carayne, obs. form of CARRION.

Carb-. *Chem.* Combining form of CARBON, used (instead of CARBO-) before vowels, in names of carbon compounds, as

Carbally·lic (or *tricarballylic*) **acid** [ALLYL], a 3-basic acid obtained by the action of potash on allylic tricyanide; its salts are **Carba·llylates.** **Ca·rbanil** [ANIL], an amido-derivative of the benzene group, cyanate of phenyl, $CO{=}N{-}C_6H_5$, a mobile liquid with a pungent odour; hence **Carbanilamide,** $NH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH{-}C_6H_5$, **Carbanilic acid,** $HO{\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH{-}C_6H_5$, **Carbanilide,** $CO{=}2(NH{\cdot}C_6H_5)$. **Ca·rbazol** [AZO- + -OL], an amidophenyl, $2\,C_6H_4{=}NH$, occurring in coal-tar oil, and as a by-product in the manufacture of aniline. **Carbazo·tic acid** [AZOTIC], an earlier name of Picric acid; its salts are **Carba·zotates.**

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* 730 Carballylic Acid is produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on aconitic acid. *Ibid.* The carballylates of the alkali-metals are easily soluble in water. 1877 *Ibid.* II. 56 Carbazol crystallizes in shining laminæ. 1881 *Athenæum* 14 May 658/3 'On some Carbazol Compounds'. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 405 The properties ..closely resemble the carbazotates. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 93 A peculiar acid, called Carbazotic. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 226 A yellow, intensely bitter mass .. known also as Carbazotic Acid.

Carbage: see CABBAGE, GARBAGE.

Carbamide (kā·rbămēid). *Chem.* [f. CARB- + AMIDE.] Analytical name of the organic compound UREA, $CO{\cdot}2(NH_2)$, as a primary diamide of Carbonyl. Hence *Sulpho-carbamide* or Sulphur urea, in which CS takes the place of CO.

Also **Carba·mic** [see AMIC] *a.*, related to carbamide, as in *Carbamic acid*, $CO{\cdot}NH_2{\cdot}OH$, *Carbamic ethers.* **Ca·rbamate,** a salt of carbamic acid, as *Ammonium carbamate*, $CO{\cdot}NH_2{\cdot}O{\cdot}NH_4$.

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 367 The compound 'Carbamide' is not yet known in the separate state. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 391 Carbamide or Urea..was the first instance of the artificial formation of a product of the living organism. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* XXXV. 382 Carbamic Acid.

† **Ca·rberry,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [? f. *Carberry Hill* where Queen Mary was finally routed.] *trans.* ? To defeat, get the better of.

1692 *Babell* 551 We, for all the Councell's threats, On that day neither pray nor preach..By which we doe the state Carberrie.

Carbide (kā·rbəid). *Chem.* [f. CARB- + -IDE.] A compound of carbon with an element, as hydrogen or a metal, as *Iron carbide*; less usual than the older equivalent *carburet*.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 308/2 The combinations of sulphur with metals are termed sulphides .. of carbon, carbides. 1879 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 312/2 Native iron carbides of Greenland. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 434 Carbides of hydrogen obtained as secondary products.

Carbinado, obs. spelling of CARBONADO.

Carbine (kā·rbəin), **ca·rabine.** Also 7 car(r)abin, 8 carrabine. [In 17th c. *carabine*, a. F. *carabine*, in It., Sp., and Pg. *carabina*, the weapon of the CARABIN, q.v.]

A kind of fire-arm, shorter than the musket, used by the cavalry and other troops; 'a kind of medium between the pistol and the musket' (J.).

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 23 The names of Lances, Carabines, pykes, muskets. 1640 T. CAREW *On Death K. Sweden* (R.) The thunder of their carabins. *c* 1645 HOWELL *The Vote* ii, No pistolls or some rare-spring carrabins. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 189 Discharging their carbines. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 182, I discharged .. my carabin twice. 1799 EARL ANCRAM in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1805) V. 246, I had a carabine made at Drogheda. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 345, I will apply for the Carbines for your Cavalry. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 399 Double rifled carbines can be constructed of so light a weight that their exclusive use for cavalry is not far distant. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* x. 152 His double-barrelled carabine .. slung over his shoulder.

b. *Comb.*, as *carbine-ball*, *-lock*, *-proof*, *-shot*.

1643 *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* App. 29 July, Retreating in order, near carbine-shot of the enemy. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 44 A Brest-plate .. of Carabine-proof. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 66 A salvo of carbine-shot. 1802 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 380 Ordering .. 20,000 carbine balls to be cast. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. vii. 24 Free from rust, My carbine lock.

Carbinol (kā·rbinŏl). *Chem.* [f. CARBON + -OL (the ending of *alcohol*, used to indicate an analogous compound).] A generic name introduced by Kolbe *c* 1868 for the monatomic alcohols.

Simple *Carbinol* is methyl alcohol or wood spirit (taken as COH. H_3), a compound of 1 atom of carbon with 1 of hydroxyl OH, and 3 of replaceable hydrogen, any one or more of which may be replaced by the same number of alcohol radicals, the name or names of which are prefixed. When only one hydrogen atom is replaced, the carbinol is a 'primary alcohol', as *methyl carbinol* $COH.H_2.CH_3$= ethyl or ordinary alcohol, C_2H_5OH; *ethyl carbinol* $COH.H_2.C_2H_5$= propyl alcohol C_3H_7OH. When two atoms of hydrogen are replaced, the carbinol includes the 'secondary alcohols' as *dimethyl carbinol* $COH.H.(CH_3)_2$=secondary propyl alcohol C_3H_8O; *methyl-propyl-carbinol* $COH.H.CH_3.C_3H_7$. When all three atoms of hydrogen are replaced, the carbinol includes the 'tertiary alcohols', as *trimethyl carbinol* $COH.(CH_3)_3$=tertiary butyl alcohol $C_4H_{10}OH$, *dimethyl-ethyl-carbinol* $COH.(CH_3)_2.C_2H_5$. The nomenclature of the complicated members as *carbinols* is more simple and definite than as alcohols.

Carbinyl (kā·rbinil). *Chem.* [f. CARBON + -YL, as in *ethyl*, etc.] A term for the alcohol radicals of the corresponding *carbinols*, as *Dimethyl carbinyl iodide* $C(CH_3)_2{\cdot}H{\cdot}I$. (Watts.)

Carbo-. *Chem.* Combining form of CARBON, used before consonants, in names of carbon compounds.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 468 The bi-sulphuret of carbon was found by Berzelius to be capable of..forming compounds which may be called Carbo-Sulphurets. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* 823 Carbo-cresylic and Cresotic Acids are formed simultaneously by the action of carbon dioxide and sodium on cresol.

Carbo-hydrate (kā·rbo,həi·dreit). *Chem.* [f. CARBO- + HYDRATE, q.v.] An organic compound of carbon with oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion to form water. They are divided into *Sugars proper* ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$), *Grape-sugars* or *Glucoses* ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), and *Amyloses*, comprising starch and woody fibre ($C_6H_{10}O_5$).

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 393. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 531 Carbo-hydrates and fats serve chiefly to the production of heat, and of vital force. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 668 Cell-walls and starch-grains .. consist mainly of carbo-hydrates insoluble in water.

Carbokull, obs. form of CARBUNCLE.

Carbolate (kā·rbŏleit). *Chem.* [f. CARBOL-IC + -ATE.] A salt of carbolic acid; a phenate.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 628 An alkaline carbolate. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 523 Carbolic acid exists in the blood, probably, as a carbolate.

So **Ca·rbolated** *ppl. a.*, made into a carbolate; impregnated with carbolic acid, carbolized.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 760/2 Cotton-wool..moistened with carbolated oil. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 62/1 Concentrated Carbolated Creosote Disinfecting Fluid.

Carbolic (kaɪbɒ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. CARB- + -OL, the ending of *alcohol*, *benzol* + -IC.] In **Carbolic acid,** a substance more systematically called *Phenol* or *Phenyl alcohol*, $C_6H_5{\cdot}OH$, a secondary monatomic aromatic alcohol (consisting of benzol in which one atom of H is replaced by OH), found in the heavy coal oils, and elsewhere, forming, when pure, white deliquescent crystals, melting at 35° to an oily liquid, with penetrating odour and burning taste. It has powerful antiseptic qualities, and is much used as a disinfectant. Hence *carbolic soap*, etc.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 118/2 The acid of creosote, or carbolic acid. 1865 LD. BURY in *Morn. Star.* 6 Nov. Cowsheds were carefully cleansed and washed with gas-tar, carbolic acid, and water. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* 405 Some substance capable of killing the germs, without being itself too potent a caustic .. Dilute carbolic acid fulfilled these conditions. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* (Hoppe) My lady doubted the efficacy of carbolic soap.

Carbolize (kā·rbŏləiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To impregnate with carbolic acid. Hence **Ca·rbolized** *ppl. a.*

1870 *Daily News* 24 Oct., Fine hemp or tow carbolised with crystallised carbolic acid. 1884 W. H. STONE in *Times* 30 Oct. 9/6 A small tent of carbolized gauze, to prevent the dispersion of poisonous membrane.

Carbon (kæ·rbŏn, -ən). [ad. F. *carbone* (same sense), made by Lavoisier from L. *carbo*, *carbōn-em* coal, charcoal.]

1. *Chem.* One of the non-metallic elements, very abundant in nature, occurring uncombined in three allotropic forms—two crystalline (diamond and graphite) and one amorphous (charcoal), and in combination in carbonic acid gas, the various carbonates, and nearly all organic compounds (thence often called 'the carbon compounds'). Carbon (symbol C) is a tetrad; atomic weight 12.

1789 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 279, Suppose that even the whole of this plumbago afforded only one of the elements of the fixed air, viz. that which the French chemists call *carbone*. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 496 Their *carbonne* is supposed to be the remaining part of charcoal after it has been divested of earth and fixed salts. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 335 The diamond .. was first shown by Guyton to contain carbon. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 46 Carbon is considered as the pure matter of charcoal. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. iv. 352 Is man's body mere carbon? 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 8 Carbon .. in its amorphous state, is

charcoal; when crystallised in prisms, it becomes black and opaque graphite; and when crystallised in octohedrons, it is etherealised into the limpid and transparent diamond.

2. *Electr.* A pencil of fine charcoal (usually made of condensed lamp-black), used in one form of the electric light. Two of these are placed with their points close to each other, and a current of galvanic electricity transmitted through them renders the carbon points intensely luminous.

Also sometimes used for the delicate filament of charcoal in the incandescent form of the electric light.

c **1860** FARADAY *Forces Nat., Electric L.* 184 The light is essentially given by the carbons. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 403 The light..is soon extinguished by the burning or wasting away of the carbons.

3. *attrib.* **a.** In general sense, Of, like, or pertaining to charcoal or coal, or some form of carbon; *spec.* **carbon printing, process,** a photographic process introduced by Poitévin in 1855, producing permanent prints in black and white, the shades of which are produced by the carbon of lamp-black.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 669 When at his word the carbon clouds shall rise. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 326 The perfecting of a carbon process has been the work of considerable time. *Newspaper,* The majority of the works shown are permanent carbon photographs.

b. *Chem.*, as in *carbon compounds,* etc., and specific names, as **Carbon dioxide,** CO_2, systematic name of carbonic acid gas; **Carbon monoxide,** CO, a highly poisonous gas, also known as carbonic oide gas; etc.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxvii. (1874) 289 Organic Chemistry is defined as the chemistry of the carbon compounds. **1873** *Fownes' Chem.* 161 Carbon Dioxide, or Carbonic Oxide, is always produced when charcoal burns in air or oxygen gas. *Ibid.* 163 Carbon Monoxide is a combustible gas.

c. *Electr.*, as in *carbon light, points, poles,* etc.

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 30 As soon as the current passes through the carbon-poles the electric arc is formed. *Ibid.* 33 To reach the carbon holders. *Ibid.* 74 Instead of the carbon-cylinder thick rods or wires of zink..may be employed. **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. iii. 238 The light that plays between the wedded intelligences as the electric light burns between two carbon points. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 39 C is a carbon transmitter included with battery B in the primary circuit.

Carbonaceous (kāːrbŏnēːʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *carbōn-em* charcoal, coal + -ACEOUS.]

1. Of the nature of coal, charcoal, or other common form of carbon; coaly.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 8 It destroys the carbonaceous or coaly matter. **1863** *Possibil. Creation* 53 Manchester would soon be enveloped in a great carbonaceous fog. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 101 Bellows, chimneys, and carbonaceous fuel were certainly employed by the ancients.

2. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the chemical element carbon; consisting of or containing carbon.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 243 The acid is decomposed, the carbonaceous principle combines, and is fixed in the vegetable, while the oxigene is thrown off. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 497 Carbonaceous inflammable gas. **1807** ALLEN & PEPYS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 268 To consume certain known quantities of diamond and other carbonaceous substances in oxygene gas. **1879** *Christian World* 19 Dec. 814/1 Food..is made up of two constituents, the nitrogenous or flesh-forming part, and the carbonaceous or heat-producing part.

3. *Geol.* Of the nature of coal, abounding in coal, coaly.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 222 In one part of the series, carbonaceous shales occur. **1872** W. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 208 Carbonaceous markings of plants. **1878** GREEN *Coal* i. 27 The beds..more or less coaly or carbonaceous in character.

† Carbona·de, *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *carbonade,* 'a rasher on the coales' (Cotgr.).] = CARBONADO.

1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you l.* IV. iii, I was tolde that I had fleshe enough of mine owne, And, yf that I were hungrie, I might freelye Eate mine owne carbonades.

† Carbona·de, *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] = CARBONADO *v.*

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. i, With his keen-edge spear He cut and carbonaded them. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 Carbonaded or rosted in the fire. **1655** *Francion* I–III. 73 The Gyants, who carbonaded one another as small as minced meat. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xxv. 106 [I'll] carbonade and broil the traitress.

Hence **† Carbona·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 87 To have the scorching and carbonading of it. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low-C.* (1738) I. 350 Their roasting differs not much from our broiling or carbonading. **1736** BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 156, *Carbonading.*

† Carbona·do, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **carbinado, charbonado.** [ad. Sp. *carbonada* 'a Carbonado on the coles' (Minsheu) = It. *carbonata,* F. *carbonade* (Cotgrave); see -ADO.] A piece of fish, flesh, or fowl, scored across and grilled or broiled upon the coals. Often *transf.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iv. 47, I will make thee slice the brawns of thy arms into carbonadoes and eat them. **1591** LYLY *Sapho* II. iii. 175 If I venture..to eate a rasher on the coales, a carbonado. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 199 He scotcht him, and notcht him like a carbinado. **1651** MARKHAM *Eng. Housw.* 70 Charbonadoes. **1656** HEYLIN *Surv. France* 72 A suit of Turkie grogram..cut with long slashes or carbonado's. **1656** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iii. They made goodly Carbonado's of Witches. **1687** B. RANDOLPH *Archipel.* 19 His Buttocks were like unto Carbonados.

Carbona·do (kāːrbonēːdo), *v. arch.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make a carbonado of; to score across and broil or grill.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 268 How she long'd to eate Adders heads, and Toads carbonado'd. *c* **1630** JACKSON *Creed* IV. cvii. Wks. 1844 III. 105 Having..lastly his raw bulk broiled or carbonadoed quick. **1679** *Hist. Jetzer* 5 The colour of his face was as if it had been newly Carbanadoed, and laid upon a Gridiron. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, On a level with Richard Cœur-de-Lion, when he ate up the head of a Moor carbonadoed. **1823** [see CARBONARI].

fig. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 62 Whose heart hath been long carbonado'd..in flames of affection towards you. **1672** R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 27 Raw men you were, raw still you are, I Do scarce believe you'l carbonado'd die.

b. quasi-*intr.* (from elliptic use of gerund).

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 7 His Arm not to shrug, while it was carbonadoing, with that live Coal that fell into his Sleeve. **1863** THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 2 While some venison stakes, dipped in wine and spiced, were carbonadoing at a fire.

2. *transf.* To cut, slash, hack.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 20, I am the man will deliuer him to thee to be scotcht and carbonadoed. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 41 Draw, you Rogue, or Ile so carbonado your shanks. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* 259 Barbarous Gallants..slash and carbonado their Bodies. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 58, I would flea him, carbonado him. **1832** W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 166 He..has been..so cut up and carbonadoed that he is a kind of walking monument of the troubles of Spain.

Carbona·doed *ppl. a.*, **Carbona·doing** *vbl. sb.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 107 Your carbinado'd face. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 78 The manner of carbonadoing. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* I. v. (1718) 21 To broil the carbonado'd hearts of men. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 223 Satan's plundering him of his estate..carbonadoing (as I may say) his body with sores and boiles (which were as so many deep slashes in his flesh).

‖ **Carbonari** (karbonāːri), *sb. pl.* Rarely in sing. **carbonaro.** [It.; pl. of *carbonaro* collier, charcoal-burner, an appellation assumed by the society.] The members of a secret political association formed in the kingdom of Naples during the French occupation under Murat, with the design of introducing a republican government.

1823 BYRON *Age Bronze* xii, Have Carbonaro cooks not carbonadoed Each course enough? **1840** MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 245 The *Carbonari* had become formidable in Italy. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* viii. 33 How they can be got together, I marvel: priests and philosophers, legitimists and carbonari! **1880** W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 148 *note,* In 1799..when driven to the forest of the Abruzzi they [republicans] are believed to have disguised themselves as charcoal-burners. In the course of twenty years the name *Carbonari* was borne by a society, or confederate societies, ranging all over Italy.

Hence **Carbona·rism,** the political principles of the Carbonari, or (*transf.*) of similar revolutionists.

1832 *Athenæum* No. 243. 399 A touch of carbonari-ism. **1857** *Sat. Rev.* III. 51/1. **1878** SEELEY *Stein* III. 487 His subjects..were almost all imbued with the principles of liberty, and indeed with some ideas of carbonarism.

Carbonate (kāːrbŏnēt), *sb.* Also 8–9 **carbonat.** [a. F. *carbonate,* ad. mod.L. *carbonātum* 'a carbonated (product)', f. CARBON or L. *carbōn-em* + -ATE 1 c. Cf. CARBONATED.]

1. *Chem.* A salt of carbonic acid, a chemical compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base or basic oxide. These constitute a very numerous class of bodies, some of which, e. g. Carbonate of lime, $Ca\,CO_3$, exist in great quantities in nature.

Since *Carbonic acid* (the hydrate), $CH_2O_3 = 2\,HO.CO$, contains two atoms of replaceable hydrogen, there exist two sets of carbonates, viz. *Normal Carbonates* in which both atoms of H are replaced by a metal, and *Hydrogen Carbonates,* in which only one atom of H is so replaced. Thus *normal sodium carbonate* (carbonate of soda) $2\,NaO.CO$, *hydrogen sodium carbonate* (bicarbonate of soda) $HO.NaO.CO$.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 394 Carbonate of lime (chalk) readily dissolved, with effervescence, in the liquid. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 546 The alkaline carbonats are soluble in water. **1807** MARCET in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 308 Common carbonat of magnesia. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 70 The alkalis and alkaline carbonates attack many rocks with great facility. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 245 Carbonate of lead has been known from the highest antiquity.

2. *ellipt.* 'The common term in the West for ores containing a considerable proportion of carbonate of lead. They are sometimes earthy or ochreous (soft carbonates), sometimes granular and comparatively free from iron (sand carbonates), and sometimes compact (hard carbonates)' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

Carbonate (kāːrbŏnēt), *v.*[1] [f. prec.: cf. F. *carbonater.*]

1. *trans.* To burn to carbon, char, CARBONIZE.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 744 Witches..were carbonated in the fire because they unreasonably resisted drowning in the millrace.

2. *Chem.* To form into a carbonate. **b.** To impregnate with carbonic acid gas, to aërate.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 237 Caustic alkali..becoming itself carbonated by means of the water. **1853** W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 279 The slow action of air, moisture, and the vapour of acetic acid on thin sheets of lead, by which the metal is oxidised and carbonated.

† Carbonate, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [var. of CARBONADE *v.*] = CARBONADO *v.* Hence **Carbonated** *ppl. a.*

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 255 To carbonate his Flesh. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 22 How men carbonate and cut so many Rills, and narrow Trenches irregularly crossing one another, to drain their Meadows. **1659** GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 580 (D.) Antiepiscopall Preachers..being loth to be Carbonated or Crucified Christians.

Carbonated (kāːrbŏnēːtĕd), *a.* [f. mod.L. *carbonātus, -um,* or F. *carbonaté,* f. L. *carbōn-em*; see CARBON.]

† 1. Reduced to carbon, carbonized; burnt black; covered with carbon. (Cf. CARBONATE *v.*[1] 1.)

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 249 Coal, and bituminous and carbonated wood. **1825** in HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 883 Blacksmiths are super-carbonated.

† 2. Chemically combined with carbon; CARBURETTED. *Obs.*

1797 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 402 The heavy inflammable air..is termed, in the new nomenclature, carbonated hydrogenous gas. *Ibid.* 409 The carbonated hydrogen. **1805** BRANDE *ibid.* XCVI. 96 Mixed gases, consisting chiefly of carbonic acid and carbonated hydrogen.

3. Chemically combined with carbonic acid; made into a carbonate.

N. B. *Carbonate of lime, soda, ammonia,* etc. were originally called *carbonated lime, soda, ammonia.*

1803 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 269 The carbonated alkalis. **1805** W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 43 The mild or carbonated ammonia, will decompose all the earthy salts by double affinity. *Ibid.* 50 Carbonated soda is readily procured. *Ibid.* 280 A wine pint of Pyrmont water contains—Of oxyd of iron ·56; carbonated lime 4·46; carbonated magnesia 10·03. **1808** HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 135 This water..will effervesce with carbonated alkalis. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 11/1 To separate the carbonated lead from what remains of the metallic.

4. Impregnated with or containing carbonic acid gas.

1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* viii. 144 Formed by the percolation of carbonated water. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1098 Acidulous or carbonated waters are characterised by an acid taste, and by the disengagement of gas. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 48 Highly carbonated atmosphere.

Carbona·tion. [f. CARBONATE *v.* + -ION.] Formation of a carbonate; impregnation with carbonic acid.

1881 *Daily News* 6 June 3/2 Defecation of the beet juice with lime, carbonation with carbonic acid.

† Carboned, *ppl. a. Obs.*[−1] = CARBONADED (for which it may be a misprint).

1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Jan., Where we had a calf's head carboned, but it was raw, we could not eat it.

Carbonic (kaːbɒnik), *a. Chem.* [f. CARBON, or its L. source *carbōn-em* + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to carbon. *esp.* in certain chemical names, as **Carbonic acid,** a name originally given to the gas now more systematically called **Carbon(ic) dioxide** or **Carbonic anhydride,** CO_2, formerly also known as *fixed air,* the gas which is formed in the ordinary combustion of carbon, disengaged from fermenting liquors, given out in the breathing of animals, and largely evolved from fissures in the earth, constituting the choke damp or foul air of mines and caves. This is still popularly called *carbonic acid gas,* but the name *Carbonic acid* is applied in chemistry to the hydrate or compound CH_2O_3 supposed to be formed when carbon dioxide comes in contact with water, of which the carbonates are the salts.

Carbonic oxide = *carbon monoxide,* CO.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 82 *note,* The various kinds of acids, as Carbonic acid (or fixed air). **1793** T. BEDDOES *Calculus* 234 It returns to the lungs surcharged with carbonic-hydrogene air. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 232 This aerial, or carbonic acid. **1794** J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, &c.* 161 The azotic and carbonic air. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 105 An inflammable gas, called carbonic oxide, which burns with a blue flame. **1863** A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 4 The carbonic acid in the air. **1873** J. COOKE *New Chem.* 143 This aeriform material is now called in chemistry carbonic dioxide. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 383 The expired air may be cool, and is deficient in carbonic anhydride.

b. Of or caused by carbonic acid gas.

1872 AITKIN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* II. 735 Carbonic narcosis may possibly, in some cases, retard the heart's action.

2. Of coal or charcoal; of the Carbonari. (Also *sb.*)

1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 421 Come share the heat of our carbonic fire. **1821** BYRON *To Moore* 19 Sept., The cause has been the exile of all my fellow Carbonics.

Carboniferous (kāːrboniːfĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *carbōn-em* coal, CARBON + *-fer* bearing + -OUS. Cf. mod.F. *carbonifère.*]

1. Producing coal. Applied in *Geol.* to the extensive and thick series of palæozoic strata, with which seams of coal are associated, the *Carboniferous System* or *Formation,* lying next above the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone, and including the Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, and Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone; also to the rocks, fossils, etc., of this formation, and to the age of

geological time, the *Carboniferous Age, Era*, or *Period*, during which these strata were deposited, and the luxuriant vegetation existed that formed the coal-beds.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 290 By carboniferous soils, I mean the various sorts of earth or stone among or under which coal is usually found. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theo.* 152 The facts which Mr. Kirwan produces in treating of what he calls carboniferous soils. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlv. 529 The Scar Limestone, a member of the carboniferous series. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* x. (ed. 2) 224 During the vastly-extended term of the carboniferous period. 1857 — *First Impr.* i. 14 Deep in the carboniferous ocean. 1881 RICHARDSON *Geol.* i. 6 Lead is chiefly confined to the carboniferous limestone. 1881 A. RAMSAY in *Nature* 419 The Apalachian chain is chiefly of post-Carboniferous date.

2. *jocularly*. Coal-bearing, carrying coals.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 20 July, There was a set-to between some of the speakers and the coalporters. . One speaker suggested . . the expulsion of the carboniferous brawlers.

Carbo·nifica·tion. [Noun of action f. next.] Conversion into coal.

1883 *Standard* 31 Jan. 5/3 Lignite is vegetation further advanced in the process of carbonification.

Carbonify (kaɪbɒ·nifəi), *v.* [f. L. *carbōn-em* coal + -FY: on L. type *carbōnificāre*.] *trans.* To convert into coal or charcoal, to CARBONIZE. Hence **Carbo·nified** *ppl. a.*

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 371 The phenomenon of Scintillation produced by the concussion of carbonified wood.

Carbonigenous (kāɪboni·dʒėnəs), *a.* [f. L. *carbōn-em* + *-genus* born, bearing + -OUS.] Producing or developing carbon.

1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 477/3 A carbonigenous era composed of stemmy herbage and productive trees.

Carbonization (kāɪbonəizē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] **a.** Conversion into (mere) carbon, charcoal, or coke. **b.** Charging with carbon or carbonic acid. **c.** Combining chemically with carbon; CARBURIZATION.

1804 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 390 Vegetable matter in an incipient state of carbonization. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 351 The heat of the tuff. . was proved by the carbonization of the timber, corn, papyrus-rolls. . there discovered. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 182 These changes of the blood . . its secondary excessive carbonization. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 899 (Steel) The *carbonization* or conversion is effected, as it were, in layers.

Carbonize (kāɪbonəiz), *v.* [f. CARBON + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To convert into mere carbon; to reduce to charcoal or coke.

1806 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 131 *note*, Caoutchouc and elastic bitumen were only superficially carbonized by the sulphuric acid. 1816 J. LAURENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 298 Diamond. . we can carbonize that precious gem, and prove it to be charcoal. 1870 F. POPE *Electr. Tel.* iv. (1872) 44 A flash of . . electricity frequently carbonizes the paper between the plates.

2. To carburet or carburize. *arch.*

1808 [see CARBONIZED]. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 899 (Steel) The combination of the carbon with the iron. . extends from one lamina to another until the whole is carbonized.

3. To cover with charcoal, lamp black, etc. See CARBONIZED.

Hence **Ca·rbonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1867 *Morning Star* 7 Aug. 5 The men employed in the carbonising departments in the gas factories.

Ca·rbonized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] **1.** Converted into mere carbon or charcoal, charred.

1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* iv. 53 A . . mass of carbonized matter. 1863 *Q. Rev.* 380 In the Lake of Constance. . have been found . . carbonised wheat, grains of barley, etc.

2. = CARBURETTED, CARBURIZED. *arch.*

1808 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 285 Carbonized hydrogen, from Stagnant water. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 899 Steel so produced being more carbonized on the surface than at the centre of the bar.

3. Covered or prepared with carbon so as to yield a copy of anything written over it.

1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 7/1 To keep an account of the sales and receipts. . and, by means of carbonised papers, to make duplicate copies.

Ca·rbonless, *a.* Void of carbon.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 295 The carbonless. . hydrogen.

Carbono·meter. [f. CARBON + -(O)METER.] An instrument for testing the presence of an excess of carbonic acid. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Carbono·se,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *carbōn-em* + -OSE.] Of the character of coal.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 249 Weight, from carbonose to granitose.

Carbonous (kāɪbɒnəs), *a.* [f. CARBON + -OUS: perh. after F. *carboneux*.] Of the nature of or containing carbon.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 483 A carbonous substance, which is disengaged from the blood in the lungs. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 501 We . . see the epibasic attachment for metal salts, which is so strongly marked in H_3N, considerably weakened in its carbonous congeners.

Carbonyl (kāɪbŏnil). *Chem.* [f. CARBON + -YL(E) = Gr. ὕλη substance, base.] A name for the divalent compound radical CO (known in the free state as *carbon monoxide* or *carbonic oxide gas*) considered as a constituent of urea, alloxan, creatin, etc. Also *attrib.*, as in *carbonyl series, compound, chloride*, etc., and in *comb.*, as *sulphocarbonyl*, CS, in which the combination is with sulphur instead of oxygen.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* XXXV. 381 Carbonyl chloride is formed when dry carbonyl and dry chlorine gases are brought together in sunlight. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 493 Carbonic oxide or carbonyle, CO.

Carboxyl (kaɪbɒ·ksil). *Chem.* [f. CARBON + OX(YGEN) + -YL = substance.] A name given to the monad group —CO·OH, contained in all the fatty acids; thus *Formic acid* is H—CO·OH, *Acetic acid* CH_3—CO·OH, *Butyric acid* C_3H_7—CO·OH.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 346 Carboxyl we thus regard as contained in all the fatty acids: it is formed by the oxidation of methyl. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 33 Hydrogen is replaced by a monad carboxyl group.

Carboy (kā·ɪboi). Also 8 **karboy**. [Evidently a corruption of Pers. قرابه *qarābah, qarrābah*, 'a large flagon' (for wine, rose-water, etc.): see the quots. Kaempfer (loc. cit.) 'gives an exact etching of a carboy' (Yule).]

A large globular bottle, of green or blue glass, covered with basket-work for protection, used chiefly for holding acids and other corrosive liquids.

[1712 KAEMPFER *Amæn. Exot.* 379 (Y.) [Referring to the wine trade of Shiraz] Vasa vitrea, alia sunt majora, ampullacea et circumducto scirpo tunicata, quae vocant Karabà . . Venit Karaba una apud vitriarios duobus mamudi, raro carius.] 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. 154, I delivered a present . . of oranges and lemons . . and 6 Karboys of Ispahan wine. 1800 SYMES *Emb. to Ava* 488 (Y.) Six corabahs of rose-water. 1813 MILBOURNE *Orient. Comm.* II. 330 (Y.) Carboy of Rose-water. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 106 A carboy containing nearly three gallons of excellent Cape Madeira wine. 1883 *Times* 7 Apr., Two carboys were . . found to contain nitro-glycerine.

Hence **Ca·rboyed** *ppl. a.*, put into a carboy.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 536 Shrimps and anemones live in water carboyed many miles off shore.

Carbuncle (kā·ɪbʊŋk'l). Forms: α. 3–4 **charbucle, -bokel**, 3–5 **-bocle**, (3 **-bugle**), 4 **-bokyll, -bukel(le**, 5 **-bokill, -bokell**, 6 **cherbukkill**; β. 5 **carbokyl, -bokull**, (? 6 **-bocle**); γ. 5 **charboncle, -bonkkel, -bouncle**, 5–6 **-buncle**; δ. (4 **carbunculum**), 5 **karboncle, carbunacle**, 5–6 **carboncle**, 6 **-bonkel**, 6–7 **-bunckle**, 7 **-bunkle**, 4– **carbuncle**. [ME. *charbucle, -bocle*, a. central OF. *charbucle, -boucle*, var. of *charbuncle*, in ONF. *carbuncle, carboucle* (= Pr. *carbuncle*, Sp. *carbuncl*o, († *carbonco*, † *carboncol*), It. *carbonchio*) :—L. *carbuncul-us* small coal, carbuncle stone, red tumour, dim. of *carbo* coal. At a later period the forms in *char-* were displaced by *carboucle, -buncle*, which came nearer to the Lat.; these alone occur in the medical sense.

The mod.F. *escarboucle* is a by-form with a prefix *es-* (L. *ex-*), which goes back also to the 11th c. Cotgr. has also *carboucle*; *charboucle* remains in rural use for 'smut of corn' (Littré). Prob. both the change of *-buncle* to *-boucle*, and the prefixed *es-* were owing to popular etymology.]

1. (Formerly often more fully **carbuncle-stone**): A name variously applied to precious stones of a red or fiery colour; the carbuncles of the ancients (of which Pliny describes twelve varieties) were probably sapphires, spinels or rubies, and garnets; in the Middle Ages and later, besides being a name for the ruby, the term was esp. applied to a mythical gem said to emit a light in the dark; in mod. lapidary work the term is applied to the garnet when cut *en cabochon*, or of a boss form, usually hollowed out to allow the colour of the stone to be seen.

α. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Alswa as a charbucle is betere þen a iacinet iþe euene of hare cunde. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 234 On þe tur anouen-on Is a charbugle ston. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3170 Chaundelers full chefe, & charbokill stones. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 74 A charbokell. . whiche stone full precyous was shinyng as a torche that brenneth.

β. *c* 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. C.) In the hylte was a carbokull [*v.r.* charbokyll] stone. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 769 *Hic carboculus*, a carbokylstone.

γ. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 239 A rubye and a charboncle of half a fote long. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* XXXVIII, The white Charbonkkel that rolleth in wave.

δ. *c* 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 90 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Þer is . . Carbuncle and astiune, Smaragde, lugre and prassiune. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vii. 79 Carboncle, the whiche by nyght . . shyneth as a cole brennyng. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 The Carbuncle. . giueth light, but especially in the night season. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 96 The Hebrewes. . suppose that the Arke was lightened by a Carbuncle. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 790 (R.) There are very learned men, who (plausibly enough) deny that there are any carbuncles or shining stones at all. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* IV. (R.) Carbuncles, gems of native light, Emitting splendour. 1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 296 The carbuncle of the ancients was probably a garnet. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii. 138 They were all lighted by a single carbuncle.

† **b.** *fig.* applied to a thing or person of resplendent quality. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. ix. (1554) 81 b, Charboncle of armes! mirrour of policie! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Prol. 7 Thow peirles perle . . Chosin cherbukle, cheif flour, and cedir tree. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 1 The wand'ring carbuncles which shine from high.

c. Carbuncle as a substance; also *fig.* resplendent substance.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr.* v. iii. (1483) 93 This other world whiche thou seest sowen with sterres of Charbouncle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 500 His Head Crested aloft, and Carbuncle his Eyes. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* iii. *Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 313 If you will have pure carbon, carbuncle, or diamond, to make the brain transparent.

2. *Her.* A carbuncle borne in a shield, and hence, a charge or bearing representing a carbuncle with its rays; = ESCARBUNCLE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 160 His sheeld . . And therin was a bores hed, A charbouncle [*v.r.* charbokele, charbokil, charbokel] beside. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2523 A charbocle in þe cheefe, chawngawnde of hewes. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) v. ix, Griffons of golde in sable charbuncle y^e chefe of syluer. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 55 b, The field is parted per Pale Nebule, Carbonele and Diamonde. 1727 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1730–6 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

3. *Med.* An inflammatory, circumscribed, malignant tumour, caused by inflammation of the skin and cellular membrane. It differs from a boil in having no central core; an anthrax.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 275 Antrax . . is callyd also Carbunculus.] 1530 PALSGR. 157 *Vne charboncle*, a carboncle, a sore pestylenciall. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples, &c.* 16b, [It] healeth Antrax, called the Carbuncle. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 227 A Byle, A plague sore, or imbossed Carbuncle In my corrupted blood. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 676 (R.) Which turned to a pestilential carbuncle, that could scarce be cured in a fortnight after. 1859 *Times* 20 Apr. 8/2 The original complaint of the King of Naples was carbuncle (anthrax).

b. A red spot or pimple on the nose or face caused by habits of intemperance.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 87 Her Nose, emboss'd with Carbuncles Divine, Before her steps did like a Flamboy shine. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 5 The Council for the Brewers had a Face . . inflamed . . with Carbuncles. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* (1846) 25 Sundry carbuncles illuminated his countenance, and gave an air of jollity to a face. . not otherwise very amiable.

4. *transf.*

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 368 The description of the carbuncles and the cotyledons [of a cuttle-fish].

† **5.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 17 b, Carbuncle, that is ground over heated and parched with the sunne; which will burne the rootes of whatsoever commeth in it. [1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 503 The hot earth, called . . Carbunculus, which vseth to burn the corne sown therupon.]

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *carbuncle-face, -nose, -tumour*; **carbuncle-stone**: see 1 above.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 928 Their sting. . causeth a carbuncle tumor. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Carbuncle-Face*, very Red and full of large Pimples. 1710 *Tatler* No. 260 ¶ 7 A Carbuncle Nose likewise bore an excessive Rate. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar., A carbuncle ring on his finger.

Carbuncled (kā·ɪbʊŋk'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Set or adorned with carbuncles.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 28 Carbunkled Like holy Phoebus Carre.

2. Affected with a carbuncle or carbuncles; spotted, pimpled; red or shining like a carbuncle.

1664 BROME *Good fellow* in *Songs & Poems* 155 A carbuncled face Saves a tedious race, For the Indies about us we carry. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 4 Our Friend is to drink till he is carbuncled and Tun-bellied. 1845 MIALL *Nonconf.* V. 181 Look at that carbuncled nose, and those trembling hands.

3. *transf.*

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 368 The carbuncled appendages [in a cuttle-fish] might be tentacles.

† **4.** (Cf. CARBUNCLE 5.) *Obs.*

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 24 Carbunckled [land], that is burnt with the sonne, rotten, and mossie.

Carbuncular (kaɪbʊ·ŋkiʊlăɪ), *a.* [f. L. *carbuncul-us* CARBUNCLE + -AR[1].] Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by carbuncles.

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 78 Who ow'd the carbuncular Richness of their Phyz to. . Drinking. 1754 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* No. 252 (1834) III. 63 Such a carbuncular state of blood as carried off my brother. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, Sticking his fork into a carbuncular potatoe. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 422 Carbuncular germs in the soil.

Carbu·nculate, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *carbunculāt-us*, f. *carbuncul-us*: see -ATE[2].] Having carbuncles, 'like to carbuncle, tuberculate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So **Carbu·nculated** *a.*

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 97 Their carbunculated physiognomies.

† **Carbu·nculate,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ATE[3].] 'To burne like a coale' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Carbu·ncula·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *carbunculātiōn-em* a disease of plants, f. *carbunculā-re* to have *carbunculus* or blasting.] (See quots.)

a 1673 CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlvii. 16 Unseasonable frosts . . scorch the tender fruits, which . . is usually expressed by carbunculation or blasting. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Carbunculation*, is the blasting of the new-sprouted Buds of Trees and Plants, either by excessive Heat. . or else by excessive Cold. 1755 in JOHNSON, etc.

† **Carbu·nculine,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *carbuncul-us* + -INE: cf. *carbunculosus*(*ager*) land containing red toph-stone.]

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 272 Black erthe is apte, and londe carbunculyne, And ragstoon all to rapte is for hem digne.

Carbu·nculous, *a.* [ad. L. *carbunculōs-us*, f. *carbuncul-us* CARBUNCLE: see -OUS.] Of, abounding in, or of the nature of carbuncles.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 405 Pestilential or

Carbunculous spots. **1882** Mozley *Remin.* I. ix. 69 An angry eye, and a carbunculous complexion.

† Carbure. *Obs. Chem.* [a. F. *carbure*, f. Carbon: see -ure.] = Carburet.

1790 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 319 Lavoisier ..mentions a carbure of zinc also, and says that both these carbures are called plumbago, or black-lead. **1799** G. Smith *Laborat.* I. Pref. 6 Black lead is well known to be a compound of iron; called carbure of iron.

Carburet (kāːɹbiŭret), *sb. Chem.* [f. Carb-on + -uret, q. v.] A compound formed by the chemical combination of carbon with another element; = Carbide.

1795 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 335 A compound of iron and carbon..which in the new system is denominated a carburet of iron. **1820** Faraday *Res.* xvi. 68 Pure steel.. and good iron mixed with charcoal powder were heated intensely for a long time..they formed carburets. **1836** MacGillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* ii. 33 Carburet of iron, which gives the green colour to the parenchyma of plants.

Caːrburet, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To combine (any element) chemically with carbon; to impregnate or charge with carbon. Hence **Caːrbureːtting, -eting,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 379/1 A small gas-making machine, founded upon the principle of the carburetting of the atmospheric air. *Ibid.* It feeds the..vessel in which is placed the carburetting element.

Carburetted, -eted (kāːɹbiŭreːtĕd), *ppl. a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Combined with carbon, as in *Carburetted hydrogen*, the 'fire-damp' of miners, and chief constituent of coal-gas. Also impregnated with, or holding carbon in solution.

1802 Henry in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 37 Carburetted hydrogen gas. **1812** Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 306 Carburetted hydrogene..is the gas evolved in stagnant waters. **1836** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 60/2 Animal fat is chiefly a.. highly carburetted hydrate of oxygen. **1861** Smiles *Engineers* II. 227 He suggested..the employment of carburetted hydrogen gas, then coming into extensive use for lighting purposes. **1881** P. Smyth in *Nature* 430 The existence there of carburetted gas of some kind.

Caːrburettor, -etter. [f. prec. *v.* + -or, -er.] That which carburets; *spec.* an apparatus for charging hydrogen, coal-gas, or atmospheric air, with carbon, by passing it through or over a liquid hydro-carbon, so as to add illuminating power.

1866 *Morning Star* 21 Sept. 5/3 A dull, sluggish gas-flame is brightened to an extent almost marvellous when a carburettor is placed in the course of the pipe supplying it. **1882** *Echo* 20 Jan. 1/5 The hydrogen is passed through carburetters, and is stored in holders.

Carburizaːtion. [noun of action f. next; see -ation.] The process of combining an element or substance with carbon, as in the conversion of wrought iron into steel.

1864 *Reader* 9 Apr. 450 The degree of carburization is regulated by the addition of 'Spiegeleisen'—a material containing a known quantity of carbon. **1881** *Metal World* 133/1 The history of our knowledge concerning the carburisation of iron, from the work of Clonet at the end of last century to that of Margueritte in 1856.

Carburize (kāːɹbiŭrəiz). [f. F. *carbure* carburet + -ize.] *trans.* To combine with carbon or a carbon compound; used esp. of the process of imparting carbon to wrought iron in making cement steel; also = Carburet *v.*

Carcage, Sc. form of Carcase.

1477 *Charter Jas. III* in *Hist. Edinburgh* I. i. (1753) 8 The Nolt-Market of Carcages and Mutone. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* XI. v. 35 Full mony carcage of thir oxin greyt.

‖ Carcajou (kaːɹkaʒu). [Fr. of N. America, app. of Indian origin.]

1. A name given in N. America to the Glutton or Wolverene (*Gulo luscus*).

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. iii. 425 The glutton ..in the north of Europe and Siberia, as in the northern parts of America, where it has the name of the carcajou. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 196 The Wolverene, called in Canada the Carcajou, and by hunters the Beaver eater. **1865** Ld. Milton & Cheadle *N. W. Pass.* vii. 103 The fur-hunter's greatest enemy is the..wolverine or carcajou.

¶ **2.** According to Littré, Webster, and the Dicts. generally, 'The American badger (*Meles Labradorica*) found in the sandy plains or prairies of N. America'. (Apparently some error.) Also erroneously applied by Charlevoix to the Canadian Lynx.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 231/1 The mistake of Charlevoix in applying to it [the Canadian Lynx] the appellation of Carcajou..has produced some confusion of synonymes amongst subsequent writers. **1866** W. R. King *Sportsman & Nat. in Canada* i. 16 The name 'Carcajou' is erroneous as applied to this animal [the Canadian Lynx].

Carcake (kāːɹkēːk). *Sc.* Also in Jamieson **care-, ker-.** [First part as in Care-Sunday, Ger. *Kar-freitag*, etc.] A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Fastern's Een (Shrove Tuesday) in some parts of Scotland. *Blood kercake*: a cake made of blood and oatmeal, formerly used in the south of Scotland. (Jamieson).

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, The dame was still busy broiling car-cakes on the girdle. **1818** — *Hrt. Mid.* xxix, They arena that bad at girdles for carcakes neither. **1818** Hogg *Brownie of Bodsb.* I. 277 (Jam.) Ye'll crush the poor auld body as braid as a blood-kercake.

† Carcan. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* **carkanne,** (**carcant**), 6–7 **carquan,** 7 **carkan, carkeyne,** 6–8 **carcan.** [a. F. *carcan* (in OF. also *quercant, cherchant, charchant,* Pr. *carcan*, late L. *carcannum,* It. *carcame*), f. Teut.: cf. OHG. *quercka* (fem.), ON. *kverk*, in comb. *kverka-* throat.]

1. An iron collar used for punishment.

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* iv. D iij b, Carcans for blasphemers, chaynes for sclaues. **1596** Danett tr. *Comines* 236 A fetter to put on their feete, very hard to be opened, like to a carquan. **1777** Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) III. 109 An iron collar or carcan.

2. An ornamental collar or necklace; = next.

1539 *Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 299 New-ȝeris Giftis, in chenȝeis, tabullatis, ringis, stanis, carkannis. **1601** Holland *Pliny* xxxiii. xii, Carquans and such ornaments for their shooes of silver. **1603** — *Plutarch's Mor.* 215 The gorgeous trappings and capparisons, the brooches, collars and carkans of riches. **1694** Strype *Cranmer* App. iii. 7 One carkeyne of gold antique warke.

Carcanet (kāːɹkánet). *arch.* Forms: 6 **karknett, garganet,** 7 **carckanet**(t, **-kenet, -quenet, -conet, -kaneth,** 7–8 **carknet,** 7–9 **carkanet,** 6– **carcanet.** [f. prec. + -et, dim. suffix.

(No Fr. *carcanet* appears to be recorded, but it is difficult to believe that the word was entirely of Eng. formation.)]

1. An ornamental collar or necklace, usually of gold or set with jewels. *arch.*

(App. *obs.* from *c* 1670 to 19th c.)

c **1530** in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 313 A Karknett for my Lorde of Richemount. **1542** *P'cess Mary's Jewels* in Madden *Privy Purse Exp.* 180 A carckanet. *Ibid.* 198 Item a karkenet. **1572** *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 323 One riche carkanet or collor of golde, haveing in it two emeraldes. **1583** Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. 25 Thee pearle and gould crowns..with garganet heauye. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 357 To weare costly pearles and rich stones in carkanets about our necke. **1616** W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iv, He might but see the Carknet where it lay. **1649** Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. vii. 36 A gold chaine, or a carkenet of pearle. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 204 A Carcanet of Gold. **1815** Moore *Lalla R.* (1850) 56 Around the white necks of the nymphs..Hung carcanets of orient gems. [*erroneously* **1863** Sala *Capt. Danger.* I. i. 5 The Don wears jewelled rings and carcanets on all his fingers.]

† **b.** A similar ornament for the head. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Fermaillet*, a Carkanet, or border of gold, etc., such as Gentlewomen weare about their heads. **1630** Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. i. ii, Curled haires, hung full of sparkling carcanets. **1822** Scott *Nigel* v, His high-crowned grey hat.. encircled by a carcanet of large balas rubies.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 148 For thy Carcanets of pearle, shalt thou have Carcanets of Spiders. **1648** Herrick *Hesper.* (1869) I. 43 Making a carkanet Of maiden-flowers. **1830** Tennyson *Adeline* v, A carcanet of rays. **1876** Macfarren *Harmony* vi. (ed. 2) 191 This a carcanet of smiles, the other, a rosary of tears.

Hence **Caːrcaneːted** *a.*, furnished with a carcanet.

a **1652** Brome *City Wit* iv. i, Her lip painted, her neck carkanetted.

Carcass, carcase (kāːɹkăs), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 **carcays, karkeis,** 4–6 **carcas,** 5 **carkoys,** 5–6 **carkes,** 5–7 **carkeis, -keys, -kas.** *β.* 6 **carkace, carckesse, karkaise,** 6–7 **karcasse, carcasse, -kasse, -kesse, -keise,** 7 **-caise, -kase, karcase,** 7–8 **carkass,** 8 **carkess,** 6– **carcase,** 7– **carcass.** [Of this we have two types: *α.* ME. *carkoys, -cays, -keis* (which survived to 16th c. and even to 1611 as *carkeis, -eys*), a. Anglo F. *carcois, carcas* (in Central OF. *charcos, charcois, charchois, charquois*, still dial. in W. of France) answering to med.L. *carcosium* (see Du Cange and quot. 1450 in sense 1); *β.* 16th c. *carcasse*, later *carcase, carcass*, a. 16th c. Fr. *carcasse*, ad. It. *carcassa* (Pg. *carcassa*, Sp. *carcasa*) 'carcass'. The 16–17th c. forms *carkaise, -keise, -kesse*, are app. a mixture of *α* and *β*. In mod. spelling *carcass* and *carcase* are almost equally common: the Dictionaries from Bailey and Johnson downward give *carcass* alone or by preference.

(The ulterior etymology presents many difficulties: see Diez, Littré, Scheler, Skeat. It is to be noted however that OF. *carcois*, med.L. *carcosium*, must app. be separated from OF. *tarquais* quiver (repr. med.Gr. *ταρκάσιον*, evidently ad. Pers. (Arab., Turk. *tarkash* quiver, arrow-case), although some confusion of the two words may be suspected in mod.F. *carquois* (since 15th c.), It. *carcasso* and *turcasso*, Pg. *carcaz* quiver. M. Paul Meyer thinks it must also be separated from the 17th c. F. *carquois* in sense 'mast-head', repr. L. *carchēsium*. But the actual derivation of *carcosium, carcassa*, and their mutual relation remains quite uncertain. Diez's suggestion of L. *caro* flesh, and It. *casso* chest, breast, or *cassa* case, trunk, is untenable for *carcosium*, and not very likely for *carcassa*.]

1. The dead body of man or beast; but no longer (since *c* 1750) used, in ordinary language, of the human corpse, exc. in contempt (see 3). With butchers, it means the whole trunk of a slaughtered animal, after removal of the head, limbs, and offal.

α. [**1299** *Lib. Custum.* I. 192 (Godef.) Le carcois de boef. **1321** *Ibid.* 304 Le carcas de porke. **1314** Sir R. Clifford in *Hist. Lett, &c.* (Rolls 1873) 228 Carcois de beef sale, xx. carcois de moton.]

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 874 Wormes..sal..gnaw on þat stynkand carcays. **1388** Wyclif *Ex.* xxi. 35 The karkeis [**1382** careyn] of the deed oxe. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 470 A Karcas of Saynt Martyne. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carkeys, *corpus, cadaver.* *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 570 *Carcosium*, a carkoys. **1530** Palsgr. 203/1 Carkes of a foule, *granche.* *a* **1535** More *Wks.* 190 (R.) Setting hys carcas in a gay shrine, & then kissing his bare scalpe. **1555** Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 56 Lefte theyr carkeses in the wildernesse. **1575** *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1846) 195 No skermishe, where some.. left not their karkaises in the felde. **1611** Bible *Judg.* xiv. 8 A swarme of Bees, and honie in the carkeis of the Lion. — 2 *Kings* ix. 37 The carkeise of Iezebel. **1630** Lord *Banians* 11 That he might strowe..the earth with dead carkeyses.

β. **1528** Roy *Satire* (1845) A dedde stynkynge carkace. **1583** Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 His carcasse on rockish pinnacle hanged. **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 64 I'de rather giue his carkasse to my hounds. **1650** Milton *Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 160 That the breathless Carcass may be deliver'd to his Friends. **1663** *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 120 On the 17th December his Carcasse was landed at Bristol. **1727** Swift *Gulliver* I. viii. 90 The carcasses of an hundred oxen. **1750** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 33 ¶ 4 Famine who scattered the ground everywhere with carcases. **1835** W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 124 To bring home the carcass of the doe. *a* **1849** H. Coleridge *Poems* (1850) II. 162 She wept O'er the new-ransom'd carcase of her.. Hector. **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 6 A carcase of meat.

† **b.** Said of part of a dead body. *Obs. rare.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* B va, The carcass of his head on a Pole.

† **2.** The living body considered in its material nature. *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

1406 Occleve *Misrule* 350 My carkeis repleet with hevynesse. **1571** Digges *Pantom.* Pref. A iij, This man notwithstanding he were imprisoned in a mortall carkasse.. yet his diuine minde, etc. *a* **1618** Raleigh *Mahomet* 9 His Trances proceeded through the weaknesse of his earthly Carcase. *a* **1683** Oldham *Poems* (L.), Was ne'er so fair a creature For earthly carcass had a heavenly feature. **16..** R. L'Estrange (J.), He that finds himself in any distress, either of carcass or of fortune. **1701** Collier tr. *M. Aurel.* 57 The Declension of your Health, or the Accidents in your Carcass, need not affect you. **1717** J. Fox *Wanderer* No. 12 (1718) 77 The injur'd Animal only sought to secure his little Carcase from farther danger.

3. In later times, in application to the human body, dead or alive, it has gradually come to be a term of contempt, ridicule, or indignity.

[**1528** Roy *Sat.* (1845) Fye on his carkes bothe quycke and dead. **1563–87** Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 115 Laden with a heavier lump of this vile carcase.] **1586** Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. 27 Hercules did canuase so his carkas. **1692** South *Serm.* IV. ii. (R.) He thinks that Providence fills his purse, and his barnes, only to pamper his own carcass. **1775** Adair *Amer. Ind.* 265 That they might shed blood, like wolves, without hazarding their own carcases. **1827** Pollok *Course T.* VII, The miser drew His carcass forth, and gnashed his teeth, and howled. **1870** Bryant *Homer* I. II. 47 Cloak and tunic and whatever else Covers thy carcass.

4. *fig.* Anything from which the 'life', 'soul', or essence is gone; the lifeless shell or husk, the 'corpse', 'skeleton'.

1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* v. *Quails & Manna* (1628) 909 The carkasse of the sacrament cannot giue life; but the soule of it. *a* **1617** Hieron *Wks.* II. 484 Hee is but..almost a Christian. Hee is but the out-side and carkasse and sheath. **1641** J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 148 No better than a counterfeit or carcasse of true patience. *a* **1763** Shenstone *Ess.* 19 The mere carcase of nobility. **1883** Bright in *Edin. Daily Rev.* 15 June 3/1 The corrupt carcase of an old commercial body.

attrib. **1612** T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 8 The dead and carkase faith not of a few.

5. *transf.* The decaying skeleton of a vessel or edifice; a ruin.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 6 The Goodwins..very dangerous flat, and fatall, where the carcasses of many a tall ship, lye buried. **1637** Heywood *Royal Ship* 3 In the very Apex and top thereof [Mt Ararat], there is still to be discerned a blacke Shadow, resembling a Darke Cloud.. by the Natives..held, to be the still remaining carkasse of the Arke of Noah. **1662** Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 505 The carcass of a castle. **1879** J. Hawthorne *Laugh. Mill* 43 The carcase of a dismantled and deserted house.

6. The naked framework or 'shell' of a building before it is plastered, etc., the 'skeleton' of a ship; see quots.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 67 Oaken Carcasse. **1677** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 159 Carcass is (as it were) the Skelleton of an House, before it is Lath'd and Plastered. **1704** Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Wind-Mill*, The Body or Carcase, or outside of the Mill. **1823** P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 221 *Carcase of a Building*, the naked walls, and the rough timber-work..before the building is plastered or the floors laid. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 7/3 They get the land on a ground-rent, and 'run up' carcases with money borrowed. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Carcass of a ship*, the ribs, with keel, stem, and stern-post, after the planks are stripped off.

7. *Mil.* A spherical iron shell, filled with an inflammable composition, and having three holes through which the flame blazes; fired from a mortar or gun to set fire to buildings, wooden defences, etc. Formerly also of other shape and material; see quot. 1751.

(In this sense regularly spelt *carcass.*)

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1980/1 To attack that place with Bombs and Carcasses. **1731** J. Gray *Gunnery* 67 Bombs, granadoes, carcasses, and other shot. **1751** Chambers *Cycl., Carcasse*, or *Carcuss*, a kind of bomb, usually oblong, or oval, rarely circular; consisting of a shell, or case, sometimes of iron, with holes; but more commonly of a coarse strong canvas, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops; filled with combustible matters. **1790** Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 322 The carcasses, bombs, and red-hot balls..fired into the town, had little or no effect. **1810** Wellington

Let. in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 577 No opportunity of trying the 24 pound carcasses which you have been so kind as to offer him. **1859** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 86 Carcasses .. the flame from which is..nearly unextinguishable.

8. *Comb.*, as *carcass-carrier*; *-less*, *-like* adj.; **carcass-butcher**, a butcher who sells meat by the carcass; also *fig.* (cf. BUTCHER 1 b); **carcass-flooring, -roofing** (*Arch.*), the framework of timber which supports the boarding of the floor or roof (see 6); **carcass-shell** = sense 7.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 599 The trades of the fell-monger and *carcase-butcher are intolerable. **1835** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 446 An exercise of despotic power such as is not usual among the carcase-butchers of the continent. **1837** WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 81 When the bullock is killed, skinned, and dressed, the carcass butcher sells it to the retail butcher. **1609** DAVIES in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 182 'Cast out your dead!' the *carcase-carrier cries. **1736** H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 7 Headless carcases and *carcaseless heads. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 20 b, The *karkaslyke sicke man. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 582 **Carcase roofing*, that which supports the covering by a grated frame of timber-work.

Ca·rcass, *v.* [f. prec. sb., sense 6.] *trans.* To put up the carcass of (a building). Hence **Ca·rcassing** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Mechanic* § 163. 56 Battens, deals and planks for carcassing and rough purposes. **1886** *Standard* 18 May 3/5 Buildings which were to be carcassed by the 24th of January.

Carcassed (kā·ɪkăst), *ppl. a.* [f. CARCASS *sb.*]

†**1.** Turned into a carcass; dead, corrupt. *Obs.*

a **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 3 As vnto Vitellius, the dead citizen was alwayes of good sauour, so vnto you, the dead and carcased soules are of pleasant smell.

2. Having a carcass. (In parasynthetic comb.)

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6318/3 A grey Mare .. strong carcassed.

Carcat, var. of CARKNET, carcanet.

15.. *Songs Costume* (1849) 92 Thair collars, carcats, and hals beidis!

Carcedony: see CARCHEDONY.

†**Carceir,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *carcere-r*, ad. L. *carcerāre*, f. *carcer* prison.] *trans.* To imprison.

1630–56 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earld. of Sutherl.* (1813) 406 This Felton had bein tuyse carceired by the Duke.

Carcel (kā·ɪsĕl). [f. proper name of inventor, a Frenchman, early in 19th c.] *Carcel-lamp*, a lamp in which the oil is pumped up to the wick by clockwork. Called also the *French* or *mechanical lamp.*

1845 *Mechanic's Mag.* XLIII. 402 One of the most deserving of notice is the improved carcel lamp. *c* **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 105/1 Colza oil is generally consumed in the Carcel or French lamp. **1881** MISS BRADDON *Asph.* V. 60 In the bright white light of the carcel lamps.

†**Ca·rcelage.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *carcelagium* 'quod .. carceris custodi præstatur ab incarcerato pro victu et potu qui ei subministrantur' (Du Cange s. v. *Carcerarium*). Cf. Sp. *cárcel* prison, *carcelage* prison fees, f. L. *carcer.*] 'Prison fees' (J.).

1678–96 PHILLIPS, *Carcellage*, the Fees of a Prison. **1721** BAILEY, *Carcellage*, Prison-Fees. **1755** JOHNSON, *Carcelage.* (So in mod. Dicts.)

†**Ca·rceral,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *carcerālis*, f. *carcer* prison.] Of or belonging to a prison.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) I. 605/2 Released from his carceral indurance. **1656** in BLOUNT. **1678–96** in PHILLIPS.

Carcerate (kā·ɪsĕrēit), *v.* [f. L. *carcerāt-* ppl. stem of *carcerāre* to imprison: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To imprison, incarcerate, confine.

1839 F. BARHAM *Adamus Exul* 19 Living souls .. carcerated in matter.

Carcera·tion. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Imprisonment, incarceration.

1870 TROLLOPE *Vicar of Bullh.* 91 Talking of .. the injustice of carceration without evidence of guilt.

Ca·rcerist. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *carcer* + -IST.] One who advocates or has to do with prisons.

1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 338/1 How comes our loyal carcerist to forget all these sorts of tides?

Ca·rcerule (kā·ɪsĕrĭul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *carcerulus*, dim. of *carcer* prison, taken as = cell.] (See quot.)

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 309 The Carcerule is a superior, many-celled fruit, each cell being dry, indehiscent, and one or few-seeded. **1875** BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 537.

†**Carchedony, carcedony.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *carchēdōnius* (*carbunculus*) a brilliant precious stone from Carthage (Pliny), f. Gr. Καρχηδών Carthage. Some MSS. read καρχηδών instead of χαλκηδών CHALCEDONY in *Rev.* xxi. 19: the two words were evidently confused.]

1678 PHILLIPS, *Carcedony*, see *Calcedonie.* **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Carchedony*, a kind of Carbuncle, a precious Stone.

Carchef, obs. form of KERCHIEF.

Carcinology (kăɪsĭnǫ·lŏdʒi). *Zool.* [f. Gr. καρκίνος crab + -λογία: see -LOGY.] That part of zoology which treats of crabs and other crustaceans.

Hence **Ca·rcinolo·gical** *a.*, **Carcino·logist.**

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1592 The Carcinological collections .. in the United States. **1864** WEBSTER, *Carcinology.* **1876** BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 7. **1886** *Athenæum* 3 July 20/1 The Challenger..could never afford to operate for the conchologist, or carcinologist, or ichthyologist..separately.

‖ **Carcinoma** (kāɪsinō·ŭ·mă). Pl. **carcino·mata.** [L., a. Gr. καρκίνωμα (*-ματ-*), the disease cancer, f. καρκίνος crab; cf. CANCER.]

1. *Med.* The disease CANCER.

'This word has been applied by authors in other ways. Indolent non-malignant tumours, [and] those forms only of cancer in which the structure resembles brain matter, have been thus called..By some..restricted to the early stages only of cancer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1721 BAILEY, *Carcinoma*, the Cancer before it comes to an Ulcer. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Carcinoma*, in medicine, a tumour more usually called a Cancer. **1805** *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 83 Possessing a similar life with carcinoma, and multiplying in the same manner. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 99 Secondary carcinomata can only be produced by the direct propagation of the epithelial cells.

†**2.** *Med.* A disease of the cornea. *Obs.*

1731 BAILEY, *Carcinoma*..a Disease in the horny Coat of the Eye. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Carcinoma* is..used to denote a disorder of the tunica cornea of the eye, wherein the little veins of the part appear turgid and livid.

3. *Bot.* 'A disease in trees when the bark separates, an acrid sap exuding and ulcerating the surrounding parts' (*Treas. Bot.*).

†**Carcino·mato·se,** *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -OSE.] = next.

1740 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 304 The Flesh was hard, and, as it were, carcinomatose.

Carcinomatous (kāɪsinŏ·ŭ·mătəs, -ǫ·mătəs), *a. Med.* [f. L. *carcinōmat-* (see CARCINOMA) + -OUS.] Characterized by, or of the nature of, carcinoma.

1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 478 The growth of carcinomatous Tumours. **1753** *Scots Mag.* XV. 51 With carcenomatous eye. **1847–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 430/2 Carcinomatous degeneration. **1878** A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 191 The carcinomatous growth.

‖ **Carcinosis** (kāɪsinŏ·ŭ·sis). *Med.* [mod.L. f. Gr. καρκίνος crab, cancer; see -OSIS.] 'The production and development of cancer; also, a synonym of the disease cancer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 282 In so-called general carcinosis, many small cancerous nodules may appear in the various organs and tissues of the body. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 131 Tuberculosis, carcinosis, etc., not arising from an exterior cause, are not ranked among the infectious diseases.

Carck, var. of CARK *v.*

Carckesse, obs. form of CARCASS.

‖ **Carcoon** (kāɪkū·n). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **-koon.** [Mahrattī *kārkūn* clerk, a. Pers. *kār-kun* operator, manager, f. *kār* action, work, business.] A clerk.

1803 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 161 A carkoon whom he sent to me this morning. **1816** ELPHINSTONE in *Q. Rev.* (1884) 374 The carcoon who brought it missed the detachment. **1858** BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. VIII. i. 267 'He laboured', says Duff, 'as assiduously as any carcoon under his government.'

Card (kāɪd), *sb.*¹ [a. F. *carde* teasel-head, wool-card (15th c. in Littré); app. ad. Sp. or It. *carda* thistle, teasel, card, a deriv. fem. form from com. Romanic (It., Sp., Pg.,) *cardo* masc., thistle: — med.L. *cardus*: — L. *carduus* thistle. Adopted in WG. as **karda*, OHG. *charta* (wk. fem.), MHG. *charte*, MLG. *karde*, MDu. *caerde*, Du. *kaarde*, Ger. *karde* (from LG.). In Eng., the related verb (CARD ²) occurs in the 14th c.

The Romanic sense, 'teasel', does not seem to occur in English, unless in the comb. *card-gatherer* = *card-thistle-gatherer.*]

1. †**a.** An implement for raising a nap on cloth, consisting of teasel-heads set in a frame (*obs.*). **b.** An iron instrument with teeth, or (later) a wire brush (see **2** a, b), used for the same purpose.

[**1401** See 3. Some of the early quots. in 2 may belong here.] **1511–12** *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, vi. § 1 The Walker and Fuller..shall not rowe nor werke any Clothe or Webbe with any Cardes. **1550** *Act* 3–4 *Edw. VI*, ii, No Person shall..occupy any yron cards or pickards, in rowing of any set cloth. **1611** COTGR., *Applaneur de draps*, the Cloathworker; who with his thistle cards doth smooth and stroake down clothes. **1819** REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Cloth*, The instruments used in this operation [dressing cloth] are the wire cards, and teazels.

2. a. An instrument with iron teeth, used in pairs to part, comb out, and set in order the fibres of wool, hemp, etc., one of the cards being held in the hand, and the other fastened to a 'stock' or support. **b.** In later use a sort of wire brush for the same purpose, consisting of a strip of leather, vulcanized rubber, or similar material, into which short steel wires are inserted. These strips are fixed on a flat surface or on the cylinder of a carding-machine, and the wool is passed between two sets of them working with each other.

Also with defining prefix as *hand-card*, *stock-card*, *tow-card*, *wool-card*, etc.

1401 [see 3]. **1418** *Bury Wills* (1850) 3 Assigno Sibill Chekyneye seruienti mee .. j par de wollecombes, j. kembyngstok; j. rot j. par de cardes. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carde, wommanys instrument, *cardus.* **1483** *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, xii. § 2 No Merchant Stranger .. shall bring into this Realm .. Cards for Wooll. **1548** R. CROWLEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 142 Honest matrons brought to the needy rock and cards. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 747 It is no Womans matter, at Cards and Tow. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 125 Take a Wool-Carde and..combe off all the scurfe and filth from the Swines backe. **1757** DYER *Fleece* III. (R.) Behold the fleece beneath the spiky comb Drop its long locks, or from the mingling card, Spread in soft flakes. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Card.* II. 58 With wiry teeth revolving cards release The tangled knots. **1851** *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* p. iv**/1 From the lap machine, the cotton passes to the carding engines, or cards.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *card-board*, *-room*, *-stock*, *-tack*, *-wire*; also **card-can,** the receptacle into which the carded cotton or wool falls; **card-cloth,** the leather or indiarubber backing of a card; hence *card-clothing*; **card-end,** the soft mass or rope or fibre delivered by the carding machine; **card-gatherer,** a gatherer of carding-thistles or teasels; **card-maker,** one who makes cards for combing wool, etc.; **card-tenter,** one who attends to a carding-machine; **card-thistle,** the teasel.

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. ix. 383 The third is a *Card Board or Leaf..as yet without Leather or Teeth. **1706** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 403 In manufacturing card-boards, card-tacks, and finishing the cards. **1887** *Manch. Guard.* 26 Feb. 12 Frame pulleys, *card cans. **1851** *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* p. v**/1 To make *card-cloth, hides of leather are cut up into strips. **1864** R. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 29 The *'card end'..deposits itself in circular tin 'pots'. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6400/6 James Hand, late of Lyneham in the County of Wilts, *Cardgatherer. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 109 Carpenters ne sowters, *card-makers ne powchers. **1483** *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, xii. § 1 Founders, Cardmakers, Hurers, Wyremongers. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 20 Christopher Slie .. by byrth a Pedler, by education a Cardmaker. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 24 July 5/1 An appeal has been issued by the *cardroom hands to the trade unionists of the country. **1562** *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 156 *Cardstocks, iij*. Stockcards and hande cards, iij*. **1851** *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* p. v**/1 The carding depends more on the quality of the cards than upon any..skill in the..*card-tenters. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lx. 521 The *Cardthistel or Teasel is of two sortes, the tame and the wild. **1597** *Act* 39 *Eliz.* xiii, Their trade..of Cardmaking and drawing of *Cardwyer.

Card (kāɪd), *sb.*² Also 5–7 **carde.** See also CART *sb.*², CHART *sb.*¹ [An altered representative of F. *carte* (14th c. in Littré in sense 'playing-card'), ad. It. *carta*, in same sense (cf. quot. 1816 in 1), a specific use of It. *carta* paper, leaf of paper, leaflet:—L. *charta* (*carta*) papyrus leaf, paper, ad. Gr. χάρτης leaf of papyrus, leaf, thin plate; perh. of Egyptian origin. (It does not appear how the Eng. form came to be *carde*, instead of *carte*, which was established in Sc.)

The native Fr. repr. of L. *carta* was *charte*; after the introduction of *carte* from Ital. it was gradually extended to other senses, belonging to *charte* (as in *charte blanche*), or to med.L., It., or Sp. *carta*, as those of map, chart, card. The Eng. word has had a parallel history; the shape and stiffness of a playing-card being generally present to mind in the later extensions of the word.]

I. 1. One of a 'pack' or set of small oblong pieces of pasteboard, used in playing games of chance, or chance and skill combined: now called more specifically *playing-cards.* Unless otherwise indicated by the context, always referring in this sense to the particular species of cards which are marked with 'pips' or conventional figures of four different kinds or 'suits', called severally *spades*, *clubs*, *hearts*, and *diamonds.* The 'pack' consists of 4 'suits', each of 13 cards, 10 of which bear respectively 1, 2, 3, etc. (up to 10) pips all of one form, and the remaining 3 have habited figures called 'King', 'Queen' and 'Knave', whence they are called COURT (i.e. *coat*) or *picture-cards.* (The earliest sense in Fr. and English.)

?a **1400** *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 83 Usinge cardes, dice, and cupes smalle. **1463** *Act* 4 *Edw. IV*, iv. § 1 That no Merchant..shall bring, send nor conuey .. Chessemen, playing Cardes. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 29 Tell thy cardes, and then tell me what thou hast wonne. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* 111 The Kings and Coate cardes that we use nowe were in olde time the images of idols and false gods. **1589** *Hay any Work* A iij b, Cards..though they bee without hornes..are parlous beasts. **1650** SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (1886) I. 192 If a Presbiterian or Scotch court card were trumpe. **1732** POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 142 Mighty Dukes pack Cards for half-a-crown. **1816** SINGER *Hist. Cards* 4 Cards are mentioned as being in common use among the Italians at the end of the thirteenth century. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1883) 251 Turn up the faces of your picture-cards!

¶ One of the tablets in the game of 'dominoes'.

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 182 At the commencement of the game [of Domino], the cards (as they are called) are shuffled with their faces on the table.

b. *A house* (*castle*) *of cards*: built by children in their play; hence applied *fig.* to any insecure or unsubstantial scheme, system, etc.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 18 Painted Battlements ..of Prelatry, which want but one puff of the King's to blow them down like a past-board House built of Court-Cards. **1645** BP. HALL *Remed. Discontent.* 27 It is for Children to cry for the falling of their house of Cards. **1665–9** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xviii. (1675) 275 As children oftentimes do with their Cards, when having taken a great deal of pains to build fine Castles with them, they themselves afterwards ruine them with their Breath.

c. *pl.* A game or games played with cards; card-playing. Phrase, *To play cards* or *at cards* (Sc. *at the cards*); *a game at* or *of cards*; formerly, †*on the cards.*

1484 Marc. Paston *Lett.* 881 III. 314 Pleyng at the tabyllys, and schesse and cards. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 84 Item to the Quenes grace .. for hure disporte at cardes this Crismas. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, Our brother Westchester had as liue playe twentie nobles in a night, at Priemeero on the cards. 1661–2 Pepys *Diary* 13 Jan., My aunt Wight and my wife to cards. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Knave-Noddy*, a Game on the Cards. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 Spend no more precious time at Cards. 1775 *Annals of Gaming* 86 Every thing that can be done upon the cards by the most expert *joueurs*. 1787 T. Jefferson *Corr.* (1830) 95 After supper, cards; and after cards, bed. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* xxv, While an occasional evening away .. at an innocent and cheerful game at cards.

2. In many fig. phrases arising out of the game:

a. (in *sing.*) from technical terms of play. † *Card of ten*: one that has ten pips, a 'ten'; from its function in some game appears to come the phrase *To face* (*brag*) *it out with a card of ten*, i.e. to brag, put on a bold front. † *Cooling card*: app. a term of some unknown game, applied *fig.* or punningly to anything that 'cools' a person's passion or enthusiasm. † *Facing card*: ? = *card of ten*. *Leading card*: a card which determines the 'suit' which must be played by those who follow the first player; *fig.* 'an example or precedent' (*Dict. Cant. Crew* 1690). *Loose card* (see quot.).

1542 Brinklow *Compl.* xix. (1874) 45 He shal haue fauor for his masters sake, or els bragg it owt with a carde of x. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 105 A certeine pamphlet which he termed a cooling carde for Philautus. 1580 *Ibid.* 320 All louers (he onelye excepted) are cooled with a carde of teene [tenne]. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 84 There all is marr'd: there lies a cooling card. 1600 Breton *Pasquill's Mad-cap* (1626) D ij b, Feede their humours with a Card of Tenne. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 37 For temper sake they must needs have a cooling carde plaid upon them. 1621 Jas. I *Answ. Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 51 God sent us a Cooling-card this year for that heat. *a* 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 33 If yee [goe away] for these facing-cardes of multitudes or chaire, vnhappy are yee. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 474 Drunkenness being the leading Card to all Evils. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cooling Card*, cold comfort, no hope. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* (1885) I. 164 A great Duke (as a Leading Card) has subscrib'd 30,000*l.* 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 49 Loose card, is a card of no value, and consequently, the properest to throw away.

b. *Sure card*: an expedient certain to attain its object; a person whose agency, or the use of whose name, will ensure success. Similarly with other adjs., as *good, safe, likely, doubtful*, etc., and in phrases, *to play one's best card, to have played one's last card*, etc.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (1636) A iv, A cleere conscience is a sure card. 1589 R. Harvey *Plain Perc.* 12 To get a sure card on their side, either calles for Iustice. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 343 Here's Cavaliero Bowyer, Core and Nod..sound cards. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xv. (1739) 28 It cannot be denied that the Pope and Kings were good Cards in those days. *Ibid.* xlvii. 78 The Bishop..had formerly no other Cards to shew but that of the Canon. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A sure Card*, a trusty Tool, or Confiding Man. 1707 J. Stevens *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 164 Is this the Service I am to expect from you, Paul! I must turn a new Card. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 102. 3/2 Don Gimcrack his last Card has plaid. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* IV. iii, We have one sure card, which is to carry him before justice Frolick. 1755 Young *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 123 All their objections to Christianity seem to be no more, nor less, than playing the best card they have. 1763 Fr. Brooke *Lady J. Mandeville* in Barbauld *Brit. Novelists* (1820) XXVII. 23 Poor fellow! I pity him; but marriage is his only card. 1811 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 454 The Prince d'Aremberg ..is too great a Card to give up for the Marquis de Santa Cruz. 1812 J. Bellingham in *Examiner* 25 May 336/1, I have been called upon to play an anxious card in life. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* III. xiv. 358 No card seemed to turn up favourable to the royal cause.

c. *mod. slang.* [app. suggested by such expressions as *sure card*, etc.; see prec.], applied to a person, with adj. (as *knowing, old, queer*, etc.) indicating some eccentricity or peculiarity.

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* 264 (Hoppe) Mr. Thomas Potter whose great aim it was to be considered as a 'knowing card'. 1852 — *Bleak H.* II. 77 But such an old card as this. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* x. 151 You are the most romantic card I know.

d. (in *pl.*) from the comparison of any enterprise to a game of cards, as *To play one's cards well, badly*, etc. Also *To throw* or *fling up one's cards*: to abandon a project. *To show one's cards*: to reveal one's plans, the extent of one's resources. † *To have* or *go in with good cards*: to have good grounds for expecting success. † *To cast* or *count one's cards*: to reckon up one's chances, take stock of one's position. † *Cards and cards* (see quot. 1584). See also Cut, Deal, Shuffle *vbs.*; Trump.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* IV. 207 Choosing rather to die in battell (if hap had so cut their cards). 1581 Campion in *Confer.* II. (1584) U iv, I would I might be suffered to shewe my cardes. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xiv. viii. 311 Calculating and casting his cards in this maner. 1584 B. R. *Herodotus* I b, It was cardes and cardes betwene them, the one beyng full meete and quit with the other. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Massac. Paris* I. ii, Since thou hast all the cards within thy hands..deal thyself a King. 1597 *1st Pt. Ret. fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1373 Let us caste our cards before wee goe. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 119 Amphialus..trusting to his Cards. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, They went in upon farre better Cardes to ouerthrow King Henry, then King Henry had to ouerthrow King Richard. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 155. 114 There being nothing unwritten, which can goe in upon halfe so faire cards. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* III. 86 And let thy wisdome play Bad Cards with best advantage. 1664 *Floddan F.* IV. 32 Our Cards we had both need to count and cast. 1688 W. Darrel *Ignatius no Phanat.* 18 If I cannot oppose more weighty Reasons to the contrary, I'll fling up my Cards. 1710 *Subst. of Late Conf.* 3 The Cards run so much against him.

e. *On the cards*, † *out of the cards*: within (*or* outside) the range of probability.

On the cards appears to mean with Dickens 'liable to turn up', as any thing in the game may when the cards are turned up. But it is very possible that the phrase originated with Cartomancy, when the cards were consulted as to the issues of enterprises. Other sources have also been conjectured.

1813 Sir R. Wilson *Diary* II. 40 It is not out of the cards that we might do more. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xi, 'If in short, if anything turns up.' By way of going in for anything that might be on the cards, I call to mind that Mr. Micawber..composed a petition to the House of Commons. 1852 — *Bleak H.* iv, It don't come out altogether so plain as to please me, but it's on the cards. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1873) V. 303 Lest a scalade of Prag should be on the cards. 1868 Mill *Engl. & Irel.*, It was on the cards whether Ireland should not belong to France. *Mod.* It was quite on the cards that he was to be raised to the Upper House.

† **II. 3.** A map or plan; = Chart *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Divers Voy.* (1582) B iv b, A little Mappe or Carde of the worlde. *Ibid.* C ij a, The first lande from the sayd beginning of the carde towarde the Orient is certaine Ilandes of the Canaries. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 45 Of the vniuersall carde & newe worlde. 1570 J. Campion in Arb. *Garner* I. 53 In our way to Scio, as you may plainly see by the Card. 1577 Eden & Willes *Hist. Trav.* 231 If Ortelius generall Carde of the world be true. 1591 Burghley *Let.* in *Unton Corr.* 88 The best particular cardes of Normandie and Picardie. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 114. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 46 (1873) 246 Not only that general map of the world .. but many other more particular cards. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* v. xx. 183 Such an elbow appears not in the late cardes of this country.

† **b.** *Card of the Sea, Mariner's Card* or *Sea Card*; = Chart *sb.*[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* R vij, What profitte is it to the mariner to know the carde of the see. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* II. x. (Arb.) 134 Manye of those mappes which are commonly cauled the shipmans cardes or cardes of the sea. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VII. xxvii. (ed. 7) 690 The Mariners Card..is none other thing but a description ..of the places that be in the Sea or in the land next adioyning to the Sea, as Points, Capes, Bayes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* VIII. ii. 729 Pirats .. robbing him .. forced him to sustaine himselfe with making of Sea-Cardes. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccx, Harry..by his Card knew how farr on His Voyage he might be. 1678 Phillips, *Card*, a Sea-Map .. Vulgarly so called for Chart. 1721–1800 in Bailey. [Not in Johnson.]

4. The circular piece of stiff paper on which the 32 points are marked in the mariner's compass.

16th c. quotations are doubtful since they may belong rather to 3 b 'chart'. Possibly the compass-card was at first so called rather because it was regarded as a sort of 'chart' than on account of its material.

[1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* II. VII. (Arb.) 127 Knowleage of the sea carde & compasse.] 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii. 17 All the Quarters that they know I' th' Ship-mans Card. 1656 J. Harrington *Oceana* (1700) 140 What Seaman casts away his Card, because it has four and twenty Points of the Compass? 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 98 On Life's vast ocean diversely we sail, Reason the card, but Passion is the gale. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Compass*, The flower de lis, wherewith all nations still distinguish the north point of the card. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 133 At noon it [the Scilly light-house] bore directly north by true card. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. *fig.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1617) 5 That Law..is the Card to guide the World by. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xxix. 382 Let us..carefully steere by the Card of God's word. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* 2 Peter ii. Pref., Our apostle .. recommended the holy scriptures to us..as our card and compass. 1786 Burns *To Mount. Daisy* vii. 39 Unskilful he to note the card Of prudent lore.

c. *To speak by the card*: to express oneself with care and nicety; to be exact to a point.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 149 Wee must speake by the Carde, or equiuocation will vndoe vs. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 315, I speak by the card in order to avoid entanglement of words.

III. 5. *gen.* A flat piece of stiff paper or thin pasteboard, usually rectangular; used as a surface to write or draw upon, or for other purposes.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I. xv, There hung the .. Card Where good and bad and life and death were painted. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* xiii. (1634) 129 My booke..will teach you the use of colours for Limning .. the manner of preparing your card. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* iii. (1724) VI. 415 If we are driven to the expedient of a sealed card [i.e. as a substitute for coin]. 1828 Southey *Ep. A. Cunningham*, Thou..didst wilfully Publish upon a card, as Robert Southey's, A face..as like Tom Fool's. *Mod.* Cards bearing the names of the prize-winners are affixed to the successful exhibits.

6. In many specific applications (in most of which small size, not greatly exceeding that of a playing card, is implied):

a. A small sheet on which a letter or message may be written; hence formerly a short letter, note, or message, whether literally on a *card* or otherwise. Recently the use of actual cards for this purpose has been revived, whence Post-card (in U.S. *postal card*). So *message-card, correspondence-card.*

1596 Colse *Penelope* (1880) 173 With scoffing cardes she doth vs load. 1781 Cowper *Let. to Newton* 4 Oct., Send Dr. Johnson .. my poems, accompanied with a handsome card. 1784 — *Task* II. 384 Never at his books Or with his pen, save when he scrawls a card. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 432/2 These..are to be noted down..upon a large message-card. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 289 Hume was the friend of Walpole, and had given Rousseau a card of introduction to him. *Mod.* Send me a card to let me know of your arrival. I'll drop you a card when I hear from him.

b. conveying an invitation to a party, a ball, etc.; or serving as a ticket of admission to an exhibition or entertainment, as evidence of membership in a society; or the like.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 80, I can't resist the curiosity I have to know if you received a card on this occasion? 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. lxix, All country gentlemen ..May drop in without cards. 1876 *World* V. No. 114. 17 Astonished by an invitation to dinner, which she declines, and then by cards for parties, which she refuses. *Mod. Advt.* House to be sold .. Cards to view may be obtained of the auctioneer.

c. bearing a person's written or printed name, or name and address. More fully with prefixed sb. indicating the special purpose, as (*a*) *Visiting card*: used chiefly for presentation on making a call, or to be left in token that a call has been made. Phrase, *To leave a card on* (a person). (*b*) *Wedding cards*: bearing the names of the bride and bridegroom, and sent as a notification of the wedding. (*c*) *Business card*: see Business 24.

1795 S. Rogers *Words for Mrs. Siddons* 51 A thousand cards a day at doors to leave. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. of Snobs* xxviii. (L.) Our first cards were to Carabas House. — *Van. Fair* III. 178 (Hoppe) The Scape tradesmen .. left their cards, and were eager to supply the new household. 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 160 Brattle Street and Temple Place Were interchanging cards! 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* vi. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47 If he [an Englishman] give you his private address on a card, it is like an avowal of friendship. *Mod.* He called, and sent up his card.

d. with defining sbs. prefixed, as *birthday, Christmas, Easter, New Year cards*, printed with ornamental designs, etc. to be sent (on the occasions indicated) as an expression of compliments or good wishes; *collecting cards*, on which small donations received by collection for charitable institutions are recorded; *menu cards*, etc.

a 1869 E. Garrett *Occup. Retired Life* vii. 133 A Christmas card gives as much delight as a Christmas-box.

e. A programme, official or not, of the 'events' at races, regattas, and the like.

Mod. Here's the c'rect card, sir!

7. *transf.* U.S. A published note, containing a short statement, request, explanation, or the like. (Webster.)

1887 *Chr. Leader* 21 July 462 When news reached the saloon keepers that a prohibitory law had been passed, they published the following card: 'To all prohibitionists,' etc.

8. A large rectangular piece of pasteboard containing an advertisement, or the like, for placing in a window, hanging on a wall, etc. So *window-card, show-card*, etc.

9. *Comm.* (more fully *pattern-card, sample-card*): Sometimes simply a sheet of pasteboard, sometimes an elaborate contrivance resembling a portfolio, on which samples of manufactured articles are fastened for exhibition to customers.

10. *Mech.* One of the perforated pasteboards or sheet metal plates in the Jacquard attachments to looms for weaving figured fabrics.

1831 G. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 252 Figure weaving..These fixed cards thus become substitutes for the intermediate blank spaces on the revolving card slips. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 143 Since 1841..scarcely a machine has been worked without the ornaments being applied by means of cards.

11. *slang* or *colloq.* '*The card*': = 'the correct thing', the Ticket, q. v.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 47 (Hoppe) I've got 10*s.* often for a great coat, and higher and lower .. but 10*s.* is about the card for a good thing.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. *attrib.* with prefixed numeral in names of games (sense 1), as *three-card monte, trick, five-card, eight-card cribbage*: see the sbs.

13. General combs., as (sense 1 b) *card-castle, -house*; (sense 2) *card assembly, box, -cheat, -cheating, -maker, -making, -meeting, -party, -player, -playing, -room, -table*; *card-devoted* adj.; (sense 6 c) *card-basket, -tray.*

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxiii. 285 Our hero forthwith repaired to a *card-assembly. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 76 A mere intellectual *card-castle. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 153 Skittle sharps, *card-cheats, 'duffers' and ring droppers. 1608 Dekker *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 131 This *card-cheating..is called Batt fowling. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 229 Sit pupils in the school Of *card-devoted time. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 14

Knocking down the rest of the line like a nest of *card-houses. 1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 2 *Kardemakers, tapsters, gailers. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 381 Mr. Whitfeild, the late kings cardmaker. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 2 This idle amusement [gaming] employs the card-maker. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cards*, The great letters, in our old manuscripts .. are apparently done by the illuminers after this method of *card-making. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 196 He belonged ..to every *card-meeting of decent gentility. 1777 JOHNSON in *Boswell* II. 574, I advised Mrs. Thrale who has no *card-parties at her house, to give sweetmeats, and such good things, in an evening. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* li, She.. was considered quite a catch at card-parties. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, What, a bishop such a *cardplaier? 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 38 Ferdinand V. ..promulgated more severe laws and penalties against Card-players. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 142 What say you to *carde playing? 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 255 Most of the time which he could save..was spent in racing, cardplaying, and cockfighting. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 211 Who is that standing near the *card-room door? 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 120 (Jod.) There is nothing that wears out a fine face like the vigils of the *cardtable. 1785 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 19 Mar., The card-table..is covered with green baize.

14. Special combs.: **card-case**, a case for carrying visiting cards; **card-catalogue**, a catalogue (of a library, etc.) in which each item is entered on a separate card; †**card-conny-catching**, †**card-gospeller**, *nonce-wds.* (see quots.); †**card-holder**, one who holds the cards for a great personage while he is playing; also *fig.*; †**card-man** (see 3), a maker of maps or charts; †**card-match**, a piece of card dipped in melted sulphur; also *fig.*; **card-money**, money allowed a person to enable him to play cards; **card-paper** = CARDBOARD; **card-press**, a small press for printing cards; **card-rack**, a rack for holding business or visiting cards; **card-sharper**, one who makes a trade of cheating at cards; **card-sharping**, the practices of a card-sharper; †**card-work**. Also CARDBOARD.

1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* viii, Again drawing out his *card-case. 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xiv. 235 Margaret took out her card-case. 1878 H. STEVENS (of Vermont) (*title*) Photo-Bibliography, or a word on printed *Card Catalogues of old rare beautiful and costly books..Six sample Cards of the proposed Titles. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny-catch.* Wks. 1881–3 XI. 76 Let mee vse it for an excuse of our *Card Conny-catching: for when wee meet a country Farmer with a full purse, a miserable miser .. we hold it a deuotion to make him a Conny, in that he is a Caterpillar to others. 1550 LATIMER *Serm. Stamford* I. 269 Among so great a number of gospellers, some are *card-gospellers, some are dice-gospellers, some pot-gospellers. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Essex's Death* Wks. (1673) 677 With what Circumspection Princes ought to play their Game, since Counsellors their *Card-holders, are not seldome Cheaters. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas* 92 The poet followeth Mercator, Ortelius and the common opinion of the *Cardmen of our times. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 102 Crying Chimney Sweep, Ay, or *Card-Matches and Save-alls. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II. vi, Where are those eyes, those card-matches of love. 1760 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1628 Two of the lady's servants..agreed..to dispose of the *card money. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 114 For..ornaments of her person, pocket-money, card-money, charities, or any other objects. 1777 MUDGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 336 There must..be two other circular pieces of *card-paper cut out. 1830 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 260 A house of card-paper would be the solider refuge. 1826 *Ibid.* Ser. II. (1863) 342 Painted shells and roses..on *card-racks and hand-screens. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 336 German swindlers and *card-sharpers. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xvi. 183 Beware of pickpockets and cardsharpers dressed as gentlemen. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Apr., Two men .. were charged with..*card-sharping in a railway carriage. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. (1663) 157, 12 Ballisters of the wood of Camphire .. wreathed about with silver in the fashion of *Card-work.

† **Card,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* See also CHARD. [a. F. *carde*, in same sense; cf. Sp. *cardo*, lit. 'thistle', used as a name of the artichoke, from its thistle-like flower.] **a.** The tender central leaf-stalk of the Artichoke, *Cynara Scolymus*, blanched for table use. **b.** The prepared midrib of a variety of white beet.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 205 If you would have them abound in fair cards, you must keep them well hous'd. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 34/1 They pare it like a Lettice, or Artichoke Card. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Cardes*: They are of two Sorts, viz. Cardes of Beet and Cardes of Artichoke; those of the Beet are .. the Stalks or Ribs.

† **Card,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Cf. CHAR, also '*Cardui*, Sc., a kind of trout found in Lochleven, probably the char' (Jam.).] Some sort of fish.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundr. Berkeley* (1885) 319 A Cod, a Card.

Card (kāɪd), *v.*[1] Also 4 **karde**, 5 **cardyn**. [f. CARD *sb.*[1], or, perhaps rather a. F. *carder*; in our quots. the vb. appears earlier than the sb.]

1. *trans.* To prepare wool, tow, etc., for spinning, by combing out impurities and parting and straightening the fibres with a card. Also with *out*, and *absol.* Also, †To dress cloth with teasels or cards (*obs.*); see CARD *sb.*[1] 2. †To remove (impurities) from flax, etc. with cards (*obs.*).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 80 Boþe to karde and to kembe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Cardyn wolle, *carpo*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1857) 294 To spynnyn and cardyn she hadde no shame. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 21 The men spinne and carde and make clothe. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 Some use agayne to carde of the knoppes [of flax] with an iron Combe. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 31 The Natives, card out this Rind into a kind of course Tow. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 19 Cloth must be cheaper made, when one Cards, another Spins, another Weaves. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. (R.) These card the short, those comb the longer flake. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) App. 409 Machines which at once clean, card, and reduce the cotton into a state adapted for spinning.

fig. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 18 Wisdome and witte now is nouȝt worth a carse, But if it be carded with coueytise as clotheres kembeп herē wolle. 1786 BURNS *Wks.* II. 45, I inclose you two poems I have carded and spun since I past Glenbuck.

b. *transf.* Said of bees and spiders. Also, *To card up* (dial.): see quot.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 786 As for separating, dividing, picking, carding, or suting their stuffe, they [a kind of spiders] are very bunglers to the first mentioned. 1829 *Family Libr.* I. 70 The bees..carded it with their feet into a felted mass. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., To 'card up' a hearthstone is..merely to separate and remove the ashes and cinders. To 'card up' a room means, to put it generally to rights.

† **2.** To stir and mix with cards (see quot. 1607); to stir together, to mix. *Obs.*

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 92 They drinke milke or warme blood, and for the most part carde them both together. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 241 You Tom Tapster..carde your beere..halfe smal & halfe strong. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 277 As for his diet, let it be warm mashes, sodden wheat and hay, thoroughly carded with a pair of Wool-cards. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 133 Wine, carded together with a little warme water.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 62 The skipping King.. carded his State, Mingled his Royaltie with Carping Fooles. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xliii, Calm discussions do card affections into one another.

† **3.** To comb or cleanse (of impurities). *Obs.*

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. vi. I. 42 'Tis necessary that this Book be carded and purged of certain base things.

4. To scratch or tear the flesh with a wool-card or similar instrument, as a method of torture.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 74 For cardynge of hare mayde wyth a payer of carddes soche as doth carde wolle with-alle. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 393 With Cardes and Teazels..he made him to be carded..untill he died of it. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 87 On the overthrow of his party he was taken prisoner, and carded to death. 1881 W. E. FORSTER in *Standard* 25 Jan., 'Card' him—that is to say, an iron comb used for agricultural purposes is applied to the man's naked body.

5. *Sc.* 'To scold sharply' (Jamieson). [cf. Sp. *cardar* 'to reprimand severely', *carda* 'a severe reprimand'.]

Card (kāɪd), *v.*[2] [f. CARD *sb.*[2]]

† **1.** *intr.* To play at cards; to play one's cards. Also, *to card it. To card a rest*: to set up a REST (in Primero); *fig.* to stand to one's point.

1548 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (1868) 25 Thei hauke, thei hunt, thei card, thei dyce. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav.* 136 You shall hazard to Card ill, that play to please one by displeasing another. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* I. (1658) 166 Many that live revelling, carding, dicing. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* II. ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 32 Will you card A rest for this? 1728 FIELDING *Love in sev. Masks* Wks. 1775 I. 42 Lasses, that sleep all the morning, dress all the afternoon, and card it all night. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* xiv. 6 Brother Simkin's grown a Rakehell, Cards and dances ev'ry Day.

† **b.** *trans. To card away.*

a 1620 J. DYKE *Divers Sel. Serm.* (1640) 169 It may bee they card and dice it [their trouble] away.

2. *trans.* (*U. S.*) To send a message by post-card to a person. Cf. WIRE *v.*

1875 in *Newspaper*, Fulcitus carded almost daily his friend Ruisseaux. 1880 (*from a letter*) Will you card to me here an answer to my friend the professor's question?

3. To fix on a card. (Frequent colloq. in trades where pattern-cards are used: see CARD *sb.*[2] 9.)

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 522/2 They are carded, and boxed in cotton-wool.

Cardakew, var. of CARDECU, *Obs.*

‖ **Cardamine** (kaɪdæ·mini, kā·ɪdămən). *Bot.* [mod.Lat. (Linnæus), a. Gr. *καρδαμίνη* some cress-like plant, f. *κάρδαμον* cress: cf. F. *cardamine.*] A genus of cruciferous plants, including the common Lady-smock or Cuckoo-flower (*C. pratensis*); Meadow-cress.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1875 VEITCH *Tweed* 27 The slender cardamine, first lilac hued, Then growing white and pure. 1882 *Garden* 22 Apr. 284/1 A regular bed of lovely pink Cardamine.

Cardamom (kā·ɪdămm̥). Forms: 6–8 **cardamome**, 7 **-dumome**, **-damony**, **-damon**(e, (9 **cardemon**), 7–9 **cardamum**, 7– **cardamom**. [ad. L. *cardamōmum*, a. Gr. *καρδάμωμον*, f. *κάρδαμον* cress + *ἄμωμον* AMOMUM; cf. F. *cardamome.*]

A spice consisting of the seed-capsules of various species of *Amomum* and *Elettaria* (N.O. *Zingiberaceæ*), natives of the East Indies and China; used in medicine as a stomachic, and also for flavouring sauces and curries. (Rarely applied to the plant from which the spice is obtained.) The only kind included in the British pharmacopœia is the Malabar cardamom, obtained from *E. Cardamomum.* **b.** Also occas. applied to the capsules of *A. Meleguetta* of Western Africa, usually called Grains of Paradise.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxxiii. (1493) 623 Cardomomum helpyth ayenst wamblyng and indygnacyon of the stomak.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 15 There begin spyces to be found as ginger .. Cardamome, Cassia. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 122 Cardamom, or Graines of Paradise, are good to be drunke against the falling sicknesse. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 21 The lesser Cardamome is enclos'd in a Pod of the Length of a Child's Finger. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* iii. Wks. III. 63 Give Boreas the wind-cholic, till he roar For cardamum. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 11 Pepper and cardamums grow in abundance on the western coast. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 151 Cardamoms are shipped to this country from Ceylon.

attrib. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 183 Powdered cardamum seeds. 1883 *Athenæum* 21 July 75/1 Cardamom gardens in Coorg.

† **Carda·nic.** *Math. Obs.* Pertaining to Cardan, an Italian mathematician of the 16th c. *Cardanic equation*: a cubic equation (for which Cardan discovered a general method of solution).

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 575 A cardanick Æquation.

Ca·rdboard. [f. CARD *sb.*[2] + BOARD.] Pasteboard of the thickness of card, for cutting cards from, or for making boxes and the like. Also *attrib.* in *cardboard box*, etc.

1858 in SIMMONDS. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 309 The rooms in which the portraits are gummed on cardboard and packed up. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVIII. 16 They are printed on stout, fine cardboard.

† **Carde.** *Obs.* Some fabric anciently used for canopies, curtains, and linings. The explanation in quot. 1882 does not suit quot. 1295, which indicates a linen material.

[1295 DU CANGE s.v., Visitatio Thesaurariæ S. Pauli Lond. ..linea una Carda Indici coloris..similiter Carda Inda cum zona de filo..Unum velum Quadragesimale de Carde croceo et Indico. 1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 124 In card emp. pro coopertorio Corporis Xpi. in die Corporis Xpi. 2*s.* 1401 *Will of Furneux* (Somerset Ho.) Gounam de nigro Burneto dupplicat cum Carde.] 1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 76 A blewe bedde of Tapecery..& a selour with curteyns of carde. [1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Carda*, *Carduus*, an inferior silk, supposed to have been made of the coarse outer filaments of cocoons, probably used for linings. Fourpence an ell was paid in 1278 for 119 ells of carda, for thirty-four surcoats to be used in a tournament.]

Carde, perhaps = CARDER. But cf. CAIRD, CARD *sb.*[2] 2 c.

1572 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxf.* 341 No fuller..may kepe..in their houses journeymen, otherwise called cardes.

† **Ca·rdecu.** *Obs.* Also 7 **cardicue**, **-akew**, **-ecue**, **-ekue**, **-eque**, **-ecew**, **-escue**. [a. F. *quart d'écu* quarter of an *écu* (usually englished 'crown').] An old French silver coin, worth ¼ of the gold *écu*, or 15 sous tournois.

In 1580, when the silver *quart d'écu* was first struck, the value of the gold écu is said to have been about 8/6 (see Larousse s.v. *Ecu*), whence the *cardecu* would be worth about 2/1½ by a gold standard. English writers of 17th c. make it = about 1/6.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 305 There's a Cardicue to wash downe melancholy. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays (1873) I. 202, I could neuer yet finger one Cardicue of her bountie. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 69, I compounded with them for a cardakew. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 95 In the Court of France, the Kings Jester moved to have .. a Cardescue of every one who carried a Watch about him, and cared not how he employed his Time. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 236 Silver .. Old Cardecus..value 1*s.* 6*d.* 1 farthing. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXII, The bunch of them were not worth a cardecu.

Carded (kā·ɪdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CARD *v.* + -ED.]

1. Dressed with a card, or by a carding machine.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccIxx. 119 Stuffe it with carded wolle or cotton. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* III. 44 The carded wool like a snow-drift Piled at her knee.

2. Supplied or furnished with a card.

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 140 My cardyd and my best compass.

† **3.** Mixed, or adulterated by mixing. Also *fig.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 99 Being constrained to betake him to carded ale. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* IV. iv. (R.) Mine is..Such a strange carded cunningness. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 46 To be drunk either alone or Carded with some other Beer.

‖ **Cardel.** Also **kardel**. [ad. Du. *kardeel*, *quardeel.*] A hogshead containing in 17th c. 64 gallons, used in the Dutch whaling trade. See QUARDEEL.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) II. 178 The Train-oyl runs into the Warehouse into a Vatt, whereout they fill it into Cardels or Vessels..A Cardel or Hogshead holds 64 Gallons. *Ibid.* 11 Cutting the great pieces of fat into lesser pieces, to fill our Kardels with them. 1857 *Polar Seas & Regions* (ed. 20) 461 The Dutch .. took 57,590 whales, yielding 3,105,596 quardeelen of oil .. A quardeel of oil contains .. from 77 to 90 imperial standard gallons.

Cardenal, -ale, -all, obs. ff. CARDINAL.

Carder[1] (kā·ɪdəɹ). [f. CARD *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who cards wool, etc.; one who attends to a carding machine.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 692 *Carpetrix*, a carder. 1514 *Act* 6 *Hen. VIII*, IX. § 1 The Carder and Spinner to deliver..Yarn of the same Wooll. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 33 The Clothiers..haue put off The Spinsters, Carders, Fullers, Weauers. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6380/13 Charles Banton..Spinner and Carder. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 265 Potters, grinders, carders, hacklers.

b. A species of wild bee, *Bombus muscorum*; so called from its tearing moss into shreds for the construction of its nest. Cf. CARD *v.*[1] 1 b.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 68 There were the buff-coloured carders, that erected over their honey-jars domes of moss. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxiv. 463 Carder Bees..prepare the materials for their nest in a manner similar to that..employed in carding cotton-wool.

2. See quot. Cf. CARD *v.*[1] 4.

1812 *Gent. Mag.* Mar. 282/2 Persons who call themselves Carders, from the instrument they use (a wool card) to enforce compliance with their demands for the regulation of the price of land [in Ireland]. 1833 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & L.* II. iii. (D.) Carders and thrashers, and oak-boys, and white boys, and peep o' day boys.

† Ca·rder[2]**.** *Obs.* Also 6 **cardar.** [f. CARD *v.*[2] + -ER.] A card-player.

c 1530 *Hickescorner* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 251 Walkers by nyght .. and joly carders. 1580 LUPTON *Siquila* 94 There is not one dicer nor yet carder in all our countrey. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 ¶ 6 The Carders .. never begin to play till the French-Dances are finished.

‖ Ca·rdia. *Anat.* [Gr. *καρδία* heart, also 'cardiac orifice of the stomach' (Liddell and Scott); so in mod.F.] The upper or cardiac orifice of the stomach, where the œsophagus enters it.

1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xxv. (1806) 140 From the fauces to the cardia. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* ii. 52 In a man's stomach the opening by which the gullet communicates with the stomach is called Cardia.

Cardiac (kā·ɹdiăk), *a.* (and *sb.*) Forms: 5 **cardiake,** 7 **-aque, -acke,** 7–8 **-ack,** 8– **cardiac.** [a. F. *cardiaque* of the heart, ad. L. *cardiacus,* a. Gr. *καρδιακός,* f. *καρδία* heart.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the heart, anatomically, physiologically, or pathologically. † *Cardiac passion* [L. *cardiaca passio*]: 'an old name for cardialgia or heartburn' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); but app. *orig.* palpitation of the heart.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 153 The Cardiacke passion, which is a feeblenesse and trembling of the heart. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* v. 65 His longing friend..blown in fume up with a cardiack fit. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 74 The Cardiac Nerves. 1810 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) V. 177 Cardialgia.. better known by the name of cardiac passion, or heartburn. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 192/1 The cardiac arteries arise from the aorta close to its origin. 1883 *Nature* 15 Mar. 468 The cardiac action became stronger.

2. 'Applied to medicines supposed to invigorate the heart' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); cordial, strengthening.

1661 EVELYN *Fumifug.* Misc. III. (1805) 241 Strawberries, whose very leaves .. emit a cardiaque & most refreshing halitus. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 77 Whatsoever raises the Spirits, and gives sudden Strength..is term'd Cardiack, or Cordial, as comforting the Heart. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 64 The stomachick, cardiack, and diuretick qualities of this fountain. 1807 in G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts.*

3. Pertaining to or affected with disease of the heart.

1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 50 Such [Horses] as have the Head-ach, or the Staggers, or are mad or are cardiac. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. 30 We both suffered from cardiac symptoms.

4. *Anat.* Distinctive epithet of the upper orifice of the stomach; hence applied to the corresponding end or region of the stomach, or to some organ connected with it. Cf. CARDIA.

1843 J. WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 70 The cardiac orifice guards the stomach. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. (1869) 166 Its [the stomach's] left end is produced into an enlargement which, because it is on the heart side of the body, is called the cardiac dilatation. The opening of the gullet into the stomach, termed the cardiac aperture.

5. Heart-shaped (in *cardiac wheel* = HEART-CAM).

1864 in WEBSTER.

B. *sb.*

†1. A disease or affection of the heart, or referred to the heart; ? = *cardiac passion* (see A. 1).

c 1450 *Destr. Jerus., Addit. MS.* 10036, f. 29 Suche joie Titus gan undretake, That him toke a cardiake. 1468 *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 54 *Cardiaca; quidam morbus,* a cardyake. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 A Cardiakylle or cardiake, *cardia, cardiaca.*

2. A medicine supposed to stimulate the heart, a cordial. Also *fig.*

1746 BERKELEY *2nd Let. Tar-water* § 6 This medicine of tar-water worketh .. as a..cardiac. 1803 *Man in Moon* (1804) 65 No. 9 How many cardiacs has the fertile invention of modern dramatists mixed up..to please an audience?

‖ Cardi·aca. *Obs.* [Lat.; short for *cardiaca passio.*] = *cardiac passion*; see CARDIAC A. 1.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Margarete* 10 Vertuyse..Agayne ane Il, callyt cardiaca. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 19 b, Cardiaca is a disease of trembling of the harte.

† Cardi·acal, *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 **cardyacle,** 7 **cardiacall.** [f. as CARDIAC + -AL.]

1. = CARDIAC A. 1.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 9 The cardyacle passyoun. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 113 The Cardiacall Passion proceeding of choler. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. = CARDIAC A. 2.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 106 Cardiacall medicines. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bezoar Stone,* The great cardiacal virtues with which the Bezoar is endowed.

3. = CARDIAC A. 3.

1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 135 They..turn mad, furious, phrensical, and cardiacal.

Cardiace. 'A precious stone in the shape of a heart.'

1730–6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1846 in WORCESTER.

† Cardiacle. *Obs.* Also 4 **cardiakill,** 5 **-kyll, cardyakyll(e.** [ad. L. *cardiaca,* OF. *cardiaque,* perh. with excrescent *-le* as in *chronicle, treacle* (OF. *triacle* from L. *thēriaca*), assimilated to sbs. in *-acle.*] = CARDIACA, *cardiac passion.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 81 Coughes, and cardiacales, crampes, and tothaches. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pardoneres Prol. & T.* 27, I have almost y-caught a cardiacle. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxii. (1495) 246 There is dowble maner of Cardiacle. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1363 Þe Ientyll Ielopher a-3ens Þe cardyakylles wrech.

Cardiagraphy, erron. f. CARDIOGRAPHY.

Cardial (kā·ɹdiăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *καρδί-α* heart + -AL: etymologically irregular.] Pertaining to the heart; = CARDIAC A. 1.

1868 DUNCAN *Insect. World* Introd. 141 The cardial portion of the dorsal vessel. 1887 SALA in *Illust. Lond. News* 9 Apr. 402 Everyone whose cardial arrangements are not as hard as the nether millstone.

Cardialgic (kāɹdiˌæ·ldʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *καρδιαλγικός*; cf. F. *cardialgique*: see prec.]

1. Pertaining to cardialgia.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 124 They..helpe the Cardialgicke paines of the stomacke. *Ibid.* viii. 188.

2. *fig.* (*nonce-use.*) Producing 'heart-ache'.

1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 951 Twice as many cardialgic teeth, that have given ten-fold more heart-aches than, etc.

Cardialgy (kā·ɹdiˌældʒi). *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *cardialgia* (also used), a. Gr. *καρδιαλγία* heartburn, f. *καρδία* heart + *ἄλγος* pain; cf. F. *cardialgie.*]

The disease or affection popularly known as 'heartburn' (because anciently referred to the heart), consisting of pain and a sensation of heat about the cardiac orifice of the stomach, often accompanying indigestion.

1655 *Phys. Dict., Cardialgia,* Heart-burning. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 414 Effectual against .. Cardialgy. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Stomach,* The Cardialgia or gnawing at the Stomach. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 144 Mr. H. P. M. had been frequently affected with cardialgies.

Cardiform (kā·ɹdifōɹm), *a.* [f. CARD *sb.*[1] (or F. *carde*) + -FORM.] Resembling a wool-card: applied to the teeth of certain fishes: see quot.

1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 191 When..with their points bent back, they are cardlike or cardiform.

Cardigan (kā·ɹdigăn). [Named from the Earl of Cardigan, distinguished in the Crimean war (1855).] A knitted woollen over-waistcoat with or without sleeves.

1868 ROWE in *Gd. Words* 699/1 Rubbing..the sleeve of his brown Cardigan. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* I. 278, I bought a cardigan for myself..and some thick socks. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/1 Jersey frocks and Cardigans.

† Cardimelech. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *καρδί-α* heart + Heb. מֶלֶךְ *melek* king.] 'A supposed active principle in the heart, superintending what are now called the vital functions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 704 Vice-royes residing in the Principal Viscera as in Provinces .. Cardimelech in the heart.

Cardinal (kā·ɹdinăl), *a.* Forms: 4 **cardinale,** 5 **-enale,** 5–6 **-ynall,** 6–7 **-inall,** 4 **-inal.** [a. F. *cardinal,* ad. L. *cardināl-is* pertaining to a hinge, principal, chief, f. *cardo, cardin-em* hinge.

The specific applications in Eng. (found also in other mod. European langs.) follow those of the Latin word (classical or post-classical). The analogy of *cardinal winds* (L. *venti cardinales*), whence *cardinal points,* etc., led to a certain association of the adj. with the number *four,* as in *cardinal virtues, cardinal humours.*]

I From fig. uses of the Latin adj.

1. *gen.* On which something else hinges or depends, fundamental; chief, principal, of special importance. (Almost always of abstract things.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Cardenale, *cardinalis.* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 36 b, For the cardinall iudgement against it. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 94 The cardinall grace, that on which all other graces move as the doore upon its hinges. 1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 19 Ye read of..four cardinal Angels. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 629 One of the above cardinal crimes [theft, adultery, murder]. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 316 One cardinal fault which pervades the work. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 5 A cardinal argument for placing the date of the Poet near that of his subject. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv. (ed. 5) 245 To that position three cardinal duties were attached.

2. *Cardinal virtues* (Lat. *virtutes cardinales*): in scholastic philosophy, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude, accounted the four chief 'natural' virtues as distinguished from the 'theological' virtues of faith, hope, and charity. Some modern writers include these, and speak of 'seven' cardinal virtues; so the 'seven cardinal sins'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10008 Þas er four vertus principals, Þe quilk man clepes cardinals .. Þat es rightwisnes, and meth, For-sight, and strenght. 1340 *Ayenb.* 123 Zeue obre uirtues huer-of Þe þri byeþ yclieped godliche and Þe uour byeþ y-cleped cardinals. *c* 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 5 The foure vertues callyd cardynall. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 The vertues cardynall, with the vertues morall. 1611 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* III. i. 103, I thought ye .. two reuerend Cardinall Vertues, But Cardinall Sins, and hollow hearts I feare ye. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 363 The 4 chief cardinal vertues. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 94 The seven cardinal virtues. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 266 The four Cardinal virtues are prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.

b. *Cardinal virtues* also occurs in the general sense (1).

1640 WATTS *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 33 A seperate history of their virtues: we mean, such as in nature may be accounted Cardinall. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiii. 63 Force, and Fraud, are in warre the two Cardinall vertues. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* 103 That cardinal virtue, patience. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. § 11 (1864) 217 In every kind of expression clearness is a cardinal virtue.

3. *Cardinal number* (Arith.): a number which answers the question 'how many?'; one of the primitive or 'natural' numbers (*one, two, three,* etc.), as distinguished from the ORDINAL numbers (*first, second, third,* etc.).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B iij b, The numerals are either Cardinall, that is, principall, vpon which the rest depend, etc. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 328 Adverbs Cardinals; as semel, bis, ter, etc. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 277 Three is a cardinal number. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Met.* (1847) I. 45/1 Numerals are commonly divided into cardinal and ordinal.

4. *Cardinal points*; **a.** the four points of the horizon (or the heavens) which lie in the direction of the earth's two poles (*cardines*), and of sunrise and sunset respectively; the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical; the north, south, east, and west points. *Cardinal winds*: the four chief or main winds which blow from these points.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 61 Ther is iiij. callit vyndis cardinal. 1643 *Parables on Times* 15 All the winds in the compasse, both collaterall and cardinall. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 26 They..subdivided the four cardinal winds to two and thirty. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. ii. 179 Four of them are called the Cardinal Points.. S, the South; W, the West; N, the North; E, the East.. sometimes called the four Winds of Heaven. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 96 The angles of the building exactly face the four cardinal points.

† **b.** of the ecliptic: *Astrol.* and *Astron.* The two equinoctial and two solstitial points of the ecliptic; also applied to the corresponding signs of the zodiac, viz. Aries, Cancer, Libra, Capricornus, called also *cardinal signs.* Also, in a horoscope, 'the First, Fourth, Seventh, and Tenth Houses' (Bailey). *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xvi. (ed. 7) 311 The two Equinoxes, and the two Solstices, are commonly called the foure cardinall or principall points. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Wks. (1686) 235 The cardinal intersections of the zodiack. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 94 Diurnal, cardinal, nocturnal, equinoctial.

c. of the prime vertical: '*Astrol.* The rising and setting of the sun, the zenith and nadir' (Webster); = *cardines* (see CARDO).

5. *Phys.*

† *Cardinal humours*: 'an old term for four principal humours, viz. blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile.' (*obs.*) *Cardinal veins*: 'the venous trunks..which transmit the blood in the early embryo from the Wolffian bodies, the vertebral column and the parietes of the trunk to the sinus venosus by means of the ducts of Cuvier. Similar veins from the anterior part of the body join the duct of Cuvier. These are sometimes called anterior cardinal veins and the others posterior cardinal veins' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

6. In R. C. Ch. *Cardinal bishop, priest, deacon*: a rendering of Lat. *episcopus, presbyter, diaconus cardinalis*; see CARDINAL *sb.*, which arose from the absol. use of the adj. in this sense. Also (*Hist.*) *Cardinal church*: rendering of *ecclesia cardinalis,* the name given in early times to the principal or 'parish' churches of Rome, to distinguish them from the 'oratories' subordinate to them.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 68 The Title of Cardinal was first given to the Places, that is, to the Cardinal Churches, but apply'd afterwards to the persons that Govern'd them. *Ibid.* 72 There are six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests, and fourteen Cardinal Deacons.

II. 7. *Zool.* Pertaining to the hinge of a bivalve shell.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 708/1 The part of the shell..upon which the hinge occurs, is called its cardinal edge. 1850 DANA *Geol.* App. i. 691 The cardinal area is nearly wanting. 1862 — *Man. Geol.* 180 The insertions of the cardinal muscle.

III. [f. CARDINAL *sb.*] **8.** Of the colour of a cardinal's cassock; deep scarlet.

1879 *Daily News* 13 June 2/2 A black satin dress with 'cardinal' trimmings. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 309/2 Single Dahlias..fine deep cardinal. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Jan. 19 The young lady in cardinal hose and a scarlet hood.

Cardinal (kā·ɹdinăl), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cardenal, -ynal(le, -inarl,** (*pl.* **-inaus**), 5 **-inalle,** 5–6 **-ynall,** 6 **-enall,** (**cartdenall**), 6–7 **-inall,** 2– **cardinal.** [absol. uses of prec., after those of *cardinālis* in later Latin.]

I. The ecclesiastical sense and its derivatives.

1. One of the seventy ecclesiastical princes (six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests, and fourteen cardinal deacons) who constitute the pope's council, or the sacred college, and to whom the right of electing the pope has been restricted since the third Lateran council in 1173.

The cardinals hold the highest rank next to the pope, who is chosen from their number. [See CARDINAL *a.* 6.]

1125 *O. E. Chron.*, On þes ilces ȝæres sende se papa of Rome to ðise lande an cardinal Johan of Creme. **1297** R. GLOUC. 476 Tueie cardinals the pope him sende iwis. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 415 Ich knew neuere cardinal þat he ne cam fro þe pope. *c* **1538** STARKEY *England* IV. 124 Hys College of Cardynallys. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 51 The right Reuerend Cardinall of Yorke. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 23 Rochel .. was then straitly besieged by the Cardinal Richelieu. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* II. X. 251 Cardinals .. have the rank of princes in the Church. **1845** S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 341 The Council ..prescribed to Cardinal Raimund very strict conditions.

b. Preceding other titles, indicating dignities held by one who is also a cardinal.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 79 The Cardinal Nephew, whom they call *Padrone*. *Ibid.* 84 The Cardinal Vicar. **1709** *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4525/1 In the Cardinal-Legate's Coach. **1783** WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 223 The cardinal-archbishop went himself to Rome.

† **c.** *The cardinal's blessing*: a blessing merely without any further advantage. *Obs.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. 32 What will they merit but the Cardinal's Blessing who will take no warning? **1758** JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 53 A gift, which, in all probability, would never be worth more than a Cardinal's Blessing.

† **2.** Name of a variety of apple. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 223 Apples..Lording-Apple, Pear-Apple, Cardinal, Winter Chestnut.

3. A short cloak worn by ladies, originally of scarlet cloth with a hood.

1745 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 382 You are capering about in your fine cardinals. **1775** SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iii. 193 My cardinal & veil are in her room. **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 451 The thickest and brightest red cardinal that ever came out of a woollen-draper's shop. **1858** THACKERAY *Virgin.* XXXII. (1878) 248.

4. = *Cardinal-bird*; see 7.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 467 The Cardinal. This bird is frequently imported from South Carolina. **1851** *Voy. Mauritius* IV. 160 The cardinal, though scarcely larger than a bullfinch, is conspicuous for his bright scarlet plumage.

5. *slang.* 'Mulled red wine'.

II. 6. In *plural* (for the adj. with a sb. pl.). = cardinal points, winds, virtues, numbers, muscles, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. vi. (1495) 304 The endes of this lyne that hyghte Axis ben pyghte in the poles and hyghte Cardinales. **1735** P. GORDON *Geog. Anat.*, It is impossible to distinguish properly in it any one of the intermediate points of the compass; nay, or so much as two of the four cardinals themselves. **1768** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 402 Philosophy .. classes the virtues under the four cardinals of prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice. **1816** J. SMITH *Sc. & Art* II. 183 Each segment between the several cardinals and their compounds, is subdivided into four equal portions. **1841–71** T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 553 Three pairs [of muscles] .. denominated respectively 'adductors', 'cardinals', and 'accessory cardinals'. **1871** ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. 442 The genitive plural of the cardinals and distributives.

III. 7. *Comb.* (all in sense 1), as *cardinal-making* vbl. sb.; **cardinal-bird, grosbeak,** a North American singing-bird (*Cardinalis virginianus*) with scarlet plumage; **cardinal's** († **cardinal**) **hat,** the red hat worn by a cardinal, taken typically for his dignity or office; **cardinal lace,** the name of a modern pattern of lace; **cardinal spider** (see quot.). Also CARDINAL-FLOWER.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 161 The *Cardinal Grosbeak .. is an inhabitant of several parts of North America. **1885** LADY BRASSEY *In Trades* 422 Cardinal gros-beaks (*Petylus Cardinalis*) are a kind of Virginian nightingale. **1538** BALE *Thre Lawes* 1225 And as moch besydes he had not longe afore For a *Cardynall hatte. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 349 The devices of a cock and a Cardinal's hat. **1881** *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/5 *Cardinal laces are still wanted. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. iv. 16 This custom of *cardinal-making. **1883** WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 762/1 The common House-spider..sometimes grows to an enormous size, and it is then known by the name of the *Cardinal Spider.

Cardinalate (kāːɹdinălḗt), *sb.* [a. F. *cardinalat* (It. *cardinalato*), ad. med.L. *cardinālātus*; see -ATE [1].] The office or dignity of a cardinal; the rank of a cardinal church.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 170 Bearing also the title of a Cardinalate. **1716** POPE *Let. to Swift* 20 June, I have not the least hopes of the Cardinalat. **1839** JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 105 The refusal..to nominate De Retz to the Cardinalate.

† **Cardinalate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -ite. [f. CARDINAL *sb.* + -ATE [3].]

trans. To raise to the rank of cardinal.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1167/1 Polydor .. affirmeth him to be cardinalited by Pope Nicholas 5. **1620** BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergie* I. XXI. (1628) 763 Panormitan was cardinalated by an intruding Pope.

Cardinal-flower. [From its scarlet colour, like that of a cardinal's robe or hat. (In F. *cardinale rouge*; also *cardinale bleue*.)] The Scarlet Lobelia (*L. cardinalis*), a native of North America, cultivated for the splendour of its blossoms. **b.** *Blue cardinal-flower*: (rare) for *L. syphilitica*.

1698 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 405 American Scarlet Cardinal-Flower. **1767** J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 233 Perennials and biennials of the fibrous rooted tribe .. crimson cardinal flower. **1831** J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 241 Blue Lobelia, or Blue Cardinal Flower. *Lobelia syphilitica*. **1868** LOSSING *Hudson* 9 The splendid Cardinal flower..glowing like a flame.

Cardina·lic, *a. rare.* [f. CARDINAL *sb.* + -IC.] Pertaining to a cardinal. So **Cardina·lical** *a.*

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 32 The Cardinalical party, (I mean the Jesuitical). **1886** FORTNUM in *Archæol.* L. 120 Some bronze casts from other cardinalic seals.

Ca·rdinali·sh, *a. rare*[−1]. [see -ISH [1].] Savouring of a cardinal.

1624 T. SCOTT *Aphor. State* 13 It not onely sheweth the Cardinalish Prince, but that which lyeth next vnder.

Ca·rdinali·sm. [see -ISM: in F. *cardinalisme*.] The institution or system of cardinals.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 33 Cardinalism receiving its form and essence from the Power of the Pope. **1849** CLOUGH *Remains* (1869) I. 148 Papa Pfyffer (my landlord) ..protests against cardinalism loudly.

Ca·rdinali·st. *Hist.* [see -IST. In F. *cardinaliste*, a partisan of Cardinal Richelieu or Mazarin.] A partisan of cardinals or of a cardinal.

Applied esp. to the adherents of Cardinal Granvella during the Dutch revolt from the Spanish rule in the 16th c.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* IV. 81 The faction of the Cardinalists. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 390 They stigmatized all who refused to enter into their league as cardinalists.

Cardinalitial (kāːɹdinăli·ʃĭăl), *a.* [f. L. type **cardinālīci-us* (cf. It. *cardinalizio*, F. *cardinalice*): see -ITIAL.] Pertaining to cardinals as a class.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 108 The Cardinalitial Authority is great. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 96 Renewing his attack against the Jesuits..with the aforesaid cardinalitial success. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 70 All the other cardinalitial robes.

Cardinalitian (kāːɹdinăli·ʃĭăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 95 Advanced to the Cardinalitian eminency. **1770** BARRETTI *Journ. Genoa* II. 68 Badajoz..is no very cardinalitian residence. **1866** *Daily Tel.* 30 Oct., The Cardinalitian discourse.

† **Cardina·lity.** *Obs.* [f. on L. type **cardinālitās*: see -ITY.] Condition of a cardinal; cardinalate.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CXCVI. [CXCII.] 605 All his Cardynalles to be putte out of their Cardynalyties. **1616** BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 615 The Archbishop of Otranto, and others, who aimed at the Cardinality.

† **Ca·rdinali·ze,** *v. Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *cardinaliser*: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To raise to the rank of a cardinal.

1616 R. SHELDON *Surv. Miracles Ch. Rome* 306 His carnall kinred, whereof, he hath..cardanalized diuers.

2. *humorously.* To make scarlet.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. XXXIX, Crayfishes, which are cardinalised with boyling.

Cardinally (kāːɹdinăli), *adv.* [f. CARDINAL *a.* + -LY [2].] Fundamentally, pre-eminently.

1866 P. G. MEDD in *Ch. & World* 348 That cardinally important subject. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 36 Our own [age] is characteristically and cardinally an epoch of transition.

¶ Humorous perversion of *carnally* (cf. *cardinal sins*).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 81 My wife, who, if she had bin a woman Cardinally giuen, might haue bin accus'd in fornication.

† **Ca·rdinalri·c.** *Obs.* [see -RIC; cf. *bishopric*.] = CARDINALATE.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 37 Lesser dignities, as, Cardinalricks, archbishoprics, etc.

Cardinalship (kāːɹdinălʃip). [f. CARDINAL *sb.* + -SHIP.] The state or office of a cardinal; tenure of office of a cardinal.

1537 ? TINDALE *Exp. St. John* 64 All his doctrine .. of benefyces .. cardinalships. **1651** *Reliq. Wotton.* 656 (R.) During the time of his cardinalship. **1783** W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 332 In elevating foreign prelates to the cardinalships. **1872** *Athenæum* 8 June 713/1 Montalto's cardinalship was passed in worries.

† **Ca·rdine,** *a. Obs.* [Badly f. Gr. *καρδί-α* + -INE.] = CARDIAC.

1769 WHYTT *Vital Motions* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 34 The cardine nerves.

Cardines, pl. of CARDO.

Carding (kāːɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 5 **gardyng.** [f. CARD *v.*[1] + -ING [1]; with the form *gardyng* cf. OF. *guerder* = *carder* (Littré *Suppl.*).]

1. The dressing of wool, cotton, etc. with cards or in a carding-machine.

1468 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (1882) 134 Spynnyng et cardyng in festo S. Mathi. *a* **1485** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 284 Thei putt owte of purse, As myche for gardyng, spynnyng, and wevyng. **1727** DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* XLVII. (1841) II. 189 The carding is generally done by hired servants. **1851** *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* p. V**/1 The carding depends more on the quality of the cards than upon any attention or skill in the operatives.

b. *concr.* The carded product.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 170 The fibres of the cotton..when sufficiently combed are called cardings.

2. Torturing with wool-combs. Cf. CARD *v.*[1] 4.

1828 HEBER *Journ. India* III. 348 The work of carding.. murder and robbery, goes on as systematically.

3. *attrib.* (sense 1), as in *carding-cylinder, -mill, -room*; **carding-engine, -machine,** a machine for combing or cleansing wool or cotton, in which a large cylinder set with cards works in connexion with smaller cylinders and a hollow shell similarly set with cards,

1860 SMILES *Self-help* ii. 35 One of the first..to adopt the *carding cylinder. **1795** *Edin. Advertiser* 6 Jan. 15/2 The whole Cotton Machinery..consisting of five common *carding engines, etc. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 111 Towards one end of this floor are distributed the carding-engines. **1822** J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 72 A fulling-mill, a *carding-mill, and a mill for bruising flax-seed. **1854** MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xiii, I began to work in a *carding room soon after, and the fluff got into my lungs, and poisoned me.

Ca·rding, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CARD *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] Card-playing. Also *attrib.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, ii. § 5 Where disyng, cardyng, tenys pleiyng .. shalbe used. **1594** BP. KING *Jonas* (1618) 225 To erect dicing and carding houses. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Job* XXXI. 22 In Carding and Dicing he had often wished himself hanged if it were not so and so. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 2 The sole..income was derived from the carding.

Carding (kāːɹdiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CARD *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That cards; as in *Carding Bee* = *Carder Bee* (see CARDER [1] 1 b).

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 288 The Carding Bees nearly all perish in the winter.

Cardio- (kāːɹdiːo-; with dissyllabic endings kāːɹdiːɔ-), combining form of Gr. *καρδία* heart, as in **Ca·rdiograph** (-grɑf), [Gr. *-γράφος* writing, writer], an instrument which registers the motions of the heart by tracing a curve on paper, etc. **Cardiography** (-ɔ·grăfi), [Gr. *-γραφία* writing], **a.** in anatomy, 'a description of the heart' (Craig); **b.** 'the application and use of the cardiograph' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cardiology** (-ɔ·lŏdʒi), [Gr. *-λογία* discourse], knowledge of, or a treatise on, the heart. **Cardiometer** (-ɔ·mĭtəɹ), [Gr. *-μέτρον* measure], an instrument for measuring the force of the heart's action; also *fig.*; hence **Cardiometrical** (-ɔmeːtrikăl), *a.* **Cardiometry** (-ɔ·mĕtri), [Gr. *-μετρία* measurement], 'the measurement of the size of the heart by percussion and auscultation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cardiopathy** (-ɔ·păþi), [Gr. *-παθία* suffering], disease of the heart.

1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. 48 The *Cardiograph is an instrument invented by Chauveau and Marcy whereby the movements of the cardiac impulse may be registered. **1847** CRAIG, **Cardiology.* **1860** READE *Cloister & H.* II. 334, I called little Kate's hand a *Kardiometer, or heart-measurer, because it graduated emotion, and pinched by scale. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 151 The..beat will influence the mercurial column of the cardiometer. **1878** *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 423 Careful *cardiometrical studies showing that the arterial pressure is not seriously affected. **1885** *Lancet* 1 Aug. 219/2 The commonest age at which the *cardiopathy manifests itself..is from forty to forty-six.

† **Ca·rdiogno·st.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *καρδιογνώστης*, f. *καρδία* heart + *-γνώστης* knowing, knower.] One who knows the heart.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 276 As if they were his cardiognosts, and fully versed in his intentions.

So † **Ca·rdiogno·stic,** *a.* and *sb.* (= prec.).

1640 SIR E. DERING *Carmelite* (1641) 39 You will make the Saints to be Gnosticks indeed, Cardiognosticks! **1643** *True Informer* 40 Greater Kardiognosticks than God Almightie. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 436 The omniscient Creator, he is only kardiognostic. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Cardioid (kāːɹdiːoid). *Math.* Also **-oide.** [ad. Gr. *καρδιοειδής* heart-shaped, f. *καρδία* + *εἶδος* form.] A curve somewhat resembling a heart in shape.

If through a fixed point in the circumference of a circle straight lines be drawn, intersecting the circle at different points, and such that the length of each line on each side of the point of intersection is equal to the diameter of the circle, the extremities of these lines will trace out a cardioid, having its cusp at the fixed point. The cardioid is also traced out by a point in the circumference of one circle rolling round the circumference of another equal to it.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The Cardioide. **1852** SALMON *Higher Pl. Curve* (1879) II. 44 The curve is of the form of a heart and is called the cardioide. **1879** THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 94 We have .. the case of a circle rolling externally on another of equal size. The curve in this case is called the Cardioid.

Cardiphonia (kārdifōːniă). [f. Gr. *καρδία* heart + *-φωνία*, f. *φωνή* voice.] The title given to a collection of letters by the Rev. John Newton (1781), intended to mean 'utterance of the heart', in which sense it has been occas. used by later writers.

1781 J. NEWTON (*title*) Cardiphonia, or Utterance of the Heart. **1881** *Contemp. Rev.* 330 The work [In Memoriam] ..became at once a text-book and a cardiphonia.

Cardite (kāːɹdəit). *Zool.* A genus of molluscs (*Cardita*) of the family *Cyprinidæ*. [So in Fr.]

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 204 The cardites, the turbinites, the ostracites, and shells of small dimension.

‖ **Carditis** (kaɹdəiːtis). *Med.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *καρδία* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

1783 CULLEN *Wks.* (1827) II. 69 Carditis and Pericarditis, or the inflammations of the heart and Pericardium. **1836–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 637/1 True carditis seems to be generally admitted to be rare.

‖ **Cardo** (kāːɹdo). Pl. **cardines** (kāːɹdinīz). [L. *cardo* hinge; adopted in some special senses.]

† **1.** *Astrol.* in *pl.* = CARDINAL *points*. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. XXIX. I iij, The foure cardines or quarters of the Horizon. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Rollo* IV. ii, How are the cardines? **1660** H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. XV. 341

Starres and Planets do most potently act in the Cardines of the Celestiall Theme, of which Imum Cœli is one.

† **2.** *fig.* A 'hinge', turning-point. *Obs.*

a **1638** Mede *Wks.* I. xxvi. (1672) 109 The main Cardo and hinge of Repentance. **1657** Colvil *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) 89 This is the Cardo of the Dispute.

3. *Conch.* The hinge of a bivalve shell.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31. **1789** G. White *Selborne* (1853) III. 19 The cardo passing for a head and mouth. **1877** Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 429 The cardines.

Cardoo·er. *Sc.* [f. vb. *cardoo, cardow, curdow,* expl. by Jamieson as 'To mend old clothes, patch, botch': of uncertain origin.]

1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VII. 217 A little hunchbacked tailor..one of the race who creep from homestead to homestead .. the great gossips and newsmen of the parish,—in Scottish nomenclature cardooers.

Cardoon (kaɪdū·n). Forms: 5 **cardoun**, 7–8 **cardon**, 7– **cardoon**. Also *β.* 7–9 **chardon**, 8 **chardoon**. [a. 16th c. F. *cardon* cardoon, ad. It. *cardone* (or Sp. *cardon*) great thistle, teasel, cardoon, augm. of *cardo*:—L. *cardus, carduus* thistle, cardoon, or artichoke. In origin, the same word as F. *chardon* thistle, the northern form of which, *cardon*, had appeared in ME. as Cardoun.]

A composite plant (*Cynara Cardunculus*), closely allied to the Artichoke (see quot. 1845); a native of the south of Europe and north of Africa, and cultivated in kitchen-gardens, esp. on the continent, for the fleshy stalks of the inner leaves, which are made tender by blanching. (By Cotgrave applied also to the similar Card of the Artichoke.)

The cardoon was prob. first cultivated in Northern France in the 16th (or ? end of 15th) c.; it is mentioned by Parkinson (*Paradisus* 1629) under the name of *Carduus esculentus* (Edible Thistle), and is said in *Treas. Bot.* to have been first cultivated in England in 1656.

1611 Cotgr., *Means*..spaces left for Cardoons betweene rowes of Onyons. *Ibid.*, *Cardons*, Cardoones; the stalkes of Artichokes, or of the white thistle, buried in the ground, or otherwise vsed, to get them a whitenesse (excellent meat). **1640** Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 974 The Cretanes use their wilde Artichoke in the same manner that the Italians, Spaniards and French use their Cardui or Chardons. **1658** Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 162 The Spanish chardons. **1796** C. Marshall *Garden.* xx. (1813) 4 Blanch..endive, beet, and chardons by tying. **1845** Darwin *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1873) 119 Botanists are now generally agreed that the cardoon and the artichoke are varieties of one plant. **1882** Mrs. Reeve *Cookery & Housek.* xxv. 325 *Cardoons*, this excellent vegetable is little known in England.

‖ **Cardo·phagus.** *nonce-wd.* Pl. **-gi.** [f. Gr. *κάρδος* (L. *carduus*) thistle + *-φαγος* -eater.] A thistle-eater, i. e. donkey.

1857 Thackeray *Virgin.* xix. (D.) Kick and abuse him, you who have never brayed; but bear with him, all honest fellow-cardophagi.

† **Cardou·n.** *Obs.* [a. ONF. *cardon* = central F. *chardon* thistle = Pr. *cardó*, It. *cardone*, augm. of Romanic *cardo*:—L. *cardus, carduus* thistle: cf. Cardoon.] A thistle.

c **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645 *Cardo*, cardoun.

† **Cardue.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *carduus.*] A thistle.

1388 Wyclif 2 *Kings* xiv. 9 The cardue, *that is a low eerbe and ful of thornes* [**1382** thistill), of the Liban sente to the cedre. — 2 *Chron.* xxv. 18 A cardue, *ether a tasil* [**1382** the thistil].

† **Ca·rduel.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *carduēlis.*] A goldfinch.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* III. 22 On a wreathe d'Or and Sable, a Carduell volante, beaked and legged Argente.

Cardumome, obs. form of Cardamom.

† **Cardus.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5481/4 The Pannel with red Cardus near the Crupper.

‖ **Carduus** (kā·ɪdiu,ŏs). The Latin word for 'thistle', formerly sometimes used in Eng. as the name of the *Carduus benedictus* or Blessed Thistle; esp. *attrib.*, as in † *carduus posset*, † *water.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxvi. (1495) 625 Carduus ben thystels grete and smale. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iv. 73 Get you some of this distill'd carduus benedictus and lay it to your heart. *a* **1613** Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 204 He utters a most abominable deale of Carduus water. **1647** Ashmole *Diary* (1774) 305 Taking a carduus posset at night, and sweating upon it. **1789** W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 677 *Infusion of Carduus.* Infuse an ounce of the dried leaves of carduus benedictus.

Cardyacle, cardynal: see Cardi-.

Care (kēə1), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **caru, cearu**, 2–4 **kar(e, 4 car**, 3– **care**. [Common Teut.: OE. *caru, cearu* = OS. *cara*, OHG. *chara*, MHG. *kar*, Goth. *kara*, trouble, grief, care, ON. *kör* (:—*karu*), gen. *karar*, bed of trouble or sickness:—OTeut. *karâ-*. (In no way related to L. *cura.*)]

† **1.** Mental suffering, sorrow, grief, trouble. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1303 (Gr.) Cearu wæs ġeniwod ġeworden in wicim. *c* **1250** *Hymn to God* 33 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 259 Bring us ut of wo and kare. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3212 Sara ..deȝed..and Abraham for hir hadde care. *Ibid.* 3612 Þar i lig her now, in bedd o care [*Trin.* wo]. **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 3204 Þys body ȝow bar wiþ wo & kare! *c* **1430** *Syr. Gener.* 7256 Comen he is to doo vs care. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 62 Care, *tristicia.* **15..** *Frere & Boye* 23 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 36 Euer she dyde the lytell boye care, As fer forth as she dorste. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* IV. viii. 5 Him to recomfort in his greatest care. **1648** Herrick *Hesper., Sorrowes succeed*, When one is passed another care we have, Thus woe succeeds a woe. **1718** Pope *Iliad* XVII. 89 His words infix'd unutterable care Deep in great Hector's soul.

† **b.** Utterance of sorrow; lamentation, mourning. *Clothing of care*: mourning-dress. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Ags. Ps.* lxxviii. 11 Geonge for þe gnornendra care [*gemitus*]. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 10419 Sco tok on hir cleþing o care. *Ibid.* 10444, I se þe leuedi ma sli care.

2. Burdened state of mind arising from fear, doubt, or concern about anything; solicitude, anxiety, mental perturbation; also in *pl.* anxieties, solicitudes. † *Withouten care*: without doubt. † *To be in care*: to be troubled, anxious, concerned.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 34 On ofer-fylle and on drunccennesse and þises lifes carum. *a* **1240** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 255 Ich habbe þeruore sar care. *c* **1297** R. Glouc. 457 Of þe erl of Chestre ȝe ne dorre abbe non care. *c* **1320** *Cast. Loue* 1509 O God hit is, wiþ-outen care, Of alle schaftes schuppare. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 170 þei beoþ cumbred in care and cunnen not out-crepe. *c* **1420** *Sir Amadace* xxxi, Gode Sirs, haue ȝe no care. **1576** Gascoigne *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 61 In my glasse..I can perceive how kingdomes breed but care. **1593** Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 4 So Cares and Ioyes abound as Seasons fleet. **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 332 Fretting Care, that kills a Cat! **1714** T. Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 92, I was in care how to speak with some Friend about it. **1796–7** Coleridge *Poems* (1862) 2 The sorrow-clouded breast of Care. **1864** Tennyson *En. Ard.* 222 Cast all your cares on God. **1884** *Illust. Lond. News* 27 Sept. 307/3 Black care who sits behind the horseman.

3. Serious or grave mental attention; the charging of the mind with anything; concern; heed, heedfulness, attention, regard; caution, pains.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 40 Nis þe nan caru [**1160** care] þæt min swustur let me ænlipie þenian. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxvi. 116 Buryed with the busy care of a noble man. **1580** Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 320 Dost thou now commit Idolatrie with them with-out care? **1616** R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 1673 Many..only vse their care In dainty banquetes. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 791 His Mother's Precepts he performs with Care. **1742** Pope *Dunc.* IV. 431 Rose or carnation was below my care. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* (1860) Introd. 10 Mustaches which had lately been arranged with some care. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* Prol. 171 As a parrot turns..And takes a lady's finger with all care.

b. Const. *of* (*arch.*), *for*, and *inf.* Here, and in **c.**, the sense may pass, esp. in negative construction, to Regard arising from desire or estimation, liking, inclination *to* or *for.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 427 Criste on the crosse for our care deghit. **1590** Greene *Poems* (1861) 295 Care to live or sweet delight in life Draws me. **1623** Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Judg., They worshipped the God of heaven with care of his commandements. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xii. 52 Man, which looks too far before him, in the care of future time. **1705** I. Norris in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 82 They stand in care of nobody's censure. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* xxxviii, If any care for what is here Survive in spirits render'd free. **1863** Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. (1880) Introd. 8 Public spirit..its essence is care for a common good.

c. *To have a care,* † *keep a care, take care.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 511 We will turne it finely off sir, we wil take some care. **1590** — *Mids. N.* IV. i. 15 Good Mounsieur haue a care the hony bag breake not. **1596** — *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 191 He tooke some care To get her cunning Schoolemasters to instruct her. **1610** — *Temp.* II. i. 301 If of life you keep a care, Shake off slumber and beware. **1677** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 221 You must take great care, that the Solid Ball..be..exactly Spherical. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 160 Take a timely Care to bring the Truants back. **1819** Byron *Juan* I. xiii, For native Spanish she had no great care. **1876** Black *Madcap V.* xviii. 161 'Have a care, Jack!' Peter called out.

4. Charge; oversight with a view to protection, preservation, or guidance. In the address of a letter or package '*care of* ——'.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 6196 Noble knightes all, Vnder care of two kynges. **1560** Bible (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* xi. 28, I..haue the care of all the Churches. **1647–8** Cottrell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 4 He left the Care of the whole Enterprize. **1710** Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 67 Upon the Evangelical Priesthood..is incumbent..to take on them the Care of their Souls. **1841** Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 99, I commend thee to the care of God. **1850** Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii. 230 'I'll take her under my care.' **1852** Dickens *Bleak Ho.*, Address to Nemo, care of Mr. Krook. **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 207 The ship-master..is obliged to retain the identical cases committed to his care.

b. Hence *To have the care of, take care of,* etc.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 363/2 O Lorde..I thanke thee, for that thou vouchsafest to haue care vppon so wretched a creature as I am. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* x. 32 [He] brought him into an Inne, and tooke care of him. **1611** Bible *Pref.* 2 It doth certainely belong vnto Kings to haue care of Religion. **1620** Shelton *Quix.* III. xxxiii. 240, I desired this Waiting-woman to have a Care on him. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 4 She has no Children to take care of. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* iii. 69 She had the care of Lady Ida's youth. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 173 You take care of your money.

5. An object or matter of care, concern, or solicitude.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 37 Gathered the Princes..To taken counsell of their common cares. **1634** Bp. Hall *Occas. Med.* § 123 The main care of any creature is self-preservation. **1732** Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 1. **1750** Gray *Elegy* vi, Or busy housewife ply her evening care. **1812** Byron *Ch. Har.* I. ix, Pomp and power alone are woman's care. **1855** Tennyson *To Maurice*, Come, when no graver cares employ. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 298 He could not himself spare the time from cares of state.

b. of persons and things. Cf. '*youthful charge*'.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* II. 59 Come to my longing Arms, my lovely Care. **1704** Pope *Messiah* 49 The good shepherd tends his fleecy care. **1735** Somerville *Chase* II. 465 Each watchful Eye Fix'd on his youthful Care. **1863** Aytoun in *Tales fr. Blackwood* IX. 39 Wintry frosts shall never see The rose that is my care!

6. *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *care-line, -wrinkle*; **b.** objective, (*a.*) with pr. pples. forming adjs., as *care-bewitching, -bringing,* -*charming, -defying, -drowning, -eluding*; (*b.*) with vbl. sbs. or agent-nouns forming sbs., as *care-charmer, -killing*, etc.; **c.** instrumental, as *care-accloyed, -crazed, -crossed, -encumbered, -fraught, -laden, -lined, -pined, -scorched, -tired, -tuned, -untroubled, -wounded*, etc., and esp. **care-worn**; also **care-bed**, a bed of suffering or grief; † **care-weed**, mourning attire. Also Care-taker, -taking, etc.

1596 Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 81 Poore *care-accloyed pilgrime traveler. *a* **1400** *Sir Perc.* lxvii, The kyng to *Carebedd es gane. **1768** Ross *Helenore* 56 (Jam.) In care-bed lair for three lang hours she lay. **1645** Quarles *Sol. Recant.* vii. 5 *Care-bewitching sweets. **1597** Drayton *Mortimer.* 72 Prest with a *care-bringing Crowne. **1592** Daniel *Delia* Wks. (1717) 415 *Care-Charmer Sleep, Son of the sable Night. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 184 A *care-crazed mother of a many sonnes. **1876** M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 249 *Care-crossed, toil-stained millions. **1802** Lamb *Corr.* cxliii. (1870) 376 *Care-drowning night. **1730** Thomson *Autumn* 605 With every gentle *care-eluding art. **1841–6** Longf. *Bridge* xii, Thousands of *care-encumbered men. **1835** Willis *Pencillings* II. lvii. 140 Their *care-fraught profession. **1880** Burton *Q. Anne* III. xiv. 11 Whispers and *care-laden looks. **1603** Dekker *Grissill* Wks. 1886 V. 115 Coy dames, who .. Fly the *care-pined hearts that sue to them. **1610** *Histriom.* III. 68 Cast water on the *care-scorcht face. **1593** Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 92 My *care-tun'd tongue. **1611** A. Stafford *Niobe* II. 241 (T.) [The nightingale] begins to carol out her care-tuned musick. **1794** Burns *Wks.* IV. 279 *Care-untroubl'd, joy-surrounded. *c* **1500** Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wem.* 422, I go to the kirk, cled in *cair weid. **1828** Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 219 His *careworn heart. **1856** Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 443 A face too careworn for her years. **1882** *Three in Norway* xix. 149 We met a very careworn-looking man. **1627** May *Lucan* V. (T.) Cornelia, his *care-wounded breast clasping.

† **Care,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Some kind of stuff. (Perh. the same word as Cary.)

1429 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 420 A russet cloke, lynd wt care aboute ye schuldyrs. *a* **1440** *Sir Eglam.* lxxi, Thys lady was in care cladd.

Care (kēə1), *sb.*3 The name for the Mountain Ash, in the south-west of England.

1849 Kingsley in *Life* I. 173 (D.) Of old Dartmoor was a forest..its hill-sides clothed with birch, oak, and 'care'. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Care*, the mountain ash.

Care (kēə1), *v.* Forms: 1 **carian, cearian**, 2–3 **carien**, 3–4 **car, kar**, 4– **care**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *carian* = OS. *carôn*, OHG. *charôn, -ên*, MHG. *caren, karn*, Goth. *karôn*:—OTeut. **karôjan* to mourn, sorrow, have trouble, trouble oneself, f. **karâ-* Care *sb.*1]

† **1.** To sorrow or grieve. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Crist* 277 (Gr.) Hwæt bemurnest ðu cearizende. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 243 Þa cearodon þa sunder halȝan. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 27 Moni þing schal ham wrāðden..ant makie to carien. **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3182 Whi carestow? sede þe quene. *c* **1400** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 4 The lond..for defalte of help hath longe cared. **1530** Palsgr. 475/1, I care for his losses, *Je me chagrine de ses pertes.*

† **b.** To mourn, lament. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3212 Sarra..deid..and abraham can for hir car. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 1156 Lat hym care and wepe and wryng and waille.

2. † **a.** To be troubled, uneasy, or anxious (*obs.*). **b.** To feel concern (great or little), be concerned, trouble oneself, feel interest. Now only with *for.*

Beowulf 1536 Na [man] ymb his lif cearað. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 48 Sore mei anoðer of hire fluht carien. *c* **1300** *Beket* 1573 Ich wole sigge..whi ich carie so. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 11675 (Fairf.), I care mare for a-noþer þing. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 88 (Mätz) Ye nede not to care if ye folow my sawe. **1535** Coverdale 1 *Sam.* ix. 20 As for the Asses ..care not thou for them for they are founde. **1593** Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 173 Those that care to keepe your royall Person. **1611** Bible 2 *Sam.* xviii. 3 Neither if halfe of vs die will they care for vs. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 421 He cared only..for his own interests. **1861** Faber *Hymns*, '*Sweet Saviour*,' Labour is sweet, for Thou hast toiled; And care is light, for Thou hast cared.

c. To be careful, to take care. Now only *dial.*

a **1593** H. Smith *Serm.* (1637) 302 It is not enough to heare but you must care how you heare; it is not enough to pray, but you must care how you pray. *Ibid.* (1866) II. 47 Let them which are down care to rise. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 200/2 Unless a man cares to fall her right, she'll break all up.

3. *To care for*: to take thought for, provide for, look after, take care of. Also with *indirect pass.*

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 5 He wile carien for hire. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 161 þanne cared þei for caplus to kairen hem þider. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* xxxix. 17, I am poore & in mysery, but the Lorde careth for me. **1607** Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 79 Who care for you like Fathers? **1676** Hale *Contempl.* I. 183 He careth for us that knows what is fittest for us. **1858** Geo. Eliot *Sc. Cleric. Life, Janet's Rep.* xxv. 318 Infinite Love was caring for her. **1887** *Manch. Guard.* 14 Apr. 7 The child had..been well cared for.

4. In negative and conditional construction: **a.** *Not to care* passes from the notion of 'not to trouble

oneself', to those of 'not to mind, not to regard or pay any deference or attention, to pay no respect, be indifferent'. Const. *for*, etc.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 139, I departed fro my londe poure & exyled but I dyd not care for it. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* xxii. 16 Master we knowe that thou .. carest for no man. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ii. 18 Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged By tortious wrong. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 18 What cares these roarers for the name of King? 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* v. 28 Full little caren they To make their milkie mothers bleating stay. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 145 ¶ 4 The young Man is rich, and, as the Vulgar say, needs not care for any body. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. iii, I care not, Fortune, what you me deny. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* II. 61 This important pass, which Philip did not care attempting to force. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. iv. 174 In thy embrace what do I care for death. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1878) 3 Men had almost ceased to care whether there be any moral order or not. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 13 Cephalus appears not to care about riches. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Fl.* I. 18, I don't care what people say.

(*a.*) with some strengthening word, as *a pin, a button, a straw, a rush, a fig, a farthing, a rap*, etc.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 12 He..cared not for God or man a point. 1633 Marmyon *Fine Compan.* II. i. 68, I do not care a pin for her. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 50, I do not care a farthing for you. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xlvi, Not that I care three damns what figure I may cut. 1828 *Thaumaturgus* 23 If for the truth you care a button. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 4 A subject .. for which not ten of your friends care a straw. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* 236, I don't care a toss where you are. *Ibid.* 211 You suppose I care a damn for that? 1880 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* II. 4 Pharisees care not a fig for the Lord's hearing them.

(*b.*) Sc. *To care na by*: not to care about (it).

1788 E. Picken *Poems* I. 189 (Jam.) Alake, she cared na by. *a* 1796 Burns *My Nannie O.* viii, Come weal, come woe, I care na by.

b. Not to mind (something proposed); to have no disinclination or objection, be disposed *to*. Now only with *if, though*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 Some for a fewe tythes, with Cayn, careth not to lese the eternall rychesse of heuen. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Dido* IV. v, So you'll love me, I care not if I do. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 142, I care not if I be your Physitian. 1611 Florio, *Scrócca il fuso*..a light-heeled trull that cares not to horne hir husband. 1646 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 324 We care not to lett you see what we wrot up to the King. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 265 Will you eat, or drink, friend?..I dont care if I do. 1841 Gresley *C. Lever* 58, I don't care if I go with you for once.

5. To have a regard or liking for. Orig. only in neg. or interrog. constructions ('not to regard' as in 4 a); now also in affirmative, but usually as the alternative or negative of an implied negation.

a. To have a regard, liking, or inclination *for* (a thing); to be inclined or disposed *to*, to think it worth while *to do*.

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm.* iii. (R.) He cared for nothing more then that kynde of lyfe. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 4. 189 Malice..onely careth to satisfie its owne venomous humour. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. ix. 275 We .. baked of these Roots .. but none of us greatly cared for them. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 12 He never cared to give money. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 98 Few cared for reformation; many cared for destruction. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 511 They become rulers in their own city if they care to be. 1883 H. Wace *Gospel & Witn.* ii. 36 The main positions for which a Christian writer cares to contend.

b. To have regard, fondness, or attachment *for* (a person).

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 244, I care not for hym that is ayenst my heart. 1590 Lodge *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1887) 163 Creep not to her that cares not for thee. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 47 He never car'd much for her afterward. 1750 Lady Hervey in *Bk. of Days* II. 299, I dread to see people I care for quite easy and happy. 1878 Mrs. Wood *Pomeroy Ab.* I. vi. 93 She was sure she cared for the lord at heart.

6. *trans.* in various senses: †a. To cause care to, trouble (*obs.*). †b. To care for, regard (*obs.*). c. To take care of, guard, preserve with care (*dial.*).

[*c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Lutel þarf þe carien for þin anes liuened.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 112 Nay ther of care thee noght quod Nicholas. *c* 1420 *Iudicium* (1822) 13 The day is comen of Catyfnes all those to care that ar uncleyn. *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron.* 301 (Jam.) He cares you not in his just quarrell. 1612 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 266 III. 106 Ye littill care youre olde freindis. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. 76 (L.) Care them [jewels] up, and wear them but on festivals. 1881 Mrs. P. O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseb.* vi. 84 If you care your things .. it is surprising how long they may be made to serve.

Care, var. of Chare, *Obs.*

Careage (see quot.). [? for Caruage.]

1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb., Careage* is a term sometime used in Agriculture, and signifies the Ploughing of Ground, either ordinary; or extraordinary. 1727 so in Bradley *Fam. Dict.*

Careatides: see Caryatid.

†Care-away, *phr.* and *sb. Obs.*

a. An exclamation of merriment or recklessness; 'care begone! away with care!' Hence, a reckless fellow, roisterer. b. Something that drives away care (with a pun on *caraway*, quot. 1633).

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 61 Care-awey, sorowles, *tristicia procul.* 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. xxxvi. in Ashm. (1652) 157 Hay hoe, careaway, lat the cup go rounde. 1575 Newton tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* 99 (D.) Wanton yonkers and wilfull Careawayes. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. xix. 71 b, False forsworne knaves, desperate careawaies. *c* 1633 T. Adams *Wks.* (1862) II. 466 (D.) If worldly troubles come too fast upon a man, he hath a herb called care-away.

Careck(e, carect, careke, obs. ff. Carrack.

†Ca're-cloth. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 carke-cloth. [Etymology uncertain:

Palsgrave's 'carde, clothe (? read *carde-clothe*) for brides' seems to be the same word, and, if not merely a blunder, would seem to point to identity of the first element with Carde. Some have conjectured F. *carre* sb. or *carré* adj., square; the word can hardly be Care *sb.*[1], though that sense has been played on.]

A cloth formerly held over (or placed upon) the heads of the bride and bridegroom as they knelt during the marriage-service.

Cf. med. L. *jugalis*, for which Du Cange quotes an example of 4th c., showing that it denoted a cloth placed upon the head of the bride and the shoulders of the bridegroom.

1530 Palsgr. 203/1 Carde, clothe for brides: they [*i.e.* the French] use none. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furnit.* (1866) 204 A care cloth of silke dornex. 1550 in *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 42 A care cloth of silk. 1552 *Ibid.* 12 Item a carke clothe. *Ibid.* 63 Item on lynyn care cloth. 1559 Fabyan VII. 716 Thei cam foorthe, and kneled before the altare all the masse tyme, and the care clothe was holden. 1624 W. Whateley (*title*) A Care-Cloth, or a Treatise of the Cumbers and Troubles of Matrimony. 1878 Rock *Text. Fabr.* 72 The care cloth was a sort of canopy held over the bride and bridegroom as they knelt for the nuptial blessing.

Careen (kărī·n), *sb. Naut.* Also 6–7 carine, 7 carene, careene, 8 creen. [a. F. *carène* fem., keel, in phrases such as *en carène* = 'on the careen', helped by the use of the verb.]

1. The position of a ship laid or heeled over on one side. *On* (*upon*) *the careen*: turned over on one side for repairing, or by stress of weather, etc.

1591 *Hon. Actions E. Glemham*, Which compeld them to lie vpon the carine, to stop their leakes. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 Breaming her .. either in a dry dock or vpon her Careene. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. i. xxviii, Many Gallies, and Galeasses .. either in Cours, at Anchor, in Dock, or upon the Carine. 1651 — *Venice* 36 She hath bin so often trimmd, putt upon the Carine, and metamorphosed. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1359/4 The Algierine .. had so great a hole made in her, that [s]he was brought to her Carene. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4380/2 We saw him on the Careen [from being struck between wind and water]. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) I iij b, When a ship is laid on a careen, every thing is taken out of her. 1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 171 A broadside, which laid him on a creen. 1836 Marryat *Pirate* iii, The [ship] righted from her careen.

2. The process of careening: see the vb.

1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* (1718) 217 The Dutchess began to make ready for a careen.

3. A careening over. (See the vb. 4.)

1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* I. i. 6 The charm [of the camel] is not..in the movement, the noiseless stepping, or the broad careen.

Careen (kărī·n), *v. Naut.* Forms: 6–7 carene, 7 carine, (careene, carreene, caren, carrine, 7–8 carreen, 8 creen), 7– careen. [corresponds to mod.F. *caréner*, earlier *cariner*, Sp. *carenar*, It. *carenare*, f. F. *carène*, Sp. or It. *carena* keel:—L. *carīna* keel.

(The precise source of the vb. does not appear; it may even have been f. the sb.: the Fr., Sp., It. verb is not in Cotgr., Minsheu, Florio.)]

1. *trans.* To turn (a ship) over on one side for cleaning, caulking, or repairing; to clean, caulk, etc. (a ship so turned over).

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III, A fit place to carene the ship. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 56 To stay att Milo to carine and fitt her. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 28 A Fountain of Pitch .. with which they caren Vessels. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipel.* 11 To carine his ship. 1747 *Col. Records Penn.* V. 71 His Sloop cou'd not go to Sea without being Careen'd. 1849 W. Irving *Columbus* III. 25 Finding a convenient harbor..he unloaded and careened his vessels. *fig.* 1763 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) II. 189 After an Irish voyage I do not wonder you want careening.

†b. *transf.* Humorously *To careen a wig.*

1675 *Character Town Gallant* 5 He..pulls out his Comb, Carreens his Wigg. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 53 He [the beau] is two long hours careening his wig. 1702 *Poet Banter'd* 48 Swiming Line careend with Flies.

2. *absol.*

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. xvi. 443 A fine small Cove .. fit to Careen in. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 227 The Commodore .. informed the Captains, that his orders were ..to careen, and refit. 1821 Byron *Juan* III. xx, He left his ship .. With orders to the people to careen. *fig.* 1737 M. Green *Spleen* (1807) 173 Once in seven years I'm seen At Bath or Tunbridge, to careen. 1874 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Jan. (Hoppe) We got him safe to Eskmouth .. There he is at present, careening, and the ladies take the best care possible of him.

b. Said of the ship itself.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 145/3 Some that were driven to shore, were since forced to unlade and Carine. 1670 Marvell *Let. Mayor Hull* Wks. I. 155 Liberty for our ships to careen and victual in any of his ports. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5827/1 The Barfleur..is now carreening.

3. *trans.* To cause (a ship) to heel over.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 281 Do you mean to careen the ship that you have all run to the starboard side? 1836 Marryat *Pirate* xi, The heavy blows of the seas upon the sides of the vessel careened and shook her.

4. *intr.* 'A ship is said to careen when she inclines to one side, or lies over when sailing on a wind' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

a 1763 Shenstone *Love & Hon.* 99 The fleet careen'd, the wind propitious fill'd The swelling sails. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 32 Careening as if never more to right. 1863 Dicey *Federal St.* I. 4 The ship staggered, careened, and reeled, as wave after wave came thundering on her. 1883 G. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* ix. 76 If the wind is strong then the yachts careen over to the very verge of safety.

Careenage (kărī·nēdʒ). [f. Careen *v.* + -age; cf. F. *carénage*.] a. The careening of a ship; *ellipt.* the expense of this. b. A careening-place (cf. *anchorage*).

In sense b the Fr. *carénage* is much used, esp. in W. Indies, and parts of N. America.

1794 Sir J. Jervis in *Naval. Chron.* X. 462 The Asia and Zebra were appointed..to enter the careenage. 1829 *Lond. Encycl.* V. 161 Careenage is the place where the operation is performed, and also the money given for careening. 1841 Orderson *Creoleana* v. 45 The whole line of the carenage being .. one continuous sloping bank of slime.

attrib. 1827 Kinglake *Crimea* V. ii. 372 [He] crossed the Careenage Ravine.

Caree·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Careen.

1668 in Wilkins *Real. Char.* 283. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 76 *Careening*, is bringing a Ship to lye down on one side while they trim and caulk the other. 1833 Brewster *Nat. Magic.* vi. 141 They were greatly heeled-to on one side, or in the position called careening.

attrib. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. iii. 38 A good careening place. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 52 The careening-wharfs, etc. are entirely decayed.

Career (kărī·r), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 carriere, careere, (6 carire, -eire, carrire), 6–8 carier(e, carrier, -eer, 7 carrere, carere, (carrear, -eere, -eir, careir), 6– career. [a. F. *carrière* race-course; also career, in various senses; = It., Pr. *carriera*, Sp. *carrera* road, career:—late L. *carrāria* (*via*) carriage-road, road, f. *carr-us* wagon.

The normal Central Fr. repr. of late L. *carraria* is OF. *charriere*, still usual in the dialects; it is not clear whether *carrière* is northern, or influenced by It. or Pr.]

†1. The ground on which a race is run, a race-course; also, the space within the barrier at a tournament. b. *transf.* The course over which any person or thing passes; road, path, way. *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 286 It was fit for him to go to the other end of the Career. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 In the carrere to Her mines. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 Rowse Memmon's mother .. That she thy [Phœbus'] career may with roses spread. 1651 Howell *Venice* 39 Since the Portuguais found out the carreer to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Career*, or *Carier*, in the manage, a place inclosed with a barrier, wherein they run the ring.

†2. Of a horse: A short gallop at full speed (often in phr. *to pass a career*). Also a charge, encounter (at a tournament or in battle). *Obs.*

1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 139 Seven tall men .. made sundry Carreers and brave Turnaments. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxxviii. 35 (N.) To stop, to start, to pass carier. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 142 The Lanciers .. ought to know how to manage well a horse, run a good carrier, etc. 1617 Markham *Caval.* II. 203 To passe a Cariere, is but to runne with strength and courage such a conuenient course as is meete for his ability. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 766 Mortal combat or carreer with Lance. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Career*..is also used for the race, or course of the horse itself, provided it do not exceed two hundred paces. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* xxvii. vi. 284 Horses..walking in state and running in full career.

†b. 'The short turning of a nimble horse, now this way, nowe that way' (Baret *Alvearie*); *transf.* a frisk, gambol. *Obs.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 809/1 Manie a horsse raised on high with carrier, gallop, turne, and stop. 1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 338 Careers and gambalds. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 132 The king is a good king, but .. he passes some humors, and carreeres.

3. By extension: A running, course (usually implying swift motion); formerly [like Fr. *carrière*] applied *spec.* to the course of the sun or a star through the heavens. Also *abstr.* Full speed, impetus: chiefly in phrases like *in full career*, † *to take, give* (*oneself or some thing*) *career*, etc., which were originally terms of horsemanship (see 2).

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 55 Theie .. tooke privilie there carier abowte, and violentlie assailed the tents of there adversaries. 1591 Spenser *Ruins Time* xvi, As ye see fell Boreas..To stop his wearie cariere suddenly. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 31 Dolphins..leape and bound with full carrere in the tumultuous waues. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 353 The Sun..was hasting now with prone carreer To th' Ocean Iles. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 35 Sooner may we..stop the Sun in his carriere. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 258 Vast torrents force a terrible career. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. xiii, Stretch onward on thy fleet career! 1863 Mary Howitt tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 137 Away we went in full career with the waves and the wind.

b. *Hawking.* (See quot.)

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Career*, in falconry, is a flight or tour of the bird, about one hundred and twenty yards.

4. *fig.* (from 2 and 3) Rapid and continuous 'course of action, uninterrupted procedure' (J.); formerly also, The height, 'full swing' of a person's activity.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 250 Shall quips and sentences..awe a man from the careere of his humour? 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 286 Stopping the Cariere Of Laughter, with a sigh. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. ix. (1632) 15 He

takes a hundred times more cariere and libertie unto himselfe, than hee did for others. **1643** W. Burton *Beloved City* 57 Antichrist, in the full course and carrére of his happynesse. **1663** Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 35 Swift as light Thoughts their empty Carriere run. **1675** Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xxv. 389 Quickly stopt in his careir of vertue. **1722** Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 174 Not to permit the reins to our passions, or give them their full carreer. **1767** Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Women* II. viii. 29 A .. beauty .. in the career of her conquests. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 599 In the full career of success.

5. A person's course or progress through life (or a distinct portion of life), *esp.* when publicly conspicuous, or abounding in remarkable incidents; similarly with reference to a nation, a political party, etc. **b.** In mod. language (after Fr. *carrière*) freq. used for: A course of professional life or employment, which affords opportunity for progress or advancement in the world.

1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 424 A more difficult negotiation than you have ever had in your diplomatic career. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 200 That great statesman's public career. **1860** Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 7 A history .. which records the career of France, Prussia, etc. **1868** Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 20 Harold must go and make a career for himself. **1884** *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 99 An artist, even in the humblest rank, had a career before him.

Career (kărī·ɪ), *v.* For forms see the sb.

†**1.** *intr.* To take a short gallop, to 'pass a career'; to charge (at a tournament); to turn this way and that in running (said of a horse); also *fig.* Also *trans.* with cognate object. *Obs.*

1594 Willobie *Avisa* F ij, Shamelesse Callets..That..can carire the whores rebound, To straine at first, and after yeeld. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. 52 His horse of a fierce courage carrierd as he went. **1672** Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 87 How we Tilt and Career.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To gallop, run or move at full speed. (Also *to career it.*)

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 87 If's tongue doth not career't above his wit. **1679** *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 248 Episcopie must quit the cause, And let old Jack carrear boys. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* I. 368 When Desolation royally careers Over thy wretched country. **1823** Scott *Peveril* v, The little Julian was careering about the room for the amusement of his infant friend. **1851** *Househ. Narrative* 13 Two heavy seas..careered towards one another. **1856** Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 331 Sap..Careering through a tree.

3. *trans.* To make (a horse) career.

1829 W. Irving *Cong. Granada* lxxxiii. (1856) 450 A Moor is born .. to career the steed..and launch the javelin.

4. To move swiftly over. (Cf. *'run the streets'.*)

1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* I. 47 In living clouds careering the expanse, These fleck the firmament.

Hence **Caree·rer, Caree·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Caree·ringly** *adv.*

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* 691 Careerers of the skies! **1627** Bp. Hall *Heav. upon Earth* vii. 80 All .. fall to plunging and careering. **1817** Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 66 The mad careering of the storm. **1599** Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 48 The careeringest billow. **1667** Milton *P. L.* VI. 756 Careering Fires. **1838** De Quincey *Wks.* XIV. 295 Huge careering leaps. **1832** J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* 272, I came down waveringly, careeringly, flourishingly.

Carefox, obs. form of Carfax.

Careful (kēə·rɪful), *a.* Forms: 1 **carfull, cearful,** 3, 5 **karefull,** 4–5 **carful,** 6 *Sc.* **cairfull,** 3– **careful.** [OE. *carful, cearful,* f. *caru* care + -ful.]

†**1.** Full of grief; mournful, sorrowful; also (of cries, etc.), expressing sorrow. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Soul's Address* 15 Cleopaþ þonne swa cearful .. se gæst to ðam duste. *c* **1205** Lay. 16761 Duden of cladeș karefulle cnihtes. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 441 þey crieden alle o cry a carefull note. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* (1816) I. 161 A carefull widow wringing her hands and making great sorrow. *c* **1505** Dunbar *Tua mariit Wem.* 418 My clokis thai ar caerfull in colour of sabill. **1592** Daniel *Compl. Rosamond,* Her Tears upon her Cheeks (poor careful Girl!). **1599** *Parismus* II. (1661) 26 To .. ease her careful heart.

2. Full of care, trouble, anxiety, or concern; anxious, troubled, solicitous, concerned. *arch.*

a **1000** *Guthlac* 549 (Gr.) Cwædon cearfulle Criste laðe to Guðlace. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 23116 Þaa care-ful eth sal be to kene. *c* **1400** *Rowland & Ot.* 1066 He crakkede full many a carefull croun. **1535** Coverdale *Tobias* v. 12 That I make the not carefull, I am Azarias. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* vi. 34 Be not careful therefore for the morrovv. **1606** Marston *Fawne* III. Wks. (1856) 63 Necessarie as sleepe To carefull man. **1714** Steele *Arriv. Ulysses,* The King arose, and beat his careful Breast. **1814** Byron *Lara* I. xx, It is a sight the careful brow might smooth.

3. Full of care or concern *for,* attentive to the interests *of,* taking good care *of.*

a **1000** *Lambeth Ps.* xxxix. 18 (Bosw.) Drihten carful oððe ymhydiz is mines. **1535** Coverdale 2 *Macc.* xv. 19 They that were in the cite, were most carefull for those which were to fight. **1553** Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 357 A woman .. which was to me a carefull creature. **1590** Shaks. *Err.* I. i. 79 My wife more carefull for the latter-borne. **1594** — *Rich. III,* II. ii. 96 Bethinke you like a carefull Mother Of the young Prince your sonne. **1732** Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 13 Then careful Heav'n supply'd two sorts of men. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII. 47 She .. stretch'd forth her careful hands To ease the burthen. **1850** Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 38 Be careful of the horses, Sam..don't ride them too fast.

4. Applying care, solicitous attention, or pains to what one has to do; heedful, painstaking, attentive to one's work; circumspect, watchful, cautious.

c **1050** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 172 *Curiosus,* carful. **1583** Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxii. 129 That they should be the earnester and carefuller in teaching their children. **1588** Shaks. *Titus A.* IV. iii. 21 Goe get you gone, and pray be carefull all, And leaue you not a man of warre vnsearcht. **1640** Bp. Hall *Episc.* I. vii. 29 The carefullest Ambassador may perhaps swerve from his message. **1845** Graves in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 752/1 Dionysius of Halicarnassus, a careful and learned antiquary. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 22. 155, I felt just sufficient fear to render me careful. **1878** Morley *Crit. Misc.* 192 None the less careful, minute, patient, systematic, in examining a policy.

b. Const. *to do* a thing, *that* a thing be done, or with relative clause.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 144 The master would be more carefull what he did teach. **1622** Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 40 Careful to maintain the ancient usage. **1677** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 48 Be very careful that the Spindle stand exactly Perpendicular. **1771** *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252 He was careful not to assume any of those powers. **1820** *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 431 Be careful that they are neither thrown about nor changed. **1836** Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* 290 Both males and females are careful to ornament their persons with paint.

†**5.** Applying care to avoid; on one's guard against, cautious, wary. *Obs.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 446 Not disdainefull to conferre, but careful to offende. **1666** Spurstowe *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 217 Be more careful of doing anything to lose your Peace. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 Orestilla is .. particularly careful of new Acquaintance. **1728** R. Morris *Anc. Archit.* 91 Ever careful of acting so indiscreetly.

†**6.** Causing trouble or fear, dreadful. *Obs.*

c **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 158 Careful cocodrillus..þe king lette. *c* **1505** Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 243 So carefull was the crak. **1552** Lyndesay *Monarche* 5747 Herode..With mony vther cairfull Kyng. **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 133 The carefull cold hath nypt my rugged rynde.

7. a. Of things: Fraught or attended with sorrow, trouble, or anxiety. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 On þe careful dai þan he cumeð al middeneard to demen. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3632 Ar þat he deied in car-ful bedd. **1413** Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xliv. (1859) 50 Alas! the careful tyme that euer we were conceyued. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 633 He casteth him..into a careful and miserable exile. **1634** Ford *Perkin Warb.* III. ii, Paths which lead..to a careful throne. **1814** Southey *Roderick* XV, He upon his careful couch.

b. Showing care, done or performed with care.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 198 By wise..interpretation, and carefull ratiocination. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 245 After a careful survey of this place. **1797** Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 59 A careful examination of the specimin. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 617 Careful watch was kept all night. **1883** Lloyd *Ebb & Fl.* I. 32 His drawing was careful.

Carefully (kēə·rɪfuli), *adv.* [OE. *carful-lice*: see prec. and -ly 2.] In a careful manner; with care: in various senses of the adj.; now chiefly, Heedfully, attentively, circumspectly, cautiously.

a **1000** in Thorpe *Laws* II. 360 Se sacerd sceal don carfullice Godes þenunga. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* p. 989. 333 Ful carfully me-think be þis way ze walk. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 201 For drede gan ich quaken, And criede carfully. **1551** Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 147 Whome they see depart from his life carefullie and agaynst his will. **1559** Morwyng *Evonym.* 7, I began carefully to muse. **1588** Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 8 Let it be your charge..To attend the Emperours person carefully. **1710–11** Swift *Lett.* (1766–8) III. 95, I walkt plaguy carefully, for fear of sliding. *a* **1726** Collier (J.) Envy, how carefully does it look? how meagre and ill-complexioned? **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 429 The parliament, in asserting the freedom of England, carefully chose their language. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 160 We must examine carefully the character of his proposals.

Carefulness (kēə·rɪfulnės). [OE. *carfulnys*: see Careful and -ness.] The quality or state of being careful.

a. Solicitude, anxiety, concern. *arch.* **b.** Heedfulness, vigilance, attentiveness, exactness, caution.

a **1000** in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 280 (Bosw.) Godes cwydas sind to smeagenne mid micelre carfulnysse. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 210 Briwas niman ȝestreon miđ carfulnysse ȝe[tacnađ]. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Miđ carfulnesse haldan þas bebodan. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* cxxvi[i]. 2 Eate the bred of carefulnesse. **1553** Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 13 It is harde to haue a carefulnesse ouer other mens matters. **1605** Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 (1873) 8 There groweth carefulness and trouble of mind. **1685** Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. vii. 32 Carefulness about the World is so bad a thing. **1823** Lamb *Elia* (1860) 213 The face..full of thought and carefulness. **1863** Fr. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 16 You may rely upon the carefulness of my observation. **1865** Monsell *Hymn,* 'O Worship the Lord' ii, Low at His feet lay thy burden of carefulness.

Carein(e, obs. form of Carrion.

Careing: see under Care Sunday.

1785 *Newark Fair* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 67 Careing Fair will be held on Friday before Careing Sunday.

Carek, obs. form of Carrack.

Carel, -eld, obs. form of Carol, Carrell.

Careless (kēə·rlės), *a.* [OE. *carléas,* repr. OTeut. type **karalaus*: see Care *sb.* and -less.] The opposite of Careful in its various senses.

†**1.** Free from care, anxiety, or apprehension. (Since *c* 1650 *arch., poetic,* or *nonce-word.*)

a **1000** *Rule Ben.* 2 (Bosw.) He on ðam dome freoh and carleas biþ. *c* **1205** Lay. 12478 Nu we maȝen to ȝere careles wunien here. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 246 þe kastel is wel kareleas aȝean his unwines. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ix. 6 Depart in peace with a quyet and careles mynde. **1611** Bible *Judg.* xviii. 7 They dwelt carelesse, after the maner of the Zidonians, quiet and secure. [**1671** Milton *P. R.* IV. 299 In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease. **1705** Pope *Ep. Miss Blount* 11 Thus wisely careless, innocently gay. **1816** J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. i. 352 That book, With whose worn leaves the careless infant plays. **1857** Hughes *Tom Brown,* The may-fly is the carelessest fly that dances..by English rivers.]

2. Unconcerned; not caring or troubling oneself; not solicitous, regardless; having no care *of, about,* or †*to.*

a **1000** *Cædmon's Exod.* 151 (Gr.) Wulfas sungon, carleasan deor. *c* **1205** Lay. 19658 þenne weoren heo care-læse of Costantines cunne. **1579** Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 144 Seeing the father carelesse what they learne, he is also secure what he teacheth. **1585** Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 148 A governor like to Moses..not careless to be zealous in God's cause. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 79 And come to Padua carelesse of your life. **1614** Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 10 Gingle the..stirrops about his ears, to make him careless of the noise. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 504 'Tis Aristæus ..Who to his careless Mother makes his Moan. **1727** De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. vii. 48 Careless of the event of things. **1770** Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 161 Careless their merits or their faults to scan. **1800** Wordsw. *Michael* 28, I was yet a Boy Careless of books. **1807** Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 859 Careless what he said. **1847** tr. *J. De Vega's Jrnl. Tour* iii. 18 Quite resigned and careless about the loss. **1883** Lloyd *Ebb & Fl.* II. 202 'Not at all' ..said Frank, in one of his most careless tones.

3. Not taking due care, not paying due attention to what one does, inattentive, negligent, thoughtless; inaccurate.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 195 As farre be they carelesse from honour as they be from awe. **1579** Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 6 By oure carelesse .. printers of Englande. **1732** Berkeley *Alciphr.* V. § 25 It is natural for careless writers to run into faults they never think of. **1805** Wordsw. *Prelude* XIII. (1851) 276 Souls that appear to have no depth at all To careless eyes. **1871** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 29 Writers so acutely careless as Montaigne.

4. Of things:

†**a.** Uncared for, untended (*obs.*); **b.** Arranged or uttered without art; artless, unstudied, *négligé* (*arch.*); **c.** (*esp.* in mod. use) Done, caused, or said heedlessly, thoughtlessly, negligently.

1590 Marlowe *Hero & L.* I, A country maid, Whose careless hair..Glistered with dew. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv. 38 Their many wounds and carelesse harmes. **1605** Shaks. *Macb.* I. iv. 11 To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd As 'twere a carelesse Trifle. **1660** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 32/2 Causing a careless rupture in the State. **1704** Steele *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 12 My Sword .. does it hang careless? **1706** Pope *Lett.* Wks. 1736 V. 52, I have seen.. women..look better in a careless night-gown..than Mademoiselle Spanheim drest for a ball. *a* **1763** Shenstone *Wks.* (1764) I. 128 My limbs with careless ease reclin'd. **1768** Beattie *Minstr.* II. vi, One evening, as he framed the careless rhyme. **1798** S. Rogers *Ep. to Friend* 190 Careless my course, yet not without design. *Mod.* Nothing could show better the contrast between careful and careless work.

5. quasi-*adv.*

1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 447 The dripping sail is careless tied Around the painted mast. **1855** Tennyson *To Maurice* 15, A careless-order'd garden.

Carelessly (kēə·rlėsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a careless manner, without care; without apprehension (*obs.*); without attention, art, or study; (now *esp.*) heedlessly, thoughtlessly, negligently.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xviii. (1634) 711 Evill men..more carelesly follow their owne lusts. **1592** Greene *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 39 The one carelesly skiping, the other carefully prying. **1611** Bible *Ezek.* xxxix. 6 Among them that dwell carelesly in the yles. — *Zeph.* ii. 15 This is the reioycing citie that dwelt carelessely. **1667** Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 432 Course Hemp, carelesly twisted. **1726** Addison *Dial. Medals* ii. 46 Leaning carelessly on a pillar. **1747** Berkeley *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 315 Things hastily and carelessly written. **1847** Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 7 Looking at everything so carelessly that they see nothing truly. **1876** Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xxxvii. 130 Many a carelessly-begotten son of man.

Carelessness (kēə·rlėsnės). [OE. *carléasnes*: see Careless and -ness.] The quality or state of being void of care, or of taking no care; freedom from trouble or anxiety (*obs.*); heedlessness, inattention, thoughtlessness, negligence, indifference.

c **1000** Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 172 *Securitas,* karleasnes. **1561** T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 204 Consider how great is our carelesnesse, or drowsinesse, or sluggishnesse. **1597** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxviii. § 9 Carelessness to whom we impart the mysteries of Christ. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Securitie,* carelessness, feare of nothing. **1641** J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 148 The Stoicks .. patience .. was ..onely a .. wretched carelessnesse. **1729** Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 97 Men do indeed resent what is occasioned through carelessness. **1823** Lamb *Elia* (1860) 211 With what ineffable carelessness would he twirl his gold chain! **1849** Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* V. § ix. 144 Accidental carelessnesses of measurement or of execution.

Ca·relesswi·se, *adv.* In a careless way.

1880 Emma Marshall *Mem. Troubl. Times* 15 With a violet velvet cloak thrown carelesswise over his shoulder.

Caren, obs. form of Carrion.

Carenage: see Careenage.

†**Carenayre.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *carēnāria* vessel for making *carēnum*: see Carene 1.]

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 129 In carenayres naked children goo And glocke it oures v to and froo.

†**Carency.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *carentia,* f. *carēre* to lack; cf. Fr. *carence,* It. *carenzia.*] The state of being without; wantingness, want.

1655 Bp. Richardson *Observ. O. T.* 185 (L.) This sense of dereliction and carency of Divine favour.

† Care·ne [1]. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *carœnum*, a. Gr. *κάρηνον*.] A sweet wine boiled down.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 484 Defrut, carene, and sape, in oon manere of must is made.

† Carene [2]. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *carēna* a forty days' fast, also a remission of such fast; according to Du Cange formed from *quadragēna* or *quarantena*. Cf. QUADRAGESIMA, QUARANTINE.] A forty days' fast; a remission or indulgence from forty days of fasting. ? = CARENTANE.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. iv. § 4 (R.) Were you well advis'd? it may be your Quadragenes are not Carenes, that is, are not a quitting the severest penances of fasting so long on bread and water.

† Carene [3]. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *carène* keel :— L. *carīna*.] (See quot.)

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31 Carene, the bottom or keel of a shell, when in its natural situation, as that part of the Nautilus, on which it swims.

Carene, obs. form of CAREEN.

† Carentane. *Obs.* [Cf. It. *quarantana, -ena, -ina*, Pr. *quarantena, carantena*, F. *quarantaine*, med.L. *quarantena* collection of 40, space of 40 days; f. Romanic *quaranta* (:—L. *quadraginta*) forty + *-ana*, F. *-aine* (see *dozen*).] A group of 40; a space of forty days; a forty days' indulgence.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. § 3 (R.) In the church of Sancta Maria de Popolo there are for every day in the year 2800 years of pardon, besides 14,014 Carentanes, which in one year amount to more than 1,000,000.

Carer (kē·rəɪ). [f. CARE *v.*] One who cares.

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 185 The immoderate Carers for the World. 1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve* 166 A carer for none of it, a Gallio?

Carerie, var. of CAREER: perh. erroneous.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 123 Giue roome and let us have this hot carerie.

Caresay, obs. f. KERSEY, a cloth.

† Ca·resome, *a. Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* **cairsum.** [f. CARE *sb.* + -SOME.] Troublesome, burdensome.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 588 He fell in sic trubill war cairsum for to tell.

Caress (kăre·s), *sb.* Also 7 **carresse, caresse,** (**charesse**). [a. F. *caresse*, 16th c. ad. It. *carezza* :—late L. **cāritia*, f. *cārus* dear.] An action of endearment, a fondling touch or action, a blandishment.

[1611 COTGR., *Caresse*, a cheering, cherishing .. hugging .. making much of.] 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* x. xiv. (R.) All the caresses and sweetness of love. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 56 Solve high dispute With conjugal Caresses. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 52 The goat .. easily attaches itself to man, and seems sensible of his caresses. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxxii. (1880) I. 386 She felt his caress no more than if he had kissed a mask.

b. *fig.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 98 The Scots made all the Caresses to many of the English. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V*, cclxxi, 'T wer in vaine To frame Carresses of Discourse. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 77 ₱ 2 When the gifts and caresses of mankind shall recompense the toils of study. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 233 The caresses of faction, and the allurements of popularity.

Caress (kăre·s), *v.* [a. F. *caresse-r* to caress, fondle, ad. It. *carezzare*, f. *carezza*; see prec.]

1. *trans.* To treat affectionately or blandishingly, to touch, stroke, or pat endearingly; to fondle.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 359 (*heading*) The natives caress them. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xiii. 46 She caressed me as if I had been her daughter. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* VI. *Cott. Odenwald*, My very hands seem to caress her. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 141 Isabell was caressing the fawn.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 161 Fondly caressing this little flower. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xiv. (1855) 128 Acacia-boughs caresssed its panes. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 195 Its prolonged echoes caress the ear.

2. *fig.* To treat with kindness or favour, pet, make much of. *arch.*

1658 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 230 For the Sweetness of his Disposition caress'd by all Men. 1682 *Addr. fr. Chester* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1764/4 [We] do further resolve and promise not to Caress or Encourage any person who shall obstinately persist in courses disliked by Your Majesty. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 287 Sultan Suliman highly caressed a Person, concerning whom he had heard so much. 1740 JOHNSON *Blake* Wks. IV. 359 Without being much countenanced or caressed by his superiors. 1771 R. HENRY *Hist. Gt. Brit.* II. 5 The poets of the north were .. greatly caressed by our Anglo-Saxon kings. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* II. 227. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 128 William was thus busy in half caressing, half coercing, his English subjects.

† b. *fig.* To 'treat'. *Obs.*

1670 HOBBES *Behemoth* (1840) 409 Lambert .. caressed his soldiers with an entertainment at his own house. 1699 T. COCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1706) 199 Sums .. daily thrown away to Caress the People.

3. *absol.*

1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* 96 To treat with your Friend as a Serpent caressing with the Tail. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 200 ₱ 15 Some .. offend when they design to caress. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. v. 214 She slept while we were caressing.

Care·ssable, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. CARESS *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be caressed.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* i. (1685) 16 The most caressable of opinions.

Caressant (kăre·sănt), *a. rare* and *poetic.* [a. F. *caressant*, pr. pple.] Caressing, fondling.

1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 12 The caressant airs of Heaven. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXV. 10 Those tender hands caressant.

Care·sser. [see -ER [1].] One who caresses.

1822 BEDDOES *Brides' Trag.* III. v, Close to my heart, dear caresser, you creep.

Care·ssing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [f. CARESS *v.*]

A. *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CARESS.

B. *ppl. a.* That caresses; fondling, endearing.

1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 69 In caressing of Christ by some pretty attributes. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Rom.* (1775) I. 153 The same civility and caressing expressions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 441 His caressing manners.

Hence **Care·ssingly** *adv.*, in a caressing manner.

1834 MRS. HEMANS in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 634 A bright rill wound Caressingly about the holy ground. *a* 1845 HOOD *Cupid Greyb.*, Passing his hand caressingly over her curls.

Care·ssive, *a.* [f. CARESS *v.* + -IVE; formed after words like *express-ive*.] Habitually caressing; of the nature of a caress.

1801 *Monthly Mag.* XII. 98 Diminutives easily acquire a caressive character. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* 909 Much caressive handling.

Care Sunday. *Sc.* Also **cair-.** [German has the corresp. *kar-freitag* (in MHG. *karvrîtac, kartac*) Good Friday, and *karwoche* (also in MHG.) Passion week; *kar-sonntag* appears not to be in use. OHG. *chara*, OE. *caru*, CARE in its earlier sense of 'sorrow, trouble, grief'.]

'According to Bellenden, Sunday immediately preceding Good Friday; but now generally used for the fifth in Lent' (Jamieson).

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 497 Thus entrit Prince James in Scotland; and come, on Care Sonday, in Lentern, to Edinburgh [BOETH. *dominicae passionis obviam.* 1538 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Betuixt this & Cair Sonday. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 23 Lestit quhill caris sonday in Lentrone. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 415 Care, or Carle Sunday is the fifth Sunday in Lent.

† **Caresweet.** *Obs.* An old name for Gentian.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (*Anecd. Oxon.*) 22 *Gentiana*, baldemoyne, careswete, idem.

Caresye, obs. f. KERSEY, a cloth.

Caret (kæ·rĕt, kē·rĕt). [L. *caret* (there) is wanting, f. *carēre* to be in want of.]

A mark (∧) placed in writing below the line, to indicate that something (written above or in the margin) has been omitted in that place.

1710 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 38 That which is called Caret (that is to say in English, it is wanting) markt with a Latine Circumflex, thus (∧) which is to shew where a Word forgotten .. and placed above the Line, is to come in. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. viii. 218 Should a letter have been omitted, a caret is put at the place. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 301 Like the *carets* on a proof-sheet.

Caret, obs. form of CARROT.

Ca·re-ta·ker. [f. CARE *sb.* + TAKER, f. TAKE *v.*] One who takes care of a thing, place, or person; one put in charge of anything.

1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 17 The souter's wife .. was servant to Gilbert Brown .. and .. acted as nurse and care-taker to Agnes his daughter. 1859 W. G. WILLS *Life's Foreshad.* II. xvii. 205 The caretaker of the house met them, hat in hand. 1869 *Daily News* 19 July, The votes of Parliament to the caretakers of the parks.

b. *esp.* in Ireland, a person put in charge of a farm from which the tenant has been evicted.

1868 *Times* 24 June 12 (Irish Corresp.) Three companions assaulted the caretaker. 1887 *Illust. Lond. News* 29 Jan. 113 The evicted tenants were readmitted as caretakers.

Ca·re-ta·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].]

† **a.** Anxiety (*obs.*). **b.** Taking care *of.*

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. viii. 266 Shee was very ill, both by caretaking and sicknesse. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xx, The want of caretaking of me.

So **Care-taking** *ppl. a.*, that takes care, careful.

1825 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 12 Industrious and care-taking creatures reduced to beggary by bank-paper.

Carete, -ette, obs. ff. CART *sb.*[2], CARTE, CARAT.

Careway, obs. form of CARAWAY.

Carew, var. of CARUE, *Obs.*, a measure of land.

† **Care-worm.** *Obs.* [? error for EAREWORM.]

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Voy.* (1864) 222 They can hardly keepe any Paper or Bookes from wormes, which are like care wormes, but they doe often spoile and consume many Papers and euidences of great importance.

‖ **Carex** (kē·rĕks). *Bot.* Pl. **carices** (kē·rĭsiz). [L. *cārex* sedge.] A large genus, N.O. *Cyperaceæ*, comprising various grassy-looking plants; a sedge.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XXXV. (1495) 624 Carix, Sedge is an herbe moost harde and sharpe. 1833 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 305 Narrow haughs edged with carexes. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 27 Carex, and stunted rushes. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 56 Not counting grasses and carices.

Careyn(e, obs. form of CARRION.

† **Carf.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 1 **cyrf,** 4 **kyrf, kerfe,** 4–7 **carfe,** 5 **carffe.** [OE. had *cyrf* fem. repr. OTeut. *kurbjô-* from ablaut stem of CARVE *v.* Cf. MHG. *kerbe*, MLG. and MDu. *kerve*, Du. *kerf* fem. Thence ME. *kyrf, kerfe*; the later form may be modified after the vb., in OE. *ceorfan*; cf. LG. *karf.*]

1. Cutting, a cut, incision; a wound; a fissure.

a 1000 *Rule St. Benet* 28 (Bosw.) Cyrf *abscissio*. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 372 Kepe þe cosyn .. þat þou on kyrf sette. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 152 With sondry kerfe and portreture. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2714 And whene þe carffes ware clene, þay clede them a3ayne. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 64 A thin borde with a slitt or carfe in the midst cut out ouerthwarth. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 205 The bloud came spinning from the carfe. 1639 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, For sawinge of a carfe in a peice of timber, ijd. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Carf*, the breadth of one cutting in a rick of hay. *Kent.* 1879 JAMIESON, *Carf*, a cut in timber, for admitting another piece. *Dumfr.*

2. ? The cut part at the end of a piece of wood.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 97 Iiij fote of assise be syde the carf. 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, iii, Euerie shyde of talwood to conteyne in length .iiii. foote of assise at least, beside the carfe. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 151 All cord wood for sale shall be four feet long, including half of the carf.

Carf, obs. pa. t. of CARVE *v.*

Carfax, -fox (kā·ɪfăks, -fŏks). Forms: 4 **carfuks, carfouk,** 5 **carfowgh, carfoukes,** 6–7 **carfox,** 7 **carfoix, carefox,** 8 **cairfax,** 5– **carfax.** [ME. *carfuks, -fouk*, repr. an earlier *carrefor(s, -furcs*, corresp. to Pr. *carrefor(c*, OF. *carrefor(s, -four* (mod.F. *carrefour*) :— L. *quadrifurc-us* four-forked, f. *quadri-* = *quatuor* four + *furca* fork.

As the F. had lost the final *c* before the 12th c., it is not quite clear how this came into Eng.;—possibly from the Latin form—it could hardly be from the Provençal. The total absence of the *r* in Eng. is also notable, esp. as *fork* was a well-known word from OE. times. But notwithstanding these and other obscure points in the phonetic history, the derivation itself appears to be beyond doubt.]

1. A place where four roads or streets meet. (Sometimes extended to more than *four.*)

1357 *London City Rec., Lett. Bk.* G 72 Item qe nul Pulter nautre denzein de la Citee nestoise as Carfuks del ledenhalle ouesqz conyns volatil nautre Pulletrie pur vendre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Cartehowse [*v. r.* Carfax, or Carfaus], *quadrivium*. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xvii. 273 Thei enbusshed hem a-gein a carfowgh [? carfowrgh] of vj weyes. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 1819 No place ther had, neither carfoukes [Fr. *carrefours*] non. 1662 PHILLIPS, *Carefox, quasi, quatrefour*, or a place parted into four wayes, a market place in Oxford. [*ed.* 1678 Carfax.] 1886 C. W. BARDSLEY *Jim's Psalm* 17 He comes to a country carfax. Four roads meet.

2. Hence, the proper name of a place formed by the intersection of two principal streets in various towns, as at Oxford and Exeter.

1527 *Will of W. Secoll of Stanton Harcourt* (Somerset Ho.) My house in Eynesham before the Carfaxe. 1580 VOWELL *Exeter* (1765) 6 The Conduit at Quatrefois or Carfox. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 104 Four .. streets .. do all meet in the midst of the city, called corruptly Carfox. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Carefox*, a market place in Oxford so called. 1673 *Will of H. Ellis of Horsham* (Somerset Ho.) Scarfolkes. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Bks. of O. & N. T.* I. 429 Carfax .. the place where Four Ways meet in Oxford. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 July, Ad quadrivium, vulgo Cairfax. 1751 S. WHATLEY *Eng. Gazeteer* Exeter (Devon), Here are 4 principal streets .. all centering in the middle of the City, which is therefore called Carfox. 1880 *Sussex Gloss.* (E. D. S.) The Carfax at Horsham. 1886 T. NORTHY *Hist. Exeter* xiii. 66 They were taken to Exeter and executed at the Carfoix.

† **3.** (In form *carfouk*): Used to render med.L. *quadrivium*, in the academic sense of the four 'arts', arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy (cf. ART 7). *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. xiv. Rolls Ser. VII. 69 þat carfouk ich leve [*illud quadrivium omitto*], but he [Gerebertus] drank þerof þat he passed al oþere.

† **Carfe.** *Obs.* [? error for CARSE.]

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Carfe*, signifies Ground unbroken in Husbandry. 1721 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Carfe, *sb.*: see CARF.

Carferal (kā·ɪfĕrăl). [f. the first syllables of *car-bon, fer-rum* (iron), and *al-umina*, of which substances it is compounded.] (See quots.)

1881 *Nature* XXV. 62 The powers of carferal, well known as a filtering medium in the removal of ammonia from sewage. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 65/1 *Carferal*, a new .. filtering material compounded of alumina, iron and carbon.

† **Ca·rfle,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. A verb applied to one of the operations in preparing flax for spinning.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XCVII. (Tollemache MS.) It [flax] is knokked and bete, breyed and carfled [*ed.* 1495 carflyd], rodded and gnodded, ribbed and hecchelid.

Carfoix, -ouk(es, -owgh, -ox: see CARFAX.

† **Ca·rfour, carrefour.** *Obs.* In 5 **quare-, quarfour,** 6 **quare-, quarrefoure,** 6–8 **carfour,** 6– **carrefour, carri-.** [a. F. *carrefour*, in 13th c. *quarrefour*: see CARFAX.] A place where four ways meet, a 'carfax'. (Formerly quite naturalized, but now treated only as French.)

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 28 In alle the quarefours of the cyte. 1490 — *Eneydos* XXVII. 100 By the grete quarfours and by wayes. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. ii. 362 In a quarefoure of a towne. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. iv. 628 Neere unto the carrefour or crosse waie [*compitum*] of Anagnia. *Ibid.* XXXVIII. XXXVI. 1005 In all quarrefours or crosse streets of the citie. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 59 Rome .. containeth .. 265 crosse streets or carfours. 1652 EVELYN *State France* Misc. (1805) 93 You walk the Streets and public Carfours. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 22 It [Glasgow] has a spacious *carrifour*, where stands the cross. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. ₱ 86. 572 Their Seat was in a Sort of Carfour at Chancery-Lane End.

Carfuffle, variant of CURFUFFLE, *Sc.*

‖ **Ca·rga**[1]. In 8 **cargo, cargau.** [Sp. *carga* load, cogn. with F. *charge*, It. *carica*, f. *caricare*, in late L. *carricāre* to load: see CHARGE, CARGO.] A 'load' as a measure of weight (see quots.).

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 26 They account also by Cargaos of 400[lb] smal weight. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Weight*, At Antwerp .. The carga, or charge, 400 l., which is two Bales of 200 l. each, for an Horse to carry. **1712** W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 199 Each Cargau 81 Pound weight. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cargo* also denotes a weight used in Spain and Turky, amounting to about 300 English pounds. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 103 Two hundred cargas, or loads of gold.

‖ **Ca·rga**[2]. *Obs.* [Sp. *carga* charge.] (See quot.)

1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 60 [Of] the Sounds and Commands of the Trumpet .. (which we generally call Poynts of Warre) there are sixe: .. The fift is Carga, Carga, or an alarum, Charge, Charge which sounded, every man (like Lightning) flyes vpon his enemie.

† **Ca·rgason, cargazon.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 (9) **cargason**, 7 **cargazon, cargosoon, car(r)agasoune**, (**cargaison**). [a. Sp. *cargazon* 'load of a ship, cargo', double augm. (*-azo, -on*) of *carga, cargo* load: cf. F. *cargaison*.]

1. The cargo or freight of a ship.

1583 J. NEWBERY *Let.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 172 There should come in euery ship the fourth part of her cargason in money. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 2 The Cape-merchant and Purser hath the charge of all the Caragasoune or Merchandize. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* III. vi, Her cargazon of broad cloth. **1657** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 8 That part of the Cargosoon that was consign'd for that place. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 315 We will not fail to..bring money enough for any cargaison. **1882** MYERS *Renew. Youth* 65 They lade thy bark for nought, they pile thereon With vain largess the golden cargason.

b. *fig.*

1625 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. 1839 VI. 67 Discretion is the ballast of our ship..but zeal is the very freight, the cargason, the merchandise itself. **1642** HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 67 A cargazon of Complements and Cringes. *c* **1645** — *Lett.* I. xi, My body is but a Cargazon of corrupt humours.

2. An inventory of goods shipped, a bill of lading. [So F. *cargaison*.]

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 217 These Marchants as soone as they are come on land, do give the cargason of all their goods to that Broker that they will haue to do their businesse for them, with the marks of all the fardles and packs.

Carge, obs. Sc. form of CHARGE *sb.*

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 396 He had leuer haiff had him at his large .. than off fyne gold to carge [*ed.* **1570** charge] Mor than in Troy was fund.

Carged, carging: see CARGUED.

Cargo[1] (kā·ɹgo). Also 8 **cargoe.** Pl. **cargoes.** [17th c. a. Sp. *cargo* loading, burthen, or perhaps *carga* load, freight, cargo, in It. *carico, carica*, med.L. *carricum, carrica* load, f. late L. *carricāre* to load, f. *carrus* CAR: see CHARGE.]

1. The freight or lading of a ship, a ship-load.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 8 As we had Cause to suspect him for the Cask, so wee had for the Cargo. **1697** POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade & Coyn* 116 The Ships Adventure and Bristol, whose Cargoes cost in England about 600000*l.* **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4151/4 The Catharine Maurice .. with her Cargo of Brown Sugar and Ginger. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 7 We had a very rich cargo on board. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 321 The specie was leaving the country in cargoes. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 67 Having discharged her cargo and taken in ballast.

† **b.** A bill of lading. *Obs.*–[o] (Cf. CARGASON 2.)

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, A cargo or Bill of lading or list of goods, *mercium catalogus*. **1721** BAILEY, *Cargo*.. Also a Bill of Lading, or List of the Goods of a Ship.

2. *transf.* (cf. *load*). † **b.** *slang.* (see quot. 1690.)

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cargo*, a good round Sum of Money about a Man. **1714** H. GROVE *Spect.* No. 558 ₱ 5 Advancing towards the Heap, with a larger Cargo than ordinary upon his Back. *a* **1762** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xciv. 155, I am promised a cargo of lampoons from Bath. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxi, A cargo of novels. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv, Six were intended for riding, and four for carrying cargoes.

3. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as *cargo-boat, -book, liner, -port* (an opening in the side of a ship for delivering cargo), *-ship, -steamer.*

1859 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1860) VII. 8 Cargo boats conveying goods to Canton from Ships. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cargo-book*, shows the mark, number, quality, and (if measurement goods) the dimensions of such packages of a ship's cargo. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Apr. 5/1 The owners of cargoships and steamers.

¶ See also CARGA.

† **Ca·rgo**[2]. *Obs.* [Both of the following uses seem explicable from the senses of the Sp. *cargo, carga* burden, load, weight, bundle, fardle, truss, etc.; but they appear earlier than the prec., and have no contact with it in Eng.

There is however no evidence that *cargo* was so used in Sp. The suggestion that the exclamation was meant for the Sp. *cará·jo*, appears phonetically out of the question, as does that of its being for It. *coraggio* (kora·ddʒo).]

1. A contemptuous term applied to a person.

1602 B. JONSON *Poetast.* v. iii, A couple of condemn'd caitiue calumnious Cargo's.

2. As an exclamation or imprecation.

1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Enf. Marr.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 533 But cargo! my fiddlestick cannot play without rosin. **1615** *Albumaz.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VII. 251 Twenty pound a year For three good lives? Cargo! hai Trincalo!

Ca·rgoose. [app. f. CARR *sb.*[2] + GOOSE: the bird breeds in meres and fens: cf. *carr swallow.*] A name for the Crested Grebe.

1677 CHARLETON *Exerc. de Nomin. Animal.* 107 Avis quædam anate paulo major .. agri Cestrensis incolis (ubi frequens est) a *Cargoos* dicta. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 232 Why there are no .. cargeese upon these lakes nobody informs me. **1879** JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 609/2.

† **Cargued, carged,** *a. Naut. Obs.* [? cf. F. *carguer* to charge, lade (Cotgr.).] In *High-cargued* or *-carged*; which is found also in the form *high-charged*, and appears to be the same as *high-carved.* The original form and sense are unknown.

High-caged (*-cadged*) has been suggested: cf. CAGE 4 c, CAGE-WORK 2.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 105 The Persian galleys, being high cargued, heavy, and not yare of stereage. **1591** RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 So huge and high carged was the Spanish Ship.

So (high) **Cargeing** *vbl. sb.*

1618 RALEIGH *Lett.* (1651) 131 The high Cargeing of Ships, is that that brings many ill qualities.

† **Cariacare.** *Obs.* Put for the Vulgate *caricarum* 'of dried figs' (1 *Sam.* XXV. 18). [L. *cārica.*]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 67/1, ii C masses of cariacares.

Carian, obs. form of CARRION.

† **Ca·riate,** *v. Obs.* [f. CARI-ES + -ATE, prob. after F. *carier*: see -ATE.] *trans.* To affect with caries or decay.

Hence **Ca·riated** *ppl. a.*, decayed, carious.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 24 Light cariated dusts of Vegetables. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* X. 139 And cariate the very bones. **1758** J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 20 The Hole of the Cariated Alveol.

Cari·tic, *a.*: for CARYATIDIC.

1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 107 Cariatic columns in any temple would have been ridiculous.

Cariatid, -al, etc.: see CARYATID.

Carib (kæ·rib). In 6 pl. **caribeis, caribes, cariues.** [a. Sp. *caribe*: see CANNIBAL.] One of the native race which occupied the southern islands of the West Indies at their discovery: in earlier times often used with the connotation of *cannibal.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. I. (Arb.) 66 The wylde and myscheuous people called *Canibales* or *Caribes*, whiche were accustomed to eate mannes flesche. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 4 Others .. looking for death, and to be eaten of the Cariues. **1602** *Metamorph. Tabacco* (Collier) 10 Which at the Caribes banquet gouern'st all, And gently rul'st the sturdiest Caniball. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlii. 259 The oppressed and enslaved Caribs.

Hence **Ca·ribal** *a.* (after *cannibal*); **Caribbe·an** *a.* and *sb.*, applied to certain of the West Indian isles, and to the sea between them and the mainland; **Caribee·** (= CARIB).

1849 CARLYLE *Disc. Nigger Question* 37 Under the incompetent Caribal (what we call 'Cannibal') possessors. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 319 Their battles with the Caribbeans. *Ibid.* (1858) 320 How 300 Caribbees came and invaded them. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 449 A Caribbean canoe. *Ibid.* II. 450 The Caribbees still use two distinct languages.

Caribou, cariboo (kæribū·). Also **carr-.** [Canadian F. *caribou*: prob. of native American origin.] The North-American Reindeer.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 336 The North Americans also hunt the rein-deer under the name of the caribou. **1848** THOREAU *Maine W.* i. (1864) 11 Deer and carribou, or reindeer, are taken here in the winter. **1879** LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th C.* July 63 The American Cariboo is identical with the reindeer of Europe.

‖ **Carica·do.** *Obs.* Also **carr-.** [prob. f. It. *caricare* to load, *caricata* a loading: see -ADO.] A movement in fencing.

1595 SAVIOLO *Practice* L ij a, You maie vse a caricado. **1599** MARSTON *Sat.* 227 The carricado, with th' enbrocata.

† **Caricatu·ra.** *Obs.* Also 8 **carri-, carra-,** 8–9 **cara-.** [It.; lit. 'charge', 'loading', f. *caricare* to charge, load, exaggerate. Superseded in English by *caricature.*]

1. = CARICATURE 1.

a **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* 207 Pieces and Draughts in Caricatura. **1690** *Sir T. Browne's Let. to Friend* § 10 *note*, When men's faces are drawn with resemblance to some other animals, the Italians call it, to be drawn in Caricatura. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV, I shall be stuck up in caricatura in all the print shops. **1829** CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 187 Heidegger .. had a face beyond the reach of caricatura.

2. = CARICATURE 2.

1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 537 ₱ 2 Those burlesque Pictures, which the Italians call *Caracatura's*; where the Art consists in preserving, amidst distorted Proportions and aggravated Features, some distinguishing Likeness of the Person. **1751** CHESTERF. *Lett.* 10 May, Rembrandt paints caricaturas. **1814** J. CAULFIELD *Calcograph.* Pref., The multiplicity of caracaturas of my person already appeared.

b. = CARICATURE 2 b.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 20 Nothing is easier than to make a Caricatura (as the Painters call it) of any Profession upon Earth. **1756–82** J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. viii. 42 A caricatura of Cowley. **1783** W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 172 Their plays being mere extravagant caricaturas.

3. = CARICATURE 3.

1752 (*title*) Lusus Naturæ, or Carracaturas of the present Age. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 313 Every thing appears to me a caricatura of London. **1809** *Q. Rev.* I. 347 Who can believe such a caricatura .. ever existed?

4. *attrib.*

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* § 10 What Caricatura Draughts Death makes upon pined Faces. **1682** — *Chr. Mor.* iii. 14 Caricatura representations.

Caricatural (kæ·rikătiū·rāl), *a.* [f. CARICATURE + -AL.] Of the nature of caricature, resembling a caricature.

1881 *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 This caricatural biography of Lord Beaconsfield. **1882** *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Mar. 278 To adorn the boulevards by their caricatural presence.

Caricature (kæ·rikătiūə·ɪ), *sb.* [a. F. *caricature*, ad. It. *caricatura*, which it has superseded in English. The stress was, and is often still, on *u*, esp. in the verb and derivatives *caricaturing*, etc.]

1. In *Art.* Grotesque or ludicrous representation of persons or things by exaggeration of their most characteristic and striking features.

1827 MACAULAY *Machiav., Ess.* (1851) I. 50 The best portraits are perhaps those in which there is a slight mixture of caricature. **1850** LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 13. 4 A thorough destruction of beauty and regularity by exaggerated characterizing is caricature. **1865** WRIGHT (*title*), History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art.

b. *transf.* of literary description, etc.

1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 5 Stories .. which .. illustrate, if only by caricature, some real feature in his character.

2. A portrait or other artistic representation, in which the characteristic features of the original are exaggerated with ludicrous effect.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. G. Montagu* 25 July, They look like caricatures done to expose them. **1788** STORER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 207 A pleasant caricature of Lady Archer is lately come out. **1826** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 88/1 You may draw caricatures of your intimate friends. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 128 His marked features stood out so strongly that it made his face seem almost like a caricature of himself.

b. *transf.* of literary or ideal representation.

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 114 Their ideal caricatures have perhaps often represented me lodged at least three stories from the ground. **1841–44** EMERSON *Ess. Nom. & Realism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 254 If you criticise a fine genius, the odds are that you are .. censuring your own caricature of him. **1853** MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 245 An early Puritan comes down to us as a distorted caricature, known only as misrepresented in the next century by profligate wits and unscrupulous enemies.

3. An exaggerated or debased likeness, imitation, or copy, naturally or unintentionally ludicrous.

1767 SIR T. MEREDITH in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 129 You are a caricature of St. Thomas, not to believe, till you saw, what I could do in an election. **1839** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 166 Where they were served with a caricature of French cookery. **1860** SMILES *Self-Help* ix. 251 The monkey, that caricature of our species.

4. *attrib.*

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 139 A caricature-likeness of the Common Swallow. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. 365 A rough caricature drawing by one of the men.

Caricature (see prec.), *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. F. *caricaturer.*]

trans. To represent or portray in caricature; to make a grotesque likeness of.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. iv. (R.) In revenge for this epistle, Hogarth caricatured Churchill under the form of a canonical bear. **1760** LYTTELTON *Dial. Dead* iv, He could draw an ill face, or caricature a good one, with a masterly hand. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 398 The appointed fate of the Renaissance architects, to caricature whatever they imitated.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To burlesque.

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* 431 It would be caricaturing the peerage to confer it on me. **1862** GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. vii. (1873) 307 The Faith once given to the saints is grievously caricatured.

Hence (from sb. and vb.) **Caricatu·rable** *a.*; **Caricatured** *ppl. a.*; † **Caricaturely** *adv.*; † **Caricaturer** (= CARICATURIST); **Caricaturing** *vbl. sb.*; **Caricaturish** *a.* (For pronunc. see the sb.)

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 170 A grotesque and caricaturable ugliness. **1813** *Examiner* 5 Apr. 223/1 Those caricatured rogues which give eclat to celebrated plays. **1865** *Public Opin.* 28 Jan. 104 It is the caricatured crinolines that have brought their originals into disfavour. **1759** MACKLIN *Love à la Mode* I. i. (1793) 10 His manner .. has something so caricaturely risible in it. **1758** *Monthly Rev.* 319 The most eminent Caracaturers of these times. *Ibid.* All the humourous effects of the fashionable manner of Caracaturing. **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. xiv, With beer-drinking, pipe-smoking, song-roaring, and infinite caricaturing of woe. **1819** *Blackw. Mag.* V. 401 Either that .. they are rude or weak, caricaturish or insufficient.

Ca·ricatu·rist. [f. CARICATURE + -IST; or a. F. *caricaturiste.*] One who practises caricature.

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I. 8 Exaggeration is also the art of caricaturists. **1865** WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* XXVIII. (1875) 480 Gillray was, beyond all others, the great political caricaturist of his age. **1866** FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. ix. 156 Aristophanes..was a brilliant caricaturist.

Carices, plural of CAREX, sedge.

Carick(e, carik(e, obs. forms of CARRACK.

Carico·graphy. [f. CAREX, *caric-* + -(O)GRAPHY, after pure Gr. compounds.] A description of the genus Carex and its species.

1846 in WORCESTER. **1864** WEBSTER cites DEWEY.

Caricous (kæ·rikəs), *a.* [f. L. *cārica* a kind of dry fig + -OUS.] Resembling a fig.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Caricous Tumour* (with Surgeons) a swelling resembling the figure of a fig. **1751** in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **1847** in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Carie.** *Obs.* perhaps = CARRY *sb.* load.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 6695 With besauns, a thousand camailes; Y wol geve the gymmes, and byghes, Ten thousand caries.

Carie(n, obs. form of CARRY *v.*, CARE *v.*

Ca·ried, *ppl. a. rare*⁻¹. [f. CARIES + -ED. Cf. F. *carié.*] Affected with caries, decayed.

1884 VERN. LEE *Euphor.* I. 181 Unfleshed, caried carcases.

Carien, obs. form of CARRION.

Caries (kē·riiz). [L. *cariēs.* Cf. F. *carie.*]

a. *Pathol.* Decay of the bones or teeth. **b.** *Bot.* Decay of vegetable tissue.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xix. 27 The excrementitious humours..to wit the matter of the *Caries.* **1655** CULPEPPER *Riverius* II. xv. 89 A Caries or foulness of the Bone. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 746/1 Caries..attacks the cranium in common with the rest of the osseous system. **1859** J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 305 The enamel and the dentine are the tissues..affected by caries.

Hence †**Ca·riez'd** *ppl. a.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXIX. (1678) 689 His leg all ulcered, and all the bones cariez'd and rotten.

‖ **Carillon** (ka·rĭl·yŏn, -i·yon). [Fr.; f. 'med.L. *quadriliōn-em* a quaternary, because carillons were formerly rung on four bells' (Littré); cf. It. *quadriglio* 'a crue, troupe, companie' (Florio); but some think the *carillon* was orig. the melody.]

1. 'A set of bells so hung and arranged as to be capable of being played upon either by manual action or by machinery' (Grove).

1836 *Fam. Tour S. Holland* III A fine set of carillons, which emit pleasing silvery tones. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 377 Adjust to each a little carillon of bells. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* x. 349 There are in the tower of Notre Dame at Antwerp two Carillons..accords or harmonies of four and six notes can be played on them.

2. An air or melody played on the bells.

1803 REES *Cycl., Carillons,* a species of chimes frequent in the Low Countries, played on a number of bells. **1873** LONGF. *Elizabeth* Pref. 81 When ceased the little carillon To herald from its wooden tower The important transit of the hour. **1879** DOWDEN *Southey* iv. 85 Flanders..where the carillons ripple from old spires.

3. A musical instrument, or appendage to one, to imitate a peal of bells.

1819 REES *Cycl.* VI, *Carillon,* is likewise the name of a small keyed instrument to imitate a peal of hand bells. **1876** HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 98 The Carillon [in the organ] is a series of sonorous steel bars. **1881** C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 68 In Mr. Holmes' organ the echo, the solo, and the carillon are all three commanded from the fourth clavier.

Hence ‖ **Carillonneu·r.** [Fr.]

1772 BURNEY *Pres. St. Mus.* 15 The Carillonneur was literally at work, and hard work indeed it must be. **1871** HAWEIS *Music & Mor.* III. iii. 472 The best living carillonneurs. **1879** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 593 As carilloneur his duties were to play..to keep the chimes in tune and to set fresh tunes..on the drum of the carillon.

‖ **Carina** (kărəi·nă). *Zool.* and *Bot.* [L. *carīna* keel.] Applied to various structures of the form of a keel or ridge; esp. **a.** the two petals forming the base of a papilionaceous corolla; **b.** the median ridge on the mericarp of an umbelliferous fruit; **c.** the median ridge on the sternum of birds; **d.** the dorsal single plate of the shell of Cirripedes; **e.** the vertebral column of an embryo. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Carina,* is a Term used.. by the Anatomists for the first Rudiments of the intire Vertebræ, as they appear in a Chicken's Embryo..because it is crooked in the form of the Keel of a Ship. **1774** GARDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 104 This carina, or keel, is very distinguishable..by its thinness, its apparent laxness. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 187 Dorsal carina prolonged and pointed. **1842** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (1880) 185 In a Papilionaceous Corolla..the two anterior [petals]..partly cohering to form a prow-shaped body, the Carina or Keel. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 151 The compartment at the end of the shell where the animal thrusts out its cirrated limbs, is called the 'carina'. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 304 Alæ roundish, converging, shorter than the compressed, curved carina.

Carinal (kărəi·năl), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to the carina; see prec.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 151 The carinal Margin. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 181 The carinal ridges are opposite to the stamens. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 292 The carinal and the rostral compartments.

‖ **Carinaria** (kærinē·riă). *Zool.* [f. L. *carīna* keel.] A genus of Heteropodous Molluscs, having the heart and liver protected by a small and delicate shell of glassy translucency, known to collectors as Glass Nautilus and Venus's Slipper.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 901. **1873** DAWSON *Earth and Man* iv. 76 Those singular molluscous swimmers by fin or float known to zoologists as..Carinarias.

Carinate (kæ·rinēt), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. L. *carīnāt-us,* f. *carīnā-re*: see next, and -ATE².] Furnished with a CARINA or ridge; keeled.

1781 KERR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 374 The back is carinate; the belly flat. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 391 Leaves linear..smooth, channeled above, carinate below.

Hence **Carina·to-,** comb. f. L. *carīnātus.*

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 327 Lobes carinato-angular. *Ibid.* 166 Exterior often..finely carinato-striate.

Carinate (kæ·rinēt), *v. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. L. *carīnāt-* ppl. stem of *carīnāre* to furnish with a keel (or shell), f. *carīna* keel: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To furnish with a carina, keel, or central ridge.

Hence **Ca·rinated** *ppl. a.*, keeled, ridged; = CARINATE *a.*; **Ca·rinating** *ppl. a.*, ? forming a carina; **Carina·tion,** a keel-like formation, ridging resembling a keel.

1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 324 The Stalk is round and carinated. **1880** WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 84. 228 Two threads whose prominence slightly carinates each whorl. **1788** GRAY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 28 Carinated scales..a character of venomous Serpents. **1846** DANA *Zooph.* 384 The twelve large carinating lamellæ. **1880** WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 117 Each whorl..projects in an angular carination. **1881** — *ibid.* No. 87. 411 The line of the tubercles forms a rather acute carination.

†**Carine.** *Obs.* [a. F. *carine*:—L. *carīna.*] Keel.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Carine,* the keel or bottom of a ship. *Howel.* **1678** in PHILLIPS.

Carine, obs. form of CAREEN.

Caring (kē·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CARE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CARE.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 87 No painfulnesse, no diligence, no caring. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 318 A caring and studying to prooue what is the good will of God. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. XXXV, Daintie joyes laugh at white-headed caring. *a* **1797** H. WALPOLE *Lett.* I. 39 (L.) If the god of indolence is a mightier deity with you than the god of caring for one.

Carino-, comb. form of CARINA, keel.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 151 The one nearest the carina, 'carino-lateral'.

Carioch, obs. form of CAROCHE.

Carion, obs. form of CARRION.

†**Ca·rio·se,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *cariōs-us,* f. *cariēs.*] = CARIOUS.

1762 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 585 The os calcis, and astragalus, are both of them cariose.

Cariosity (kæriɒ·sĭti). *Pathol.* [ad. mod.L. *cariōsitāt-em,* f. *cariōsus* rotten, carious.] Carious state or condition; a carious formation.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xviii. 130 Moist medicaments are not to bee applied to bones, because they cause cariositie. **1746** AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 199 A..Cariosity in the Body of the Os Humeri.

Carious (kē·riəs), *a.* [ad. F. *carieux* (16th c. in Paré), or L. *cariōs-us,* f. *cariēs*: see -OUS.]

1. *Pathol.* Of bones, teeth, etc.: Affected with caries, decayed.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. iv. 309 Finding the bone carious. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* 357 A rotten or carious tooth. **1831** YOUATT *Horse* viii. (1847) 202 Carious or hollow teeth are occasionally..seen.

2. *transf.* Decayed; rotten with dry rot.

1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 295 My carioure bodye to be beride in the Trenyte qweir. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 49 The..carious grains are..often housed with the sound grain. **1842** *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 286 Fire racing along the old carious timbers. **1848** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. 37 The earth yields and crumbles beneath his foot..for its substance is white, hollow, and carious.

Hence **Cariousness.**

1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 116 A cariousness which has rendered the amputation of one or more toes..necessary.

†**Caritably,** *adv. Obs.* = CHARITABLY.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 973/1 To do otherwise truly and caritably their duty. [Perh. only a misprint.]

Caritative (kæ·ritĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *cāritāt-em* charity + -IVE.] Of charitable or benevolent tendency. Cf. CHARITATIVE.

1884 M. KAUFMANN in *Gd. Words* 617 Thus by a 'caritative system'—a term first introduced into text books of political economists by Wagner—to secure social peace.

†**Ca·rity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cāritās, -ātem,* f. *cārus* dear. Cf. CHARITY, CHERTY.] Dearness, dearth.

1530 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* I. 367 A gret carystye in Italye of all maner of grayn. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 56 Notwithstanding the raritie and caritie of it. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Carity,* dearth, scarcity, dearness.

Cariune, obs. form of CARRION.

Cark (kāık), *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4–5 **carke, kark(e.** [a. AF. *karke, kark,* a northern F. form of *carche, charche,* bearing the same relation to *karkier, carchier, charchier* (see next), that *charge* does to *chargier.*

The pretended OE. '*cearc, carc,* care' and its derivatives in Bosworth are baseless figments. There is no word of this form in Teutonic.]

†**1.** (?) A load; a weight of 3 or 4 cwt. *Obs.*

a **1300** [RILEY *Lib. Alb.* (1859) 223 *De Scawinga,* Qe toutz les avers des queux serra prys custume par karke, doit le karke poysera iiii centaines..kark du grein iii centaines.] **1473** *Acta Audit.* 31 (Jam.), Ii tun of wad, a cark of alum, a pok of madyr. *a* **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 99 A karke of peper. A kark of gynger. *Ibid.* 99 The kark therof shal wey iij. C. *c* **1550** SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 87 (Jam.) For ane hundreth carkes of kelles at the entrie ij, at the furthcoming ii. [**1637** COWELL *Interpr., Carke* seemeth to be a quantity of wooll whereof thirtie make a Sarpler, 27 H VI. cap. 2. [Some error—the word there is *sackes.*] Hence in *Termes de la Ley,* BLOUNT, PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc.]

†**2.** Charge, burden of responsibility. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 20790 (Cott.) He wil noght tak þe cark [*MS. F.* charge] on him. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 3952 This ich seuen saunfail, The cark hadde of the batayl. *c* **1400** *Gamelyn* 760, I see that al the cark schal fallen on myn heed. **1580** BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 148 Them that haue any great cark vpon their hands.

3. That which burdens the spirit, trouble; *hence,* troubled state of mind, distress, anxiety; anxious solicitude, labour, or toil. (In later use generally coupled with *care.*) *arch.*

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 4 Fayre formez myȝt he fynde in for[þ]ering his speche & in þe contrare, kark & combraunce huge. *Ibid.* C. 265 He knew vche a cace [? care] and kark þat hym lymped. **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 135 He quath..fiue thousand to þe hospitale, for þei were in karke. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. xv. 377 This seid cark and caring & attendaunce is miche more in a man for that he hath wijf & children. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* v. (1870) 240 Euer in carcke & care, for his purse wyll euer be bare. **1567** DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. ii, Mongst so much toyle, and such a coyle, such soking carke, and spyte. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 44 Downe did lay His heavie head, devoide of careful carke. **1626** MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II. i, What then follows all your carke & caring? **1639** H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* x. 3 He woundeth himselfe with his greedy carke. **1841-6** LONGF. *Nuremberg* xxii, The swart mechanic comes to drown his cark and care.

†**4.** Care, heed, pains. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 78 The gret carke that they had of her riches..and imoderate carke of her kynnefolke. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Phil.* iii. 1, I haue with muche carke and care oftentymes warned you. **1576** WOOLTON *Chr. Man.* 66 The cark & care which Gods Spirit..taketh that justice may overcome. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxiv. (1632) 61 The carke and care men tooke about good husbandry.

Cark (kāık), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [ME. *carke-n, karke-n,* is identical in form with ONF. *carkier, karkier, carquier, qarkier,* later (and mod. Pic.) *carker* (in other dials. *carcier, carchier, charchier*) to load, burden:—late L. *carcāre,* contr. f. *carricāre* to load (whence came the OF. duplicate form *chargier,* in ONF. *carguer, cargier,* to CHARGE).]

†**1.** *trans.* To load, burden; *also,* to charge or impose as a charge upon. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8253 (Gött.) It was sua karkid [*F.* karked, *C.* cherged, *T.* charged), ilka bow, wid lef, and flour, and fruit, enow. *Ibid.* 23002 þai sal haue na might vp to win, Sua heui carked of þair sin. **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 110 Anoþer oth..þe clergie did him karke. **1340** *Ayenb.* 138 þe ilke..þet naȝt ne heþ bote þane nhicke y-carked mid zenne dyadlich. *Ibid.* 142 þe milde herten y-carked mid þornes of ssarpnesse of penonce. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 472 Shal noþer kyng ne knyȝt..Ouer-cark þe comune.

2. To burden *with care,* burden as care does; to worry, harass, vex, trouble. (Mostly in pa. pple.) *Obs.* or *arch.*; but see CARKING *ppl. a.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5654 þan þai ware carked [*v.r.* fillud] in þat land [Egypt] wit care. *Ibid.* 23994 (Gött.) Bot carked [*C.* charked, *F.* carkid] sua i was wid care. *Ibid.* 24233 Þou cark þe noght sa fast wit car. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 4464 The king Cradelman Was soure carked and alle his man. **1830** TENNYSON *Dirge* 8 Thee nor carketh care nor slander.

3. *intr.* To be anxious, be full of anxious thought, fret oneself; to labour anxiously, to toil and moil. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a **1400** in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 54 For hire love y carke ant care. **1530** PALSGR. 476, I carke, I care, I take thought, *Je chagrine.* **1556** ABP. PARKER *Psalter* XXXVI. Argt., How he careth and carkth for his lytheir gayne. **1580** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 209 To carke [*ed.* **1573** carp] and care, and euer bare..What life it is. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIX. x. 136 Constantius..sat carking [L. *curantem*] and musing upon the matter. **1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 79 He need neither Moyle nor Carke as he did before. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 54 A covetous man..carking about his bags. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 20 Old Bubalion in the city is carking, starving, and cheating, that his son may drink, game, and keep mistresses. **1848** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke's Song* 9 Why for sluggards cark and moil?

†**4.** In weakened sense (cf. CARE *v.*): To take thought or care, busy oneself. *Obs.*

a **1375** *Joseph. Arim.* 30 þei carke for here herbarwe. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 701 For boles eke now tyme is forto kark. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Pernass.* III. v. (Arb.) 47 Our doting sires, Carked and cared to haue vs lettered. **1603** *Engl. Mourn. Garm.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 207 To cark for sheep and lambs, that cannot tend themselves.

†**5.** ? (Morris explains 'to produce'.) *Obs. rare.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 230 A donghel þet ne carkeþ..bote þornes and netlen.

Cark- in various words: see CARC-.

Carke-cloth: see CARE-CLOTH.

†**Ca·rket.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **carcat, -kat.** [Contracted f. CARCANET, *carknet.*] = CARCANET.

15.. *Songs Costume* (1849) 92 Thair collars, carcats, and hals beidis. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Collier & autre bague pendant au col,* a coller or carket. **1603** *Philotus* XXVIII, For to decoir ane Carkat craif That cumlie Collour bane. **1814** *Discipline* III. 26 (Jam.) There's a glen where we used to make carkets when we were herds.

†**Ca·rkful,** *a. Obs.* [f. CARK *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of care or trouble; anxious.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. xv. 377 Ouer thou3tful and ouer carkful. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 60 Ouer carkefulle of hys bodely helpe.

Ca·rking, *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. CARK *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CARK; grieving, being anxious; trouble, solicitude; anxious toil.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXXXVII. 844 They which are maried..must needes be giuen ouer to many cares and carkings. *a* **1639** W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. vi. (1640) 73 Without any further carking and perplexity of mind. **1659** *Gentl. Call.* v. 414 Those carkings and solicitudes to which needier persons are exposed. **1691** E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Threef. Life* xvii. 312 Distrustful carking and toiling. **1861** P. YOUNG *Daily Read.* CCXVI. 75 With all our carking and caring, we cannot increase our stature.

Carking (kā·ɹkiŋ), *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That carks.

1. An attribute of *care*, or the like: Burdening, distressing, grieving, wearing, fretting.

c 1565 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* lxviii, Solace in her brest no place can finde, For carking care doth all delights together binde. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. i, Ate up with carking care & penurie. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxiv, Some carking care that would not be driven away.

2. Of persons: **a.** Fretting, anxious; **b.** Toiling, moiling; **c.** Miserly, niggardly.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* ii. C iij, Duke Nestor, sillie carking segge. 1579 TWYNE *Physicke agst. Fort.* II. lxxxiii. 266 a, A labouryng and carkyng man, whose lyfe ought to be a patterne of all quietnesse. 1600 HEYWOOD *1 Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 21 Whose recreant limbs are notcht with gaping scars, Thicker than any carking craftsmans score. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xv. 402 Who are so extremely carking and caring about this Life. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. lxxi. 331 Immensely rich and immensely carking. 1750 BERKELEY *Patriotism* § 22 Ibycus is a carking, griping, closefisted fellow. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 62 (Jam.) List'ning to the chirp O' wandring mouse, or moudy's carkin hoke.

† Ca·rkingly, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Anxiously, fretfully, solicitously.

1611 COTGR., *Chagrinement*, pensiuely, heauily, sadly, carkingly. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 11 Be ye not anxiously, distrustfully, carkingly careful for the things of this life. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* xvi. 193 Neither immoderately desire riches, or carkingly heap them up. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 326 Your .. false Translations ye are so carkingly careful of.

Carl, carle (kāul), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 **karl(e,** 5 **karll,** 6 **carril, cairle, carll.** [a. ON. *karl* (Sw. Da. *karl*) man, male, freeman, man of the people; found in OE., from the time of the Danish kings, in *hús-carl*, later also in *butse-carl*, and *carlman*, but not as a separate word. ON. *karl* = OHG. *charal*, *karl*, MHG. *karl*:—OTeut. type **karlo-z*. OHG. had also *charlo*, MHG. *charle*, *karle*:—OTeut. type **karlon-*. Besides these the LG. dialects have an ablaut form repr. an OTeut. type **kerlo-z*, viz. OE. *ceorl* (from *cerl*), MDu. *kērel*, *kerle*, Du. *kerel*, MLG. *kerle* (whence mod.G. *kerl*), Fris. *tzerl*: see CHURL. The form *karl* appears as the proper name *Karl*, OE. *Carl*, L. *Carolus*, Fr. and Eng. *Charles*: cf. CHARLES' WAIN.]

1. A man of the common people; more particularly a countryman, a husbandman. *arch.*

[1000 See HOUSE-CARL, BUS-CARL, CARMAN 2].

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 226 Stalwart karlis .. and wycht. *Ibid.* x. 158 He wes a stout carle and a sture. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 545 The Mellere was a stout carl for the nones. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xi. 90 Thai sparyt nowther carl na page. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carle or chorle, *rusticus*. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xi. 167 They saugh come a grete karl thourgh the medowes. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 159 Fye rurall carles, awake I say and rise. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* 510 (Jam.) Cairles, and men of mean conditioun. 1552 HULOET, Churle or carle of the countrey, *rusticus*. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 435 They clothe the mountain carl or mariner. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii, It seems as if you had fallen asleep a carle, and awakened a gentleman. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Malcom's Heir* xii. 2 By lord and by carle forgot. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* II. 87 And kings of the carles are these.

† **b.** *esp.* A bondman, a villain; cf. CHURL. *Obs.* (after 1500 blending with prec.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29444 Þe toþer .. es woman, carl o feild, and child þat es wit-in eild. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 313 in *Cursor M.* p. 1673 If þou haue carlis boȝt to serue þe in þi þoȝt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carle or chorle, bondeman or woman, *servus nativus*, *serva nativa*. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 191 We are harde halden here als carls vndir þe kyng. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 148/2 He tormented a uylayn or a carle for the couetyse of hys good. 1530 PALSGR. 203/1 Carle, chorle, *uilain*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 144 The discriptione of ane vilaine (quhilk ve cal ane carl in our scottis langage). [1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 140 The oath of a .. king's thane, being of equal avail with that of six carles or peasants.]

2. Hence, A fellow of low birth or rude manners; a base fellow; a churl. In later times, passing into a vague term of disparagement or contempt, and chiefly with appropriate epithets. *Sc.* (kerl) or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13808 'Þou carl, qui brekes þou vr lau.' *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 876 An out-comlyng, a carle, we kytte of þyn heued. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 559 The karl of Kaymes kyn. 1476 SIR J. PASTON *Lett.* 776 III. 163 They weer ffrowarde karlys. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1844 A knave and a carl, and all of one kynd. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xvii. 146 Thai that var vicius & couuardis, var reput for vilainis ande carlis. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. 1479 Farewell, base carle clothed in a sattin sute. 1728 THOMSON *Hymn to May* (R.), I deem that carl, by beauty's pow'r unmov'd Hated of heav'n. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, 'Ye donnard carle'. 1829 — *Demonol.* iv. 123 Wrinkled carles and odious hags. 1882 MISS FOTHERGILL *Kith & K.* xiii, A rough-hewn, cross-grained carle like him.

b. *spec.* One who is churlish or mean in money matters; a grabber; a niggard. Now only *Sc.*

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* ii. (1874) 9 Another rich covetos carl. 1564 BECON *Jewell of Joye* Wks. II. 15 Those riche carles and couetouse churles. 1593 T. NASHE *Christ's T.* 53 None is so much the thieues mark as the myser and the Carle. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. iv. 34 The liberal man should liue, and carle should die. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 354, I will not say, as a Carle lately did, of great wealth, I shall dye a beggar. 1730–6 BAILEY s.v., An old Carle, an old doting, covetous hunks, a surly niggard. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxvi. 341 Mercantile carle. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 90 He was a carle in his day, And siccar bargains he could mak.

3. Without any specific reference to rank or manners, but usually including the notion of sturdiness or strength, and sometimes of roughness; = Fellow. *Sc.* [Cf. 1375–86 in 1.]

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxi, The carlis with clubbis coud udir quell. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxxi. 74 If he be a lusty Carle. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 84 The night was cauld, the carle was wat. 1794 BURNS *The Carles of Dysart*, Up wi' the carles o' Dysart, And the lads o' Buckhaven. 1798 WORDSW. *P. Bell* I. xvii, He was a carl as wild and rude As ever hue-and-cry pursued. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The town hold me a hot-headed carle. 1857 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 156 A rosy-cheeked carle, upwards of six feet high. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 7 A blither cantier carl.

b. Sc. *To play carl again*: 'to return a stroke, to give as much as one receives' (Jamieson).

1862 in Hislop *Prov. Scotl.* 161 Play carle wi' me again.

4. = CARL HEMP, q. v.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** *simple attrib.* or in apposition: That is or acts as a carl; knavish.

c 1450 *Erle of Tolous* 1081 Thou carle monke, wyth all thy gynne .. Hur sorowe schalt thou not cees. 1593 PEELE *Order Garter* Wks. 1829 II. 238 The carl Oblivion stol'n from Lethes lake.

b. In sense of 'male', as *carl cat*, *carl crab*; **carl doddie,** a flowering stalk of ribgrass, scabious, etc. (cf. *curl doddy*); also CARL HEMP, CARMAN 2.

(The asserted occurrence of *carl-catt*, *carl-fuzol*, etc. in OE. appears to be an error: they have not been found by us even in ME.)

c 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 670 Carle cats weepe vinegar with their eine. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Carl-cat*, a boar or he-cat. 1803 SIR R. SIBBALD *Fife* 132 (Jam.) The common sea-crab .. the male they call the Carle crab. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 65 'He kneipit their heids thegither, as gin they hed been twa carldoddies'.

Carl, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Cf. CARL *v.*[2]]

1. = CARLING 2.

1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Carlings* or *Carls*, are gray peas steeped in water and fried the next day in butter or fat .. They are eaten on the second Sunday before Easter, formerly called 'Care Sunday'.

2. Carl Sunday = Carling or Care Sunday.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 130/1 The 5 Sunday in Lent called Carle Sunday. 1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* (E. D. S.) s. v. *Carlings*, The Sunday next but one before Easter, which is called Carl-Sunday.

Carl, *v.*[1] [? f. CARL *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *intr.* (?) To act or behave like a carl; to talk with a gruff, snarling voice, to snarl. Still *dial.*

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 72 Nought can great Furor do, but barke and howle, And snarle and grin, and carle, and towze the world, Like a great swine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. v. (1651) 60 They Carle many times as they sit, and talk to themselves, they are angry, waspish. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss. Carl*, to snarl.

2. *trans.* To provide or suit with a male. *Sc.*

1807 KNICKBIE *Wayside Cott.* 177 (Jam.) If she could get herself but carl'd .. She wi' her din ne'er deav'd the warld.

Carl, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Of uncertain origin. (Perh. a back-formation from CARLING 2 'parched peas', taken as a participial form.)]

trans. To prepare as carlings; to parch (peas); to birsle or bristle. Hence **Carled** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Groule*, *Febves groulées*, parched or carled Beanes. 1862 *Leeds Dial.* 263 *Carled peas*, grey peas steeped all night in water and fried the following day with butter. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The sun carls the hay and makes it crackly. *Ibid.*, T'ground is sumpy underneath, but carled on top.

Carlage, obs. Sc. var. of CARLISH *a.*

Ca·rlet. [ad. F. *carrelet*, in same sense, dim. of *carrel*, *carreau* file:—Romanic **quadrello*, dim. of *quadro*:—L. *quadrum* square.] A file of triangular section, two sides being single-cut, and one smooth; used by comb-makers.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 383/2 Combmakers Tools .. a Carlett .. three square, whereof the smooth side is up, and one of the Teeth side seen. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*; and in mod. Dicts.

[**Carlet** in Richardson, etc., a mistake for *Carlel*, i. e. (the earl of) Carlisle, in the following: 1630 DRAYTON *Barons Warres* iv. 7 That craftie Carlel closely apprehended.]

Carl hemp. Also 6 **churle hempe, charle hemp.** [from CARL *sb.*[1] in sense 'male'; but the name was actually given in 16th c. to what is now known to be the *female* plant (being the robuster and coarser).

(So in med.L., and other langs.; the popular error was pointed out by RAY *Hist.* (1686) I. 159 'Mas robustior (*haec nobis foemina dicitur quia prolifica*)', also by LINNÆUS *Amœnitates* (1746) I. 329; and fully discussed by BLAIR, *Botan. Essays* (1730) 246.)]

1. The female or seed-bearing hemp plant, which is of stronger growth, and produces a coarser fibre.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Thy female hempe must be pulled from the churle hempe, for that beareth no sede .. The churle hempe beareth sede .. the hemp therof is not soo good as the female hempe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 32 Karle hempe, left greene, now pluck vp cleene. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* CCXXVII. 572 The male is called Charle Hempe, and Winter Hempe. The female Barren Hempe, and Sommer Hempe. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) s.v., Nostrates dicunt karl-cat pro fele masculo, et karl-hemp pro cannabo majori vel masculo. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) The carl or male hemp was used for ropes, sackcloth, and other coarse manufactures; the fimble, or female hemp, was applied to .. domestic purposes.

fig. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 373 (Jam.) You have a stalk of carle hemp in you;—spoken to sturdy and stubborn boys. 1789 BURNS *To Blacklock*, Come Firm Resolve, take thou the van, Thou stalk o' carl-hemp in man.

2. Also called shortly **carl.**

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 113 The fimble to spin and the karl for hir seede. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 39 b, The female or firble Hempe is first pulled up, afterward the male or the carle, when his seede is ripe, is plucked up. (In mod. Trade and other Dicts.)

Ca·rlie. *Sc.* [f. CARL *sb.*[1] + -IE = -Y 4.] A little carl, a man short of stature.

1697 CLELAND *Poems* 68 (Jam.) Some peevish clownish carlie. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. 40 (Jam.) Andrew settled into a little gash carlie, remarkable chiefly for a straightforward simplicity.

† **Ca·rlin.** *Obs.* Also **carline.** [a. F. *carlin*, ad. It. *carlino*, f. *Carlo* Charles, the name of several rulers, esp. Carlo I, 1266.] 'A small silver coin current in Naples and Sicily, equivalent to about four-pence English' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*), or, in later times, twopence.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. i, 7 The Pardon will cost .. a Dukat and 5 Gross or .. 5 Carlins. 1799 SIR T. TROUBRIDGE in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 329 Sailors .. all driven into the gun-boats without a carline. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illust. Ch. Harold* 541, 26 pence of the ancient small money (now, worth a carline).

Carline[1]**, -ing** (kā·ulin). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4 **kerling, -lyng,** 6 **carlyng,** 6–9 **carling, carlin, carline.** [Northern ME. *kerling*, a. ON. *kerling* woman, esp. old woman, fem. of *Karl* (with umlaut and *-ing*, Norse form of *-in*, -EN). *Carlin* is assimilated to CARL, and in the ending follows the Sc. pronunciation of -ING as *-in*, as in *mornin'*, *flittin'*, etc. In Sc. commonly (kɐ·rlin).]

A woman, esp. an old one; often implying contempt or disparagement, like CARL *sb.*[1] **2.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11056 Þe tan was leuedi maiden ying, þe toþer hir hand-womman kerling. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Theodera* 21 Thru flatry Of kerlyngis, þat in mony wyse ȝung mene betresis oft-syse. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 1942 Vnto the nimphe I maid a busteous braid, Carling [*v. r.* Carline] (quod I) quhat was ȝone. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i, Why .. sold'st him then to me .. for ten shillings, carlin? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, [*Peg* says] There's no living with that old carline his mother. 1787 BURNS *To J. Smith*, That auld, capricious carlin, Nature. 1810 TANNAHILL *When John and me were married*, My minnie, cankert carling, Would gi'e us nocht ava. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canong.* Introd. (1863) 242 It was but about a young cateran and an auld carline. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 56 Goodwife .. Thou art a sturdy carline yet.

b. Applied particularly to a witch or one charged with being such.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 45 Off the reid Etin and the gyir carlyng. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 514 How King Duffois was witchit be .. ane Witche Carling that duelt in Forres. *a* 1700 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 44 A witches son, shame fa' his face Sa carling lyke. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, The carlin caught her by the rump, And left poor Maggie scarce a stump. *a* 1835 HOGG *Witch of Fife* lix, The kerlyngs drank of the bishop's wyne Quhill they scentit the morning wynde.

Carline[2] (kā·ulin). [a. F. *carline*, Sp., It., and med.L. *carlina*, reputed to be for *Carolina*, from the emperor Karl or Carolus Magnus (Charlemagne)—'Herba quam Carolinam vocant, quod Magno quondam Carolo divinitus ostensa fuerit, adversus pestiferam luem salutaris' (Ruelle *c* 1525 in Du Cange).]

A genus of Composite plants, closely allied to the thistles, and hence generally called Carline Thistle. The common species (*Carlina vulgaris*) grows on dry soil, and is conspicuous for the straw-coloured, hygrometric involucre which surrounds the dull purple disk of the flower.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxvii. 529 Carline Thistel .. White Caroline Thistel. *Ibid.* 530 They call it Carlina, or Carolina, bycause of Charlemaigne Emperour of the Romaynes, vnto whom an Angel first shewed this Thistel, as they say when his armie was striken with the pestilence. *Ibid.*, The roote of Carline boyled in wyne, is very good .. against the Sciatica. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 177 The rootes of angelica, of the Carline-thistle. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 182 Carline-thistle. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* xi. 36 The heads of the common carline .. present a sort of thicket, which must offer an almost impenetrable barrier to ants.

Carline[3], *a.* and *sb.* Also **Caroline.** Applied to one of the balls in a particular game at billiards; also to the game in which this is used.

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 372 The Caroline or Carline game is played either on a round or square table with five balls, two white, one red, another blue, and the caroline ball yellow. 1863 PARDON *Hoyle's Games* 408 The carline holed in a centre pocket scores six.

Carling[1]**, carline** (kā·ulin, -lin). [Of uncertain etymology: in mod. F. *carlingue* 'the step of a mast, the peece of timber whereinto the foot thereof enters' (Cotgr.), (according to Littré from English); Pg., Sp., It. *carlinga*. Icel. *kerling* (in the *Eulur*), as if the same word as CARLINE 1.]

1. *Naut.* One of the pieces of timber about 5 inches square in section, lying fore and aft under the deck of a ship, with their ends let culvertail-wise into the beams. 'On and athwart these the ledges rest, whereon the planks of the deck and other portions of carpentry are made fast' (Smyth *Word-bk.*).

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Aileurs*, Our Ship-wrights name them Comings or Carlings. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 Carlings .. lieth along the ship from beame to beame. **1775** FALCH *Day's Diving Vess.* 5 These stanchions were again supported with cross beams or carlings in the middle of the chamber. **1804** A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* II. 325 The first explosion .. struck them against the carlings of the upper deck, so as to stun them. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 119 The water dropping from the beams and carlines. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 The carlings by the side of, and for the support of the mast .. are much larger than the rest. **1863** *Times* 19 Mar. 14/2 Iron carlines.

2. *dial.* (see quot.).

1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Carlin*, or *Carelin*, the portable beam beneath a hatchway in the floor, for giving cross-support to the hatch-lid.

3. Carling-knee, a piece of timber lying transversely from the ship's side to the hatchway, serving to sustain the deck between the two.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 30 Carling-knees, for the Dauid. **1627** — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 The Carling knees..comes thwart the ship from the sides of the Hatches way. **1704** in J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* **1867** in SMYTH.

Carling[2] (kāːɹlin). In 6 **carline**, 7 **carlin**. [Possibly f. *care* in CARE-SUNDAY + -LING. Peas, parched, or otherwise prepared, appear to have been long associated with Lent: see Brand 'Mid-Lent Sunday', and PALSGRAVE 652, 'I parche pesyn, as folkes use in Lent, *je grasle des poys*.' This being so, CARL *v.*[2] would be from *carling*.]

1. (See quots.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 93 a, The perched or burstled peasen which ar called in Northumberland Carlines. *a* **1724** in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 There lads and lasses ..Will feast .. On sybows, and rifarts and carlings. *c* **1746** J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Gloss., *Carlings*, peas boiled on Care-Sunday. **1875** [see CARL *sb.*[2] 1].

2. Carling Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent, on which it was customary to eat parched peas.

c **1680** in Law *Mem.* 191 *note*, [Protest of the Gibbites] They solemnly renounce..'old wives fables and bye words, as Palm-Sunday, Carlin-Sunday..etc.' **1777** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 112. **1786** *Gentleman's Mag.*, In Northumberland the day is called Carling Sunday. The yeomanry .. steep peas, and afterwards parch them, and eat them on the afternoon of that day, calling them carlings. **1825** HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 378 Care Sunday is the fifth Sunday from Shrove Tuesday .. It is also called *Carle* Sunday, and in some parts *Carling* Sunday.

Carling[3], var. of CARLINE.

† **Carlip.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? A species of fire-arm.

1659 *Unhappy Marksman* in *Harl. Misc.* (1812) IV. 7 (D.) The carlip is but short, wanting some inches of a yard in the barrel.

Carlish (kāːɹliʃ), *a.* Also 3 **karl-**. [f. CARL *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Of or pertaining to a carl or carls; churlish, clownish, vulgar, coarse; rude, mean. Hence **Caːrlishness.**

a **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Ne þole me neauer mi luue nohwer to sette o karlische þinges. *c* **1375** BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* I. 86 Hyme lykis erare to be Carlyche þane curtase. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 77 Chorlysche or carlysche, *rusticanus*. *a* **1500** *Colkelbie Sow* II. 513 (Jam.) This carlage man, this foirsaid Colkelbe. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 179 b, At suche a carlishe aunswer. **1552** HULOET, Carlishnes or churlyshnes, *rusticitas*. *a* **1624** BP. M. SMYTH *Serm.* 245 When a poore Dauid, as it were, would borrow a sheep of carlish Nabal. **1803** W. S. ROSE tr. *Amadis de G.* 78 Two carlish knights stood by.

Carlism (kāːɹliz'm). [a. F. *carlisme*, Sp. *carlismo*, f. *Carlos* Charles + -ISM.] Attachment to Don Carlos, second son of Charles IV of Spain, and his heirs, as the legitimate successors of Ferdinand VII (died 1833), to the exclusion of the daughter of the latter, and her heirs; Spanish legitimism. So **Carlist** *sb.*, an adherent of Don Carlos; *adj.*, pertaining to Carlism.

1830 *Ann. Reg.* 287 The Carlists were in fact the party of the Church. **1834** *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 97 Vittoria, the seat of Carlism. **1836** GEN. THOMPSON *Brit. Legion* v. 130 Lest the eloquence of the Carlist had been of a nature to induce the Christino to desert. **1873** *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1061/2 The delinquencies of some foolish partisans of Carlism.

† **Carllein.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? for *carling*, f. CARL *sb.*[1] + -LING, or ? -ING.] A little carl.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 146 *Herod.* Shuld a carllein, a knafe, bot of oone yere age, Thus make me to rafe?

Carloc, -lock, -lok(e, obs. ff. of CHARLOCK.

Carlock (kāːɹlɒk). [a. Russ. *karlúk* isinglass; in F. also *carlock*.] Isinglass from the bladder of the sturgeon, imported from Russia.

1768 in E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art.* **1819** in *Pantologia*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Caːrlot.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CARL *sb.*[1] + -OT.] A churl, carl, peasant.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 108 He hath bought the Cottage and the bounds That the old Carlot once was Master of.

Carlovingian (kāːɹloviːndʒiăn), *a.* [ad. F. *carlovingien*, for *carlingian*, after *Merovingian* (f. *Mérovée* + *-ing*). Another form is CAROLINGIAN.] Belonging to the second dynasty of French kings, founded by Carl or Karl the Great (Charlemagne).

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix, The Carlovingian Sceptre was transmitted .. in a lineal descent of four generations. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 45 The weakness of the Carlovingian monarchs.

Carlsbad twins. 'Large felspar crystals which are porphyritically embodied in a regularly constituted rock, as in the granite of Carlsbad in Bohemia, and the granite of some parts of Cornwall' (Ure *Dict. Arts*).

Carlylism (kaɹləːliz'm). [f. the name of Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881) + -ISM.] **a.** The characteristic literary manner or teachings of Carlyle. **b.** A mannerism of Carlyle (chiefly in language or style).

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 722 It is Carlyleism in manner, but not in matter. **1881** *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 488/3 Fighting the good fight of liberty against tyranny, Christian kindness against Carlyism. **1881** *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 231 The emptiness, or, to use a Carlylism, the 'putrescent cant' of most of the talk.

So also **Carlyːlean, -eiːan, -ian** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or like Carlyle; *sb.*, an admirer or imitator of Carlyle. **Carlyleːse,** the literary style or dialect of Carlyle. **Carlyleːsque** *a.*, **Carlyliaːna, Carlyːlite,** etc.

1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 188 Two conspicuous qualities of Carlylean doctrine. **1884** *Illust. Lond. News*, 3 Sept. 243/2 Thence the Carlyleian gigmanity. **1878** T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 104 Carlylians are good guides, if there are no better. **1858** *Sat. Rev.* V. 414/1 The Quarterly will .. talk Kingsleyism, and the Edinburgh Carlylese. **1886** F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 181 The finest Carlylese is never equal to the finest English. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 414 His letters..took a curiously Carlylesque tone. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 607 The Carlylites retort that Mr. Disraeli is 'a Jew'.

‖ **Carmagnole** (karmaɲoːl). [Fr. *carmagnole* a kind of dress much worn in France during the Revolution of 1789; also in senses given below.]

1. Name of a lively song and dance, popular among the French revolutionists in 1793.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Prose Wks. 1835 II. 99 *note*. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. II. v. xi. 82 Duke Brunswick is not dancing carmagnoles, but has his drill-sergeants ready. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* v. 189 That liberty which has for her lullaby the carmagnole.

2. A nickname for a soldier in the French revolutionary army; applied by Burns to the devil, as the author of mischief or ruin.

1796 BURNS *Poem on Life*, That curst carmagnole, auld Satan. **1823** GALT *Entail* III. xii. 115 Switching away the heads of the thistles .. as if they had been Parisian carmagnols.

3. The bombastic style adopted in reporting the successes of the French revolutionary army.

1860 *Times* 16 Apr. 10/2 A fair specimen of the style called the Carmagnole, so much cultivated by the newspaper and pamphlet writers of the first Revolution.

† **Carmalle.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Carmelite.

c **1528** SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* II. 429 Be they not carnalles, And lordes infernalles? Yea gredy carmalles, As any carmarante.

Carman[1] (kāːɹmăn). [f. CAR *sb.* + MAN.] A man who drives a car; a carter, carrier. Also name of one of the London City Companies.

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 146 A carman or carter. **1598** B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, Serue..in Thames-street, or at Custome-house key, in a ciuill warre against the carmen. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 26 That no Car-men turne or tumble down their Bricks. **1735** in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 141, I promise .. to send the paper by the carman. **1880** *Times* 15 Nov. 6/2 The carman who drove me..to Ballinroe. **1887** *Whitaker's Alm.* 309 The fee for taking up freedom by purchase in the Carmen's Company is £9 15*s*.

† **Caːrman**[2]**.** *Obs.* Also 2 **carlman, 4 carmanne, careman.** [a. ON. *karmann*, var. of *karlmann* (in nom. *karmaðr*) male, man, f. *karl* man, male + *mann* man.] A man, an adult male.

1135 *O. E. Chron.*, Þa namen hi þa men..carl men and wimen. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 27166 Quar he carman be, woman, or barn. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 156 Simeon hiht the carmanne And the womman was cald dam Anne. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 957 Carefulle caremane, thow carpez to lowde.

Carmasal, var. CARAMOUSSAL, *Obs.*

† **Carme,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 4 **karme.** [a. F. *carme* :—*Carmel.*] = CARMELITE.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 353 Carmes seien þat þei weren bifore þe tyme þat Crist was born. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 340 Two frere karmes wiþ a full coppe. **1479** *Will of Stoughton* (Somerset Ho.) Freres mynors, freres carmes. **1535** *Compl. too late Maryed* (N.) A grey friar, Jacobin, or a Carm. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 This Order of Carmes, or Carmelites. **1797** *Archæol.* XIII. 272 Discalced Carmes at Tongres.

Caːrmele. *Sc.* Also **caramеile.** [a. Gael. *cairmeal, corra-meille*, Ir. *cara meala*, 'heath-pea, wild licorice'.] The Heath Pea (*Lathyrus macrorrhizus*), a leguminous British plant with an edible tuberous root.

1771 SHAW in Pennant *Tour Scotl.* (1769) App. 310 (Jam.) One root..which we call carmele..grows in heaths and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut .. I have often seen it dried, and kept for journeys through hills where no provisions could be had. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.*, Carameile.

† **Caːrmelin,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *carmelin*, ad. L. *carmelīn-us*.] = CARMELITE. Hence also **Caːrmeliness.** *rare.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 There were likewise Carmelin or Carmelinesse Nunnes here in England. **1655** *Francion* VI. 14.

† **Caːrmelitan,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* = next.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 67 The Carmelitans and Augustines. **1736** J. SERCES *Popery Enemy Script.* 50 *note*, A Carmelitan Monk.

Carmelite (kāːɹmĕlәit), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *carmélite* :—L. *Carmēlītēs, -a* inhabitant of Carmel.]

1. A member of an order of mendicant friars (called also, from the white cloak which forms part of their dress, *White Friars*), who derive their origin from a colony founded on Mount Carmel by Berthold, a Calabrian, in the 12th century. Also *attrib.*, or as *adj.*

The order was introduced into Europe in the 13th c., and in the 16th divided into several branches, one of which, the *bare-footed Carmelites*, were distinguished by the severity of their rule.

c **1500** DUNBAR *Freiris of Berwik* 25 The Jacobene freiris of the quhyt hew, The Carmeleitis and the monkis eik. **1505** *Test. Ebor.* (1869) IV. 239 To the Freerres Carmelites a certayne of bookes. **1648** MILTON *Observ. Art Peace* (1851) 572 Most grave and reverend Carmelites. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 81 The above-mentioned Carmelite church. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 281 The church of the Whitefriars, or Carmelites, stood on the south side of Fleet-street. **1823** LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 501 Pallavicino, a carmelite friar.

† **2.** A variety of pear. *Obs.*

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Carmelite*, is a large flat Pear, one side gray, and on the other a little tinged with red..It is ripe in March. **1755** in JOHNSON.

3. A fine woollen stuff, generally of a grey or other obscure colour: perh. = Fr. *carmeline* 'wool of the *vicugna*' (a species of llama), Littré.

1828 J. T. SMITH *Nollekins* I. 19 Among her dresses was one of a fashionable Carmelite, a rich purple brown. **1859** *Lady's Tour Monte Rosa* 7 Every lady..should have a dress of some light woollen material such as carmelite or alpaca. **1873** MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* I. vii. 77 [She] put on her Puritan hat, and sober gray carmelite gown.

Caːrmeliːtess. A female Carmelite.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxx. 183 The life of St. Ann, a Carmelitess.

† **Caːrminate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *cārmināt-* ppl. stem of *cārmin-āre* to card (wool), f. *cārmen* a card for wool + -ATE[3]. Cf. It. *carminare* 'to card or teazell wool, also to make grosse humors fine and thin' (Florio). Cf. CARMINATIVE.]

trans. Of medicines: To expel (wind) from the stomach or bowels.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVI. viii, To carminate or dissolve ventosities. *Ibid.* (1634) Gloss., To Carminat, is to make more fine and thin the grosse humours..a terme..borrowed from those that card wooll. **1655** *Phys. Dict.* s. v., Carminating medicines, are such as do break wind.

¶ To card wool, etc. (Only in Dicts.)

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Carminate*, to card wool, or deuide. **1623** COCKERAM, *Carminate*, to spin. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Carminate*, to card wool, or hatchel flax, to sever the good from the bad.

† **Carminaːtion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [noun of action, f. *carmināre* to make verses, f. *carmen* verse, song.] Charming, incantation.

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 80 Seducing and blinding the ignorant..by Incantations, Carminations, Annual Observations.

Carminative (kāːɹminәːtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *cārmināt-* ppl. stem of *cārmināre* to card + -IVE.

'A medical term from the old theory of humours. The object of carminatives is to expel wind, but the theory was that they dilute and relax the gross humours from whence the wind arises, combing them out like the knots in wool.' Wedgwood.]

A. *adj.* Of medicines, etc.: Having the quality of expelling flatulence.

1655 in *Phys. Dict.* **1710** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 224 ₱8 The Carminitive Wind-expelling Pills. **1804** *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 555 Fennel .. The seeds .. supposed to be stomachic and carminative. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 291 Chloroform ..exerts..a stimulant carminative action.

B. *sb.* A carminative medicine or agent.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 366 Carminatives are such as by a heating, rare and Anodyne quality expell winde. **1731** SWIFT *Strephon & C.*, Carminative and Diuretick, Will damp all Passion Sympathetick. **1807** *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 560 Peppermint water is well known as a carminative.

Carmine (kāːɹmin), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. or Sp. *carmin*, in med.L. *carmin-us*, contracted from *carmesin-us*, f. Sp. *carmesí* CRIMSON, a. Arab قرمزى *qirmazī* 'crimson', f. *qirmiz*, KERMES, ALKERMES, the scarlet grain insect.]

1. A beautiful red or crimson pigment obtained from cochineal. **b.** *Chem.* The colouring matter of cochineal; = CARMINIC *acid.*

[*c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon) 93 Lacca..de qua et urina humana fit carminum.] **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* It is of no other use that I know of .. but to make Carmine. **1756** *Connoisseur* No. 110 Fixing a high duty upon rouge and carmine. **1791** HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. iii. 180 Carmine is the lake obtained from cochineal by means of alum. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 39 Weak acetic solution of carmine [has] no power of colouring living protoplasm.

2. *transf.* As the name of a colour.

1799 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud Nat.* I. 583 The azure insect deposited in a goblet of carmine. **1828** SOUTHEY *Ep. Cunningham*, To give his cheeks that deep carmine engrain'd. **1870** EMMA MARSHALL *C. Kingscote* 30 A sky where amber melted into the softest carmine.

3. a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of this colour; deep crimson. *Carmine Spar* = CARMINITE. **b.** in *comb.*, qualifying other adjs. of colour, as *carmine-crimson, -purple*, etc.

1737–59 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, Anchusa . . 2 . . Perennial wild Borage with a Carmine Flower. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1873) 14 A most beautiful carmine-red fibrous matter. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 210/1 The fine bright carmine flowers of this plant. *Ibid.* 21 Oct. 354/1 Bracts of a bright carmine-crimson colour. 14 Oct. 347/2 Dahlias . . rich carmine-purple.

Carminic (kaːmiːnik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] *Carminic acid*: the colouring matter of cochineal; = CARMINE 1 b.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 791 The latter is called carmine, cochinellin, or carminic acid. 1880 *Academy* 20 Nov. 368/3 Carminic acid and Tyrian purple.

Caːrminite. *Min.* An arsenate of lead and iron of a colour varying from carmine to tile-red.

1854 in DANA *Min.* 410.

Carmizale, carmousal, var. CARAMOUSSAL.

† **Carmot.** *Alch.* Name for the substance of which the 'philosopher's stone' was supposed to consist. 1851 in MAYNE; and in recent Dicts.

Carmuiche, -usche, obs. Sc. ff. SKIRMISH. [Fr. *écarmouche.*]

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 243 With countering and with carmuiches also. *Ibid.* II. 610 With greit scrymmyng and carmusche euerie da.

Carmusol, var. CARAMOUSSAL, *Obs.*

Carn, carne, var. of CAIRN.

‖ **Carnac** (kāːnæk). *rare.* [in F. *cornac*, Pg. *cornáca*, supposed to be of Indian origin, but not now found in any Indian vernacular. (Dr. Rost, quoted in Yule, suggests Singhalese *kūrawa* elephant-stud + *nāyaka* leader; others propose, for the first part, Skr. *karī* elephant.)] The driver of an elephant, a mahout.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 825/2 Old Elephants . . oftentimes kill their *Carnak* or Guides. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 110 Going to the River to be washed, with his Carnack, or Rider on his Back. *a* 1832 in LYELL *Princ. Geol.* xxxv. II. 43 The elephant only allows himself to be led by the carnac whom he has adopted. 1884 C. BOCK *Temples & Eleph.* 22 The carnac or driver was quite unable to control the beast.

† **Caːrnadine.** *Obs.* Also **carnatine, carnardine.** [ad. It. *carnadino* 'a carnation colour' (Florio); cf. *carnato* 'the hue or colour of one's skin and flesh' (Florio), 'complexion' (Baretti), f. *carne* flesh: *carne, carnat-o, carnat-in-o*, constitute a regular series. Cf. INCARNADINE.]

'Red, or carnation colour; or a stuff of that colour' (Nares).

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 74 How ill fits you this Ribbon Carnatine. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Any Thing for Q. Life* Com. (N.) Grograms, sattins, velvet fine, The rosy coloured carnardine. [1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Carnadine*, the carnation.]

Carnage (kāːnėdʒ). [a. F. *carnage* (16th c. in Littré), ad. It. *carnaggio* 'carnage, slaughter, murther; also all manner of flesh meate' (Florio 1611):—late L. *carnāticum* flesh-meat, also, the flesh-meat supplied by tenants to their feudal lords. OFr. had the corresp. word *charnage*, ONF. *carnage*, 'flesh of animals, meat, feast of flesh, season or day during which flesh is eaten'; it stills exists dialectally.]

† **1.** (See quots.) *Obs.* (only in Dicts.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Carnage*, flesh-time, or the season wherein 'tis lawful to eat flesh. Also a term in Venery, signifying that flesh which is given the dogs after hunting. 1662 so in PHILLIPS. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Carnage*, Flesh that is given to Dogs after the Chace.

2. Carcases collectively; a heap of dead bodies, *esp.* of men slain in battle. ? *Obs.* (or confused with next).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 268 Such a sent I [Death] draw Of carnage, prey innumerable. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 471 As vultures o'er a camp . . Snuff up the future carnage of the fight. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 124 The animals of the forest . . mostly live upon accidental carnage. 1842 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg.*, *Black Mousquetaire*, Where those, who scorn'd to fly or yield In one promiscuous carnage lie.

3. The slaughter of a great number, esp. of men; butchery, massacre.

Frequent in HOLLAND, then rare till late in the 18th c.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. 16 The carnage and execution was no lesse after the conflict than during the fight. 1601 — *Pliny* VII. vii, Such as delight only in carnage and bloudshed. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Carnage*, a great slaughter. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xiii. 281 A slight resistance was followed by a dreadful carnage. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xx, Mark! where his carnage and his conquests cease! He makes a solitude, and calls it—peace!

b. Slaughter personified.

1814 BYRON *Lara* II. x, Carnage smiled upon her daily dead. 1816 WORDSW. *Thanksgiv. Ode* viii, Yea, Carnage is Thy daughter.

4. *Comb.*, as *carnage-field, -lover; carnage-coloured, -covered, -loving* adjs.

1721 CIBBER *Refusal* II, These Carnage Lovers have such a Meanness in their Souls. 1800 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* 92 Carnage-cover'd fields. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. II. 90 The dragon, carnage-coloured, signifies Rome. *Ibid.* II. VI. 131 The carnage-loving character of the infidel Anti-christ. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) III. II. VI. VIII. 121 One of those Carnage-fields, such as you read of by the name 'Glorious Victory'.

Carnaged (kāːnėdʒd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Strewn with carnage or slaughtered bodies.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. (D.) Look yonder to that carnaged plain. 1852 D. MOIR *Castle of Time* XVI, Death's vultures crowd o'er carnaged Ascalon.

Carnaill, obs. Sc. form of CARNAL *a.*

† **Carnal,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Presumably for F. *corneille* crow: but there may be some connexion or association with *carnal* adj.] ? A crow.

17.. '*Carnal & Crane*' i. in Child *Ballads* II. iv. (1885) 8/1 In argument I chanced to hear A Carnal and a Crane.

† **Carnal,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* A perversion of *cardinal.*

a 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* II. 429 Be they not carnalles, And lordes infernalles? 1543 BECON *Pol. Warre* Pref., One . . an Englishe man borne daunceth now like a Traytoure in a Carnalles wede at Rome. 1598 BARKCLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 51 This Cardinall . . or rather Carnall and his Brother were both extremely in love with one woman.

Carnal (kāːnăl), *a.* Forms: 5 *Sc.* **carnaill,** 5–6 **carnell,** 6 **karnale,** 5–7 **carnall,** 5– **carnal.** [ad. L. *carnāl-is* fleshly (in Tertullian and other Christian writers), and frequent in med.L. as an attribute of relationship, as *frater* or *soror carnalis*, brother or sister by blood, in which use it appears in Eng. in 15th c. The theological sense appears equally early, but app. not in Wyclif. The Fr. repr. is *charnel*: see CHARNEL.]

† **1.** Of or pertaining to the flesh or body; bodily, corporeal. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1348 Bot Inglissmen him seruit of carnaill fud. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliv. 125 Look not you for it with carnal eyes. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 745 The Lutheranes admitte the carnall presence. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. 22 Carnal Interrment or burying. 1847 tr. *St. Aug. on Psalm* xlv. III. 240 The Church which coming from the Gentiles did not consent to carnal circumcision.

† **2.** Related 'in blood', 'according to the flesh'.

c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 117 Noble knyghtes . . many of hem carnell frendes. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 8 His wyf, his chyldren, & his frendes carnall. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 181 Christ our Sauiour . . His carnall mother benignly did honour. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 66 Two carnall brothers.

3. Pertaining to the body as the seat of passions or appetites; fleshly, sensual.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 84 Myghty soferauns of carnal temptacion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 b, Blynded with sensualite & carnall pleasure. 1670 WALTON *Hooker* 33 The visible carnal sins of gluttony and drunkenness, and the like. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* iv, To carnal wishes would it [Heaven] turn The mortified intent?

b. Sexual.

c 1450 *Merlin* i. 17 That myght haue childe with-owte carnall knowynge of man. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 25 b, Without wedlocke and carnal copulation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1013 That false fruit . . Carnal desire inflaming. 1686 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 176 He was accused of having Carnall Knowledge of his Brother in Law's woman Servant.

4. Not spiritual, in a negative sense; material, temporal, secular. *arch.*

1483 [see CHARNEL]. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D ij a, Suche one in carnell troubles can no displeasour finde. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xv. 27 Their duetie is also to minister vnto them in carnall things. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVIII. § 5 III. 80 Judge whether Martin was supported by the aid of miraculous powers, or of carnal weapons. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 207 [Wesley] began to doubt the utility, and even the lawfulness of carnal studies.

† **b.** as *sb.* in *pl.* 'Carnal things', temporal or worldly goods. [Rendering *τὰ σαρκικά*, or Vulg. *carnalia*, in *Rom.* xv. 27, 1 *Cor.* ix. 11.] *Obs.*

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 89 They haue aduanced . . the spirtualls of other men, with the loss . . of their own carnalls. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 10 Euery man . . that is made partaker of the Minister's Spirituals, must render Carnals. *Ibid.* 14 Spirituals doe well deserue carnals.

5. Not spiritual, in a privative sense; unregenerate, unsanctified, worldly.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Ded., All faithfull people are rather spirituall then carnall. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* vii. 14 The lawe is spirituall, but I am carnall [WYCLIF fleischli]. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 7 The carnall minde is enmitie against God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 212 Had not doubt And carnal fear that day dimm'd Adams eye. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 494 ¶ 1 To abstain from all Appearances of Mirth and Pleasantry, which were looked upon as the Marks of a Carnal Mind. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* iii. 65 To a carnal imagination an invisible world is a contradiction in terms—another world besides the whole world.

† **6.** Carnivorous; *fig.* bloody, murderous. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 56 This carnall curre Preyes on the issue of his mothers body.

7. *Comb.*, as *carnal-minded* adj., *-mindedness*; **carnal securitan** [f. carnal security; sense 5], etc.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idol.* X. 123 Abusing the credulous and *carnal-minded. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 105 This must needes condemne our *carnall mindednesse. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* (1849) II. 30 Spiritual pride . . is apt to settle down into carnalmindedness. 1627 BERNARD *Isle of Man* 18 One Mr. Outside, in the inside a *carnall Securitan, a fellow that will come to his Church. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 112 A most *carnall-spirituall exposition. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, This *carnal-witted scholar, as he had in his pride termed Butler.

† **Caːrnal,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CARNAL *a.*] **a.** *trans.* To make carnal, fill with sensuality. **b.** *intr.* To have carnal intercourse *with.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 7 This was the Temper of that Lecher that carnal'd with a Statua. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 90 The Lust of Tyrants . . carnalls the world at Will.

Caːrnalism. *rare.* [f. CARNAL + -ISM.] The practice of what is carnal; sensualism.

1864 *Times* 17 Aug. 6 There is a degree . . of carnalism, so to speak, in all this. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 119 To avoid the Charybdis of carnalism, there is no need to seek the Scylla of Quietism.

† **Caːrnalist.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST; cf. *sensualist.*] A habitual follower of carnal things; a 'fleshly-minded' or unspiritual man.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. i. (1651) 685 Meer carnalists, fleshly minded men. 1659 *Eng. Univ. Distract.* 21 Shallow-headed, narrow-hearted Carnalists are pusled in it. 1829 *Lond. Encycl.* V. 172 A Carnalite is a worldly-minded man; a carnalist seems to be some shades darker in character.

† **Caːrnalite.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec.

1573 ANDERSON *Exp. Benedictus* 7 b (L.), We feare not what the pope or any other carnalite can do against us.

Carnality (kaːnæːlĭti). [ad. L. *carnālitās* (Augustine), f. *carnāl-is.* Cf. F. *charnalité.*]

1. The state of being flesh; fleshly condition, fleshliness; fleshiness.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 114 Parfyte God and parfyte man, Havyng alle schape of chyldly carnalite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 82 b, This vertue toke from Hely the prophete all carnalite, and made hym apte . . to be lyfted up to god in the fyry chare. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. v. 240 His carnallity and corporall existence. 1881 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/1 The carnality of Nana's beauty, which would have been to the taste of Rubens.

2. a. Sensuality, indulgence of the 'flesh' or body with its appetites. **b.** Carnal intercourse.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlvi. 158 Thow hast slepte to longe in the slepe of carnalite. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D iij, In carnalitees and in many vyces delectable and swete to the persone. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. ix. 200 He may give up himself to lewd carnality. 1720 GAY *Equivocation*, Marriage at best Is but carnality profest. 1866 J. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* XXIII. 24 To bury all moral feeling in the grave of carnality.

3. a. The state of being unspiritual or unregenerate; unspirituality, worldliness. **b.** *concr.* A carnal thing, action, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 129/1 Many doo almesses that abyde in theyr carnalytees. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix, 154 b, The carnalitie of the lawe. 1660 INGELO *Bentivolio* I. (1682) 90 He exploded Reason as a meer Carnality. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 252 Spirituality is the genius of the Gospel, as carnality was of the law. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. § 2. 234 Mankind . . tending ever from Carnality to Spirituality. 1751 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists Comp.* (1754) II. 155 The most infamous Carnalities. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* X. (1857) 153 The deadness and carnality of the church at this . . time. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 254 Christ saw that great company approach whom he fed by a miracle . . and whom later he rebuked for carnality.

Carnalize (kāːnălәiz), *v.* [f. CARNAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make carnal; to rob of spirituality; to sensualize. Hence **Caːrnalized** *ppl. a.*

1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. § 2 A sensual and carnalized spirit. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* VI. (1757) IV. 264 We are so carnalized by our lusts. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 21 A tendency to carnalize the Divine character by representing it in symbol. 1884 MISS COBBE in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 803 It will not merely belittle life, it will carnalize it, to take Religion out of it.

† **2** *intr.* To act carnally, have carnal intercourse. *Obs.*

1706 T. BAKER *Tunbr. Walks* II. i, Tell him you are sorry you shou'd carnalize without his consent.

Caːrnallite. *Min.* [Named (by H. Ross 1856) after *Von Carnall* of the Prussian mines (Dana).] A hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium, occurring as a milk-white mineral (but often red-dish from admixture of oxide of iron and organic matter) in the salt mines in Prussia and Persia. It is now an important source of potash.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* XVI. 305 A series of saliferous strata . . carnallite, kieserite, etc. 1882 PLAYFAIR in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 335 Potash . . now found in the minerals carnallit and kainit, in such inexhaustible quantity.

Carnally (kāːnăli), *adv.* [f. CARNAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Corporeally, bodily; 'in the flesh'.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 43 That Christe . . shall reygne with all his sayntes here in erthe carnally. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 25 Men do not beleue that God is among them, vnlesse he shew himself carnally present. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 49 What saies the deuill . . for Ime sure thou art carnally possest with him. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 21 Gross men, carnally deaf from eating garlic and onions.

2. In the way of carnal intercourse.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 114 He knewe hys doughters carnelly. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, xii, To the whiche prince Arthur, the said lady Catherine was lawfully maried, and by him carnallie knowen. *c* 1610 *Female Saints* (1886) 180 Some may thinke perhaps that . . he vsed her carnallie. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xviii. 20. 1686 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 176 Being Carnally Concerned with a Woman Servant.

3. In an unspiritual manner; as a 'carnal' or unregenerate person; 'according to the flesh'.

1527 TINDALE *Doct. Treat.* (1848) 43 Because either of us looked carnally for him. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xi. (1634) 38 They carnally worshipped God in stocks and stones. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 6 To be carnally minded, is death.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. Mark* xii. 24 Carnal Men think carnally of things Heavenly. 1714 NELSON *Bp. Bull* xxxvi, Either spiritually or carnally.

Ca·rnalness. [f. CARNAL *a.* + -NESS.] Carnal quality or state; unspirituality; sensuality.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* viii. 10 Ye haue forsaken your carnalnes, and begunne now to be spirituall. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cov.* I. 20 The carnalnesse and licentiousnesse of the lives of Christians.

Carnardine, erron. form of CARNADINE.

†Carnary (kā·rnări). *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *carnārium* in same sense, in ancient L. a place for flesh, a larder, etc., neut. of *carnārius* belonging to flesh, f. *caro, carn-em* flesh. In F. *charnier.*]

A charnel or charnel-house; also *attrib.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 59 The Carnarie Chapelle in the Cimitery. *Ibid.* 100 A fair Chapelle on the North side of S. Mary Abbay Chirch..under it is a Vault for a Carnarie.

Carnassial (kaɹnæ·siăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Comparative Anat.* [f. F. *carnassier* carnivorous = Pr. *carnacier,* med.L. *carnacerius* butcher, bourreau, f. L. type **carnāce-us* of or pertaining to flesh, f. *carn-em* flesh + -AL.]

A. *adj.* 'Relating to flesh eating' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); used of certain teeth of carnivorous animals, specially adapted for tearing flesh. **B.** as *sb.* A tooth adapted for eating flesh.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 907/1 The tooth..has a..carnassial modification of form. *Ibid.* 911/2 The fourth premolar is the carnassial tooth. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 109/2 The lower carnassials of the lion. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 78 The carnassial apparatus of these predaceous marsupials.

Carnatine, var. CARNADINE, carnation-colour.

†Carna·tion[1]. *Obs.* [a. OF. *carnation, -acion* = *incarnation* (perh. aphetic form).] = Incarnation.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* iii. (Gibbs MS.) Þe secund Adame cryste god and man reformed his ymage in his carnacioun. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 395 He was slain the year of the carnation 1057. 1710 HOPKINS *Wks.* 716 (R.) The..temporal carnation of the Son of God.

Carnation[2] (kaɹnē·ɪ·ʃən), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *carnātiōn-em* (in Cælius Aurelianus *c* 420 in sense 'fleshiness, corpulence'), f. *carn-em* flesh; cf. F. *carnation,* and It. *carnagione* 'the hew or colour of ones skin and flesh' (Florio).]

A. *sb.* **1.** †**a.** The colour of human 'flesh' or skin; flesh-colour (*obs.*); **b.** a light rosy pink, but sometimes used for a deeper crimson colour as in the carnation flower.

c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 921 Carnatyon, *carnation.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 67 Some of them glitter..with a deepe purple, and some with a passing beautifull Carnation. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* II. iii. 35 A could neuer abide Carnation, 'twas a Colour he neuer lik'd. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xiii. 129 Flesh-colours or Carnations for the face and complexion. 1662 PHILLIPS, *Carnation,* a kind of colour resembling raw flesh. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* iii, Her complexion of the most delicate carnation. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* III. viii. 108 The pink-blossom tint of her cheeks was intensified into vivid carnation.

2. *pl.* 'Flesh tints' in a painting; those parts of a painting which represent the naked skin.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Carnation,* is a Term in Painting, signifying such Parts of an Human Body as are drawn naked..or what express the bare Flesh; and when this is done Natural, Bold, and Strong, and is well coloured, they say of the Painter, that his Carnation is very good. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxiv, What attitudes, carnations, and draperies! 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 327/1 He has been..less happy than usual in his carnations.

3. Name of a variety of cherry.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Cherries: Carnations, Morella. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) 674/1 Cherries, early May, Carnation, Amber. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 163.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of the *sb.* in sense 1.] †**a.** Flesh-coloured (*obs.*); **b.** rose pink. See **A.** 1.

1565–78 COOPER *Thesaur., Carnosus candor,* a carnation whitenesse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 217 [The flowers of the orchis are]..of a carnation or fleshly colour like the colour of mans body. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 146 How much Carnation Ribbon may a man buy? 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 13 A certain four-footed beast of a yellowish-carnation colour. *Ibid.* 232 [Of Horses] the chief colours are these; bay, white, carnation, golden, russet, mouse-colour, flea-bitten, spotted, pale and black. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* li. § 1. 202 In a Carnation Satin Suit. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, Hanging garters of carnation silk. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xciii, Juan grew carnation with vexation.

fig. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 86 To sugar your papers with Carnation phrases.

C. *Comb.,* as *carnation-coloured, -painted* adjs.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 64 When these Italionate carnation painted horses tayles were in fashion. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 99 His superb carnation-coloured tent.

Carnation[3] (kaɹnē·ɪ·ʃən). Also 6 **incarnacyon, coron-, cornation.** [Some 16th c. authors give one form of the name as *coronation,* apparently from its 16th c. specific name, *Betonica coronaria,* in allusion to its use in chaplets (cf. CAMPION), or from 'the floures..dented or toothed aboue..like to a littell crownet' (Lyte). On the other hand, Turner calls the plant *an incarnacyon,* Lyte has *carnation* as well as *coronation,* and Gerarde expressly identifies it with the colour 'carnation'. Prior takes *coronation* as the original form, and Britten and Holland think his opinion 'probably correct'.

One or other name must have been due to popular mistake; *carnation* is alone found after 1600, and has apparently even modified the later application of 'carnation' as a colour-name: the flower, however, is not always of this colour: as Lyte says, 'some be of colour white, some carnation or of a liuely flesshe colour, some be of a cleare or bright redde, some of a darke or deepe redde, and some speckled'.]

The general name for the cultivated varieties of the Clove-pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*).

1538 TURNER *Libellus* Aiij, Betonica altilis siue coronaria, que a quibusdam uocatur cariophillatum, est herba quam uernacula lingua uocamus a Gelofer, aut a Clowgelofer aut an Incarnacyon. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 156 In English garden Gillofers, Cloaue gillofers, and the greatest and brauest sorte of them are called Coronations or Cornations. *Ibid.* 154 Vetonica altilis, Carnations, and the double cloaue Gillofers. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 138 Bring Coronations, and Sops in wine, Worne of Paramoures. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. clxxii. 473 The great Carnation Gillo-flower..flowers of an excellent sweete smell, and pleasant Carnation colour, whereof it tooke his name. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 82 Carnations, and streak'd Gilly-vors. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, The striped Carnation, and the guarded rose. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* I. 757 Carnations, once Prized for surpassing beauty. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 207 Clove-Pink, Carnation, or Clove-Gilly-flower.

attrib. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Mch'ness Winchester* 37 The pride of her carnation train. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 107 Basilicons, with a carnation smell, exhaled the sweetest of perfumes.

Carnationed (kaɹnē·ɪ·ʃənd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] †**a.** Flesh-coloured (*obs.*); **b.** reddened, made ruddy.

1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta* 12 (L.) Court gentle zephyr, court and fan Her softer breasts carnation'd wan. 1823 BYRON *Manfr.* II. ii. 18 Carnation'd like a sleeping infant's cheek. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* II. xxxv. 76 Her hair getting frizzed and her cheeks carnationed by the wind.

Carnaval, obs. var. of CARNIVAL.

†Carne·ity. *Obs rare*[−1]. [f. L. *carne-us* of flesh + -ITY.] The state or quality of being flesh.

1691 G. KEITH *2nd Narr. Proc. Turner's Hall* 31 Flesh is a Substance, Carneity is but a Mode or Quality of it.

†Ca·rnel. *Obs.* Also 4 **karnel.** [a. ONF. *carnel* (Cotgr. *carneau*), var. of *kernel,* in OF. *crenel*: see KERNEL.] An early variant of the word KERNEL, CRENELL, battlement, embrasure.

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 695 Þe carnels so stondeþ vp-riht, Wel i-planed and feir i-diht. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1382 With koynt carneles aboue, coruen ful clene. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1035 Þey wyþynne stode in karneles, Wyþ arblastes schotten ageyn quarels. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin. & Laud MSS.) Þis castel..with carneles is hit set ful wele. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 78 Þe carnels beþ of Cristendom..brutaget with þe bileeue.

Carnel, obs. f. KERNEL (of fruit).

[Carnel, carnel-work, error for *caruel,* CARVEL, CARVEL-WORK, in Phillips, whence copied by Blount, Harris, Bailey, Chambers, Webster, etc.]

†Carneled, *a. Obs.* [f. CARNEL + -ED[2]. Cf. F. '*carnelé* imbattled, having battlements' (Cotgr.) and CARNILATE.] Embattled.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14646 Castels aboute þe toun dide make, Bretaxed & carneled.

Carnelian (kaɹnī·lĭăn). Forms: 7–8 **carnelion,** 9 **carnelian.** [A variant of CORNELIAN, altered under the influence of med.L. *carneolus* CARNEOL, or otherwise etymologized from L. *carn-em* flesh, with the notion of expressing 'flesh-coloured'.] CORNELIAN; a flesh-coloured, deep red, or reddish-white variety of chalcedony.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (T.) The common carnelion has its name from its flesh colour..which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female carnelion; in others deeper, called the male. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 335 Carnelions much amaze one in so northern a latitude. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 463 The carnelion is an agate nearly transparent, of different shades. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 5 The Carnelian is a semi-transparent quartz of a dull red colour, arranged often in different shades.

†Ca·rnell. *Sc. Obs.* [According to Jamieson, dim. of *carn* heap.] 'A heap' (Jamieson).

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 40 Ane carnell of stanis, liand togidder in maner of ane croun.

†Ca·rneol[1]. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *carneol-us* cornelian; dim. of L. *carneus* fleshy, with the sense of 'slightly flesh-coloured'; but perh. an alteration of the forms in *corn-* under the influence of this supposed derivation.] = CORNELIAN.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. XXXIII. (1495) 563 Carneolus is a red stoon and dymme..yf it is hanged aboute a mannys necke..in stryfes it alayth wrathes. 1708 KERSEY, *Carneol,* a precious Stone. 1731 in BAILEY, vol. II.

†Ca·rneol[2]. *Obs.* Some (?fleshy-leaved) plant.

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Carneol,* an herb, *acest.* 1708 KERSEY, *Carneol,* a kind of Herb. [Hence in BAILEY, 1731.]

Carneous (kāɹnĭăs), *a.* [f. L. *carne-us* fleshy (f. *carn-em* flesh) + -OUS.]

1. Consisting of flesh, fleshy.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 45a, Of carneous and Musculous substance. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 98 All their [carps'] mouths are Tongues, as filled with a Carneous substance. 1836 TODD *Cyl. Anat.* I. 575/1 The carneous parts of the fishes.

†2. Flesh-coloured, pale red. *Obs.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 466 The one with a carneous, the other with a blew flower. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401.

Carney, *sb.* ? *Obs.* [perh. connected in some way with L. *caro, carn-em* flesh: F. *acharné* would be in ONF. *acarné,* but evidence is wanting.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Carney,* a disease in Horses, whereby their mouth becomes furred and clammy that they cannot eat. Hence in BAILEY, CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, and mod. Dicts.

Carney, *v.*: see CARNY.

Carniferous (kaɹnĭ·fĕrəs), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *carn-em* flesh + -FEROUS.] Flesh-bearing.

1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 27 There is also a milk tree; but we nowhere find a carniferous, a flesh-bearing tree.

‖Carnifex (kāɹnĭfeks). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [L. *carnifex, carnific-em,* f. *carn-em* flesh + *-fex, -ficem,* maker, f. *fac-* (in comb. *-fic-*) make, making; in ancient L. 'executioner', but in med.L. often 'butcher' (the trade), e. g.

1521 *Crt. Rolls of Northall, Middx.* [Presentment] quod Johannes Swycote est carnifex et vendit carnem corruptam. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1840) 497.

An executioner.

1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 40 Auoide the murder of this carnifex Aman. 1617 MIDDLETON *Fair Quar.* IV. iv, Let the carnifexes scour their throats. 1823 SCOTT *Nigel* v, The carnifex, or executioner there. 1882 J. MARTINEAU *Spinoza* 21 The chief carnifex undertaking the high-born folks.

†Carni·ficate. *Obs.* [f. L. *carnific-āre* to execute: see prec.] 'To hang' (Cockeram 1623).

Carnification (kāɹnĭfikē·ɪ·ʃən). [sb. of action f. CARNIFY: see -FICATION.]

†**1.** The formation of flesh or sarcose tissue. *Obs.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 224 If a wound was..come to carnification.

2. *Pathol.* Alteration of certain tissues so that they become like flesh; esp. fleshy condition of the lung, as in the fœtus.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 351 The Carnification of the Bone. 1834 J. FORBES tr. *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 183 The lung has entirely lost its crepitous feel under the finger, and has acquired a consistence and weight altogether resembling those of liver..modern anatomists have named this condition of the organ hepatization or carnification. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Carnification of the lung,* a term applied by Laennec to simple condensation of the lung, without inflammation, in which it becomes tough, leathery, inelastic, and having the appearance of muscle; it is the condition which is found in the fœtal lung, etc.

3. The conversion of bread into flesh by transubstantiation.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 418 Giving their sanction to miracles of carnification. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 341 A famous wafer in which the miracle of carnification had been manifested.

†Ca·rnifice. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. **carnificium* execution, butchery, f. *carnifex, -ficem*: cf. *officium, office,* etc.] Butchery, murder, torture.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 470 It..were carnifice to adhibite sixty of them [Spanish Flies].

Carnificial (kāɹnĭfi·ʃăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Belonging to an executioner, or to a butcher; butcherly.

1632 LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* B ij a, I bequeath thee to a Carnificiall reward. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxx, By the blow of my adversary's weapon..and not by any carnificial knife. 1863 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 482 The carnificial curiosity of Selwyn and Boswell. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 2 The carnificial view of the uses of the Cattle Show.

†Carnificine, *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *carnificīna* the executioner's office, **carnificīnus* adj., f. *carnifex, -icem*: see above.]

A. *sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Carnificine,* the place of execution, the office of hangman. 1678 in PHILLIPS.

B. *adj.* Of the executioner; butcherly.

1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 201 Set up this Carnificine trade.

Carnify (kāɹnĭfəi), *v.* [On type of F. **carnifie-r,* L. *carnificā-re* to execute: see CARNIFEX.] Hence **Ca·rnified, Ca·rnifying** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1. *trans.* To make or convert into flesh.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 37. 89 All these creatures..are but the herbs of the field digested into flesh in them, or more remotely carnified in our selves. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 415 The miraculous image, or carnified and bleeding host.

b. *Pathol.* To alter (bone or other tissue) so that it becomes of the structure of flesh: cf. CARNIFICATION 2. Chiefly *passive.* Also *intr.* To undergo this alteration.

1746 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 205 The Bone is carnified, that is, turned into Flesh. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 158 The nails soften, carnify, become imperfect horny tissue. 1862 H. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 11 The lung is carnified and reduced to a small inelastic mass.

†**2.** *trans.* and *intr.* To generate flesh. *Obs.*

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* (1656) 341 That the carnifying flesh may heale the better. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (J.) In inferiour faculties I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I carnify. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Burnings,* Heal the Sore with your carnifying and healing Salves. 1829 *Loud. Encycl.* V. 174 To Carnify is to generate flesh.

†**3.** 'To quarter or cut in pieces..., to torment'. Blount *Glossogr.* 1656. [Only a Latinism.]

†Ca·rnilate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *kernellāre, quernellāre* (KERNELLATE); cf. F. *carnelé* 'imbattled, having battlements' (Cotgr.): see CARNEL, and CRENELLATE.] To KERNEL, CRENELLATE, or furnish with battlements.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1878) I. 310 It is not lawfull for anie subject to carnilate, that is, build stone houses.

Carnival (kā·ɹnivăl). Forms: 6 **carnoval, carnevale,** 7 **carnevall, carnivall,** 7–8 **carnaval,** 7– **carnival.** [a. It. *carnevale, carnovale* (whence F. *carnaval*), evidently related to the med.L. (11–12th c.) names *carnelevārium, carnilevāria, carnilevāmen*, cited by Carpentier in additions to Du Cange. These appear to originate in a L. **carnem levāre*, or It. **carne levare* (with infinitive used subst. as in *il levar del sole* sunrise), meaning 'the putting away or removal of flesh (as food)', the name being originally proper to the eve of Ash Wednesday. The actual It. *carnevale* appears to have come through the intermediate *carnelevale*, cited by Carpentier from a document of 1130.

The history of the word is illustrated by the parallel med. L. name *carnem laxare* (cited by Carpentier from a charter of 1050), corresp. to It. **carne lasciare* 'leaving or forsaking flesh', whence, app. by contraction, the modern *carnasciale* = *carnevale. Carnem laxare, *carne lasciare, *carnelasciale, carnasciale*, form a series exactly parallel to **carnem levare, *carne levare, carnelevale, carnevale.* Other names having a similar reference are, for Shrove Tuesday, *carnicapium* 'flesh-taking', and *carnivora* [*dies*]; for Lent or its beginning, *carniprivium, carnisprivium, privicarnium*, f. *privare* to deprive. In all these, 'flesh' means *meat*, and that it was understood to mean the same in *carnelevare* is shown by many early quotations in Du Cange; e. g. in a MS. of beg. of 13th c. 'De ludo Carnelevar. In Dominica dimissionis carnis,' etc. Also 'Dominica ad vel ante carnes tollendas'; with which compare the Spanish *carnes tolendas*, 'shrove-tide'. We must therefore entirely reject the suggestion founded on another sense of *levare*, 'to relieve, ease', that *carnelevarium* meant 'the solace of the flesh (i. e. body)' before the austerities of Lent. The explanations 'farewell flesh, farewell to flesh' (from L. *vale*) found already in Florio, and 'down with flesh!' (from F. *aval*), belong to the domain of popular etymology. (Cf. Dr. Chance in *N. & Q.* s. 7 IV. 82.)]

1. The season immediately preceding Lent, devoted in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries to revelry and riotous amusement, Shrove-tide; the festivity of this season. *High Carnival*: the revelry of the Carnival at its height.

Originally (according to Tommaseo and Bellini) 'the day preceding the first of Lent'; commonly extended to the last three days or the whole week before Lent; in France it comprises *Jeudi gras, Dimanche gras, Lundi gras* and *Mardi gras*, i. e. Thursday before Quinquagesima, Quinquagesima Sunday, Monday, and Shrove Tuesday; in a still wider sense it includes 'the time of entertainments intervening between 'Twelfth-day' (or Boxing Day) and Ash Wednesday' (Littré).

Mid Lent Carnival (*Carnaval de la mi-carême*): a festivity held on the middle Thursday of Lent, to celebrate the fact that the first half of that season is at an end.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 85a, In theyr Carnoual time (whiche we call shroftide). 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* Wks. (1609) 4 The Italians .. contrary to the Portuise, call the first weeke in Lent the Carneuale. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. iv, After a carnival Lent ever follows. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* Jan., Shrovetide, when all the world repaire to Venice, to see the folly and madnesse of the Carnevall. 1739 GRAY *Let. to West* 16 Nov., This Carnival lasts only from Christmas to Lent; one half of the remaining part of the year is past in remembering the last, the other in expecting the future Carnival. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 88 The carnival is the season devoted intirely to pleasure, and begins the second holiday after Christmas. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 202 The Carnaval is, in many Circumstances, almost a Transcript of the ancient Saturnalia of Rome. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* vi. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 208 Like distracted masks in high carnival. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 10/2 A tragical finale to the gaieties of the Mid-Lenten Carnival .. The Carnival of the Mi-Carême .. is the great festival of the Parisian blanchisseuses.

2. *fig.* Any season or course of feasting, riotous revelry, or indulgence.

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 102 The Carnouale of my sweet Loue is past, Now comes the Lent of my long Hate. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 93 To avoid .. freer revellings, carnivals and balls. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxvii, During that carnival of sporting. 1816 BYRON *Siege of Cor.* xvi, He saw the lean dogs .. Hold o'er the dead their carnival. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 348 It was a carnival of intellect without faith.

3. *attrib.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. ii. (1616) 498 For your carniuale concupiscence [cf. COTGR. *Carnavalée*]. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 315 Carnival Shows in Italy like Shrove-Tuesday ones in England .. Their Carniuall day .. is obserued amongst them in the same manner as our Shroue-tuesday with vs in England. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 94 ¶ 2 Both of them were at a Play in a Carnival Evening. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenst.* IV. ii, This is a carnival night.

Hence **Ca·rnivale·sque** *a.*, characteristic, or of the style, of the carnival.

1791 H. WALPOLE in *Jrnls. & Corr. Miss Berry* (1866) I. 289 Your [letter] whets no reply, being merely carnivalesque. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 374 This unique and carnivalesque drama. 1866 *Reader* 1 Sept. 760 [The Lord Mayor] in grand carnivalesque pomp.

‖ Carnivora (kaɹni·vŏrā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [L. *carnivora* (sc. *animalia*) flesh-eating (animals); see CARNIVOROUS.]

A large order of flesh-eating Mammalia, including among others the feline, canine, and ursine families. (For a singular, see CARNIVORE.) Also, sometimes applied to orders or groups of other animals, e. g. to a large family of pentamerous beetles.

1830 BENNETT *Gardens Zool. Soc.* 99 The most typical group of the Carnivora. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 645 The aquatic Carnivora [Beetles] .. live during their larva and perfect states in water. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 7/2 In a land like Hindostan .. what a veritable power the great carnivora are.

Ca·rnivora·city. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *carni-* flesh + VORACITY: cf. *carnivorous.*] Appetite for flesh.

1730 POPE *Let. Gay* 18 Aug., Wondring at the superior carni-voracity of our friend.

Carnivore (kā·ɹnivōəɹ). [a. F. *carnivore*, ad. L. *carnivor-us* flesh-eating.] A carnivorous animal; one of the Carnivora. Also, a carnivorous plant.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 86/1 The .. talons .. enable the carnivore to seize the prey. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes* I. 5 Fighting with their teeth, like carnivores. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 5 Great tropical carnivores like the beautiful Sarracenias, with their ingeniously devised traps for luring unhappy insects to their living tomb.

Carnivorous (kaɹni·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *carnivor-us* (f. *carni-* flesh + *-vorus* devouring) + -OUS.]

1. Eating or feeding on flesh; applied to those animals which naturally prey on other animals, and *spec.* to the order CARNIVORA.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x, Many there are .. which eate no salt at all, as all carnivorous animals. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 In all Flyes, more conspicuously in Carnivorous or Flesh-Flyes. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. Introd. 9 Birds may be distinguished, like quadrupeds, into granivorous and carnivorous. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.*, Poems (1850) I. 187 Zeus's winged hound, The strong carnivorous eagle. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1852) 34 The carnivorous beetles or Carabidæ. 1879 WALLACE *Australasia* iii. 56 Carnivorous marsupials preying upon the other groups.

2. *Bot.* Applied to those plants which absorb and digest animal substances as food.

1868 *Sci. Opinion* I. 16 The highly interesting carnivorous plants. 1878 MCNAB *Bot.* IV. (1883) 95 Some plants .. obtain a part of [their nitrogenous food] in a peculiar manner. These are the so-called carnivorous plants.

3. *Med.* Applied to caustics as destructive of flesh. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Carni·vorously** *adv.*, **Carni·vorousness.**

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* XXXVIII, The sow .. was carnivorously inclined. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 446 He dined carnivorously. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 133 Carnivorousness is an aberration of humanity, and a semi-return to the diet of beasts.

†Carnoggin. *Obs.* [a. Welsh *cyrniogyn* a piggin, dim. of *cyrniawg* horned (Owen Pughe); perh. in reference to the longer stave left projecting as a handle.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Carnogan* (Brit.), a little kind of a wooden dish with hoops, a Piggin. [Hence in PHILLIPS, KERSEY, & BAILEY.] 1682 *Wit & Drollery* 203 (N.) That country [Wales] yeilds flannel, carnoggins, Store of Methеglin in thy waggons.

Carnose (kaɹnōʷs), *a.* [ad. L. *carnōs-us* abounding in flesh, fleshy, f. *caro, carn-em* flesh.] Consisting of or resembling flesh; fleshy.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 59a, Yᵉ Cypres tre and the Tamarisk haue carnose or flesshy leues. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 122 The mortification of some carnose part. 1731 MASSEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 217 Two short carnose Antennæ. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 77 Cartilaginous fish .. are carnose in fibre and difficult to digest.

Carnosity (kaɹnɒ·sĭti). [a. F. *carnosité* (14th c. in Littré, with parallel forms in Pr., Sp., It.), f. L. *carnōs-us* fleshy: see -ITY.]

†1. Fleshiness; pulpiness; flesh or pulp. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* I. 2 Carnositie or fleshynes, etc. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. iii. I. 431 They erre .. that they suppose an Oliue the more grown it is in carnositie, to be the fuller of oile. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 670 Their [Golden Apples'] carnosity is very sapid and sweet.

2. A morbid fleshy growth, a caruncle.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 280 If an eye be diseased with blerednes .. or any swelling carnosity bred upon it. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* III. i, What's good for a Carnosity in the bladder? 1751 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 328 Strictures and carnosities of the urethra. 1810 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) V. 189 Carnosities are very difficult of cure.

†b. *fig. Obs.*

1613 SPELMAN *De non tenser. Eccl.* (1668) 105 Overgrown with so hard a carnosity, as it requireth strong and potent corrosives to make an entrance. 1689 N. LEE *Princ. Cleve* IV. i, Your thoughts are swell'd with a Carnosity.

Carnoso- (kaɹnōʷsō), combining form of L. *carnōsus*, used in sense 'carnose and ..', 'with carnous modification'; as in *carnoso-fibrous, carnoso-suberose*, etc.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* 644 Carnoso-tuberose. 1866 BERKELEY in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 96 The carnoso-fibrous stem.

Carnous (kā·ɹnəs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *carnōs-us* fleshy, f. *carn-* flesh: see -OUS.]

1. Consisting of or abounding in flesh; fleshy.

1577 VICARY *Englishm. Treas.* Kj, A carnous pannicle. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 17 A fair and carnous state of Body. 1694 J. TURNER in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 17 Much more like a Sceleton than a carnous Substance. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 24 All the Parts, both carnous and osseous. 1783 POTT *Chirurg.* II. 63.

2. Of fruits, roots, etc.: Pulpy, fleshy.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. iii, [The] stones and carnous matter [of olives]. *Ibid.* II. 19 The roots of some be carnous and fleshie .. namely of the Beet. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 199 Such [Herbs] as have a carnous substance, and will never become lignous.

†Carnou·se. *Obs.* Also 7 **-nooze, -nose.** 'The base-ring about the breech of a gun' (Kersey).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Her carnooze or base ring at her britch. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 Carnouse .. is the greatest circle about her britch. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Carnose.* 1708 in KERSEY. 1731 in BAILEY.

Carny, carney (kā·ɹni). *v. dial.* and *colloq.* [Widely diffused in midland and southern dialects, from Whitby to Cornwall, but origin unknown.

(There have been numerous conjectures, e.g. referring to *caro, carnem* flesh, or *cāra* dear, but no evidence. Cf. *blarney.*)]

a. *intr.* To act in a wheedling or coaxing manner. **b.** *trans.* To wheedle, coax, cajole. Hence **Ca·rnying** *ppl. a.*; also CARNY *sb.* 'soft, hypocritical language' (*Slang Dict.* 1874).

1811 WILLAN *West Riding Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Carny*, to flatter, to coax. 1836–49 SMART, *Carny* v. n., to interlard discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of endearment. (*Colloq.*) 185 . *Household Wds.*, That carneying old woman .. who is pulling Mr. S. by the arm. 1867 A. SKETCHLEY in *Cassell's Mag.* I. 479/2 Them 'umbugs that carneys over good ladies and gets reglar supported. 1870 READE *Put yourself*, II. v. 91 'Well, sir,' said Cole, in a carneying voice.

Caroach, obs. form of CAROCHE.

Carob (kæ·rŏb). Forms: 6-7 **carobe, carrob,** 7 **carabe,** 9 **carubbe, caroub,** 6– **carob.** [a. F. *carobe, carrobe* (also *carroube, carrube*) Cotgr. (now *caroube*), corresp. to It. *carrubo*, Sp. *garrobo, algarrobo*, a. Arab. الخَرُّوبة (*al*) *kharrūbah*, in Pers. خرنوب *khirnūb*, 'bean-pods, carobs'.]

1. The fruit of an evergreen leguminous tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Carob-tree, a native of the Levant: a long flat horn-like pod containing numerous hard seeds embedded in pulp. Also called *carob-bean, carob-pod.*

Generally identified with the 'husks' eaten by the prodigal in the parable, *Luke* xv. 16; and by some taken to be the 'locusts' eaten by John the Baptist, whence the names *Locust-pods*, and *St. John's Bread.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Siliqua*, It may be called in english a Carobe tree, and the fruite Carobes or Carobbeanes. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Algarroua*, Carobes, or S. Johns bread. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 172 As for those Carobs or Cods of Syria. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 424 Ægina hath .. abundance of Almonds, and Keratia, or Carobs. 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highw.* I. ii. 28 The carob harvest was going on as well as the olive gathering. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 170 Carob pods are 6 inches to 1 foot in length, and about 1 inch broad.

2. The tree, more fully called *carob-tree.*

1548 [see 1]. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 20 The leafe is lyke unto Carobe, or saint Johannis breadis tre. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. Luke* XV. 15 They would not let him fill his Belly with the Cods of the Carabe Tree, which was the swines meat. 1842 L. S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 45 Where the tall carob's branches spread. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. (1858) 146 The large dark-leaved, wide-spread tree called the 'Carob', common apparently in the forests of Galilee. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 173 The carob tree was introduced into India about the year 1840.

Caroce, obs. form of CAROSSE: cf. next.

Caro·che, *sb. arch.* Forms: 6-7 **carroch(e,** 7 **caroch(e, caroach, carioch,** 9 **caroche, carroch.** [a. 16th c. F. *carroche*, ad. It. *carroccio, -ia*, augmentatives of *carro* chariot:—L. *carrus*; see CAR. Cf. the parallel word CAROSSE.]

The 17th c. name of a coach or chariot of a stately or luxurious kind; the representative of the modern 'carriage' for town use. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Carrucha*, a carroch, a coche. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* II. (Arb.) 20 They harnessed the Grand Signiors Caroach. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 42 To ride in a Carroch, or hanging Coach. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 85 Seven or eight stately Carochs of great personages. 1614 COOK *Tu Quoque* in *Dodsley* VII. 28 The keeping of a coach For country, and a carroch for London. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 213 He did in .. 1666 prohibit the Duke of Newcastles Footmen the wearing of black Velvet Caps whilst they attend his Caroch. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 211 To mount two wheel'd Carroches. [1822 SCOTT *Nigel* i, The court ladies .. when visiting his shop in their caroches. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* ii, When the caroches of the nobles had set down their owners.]

b. Used to represent It. *carroccio*, the car of state which accompanied the army of an Italian republic and bore the standard.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 263 We shut .. in .. all noises but The carroch's booming.

c. *attrib.* (trade name of a kind of tricycle).

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1274/3, 46 in. Caroche Gem, central gear, front steerer .. 44 in. Caroche tricycle, rear steerer.

†Caro·che, *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.; or ad. It. *carrocciare, carozzare*, F. *carrosser* 'to ride in a caroch'.] **a.** *intr.* To ride or travel in a caroche. **b.** *trans.* To convey in a caroche. Hence **Caro·ched** *ppl. a.*, seated or driven in a caroche.

1618 WITHER *Motto* (1633) 560 If but he and 's whore Carrocht a Furlong are, the Coach man may For sennight

after let his Horses play. **1619** Bp. Williams *Serm. Apparell* (1620) 11 To Caroach it abroad, to go out and see. **1636** Heywood *Challenge* I. i. Wks. 1874 V. 12 Came hee on horse-backe or Caroach't? **1650** A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 30, I speedily caroatcht thither.

Caroigne, obs. form of Carrion.

Carol (kæ·rəl), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **karol**(e, **karolle, carole,** 4–7 **caroll**(e, 4–9 **carrol**(l, 5 (**careld**), **caroul,** 5–6 **caral**(le, **carowl,** 6 **carralle, caril, caryl, carrell, karrel,** 7 **karil,** (**carrold**), 4– **carol.** [a. OF. *carole*, also *kar-, char-, quar-, quer-, kerole, -olle*, in all the senses in which it occurs in Eng. (exc. 3); still in French dialects. (Marne *carole* dance, fête, joy; Swiss Rom. *coraula, coraulo*, round dance, dance-song, *coraul* ball, round dance (Godef.), Pr. and It. *carola*; Old Pr. also *corola*. The ulterior etymology of OF. *carole* and its accompanying vb. *caroler*, is uncertain; nor is it clear whether the vb. or the sb. takes priority etymologically. There are many indications that the first syllable had originally *co-* (see Diez, 1878, p. 539, and cf. the Swiss and Breton forms); hence Romanic etymologists generally agree with Diez, in seeking the etymology in the Gr.-L. *chorus*, and its derivatives *chorēa, choraules*, etc.: cf. esp. 'corolar *vel* coreiar, *coreas ducere*' quoted by Diez from Faidit *Gram. Prov.*, of 13th c. Wackernagel would take the vb. (coraulare '*conculcare*' to tread, dance, Ugutio) as a derivative of the sb. *coraula, choraula, choraules*, the fluteplayer who accompanied the chorus dance, and the sb. as a derivative of the vb. Another conjecture, assuming 'ring' to be the original sense of the sb., has proposed as its source L. *corolla* 'little crown, coronet, garland'. In any case, a Celtic origin is out of the question: Welsh *carol* (Christmas) carol, and vb. *caroli* to sing carols, are from English (Rhŷs), and Breton *koroll* dance, *korolli* to dance, *koroller* dancer, are from French. The arrangement of the senses here followed is tentative.]

I. A ring-dance, and derived senses.

†**1.** A ring-dance with accompaniment of song; ? a ring of men or women holding hands and moving round in dancing step. *arch.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 7601 O þair karol suilk was þe sang. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 1845 Faire is carole of maide gent, Bothe in halle and eke in tent. **1303** R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3460 Wymmen..þat borwe cloþes yn carol to go. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 1722 Miri time it is in may..Damisels carols ledeth. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 123 He saw a mayden .. daunsynge in a carrole among oþer maydouns. **1394** Gower *Conf.* III. 365 With harpe and lute and with citole, The love daunce and the carole .. A softe pas they daunce and trede. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 1022 And daunceden with a caralle þe chirche aboute. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 54 A Caralle, *corea, chorus, pecten.* **1612** Drayton *Poly-olb.* xi, In carrolds as they course. **1616** Bullokar, *Carol*, a song, sometimes a dance. **1865** Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 115 The circles of upright stones..have suggested the idea of a ring-dance, and the story has shaped itself..that such a ring was a party of girls who were turned into stone for dancing carols on a Sunday. **1866** Engel *Nat. Mus.* viii. 273 We learn that the term Carole was applied by the Trouvères to a dance in which the performers moved slowly round in a circle, singing at the time. **1867** Longf. *Dante's Parad.* xxiv. 16 Those carols dancing in different measure.

†**b.** Diversion or merry-making of which such dances formed a leading feature. *Obs.* [So in mod.F. dial. = 'fête, joie'.]

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28146 Caroles, iolites, and plaies, ic haue be-haldyn and ledde in ways. **1340** *Ayenb.* 71 Oure blisse is ywent in-to wop, oure karoles into zorȝe. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 43 Iusted ful Iolile þise gentyle knyȝtes, Syþen kayred to þe court, caroles to make. **1483** Caxton *G. de la Tour* Cij, To be att feestes, Joustes, and carolles.

†**c.** A company or band of singers, a choir. (? Or simply 'assembly, company' as in Godefroy 'assemblée, cercle, réunion'.) *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 253/1 Thassembles of martirs, the Couentes of Confessours, the Carolles of Virgyns.

2. A song; originally, that to which they danced. Now usually, a song of a joyous strain; often *transf.* to the joyous warbling of birds.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9043 Þys ys þe karolle þat þey sunge. **1393** Gower *Conf.* I. 133 And eke he can carolles make, Roundel, balade and virelay. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 92 Caral, songe [*P.* caroll], *palinodium* [*K.* Psalmodium]. ..Caroolyn, or synge carowlys. **1595** Spenser *Epithal.* 259 The whiles the maydens doe theyr carroll sing. **1600** Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 27 This Carroll they began that houre, With a hey and a ho, & a hey nonino. *c* **1750** Shenstone *Elegy* ix, To sing soft carrols to your lovely dames. **1800** Wordsw. *Hart-leap Well* II. xv, He heard the birds their morning carols sing. *a* **1824** Campbell *Dead Eagle* 99 The fife-like carol of the lark.

3. a. A song or hymn of religious joy.

a **1547** Surrey *Æneid* II. 300 Children, and maides, that holly carolles sang. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Adversity* (Arb.) 505 Yet, euen in the old Testament, if you Listen to Dauids Harpe, you shall heare as many Herselike Ayres, as Carols. **1830** Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 245 'Glory to God' she sang, and past afar..Losing her carol I stood pensively.

b. *esp.* A song or hymn of joy sung at Christmas in celebration of the Nativity. Rarely applied to hymns on certain other festal occasions.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 83 Item to Cornishe for setting of a carralle upon Cristmas day. **1521** W. de Worde (*title*), Christmasse Carolles. **1530** Palsgr. 203/1 Carole a song, *chancon de noel.* **1573** Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 70 A Christmas Caroll of the birth of Christ vpon the tune of King Salamon. **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 102 No night is now with hymne or caroll blest. **1641** J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 175 The Dity of that hymne, or Caroll, [was] Peace on earth. **1667** Milton *P. L.* XII. 367. **1774** T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XXVIII. (1840) II. 397 These coronation carols were customary. **1806–7** J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. 29 Screaming and bellowing Christmas carols under your window. **1845** S. Austin tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 371 Singing hymns before the doors of houses, and new year's carols in the villages.

II. A ring, and related senses. (perh. ought to be I.)

†**4.** A ring or circle, *e. g.* of standing stones.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* in Hearne Pref. R. B. 194 Þis Bretons renged about þe feld, Þe karole of the stones beheld, Many tyme ȝede þam about. *Ibid.* 195 Whan he had gon alle aboute Within þe karole & withoute. *c* **1470** Harding *Chron.* lxx. x, Within [the] Giauntes Carole, that so ther hight, The [Stone hengles] that nowe so named been.

[All these instances refer to Stonehenge, also called the *Giants' Dance*; cf. quot. 1865 in sense 1; but Du Cange has instances of a very different kind, e.g. 'Unum annulum cum saphyro magno, et karola in circuitu 7 lapidum et 8 perlarum'.]

¶ A precinct, a space enclosed by rails, etc. See Du Cange.

†**5.** A small enclosure or 'study' in a cloister.

[See numerous OF. examples in Godefroy, and quot. from Premonstrat. Statutes in Du Cange 'in claustro carolæ vel hujusmodi scriptoria'.]

1593 *Descr. Monuments, &c. Ch. Durham* § 41 (1842) 70 In every wyndowe three Pewes or Carrells, where every one of the old monks had his carrell, severall by himselfe, that when they had dyned they dyd resorte to that place of Cloister, and there studyed upon there bookes, every one in his carrell all the after nonne. **1721** Bailey, *Carrel*, a Closet or Pen in a Monastery. **1810** *Acc. Gloucester Cath.*, The ten divisions for the windows in the south cloister are divided into twenty carrols; two carrols in each window;—their width four feet.

b. *Carol-window*: ? a bay-window.

c **1600** Jupp *Acc. Comp. Carpenters* 223 In 1572 the Carpenters Company of the City of London ordered a carollwindow to be made in the place wher the window now standethe in the gallerie.

†**6.** A chain. [So F. *quarole*, two examples in Godef.: see also Du Cange.]

c **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2885 Scho putte ilke resche in other, And made a karole in a stounde, The ton hende touched to grounde, And the othir scho helde on heygh.

7. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *carol-song, carol-wise; carol-chanting* ppl. adj.

c **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 201 (Camb. MS.) And songyn as it were in carolewyse. **1583** T. Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 137 Let those lament who lust, Ile sing a carroll song for obsequy. **1601** Chester *Love's Mart.* (1878) 5 And carrollchanting birds are sudden mute.

Carol (kæ·rŏl, -əl), *v.* For forms see prec. [a. OF. *caroler*, f. *carole*; see prec. The derivative forms in *-ed, -ing, -er*, are now most commonly spelt (in England) with *ll* (*carolled*, etc.) though for no good reason: cf. F. *caroler, carolant, caroleur*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To dance in a ring to the accompaniment of song; to dance and sing, make merry. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 7600 [Þar] karold [*Gött.* dauncid] wimmen þe wai. **1303** R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9041 Þese wommen ȝede and tollede here oute Wyþ hem to karolle þe cherche aboute. *Ibid.* 9138 Þese men þat ȝede so karollande Alle þat ȝere hande yn hande. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 810, I wolde have karoled right fayn, As man that was to daunce right blithe. *c* **1530** Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 327 Ladyes and damoyselles did carowle and sing.

2. To sing, *orig.* in accompaniment to a dance. Now usually: To sing a lively or joyous strain. (Chiefly *poet.*)

c **1369** Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 848, I sawe her daunce so comely, Carol and sing so swetely. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 30 If she carole upon a songe, Whan I it here, I am so fed. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 62 Caroolyn, or synge carowlys [*P.* carallyn], *psalmodio.* **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., Tho wouldest thou learne to caroll of love. **1633** P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* xi. i, And carol lowd of love, and loves delight. **1791** Cowper *Iliad* XVIII. 712 Carolling to it with a slender voice. **1853** De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* viii. 17 Juvenal's qualification for carolling gaily through a forest full of robbers.

b. *ironically.*

1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 18 Sirs the spows is foundon, wherfore we bene cumne, and all this nyght haf carold here.

c. *transf.* of the warbling of birds, etc.

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 79 Hark, how the cheerfull birds do chaunt..And carroll of Loves praise. **1768** Beattie *Minstr.* I. v, Where the grey linnets carol from the hill. **1830** Tennyson *Sea-Fairies*, Merrily merrily carol the gales.

3. *trans.* **a.** with cognate object.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 60 Then carroll I vp a song withall. **1589** Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 37 To carroll out this roundelay. **1718** Prior *2nd Hymn Callimachus* (R.) Hovering swans..carol sounds harmonious. **1797** *Philanthrope* No. 25 Many a feather'd warbler..Carrol'd the melodious lay. **1859** Tennyson *Elaine* 700 Carolling as he went A true-love ballad.

b. To sing of, celebrate in song.

1634 Milton *Comus* 849 The shepherds..Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. **1683** Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl.* 40 Shepherds Swains still Carol out her Fame. **1774** *Westm. Mag.* II. 374 The Muse That carrol'd Sir John Hill!

Caro·lathine. *Min.* [f. *Karolath* in Silesia.] A variety of Allophane, found in rounded balls of a honey-yellow colour at Zabize in Upper Silesia.

1858 in Dana *Min.* 500.

Caroler, -oller (kæ·rŏlər). [f. Carol *v.* + -er[1].] One who carols; a carol-singer; a singer, bard.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* ii. (1826) 29 'Sunt et mihi carmina'..says the caroller. **1852** Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) III. xxxiii. 345 Coming down with some alms for the carollers.

†**Ca·rolet.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [dim. of Carol *sb.*; see -et.] A little carol or song.

1593 Drayton *Sheph. Garl.* vii, Repeat a carowlet in rime.

‖**Carolin** (kæ·rŏlin). [Ger. *Karolin*, f. L. *Carolus* Charles.] The name of a gold coin formerly current in Bavaria and in Würtemburg; the Bavarain carolin was worth 20*s.* 4·23*d.* sterling, that of Würtemburg 20*s.* 1·47*d.*

1821 in Kelly *Cambist.* **1847** in M'Culloch *Dict. Comm.* 326.

Carolina (kærŏlə·nă). The name (after Charles II.) of a North American colony, now forming two states (North C. and South C.) of the American Union; hence applied to the Sweet Potato (see quot.), and used in the names of various plants and animals, as *Carolina ash, osprey, whiting*; also **Carolina Allspice**, the flowering shrub *Calycanthus floridus*; **Carolina Pink**, *Spigelia Marilandica*, also called Indian Pink, of which the root is an active anthelmintic. See also Caroline *a.* 2.

1734 Mortimer *Nat. Hist. Carolina* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 *Alburnus Americanus*, the Carolina-Whiting. **1884** *Century Mag.* Jan. 442/1 The sweet potato was adopted from the aborigines in all the Southern colonies, and it is yet known in the market as the 'Carolina'. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 203 Carolina Allspice or Sweet-scented shrub.

Ca·roline, *sb.* [see Carolin, Carlin.] A name of coins of various countries and of different values; sometimes = Carline, or Carolin.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 195 A rounde plate of syluer as brode as the coyne cauled a Corolyne. **1709** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4571/2 (*Naples*) A Captain is to receive five Carolines a Day. **1717** Berkeley in Fraser *Life* (1871) 578 The clergy of Ischia get each a Caroline a mass. **1783** W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* II. 78 (*Sweden*) A caroline, (about one shilling and two-pence value). **1865** *Athenæum* No. 1953. 448/2 The forty golden carolines with which the Grand-Duke .. repaid the dedication.

Caroline (kæ·rŏlain), *a.* [f. *Carol-us* Charles.]

1. Of or pertaining to Charles: *esp.* **a.** of Charles the Great (Charlemagne); **b.** of Charles I. and II. of England, or their period.

1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 322 Under the Caroline kings. **1805** W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 314 The village of Carlsbad .. as well as .. the Caroline Waters [named after] the emperor Charles IV. in 1370. **1839** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. v. § 22. 234 Waller has a more uniform elegance .. than any [other] of the Caroline era. **1874** F. Hall in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 310 Our Caroline divines. **1884** Courthope *Addison* i. 20 The Caroline dramatists.

†**2.** Applied in end of 17th c. to a fashion of hat.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2246/4, 25 black Hats, commonly called Caroline. **1695** *Ibid.* No. 3119/4 A Young Man, aged about 17..wears..a Carolina Hat.

Caroling, -olling (kæ·rŏliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Carol *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Carol.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1045 At theo feste was trumpyng .. Carolyng, and turneieyng. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 792 Was never..lady lustier in carolynge. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxix. 279 On a Sonday after dyner .. ther was great daunsyng and karolynge. **1596** Spenser *Heav. Beauty* 265 Carolings Of Gods high praise. *a* **1834** Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* I. 82 (L.) The sweet carolings of *As you like it.* **1853** C. Brontë *Villette* xxiv. (1876) 256.

Caroling, -olling, *ppl. a.* That carols.

1867 Miss Braddon *R. Godwin* I. i. 5 Carolling music of birds. **1880** *Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 329 The singer's carroling lips are dust.

Caroli·ngian, *a.* = Carlovingian, q.v.

1881 *Athenæum* No. 2803. 86/2 The accessories preserve something that is Carolingian. **1882–3** Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* III. 1777 Ornaments of the Carolingian period.

Caroli·nian, *a.* [f. med. L. *Carolīnus* of Charles; and its derivative *Carolina.*]

a. Belonging to Charles the Great. **b.** Belonging to one or both of the Carolinas in U. S. Also *sb.*

1847 *Secret Soc. Mid. Ages* 321 The Fehm-Gerichte .. named .. Carolinian Tribunals, as having been (as was believed) instituted by Charles the Great. **1775** Adair *Amer. Ind.* 226 Sharp and cold to a Carolinian. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. xlvii. 228 It became the pride of native Carolinians not to accept a seat in [the king's council].

Caroli·tic, *a. Arch.* Erroneous f. Corollitic.

1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Carolitic column*, one with a foliated shaft.

Carolus (kæ·rŏlŭs). [f. *Carolus*, Latinized form of Karl, Charles.] A gold piece struck in the reign of Charles I.; originally valued at 20*s.*, but afterwards at 23*s.* The name has been given to various other coins bearing 'Carolus' as the name of the monarch; e. g. a *Carolus dollar.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2258/4 A Boy about 18 years old .. Run away with..5 Carolus pieces of Gold. **1753** Richardson *Grandison* (1781) II. xx. 216, 120 Carolus's were also in this purse. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 490 Every trader had his own strong box..and..told down the crowns and Caroluses on his own counter.

Carom, carrom (kæ·rəm). An abbreviation of CARAMBOLE, applied to the stroke so called in Billiards; now corrupted to CANNON *sb.*[1] 7.

A. *sb.*

1779 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 260 Which stroke is called a Carambole, or for shortness, a Carrom. **1826** *Hoyle Impr.* 396 A carombole or carom. **1850** BOHN *Handbk. Games* 519 A canon (formerly *carom* or *carombole*). **1872** MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 84 We accomplished very little in the way of caroms.

B. *vb.* (*transf.* in quots.)

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* 67 She glanced from every human contact, and 'caromed' from one relation to another. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 494/2 A single stone was made to 'carom'.

Caromel, variant of CARAMEL.

Ca·rony bark. 'A synonym of true *Angustura bark*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1853 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 2 *note*, The trade carried on . . in the Carony bark, which is the beneficial bark of the Bonplandia trifoliata.

†Caroo·n[1], **carroo·n, caroo·me.** *Obs.* [Etymol. obscure. Derivation from CAR or F. *carre* has been conjectured; cf. also OF. *carron* paving tile: was the impost originally levied to defray paving?] 'A licence by the Lord Mayor of London to keep a cart' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1860).

1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xviii. 389/1 If the yearly Rent of 17*s.* 4*d.* a piece be not paid to the said President and governors, the Caroon, that is, the License of such person so wanting or refusing shall be forthwith suspended. **1730–6** BAILEY, *Carroon*, a Rent received for the Privilege of driving a car or cart in the city of London. **1800** COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 331 To regulate and control Carroons or privileged Carts. **1832** E. V. WILLIAMS *Executors & Adm.* I. 531 A caroome, or a license by the Mayor of London to keep a cart.

Caroon[2] (kărū·n). [Etymol. unknown. (Mahn compares Ir. *caor*, dim. *caoran*, the rowan-tree berry; but there is no connexion.)] A species of cherry.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Caross, var. KAROSS, an African cloak of skins.

†Caro·sse. *Obs.* Also in 7 caroce. [a. F. *carosse* (now *carrosse*), ad. It. *carozza*, augmentative of *carro* chariot, etc.: cf. the parallel CAROCHE.] A carriage, a CAROCHE.

1598 FLORIO, *Carroccia* . . a caroce, a coche, a chariot. **1608** CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* Plays (1873) II. 297 The Carosse of the Marquis of Rhosny Conducted him along to th' Arcenall. **1657** COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* 89 And when ye travel in carosses, Ye will salute the high-way crosses.

‖ Carotee·l, -e·l. [possibly ad. Arab. قرطال *qirṭāl*, collective of *qirṭālat*, *qartillat* ass's burden, basket, fruit-basket.] 'The commercial name for a tierce or cask, in which dried fruit and some other commodities are packed, which usually averages about 7 cwt.' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*).

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, Caroteel of Cloves 4 to 5 C. Weight; Currants 5 to 9 C.; Malt about 3 C. **1721** BAILEY, *Caroteel*, a quantity of some Commodities; as of Cloves, from 4 to 5 Hundred Weight.

Carotic (kărǫ·tik), *a. Pathol.* and *Phys.* [ad. Gr. *καρωτικός* stupefying, soporific, f. *καροῦν* to stupefy. Cf. F. *carotique.*]

1. a. 'Having power to stupefy or produce stupefaction' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **b.** Of the nature of or pertaining to stupor or carus; in a state of carus.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvi. 567 He was thought to be carotick, but he was not so; for at length he awaked. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Carotic sleep*, profound drowsiness.

2. = CAROTID. (*rare.*)

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 53 The temporal muscle, and the Carotick Arteries. **1843** J. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 85 The cranial or carotic blood.

Carotid (kărǫ·tid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *καρωτίδ-ες*, f. *καροῦν* 'to plunge into deep sleep, to stupefy', because compression of these arteries is said to produce carus or stupor. (Galen.)]

A. *adj.* Epithet of the two great arteries, one on either side of the neck, which supply blood to the head.

Each of the two primitive carotid arteries afterwards divides into two branches, called the external and internal respectively. **1667** E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 450 Which made me open the Carotid Artery. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 193 It had passed beneath, and torn the internal carotid artery. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 649 They ascend . . to the upper part of the larynx, where they divide into the external carotid and the internal carotid arteries.

b. Pertaining to or adjoining the carotid arteries; e. g. *carotid canal*, the tunnel through the temporal bone which gives passage to the internal carotid, and its plexus of nerves (*carotid plexus*).

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 26 Nearer to the apex of the bone is a large oval opening, the carotid foramen. **1877** BURNET *Ear* 88 The carotid canal is the simplest in structure . . of the canals in or about the tympanum.

B. *sb.* A carotid artery.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 90 The Arteries derived from the external Carotids. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 477 After the incision into the carotid of a horse. **1862** CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 46 With vest blood-spotted, and cut carotid.

†Caro·tidal, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 66 The carotidal Arteries. **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery* (1763) 83 The Blood which is brought to the Brain by the Carotidal and the Vertebral Arteries.

Carotidean (kærǫti·diăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -EAN. Cf. F. *carotidien.*] = prec.

1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 285/5 He would exclude the Vidian nerve, or at least its carotidean branch.

Carou·ba (karū·ba). A variant of CAROB (tree), following the Arabic form of the word.

1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1885) 330 A few olives and caroubas. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ix. 233 The so-called 'Forest' of Carmel . . with dwarf oak, bay, carouba. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* 209/1 Looking at the carouba-trees.

Caroul, obs. form of CAROL.

Carousal (kărau·zăl). [f. CAROUSE *v.* + -AL; but the formation may have been aided by the misunderstanding of *carousel*, and its association with CAROUSE *v.*] A fit of carousing, a drinking-feast or carouse; revelry in drinking.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii. (R.) The swains were preparing for a carousal. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxviii, Sounds of carousal came, and song. **1814** BYRON *Lara* I. vii, Join'd the carousals of the great and gay. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 124 The Germans were celebrated for their hospitality . . and their carousals.

¶ Erroneously put for CAROUSEL q. v.

†Carou·se, *adv. Obs.* Also **garaus, carous.** [a. Ger. *gar aus*, in *gar-aus trinken* to drink 'all out', to empty the bowl. Cf. ALL OUT, the English phrase in same sense. In 16th c. F., Rabelais has *boire carrous et alluz.*] In the phrase *To drink, quaff* (*pledge one*) *carouse*: i. e. to the bottom, to drink a full bumper to his health.

1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* I. 18 The tiplinge sottes at midnight which to quaffe carowse do vse. **1586** T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 193 Rather than they wil refuse to drink carouse. **1600** ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* (1874) 43 His hostesse pledg'd him not carouse [*rime* house]. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. i, Some againe drinking garaus. **1667** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 40.

Carouse (kărau·z), *sb.* Forms: (6 **garouse**), 6–7 **carous, car(r)owse, -ouse,** 7 **car(r)ousse, carrouze,** (**caraus, garaus, -ausse, karausse**), 7–9 **carouze,** 6– **carouse.** [The prec. adv. in phrase *to drink carouse*, taken for obj. of the vb.: cf. F. *une carrousse*, Sp. *carauz*, also from Ger. The word formerly rimed with *house, mouse*; the the pronunciation (-au·z), appeared first in the vb., *c* 1660 (cf. *grass, graze, advice, advise*, etc.), and subsequently spread to sense 3 of the sb., taken as a deriv. of the vb.]

†1. The action or fashion of 'drinking carouse'.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 610 (R.) Lyæus fruitful cup with full carowse Went round about. **1600** ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vii. (1874) 13 Drinke some braue health vpon the Dutch carouse . . Or visit Shorditch, for a bawdie house. **1611** RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) Introd. 19 Their best was, I drinke to you, and I pledge yee; some shallow-witted drunkard found out the Carowse.

†2. A cupful drunk 'all out', a full draught of liquor, a full bumper to one's health, a toast. *Obs.* bef. 1700 (but used by Scott).

1594 DRAYTON *Ideas* vii, Quaffing Carowses in this costly Wine. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 277 Quaffe carowses to our Mistresse health. **1611** ROWLAND *Four Knaves* (1843) 13, I . . will drinke a healths carouse. **1611** COTGR., *Carous*, a carousse of drinke. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. II. iii. 86 All which garausses he must drinke. **1674** MILTON *Moscov.* Wks. 1738 II. 145 The Emperor standing up, drank a deep Carouse to the Queen's Health. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vii, Quaff the full carouze.

3. A drinking bout; a carousal; carousing.

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 228 Bassus at the Thracian carowse. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* I. 480 The early feast and late carouse. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* I. 8 To go to the Spread-eagle and have a carouse. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Refectory* ad fin., What means this revel and carouse?

Carouse (kărau·z), *v.* Forms: 6 **karous, garouse, carous,** 6–7 **carrouse, car(r)owse,** 7 **garousse, carrowze, -ouze,** 7–8 **carowze, -ouze,** 6– **carouse.** [f. CAROUSE *adv.*: cf. F. *carousser* 'to quaff, swill, carouse it' (Cotgr.).]

1. *intr.* To drink 'all out', drink freely and repeatedly. So *to carouse it.*

1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* xiv, I that in tune and out of time, karoust it without measure. **1596** RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* (1848) 64 Some . . garoused of his wine till they were reasonable pleasant. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 349 To quaffe and carouse again vpon it more lustily. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Carouse* . . to drink all out. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xv. 173 To procure Wine and carouze with him, which they did, and he got beastly drunk. **1779** JOHNSON *L. P., Thomson* Wks. IV. 167 Thomson . . carousing with lord Hertford and his friends. **1827** POLLOCK *Course T.* IV, Drinking from the well of life, And yet carousing in the cup of death. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. vi. 102.

b. To drink a bumper *to* (any one), to drink health or success *to.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) I. 107 Swilling, gulling and carowsing from one to another. **1594** LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* II. i. 92, I carouse to Prisius, and brinch you mas Sperantius. **1604** SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 300 (2nd Qo.) The Queene Carowses [1st Qo. drinkes] to thy fortune Hamlet.

†2. *trans.* To drink off or up, to drain, to quaff, to swill; to drink (a health). *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 432 The Glasses wher-in you carouse your wine. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 55 Roderigo . . To Desdemona hath to night Carows'd Potations, pottle-deepe. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. 162 Some Gentlewomen were so free in this excesse, as they would . . garousse health after health with men. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 168 To Carrouze strong Drink, Brandy, Wine. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 545 Egypt's wanton queen, Carousing gems.

b. *fig.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 23 Carrouse vp your owne quarrels in the cup. **1645** QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* I. 20 Why doe we thus . . carouse full Bowles Of boyling anguish? **1660** W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* II If the Cup be lawful we must not carouze it.

Carousel (karuze·l). Also 9 **carrousel.** [a. F. *carrousel*, ad. It. *carosello, garosello* 'a kind of joust or feat on horseback'. Littré takes It. *carosello* or *garosello* as dim. of *garoso*, quarrelsome, contentious, f. *gara* quarrel, strife; but this is doubtful, and possibly the etymological form was *carrosello*, from *carro* chariot.)]

'A tournament in which knights, divided into companies (quadrilles) distinguished by their liveries and dresses, engaged in various plays and exercises; to this were often added chariot races, and other shows and entertainments' (Littré).

1650 MARVELL *Death Ld. Hastings*, Before the Crystal Palace where he dwells The Armed Angels hold their Carousels. **1686** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2117/4 A great carousel is preparing here [Paris] against Easter. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* V. (1806) III. 131 This Game, these Carousels Ascanius taught. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XC. 414 The carousel, the expence of which amounted to seventy thousand crowns. **1839** JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 27 Those carousels and mock-fights. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. vi. 187 Carrousel . . is, in fact, a kind of superb betailored running at the ring.

¶ Many writers employing the word historically, have erroneously identified it with *carousal.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 ? 10 A Carousal, wherein many of the Youth of the first Quality . . ran for the Prize. **1762** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. l. 35 His fine taste in dress, festivals, and carousals. **1774** T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 28 A royal carousal given by Charles the Fifth of France to the Emperor. **1823** LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 23 The young king loitered for weeks at Calais, spending his time in carousals and entertainments. **1858** PLANCHÉ *D'Aulnoy's Fairy T.* 440 After which, there were ballets, carousals, and a thousand other things.

Carouser (kărau·zəɹ). One who carouses.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* (1848) 64 The greatest garousers and drunkards of the world. **1598** R. BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 24 Carowsers that will match Nero. **1732** LD. LANSDOWNE *To Garth* (R.) The bold carouser and advent'rous dame. **1849** W. IRVING *Mahomed* viii. (1853) 27 The noise brought the carousers from their tents.

Carousing (kărau·zing), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CAROUSE. Often *attrib.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 81 They kept a myrry carousing. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 23 b, Downe to y^e^ bottome of his carrowsing cups. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. II. 87 Which kind of karoussing they call the crowning of the Emperor. **1650** HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 137 Drowned in carowsing bowls. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germ.* II. 208 At Vienna, Their chief diversion is feasting and carousing. **1861** RAMSAY *Remin.* iii. 62.

Carou·sing, *ppl. a.* That carouses. Hence **Carou·singly** *adv.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ii. (1634) 188 Our carowsing tospot German souldiers. **1704** ROWE *Ulysses* II. i. 955 These Carousing Lovers. **1848** CRAIG, *Carousingly.* **1875** MYERS *Poems* 58.

Carowaye, -weie, obs. ff. CARAWAY.

Carowl, carowse, obs. f. CAROL, CAROUSE.

Caroygne, -oyne, obs. ff. CARRION.

Carp (kārp), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 **carpe.** Pl. **carp,** formerly **carps.** [a. OF. *carpe* (Sp. *carpa*):—late L. *carpa* (Brachet cites Cassiodorus *a* 575 'destinet carpam Danubius'). The same name (modified in termination, etc.) appears in Romanic, Celtic, Teutonic, and Slavonic: cf. esp. OHG. *charpfo*, MLG. *karpe* masc. pointing to a possible WGer. **karpo.* But the original source is unknown.]

1. A freshwater fish, *Cyprinus carpio*, the type of the family *Cyprinidæ*; introduced into England as early as the 14th c., and commonly bred in ponds.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carpe, fysche, *carpus.* **1462** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 561 My master putte into the said ponde, in gret carpes, xxj. **1584** R. SCOT *Disc. Witcher.* XIII. X. 248 A bone taken out of a carps head, stancheth bloud. **1653** WALTON *Angler* I. ix, The Carp is the Queen of Rivers: a stately, a good, and a very subtle fish. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* liv. II. 80 In the fish ponds are kept tame Carp, said to be, some of them, eighty years of age. **1770** WHITE *Selborne* XL. 103 In this water are many carps. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 257 That singular fleshy palate which is popularly but incorrectly known all over the world as carp's tongue. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 84 In rivers carp bite more boldly than in ponds.

2. Applied to other species of the genus *Cyprinus*, or family *Cyprinidæ*, to which belong the Gold and Silver Fish, the Prussian or Crucian Carp (*C. gibelio*), the Norwegian Carp (*Scarpæna norvegica*), and others.

1786 WHITE *Selborne* XCVIII, Gold and silver fishes . . Linnæus ranks . . under the genus of *cyprinus* or carp. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* § 567 The *Cyprinidæ* or Carp tribe. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 107 Collection of Stuffed . . Carp, Crucian Carp, Gold Carp.

3. *Comb.*

1678–1706 PHILLIPS, *Carp-stone*, a triangular stone found in the chop of a carp, white without and yellow within.

†**Carp,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. CARP *v.*[1]]

a. Discourse. **b.** Power of speech. **c.** Carping speech, cavil (with play on CARP *sb.*[1]).

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 882 In sounande notez a gentyl carpe. *Ibid.* B. 23 Kryst kydde hit hymself in a carp onez. *Ibid.* B. 1327 Þat he ful clanly bi-cuv-er his carp bi þe laste. **1618** MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 1st Ep. Ded. i, Carpes haue bin good cheap this Lent, for I haue had more than I desired for nothing.

¶ Associated with CARK.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* viii. 57 a, Their vayne and superfluous carpe and care.

Carp (kāɪp), *v.*[1] Also 4 **karp,** 5 **karpe,** 4–7 **carpe.** [Senses 1–3, chiefly in northern poetry (especially in alliterative verse), were probably a. ON. *karpa* to brag; but the later prose senses 4–6 appear to be derived from, or influenced by, L. *carpĕre* to pluck, *fig.* to slander, calumniate. The ulterior history of the ON. word is uncertain.]

†**1.** *intr.* To speak, talk. *Obs.*

a **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 287 Carpe toward ihesu and seie þise wordes. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* App. *Resurrect.* 388 Als þai come narre þe castelle, to-geder carpand. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 829 The Kyng þan full curtesly karpes agayne. **1420** *Siege Rouen* 1235 in *Archæol.* XXII. 381 Vnnethe thay myȝt brethe or carpe. **1470** HARDING *Chron.* Prolem. x, Leonell .. that wedded .. The erles daughter of Vister, as man do Karpe. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 33/3 To carpe, talke, *colloqui, confabulari.* **1575** TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* Epil. Aa iij, To carpe it fine with those that haue no guile.

†**b.** To discourse *of,* in speech or writing. *Obs.*

1350 *Will. Palerne* 216 þe kowherdes bestes i carped of bi-fore. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 199 Thus conscience of crist and of þe croys carpede. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. Prol. 26 (Jam.) Of thame .. Carpe we bot lityl. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 575 Of his conditions to carp for a while.

†**2.** *trans.* To speak, utter, say, tell. *Obs.*

1350 *Will. Palerne* 503 To karp þe sope. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 325 To carpe Proverbes and demaundes sligh. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4610 When Calcas his counsell had carpit to the end. **1515** *Sc. Field* 73 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 216 Our Knight full [of] courage carpeth these words.

†**3.** *intr.* To sing or recite (as a minstrel); to sing (as a bird). *Obs.*

c **1425** *Thomas of Erceld.* 313 'To harpe or carpe, whareso þou gose, Thomas, þou sall hafe þe chose sothely': And he saide 'harpynge kepe I none, For tonge es chefe of mynstralsye'. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iv/2 In goodly ditie or balade for to carpe. *a* **1528** SKELTON *Agst. comely Coyst.* 13 In his gamut carp he can. *c* **1570** THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 8 Many was the bird did sweetly carpe Among the thornes. **1802** *Lochmaben Harper* vii. in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1869) 94 Then aye he harped, and aye he carped Till a' the lordlings footed the floor.

†**4.** *Vituperatively:* To talk much, to prate, chatter. Cf. CARPER. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 69 Clerkes..carpen of god faste, and haue [him] moche in þe mouthe. *a* **1528** SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 549 Some .. Clatter & carpe Of that heresy. **1530** PALSGR. 476/1, I carpe (Lydgate), *Je carquette..* This is a farre northen verbe. **1557** *Praise Maistr. Ryce* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 202 Came Curiousness and carped out of frame.

5. *spec.* To talk querulously, censoriously, or captiously; to find fault, cavil. (The current sense.)

(*Certain* examples of this before the 16th c. are wanting: the early ones may have merely the sense of 1 with contextual colouring. Cf. CARPER.)

[**1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 286 Abasshed To blame yow or to greve, And carpen noght as they carpe now, Ne calle yow dumbe houndes. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 77 Thou carpist also of oure coveitise, and sparist the sothe. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A j, Some in Satyres against vices dare carpe.] **1548** *Soul John-Nobody* in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) App. 139 They will currishly carp. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 49 Servetto carpeth, that God did beare the person of an Angell. **1655** DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 377 The King .. carpeth upon the marriage. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm. Malice of Soc.*, In carping and harshly censuring .. their neighbours. **1785** BURNS *2nd Ep. Lapraik*, Ne'er grudge an' carp, Tho' fortune use you hard an' sharp. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 386 The bulk of society did not assemble to carp and to cavil.

b. Const. *at.*

1586 THYNNE *Contn. Holinshed* Pref., Curiouslie carping at my barrennes in writing. **1794** BURKE *Corr.* IV. 235 That faction and malice may not be able to carp at it. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Falkland* Mixed Ess. 207 We will not carp at this great writer.

†**6.** *trans.* To find fault with, reprehend, take exception to. *Obs.*

1550 CRANMER *Sacrament* 100 a, Whiche my saiyng diuers ignorant persones .. did carpe and reprehende. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* vii. *marg.*, The Pharisees did alwaies carpe Christ. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus Ann.* v. ii. (1622) 117 Couertly carping the Consull Fufius. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 230 Carping whatsoever hath been done or said heretofore. **1678** R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* iii. § vii. 87 Our Adversaries shall have nothing from thence to carp.

†**7.** *intr.* (?) To censure; to judge, discriminate.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 21 Any one that knoweth how to carpe, Will scarcely iudge us both one countrey borne.

†**8.** (?) To contend, fight. *Obs. rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 606 With brandis bricht that scherand wer and scharp So cruellie togidder did tha carp.

¶ Associated with CARK, q. v.

c **1465** *Chevy Chace* II. 135 Tivydale may carpe off care. **1522** *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 267 Ever he is carping of care. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 49 Poor drudgeing..Priests that carp and moyl all day long. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 312 Carping for the unprofitable goods of this world.

Carp, *v.*[2] [? ad. L. *carpĕre* to pluck, card.] (See quot.) Hence **Carper, Carping** *vbl. sb.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 202 The business to which children are first put in this business is carping; that is, preparing thistle-teasels for the workman, who fits them into the rods and handles for dressing the cloth. The little carpers sit at this easy work.

†**Carpacious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Lat. *carpĕre,* taken in sense of Eng. CARP: after *loquacious, rapacious,* etc.: see -ACIOUS.] Given to carping.

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 62 Corrupt and hastye Judges..carpacious Controllers, and..impudent Scoffers.

Carpal (kā·ɹpăl), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *carpālis,* f. *carpus* wrist.] Of or pertaining to the carpus or wrist.

1743 BEVAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 489 Several Anchylosses's formed in the small Joints, viz. carpal and metacarpal Bones. **1840** G. ELLIS *Anat.* 402 The posterior carpal artery is very small. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 416 The articulation between the carpal and metacarpal bones. **1856** YARRELL *Hist. Birds* I. 390 From the carpal joint to the end of the wing.

b. *sb. pl.* = Carpal bones.

1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 15 The row of short bones joined with these are the 'carpals'.

Carpar, -are, obs. f. CARPER.

Carpel (kā·ɹpĕl). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *καρπ-ός* fruit, on type of mod.L. dim. **carpellum*; see -EL, and cf. F. *carpelle.*] One of the divisions or cells of a compound pistil or fruit; or the single cell of which a simple pistil or fruit consists.

[**1817** DUNAL *Monogr. des Anonacées* 13 Il serait utile et commode d'avoir un mot particulier pour exprimer dans un fruit multiple, le fruit partiel résultant de chaque ovaire féconde et développé; je propose ici celui de *carpelle, carpellum.*] **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 372 Carpels are modified leaves. **1869** GRAY *Bot.* § 547 It is convenient to have a name which shall designate a single pistil-leaf, whether occurring as a distinct simple pistil, or as an element of a compound pistil. For this purpose the name of Carpel has been devised. **1881** G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* No. 4. 65 A little central boss or cushion, supporting several carpels or unripe fruitlets.

†**Carpell.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

1593 PEELE *Edw. I* (1829) 155 'God save her grace, & give our young prince [Edw. III] a carpell in their kind.'

Carpellary (kā·ɹpĕlări), *a. Bot.* [f. CARPEL; see -ARY, and cf. F. *carpellaire.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a carpel.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 216 The two carpellary leaves of which the fruit is formed. **1835** — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 372 The carpellary theory of structure.

†**Carpencloth, carpyncloth.** *Obs.* [Cf. *carpent* obs. f. CARPET.] Probably carpet-cloth; table-cloth or bed-covering of carpet.

1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 414, Beddinge, iij carpenclothes of tappestarye iiij*l.* xs.—iiij grene carpynclothes.

†**Carpenel.** *Obs.* Some kind of fabric; ? = CARPMEAL.

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII,* xi, Clothes called carpenel whites, commonly made for lining of hosen.

Carpent (kā·ɹpĕnt), *v. rare.* [ad. med. L. *carpent-āre* to cut or make as a carpenter; cf. F. *charpenter,* in the senses here given.] *trans.* To make as a carpenter; *fig.* to put together, construct mechanically. Hence **Ca·rpented** *ppl. a.*

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 231 Extended upon the Crosse, made and carpented of Oake. **1878** T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 75 With carpented 'Columbiads', unfortunately he [Poe] condemned poetry not founded at all on the tour de force plan of little ambitious prosaic spirits.

Carpent(e, obs. (erroneous) f. CARPET.

†**Ca·rpentage.** *Obs.* [f. CARPENT + -AGE.] Carpenter's work, carpentry.

1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Barckoener,* a certaine Beame of carpentage.

Carpentarie, -ary, obs. f. CARPENTRY.

†**Carpentaries.** *Obs.* perh. pl. of *carpentarie, -ary,* as a variant form of CARPENTER; perh. for *carpentaris,* pl. of form *carpentar*: see -AR[2].

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* f j b, Carpentaries and makeris of howses.

Carpenter (kaɹ·pĕntəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 **carpenter,** (4 **carpunter,** 5 **-pentour, -pynter,** 6 **-pintor,** (*Sc.*) **charpenteir**). [a. AngloFr. *carpenter,* ONF. *carpentier* (F. *charpentier* = Pr. *carpentier,* Sp. *carpentero,* It. *carpentiero*):—late L. *carpentāri-us* originally 'carriage-maker', f. *carpent-um* two-wheeled chariot, wagon.

L. *carpent-um* was app. a. OCelt. **carpentom,* whence OIr. *carpat,* mod. Ir. & Gael. *carbad* carriage, chariot, litter, bier; prob. related to OCelt. **carr-om*: see CAR. Isidore XIX. XIX. 1 says 'Lignarius generaliter ligni opifex appellatur. Carpentarius speciale nomen est. Carpentum enim solum facit.']

1. 'An artificer in wood' (J.); as distinguished from a joiner, cabinet-maker, etc., one who does the heavier and stronger work in wood, as the framework of houses, ships, etc.

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 5934 My fadyr n'as mason, ne carpentere. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 367 Of Dedalus þe carpunter. *a* **1400** *Leg. Rood* (1871) 30 Þat holi tre was fairest þo..þe carpenters it let[e] adoun. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1597 Carpentours, cotelers, coucheours fyn. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* xxii. § 1 A maister Ship Carpenter..havyng men undre hym. **1548** *Compl. Scot.* 10 Ane merchant, ane cordinar, charpenteir. **1564** BULLEYN *Dialogue* (1886) 8 Suche Carpenter, suche chips. **1567** DRANT *Horace Ep.* xiv, The carpintor dothe grudge. **1611** BIBLE *Mark* vi. 3 Is not this the carpenter, the sonne of Mary? **1665-9** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 376 Like the Carpenters that toyl'd to build the Ark to save Noah from the Deluge, themselves perisht in. **1835** MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. iii. 31 Captain Gore is..a capital working carpenter. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 381 The trade which of all manual trades has been most honoured; be for once a carpenter.

2. *fig.* cf. '*builder, constructor.*'

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 410 Carpenters vnder criste holy kirke to make. **1597** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Pernass.* IV. ii. **1722** The chiefe Carpenter of Sonets.

3. *Naut.* 'An officer appointed to examine and keep in order the hull of a wooden ship, and all her appurtenances' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Hence *carpenter's crew, mate, yeoman,* etc.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 35 The Carpenter and his Mate. **1708** *Royal Procl.* 20 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 Trumpeters, Quarter-Gunners, Carpenters Crews. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The carpenter has a mate under him, and a crew or gang to command on necessary occasions. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, The captain..sent for Mr. Muddle, the Carpenter.

4. Short for *carpenter-ant, carpenter-bee,* etc.

1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 20/1 [One species of tree-ants] bore into the trunk of the tree itself, by reason of which .. they are designated Carpenters.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *carpenter-fashion, -shop, -theory.* In possessive case, frequently designating varieties of tools and instruments specially used by carpenters, as *carpenter's axe, chisel, clamp, gauge, level, plane, square,* etc. **Carpenter-ant** (see 4); **carpenter-bee,** a genus of solitary bees, *Xylocopa,* the females of which excavate cells in decaying wood in which to deposit their eggs; †**carpenter-grass,** common Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; **carpenter's herb,** common Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; erroneously, bugle and yarrow; **carpenter's measure,** tonnage as measured by the cubic foot; **carpenter's or carpenter-scene** (*Theat.*), **a.** a scene introduced on the front of the stage to give the stage-carpenters time to arrange complicated scenery behind for the next act; **b.** the painted scene which forms the background of this, and shuts off the part of the stage behind, where the stage-carpenters are at work.

1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 635/1 The wings of the..*carpenter-bees are most frequently black, with a fine purple or violet gloss. **1857** SEARS *Athan.* xii. (1858) 102 The idea of the universe as a building which .. God put up *carpenter-fashion. **1526** *Gt. Herball* (Britten & H.) In some places is called *Carpenter-grasse, it is good to reioyne, and soudre woundes. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. xc. 133 Brunella, in English Prunell, *Carpenters herbe, Selfe heale & Hooke heale. **1611** COTGR., *Herbe au charpentier..* Carpenters-hearbe, Sickleworte, Hooke-heale, Selfe-heale. **1737** OZELL *Rabelais* (1807) II. 119 He should go search for some millefoil, commonly called the carpenter's herb. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 176. **1768** *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 312 Secured in a tube from the wind, in the manner of *carpenters levels. **1756** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 147 A bounty of ten shillings a ton..of* Carpenter's measure. **1860** *Cornhill Mag.* Dec. 750 (Hoppe) The dialogue of a front-scene (known technically as a *carpenter's scene) when your play requires a complicated view to be arranged behind it. **1864** *Athenæum* No. 1928, 506/2 Carpenter-scenes. **1874** *Graphic* 31 Jan. 111/2 A Carpenter's Scene is generally a flat in the first grooves consisting of some murky picture or other. **1882** FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 88 'Barber-shop', '*carpenter-shop'. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. § 13 A Joyners Rule..and a *Carpenters Square. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 33 (1875) 120 He declines to accept the *carpenter theory of creation as the most worthy.

Ca·rpenter, *v.* [f. prec.]

intr. To do carpenter's work. *trans.* To make by carpentry; to do carpenter's work; to put together mechanically.

c **1815** JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. xi. 301 He drew, he varnished, he carpentered. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 582 The man who ploughs or carpenters sees a satisfactory fruit of his labours.

Hence **Ca·rpentered** *ppl. a.,* **Ca·rpentering** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iii. (D.) The Salle des Menus is all new carpentered. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* liii, Here he took to gardening, planting, fishing, carpentering. **1840** THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, He succeeded to..the carpentering business. **1844** W. G. WILLS in *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 4/1 A playwright may take a month..and only produce a carpentered thing at last. **1884** BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* XXVIII, She even tried her hand at carpentering.

Carpentership. [see -SHIP.] The art or occupation of a carpenter; *fig.* workmanship.

1574 WITHALS 30 Carpentership, *architectura.* **1885** *Blackw. Mag.* July 98/2 One man gave up his carpentership.

Carpentry (kā·ɹpĕntri). Also 4 **carpentarie.** [a. ONF. *carpenterie* (= Pr. *carpentaria,* Sp. *carpinteria*):—L. *carpentāria* (sc. *fabrica*) carriage-maker's workshop: cf. -RY.]

1. The trade or art of a carpenter; the art of cutting, working, and joining timber into structures.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 178 Tooles of carpentrie. **1382** WYCLIF *Ex.* XXXV. 33 Werkis of carpentarye. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXX. 144 Two connyng men maisters in carpentre. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 72 Carpentarie..dealeth with wood. **1677** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 117 It had been more proper for me in these Exercises to have introduced

Carpentry before Joinery. **1836** EMERSON *Nature, Spirit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 166 Idealism is a hypothesis to account for nature by other principles than those of carpentry and chemistry. **1873** ROORKEE *Civil Engineer.* I. iii. § 241 Carpentry is the art of combining pieces of Timber for the support of any considerable weight or pressure.

2. Timber-work constructed by the carpenter; 'an assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing, or letting them into each other, as are the pieces of a roof, floor, centre, etc.' (Gwilt).

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 46 The chiefe citie..stondeth not by building of masonrie, & carpentrie as ours. **1616** MARKHAM *Countr. Farm* 333 Borne vp with carpentrie or frames of timber. **1770** FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 335 The carpentry of the roof..is sheeted or covered with deals. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. iii, Solid well-painted carpentry.

3. *attrib.*

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 832 Carpentry Wood .. brought here from Lower Saxony. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 542 The inward carpentry-work.

Carper [1] (kā·ɹpəɹ). [f. CARP *v.* + -ER [1].] One who carps. †**a.** A talker, prattler. *Obs.* b. A fault-finder, a caviller, a captious critic.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carpare, *fabulator, garulator.* **1547** RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* A iii b, The besye brabling of curyouse carpers. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (1841) 36 Every Duns will bee a carper. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 501 A carper of other mens faultes. **1658** A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* Ep. Ded. 9 He will meet with very many Carpers and Cavilers. **1666** J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 51 That audacious carper at the works of God. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1007 Carpers abound in this misjudging world.

Carper [2]. One who prepares teasels: see CARP *v.*[2]

†**Carpese.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. 16th c. F. *carpase*, ad. L. *carpasum*, a. Gr. *κάρπασον*.] A plant with narcotic juice mentioned by ancient authors.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. I. III. 161 The stifning Carpese, th' eyes—foe Hemlock stinking. [**1611** COTGR., *Carpase.*]

Carpet (kā·ɹpĕt), *sb.* Also 4 **karpete**, (6 **carpente**), 5–6 **carpette**, **-pyte**, 6 **carpett**, **-pete**, 6–7 **carpit**. [ME. *carpete*, varying with *carpette*, and in 16th c. *carpyte*: from F. or med.L., and this from It. OF. had *carpite* (13th c.), sort of coarse cloth (mod. F. *carpette* rug, small (Turkish) carpet is app. from Eng.). Med.L. had *carpita, carpeta*, explained by Carpentier in Du Cange as 'a kind of villose or thickish cloth, and a garment of that cloth'; also *carpetta*. Florio has It. *carpetta* 'a carpet for a table'; mod. Ital. dicts. *carpita* a coarse carpet; La Crusca says 'a coarse hanging for a table, made of rough woollen materials, and of patches, of motley colours'.

Carpita is etymologically identical with F. *charpie* (Pic. *carpie*, Latinized *carpia* 13th c.) 'lint (for surgical purposes) procured by the unravelling of old linen,' the pa. pple. fem. of OF. *charpir* to card wool, to unravel cloth & reduce it to threads, to tear to shreds, corresp. to It. *carpire*, pa. pple. *carpito*, representing (with change of conjugation) L. *carpĕre* to card, pick, pluck, tear, pull in pieces. The name *carpita* may have been originally given to a fabric formed of unravelled cloth, or of shreds of cloth patched together. The variants *carpeta, carpetta* also occur in later med.L., doubtless from Italian *carpetta*, which assumes the form of a diminutive.]

I. As a simple sb.

¶ In med.Lat. use, 'A kind of villose or thickish cloth, and a garment of that cloth'. Carpentier cites, *inter alia*,

1291 *Carmelite Rule*, Habeat unusquisque frater unam Carpitam, quod est nostræ Religionis signum, non de petiis consutam sed contextam [a carpet which is the distinctive dress of our order, not sewed together of pieces (or patches) but woven together]. **1295** Unam carpitam de panno serico velluto [a carpet of silk velvet cloth].

†**1.** A thick fabric, commonly of wool, used to cover tables, beds, etc.; a table-cloth. *Obs.*

1345 *Sacrist's Roll Lichfield Cathed.* (*Derbysh. Archæol. Trans.*) 9 Item unus pannus qui vocatur Karpete. **1434** in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* IV. 577. **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 283 Laye carpentes about the bedde. **1527** *Inv. Sir H. Guildford's Goods* (MS.), A carpet of grene cloth for a lytill foulding table. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* an. 1555 Oct., The carpet or cloth, which lay upon the table whereat M. Ridley stood, was remoued. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. x. 287 A Communion-table will not catch cold with wanting a rich carpet. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3851/4 One green Cloth Carpet, with a small Fringe round it, for the Communion Table. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Carpet*, a sort of covering ..to be spread on a table, trunk, an estrade, or even a passage, or floor. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended*, To adorn their beds and tables with rich furniture and carpets.

b. *On the carpet* (i. e. of the council table): under consideration or discussion. [cf. F. *sur le tapis.*]

1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 255 The great cry made for the people's powers in election..which is the case now upon the carpet. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* Pref. 21 These three brothers, whose lives are upon the carpet before me. **1773** R. GRAVES *Spirit. Quix.* X. xi. (D.) He..contrived to bring another subject upon the carpet. **1800** WEEMS *Washington* xii. (1877) 187 A question of importance being on the carpet. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* IV. iii. (1866) 604.

2. A similar fabric, generally worked in a pattern of divers colours, used to spread on a floor or the ground, for standing, sitting, or kneeling on, or (now usually) to cover a floor, or stair. Also the material, as in 'a piece of carpet'.

1438–60 *Lib. de Antig. Legib.* ccvi, Duas vestes vocatas Carpette sternendas coram fontem ecclesiæ. **14..** *MS. Addit.* 61131 f. 106 a in *Dom. Archit.* III. 107, Iij chambres of pleasaunce .. all the floures covered with carpettes. **1513** MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 439 On a carpit in a Ladies chamber. **1548** HALL *Edw. IV*, 234 (R.) A prelate, more mete for a ladyes carpet, than for an ecclesiasticall pulpet. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 144 A carpet of Turky, *Polymeta phrygia.* **1682** DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 91 No Persian carpets spread th' imperial way. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 289 ¶ 9 The Dervise..laid down his Wallet, and spread his Carpet after the Manner of the Eastern Nations. **1839** tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 155/1 [In] the mosques .. I found a small number of Turks, seated cross-legged, or kneeling on the carpets. **1861** FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 61 A dirty carpet..infects the [sick] room.

b. Being, at first, chiefly a luxury of a lady's chamber, it became an attribute of luxury and effeminacy (see esp. 6); also of the chamber, drawing room, or court, as opposed to the camp or field.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* To Rdr. 2 Whereby we maie not be reputed sleepers, or followers too much of the carpet. **1630** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 32 For the times began to be quick and active, and fitter for stronger motions, than those of the Carpet. *Ibid.* 40 They were of the Court and Carpet, not led by the genius of the Camp.

†c. *Knight of the carpet*: see quotations; also = CARPET-KNIGHT. *Obs.*

?**1547** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. E, The Knights of the Carpet dubbed by the King on Shrove Tuesday. [These were evidently *Knights Bachelors*; the list follows that of the *Knights of the Bath* made at same time.] **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 105 A Knight .. may be dubbed .. in the time of peace vpon the Carpet .. he is called a Knight of the carpet, bycause that the King sitteth in his regall chaire of estate and the Gentleman..kneeleth before his Soueraigne vpon the carpet or cloth vsually spred .. for the Soueraignes footestoole. **1630** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 47 A worse Christian than he was, & a better knight of the carpet than he should be. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 57/2 Knights of the Carpet, or Knights of the Green Cloth; to distinguish them from Knights that are Dubbed as Soldiers are in the Field.

d. *To walk the carpet*: said of a servant summoned before the master or mistress for a reprimand. (Cf. CARPET *v.* 4.)

1823 GALT *Entail* III. xxix. 278 Making .. her servants 'walk the carpet'.

3. *fig.* Applied to a covering or expanse, as of grass or flowers, resembling a carpet in smoothness, softness, or varied colouring.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 50 Vpon the Grassie Carpet of this Plaine. **1670** EVELYN *Diary* 22 July, At either end of the towne, upon the very carpet where the sports are celebrated. **1757** DYER *Fleece* I. 26 They..The close-wov'n carpet graze. *c* **1854** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 122 The carpet of flowers..on the bankes of the Chebar.

4. Short for *carpet-moth*; see 5.

1856 R. SHIELD *Pract. Hints* 108 Those beautifully marked Geometræ called 'carpets' by collectors. **1859** STAINTON *Butterf. & Moths* II. 73 In the month of May the 'Carpets' enter on the scene. **1866** E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterf. & Moths* 64 The Satin Carpet .. the Ringed Carpet.

II. In combination or attributively.

5. *Comb.* **a.** attributive (pertaining to a carpet, or made of carpet), as *carpet-cloth, -shoe, -web, -work*; **b.** objective, as *carpet-beater, -beating, -dusting, -maker, -planner*; **c.** instrumental, as *carpet-covered* adj.; **d.** similative (resembling a carpet of smooth turf), as †*carpet-grass*, †*-ground*, †*-hill*, †*-walk*, †*-way*; also *carpet-smooth, -woven* adjs. Spec. combs. as **carpet-bed** (*Gardening*), a bed in which dwarf foliage-plants of different colours are arranged so as to form a pattern like that of a carpet; so *carpet-bedding, -garden*; **carpet-broom, -brush**, one used for sweeping a carpet; **carpet-dance**, a dance on the carpet, an informal dance (the carpet being taken up for dancing on great occasions); **carpet-moth**, a name for several species of Geometer moths, from their variegated colouring; **carpet-rod**, a metal rod to keep a stair-carpet in its place, a stair-rod; **carpet-snake**, a large Australian snake (*Morelia variegata*) with a variegated skin; see also quot. from Whitworth; **carpet-weed**, the genus *Mollugo* (N. O. *Caryophyllaceæ*). see also CARPET-BAG, -KNIGHT.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 44/1 A jobbing-man—*carpet-beater and so forth. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 4/1 The 'carpet beds', where some intricate pattern is worked out in a variety of colours. Here no flower is allowed, the effect being due entirely to the colours of the leaves. **1615** *Churchw. Acc. Gt. Wigstone, Leicestersh.* (Nichols 1797) 149 New *Carpet-cloth for the communion table. **1835** T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. v. 84 Hard *carpet-covered benches. **1861** T. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xxiii. 198 On these occasions, it was of course a *carpet-dance. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* (Hoppe), A well-conducted automaton to come and play quadrilles for a carpet-dance. **1756** MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 26 Fine *carpet-grass. **1677** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1706) 30 He will tread as boldly on Stones as on *Carpet-ground. **1759** DILWORTH *Pope* 144 An ambling muse running on a carpet-ground. **1732** MRS. PENDARVES in *Mrs. Delaney's Autobiog* (1861) I. 376 This house lies on the top of a *carpet hill. *c* **1500** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 9 Broudererers, .. and *carpyte makers. **1863** TRAFFORD *World in Ch.* I. 90 Another corridor .. reduced upholsterers and *carpet planners to despair. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii, She looked for one instant in his face, and then down at the *carpet rods. **1844** MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xviii, *Carpet-smooth with grass and moss. **1863** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 115 The Diamond Snake..[and] The *Carpet Snake .. are variable in their colouring. **1864** *Glasgow Herald* 12 Apr., An enormous carpet snake which .. was found to measure 12 feet 6 inches in length. **1885** G. C. WHITWORTH *Anglo-Ind. Dict., Carpet snake*..Loosely applied to any kind of snake found in a dwelling house, other than a cobra or a dhâman..most commonly the *lycodon aulicus.* **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Mow *Carpet-walks. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 549 To keep rank and file..not to break order though all be not *Carpet-way. *a* **1658** CLEVELAND *The Times* 31 We .. Must not expect a Carpet way. **1884** BROWNING *Ferishtah* 128 A *carpet-web I saw once leave the loom. **1611** W. BARKSTED *Hirem* (1876) 81 All the floore with *Carpet-worke was strawn. **1816** JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. x. 72 If I give up music, I shall take up carpet-work. **1768** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 414 The *carpet-woven grass that beautifies our lawns.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* arising out of sense 2 b, as *carpet-consideration, courtship, friend, gentry, toy*; †**carpet-man**, †**carpet-monger**, one who frequents ladies' boudoirs or carpeted chambers, one who deals in 'carpet-trade'; †**carpet-trade**, the occupations and amusements of the chamber or boudoir. Also CARPET-KNIGHT (q. v.), and many appellations akin to it (in which *carpet* implies haunting the chamber or boudoir), as *carpet captain, champion* (champion of the dames), *coward, peer, shield, squire* (= squire of dames), or modelled on it (with the sense of dilettantism, shirking of practical work, difficulty, or danger), as *carpet geologist, poet, soldier*, etc.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 153 Like a *Carpet capitaine he .. removed his Campe & fled to Crespy. **1623** COCKERAM III, *Paris*, a Carpet Captaine, rather than a Warriour. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI. xxxii. 286 A *Carpet champion for a wanton dame. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 258 He is knight dubb'd with vnhatch'd Rapier, and on *carpet consideration. **1636** MASSINGER *Bashf. Lov.* I. i, You are not to be won By carpet-courtship, but the sword. **1605** *Play Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 201, I am a soldier And hate the name of *carpet-coward. *a* **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Valent.* IV. ii, Have I lived Only to be a *carpet-friend, for pleasure? **1571** FORTESCUE *Forest of Hist.* 153 b, The daintie coward and *carpette man. **1599** NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* Ded., Any other *carpet-munger or primerose knight of Primero. **1592** — *P. Penilesse* (N.) The..insinuating curtesie of a *carpet-peere. **1854** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 167 Your *carpet poets, who are content to amuse. **1869** RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 470 No *carpet soldiers, but hardy troops. **1605** *Play Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 188, I shall be thought .. a coward, A sleepy dormouse, and a *carpet squire. **1660** WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 68 Adorned with rich Clothes, precious Jewels, and *Carpet toyes. **1581** RICH *Farew. Milit. Profess.* (N.) This noble duke had no maner of skill in carpet-trade.

b. Sometimes passing into an adjective:

a **1639** WARD *Serm.* 119 (D.) Our strait-buttoned, carpet, and effeminate gentry. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Apr. 4 The carpet markmanship which is the special fruit of Wimbledon.

Carpet (kā·ɹpĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover or spread with a carpet. Hence **Ca·rpeted** *ppl. a.*

a **1626** BACON *New Atl.*, A fair Chamber richly hanged and carpeted under Foot. **1811** *Lett. fr. Engl.* I. xiv. 161 The room is carpeted. **1849** C. BRONTË *Shirley* X. 142 She noiselessly paced..the carpeted floor. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 348 A sumptuous ship has floored and carpeted for him the stormy Atlantic.

2. *transf.* To cover or strew as with a carpet.

1728 RAMSAY *Ep. Somerville*, These delightful flowers, Which carpet the poetic fields. **1817** J. F. PENNIE *Royal Minstr.* V. 339 The yellow leaves That carpet autumn's groves. **1865** GOSSE *Land and Sea* (1874) 216 Clumps of pale primroses are carpeting the hollows.

3. To place on a carpet. *rare.* (Cf. *pillow.*)

1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxvii, Haidee and Juan carpeted their feet On crimson satin.

4. *colloq.* To call (a servant) into the parlour, etc., to be reprimanded; to reprimand, 'call over the coals'. (Cf. CARPET *sb.* 2 d.)

1840 H. COCKTON *Val. Vox* xli, They had done nothing! Why were they carpeted? **1871** *Daily News* 23 Sept., When they [Colonel Burnaby and Captain Annesley] were 'carpeted' [by the Jockey Club] to account for the suspicious running of the mare Tarragona with Michel Grove.

Ca·rpet-ba·g. A travelling bag, properly one made of carpet.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. v. (R.) Coningsby .. had lost the key of his carpet-bag. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 1 Our dozen trunks and half-dozen carpet-bags, being already packed and labelled.

b. *attrib.*, as in *carpet-bag adventurer, government, rule* (U. S. slang): see next.

1874 *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 155 The double curse of negro and carpet-bag rule. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 279 A ring composed of carpet-bag adventurers. **1886** DICEY *Engl. Case agst. Home Rule* 108 The so-called Carpet Bag Governments, that is .. the rule of Northern adventurers who were kept in office throughout the South by the Negro Vote.

Carpet-ba·gger. *U. S. Political slang.* [f. CARPET-BAG + -ER.] A scornful appellation applied, after the American Civil War of 1861–5, to immigrants from the Northern into the Southern States, whose 'property qualification' consisted merely of the contents of the carpet-bag which they had brought with them. Hence, applied opprobriously to all Northerners who went south and tried, by the Negro vote or otherwise, to obtain

political influence; and generally to any one interfering with the politics of a locality with which he is thought to have no permanent or genuine connexion.

Hence **Carpet-ba·ggery, Carpet-ba·ggism.**

1868 *Daily News* 18 Sept., All 'carpetbaggers' and 'scalawags' are whites. The carpet baggers are immigrants from the North who have thrown themselves into local politics, and through their influence with the negroes obtained office. 1872 *Spectator* 21 Sept. 1194 At the elections which took place in June, 1868, 'Carpet-baggers' and other adventurers who put themselves forward as the friends of the freedmen were everywhere successful. 1880 GEN. GRANT in *New York Her.* 26 Oct., See the prosperity and the thrift that has been brought to these new States by these carpet baggers! 1881 *Philada. Record* No. 3459. 2 The 'solid south' is a protest against carpetbagism..in the form of Northern men going down in person to take charge of Southern politics. 1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 30 July, To abolish this infamous system of territorial carpet-baggery, and to require all appointees to territorial offices to have been two years residents of the territory. *Mod. Eng. Newsp.* The electors have preferred the local man to a carpet-bagger from London.

Carpeting (kā·ɹpĕtiŋ), *sb.* [f. CARPET *sb.* or *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of covering (as) with carpet.

2. Material for carpets.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* ii. ix, This [is] carpeting compared with what follows. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 114/1 Matting and carpeting have done much for the stone floor. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 139 In Wilton carpeting, there is both a linen warp and a worsted warp.

3. *transf.* A carpet-like covering.

1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 174/1 Its rich carpeting of wild flowers. 1885 S. O. JEWETT *March Island* xiv, The frayed whitish carpeting of their last year's leaves.

4. See CARPET *v.* 4.

Mod. colloq. 'She received from her mistress a thorough good carpeting.'

Ca·rpet-knight. [f. CARPET *sb.* 2 b + KNIGHT.] Originally, perhaps = *Knight of the Carpet* (see CARPET 2 c); but, usually, a contemptuous term for a knight whose achievements belong to 'the carpet' (i. e. the lady's boudoir, or carpeted chamber) instead of to the field of battle; a stay-at-home soldier. In modern use with less reference to the lady's boudoir, and more to the drawing-room with its avoidance of practical work.

1576 WHETSTONE *Rock of Regard* 55 He consults with carpet knights about curious masks. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 85 Yee curious Carpet knights that spend the time in sport & play. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 956 Those which serue abhominable and filthy idlenesse, and as we vse to call them carpet knightes. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Couchette*, *Mignon de couchette*, a Carpet-Knight, one that euer loues to be in womens chambers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. ii. (1651) 75 As much valor is to be found in feasting, as in fighting, and some of our City Captains and Carpet Knights will make this good. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 276 Brave Carpet Knights in Cupid's fights. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xiv, I..hold your valour light As that of some vain carpet-knight. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vi. 297 Their authors had been no carpet-knights, but had lived and acted the lives of their heroes.

Ca·rpetless, *a.* Without a carpet.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 631 In spite of carpetless floors. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv. (C. D. ed.) 100 The common stairs of this mansion were bare and carpetless.

Carpholite (kā·ɹfŏləit). *Min.* [Ger. *karpholith* (Werner 1819), f. Gr. *κάρφος* straw + *λίθος* stone.] A hydrous silicate of alumina and manganese, occurring in silky fibres of a straw-yellow colour, in the tin mines of Schlackenwald.

1844 PHILLIPS *Min.* 18. 1868 DANA *Min.* 419.

Carphology (kaɹfŏ·lŏdʒi). *Med.* Also in L. form **carphologia.** [ad. Gr. *καρφολογία* (Galen), f. *κάρφος* twig, straw, bit of wool + *λέγειν* to collect.] The movements of delirious patients, as if searching for or grasping at imaginary objects, or picking the bed-clothes; floccilation.

1851 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 703 Subsultus, carphologia, and fumbling with the bed-clothes are frequent symptoms. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Jan., When carphology has given place to a mere trembling of the fingers.

Carphosi·derite. *Min.* [f. Gr. *κάρφος* straw + *σίδηρος* iron + -ITE.] A hydrous sulphate of iron with sand and gypsum, occurring as a straw-coloured mineral, found in reniform masses and incrustations, in Labrador.

1850 DANA *Min.* 452.

Carpid (kā·ɹpid). *Bot.* [In mod.L. *carpidium*, dim. (on Gr. type) of *καρπός* fruit.] A synonym of CARPEL. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401.

Carping (kā·ɹpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 The action of the verb CARP: †**a.** Speaking or saying; speech, talk; faculty of speech. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1550 Sone so þe kynge for his care carping myȝt wynne. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 7 Ryghte sayeyng and carpyng of þe wordes. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 166 Suche a carpynge is unknowe.

b. Censorious speech; cavilling, fault-finding, captious criticism.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 127 This kene karping of Syr Kay. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 71 Such carping is not commendable. 1697–1712 LESLIE *Short Method w. Deists, &c.* iii, All those little carpings..that are made as to the passage through the Red Sea. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* i. 49 The alloy of harsh criticism, of ungrateful carping.

Carping, *vbl. sb.*2 The preparing of teasels: see CARP *v.*2

Ca·rping, *ppl. a.* That carps; fault-finding, censorious, captious.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Their carping dispravse. *c* 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 90 With enuious carping tongue. 1730 LD. LANSDOWNE *To Mem. Waller* 20 No carping critic interrupts his praise. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xi. 120 That carping spirit in which she had been wont to judge of his actions.

¶ Confused with CARKING *ppl. a.*

1580 T. MARSHALL in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 312 With carpyng cares did call and crie. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke xii. 30 By our carping care.

Hence **Ca·rpingly** *adv.*, in a carping way.

1579 J. ROGERS (*title*), An answer unto a wicked .. Libel made by Christopher Vitell..carpingly answering to certain points. 1577–86 HOLINSHED *Chron. Irel.* (1808) VI. 13 Through his procurement carpinglie published. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Carpit(e, obs. form of CARPET.

†**Carples.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? Cf. CARPELL.]

1537 *Will of W. Walwyn* (Somerset Ho.) A carplese of olde wole.

†**Carpmeal, Carptmeal.** *Obs.* [from *Cartmel* on Morecambe Bay.] (See quot.)

1610 *Act 7 Jas. I*, xvi. § 2 All Cogware, Kendalles, course Cottons, and Carptmeales..made within the said Counties of Cumberland and Westmerland, or within the said Townes and Parishes of Carptmeale, Hawkeshead, and Broughton, in the said Countie of Lancaster. 1677–1692 COLES, *Carpemeals.* 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Carpmeals*, a coarse kind of Cloth made in the North of England, and formerly mentioned. I know not whether the Name continues still. 1799 STRUTT *Dress & Habits* II. 195.

Carpo-1, combining form of Gr. *καρπός*, CARPUS, wrist, as in **Carpo·cerite** [Gr. *κέρας* horn]. **Ca·rpometaca·rpal** *a.*, 'relating to the carpus and metacarpus'. **Carpope·dal** *a.*, 'relating to the hand and the foot' (in *carpopedal spasm* 'a term applied to the local convulsions which affect the hands and feet of children'). **Carpo·podite,** 'the fifth basal joint of the hinder antennæ of certain Arthropods'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 314 To its inner portion the ischiocerite is connected, bearing a merocerite and carpocerite, while the last segment, or procerite, consists of a long multi-articulate filament. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 510 The carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb enjoys motion forwards, backwards, inwards, and outwards. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 362 Carpopedal contractions. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The fifth segment is known as the Carpopodite.

Carpo-2, combining form of Gr. *καρπός* fruit, as in **Ca·rpogone, Carpogo·nium** *Bot.* [cf. *archegonium*], the female reproductive organ of Thallophytes which produces a sporocarp or spore-fruit; hence **Carpogo·nial** *a.*, relating to the carpogonium. **Carpo·phagous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *-φαγος* eating], fruit-eating. **Ca·rpophore** *Bot.* [Gr. *-φορος* bearing, f. *φέρειν* to bear], a prolongation of the axis of a flower, raising the pistil above the stamens, as in *Geraniaceæ* and *Umbelliferæ*; also, in Thallophytes, the stalk of a sporocarp or spore-fruit. **Ca·rpophyll** *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], 'the modified leaf which by its folding produces a carpel' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ca·rpospore** *Bot.* [Gr. *σπόρος* sowing, seed], in Thallophytes, the spore formed in a sporocarp or spore-fruit; hence **Carpospo·rous** *a.*, applied to Algæ which produce sporocarps or spore-fruits with carpospores.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 236 The female organ [of Thallophytes]..may be designated by the general term Carpogonium. *Ibid.* 292 The true fertile carpogonial branches. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 302/1 The Carpophagous Phalangers. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 298 The axis is prolonged in the form of a columella or carpophore. 1871 M. COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 168 A germ-like tube, which, without originating a proper mycelium, develops at the expense of the nutritive material stored in the zygospore into a carpophore, or fruit-bearer. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Carpophyll*, literally fruit-leaf; synonym of Carpel. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 267 The carpospores are here precisely like the ordinary non-sexual conidia. 1887 *Nature* 21 Apr. 577/2 The carposporous forms of Algæ.

Carpocra·tian. A follower of Carpocrates of Alexandria (A.D. 120), who asserted the mortality of Christ's body and the creation of the world by angels. Also †**Carpo·cratite.**

1585–7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 65. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 138 The filthy Carpocratians, who taught that men must sin and do the will of all the devils. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 880 The Antinomianism of the Carpocratians. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 590 The Gnostikes and Carpocratites haue Images painted in collours.

Carpolite (kā·ɹpŏləit). Also -lithe. [f. Gr. *καρπο-* fruit + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] A fossil or petrified fruit.

1847 CRAIG, *Carpolite.* 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 196 *Carpolithes.*

Carpology (kaɹpŏ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *καρπο-* fruit + *-λογια*: see -LOGY.] The part of botany which is concerned with the study of fruits. Hence **Carpolo·gical** *a.*, **Carpolo·gically** *adv.*, **Carpo·logist.**

1806 *Edin. Rev.* VIII. 66 Those botanists..are..aware of the necessity of the study of carpology. *Ibid.* 67 A carpological tour in France, England and Holland. 1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 370/2 Carpological specimens. 1819 COLEBROOKE in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. (1822) 46 That eminent carpologist.

‖ **Carpus** (kā·ɹpŭs). *Anat.* [mod.L. *carpus*, a. Gr. *καρπός* wrist.] The part of the skeleton which unites the hand to the fore-arm, consisting in the higher vertebrates of eight small bones, in birds of two. In man it forms the *wrist*; in the horse, the *knee.*

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 295 From the Carpus to the end of the middle finger. 1726 MONRO *Anat.* (1741) 259 The Hand is..divided into the Carpus, Metacarpus and Fingers. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 91 The carpus, forming [in the horse] what by a sort of license is called the knee. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 417 Other small arteries are given off to the carpus and hand.

Carquan, Carquenet, obs. ff. CARCAN, -ET.

Carr1 (kār). *dial.* [Old Northumbrian *carr* rock.] A rock: now especially applied to insulated rocks off the Northumbrian and Scottish coasts.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 24 Se ðe ȝetimbres hus his ofer carr. *Ibid.* Mark xv. 46 Byrȝen þæt wæs ȝeheawen of carre. 1856 *Berwick Nat. Club* III. 223 *Farne Islands*—The *Utt Carres*, modernized into *Out Carres*, are not far from Monkshouse.

Carr2**, car** (kār). *local.* Also **4 kerr, 5 ker, 6-7 carre.** [From ON. Cf. Da. *kær, kjær* pool, pond (e. g. *gade-kær* village pond), Sw. *kærr* fen, morass, marsh, moor, Norw. *kjær, kjerr* pool, marsh, wet copse, Icel. *kjarr* copse-wood, brushwood, *kjarr-mýrr* marsh grown with brushwood.]

1. A pond or pool; a bog or fen; now, usually, wet boggy ground; a meadow recovered by draining from the bog.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14574 Sire Thadok, þe erchebischop of 3ork, He liued in kerres, as doþ þe stork. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 53 This Fenne..hath many Carres of Waters in it. *Ibid.* V. 122 There is a praty Car or Pole in Bishops Dale. 1556 *Scotter Crt. Roll* in E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., Euery inhabytant of Scotter shall put ther geyse in the carre. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 46 Which pastures may be either high woods, commons, carres, or such like spacious pieces of ground. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds., Carre*, a hollow place where water stands. 1843 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 293 These redeemed meadows, or carrs [Lincolnshire]..consist of an unctuous peat. 1880 *Times* 17 Sept. 8/5 In the carrs and marishes both corn and turnips are under water. 1881 *Archæol.* XLVI. 378 There are lands called cars in most of the neighbouring parishes. 1887 *York Herald* 16 Apr. 2/1 Agistments in Everingham Carr. Horses and Cattle may be Pastured on the above Carr from 10th May to Old Michaelmas Day, 1887.

2. A fen or bog grown up with low bushes, willows, alders, etc.; a boggy or fenny copse.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 272 Ker, where treys growyn be a watur or a fenn, *cardetum*; ker for aldyr, *alnetum.* 1681 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Carre*, woody moist boggy ground. 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Wds.*, *Carre*, a wood of alder, or other trees in a moist boggy place. 1865 W. WHITE *East. Eng.* II. 98 The larger islets are known as 'carrs', and 'alder carrs' to denote those on which the water-side tree grows thickly. 1874 *N. & Q.* Ser. v. I. 132 In Norfolk..osier or alder carrs. One is called the bird-carr from the fact of the black-headed gull breeding there. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xv. (1884) 111 In the upper marshes, low copses, locally called 'carrs,' are numerous.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **carr fir, oak, wood,** timber and trees dug up in carrs; †**carr-grave, -graver,** an officer appointed to attend to the carrs; †**carr-sick** (see quot.): **carr swallow,** a local name of the Black Tern (*Sterna nigra*). Also CARGOOSE.

1691 RAY *N. C. Wds., Car-sick*, the kennel, a word used in Sheffield. 1802 MONTAGUE *Ornith. Dict.* II, It is found in the fenny parts of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, and is called at this last place Car-Swallow.

Carr3**, car** (kāɹ). *local.* [perh. identical with prec.] (See quot.)

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 146 Whether they can find any coal water, i. e. an acid water having a Car, or yellow sediment. 1880 R. HOLLAND in *O. C. & F. Words* (E. D. S.) 77 The brown sediment (humate of iron) deposited in water from boggy ground is called carr in Cheshire.

Hence **Carr-water, Carry** *a.*

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* 70 *Carr-water*, red peaty water. *Carry*, red, peaty. 1888 *N. & Q.* VII. V. 135.

Carr, var. of CAR.

Carrabin, Carrat, etc.: see CARA-.

Carracature, obs. form of CARICATURE.

†**Carrack, carack** (kæ·rāk). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5–6 **caryk(e,** 5 **carikke, careke, karik, carrik(ke, carryk(e, carrake, carryg,** 5–7 **carak, carack(e, carrike, carricke,** 6 **carake, caryck,** (**caracte, carect**), **carrek(e,** 6–7 **carike, carick(e, careck(e, carracke, carreck(e, carrick, carrak,** 7 (**carract**), **carraque,** 7–8 (**caract**), 7–9 **carack, carrack.** [a. OF. *carraque, caraque* = med.L. *carraca, carrica, carica*, Sp., Pg. *carraca*, It. *caracca* (whence also MDu. *karâ·ke*, now *kraak*), of uncertain origin; see Diez.]

A large ship of burden, also fitted for warfare, such as those formerly used by the Portuguese in trading with the East Indies; a galleon.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 24 Brodder than of a carryk [*MSS.*, carrik², carik, carike, caryke] is the sayl. *a* **1422** HEN. V. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 31 I. 72 Maistres for owr grete shippes, carrakes, barges, and balyngers. *a* **1422** TOMA *ibid.* I. 72 *note*, Ther be twey new Carrakas of makyng at Bartholem. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLIII, With 3 carrickes [*v. r.* carrikkes, FABYAN carykes] of Jene. **1483** *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, VIII. Preamb., In Caraks, Galeis, and Shippes. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, V. Preamb., Carrykis .. of other regions and Cuntreies. **1509–10** *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, XX. § 1 Any Carrek or Galey. **1512** WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 7 A carike of France. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. XXVII. 41 Shyppes, careckes, and galyes. **1529** RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 250 Toke .iii. of the greattest of theyr Caryckes. **1534** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) U v b, In greate carrackes. **1579** NORTH *Plutarch* 338 (R.) One of the greatest carects or hulkes of the king. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 459 A great Carrick would be skarce able to beare them all. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 140 Spaine, who sent whole Armadoes of Carrects. **1600** ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 146 The hugest mightiest Carickes that ever came on the water. **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 1045 The Carraks, and the Argosies of Spaine. **1655** HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land* IV. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 414 With any Carract that do's trade for Spain. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 441 The wrack of the Carricks. **1703** DE FOE *Sp. Descent* Misc. 130 Here a vast Carrack flies, while none pursue. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. XVI. 283 Drake .. fell in with one of those famous Spanish East Indiamen, called carracks.

Carract, obs. form of CARAT.

Carrageen, -gheen (kæ·răgīn). Properly **Carragheen moss.** [From *Carragheen* near Waterford in Ireland, where it grows abundantly.] A kind of seaweed (*Chrondus crispus*), also called *Irish moss*, common on the British coasts, of a cartilaginous texture and a purplish colour, becoming yellowish-white when dried. It yields on boiling a nutritive demulcent jelly, used for food and in medicine. Introduced into medical use by Mr. Todhunter of Dublin. (See Reece's *Monthly Gazette of Health*, Jan. 1831.)

1834 ESTHER COPLEY *Housekpr's Guide* 57 Carraghan moss .. in the time of the dreadful destitution in Ireland, in 1831, was the means of preserving many families from starving. **1837** M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 323 *Carrageen*, commonly called Irish moss, introduced from Ireland as an article of food within the last ten years. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 156 Carrageen moss .. is frequently employed instead of isinglass for the manufacture of blanc-mange and jellies.

Hence **Carrageenin** (*Chem.*), the form of PECTIN found in Carragheen.

Carraine, carran, carren, obs. ff. CARRION.

Carralle, -ell, obs. forms of CAROL.

Carrat, Carraway: see CARAT, CARAWAY.

Carrawitchet: see CARRI-.

Carreck(e, carrek(e, obs. ff. CARRACK.

† **Carre-crow.** *Obs.* = CARRION CROW.

1611 COTGR., *Corbin*, (carrion, or carre) crow.

Carrect, carret, obs. forms of CARAT.

Carreen(e, Carrell, etc.: see CARE-.

Carrefour: see CARFOUR.

† **Carrel.** *Obs.* Also **carele.** A fabric mentioned in the 16th and 17th c.

1570 *Bk. of Drapery* in Beck *Draper's Dict.* (1882) *Carrells, Currelles*, [mentioned with bays, fustians, and mockadoes, as] works mixed with silk, saietrie, or linen yarn. **1611** *Bk. of Rates* (Jam.) Carrels, the peece, conteining 15 elnes, viij *li.* **1720** *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. ix. 266/1 There were Carells, Fustians, Blankets.

Carriable, carryable (kæ·riăb'l), *a.* [f. CARRY + -ABLE.] That may be carried.

1611 COTGR., *Portatisse*, portatiue, portable, carryable. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 10/1 A simple motion, carryable by a simple majority.

Carriage (kæ·ridʒ). Forms: 4–7 **cariage,** 5 **karyage,** 5–6 **caryage,** 5–7 **carryage,** (*Sc.* 5–7 **carage,** 6 **carraige**), 6– **carriage.** [a. ONF. *cariage*, in mod.F. *charriage*, Picard *carriage* action of conveying in a vehicle, f. *carier*, mod.F. *charrier* to carry (in a cart, etc.): see -AGE.]

I. The action of carrying.

1. Carrying or bearing from one place to another; conveyance.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* XLV. 19 That thei take waynes .. to the cariage [**1382** kariying] of her litle children. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 62 Caryage, *vectura, portagium*, etc. **1534** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F b, The horse, that hathe .. passed his course of caryage, shoulde reste hym. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 193 The carriage of the Sounds. **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 422 Their Carriages by Wains and Carts of the Wines. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 299 Mules or horses for carriage. **1825** MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. V. 284 For the expences of carriage as for those of production.

b. with *obj. genitive*, or special reference to the object: = 'being carried'.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. IV. 190 Least .. I be suspected of Your carriage from the Court. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. XX. 359 Trees, which .. lay there for carriage. **1826** SIR J. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 35 By constant carriage, not only by day, but also .. during a part of the night.

2. *esp.* Conveyance of merchandise; commercial transport; traffic of transport; carrying trade.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 128 The erthe swelleth & bolneth .. with treadynge, and specyally with caryage. **1547** *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, V. § 5 The cariage or conveyaunce of anny horses .. into Scotelande. **1684** BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 73 The Streets are made very convenient for all Carriage. **1727** DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* XXVI. (1841) I. 260 Our river navigation is not to be named for carriage with the vast bulk of carriage by packhorses and by wagons. *a* **1797** BURKE *Late State Nation* (R.) The largest proportion of carriage had been engrossed by neutral nations. **1834** SOUTHEY *Doctor* XXIII. (1862) 52 The whole carriage of the northern counties .. was performed by pack-horses.

† **3.** An impost on the transport of goods through a country or territory; a customs duty, toll, or carrier's licence. *Obs.*

[*c* **1200** in Dugdale *Monast.* I. 310 Soluta et quieta de omnibus Geldis .. et lastagio et stallagio et carriagio.] **1771** *Antiq. Sarisb.* 80 Free from Toll, Pontage, Passage, Pasture, Lestage, Stallage, Carriage and every other Custom.

† **4.** An obsolete service of carrying, or a payment in lieu of the same, due by a tenant to his landlord or feudal superior, or imposed by authority. Cf. AVERAGE *sb.*¹ *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 677 Distreyned by taylages, custumes, and cariages. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXII. 214 Touchyng vitails and also of caryages. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* XV. 125, I am maid ane slaue of my body to ryn and rashe in arrage & carraige. **1571** CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. VIII. (1633) 102 The Irish imposition of Coyne, Livery, Cartings, carriages, loadings. **1611** BIBLE *Pref.* 2 He [Solomon] had .. troubled them with some cariages. **1703** in Keble *Bp. T. Wilson* (1863) 194 To leave all such carriages, Boones and services on the same foot as already provided for by Law. **1755** in *United Presbyter. Mag.* Apr. (1884) 156 To answer all carriages and days' dargs exacted by the laird. **1754–1835** [see AVERAGE *sb.*¹].

5. (*ellipt.* or *contextually*) The price, expense, or cost of carrying.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Carriage*, also denotes the money or hire paid to a carrier, or other bearer of goods. The carriage of letters is called postage. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. XX. 504 Sometimes the carriage is given as a separate item.

† **6.** (*contextually*) Power, ability, or capacity for carrying; (in quot. 1588 quibblingly). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 74 Sampson .. was a man of good carriage, great carriage; for hee carried the Townegates on his backe like a porter. **1740** PINEDA *Eng. Span. Dict.* s. v., A Beast of Carriage, a Ship of Carriage.

7. *Arith.* See CARRY 7.

1847 DE MORGAN *Arithmet. Bks.* Introd. 22 Proceed with each figure, and carriage.

† **8.** 'Bearing', course, direction. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. VI. 10 The insertion of many Nerves, and the oblique carriage of many fibres. *Ibid.* 12 The carriage of Fibres.

9. The carrying of a fortress, etc.; also *carriage away*: cf. CARRY 16, 46.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1631) 610 Solyman .. resolued forthwith to besiege Vienna, the chiefe citie of Austria, in good hope that by the carriage away of that, the other cities .. would without any resistance be yeelded vnto him.

10. Action of conducting, carrying out; execution; conduct, management, administration.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 82 The whole Government and carriage of affaires. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* X. I. (1632) 1241 A Proclamation against all griping Monopolies .. and Protections .. as also against other abuses in other inferiour carriages. **1650** B. *Discollim.* 21 The carriages or miscarriages of these affaires. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 18 The carriage and conduct of this noble Enterprise. **1876** *Belfast News* 22 Nov. 3/3 Messrs. —— solicitors, had the carriage of the sale. **1884** *Law Times Rep.* 26 Apr. 246/1 The carriage of the order [for winding up a company] is given to the first petitioner.

11. The carrying (of a motion).

1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 397 The consequence of the carriage of the motion would be the expulsion of Lord John Russell from power.

II. Manner of carrying; conduct, behaviour.

12. Manner or way of carrying or bearing (e.g. anything in the hand, the body, or any part of it).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. (1651) 470 'Tis not the eye, but carriage of it. **1653** WALTON *Angler* I. V, The ill carriage of the line .. makes you lose your labour. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 150/1 A good Graver .. [must] have a curious & exact carriage of the Hand. **1711** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 11 An handsome carriage of the body. **1821** DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* I. V. 97 A peculiar and graceful carriage of her head.

13. Manner of carrying one's body; bodily deportment, bearing, mien.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. IV. 466 A goodly portly man .. of a most noble Carriage. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXVIII. § 3. 153 A stately carriage, far different from that he was wont to have. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* 45 A free and easie Carriage. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* IX. (1878) 135 He had the carriage of a military man.

14. Manner of conducting oneself socially; demeanour; deportment, behaviour. (Referring to *manners.*) *arch.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. II. 14 Teach sinne the carriage of a holy Saint. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XXI. 211 Others have so scornfull a carriage. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* XIII. (1698) 372 A pretty ingenious young man .. of a very civil carriage and behaviour. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. VII. 6 Her husbands peevishness and churlish carriage. **1818** BYRON *Juan* I. IXVI, Her very prudent carriage.

b. Manner of acting *to* or *towards* others; treatment of others. *arch.*

1598 BACON *Hypocrites, Ess.* (Arb.) 117 Their .. honest carriage towardes men. **1612** — *Faction* ibid. 83 The even carriage betweene two factions, proceedeth not alwaies of moderation. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. X. (1686) 30 Who can but laugh at the carriage of Ammon unto Alexander? **1692** SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 125 We have treated of men's carriage to Christ in this world. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 158 The affectionate carriage of this poor woman to her infant. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. XII. 171 Lucretia's carriage towards her gave her little discomfort. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* VI. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 Nothing can be more delicate .. than the courtship and mutual carriage of the sexes.

† **c.** (with *pl.*) An act of behaviour towards another. *Obs.*

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. IX, In all which mutuall carriages, we ought to be guided by those respects which we could wish tendered to ourselves in the like occasions. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 338 After some mutual carriages of love. **1684** — *Pilgr.* II. 6 All her unkind, unnatural, and ungodly carriages to her dear Friend.

15. Habitual conduct or behaviour. (Referring to *morals* or *character.*)

1588 THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 92 Makinge my actions the towchestone of the honest cariage of myself. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper., Epit. sober Matron*, With blamelesse carriage I liv'd here. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 480 ¶ 2 Something of their own Carriage they would exempt from Examination. **1759** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. VII. 14 A person of decent carriage. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. I. 50 That irregular and unsettled carriage of public men which so perplexed the nation.

b. Conduct or action *in* given circumstances.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1402/2 His fidelitie and good carriage in small things. **1634–46** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 217 His cariage in relation to Gowrie's Conspiracie. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* C iv a, Negotiations .. wherein your Lordships carriage hath justly deserved the respects of those. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. IX. 409 Harold's energetic carriage in the Welsh campaign.

† **c.** Short for 'good carriage'. (Also in sense 13.)

1618 FLETCHER *Island P'cess* II. i, One without carriage or common sense. **1621** ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 106 Protested his innocencye and carryage in that place. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 27 Sept., She is poor in clothes, and not bred to any carriage.

† **16.** A piece of conduct; action; proceeding.

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poems* 120 His former carriages. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 244 All her actions & carriages are full of honor. **1696** STILLINGFL. *Serm.* IV. 159 Men, sober, just, humble and meek in all their carriages.

† **17.** Manner or way of conducting or managing (an affair). *Obs.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, &c.* (1747) 9 Touching the carriage of the Martiall affaires from the seventeenth year, etc. **1658** BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* XVII, To leave every man in the external carriages of his worship unto the conduct of his private fancy. **1683** EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, Some dislike of the present carriage of matters at Court.

III. That which is carried.

† **18.** Something carried; a burden, a load. *Obs.*

1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp., Abingdon* in *Dom. Archit.* III. 41 For cartis with cariage may goo & come. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lv, Their horses with caryages entred in: and the two that came last [were] laden with coles. **1583** BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 339 The pismire .. whose many little cariages .. make a great heape at last. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. I. 27 The musket is a heauie cariage, and painfull to be handled. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ded. 5 When our backs be broak, they must take up the carriage. **1704** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Saddle*, To keep the Portmanteau, or other Carriage off the Riders back.

b. A load, as a quantity definite or indefinite.

1596–7 S. FINCHE in *App. Hist. Croydon* (1783) 152 We get in carriages of stone and bricke. **1704** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v., Carage of Lime is 64 Bushels. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* I. 519 Bringing .. carriages of lime.

c. *fig.* Burden, load.

a **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii, *Mery* Doth not love lade you? *Cust.* I feele no such cariage. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* V. I. 3 Time Goes vpright with his carriage.

† **19.** Baggage. (Originally *collect.*; later often in *pl.*) *Obs.* **a.** The portable equipment of an army, L. *impedimenta*; = BAGGAGE 2. Sometimes including the whole baggage-train.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 275 The cariage .. Behynd hym levyt he all still. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2282 They kaire to the karyage and take whate them likes. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 313 In the tyme of the batail al her cariage was stole be the Frenschmen. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 84/1 The cariage was dragging after the armie, and slenderlie manned. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. XI. (1622) 21 The carriages inclosed in the middest [*mediis impedimentis*]. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. IV. 43 The King .. had sent his maine Army to conduct the Carriages. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Sam.* XVII. 22 Dauid left his cariage in the hand of the keeper of the cariage. **1644** SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 130 His carriage could not pass. **1655** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 116 To burn their Carriages and Tents.

b. Movable or portable property; baggage or luggage carried with one on a journey, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XIX. (1495) 778 The camell is .. gode .. to bere charge and caryage of men. *c* **1425** *Three Kings Cologne* 40 Euery kyng .. had with hym his cariage, þat is to seye beestys, as oxen and schepe and oþer beestis þat longeth to mannys lyuyng and sustynaunce. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 988 This Cardinall [Wolsey] .. hauing in his cariage lxxx wagons. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 94 Constrained at euery baite to take downe my carriages and lift them up againe on sundry horses backs. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* XXI. 15 We tooke vp our cariages, & went vp to Hierusalem. **1655** *Francion* IX. 2 A little waggon .. to be made here, to put my Carriages in it, which is too heavy for my Sumpter-horse. **1743** R. POOLE *Journ. France & Holl.* (1744) I. 200, I would greatly have lessen'd my Carriage, and my expence also thereby.

†**20.** Leaves and branches carried away by a stag with his antlers when passing through a thicket or wood. *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 684 If the Hart be tall and large, the cariages will also be somewhat large.

†**21.** Meaning carried by words; burden, import, purport, bearing. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 94 By the same cov'nant And carriage of the article design'd. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 367 This was the question, as appeareth by the whole carriage of the former chapter. **16..** *Time's Store-ho.* 112 (L.) The Hebrew text hath no other carriage.

IV. Means of carrying.

* *In general use.*

†**22.** *collect.* Means of conveyance. *Obs.*

c **1450** *Merlin* x. 144 On the tother side come all the cariage of the londe, and brought vitaile. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* Introd. 16 Knowing languages to be the carryage of knowledge. **1710** *Act 9 Anne* xi.[x.] § 6 Letters and Packets, passing or repassing by the Carriage called the Penny-Post. **1800** WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 104 To proceed with that quantity for which they have at present carriage.

†**23.** A vehicle or means of conveyance of any kind. *Obs.* exc. in *wheel carriage*; = next.

15.. *Dk. Northumb. Household Bk.* xlix. (1827) 386 Ther shall be a Caryage apontide at every Remevall for the Cariage of my Lordes Childre Stuff. **1665** G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 90 One of those Carriages which the Portugals call Rete..a net of cords ty'd at the head and feet, and hanging down from a great Indian Cane. **1740** JOHNSON *Drake* Wks. IV. 441 The most useful animals of this country .. serving as carriages over rocks and mountains. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., The poor chairmen and their carriages. *Ibid.* 26 Apr., Coaches, chaises, chairs, and other carriages. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. v. i. 307 A high way, a bridge, a navigable canal, may .. be .. made and maintained by a small toll upon the carriages that make use of them. **1786** BURNS *Inventory*, Wheel carriages I hae but few, Three carts .. ae auld wheelbarrow. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. 94 No wheel-carriage rolls this morning in these streets.

†**24.** A wheeled vehicle generally. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1588) 41 Euery ten men of armes, should haue fiue carriages. **1611** COTGR., *Charroy*, a cart, or other cariage. **1693** *Pittington Vestry Bk.* (Surtees) 210 For mending the church gate that carriages comes in at, *2s. 6d.* **1711** *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4935/4 Wheels of all manner of Carriages. **1741** *Act 14 George II*, xlii. § 5 Carts, waggons, or other carriages, employed only about Husbandry, or carrying of only Cheese, Butter, Hay, Straw, Corn. **1757** *Gentl. Mag.* 528 Laws .. for .. regulating the drivers of carriages within this city [London].

25. A wheeled vehicle for conveying persons, as distinct from one for the transport of goods. Often in comb., as *hackney-carriage*, *railway-carriage*, *travelling-carriage*, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Carriage*, also a kind of cover'd or close waggon. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xi, The master of the waggon .. fearing the captain and his lady would take umbrage and leave his carriage, etc. **1751** — *Per. Pic.* liii. (*heading*), The whole company set out for Ghent in the Diligence .. Our Hero is captivated by a Lady in that Carriage. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. v, Monsieur in a commonplace travelling carriage is off Northwards. **1875** *Echo* 29 Oct., The Supervisor of Excise .. said that the word 'carriage' as defined by the Act of Parliament, meant any vehicle not used for carrying merchandise or any kind of goods. **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xxix, Lolling in the corner of a railway carriage.

26. *spec.* A wheeled vehicle kept for private use for driving in; especially an elegant four-wheeled vehicle having accommodation for four persons inside, and drawn by two or more horses. *Carriage and pair*: one drawn by a pair of horses.

This use began about the middle of the 18th c.; *coach* was the word in earlier use.

[**1741** *Act 14 Geo. II*, xlii. § 5 The covered Carriages of noblemen and Gentlemen for their private use.] **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May, The postilion behind, endeavouring to stop the carriage. **1794** W. FELTON (*title*), A Treatise on Carriages, comprehending Coaches, Chariots, Phætons, Curricles, Gigs, Whiskies, etc. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii, A carriage and four splendid horses. **1879** *Times* 27 Aug., The party drove off in a carriage and pair. **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xxix, I wonder that you can drive in an open carriage in such weather.

** *In technical use.*

27. The wheeled support on which a piece of ordnance is mounted; a *gun-carriage*.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1588) 97 To make the carriage of the artillery, with the spokes of y° wheele crooked. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon carriages, which before lay bound in great unweildy timber. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Carriages* for Pieces of Ordinance, a kind of long, narrow Carts, each made to the proportion of the Gun it is to carry. **1776** W. HEATH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 278, I should be glad to have the carriages for the four pounders sent forward. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, s. v. *Cannon*, The gun is mounted on a steel carriage weighing 15 tons.

28. *Carriage-building.* The wheeled framework which supports the body of a coach or similar vehicle (see quot. 1794).

1761 *Official Descr. Royal State Coach*, The whole of the carriage and body is richly ornamented. **1794** W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 39 Its [carriage's] meaning is frequently confined to the under part only, on which the body is placed. *Ibid.* 40 All four-wheeled carriages are divided into two parts—the upper and under carriage. The upper is the main one, on which the body is hung; the under carriage is the conductor, and turns by means of a lever .. The hind wheels are placed on the upper part; the fore wheels on the under.

29. Applied to various mechanical contrivances which move and carry some part of a machine.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 114/1 (*Several Parts of a Press*) The Carriage, is the sliding Plank on which the Marble Stone is laid. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 229 The type carriage is caused to move steadily along. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 395/2 From seven hundred to nine hundred spindles..arranged upon the 'carriage', or movable part of the mule.

30. †**a.** The loop attached to the sword-belt, through which one passed his sword. *Obs.* (Perh. only an affectation.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 161 *Ham.* What call you the Carriages? *Osr.* The Carriages, Sir, are the hangers. *Ham.* The phrase would bee more Germaine to the matter; If we could carry Cannon by our sides.

b. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Carriage*, a belt which carries a whetstone behind a mower. (*Var. dial.*) **1879** in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*

31. *Agric.* An artificial channel for conveying water for irrigation, drainage, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.* (Cf. CARRIER 5.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iii. § 2 (1681) 22 Let the main Carriage narrow by degrees, and so let it narrow till the end, that the Water may press into the lesser Carriages, that issue all along from the main **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 356 Smaller carriages or trenches 40 or 50 yards asunder. **1704** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Drains*, The lesser Drains must be made among the Carriages in the lowest places. **1885** *Hampsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Carriage*, a drain, water carriage.

32. = BEARING *sb.* 12. **b.** A rail-chair.

1788 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 3 A piece of brass, or brass carriage, made to fit upon the vertical part of the meridian .. This piece of brass carries the spindle. **1816** *Specif. Losh & Stephenson's Patent* No. 4067. 6 The half lap joinings of the rails *c*, *c* placed in their carriages.

c. *Arch.* 'The timber framework on which the steps of a wooden staircase are supported' (Gwilt).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 188 This additional wood-work, which is necessary to the firmness and durability of the construction, is called the carriage of the stairs.

†**33.** = PORTAGE. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Carriage* is also used to denote a space of ground, over which the inhabitants of New France, and other colonies of North America..are obliged to carry their boats and provisions.

IV. *Attributively*, and in *Combination.*

34. General: †**a.** (used for carrying), as *carriage-beast*, *-bier*, *-bullock*, *cattle*, etc.; †**b.** (concerned with the baggage), as *carriage-man*, *-master*; **c.** (referring to vehicles, senses 23–26, esp. 26), as *carriage-blind*, *-break*, *-builder*, *-building*, *-clock*, *-door*, *-exercise*, *-frame*, *-head*, *-ladder*, *-lamp*, *-road*, *-spring*, *-tax*, *-top*, *-wheel*, *-window*.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Giumente*, any *cariage beastes. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 28 Lay your baggage vpon the carriage-beasts. *a* **1825** *Gay Goshawk* xi. in Child *Ballads* IV. xcvi. (1886) 362/2 Rise up..And make her *carriage-bier. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. iv. 33 Pull up your *carriage-blinds. **1803** WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 399 Every *carriage Bullock..should have a saddle. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 113 Used for striking the hours on in..*carriage clocks. **1860** W. G. CLARK *Vacat. Tour* 53 Like a *carriage-lamp. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 275 The *cariage-men and the pouerale. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iii. 110 The *cariage-maister is to furnish him with cartes and cariages. **1798** SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* I, A *carriage road That sweeps conveniently from gate to gate. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 208 Wide enough for a broad carriage-road. **1869** NICHOLSON *Zool.* xliii. (1880) 390 In many Brachiopods the arms are supported upon a more or less complicated internal calcareous framework or skeleton .. sometimes called the 'carriage-spring apparatus'. **1887** *Spectator* 5 Mar. 318/1 Carriage-builders and others interested in the *Carriage-tax. **1853** DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* vii. 359 A very good substitute for a capstan may be formed of a carriage wheel. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 Two centuries ago..the carriage wheels ran on wooden axles.

35. Special comb.: **carriage-bridge**, a military bridge running on wheels; **carriage-company**, people who keep private carriages; **carriage-coupling**, the coupling for uniting the fore and hind carriages of a four-wheeled vehicle, or for connecting the fore-carriage with the body; **carriage dog**, a coach-dog, a Dalmatian dog; **carriage-drive**, the roadway for carriages in private grounds, parks, etc.; **carriage-free** *a.*, free of charge for conveyance; **carriage-guard**, a guard to prevent the fore-wheels of a carriage from rubbing against the body in turning sharp round; †**carriage-gun**, a gun mounted on a carriage; **carriage-horse**, †(*a.*) a horse used for carrying purposes; (*b.*) one that runs in a carriage; **carriage-house**, a coach-house; **carriage-lady** (cf. *carriage-company*); **carriage-lock**, a brake for a carriage; **carriage-lubricator**, a self-acting contrivance for oiling a carriage wheel-box and axle; **carriage-piece**, one of the slanting pieces forming the support of the steps of a wooden stair-case, a string-piece (see 32 c); **carriage-step**, a step or set of folding steps fixed below the door of a carriage; †**carriage-trade**, the trade of conveyance, carrying-trade; **carriage-way**, that part of roads, etc. open to, or intended for, vehicular traffic.

1853 DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* vi. 277 Neither bateaux, pontoons, nor *carriage-bridges can be conveyed. **1833** *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 72. 155 Affluent merchants and tradesmen .. vulgarly denominated *carriage company. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* ix. (D.) No phrase more elegant and to my taste than that in which people are described as 'seeing a great deal of carriage-company'. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 221 The very *carriage-dog, Sancho, was individualized. **1863** MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* (Hoppe), A wretched equestrian making his way along the *carriage-drive. **1742** WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvii. 76 The ship .. having six *carriage guns of three pounders. **1804** A. DUNCAN *Trident* I. 261 A French privateer .. mounted 10 carriage guns and 9 swivels. **1596** DANETT tr. *Comines* 333 Their Estradiots tooke all our *carriage horses. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lvii. 381 The Carriage-Horse attending the Army seem serviceable. **1883** ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 43/1 The drive passed to an old-fashioned *carriage-house. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. v. (D.) No *carriage-lady .. but must dismount in the mud roads..and walk. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* III. 211 (Hoppe), I put up the *carriage-steps. **1719** T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spir.* 274 These advantages .. will give us all the *carriage trade of the Mediterranean. **1833** *Act 3–4 Will. IV*, xlvi. § 116 Whenever the width of the *carriageway in such street ..will allow thereof. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* IV. § 3 A right of horse-way or carriage-way through his land.

Hence **Ca·rriageful**, as much or as many as a carriage will hold. **Ca·rriageless** *a.*, without carriage. **Ca·rriagewards** *adv.*, towards a carriage.

1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxxii, A carriagefull of children. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xviii. 244 A carriageful of luggage. **1861** TRAFFORD *City & Suburb.* I. 284 Accordingly, carriageless John Perman was .. fain to hand his sister..into a Tottenham omnibus. **1871** *Daily News* 23 Feb., Some men hurrying carriagewards.

Carriageable (kæ·ridʒăb'l), *a.* [f. prec.: see -ABLE, and cf. *marriageable.*]

1. Capable of being carried; portable. *rare.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 196 What billets of wood were..carriageable for them. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 101 Works of carriageable art.

2. Practicable for wheeled carriages.

1813 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 44 There are only two carriageable roads across it. **1878** *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 699. **1884** J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 276 Carriageable roads might be made all over the country with little labour.

Carriaged (kæ·ridʒd), *a.* [f. CARRIAGE + -ED.]

†**a.** Having a carriage, deportment, bearing; behaved, mannered (*obs.*); **b.** furnished with carriages. Only with qualifying adv., as *handsome-*, *ill-*, *many-*, *well-carriaged.*

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* I. 131 A well cariaged man outwardly. **1650** W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* 57 Any fine-carriaged man under heaven. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* 14 June (D.) A fine lady .. and very well carriaged, and mighty discreet. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/8 A brown bay Gelding ..handsome carriaged. **1883** *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/3 A .. many-carriaged excursion train. **1887** *County Gentl.* 25 June, The Queen's guests were certainly well carriaged.

Ca·rrick be·nd. *Naut.* [See BEND *sb.*[1] 3. *Carrick* was a frequent variant of CARRACK ship of burden; and may have that sense here.]

A knot for splicing two ropes together, formed by looping the two ends to be joined, and interlacing them, each going at every intersection, now over, now under, the other.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Bend*, For a carick bend, lay the end of a rope or hawser across its standing part, etc. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 2 Or a carrick bend, or a bowline knot.

Ca·rrick bi·tts. *Naut.* [app. f. *carrick* = CARRACK ship of burden (cf. prec.) + BITT(S, q. v.]

1847 in CRAIG. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 *Carrick-bitts*, the upright pieces of timber near the ends of the windlass, in which are the gudgeons for the spindles to work on: they are also called 'windlass-bitts'.

Carrick, carrik, obs. forms of CARRACK.

Carried (kæ·rid), *ppl. a.* [f. CARRY *v.* + -ED.] In various senses of CARRY *v.*; esp.

1. *Mil.* Of arms: Held in the position described in CARRY *v.* 36.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 28 Standing steady with carried arms. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 265 Remain with their arms carried.

2. *Sc.* 'Transported' or 'carried away' in mind; rapt, abstracted; not 'collected'.

1825–79 JAMIESON s. v., Jenny's gotten an heirscaip left her, and she's just carryit about it. **1825** E. IRVING *Let.* in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* 285 Sarah Evans..was somewhat carried in her mind if you remember. **1832** *Gloss. Waverley Novels*, *Carried*, in nubibus: having the mind fixed upon something different from the business in hand: having the wits gone 'a wool-gathering'.

Carrien, carrine, -ing, obs. ff. CARRION.

Carrier (kæ·riəɹ). Forms: 5 **caryare**, **-our**, 5–6 **-er**, 6 **cariar**, **-ier**, **carryar**, 6–7 **-er**, 6– **carrier.** [f. CARRY *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which carries, in various senses of the verb; a bearer.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxi. (1495) 178 A veyne is berer and caryer of blode. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 62 Caryare, *vector*, *vectitor*. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 16 The sonne as the cheef caryer thereof [*i. e.* of light]. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 129 A carier of letters. **1592** *Let. Univ. Cambridge* in Payne Collier *Annals Stage* I. 292 The most ordinary carriers and dispensers of the infection of the plague. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 13 Winds..will drive The loaded Carriers from their Ev'ning Hive. **1844–57** G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 99 Blood-discs, the reputed carriers of oxygen. **1884** *Spectator* 12 July 913/1 To obtain carriers for the dead.

b. A bearer of a message, letter, etc.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 86 What sayes Iupiter I aske thee? Why villaine art not thou the Carrier? 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii. 141 This Puncke is one of Cupid's Carriers. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III, The very carrier that comes from him to her is a most welcome guest, if he bring a letter. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* IV. viii, These birds are employed..as the most expeditious carriers. 18.. Thackeray *Fatal Boots* xi, Being a letter-carrier.

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Carriers,* a Sett of Rogues .. employ'd to look out, and watch upon the Roads, at Inns, &c., in order to carry Information to their respective Gangs, of a booty in Prospect.

d. *Techn.* Applied to particular parts of instruments and machines which act as bearers and transmittors; in *Mech.* esp. a piece of iron in a lathe by which what is being turned is carried round in the machine.

1858 Greener *Gunnery* 201 A carrier is then secured on a part of the plug that projects out of the breech-end of the barrel, and then put into the face-plate of the lathe, which carries it round. 1870 Tyndall *Heat* iv. § 114 As long as the rocker is able to communicate sufficient heat to the Carrier on which it rests. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 295 The moveable conductors are called Carriers.

2. One whose occupation it is to carry loads, a porter. Also in comb., as *water-carrier*, etc.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 35/2 Cariers that go with the olyphantes, and cary our harneys and vitales. 1528 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for .. the hay makers & cariars. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 72/1 A Bearer or Carrier .. attend Merchants Cellars and Grocers Shops, to carry their Goods..on their Backs or Shoulders. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov., His carriers, thirty Malays, are following.

3. *spec.* One who undertakes for hire the conveyance of goods and parcels (usually on certain routes, and at fixed times). The most familiar current sense.

In the legal sense the term *carrier* or *common carrier*, includes any person or association of persons undertaking, for payment, the transport of goods by land or water, as stage coach proprietors, railway companies, parcel delivery companies, owners and masters of ships, etc.

1471 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 154 Rog. Brounfeld de Ebor', caryour. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 10 Carryers, carters, and horskepers. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, viii, The poore cariers .. repairynge wekely and monthely to your citee of London. 1592 Greene *Art Conny-catch.* III. 8, I haue .. a Cheese from my Vncle .. which I receiued of the Carrier. 1642 *Declar. Lords and Comm.* 31 Dec. 3 The robbing of the common Carriers and Trawnters. 1746 Berkeley *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 308 My wife..sends you a present by the Cork carrier. 1774 Johnson *Let.* 29 Jan. in *Boswell*, If anything is too bulky for the post, let me have it by the carrier. *Mod.* Inscription on Vans, etc.: 'The North Western Railway Company, carriers.'

fig. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* (1590) 455 Our senses, the common carriers of conceits unto us.

b. Applied to a nation or community who conduct the commerce between distant parts of the world.

1673 Temple *Observ. Unit. Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 60 Their Sea-men being, as they have properly been call'd, the common Carriers of the World. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. ii, The Dutch were .. the great carriers of Europe. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 18 The country which becomes the carrier for others. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* xvii. (1877) 98 The Carthaginians made themselves the common carriers of this vast population.

4. A Carrier-pigeon; also the breed of these, though not used for carrying purposes.

1641 Wilkins *Mercury* xvi. (1707) 68 A smaller sort of Pigeon, of a light Body, and swift Flight .. called by the Name of Carriers. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 512 The Carriers [are valuable] for their swift Return home, if carried to a Distance. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1873) 306 Varieties between the rock-pigeon and the carrier. 1862 Huxley *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 105 'Homing' birds..used as carriers are not 'carriers' in the fancy sense, 1867 Tegetmeier *Pigeons* vii. 75.

5. A conduit or drain for water, etc. Cf. Carriage 31.

1797 A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 157 A carrier or master drain, into which all the single drains empty themselves .. I strongly recommend these carrier ditches to be open. 1872 *Daily News* 12 Oct., Liquid flows gently from the delivering carriers. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 4/2 This liquid .. is lifted by a sludge pump into an underground carrier and deposited in earth tanks.

6. With advbs., as *carrier about, on*; cf. Carry *v.*

1556 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1561) N iij b, No carier about of trifling newes. *c* 1661 *Argyle's Last Will, &c.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 30/2 A most indefatigable Carrier on of his Designs. 1884 in *Law Times Rep.* 8 Mar. 45/2 The carriers on of the business.

7. *Comb.*, as *carrier-block, -pin*; **carrier-bird**, applied to the pelican, the carrier-pigeon; **carrier-shell, -trochus**, a genus of molluscs, remarkable for the habit of attaching pieces of stone, coral, etc., to their shells.

1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. iv, And journeying onward, blest the *Carrier Bird. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxv, But this it was that made me move As light as carrier-birds in air. 1881 Greener *Gun* 162 To throw the cartridges upon a *carrier-block in the rear. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 104 Holes .. to receive the *carrier pin. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 15 The *carrier-trochus cements shells and corals to the margin of its habitation.

Ca·rrier-pi·geon. [see prec. 4.] A breed of pigeons in which the instinct for finding the way home is very strongly developed, used for bearing communications or letters. Also *fig.*

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 66 Letters brought by carryer-pidgeons. 1650 — *Strada's Low-C. Warres* VII. 79 The antient invention of Carrier-Pidgeons. 1840 Bp. E. Stanley *Birds* v, Carrier Pigeons. These are a particular breed, which can be so trained, that when carried to great distances from the place of their usual abode, and turned out, they will find their way back. 1871 Tegetmeier (*title*) Homing, or Carrier Pigeon. *a* 1856 Longf. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 157 Prayer..the carrier-pigeon of heaven.

Carrine, obs. form of Careen.

Carriole (kæ·riˌōul). Also **cariole.** [a. F. *carriole* small covered carriage, = Pr. *carriol, carriola,* Sp. *carriola,* It. *carriuola,* med.L. *carriola* vehicula feminarum (Papias, in Du Cange), dim. of med.L. *carra* Car.]

1. a. A small open carriage with a seat for a single person. **b.** A covered light cart.

1834 Beckford *Italy* I. 65 These goddesses stepping into a car, vulgarly called a cariole. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 64. 334 Obliged to burn his carriole, or covered cart. 1868 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 41 Through the curtain of the cariole. 1878 Black *Green Past.* xxxii. 257 The people shot by us in the light little carrioles.

2. A kind of sledge used in Canada.

1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* I. 68, I rode in a cariole, for one person, constructed in the following manner. 1820 Silliman *Tour Quebec* 337 The Carriole..gaily careers over the frost-bound river. 1833 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 67 118 When 'beautified' with a little paint and a few trifling ornaments the sledge assumes the name of cariole.

Hence **Ca·rrioling** *vbl. sb.*, riding in a carriole.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* LVII. 636 All carioling is not of this agreeable character. The tourist may now and again have to drive for many hours together through pine-woods, gloomy, monotonous, and empty of sound.

Carrion (kæ·riən), *sb.* (and *a.*) Forms: *a.* 3 caroine, caronye, (charoine), 4–5 caroigne, -oygne, -oyne, 5 karoyne, -oigne; *β.* 4 caraing, 4–5 careyn(e, kareyne, 4–6 carayne, 5 caranye, 5–6 careine, 6 caraine, carrayne, -eyne, karreine, 6–7 carraine; *γ.* 4 karyn, 4–6 caren, caryn(e, 6 carrine, 6–7 carren, carring, 7 carran; *δ.* 4 karyun, 4–6 cariune, caryon(e, 4–8 carion, 5 caryonne, 5–6 caryen, carien, carrien, carryon, cariong, 6–7 carian, 6– carrion. [ME. *caronye, caroine,* a. ONF. *caronïe,* later *caroine, caroigne,* in central OF. *charoigne* (mod. F. *charogne,* and in other sense *carogne,* Picard *carone, carongne*) = Pr. *caronha,* It. *carogna,* Sp. *carroña,* pointing to a Romanic type **carōnia,* supposed to be a deriv. of *caro* flesh, but not regularly formed on the stem *carn-*. The phonetic history of the English *β.* and *δ.* forms is obscure.]

A. *sb.*

†1. A dead body; a corpse or carcass. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Þe bacbitare .. bekeð mid his blake bile o cwike charoines as þe þet is þes deofles corbin of helle. 1297 R. Glouc. 265 [They] slowe .. eyȝte hondred & fourty men, & her caronyes [*v. r.* caroines] to drowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22906 Ded þar gun his [a lion's] caroigne [*v. r.* carin, caroyne, careyn] li. *c* 1308 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 203 A vilir caraing nis ther non. 1382 Wyclif *Hebr.* iii. 17 Whos careyns ben cast down in desert. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1157 The careyne [*v. r.* careyn, caroyne, karoigne, caroigne] in the busk with throte ycorue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 61 Caranye or careyn, *cadaver.* 1494 Fabyan v. cxxiv. 102 Ye cource of the riuer was let by the multitude of the caryens or dede bodyes. 1590 L. Lloyd *Diall Daies* Oct. 51 The raven..returned not, but fed upon the carrens. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. i. xx, Dogs which .. eat the Carrens. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 47. 342 The Raven .. stay'd to prey upon the Carrions of the Dead. 1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* II. 235 They all flocked about him, croaking like so many ravens about a carrion.

†b. = Applied to a dead man or corpse that 'walks' or returns to earth. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 143 Blissid Austyn the careyn gan compelle, 'In Jhesu name .. What that thu art trewly for to telle'. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 174/3 Thenne the caryon broughte hym thyder to the graue.

2. Dead putrefying flesh of man or beast; flesh unfit for food, from putrefaction or inherently.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6544 Þo ne vond he atte laste No3t of hom bote caroyne. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxlvi. 10 Þe deuyl..fedis þaim wiþ karyun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1972 Caste vnto curres as caren to ete. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, Whan a beast is tourned to careine. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 25 Vile carein and wretched wormes meate. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 698/2 The wormes in carring. 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Remonstr.* Wks. 1812 II. 457 Like flies in Carrion. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 127 The vulture .. feeds on putrid carrion.

†b. ? = Death. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* IV. xxxiii, Þerof cometh tweie manere of careyns, for we beeþ i-slowe wiþ wepoun, oþer we beeþ adreent. [Hence 1494 in Fabyan.] 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 18 They come the sooner to their ende and to carayne.

3. *transf.* Used (contemptuously) of a living human body; cf. Carcass (? *obs.*). **†b.** The fleshly nature of man, 'the flesh' in the Pauline sense (*obs.*).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 331 Ne noyther sherte ne shone .. To keure my caroigne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxvii. (1868) 39 To aorne suche a carion as is youre body. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xxxv. 31 a, To leue thy careyne and folowe Ihesu Cryste. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xvii. 154 Our carions ande corporal natur .. is bayth vile ande infekkit. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 38 *Shy.* My owne flesh and blood to rebell. *Sol.* Out vpon it old carrion, rebels it at these yeeres. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* ii. 27 Much good may your tender mercies do your carrion.

†4. Used (contemptuously) of a living person, as no better than carrion. *Obs.*

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) x. § 1 It were better for a woman to be barren Than to bring forth a vile wicked carren. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 130 Priests and Cowards, and men Cautelous, Old feeble Carrions. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 15 Sept., Pegg Kite..will be..a troublesome carrion to us executors.

†5. Used of animals: sometimes app. in sense 'noxious beast', 'vermin'; sometimes merely 'poor, wretched, or worthless beast'. *Obs.*

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 142 The euill creatures ben wors than serpentes, lyons or caraynes. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 119 Daws ar carren. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvi. (1878) 35 Let carren & barren be shifted awaie, For best is the best, whatsoever you paie. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* I. vi, The beasts of offence be Squunckes, Ferrets, Foxes. *Ibid.* I. viii, Having shewed you the most offensive carrions that belong to our Wildernesse. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 227 They [dogs and monkeys] be paltry carrions.

6. *fig.* Anything vile or corrupt; **†** corrupt mass; 'garbage', 'filth'.

1524 S. Fish *Supplic. Begg.* 18 Declaring suche an horrible carayn of euyll ageinst the ministres of iniquite. 1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* v. i. 1455, I woulde prove it upon that carrion of thy witt. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1873) I. 21 Flunkyism, falsity and other carrion ought to be buried! 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Sol., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 113 Melancholy sceptics with a taste for carrion, who batten on the hideous facts in history. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxiii. 402 *note*, Roman fashionable society hated Cæsar, and any carrion was welcome to them which would taint his reputation.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

7. Consisting of, or pertaining to, corrupting flesh. (Usually with some notion of contempt.)

a 1535 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 101 No man findeth fault, but carrieth his carien corse into yᵉ quere, and.. burieth yᵉ body boldly at the hie alter. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 A stincking Foule carrayne sauoure. *c* 1613 Rowlands *More Knaves* 30 Some carion beast, Whereon the Rauens and the crowes doe feast. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 454 The carrion-remains should be entombed only in the bowels of vultures and dogs.

†b. As an epithet of Death personified; also of Charon. *Obs.*

1566 Adlington *Apuleius* 62 Deliver to carraine Charon one of the halfepens, which thou bearest, for thy passage. 1587 *Mirr. Mag. Q. Cordila* xlvii. 4 By hir elbowe carian death for me did watch. 1596 *Parad. Daynty Dev.* (N.) Seeing no man then can death escape..We ought not feare his carraine shape. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 63 A carrion death, Within whose emptie eye there is a written scroule.

8. Applied in contempt to the living human body, as no better than carrion (cf. 3).

1537 *Surr. Northampton Priory* in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* (1679) 36 In continual ingurgitations and farcyngs of our carayne Bodies. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess Appar.* (1859) 316 Why pamperest thou that carreyne flesh so hye? 1577 Stanyhurst *Desc. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 14 By the imbalming of their carian soules with the sweet and sacred flowers of holie writ. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 71 For euery scruple Of her contaminated carrion weight.

9. †a. Carrion-lean, skeleton-like. *Obs.* **b.** Rotten; vile, loathsome; expressing disgust.

1565 Harding *Confut. Apol.*, Ye will haue your spiritual Bankets so leane and Carrien. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Eslance,* as *chevaux eslancez,* carren horses. 1645–6 Evelyn *Diary* 28 Jan., My base, unlucky, stiffnecked trotting carrion mule. 1653 H. Cogan *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. § 3. 79 Mounted on horses, or to say better, on lean carrion Tits that were nothing but skin and bone. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 82 The foul, the stinking, the carrion baseness, of the fellows that call themselves 'country gentlemen'. 1867 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. XI. 32/2 Then she called me all sorts o' carrion names.

C. *Comb.* **a.** attributive with sense 'having to do with, feeding on carrion', as *carrion-bird, -chafer, -fly, -hawk, -kite, -raven, -vulture*; **b.** objective and instrumental, as *carrion-feeder, -nosing* ppl. adj., *-strewn* pa. pple.; **c.** similative, as *carrion-like* adj. or adv., *-scented* ppl. adj. Also **carrion-flower,** a name for the genus *Stapelia,* also for *Smilax herbacea,* from the scent of their blossoms; **†carrion-lean** *a.*, lean as a wasting corpse or skeleton; *fig.* meagre, very deficient; **†carrion-row,** a place where inferior meat or offal was sold. Also Carrion crow.

1839 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 137 Neither dogs, nor *carrion-birds, would touch them .. so long as the pestilence lasted. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiv. 386 The *carrion-chafers, and others of the lamellicorn beetles. 1855 J. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* I. 332 The Stapelias are called *carrion-flowers because of the disagreeable putrid odours they exhale. 1852 Thoreau *Summer* (1884) 1/23 The Smilax herbacea, carrion flower, a rank green vine..It smells exactly like a dead rat in the wall, and apparently attracts flies like carrion. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 114 The Oak Ask, Woodcock, *Carion or Down hill fly comes on about the sixteenth of May. 1796 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Sat.* Wks. 1812 III. 395 Court-sycophants, the Carrion-flies. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. i. 241 Larvæ of the carrion fly. 1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 234 Art thou so fond, with *carren kyte to haunt. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apophth.* 245 b, Because it was so *caren leane. 1554 J. Procter tr.

Vincentius To Rdr., How owgle and carrion-lean ye are to se. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 135 So carrion leane in the knowledge of Scriptures. **1602** FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 74 It is better to haue a declaration too copious then carion-leane. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. 18. 2/1 He is so Carrion-lean. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 189 It maketh them *carran-like leane. **1878** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* IV. iii. 171 The *carrion-nosing mongrel. **1589** COOPER *Admon.* 140 As *carren Rauens flye..to stinking carcasses. **1728** SWIFT *Answ. Memorial* Wks. 1755 V. II. 173 The district in the several markets, called *carrion-row. **1829** SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, The huge *carrion vulture floated past him.

Carrion crow. [see prec.] A species of Crow (*Corvus Corone*) smaller and more common than the Raven, and rather larger than the Rook, which feeds on carrion, small animals, poultry, etc. It is the 'Crow' of most parts of England, and the 'Corbie' of Scotland.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 225/2 We fare as doo the rauens and the carein crowes yᵗ neuer medle with any quicke flesh. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 122 The Carrion Crow is less favored by mankind. *a* **1811** J. LEYDEN *Ld. Soulis* xliii, And they heard the cry, from the branches high, Of the hungry carrion crow.

b. Applied by Dampier, Sloane, etc., to a Vulture.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 67 Carrion Crows are blackish Fowls, about the bigness of Ravens; they have bald Heads, and redish bald Necks like Turkeys; and..are often mistaken for such. *Ibid.* Some of the Carrion Crows are all over white.. The Logwood-Cutters call the white ones King Carrion Crows. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 28 The Carrion Vulture.. Synonyms. Vultur Aura. Linn...Carrion Crow. Sloane.

† **Carrione·re.** *Obs.* ? *nonce-wd.* [cf. F. *salière* saltcellar, *poivrière* pepper-box, etc.] A holder or dispenser of carrion, or of that which stinks like it.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (Grosart) II. 184 Fie, quoth my lady, what a stink is here? When 'twas her breath that was the carrionere.

† **Ca·rrionize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CARRION + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn into carrion, to corrupt.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 43 Her Heart, her Lungs.. al are carioniz'd and contaminated with surfets of selfe-will. **1623** COCKERAM, *Carionized*, stinking.

† **Ca·rrionly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 6 **carrenly.** [f. CARRION + -LY.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of carrion; corrupt, vile, loathsome. **B.** *adv.* Like carrion.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) viii. § 6 Pampering his carrionly carkasse. *Ibid.* 7 The rumor of no vice stinketh more carrionly, then the name of lechery. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 52 Such pestilent smell of a carrenly thing. **1609** BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 68 A Carrionly Curre.

Carritch, -es (kæ·ritʃ, -īz). *Sc.* [*Carritches* is a corruption of CATECHIZE *sb.* F. *catéchèse*, which has been treated as a plural, with sing. *carritch*.] = CATECHISM.

1761 *Mem. Magopico* 5 (Jam.) A blind woman..taught him the A, B, C, and the Mother's Carritch. *a* **1774** FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 112 (Jam.). **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, I can say the single carritch, and the double carritch, and justification, and effectual calling. *Mod. Sc.* He knows the carritches thoroughly.

b. *To give carritch*: to take to task.

1776 HERD *Sc. Songs* II. 219 (Jam.) The very first night the strife began, And she gae me my carriage.

Hence **Ca·rritch** *v. trans.*, to catechize.

1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 83 The Minister.. duly carritchin' the bairns.

Carriwi·tchet, carwi·tchet. Forms: 7 **carwhichet, -whitchet, -wichet, corwhichet,** 7–9 **carwitchet,** 8 **carrawitchet, carry-which-it, carry witchet,** 9 **carwhichit, carriwitchet.** [Derivation unknown. Dr. Fitzedward Hall in *Mod. Eng.* asks 'can it be a corruption of F. *colifichet*?']

A pun, quibble; a hoaxing question or conundrum.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. i. (1631) 69 All the fowle i' the Fayre, I meane, all the dirt in Smithfield, (that's one of Master Littlewit's Carwhitchets now). **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) Devices..of planting the Ile of Dogs with whiblins, corwhichets, mushromes and tobacco. **1662** DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* I. i, A bare Clinch will serve the turn; a Carwichet, a Quarterquibble, or a Punn. **1669** BUTLER *Rem.* II. 120 Carwitchets, Clenches and Quibbles. *a* **1743** SAVAGE *Author to be let* § 4, I..deal in clinches, puns..and carry-which-its. *c* **1750** ARBUTHNOT *Dissert. Dumpling* (N.) Conundrums, and carrawitchets,—at which the king laughed till his sides crackt. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* xiii, Mortally wounded with a quibble or a carwitchet at the Mermaid. **1874** *Slang D. Carriwitchet*, a hoaxing, puzzling question.. as 'How far is it from the first of July to London Bridge?'

Carrob, Carroch(e: see CAROB, CAROCHE.

Carrogh, erroneous f. CURRAGH, coracle.

Carrol(l, -old, obs. ff. CAROL.

Carrollite (kæ·rɒlləit). *Min.* [Named from Carroll Co. Maryland, where found.] A variety of cobalt pyrites containing copper.

1887 DANA *Man. Min.* 181.

Carrom, var. of CAROM, CARAMBOLE.

Carronade (kærŏnē·d). *Mil.* [f. Carron, near Falkirk in Scotland (where originally cast) + -ADE.] A short piece of ordnance, usually of large calibre, having a chamber for the powder like a mortar; chiefly used on shipboard.

(Said in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. II. 247 (1855) to be the invention of Gen. Robt. Melville.)

1779 *Admiralty Minute* 16 July (*MS. Record Off.*), Experiments having lately been made.. of the utility of small pieces of cannon called carronades, and the Comptroller of the Navy.. having recommended the use of them. **1781** *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 485 Trials were made of an hundred pound carronade, mounted on a battery at Leith. **1809** WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 439 You have omitted to require carriages for the carronades. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 131 Our large boats had carronades mounted in their bows. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 67 Carronades.. short.. ordnance without trunnions, but fastened by a loop under the reinforce. **1861** SMILES *Engineers* II. 61 The manufacture of carronades or 'smashers' at the Carron works.

attrib. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 52 To take a seat upon the carronade slides.

Carron oil. [From Carron ironworks, where much used.] A liniment composed of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 Oct. 655/2 The best thing to apply to a burned or scalded part is Carron oil spread on lint.

Carroon, variant of CAROON[1].

Carrot (kæ·rət). Forms: 6 **caret, carete, carette, carot, carote, carotte,** 6–7 **carret,** 7 **carrat, carroote,** 7– **carrot.** [a. F. *carotte*:—L. *carōta*; ad. Gr. *καρωτόν* ? f. *κάρā* head, top. (Cf. *κεφαλωτόν*, headed, said of plants, as garlic.)]

1. An umbelliferous plant (*Daucus Carota*) having a large, tapering root, which in cultivation is bright red, fleshy, sweet, and edible.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Daucus creticus.. mihi uidetur anglis esse, *Wylde carot.* **1548** — *Names of Herbes* 60 Carettes growe in al countreis in plentie. **1565–78** COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Carota*.. the wilde caret. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 232 Carrot has a large winged involucre. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 237 Unsuccessful attempts to change by culture the wild carrot into the esculent one.

2. Usually, the edible root itself.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 Parsnepes and carettes..do nourishe with better iuyce than the other rootes. **1634** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 26 Parsenipps and carrootes. **1776** JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) II. 439 You would not value the finest head cut upon a carrot. **1783** COWPER *Epit. Hare*, Slic'd carrot pleas'd him well. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 244 The quantity of nutritive matter..in the whole weight of carrot, being 98 parts in 1000.

b. Something shaped like a carrot; a plug.

1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 106 The Rebels.. put a gag or carret in the said Master Bingham's mouth. **1808** PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. 17, I..presented him with two carrots of tobacco.

3. *pl.* Applied humorously or derisively to 'red' or 'carroty' hair, or to one who has such hair. (In the latter case used like a proper name.)

c **1685** *Vng. Man's Counsellour*, *Roxb. Ball.* II. 559 The Carrots I'd like to forgot, which is the worst colour of all. **1685** S. WESLEY *Maggots* 57 The Ancients.. Pure Carrots call'd pure threads of beaten gold. **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Carrots*, Red hair'd People. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, Jack Gauge, the exciseman, has ta'en to his carrots. **1876** MRS. MOLESWORTH (*title*) 'Carrots,' Just a little boy.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = CARROTY. ? *Obs.*

1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 28 If I had said your head was Red, I had not been such a Liar neither; it was direct Carrot. *c* **1680** *Roxburgh Ball.* (1886) VI. 219 The Carrot pate be sure you hate, for she'l be true to no man. **1710** PALMER *Proverbs* 114 To picture Judas with.. a squint eye.. a carrot beard. **1877** BLACKIE *Wise Men* 95 The roving Scythian, with his carrot curls.

5. *Comb.*, as *carrot-coloured, -eating, -headed, -pated* adjs., *carrot-fly, -poultice, -root, -seed*; **carrot-tree,** an umbelliferous shrub (*Monizia edulis*) with an edible root, found in Deserta Grande, an uninhabited island S.E. of Madeira.

a **1659** CLEVELAND *Smectymn.* 63 Robson and French.. May tire their *Carret-Bunch. **1684** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1935/4 A *Carrot coloured Beard and Hair. **1672** DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* (1673) 13 These *Carrot-eating Dutch. **1882** *Garden* 1 Apr. 219/1 The *Carrot fly (*Psila rosæ*) is one of the true flies. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* II. 323 Confound the *Carrot Pated Jade. **1808** *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 349 The *carrot poultice..would perhaps be useful. **1595** *Househ. Bk. Earl Cumbrld.* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 320 Pd. for vi cabishes, and some *caret roots bought at Hull, 11s. **1831** J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 187 Carrot Root..has been employed in decoction as a stimulant. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 242 *Carrot-seed is raised..in Essex. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* II. 750 The *Carrot-tree, has a crooked woody stem one to four feet high..The orchil-gatherers and fishermen..eat the roots.

Ca·rrotiness. [f. CARROTY + -NESS.] Carroty quality or colour, 'redness of hair' (J.).

1730–6 BAILEY, *Carotiness.* **1755** in JOHNSON.

Ca·rroting, *vbl. sb.* (See quot.)

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 357 Furs intended for felting..are treated with a solution of nitrate of mercury, an operation called carroting or secretage.

Carroty (kæ·rŏti), *a.* [f. CARROT + -Y[1].] Like a carrot in colour, red; said of hair. Also, of persons: red-haired.

1696 TUTCHIN *Pind. Ode* v. 18 Long was his Chin, and carotty his Beard. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 106, I have never met with any North-Briton, Dane, or any other, more carotty and freckled. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xiv. (1804) 77, I had parted with those carroty locks. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i. 276 Long, carroty hair.

b. *Comb.* as *carroty-haired, -headed, -polled.*

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* Wks. 1812 III. 285 Poor Carroty-polled Phyllis. **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* viii, A carroty-headed boy. **1856** THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* 251 That carroty-haired Angelica.

Carrouse, -ouze, -owse, obs. ff. CAROUSE.

† **Ca·rrow.** *Obs. Ireland.* [app. a corrupt form of some Irish word.

The adj. *carack* 'tricky, shifty, deceitful' has been suggested; but evidence is wanting.] (See quots.)

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 45/1 A brotherhood of karrowes, that proffer to plaie at cards all the yeare long. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 527/1 There is another..much more lewd and dishonest, and that is, of their Carrows, which is a kinde of people that wander up and downe to Gentle-mens houses, living onely upon cardes and dice. **1829** SCOTT *Antiq.* Introd. 8 In the character of the Irish itinerant gambler, called in that country a carrow.

Carry (kæ·ri), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **carie, carye, cary,** 5–6 **carrie,** 5– **carry.** [a. ONF. *carie-r*, mod.Pic. *carrie-r* = Central F. *charier, charrier* :— late L. *carricāre* to cart, convey in a car, f. *carr-us* CAR.

An earlier L. *carricare* in sense of 'load', became *carcare, cargare*, whence OF. *charchier, chargier*: see CHARGE. After this, was formed a new *carricāre* in sense of 'transport in a cart', which gave OF. *carier, charier*. Ultimately therefore *carry* has the same etymology as CARK, CHARGE, and CARGO.]

From the radical meaning which includes at once 'to remove or transport', and 'to support or bear up', arise two main divisions, in one of which (I.) 'removal' is the chief notion, and 'support' may be eliminated, as in 4, 5, and several of the fig. senses; while in the other (II.) 'support' is the prominent notion, and 'motion' (though usually retained) may entirely disappear. Cf. 'Do not leave the carpet-bag here; carry it up stairs', with 'Do not drag it along the floor; carry it'. For the former *take* is now largely substituted.

I. To transport, convey while bearing up.

* *Of literal motion or transference in space.*

1. *trans.* To convey, originally by cart or wagon, hence in any vehicle, by ship, on horseback, etc.

[*c* **1320** in Dugdale *Monast.* (1661) II. 102 De libero transitu cum plaustris carectis & equis.. cariandi decimas suas et alia bona sua.] **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 13987 He.. dide þem carie to þer contres, & byried þem at here cites. **1489** CAXTON *Fayttes of A.* I. xiv, Vpon cartis he shal doo carye wyth hym. **1538** STARKEY *England* 65 To the hole destructyon.. of al other caryd in theyr schyp. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xlii. 19 Carry corne for the famine of your houses. — 2 *Kings* ix. 28 His seruants caried him in a charet to Ierusalem. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I, ii. 18, I carried about 40*l.* in..toys.

spec. **a.** To bear a corpse to burial. **b.** To carry corn from the harvest field to the stackyard.

1466 *J. Paston's Funeral* in *Let.* II. 268 Geven to Martyn Savage..awaytyng upon my master at London be vii. dayes before that he was caryed, iis. *xd.* [**1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 After that he..repeth it, byndeth it, shocketh it, and at the last caryeth it home to his barne.] **1801** BP. OF LINCOLN in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 427 Our wheat is all carried. **1851** H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 170 It is a field of wheat, but it has been cut and carried.

c. *absol.* Said e. g. of a carrier.

c **1631** MILTON *On Univ. Carrier* ii. 18 If I mayn't carry, sure I'll ne'er be fetched. *Mod.* The common carrier who carries between London and Totteridge.

2. To bear from one place to another by bodily effort; to go bearing up or supporting. So *to fetch and carry. To carry Coals* (fig.); see COAL.

c **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 725 3e..carien by costum corn to hure temple. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1280 Y saugh him carien a wyndmelle. *c* **1386** — *Prol.* 130 Wel coude she carie a morsel. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. vi. 30 His apostlis..wolden aftirward carie fischis in paniers. **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 32/2 He [gryffon] wyll well cary in his neste an oxe. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 90 Hee will carry this Island home in his pocket. *Ibid.* III. i. 25 Ile beare your Logges.. Ile carry it to the pile. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Kings* xxi. 10 Carie him out, and stone him. — *Isa.* xl. 11 He shall gather the lambes with his arme, and carrie them in his bosome. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 ¶6 Honeycomb.. carried off his Handkerchief full of Brushes. **1791** 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 83 A horse.. which does not carry me at all in the same way he did the man I bought him of. **1816** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, 'Dumple could carry six folk, if his back was lang eneugh.' **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* iv, The lad.. carried the youngest on his shoulder across the sands.

b. *Falconry.* To bear a hawk upon the fist.

1826 SIR J. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 35 The passage-hawk, when first taken, must be carried all day upon the fist, and fed at night by candle-light. **1881** E. B. MICHELL *Falconry in Min.* in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 39 He [the young hawk] is 'carried' for some hours amongst men, children, dogs, and horses, so as to become accustomed to their presence.

c. *absol.* † *To carry double*: said of a horse with saddle and pillion. See also quot. 1677.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 813/1 They were put to carie and draw. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 274 Shee can fetch and carry: why a horse can doe no more; nay a horse cannot fetch, but onely carry. **1677** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat., Hunting* (1706) 17 When a Hare runs on rotten Ground, or in a Frost sometimes, and then it sticks to her Feet, we say, she *Carryeth*. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 569 A Beast..Which carries double. *c* **1720** PRIOR *Alma* III, To go and come, to fetch and carry. **1862** HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 105 The Carrier [pigeon], I learn..does not 'carry'.

3. Also said of a cart, wagon, railway train, ship, bicycle, or other vehicle; so running water carries bodies floating on it, or suspended in it, wind carries leaves, balloons, slates, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 326 A carte hyȝte cristendome to carie Pieres sheues. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 88 And floating straight, obedient to the streame, Was carried towards Corinth. **1652** EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar., Flinging it into a rapid streame, it..carried away the sand. etc. **1803**

Med. Jrnl. X. 363 Blood carries with it the basis of nutrition. *Mod.* This tricycle has carried me five thousand miles.

4. To bear or take (a letter, message, report, news, and the like). (Without reference to weight).

c **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 184 And bad him in haste To þe king..carien his sonde. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. i. 112 Nay Sir, lesse then a pound shall serue me for carrying your Letter. **1641** Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camd.) I. 53 He being dessigned to carry that newes. **1670** Milton *P. L.* v. 870 These tidings carrie to th' anointed King. **1820** *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 467 On such complaint being carried to any one of the stewards. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 600 The news..had been carried to the Earl of Pembroke.

5. To conduct, escort, lead, 'take' (a person) with one, without reference to the mode of transit; to 'take' (a horse, a ship) *to* a place, a given distance, etc. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii. i. 57 The Troianis..by power of hie Jove ar hiddir cary. **1584** Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 79 Carieng with them the Archbishop. **1611** Bible 2 *Kings* ix. 2 Look out there Jehu..and carry him to an inner Chamber. **1659–60** Pepys *Diary* 27 Feb., My landlord carried us through a very old hospital. **1725** De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 2 He that can carry a ship to Lisbon may with the same ease carry it round the world. **1750** Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 795 The Japonese Pilots..come aboard and carry the Vessel into Port. **1758** Johnson *Idler* No. 6 ¶ 9 The lady carried her horse a thousand miles in a thousand hours. **1771** Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 7 My father carried his wife with three children to New England. **1818** *E. Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* I. 66 *note*, The Scots..talk of.. getting on the back of a cart-horse, and carrying him to grass. **1822** J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 264 (Americanisms) Carry the horse to water. **1861** Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. II. iv. 51 'Carry any ladies that call up stairs.' **1886** Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abridged ed.) I. 286 As soon as it was dusk, the slave-girl came to him and carried him to the house.

b. *esp.* To take by force, as a prisoner or captive.

1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 93 Caried him towards the ships. **1588** *Pittington Vestry Bk.* (Surtees) 27 Nicolas Yonger was caried to Littleburne about the rogge monie. **1597** Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 97 Go carry Sir Iohn Falstaffe to the Fleete. **1665** Pepys *Diary* 10 Aug., My she-cosen Porter.. to tell me that her husband was carried to the Tower. **1799** S. Freeman *Town Off.* 99 Apprehend and carry him before a justice. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 423 A body of constables.. carried off the actors to prison.

c. in *Backgammon.*

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 294 Directions how to carry your men home. *Ibid.* 296 Six and five, a man to be carried from your adversary's ace-point, as far as he can go, for a gammon, or hit.

6. *To carry all before one*: (i. e.) like a body moving with irresistible force and carrying away or propelling everything in its course.

1672 R. Wild *Poet. Licent.* 35 Some men there be that carry all before 'em. **1848** L. Hunt *Jar Honey* vii. 81 That, indeed, carries everything, even truth itself, before it. **1878** Bosw. Smith *Carthage* viii. 169 The Irreconcilables carried everything their own way.

b. To shoot down, 'bring to the ground'.

1653 H. Cogan *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. § 1. 190 Having discovered this game [wild boars], we got as near to them as we could, and discharging amongst them, we carried two of them to the ground.

7. To transfer (a number, cipher, or remainder) to the next column or unit's place before or after, in the elementary operations of arithmetic.

1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1806) I. 23 To carry as many to the next figure as were borrowed before. *Ibid.* (1827) I. 161 The 1 to carry from the decimals is set down. **1825** in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 35 You are to put down the 4 and carry 2.

b. To transfer (entries) from one account book to another.

1745 *De Foe's Engl. Tradesm.* (1841) II. 41 This carrying things from the journal..to the ledger..is called posting.

8. A channel, drain, pipe, etc. is said to *carry* water or other liquid or fluid, sound, etc.

1601 Holland *Pliny* VI. xxvii, When it begins once to carry a more forcible streame it is called Tigris. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 389 The voice of a man carryed in a trunk, reed or hollow thing. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* I. iv, A constant cascade not carried down a regular flight of steps. **1750** Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 733 The Canal.. serves to carry the water..to this city. **1878** Holbrook *Hyg. Brain* 55 The nerve filaments carry the will. **1886** *Law Times* LXXXI. 50/2 A 9-inch sewer, which carried the drainage from the houses into the main brick sewer.

9. A bow, a gun, or the like is said to *carry* an arrow, a ball, or other missile to a specified distance or in a specified way. Usually *absol.*; and *transf.* or *fig.*

1636 Healey *Theophrast.* 19 Hee, that saluteth a man as farre off as his eye can carry levell. **1643** Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* ii. § 3 Scholars are men of Peace, but..their pens carry farther, and give a lowder report than thunder. **1644** Nye *Gunnery* (1670) 4 After you have made one shot, and find the Peece carry just over the Mark. **1869** Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 226 About as high as a crossbow can carry. **1870** Lowell *Study Wind.* 377 A fine, telling phrase that will carry true.

10. The wind is said to *carry* a ship along, which it drives or impels over the sea.

1526 Tindale *Acts* xxvii. 17 We let doune a vessell and soo were caryed. **1565–78** Cooper *Thesaur.* s.v. *Nauis*, The shippe fleeteth beyng caryed with winde and sale. **1590** Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 110 Her part..Was carried with more speed before the winde. **1722** Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 99 The wind, which carries one into the port, drives another back to sea. **1737** Pope *Horace's Epist.* I. vi. 70 Where winds can carry, or where waves can roll.

11. To cause to go or come.

a. The impelling moral cause or motive is said to *carry* one to a place.

1876 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1 (1882) 213 A mission carried him [Chaucer] in early life to Italy.

b. A march, journey, a space traversed, is said to *carry* one to a point.

1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 240 The great march which carried Harold from London to Stamford bridge.

12. Provision, or money, which lasts out till one reaches a distant point of space or time, is said to *carry* one to that point.

1703 Burchett *Naval Trans.* iv. xxi. (1720) 553 They intended to take in Provisions, being so much streighten'd that they had not enough to carry them to the Havana. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 695 A scanty stock of silver, which..was to cafry the nation through the summer.

13. *fig.* To continue to have with or beside one, as one moves on; to 'take with' one.

1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxxv, A hollow way, which we carried with us to Aranjuez. *Ibid.* lxxxiii, We carried a mountainous country along with us, on the left hand. **1840** Marryat *Poor Jack* xlvii, We made sail, carrying with us three-fourths of the flood. **1857** *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1858) V. 9, I carried a steady Trade [wind], all sail set.

14. To extend or continue (a line, a piece of work) in the same direction to a specified distance, or in a given direction.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 112 Ne yet the mone, that she carie Her cours alonge upon the heven. **1704** Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Lapis Calam.*, They should carry Air-shafts with them, as in Lead-Mines. **1715** Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 32 Such a Pipe may be carried into a Bed and warm it. **1772** *Hist. Rochester* 28 [They] did not carry this tower to the height it now is. **1871** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 154 The defences were not carried down to the water. **1878** Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 424 The man who..could carry a wall from sea to sea.

b. *fig.* of things immaterial: as in *to carry to excess, too far*, etc.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 5 This kind of Good-manners was perhaps carried to an Excess. **1728** T. Sheridan *Persius* v. (1739) 67 The highest, and most generous Notions of Friendship. How high does Cicero carry it in his first Book of Laws. **1878** Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 194 He carries the process a step further.

** *With notion of taking away by force.*

15. To take as the result of effort, to win (as a prize), succeed in obtaining: also *to carry off.* (F. *emporter.*) Cf. 17.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 254 He would misse it [the consulship], rather then carry it But by the suite of the Gentry to him. **1611** Cotgr., *Enchere*..any Portsale, Outrope.. wherein he that bids most for a thing is to carrie it. **1625** Bacon *Friendsh., Ess.* (Arb.) 169 He had carried the Consulship, for a Frend of his. **1647** W. Browne *Polex.* I. 69 He alwaies fights alone, and alone carries the victory. *a* **1716** South 12 *Serm.* (1717) VI. 379 Consider..what the Issue may be, if the Tempter should carry thy Choice. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. xiv. 312 He had carried the prize at the Olympic games. **1862** Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 169 He strove to carry with his own hand the victory.

b. Hence *To carry it*: to gain the advantage, win the contest, 'win the day', 'bear the palm'.

1580 North *Plutarch* 621 Cæsar carried it by much. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* III. ii. 70. **1601** — *All's W.* IV. i. 30 It must bee a very plausiue inuention that carries it. **1647** W. Browne *Polex.* II. 98 Love carried it from Jealousie. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xviii. § 8 Revelation..must carry it against the probable Conjectures of Reason. **1779** Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 181 The name Selangan carries it generally over the other [name]. **1870** Goulburn *Cathedral Syst.* i. 7 Where the two come into collision, the second must carry it over the first.

c. So *To carry the day.*

a **1685** N. Lockyer in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 15 He returns, and then his people carry the day. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 429 The French King had..said that the last piece of gold would carry the day. **1879** M'Carthy *Own Times* II. xix. 59 The phrase had carried the day.

16. To take away or win from the enemy by military assault (a town, position, ship, etc.).

1601 Shaks. *All's W.* III. vii. 19 The Count..Layes downe his wanton Siedge before her beautie, Resolue to carrie her. **1622** Bacon *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1857–62 VI. 129 The town would have been carried in the end. **1677** *Govt. Venice* 101 Dying of pure indignation that he could not carry the Town. **1703** Burchett *Naval Trans.* III. xix. (1720) 384 Lawson.. pressed so hard upon De Ruyter, that he had like to have carried him. **1797** Sir J. Jervis in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 46 Boarded and carried two of the enemy's gun-boats. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. x. 444 Horne directed eight regiments..to carry this position.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* (Often with mixture of senses.)

1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., To court the affections and..by their help, to carry the understanding. **1868** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 340 They were words which at once carried the whole assembly with them. **1884.** Reade *Perilous Secr.* xiii, Always kept his temper and carried everybody, especially the chaplain.

17. To gain victory for, to be victorious or successful against opposition with (a matter or measure for which one contends). Hence such phrases as *to carry one's candidate*; *to carry* (= win) *an election*, etc.

a **1619** Fotherby *Atheom.* I. i. § 5. 7 Arguments..sufficient to carry the matter. **1715** Burnet *Own Time* II. 9 If the King would have acted with the spirit that he sometimes puts on, they might have carried their business. **1723** Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 9 Several of the elders..have carried a call for Mr. John Hepburn. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 125 The government had been unable to carry its measures. **1870** Stanhope *Hist. Eng.* II. xiii. 178 They carried their candidates in the centres of popular election.

b. frequent in phrase *To carry one's point*; cf. 16.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 429 If I can carry this Single Point. **1759** Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 416 The surest way of carrying his point. **1885** Mrs. Macquoid *Louisa* III. ii. 21 She had carried her point with her husband.

18. *esp.* To carry *a motion* in a meeting, *a bill* in a legislative assembly, etc.: to get it passed or adopted by the whole or a majority of the votes.

1666 Marvell *Corr.* lix. Wks. 1872–5 II. 198 Upon division of the House..'twas caryed for the provisos being committed. **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 147 Let faithful tellers take the Poll, and note The Ay's and Noe's; And if we carry 't, then Sir! Down goes the Innovation, once agen Sir! **1837** Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxx. 135 This motion was carried, probably by a very small majority. **1863** H. Cox *Institl.* I. viii. 100 The second Reform Bill was carried by a large majority. *Mod.* The remaining clauses were carried unanimously.

* * * *Of figurative transference.*

19. In a variety of figurative uses taken from 1 or 2, the subject, or object, or both, being things immaterial, or the motion not in space, but from or into a sphere of thought or action = take, conduct, transport, transfer, cause to go.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 29 b, But at his ende. caryenge it out of this worlde with hym, he shall neuer dye, **1713** Berkeley *Wks.* III. 189 If we carry our thoughts from the corporeal to the moral world. **1754** Erskine *Prine. Sc. Law* (1809) 257 Heritable rights may be carried from the debtor to the creditor either by, etc. **1818** Cruise *Digest* III. 45 It does not appear that this case was ever carried to the House of Lords. **1857** Buckle *Civilis.* I. ix. 589 [Private judgment] carried into politics, over-turned the government. **1885** *Act.* 48 & 49 *Vict.* l. § 25 All sums received..shall be carried to the consolidated loans fund.

1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect 4th Sund. after Epiph.*, Such strength and protection as shall..carry us through all temptations. *a* **1778** Chatham *Lett. Nephew* i. 3, I will recommend to Mr. Leech to carry you quite through Virgil's Æneid. **1781** Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 438 The grand principles of justice and policy are not dear enough to us to carry us through the difficulties which we should encounter. **1873** Black *Pr. Thule* xviii. 280 The perfect independence of that gentle young lady..might carry her too far.

20. To impel or lead away as passion does, or by influencing the mind or feelings; to incline, move, urge, sway, influence. Now usually *carry away*; cf. 46 b.

1577 *St. Aug. Manuell* (Longmans) 62 The soule..is caried with desirousnes, drawen with longyng. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv. 34 Caried with fervent zeale. **1601** F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 335 Subiect to flatterers, who carried him to their pleasure. **1608** Golding *Epit. Frossard's Chron.* III. 152 The king..was altogether carryed by this man, in such sorte as he both neglected and hated his vnckles in respect of him. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. i. (1651) 291 We should moderate our selves, but we are furiously carryed. **1715** Burnet *Own Time* I. 556 That idleness to which youth is naturally carried. *a* **1844** Campbell *'How delicious is the winning'* iii, Just as fate or fancy carries.

21. *To be carried*: to be rapt, to be moved from sobermindedness, to have the head turned. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. ix. § 1 They are not caried with such giddinesse [*tantâ vertigine raptari*]. **1827** Scott *Surg. Dan.* iii, If their heads were not carried with the notice which the foolish people..took of them.

* * * * *To conduct (a business).*

22. To conduct, manage (a business or affair), *arch.* Now usually *to carry on.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 240 This sport, well carried, shall be chronicled. **1599** — *Much Ado* IV. i. 212 This wel carried, shall..Change slander to remorse. **1607–12** Bacon *Ess., Seditions, &c.* (Arb.) 395 When Discordes, and quarrells..are carryed openly. **1612** — *Vain-glory* ibid. 462 If they haue neuer so little Hand in it, they thinke it is they that carry it. **1715** Burnet *Own Time* II. 193 The elections were carried with great heat. **1845** Browning *Soul's Trag.* (1868) 23 So will you carry matters, that the rest of the world must at length unite and put down, etc.

† **b.** Hence *To carry it*: to conduct matters, behave, act. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 150 We may carry it thus for our pleasure. **1625–6** Shirley *Maid's Rev.* III. i, She will carry it so, that Velasco shall be suspected. **1671** Flavel *Fount. Life* iv. 9 The Lord seemed to carry it as one at a distance from his Son. **1742** Richardson *Pamela* III. 306 Sir Jacob carried it mighty stiff and formal.

c. with extension *To carry into effect, execution, practice*, etc. (Cf. next.)

1731–59 Miller *Gard. Dict.* Pref., Carrying this into practice. **1769** Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 483 [They] were appointed to carry it into execution. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* iv, He would find it difficult to carry it into execution. **1871** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 123 He did not tarry long in carrying his purpose into effect.

* * * * * *intr. or absolute uses implying motion.*

† **23.** To drive, ride, move with energy or speed.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 28 Coueyte not in cuntre to carien [*some* B. *MSS. have* kairen] aboute. *Ibid.* iv. 22 Thanne Conscience on his capul carieth forth faste. **1399** — *Rich. Redeless* III. 301 Whanne realles remeveth and ridith thoru tounes, And carieth ouer contre. *c* **1450** Henryson *Mor. Fabl.* 58, I tuke my club and homeward could I carie, So ferlying as I had seene ane Fary. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iv. 100 In haist Hercules com at hand Wyth furius mynd careing ouyr the land. *Ibid.* XII. xi. 136 Lat ws follow that way, and thiddir cary.

24. *Falconry.* To fly away with the game or quarry. [so Fr. *charrier.*]

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 14 Affirming that Doves will make Haggards carry: which is not so, for this is idlenesse and want of skill in their keepers, that causes them to Carry. **1677** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1706) II. 49 Should she be guilty of Carrying, yet by this means she will be reclaimed, and forget that Error. **1826** SIR J. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 8 Less disposed to carry, *i. e.* to fly away with the game; a fault to which all hawks are more or less inclined.

II. To support, sustain.

* *With more reference to motion.*

25. To hold, hold up, sustain, while moving on or marching; to bear. *To carry weight* (in *Horse-racing*): i.e. such additional weight as equalises the competitors.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 73 The myracles of the foresayde Helenus..how he caried burning coales in his lap. **1782** COWPER *John Gilpin* 115 'He carries weight!' 'He rides a race!' **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* iii, 'You ride four stone lighter than I.' 'Very well; but I am content to carry weight.' **1852** TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 6 Warriors carry the warrior's pall.

26. To bear, wear, hold up, or sustain, as one moves about; habitually to bear about with one (e. g. any ornament, ensign, personal adjunct; also a name or other distinction).

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 266 Carie a swerd in a scaberge. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVII. vii, Rubies of India ..which carry the name also of Carchedonij. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 149 Deacons, for a difference from the Priests, carried a round wreath of white cloth. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrowes* v. § 11. 421 More fit..to carrie a bush-bill rather then a battell-axe. **1703** BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* III. xix. (1720) 389 The victorious Fleet..under the Command of the Earl of Sandwich, who carried the Standard. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 46 We do not know whether they are to carry arms. *Mod.* He carries a snuff-box.

b. To bear within one, contain.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. vii, My sadde body my hevy hert did cary. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxvii, A sailor having drunk more new rum than he could carry. **1880** *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., Valuable carbonates of lead, which carry silver.

c. To be pregnant with.

1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 458 Mrs. Thrale is big, and fancies that she carries a boy. **1788** J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 361 The mother supposed to be now carrying a third child.

27. To bear about (mentally); to have or keep in the mind.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 315 O let us carrie some greater care to observe His will. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 107/1, I carried once a purpose, to build a little woodden banqueting house. **1709** BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 91 We ought to carry that distinction in our thoughts. **1878** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 195 To carry ever with us the unmarked, yet living tradition.

28. To bear as a character, mark, attribute, or property; to exhibit, display: **a.** to the senses.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* ix. § 2 Whiche Coulers, althoughe they carrye a Shew of a good, true and perfitte Couler. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 46 That Lady trew, Whose semblance she did carrie under feigned hew. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Isa. xi. 15 That baye..carries the forme of a tongue. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1073 His habit carries peace, his brow defiance. **1704** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Foal*, The same Shape he carries at a Month, he will carry at six Years old. **1791** BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 30 Any writer who has carried marks of a deranged understanding. **1873** HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* xv. 236 Both carried grave faces.

b. to the mind.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 Rude and vnciuill speaches carry a marueilous great indecencie. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 Make your descant carrie some forme of relation to the plaine song. *Ibid.* 114 These waies of double descant carie some difficultie. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 45 Something that carries a kind of analogy to Sense. **1693** *Mem. Ct. Teckely* Ep. Ded. 6 At this Day they carry the highest Value. **1845** STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 576 The liability..may at first sight carry the air of hardship.

†**c.** To bear (affection, respect, etc.) *to, towards.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 19 He ought to carie great respect vnto the Sergeant Maior. **1605** VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 147 The naturall affection they carried vnto the Country-men. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 112 ¶ 2 To carry an universal Benevolence towards every Thing that has Life. *a* **1718** PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 538 The Over-fondness some carry to their Opinion.

d. So, *To carry weight, authority*, and the like. In *to carry conviction* there is a mixture of notions.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 233 Words cannot carrie Authority so weighty. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 2 Such as do not carry an immutable obligation along with them. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 13 The Navy Officers, with whom it carries so much weight. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 33 Conscience..carries its own authority with it. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 192 The voice almost carried conviction.

29. To bear or convey (a meaning, sense, etc.).

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 207 The sense they [words] carry in the Scripture. **1881** TYLOR *Anthrop.* vi. 162 The root, which carries the sense..is followed by suffixes strung on to modify it.

30. To bear implicitly or as a consequence; to involve.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 5 Those predictions which have seemed to carry the greatest improbabilities with them. **1717** *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 39 Understood to Carry their assent along with it. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 168 The determination of [these questions] carries..the question of ecclesiastical polity. **1877** E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 66 A positive judgment carrying immense consequences.

31. A loan, etc. is said to *carry interest*, a bill to *carry grace.*

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 313 Corn carries a price, *Annona cara est.* **1711** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4870/4 Notes carrying 6 per Cent. Interest. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx, A contract, which carries interest. **1767** A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People*, These little farms carry twenty shillings..an acre. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* v. 104 Bills or notes on demand carry no grace.

* * *With chief reference to manner.*

32. To hold (the body, head, etc.) up in a certain way.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 352 Till hee and his counsell have brought his maintainers to carie but a small port. **1619** R. WEST *Bk. Demean.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 295 To carry up the body faire, is decent. **1723** S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 12 His coming to an Estate makes him carry his Head so high. **1724** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6258/3 Stolen ..a Mare..does not carry her Tail well.

b. said of a ship.

1796 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 223* The Captain gets on..and carries a good helm. **1836** MARRYAT *Pirate* iii, 'How does she carry her helm, Matthew?' inquired Oswald..'Spoke a-weather'.

c. *absol.*

1829 *Lond. Encycl.* V. 194 A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.

33. *refl.* To comport, demean, behave oneself. Also of conduct.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 253 To carrie himselfe for a Presbyter. **1653** H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xv. § 3. 49 Let us carry ourselves in such sort, as they may not perceive we fear them as Enemies. **1719** *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 86 Carrying themselves very rudely. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. iii. 43 The way in which sheep carry themselves on abrupt and saltatory occasions. **1876** G. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvi. 331 She carried herself with a wonderful air.

b. of conduct or behaviour *to* or *towards* others. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. *Seneca*, How to cary our selues towardes our neighbours. **1668** PEPYS *Diary* 4 Nov., The Duke of York do..carry himself wonderfull submissive to the King. **1714** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 74 My Sisters..carried themselves very kindly to me.

†**c.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To behave. *Obs.*

1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 95 He craved the advise of the Assemblie how to carie in the mater. **1673** O. WALKER *Education* 285 It is an action of very great Prudence to carry even between adulation and sowreness. **1726** WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 269, I hope the youth will carry so as he may not be ashamed of the God of his fathers.

†**34.** *To carry a hand* (*over, upon, to*): to treat in a specified way; so *to carry an eye on*: to watch, oversee. *Obs.*

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 22 We must carry a very short hand over our affections. **1622** MASSINGER, etc. *Old Laws* II. ii, I'll carry an even hand to all the world. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 215 To carrie a strict hand upon the Commissaries. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 30 If any man..shall carry a wary eye on..many other. **1723** S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 12 To Carry a severe Hand over any one.

†**35.** To wield; *to carry a* (*great*) *stroke*, to wield or have great influence. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 22 The Lieutenant..in the absence of his Captaine, carieth his roome, charge and command. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Dan. xi. 4 To carry that sway and greatnesse w^ch^ that great monarch bore before them. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1678) 205 My Lord Wentworth..carries a mighty stroke at Court. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x, Though Sulphur seem to carry the master stroak. **1651** CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 6 The time of the year carries a great stroke in this businesse.

36. *Mil.* To hold a weapon in the position for saluting.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 239 Carry swords! Eyes—right! **1833** *Ibid.* I. 60 The men remain at 'Carry Swords', till ordered to 'Slope'. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 265 Reliefs are to carry their Arms when passing Officers who are dressed in their Uniforms. **1859** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 152 The officers recover and carry swords.

* * * *With chief reference to sustaining.*

37. *To carry sail*: said of a ship, or of those who work it. [F. *charrier de la voile.*]

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor of E.* IV. iii, You carry too much sail for your small bark. **1703** BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* v. xiii. (1720) 641 The Adventure..stood away with all the Sail she could carry. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi. 103 'I fear, sir, we cannot carry the mainsail much longer.' **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 119 No one could say that he was slow to carry sail.

38. To support, sustain the weight of, bear.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 530 Carry Camomile, or Wilde Thyme..upon sticks, as you do Hops upon Poles. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* x. 93 An armed natural loadstone, which could carry 14½ Roman pounds. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 30 Main arches..carried by..pillars. **1875** BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 59 The thick skin which carries the hair.

b. said of plants.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 425 They will put forth many, and so carry more Shoots vpon a Stemme. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 This Plant..carries its Seed in little Bunches or Clusters on its Top. **1828** STEUART *Planter's G.* 368 The Trees of the present year..all carried a healthy leaf.

†**39.** To bear, endure, 'take' (anything grievous).

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 431 He is a slave to the thing that he gapeth for, and to make up his mouth he will cary any thing. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 48 Mans Nature cannot carry Thaffliction nor the feare. **1679-1715** BURNET *Hist. Ref.* 351 Queen Anne did not carry her death so decently.

40. To bear as a crop; to sustain, support (cattle).

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 166 The foot of every brook..carries amazing crops of lint. **1846** GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. xvi. 395 The cold central plain did not carry the olive. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 7/4 A grazing farm ..which is said to carry 600 head of cattle.

41. To support (an inference, analogous case, etc.); to give validity to.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vii. 298 The end being of infinite moment carries all means and makes all lawful. **1885** G. DENMAN in *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 785/1 It is impossible to say that any one case is so in point as to carry this case.

42. *Cards.* To retain the cards of one suit in one's hand, while those of another are thrown out.

1744 HOYLE *Piquet* ii. 9 Which of these suits are you to carry? **1820** *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 121 (*Piquet*), Suppose elder-hand, that you have the ace, queen, seven, eight and ten of clubs, also the ace, knave, seven, eight and ten of diamonds, etc., carry the ace, knave, etc.

†**43.** To have (specified dimensions). *Obs.* [So F. *porter*, 'avoir telle dimension'.]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 574 Another Obeliske, which carried in length a hundred foot wanting one. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 382 The height of the West arched roofe ..carrieth an hundred and two foot. **1670** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1695) II. 60 The walls shew you what compass it carried.

III. Combined with adverbs.

See also the preceding senses and the adverbs for non-specialized combinations.

44. Carry about.

a. See senses 1–3, and ABOUT.

Mod. It is too valuable to carry about with you.

b. *trans.* To move or drive hither and thither.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ephes.* iv. 14 Caryed aboute with euery wynde of doctrine. **1611** — *Hebr.* xiii. 9 Be not caried about with diuers and strange doctrines.

†**c.** To cause to revolve, set in motion. *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 180 Wheels turn'd with Wind, Water, or Horses, to carry the Work about.

45. Carry along. See senses of CARRY and ALONG.

1833 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 70. 141 A stone bridge carrying along the road from Peebles to Selkirk.

46. Carry away.

a. *trans.* = *carry off*, a.

[*c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxiv, When that fell arrest Without all bail shall carry me away.] **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 432 A popular sickenesse..carried away an infinite number of persons.

b. To move forcibly from the firm footing of reason and judgement.

1570 HULOET, This thing rauished or caried me awaye, whether I would or no. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 1 Their reason is caried awaie and ouermaistered by the course of the world. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 151 ¶ 2 Woman-kind..are carried away with every Thing that is showy. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 275 Carried away by the general enthusiasm for liberty.

c. To break off and remove by force. Also, to lose by breakage; and *intr.* Chiefly *Naut.*

1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 61 Carriinge a parte of the house awaye with him. **1703** BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* v. xxii. (1720) 723 The best Bouer Ancher carried away with a Shot. *c* **1750** *Narrative Byron's Voy.* 4 (L.) We carried away our mizen-mast. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 41 Her jib-boom ran between our..masts, carrying away some of our rigging. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iii. (1856) 27 We ran into an iceberg..and carried away our jib-boom. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., That ship has carried away her fore top-mast. **1881** *Daily News* 9 June 5/4 Something may carry away on board the leading boat.

†**d.** To win, gain for oneself, or as one would have it. *Obs.*

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) Ciiij, His wordes.. were [not] of sufficient credite to carry away such a matter. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Hebr. ii. 2 Every transgression ..carryed away a terrible judgement from the just hand of God. **1677** EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 157 Whoever keeps in Reserve a Body of Men..rarely misses to carry away the victory.

†**e.** *To carry it away*: to have the advantage, carry the day. *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XIII. vi. (1622) 187 This opinion carried it away. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 377 Do the Boyes carry it away? **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Matt. xxvi. 25 Doe not thinke that either thy secrecy or impudence can carry it away without notice.

47. Carry back.

trans. To take back in time by process of thought or retrospective action.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 221 None knows how far to carry that back, or where to stop. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7 (1882) 95 The legend..carries us back to the times of our own Ælfred.

48. Carry forth. See simple senses and FORTH.

49. Carry forward.

trans. To transfer from one column, page, or book to its successor, or to the next account.

1839 *Reply Lockhart's Pamph.* 97 Carry forward £41.478 15*s.* 5*d.*

50. Carry in. See senses 1–5, and IN *adv.*

51. Carry off.

a. *trans.* To remove from this life, be the death of.

c **1680** TEMPLE *Health & Long L.* Wks. 1770 III. 275 Old Parr..might have..gone further, if the change of country diet and air for that of the town had not carried him off.

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 221 ¶ 2 A Fever, which .. at last carried him off. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 559 A serious cold, which in seven days carried him off.

b. To win (the prize, honours, etc.: cf. 15); so *to carry it off*.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, Some of those who think they carry it off through the height of their plumed bonnets. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* vii. 57 The North Briton carried off the palm.

c. To cause to pass; to take away the adverse effect of; to render passable.

1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 177 They promised..to carry off his impeachment with a mild censure. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. iii, A rapid intellect and ready eloquence may carry off a little impudence. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 152, I have not enough diamonds to carry off black velvet.

d. To bear it out, face or brave it out.

a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) If a man carries it off, there is so much money saved. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 8 Frightened too..but carrying it off, sir, really like Satan.

52. Carry on.

a. *trans.* To continue or advance (a proceeding) from the stage already attained.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 377 To carry on the solemn jest. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 374 Which .. assisted to carry on the mistake. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* i. (1877) 68 They did but carry on the work which he had ..begun. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5 (1882) 511 Poetic Satire had become fashionable in Hall .. and had been carried on vigorously by George Wither.

b. To maintain, keep up, prevent from stopping.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 174 He .. carries on the streame of his dispose, Without obseruance or respect of any. 1707 FLOYER *Pulse-Watch* 32 The Circulation will be carry'd on more rarely. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. viii, They carry on no connexion of argument. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xii. 232 The conversation was carried on. 1856 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* II. ii. (ed. 3) 125 We at the same time carried on a regular series of observations. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Cr.* 34 The conflict which has been carried on for nearly three hundred years.

c. To practise continuously or habitually; to conduct, manage, work at, prosecute.

1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 127 Carrying on his business with so much success. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 5 The last War, which had been carried on so successfully. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. (ed. 2) 61 Besides the battery mentioned above, there are three other forts carrying on for the defence of the harbour. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 101 Plan for carrying on the works. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 217 His trial must be carried on in open day. 1884 LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Times Rep.* 8 Mar. 45/1 Brickmaking, which is undoubtedly a business, was being carried on.

d. *intr.* (*Naut.*) To continue one's course, move on.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 643 Carry on, carry on; reef none, boy, none. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 125 As we were going before it [the gale], we could carry on. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 35 She carried on, as sailors say, under easy sail.

e. To continue a course of conduct or relations; *esp.* (colloq.) to behave or 'go on' in some conspicuous way which one does not more minutely characterize.

1856 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* iii, How Lady Carmine's eldest daughter is carrying on with young Thriftless. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 195 More drinking is then necessary..and thus they carry on for many days in succession. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* iv. (ed. 2) 37 Stamping with his foot .. and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman.

53. Carry out. (See senses 1–5, and OUT.)

†**a.** *trans.* To transport (the mind) in ecstasy or devotion. *Obs.*

1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxxv. (L.) These things transport and carry out the mind. 1639 HARVEY in Carlyle *Cromwell* (1872) V. x. 154 His requests, wherein his heart was so carried out for God and His People.

b. To conduct duly to completion or conclusion; to carry into practice or to logical consequences or inferences.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 61 Hardly shall I carry out my side, Her husband being aliue. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 317 His jackass brother..'carried out', as the phrase now is, the principle so far that it drove him from the throne. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 117 Henry .. proceeded to carry out his father's ultimate intentions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato's Crito* (ed. 2) I. 391 The law which requires a sentence to be carried out. 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. 13, I do not think that the cases .. carry out the proposition for which he has cited them.

c. *To carry out one's bat* (in Cricket): to leave the wickets (esp. at the close of the game) without being 'out'.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 13. 306 We had made our 80 runs in less than two hours, and carried out our bats.

d. *trans.* To bear out (a corpse) for burial.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* v. 6 And the yonge men roose vp .. and caryed him out, and buryed him [so 1611]. 1832 TENNYSON *May Q., New Year's Eve* 42 When I have said goodnight for evermore, And you see me carried out from the threshold of the door.

54. Carry over.

a. *trans.* To influence (any one) to pass over to the other side.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 64 To carry over a regiment or two would do more harm than good. *Ibid.* xxii, Marlborough had promised to carry over the army, Russell to carry over the fleet.

b. To carry to a new account; to keep over to the next settling day on the Stock Exchange; to allow an account to remain open over the day when its settlement is due; also said of the debtors.

1745 *De Foe's Engl. Tradesm.* (1841) II. 19 Carried over £10 14*s.* 2*d.* 1839 *Reply Lockhart's Pamph.* 13 Balance carried over .. £2932 4*s.* 4*d.* 1880 *Standard* 15 Dec, The charge for 'carrying over' English Railways advanced in the later hours. 1887 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 6 The smaller brokers and dealers were 'carried over' on sufferance.

55. Carry through.

trans. To conduct or bring safely through difficulties, or a crisis; to prosecute to the natural end.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 3 My good intent May carry through it selfe to that full issue For which I raiz'd my likenesse. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 67/2 It is by similar means that conservative meetings..may be carried through in every part of the country. 1863 tr. *V. Hugo's Miserables* viii. (ed. 7) 163 Impudence had carried him through before now. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vic.* xciv. § 10 Such petition shall be presented, published and carried through.

56. Carry up.

a. *trans.* To continue (building, etc.) to a given height.

1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* I. 80 For carrying up his Spiritual House. 1747 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 61 So much of the Buildings as was carried up before such Notice. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 566 Where walls..are to be carried up.

b. To bring up (one portion of a series or subject) so as to preserve its due relation to the rest.

1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilg.* iii. 17 Wee march forth .. by two and two, Father Thunder himselfe carrying vp the reare. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 392 Unable to carry up its payment to the level of the taxation.

c. To trace back in time.

1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ii, He carries up the Egyptian Dynasties before the Flood. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 64 The feud .. is carried up by them to the feud between Joseph and his brethren.

†**d.** To bear, holding up; to hold up. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 66/2 She was caried up from drowning. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 51 She that carries vp the Traine. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 340 These six persons following carried up the pall.

e. = *Carry over* or *forward* to the top of a new column, in accounts.

Carry (kæ·ri), *sb.* [f. prec. in various unconnected applications, of dialectal or technical origin.]

1. A means of transport; a vehicle. **b.** *spec.* 'A two-wheeled barrow' (Jamieson). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1605 STOWE *Ann.* 1272 On the last of March, Henry Barrow and John Grenewood were brought to Tyborne in a carry. 1820 *Caledonian Merc.* 20 July, Alexander then asked the loan of her carrie. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc., Carry*, a kind of waggon with solid floor but unplanked sides .. Used for carting stone, wood, etc., and in hay and harvest time. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 20 May 4 One of the..horses..started, violently throwing Wilson on to the front of the 'carry'.

c. (See quot.)

1881 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Carry*, a weir or mill-lead.

†**2.** *Falconry.* Manner of carrying. *Obs.*

1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 90 Shee is a buzzard; shee is of a bad carry, he can make her do nothing.

3. The position required by the command to 'carry arms'; cf. CARRY *v.* 36.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 170 The lance to be brought to the 'Carry'.

4. The range (of a gun); cf. CARRY *v.* 9.

1858 MAYNE REID *Occola* lxxxiii, Our position was beyond the 'carry' of their guns.

5. A portage between navigable rivers or channels. *U. S.* and *Canada.* Cf. CARRIAGE.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 75. 588 We crossed the carry at day-break. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 Boats came to St. Louis from Montreal with but few 'portages'or 'carries'.

6. The drift of the clouds as they are carried along by the wind. *Sc.*

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 870 Still towering, till the faithless currents change, And adverse carries floating hopes derange. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 292 The clouds are driving fast aloft in a carry from the sea. 1857 R. WHITE *Madeira* 170 The direction of the wind .. registered from the 'carry' of the lower strata of clouds.

b. The clouds collectively, firmament, sky.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 60 (Jam.), I min'..sin' he used to speel Aboon the carry. 1807–10 TANNAHILL *Sleeping, Maggie*, Mirk and rainy is the night, No a starn in a' the carry.

Carry-all, carryall (kæ·riɔl). *U. S.* [f. CARRY *v.* + ALL: app. altered by 'popular etymology' from CARRIOLE.] A light carriage for one horse, usually four-wheeled and capable of holding several persons.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* (1839) I. 276 We mounted our carry-all, a carriage which holds four. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* I. xvi. 249 A four wheeled carryall, peopled with a round half dozen of pretty girls. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 45 The neighbouring farmer-folks in buggies and carryalls.

b. In Canada applied to a sleigh (Bartlett). Cf. CARRIOLE 2.

c. *transf.* That which carries everything one has.

1884 J. HABBERTON *My Friend Moses* 216 A haversack; could he find one of these carry-alls.

†**Carry-castle.** *Obs.* A descriptive term for an elephant, which carries a castle.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1605) 193 The scalie Dragon, being else too low For th' Elephant, vp a thicke Tree doth goe .. To watch the Carrie-Castell. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkewormes & Flies* 34 To see a Norway whale, or Libian cat, A Carry-castle or a Crocodile.

Carryg, obs. var. of CARRACK.

Carrying (kæ·ri,iŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1. The action of the vb. CARRY in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Caryynge. 1521 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 123 Item for carieng of tymber. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The sheathing, furring, carrying, washing, and breaming. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), In the carrying of our main point. 1769 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 220 The slave carrying and limitation Bills. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sc.* 435/1 In subtraction the carrying can never amount to more than 1.

2. with advb.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 3 The carrying him forth upon a bier. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* i. 17 Vntill the carrying away into Babylon. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 43 There are many things .. worth the carying away. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 73 ¶ 5 The carrying on of Traffick, the Administration of Justice. 1729 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 87 The carrying on the building.

3. An act of carrying; that which is carried. *Carryings-on* (pl.): questionable or *outré* proceedings, flirtations, frolics; cf. CARRY *v.* 52 e.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 556 Is this the end To which these Carryings-on did tend? 1821 BYRON *Foscari* II. i. 305 Your midnight carryings off and drownings. 18.. *Peter Cram* in *Knickerbocker Mag.* (Bartlett) Wherever there were singin' schools, there would be carryings-on. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 510/2 The carryings from the rejected decimals are to be taken account of.

4. *attrib.*, as in *carrying corporation, horse, power, vessel*; **carrying-place,** a place where goods, etc. have to be carried overland in inland navigation (cf. CARRIAGE, CARRY *sb.*); **carrying trade,** the trade or business of carrying goods, *esp.* over sea between different countries.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Caryynge vesselle, or instrument of caryynge. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. v. 377 The coal trade .. employs more shipping than all the carrying trade of England. 1786 W. GRAYSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 133 The navigable waters and the carrying-places between them are made common highways. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. liii. 124 The shortest carrying-place from the Kennebec to the Dead River. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 157 A monopoly of the carrying trade of the district. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 133 If a river has a steep bed it generally possesses great carrying power. 1887 *Manch. Guard.* 2 Apr. 7 Business of a carrying corporation.

¶ Examples of the passage of the vbl. sb. into a gerund, and its subsequent apparent use as a passive pple., through omission of preceding preposition *a*, as in 'the ark was a building'.

1684 *J. Peter's Siege of Vienna* 4 The Fortifications.. which were vigorously carrying on by Count Staremberg. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iv. 186 A mysterious Oeconomy, which has been carrying on from the Time the World came into, etc. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. III. viii. (*heading*) Several unfortunate persons, who were carrying, much against their wills, to a place they did not like. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* II. i, I met a wounded peer carrying off. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. xviii. 266 Tea was carrying round. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. lxi. 338 The operations now carrying on in Chios.

Ca·rrying, *ppl. a.* That carries: see CARRY *v.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. liii, The carrying stream is greater, than the bringing one. 1887 *Scotsman* 19 Mar., Fourteen high-class weight-carrying hunters.

Carryke, obs. variant of CARRACK.

†**Carry-knave.** *Obs.* A common prostitute.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) Our hyreling hackney carry knaves, and hurry-whores.

Carryon, obs. form of CARRION.

†**Ca·rry-tale.** *Obs.* A tale-bearer, a tell-tale.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1062/1 By reason of carietales and flatterers, the loue continued not long. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 463 Some carry-tale, some please-man. 1619 SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 131 We haue our carry-tales .. to acquaint vs with their priuate actions & speeches. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen* II. vi. Wks. 1873 II. 35, I can be here no carry-Tale. 1824 *Lond. Encycl.* V. 192.

Carsay, carsey, obs. ff. of KERSEY.

Carse (kāis, Sc. kɛrs). *Sc.* Forms: 4 **kerss,** 6 **cars,** 7– **carse.** [Of uncertain derivation, but perhaps the same word as *carres, carrs, cars*, pl. of CARR *sb.*[2] fen, low wet land.

This suits the sense: the early quotations speak of the *kerss* as full of pools and mires: Trivet describes the Carse of Falkirk in time of Edwd. I. as *loca palustria* (Jam.). The suppression of the vowel of the plural is phonetically regular, and the retention of the (s) sound instead of its change to (z) is seen also in *pence, dice, mice, truce* (the latter also, like *carse*, made into a singular). Cf. also the change of *Pieres, Peres* to *Piers, Pierce*. The difficulty is that no early examples of *kerris* or *carres* are found in Sc.; in Barbour the word is already *kerss*. The Welsh *cors* 'marsh' suits the sense, but presents a difficulty in the vowel, as well as in the geographical localization of the word.]

The stretch of low alluvial land along the banks of some Scottish rivers:

'Thus all the flat lands, on the north side of Tay, between Perth and Dundee, are called *the Carse of Gowrie*; those on the Forth, *the Carse of Stirling*, and *the Carse of Falkirk*' (Jam.). The name appears to have originally referred to their wet fenny character, but is now associated with their rich fertility.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 392 Thai herbryit thame that nycht Doune in the kerss .. in the kerss pollis [=pools] ther war. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 554 Into the cars of Gowrie quhair tha la. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* 100 When mires grew hard, like toasted bread, That men might through the Carses ride. 1787 BURNS *Let. G. Hamilton* 28 Aug., The windings of Forth through the rich carse of Stirling, and skirting the equally rich carse of Falkirk. 1822 SOUTHEY *After King's Visit Scotl.* i, Highland and lowland, glen and fertile carse. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 83 The haughs or carses on the borders of the rivers.

b. *attrib.*

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 448 What lies next the river is carse clay. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 52 The soil..formed by the slime deposited in floods, is of the nature of carse-ground. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxii. 287 The great carse-lands of the estuaries. 1881 *Alloa Advertiser* No. 1617. 2/1 Carse farmers have..got their fallow wheat sown.

Cart (kāɹt), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **carte**, (3 **karte**, 3–4 **kart**), 6 (**charte**), *Sc.* **cairt**, 3– **cart**. [OE. had *cræt* neut., pl. *cratu*, app. related to Du. *krat* neut. 'hind part of a cart' (which is, however, only mod. Du. and suspected to be of recent adoption). Some compare OHG. *cratto*, *crezzo*, masc., MHG. *kratte*, *kretze* (m. and f.) basket, hamper, panier, mod.G. dial. *krätze* fem., basket (cf. CRATE), and suppose that OE. *cræt* was prop. a cart of basket-work, but of this there is no actual evidence. ON. had *kart-r* masc. 'cart', generally considered to be cognate with the OE. word; and since the ME. was always *cart(e*, and never *crat*, its direct source appears to have been the ON., rather than the OE. word.

If ME. *carte* had merely arisen by metathesis of *r* from OE. *cræt*, we should expect some overlapping of forms as in the case of *brid*, *bird*; one may note, however, that OE. *cræt-wén* exists in mod. Welsh as *cartwen*. *Cart* has entered from Eng. into most of the Celtic langs.; but is there palpably a foreign word.]

†**1.** A carriage of any kind; a chariot, car. *Obs.*

[*a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.*, *Carruca* (MS. *carcura*), cræt. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* l. 9 He hæfde..cratu and ridende men. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 426/6 *In carruca* on cræte.]

c 1200 ORMIN 48 Alls iff þæȝ karrte wærenn off wheless fowwre. *c* 1205 *Lay.* 11396 Mid carte he [Aldolf] for to Lundene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6220 He .. cuppel did his cartes all. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii. 18 Þe kart of god is ten thowsand manyfald. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* Prol., They ben as foure whelis in the foure horsid carte of the lord. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 943 Pheton wolde lede Algate hys Fader Carte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Cart, *biga*, *reda*, *quadriga*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/2 Salamon had xl M. Packes for the horses of his cartes, chases, and curres. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 34 On every side of his embatteld cart. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 165 Full thirtie Times hath Phoebus Cart gon round Neptunes salt Wash, and Tellus Orbed ground.

2. *spec.* A strong vehicle with two wheels, and without springs, used in farming operations, and for carrying heavy goods of various kinds. (Distinguished from a *wagon*, which has four wheels.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 189 So gret charge .. Of mules, of cartes, and of hors mydde alle gode. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* 1259 To cayre at þe kart & þe kuy mylke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nonnes Pr. T.* 200 A carte ful of donge ther shalt thou see. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 37 This erthe may be hadde a-wey..in cartes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 19 Any wodde, cole, or tymbre to cary .. with thy charte or wayne. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1651) 350 As good horses draw in carts as coaches. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World on Wheeles* (1630) 235 A Cart is the Emblеme of a Man, and a Coach is the Figure of a Beast: for as man hath two legges, a cart hath two wheeles. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Monadnoc*, Their talismans are ploughs and carts. 1877 PAGE *De Quincey* I. vii. 128 A common farmer's cart was brought.

b. With various sbs. indicating its use, as *baggage-*, *dung-*, *dust-*, *harvest-*, *hay-*, *luggage-cart*, etc., or the animal that draws it, as *donkey-cart*.

1642 in Thornbury *Haunted London* (1865) 385 Paid to the same for the night-cart and cover .. £7 9*s*. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 26. 3/2, I..was Poyson'd with Night-Carts. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* v. (1809) 89 On a hay, pea, or dust cart. *Ibid.* xv. 126 Some Mackerel carts on the road. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 52 Conveyed here on the baggage cart. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 23 Wheat, dropped by a harvest cart upon a road.

†**c.** Formerly used for conveying convicts to the gallows, and instead of a drop; also for the public exposure and chastisement of offenders, esp. lewd women. Cf. CART *v.* 2, CART'S-TAIL. *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* v. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, They will spitt at us and doom us Unto the post and cart. 1682 DRYDEN *Loyal Bro.* Prol. 34 Like thief and parson in a Tyburn-cart. 1708 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 81 That Marg[t] Justice be whipt next day att a cart's arse, and..Jane Justice be carryed in the cart at the same time from the Exchange to Jane Justice's house. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. xii, Your windows and balconies all forestall'd To see him on the executioner's cart. 1861 THACKERAY *Lovel* 263 (Hoppe) She was always fitting the halter and traversing the cart..but she for ever declined to drop the handkerchief and have the business over.

3. A two-wheeled vehicle of lighter or more elegant make, with springs, drawn by one horse at a rapid pace. Often specified as *spring-cart* (which varies least from 2), *mail cart*, *village cart*; also DOG-CART, TAX(ED) CART, q.v.

1823 *Act* 4 *Geo. IV*, XCV. § 19 Any .. chaise, curricle, gig, chair, or taxed cart. 1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. in Search Horse* ii. 34 Tradesmen who require light carts for the conveyance of their goods. 1848 THACKERAY *Let.* 1 Nov., A party of us drove in an Oxford Cart to Blenheim. *Mod.* He met me at the station with his village cart.

†**4.** Some kind of transport vessel. (? error.)

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* i. 26 After the third Navy came the carts [τὰς ἱππηγούς] and foists in which their horses were transported.

5. *Proverbs* and *Phrases.* *To set* or *put the cart before the horse*: to reverse the natural or proper order. †*To be left out of the cart's tail*: (see quot.). †*To keep cart on wheels*: ?'to keep straight', or 'to keep things going'.

[1340 *Ayenb.* 243 Moche uolk of religion zetteþ þe zuol3 be-uore þe oksen.] 1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 2 That techer setteth the carte before the horse that preferreth imitacyon before preceptes. *a* 1541 WYATT *Defence* 265 It is a common proverb, 'I am left out of the carts tail,' and it is taken upon packing gear together for carriage, that it is evil taken heed to, or negligently, slips out of the cart, and is lost. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Q. Cordila* v. 5 Lest I set the horse behinde the cart. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 181 We call it in English prouerbe, the cart before the horse, the Greeks call it Histeron proteron, we name it the Preposterous. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 244 May not an Asse know, when the Cart drawes the Horse? 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Oye*, The cart leads the horse; the young instruct the old. 1662 NEWCOME *Diary* (1849) 56, I must walke closer with God or I cannot keep cart on wheeles.

6. *Comb.*, as *cart-driver* (formerly also = charioteer), *-filler*, *-gelding*, *-grease*, *-harness*, *-horse*, *-jade*, *-maker*, *-pitch*, *-road*, *-room*, *-rope*, *-shed*, *-thill*, *-track* (*-tract*); **cart-aver** (*Sc.*) a cart-horse (see AVER *sb.* 3); †**cart-band**, ? the tire of a cart-wheel; **cart-body**, that part of a cart which holds the load (see BODY *sb.* 8 b); †**cart-bote**, **-boot** (*Feudal Syst.*), an allowance of wood to a tenant for making and repairing carts (see BOOT *sb.*[1] 5 b); †**cart-bread** (see quot.); †**cart-clout**, an iron plate to protect the axle-tree from wear; †**cart-gate** = CART-WAY; †**cart-gun**, ? a cannon mounted on a carriage; **cart-head**, the front of a cart (cf. CART'S-TAIL); **cart-ladder** (**-leather**), a rack or framework at the front, back, or sides of a cart, to increase its carrying capacity; called also *lead-trees*; **cart-man**, a man who drives a cart; †**cart-nave**, ? the nave of a cart-wheel; †**cart-piece**, ? = *cart-gun*; †**cart-ritt** = *cart-rut*; **cart-road** = CART-WAY; **cart-ruck**, **-rut**, the deep rut cut in soft ground by the wheels of a cart; hence **cart-rutted** *a.*; **cart-saddle**, the small saddle placed on the back of a cart- or carriage-horse to support the shafts; also † as *v. trans.*, to put a cart-saddle on, to yoke; †**cart-spur**, **-spirn**, a cart-track [OE. *spor* track; cf. SPOOR]; †**cart-staff**, the shaft of a cart; also applied to other parts of a cart; †**cart-taker**, the officer who impressed carts for the king's service; so †**cart-taking**; **cart-tire**, the tire of a cart-wheel; **cart-track**, a track along which a cart has gone; a cart-rut; **cart-warping** (see quot.). See also CART-FUL, -HORSE, -HOUSE, -LOAD, -TAIL, -WAY, -WHEEL, -WHIP, -WRIGHT.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, The carles and the *cart-avers..make it all; and the carles and the cart-avers eat it all. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 A *carte band, *crusta*. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. *Chancerie* § 88 Surrender..the said tenement and premisses .. with sufficient *cartbote, heybote, and hedgebote. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 506 If a man cuts Trees for..Cartboot, Ploughboot and Fireboot. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 149 Bread solde in markets in London; *cart bread. 1446 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 95, I carecta cum rotis iiij hopis et viij *cartecloutez. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. x. 119 Nailes for Tyers, and all other purposes..Spunges, Chaines, Cart-clouts, Weights. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. viii, A Prince? nay an Incendiary .. a Stage-plaier, a *Cart-driuer. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Compl. to King* 25 Chaff-midden churls cuming off *cart-fillaris. 1594 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 89 There hath bene a *Cartgate .. betwixte the landes. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 644 *Cart-grease must be used. 1550 HALL *Chron.* 18 *Hen. VIII*, 156 The Cardinal .. had there *cart gonnes ready charged. 1818 SCOTT *Ht. Midl.* xviii, Mending his *cart-harness. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* ix, On his *cart-head, sits the goodman. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 174 With al his clownes, hoist vpon such *cart-jades, so furnished, etc. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 And a *carte ladder behinde whan he shall carye eyther corne or kyddes or such other .. Theyr waynes haue carte ladders bothe behynde and before. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cart*, The Cart-Leathers. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cart*, *Cart-ladders*, the crooked pieces set over the wheels to keep hay and straw loaden off them. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 138 *Cart-makers .. Sadlers, Coller-makers. 1719–54 W. SEWEL *Eng.-Dutch Dict.* s.v. *Sleeper*, The *Cart-men at London. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 212 A cartman driving full-tilt through Broadway. 1881 *Echo* 28 Jan. 4/3 Embezzlement by a Cartman. 1882 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX. 678 Nearly all the cartmen and porters are negroes. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 628 *Timpana* *cartenave. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I*, 14 May, Thair cam..tua uther iron *cart peices to the schoir. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 255 Well smeared with *cart-pitch and tar. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CLXXXV, Revenue run's faire..The other *Cart-Ritt holds but for a while. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* XXX. 157 A *cart-road which plunged deep into a wood. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 445 A miniature farm-yard, with stabling for two, *cart-room for one. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* v. 18 Wo vnto vayne persones, that drawe .. synne as it were with a *cart rope. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii, A cart-rope Shall not bind me at home. 1659 GAUDEN *Brownrig* (1660) 162 He drew all .. not by the cart-ropes of rigor and imperiousness. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xi, I will have his meaning from him..if I should drag it out with cart-ropes. 1823 LAMB *Elia*, *Oxford in Vac.* 319 The .. quill, that has plodded .. among the *cart-rucks of figures and ciphers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 351 The earth taken from a *cart-rut where a wheele hath gon. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. XXXV. 233 To pull the coaches out of the cart-rotes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 135 The cart-rut rippled down With the burden of the rain. 1881 POYNTER *Among Hills* I. 153 A steep, *cart-rutted lane. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 179 *Cartesadel the comissarie, Oure cart shal he lede. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2777/4 A black punch Gelding..gall'd with the Cart-Saddle on the off side. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 55 A *carte spurre, *orbita*. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 496 It haith chaunced me .. to take a fall of my horse, and to breke my left arme, overthuart a cartspirn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2198 Ȝe beþ men bet iteiȝt to ssofle & to spade To *cartstaf & to ploustaf. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cart*, *Cartstaves*, those that hold the cart and the raers together. 1455 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 24 *Carte Takers—Richard Rede, etc. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 11 Purveyors, cart-takers, and such insolent officers. 1782 S. PEGGE *Cur. Misc.* (1818) 33 The King's Cart-takers, a post which is now in being though out of use. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 46 To be freed from Pourveyance and *Cart-taking. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 493 The French white Ash..will bend well for *cart-thills and fellies. *Ibid.* II. 365 Snailes (such ..as are found betweene two *cart-tracts). 1827 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 60 The roads through the coppice ..have the appearance of mere cart-tracks. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 43 Another method by which the sediment of the Trent water is made highly beneficial to the adjoining land ..is termed *'cart warping', the alluvial soil being led on the land during a hard frost or in very dry weather.

Cart (kāɹt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To carry or convey in a cart; also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Cartyn or lede wythe a carte, *carruco*. 1663 *Aron-bimn.* 7 When the Ark was to be Carted to the City of David. 1807 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* I. vii. 129 We were all carted to the little town. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 31, I hereby cart away as so much rubbish, the impertinences, with which the Pamphlet swarms.

†**b.** To mount on a cart or carriage. *Obs.*

1550 HALL *Chron.* 5 *Hen. VIII*, 27 The pece of ordinaunce was raysed & carted, and furthe was it caried.

†**2.** *spec.* To carry in a cart through the streets, by way of punishment or public exposure (esp. as the punishment of a bawd). *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 55 Leaue shall you haue to court her at your pleasure. *Gre.* To cart her rather. She's to rough for mee. 1607 DEKKER, &c. *Northw. Hoe* I. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 13, I was neuer Carted (but in haruest) neuer whipt but at Schoole. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. I. 81 Democritus ne'er laugh'd so loud, To see Bawds carted through the crowd. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 150 Vice..lifts her scarlet head, And sees pale Virtue carted in her stead. 1812 CRABBE *T. of Hall* I. (D.) Suspected, tried, condemned, and carted in a day.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To work with a cart; to use a cart.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 62 Hit by-comeþ for..knaues vncrouned to cart and to worche. 1463 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 480 II. 143 Your grey hors..nowthyr ryght good to plowe nor to carte. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (L.) Oxen are not so good..where you have occasion to cart much.

Ca·rtable, *a.* [f. CART *sb.* or *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be carted; that can be traversed by carts.

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 744 Above Twenty Miles from Keswick, and none of the way Cartable.

Cartaceous: see CHARTACEOUS *a.* papery.

†**Cartafila·go, -phila·go.** *Obs.* Given by Turner as an English name of *Gnaphalium sylvaticum* or *Filago germanica*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) I j b, Centunculus [cudweed] ..in englyshe in some places cartaphilago. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 11 b, Cottenweede .. I thinke that the herbe which is called in Englande Cartafilago is a certain kynde of the same herbe. 1578 LYTE I. lxii. 90 Called of Turner..Cartaphilago.

Cartage (kā·ɹtĕdʒ). [f. CART *sb.* or *v.* + -AGE.] The process of conveying by cart; the price paid for this.

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 For chalke and stoon and cartage £18 11*s*. 5*d*. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 327 Cartage of the Sugars from the Keys to the Warehouse. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 297 The proposed line would free the streets..from an enormous amount of cartage.

Cartage, obs. form of CARTRIDGE.

Cartall, obs. form of CARTEL.

Carte[1] (kāɹt, kart). Forms: 4– **carte**, 6 **cart**, (**carete**), *Sc.* **cairt**. [a. F. *carte* card:—L. *carta*, *charta* paper: adopted at two different times; first in ME. in branch I; secondly, after this had become obs. (exc. perhaps in Sc. *cartes* 'playing-cards'), from mod.Fr. in branch II.]

I. †**1.** ? A treatise, exposition of a science. (? *spec.* of astrology). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 As it is written in the carte, Complexion he [*i. e.* Canis Minor] taketh of Marte. 1560 ed. of *Chaucer's Astrol.* 249/2 In any carts [*ed. Skeat* tretis] of the Astrolabie that I have yseene, there ben some conclusions, that, etc.

†**2.** A chart, map, plan, diagram. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) Introd. 15 The Copye of a Carete cumpasyng the Circuet of the Worlde. 1558 *Treas. Acc.* in Lauder *Tractate* (1864) Pref. 8 For paynting of the vii Planetis, of the kart, with the rest of the convoy xvi *li.* 1578 *Invent.* (1815) 237 (Jam.) Tua litle cairtis of the yle of

Malt. 1669 Marvell *Wks.* 1872–5 II. 273 A cart of the flats and sands that we meet with at Court. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. VII. 333 Very expert in the Geographical Cart. 1683 *Weekly Memorial* 85 Having referred his readers to the common Sea-carts..for the situation of the island.

†3. A charter; a legal 'paper' or document. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 402 Cartis or chartouris conteyning the formes of 3euyng the seid greet endewing. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* v. (1867) 155 Though these outlandish sins have of late been naturalized and made free denizens of England; yet our ancientest carte is for gluttony.

4. *Sc.* A playing-card; *pl.* the game of cards.

1497 *Sc. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 117 Augt. 7. Item, giffen to þe king to play at þe Cartis with þe Spanyartis, at Noreme, XX Vnicornis. *a* 1555 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 81 Playng at cartis, and Dyse. 1785 Burns *Epist. Davie* viii, Tent me, Davie, ace o' hearts! (To say aught less wad wrang the cartes). 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xv, 'Take a hand at the cartes till the gudeman comes hame.'

‖II. 5. A bill of fare.

1818 Moore *Fudge Fam. Paris* iii. 6 The Carte at old Véry's. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xlvi, The carte was examined on the wall, and Fanny was asked to choose her favourite dish. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 387 Our carte is comprised in three lines—bread, beef, pork.

6. Short for Carte-de-visite.

1861 Dickens *Lett.* (ed. 2) II. 148, I think the 'cartes' are all liked. 1867 Yates *Black Sheep* II. 292 (Hoppe) Mr. Felton had some letters yesterday .. and there was a carte of his son in 'em.

Carte[2] (kāt). *Fencing.* [(Also written Quart(e): a. F. *quarte*, ad. It. *quarta* fourth.

First introduced in the form *quarte*; in 18th c. naturalized as *carte*; recent writers, using French authorities, show a tendency to revert to *quarte*.]

A position in fencing; one of the eight parries and two usual guards of the small-sword. See quot. 1861.

1707 Sir W. Hope *Method of Fencing* 15 The only sure defence and preservative upon the ordinary Quart and Tierce Guards. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 26 ₱ 11 Questions about the Words Cart and Terce, and other Terms of Fencers. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 37 In parrying either carte or tierce the same edge of your blade will parry both parades, provided you turn your wrist in its proper position for each parade. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Tragedy* iv, He thrust carte and tierce Uncommonly fierce. 1861 G. Chapman *Foil Practice* 11 Quarte—The hand turning to the left, the point raised and inclined to the left, the finger-nails turned up (slightly). 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 137 No carte-and-tierce Observes the grinning fencer.

b. as *vb.* (nonce-word).

1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 41/1 I'll carte and terce you, you scoundrel.

‖ Carte blanche (kart blāñʃ). Also 8 **chart blanch, charte blanche.** [Fr. (formerly *charte blanche*): =blank paper.]

1. A blank paper given to any one on which to write his own conditions.

1707 Ld. Raby in Hearne *Collect.* (1886) II. 43 Who sent Chart Blanch to make a Peace. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 299 ₱ 2, I threw her a *Charte Blanche*, as our News Papers call it, desiring her to write upon it her own Terms. 1864 Kirk *Chas. Bold* II. III. ii. 154 Louis .. returned a carte blanche which was filled up with the government of Guienne and a long list of inferior posts and emoluments.

b. *lit.* Blank paper.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 285, I cannot conceive how any man can..consider his country as nothing but carte blanche, upon which he may scribble whatever he pleases.

2. Hence *fig.* Full discretionary power granted.

1766 Chesterf. *Lett.* cccc. (1792) IV. 235 Mr. Pitt, who had *carte blanche* given him, named every one of them. 1809 Windham *Let.* in *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 114 Unless I can have *carte blanche* as to my military plans. 1861 A. B. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 185, I may venture to assume carte blanche in arguing the impossibility of basilican revival. 1879 *Lond. Soc.* Christm. No. 47/1 Our good easy vicar gave me carte blanche to use this organ.

3. *Piquet.* A hand containing no picture-cards. (The French is *avoir cartes blanches* to have blank cards; the earlier Eng. was *blank* or *blanche*.)

[1651 *Royal Game Picquet* 6 If he..find that he hath never a Coat Card in his hand, he saies..I have a Blanche. 1659 *Shuffling, Cutting, & Deal.* 7, I am blanck. 1676 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* vi. 88 (*Picket*) He that hath a Blank .. his Blank shall hinder the other Picy .. and Repicy.] 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 112 *Carte Blanche*, means a hand without a court card in the twelve dealt, which counts for ten. 1850 Bohn's *Handbk. Games* 200. 1882 *Laws of Piquet* Law xviii, Carte blanche .. scores first, and consequently saves a pique or a repique.

Carted (kā·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Cart *v.* + -ed[1].] Carried in a cart; *spec.* as a punishment.

1683 Soame & Dryden tr. *Boileau's Art Poetry* (L.) Thespis .. with his carted actors. 1692 Southerne *Wives Excuse* II. i, Like a carted bawd justly punish'd for the sins of the people. *c* 1730 Swift *Clad in Brown* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 263 Old carted bawds such garments wear.

‖ Carte-de-visite (ka·ɹtˌdəˌvizi·t). Pl. **cartes-de-visite.** [Fr.; =visiting card.] A small photographic portrait mounted on a card, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches: so called from the purpose for which they were first proposed.

1861 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. XII. 322/2 A carte de visite in old times. In these days of *cartes de visite*, etc. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 328/2 The former style of cartes-de-visite. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* iv. 36 The collodion process .. acquired an immense impetus through the introduction of cartes de visite. *Ibid.* vi. 53 The Carte de visite was introduced at Paris by Disderi in 1858 .. and has been diffused over the whole earth.

Cartel (kā·ɹtĕl), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6–7 **cartell,** 7 **-all,** 7– **-el.** *β.* 6 **chartale,** **-ell,** 6–7 **-el.** [a. F. *cartel*, ad. It. *cartello* (=Sp. *cartel*, med.L. *cartellus*), dim. of *carta* paper, letter, bill. (The fem. dim. *cartella* has a different sense.)]

1. A written challenge, a letter of defiance.

1560 Sir T. Chaloner *Let.* 15 Jan. in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 313 Our professed enemies..instead of cartels of defiance, will send us solemn letters of congratulation. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v. 89, I should send him a chartel presently. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* iii. § 8 Xerxes .. sent a chartel of Defiance against the Mount Athos. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V* (1813) V. 431 He .. sent back the herald with a *cartel* of defiance. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 454 To the unknown libeller .. Sir Philip Sidney .. designed to send a cartel of defiance. 1880 S. Cox *Comm. Job* 213 Job breaks out into this brief cartel of defiance.

†2. A slanderous writing, a libel. *Obs.*

1590 Davidson *Reply Bancroft* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 516 That calumnious chartale, fraughted with as many lies almost as it hath lines. 1600 O. E. *Reply Libel* Ep. Ded. 5 One of our friends doth only term it a chartell or libell.

3. A written agreement relating to the exchange or ransom of prisoners, etc.; such exchange itself.

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 The agreements of the Cartel do expire of their own accord when the Peace is concluded. 1715 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1659 (R.) By a cartel that had been settled between the two armies, all prisoners were to be redeemed at a set price. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 483 A cartel being soon after established for the exchange of prisoners. 1809 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 69, I shall endeavor to establish a cartel of exchange as soon as possible. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 184.

b. =*cartel-ship*: see quot. 1769.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cartel*, a ship commissioned in time of war to exchange the prisoners of any two hostile powers; also to carry any particular proposal from one to another. 1795 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 38 Three Cartels are expected from Toulon with sick prisoners. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 304/2 He was coming home in the cartel.

4. *gen.* A paper or card, bearing writing or printing; a tablet.

1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. viii. 68 Covering them with Husks..Films, Cartels, Shells..Rinds. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 210 He ordered a cartel with some Greek verses .. to be affixed to the frame [of a portrait]. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 324 Wipe such visionings From the Fancy's cartel. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 584 To send in a cartel or report of the number of knights' fees.

5. *attrib.*, as in *cartel ship*, a ship employed in exchanging prisoners; see 3, 3 b.

1757 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 425 Some hundred English, who had been prisoners in France, were landed at Penzance, by a cartel ship. 1826 Kent *Comm.* 69 The same interdiction of trade applies to ships of truce, or cartel ships.

Hence †**Cartel** *v. trans.*, to serve with a challenge; †**Ca·rteller,** †**Ca·rtelist,** one who challenges; **Ca·rtelling** *vbl. sb.*, making of cartels, exchanging of prisoners.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Come hither, you shall chartel him. 1611 Florio, *Cartellante*, a challenger, a carteller. *a* 1679 Earl Orrery *Guzman* III, The Mode of fighting Duels with single Rapier, which .. has been call'd, by the Cartelists, *à la Boutcville*. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. xix. ix. 628 No more exchanging or cartelling.

Carter[1] (kā·ɹtəɹ). Also 3–6 **cartare,** 4 **karter,** 5 **cartere,** 6–8 **cartar.** [f. Cart *sb.* + -er[1]. (Littré and Cotgr. have F. *chartier* in this sense in 16–17th c.)]

†1. The driver of a chariot; a charioteer. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21287 þe carter self is iesus crist. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. iv. 163 As men seen þe karter worken in þe tournynge .. of hys kartes or chariottes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. viii. 60 Metiscus the cartar, That Turnus chayr had for to rewle on hand. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 This constellation is also named Auriga the Cartar. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 150 A chariot man, a carter.

2. One who drives a cart.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1184 Drah to the cwaþ þe cartare. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 226 The carteris that browt hame the sayd yryn. 1549 Olde *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* Prol. C ij, As vnmete for this..as a carter of husbandry to be a caruer at a noble mans table. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 432 A piece of Buffaloe-hide, shaped like our Carters Frocks. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 194 The carters drive along the streets smacking a tune with their whips.

b. As a type of low birth or breeding; a rude, uncultured man, a clown. (Common in 16th c.)

1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* Pref., Why are they [poets] dyspysed of many rude carters of nowe a dayes whiche vnderstonde nat them? 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 3 b, There is no Carter but knoweth it. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 57 Continence in a king is of greater merit, then in a carter. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1849) I. 322 A man with the deportment, the vocabulary, and the accent of a carter.

†3. ? Some kind of missile. *Obs.*

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 8 Heaving .. round and doubleheaded partridges, crows, and carters.

4. More fully **Carter-fish**: a kind of flat-fish (*Pleuronectes megastoma*), otherwise called Whiff.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6/1 The carter, etc..belong to that strange family of fish.

†**Ca·rter**[2]. *Sc. Obs.* Also **cairtar.** [f. Carte[1] 4 + -er[1].] A card-player.

1566 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 345 Tables, whairof sum..used to serue for drunkardis, dysaris, and carteris.

Carter, obs. form of Charter.

Carter-cap (Nashe): =Cater-cap, collegian.

†**Ca·rterlike,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. Carter[1] + Like *a.*] Like a carter; rude(ly, clownish(ly.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. I iij, Rude and cartarlyke singing. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Roturiérement*, carters like. 1678 Flamsteed in Baily *Acc. Flamsteed* 117 That you should think me of that carter-like temper that I cannot move without a goad.

†**Ca·rterly,** *a. & adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ly.]

A. *adj.* Like or befitting a carter; clownish, boorish, rude, ill-bred.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 280 A carterly or a rebaud songe. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 40 Diogenes a philosopher, yet who more carterly? 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Charterie*, A carterlie, or churlish tricke. 1644 Sir E. Dering *Prop. Sacr.* E iiij b, This is carterly language.

B. *adv.* In a rude or boorish manner.

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 57 We must..take hede .. that .. nothing blockishly or carterly wee do. 1593 Nashe *Lett. Confut.* 57 Not the most exquisite thing that is, but the Counsel Table Asse Richard Clarke, may so Carterly deride. 1598 Florio, *Villanamente*..clounishlie, carterly, basely, inciuilie.

Cartesian (kaɹtī·ziăn, -ʒiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *Cartesiānus*, f. *Cartesius*, latinized form of the name of *René Descartes*, the famous French philosopher and mathematician (1596–1650).]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Descartes, or to his philosophy or mathematical methods.

1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* Gen. Pref. 18 So perfectly agreeable to the Cartesian Philosophy. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 128 When I happen to fall into that Cartesian doubt and perplexity. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 86 *Cogito; Ergo sum*, this famous enthymem of the Cartesian philosophy. 1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 73 Varying the form of lenses from sections of spheres to sections of certain ovals, which, from the name of Descartes, are termed the Cartesian ovals. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 20 The Cartesian equation of the curve.

b. **Cartesian devil, C. diver:** a philosophical toy, consisting of a hollow figure, partly filled with water and partly with air, and made to float in a vessel nearly filled with water, having an air-tight elastic covering. This covering being pressed down, the air inside the vessel is compressed, and more water forced through a small aperture into the figure, which consequently sinks, to rise again when the external pressure is removed.

1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 79 The Glass for shewing the Experiment with the Cartesian Devils.

B. *sb.* A follower of Descartes; one who accepts the philosophy of Descartes.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Digress. 347 Divers of the new Philosophers, Cartesians, and others. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 59 The Cartesians and some others .. have asserted that brutes are meer machins and automata. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 10 ₱ 4 The Cartesian who denies that his horse feels the spur. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 86 *note*, This word [Ego], introduced by the Germans, or originally perhaps by the old Cartesians.

Carte·sianism, the philosophy of Descartes.

1656 H. More *Antid. Ath.* Gen. Pref. 17 Not only Platonism, but that which now deserves to be called Cartesianism, for Des-Cartes his so happily recovering it again into view. 1870 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 716 Cartesianism, if logically followed into its conclusions, surely lands us in Spinozism.

Cartful (kā·ɹtful). [see -ful.] As much or as many as a cart will hold.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 158 Cau3te of the kytes a cartfull at ones. 1453 Marg. Paston *Lett.* I. 256 This day I have had inne ij, cartfull of hey. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 316 Payd for a cartfolle of charcolle vjs. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 614 (R.) Wood..at twenty-five crowns the cart-full. 1863 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 3) 143 A cartful of irrepressible youngsters.

‖ Carthamus (kā·ɹþămŭs). Also 7 **cartamus,** 8 **carthame.** [mod.L. *carthamus* (in F. *carthame*), ad. Arab. قرطم *qarṭum, qirṭim*, in same sense.]

A small genus of annual composite plants; esp. *C. tinctorius* (Safflower or Bastard Saffron), cultivated from southern Europe to China, the flowers of which yield red and yellow dyes. b. The florets used in the mass as a dye, and as a drug.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes, Cnecus* .. is called..in englishe Bastarde saffron or mocke-saffron..The Poticaries call thys herbe carthamus. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 317 No precious drug is more adulterated [than Saffron] with Cartamus. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* 806 Commodities of the Country's [Java's] Growth..Carthame (or Bastard Saffron). 1814 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* 146 The Carthamus contains a red and a yellow colouring matter.. from the red, rouge is prepared.

Hence **Cartha·mic** *a.*, as in *Carthamic acid*, the same as **Ca·rthamin,** the red colouring matter of safflower, $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 405 Carthamin. This .. Dobereiner considers as an acid, to which he has given the name of carthamic acid. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 808 The carthamin is precipitated in red flocks.

†**Cartholic.** *Obs.* A derisive perversion of Catholic.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xi. Annot. 324 Some Heretikes of this time call them Cartholikes and cacolikes.

Ca·rt-ho·rse. A horse used to draw a cart. (In first quot. transl. *bigalis* 'horse drawing two-wheeled chariot'. Now, a large thick-set horse used for heavy work.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xli. (1495) 802 Charyotte horse were ordeyned and halowed to the sonne, and

carte horse were halowyd to the mone. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 55 A carte hors; *veredus, caballus.* **1535** COVERDALE 1 *Kings* iv. 26 Salomon had fortye thousande cart horses, and twolue thousande horsmen. **1623** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World on Wheeles* Wks. II. 235/2 Scarse any Coachhorse in the world doth know any letter in the Booke, when as euery Carthorse doth know the letter G very vnderstandingly. **1813** MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 48, I will work like a cart-horse.

†Carthoun. *Obs.* [=Ger. *kartaune, kartane,* ad. It. and med.L. *quartana,* which, as well as the former Ger. transl. *viertelsbüchse* 'quarter-gun', designated originally 'a 25-pounder cannon in relation to the largest siege-pieces of 100 lbs.' (Kluge). Also CARTOW, q. v.]

A kind of cannon, also called a quarter-cannon; recent writers identify it (app. through some error) with the *cannon-royal.* See also CARTOW, CURTALL.

1849 *Mem. Kirkaldy Gr.* xxviii. 335 These consisted of one cannon-royal or carthoun (a 48 pounder), two sakers, etc. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Carthoun,* the ancient cannon royal, carrying a 66 lb. ball. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 446 Cannon royal or carthoun 48 pounds.

Cart-house (kāːrt,hɑus).

1. A shed or outhouse in which carts are kept.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 A Carte hows, *carectarea.* **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* II. 230 The barn, cart-house, and granary [formed] the third side.

†2. (kāːrt,hɑuːs) A house on wheels. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 161 Moving houses, built upon wheels like a shepperds cottage .. they plant these cart-houses verie orderlie in a ranke.

Carthouse, obs. corrupt f. CARTOUCHE.

Carthusian (kaɹθiūːziăn, -ʒiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Earlier forms were **Charthous, Chartous, Cartusier.** [ad. L. *Cartusiān-us, Cartusiensis,* 'from the *Caturs*iani *montes,* or from *Catorissium, Caturissium, Chatrousse,* a village in Dauphiné, near which their first monastery was founded' (Littré). In F. *chartreux,* OF. *charteus, -ous.*

Most English dictionaries erroneously explain their name from la Grande-Chartreuse, their chief convent, near Grenoble; but this is really named after the order: see CHARTER-HOUSE.]

1. a. *adj.* Of or belonging to an order of monks founded in Dauphiné, by St. Bruno, in the year 1086, remarkable for the severity of their rule. **b.** *sb.* A monk of this order.

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 674 Monkes ne preistes, Chanons ne Charthous þat in chirche serueth. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 26 b, The order of the cartusiensys. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 299 He,..deit a chartour [? -ous] monk. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* II. 375 The house of the Carthusian monks. **1605** STOW *Ann.* 559 The religion of the the Cartusiers. **1633** MASSINGER *Guardian* III. i, Live, like a Carthusian, on poor-John. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXV, In the Carthusian convent. **1847** SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) 113 The Carthusians with their self-immolations.

2. a. *adj.* Of the 'Charterhouse' School, founded on the site of a Carthusian monastery in London. **b.** *sb.* A scholar of the Charterhouse School.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 66. 367 There is plenty of space for the Carthusians to play in. **1864** *Blackw. Mag.* XCVI. 449 (Hoppe) Carthusians regard their old school with loyalty and gratitude.

Cartilage (kāːɹtilėdʒ). [a. F. *cartilage* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cartilāgo* gristle.]

1. A firm elastic flexible tissue, of a whitish translucent colour, in vertebrate animals; gristle.

Temporary cartilage is that which occurs only in very early life, and subsequently ossifies or changes to bone; *permanent cartilage* is that which permanently retains its character, e. g. the *articular cartilage* which coats the ends of bones at the joints, and the *membraniform cartilage* which occurs in the walls of cavities.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* What is cartylage? .. It is a substaunce as it were of the kynde of bones, but it is softer or sowpler than the bone is. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. 44 *note,* The winde-pipe..is framed partly of cartilage, or grisly matter. **1797** GODWIN *Enquirer* I. iii. 15 What at first was cartilage .. gradually becomes bone. **1873** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 24 The adjacent surfaces of bones are coated with smooth cartilage.

b. A structure or formation consisting of cartilage, a gristly part; as the *cartilages of the ribs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* The bones, grystles, or cartilages, the synewes. **1827** F. COOPER *Prairie* II. i. 5 Ornaments .. pendant from the cartilages of his ears.

†2. Applied to the coats of an onion. *Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 131 The..number of cartilages, with the which the bodie [of an onion] is included.

3. *Comb.,* as *cartilage-corpuscle, -like* adj.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 518/1 The cartilage-like tendon. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 Bone and cartilage-corpuscles.

Cartilagi·nean. *rare.* A cartilaginous fish.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 388 Cartilagineans in which [the skeleton] is cartilaginous.

†Cartilagi·neous, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **-ious.** [f. L. *cartilāgine-us* (f. *cartilāgin-em* cartilage) + -OUS.] =CARTILAGINOUS.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xix, The Lamprey hath ..for the spine or back-bone, a cartilagineous substance. **1693** *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 930 Cartilagineous Fishes.

Cartilaginification (kāːɹtilădʒi·nifikāːʃən). [So in mod.FR.: f. L. *cartilāgini-* stem of *cartilāgo* cartilage; see -FICATION. Cf. *ossification.*] The formation of or conversion into cartilage.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 5 The semi-opaque jelly becomes dense, transparent, and homogeneous, the change..constituting cartilaginification. **1847-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 131/1 Some alterations of texture..(the so-called cartilaginification and ossification).

Cartilaginiform (kāːɹtilădʒi·nifōɹm), *a.* [f. as prec.; see -FORM.] Resembling cartilage.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 238 Cartilaginiform ligamentous organs. **1835-6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 249/1 This remarkable structure .. called by the older anatomists .. cartilaginiform ligament.

Cartilaginoid (kāːɹtilæːdʒinoid), *a.* [f. as prec.; see -OID.] Of the form or nature of cartilage.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 517/1 A cartilaginoid thickening of the periosteum. **1881** E. R. LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 131 A homogeneous cartilaginoid substance.

Cartilaginous (kāːɹtilæːdʒinəs), *a.* [ad. F. *cartilagineux,* or L. *cartilāginōs-us,* f. *cartilāgin-em* cartilage: see -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of, or consisting of, cartilage.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* The places about the lachrymall..and the palpebres neyghbours cartylagynouses. **1710** STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 260 ₱ 5 The Gristle or Cartilaginous Substance. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 278 In the Sturgeon the skeleton is cartilaginous.

b. *Zool. Cartilaginous fishes:* an order of fishes having a cartilaginous skeleton.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 271 Fish..of the cartilaginous and squammose..kinds. **1769** PENNANT *Zool.* III. 57 Many of the cartilaginous fish are viviparous. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* § 579.

2. *Bot.* Of the texture of cartilage.

1677 GREW *Anat. Seeds* iv. § 22 The Inner Cover [of the Seed] is also Cartilaginous or Horney. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 137 Albumen..between horny and cartilaginous. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 80 [Holly] leaves glossy .. with waved spinous cartilaginous margins.

Carting (kāːɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CART *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of conveying in a CART. In specific senses: **a.** exposure to public ignominy in a cart; **b.** the transport of coal underground to the shaft.

1554 MARTIN *Marriage of Priestes* LL ij b (L.) In carting, and ploughing. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. (1617) 188 Haddest thou once shamed him by the pillory or by carting. **1642** T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. iv. 57 Scarce a monthely Sessions .. without hanging and carting. **1645** *Mercurius Anti-Brit.* 11 Aug. 11 Have you ever, at a Carting, seen People throw rotten eggs?

†Ca·rting, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [f. CARTE[1] 4 + -ING[1].] Card-playing.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 345 Sic carting, dysing, hurdome, and harlatrie. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* II. 167 The young men..followit dising and carting.

Ca·rt-load. The load which a cart can carry.

a **1300** *Havelok* 895 A carte lode Of segges, laxes, of playces brode, Of grete laumprees, and of eles. **1626** BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 165 David..that gaue..3300 Cartload of Treasure for the building of the Temple. **1641** S. MARSHALL *Peace-Offering* 48 Above three and thirtie thousand cart-load of silver. **1757** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 322 The many thousand cart-loads of earth or sand, taken out of the catacombs. **1870** EMERSON *Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 61 See what the farmer accomplishes by a cartload of tiles.

b. Often *fig.* for a large quantity, 'load,' 'heap'.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 123 Whole cart lodes of complaints and greevances. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 158 The Anabaptists brought Cart-loads of lyes to maintaine their..opinions. **1789** J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Ode* vii. Wks. 1812 II. 230 Of fun you rob him of cart-loads.

Cartographer (kaɹtǫ·grăfəɹ). Also **charto-.** [f. F. *carte* card, chart, or L. *charta, carta* (a. Gr. *χάρτη, χάρτης*), leaf of paper + Gr. *-γράφ-os* writer + -ER[1]; cf. *geographer.* The *ch-* spelling is in accordance with the ultimate etymology (the Gr. would be **χαρτογράφος*); but the other is commoner, and perh. preferred, as not suggesting the pronunciation of *ch-* in *chart.*]

One who makes or compiles charts or maps.

1863 *Reader* 12 Dec. 705/3 Each cartographer only delineated one lake. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 308 The speculations of chartographers. **1885** *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 274/2 No cartographer since the 15th century had ventured to indicate it.

Cartographic (kāːɹtǫgræ·fik), *a.* Also **charto-.** [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to cartography. So **Cartogra·phical,** of, belonging to, or dealing with cartography.

1885 *Academy* 19 Sept., A good specimen of..cartographic work. **1880** *Ibid.* 11 Dec. 428 The cartographical art being only in its infancy. **1881** *Nature* XXIV. No. 607. 150 Valuable chartographical matter.

Cartography (kaɹtǫ·grăfi). Also **charto-.** [f. as prec. + Gr. *-γραφία* writing; as if ad. Gr. **χαρτογραφία*.] The drawing of charts or maps.

1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 28 The circlets which in cartography denote cities or towns. **1859** J. R. JACKSON (*title*), A Manual of Geographical Science ..Part I .. Chartography. **1884** *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1177/1 A clever piece of cartography.

Cartomancy (kāːɹtǫmænsi). [f. It. *carta* in sense 'playing-card' + Gr. *μαντεία* divination.] Divination by playing-cards.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 114 Cartomancy, the art of fortune-telling with packs of cards. **1886** *Newcastle Weekly Chron.* 29 May 3/1 It is said that the earliest work on cartomancy was written or compiled by Francesco Marcolini, and printed at Venice, in 1540..Cartomancy was very fashionable in England during the eighteenth century. Numbers of young ladies used to consult the cards to know whom, when, and where they would marry.

Carton (kāːɹtən). [app. a. F. *carton* papier-mâché, pasteboard, f. *carte*: see CARTOON.] In rifle practice: A white disc or circle within the bull's-eye of a target; also a shot which strikes this; *attrib.* as in *carton-target.*

1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 July, Captain Heaton, out of 27 shots ..made 26 bull's-eyes, of which 13 were cartons .. These Swiss carton targets, at which the Vernon prizes are shot for, were..crowded during the day.

Cartoon (kaɹtūːn), *sb.* Also 8 **carton, cartone.** [a. F. *carton* or (its source) It. *cartone,* augm. of *carta* paper.]

1. A drawing on stout paper, made as a design for a painting of the same size to be executed in fresco or oil, or for a work in tapestry, mosaic, stained glass, or the like.

1671 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Jan., I perceived him [Gibbon], carving that large cartoon, or crucifix, of Tintoretto. **1683** *Ibid.* 9 May, To ask whether he [the Duke of Norfolk] would part with any of his cartoons and other drawings of Raphael. **1697** C. HATTON *Corr.* (1878) II. 229 But y^e^ sight best pleased me was y^e^ cartoons by Raphael, w^ch^ are far beyond all y^e^ paintings I ever saw. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 226 ₱ 1 The Cartons in Her Majesty's Gallery at Hampton-Court. *a* **1721** PRIOR *Alma* III. 440 When Rarus shows you his Cartone, He always tells you, with a groan, etc. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 240. **1852** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 24 The set of cartoons for the tapestries of the Sistine Chapel. **1867** *Even. Standard* 14 Feb., Coloured cartoons for church windows in stained glass.

2. A full-page illustration in a paper or periodical; *esp.* applied to those in the comic papers relating to current events.

1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* xl, One of Mr. Leech's most genial cartoons. **1879** *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 8 The cartoons bearing on colonial politics.

Cartoo·n, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To design, as a cartoon (sense 1); to make a preparatory sketch or tracing of.

1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 348/1 The mental cartooning that foreshadowed those masterpieces. *Ibid.* 348/3 Rossetti was greatly struck by this story, and immediately the subject for 'Michael Scott's Wooing' was 'mentally cartooned'.

2. To represent by a cartoon (sense 2); to caricature, or hold up to ridicule.

1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* xxii. 194 They make bold to cartoon..the goodly profession of the law.

Cartoo·nist. An artist who draws cartoons.

1880 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/1. **1883** *Glasgow Her.* 12 July, The cartoonist of the comic papers.

†Cartoo·se. *Obs.* **1.** var. of CARTOUSE.

2. Of doubtful meaning; cf. CARTOUSE and CARTOUSH.

1607 DEKKER, etc. *Northw. Hoe* III. i. Wks. 1873 III. 37 A close sleeue with a cartoose collar.

Cartouche (kaɹtūːʃ). Also (7 **catouche, carthouse,** 8 **catooch**), 7-9 **cartouch.** See also CARTOUSE, CARTRIDGE. [a. F. *cartouche* fem. 'the cornet of paper wherein .. grocers put the parcels they retaile; also, a Cartouch, or full charge, for a pistoll put vp within a little paper to be the readier for vse, etc.' (Cotgr.). Also='*Cartoche,* a cartridge, or roll (in Architecture)' (Cotgr.): the latter is in mod.Fr. *cartouche,* masc. a. It. *cartoccio* 'a coffin of paper' (Florio), a 'cornet' of paper, augmentative f. *carta*:—med.L. *carta,* L. *charta* paper; see CARTE[1], CHART.]

I. =Fr. *cartouche* fem.

1. a. *Mil.* A roll or case of paper, parchment, etc., containing the charge of powder and shot for a gun or pistol; a cartridge. ? *Obs.* Also, in *Pyrotechnics,* the case containing the inflammable materials in some fireworks.

1611 COTGR. [see above]. **1625** J. GLANVILL *Voy. Cadiz* 20 To fill Carthouses of powder. **1662** PHILLIPS, *Cartouch* (Fr.), a charge of powder and shot, made ready in a paper, called also a Carthrage [*ed.* **1678**: also sometimes mistakenly used for Carthrage]. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Cartouche,* the same with Cartridge. **1718** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* II. xxi. § 24 A little Cartouch or Case, of that kind which they use in making Squibs in common Fire-Works. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 257 A harquebuss..with cartouches, powder and ball. **1850** MAZZINI *Roy. & Repub. Italy* 37 Women were rivals in the enthusiasm..they prepared cartouches.

†b. A case of wood, pasteboard, etc., containing iron balls, to be fired from a cannon or howitzer.

1611 COTGR., *Cartouche,* also, a peece of pastboord or thick paper stuffed (in a round or pudding like forme) with bullets, etc., and to be shot out of a great peece. **1693** *Paris Rel. Batt. Landen* 19 Whose Cannon play'd upon them with Cartouches. **1768** SIMES *Mil. Medley, Cartouch,* a case of wood..holding about four hundred musquet-balls, besides six or eight balls of iron.

c. =*Cartridge-box.*

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 595 No cramm'd cartouch their belted back attires.

¶ 'A ticket of leave or dismission given to a soldier.' (In mod. Dicts., but app. purely Fr.)

II. =Fr. *cartouche* masc.

2. *Arch.* **a.** A corbel, mutule, or modillion. The earlier form was CARTOUSE, q. v. ? *Obs.*

1726 R. Neve *Builder's Dict.* (1736), *Cartooses, Cartouzes*, or as some call 'em *Cartouches* are the same as Modilions .. under the cornice at the Eaves of a House .. ornaments representing scrolls of paper: But most commonly are flat Members with Wavings for a device. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Aneed. Paint.* (1786) II. 50 Three cartouches to support the balcony. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* [see 2 c].

b. Any ornament in the form of a scroll, as the volute of an Ionic capital.

1611 Cotgr., *Volute*..the writhen circle, or curle tuft that ..sticks out of the chapter of a piller, etc., and is tearmed by our workmen, a Rowle, Cartridge, or Carthouse. 1662 Phillips, *Cartouch* (F.).. a Roll, with which they adorn the Cornish of a Pillar. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 489/2 A white marble monument adorn'd with Cartouches. 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 105 Twisted columns, which are called cartouches.

c. A tablet for an inscription or for ornament, representing a sheet of paper with the ends rolled up; a drawing or figure of the same, for the title of a map, or the like; a drawn framing of an engraving, etc. Often *attrib.*

a 1776 J. Granger *Lett.* (1805) 69 The roof of this church is painted in cartouches or compartments. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* I. 540 The print itself has a large cartouche oval frame, with pinks and gillyflowers issuing from the four corners. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Cartouch, Cartouche*, F., a term adopted from the French for a tablet, either for ornament or to receive an inscription, formed in the resemblance of a sheet of paper with the edges rolled up. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* xiii. 146 Panels edged with cartouche ornament.

3. *Her.* The oval escutcheon of the Pope and 'churchmen of noble descent'.

1828 Berry *Dict. Heraldry* (1830) *Cartouche*, is an oval shield in which the Popes and churchmen of noble descent in Italy place their armorial bearings.

4. *Archæol.* Name given to the oval or oblong figures in Egyptian hieroglyphics, inclosing characters expressing royal or divine names or titles.

1830 *Q. Rev.* May 118 (*Egypt. Antiq.*) It was soon found that royal names were inclosed in a sort of oval ring, called by Champollion a cartouche. 1850 Layard *Nineveh* x. 246 Between the figures is a cartouche containing a name in hieroglyphics.

III. *Comb.* (from sense 1) as **cartouche-box** = *Cartridge-box.*

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 231 Some..that had not waxt up their Cartrage or Catouche Boxes, wet all their Powder. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4850/3, 3 Chests Catooch Boxes. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xciii. 429. 1808 *Regul. Service at Sea* vii. ii. § 28. 223 He..is to be very careful that there are not any cartridges left in the cartouch-boxes.

†Cartou·se. *Obs.* Also 7–8-oose, -ouze, -oese. [A variant of Cartouche, or ad. It. *cartoccio*; formerly appropriated to the architectural sense.]

1. A modillion or corbel; = Cartouche 2 a.

1611 Cotgr., *Modillon*, a cartridge or cartoose, a foulding bracket or corbell. 1624 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1672) 25 In the Cornice both Dentelli and Modiglioni (our artizans call them Teeth and Cartouzes). 1660 Bloome *Archit.* A a, *Mutils*, that which we commonly call in English a cartouse. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 43 Masons put stone Cartoeses in the top of the inside walls, which are bearers to the Summers. 1726 [see Cartouche 2].

2. A volute; see Cartouche 2 b.

Cartou·sh. *dial. Sc.* [According to Jamieson f. F. *courte* short, and *housse* 'a short mantle of course cloth worne in all weather by countrey women about their head and shoulders' (Cotgr.). Du Cange has *houcia curta* of date 1360.]

A kind of 'bed-gown' worn by working women in parts of Scotland, e. g. Fife. (Jamieson.)

†Cartow·. *Sc. Obs.* [app. ad. 16th c. Flem. *kartouwe* 'genus bombardæ maioris, vulgo *cartuna* et *quartana*, Ger. *cartaun*, It. *courtaun*' (Kilian); meaning 'quarter-cannon' (Carthoun). The Flemish word and the form *curtall* 'a great gun' mentioned by Hall, suggest F. *quartaut*, in the 16th c. *quartault*, the measure of a fourth of a bushel, which Littré refers to med.L. *quartāle*: but no evidence of the application of the F. word to a gun has been found. *Cartow* was apparently sometimes associated in the 17th c. with *cart*, as if the same as *cart-piece*, i. e. carriage-gun.]

A kind of cannon, also called a quarter-cannon, which threw a ball of a quarter of a hundredweight. See also Carthoun.

1650 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 519 June 15..The Covenanters Lords..had..with them tuo great cartowes and some lesser field-peeces. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1830) I. 109 Two cartowis or quarter canons, haveing the bullet to about 24 pound weight each. *Ibid.* II. 228 On Tuysday 14 of May, the tua Cartowis wes brocht about fra Montrois to Abirdene be sea: bot thair wheilles wes hakit and hewin by the Gordouns, as ye have hard. Thair cam also tua uther iron cart peices to the schoir.

Cartre, obs. form of Charter.

Cartridge (kā·ɹtrid͡ʒ). Forms: 6–7 **cartage, 7 cartrage, -redge, -rege, cartharidge, (cartalage), cartruce, 7–8 carthrage, 8 cartrouche, 7– cartridge.** [A corruption of Cartouche, q. v. for other forms and examples.]

1. *Mil.* The case in which the exact charge of powder for fire-arms is made up; of paper, parchment, pasteboard, flannel, serge, metal, etc., according to its use. Generally, for small-arms, the cartridge contains the bullet as well as the powder (called distinctively a *ball-cartridge*); if it contains no ball, it is a *blank cartridge.*

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 116 Cases of Haileshot in manner of Cartages. 1611 Florio, *Scarnuzzo*, a cartage so called of gunners. 1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 42 Cartalages ..for this or any other peece on horsebacke. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 2 The Maister Gunner hath the charge of the..Spunges, Cartrages, Armes. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* 1. (1647) 38 Canvas or strong paper, to make Cartredges. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cartouche* (Fr.), a charge of powder and shot ready made up in a paper; we corruptly call it a *cartage*. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 A Cartridge full of Gunpowder. 1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 58 If the Powder in the Cartruce be wet. 1678 Phillips, *Carthrage*..a bag of Canvas..of such a depth as to contain just so much Powder as the Charge of the Piece: Also a Charge of Powder and Shot made ready in a Paper for any smaller Gun. 1702 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* (ed. 20) 369 Ordnance..with cartrouches and ball for service. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 630 a, 90 rounds of ball Cartridge and 60 rounds of blank Cartridge. 1887 *Murray's Mag.* Aug. 181 The famous buckshot-cartridges were ordered by the Government that preceded him [Mr. Forster].

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 182 'Tis pity that you..did not..fill the cartridges or distribute them to each magistrate according to his calibre. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 221 Pellets or Cartrages of the same forme..made not of the leaves of the same tree..but plainly of the Rose. 1826 Sheridan in *Sheridaniana*, Every line is a cartridge of wit in itself. 1872 Lever *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxvii, What rare wisdom it is not to fire away one's last cartridge.

† c. = *Cartridge-box. Obs.*

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 They haue also Cartrages or rather cases for Cartrages made of Lattin to keepe the Cartrages in. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v., There are also Tin Cartridges, in which the Paper or Parchment ones are both formed and carried.

†2. *Arch.* a. A modillion or corbel; b. The volute of an Ionic capital; c. A tablet representing a sheet of paper with the ends rolled up; = Cartouche 2 a, b, c. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Cartoche* as *cartouche*; also a Cartridge or roll (in architecture). 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 90 The cartridges in the cieling are also by [Le Brun].

3. (See quot.)

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* E 1 b, When the Miner haums a Pick, there is always some of the Haum comes through the Eye on the other Side..that part he calls the Cartridge.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as **cartridge-bag**, a flannel bag, etc., containing the charge of powder for a cannon; **cartridge-belt**, a belt having pockets for cartridges; **cartridge-box**, a box for storing or carrying cartridges; the case in which a soldier carries his supply of cartridges; also see quot. 1867; **cartridge-case**, (*a.*) = *cartridge-box*; (*b.*) the paper which contains the powder of a cartridge; **cartridge-filler**, (*a.*) one who fills cartridges; (*b.*) an appliance for charging cartridge-cases with the proper quantity of powder; **cartridge-paper**, a strong kind of paper, used for making cartridges, and also for rough drawings, etc.; **cartridge-shot**, shot contained in cartridges.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. 1. iv. 70 The Soldiers have each a *Cartage Box, covered with leather. 1802 Home *Hist. Reb.* iv, A musket, bayonet, and cartridge-box, were delivered to each volunteer. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cartridge-box*, a cylindrical wooden box..just containing one cartridge, and used for its safe conveyance from the magazine to the gun..The term is loosely applied to the ammunition-pouch. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Lanterne*..a *cartridge-case, to carry the cartridges from the ship's magazine to the artillery. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 7 The *cartridge-cry ..did not originate with the sepoys. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* vi. 8 Every collier and *cartridge-filler is as fit for Elysium as any heathen could be. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 Paper called..*Cartridge Paper. 1739 Beighton in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 750 Fine Paper pasted on Cartridge-paper, or Two Papers pasted together. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2544/3 Major la Borde was kill'd with *Carthrage-shot from the last Cannon that was fired. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. 306 *note*, These [swivel guns or harquebuses] carried cartridge-shot to a great distance.

Cart's-tail. Rarely cart-tail. The hinder part of a cart, to which offenders were tied to be whipped through the streets. Hence **Cart's-tailing** *vbl. sb.*, **Cart's-tailable** *a. nonce-wds.*

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1868/1 They..should be tyed to a Carts tayle, and be whipped three market dayes through the City. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1721) IV. 559 b, He shall be whipped from thence at a Cart's-Tayl. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cart*, Bawds and other malefactors are whipped at the Cart's tail. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* i. (L.) The rough remedy of the cart-tail.

1808 Southey *Let.* 22 Nov., Your phrase of 'eking out' is cart's-tailable without benefit of clergy. *Ibid.* I am not quite sure which deserves the severest cart's-tailing.

†Ca·rtuary, cha·rtuary. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cartuarium* = *cartularium.*] = next.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* (1539) Pref., The other small bokes, as court-baron, court hundred, and chartuary. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 1. ii. (1743) 311 The cartuary of Kelsoe. *a* 1754 Carte in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 77 Entered into Cartuaryes or Registers.

Cartulary (kā·ɹtiŭlări). Also spelt Chartulary, q. v. [ad. med.L. *cart-, chartulārium*, f. L. *cartula, chartula*, dim. of *carta, charta*, a paper, writing, charter; see Chart and -ary. Cf. F. *cartulaire* (14th c. in Littré).]

'A place where papers or records are kept' (J.); whence the whole collection of records (belonging to a monastery, etc.); or the book in which they are entered; a register.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Formul.* Tij, Taken at the cartulary of mayster Peter [of Bonaco]. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* xiv. 99 Those cartularies, by which Saxon princes endowed their sacred structures. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* x. I. 217 An action..in which..the King of France's cartulary and records..were taken. 1848 H. Miller *First Impr.* iii. (1857) 37 The Cartulary of Moray—contains the Constitutiones Lyncolnienses. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 528 The cartulary of Saint Michael's Mount contains two charters in which Eadward is called 'rex'.

†Ca·rtware. *Obs.* [see Ware.] A team of horses; used by Harrison 1577 also in the sense of Carucate (L. *jugum*).

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 There cumth, a carteweare, of good hors by. 1563 Golding *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 32 Which when the cart-ware did perceive, they left the beaten way. 1577 Harrison in Holinshed *Descr. Brit.* I. x. *marg.*, For Hide they used the word Carucate or Cartware, or Teme. — *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 309 So manie hundred acres..called in some places of the realme, carrucats or cartwares.

Cart-way (kā·ɹtwē·ɪ).

A way along which a cart can be driven; sometimes = highway, as in the phrase 'common as the cart-way'; but now usually a rough road on a farm or in a wood, passable by a heavy cart, but not by a carriage or other spring-vehicle.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 127 Heo is..As Comuyn as þe Cart-wei to knaues and to alle. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, v, Any common high way, cartway, horseway, or foteway. 1590 H. Swinburn *Testaments* 162 Albeit the wife were as common as the Cart-waie. 1673 in Ansted *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (1862) 78 There is a cartway cut by art down to the sea. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Copse*, Where the Woods are large, it is best to have a Cart-way along the Middle of them. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* (1793) 442 Every cartway leading to any market-town must be made twenty feet wide at the least. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 46 Cross-roads, mere cart-ways, leading to the little farms.

Ca·rt-wheel.

1. The wheel of a cart.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 549 Twelf spokes hath a cart whel comunly. 1585 Parsons *Chr. Exerc.* II. i. 152 A drye cart wheel..cryeth and complayneth, vnder a small burden. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 342 Armed men, with a clouted shoe and a cart-wheel for their standards.

2. *humourously* said of a large coin, as a crown or dollar.

1867 A. Sketchley in *Cassell's Mag.* 327/1 He..says 'This 'ere cart wheel's a duffer'. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 195 The old Spanish doubloons..by irreverent travellers from the United States termed 'cartwheels'.

3. *To turn cart-wheels*: to execute a succession of lateral summersaults, as if the feet and hands were spokes of a wheel; also *Catherine-wheels.* (Street-boys do this by the side of a moving omnibus, etc., for chance coppers thrown to them.)

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., I saw a little..blackguard boy turning 'cartwheels' in front of the Clifton House.

Ca·rt-whip. A whip used in driving a cart, a long heavy horse-whip.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5144/10 Carters are to ride with long Cart Whips. 1823 Canning in *Ann. Reg.* (1824) 129/1 Driving the slaves, by means of a cart-whip.

Hence **Cart-whip** *v.*, to flog with a cart-whip.

1788 Dibdin *Mus. Tour* liv. 222 They are cart-whipt and treated with much other cruelty. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 141 After a cart-whipping..he was carried to a sick-house.

Cartwright (kā·ɹt,ɹəit). [f. Cart *sb.* + Wright.] A carpenter who makes carts.

14.. *York Myst.* Introd. 26. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 55 A Cartewright, *caractareus.* 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Biij b, Be a ship-wright, cart-wright, or tiburn-wright. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 8. 193 Some, Housewrights; some, Shipwrights; some, Cartwrights; and some, the Ioyners of smaller workes. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 268 As essential..as the millwright or cartwright.

Hence **Ca·rtwrighting,** doing cartwright's work.

1850 Marg. Fuller *Life without & within* (1860) 124 The blacksmithing, cartwrighting..and grain-grinding.

Ca·rty, *a. fam.* [f. Cart *sb.*1 + -y.] Of the breed and build of a cart horse.

1863 *Reader* 7 Nov. 529 The early illuminators' variations of a few podgy fat-calved knights, and the carty fetlocked horses they should have ridden. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* II. III. i. 521 Well-bred but very strong and carty.

†Ca·ruage. *Old Law.* (erron. spelt carvage). [a. ONF. *caruage*, in mod.F. *charruage*, on L. type **carrūcāticum*; but actually made in med.L. *carrucāgium*, and *car(r)uāgium.*]

1. Ploughing.

1610 Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 This Deluage is distinguishable into Caruage and Scaphage. Caruage comprehends all sorts of plowing of Grounds. *Ibid.* x. 24 Crustclung and Soale-bound soyles craue Caruage. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 333/2 Carvage is Plowing of Ground.

2. = Carucage.

[1664 Spelman *Gloss.* 126 *Carucagium*, alias *caruagium*, est tributi genus quod singulis aratris..imponitur.]

1610 Folkingham *Art of Survey* III. iv. 71 Infeoffing with Toll, implies Freedome from Custome, etc. With Caruage, from taxation by Carues. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 47 A priviledge by which a man is freed from Carvage. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v. *Carrucate.* 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 711 The late unreasonable Carvage or Tax in his Diocese. 1846 *Dugdale's Monast.* III. 103/1 He desired

the convent to lend him their annual carucatage, carucagium, or carvage.

Carucage, carrucage (kæ·riukèdʒ). *Feudal Syst.* (Also 6 **charugage.**) [ad. med.L. *car(r)ūcāgium* (=ONF. *caruage*, F. *charruage*), f. med. L. *carrūca* plough. (If of Latin age, the type would have been **carrūcāticum*; but the word was of later origin, after F. *-age*, med.L. *-āgium*, had become familiar formatives: see -AGE.)]

A tax levied on each plough or carucate of land.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., John* an. 1200 (R.) The dutie called charugage, that was, three shillings of euerie plough-land. 1592 STOW *Annals* 271 The same time King Henry [III] tooke Carucage, that is two Marks of Silver of every Knights Fee, towards the Marriage of His Sister Isabell to the Emperour. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. 68 After the taking of Bedford, he had Carrucage, that is, two shillings vpon euery Ploughland. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 851 The King had granted him .. a Carucage of Two Shillings on each Plough-Land. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 382 [Danegeld] was in very nearly the same form reproduced under the title of Carucage by the ministers of Richard I.

†Carucate, carrucate (kæ·riukeit). *Feudal Syst.* [ad. med.L. *car(r)ūcāta* plough-gate plough-land, f. *car(r)ūca* plough (see CARUE). The ONF. regular repr. of *carrūcāta* was *car(r)uée*, central F. *char(r)uée*: see -ATE[1].

L. *carrūca* (f. *carr-us* CAR) was originally 'a sort of state coach or chariot'; this sense is still found anno 700 'carruca in qua sedere consuevi' (see Diez); but in Gaul it was early applied to the wheel-plough, in which sense *carruca, carruga, carrua* appear in the Salic and Allemannic Laws. Cf. the s.w. Eng. *plough*='wagon'.]

A measure of land, varying with the nature of the soil, etc., being as much as could be tilled with one plough (with its team of 8 oxen) in a year; a plough-land.

The acreage of the carucate varied according to the system of tillage. If the land lay in three arable common fields the carucate, according to *Fleta*, contained 180 acres; 60 for fallow, 60 for winter corn, and 60 for spring corn. If the land lay in 2 fields the carucate consisted of 160 acres, 80 for fallow, and 80 for tillage. Commonly only the land under plough in any one year was reckoned, the fallow being thrown into common pasturage. Hence in ancient deeds the normal carucate is either 120 acres or 80 acres by the Norman number (5 score to the hundred) and 144 acres or 96 acres by the English number (6 score to the hundred).—*Rev. I. Taylor.*

[1086 *Domesday Bk. Hampsh.* (Du Cange) In dominio sunt 2 carucatæ. *c* 1190 *Chart. Rich. I* (Du Cange) Viginti carrucatas terræ scilicet unicuique carrucatæ sexaginta acras terræ.] 1432-50 tr. *Higden* I. xlix. (Rolls) II. 91 Which alle William Conquerour kynge of Englonde causede to be describede, and the hides and carucates of londe to be measurede [*et per hydas seu carucatas dimetiri*]. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 309 So manie hundred acres or families (or as they haue been alwaies called in some places of the realme, carrucats or cartwares). 1614 STOW *Annales Will. I*, an. 1080. 118 How many carucates of lande, how many plough-lands. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 295 (1810) 305 Some hold a hide and a carucate to be all one, but not of any certain content, commonly said to be so much land as a plough can..plough in a year. 1788 KELHAM *Domesday Bk.* 168 (T.) Twelve carucates of land make one hide. 1841 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1879) I. 284 A bovate..contained eighteen acres; a carucate contained eight bovates; and eight carucates made a knight's fee. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. x. 302 The old English hide was cut down to the acreage of the Norman carucate.

†Ca·ruck. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *car(r)ūca*, as occasionally used for *carucāta*, like mod.F. *charrue* in sense of *charruée*.] =CARUCATE.

1627 SPEED *England Abr.* xxviii. § 3 These Parishes are measured by Hides, and Carucks, or Plough-lands.

†Carue. *Old Law.* Also 6 **carewe**, (7–*erron.* **carve**). [a. ONF. *carue* (mod.F. *charrue* = Pr. *carruga*, It. *carruca*);—L. *carrūca* (med.L. *carrūca, carrūga, carrūa*), used already in the Salic Law in the sense 'plough'. See note to CARUCATE. Mod.F. *charrue* is both plough and plough-land (or carucate), whence the Eng. use.

The spelling *carve* is a blunder of transcription, after the differentiation of *u* and *v*, owing to the fact that *v* was right before *e* in most words, e. g. *carve, starve, serve.*]

A plough-land or CARUCATE.

[1292 BRITTON III. xxi. § 1 Une carue de terre ove les apurtenaunces (one carucate of lande with the appurtunences.)] 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. M'sex* I. 5 The vsuall account of lande at this day in Englande is by acres, yardes, carewes, hydes, knightes fees, cantreds, baronies and counties. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 60 A Plow-land or Carue of land is said to containe 4 Yard-land at 30 acres to the Yard-land. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 173 b, If a man bee seised in fee of a carue of Land by iust title. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Hon.* 155 A Carve of land, or Plow land. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Carrucate* or *Carve of Land.*

Caruncle (kăr·ŋk'l, kæ·rʊŋk'l). Also 9 **carunculе**, and 8–9 in Lat. form **caruncula**. [ad. 16th c. F. *caruncule* 'a little peece of flesh', Cotgr. (mod.F. *caroncule*), ad. L. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro, carnem* flesh.]

1. A small fleshy excrescence: applied in Anatomy to certain natural formations, as the lachrymal and urethral caruncles, the wattles of the turkey-cock, etc. In *Pathol.* formerly applied to a stricture.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 143 Caruncles or teats, with very fine perforations .. opening into the .. pipes of the Vreters. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., A caruncle like a tongue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 306/1 The Caruncles [are] knotty pieces of flesh, hanging about the Bill .. as in Turky-cocks. 1720 BECKET in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 51 A Caruncle in the Urethra. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 255 At the inner corner of the eye..stands a caruncle. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. 13 The fleshy caruncles on the heads of certain birds.

2. *Bot.* 'An excrescence at or about the hilum of certain seeds' (Gray).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 144 Having a remarkable tumour, called a caruncula, at one end of the seeds. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 328 Cuticle brown, caruncle large.

Hence **Caruncled** *a.* =CARUNCULATE.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 366 Seeds caruncled.

Caruncular (kăra·ŋkiŭlăr), *a.* [on type of L. **caruncul-ār-is*, F. *caronculaire*: see prec. and -AR.] Of the nature of or resembling a caruncle.

1847 in CRAIG.

Caru·nculate, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *caruncul-ātus*, f. *caruncula* (see prec. and -ATE[2] 2): cf. F. *caroncul-é*.] Having a caruncle or caruncles.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 31 The umbilicus .. is said to be..carunculate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 326 Euphorbiaceæ..seeds carunculate.

Caru·nculated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] =prec.

1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 285 A naked, red, warty, or carunculated skin. 1868 DARWIN *Animals & Pl.* I. v. 139 The skin over the nostrils swollen and often carunculated or wattled.

Caru·nculous, *a.* [=F. *caronculeux*, on L. type **caruncul-ōs-us*.] =prec. 1847 in CRAIG.

‖**Carus** (kē·rŭs). *Med.* [med. L. *carus*, L. *caros*, a. Gr. *κάρος* heavy sleep, torpor.] A term applied to various forms of profound sleep or insensibility; *esp.* 'the fourth and extremest degree of insensibility, the others being sopor, coma, and lethargy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1678 PHILLIPS, *Caros*, a disease in the Head which is caused by an over full stomach and want of concoction. 1696 — *Caros*, or *Carus*, a Sleep wherein the person affected being pull'd, pinch'd and call'd, scarce shews any sign of hearing or feeling. 1782 HEBERDEN *Comm.* lxix. (1806) 340 Paralytic debility of the senses and intellect .. as carus, coma, lethargy.

Caruway, obs. form of CARAWAY.

Carvage, bad spelling of CARUAGE, ploughing.

Carve (kāiv), *v.* Forms: 1 **ceorfan**, 2 **keruen**, 2–3 **keoruen**, 3 **keorfen**, (**curuen**), 4 **cerue**, 4–6 **kerue**, 5–7 **kerve**, 6–7 **karve**, 5– **carve**. *Pa. t. a.* 1 **cearf**, 3–5 **carf**, 3 **kerf**, (*subj.* **kurue**), 4 **karf, karue, carue, corue**, 4–5 **carfe**, 5 **kerue, carff**; *pl.* 1 **curfon**, 3–4 **corue(n**, 4 **corwen**. *β.* 4 **keruet**, 5 **carft**, 5– **carved**. *Pa. pple. a.* 1 **corfen**, 3–4 **i-coruen**, 3–6 **coruen**, 4 **coruun, koruun, ykoruen, corn, caruen, kerue**, 4–5 **(y)corue**, (**y**) **coruyn**, 5 **coruene**, 6 **keruen**, 6, 9 **carven**; *β.* 5 **keruyd**, 6 **kerued**, 6– **carved**. [Common Teut.: OE. str. vb. *ceorfan, cearf*, pl. *curfon, corven*, corresp. to OFris. *kerva*, MDu. and Du. *kerven*, MHG. and mod.G. *kerben*, to notch, carve, (pa. pple. *gekurben* occurs in MHG., in Niederrheinisch); not known in OHG. or Gothic: OTeut. type **kerfan, karf*, pl. *kurbum, korban*. Cf. also Icel. *kyrfa* to carve, Da. *karve* to notch, indent, Sw. *karfwa* to notch, carve. The Teut. word is generally held to be cognate with Gr. *γράφ-ειν* to write, orig. to scratch or engrave; pointing to an Aryan *grph-*. The original strong conjugation has become weak as in all the mod. langs, but the pa. pple. *carven* is still used as an archaic form.

The normal mod. repr. of *ceorf-* would be *cherve*: *c* was prob. retained here by influence of *curfon, corven*. The *ar* for earlier *er* is as in ARBOUR, *bark*, etc.]

I. †1. *trans.* To CUT: formerly the ordinary word for that action in all its varieties.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 5 Hine sylfne mid stanum ceorfende. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 To keruen þat fel biforen on his strenende lime. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7241 Quils sampson slepped..His hare sco kerf. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 40 Quen corne is coruen with crokez kene. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioresses T.* 159 Ther he with throte ykoruen lay. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Kerve appuls overtwert and cast þerin. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 765 in *Babees Bk.*, With brede y-coruyn. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 45 They wolde .. pricke and kerue her owne bodyes. 1560 ed. of *Chaucer's Boeth.* I. 198 b/2 They..corven and renten my clothes.

†b. With various extensions, as *of kerven*, to cut off; *to carve* (a limb) *from* any one; *to carve asunder, in two, in* or *to pieces*; *to carve* (a knight) *out of* his armour. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* viii. 20 Hiȝ curfon ðone ram eall to sticceon. *c* 1025 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1014 He cearf of heora handa and heora nosa. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 560 Sir Willam Mautrauers Carf him of fet & honde. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 757 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 301 Hys legges hy corven of anon. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 244 þe dede body þe[i] britten on four quarters corn. 1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* xiv. 1 Wymmen with chijld of it ben coruen out. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn's. T.* 1838 Tho was he corven out of his harneys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9468 He karve hit of cleane. *Ibid.* 9832 He kylles our knightes, kerues hom in sonder. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4223 Laces and stringes he kerue on twoo.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 222 He carf hym asondre in the myddes.

†c. *fig. Obs.* (with influence of other senses).

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Þeo þat habbið fram ham icoruen flesches lustes. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 231 A sworde sharpe..to kerve awey synne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 467 His estate fortune fro him carf.

†d. *intr.* or *absol. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 Gif eax ne kurue, ne þe spade ne dulue..hwo kepte ham uorte holden? *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4066 Thai corwen þurch liuer and þurch lunge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6674 He .. Corve euyn at the kyng with a kene sword. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Y° lyue y[t] carueth through the centre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 217 Onto hys chyn the edge did carvin doun.

†2. *trans.* To cleave (as by cutting). *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1547 As a coltour in clay cerues þo forȝes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 21 No ship yit karf the wawes grene. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xvii. (1554) 56 a, A great hyl..carf on twain, Not farre asyde from the towne. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 170 The filing of iron..almost all men..abhorre to heare..for that the aire so carued, punisheth and fretteth the heart.

†3. a. To circumcise. **b.** To castrate (a cock).

c 1420 *Circumcision* (*Tundale's Vis.* 86) The chylde was corve therwith. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 252 Generally of fowle the carued is better than the other..of beastes the gelded have preferment. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 280 If they be once carued and made capons they crow no more. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, To carve as cockrels are carved.

4. To cut (a way or passage). Also *fig.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 97 The shippes..carfe waie in the water. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* XXXV, To such let others carve their way. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xxiii. 232 The axe was indispensable to carve our path through the hummocks. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* iii. 115 It is by work that man carves his way to that measure of power.

II. To cut artistically or ornamentally.

5. *trans.* **a.** To hew, cut, or sculpture (any solid figure, an image, *out of* stone, *in* ivory, etc.); to make or shape artistically by cutting.

a 1000 *Rood* 66 (Gr.) Curfon hie ðæt moldern of beorhtan stane. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 292 He..carff welle ymagus and peynted bothe. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xl. 20 Morouer shal the ymage maker..carue therout an ymage. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) And carv'd in iv'ry such a maid so fair. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. viii, An angel watching an urn Wept over her, carved in stone. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 207 Each column has been carved out of a single block of green marble.

b. To fashion (a material) *into* some shape by cutting, chiselling, or sculpturing.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiii. 13 He carueth it [wood] diligently .. and .. fashioneth it after the similitude of a man. 17.. BENTLEY (J.) Had Democrates really carved mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great.

6. To cut or engrave figures, either in relief or intaglio, *on* (*in, into*) a surface.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2700 He carf in two gummes of pris Two likenesses. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 132 With Powles wyndowes corven on his schoos. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219/1 Thistory of her was .. entayled & coruen in the sepulcre. 1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 332 b, An other [chaire of estate] with whippes kerued in it. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 9 Carue on euery Tree, The faire, the chaste, and vnexpressiue shee. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. vi. (1851) 77 To carve into his flesh the mark of that strict and pure cov'nant. *c* 1800 SOUTHEY *Retrospect*, Some idle hind Carves his rude name within a sapling's rind. 1807 WOLFE *Bur. Sir J. Moore* viii, We carved not a line and we raised not a stone.

b. to cover or adorn (wood, stone, etc.) with figures so cut on or in the surface.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1295 Which [gate] that so wel corven was. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 161 þe pileres weren.. queynteli i-coruen wiþ curiouse knottes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 34/21 To carve wood, *insculpere*. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* vi. 29 Hee carued all the walles of the house round about with carued figures of Cherubims. 1698 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 632 Nor Box .. smooth-grained .. which curious Hands may kerve. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 77 Carv'd in such a manner, as to resemble a piece of wainscot. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 138 A million wrinkles carved his skin. 1875 LONGF. *Masq. Pandora* v, Yon oaken chest, carven with figures. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 84 Sarcophagi carved with old Christian emblems.

7. *intr.* or *absol.* To cut figures or designs; to practise the sculptor's or engraver's art.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 12 b, Kaman the stone .. is easie to be engrauen and carued in. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* II. xxxiii, He that carves and drawes with equall praise. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 147 We carve and paint, or we behold what is carved and painted. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 14 Where other poets sketch, Homer draws; and where they draw he carves.

III. 8. *intr.* To cut up meat at table. † *To carve to*: to serve, 'help' (any one at a meal).

a 1300 *K. Horn* 233 Tech him..Biuore me to kerue, And of the cupe serue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 100 He..carf biforn his fader at the table. 1484 CAXTON *Chyualry* 17 Euery man that wylle come to knyghthode hym behoueth to lerne in his yougthe to kerue at the table. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 283 There Gouernar carued to the lady ryght goodly with his knyfe. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 133 Give them from your own, but do not carve them from another's trencher. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. v. (1675) 152 Upon his being Carv'd to at a Feast. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. 122 A bit of meat .. out of which I carved for myself. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* ccxi, A man who tells you gravely that he cannot carve. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 148 General Grey and Lady Churchill carved.

b. *trans.* e. g. *To carve a fowl, a joint*, etc.

c 1529 FRITH *Antith.* (1829) 301 Men to carve his [Pope's] morsels. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 157 A calues head

and a Capon, the which if I doe not carue most curiously, say my knife's naught. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. (R.) Till I had..carued thee tendrest meate. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiv. 286 Captain Aylmer..would have carved the roast fowl with much more skill.

9. *fig.* **a.** *intr.* To help or serve (oneself or others) at one's own discretion, to do at one's pleasure, indulge oneself.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 20 Hee may not, as vnuallued persons doe, Carue for himselfe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 232 Which of the Patriarks, Prophets, or Gods people .. vnto their owne Affections caru'd. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 581 They shall carve themselves of your punishment, and their owne advancement at their pleasure. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* II. x. (1654) 159 Thus to carve himselfe of Justice, is .. to violate lawfull authority. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 35 When some common and great Distress..emboldens them to carve to their wants with armed Force.

† **b.** *trans.* To apportion at discretion, to assign as one's portion or lot, to take at one's pleasure.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 51 Be sapient therfore Reader..not captious in caruing a fault. 1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 35 Where every man carveth out his own right, it hath the same effect, as if there were no right at all. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. iv. 18 Carving a good portion of honour to themselves. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 33 Licence being indulged to an insolent army of carving for themselves what fortunes they pleased. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. (1757) IV. 159 God's promises are better than anything we can carve for ourselves.

10. To cut up or subdivide.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 112 Our second head we shou'd again subdivide into firsts and seconds, but that this manner of carving is of late days grown much out of fashion. 1818 CRUISE *Digrest.* VI. 379 The testator .. has carved the whole fee in particular estates. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. i. 25 All the rest was carved into small portions. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 97 The Country was carved into equal districts.

11. The alliterative phrase *cut and carve* goes back to the 14th c. when the two words were equivalent, and *cut* was beginning to take the place of *carve*: it is still used, though mostly *fig.*, and prob. *carve* is now usually taken in the preceding or some of the extant senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxiv. (1495) 181 The skynne is callyd cutis in latyn, for it..is ofte kytte and coruen. *Ibid.* xvii. cii. 667 Bowes of mirra ben kerue and kytte and slytte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1887 This arwe was kene grounde, As ony rasour that is founde, To kutte and kerve. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Divinitie* ii, Which with the edge of wit they cut and carve. 1799 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 8 Mr. L. T. Rede.. proceeds to cut and carve me down into..a careful abridgement. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* XIX. 72 To the last he'd cut and carve.

12. *To carve out*: **a.** (in *Legal lang.*) To cut a smaller or subordinate estate out of a larger one.

1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 21 To carue out his whole maintenance out of their estates. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 107 The fee-simple..is generally vested and resides in some person or other; though divers inferior estates may be carved out of it. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 2. 215 The estate of tenant in tail was, according to the metaphorical expression of the lawyers, 'carved out of', that is, less than an estate in fee simple and different from it. 1879 CASTLE *Law Rating* 66 The interests carved out or subordinate to his occupation. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 255 A lease ..carved out of a term created by a lease of the 27th of June, 1797.

b. *transf.* (Sometimes also in other senses, esp. 1 and 4.)

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. ii. 19 Braue Macbeth .. with his brandisht Steele .. caru'd out his passage. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VII. 579 The valiant .. carve out to themselves propitious Fate. 1716-7 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 374 Carving out his own satisfaction in every object of Desire. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 465 Roger now sought to carve out a dominion for himself. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 77 Persistency will carve out a way to unexpected success. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. viii. 144 No matter what honour they have carved out for themselves with their swords.

† **13.** *fig.* (with reference to speech) Schmidt suggests 'To show great courtesy and affability'. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 323 He can carue too, and lispe: Why this is he That kist away his hand in courtesie. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iii. 49 Shee discourses: shee carues: she giues the leere of inuitation.

Carve, *sb.* [f. the vb.] An act or stroke of Carving. See also CARF.

Mod. Give it a carve.

Carve, erroneous spelling of CARUE ploughland.

Carved (kāɹvd, -ĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CARVE *v.* + -ED 1.] Cut, sculptured, engraved; see the vb.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 b, No kerued ne grauen ydoll. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 152 A payre of carued Saints. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxiv. 6 They breake downe the carued worke thereof. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 188 The carved chapel of Wainscot. 1822 PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Flood of Thess.* II. 102 Phidias — whose carved thoughts Threw beauty o'er the years of Pericles. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 100 At rest on his carved couch.

b. *Naut. High-carved*: app. = *high-cargued*; see CARGUED, and CARVING.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 374/1 The difference in the Built of Ships, betwixt a flush Deck and high Carv'd. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 170/4 Two great Frenchmen of War, being high carved ships.

Carvel (kāɹvĕl). *Naut.* Forms: 5 **kervel, -yle**; 5 **caruyll**, 5–7 **carvell**, 6 **caruile, karuell**, 6–7 **carvill**, 7 **carvile, -eile, karval**, 6–7, 9 **carvel**; see also CARAVEL. [a. OF. *caruelle, kirvelle* (16th c. in Littré): see CARAVEL. *Carvel* was the vernacular Eng. form from 15th to 17th c., and still continues to be so, so far as the word is truly at home, as in the comb. *carvel-built*, etc.]

The ordinary name from the 15th to the 17th c., of a somewhat small, light, and fast ship, chiefly of Spain and Portugal, but also mentioned as French and English. (Rarely mentioned after 1650 exc. as a thing of history, and then usually written *caravel*, after mod.F. *caravelle*, Pg. *caravela*.)

1462 *Rep. Fr. Prisoners* in *Paston Lett.* II. 93 In to Scotland ward in a kervyle of Depe. 1494 FABYAN VII. 447 Of ye Englyshe men..ii. barkys, and a caruyll: the whiche thre small shyppys escaped by theyr delyuer Saylynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ii. 61 The payntit carvellis fleting throu the flude. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 13 Hoounds harroing after [the deer], az they had bin a number of skiphs too the spoyle of a karuell. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 262 Rich Alexandria drugs, Fetch'd by carvels from Ægypt's richest streights. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* VIII. ii. 729 Thus Columbus is set forth with three Caruels at the King's charges. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 29 An infinite number of karvals and small Boats. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 A Caruell whose sailes stand like a paire of Tailers sheeres. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of W.* I. IV. i. Wks. 1874 II. 313 It did me good To see the Spanish Carveile vaile her top Vnto my Maiden Flag. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2201/1 Besides .. they have 9 or 10 Carvels or small Frigats, from 18 to 6 Guns. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* XXXV. 154 From the biggest man-of-war to the meanest carvel. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1857) 42 All sorts of barques and carvels..correctly drawn on the slate.

† **2. a.** The Paper Nautilus or Argonaut. **b.** The floating mollusc *Ianthina*. **c.** A jelly-fish (*Medusa*). *Obs.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 6 This little Fish, the Carvill, riseth to the top of the sea..and there..raises up his Maine Mast, spreads his sayles, which he makes of his own sinews, and begins his voyage. 1688 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 783 In the Sea I saw many little things which the Seamen call Carvels..they Swim like a small Sheeps Bladder above the Water, downwards there are long Fibrous Strings, some whereof I have found near half a yard long. 1690 J. BANISTER *Virginia* ibid. 671 The Nautilus or Carvil (as the Sailors call it). [1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 7 When we were in about 46 degrees of Northern Latitude, I first saw what seamen call a Caraval or Portuguese Man of War.]

3. *Comb.* **carvel-built**, (*Naut.*) applied to a vessel 'the planks of which are all flush and smooth, the edges laid close to each other .. in contradistinction to clinker-built, where they overlap each other' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). So **carvel-planked** *a.*, **carvel-work.**

1678 PHILLIPS [erroneously] *Carnel-work*, the building of ships first with their Timbers, and after bring on their planks. 1798 CAPT. MILLER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. clix, The pains I had taken to get carver-built boats. 1805 *Mariner's Dict., Carvel Work*, in contradistinction to clincher work; is the common method of planking vessels by laying the edges close to each other, and caulking them to make them water tight. 1859 MCCLINTOCK *Voy. Fox* (1881) 249 She had been originally 'carvel' built. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* xi. 252 The heavy carvel-planked boats of the French, Spaniards, or Italians.

Carven (kāɹvn), *ppl. a.* [Strong pa. pple. of CARVE *v.*: in ME. *corven*; *carven* occurs in 16th c., but its present use is a 19th c. revival, orig. poetical, but now frequent in rhetorical prose.] = CARVED.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 336 Of arte he had þe maistrie, he mad a coruen kyng. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The corue knottes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 114 Graued werk or coruun werk. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 117/2 Hys ymage painted or caruen. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxiv, Garlanded with carven imageries. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 1004 A screen of carven ivory. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* 32 A miracle of carven tracery branches overhead.

Carvene (kāɹvīn). *Chem.* A hydro-carbon $C_{10}H_{16}$ found in oil of Caraway.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 578 Carvene boils at 343°.

Carver (kāɹvəɹ). [f. CARVE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. *gen.* One who carves or cuts.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 320 Clipperis and purse-kerveris. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495) 125 Of the teeth some ben keruers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* (1873) 56 A carver or a divider of cummin seed.

2. *spec.* One who carves wood, ivory, stone, etc.; a sculptor: most frequently (when not otherwise qualified) applied to one who carves in wood.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1041 Ne portreyour, ne kerver of ymages. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxii. § 1 A Freemason .. Tyler, Plommer, Glasier, Kerver nor Joyner. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 311 The painter or keruers craft. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 336 A cunning Carver had cut out thy shape .. in white alabaster. 1754 DODSLEY *Agric.* ii. (R.) Smooth linden best obeys The carver's chissel. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 604 The carver, the gilder, and the paper-hanger. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Death* xvii, Its foreman, a carver and gilder.

† **b.** *attrib.* (A tree) used for carving.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 9 The carver holme, the maple seldom inly sound.

3. One who carves at table.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 435 Whom the kynges kerver hurte soore. *a* 1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 446 To bere his swerd & be his keruere tofore him. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, xiv, Hys Cuppe berers Carvours and Sewers. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 16 Several carvers cut up all the meat at a side table. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4672/1 First Carver, and Brother to the Empress. *Mod.* An expert carver.

b. A carving knife. *A pair of carvers*: a carving knife and fork.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, You had got the carver out of her hand.

† **4.** *fig.* One who assigns any one his 'portion'. † *To be one's own carver*: to take or choose for oneself at one's own discretion. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 55 In this poynte I meane not to be mine owne caruer. 1598 — *Moth. Bombie* (Halliw.) Neither father nor mother, kith nor kinne shall bee her carver in a husband. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 343 That everie souldier should be his owne carver and take what he can get. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. v. § 7. II. 595 Plainly told them, that the Romans would be their owne Carvers, and take what they thought good. 1645 BP. HALL *Contentation* 39 Wee are ill carvers for our selves; hee that made us, knows vvhat is fit for us. *a* 1714 ABP. J. SHARP *Serm.* I. i. (R.) He himself, were he to be the carver of his fortunes .. would chuse for himself. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* li. (ed. 2) 250 Peter .. has .. been the carver of his own fortune.

Ca·rvership. [see -SHIP.] The office of carver (to the king).

1830 NICOLAS in *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* 192/1 He was..protected in the enjoyment of the carvership.

Ca·rvery. *nonce-wd.* [see -ERY.] **a.** Meat to be carved. **b.** Carved or sculptured work.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 129 The tin was lifted from his share of the carvery. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgat. Suicides* (1877) 23 O' ercanopied with perforated carvery.

Carvey, -vie, var. of Sc. CARVY.

Carving (kāɹviŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CARVE *v.*]

1. The action of the verb CARVE, in various senses.

In senses 5–7 of the vb., *carving* is now usually restricted to work in wood, ivory, etc., *sculpture* being used of work in stone, and *chasing* of work in metal.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Of keorfunge, oðer of hurtunge. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 In umbe keoruunge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 264 Kervynge of mete. 1530 ELYOT *Gov.* I. viii, He shulde be..enstructed in painting or keruinge. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 26 Caruing and painting are the giftes of God. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Very woman*, Her wrie little finger bewraies carving. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* (1851) 118 To say Episcopacy is partly of divine institution, and partly of mans own carving. 1768 *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 168 Ladies here never interfere with carving, etc. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Hist.* Wks. I. 5 The value which is given to wood by carving.

2. Carved work; a carved figure or design.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1302 More to tellen .. Ne of compasses ne of kervynges. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sion* i, Wood..embellished with flowers and carvings. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, The carving on the reading-desk. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Impress. Spain* 20 The choir .. is very rich in carving.

3. *Naut. High-carving*: see CARVED b.

a 1642 MONSON *Naval Tracts* (Churchill) III. 322/1 A ship that carries her ordnance low, and her hull high built, has a great advantage of a galley..if she [sc. the galley] be desperately forced to board the same ship, she will not be able to enter her, in respect of her heighth and high carving.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *carving-board, -fork, -knife, -machine, -machinery, -table, -tool*, etc.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 673 in *Babees Bk.*, Two keruyng knyfes. 1503 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 96 A payre of carving knyves. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* vii. § 3 Shoomakers..make use of it [sallow] for their Carving-boards. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1332/4, 1 silver carving fork. 1680 *Ibid.* No. 1487/4 A great Carving Spoon. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 739 The most perfect carving machine..made for strictly artistic works. *Ibid.* The carving machinery ..invented by Mr. Jordan and patented in 1845.

Ca·rving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That carves or cuts; cutting, sharp.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Scherpe & keoruinde wordes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8640 Hit was keruond & kene. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. i. (1483) 50 Sharp keruyng rasours.

† **Carvist.** *Obs. Falconry.* A hawk in its first year, of proper age to be carried on the fist.

1677 N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* II. (1706) 21 The fourth [Falcon] is termed Murzarolt (the latest term is Carvist, as much as to say, *Carry on the Fist*) they are so called January, February, March, April, and till the middle of May, during which time they must be kept on the Fist. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. 1720-1800 in BAILEY.

Carvy (kāɹvi). Also 7 **carvi**, 7– **carvie**, 9 **carvey.** Sc. form of CARRAWAY, esp. (in *pl.*) in sense 2, small confections containing carraway seeds.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1671) 149 If you shew a few carvi comfits on the top, it will not be amiss. 1689 A. HAY tr. *St. Germain's R. Physic* 58 (Jam.) Seeds of the four greater hot seeds, viz. Annise, Carvie, Cumin, Fennel. 1802 *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 397 (Jam.) A small handful of camomile flowers, two tea-spoonfuls of anise-seeds, and as much carvey-seeds. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 14 (Jam.) She had preserved, since the great tea-drinking..the remainder of the two ounces of carvey, bought for that memorable occasion.

Carway, obs. form of CARAWAY.

Carwhichet, -witchet, var. CARRIWITCHET.

Carwi·dgeon. ? = CARRIWITCHET.

a 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenb.* v. i, *2nd Player.* The Whirligig, the Whibble, the Carwidgeon. *Simon.* Heyday! what names are these? *2nd. Pl.* New names of late.

† **Cary.** *Obs.* Some textile fabric. Cf. CARE *sb.*2

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 422 His cote was of a cloute þat cary y-called.

Caryatid (kærɪˌæˑtɪd). *Arch.* Pl. usually in L. form **caryatides**; also **caryatids**, and (*erron.*) 8 **careatides**, 9 **caryatidæ**. [ad. L. *caryātid-es*, a. Gr. *καρυάτιδες*, pl. of *Caryātis*, Καρυᾶτις a priestess of Artemis at Caryae (Καρύαι a village in Laconia), also a female figure as below.]

A female figure used as a column to support an entablature. Also *attrib.*, as in *caryatid figures*.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Biija, Ymages, figured like women.. named Cariatides..for pillers. 1679 *Confinement, a Poem* 9 Alas, the Order solely is, That of the captiv'd Cariatides. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 86 The entablature is supported by women, called caryatides. The Greeks.. destroyed Carya, a city which had favoured the common enemy, cut off the males, and carried into captivity the women, whom they compelled to retain their dress..in a state of servitude. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 351 To place like caryatids our perfection in our supportance. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. viii. 275 Caryatides carved in dark oak. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 39 Caryatid figures. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 183 Two great statues, Art And Science, Caryatids, lifted up A weight of emblem.

Hence **Caryaˑtidal, Caryatideˑan, Caryatiˑdic** adjs., like, or of the nature of, a Caryatid.

1835 *Gentl. Mag.* III. 192/2 Cariatidal statues. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* I. 143 Caryatidean attitudes. 1881 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* XXXVII. (1882) II. 126 Caryatidic appendages of the architecture of my residence.

Carycke, caryk(e, obs. ff. CARRACK.

Caryen, caryne, caryon, obs. ff. CARRION.

Caryinite (kărəiˑɪnəɪt). *Min.* [f. Gr. *καρύιν-os* nut-brown.] A lead-manganese-calcium arsenate.

1887 DANA *Man. Min.* 234.

Caryophyllaceous (kæːriofilēˑɪˑʃəs), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *Caryophyllāceæ*, f. *caryophyllus* (ad. Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*), the clove-pink.]

a. Belonging to the N.O. *Caryophyllaceæ*. **b.** Applied to a corolla having five petals with long claws, as in the clove-pink.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 335 A caryophyllaceous [corolla] has long, narrow, distant claws.

† **Caryoˑphyllate,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. as prec. + -ATE.] To flavour with cloves. Hence **Caryophyllated** *ppl. a.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 99 On this pour Spirit of Wine Caryophyllated.

Caˑryophyˑlleous, *a. Bot.* = CARYOPHYLLACEOUS, **a.**

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 272 Caryophylleous plants.

‖ **Caryopsis** (kærɪᵩpsis). *Bot.* Pl.-ides (-idīz). [mod.L., f. Gr. *κάρυ-ον* nut + *ὄψις* appearance.] A small one-seeded dry indehiscent fruit, whose pericarp adheres to the seed throughout so as to form one body with it, as in wheat and other kinds of corn.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 6 Dry nuts or caryopsides. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 278 In Barley and Oats, the pale, or the pale and flowering glume, adhere to the caryopsis, after the time of flowering.

Cas, obs. form of CASE *sb.*

† **Cas.** ? Overthrow, fallen mass. (But in the passage quoted the Ellesmere and two other MSS. have *tas* heap.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 147 (Harl., Corpus, Petw, Lansd.) To ransake in the caas of þe bodies dede [so ll. 151 162; *here Harl. has* chaas].

Ca. sa. (kā sā). *Law.* The usual abbreviation of *capias ad satisfaciendum* (see CAPIAS).

1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's G.* (1803) 70 [He] conceives that *Ca' Sa's* are vexatious, And shudders at a Fieri facias. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 30 Aug., The bankrupt had not only been arrested on a ca. sa. but on a capias, and the proper course would be to apply to a judge at chambers. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 562 I've got a ca. sa. against you, Captain.

Casakene, obs. form of CASSAKIN.

Casal (kēˑsăl), *a.* [f. CASE + -AL.] Of or belonging to grammatical case.

1834 J. M. MᶜCULLOCH *Eng. Gram.* 57 *note*, The casal termination of the Saxon possessive.

‖ **Casal, casale.** [It. *casale*, f. *casa* house.] A hamlet (in Italy, Malta).

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (1851) 56 We landed..and wente to suche casales as we founde, and refresshed us. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 321 A venerable old man, belonging to one of the distant casals. 1834 F. F. HEAD *Bubbles of Brunnen* 190 People who had come from the most remote casals [in Malta] to see the execution.

Casamat(e, obs. form of CASEMATE.

Casamunar, var. CASSUMUNAR a medical root.

† **Casard.** *Obs.* = CASINGS.

1499 PYNSON *Promp. Parv.*, Casard netes donge [1516 W. de W. casan], *bozetum*.

Casareep, casava: see CASS-.

† **Casbald.** *Obs.* A term of reproach (addressed in places quoted to Mary Magdalene).

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 194 Go home, casbalde with þi clowte. *c* 1450 *Towneley Myst.* 213 Go home, thou casbald, with that clowte.

Cascabel (kɑˑskăbel). Forms: 7 **caskable, casacabel(l,** 9 **cascable,** 7– **cascabel.** [a. Sp. *cascabel* little round bell, child's rattle, rattlesnake; which has been conjectured to be connected with L. *scabellum* a kind of castanet played with the foot: see Diez.]

1. *Gunnery.* Formerly the knob or pommel at the rear end of a cannon; now the whole rear part behind the base ring, including knob and base.

1639 R. WARD *Animadv. Warre* 129 The Center of the pummell or Caskable of the Peece. 1672 W. P. *Compl. Gunner* iv. 5 The Pumel or Button at her Coyl or Britchend is called the Casacabel. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 439 A circular cavity..to receive the cascabel of the gun. 1797 RUMFORD *ibid.* LXXXVII. 240 A cannon of metal.. placed vertically upon its cascabel. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 9 Furnished with trunnions, cascable, and touchhole. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 25 May, The knob of the cascable.

† **b.** called also *cascabel-deck. Obs.*

1669 S. STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 48 (*On engraving of a Gun*) Casacabell deck. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Cascabel*, the Pummel or hindermost round Knob at the Breach of a great Gun, by some called the Cascabel-deck.

‖ **2.** A rattle-snake; also its rattle. [Sp.]

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy. S. Amer.* I. vii. 60 The cascabel or rattle-snake..at the end of its tail is the cascabel or rattle. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iv. 152 The Cascabel, or rattle-snake, the Coral, and other vipers.

Cascade (kæskēˑd), *sb.* Also 7 **cascata, cascate, caskade.** [a. F. *cascade*, ad. It. *cascata* fall, f. *cascare* to fall: see -ADE.]

1. a. Usually, a small waterfall; *esp.* one of a series of small falls, formed by water in its descent over rocks, or in the artificial works of the kind introduced in landscape gardening.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Oct., Divers springs of water, artificial Cascades. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 315 The fountains, the *Cascatas*, the *Grottas*, the *Girandolas*, and the other rare water works. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 11 The underwork of an artificial cascade. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. 50 Springs which form small cascades as they tumble over the cliffs. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. and Mere* xiii. 101 For a quarter of a mile the water comes down in a series of small cascades.

† **b.** Formerly in a wider sense.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2151 On this side of the Cascata's of the Nile. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 105 A great Cascate or Catarract of the river Rhene. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 99 Great spouts or caskades of water. 1718 ROWE *Ode King's Birth-D.* vi, Volga tumbling in Cascades.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 20 The ice cascade. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 70 Forming a most beautiful and uncommon cascade [of red-hot ashes, etc.]. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 389 Anti-social force that sweeps you down The world in one cascade of molecules.

b. A pyrotechnic device imitating a fall of water.

c. A loose wavy fall or ruffle of lace, etc.

1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 [The jacket] had a sailor collar ..and cascade of lace down the front. 1885 *New York Weekly Sun* 13 May 6/5 Morning dresses..are made dressy with profuse use of ribbons in bows, flots, cascades.

d. *Electr. Charge by cascade*: a method of charging a series of insulated Leyden jars by connecting the outer coating of the first with the knob of the next, and so on; the last outer coating being connected with the ground.

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 89 Called the charge by cascade.

3. *Comb.*, as *cascade-garden.*

a 1667 COWLEY *Greatness* (1684) 123 Nor vast Parks, nor Fountain, or Cascade-Gardens.

Cascade (kæskēˑd), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To fall or pour in a cascade.

1702 S. P[ARKER] tr. *Tully's De Finibus* 70 Wines..Caskading from a mighty Goblet. 1732–48 DE FOE, &c. *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 218 (D.) In the middle of a large octagon piece of water stands an obelisk of near seventy feet, for a *Jet-d'-Eau* to cascade from the top of it. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 The waves cascade through this gap. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. XXVI. 34 A much more copious stream of melted matter, had cascaded down the same height and overflowed the plain below. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 123 A vigorous mountain torrent cascading its way between rocky walls.

b. *transf.* (Cf. CASCADE *sb.* 2 c.)

1861 THACKERAY *Philip* XIX. 258 Who wore a large high black-satin stock cascading over a figured silk waist-coat.

c. *vulgar.* To vomit. ? *Obs.*

[1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 4 Oct. iii, She cascaded in his urn.] 1805 *Naval Chron.* XV. 35, I had cascaded two or three times. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cascade*, to vomit. *Var. dial.* [Webster says: *colloq.* or *vulgar* in Amer.]

2. *trans.* To pour, like a cascade. *nonce-use.*

? 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett. to Estlin* (1884) 21 The Monthly has *cataracted* panegyric on my poems, the Critical has *cascaded* it.

Hence **Cascaˑding** *vbl. sb.*

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 The cascading of the water through the gully before mentioned.

† **Cascan.** [a. obs. F. *cascane.*] (See quots.)

1696 PHILLIPS, *Cascans*, in Fortification, Wells digg'd to clear the Mines from Water. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn., Cascan*..is a certain Hole or Hollow-place in form of a well, from whence a Gallery dug in like manner under Ground is convey'd, to give Air to the Enemies Mine. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

‖ **Cascara** (kɑˑskăra). [Sp. *cáscara* bark.] A bark canoe (in Spanish America).

1882 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 155/2 Birch-bark canoes, dug-outs, cedar canoes, balsas, woodskins, and cascaras. 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 The cascara of the Caripuna..or the coracle of the Mandans and the Welsh.

Cascarilla (kæskărɪˑlă). [a. Sp. *cascarilla*, dim. of *cascara* rind, bark. In F. *cascarille.*] The bitter aromatic bark of the plant *Croton eleuteria*, used as a tonic. Also called *cascarilla bark.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 200 thousand pounds of the Bark of Trees, called Cascarilla. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Beyerstein's Physic* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 210 They use the cascarilla, which is certainly a very good medicine in shiverings. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 191 The cascarilla bark and castor oil are obtained from plants poisonous in some part or other. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 234.

Hence **Cascariˑllin,** a bitter substance ($C_{12}H_{18}O_4$) obtained from cascarilla bark.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 83 Cascarillin, a neutral, bitter, crystallizable principle.

† **Casceis.** *Sc. Obs.* Some article of attire.

1578 *Invent.* (1815) 231 (Jam.) Ane white casceis pasmentit with silvir.

† **Caschielawis.** *Sc. pl. Obs.* Also **caschelawes.**

[Cosmo Innes, *Sketches of Early Sc. Hist.* compares *glaslavis*=Gael. *glas-lamh* handcuff; this has suggested the possibility of formation from Gael. *caisg* (kaʃk) restrain + *lamh* (lav) hand, or that the derivation includes *cas* foot (genitive *coise*, koˑʃe) and *lamh.* But these are merely conjectures. The torture, however, appears to have been allied to that called 'the three smalls,' in Gaelic folk-lore.]

An instrument of torture, said to have been invented by the 'Master of Orkney' in 1596. Its action appears to have been forcibly to draw together the body and limbs of the victim, and hold him in this cramped position.

(An unlucky 'shot' at a derivation, hazarded by Dr. Jamieson ['It might be deduced from Teut. *kausse, kousse* (Fr. *chausse*) a stocking, and *lauw* tepidus q. the warm hose'], although absolutely pre-scientific and worthless, is the sole foundation for the imaginary description of this 'frightful machine', adopted by Mr. Lecky, *Hist. Rat.* (1865) I. 142. The assumption that it was in legal use is equally baseless; all the references are to legal proceedings *against* those who were charged with applying this cruel torture.)

1596 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. II. 375 The said Alesoun was, be vehement tortour of the caschielawis quhairin sche was kepit be the space of fourtie-aucht houris, compellit to mak the said pretendit Confessioune. *Ibid.* I. 376 He being kepit in the caschielawis ellewin dayis and ellewin nychtis; tuyise in the day, be the space of fourtene dayis, callit in the buites. [1607 *Indictment of Master of Orkney* in *Sc. Acts* (1816) IV. 396/2 Novo et inusitato crudelitatis tormento a se invento vulgo lie caschelawes.] 1599 (11 Oct.) *Regr. of Privy Council of Scotl.* VI. 49 Without ony offens or fault committit be him [he] patt him to tortour in ane instrument nameit the caschielawis, and held him thairin the space of twa houris, drawing his body, nek, armes, and feit togidder within the boundis of ane span.

‖ **Caschrom** (kaˑsχrom). Also **cascrome, -croim, casschron.** [Gael. *cas* foot, *crom, chrom*, crooked.] An instrument of tillage formerly used in the Scottish Highlands, called also 'foot-plough'.

1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 513 The cascroim or crooked spade is almost the only utensil used by the common class of tenants in labouring the ground. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Hebrides & Highl. Scot.* I. 170 The cascrome, or crook spade. 1824 MᶜCULLOCH *Highl. & W. Isl. Scotl.* IV. 297 Dugald who drives at the Caschrom. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 375 An instrument called the cas-chrom—literally the 'crooked-foot'.. was almost the only tool employed in tillage.

‖ **Casco.** [Sp. *casco* hull, hulk.] **a.** The hull of a ship. **b.** A kind of boat used at Manila in lading and unlading ships.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 211 Upon the Casco as it is call'd or the Hull of the Ship.

Case (kēˑs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 **cas,** (4 **cais, caice, cass**), 4–5 **caas, caace,** 4–6 **cace, kace,** 6 *Sc.* **caice,** 4– **case.** [ME. *cās, caas*, a. OF. *cas* in same sense:—L. *cāsu-s, cassu-s* fall, chance, occurrence, case, f. stem *cas-* of *cadĕre* to fall.]

† **1.** A thing that befalls or happens to any one; an event, occurrence, hap, or chance.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 340 Swuch cas and swuch auenture bitimeð to summe monne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 24 Þar fore me clepude þat Water þo Homber..for þe cas þat Homber ..þer ynne a-dreynt was. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1698 In lasse while þan þat was Might falle mani wonder cas. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 592 The Erle off the leuenax was, I can nocht tell 3ow throw quhat cass, Lewyt behynd. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame*, 254 How Eneas tolde Dido every caas That hym was tyd upon the see. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 38 For doute of sodeyn Casys, which mowe fal to hym. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 26, I you recount a ruefull cace.

† **b.** A deed, a thing. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 282 Þys gode kyng and he dude þys gode cas. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1497 (Fairf.) Quen caym had done þat sari cas [*G.* & *T.* dede, *C.* plight]. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxiv. (1883) 646 Such a kyng traytoure that hathe done suche a case [*ed.* 1601 deede].

† **2.** Chance, hazard, hap. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 24 Case fell, þat this Kyng Was with siknes of-sought. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 24 He tauld hys brodyr halyly..how he chapyt wes throw cass. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 230 (Harl. MS.) Fel cas, that ther was a knyȝt namid andronicus. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237/3 And thus by caase of fortune..she toke the body of the prothomartir.

† **b.** Chiefly in phrases: *by (be, bi) case, of case, on, upon case*='perchance, perhaps'; so PERCASE.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 140 Gorlois, erl of Cornewail, þerforþ com bi cas. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 70 And be cas hit is þet Salomon zayþ. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Andreas* 249 Syne eftir hapnyt of case. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 On cas [*forsan*] despised of envious men and proude. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 220 Upon a day hit fell by case. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 99 The schippis that on caice war redy thair. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 692 In argument I and that gentill man Fell heir on case.

3. An instance or example of the occurrence or existence of a thing (fact, circumstance, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26679 In þat case man most nede sceu quam wit he did þat foli. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Þet hi ham loki uram þise zenne ine þri cas. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 In þis cas he schal not be cursid. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 243 In manye Caasis. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 297 The case shall bee this: My .. neighbour .. is so oppressed with povertie, that he is not able to paie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 265 In a certain case that rarely happens. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 70 Some case or cases, strictly in point, must be produced. 1872 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 15 The most recent case within my knowledge.

4. *The case*: The actual state or position of matters; the fact. *It is not the case*: it is not the fact, it is not what actually is or happens.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12025 Euen the couenand to kepe, as þe cas was, þat bertat hom þe toun. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 29, I wil the seid iijs. iiij*d.* go therto, or part therof, as the case requireth. *a* 1626 BACON (J.) Here was the case; an army of English, wasted and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves .. fresh and in vigour. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.) He hath no need to use them, as the case now stands. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 4 This is the case not only with men of years, but with infants of a day old. 1830 MACAULAY *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life* II. vii. 8 The case with me is the reverse. 1888 SIR L. W. CAVE in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 627/2 A short consideration of the different sections will show that this is not the case.

b. A state of matters relating to a particular person or thing.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 42 Delicacy in loves cas Withoute reson is and was. *a* 1586 SIDNEY (J.) Well do I find each man most wise in his own case. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 30 What sense this noble Lord had of their Case when he came at last seriously to reflect upon his own. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 7 Will Wimble's is the Case of many a younger Brother of a great Family. 1726 GAY *Fables, Hare & many Friends* 41 And when a lady's in the case, You know all other things give place. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 178 But..he regarded the case of the Church of Rome as an exception to all ordinary rules.

† **c.** *All a case*: all one. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* 341 He that swears by Heaven, or by the Earth, by the Temple, or by the Gold, it is all a case. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶ 313 Believe or disbelieve me in this, all is as a case to me. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) Taken or not taken, tis all a case to me.

5. Condition, state (of circumstances external or internal), plight. *In good case*: well off.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4428 With sweord ryden he dud amere In this stryng fyghtyng cas, He mette with Dalmadas. 1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlix. 319 Our enbassatours came home ageyne in werse caas than they wente. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1140/1 He..neuer leaueth his seruantes in case of a coumfortlesse Orphanes. 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* iv. 3 Therfore shal the londe be in a miserable case. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Gen.* xl. 14 When thou art in good case show mercie unto me. 1611 — *Ex.* v. 19 And the officers of the children of Israel did see that they were in euill case. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 80 Thereby leaving their old enemies in case of much contempt and disabilitie. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 315 In good case for estate, *beatus.* 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* xlviii, But stop and eat, for well you may Be in a hungry case. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 281 And now I know not what virtue is, and you seem to be in the same case.

b. *esp.* Physical condition, as *in good case* (arch.); also simply, *in case, out of case* (? obs.).

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 60 Ordaines .. that William keip the horss in good caice. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 121/1 By this means their Horses are the better in Case, but the worse for Service. 1674 *Diary of W. Cunningham* (1887) 3 The houses are out of case. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 315 In good case for flesh, *pinguis.* 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 231 Their Horses large, but extreamely out of Case. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Jockey*..one that brings Horses into Case. 1755 JOHNSON s. v., In ludicrous language, *In case* is *lusty* or *fat*. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxi, Our Norham vicar .. Is all too well in case to ride.

c. *In case to* or *for*: in a condition or position *to* or *for*; prepared, ready. *arch.*

[1461 *Paston Lett.* 430 II. 77 Sche is in the cas to have the lyf in stede of damages.] 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 157 We be nat in case to do any great dede of armes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 29, I am in case to iustle a Constable. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* viii. § 2. 23 When thou art in better case to hear me I will tell thee. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 745 Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were In Case for Action, now be here. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 70 Even if they escaped hanging for that exploit, I should greatly doubt their being in case to attempt another. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVIII. ix. 261 Breslau; which is in no case to resist and be bombarded.

6. *Law.* 'The state of facts juridically considered' (J.). **a.** A cause or suit brought into court for decision. **b.** A statement of the facts of any matter *sub judice*, drawn up for the consideration of a higher court. **c.** A cause which has been decided: *leading case*, one that has settled some important point and is frequently cited as a precedent.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCXXVI. 510 The pope gaue the duke full puyssance..reseruyng certayne cases papall, the which he myght nat gyue. 1552 HULOET s. v. *Preiudice*, As the ruled cases and matters of the lawe be called bokecases. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 108 Why might not that bee the Scull of a Lawyer? Where be his Quiddits now? his Quillets? his Cases? 1621–31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 204 This ..is a great leading case for Kings. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 26 This being a Case of the greatest Consequence, peradventure, that ever was in the Westminster Hall. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 42 Precedents and judged Cases have ever had the like authority. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* II. ix. 524 If the justices refuse to state a case, application may be made to the Queen's Bench for a rule commanding them to do so. 1877 (*title*) Leading Cases done into English. 1886 *Daily News* 17 July 2/1 There is a very strong Bar engaged in the case.

d. The case as presented or 'put' to the Court by one of the parties in a suit; hence, the sum of the grounds on which he rests his claim. Also *fig.* as in *to make out one's case, a case.*

[1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 52 And othir sum nyt all that cass And said that he thair king suld be That war in als ner degre.] 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 40 My doubtfull Case to plead. 1602 *2nd Pt. Returne fr. Pernass.* iv. ii. 1647 Till at length, *per varios casus*, by putting the case so often, they make their client so lanke, that, etc. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 7 This is a breviate of our case. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 391 Shakespeare has made out a strong case for Shylock. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 407/2 A litigant without a case. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 452 If he abandoned the point it must be assumed that he had no case. *Mod.* This concluded the case for the prosecution. 'That is our case, my lord.'

e. A form of procedure in the Common Law: see quots. *Obs.* in England.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 42. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 61 Suits at the Common Law, for remedie in Cases, where no proper helpe was formerly knowne .. called the Action or Writ upon the Case. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 656 We should shortly have no actions upon the case, nor of trespass, but all should be pleas of the crown. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 77 The plaintiff had brought an action of the case against Rickby. 1768 BLACKSTONE III. 122 *Action upon the case*, This action of trespass, or trangression, on the case, is an universal remedy given for all personal wrongs and injuries without force .. so called because the plaintiff's whole case or cause of complaint is set forth at length in the original writ. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* II. ix. 523 Action of trespass on the *Case*, so called from the words *in consimili casu* .. in the Statute of Westminster the Second, which authorizes such actions..Injuries caused by negligence are usually remediable by action on the case.

7. *Case of Conscience*: A practical question concerning which conscience may be in doubt; a question as to the application of recognized principles of faith and obedience to one's duty in a particular case or set of circumstances.

A transl. of L. *casus conscientiæ* (F. *cas de conscience*), according to Ames (1576–1633), 'called *casus*, because it is wont to happen or occur (*cadere*) in life; and *casus conscientiæ*, because when it happens, conscience ought to give a judgement with the greatest carefulness'. These cases or questions are divided into two classes, (1) those which concern a man's state before God, (2) those which concern his actions in that state. It is mainly to the second of these, or cases of conduct, that CASUISTRY is understood to refer.

[*a* 1400 ASTEXANUS *Summa de casibus Conscientiæ* (1469).] 1592 W. PERKINS (*title*), A Case of Conscience, the greatest that euer was; How a Man may knowe whether he be the Child of God or no: resolued by the Worde of God. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXV. § 21 In this part I commend much the deducing of the law of God to cases of conscience. [1655 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 309 IV. 5 *note*, He [Cromwell] hoped .. to have had some clearing of the Case as to his conscience: but instead of that they had made the matter more doubtful .. than it was before.] 1660 JER. TAYLOR (*title*), Ductor Dubitantium; or the Rule of Conscience in all her general measures; serving as a great instrument for the determination of cases of conscience. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. XII. I. 81 This epistle [1st to Corinthians] is one of Christian Casuistry, or the application of Christian principles to the various circumstances and cases of conscience which arise continually in the daily life of a highly .. artificial community.

8. *Med.* **a.** The condition of disease in a person.

1709 *Tatler* No. 121 ¶ 1 It is the general fault of physicians, they are so in haste, that they never hear out the case. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 9 A patient must have full liberty to explain his case, and tell all his symptoms. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 441 The fourteen doctors who deliberated on the king's case.

b. An instance of disease, or other condition requiring medical treatment; 'a record of the progress of disease in an individual' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 256 [They] are hurtful in Cases where the Blood is too much dissolv'd. 1758 GOOCH (*title*), Cases and Practical Remarks in Surgery. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* (*title*), A classification of Tumours, with cases to illustrate the history of each species. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 207 At Deal they shipped a case of small-pox. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* II. 325 Nothing else could teach him that patients are not cases but persons. 1881 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 June, About two hundred cases of ulcerated legs pass through my wards annually.

c. *U.S. slang.* of persons: A 'specimen', 'cure'.

1848–60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Case*, a character, a queer one; as 'That Sol Haddock is a case'. 'What a hard case he is', meaning a reckless scapegrace, *mauvais sujet.* 1884 P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* May 922/2 There was a little wheat in all that chaff of a man..But the wife is a case.

9. *Grammar.* [L. *cāsus* used to translate Gr. πτῶσις lit. 'falling, fall'.

By Aristotle πτῶσις was applied to any derived, inflected, or extended form of the simple ὄνομα or ῥῆμα (i.e. the nominative of nouns, the present indicative of verbs), such as the oblique cases of nouns, the variations of adjectives due to gender and comparison, also the derived adverb (e.g. δικαίως was a πτῶσις of δίκαιος), the other tenses and moods of the verb, including also its interrogative form. The grammarians, following the Stoics, restricted πτῶσις to nouns, and included the nominative under the designation.]

a. In inflected languages, one of the varied forms of a substantive, adjective, or pronoun, which express the varied relations in which it may stand to some other word in the sentence, *e.g.* as subject or object of a verb, attribute to another noun, object of a preposition, etc. **b.** But as many modern languages have nearly or quite lost these variations of form, *case* is sometimes loosely used for the *relation* itself, whether indicated by distinct form or not.

Thus, by a mixture of the two notions, in modern English, substantives are commonly said to have three cases, *nominative, objective*, and *possessive*; the two former being merely relations, and the latter entirely formal; in modern French to have two (or three) cases, *cas-sujet* and *cas-régime* (the latter subdivided into *direct* and *indirect*), which are in the noun merely relations, while of the pronouns some retain only one case-form, some have four (e.g. *ils, les, leur, eux*). Thus also, in quot. 1824, 'nominative' case is loosely used for *subject*.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 339 [As] adiectif and substantyf vnite asken Acordaunce in kynde in cas and in numbre. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 416 (Add. MS.) And so we han the nominatif case. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 30 But thre cases, nominatyve, accusatyve and oblique as *je, me, moy.* 1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 70 Those cumbersome differences of Cases, Genders, Moodes, and Tenses. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 46 Well: what is your Accusatiue-case? 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 5 What is a Case? Every severall ending of a Noun in the declining of it. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iii. (1786) 273 Whatever we may be told of Cases in modern Languages, there are in fact no such things. 1824 L. MURRAY *Gram.* I. 341 *To err*, is the infinitive mood, and the nominative case to the verb 'is'. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 965 A complete list Of the prepositions each with proper case.

II. *Phrases.*

† **10.** *In case*: **a.** in the event, in fact (cf. 3). (See also 5, 5 b, for a different sense.)

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 228 For more may hit in cas 3ou menske þan greue. *c* 1384 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 377 In veyn preyers of ypocrites, þat in caas ben dampned devels. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiv. 231 Thou3 in caas it can not be founde speciali witnessid bi Holi Scripture. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Except in case whan you vnderstande not yᵗ ye rede therin. 1629 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* 75.

b. as conjunction (with sentence): in the event or contingency that, if it should prove or happen that, if.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xviii. 191 In cas that he had ony Werre a3enst ony other Kyng aboute him. 1418 *E. E. Wills* 25 Yn case I deye. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 327 In case one sudden chance .. had not interrupted me. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 12, I would tell you in case you would not challenge me anon. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 324 In case his leg be set, he flings, flounces..unjointing it again by his misemployed mettle. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 195 To be in readiness in case anything should happen to the present Board of Admiralty. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 76 In case his papers were not all right.

c. lest, in provision against the case that.

1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 152 Thou sall pay him the price of his labour .. incaice he cry to God againis the. *Mod.* Take your umbrella, in case it should rain.

d. *In case of*: in the event of.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 70 Obnoxious to it [punishment] in case of a discovery. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 65 All the Ships had Orders .. in case of not meeting there, to make the best of their way to Macao. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 90 More apt to trust to the length of his legs than the strength of his arms, in case of attack.

† **11.** *If case be that*: if it should prove or happen that, if perchance. So *if case. Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXI. 38 But yf case be that my londe crie againste me. — *Jer.* XXXVIII. 17 Yf case be, that thou wilt go forth vnto the kynge off Babilons prynces. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It ought nat to be applyed, but yf case be that the pacyente were fayne herted. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 34 If case some one of you would flye from vs. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) If case a begger be old, weake or ill.

12. *To put* or *set the case*, formerly *to put* or *set case*, (*that*): to propound a hypothetical instance or illustration, to suppose.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2932 With Sossyngs, & Sotelte, Settyng of cases. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1058, I putte cas..Thow were yfalle in indigent povert. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl MS.), I sette cas, þat a thefe make an hole in a hous. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 142/2 Let vs put the case that nothing is sought for. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* Ep. Ded., Put case the Turke should invade Italy. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) III. 39 Either there is a future state, or there is not. Put the case that there is not. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXXV, O me, what profits it to put An idle case?

13. *In any case*: by any means (*obs.*); at all events, anyhow. *In* († *by*, † *for*) *no case*: by no means (? *obs.* in this sense).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1362 How he mi3t couir in any cas to come to þe cite. *Ibid.* 2350 þat þai sould corde be na cas vnto þe kingis hestis. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 355 But she kowde wete for no case Whens he come ne what he was. 1577 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 12 b, Varro wyll in any case have two courtes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V. ii. 25 Let not Harry know In any case, the offer of the King. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* V. 20 Yee shall in no case enter into the kingdome of heauen. *Mod.* In any case you had better hear what he has to say.

III. 14. *Comb.*, as *case-ending, -form* (sense 8); **case-book**, a book containing an account of legal or medical cases; † **case-divinity**, casuistry; **case-law**, the law settled by decided cases; † **case-putter**, one who puts cases or the (legal) case;

so †**case-putting**, stating of a legal case, the making of hypotheses.

1762 CANNING in *Poet. Register* (1807) 459 Now adieu, my friend Jacob—I'll close up my *case-book. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-hunter* II. 129, I know not whether 'lay gents' .. can feel any pleasure in wandering over the case-books. 1628 BP. HALL *Righteous Mamm.* 721 That which law and *case-diuinity speakes of life. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. x. 90 In Case-divinity Protestants are defective. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 286 The so called *case-ending in *-a*. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii. 41 A *case-form of a compounded adjective. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* (1870) 13 English *case-law is sometimes spoken of as unwritten. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* (1885) 58 English case law does for us what the Roman law does for the rest of Western Europe. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 153/1 The unwieldy mass of case-law which now cumbers every practitioner's shelves. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, He's a tatter'd worm-eaten *case-putter; some call him Lawyer. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 159 Some heroick magistrat, whose mind .. dares lead him both to know and to do without their frivolous *case-putting. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 21 The Case-putting-Humour goes on still too; though the Author succeeds no Better in his Third Supposition.

Case (kēˑs), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4– **case**; also 4 **cas, caas, kase**, 4–6 **cass**, 5 **kace**, 5–6 **casse**, 6 (*Sc.*) **cais**. [a. ONF. *casse*, in central OF. *chasce, chasse*, mod.F. *châsse* (=It. *cassa*):—L. *capsa* case, receptacle, f. *cap-ĕre* to take, hold.]

1. A thing fitted to contain or enclose something else; a receptacle or holder; a box, chest, bag, sheath, covering, etc.; *spec.* in very early use (as in OF.) a reliquary.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21617 And ilk paskes .. wit-vten case.. þis cros was men þan wont to se. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 304 Ane cass of siluir fyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1500 The arwes in the caas. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVI. (1495) 686 Of russhes ben made..cuppys and casses and baskettes to kepe in lettres and other thynges. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 269/1 Kace, or casse for pynnys, *capcella*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 351 The Case of a Treble Hoeboy was a Mansion for him. *a* 1639 WOTTON (J.), A fair case for books. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 973 Full meekly rose the maid, Stript off the case, and gave the naked shield. 1872 E. YATES *Castaway* I. 12 (Hoppe) Lighting a cigar and handing his case to his friend.

b. with various substantives or adjs. indicating special use or purpose; e. g. *book-case, card-case, cigar-case*, etc. (for which see their first element).

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXII. 6 And Elam toc an arewe caas. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* 46 Ij corporas casys of sylke with ij corporases. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 45 A paire of bootes that haue beene candle-cases. *Mod.* A collector of plants with his botanical case.

c. A box or frame in which choice or delicate plants are grown, e. g. fern-case, Wardian case.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 The least size of Cases ought to be of sixteen Inches..supported from the Ground with Knobs or Feet four Inches. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Fir*, Sow the Seeds in Beds or Cases..during March. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* xi, Squares of tropic summer shut And warm'd in crystal cases.

2. The outer protective or covering part of anything, as the case of a watch, a fire-work, a sausage; a natural outer covering, sheath, or receptacle; *e. g.* a seed-vessel, the 'case' of a pupa or chrysalis, of a case-worm, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xl. (1495) 155 The blood sholde be brent but yf the superfluyte therof had place within the caas of the galle. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 147 *Lear.* Read. *Glou.* What, with the Case of eyes? 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. ii. 14. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 178 All the kindes of poppey, with their cases which containe the seed. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* XXVII. 206 We took a Watch, whose Case we open'd. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 89 This Insect leaves two Coats..in the Theca or Case. 1691 RAY *Creation* (J.), Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in cases. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 70 This solid case of nine-foot ice. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 41 The care which covers the seed of the tree under tough husks and stony cases.

b. So in comb., as *clock-case, pillow-case, watch-case; seed-case, pupa-case*: see CLOCK, etc.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Wk. at Lizard* 298 The unusual hardness of the seed-case.

c. *spec.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/1 Galls are of two kinds, called respectively *galls* and *cases*. *Galls* are more or less solid or ligneous, and contain *one* insect. *Cases* are hollow and horny, comprising a *colony* of insects.

d. *Book-binding.* (=BOOK CASE.) The boards and back, cloth-covered or otherwise, in which books are 'cased' or 'bound in cloth', and which are often prepared and issued to the public for the annual volumes of magazines, etc. Also a cover of a similar kind made to hold separate pamphlets, etc., without binding, so that they can be arranged among books in a library.

1868 E. ARBER (*Prospectus of Eng. Reprints*), Handsome cases, in best roan and cloth, Roxburghe style, to contain six of the 'Reprints'. One shilling each. *Mod.* Cloth cases, gilt-lettered, for binding the volume will be issued with the December number.

3. *fig.* The body (as enclosing the soul, etc.).

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) ii. 6 The body .. the case & sepulchre of the soule. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 89 This case of that huge Spirit now is cold. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 214 The body is merely the case or shell in which the soul lives.

†**b.** The exterior (of a man). *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 26 On the inside thereof walked the proper case of a man well habited.

†**4.** The skin or hide of an animal. *Obs.*

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* vi. (1580) 31 Every mans skinne is the case of a sinner. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* lxxii. 198 His [Raynard's] case will serue to fur the cape of master huntsmans gowne. 1633 *Costlie Whore* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, For Hares and Asses weare the lion's case. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Wild-Cat*, Tho her case be not so good as that of the Martern, yet it is very warm.

b. Applied to clothes or garments. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 73 b, Our garments (which are cases and couers for our bodies). 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 370 Then he steps, and bringes out Signior Barbarisme in a case of nightcapps, in a case of headpeeces all-to-be-wrought. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xi. § 21 [Samson] bestowed their corps on the earth, and their cases on their fellow countrymen. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* II. ii, A Man of bearded Face, His Limbs all cover'd with a shining Case.

5. The frame in which a door or window is set; cf. STAIR-CASE.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 44 That doore cases..be made as high again as they are wide, and so must well proportioned window cases be. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 248, I made a formal framed door-case, and a door to it of boards. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 25 Affixed to the outer door-case. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Case of a Stair*, the wall surrounding a staircase.

6. 'The outer part of a house or building' (J.); the shell or carcass.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 75 That case or Sceleton of the World. *Ibid.* 76 The case or Fabrick of the House. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Oak*, The rough-grain'd body of a stubbed Oak, is fittest for the Case of a Cyder-Mill, and such Engines. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 147 The Case of the Holy House is nobly design'd. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Case*..is also a term used to denote the carcass of a house.

b. *Masonry.* 'An outside facing of a building, of material superior to that of the backing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1874).

c. In the following some have suggested influence of It. *casa* house.

a 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* (1875) III. 497 A net..That Charles himself might chase To Caresbrook's narrow case. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Case*, a House, Shop, or Warehouse. 1730–6 BAILEY, *Case*..a house where thieves, pick-pockets, whores, house-breakers, highway-men, and all the loose, idle, furacious crew meet and drink..and revel.

7. A box or chest with its proper contents; often of definite character (e.g. a case of surgical instruments, a dressing-case); or of determinate quantity, as a case of glass. † *Case of drawers*: chest of drawers (*obs.*).

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xiv, For euery case of veluet conteinyng .xiiii. pieces of veluet v.s. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2118/4 Looking-Glasses, Screwtores, Cases of Drawers. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Case*; this of Normandy-Glass is 120 Foot. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 58 Cases of Spanish Brandies and Wines. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 556 Cases of arms from Holland. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 217 Nail set cases, dressing cases..work cases, writing cases.

b. Hence (or from 8), A set.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 5 The knocks are too hot: and for mine owne part, I haue not a Case of Liues. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvii, Cicely..displayed a case of teeth which might have rivalled ivory.

8. *A case of pistols* (*dags*): a couple, brace. So † *a case of rapiers*. Also *transf.* A brace, a pair.

1579 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 126 One case of pystolles .. a case [of] dagges. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* vi, I have run up and down the world with this case of rapiers. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Pref. 82 An inseparable case of coxcombs, city-borne; The Gemini or Twins of foppery. 1667 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 118 A hundred case of pistols. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 304 [He] discharged in the act a case of pistols.

†**b.** ? One of a pair, the fellow to another.

1623 FLETCHER *Maid of Mill* II. ii, The other is the case of this.

9. *Printing.* The receptacle or frame in which the compositor has his types, divided into compartments for the various letters, figures, and spaces.

In ordinary printing the compositor has two such cases before him on a slanting stand, the upper case containing the capitals, etc., the lower the small letters, ordinary spaces, etc.

1588 *Marprel. Ep.* (Arb.) 22 His Letters melted, with cases and other tooles defaced. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* 11 July § 23 That no Master-printer shall imploy either to worke at the Case, or the Presse [any but Freemen]. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. i. 9 The compositor is materially retarded by moving from one case to another. 1880 *Printing Trades Jrnl.* No. 32. 25 Many eminent journalists began life at a compositor's case.

10. *Mil.* Short for *case-shot*.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 160/4 Being all laden below with double and barrs, and above with Case and Baggs. 1810 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 151 Let there be 20 rounds of Case for each gun. 1879 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 556/3 The fire of case from the Russian batteries.

11. *Mining.* (see quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Case*, a small fissure, admitting water into the workings.

12. *Comb.*, as *case-maker, -plant, -spring, -tree, -wing*; **case-bay**, in *Building* (see quot.); **case-man** (*Printing*), one who works at the case, a compositor; **case-paper**, ? a corruption of CASSE-paper; †**case-pepper**, a species of Capsicum (prob. *C. baccatum*); **case-rack**, the wooden frame in which printers' cases are kept; **case-room**, the compositors' room; **case-work**, 'a book glued on the back and stuck into a "case" previously prepared' (Knight). Also CASE-BOTTLE, -WORM, etc.

1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Case Bays*, the joists framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring .. The extent of the case-bays should not exceed ten feet. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 688 *Hic cassarius*, a *casmaker. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 36 Thence to my case-maker for my stone case. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Case-maker*, a carpenter who makes wooden packing-cases for shipping goods. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 26 Seven corns of *case pepper. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 45 Exoticks and choicer *Case Plants. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch. & Clockm.* 47 [He] fixes the *case springs in a thin brass ring between the movement and the case. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 139 To shelter Orange and other tender *Case-trees from the parching Sun. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 100 The elytra, or *case wings are of a reddish brown colour.

Case, *sb.*[3] Also **case-char.** A fish of the family *Salmonidæ*.

1751 S. WHATLEY *Engl. Gazetteer* (*Winander Meer*) There is a fish very much like it [the char] (but of another species, supposed to be the case) called *torgoch*, or *red-belly*. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 260 The jaws in the Case Charr are perfectly even.

Case, *sb.*[4] (See quot.)

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 53 The greater part of the head of the sperm-whale is composed of soft parts, called junk and case. The junk is oily fat; and the case is a delicate fluid, yielding spermaceti in large proportion.

†**Case,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CASE *sb.*[1] 12.] **a.** *trans.* To put or bring forward as a supposition. **b.** *intr.* = *To put cases* (see CASE *sb.*[1] 12).

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 52 Good Casuists would case it, and case it, part it, and part it; now it, and then it, punctually. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 21 For this way of Casing a Matter, has the Force of Asserting it. *a* 1704 — (J.) They fell presently to reasoning and casing upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him.

Case (kēˑs), *v.*[2] [f. CASE *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To enclose in a case; to put up in a case or box; to incase, surround *with*.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 161 When he hath armed or cased the hearons tronke with a cane or reed. 1608 SHAKS. *Pericles* v. i. 112 Her eyes as iewell-like, and cast as richly. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 30 Long wings, like those of Flyes, which lye folded up, and cased within the former. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 111 A great quantity of snow and sleet, which caused our rigging, and froze our sails. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1524 The felloes are cased in brass. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 309 Bones of seals, walrus, and whales—all now cased in ice. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* ix. (ed. 4) 161, I procured the whole of them myself, preserved them and cased them.

b. with *up, over*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 163 Like a cunning Instrument cas'd vp. 1713 *Guardian* No. 95. 1741–3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 95 The sleet .. froze as it fell, and cased us over presently. 1815 SIR W. GRANT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 522 He insisted on having them cased up, and sent back.

c. To cover or clothe with the hide of an animal, etc. (Chiefly said with reference to armour.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 With lion his yellow darck skyn my carcase I cased. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 55 Case ye, case ye; on with your vizards. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 129 Yet I ere night will case me in his skin. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 535 They case their limbs in brass; to arms they run. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. iii. 5. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 40 Men cased in iron from head to foot.

d. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 187 If thou would'st not entombe thy selfe aliue, And case thy reputation in thy Tent. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 127 A people .. cased in the hard panoply of unreasoned tradition.

2. Technical uses.

a. *Building.* To cover the outside of a building with a facing of different material.

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* lxiii. 235 It is a Building Cased with great Free-Stone. 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Casing* of Timber-Work, is the Plaistering a House all over on the Outside with Mortar, and then striking it wet by a Ruler, with the Corner of a Trowel..to make it resemble the Joints of Freestone. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Then they began to case their houses with marble. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v., A brick wall is said to be cased with stone, or with a brick superior in quality.

b. *Book-binding.* To glue (a book), after sewing, into its 'case' or cover.

c. To line (a shaft, tube, etc.).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 337/1 The shaft is sunk as in ordinary mines, cased with timber.

d. *Glass-making.* (See quots.)

1849 PELLATT *Curios. Glass-making* 74 The modern practice of casing flint glass with one or more thin coatings of intensely coloured glass. *Ibid.* 114 The principle of casing a layer of colour upon flint crystal glass.

e. *dial.* (See quot.)

1813 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 261 The whole was clover; part of it was what is called cased, in June, that is, made a bastard fallow; tempered as they call it in Norfolk; and the operations of this casing were, first to clean plough it shallow; then it was roved across; then stitched up, and ploughed once more.

3. To furnish or fit with cases (cf. *shelved*).

1884 *Athenæum* 5 Jan. 23/3 The narrow gallery beyond (not yet completely cased) will contain, when arranged, a good stratigraphical series.

†**4.** To strip of the case or skin; to skin. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 111 Weele make you some sport with the Foxe ere we case him. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT

Trav. 212 The Bats, some case like Rabbets. **1796** Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* vi. 126 Take a full grown hare and let it hang four or five days before you case it. **1803** Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Casing*, They say, flay a deer, case a hare.

† Ca·seable, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **caiceable,** 7 **casible.** [f. Case *sb.*[1] + -able. Cf. *chanceable*.] Able or liable to happen, possible; natural in the case.

c **1565** Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 115 No man can say, it is bot caiceable to ane man to fall in ane offence. *a* **1662** R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 185 (Jam.) Of this symptom, very caseable, more din was made by our people than I could have wished. **1671** *True Non-Conf.* 97 As is very casible.

Caseate (kē·sɪˌēt). *Chem.* [f. L. *case-us* cheese + -ate[4].] A salt of caseic acid.

1840 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 448 Caseate of ammonia has a sharpe saline bitter taste mixed with that of cheese.

Caseation (kēˌsɪˈēˈʃən). [f. L. *caseāt-us*, treated with cheese: see -ation.] **a.** The coagulation of milk, conversion into cheese. **b.** *Pathol.* 'A form of fatty degeneration of morbid products . . in which the structure . . is converted into a soft yellowish cheesy material' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 162 Caseation of the products of lobar pneumonitis. **1876** Bristowe *The. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 64 A tendency to . . that form of degeneration which is termed caseation.

Case-bottle (kēˈsbɒt'l). [f. Case *sb.*[2]]

a. A bottle, often square, made to fit into a case with others. **b.** A bottle protected by a case.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. vi. 108, I filled a large square case-bottle with water. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* xxiv, A case-bottle of brandy. **1851** Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 244 Under their arms, sword, hanger, and case-bottle.

Cased (kēst, *poet.* kēˈsĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Case *v.* + -ed.] Enclosed in or furnished with a case, put into a case, etc. (see the verb).

1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 259 Thou maist hold..A casëd Lion by the mortall paw. **1634** Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 11 Adorned over mantle-tree with birds cased. **1694** *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 38 The Armadillo is cased over the Body with a shell. **1849** Pellatt *Curios. Glass-making* 115 Cased coloured glass for windows. **1876** Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Cased Sash Frames*, those which have their interior vertical sides hollow, to admit the weights.

Case-harden (kēˈsˌhāːɹdˈn), *v.* [f. Case *sb.*[2] (in locative constr.) + Harden *v.*] *trans.*

1. To harden on the surface; *spec.* to convert iron superficially into steel by partial cementation.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 56 Rasps have formerly been made of Iron and Case-hardned, because it makes the outside of them hard. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug., Till the ship-men find some way of case-hardening their plates. **1881** Greener *Gun.* 253 Some work is case-hardened by plunging when at a red heat into a solution of prussiate of potass.

2. *fig.* To harden in constitution or spirit, so as to render insensible to external impressions.

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 95 § 15 Adieu, old fellow..e'en get thyself case-harden'd. **1771** Smollett *Humph. Cl.* III. 26 Oct., In order to case-harden the constitution. **1871** R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (1877) I. 100 He can so easily case-harden his spirit against the supernatural pain.

Ca·se-ha·rdened, *ppl. a.* Hardened on the surface. **a.** *lit.*

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2624/4 A small screwed Case-hardened Lock. **1831** J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 288 The method will succeed well with case-hardened goods.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Aaa2, A case-hardened or weather-beaten tar. **1836** Marryat *Midsh. Easy* v, Eventually, I cared nothing for a flogging. I had become case-hardened. **1863** Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xiii. 328 The callous and case-hardened of the old world.

Ca·se-ha·rdening, *vbl. sb.* The process expressed by the verb Case-harden. **a.** *lit.*

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 54 The manner of case-hardening is this. Take cow-horn or hoof, etc. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 8 The depth of the steel induced by case-hardening. **1866** Livingstone *Jrnl.* iv. (1873) I. 89 They are unacquainted with the process of case-hardening.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 60 Absolutely necessary for the further case-hardening our hero. **1813** Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 128 A few years of . . oppression would bring us back to the same case-hardening in body and sentiment.

Caseic (kəˈsīˈik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *case-us* cheese + -ic.] In *Caseic acid*, a synonym of *Lactic acid*; also (*obs.*) = *Caproic acid.*

1840 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 448 Caseic acid is of the colour and consistence of syrup . . and has an acid bitter taste mixed with that of cheese. *c* **1865** J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 333/1 Caseic, sudoric, and capric acids.

Caseiform (kēˈsˌiɪfōɪm), *a.* [f. L. *case-us* cheese; see -form.] Having the form of cheese.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 107/2 [Tuberculous matter] of two materials, the one soft, friable, and caseiform.

Casein (kēˈsˌiin). *Chem.* (Incorrectly -ine.) [f. L. *case-us* cheese + -in.] A substance belonging to the class of Proteids or Albuminoids, forming one of the chief constituents of milk; chemically identical with the Legumin (also called *vegetable casein*), of the seeds of leguminous plants. Casein is coagulated by acids, and forms the basis of cheese.

1841 *Lond. Edin. & Dub. Jrnl.* Dec. No. 126 Vegetable Caseine. **1845–6** G. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 55 However much the nutriment of the mother may vary, no great influence is thereby exerted on the relative quantities of casein and sugar. **1863** Wynter *Subt. Brains & Liss. Fing.* 157 Casein, or cheese, exists more abundantly in peas and beans than it does in milk itself. **1869** Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 434 Casein is the nitrogenous substance contained in milk and cheese.

b. Jocularly for 'the cheese', 'the correct thing'.

1856 Kingsley *Let.* May (D.) Horn minnow looks like a gudgeon, which is the pure caseine.

Case-knife (kēˈsˌnəif). [f. Case *sb.*[2] + Knife.]

a. A knife carried in a case or sheath; a hunter's knife. **b.** 'A large kitchen or table knife' (Craig).

1704 Addison *Italy* Wks. 1721 II. 34 The King always acts with a great case-knife stuck in his girdle. **1712** Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1727) 106 He pulled out a case-knife . . and threatened to cut his own throat. **1833** J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* II. 5 The description of knife . . used for cutting food, or a case-knife, as it was long afterwards called, from being fitted with a sheath. **1841** Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 A dagger or case-knife is . . now more commonly worn.

Ca·seless, *a.* Without a case.

1884 A. A. Putnam 10 *Yrs. Pol. Judge* xii. 70 A caseless day. What better condition of a court than to be without business?

Casemate (kēˈsˌmēt). Forms: 6–7 **casamat**(**t, casamate,** (6 **cassamate,** 7 **casemat, cazimate**), 6– **casemate.** [The actual form is a. F. *casemate* (in 16th c. also *chasmate, casmate, -matte*); the earlier forms were ad. Sp. *casamata*, It. *casamatta*. Of these the first element is app. Sp. and It. *casa* house, but the second is uncertain. Diez mentions It. *matta* in dial. sense 'pseudo-', also Sicilian *matta* dark. Wedgwood, comparing the Eng. equivalent 'slaughter-house', suggests Sp. *matar* 'to kill, slaughter', but it is difficult on this theory to account for the form of the word.]

1. *Fortif.* A vaulted chamber built in the thickness of the ramparts of a fortress, with embrasures for the defence of the place; 'a bomb-proof vault, generally under the ramparts of a fortress, used as a barrack, or a battery, or for both purposes' (Stocqueler 1853). **† b.** An embrasure (*obs.*).

The original sense is thus given by Barret *Theor. Warres* (1598) Gloss.: '*Casamatta*, a Spanish word, doth signifie a slaughter-house, and is a place built low vnder the wall or bulwarke, not arriuing vnto the height of the ditch, seruing to scowre the ditch, annoying the enemy when he entreth into the ditch to skale the wall.' The Sp. and It. is explained in the same words by Percivall and Florio; the latter adds as an English equivalent *canonrie*, i. e. Cannonery, loop-hole, embrasure.

1575 Gascoigne in Turberv. *Venerie* Pref. Aiv, Plotformes, Loopes and Casamats, deuised by warlike men. **1589** Ive *Fortif.* 26 Casemate..any..edifice that may be made in the ditch to defend the ditch by. **1591** Garrard *Art Warre* 160 As curtaines or bulwarkes with their casamates do flancke a fortresse. **1600** Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 38 Their correspondency hindered by the cassamates in the ditch. **1620** Dekker *Dreame* (1860) 12 Forts, gabions, palizadoes, cazimates. **1647–8** Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 527 Raising new Forts, and making new Casamats. **1656** Blount *Glossogr., Casemate.* **1790** Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* App. 138 The fort has good casemates. **1859** F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 248 Casemates, or vaulted batteries, are made bomb-proof. **1877** W. Thomson *Cruise Challenger* i. 19 Galleries in the solid rock, forming a kind of casemate.

† c. *fig.* ? Batteries.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* VII. 441 Of Thunder, Tempest, Meteors, Lightning, Snow, Chasemates, Trajections, of Haile, Raine.

2. *Arch.* 'A hollow moulding, such as the *cavetto*' (Gwilt); = Casement 1.

1611 Cotgr., *Nasselle* . . a hollow in a piller, etc., called, a Casemate.

Hence **Ca·semated** *a.*, provided with casemates; *transf.* strongly fortified.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* xvii, Casemated as he was, the instrument cut sheer even to the bone [of his skull]. **1851** *Ord. & Regul. R. Eng.* iv. 18 Casemated Barracks, and Hospitals. **1870** *Daily News* 5 Oct., A perpendicular rock, like Gibraltar, 200 feet high, casemated, and nearly impregnable.

Casement (kēˈsmĕnt, kēˈz-). Also 5 **casmente,** 6 **casemund, cazement,** 7 **kesment.** [app. ad. med.L. *casamentum*, in It. *casamento* a building or house-frame; cf. OF. *enchacement* 'cadre'; or ? of Eng. formation, from Case *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] Sense 1 is perh. a distinct word.]

1. *Arch.* A hollow moulding, a cavetto, not exceeding a quarter-round; = Casemate 2.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The ryche coyning, the lusty tablementes, Uinettes ronning in casementes. *a* **1490** Botoner in Gwilt *Archit.* 928 [Names of mouldings on sketch], A cors wythoute; a casement, a bowtelle . . a casement wyth Levys . . a casment wyth trayler of Levys. **1660** Bloome *Archit.* Aa, *Scotia*, a hollow casement. **1677** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 268 A Cavetto, or Casement. **1875** Gwilt *Archit.* § 2531 The cavetto . . By workmen it is frequently called a casement.

2. A frame or sash forming a window or part of a window, opening on hinges attached to the upright side of the frame in which it is fixed. (The usual sense.) From the early pronunciation popular etymology made a form *gase- gazement.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fl.* xcvii. 5 Ech copweb..she full defaces: No wem seene in casemunds, nor casemund cases. **1575** Turberv. *Venerie* xxxv. 91 Where casements neede not opened be. **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 57 Why then may you leaue a casement of the great chamber window open. **1595** Barnfield *Cassandra* iii, Through her light cazements cleare, He [Phœbus] stole a kisse. **1620** Venner *Via Recta* Introd. 5. **1662** J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 132 The kesment being taken away, or a pannel of glass broken. **1704** Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Green-Houses*, Some use Glass-doors, Casements, or Chases. **1722** De Foe *Plague* (1884) 138, I seldom opened the Casements. **1822** W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* i. 5 When I throw open my jingling casement. **1879** Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 229 If a window were beyond the width of a single casement, a small pillar was often interposed.

† b. App. used by Gerbier for *window-frame.*

1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 18 Windows to be fitted in woodden Casements. **1663** — *Counsel* 95 Shutters . . framed . . to the witdth and height of the stone casement of the window.

c. *fig.* (cf. *window.*)

1642 R. Carpenter *Experiences* VI. vii. 182 Hee that hath set the Casements of his curious eyes wide open to vanitie. **1691** Ray *Creation* II. (R.) By these casements enter in adulterous thoughts in the mind. **1696** J. Edwards *Existence & Provid. God* II. 29 The clear and pellucid casements of the body to let light in.

3. † a. ? = Case *sb.*[2] I. *Obs.*

1668 *Lanc. Wills* (1884) 165, I give to my Grand-child . . one great Cupboard and a little one w[ch] wee call a casement.

b. Casing, covering.

1689 Swift *Ode to Temple*, Some ('tis said) for their defence Have worn a casement o'er their skin. **1862** Lytton *Str. Story* 13 The mailed knight . . in his casement of iron.

4. *Fortif.* ? Corruption of Casemate.

1772 Simes *Mil. Guide, Casement*, is a bomb-proof work made under the rampart.

5. *attrib.*

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 120 We have got the little casement windows clean. **1805** Wordsw. *Waggoner* I. 76 Those casement panes.

Hence **Ca·semented** *a.*, furnished with casements.

1841 Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* I. iii. 51 Its panelled rooms, and casemented windows. **1885** T. Mozley *Remin. Towns, Vill. & Schools* 343 A large irregular room . . with little casemented windows.

Caseous (kēˈsɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *case-us* cheese + -ous.]

1. Of the nature of cheese, cheesy.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 3 The Asses [milk] having more serum and lesse of the caseous, or cheesy matter. **1781** Kerr in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 380 [It] forms a coagulum with the caseous part of the milk. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb., Not Parmesan, but some inexpensive and wholesome caseous product.

b. *humorously.* Abounding in cheese; fond of cheese.

1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 168/1 A universal state of disaffection among that caseous and wrathful people [the Welsh]. **1859** Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 271 Parma, in which caseous Italian city, etc.

2. *Pathol.* Resembling cheese in appearance.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Cataracts are by some divided into milky, and caseous, differing only in the degree of hardness or consistence. **1804** Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* I. 43 Cysts..containing a kind of caseous substance. **1878** T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 5 The formation of caseous deposits . . in the bones, joints, skin, or lungs.

† Caser. *Obs.*

1585 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 112, j caser, j chair and a launce, 12*d.*

Casern, -e (kăzɔ̄·ɪn). *Mil.* Also **cazern.** [a. F. *caserne*, ad. Sp. (and Pg.) *caserna*, f. *casa* house: Littré compares *cava, caverna.*] One of a series of small (temporary) buildings between the ramparts and houses of a fortified town for the accommodation of troops; also a barrack.

1696 Phillips *Cazerns.* **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3913/2 They set fire to their Caserns. **1716** *Prot. Mercury* 3 Aug. 3 To build Cazernes or Barracks in Hide Park. **1858** Beveridge *Hist. India* I. III. xi. 638 All the tents and temporary caserns were blown to pieces. **1863** Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 314 The fronting walls of the cazern . . were in some places destroyed. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Casernes* . . correctly small lodgments erected between the ramparts and houses of a fortified town, to ease the inhabitants by quartering soldiers there.

Case-shot (kēˈsˌʃɒt). *Mil.* [f. Case *sb.*[2] + Shot.] A collection of small projectiles put up in cases to fire from a cannon; canister shot. Its composition and fashion have changed from time to time. Also, a shrapnel-shell, or spherical iron case containing a number of bullets.

1625–8 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* an. 1601 (R.) A continuall storm..of chain-shot and case-shot. **1627** Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 A Case is made of two peeces of hollow wood ioyned together like two halfe Cartrages fit to put into the bore of a Peece, and a case shot is any kinde of small Bullets, Nailes, old iron, or the like to put into the case to shoot out of the Ordnances. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Mmb, Case-shot..is formed by putting a great quantity of musket-bullets into a cylindrical tin-box called a canister. **1877** Clery *Min. Tact.* xi. 134 Case-shot is serviceable against troops under the same conditions.

Caseway, var. of Causeway.

Ca·se-weed. Also 6 **casse-weede,** 7 **cass-weed.** [f. Case *sb.*[2] + Weed.] An old name for Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa pastoris*).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lv. 81 In English Shepherds purse, Scrippe, or Pouche: and of some Casseweede. **1597** Gerard *Herbal* xxiii. § 2. 215 Called..in the North part of England..Caseweede. **1879** Prior *Plant-n., Case-weed*, or *casse-weed*, in allusion to its little purse-like capsules.

Ca·se-worm. [f. Case *sb.*[2] + Worm *sb.*] A caddis-worm; see Caddis[2]. Hence, *case-worm fly* = *caddis-fly*, phryganea.

1606 S. Gardiner *Angling* 95 The case-worme, the deweworme, the gentile. **1681** Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* iv.

§ 11 (1689) 40 Cod-bait, Cadis-worm, Cad-bait or Case-worm, are all one and the same Bait. **1826** Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiii. 300 Those caseworm-flies that are remarkable for their long antennæ. **1836–39** Todd *Cycl.* II. 865/1.

Cash (kæʃ), *sb.*[1] [ad. F. *casse* 'a box, case, chest, to carrie or kepe wares in, also a Marchants cash or counter' (Cotgr.), or its source It. *cassa* 'a chest, . . also, a merchants cashe or counter' (Florio 1598):—L. *capsa* coffer, Case. Mod.F. has *caisse*, Sp. *caxa*, Pg. *caixa*: the phonetic history of the Eng. word is not clear; the earliest known instances have *cash*; the sense 'money' also occurs notably early, seeing that it is not in the other langs.]

†**1.** A chest or box for money; a cash-box, till.

1598 Florio, and **1611** Cotgr. [see above] a Marchants cash, or counter. *a* **1617** Winwood *Memorials* III. 281 (T.) 20,000*l.* are known to be in her cash. **1673** Temple *United Prov.* ii. (R.) This bank is properly a general cash, where every man lodges his mony. *a* **1693** Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xli. 342 They had . . emptied their own Cashes and Coffers of . . Coin. *a* **1734** North *Lives* III. 387 He always carried a cash on purpose for them [the beggars].

†**b.** A sum of money. *Obs.*

1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 20 As the Land and Personal Security is at this day, no living man . . can take a great Cash into his hands, and pay six in the hundred for it. **1707** C. N. *Poem on Union* 19 A flowing Cash, an Universal Trade. **1715** Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 327 There was a considerable cash in his hands, partly for the pay of his men. **1752** Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 372 No merchant thinks it necessary to keep by him any considerable cash.

2. Money; in the form of coin, ready money.

a. Formerly in literary and general use; but now only commercial (see b), or consciously used as a sort of commercial slang.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 106 He put his hand in his pocket but . . not to pluck out anie cash. **1661** Needham *Hist. Eng. Rebellion* 48 For a twelve months cash. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IV. 188. **1686** Burnet *Trav.* ii. (1750) 95 There was great store of Cash and many Jewels in the House. **1724** Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 55 Very near as much as the current cash of the kingdom in those days. **1727** A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlv. 149 Bees-wax is the current Cash in that Country. **1782** Miss Burney *Cecilia* II. iii. (1783) 187 Where's the cash? who's to pay the piper? **1788** Priestley *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. 124 The quantity of circulating cash in different nations. **1810** Sir A. Boswell *Edinburgh* 155 Those who have cash, come here to spend. **1858** Greener *Gunnery* 231 Let but some individual, with the head and the cash, try the experiment.

b. As a term of banking and commerce, used to signify, in its strictest sense, specie; also, less strictly, bank-notes which can at once be converted into specie, and are therefore taken as 'cash', in opposition to bills or other securities. Also in the phrases *hard cash, ready cash, cash in hand.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 120 *Nym.* I shall haue my Noble? *Pist.* In cash, most iustly payd. **1641** *Jrnls. Ho. Commons* II. 235 Three hundred Pounds ready Cash. **1696** Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 100 Only bills or notes, and not cash. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Oct. 512/1 He had then but little cash in hand. **1782** T. Pickering in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 512 These notes are not received there as cash, but only as pledges. **1817** *Parl. Debates* 1528 On and after the 1st October next, the Bank will be ready to pay cash for their notes of every description, dated prior to the 1st Jan. 1817. **1837** W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 38 He required hard cash in return for some corn. **1852** McCulloch *Comm. Dict., Cash*, in commerce, means the ready money, bills, drafts, bonds, and all immediately negotiable paper in an individual's possession. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/2 To pay down the price in ready cash. *fig.* **1715** Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 266 He had the most learning in ready cash of any he ever knew.

†**c.** Minted coin, current coin. *Obs.*

1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banq.* 205 To buy leaden trash, with golden cash. **1691** Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 92 The current Cash being . . computed . . to want half its Standard Weight. — *Lower. Interest* 93 Clipping had left none but light running cash. **1708** Motteux *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 60 A few cropt Pieces of White Cash.

d. It is also the regular term for 'money' in Book-keeping. See *cash account* in 3.

1651 in *Index Royalists* (Index Soc.) 18 The said treasurers or their clerk of the cash. **1875** Poste *Gaius* III. § 131 The entry of a person as debtor to cash does not constitute an obligation, but is evidence of an obligation.

e. Phrases. *Out of cash, in cash.*

1593 Peele *Edw. I* (1830) 57 Now the Friar is out of cash five nobles, God knows how he shall come into cash again. **1609** Rowlands *Doctor Merrie-m.* 23 If once I doe begin perceiue That out of cash they bee. **1752** W. Stewart in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 445/2 He was not in cash, and could not send the five pounds. **1771** Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 157 With his credit when he is out of cash. **1848** Thackeray *Snobs* xxxvi, He bets . . freely when he is in cash.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cash-box, -chest, -remittance*; **cash-account** (see quot.); **cash-book**, in *Book-keeping*, a book in which is entered a record of cash paid and received; **cash-boy**, in large shops, a boy who carries the money received by the salesman from a customer to the cashier, and brings back the change; **cash-credit** (see quot.); †**cash-house**, a counting-house; **cash-keeper**, one who has charge of cash, a treasurer, a cashier; **cash-payment**, payment in ready money, *spec.* the payment of cash for government paper money or bank-notes; **cash-price**, the price at which an article is sold for ready money; **cash-sale**, a sale for ready money; † **cash-weight** (see quot.).

1852 McCulloch *Comm. Dict.*, **Cash account*, in book-keeping, an account to which nothing but cash is carried on the one hand, and from which all the disbursements of the concern are drawn on the other. . . *Cash account*, in banking, is the name given to the account of the advances made by a banker in Scotland, to an individual who has given security for their repayment. **1622** Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 371 To keepe an orderly *Cash Booke of all the moneys receiued and payed out. **1875** Poste *Gaius* III. 410 The Roman account-book, he supposes, was essentially a Cash-book. **1864** Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 85 That on the *cash-box watchful sits. **1649** G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccxcviii, *Cash-catchers is a Trade to ravish Clownes. **1719** W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 335 It [money] must lie dead in the *Cash-Chest. **1866** Crump *Banking* iii. 76 Overdrawn accounts, or, as they are sometimes called, *'cash-credits'. **1879** *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 8 Feb. 1/4 The same discount that most tradesmen will gladly allow to a *cash customer. **1633** T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 11 The oppressor doth more hurt sitting silently in his *cash house. **1626** *Raleigh's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 539 Gondomar . . chief *cash-keeper for the order of Alcantara. **1705** Vanbrugh *Confed.* I. ii, Her Cash-Keeper's out of humour, he says he has no money. **1803** *Edin. Rev.* II. 102 The statute of 1797 for stopping the *cash-payments. **1852** McCulloch *Taxation* II. xi. 380/1 When the currency recovered its value, and cash payments were resumed. **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 35 Iron money could not be used in cash payments at the present day. **1866** Crump *Banking* vii. 143 The employment of bills in the discharge of debts, whereby *cash remittances are avoided. **1750** Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 874 Genoa has . . Cash Weights, for Plate and Coin.

Cash (kæʃ), *sb.*[2] [ad. (ultimately) Tamil *kāsu* ('or perhaps some Konkani form of it'), name of a small coin, or weight of money:—Skr. *karsha* 'a weight of silver or gold equal to $\frac{1}{160}$ of a tulā' (Williams); Singhalese *kāsi* coin. The early Portuguese writers represented the native word by *cas, casse, caxa*, the Fr. by *cas*, the Eng. by *cass*: the existing Pg. *caixa* and Eng. *cash* are due to a natural confusion with Cash *sb.*[1] From an early date the Portuguese applied *caixa* (probably on the same analogy) to the small money of other foreign nations, such as that of the Malay Islands, and especially the Chinese, which was also naturally made into *cash* in English. (Yule.)]

A name applied by Europeans to various coins of low value in the East Indies and China: esp.

a. The basis of the monetary system which prevailed in Southern India up to 1818; in this system 80 cash = 1 fanam, 42 fanams = 1 star pagoda (about 7*s.* 8*d.*).

b. The Chinese *le* and *tsien*, coins made of an alloy of copper and lead, with a square hole in the centre whereby they are strung on cords; of these 1000 made a tael or liang.

1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 34 (Y.) Certaine copper mynt called Caixa . . in the middle whereof is a hole to hang it on a string. **1699** Dampier *Voy.* II. I. iv. 72 A fine Coat, or about 1000 Cash, as 'tis called, which is a summ about the value of a Dollar. *Ibid.* vii. 131 The Money-changers . . here [Achin], as at Tonquin . . sit in the markets . . with leaden Money called Cash, which is a name that is generally given to small money in all these Countreys: but the Cash here is . . Lead, or Block Tin. **1727** A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 109 At Atcheen they have a small Coin of Leaden Money called Cash.

a. **1711** Lockyer *Trade in India* 8 (Y.) Doodos and Cash are Copper Coins. **1718** *Propag. Gospel in East* II. 52 (Y.) *Cass*, a very small coin; eighty whereof make one Fano. **1766** J. H. Grose *Voy. E. Ind.* I. 282 (Y.) 80 casches make a fanam or 3*d.* sterling. **1790** Cornwallis *Let. to E. J. Holland* (Y.), I think that every Cash . . of that ill-judged saving may cost the Company a crore of rupees. **1871** Mateer *Travancore* 109 The smallest coin in use is the copper Kasu, called by Europeans 'cash', equal in value to one nineteenth of a penny.

b. **1750** Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 793 The Caches (a Copper Money) of Hainam and Canton. **1771** J. R. Forster tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 262 Kas, which the Chinese call Lai, is the only current coin which is struck in China. **1779** Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 280 The China cash at Magindano . . have holes as in China. **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 58 The Chinese cash are well known to be round disks of a kind of brass, with a square hole in the centre.

†**Cash,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Cash *v.*[1]] A dismissal or disbanding of troops.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. III. i. 241 His Company of foote, reduced lately in a general cash to 150.

†**Cash,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [var. of Cass *v.*] *trans.* To disband, dismiss, etc. = Cashier 1.

1564 Golding *Justine* (1570) 63 He cashed the old souldiers, and supplied their roumes with yong beginners. **1598** Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 If the Companie be dissolued or casht. **1601** R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 177 The cashed soldier is ever ready to follow any faction. **1632** Le Grys *Velleius* 202 That both Cæsar and Pompey should cast [*corrected in Errata to* 'cash'] of their armies. **1829** *Lond. Encycl.* V. 214 *Cash* or *Cashier*. . is now mostly used to express the breaking of an officer.

Cash (kæʃ), *v.*[2] [f. Cash *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To give or obtain the cash for (a note, cheque, draft, money order, etc.); to convert into cash.

1811 Moore *Let. J. Corry* 4 Nov., Get two bills upon Power in Dublin cashed for me. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the B.* I. i. 14 Anybody in London whom she could ask to get it cashed for her. **1863** Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. ix. (1876) 415 D. gets his bill cashed by taking it to a discount-house in France. *Mod.* Will you cash me a cheque for a few pounds?

Cashee: see Cassia 2.

‖**Cashel** (kæ·shĕl). *Irish Antiq.* [= Irish *caiseal* bulwark, wall, prob. ad. L. *castell-um* fortlet.] (See quot.)

1845 Petrie *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 421 All separate edifices, surrounded by a cashel, or circular wall. **1885** Stokes in *Contemp. Rev.* May 742 In Ireland alone does he find in the West cashels such as he finds in Egypt. A cashel is a strong fence or ring-wall enclosing a group of churches with their annexed monastic buildings, e.g. at Glendalough.

Casher, var. of Cosher (*Irish Hist.*).

†**Cashet.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **casset.** [a. F. *cachet* seal.] A seal; = Cachet.

1609 *Sc. Acts* 20 *Jas. VI*, xiv, Past his Heighnes Cashet, Register and ordinare seales. *a* **1662** R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 364 (Jam.) Lanerk had sent letters under the casket to many noblemen. **1706** *Act* 6 *Anne* xi. Art. xxiv, The privy seal signet, casset signet of the Justiciary Court, etc.

Cashew (kăʃū′). Also 8 **casheu,** 9 **cashoe, caju**; also Acajou, q.v. [ad. F. *acajou*, ad. Brazilian *acajoba* (Littré).]

1. *Cashew-tree*, a large tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) cultivated in the West Indies and other tropical countries, bearing a kidney-shaped fruit (*cashew-nut*) placed on the end of a thickened fleshy pear-shaped receptacle (*cashew-apple*), popularly taken for the 'fruit'.

The shell of the nut consists of three layers, of which the middle one contains an extremely acrid black oil, which is rendered harmless by roasting the nuts before eating. The oil is sometimes used in India to protect floors from the attacks of white ants. The receptacle has an acid flavour.

1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. *New Holland* 68 The Cashew is a Fruit as big as a Pippin, pretty long, and bigger near the Stemb than at the other end. . The Seed of this Fruit grows at the end of it; 'tis of an Olive Colour shaped like a Bean. **1756** P. Browne *Jamaica* 226 The Cashew Tree . . The almond or kernel is of a delicate taste. **1796** Stedman *Surinam* II. xxii. 139 The real acajow or cashew nuts. **1852** F. A. Neale *Resid. Siam* xii. 194 The cashoe-nut and apple. *c* **1865** Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 106/1 Caju apple oil.

2. **Cashew-bird,** the name given in the West Indies to an insessorial bird, *Tanagra zena.*

1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 172 The curassaos and cashew-birds . . going down several times a-day to the river to allay their thirst.

Cashiclaws, misreading of Caschielaws.

Cashier (kăʃī·ɪ), *sb.* Also 7 **cassier, casheer, -ire.** [ad. F. *caissier* treasurer (Cotgr.); in Du. *cassier*: see Cash and -ier.] One who has charge of the cash of a bank or mercantile firm, paying and receiving money, and keeping the cash account.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 97 The Cashiers or Prouiditores for lame Souldiours. **1598** B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, I haue made him my Cashier, And giu'n him, who had none, a surname, Cash. **1617** Moryson *Itin.* III. II. iv. 95 They tooke young youths of that Nation [the Dutch] to be their Cassiers. **1705** Vanbrugh *Confed.* I. ii, Go to my Cashier, let him give you six and fifty pound. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (L.) To accept the place of cashier of the excise.

†**b.** A money-dealer. *Obs.*

1643 T. Violet *Declar. Bullion* 9 Many Gold-smiths and Casheers of London. *a* **1687** Petty *Pol. Arith.* IX. (1691) 110 It was observed by the general consent of Cashiers.

Hence **Cashie·rship.**

1884 *Graphic* 25 Oct. 422/2.

Cashier (kăʃī·ɪ), *v.* Forms: 6 **casseir,** 6–7 **casseer(e, casheer(e, cashiere,** 7 **cassir, -ier(e, -ere, caszier, casier, cachier, cashieere, cash-er(e,** 7–8 **cashire, casheir(e,** 6– **cashier.** [16th c. a. Flem. or Du. *casser-en*, in same sense: Kilian has *kasseren de krieghslieden*, exauctorare milites, to disband soldiers, and *kasseren een testament*, rescindere testamentum, to rescind a will; cf. Ger. *kassiren*; and, for the sense, Cass *v.*, Cash *v.*[1]

Fr. verbs adopted in Du. and Ger. frequently retain the inf. *-er, -ir*, as part of the stem, but few of these have been adopted in Eng. *Cashier* probably dates to the campaign in the Netherlands of 1585. The instance quoted by Richardson from Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. *App.* EE. of 1549 has no existence: see Cass *a.*]

1. *trans.* To dismiss from service or fellowship.

†**a.** *Mil.* To discharge, break up, disband (troops).

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 63 Our men must not . . depart and casseir their bandes, or separate themselues asunder. **1580** North *Plutarch* 923 He could not abide very fat men, but cashiered a whole band of them for that cause onely. **1604** E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 188 He hath casziered and dismissed about 600 men. **1625** Chas. I. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 319 III. 211 To casier my Monsers. **1697** Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. v. (1715) 53 Power to cashire any of the Common Soldiers. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. § 17. 291 He returns suddenly into his tent, cashiers his old gard.

b. *generally. Obs.* (exc. as in 2 b).

1592 Greene *Groatsw. Wit* 28 Hee was casseerde by Lamilia that had coosened him of all. **1610** *Histrio-m.* iii. 85 All the Lords have now cashierd their traines. **1640** G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 472 Those points . . which . . quite casseere them from the communion and fellowship of the faithfull. **1649** Milton *Eikon.* iv. (Bohn) 351 By him nicknamed and cashiered for a mongrel parliament. **1716** Addison *Freeholder* No. 11 (1751) 65 The Ladies . . have already cashiered several of their Followers. **1791** Cowper *Odyss.* XIX. 405 That man shall be cashiered Hence instant.

2. To dismiss from a position of command or authority; to depose. (In the army and navy involving disgrace and permanent exclusion from the service.) **a.** *Mil.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 131 The Pope .. it is thought will cashiere some worthy authours who..holde ranke among them. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 381. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IX. 442 The King .. not onely cashiered them from their commaunds, but banished them his kingdome. **1763** *Act 4 Geo. III*, ii. § 22 Such Military Officer shall .. be deemed and taken to be ipso facto cashired. **1830** E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc., Cashiered*, when an Officer is ordered by His Majesty, or sentenced by a Court-Martial, to be dismissed the Service, he is said to be cashiered. **1879** SEGUIN *Black For.* xiii. 225 All the officers who took part in the capitulation, were cashiered or otherwise punished.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 3 But if they [bees] have many Princes, as when two fly away with one swarm .. they will not be quiet till one of them be cassiered. *a* **1639** W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 227 When pride is thus cashiered by the entering in of true humiliation, there it no longer raigneth. *c* **1640** in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 126 That Lad who late rewl'd all, Now cashier'd goes, most like to catch a fall. **1650** A. A[SCHAM] *Reply Sanderson* 13 If he had a King to day, he would go neer to cachier him to morrow. **1789** BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xl. 503 The people have a right to cashier their Governors for misconduct. **1793** LD. SHEFFIELD in *Corr. Ld. Auckland* (1861) II. 496 When a majority of the people thought another kind of Government preferable they undoubtedly had a right to cashier the King. **1839** SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 267/2 You are cashiered and confiscated before you can look about you.

3. To discard, get rid of, cast off, put away, lay aside, dismiss, banish (a thing).

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 28 Let them cassier those old Monuments of Ethnick prophane learning. **1628** PRYNNE *Love Lockes* 16 To casheere their Ruffianly Haire. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 56 To cashier, and cut away from the publick body the noysum, and diseased tumor of Prelacie. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. Hebr.* x. 26 Others .. have .. cashiered this Epistle out of the canon. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, I shall .. cashier the hunting-frock. **1848** H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1878) I. vi. 282 All reject .. some dialogues (though .. they are not quite agreed .. which they are to cashier).

†4. To make void, annul, do away with. *Obs.*

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 58 They see the very ground of all their hope, cashierde, & quasht. **1601** F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 174 As for the election .. he caused the same to be cassired and made void. **1650** BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. xii. (1662) 772 This Argument would certainly cashier all Spiritual obedience.

5. To deprive *of*. (*rare.*)

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) Pref. 26 How it comes to pass that the Dutch low interest has not cashiered us of these trades. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* IV. 156 To cashier the ministers of religion of all dignity and power.

¶ 'In the slang of Bardolph it seems to mean: to ease a person of his cash' (Schmidt).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 184, I say the Gentleman .. being fap, sir, was (as they say) casheerd.

Hence **Cashie·red** *ppl. a.*, **Cashie·ring** *vbl. sb.*

c **1605** ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* III. v. 325 Hath re-united all his cashier'd troops. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm., Flatterer* 68 Makes him doubt his casheering. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 214 The cashiering of fiue hundred Foot. **1634** HEYWOOD *Mayden-head lost* I. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 105 He return'd me home A Cashierd Captaine. **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 326 From the first cashiering of my blue ribands. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. viii. 248 The cause of fallen dynasties and a cashiered nobility.

Cashierer (kăʃī·ərəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].] One who cashiers or dismisses from office.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 98 The heroic band of cashierers of monarchs. **1807** *Ann. Rev.* V. 186 The cashierers of their dynasties.

Cashierment (kăʃī·ərmĕnt). [f. CASHIER *v.* + -MENT.] The action of cashiering; dismissal.

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 766 By the cashierment of the son. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk.* X. xxi. vii. 145 Friedrich .. continued his salutary cashierment of the wigged Gentlemen.

Cashless (kæ·ʃlĕs), *a.* [f. CASH *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without cash, penniless, impecunious.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. IX. iv. 432 Friedrich .. being totally cashless. **1874** MASSON *Chatterton* I. ii. 28 Drawn up by Chatterton in a cashless moment.

†Cashma·rie. *Sc. Obs.* [ad. F. *chasse-marée* a rippier (Cotgr.), f. *chasser* to drive in haste (in ONF. *cacher*) + *marée* tide, fresh fish.] A rippier; one who brings fish from the sea-coast to market in the inland country. (Jamieson.)

a **1600** *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* (1801) 328 (Jam.) Lyk a court of auld cashmaries Or cadyers coming to ane fair.

Cashmere (kæ·ʃmī·ɔɹ, kæʃmī·ɔ·ɹ). Also **cash-meer, cachemire, -mere.** [*Cashmere* or *Kashmīr*, name of a kingdom in the Western Himalayas, used attrib.]

a. More fully *Cashmere shawl*: A costly shawl made of fine soft wool obtained from the Cashmere goat and the wild goat of Tibet. **b.** The material of which Cashmere shawls are made. **c.** Also applied to a woollen fabric made in France and England in imitation of the true cashmere.

1822 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 11 Jan., She .. and Lady Eliz. were dressed in rich cashmeres .. the wide borders of the shawls making the flounce of the gown. **1827** LYTTON *Pelham* (L.) If you can bring me a Cachemire shawl .. Perhaps you could get my old friend Madame de —— to choose the Cachemire. *a* **1845** HOOD *Desert-Born* ii, In yellow folds voluminous she wore her long cachemere. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. *Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 311 You may as well ask a loom which weaves huckaback, why it does not make cashmere. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 35/1 Kashmir (a substitute for flannel).

Cashmerette (kæʃmĭre·t). [f. prec. + -ETTE.] A fabric made in imitation of cashmere, with a soft and glossy surface, for ladies' dresses.

1886 *York Herald* 10 Aug. 3/1 All-Wool French Cashmerettes.

Cashou, cashu, obs. ff. CACHOU.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1800/4 The best Spanish Lozenges and Cashu, to be eaten. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Cashu and Carraway Comfits.

Casible, Casica, obs. ff. CASEABLE, CACIQUE.

Casimire, -inet, var. CASSIMERE, CASSINETTE.

Ca·sing, *sb. north. dial.* Usually in pl.; also 6 **casen, 9 cazzan, cassons, cazzons.** (See quots.)

1516 *Promp. Parv.* (W. de W.), Casen [**1499** casard, netes donge], *bozetum*. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Casings* or *Cowblakes*, Cow-dung dryed and used for fewel as it is in many places where other fewel is scarce. **1734** D. WATERLAND *Scripture Vind.* iii. 94 (T.) Dried casings, to bake his bread with. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Kalf Skirl.* II. 105 Stackin' peats and cassons aback o' th' laithe. **1875** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cazzons*, cattle-dung. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cazzan*, a dried cow's dung, formerly used for fuel.

Casing (kē·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CASE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb to CASE.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 239 Turne his skinne over his eares all alongst the bodie..this is called casing. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 249 By skilful reproduction of earlier forms or by no less skilful casing of an earlier shell.

2. *concr.* Something that encases.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 49 The valve is enclosed in a valve casing of cast iron. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 70 Allow the winds to break up its iron casing [of ice]. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 195 The fly throws off yet another complete casing.

b. *Building.* (cf. CASE *v.*[2] 2 a.)

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 47 We must suppose that the outside casing had been then begun from the rock. *c* **1854** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 99 Wells..deeply built with marble casings round their mouths.

c. in various technical uses (see quots.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Casing* (*Metal-working*), the middle wall of a blast-furnace .. (*Shipbuilding.*) The cylindrical curb around a steamboat funnel, protecting the deck from the heat .. (*Blasting.*) A wooden tunnel for powder hose in blasting. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Casing* (Cornwall) 1. A partition or brattice, made of casing-plank, in a shaft. 2. (Pacific slope) Casings are zones of material altered by vein-action, and lying between the unaltered country rock and the vein.

Ca·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That encases or incloses.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 23 As broad, and generall as the casing ayre. **1812** S. ROGERS *Columbus* VI. 44 High-hung in forests to the casing snows.

Casino (kăsī·nō). [a. It. *casino* small house, dim. of *casa* house:—L. *casa* cottage.]

‖ **1.** A pleasure-house, a summer-house (in Italy).

1831 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. ix. 375 An old acquaintance of many years' standing, who possesses a casino in a delightful situation out of the town. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 372 It is separated from the sea only by a casino of the king's.

2. A public room used for social meetings; a club-house; *esp.* a public music or dancing saloon.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 160 The nightly rendezvous, the coffee-house, and casino. **1838** *Murray's Handbk. N. Germany* 205 In all the principal German towns, Societies corresponding nearly with a London club, and known by such names as the Casino, Museum, Harmonie, or the like, are to be found. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (L.) That kind of company .. which nightly fills casinos and dancing rooms. **1870** SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 94 This poor hireling of the streets and casinos.

3. A game of cards: see CASSINO.

†Ca·sitive, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Having cases.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 201 Each casitive or personal part of speech is endued with all the numbers.

Cask (kask), *sb.* Also 6–7 **caske.** [app. a. F. *casque* masc. 'the head-peece tearmed a caske' (Cotgr.), ad. Sp. *casco* 'a caske or burganet, also a head, a pate, a skonce, an earthen pot, sheard or galley cup' (Minsheu), which Diez thinks derived from *cascar* to break into pieces, with the original sense of 'something broken, sherd'. The meaning 'head-piece, burgonet' coincides with sense 4 (in later times also spelt *casque*, as in French); but sense 1 appears only in Eng., and its origin is not clear. Cf. also CASKET.]

1. The general term for a wooden vessel of a cylindrical form, usually bulging in the middle, and of greater length than breadth, formed of curved staves bound together by hoops, with flat ends or 'heads'; a barrel. Cf. BARREL *sb.* 1.

[**1526-56** cited in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 167/1. 574/4. **1548** cited from Procl. Edw. VI, in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. 193.] **1557** *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 153 New wine will search to finde a vent, Although the caske be neuer so strong. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 80 With our Caske to Buoy her off. **1660** S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1697) 583 Empty Casks, that ever sound the loudest among their shallow Waters. **1708** J. PHILIPS *Cider* II. (R.) Entertained With foreign vintage from his cider cask. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 824 This cask must have a bung about an inch and a half from the bottom. **1853** SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* 246 Let the bung diameter of a cask be 34 inches, its head diameter 27 inches, and its length 50 inches.

†b. *collect.* Casks collectively; 'the commodity or provision of casks' (J.). *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 300 (R.) Because we be not sure what timber they shall find there to make caske, we have laden in these ships 140 tunnes emptie caske, that is 94 tunnes shaken caske, and 46 tunnes whole. **1695** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3109/3 Having thrown over-board her Boat, Guns, and several Cask. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 28 We righted her by shifting some of our full Cask and Iron Ballast.

c. A cask and its contents; hence as a measure of capacity, varying according to place, time, and commodity.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A cask of almonds is about three hundred weight. **1740** SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. (1749) 117 To broach his mellow Cask. **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 228 Negroes .. sell .. their wives and mistresses, for a cask of brandy. **1863** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.) Cask of cider, usually 110 gallons. **1887** *Whitaker's Almanack* 408 In 1885 British Guiana exported of molasses 10,349 casks.

2. *fig.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 45 Philosophy Hauing so well fore-season'd thy minds caske. ?*c* **1600** *Distracted Emp.* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 237 A verye windye caske of emptynes. **1857** HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 216 Ye binding hoops that bind the cask o' the soul.

†3. a. = CASKET. **b.** Case, shell. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 409 A Jewell lockt into the woefullst Caske That euer did containe a thing of worth. **1646** R. BAILLIE *Anabapt.* (1647) 150 Not denying the shell and the cask to them who enjoy the kirnell and the pearl. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28 Continually putting up English-women into Out-landish caskes [=garments]. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* I. iv. 10 Wax, the cask of honey. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 296 The Fibres of the Cask that environs the Nut.

†4. A head-piece or helmet; = CASQUE. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 325 A strong caske .. with which he covered his head. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 142 A strong cask with his open visier. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 169. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 105 Their casks, corslets, and vantbraces. **1696** [see CASQUE]. **1776** *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. (1870) 4 The infantry should have casks and cuirasses made of strong leather.

†b. as a type of military life or authority.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vii. 43 Nature..not mooving From th' Caske to th' Cushion.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cask-maker*; *cask-like* adj.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 64 Empty caske like minds. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 209 Old cask-staves. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 2/1 The ordinary cask butter from Cork market.

Cask (kask), *v.*[1] *trans.* [f. prec.] To put into a cask (or *obs.* a casket, box).

1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* v. § 6 Any Herring, being not sufficiently salted, packed and casked. **1596** NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 204 Doctor Perne is caskt vp in lead, and cannot arise to plead for himselfe. **1749** *Wealth Gt. Britain* 55 They are .. casking .. the fish. **1879** BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 86 Casking this costly drink for men.

Hence **Casked** *ppl. a.* **Casking** *vbl. sb.* (also casks collectively; in *pl.* wines in casks.)

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi. 86 Searching our casked corne. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 206 What quantity of casking would hold a given quantity of burnt lime was a matter untried.

†Cask, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. Sp. *cascar*.] ? To crack, break in pieces.

1600 *Weakest to the Wall* (1618) (N.) This hand Now shaking with the palsie, caske the bever Of my proud foe.

Caskable, obs. form of CASCABEL.

Caskade, obs. form of CASCADE.

†Caskanet. *Obs.* Also **cascanet, -kenet, -kinet, casknet.** [Made up by some confusion of *casket* and *carkanet, carcanet*: perh. orig. a misprint for the latter, mistaken for a genuine word.]

A word common in the 17th c., which some appear to have identified with CARCANET, others to have used in the sense CASKET.

1607 *Lingua* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 426 Such stir with sticks and combs, cascanets, dressings..necklaces, carcanets, rebatoes. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iv. i. (1651) 520 A chain of Pearl, a cascanet of Jewels. **1623** WEBSTER *Devils Law Case* I. ii, Reach me the caskanet. **1638** *Lanc. Wills* (1861) III. 200 A caskenett w[th] red stones in it. **1641** W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* II. vi, The sea yields pearls unto thy Caskinet. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 108 Wheras you please to call it the cabinet that holds the jewell of our times, you may rather term it a wicker casknet that keeps a jet ring. **1651** — *Venice* 134 Onely women might weare a small Casknet about their necks. **1693** W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxxii. 198 The Diamond that is true Brilliant .. needs nothing of the Golden Caskanett, to set it off, or adorn it.

Casket (ka·skĕt), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **caskytt,** 7 **cascate, 9 casquet.** [Of uncertain etymology: the form suggests a dim. of CASK; but *casket* in fact occurs earlier than *cask*, and is without precedent as to meaning in Fr. or other lang.

F. *casquet* is quoted by Littré only of 16th c. in sense 'light helmet', which is also the sense of Sp. *casquete*. Skeat conjectures that *casket* may have been corrupted from Fr. *cassette* 'small casket, chest, cabinet', etc., dim. of *casse* box, chest, CASE; this would give the sense, but evidence of, or analogy for, the corruption is wanting. Moreover Littré has F. *cassette* only from 16th c., when it may have

been adopted from It. *cassetta*: there is no trace of it in Eng. in 15th or 16th c.]

1. A small box or chest for jewels, letters, or other things of value, itself often of valuable material and richly ornamented.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 The same quayer to be put in a boxe called a Casket. **1471** J. Paston *Lett.* 670 III. 7 Syche othyr wryghtynges and stuff as was in my kasket. **1530** Palsgr. 203/1 Casket or hamper, *escrayn*. **1570** in Arnot *Hist. Edinburgh* 30 The confident of the Earl of Bothwell .. delivered to the Earls servant his Casket of letters. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 18. **1712** Pope *Rape Lock* I. 133 This casket India's glowing gems unlocks. **1876** Humphrey *Coin Coll. Man.* i. 6 A richly carved casket of ivory.

† **b.** Money-box or 'chest' (? pseudo-*arch*).

1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 357 An order on the King's casket for a thousand pounds.

2. *fig.*

1595 Shaks. *John* v. i. 40 They found him dead .. An empty Casket, where the Iewell of life..was rob'd and tane away. **1669** Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* A iij b, Ransack this Cascate (therefore) where you'l find Plenty of Jewels to adorn the Mind. **1805** Wordsw. *Prelude* v. (1850) 113 A volume .. Poor earthly Casket of immortal verse. **1822** Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. x. 223, I unlock the casket of memory.

b. Sometimes used as the title of a selection of musical or literary 'gems'.

1850 (*title*) Casket of Modern and Popular Songs. **1871** (*title*) Casquet of Gems for the Pianoforte. **1877** (*title*) Casquet of Literature.

3. A coffin. *U. S.*

1870 *Corresp. in New York*, In America a coffin is called a casket. **1881** *Times* 24 Sept. 6 (*New York Corresp.*) Here the casket will be placed on the train for Cleveland. **1885** — 6 Aug. 5 Members .. mounted guard and stood around the casket in the funeral coach.

Casket, *sb.*[2], obs. form of Casquet, a helmet.

Casket, *sb.*[3], another form of Gasket.

Ca·sket, *v.* [f. Casket *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To enclose or put up in a casket. Hence **Ca·sketed** *ppl. a.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. v. 26, I have writ my letters, casketted my treasure. **1603** Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 82 The Priests themselves doe full devoutly Casket up as homelie & brayed wares as these. **1636** Heywood *Challenge* v. i. Wks. 1874 V. 77 This Mirrour, which Ile casket, As my best jewell. **1822** W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 32 The beauties casketed like gems within these walls.

Casle, var. of Casule *Obs.*, chasuble.

Casque (kɑsk). [a. F. *casque*, ad. Sp. *casco* in same sense: see Cask *sb.*]

1. A piece of armour to cover the head; a helmet. A term applied very loosely to all kinds of military head-pieces, and now only historical, poetical, or foreign. Formerly written Cask.

1580–1649 [see Cask *sb.* 4]. **1696** Phillips, *Casque*, a helmet. **1714** Gay *Trivia* III. 363 The fireman sweats beneath his crooked arms, A leathern casque his vent'rous head defends. **1791** Cowper *Iliad* III. 375 They shook them in a brazen casque. **1842** Tennyson *Galahad* I My good blade carves the casques of men. **1877** *Daily News* 24 Dec. 5/4 The mitre-like casques of the Pauloff Guard regiment.

2. *transf.* **a.** *Bot.* The upper lip of the corolla of certain *Labiatæ*; also the upper division of the perigone of orchids. **b.** *Zool.* A helmet-like structure, as in the cassowary, the toucans.

1790 R. Bland in *Med. Commun.* II. 456 A very small part of the bony casque. **1794** Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 43 The casque or upper lip arched in order to cover the rest of the flower. **1871** Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 72 In *Buceros corrugatus*, the whole beak and immense casque are coloured more conspicuously in the male.

† **3.** (See quot.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Casque*, in natural history, a name given to a kind of murex, called the helmet-shell.

Casqued, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[2].] Having a casque on.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* vi, Clothed in a dragoon's dress, belted and casqued.

Casquet (kɑ·skėt, kaske). Also 7 **casket.** [a. F. *casquet*, dim. of *casque*: see Casque, Cask *sb.*] A light and open helmet or casque.

1611 Cotgr., *Casque*, the head-peece tearmed a caske, or casket. *Casquet*, the same; or, a little one. **1649** Lovelace *Poems* (1659) 89 He tooke A Sword and Casket. **1864** Burton *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 85 A spread eagle argent, membered and beaked, poised on a casquet of the same.

Casquet, var. of Casket, a box.

Casquetel (kɑskĕte·l). [f. Casquet + dim. suff. -el. App. not in Fr.] 'A small open helmet of a light kind, without beaver or visor, having a projecting umbril, and flexible plates to cover the neck behind' (Fairholt).

1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IX. 230 With a light and unplumed casquetel She helm'd her head. **1834** Planché *Brit. Costume* 195 Casquetels or steel caps..are seen in the illuminations of this reign [Hen. VI].

‖ **Casquette** (kaske·t). [Fr.; fem. of *casquet*, dim. of *casque* Casque.] A head-dress resembling a casque.

1840 L. S. Costello *Summ. amongst Bocages* II. 206 His long tresses were confined by an eastern-looking casquette.

Cass *sb.*, short for Cassino, q.v.

† **Cass,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cassus* empty, void, vain. Cf. Cass *v.* The word in quot. 1549 may be meant for F. *cassés*.] **a.** Dismissed, cashiered. **b.** Void, null.

1549 Ld. Prot. Somerset to *Sir P. Hoby* 24 Aug. (cf. Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. EE) The Ruffens among them and Souldyeres Cases wh. be the chefe doeres. *a* **1651** Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 228 The sentence pronounced by the said Bishop of Rosse against the said James, in pœna contumaciæ, to be casse and null.

† **Cass,** *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [a. F. *casser* to break, annul, cashier, the form of which can be derived only from L. *quassāre* to dash or break in pieces, which appears also to have in later times annexed the senses of L. *cassāre* to bring to nought, annul, f. *cassus* empty, void, vain. The latter would have given, in F., *chasser*. Also in form Cash; see Quash, and cf. Cashier, also Cast *v.*]

1. To make void, annul, quash. (Now chiefly in *Sc. Law.*)

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 153 Whan this eleccion came to the Pope, he cassed it. **1509–10** *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, xix. Preamb., His lettres patentes .. cassed and made voyde. **1559–66** *Hist. Estate Scot.* in *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 57 That court wes cast. **1609** Skene *Reg. Maj.* 57 That brieve is nulle, and may be cassen. **1687** *Royal Proclam.* 12 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/4 We .. Do therefore, with Advice and Consent aforesaid, Cass, Annul and Discharge all Oaths whatsoever. *c* **1700** in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 185 Young Stairs .. the King entic'd To cass the laws. **1851** *Orig. Paroch. Scot.* I. 333 Pope Benedict XIII..had cassed and annulled all annexations of churches.

2. To discharge, dismiss; disband, cashier.

(In this sense the pa. pple. *cassed* was completely confused with *cast* from Cast *v.* 27.)

1550 [see Cassing below]. **1601** R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 200 When he casseth any gouernor of his prouince. *a* **1616** Beaum. & Fl. *Valentin.* II. iii, Pontius, you are cast. **1622–62** Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 136/1 Constantine the Great had cassed the Prætorian Souldiers. **1709** Strype *A. R.* Introd. § 2. 20 To discharge and casse many others.

Hence **Cassed** *ppl. a.*, **Cassing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1550 *Prol.* 4 *Edw. VI* in *N. & Q.* 11 Oct. (1856) 287 Vntill the daie of their cassyng and dismission. **1611** Cotgr., *Malandrin*, a cassed souldior. **1638** in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 32 Cassing acts of Parlament. **1844** Outram *Lyrics* (1874) 14 An evendown cassin' o' the bargain.

Cass, obs. form of Case *sb.*

Cassada. Also 7 **cassawder.** A variant of Cassava.

a **1642** Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 450/2 We shall not want a sufficient quantity of Maiz and Cassado. **1661** Hickeringill *Jamaica* 74 His Bread and drink both made of one root are, *Cassawder* call'd, cook'd by the womens care. **1756** P. Browne *Jamaica* 349 Cassava, Cassada, or Cassadar. **1771** Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. II. 125 The insipid bread made of the cassada-root. **1802** *Naval Chron.* VIII. 149 A kind of bread .. called cassada, or cassavi. **1826** Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* x. (1828) I. 337 The larvæ..feed on the indigo and cassada. **1873** *Act* 36 & 37 *Vic.* lxxxviii. Sched. i, An extraordinary quantity of .. manioc, or cassada, commonly called farinha.

attrib. **1750** G. Hughes *Barbados* 249 The poisonous Cassado juice. **1713** Derham *Phys.-Theol.* 59 The Cassada-Plant unprepared poisoneth.

† **Cassade.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Some wolde haue .. An hawberion of late wrought cassade That with weight he be not ouer lade.

Cassadone: see Cassidoine.

† **Cassakin.** *Obs.* Also **casakene.** [a. F. *casaquin* (in It. *casacchino* 'a jerkin, a mandillion', Florio) dim. of *casaque* (or according to Lagarde, its source): see Cassock.] = Cassock 1, 2.

1560 *Aberdeen Regist.* V. 24 (Jam.) Ane casakene of dammass with pesmentis of siluir & lang buttownis of the samen. **1579** Fenton *Guicciard.* XIV. (1599) 674 He caused his people to put vpon their cassakins the red crosse. **1615** Sylvester *St. Lewis* 544 (D.) To turn the skins to Cassakins of Gold.

† **Cassall.** *Obs. rare.* [Derivation uncertain: cf. Cat. *caxal*, Pr. dials. *caissal*, *caysal* tooth, grinder.] ? A wisdom-tooth.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 18 Howe many tethe ought euery persone to haue? .. two douales, two quadruples .viij. molares, and two cassalles [L. *caysales*]. **1548** Vicary *Anat. Man.* (1577) F iij b, Two Cannines, eyght Morales, and two Cansales [? causales].

Cassamate, obs. form of Casemate.

† **Cassan.** *Obs. Thieves' cant.* [cf. L. *caseus*, Du. *kaas*, MDu. *kâse*.] Cheese.

1567 Harman *Caveat* 83 *Cassan*, cheese. **1641** Brome *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Ruffpeck and Casson, and all of the best.

‖ **Cassant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [F. *cassant* breaking: Littré has *poires cassantes*.] Brittle; friable.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pear*, the Pulp is Sugary and Juicy, has a vinous Taste, and is cassant.

‖ **Cassareep** (kæ·sărēp). Also **casserepo, cassaripa, -ripe, -reb.** [Of Carib origin: Martius *Gloss. Brésil* 391, gives Galibi (Island Carib) *cassiripó*, 'radix Manihot raspata', *cassirí*, *caxirí*, *cachirí*, 'potus e radice fermentata Manihot Aypi' (the sweet manihot).] 'The inspissated juice of the cassava, which is highly antiseptic, and forms the basis of the West Indian pepper-pot' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 155 The juice of bitter cassava .. boiled with meat and seasoned .. forms a favourite soup, called by the Brazilians casserepo. **1853** Whateley in *Life* (1866) II. 290 The inspissated juice of the Cassava is called Cassaripa. **1859** *All V. Round* No. 32. 125 Casareep..being also a powerful antiseptic. **1882** *Standard* 14 Dec. 5/3 The cassareb .. the chief ingredient in the famous 'pepper pot'.

† **Cassate,** *pa. pple.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cassātus*, pa. pple. of *cassāre*: see next.] = Cassed.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 204 b, This testament is cassat and annulled. **1654** Hammond *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* ii. § 1. 27 A voyd or cassate hope. **1659** — *On Ps.* lxxvii. 10 God's mercies were forgotten, and his promises cassate.

† **Ca·ssate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **cassat.** [f. L. *cassāt-* ppl. stem of *cassā-re*; see Cass *v.* and -ate[3].] = Cass *v.*

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, xiv. Preamb., The said late noble Kyng .. reversed adnulled repelled cassated and made voyde, etc. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 584 The Pope .. did cassate his Election. *a* **1619** Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 142 Why should he not cassat those Charters? **1686** Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 64 This I hope doth not cassate what we have said, but rather corroborate. **1744** J. Lewis *Pecocke* 254 That he would cassate his bull of restitution.

Hence **Cassating** *vbl. sb.*

1656 Trapp *Comm. Hebr.* vii. 18 For there is verily a disannulling .. an outing, cassating, expunging.

Cassation (kæsē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *cassātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cassāre*; see Cass *v.* So in F.]

1. The action of making null or void; cancellation, abrogation.

Court of Cassation [Fr. *Cour de cassation*], in France, the appellation of the supreme court of appeal, as having the power in the last resort to alter, or cancel, or quash (*casser*) decisions of the other courts which are wrong in form or law.

c **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxiii. 70 Quhen of þir Electiownys Twa fell sic Cassatiownys. **1611** Cotgr., *Cassation*, a cassation, a quashing, cassing, breaking. *a* **1619** Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 112 There was no cassation of the first [election]. **1750** Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 369 Under penalty of Cassation and being mulct. **1850** Alison *Hist. Europe* II. vi. § 29. 28 A new Tribunal, entitled the Court of Cassation, was established at Paris to revise the sentences of inferior tribunals. **1855** Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. ii. (1866) 81 By a general cassation of all their constitutions.

† **2.** Dismissal of a soldier; cashiering. *Obs.*

1602 Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* xxv. 32 Cassation causary or reasonable, in consideration of sicknesse or disability, etc. ..Cassation ignominious, was for some offence, etc.

Cassava (kăsā·vă). Forms: α. 6–7 **casavi,** 7–9 **cassavi, cassavy, -vie, -via, (cacavi)**; β. 7 **cazava,** 7–9 **cassava,** 8–9 **casava**; γ. 8–9 **cassave**; see also Cassada. [In F. *cassave*, Pg. *cassave*, Sp. *casabe, cazabe*, all from the Taino language of Hayti, where it is variously given as *caçábi, casávi, cazábbi, cassáve* (see Peter Martyr). Several of these forms have been at times used in English.]

1. A plant, called also by its Brazilian name Mandioc, *Manihot utilissima* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), two varieties (or species) of which are extensively cultivated in the West Indies and tropical America, as also in Africa, for their fleshy tuberous roots, which 'yield the greatest portion of the daily food of the natives of tropical America'.

The root of the Sweet Cassava (*M. Aipi*) is wholesome and is commonly prepared as a vegetable, the root of the Bitter Cassava contains a most virulent poisonous juice, which is however highly volatile, and is expelled by heat.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. vii. (Arb.) 93 They had only *Cazibi*, that is suche rootes whereof they make theyr breade. **1624** Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 10 Cassavia growes in Marishes. **1657** R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 31 [Bread] made of the flower of Mayes and Cassavie mixed together. **1711** in A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1803) III. 315 Sweet cassave and green plantain roasted. **1796** Stedman *Surinam* II. xviii, Plantains and sweet cassavas roasted. *a* **1818** M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 212 The bitter cassava, unless the juice is carefully pressed out of it, is a deadly poison.

2. The nutritious starch or flour obtained from the roots of the Mandioc by grating them, and pressing out the juice; the bread made from this.

A prepared form of cassava flour is Tapioca.

1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* 103 The Casaui is the bread .. made of an Hearbe that the Indians dooe call Yuca. **1600** Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 462 Cassaui, a kinde of breade made of roots. **1613** Purchas *Pilgr.* I. viii. ii. 616 Bread of a great roote called Yuca, which they name Cacavi. **1633** *Gerard's Herbal* 1543 (L.) The Indian bread called Cazava. **1750** Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 754 Manioc of whose Roots Cassave is made. **1828** W. Irving *Columbus* (1848) I. 160 A kind of bread called cassava.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 430 The inhabitants .. had none but Cassava bread. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 159/1 Cassave Bread. **1796** Stedman *Surinam* II. xx. 96 We passed through two old cassava fields. **1836** Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 257 Occupied in preparing cassava-flour. **1837** M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 325 The sweet cassava plant is free from any noxious property. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. vii. 116, I searched for the cassave root.

Cassaware, etc., obs. ff. Cassowary.

Cassaydown, cassedon(ne, var. Cassidoine.

† **Casse.** *Obs. rare.* [cf. OF. *casse* oak.]

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 130 Dyuers apple trees that haue knottes in the bowes as casses or wydes.

Casse, obs. form of Case *sb.*

Cassegrainian (kæsɡrē·niăn), *a.* Applied to a modification of the Gregorian reflecting telescope suggested in 1672 by M. Cassegrain.

1813 Kater in *Phil. Trans.* No. 206 (*title*) On the light of the Cassegrainian Telescope, compared with that of the Gregorian, . **1831** Brewster *Optics* xlii. 352 The Casse-

grainian telescope .. differs from the Gregorian only in having its small speculum..convex instead of concave.

Casseer(e, casseir, obs. ff. CASHIER.

Casse paper, cassie-. [perh. repr. a Fr. *papier cassé* broken paper.] The paper of the two outside quires of a ream.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 120/1 Cassie Quires, are the two out side Quires in a Ream, called also Cording Quires. Cassie Paper, are Quires made up by Paper-makers of Torn, Wrinkled, Stained or otherwise naughty Sheets. **1825** HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1139. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Casse-paper,* broken or damaged paper.

† Casser. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. CASS *v.* + -ER 1.] One who 'casses'.

1611 COTGR., *Quasseur,* squasher, casser, canceller.

Casserian (kăsīəˑriăn), *a.* [According to *Syd. Soc. Lex.* from Giulio Casserio of Piacenza, 1545–1616.] *Casserian* (or *Gasserian*) *ganglion*: the ganglion of the larger root of the fifth nerve.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 407 It arises from the upper angle of the Casserian ganglion.

‖ **Casserole** (kæsĕrōuˑl). [Fr. = It. *casserola,* Sp. *cacerola*; the radical form is app. seen in Sp. *cazo,* F. *casse* 'an open-mouthed pan fit to boil things in' (Cotgr.); but its actual history is obscure; cf. F. *cassole,* It. *cazzuola,* Sp. *cazuela,* mentioned under CASSOLETTE.]

1. A kind of stew-pan.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Roach,* Roaches may .. be dress'd in a Casserole. **1849** CURZON *Visits Monast.* 342 Not a scrap of furniture, not even a pipkin or a Casserole.

2. The edging or outer portion of certain dressed dishes.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Casserole* .. a Loaf stuff'd with a Hash of roasted Pullets, Chickens, etc., and dress'd in a Stew-Pan of the same Bigness with the Loaf; also a kind of Soop or Potage of Rice, etc. with a Ragoo. **1730–6** in BAILEY. **1852** *New Syst. Cookery* 126 Casserol or Rice Edging for a Currie or Fricassee. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Casserolle* .. a bordering of rice to a dish. *Mod. Dicts.* have A mould (in the shape of a hollow vessel) of boiled rice, or of mashed potato, baked, in which meats are served at table. Such meats are said to be served '*en casserole*'.

‖ **Cassette** (kaseˑt). [Fr., dim. of *casse* or *caisse* (cf. CASE), ad. It. *cassetta.*] A casket.

1793 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1849) I. 196 In very bad weather, take out my casette and write to you. **1807** — *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) I. 83 One purchase I ventured to make, that of a travelling caissette. **1881** *Contemp. Rev.* June 926 The robbery of Baroness Von Meyerdorff's Cassette.

b. *Photogr.* (see quot.).

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* v. 42 For the purpose of transporting the plate..the photographer employs a little flat box called the cassette.

Cassey. Pavement: see CAUSEY.

c **1711** BLACKWELL in Burton *Hist. Scot.* II. 42, I shall be free of the cassey stones of London.

† Casshe. *Obs.* Also **Caxes.** [See KEX.] The wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; also vaguely applied to other Umbelliferous plants.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 54 *Myrrhis,* is called in Cambrygeshyre casshes, in other places mockecheruel. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* v. liii. 616 Of Myrrhis Casshes or Caxes. This herbe is called..in Englishe, as Turner sayth, Casshes, or Caxes, bycause Spinsters use the stemmes .. for quilles and Caxes, to winde yarne upon. **1640** PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* (Br. & Holl.), Caxes or Kicsies is hemlock.

Casshe, obs. form of CACHE.

Cassia 1 (kæˑsia). Also (4 **chasee**), 4–7 **casia.** [a. L. *casia* (*cassia*), a. Gr. *κασία,* ad. Heb. קְצִיעָה *q'tsīʒāh* 'a bark resembling cinnamon, but less aromatic, so called from being stripped off (f. קָצַע *qātsaʒ* to cut off, strip off bark)', Gesenius. Wyclif's word points to an OF. form with *ch.*]

1. An inferior kind of cinnamon, esp. the bark obtained from *Cinnamomum Cassia*; thicker, coarser, less delicate in flavour, and cheaper than the true cinnamon. More fully *Cassia-bark.*

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* xliv. 10 [xlv. 8] Myrre, and gutta, and cassia dropiað of þinum cladum. **1382** WYCLIF *Ex.* xxx. 24 Tak to thee swete smellynge thingis..of chasee [**1388** casia] fyve hundryd sicles. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxviii. (1495) 621 Though men vse to wryte and to sowne Cassia wyth dowble S yet it sholde be wryten and sowned wyth oo syngle S.—Casia and not Cassia. **1553** EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Spyces..as ginger, pepper, mirabolanes, Cardamome, Cassia. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xlv. 8 All thy garments smell of myrrhe, and aloes, and cassia. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 620 Cassia, which is now the substitute of Cinnamon. **1693** SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 41 You may call the thicker Bark Cassia, and the thinner Cinnamon. **1871** tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 41. 162 The spectrum..obtained from oil of cassia.

b. Also distinguished from 4, as *cassia lignea.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxvii. (1495) 620 That one manere Cassia is callyd Cassia fistula and the other Cassia lignea..Cassia lignea is the rynde of a lytyll tree. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4146/4 Fine Cinnamon 12 Bales, Ordinary Cinnamon or Cassia Ligna 153 Bales. **1883** *Daily News* 11 Oct. 2/7 Of 1,600 boxes Cassia Lignea offered.

2. The tree itself, *Cinnamomum Cassia.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 8 A great wood of Precious trees, some of Cinomome & Cassia. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 373 Casia or Canell, a plant it is, which groweth neer to the plains from whence the Cinamon comes. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 347 Cassia .. is a native of .. the south of Asia..The bark and buds are known in commerce as cassia lignea and cassia buds.

3. *poet.* A fragrant shrub or plant. This is partly a rhetorical use of the word from the Bible (*Ps.* xlv. 8), partly a reference to the *casia* of Vergil and Ovid, explained by Lewis and Short as 'a fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezereon', thought by some to be *Osyris alba* Linn., by Prof. Daubeny to be *Daphne Gnidium.*

1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 135 This offering of .. myrrh and cassia, freely I do yield. **1616** BULLOKAR, s.v. *Casia,* Poets understand often by it some sweet-smelling herbe. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 293 Through Groves of Myrrhe, And flouring Odours, Cassia, Nard, and Balme, A Wilderness of sweets. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 430 Beneath his Body, broken Boughs and Thyme, And pleasing Casia just renew'd in prime. *a* **1821** KEATS *Epist.* 271 And intertwined the cassia's arms unite, With its own drooping buds.

4. *Bot.* A genus of trees, shrubs, or herbs (N.O. *Leguminosæ*) distributed in numerous species over the warmer regions of the earth. The leaflets of several species constitute what are known in medicine as *Senna leaves.* The name *Cassia fistula* was given already in the Middle Ages, to one species, the Pudding Pipe tree, a native of India, but cultivated in Northern Africa, the West Indies, etc., which produces the *cassia pods* containing a pulp used as a laxative. Thence botanists have extended the name to the genus.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxviii. (1495) 621 Cassia fistula is the fruyte of an certen tree that beryth longe sede .. the mery within is blacke and moyst and swete and is medlyd wyth certen whyte greynes. **1585** LLOYD *Treas. Health* H v, Lentyl, roses, Licorise & a lytle of Cassia-fistula. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 97/1 Cassia .. the Flowers are yellow, many growing together on a long stalk. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3940/3 Their Cargo's, consisting of .. Lignum Vitæ, Molosses, Cashia Fistula, Shruff, etc. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 545 Some manna and pulp of cassia may be dissolved in boiling water. **1866** LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* ix. I. 235 Cassias and another tree..are now in flower.

b. Any medicinal product obtained from this.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IX. 256 Purge the norice with cassia or manna. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxiii. 726 Gently purge with Cassia mixed with turpentine. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Cassia of the islands .. is sent from the Antilles; where it is produced in such abundance, that the vessels, in their home voyages, use it as ballast. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxv. 225 The cassia, a shining hard yellow seed inclosed in a woody shell near sixteen inches long .. with a black soft pulp as sweet as honey: this is considered as a very safe laxative.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as **cassia-bark, lignea** (see above, 1); **cassia fistula** (see 4); **cassia-buds,** the unexpanded buds of several species of cinnamon, esp. *Cinnamomum aromaticum,* used like cinnamon or cloves; **cassia-oil,** common oil of cinnamon; **cassia-pods, -pulp,** the fruit of *Cassia fistula* (see 4); **cassia-stick tree,** a name of *C. fistula*; **cassia-tree** (see 2).

1851–9 HOOKER in *Manual Sc. Eng.* 426 An inferior kind of *Cassia Buds known as Lovengoopor is found at Madras. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 222 The *Cassia-stick Tree .. The pulp that surrounds the seeds .. is an easy gentle laxative. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 266 On the hills we saw a great many *cassia trees. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 225 The *cassia tree is a native of Malabar, Ceylon, Sumatra, and Java.

† Cassia 2. *Obs.* Also **cashee.** (See quots.)

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 572 Mr. Wightman .. has cast 2 cassia brass guns of 7 foot long, to throw bombs of 10 inches diameter. *Ibid.* III. 28 A try'all of some Cassia guns to shoot granadoes..before his majestie in Hyde park. *Ibid.* III. 93, 6 brass cashee pieces .. to shoot granado's thro' the side of a ship, then breaks and setts fire to the same.

Cassideous (kæsiˑdi|əs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cassidem* helmet + -EOUS.] Helmet-shaped, helmet-like.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 335 If the corolla is very irregular with one petal very large and helmet-shaped it is sometimes called cassideous. **1880** GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.*

Cassidiform (kæsiˑdifĭəm), *a.* [on L. type *cassidiform-is*: see prec.] Helmet-shaped.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* 134 The large cassidiform Thymalus.

† Cassidoine, -done, -dony'. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 **cassidoin, casydoyn,** 7 **cassidoin(e**; *β.* 5 **cassedon(ne,** 5–6 **cassidon,** 6 **cassaydown, cassa-, cassidone, -en**; *γ.* 7 **cassidonie,** 8 **cassidony**; *δ.* 6 **casyldon, cassilden.** [a. OF. *cassidoine,* a semi-popular form of *calcidoine, calcedoine,* ad. L. *chalcedōnius* (*lapis*) a stone of Chalcedon: see CHALCEDONY.] = CHALCEDONY.

a **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 286 Subbe riche cassidoines, And Jacinctes and topaces. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1471 Casydoynes, & crysolytes, & clere rubies. **1488** *Inv. Jas. III,* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 392 A collar of cassedonis. **1500** *Inv.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1768) 135 A pair of beads ten stones, cassidens. **1503** *Will of Both* (Somerset Ho.), A peyre of bedes of Casyldon. *c* **1530** in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 297 A garnysshing for a Salte for a Cassadone. **1534** in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 195 Item x bedes of lambre & ij cassildens with a stryng of silk. **1548** *Will of Dame M. Kingston* (Somerset Ho.), A paire of beades of Cassaydown. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 454 We digged into the same earth for Cassidonie and Crystall. *Ibid.* 605 In these crystals as well as in Cassidoins. **1611** COTGR., *Cassidonie,* a cassidonie; a base, and brittle stone, of small value, though it shine like fire. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.,* *Cassidony,* a name given by the Italians and Germans to a sort of beads made of the yellow and red chalcedony.

attrib. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 603 These rich Cassidoine vessels [called in Latine Murrhina] from out of the Leuant.

Cassidony 2 (kæˑsidəni). *Bot.* [Of uncertain etymology: suggestions are that it is the same word as prec., or of the same derivation.

(Skinner's guess that it might be a corruption of **Stœchas sidonius* labours under the fatal objection that no such name is known.)]

1. The plant *Lavandula Stœchas,* French lavender.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxvii. 266 It is called .. in English French Lauender, Cassidonie, and of some Lauender gentle. **1597** GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 586 (L.) In English .. Cassidonie; and some simple people, imitating the same name do call it 'Cast me down'. **1629** PARKINSON *Kitchen Gard.* I. vii. 471 Cassidonie is a small kinde of Lauender, but differing both in forme & qualitie. **1713** J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 43 Cassidony or French Lavander. **1753** in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., and in mod. Dicts."

2. '*Mountain* or *Golden Cassidony*': names used for the Gnaphalium of authors', Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App. (*Gnaphalium Stœchas* Treas. Bot.)

Cassie, -y (kæˑsi). *dial.* Also **cazzie, cosie.** [= Icel. '*kass,* mod. *kassi* a case, large box, creel'.] A kind of basket made of straw, used in Orkney and Caithness.

1693 WALLACE *Orkney* 34 A sort of Vessel made of Straw, called Cassies, in which they keep and transport their Corn. **1793** *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 524 Straw cazzies which were used as sacks for carrying Victual. *Ibid.* X. 23 (Jam.) Straw creels called cassies, made very compactly of long oat straw. **1880** *Times* 30 Sept., A peculiar basket made of plaited straw and called a 'cassy'. The 'cassy' is strapped to the shoulders in such a way as to leave the hands free.

Cassier(e, cassir, obs. ff. CASHIER *v.*

Cassilden: see CASSIDOINE.

Cassimere (kæˑsimiəɪ). Also 8 **kassimere,** 9 **casimire.** [in F. *casimir* ('mot récent'), Sp. *casimiro,* Ger. *kasimir.* Another form of CASHMERE; the country was called *Keshimur* by Marco Polo, *Queximir* by Barros, *Kachemire* by Bernier, *Cassimer* by Herbert 1665.]

A thin fine twilled woollen cloth used for men's clothes. Cf. KERSEYMERE.

[**1704** DRYDEN *Aurungz.* III. i. (Y.) The Queen of Cassimere. **1784** in Seton-Karr *Sel. Calcutta Gaz.* I. 47 (Y.) For sale —superfine cambrics and edgings .. scarlet and blue Kassimeres. **1814** J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* III. 177 (Y.) The shawls of Cassimer and the silks of Iran.]

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 259 The favourite Riding-Dress is a light-coloured Cassimere, lined with different coloured silks. **1807-8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1826) 77 His white cassimere small clothes. **1822** BYRON *Juan* IX. xliii, Brilliant breeches .. Of yellow casimire. **1842** BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 421 Coatings, cassimeres, hosiery. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 203 Of fustian, of cassimere, of Scotch-plaid.

Cassin, obs. Sc. f. CASTEN *pa. pple.* of CAST *v.*

‖ **Cassine.** *Obs.* [F. *cassine* (16th c. in Littré), repr. late L. *cassīna* hut, farm-house (dim. of *cassa, casa* cottage); cf. It. *casino.*]

'In the military language, a farm-house, where a number of soldiers have posted themselves, in order to make a stand against the approaches of an enemy' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753).

1708 KERSEY, *Cassine,* a Country Farm-House in Italy, such as are occasionally fortify'd to maintain a particular Post, etc. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5915/1 The Moors entring the Cassine set up their Colours there .. a Cassine before a Half-Moon that covered our Centre.

Cassinette (kæsineˑt). Also **casinet.** [? A factitious name suggested by *cassimere.*] A light mixed cloth, a modification of cassimere, with the warp of cotton, and the weft of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

1846 in WORCESTER. **1863** DICEY *Federal St.* I. 255 Casinet pants, and yellow gauntlet gloves. **1881** *Echo* 2 Feb. 1/5 Scarlet woollen blankets pay 5*l* per cent. on their value .. cassinetts, 13*l* per cent.

Cassing: see CASS *v.*

Cassinian (kæsiˑniăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Cassini* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to G. D. Cassini (1625–1712), or his descendants, a celebrated family of French astronomers, or to their scientific researches. *Cassinian oval*: = CASSINOID.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 394 This Cassinian Hypothesis..has this Physical Disadvantage. **1886** *Academy* 10 July 29/2 The curve of sines, the cassinian oval, the catenary, and such like curves. **1882** MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 204 One of the Cassinian ellipses.

Cassinite. *Min.* A variety of orthoclase containing barium.

1875 *Min. of Pa.* 93 The more laminate..bluish green feldspar, the cassinite, is found at Blue Hill, Delaware Co. (Pa.)

Cassino (kăsīˑnō). Also **casino.** [Another form of CASINO.] A game at cards in which the ten of diamonds, called *great cassino* (or *great cass*) counts two points, and the two of spades, called *little cassino* (or *little cass*) counts one; eleven points constituting the game. Also *attrib.,* as *cassino table.*

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. 250 A large party at Faro and Cassino was made..at a great house in Piccadilly. **1800** JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 245 A whist and a casino table. **1811** — *Sense & Sens.* II. i. 122 Lady Middleton proposed a rubber of Cassino to the others. **1811** E. NARES *Thinks I to myself* (1816) II. 132 (D.) Two whist, cassino, or

quadrille tables will dispose of four couple .. Great cass, little cass, and the spades, Ma'am.

Cassinoid (kæ·sinoid). *Geom.* [a. F. *cassinoide*: see CASSINIAN and -OID.] A curve which Cassini wished to substitute for the ellipse, in explanation of the planetary movements: an oval having two foci, such that the product of the focal radii of any point on the curve is constant (instead of their sum being constant as in the ellipse).

Cassioberry (kæ·siɔˌbe·ri). The fruit of *Viburnum lævigatum*, the *Cassioberry-bush*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Cassioberry-tree*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants called by Linnæus *Cassine*. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

Cassiope·ian, *a.* Of Cassiopeia, one of the northern constellations. (In this constellation a brilliant new star appeared in 1572, which subsequently disappeared again.)

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 55 And if perhaps no Cassiopeian spark (Which in the north did thy first rising mark) Shine o're thy hearse.

Cassique, obs. form of CACIQUE. Also, a name of the Mocking Bird of Guiana.

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. (1887) 167 The Cassique is gregarious .. he goes by no other name than that of mocking-bird amongst the colonists. 1826 SYD. SMITH Wks. (1859) II. 78 The cassique, in size, is larger than the starling; he courts the society of man.

Cassit: see CHASED.

Cassiterite (kăsi·tĕrəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κασσίτερος* tin + -ITE.] Native stannic dioxide, the most common ore of tin, occurring in various forms, as tin stone, wood tin, toad's-eye tin, stream tin.

1858 SHEPARD *Min.* 264 Wood-tin of the Cornish miners is only a variety of cassiterite. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 445 Dioxide, or Stannic Oxide, occurs native as tin-stone or cassiterite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 148.

Cassi·terota·ntalite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + TANTALITE.] A variety of tantalite in which part of the tantalic acid is replaced by stannic acid.

1850 DANA *Min.* 403 The tantalite from Finbo ..(cassiterotantalite) contains much oxide of tin.

Cassius (kæ·siŭs). Name of a German physician of 17th c.; whence *Purple of Cassius*, a splendid purple pigment: see quot.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 373/2 The purple powder, produced by precipitating a solution of chloride of gold by means of the chloride of tin, is employed for the purpose of colouring China ware. It is termed in the arts, the 'purple powder of Cassius'. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 252 A splendid purple colour called purple of cassius.

Cassock (kæ·sək), *sb.* Forms: α. 6–7 **cassacke**, 7 **cassack**, (**cass-**, **casaque**); β. 6 **cassoke**, **cassocke**, (8–9 **cassoc**), 6– **cassock**. [a. F. *casaque* 'a cassocke, mandilion, long coat', 16th c. in Littré, (corresp. to Sp. and Pg. *casaca* 'a souldiers cassocke, a frock, a horsemans coat', Minsheu, It. *casacca* 'a frocke, a horse-mans cote, a long cote; also a habitation or dwelling' Florio). The military use is the original; the ecclesiastical use appears to have arisen in English, in the 17th century.

If the It. is the original, and *casacca* 'cassock' the same word as *casacca* 'dwelling' (see above), then it is a deriv. of *casa* house (as if 'a garment that covers like a house': cf. CASULE, CHASUBLE); but the identification is doubtful. The *Dict. de Trevoux* suggests that *casaque* is a variant of *Cosaque* Cossack, from whom the military cassock might take its name. Lagarde (*Götting. Gelehrte Anzeiger*, 15 Apr. 1887, 238) maintains that F. *casaque* is a back-formation from *casaquin* (by incorrectly viewing the latter as a dimin. form), and that *casaquin*, It. *casacchino*, was a corruption of Arab. كزغند *kazāyand*, ad. Pers. كزغند *kazhāyand*, a padded jerkin, or acton, f. كژ *kazh*= كج *kaj* raw silk, silk floss + اغند *āyand* stuffed. The word *kasagân* actually occurs in MHG. as 'riding-cloak' ('reitrock' Schade), and *gasygan* in OF. as padded jerkin or vest' (Godef.), but the relation of these to *casaquin* and *casaque* has yet to be settled.]

†**1.** A cloak or long coat worn by some soldiers in 16–17th c.; also that of a horseman or rider in the 17th c. ('A name given to the cloaks worn by musketeers and gardes du corps', Littré.) *Obs.*

1574 *Lanc. Lieutenancy* II. (1859) 137 Also a Cassocke of the same motley. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 164 A cassocke: also a souldiours cloke, *sagum*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. v, He will neuer come within..the sight of a cassock, or a musket-rest againe. [Cf. F. *rendre le casaque.*] 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 191. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme* Wks. 1878 I. 199 Brave Vere was by his scarlet cassock known. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. i in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 190 A Soldado Cassacke of Scarlet. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iv. (1743) 173 Upon a Cloak, Coat, or Riding Cassock. 1699 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1771) 384 Monk's army was..thought to deserve the fool's coat rather than the soldier's casaque. [1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* III. xi. 318 The coarse frieze-cassock of the private soldier.]

†**2.** A kind of long loose coat or gown. (Fairholt.) Originally applied to garments worn by both sexes.

α. as worn by women. (App. not after 1600.)

c 1550 C. BARNSLEY *Pride & Abuse of Women* 119 A caped cassock much like a players gown. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 35 We shall go in our frenche hoodes euery day, In our silke cassocks fresh and gay. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 290 A ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her milke-house with a veluet gowne, and at a bridall in her cassock of mockado. 1590 GREENE *Poems* (1600) 112 Her taffata cassock might you see Tuckèd up aboue her knee.

β. as worn by men: mentioned as worn by rustics, shepherds, sailors; also by usurers, poor scholars, etc.

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 93 Corydon in his gray cassocke and Manalcas .. in his shepheardes cloake. 1598 BARNFIELD *Conscience & Covet.* 12 Clad in a Cassock, lyke a Vsurer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIV. vi. II. 491 [The statue] of Romulus is without any coat or cassocke at all [est sine tunica]. 1603 — *Const. & Canons Eccl.* § 74 Persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and scholar-like apparel, provided that it be not cut or pinkt; and that in publick they go not in their doublet and hose, without coats or cassocks. 1612 DEKKER *If not good Pl.* Wks. 1873 III. 276 Greater Schollers languish in beggery: And in thin thred-bare cassacks weare out their age. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 231 Two or three old Iron things ..bound vp in a Sailers canuase Cassocke. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 1765 Those many silken-Doctors, who did here In shining satten Cassocks late appeare. [1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxiii, The cassock of chamois which he wore under his armour.]

3. A garment worn by clergymen.

α. A long close-fitting frock or tunic worn by Anglican clergymen, originally along with and under the gown; but, in recent times, also under the shortened surplice, and sometimes by 'High-Church' clergymen, like the *soutane* of Roman Catholic priests, apart from these vestments, as a kind of ecclesiastical garb. Also, sometimes worn by vergers, choristers, and others engaged in ecclesiastical functions. See quots.

In this sense, which appears to date from the Restoration, it seems to be the continuation of the scholar's cassock, in sense 2; it had probably some reference to the canon of 60 years before, requiring clergymen not to appear in public 'without coats or cassocks' (see sense 2).

1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedding* (Fairh.) He was so poor and despicable, he could not avow his calling for want of a cassock. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Sept., I .. to speak for a cloak and cassock for my brother .. and I will have him in a canonical dress. 1708 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* 121 His waistcoat to a cassoc grew And both assum'd a sable hue. 1710-20 C. WHEATLEY *On Bk. Com. Prayer* (1720) 110 Made fit and close to the Body like a Cassock. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 24 If the Devil should put on the gown and Cassock, or the black cloak, or the Coat and the Cord. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 326 Gave him the cassock, surcingle, and vest. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cassock*, a close garment; now, generally, that which clergymen wear under their gowns. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 862 He knew no better than his cassock which. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. § 9 The old English cassock differed in its shape very little, if anything, from the same kind of robe still worn by the Catholic priesthood. 1854 HOOK *Church Direct., Cassock* .. the under dress of all orders of the clergy: it resembles a long coat, with a single upright collar. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 352 *Cassock*, the garment worn by ecclesiastics under their official vestments: usually black, and for Bishops purple. 1866 C. WALKER *Ritual, Reason Why* 35 The Cassock is a long coat buttoning over the breast, and reaching to the feet. It is confined at the waist by a broad sash called the cincture. The collar is made to fasten right round the throat. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* v. 13 One or two curates in cassocks.

β. Used to render F. *soutane*, L. *subtaneum*, the 'frock' of a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 136 A tall man dressed in a blue cassock .. an ecclesiastical missionary of the island. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) I. iii. 76 A tall stout ecclesiastic, with..a long black cassoc. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 69 A short stout man..dressed in cassock, bands, and cocked hat.

γ. A short, light, double-breasted coat or jacket, usually of black silk, varying in length, but generally reaching down to the thighs, worn under the Geneva gown by presbyterian and other ministers. *Scotch Newspaper.* He has been presented by the ladies of his congregation with a pulpit gown and cassock.

4. α. As a mark of the clerical office, esp. that of a clergyman of the Church of England.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 232 And quit the cassock for the canting coat. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. vi. 124 During the war, he laid aside the cassoc. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 217 The scarf and cassock could hardly appear there without calling forth sneers.

β. A wearer of a cassock; *esp.* a clergyman.

1628 BP. EARLE *Microcosm.* (Fairholt) A vulgar-spirited man..one that thinks the gravest cassock the best scholar. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxliii, But the Gray Cassock makes a double noyse. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* V, [He] had a suspicion of all cassocks, and said he would never have any controversy with a clergyman but upon backgammon.

5. *attrib.*

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 317/1 Yeomen..apparelled in cassocke coats, and venetian hose of crimson veluet.

Ca·ssock, *v.* [f. prec. 3.] To dress in a cassock. Hence **Cassocked** (kæ·səkt), *ppl. a.*

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 111 A cassocked huntsman, and a fiddling priest. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Neckan* xii, A cassock'd priest rode by. 1883 *Ch. Times* 855/3 The occasion was taken advantage of to cassock and surplice the choir.

†**Cassole.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. 16th c. F. *cassole* 'coffin, box', Cotgr., prob. ad. Prov. *cassolo*, dim. of *cassa* case. (Not the same as mod.F. *cassolle* 'little pan': see next.)] A box or case.

1590 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 343/2 We must applye thereon a freshe playster, and must sett the Legge in a Cassole, or case..and let it rest therin.

Cassolette (kæsŏle·t). Also 7 **casolette**, 7–9 **cassolet**. [a. F. *cassolette* dim. of *cassole*, *-olle*, 'little pan', dim. of *casse* 'pan.' Cat. *cassa*, It. *cazza*, fire pan (Florio). Cp. Sp. *cazo*, *cazuela*, *cazoleta*; med.L. *caza*, *cazia*, *cazola*, *cazeola*. See Diez, Littré, and Du Cange.]

1. A vessel in which perfumes are burned.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 213 Put in a brasen or silver pot which the Vulgar call a cassolet. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Cassolet*, a small Vessel us'd in the Burning of Pastils or other odours. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 43 Silver braziers and cassolettes diffusing a very pleasant perfume. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiii. 45 Cassolettes, which, being now lighted up, exhaled all the perfumes of the East.

2. A box for perfumes with a perforated cover to allow of their diffusion.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.*, Boudoir essences and cassolette perfumes. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 94/1 Aromatic Ozonized Pocket Cassolette.

†**Casson.** *Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *casson*, now *caisson* chest: see CAISSON.] A chest.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. 607 Twelve Cassons or Chests.

Casson, var. of CASING.

†**Cassonade.** *Obs.* [a. F. *cassonade*, f. *casson* chest, case: cf. CASSONS.] Unrefined cane-sugar imported in boxes or casks; brown or moist sugar.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 224 Another kind of Sugar ..which the vulgar call Cassonade or Castonade. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sugar*, The Cassonade is nothing but Muscovadoe that has been purify'd with the Whites of Eggs and Lime-Water. 1810 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) V. 239 *Cassonade*, in commerce, cask-sugar, or sugar put into casks or chests, after the first purification, but which has not yet been refined.

†**Cassons, cassyns.** *Obs.* [perh. a. F. *casson* 'shapeless loaf of fine sugar' (Littré), f. *casson* case, chest: cf. prec.] ? Sugar in some form.

[1443 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* 526/3 Cassons 6 lb. at /8.] 1469 *Ord. Dk. Clarence* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 103 Item, Cassyns 300 lb. at ii *d.*

Cassoon (kăsū·n). [ad. It. *casone*, or OF. *casson* large chest, mod.F. *caisson.*] An occasional variant of CAISSON: α. an ammunition chest; b. *Arch.* a sunken panel. (=CAISSON 1 a, 3.)

1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 3/1 Twelve brass field pieces three pounders with their cassoons. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 53. 27 The ornamental forms of the cassoons (*φατνώματα*, lacunaria).

Cassowary (kæ·sŏwĕri). Forms: α. 7 **casso-**, **cassaware**, 9 **cassowar**; β. 7 **cassawarway**, **-waraway**, **cassa-**, **cassiowary**, 8 **casuary**, (**casuari**), 7– **cassowary**. [a. Malay *kasuārī* or *kasavārī* (Yule). In F. *casoar*, It. *casuario*, mod. L. *casuārius*. The earliest Eng. form was app. through Du. or F.]

1. A genus of large cursorial birds, related to the Ostrich, inhabiting the islands in the Indian Archipelago as far as New Guinea. They stand about five feet high; the wings are of no use for flight, but are furnished with stiff featherless quills, like spines, which serve for combat or defence.

'Named *Emeu* by the early Portuguese navigators. It is the *Emeu* vulgo *Casoaris* (the latter appearing to be the Malay appellation) of Bontius.' *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 142/2. (See EMEU.)

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Pref. Verses, Saint James his Ginney-hens the Cassawarway moreover..(*Margin.* An East Indian bird at St. James in the keeping of Mr. Walker). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 11 From the tit-mouse to the estrich or cassawaraway. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 74 In the Cassoware or Emeu. 1690 LOCKE (J.), The relation between dam and chick, between the two cassiowaries in St. James's Park. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* IV. I. 266 The Cassawaris is about the bigness of a large Virginia Turkey. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 25 June 386/1 The casuari is black, and in size equal to an ostrich. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 39 The Cassowary is a bird which was first brought .. into Europe by the Dutch from Java. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. XVIII, Large as the hairy Cassowar was that o'ershadowing Bird. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 263 Papua is the proper centre of the Cassowaries.

2. *New Holland Cassowary*: the EMEU.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 142 British naturalists .. now apply the term Emeu to the New Holland Cassowary.

‖**Cassumu·nar.** *Med.* Also **casumunar**, **-muniar**, **casmunar**. [app. a corruption of some eastern name.] The tuberous root of an East Indian plant (apparently *Curcuma aromatica* Salisb., *C. Zedoaria* Roxb.); it is warm, bitter and aromatic, smells like ginger, and is used in hysterical, epileptic and paralytic affections. (Cf. ZEDOARY.)

1693 PECHEY (*title*) Some Observations made upon the Root Casmunar, brought from the East Indies. 1700 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 580 A root .. made great use of..in Epileptic, Convulsive and Head diseases..called Cassumuniar. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 92 Casamunar is lately come into use. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Cassumniar*..a root approaching to the nature of zeodary. 1885 DYMOCK *Veg. Mat. Med. of Ind.* 770 Identical with the Cassumunar described by Pereira.

Cass-weed: see CASE-WEED.

Cast (kɑst), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

I. The act of casting or throwing (simply).

1. A throw of a missile, a bowl, or other object.

1382 Wyclif *Numb.* xxxv. 17 If a stoon he throwe, and with the cast [1388 strook] sleeth. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. xxxii. 140 The fyrst kast that it [the engyne] kest, bot ane, It hyt the towre a mery strak. 1565-78 Cooper *Thesaur., Iactus*, a throwe .. or cast. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) C ij, One or other spying him..will haue a cast at him. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 129 At bowls, if any one is near winning the game, he never fails, in the next cast, to mistake his bias. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 332 The opponent has the sun and wind, and, in every cast, the choice of weapon and mark. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., Counting a cast with the right hand and another with left as one throw.

b. Considered, as a performance, with reference to its quality. *A measuring cast*: a competitive throw at a mark in which the results are so close as to require measurement.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2603 The shotte, the caste was so stronge Syr Bryer was slayn there. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 46 They coulde not agree vpon a caste. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 96 Is it a measuring cast whether it be lawful or no? 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* vii. 407 Yet was their precedencie no measuring cast, but clear in the view of any unpartiall eye. 1676 Wycherley *Pl.-Dealer* i. i. 4 My Brother and I were quarrelling about a Cast. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* (1879) II. 110 The disputed cast was a drawn one.

fig. 1660 Ingelo *Bentivolio & Urania* ii. (1682) 20 It is a cast beyond Laughter to see..how proud they grow.

c. The distance which anything can be thrown.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 215 Pilers as hi3 as a stones cast. *c* 1400 Maundev. viii. 92 A Stones cast fro that Chapelle, is another Chapelle. 1611 Bible *Luke* xxii. 41 He was withdrawen from them about a stones cast. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2102 Sinking from cast to cast, (*i.e.* as high as a man can conveniently throw up the Ore with a shovel). 1870 Bryant *Homer* II. xxiii. 344 He fell as far behind As a quoit's cast.

d. Manner or way of throwing (e. g. seed).

1677 Plot *Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 246 In Sowing they have their several methods, viz., the single Cast, the double Cast. 1707 J. Mortimer *Husb.* (J.) Some .. sow wheat or rye..with a broad cast, some only with a single cast.

† **2.** The delivery of a blow, a stroke. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1382 in 1.] *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlviii, With a cast of the car-honde. 1530 Palsgr. 563/1 He had thought to gyue me a caste with a horse combe.

3. *spec.* A throw of dice; the achievement of the throw. Phrase, *To set, stake upon a cast.*

1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 109 That playeth for money..And on his felowes caste taketh onely heede. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iv. 9. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xviii. (1632) 916 Here is a gay goodly cast, foule cast away for hast. 1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* i. (1851) 32 'Tis no winning cast. 1648 — *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 579. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 187 Their clothes, their arms, are staked..upon a single cast. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 303 To hit the one, that cast [of dice] must be eight.

b. *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25480 On domesdai be-for iustise, þar all es casten on a cast. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* v. 164 It would be absurd to ascribe the formation of Human Bodies to a Cast of this Chance. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* iii. 59, I was my father's last stake..he had been unfortunate in his three first great casts for me. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 423 Neither Rosen nor Schomberg wished to put every thing on a cast. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxv. 430 It was the last cast of the dice for the old party of the aristocracy.

4. A throw or stroke of fortune; *hence*, fortune, chance, opportunity; lot, fate. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6805 Him suld þan reu his cast þat þis folk was fra him past. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 452 To reste hym there he toke hys caste. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. v. 14 Glaid of this cast, seand thair tyme maste gane. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting* 340 Cauld be her cast. 1722 W. Hamilton *Wallace* 323 (Jam.) Black be their cast! great rogues. 1820 Scott *Monast.* iv, Before the death of Walter Avenel, haly be his cast! 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 2038 Now that one cast of fortune changes all!

† **b.** Hence (or from 3), *At the last cast*: at the last shift, in extremities, near to death or ruin.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 338 Into tyme he be at his last Caste. 1549-62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* cxix (1583) 93 Thou hast my lyfe restor'd When I was at last cast. 1615 Bp. M. Smyth *Pref. Babington's Wks.*, Having the plague about him, and being at the last cast. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* 540, I returne to him, who is now at his last casts. 1700 J. Wellwood *Mem.* 251 As the last Cast for their Liberty they applied to the Prince of Orange.

5. A throw of the sounding-lead, of a fishing-line, net, dredge, etc.

1616 B. Jonson *Forest* Poems 92 And Pikes (run into thy net) As loth the second draught or cast to stay. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 442 The next cast shall be no less than fourteen or fifteen fathom water. 1805 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III. 290 We had less water every cast of the lead. 1824 Scott *Red-gauntlet* Let. vi, He couldna help taking a cast [with the fishing rod]. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) II. 205 He had not made above half a dozen casts before he called out 'I have one!' 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 99 The right to a cast of a net was a feudal privilege. 1868 Carpenter in *Sci. Opin.* (1869) 6 Jan. 175/1 A cast of the dredge was therefore taken at this point.

b. That which is so cast, or used in casting; now *spec.* in *Angling*.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fl.* (N.) In eche weake place is woven a weaving cast. 1883 *Century Mag.* 378 Very killing flies, and a cast admirably suited to the state of the water. 1887 *Illust. Lond. News* 2 July 27/1 It is a mistake to coil up the fly casts in the tackle book.

c. *Angling.* A spot suited for casting the line.

1823 Scott *Peveril* xi, He chose..with an angler's eye, the most promising casts. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 41 It is so easy to pass good casts.

6. A throwing or turning of the eye in any direction; a glance, a look, expression. ? *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 768 He conueyen hym con with cast of his y3e. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* i. § 41. 66 Passion will soone manifest itselfe..by a fierce cast of his eyes. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 43 With a sad, leaden, downward cast. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 5 A direct View of him without so oblique a Cast upon his Opinions. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 161, I had given a cast with my eye into half a dozen shops.

7. A 'lift' in a conveyance, given to one to put him forward on his way. Also *fig.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), I o'r the water will giue thee a cast. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 88 If..you are for the Village, I'll give you a Cast. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 819/2 They met with some good-natured waggoners, who gave them a cast. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 103, I should get a cast to Newbury by one of the mails. 1885 L. B. Walford *Nan & other St.* II. 26 So you can't give a cast to this lassie? Well, I must take her on myself.

† **8.** *Cast of the hand*: a helping turn. *Sc. Obs.*

1637 S. Rutherford *Lett.* cxxix. (1881) 238 A right cast of his holy and gracious hand. 1775 *Guthrie's Trial* 82 To delay their soul-business, hoping for such a cast of Christ's hand in the end.

9. *fig.* 'A stroke, a touch' (J.), specimen, 'taste'. esp. *A cast of one's office.*

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* (Arb.) 19 Shall I go call your folkes, that ye may shewe a cast? 1575 Laneham in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 418 Bringing with them a cast of their office, by courtly mean. 1589 Greene *Arcadia* (1616) 32 Shew vs a cast of your cunning. 1625 Sanderson *Serm. Ps.* cvi. 30 Do not show a cast of thy office for the promise or hope of a reward. 1673 *Answ. Season. Disc.* 4 This Dutchman has scribled and thrown amongst us (as a cast of his office) this bone of Division. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* iv. i. (1678) 53 If you hate Verses, I'll give you a cast of my Politics in Prose. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 360 To receive this as a Cast of his Rhetoric. 1749 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) IX. 12 Now, Sir, give us a cast of your office. 1832 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 248 Whose only cast of surgery is blood-letting.

† **10.** Said of a bow: ? Casting power, ? elasticity, ? flexibility. *Obs.* Cf. Casting *ppl. a.* 1 a.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 28 Two bowes that I haue, wherof the one is quicke of cast, tricke, and trimme both for pleasure and profyte; the other is a lugge slowe of cast, folowing the string. *Ibid.* ii. 116 A faste and harde woode ..stronge and myghtye of cast.

II. The act of throwing down, off, etc.

11. A throw in wrestling; a fall; an overthrow or defeat. *arch.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiv. 321 He thoucht 3eit to cowir his cast. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 248 Shal it be holde for a cast? 1530 Palsgr. 179 *Sombresault*, a tumblyng caste. *a* 1607 *Descr. Cleveland* in *Topog. & Geneal.* (1853) II. 410 Not without hazard of a breakneckе tumblinge caste.

† **12.** Bringing forth young, laying of eggs. ? *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 149 After the first cast, there remaine successive conceptions.

III. What is thrown; the quantity thrown.

13. A throwing (*of* anything); the quantity thrown.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 305 þay schyn haue two cast of hay. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 16 Bruyn receyued of hem many a caste of stones. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 11 How many castes of corne euery lande ought to haue. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 86 A cast of scatter'd dust. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Cast*, among wax-chandlers, denotes a laddleful of melted wax, poured on the wicks of candles made by the laddle. 1797 W. Macro in A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 46 Drawing the land over with a heavy harrow when only one cast, or half the seed is sown.

14. *Hawking.* The number of hawks cast off at a time; a couple; also of other birds.

c 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 31 A caste of hawkes of the tour. 1530 Palsgr. 203/3 Caste of haukes, *niee doiseaux*. 1562 Pilkington *Exp. Obadiah* v. Wks. (1842) 255 A kennel of hounds or a cast of hawks. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xvi. 406 As, on some far-looking rock, a cast of vultures fight. 1615 — *Odyss.* xxii. 390 A cast Of hill-bred eagles, cast off at some game. 1826 Sir J. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 41 A cast of falcons is always flown at a rook. 1852 R. F. Burton *Falconry in V. Indus* v. 60 The sport is better with single birds than with 'casts'. 1881 E. B. Michell in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 41 An exceptionally good cast of female merlins.

15. The quantity of bread or ale made at one time (*obs.*); a certain quantity of clay made into flower-pots.

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* vii. xiv, Two cast of bread, with fat venison baked, and dainty fowls. 1538 Bale *Comedie of Nat.* (N.) If the bruar please me nat, The cast shall fall down flat And never haue any strength. 1587 Harrison *England* ii. vi. (1877) I. 154 Of the flower of one bushell .. they make fortie cast of manchet. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* ix. 163 An elephant, in 1630..was every day allowed twelve cast of bread, twenty quarts of Canary sack, besides nuts and almonds. 1802 W. Forsyth *Fruit Trees* viii. (1824) 210 [Flower] pots are denominated by the number contained in what the potters call a cast.

16. So many (herrings, etc.) as are thrown into a vessel at once, a 'warp'; a set of three or four.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 914/2 A cast of red herrings. 1808 Jamieson s. v., A cast of herrings, haddocks, oysters, etc.; four in number. S. 1884 F. Pollock in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 159/1 Three fish = one cast (as much as can be held in one hand).

† **17.** A set or suit of other things. *Obs.* (exc. as in 5 b).

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 140 With courtlie cast of cot-armour abufe. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Sartal de cuentos*, a cast of counters. *a* 1659 Cleveland *Surv. World* vi, A cast of Lackeys, and a Lady-bird.

† **b.** (?) A standard size or quantity of wood in a billet. *Obs.*

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, iii, Euerie byllette to be onely of one cast and not aboue. 1553 *Act* 7 *Edw. VI*, vii. § 2 Every Billet named to be a Cast, to contain ten Inches about, and every billet named of two cast, to containe fourteene inches about.

IV. That which is thrown off or out.

18. A second swarm of bees thrown off by a hive in one season.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* i. 22 Though only old Stocks of Bees were kept, without either Casts or Swarmes. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Look to your Bees for Swarms and Casts. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* i. 36 The Swarm, that hived in Plato's mouth..was a Cast of the School of the Prophets. 1777 *Terrier* in Briscoe *Old Nottinghamsh.* I. 37 Every swarm of Bees sixpence, and every Cast..threepence. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 647. 1875 J. Hunter *Man. Bee-keeping* (ed. 2) 92 If lighter..they would probably be casts or second swarms.

19. What is thrown up from the crop by a hawk or other bird of prey. Also, the convoluted earth thrown out by an earthworm; or sand on the sea-shore by the lug-worm.

1793 White *Selborne* (1853) 382 Earth-worms make their casts most in mild weather. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 849 Where the two contrived their daughter's good Lies the hawk's cast. 1880 Huxley *Cray-Fish* ii. 67 As a hawk or an owl rejects his casts.

20. **a.** The number of lambs produced in a season. **b.** The yield of corn (? *obs.*).

1787 Marshall *E. Norfolk* (E. D. S.) *Cast*, yield; applied to corn crops. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 10 Aug. 4 To estimate what the result of the year's cast [of lambs] will amount to.

V. † **21.** A burden cast or laid upon people; an impost, a charge. *Obs.*

1597 *Cartmel Ch. Acc.* in Stockdale *Ann. Cartmel* 36 A caste or laye should bee forthwith had throughout all the parish to the value of twenty marks. 1619 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 209 Paying castes imposed on him by the parishe for..the poore. 1696 *Let. W. Cunningham* in *Diary* (1887) Introd. 36 Not putting you to the pains of a Cast or Act of Imposition.

VI. **22.** Calculation, reckoning; an act of calculation; *techn.* the addition of the columns of an account.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 56 By great cast & cost. *Mod.* If the account does not balance now, there must be an error in the cast.

b. Conjecture, forecast.

1519 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 4 Lettres devised by the prudent caste of Your Grace. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 221 That..must be taken into account in any casts a-head.

VII. Mental revolving, contrivance, device.

† **23.** Device, purpose, design, aim. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1162 Out of þat caste I watz by-calt. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1406 Thus then ys my caste. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 20 Thair is na sege for na schame that schrinkis at short, May he cum to his cast. *a* 1529 Skelton *Dk. Albany* 101 Such trechery .. Is all your cast. 1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 61 Teche me the very point and cast of husbandry.

† **24.** A contrivance, device, artifice, trick. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxix. 10 Ydell & swykil kastes about erthly thynge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1610 The derke tresoun, and the castes olde. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xx. (1495) 48 The preuy werkes and false castes of Sathanas. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 740 He was full sle, and ek had mony cast. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* i. Prol. 255 Quent and curious castis poeticall, Perfyte similitudes and examplis all. 1530 Palsgr. 658, I playe a caste of legyer demayne. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. xi. 26 Subtile sleights and juggling casts [*præstigiis*].

† **b.** Skill, art. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 2105 (W.) We beth mazouns queinte of cast.

VIII. Form into which a thing is thrown; disposition, arrangement.

† **25.** Plan, design; shape, conformation, of a building, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 338 To makie a tur after þis cast. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8735 He dide masons diuise a cast What werk myghte lengest last. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1178 The caste, crafte, and curiositie Ne can I not to you devise. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 270 His buyldynges ..after the newest cast. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 My onely endeuour shalbe to show you that in a rough cast.

26. *Theat.* The assignment of the parts in a play to the several actors; the part assigned to any actor (*obs.*); the set of actors to whom the parts of a particular play are assigned.

1631 Brathwait (*title*), Whimzies: or a new Cast of Characters. 1732 T. Fuller *Gnomol.* 115 If thy Cast be bad, mend it with good Play. 1795 T. Wilkinson *Wand. Patentee* I. 61 Played several characters .. but did not please in the lovers, in which cast I wanted Mr. Kniveton. 1798 *Epitaph* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 390 To play a comic cast of characters in this great theatre—the World. 1876 *World* V. No. 116. 3 The best representatives for the complete cast of a comedy. 1880 *Dramatic List* 219 The cast included the following admirable players. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 20 Dec, He had brought together 'an unusually powerful cast'.

† **b.** Hence, *To speak in a man's cast*: to speak during his part; to interrupt. *Obs.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 274 If I may speak in your cast, quoth Issida. *Ibid.* 412 The Lady Flauia speaking in his cast, proceeded in this manner. 1611 Cotgr., *Entreparlement*, an interruption, a speaking in a mans cast. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 46 As when the minde is filled with businesse, all that is spoken is, as it were, spoken in a mans cast.

27. *Painting.* The adjustment of draperies in art.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 187 The several textures ..afford an extensive variety in the cast and manner of their several foldings. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 201 The 'cast' or adjustment of draperies is made the object of a special course of study.

28. The form into which any work is thrown.

1775 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. ii. 34 Some of Aldhelm's verses are exactly in this cast. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. (1875) 152 The turn of the phrase..the happy cast and flow of the sentence. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* Pref. 7 The compendious cast of the work.

IX. Casting metal, etc.; mould; model.

†29. Casting or founding (of cannon, etc.). *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 73 And why such dayly Cast of Brazon Cannon.

30. A model made by running some liquid or forcing some soft substance into a mould or shape. Sometimes applied to the negative impression taken from the original; more usually to the copy of the original moulded in this.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 240 Plouer roosted, un caste de gely florisshyd, creues deudose. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos) 175 My purchases of books, pictures, castes. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Lett.* cvii, A most excellent figure, and I shall wish much to get a good cast of it. 1777 JOHNSON in Boswell (1831) IV. 63 Direction to send you a cast of my head. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 38 A cast in plaster of Paris. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* i. 9 *note*, Taking therefrom a cast to constitute the outer mould for the bell. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* ix. 77 The Alhambra vase was copied..after a cast and photographs.

b. A model of a fossil organism formed by mineral matter which has filled up the cavity originally occupied by the organism itself.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 38 Casts of sponges or fucoids. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 408 The green sands of the geologist are largely made up of casts of foraminifera. 1881 HUXLEY *ibid.* No. 619. 453 Their solid substance may be dissolved away entirely, or replaced by mineral matter, until nothing is left of the original but a cast, an impression.

c. *Path.* 'A mould of an interior, specially applied to casts of the urinary tubules in kidney disease, or of the respiratory tubes in croup,' etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 223 Urinary deposits (as casts, epithelium, crystals). 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.* s. v., *Renal casts* (Med.), microscopic bodies found in the urine of persons affected with disease of the kidneys.

†31. (See quots.)

1726 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.*, These casts are Pipes of Wax..proportion'd to the Bigness of the Work. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cast*, among plumbers, denotes a little brazen funnel, at one end of a mould, for casting pipes without soldering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mould. *Ibid.*, Cast also denotes a cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, used by the founders in sand to form a canal or conduit in their moulds, whereby the metal may be conveyed to the different pieces intended to be cast.

32. *fig.* Mould.

1709 *Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 3 The true Cast or Mould in which you may be sure to know him. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems (1769) I. 47 In whate'er cast his character was laid, Self still, like oil, upon the surface play'd.

X. A twist, or turn.

33. A permanent twist or turn, esp. to one side; a warp. *Cast of the eye*: a slight squint.

1505 F. MARSIN, etc. *Mem. Hen. VII* (1858) 278 He hathea litell caste with his lefte eye. 1635 GLAPTHORNE *Lady Mother* II. i. My lady has got a cast of her eye. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1251/4 Trots all, and hath a Cast in her Gallop with her Off leg before. *Ibid.* No. 1183/4 Very small Eyes, with a squint or cast with one of them. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 120 ¶ 4 Her eyes .. had odd Casts in them. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, Which gi'es their sauls a cast, That turns them downright beggars at the last. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, A cast of eye which, without being actually oblique, approached nearly to a squint. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. (1887) 100 Seldom placing it [the blowpipe] in an oblique position, lest it should receive a cast.

34. A bearing in some direction; inclination of one's route.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 79 (Jam.) Gang east, but ay some northward hald your cast.

XI. Dash or shade of colour.

[It is difficult to say whether the original notion was that of dashing in an admixture or 'eye' of some colour, or associated with casting a shade.]

35. A 'dash' of some colour, thrown into or over, or interspersed with another; tinge, hue; shade.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 85 Thus the natiue hew of Resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale Cast of Thought. 1712 *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 5 A Robe..of a yellowish Cast. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 66 Of a gray colour with a cast of green. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. iv. i. 264 The effect .. is to give the colour a gold cast. 1822 WORDSW. *Scen. Lakes* iii. (1823) 70 The colour of the house ought..to have a cast or shade of the colour of the soil. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. lviii. (1844) 227 The teeth of the Indians .. are not white, having a yellowish cast.

b. *fig.* Hue, tinge, shade, of guilt, conduct, etc.

1655 FELLOWES tr. *Milton's 2nd Def.* 245 What follows is of a more shocking and atrocious cast. 1762 *New Dial. of Dead* 30 The crime was of such a deep and malignant cast. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. Introd. 4 Of a dark uncharitable cast. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 118 b, His thoughts were of the sombre cast. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 341 His countenance assumed a deeper cast of dejection.

36. A 'dash' of some ingredient or quality.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 499 This mungrel name seemeth to have in it an eye or cast of Greek and Latin. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 102 La Fleur had a small cast of the coxcomb. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, A countenance in which habitual gravity was enlightened by a cast of ironical humour. 1823 — *Peveril* xiii, Julian, who had in his disposition some cast of the romantic. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. iv. 270 The wild cast of religious adventure in his life.

XII. Sort, kind, style, quality, stamp, type, as determined by characteristics.

This section, which is of modern use, and chiefly since 1700, appears to blend figurative uses of many of the foregoing senses, VIII.–XI., one or more of these being prominent, according to the feeling of the moment. Thus the notions of *conformation*, *mould*, *turn*, *inclination*, *colouring*, *complexion*, *quality*, appear all to contribute vaguely to the result.

37. in reference to outward form, configuration, *tournure*, esp. in phrase *cast of features*, which sometimes chiefly refers to facial expression.

1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 198 This fish is of a fine cast and handsome shape. 1727 POPE, &c., *Art Sinking* 93 The figures must be so turned, as to manifest that intricate and wonderful cast of head, which distinguishes all writers of this kind. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, His countenance was of the true Scottish cast. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 36 The general cast of feature is the same. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 139 An officer, with a very sinister cast of countenance. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* III. i. 160 A cast of features delicately moulded. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 27 The pictures of Mephistopheles owe much of their devilish cast to the twitching upwards of the external angles of the lid.

38. in reference to the mind or character.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 6 This Cast of Mind.. renders his Conversation highly agreeable. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 1 He must have a very strange cast of understanding who can seriously doubt, etc. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 62 Nothing is more seductive..to minds of this cast. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 21 A strongly individual cast of character. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 2 His character was not of the severe and antique cast. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The. Another Life* 6 Minds of philosophic cast. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 148 The professions so naturally share..the cast of ideas of the aristocracy.

b. with the notion of 'bent' or 'turn' emphasized.

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 197 ¶ 2 The business men are chiefly conversant in, does not only give a certain cast or turn to their minds. 1711 ADDISON *ibid.* No. 163 ¶ 10 The Mind that hath any Cast towards Devotion. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. vii. (1853) 51 Every Man hath something peculiar in the Turn or Cast of his Mind. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynel* (1791) 44 The present condition of the world.. has given a new cast to the mind of man.

c. with the notion of 'tinge' or 'colouring' emphasized.

1779 COWPER *Lett.* 14 Nov., My mind has always a melancholy cast, and is like some pools .. which though filled with a black and putrid water, will nevertheless on a bright day reflect the sunbeams.

39. in reference to actions.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 99 ¶ 16 A cast of talk, peculiar to their own fraternity. *Ibid.* No. 181 ¶ 10, I had now wholly changed the cast of my behaviour. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. ii. 23 His language has acquired a certain obsolete cast. 1817 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 499 Certainly a loose cast prevailed in the literature of the times. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. vii. § 36. 311 The reflections are usually of a moral cast.

40. Kind, sort, style; 'stamp, type': **a.** of persons. App. there has here often been vague association with CASTE (formerly spelt *cast*).

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 361 The design of you and those of your cast has been..against all the forraign Churches. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* iii, I am of a vulgar cast, simple enough to believe my senses. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. (1757) 101 As if men now were of another cast, They meanly live on alms of ages past. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 216 Better than twenty humble Servants of Mr. Murray's Cast. 1776 GIBBON *Decline & F.* I. ix. 180 Heroines of such a cast may claim our admiration. 1829 SCOTT in *Croker P.* (1884) II. xiv. 30 Strict Presbyterian and Whig of the old Scottish cast. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess.* (1871) II. 376 Here is a man of the cast of Hooker and Butler.

b. of animals, or things.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1290 Farther up the hills, it [the soil] is of a grey tough cast. 1785 BURKE *Nab. Arcot's debts* Wks. 1842 I. 318 Crimes of the same blood, family, and cast. 1802 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 73 A dapple-grey, very spotted, and of the tabby cast.

XIII. 41. *Hunting.* The spreading out of the hounds in different directions in search of a lost scent.

c 1830 C. WICKSTED in R. Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 226 Those sons of old Bedford .. So quick at a cast, and so ready to turn. 1846 R. EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 4 Friends, gentlemen, foxhunters, pray now, Hold hard, let 'em make their own cast. 1861 G. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xviii. 311 No cast that I could make, or the hound in his sagacity imagine, could recover her line again. 1885 DK. BEAUFORT & M. MORRIS *Hunting* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 87 Always allow your hounds to make their own cast before you make yours.

b. *fig.*

1846 R. EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (1883) No. xx. v. 53 How his Muse o'er the field made each season a cast.

XIV. 42. *Comb.* (in some cases perh. the verb stem): as *cast-maker*; **cast-fly**, a fly for angling; **cast-hole** (see quot.); **cast-house** (see quot.).

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 11 (1689) 12 Your line for Dub-fly, Cast-fly or Artificial fly. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E ij, Cutting a Square Hole, about a Yard every way, throwing out the Earth as far as he can with his Spade, which will be .. about three Yards Deep, and this is called a *Cast-hole*. 1877 SYMONDS in *Academy* 3 Nov. 419/2 As a cast-maker uses plaster of Paris. 1880 *Times* 10 Sept. 9/4 The hops when..swept from the floors of the cast-houses are packed in sacks by the pressure of machinery. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cast-house*, the building in which pigs or ingots are cast.

Cast (kast), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **cast.**

Forms: *Infinitive* 3–5 **casten**, (5 **castin, -yn**), **kaste**(n, **keste**(n, 6 **caste**, 3– **cast**. *Pa. t.* 3–5 **caste, kast**(e, 3–7 **kest**(e, (5, 6 **cest, kiste, keist, kyste**), 7 *Sc.* **cuist**, 8 *Sc.* **coost**, 3– **cast**; also 4–7 **casted**, 4–5 **-id**(e. *Pa. pple.* 3–8 *north.* **casten, -in, -yn**, 4–6 **caste, kast**(e, **kest**(e, (4 **icast**), 6 *Sc.* **cassin, -yn, caissen**, 4– **cast**; also 4–6 **castid.** [ME. *cast-en*, a. ON. *kasta* wk. vb. to cast, throw (Icel. and Sw. *kasta*, Da. *kaste*, North Fris. *kastin*): cf. *kös* (*kasu*), *köstr* (:—*kastuz*), pile, heap thrown up, which has been compared with L. *gerĕre* (*ges-*) *gestus*. It took in ME. the place of OE. *weorpan* (see WARP), and has now in turn been largely superseded in ordinary language and in the simple literal sense by THROW, q. v. '*Cast* it into the pond' has an archaic effect in comparison with '*throw* it into the pond'. But it is in ordinary use in various figurative and specific senses, and in many adverbial combinations, as *cast about.*]

General arrangement: I. To throw. II. To throw down, overthrow, defeat, convict, condemn. III. To throw off so as to get quit of, to shed, vomit, discard. IV. To throw up (earth) with a spade, dig (peats, a ditch, etc.). V. To put or place with haste or force, throw into prison, into a state of rage, sleep, etc. VI. To reckon, calculate, forecast. VII. To revolve in the mind, devise, contrive, purpose. VIII. To dispose, arrange, allot the parts in a play. IX. To cast metal, etc. X. To turn, twist, warp, veer, incline. XI. To plaster, daub. XII. *Hunting* and *Hawking* senses, those of doubtful position, and phrases. XIII. Adverbial combinations.

I. The simple action: To throw.

1. *trans.* To project (anything) with a force of the nature of a jerk, from the hand, the arms, a vessel, or the like; to THROW (which is now the ordinary equivalent); to fling, hurl, pitch, toss.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Ha [pride] cast hire fader sone se ha iboren wes fram þe hehste heuene in to helle grunde. *c* 1275 LAY. 1919 Corineus..caste hine adun mid þe cleue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20962 His hand .. he schok and in þe fir hir [þe neder] kest. *c* 1340 *ibid.* 19461 (Fairf.) Þe witnes sulde be-gyn þe first stane for to caste. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 42 Pendragon caste in fier, and brente vp Vortiger. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 101 Certayn men beyng at a wyndow keste water vpon him. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 39 They found him dead, and cast into the streets. 1611 BIBLE *John* viii. 7 Hee that is without sinne among you, let him first cast a stone at her. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Never cast Water on things newly planted. 1678 N. WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 86. 473/1 He would cast a Horse-man's Mace..farther than any other of his Court. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Baile*, Casting the water by hand out of a Boat. 1829 HOOD *Eug. Aram* xxi, I took the dreary body up And cast it in a stream. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 300 Men fell to play at casting of the stone; And strong men cast it mighty of their hands. 1887 *Cornh. Mag., Gaverocks* i. 7 'Take my rein' said the girl.. casting the reins towards him.

†b. *absol.* Also, To aim, deliver a blow. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1901 Þe wy3e..braydez out þe bry3t bronde, & at þe best castez.

c. *fig.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 498 Þan kest behynd þi bake all my synnys. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 83 From my heart I cest That, I had first determin'd for the best. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judg.* I. I. xv. 49 Hee..doth..cast behind his backe the grace of God's spirit. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 173 Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast.

d. † *To cast seed.* Now chiefly *fig.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 24 b, Neither can it be certaynely appoynted, howe muche seede is generally to be cast uppon an acre. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xi. 1 Cast thy bread vpon the waters. 1861 T. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. 73 (Hoppe) These hints had not been cast on barren ground. 1864 TENNYSON *Flower*, Once in a golden hour I cast to earth a seed.

e. To throw (dice) from the box. Also *absol.* Hence † *To cast a chance* (*obs.*).

1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp. Abingd.* in *Dom. Archit.* III. 42 They cockid for cartes, & cast for her chisyng. 1565–78 COOPER *Thesaur., Fritillus*, a little boxe to cast dice on the table. 1595 SOUTHWELL *Tri. Death* 22 God casteth the dice, and giueth vs our chaunce. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 58 He might..cast a chance for all our goodes, lives, and liberties. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 362 Any throw which the caster may be going to cast.

f. To deposit (a voting paper or ticket); to give (a vote).

1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 273 The immense majority of votes would be cast in favour of Plutarch. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* June 886 Inability .. to read the ballot they are expected to cast.

†g. *To cast cross and pile*: to toss up a coin as a way of casting lots. *Obs.*

1637 T. BRIAN *Pisse-proph.* (1679) 164 He should notwithstanding cast cross and pile which of these [remedies] he should appoint. *c* 1645 *Vox Turturis* 23 They had a Custome, when buyer and seller could not agree, to draw Cutts (as we do) or cast crosse and pile.

h. *To cast lots*: see LOT.

i. *fig.* To cause to fall or happen.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 46 Pray ye that this flight of yours..be not cast upon such a time.

†**2.** Formerly said also of military engines, bows, and the like, which throw or shoot projectiles; often *absol.* (like *to shoot*). Also of the general or soldiers. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9890 Þis castel..it es hei sett a-pon þe crag..þan na maner engine o were Mai cast þar-til it for to dere. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 4116 The engyne was bente..A gret ston into the toun was keste. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 165 Bothe day & nyght unto þe toure he kast. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* xiii. 17 Helise seyde, kast an arowe; and he kest. 1544 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 117 So that he be.. spedye ynough for far casting. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 41 The trepeget must nedes also be one instrumente to cast stones. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Macc.* vi. 51 Arbalists and engins, and instruments to cast fyre.

3. Said of the sea, waves, wind, or the like: esp. in *cast ashore*. Cf. *cast away*, 72 e.

1611 Bible *Acts* xxvii. 26 Howbeit we must be cast vpon a certaine Iland. 1618 M. Baret *Horsemanship* I. 4 Aristippus trauailing to Rhodes by Sea, was cast a-land by shipwracke. 1634 Herbert *Trav.* 21 The wind blowing strongly, we were cast upon the shoales..of Mozambique.

4. Said of any similar motion however produced. *arch.* (In quot. used *absol.*)

1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Ase þe wyȝte þet ualþ ine hot weter þet kest hyer and þer, and scoldeþ alle þo þet byeþ þer aboute.

5. *refl.* To throw oneself. (not colloq.)

1330 R. Brunne (1810) 274 Þam to kest smertly to þe assaute. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 203/2 Not shewing themselues too muche, nor casting themselues at randome. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 2 He casteth himselfe headlong vpon pikes. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. § 2. 23, I cast myself at the feet of the Elephant whereupon the King rode. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 121 To cast themselves on any other side upon the Emperor's Lands. 1714 Ellwood *Autobiog.* 14 At length I found Means to cast my self into the Company of the Daughter. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s. v. *Alcyone*, Alcyone..hearing of her husband's death, cast herself into the sea. 1832 Tennyson *Mariana in S.* 27 Low on her knees herself she cast.

†**b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 517 Ther-over [A..rock] the see caste i-lome.

6. To throw forth (a net, fishing line, hook, or the like, also the sounding lead, an anchor).

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1014 Hi strike seil, And ankere gunne caste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 b, He casteth his nettes in vayne before them yᵗ bee as byrdes full flygge. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* xxvii. 28 They cast out the leade & founde it twentye feddoms. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. i, The Temple Church, there I have cast my angle. 1651–7 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 6 You can cast your flye. Be sure you be casting alwayes down the stream. 1674 Evelyn *Navig. & Comm.* § 54. 101 Those of Flanders, who never presum'd to cast a Net without Permission. 1798 Capt. Berry in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 51 Hauling the braces, etc., preparatory to our casting anchor. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 353 Some angler casting his fly on the foam of the river. 1860 Pusey *Min., Proph.* 413 Shall he..cast his emptied net, unceasingly.

b. *Hawking. To cast a lure.*

1682 Dryden *Epilogue King & Queen* (Globe) 457 Methinks some vizard mask I see Cast out her lure from the mid gallery. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Faulcon*, Cast the Lure so near her, that she may catch it within the length of her lease.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) of an anchor.

1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angels* 171 Our anchor casts deepe in heaven.

7. *To cast an eye, glance, look,* etc. Still in common use.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 To kesten kang eien upon ȝunge wummen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15952 [Jesus] þan turnd him a-bute on petre his hei he kest. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1852 As she felle adoun she kaste hir loke. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 57 For a leude loke that he kiste on Barsaba. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 124 Horses..if they cast their looke upon their belly. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 13 How fearefull And dizie 'tis to cast ones eyes so low. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* Ded. 2 Cast your eye on the matter contained in it. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 708 Th' unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. IX. 302 My family have cast their eyes on an excellent person. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* III. 866 They cast their eyes around the isle. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xliv, I have sometimes thought that you have cast your eyes upon Miss Wardour. 1863 G. Eliot *Romola* I. vi. (1880) I. 97 He cast a keen glance of surprise at the group before him.

†**b.** Formerly, also, *To cast a thought, a reflection upon; to cast one's heart, affections,* etc. (now, *to set*); also, *to cast love, favour, a fancy unto. Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1810) 151 Þe kyng in hys syde ys herte al up hym caste. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1878 Ther as they kaste hir hert, there it dwelleth. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* (1816) I. 36 The king cast great love unto her. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) M iv, Men never cast any favor to a woman but for some good profite. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 64 An harlot that Annibali cast a fancie vnto. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. H.* 9 A rich widow..cast her affections on him. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. 64 Who casts a transient reflection upon the Subject.

†**8.** To emit, give out, send forth (light, darkness, fire, heat, cold, an odour). *Obs.* (exc. as in 9).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23218 Euer it brennes dai and night, bot neuermare it castes light. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2001 Clowdes kesten kenly þe colde to þe erthe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 68 Hornyt Lucyne castand bot dym lycht. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* clxxxi. (1862) I. 436 How soon can he with his flint cast fire. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 183 Voyd of light Save what the glimmering of these livid flames Casts pale and dreadful. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.) This..casts a sulphureous smell. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *England*, Coal..casts a greater heat, and is more lasting. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 539 Turned to the sun, she casts a thousand dyes.

9. To throw or cause to fall (light, etc.) *on* or *over* any object, or in some particular direction. Now chiefly in *cast a shadow* (*on*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9925 It castes lem ouer al sa bright, þat reches to þe dunjon light. *Ibid.* 10060 Þe grace þat of hir brestis Ouer all þis world þat grace it kestis. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* IX. 8 Castinge a thick darcknes before them. 1634 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* Wks. (1808) 109 The sun darkens the full moon, in casting the shadow of the earth upon her opposed face. *Ibid.* XXXII. 134 On the sight of a dark lantern..he can discern another man, by that light, which is cast before him. 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* ii. 97 Or round a quaker's beaver cast a glory. 1752 J. Gill *Trinity* iii. 72 Though they do not prove the doctrine of the Trinity, yet they cast some light upon it. 1801 Campbell *Lochiel* 56 Coming events cast their shadows before. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 79 There is no bright form Doth not cast a shade. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. iv. 33 Every shadow which one casts on the next. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 16. 106 A pine-fire was..casting its red light upon the surrounding objects.

†**b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. 154, I..find.. the Shadow of the top of the Tower to cast at D. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Low Bell*, The light will cast a great distance before you very broad.

c. *To cast* (a thing) *into the shade*: usually *fig.*

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 Internal taxation..is so excessive..as to cast even an illiberal tariff into the shade.

†**10.** To toss (the head), to shrug (the shoulders).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1351 Þe keiser kaste his heaued, as wod mon, of wreðde. *c* 1430 *How Gd. Wijf* 61 in *Babees Bk.* (1869) 39 Braundische not with þin heed, þi schuldris þou ne caste. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 8 Than Cocke cast a syde his hede. 1792 Burns *Duncan Gray* Maggie coost her heed fu' heigh.

11. To throw down, overthrow, defeat.

11. To throw down, throw on the ground.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 3 The wulf caste his glove to fight with the foxe. 1755 Johnson *Dict.* s. v., The king was cast from his throne. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* iii. 176 Low he lies..who was cast lower than the poorest.

12. To throw (a beast) on its back or side. The pa. pple. is used of a sheep or other beast that has got upon its back, and is unable to rise.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 133 For kibed heeles, take and cast him, and binde his legges fast together. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 313 Cast the Horse..and with that Oyl rub the Splent. 1810 *Treat. Choice, Buying, &c., Live Stock* 63 The animal is first cast, or thrown, and his legs bound. 1882 Romanes *Anim. Intell.* 448 A collie which..would run off to seek any sheep that might be cast, and..assist it to rise. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327 Granted..that it is a triumph of ingenuity [for a horse] to get cast in a loose box half as big as a barn.

13. To throw to the ground, *esp.* in wrestling; *fig.* to overthrow (an antagonist). *arch.* or *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25671 Þe feindes fraistes me ful fast, wele i hope i sal þaim cast. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 245 And kaste him on the lefte syde that thre ribbes tobrak. *c* 1489 Caxton *S. Aymon* I. 55 Guenes..casted hym ded to the erth. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 158 Either she should sit fast, or else I should cast her. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 46 Though he tooke vp my Legges sometime, yet I made a shift to cast him. *a* 1615 *Brieue Cron. Erlis of Ross* (1850) 1 He had sic craft in wrasling, that he cuist all men that assiłȝeit him. 1887 *Cornh. Mag., Gaverocks* I. 6 His father..tripped up his heels, and cast him sprawling on his back.

14. To defeat in an action at law.

1542 Brinklow *Compl.* viii. (1874) 22 The promoter payth no charges though he be cast. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. 20 Their cause thereby was cast by their own confession. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* li. 4 What ever suite thou wagest against me, thou art sure to cast me. 1730 Fielding *Temple Beau* Wks. 1755 I. 110, I have resolved never to go to law with a beggar or a lord: the one will never be cast, and the other you will get nothing by casting. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 144 A punishment seems to be inflicted on the defendant in all actions for debt wherein he is cast. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1857) 495 The magistrates were cast in damages.

†**15.** To defeat in competition. Chiefly in *passive. Obs.* or *dial.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. City of God* 6 Shee [*i. e.* Juno] was cast, in the contention of beauty, by the judgement of Paris. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxii. Wks. (1677) 111 Juno was content with her beauty, till the Trojan Youth cast her, by advancing Venus. 1686 Burnet *Trav.* i. (1750) 56 A Man may have more than two thirds sure, and yet be cast in a Competition.

†**16.** To find or declare guilty; to convict. *Obs.*

1536 Sir J. Russell *Let.* 12 May in *Lisle Papers* VII. 35 This day, Mr. Norris and such other as you know are cast; and the Queen shall go to her judgment on Monday next. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 15 The Commons by farr the greater number cast him: the Lords agreed to the Sentence. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 90/2 Socrates was cast by 281 voices. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 33 When it went to the vote seven acquitted but eight cast him. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 463 There was no man..who might not be cast or condemned, or fail in his own suit, even with right on his side.

†**17.** To condemn. Const. *for* (the penalty).

1567 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 107 Thinke you, he would determine matters, before he knew them: So might he cast Christ, and quit Barabbas. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1659) 155 As a prisoner new cast Who sleeps in chaines that night his last. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xv. 192 Strangways and his crew..were..all cast to suffer death. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 49 He was cast; and he prepared himself very seriously for death. 1772 Mackenzie *Man World* II. xxii. (1823) 495, I was tried for the crime, & was cast for transportation. 1816 J. H. Vaux in Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal., Cast for death* for privately stealing.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To condemn.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 117 'What, mon?' quaþ þe kyng 'þou castest þiseluen.' 1567 Harman *Caveat* 88 The learned lawes do quite or do cast, Such suttile searchers. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sins* I. (Arb.) 15 Thy last will, at the last day, will be an Inditement to cast thee. 1669 Penn *No Cross* I. § 10 (1682) 17 That..thy unsutable & un-Christ-like life may not cast thee at that great assize of the world.

III. To throw off, out, away: with stress on the notion of getting quit of or losing.

18. To throw off. Of a horse: *To cast his rider* (arch. or dial.), *to cast a shoe* (the ordinary phrase).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27067 Quen man has casten his birthing o sin þat on him forwit lai. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 Like the hors that castethe his maistre. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv. 30 To stumble, that his rider nigh he cast. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. xxiii. (1739) 108 Having once won the Saddle, he is loth to be cast. *a* 1700 *Trooper's Prophk.* in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 271 Sir Presbyter, ye spur Your speavie mear too fast..Your covenant she'll cast. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* i, One of the horses had cast a fore foot shoe. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* 24 One may soon get what one will never cast. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* vii, The horse had cast a shoe.

†**b.** Of a pen, etc.: To shed (ink, colour).

1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xxvi. (1647) 76 His penne will seldom cast ink when he meeteth with the corruption of the Romish court. 1716 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* 597 If the Pencil in his Hand should..cast no Colour.

19. To throw off (clothes). Now chiefly *dial.* (esp. *Sc.*), except where it has the sense of 'discard', = throw off for good or for the season, cease to wear. Cf. *cast off* (79 b).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21527 Of he kest al to his serk. 16.. Dryden (J.), When I begin, In virtue clothed, to cast the rags of sin. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 1 They have cast their Head-dresses in order to surprise us. 1787 Burns *Amer. War*, Till Suthrons raise, an' coost their claise Behind him in a raw, man. 1845 Hood *Mermaid of Marg.* i, The widow comes..to cast her weeds. *Old maxim.* Cast not a clout till May be out.

20. To throw off in process of growth (*esp.* the skin, as reptiles, caterpillars); also (somewhat *arch.* or *dial.*) to shed (hair, horns, teeth, leaves).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, At saynt andrew day his hornys he will cast. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron. Irel.* (1808) VI. 331 As the woolfe which often casteth his haires but neuer changeth his conditions. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 732 The Creatures that cast their Skin are, the Snake, the Viper, the Grashopper, the Lizard, the Silk-worm, etc. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 77 The Eagle had cast its Feathers, and could towre no more. 1676 *Walton's Angler* iv. (1864) 62 Some hollies or oaks are longer before they cast their leaves. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. II. 649. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Oxen*, He will cast his two foremost Teeth in ten Months of his first Year. 1789 White *Selborne* II. xlvi, A skin or coat, which must be cast before the insect can arrive at its perfect state. 1801 Strutt *Sports & P.* I. ii. 33 At the moulting time, when they cast their feathers.

†**b.** To give birth to, bear (young); to lay (eggs), deposit (spawn). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 161 Shee was the fairest hewde..that ever kinde Had cast. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 26 There be divers fishes that cast their spawne on flags and stones. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 5 Some Creatures cast their Eggs as Chance directs them. 1769 Herd *Coll. Sc. Songs* II. 7 Four-and-twenty gude milk kye..a' cast in ae year. 1774 Goldsm. *Anim. Nat.* (1776) IV. 174 They make a second departure in March to cast their young.

†**c.** To void (excrements). *Obs.*

1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Badger*, One [sort] casteth his Fiants long like a Fox. *Ibid.* s. v. *Wolf-Hunting*, The Bitch casteth her Fiaunts commonly in the midst of the High-way.

d. To 'yield' (as corn). *dial.*

1879 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk*, 'Ow did that w'eät cast as yo' wun thrashin'? Middlin' like..it dunna cast like it did last 'ear.

21. *esp.* To throw off, or shed, or drop, out of due season; to give birth to or bear prematurely. (In common use of animals, fruit-trees.)

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.* (1652) 71 A Mare woll cast her Foale. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 69 Lesse hurte..to haue his cowe caste her calfe, thanne an ewe to caste her lambe. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 8 An vnseasonable borne apostle..lyke an vnperfite chyld, rather caste, than wel borne. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xxi, The spring maketh him that drinketh it to cast all his teeth. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. (Arb.) 46 It was a terrible feare that made vs cast our haire. 1611 Bible *Rev.* vi. 13 As a figge tree casteth her vntimely figs when she is shaken of a mighty winde. 1617 J. Moore *Mappe Mans Mortal.* III. iii. 199 The Elephant (being coursed) casteth her precious tooth and so escapeth. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* vi. 220 Darius his wife..cast the child of which she went, and died. 1882 *Garden* 168/3 Nature may..relieve herself by casting the whole of the crop.

22. Of bees: To throw off (a swarm); generally *absol.* to swarm. (The ordinary term in Sc.)

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 122 At the tyme that they shall cast the swarme. *Ibid.* In June and July they do moost comynly cast. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 188 b, From the fifth Ides of May, till the tenth, or the twelfth of June, they use to cast theyr swarmes. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) I iv, A good stocke doth..vsually cast twise, a prime swarme, and an after swarme. 1747 Maxwell *Bee Master* 34 (Jam.) A hive, which to appearance was ready to cast.

†**23.** Of plants: To throw out (branches or shoots). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Þis zenne his a to kuead rote þet kest uele kueade boȝes. 1631 Markham *Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 11 The former Marle..is but a dead Clod..nor casteth any profitable grass at all.

24. *To cast colour*: to lose colour, become pale, fade, esp. by the action of light. Also *absol.* in mod. dial. use.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 881 He cast al his colour and bi-com pale. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 118 The kynge keste colours..with crouelle lates. *Mod. Sc.* A very good colour, if it do not cast.

25. To throw up from within; to vomit. *To cast the gorge*: to vomit violently, or make violent attempts to vomit. Now, only of hawks or other birds (exc. *dial.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26783 þai þaim to þair filthes fest als hund to þat he forwit kest. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xciii. (1495) 661 The sede of clete helpith theym whyche castyth blood. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Ye se yowre hawke nesyng and Castyng wat thorogh her Nostrellis. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4355 Till scho had castin ane cuppill of quarts. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 40. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 18. 483 Somewhat that shall make him cast his gorge. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 56 (Jam.) Gut and ga' she keest wi' braking strange. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 324/2 The undigestible parts of the prey of the Owl.. are regularly cast or regurgitated from the stomach.

b. *absol.* Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 63 Castyn or brakyn [*K.* as man owt the stomack]. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 52 He might not receyue' y^e^ sacrament for castynge. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 278 These feathers will make him to cast immediately at the nose. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* v. 110. 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat.* iv. 157 Like a big wife, at sight of loathsome meat Ready to cast. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* 557 The swallow casts after the fashion of a hawk or owl.

fig. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxiii. (1862) I. 91 Let your soul..cast at all things and disdain them, except one only. *a* 1665 W. GUTHRIE *Serm. Mark* viii. (1709) 25 (Jam.) They have broken the covenant, casten at his ordinances.

c. Said also of the sea, a volcano, etc.

1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 296 All the chimneyes shall cast smoake at once. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 106 The hill Chimæra, which casteth flames of fire euery night. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 251 We all were sea-swallow'd, though some cast againe.

† **26.** To ejaculate, utter (words), heave (a sigh).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10464 Wit the bolnning of hir hert, Sco kest sum wordes son ouerthuert. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 295 þe kest all suilk a crie, þat men mot here a myle. *c* 1450 *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 2740 The dragon had of ham a smell And he keste vp a gret yell. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* (1885) 485 Whan the byshop turpyn sawe this, he casted a grete sighe. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 157 Not louder shouts to pitying Heav'n are cast.

27. To throw or set aside, reject, discard; *esp.* to set aside as disqualified; to reject (horses) as unfit; to dismiss (soldiers, etc.).

[In this sense the pa. pple. ran together with that of CASS *v.* (sense 2), so that about 1600 *cast* may be either.]

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 703 Forte cristene þe folk, and casten þe false. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 52 No more must all Cupidos knyghtes be cast because of some. [1604 E. GRIMSTON *Siege of Ostend* 80 He hath cast and dismist so many olde experimented Captaines.] 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 150 The State..Cannot with safetie cast him. [1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iv. § 5. 523 Many Companies .. of forrein Auxiliaries are presently cast.] 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 26 This Child..was..near being excluded..and 'tis certain a Figure a little more oddly turn'd had cast him. 1715 in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 78 If that [Revelation] be once casten, we shall fall upon no other. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 103 The number of horses cast from the cavalry. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vi. (1857) 114 He determined that Cousin George should be cast in the examination. 1872 *Anteros* ii. 9 No more thought of rejecting him as a suitor, than a trainer would of casting a colt for showing temper.

¶ Improperly for CASS, to make void.

1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 331 It is nothing..less..than a total casting and making void the patrons' power in all time coming.

IV. To throw up with a spade or shovel.

28. To throw up (earth, etc.) whence the current northern use in *to cast sods, turf, peat*: to dig them up. Also in ploughing.

1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 364 To the monk that castis the gardin. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 Let him caste his barley-erthe, and shortly after rygge it agayne. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 307 It being vsed to be cast and tilled with thicker raisings of the earth. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 166 (Jam.) Peats and fire was very scarce, through want of servants to cast and win them. *Ibid.* 216 The servants, who should have casten the peats. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 131 To be preserved always in the same form, by casting, that is, by ploughing two ridges together, beginning at the furrow that separates them, and ploughing round and round, till the two ridges be finished. 1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highl.* II. 36 The Laird was getting his peats cast. *Mod. Sc.* Casting divots on the edge of the common.

b. To shovel coal from the keels into the collier (vessels); see CASTER 2 b.

1882 J. GREEN *Tales & Ballads Wearside* (1885) 223 He had commenced to cast at two o'clock in the morning.

† **29.** To dig or clear out (a ditch or the like), throwing the soil up on the edges. *Obs.*

1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (1841) 21 For casting the poondes at Wysnowe vj.*s.* viij.*d.* 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied for castyng of xxj roddis of dykyng. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* x. § 7 No Person..shall cast or scour any Ditch and throw or lay the Soil thereof into the Highway. 1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fort.* I. xc. 111 b, Thou hast planted trees, thou hast cast ryuers, thou hast plashed hedges. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* A iij a, I will not draine the fenne, or stand casting the ponde. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 7 A newe ditch lately cast by Perseus.

† **30.** To form by throwing up, to raise (a mound, bank, earthwork, or the like). *Obs.* See *Cast up* (83 e).

1593 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 36 Payde for casting the causey iijs. *jd.* 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 526 He commanded..the broken passages to be cast even. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 100 The blind Mole cast Copt hills toward heauen. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xix. 32 The king of Assyria shall not come into this city..nor cast [COVERDALE dygge] a bank against it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 675 Pioneers..to trench a field Or cast a rampart.

V. To put, or place, with haste, violence, force, or power, so that the effect resembles throwing.

31. To lay, place, put, with an action of force, decisiveness, or haste. (Now usually *throw.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3152 þe child he kest a-pon an ass. *Ibid.* 5441 He kest a-boute þam aiþer arm. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2448 [They] keste him on a scabbed mere. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVI. 12 She casted this oyntment on my body. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xii. 8 Cast thy mantle aboute the, and folowe me. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 Against that man who hath cast a Dam or Pile into the Sea an Interdict is allowed him who .. may be endamaged thereby. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 286 His ponderous shield behind him cast. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. v. 117 To be cast on the world, and to see life..is a variety. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1609 She cast her Arms about him. 1861 S. WILBERFORCE *Agathos, Tent in Pl.* (1865) 151 My guide cast on my shoulders a beautiful mantle.

b. *fig.* Of care, blame, or the like.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 82 Who..þat in þe last our of his deþ kastiþ not al his bisines & his affeccoun in to God. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij, Sentence of dethe was cast on her. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 7 b, Businesse .. which they would be lothe to beare themselves, they cast all uppon his backe. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 253 Casting ungratefully on Moses all their misadventures. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. ii. 34 Let us cast our cares upon him. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 137 Do not fancy .. that I cast the slightest blame on my..father. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 *Queen's B.* 593 The imputation cast upon Mr. M. was altogether unfounded.

32. To throw or put *into prison.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Ant het hire casten into cwarterne. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1784 þe oþre shal ich kesten In feteres. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13072 In prisoun heroude dud him cast. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 383 The ane was escaipit, and the uthir in vyle preassoun cassin. 1608 GOLDING *Epit. Frossard's Chron.* I. 34 The Pope..cast this fryer in prison. 1611 BIBLE *John* iii. 24 John was not yet cast into prison. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 513 They were being taken away to be cast into hell.

† **33.** To put, or cause to fall, *into* (a state or condition, *e.g.* sleep, rage). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10100 þis caitif casten in care. *Ibid.* 12941 In glotoni he wend him cast. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11311 The kyng at his karping cast was in ire. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 36 Be they kyngis or knyghtis, in care 3e þaim cast. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 289 Being cast in love with a wanton maid. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxvi. 6 Both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead sleepe. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthrop. Theom.* 37 His Fall.. did cast asleep his Intellectuall Faculties. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xix. 500 Our continuing wet for the last two days, cast us all into Fevers. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 79 ¶ 1 This cast him into such a rage, that he threw down the table.

† **b.** To deliver, set free, bring out *of* (a state).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5289 He has me cast of al mi care. *Ibid.* 25705 Has kyd þi merci mare To man-kind for to cast o care.

† **34.** To set (a person) *to* (*upon*) some action. Also *refl.* To set oneself with resolution. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* ¶ 624 He that .. casteth hym to no bisynesse..shal falle in-to pouerte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chichev. & Bycorne*, Bycorne castith hym to devoure Alle humble men. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 371, I cast me never to be married. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 48 In time of pece, he kest him to find occasioun of weir. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot., Jas. II*, The Earl of Douglas cast himself for to be stark against the King. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 189 To this this Oake cast him to replie Well as hee couth. 1662 MORE *Antid. Atheism* II. vi. (1712) 57 It cast them with more courage upon attempting the virtue of those (plants).

† **35.** To add, throw in, as an addition *to. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 274 þis childhede is betere 3if vertues be castid þerto. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* v. viii. 528 A religion caste to the lawe of kinde. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 197/2 All other thinges..shal be cast vnto vs. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 365 Not so bold that he would cast anything to the institution of Christ.

36. To bestow, confer, allot. *arch.* or *obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 285 God .. wil cast learning vpon them so far as shall be good. *a* 1626 BACON *Use Com. Law* (1635) 25 Leaving it to goe (as the law casteth it) upon the heire. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Descent*, An heir is he upon whom the law casts the estate immediately on the death of his ancestor.

VI. To reckon, calculate.

37. To count or reckon, so as to ascertain the sum of various numbers, orig. by means of counters, to the manipulation of which the word probably refers.

a. *intr.* Formerly in the phrases *to cast in* or *at accounts.* Now, To add a column of figures.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 If any man in dede wille keste in a countes. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* App. (Edinb. MS.) 20834 Qua wel can caste sal finde it euin. *a* 1360 *Song Yesterday* 66 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 And in vr hertes acountes cast Day bi day. 138-. *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 138 To cast at þe countes. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Crt.* 43 Who would cast and balance at a desk? 1884 *Law Times* 25 Oct. 419/2 A resort to the court in order that..a mistake in casting be corrected.

b. *trans.* To reckon up, sum up; now technically, to add up a (column of figures or amounts).

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 223 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 His figours drouȝ aldai & his numbre caste. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 248 þei .. Examend þam & cast ilk amountment. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22062 (Fairf.) To be laused atte þe laste quen þa þousande 3ere ware caste. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxv. 62/1 They that calculen & casten yeres dayes & monethes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 The marchaunt..vseth euery nyght to cast his boke. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* I. ii, This ten years tribute .. we have cast, but cannot compass it. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xii. 161 Review it, and cast it ouer againe. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 240 Archangels fail'd to cast the mighty sum. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 341 The books were cast and .. adjusted. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 165/2 Every column cast before the bill is left for taxation.

c. esp. in *to cast accounts*, originally to sum up or reckon accounts (so *to cast reckonings*); now, to perform the ordinary operations of arithmetic.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 279 Caste all þe countis þat þe kyng holdith. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 294/1 Folke that will learn to cast accoumpt. 1530 PALSGR. 477/1, I caste an accomptes, after the comen maner, with counters, *je compte par ject.* 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur., Abaculus..* a counter or other like thing, that men doe use to cast reckenings with. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1584) 85 The count being wel cast, the wood costes as deare as the dressing. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 44 b, You cast your accomptes amisse in your numbryng. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 26/1 Counters used in casting accounts .. sometimes stand for a great number, sometimes for a lesser. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi. (1857) 66 They can read, write, and cast accounts. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* iv. 3 To be taught to read, and write, and cast accounts.

† **38.** To reckon, calculate, estimate. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8775 þe king did cast wit scantliun, And did mak al þe timber bun. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 39 After as it may be cast it was .cc.iiij^xx^xj. yere. 1542-75 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 78 Then will I caste the whole charge of one monethes commons at Oxforde. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Iustine* 2 a, Wisely casting the inconuenience that might redound hereby vpon himself. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 341/2 He must be .. perfect in Casting the Tides. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Oct.

† **b.** *absol. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kntes. T.* 1313 Of fiue and twenty yeer his age I caste. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 48 Yoor iewellers by their Carrets let them cast. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 115 It is as proper to our Age To cast beyond our selves in our Opinions. 1633 FORD *'Tis pity* I. ii, You need not cast upon the dearth of flesh.

39. To calculate astrologically, as *to cast a figure, horoscope, nativity*, etc.; also *absol.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 25 [He] cast, and knew in good plyte was the Mone To do viage. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, She gan anone to casten and deuyse When that the moone on heauen would aryse. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 511 Or cast a figure for a bishoprick. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1676) 36/1 For casting a Nativity. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* Epil., We by tomorrow will our Fortune cast. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 257 Casting figures and preventing the butter from coming when they churn. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. ii. (1856) 181 Drawing an income from casting nativities. 1855 E. SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 312 Cardan..has cast the horoscope of our Saviour.

† **b.** To interpret (a dream). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 15, I saw3 sweuens, ne there is that opnith, the which I haue herd the most wiseli to caste.

† **40.** *To cast water*: to diagnose disease by the inspection of (urine). Also *fig. Obs.* or *dial.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 296 An Italian [physician]..casting my water..commaunded the chamber to be voyded. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 35 Able to cast his disease without his water. 1599 W. GODDARD *Mastiff-Whelp* xlvi. D ij b, Your vrine..I'le truly cast, and tell you your disease. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 50 If thou could'st Doctor, cast The Water of my Land, finde her Disease. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* (T.), I had it of a Jew, and a great rabbi, Who every morning cast his cup of white-wine With sugar. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Loud.-Diurn.* 2 It casts the water of the State, ever since it staled bloud. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (1883) I. 189, I don't cast Water now, but Accounts. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., A person is said to cast another's water who pretends to discover diseases by the inspection of urine.

† **41.** To calculate or conjecture as to the future; to anticipate, FORECAST: **a.** *intr.* (sometimes with *subord. cl.*) *To cast beyond the moon*: to conjecture wildly; to indulge in wild conjectures.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1148 Thoo gan I in myn hert cast That they were molte awey with hete. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 137 As fer forþ as we conne caste. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 92 As far as may be cast or imagiened. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 529 Beyond the moone when I began to cast .. what place might be procur'd. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 158 He casth beyonde the moone . great diuersitie Betweene far castyng and wise castyng, may be. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 8 [She] began to cast beeyond the moone .. which way she should offend her husband. 1599 MONTGOMERIE *Cherry & Sl.* 524 He sall nevir schaip to sayle the se, That for all perrils castis. 1607 HEYWOOD *Woman kild* Wks. 1874 II. 138 But oh, I talke of things impossible, And cast beyond the moone. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 309 Every man cast in his mind, that Eumenes would be all in all.

† **b.** *trans.*, as in *to cast danger, peril, the worst.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 259 He..the kynges couetous cast not before. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xi. 53 Thanne perel is castid. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxii. 181 The kynge, castyng no parell, thanked hym of his kynde request. 1530 PALSGR. 476/2 It is wysdome to cast afore what may come after. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housek.* (1768) 22 Man can not caste theym afore hande. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 9 To caste

the worste, yf they should perishe in this viage. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II*, 126 With a world of melancholy thought he casts the danger.

VII. To resolve in the mind, devise, contrive, purpose, plan.

†**42.** To revolve in one's mind, debate with oneself, consider, ponder, deliberate. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a. *intr.* often with subordinate clause.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii. 2 Þai kast & studis how Þai moght doe in dede Þat Þai haf wickedly thoght. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 161 He caste and hath compassed ofte, How he his prince might plese. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. vi. 518 Thei schulen desire and caste and .. be constreyned to abide. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxiii. 199 They caste.. how they myght breng hym out of prison. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Phil.* i. 23, I haue cast what is best for me. 1600 Holland *Livy* x. xlv. 385 Men began to cast in their minds .. how they should do. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphons.* Wks. 1873 III. 202 They ward, they watch, they cast, and they conspire. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* vi. xxvii. § 4. 611/2, I lay still..casting and discoursing with my self, whether I waked or was in a dream.

†**b.** *trans. Obs.* or *dial.*

1530 Palsgr. 477/2, I have caste many thynges in my mynde, sythe the mater began. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 168 The Judge, casting doubts with himselfe. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* v. 26 Cast no more doubts. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), I have lately been casting in my thoughts the several unhappinesses of life.

43. To machinate, contrive, devise, scheme.

†**a.** *intr.* Const. with *inf.* (or *clause*). *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1455 To compas and kest to haf hem clene wroȝt. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 439 Antecrist hab cast to be knyttid wiþ kyngis. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. i. 143 [Thei] Caste þat þe comune sholde hure comunes fynde. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lvi. 150 Oure londis they casten to wasten ful pleyn. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. ii, Edmund casts to work his liberty. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 77, I thought I should haue gone madde, with casting and deuising. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No K.* III. 48 A strange Land, where mothers cast to poyson Their only Sons. 1612–5 Hall *Contempl. O. T.* xx. *Athaliah & J.* 16 She straight casts for the kingdom of Judah. 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 109 Before you begin to angle, cast to have the wind on your back.

b. *trans.* To contrive or devise (an action, etc.).

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xlii. 11 Ne thi seruauntis eny thing casten [1388 ymaginen] of evil. *c* 1420 — *Esther* Prol. (MS. M.) He [Aman] castide the deeth of Mardochee. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2181 Be hyt nevyr so slylye caste. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Jew Malta* v. ii, I'll set Malta free; And thus we cast it. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Captain* ii. ii, To cast A cheape way how they may be all destroyed. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bd.* Poems (1850) I. 184 Do not cast Ambiguous paths, Prometheus, for my feet.

†**c.** Phrase. *To cast counsel.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 224 After ward more counselle among vs shall [be] caste. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* 1 Good plottes devised, & wise Councels cast already.

†**44.** To design, purpose, intend, determine (*to do* a thing). *Obs.*

138. Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 104 No man doiþ ouȝt in hiddis and ȝit he castiþ to be in apert. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xii. (Tollemache MS.), I wonder þat þou castes [1535 purposeste] to fyȝte with women. *c* 1430 *Hymn Virg.* (1867) 106 He þat casteþ, wiþ conscience clere, To kepe, wel Cristes Comaundement. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1444 Whan I am more of elde I cast my armes forto welde. 1567 Drant *Horace's Epist.* I. ii. C v, That owner..hauing riches competent, doth cast to vse theim well. 1653 Walton *Angler* iii. 70 That has made me and my friend cast to lodge here too. 1660 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 67 We cast to be there at the solemne entry, which this Duke made for his new Spouse. 1808 Scott *Marm.* iv. xvii, The marshall and myself had cast To stop him.

†**b.** *To cast oneself, one's advice*: to form a design, purpose. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* (1817) II. 61 As yet I caste me not to marye in this countrey. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccccxlvii. 789 This lorde of Destornay dyde cast his aduyce to get agayne Andwarpe.

VIII. To put 'into shape' or into order; to dispose, arrange.

(Some senses originally belonging here, have prob. been subsequently influenced by IX since that became a leading sense of the vb.)

†**45.** To put into shape, dispose, arrange, or order; to lay out in order, plan, devise: **a.** a piece of ground, piece of work, or other thing material.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9947 A tron of iuor graid, Craftili casten wit compass. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 4610 A faire chapel of marbel fin, Þat was ikast wiþ queint engin. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 807 Þreo bayles .. i-cast wt cumpas and walled abouten. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1170 Ne coude casten no compace Swich another for to make. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 63 Caste warke or dysposyn, *dispono*. 1563 Shute *Archit.* B iij b, Ye must furst haue knowlaige how to cast your ground plotte. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 162 b, Let your nestes and lodginges, both for laiyng and brooding, be orderly cast. 1596–7 S. Finche in *Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 153 The measure of the ground .. that the plotte might be caste square. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 8 They did not cast the streets, nor proportion the houses in such comely fashion. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 276.

†**b.** things not material. (Cf. 52.) *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1976 Þan byhoved us our lyf swa cast Als ilk day of our lif war þe last. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2310 So thei can here iournes cast. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 18 The sermon is not yet cast. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 151 Y° musicke is so to be cast as the point bee not offensiue.

46. **a.** To dispose or arrange in divisions; to divide or 'throw' *into* divisions.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 432 Alle mans lyfe casten may be .. in þis partes thre. 1622–52 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 62/1 Constantine cast it into three provinces. 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I. 69 They were cast into little States, according to the different Valleys which they inhabited. 1710 Steele & Add. *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 4, I shall cast what I have to say under Two principal Heads. 1835 T. Walker *Original* ii. (1887) 21 By casting them into other distinctions to abolish the first and great distinction.

b. To 'throw' *into* a (particular) form.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 6 Casting into an Opera the Story of Whittington and his Cat. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xx. (1857) 437 Casting my facts .. into a series of letters.

47 *Painting.* †**a.** To arrange or dispose (colours). *Obs.*

1567 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 274 M. Harding casteth his colours to shadow that thing, that will not bee hidde. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 37 Cunning Painters who for the whitest worke, cast the blackest ground. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 1 Cast her colours To seeme like Truth. 1633 T. Adams *Comm. 2 Peter* i. 5 Some painters are so skilful in casting their colours, and can paint a fire so lively, that at the first blush you would think it to be a fire indeed.

b. To dispose (the draperies in a painting).

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 30 To set or cast a Drapery. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 90/2 The draperies are cast with much ease.

48. *Theat.* To allot (the parts of a play) *to* the actors; to appoint (actors) *for* the parts.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 219 ¶ 12 Our parts in the other world will be new cast. 1737 Fielding *Hist. Reg.* iii, *Apollo.* Is there anything to be done? *Prompter.* Yes, Sir, this play to be cast. 1809 Malkin *Gil. Bl.* (Rtldg.) 372 They .. wanting a boy .. to personate the young King of Leon, cast me for the part. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 8 The piece is very strongly cast, and .. was most creditably performed. 1866 Mark Lemon *Wait for End* xxviii. 365 She had been cast (as it is called in the language of the stage) a most interesting mother. 1875 Macready *Remin.* 125 The part of Hermione was cast to Mrs. Egerton.

b. ? *transf.*

1763 Chesterfield *Lett.* ccclxxii. IV. 192 You will have known..from the office, that the departments are not cast as you wished.

IX. To cast (molten) metal; to found. Now one of the most used literal senses.

†**49.** To throw (anything plastic or fluid) into a particular shape. *Obs.* in general sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22941 Þe potter .. whenne he fordoþ his new vessel he casteþ soone al in a bal a bettre for to make. 1693 J. Beaumont *On Burnet's The. Earth* I. 23 A fluid mass always casts it self into a smooth and spherical Surface.

50. To form (metal, or the like) *into* a shape, by pouring it when melted or soft into a mould, where it is allowed to cool or harden.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, viii. § 7 Untrue or deceivable Metal .. of Tin or Pewter .. whereseoever it be cast .. or wrought. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 182 For takyng doune the leade .. and castyng hit into sowes. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 29 They .. melte it & caste it fyrste into masses or wedges. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* viii. § 2 Every Piece of Wax ..so melted and cast. 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (J.), It .. will not run thin, so as to cast and mould. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 694 The several Species of Metals, cast and wrought here. 1814 *Lett. fr. England* III. lxxv. 341 A large collection..have.. been cast into candlesticks and warming pans.

51. To form (an object) by running molten metal, etc. into a mould; to found.

1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 285 To the man that castis the chameris to the brassin gun. 1535 Coverdale *Ex.* xxv. 12 Cast foure rynges of golde. 15.. Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 112 Seven Canons, called the Seven Sisters, casten by Robert Borthwick, the Master-Gunner. 1668–9 Pepys *Diary* 1 Mar., Did bring home a piece of my face cast in plaister. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 35 You must Cast a Nut of Brass upon the Spindle. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* 10 A figure cast in soft wax. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. ii, Buckets of bronze, cast in the most graceful shapes. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. ii. 345 A mould of serpentine..and another of granite intended to cast ornamented celts of two sizes.

52. *fig.*

1593 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. ii. § 8 All cast according to that mould which Calvin had made. 1606 Day *Isle of Gulls* III. i. 24 Let's cast our inventions in a new mould. 1671 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 230 Hereafter to cast it into other languages. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 40 ¶ 1 Several of the celebrated Tragedies of Antiquity, are cast in the same Form. 1844 Emerson *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 28 Is the parent better than the child into whom he has cast his ripened being? 1876 — *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* III. 158 Our habit of casting our facts into rhyme to remember them the better.

X. To turn, twist. [Parallel to *warp*:—OE. *weorpan* to throw, and *throw*:—OE. *þrāwan* to twist, turn.]

53. Of timber, etc.: To warp. **a.** *intr.*

1544 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 28 My goode bowe clene cast on the one side. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 112 When oake cometh to dry, it will shrink, cast, drawe a nayle. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 239 If you lay them in the Sun or Wind, they chap, or shrink, or cast. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 110 Stuff is said to Cast, or Warp, when by its own Droughth or Moisture..or other Accident, it alters its flatness and straightness. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 23 Dec. 368 In consequence of the liability of this wood to cast.

b. ? *trans.* (only in *pa. pple.*)

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 122 To prevent them [theire pikes] from beinge casten. 1717 Tabor in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 551 They [bricks] were very firm, and not in the least Warp'd or Cast in Burning. 1726 R. Neve *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., A Piece of Timber .. is said to Cast or to be Cast when .. it akers its Flatness. 1824 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 237 The old tile roof is cast by age, and twisted into all varieties of curvature. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 497 *Cast*, warped—said of sprung timber.

†**54.** *intr.* To turn in one's course. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 336 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 309 Noþer to harme chylde ne best, With castyng, turnyng west ne est. 1600 *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 404 The birds of Heauen the nearest way haue flowne, And under earth the moules doe cast aright.

b. *Naut.* To veer, turn.

1671 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 580/2 Which causing a mistake at Helm, the ship cast a contrary way. 1798 Capt. Miller in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 159 We cast so as to open the view of our broadside to her. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 199 Prepare for casting to port. 1885 W. C. Russell *Strange Voy.* I. xiv. 208 The wind has so got hold of her that she won't cast one way or the other.

c. *trans.* To bring (a ship) round.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Jib* .. It's effort in casting the ship, or turning her head to leeward is very powerful. 1836 Marryat *Three Cutt.* i, Her foresail is loose, all ready to cast her.

55. To turn (the scale or balance). *Obs.* or *arch.* Cf. *casting-vote.*

1597–8 Bacon *Faction, Ess.* (Arb.) 83 When matters have stuck long in ballancinge, the Wynning of some one man casteth them. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* ccliii. (1862) I. 355 One grain-weight less would have casten the balance. 1667 *Naphtali* (1761) 139 Such advantages do preponderate and cast the scales. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* sig. I, He cast the Scales against Arrius. 1837 J. H. Newman *Proph. Office Ch.* 112 Nor can we cast the balance between the outward advantages and disadvantages.

†**56.** *intr.* To have an inclination; to incline, slope, slant; to lie away. *Obs.*

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 193 Their Countries casting so much as they doe towards the North are out of his way. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 66 After some sudden rain, or breaking up of a great snow in winter, you will plainly see which way the ground casts.

XI. †**57.** To cover by casting (mortar, or the like) on; to plaster, daub. *Obs.* Cf. Rough-cast.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 233 They..cast it all ouer with [thicke] claie to keepe out the wind. 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I*, II. 63 (Jam.) Our minister..kest with lime that part where the back of the altar stood, that it should not be kent.

XII. Senses of doubtful position, and phrases.

†**58.** To tie or make (a knot): also to catch (in a cord, etc.), to entangle. *Obs.*

1591 Drayton in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 133 The bar'd steed with his rider..Whose foot in his caparison is cast. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xxxvii, I can not chuse; my kinsh is not to cast. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 320 Of hurts in the legs, that cometh by casting in the halter or collar. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* cxxii. (1862) I. 304 When Christ casteth a knot, all the world cannot loose it. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 316 Cast a strait Ligature upon that part of the Artery. 1825 Jamieson *Dict.* s. v. *Kinsch*, *To cast a kinsch*, to cast a single knot on the end of a rope, or of a web; a term commonly used by weavers.

59. *Hawking. To cast a hawk*: in various senses: cf. V, III, and see quots.

c 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 Ye shull say cast your hawke thereto [to her game], and say not lete flee. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, Bere thi hawke home on thi fiste and cast hir on a perch. *Ibid.* A vj b, Ye shall say cast yowre hawke to the perch, and not set youre hawke vppon the perch. *Ibid.* B vj, Whan she is cast to a fowle, she fleith a wayward as thogh she knewe nott the fowle. 1615 Latham *Falconry* Gloss., To *cast* a Hawke, is to take her in your hands before the pinions of her wings, and to hold her from bating or striuing, when you administer any thing vnto her. 1623 Fletcher *Maid in Mill* III. ii, If you had..handled her as men do unman'd hawks, Cast her, and mail'd her up in good clean linen. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Eyess*, It will be proper to shew how to Seel a Hawk..Casting your Hawk, take her by the Beak, and put the needle through her Eye-lid.

60. *Hunting. intr.* Of dogs (or huntsmen): To spread out and search in different directions for a lost scent. Cf. *cast about.*

1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Hare-hunting*, So will they [Greyhounds] soon learn to cast for it at a doubling or default. 1846 R. Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* xiii. (1883) 36 Whenever check'd, whenever crost, Still never deem the quarry lost; Cast forward first..Cast far and near, cast all around, Leave not untried one inch of ground. *Ibid.* xliv. 129, I can only backwards cast, or Blow my horn and take 'em home. 1863 Whyte-Melville *Gladiators* I. 233 Like a hound..casting forward upon a vague speculation. 1885 Dk. Beaufort & M. Morris *Hunting* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 80 When they [harriers] come to a check..let them swing and cast;..only when they are utterly non-plussed should the huntsman go to their assistance. *Ibid.* 87 In casting, do not be afraid to cast forward in the first instance.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* *To cast about one*: to look about (mentally).

1823 Scott *Peveril* vii, I cast round the thicket. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 292, I remember the old squire and his sporting chaplain casting home on spent horses. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 277 Spinabello cast about him to find a suitable husband for her. 1879 Browning *Pheidipp.* 28 Gravely they turned to take counsel, to cast for excuses. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 190/1 He casts about him for the wherewithal to meet the ..expenditure.

61. *trans. To cast hounds*: to 'throw off', put on the scent.

1781 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 163 When he casts his hounds, let him begin by making a small circle.

62. *intr.* (*Sc.*) Of the sky: To clear of clouds. Cf. *overcast.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 58 (Jam.) The sky now casts an' syne wi' thrapples clear, The birds about begin to mak their cheer.

63. *trans. To cast loose*: to unfasten or let loose with force or decisiveness, set adrift; said esp. of a boat, or the like; also *to cast adrift.* Also *fig.*

1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 85 All the people were cassin sa louse, and were become of sic dissoluit myndis. 1660 J. Guthrie in *Life* (1846) 249 The Lords Day disregarded and casten loose. 1751 Adm. Hawke in *Naval Chron.* VII. 464 Instead of daring to cast the squadron loose. 1805 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III. 353 The captain ordered the boat to be cast loose. *Ibid.* 354 The boat .. turned bottom upwards, her lashings being cast loose. *Ibid.* IV. 27 The boat was veered astern, and soon after cast adrift. 1856 Dove *Logic Ch. Faith* v. i. ii. 284 The smallest possibility of error on the part of God would cast the universe loose from its moral obligation. 1884 *Mehalah* ii. 27 She..cast loose, and began to row.

†**64.** *To cast clean*: to cleanse. *To cast open*: to open suddenly, 'throw open'; also to open a way through. *Obs.*

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 256 From sloth clean you cast. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 474 Therefore will I cast open the frontiers of Moab. 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 126 (Jam.) The watchword..being heard, the gates are casten open.

65. † *To cast* (*any one*) *in the teeth*: to reproach or upbraid him (*with, that*) *obs.*; later construction *to cast* (*a thing*) *in one's teeth.*

1526 Tindale *James* i. 5 Which geveth to all men..without doublenes, and casteth no man in the teth [1611 upbraideth not]. 1530 Palsgr. 764/2, I caste him in the tethe or in the nose. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* III. (1859) 346 That we shall never be cast in the teeth with them. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 254 He casteth the Jews in the teeth that their fathers served strange Gods. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 30 He cast them in the teeth with their former injurious casting him out.

b. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 Deuiseth to cast in my teeth Checks. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 125 The trecheries of his parents .. will be cast in his teeth. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xxvii. 44. 1675 Brooks *Golden Key* Wks. 1867 V. 328 God .. will never hit him in the teeth with his former enormities, nor never cast in his dish his old wickednesses. 1716 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* 33 Strangers cast it in his Teeth so often, Where is now thy God? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 101, I would not have you cast in my teeth that I am a haughty Aexonian.

†**66.** *To cast one's wits*: to exercise or apply one's wits. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11428 Þan þai comynd in the cas, castyn hor wittes. 15.. Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.*, Cast his ingine to set a remedy thereto. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 236/2 If the enterprise bee great, he must cast all his wit y^t^ way.

†**67.** *To cast their heads* (*together*): to unite in consultation. *Obs.*; now *put, lay heads together.*

1535 Coverdale *Prol. Bible*, Occasion to cast their heads together, and to make provision for the poor. 1577 Patericke *Agst. Machiavell* 318 They of the nobilitie all casting their heads, and employing their abilities for their gentleman.

68. *To cast eggs*: **a.** to beat them up; **b.** 'to drop them for the purpose of divination' (Jam.).

a 1825 *MS. Poem* (Jam.) By..casting eggs, They think for to divine their lot. *Receipts Cookery* 7 (Jam.) Mix with it ten eggs well cast. *Ibid.* 8 Cast nine eggs and mix them with a chopin of sweet milk.

69. *To cast a clod between* (Sc.); to widen the breach between. † *To cast galmoundis* (Sc.): to cut capers. *To cast a* (*point of*) *traverse*: (see quots.). † *To cast stones against the wind*: to labour in vain. Also *To cast ambs-ace, anchor, a bone, cantraips, cavel, a damp, damper, an essoin* (excuse), *lots, a spell*; for which see those words.

1529 Lyndesay *Compl. King* 181 Castand galmoundis with bendis and beckis. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 43, I grew weary of casting stones against the wind. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Cast a Point of Traverse*, in Navigation, signifies, to prick down on a chart the Point of a Compass any Land bears from you, or to find on what Point the Ship bears at any instant, or what way the Ship has made. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 105 (Jam.) Betweesh them sae by casting of a clod. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To cast a traverse*, to calculate and lay off the courses and distances run over upon a chart.

XIII. In combination with adverbs.

70. Cast about.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and About *adv.*

1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1885) 36 Sighs numberless he cast about. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* iv. 73 Begin..to cast about Thy Infant Eyes. 1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* 69 She cast about her eyes in thought profound.

b. *intr.* To turn about. *Naut.* To change the course, to go on the other tack. Cf. 54.

1591 Raleigh *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 Perswaded .. to cut his maine saile, and cast about. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xli. 14 The people .. cast about and returned, and went into Johanan. 1635 Ld. Lindsey in Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 335/1 If I cast about in the night, I will shoot a Piece of Ordnance. *a* 1716 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 277 Prone to cast about to th' other shore.

c. To go this way and that in search for game, a lost scent, etc., *orig.* a hunting locution. Cf. 60.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* xl. 120 Huntesmen may caste about in the moste conuenient moyst places, and .. vnder some bushe or shade. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 111 Dogs .. will cast about for the game, as a disputant doth for the truth. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vii, There is nothing for it but to cast about for the scent. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 166, I began to cast about for a place to camp in.

d. *fig.*

1677 Hales *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 22, I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my Memory. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 32 They who cast about for difficulties will be sure to find or make them. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* III. xix. (1878) 252 Casting about for some explanation of the Atonement.

e. To consider, contrive, devise means, lay plans. Const. with *inf.* or *clause.* Cf. 42, 43.

c 1590 Marlowe *Jew Malta* II. ii, Like a cunning Jew so cast about, That ye be both made sure. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 428 The Turkes being mo in number, cast about to han encloased them. 1677 Yarranton *Engl. Improv.* 18 Now he casts about how to preserve himself from the Storm. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 248 She cast about to change her Shape. 1712 *Spect.* No. 524 ₱ 9, I was casting about within myself what I should do. 1861 S. Wilberforce *Agathos, Tent in Pl.* (1865) 141, I cast about in my mind how I should speak to him.

71. Cast aside.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Aside.

1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 803 For on entering He had cast the curtains of their seat aside.

b. To throw aside from use, discard.

a 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 319 He .. cast our holy cristen feithe aside. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vii. 35 Worne now in their newest glosse Not cast aside so soone. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 664 A Snake .. has cast his Slough aside. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/3 Purchased for railway reading and then carelessly cast aside.

72. Cast away.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1954 Lok þai cast a way þe blod. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxi. 15 Sche castide awei the child vndur a tre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 28 The file..is vorne ande cassin auaye. 1885 Stevenson *Dynamiter* 125 To cast the bag away from him.

b. esp. *fig.* To put from one, part with forcibly, dismiss, reject.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25675 (Gött.) Mi soru i cast away. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xvi. 45 Thi modir, which castide a wei hir husboond and hir sones. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxxiii. 24 Two kynredes had the Lorde chosen and those same two hath he cast awaye. 1613 *Answ. Uncasing of Machiav.* F b, All Cards and Dice .. discard and cast away. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 1 ₱ 10 Hope is not wholly to be cast away. 1812 Landor *Ct. Julian* II. iv. 27 Egilona .. casts away, Indifferent or estranged the marriage-bond.

†**c.** To thrust, push, turn or drive away. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5688 Come hirdes and awai þam kest. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 14332 (Trin.) Þe graue lid awey þei kist. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* vi. 9 Her husbonde kiste away his herte from his wyff.

d. To throw away, i. e. in waste or loss; to spend uselessly, waste wantonly, squander, ruin.

1530 Palsgr. 477/1 Thou wylte caste away thyselfe and need nat. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. 334 France, hast thou yet more blood to cast away? 1629 Shirley *Wedding* v. ii, What d' ye mean To cast yourself away? 1713 Addison *Cato* v. ii, Our father will not cast away a life So needful to us all. 1885 Wingfield *B. Philpot* I. iii. 43 Never with my consent shall you thus be cast away.

e. To wreck (a ship); to throw upon the shore, to strand. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 105 Anthonio .. Hath an Argosie cast away comming from Tripolis. 16.. Sackville (J.) Our fears tempestuous grow, And cast our hopes away. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* (1684) 141 Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shore. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1988/1 The Capitana of the Gallies of Naples .. was in a great storm cast away. 1717 *Act* 4 *Geo. I*, xii, If any owner .. shall .. wilfully cast away burn or otherwise destroy the ship. 1779 Arnot *Hist. Edinb.* 98 The very next day, the vessel was cast away in the Forth. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 474 Our fatigue has been very great, being cast away on a barren place. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xvii. 47 The small Mexican brig which had been cast away in a south-easter, and which now lay up, high and dry. 1864 Tennyson *En. Arden* 714 Enoch, poor man, was cast away and lost.

73. Cast back.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Back. †**b.** ? To put or thrust back, repulse, defeat (*obs.*); ? to leave behind. †**c.** To throw behind, hold or drag back, impede (*obs.*). **d.** *intr.* To go back over the same course, revert.

c 1450 *Boctus, Laud MS.* 559 fol. 9, ij..That in here lawe were holden wys For to despute with Sidrak, But he caste hem all a bakke And ouercome all here reasoun. 1622 R. Preston *Godly Man's Inquis.* II. 47 Crooked wayes, and crooked feete will cast backward. 1671 Milton *Samson* 337 Mine [feet], cast back with age, Came lagging after. 1862 Mrs. Riddle *City & Suburb* 197 (Hoppe) You cast back for hundreds of years, and rake up every bit of pleasure I ever had in my life. *Ibid.* 202, I think there must have been a dreadful misalliance somewhere in our genealogy, and that you have cast back to it.

74. Cast behind.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Behind. **b.** 'To leave behind in a race' (J.).

16.. Dryden (J.) You cast our fleetest wits a mile behind. 1714 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 85 We were so far cast behind the Trooper that we had lost both sight and hearing of him. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 464 Tho' far he cast the ling'ring Pack behind. 1850 Browning *Easter Day* xxvii, The mind So miserably cast behind To gain what had been wisely lost.

†**75. Cast by.** To throw aside from use. *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 100 Verona's ancient Citizens Cast by their Graue beseeming Ornament. 1647 W. Browne *Polex.* II. 319 That great heart..cast by the scepter of Gheneoa. 1690 Locke (J.) Men .. cast by the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind as not worthy of reckoning.

76. Cast down.

a. See senses 11–13 and Down.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23720 Dame fortune turnes þan hir quele And castes vs dun. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxx. 3 Pride kastes men down. 1530 Palsgr. 477/1 Who wolde have thought that so lytell a felowe coulde have caste him downe. 1535 Coverdale *Lament.* ii. 1 As for the honore of Israel, he hath casten it downe from heauen. 1565–78 Cooper *Thesaur* s.v. *Abjicco*, He .. cast himselfe downe a long in the grasse. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 15. 101 The blocks which had been cast down from the summit. 1885 Creighton *Age of Eliz.* 22 Henry VIII delighted to show that he could cast down and could raise up.

b. *trans.* To overthrow, demolish (a building).

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 And warpeð eauer toward tis tur for to kasten hit adun. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16705 Þou said þat þou suld cast it [þe temple] dun and ras it þe thrid dai. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. viii. 90 The castelle than on Twedmouth made..Wes tretyd to be castyn down. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 247, I se 3our tempills cassin downe. 1637 S. Rutherford *Lett.* cxlv. (1881) 267 Bulwarks are often Casten down.

c. To bend and turn downward (the head, face, the gaze of the eyes).

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. i. 7 Þus þis compaygnie of muses I-blamed casten wrþely þe chere adounward to þe erþe. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* li. 172 Huon .. spake no worde but cast downe his hede. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 190 ₱ 1 Every eye was cast down before him. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* iv. 60 Sheila cast down her eyes, and said nothing.

d. To deject in spirits, disappoint, dispirit. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* = downcast.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xl. 28 And alle men seende he shal ben kast down. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 6 For the oppressed king I am cast downe. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 256 ₱ 8 How often is the Ambitious Man cast down and disappointed, if he receives no Praise where he expected it? 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, Come, Mrs. Malaprop, don't be cast down. 1853 G. Rawson *Hymn 'In the dark & cloudy Day'*, Comfort me, I am cast down.

77. Cast forth.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Forth.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 889 The gates..like a Furnace mouth cast forth redounding smoak and ruddy flame. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 114, I caused the Lead to be cast forth, but could not get ground at eighty Fathom. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Withering*, This will not only cause her to cast forth her latter Burden, but dead Calf.

b. To throw or put out of doors, company, etc., expel, eject.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxvi. 30 His careyn shal be cast forth at the hete bi the dai. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 157 To be cast forth in the common ayre. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. xii. 15 That litle Infant..which forth she kest. 1611 Bible *Nehem.* xiii. 8, I cast foorth all the houshold stuffe of Tobiah out of the chamber.

†**c.** To throw out (roots, branches). *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Hosea* xiv. 5 Hee shall grow as the lillie, and cast foorth his rootes as Lebanon.

78. Cast in.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and In. **b.** *fig.* To throw in (as an addition, or something extra).

1688 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* II. i. 86 We shall treat of the Dugs of Women, casting in between while, wherein those of Men differ therefrom. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* 283 'Twere worth both Testaments, and cast in the creed.

c. *To cast in one's lot among* or *with*: to become a partner with, to share the fortunes of.

1535 Coverdale *Prov.* i. 14 Cast in thy lott amonge us. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xx, Numbers of these men..prepared to cast in their lot with the victors of Loudon-hill. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. (L.) Baxter cast in his lot with his proscribed friends, refused the mitre of Hereford, quitted the parsonage of Kidderminster.

†**d.** To choose partners at cards. *Obs.*

1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 259 We cast in, and Miss Boroughs and my master were together.

79. Cast off.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Off. **b.** To throw off (clothes or anything worn).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12661 Palomydon .. cast of his clothis cantly & wele. *c* 1400 Maundev. v. 41 A woman myghte wel passe there, withouten castynge of of hire Clothes. 1609 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 274 Them hee casteth off as the fellow..did his spectacles. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. vii. 165 In a weeks time the Tree casts off her old Robes.

c. *fig.* To throw off as clothes, a yoke, etc.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 6 The Christian religion they had not utterly cast off. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 786 To cast off this Yoke. 1690 Locke (J.) Disown and cast off a rule. 1751 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) V. i. 11 Casting of the belief of the true God. *a* 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 179 National habits and opinions cannot be cast off at will without miracle.

d. *fig.* To put from one, discard, abandon, disown.

1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xvi. 45 Thy mother..that hath cast of hir houszbonde and hir children. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxi. 9 Cast me not off in the time of old age. 16.. Dryden (J.) To cast off my father when I am great. 1713 Addison *Cato* III. vii, When I have gone thus far, I'd cast her off. 1850 Hr. Martineau *Hist. Eng. Peace* II. v. xvii. 455 [The Prince] did make the other [Brummell] the fashion, and then cast him off. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* I. viii. (1878) 72 To be cast off by God may be to perish.

e. *Hawking* and *Hunting.* To throw off (the couplings of hounds); to slip (dogs); to let fly (hawks).

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 Another company of houndes .. had their couples cast off. 1611 Cotgr., *Ajetter un oiseau*, to cast, or whistle, off a hawke;

to .. let her flie. **1677** N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 42 You may then cast off your young Hounds. **1725** De Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 274 Just as a huntsman casts off his hounds. **1774** Goldsm. *Retal.* 107 He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack, For he knew when he pleas'd he could whistle them back. **1826** Sir J. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 26 When a magpie is seen at a distance, a hawk is immediately to be cast off.

† **f.** To throw off, as vapour, or the like; to run off melted metal. *Obs.*

1674 Ray *Smelt. Silver* 115 The Lead .. is cast off by the blowing of the bellows. **1692** — *Discourses* XI. (1732) 80 The ocean doth evaporate and cast off to the dry Land. **1704** Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Calaminaris*, They cast not off above twice in 24 hours.

g. *Naut.* To loosen and throw off (a rope, sail, etc.), to let go, let loose; to loosen (a vessel) from a mooring. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 17 It is like to overblow..cast off the Top-sail Sheets. **1745** P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 146 On the 2d there being little Wind and variable, we cast off the Gloucester, and the next Day took her again in Tow. **1779** Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 252 Cast off, and rowed down the river. **1805** A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* IV. 29 One of the crew..jumped on shore and cast off the stern-fast of the boat. **1806** — *Nelson* 30 La Minerve ..cast off the prize. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* XVI. (1856) 124 We cast off again about 7 A.M. **1855** Russell *War* 47 The gaskets cast off the fore topsail.

h. *Dancing.*

1760 Goldsm. *Cit. World* XXVIII, She .. makes one in a country dance, with..one of the chairs for a partner, casts-off round a joint stool, and sets to a corner-cupboard.

i. *Knitting.* To take the work off the wires, closing the loops and forming a selvedge. Cf. 58.

1880 *Plain knitting, &c.* 11 To cast off which is done by knitting two loops and pulling the first made loop over the last. **1887** *Fancy Work-basket* No. 4. 62 Cast off 5 stitches in the usual way.

80. Cast on.

a. *trans.* To throw on (a plaid, or shawl); to put on (clothes).

1813 W. Beattie *Fruits of Time* (1871) 25 The young man now cast on his plaid.

b. To make the initial loops or stitches on the wires in knitting. Cf. 58.

1840 in *Westmrld. Gloss.* **1887** *Fancy Work-basket* No. 4. 62 Cast on 83 stitches. *Mod.* Will you cast on a stocking for me?

81. Cast out.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Out.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Þe se flouweð þe hi casteð ut þat water of hire stede into þat lond. **1535** Coverdale *Lament.* i. 17 Sion casteth out hir hondes, and there is no man to comforte her. **1674** Ray *Allom Work Whitby* 139 After the second water is drawn off they cast out the Mine. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* I. iii. 64 When we see them..we cast out a Line and Hook. *a* **1719** Addison (J.) Why dost thou cast out such ungenerous terms against the lords.

b. To drive out forcibly, to expel, make an outcast. *lit.* and *fig.*

1297 R. Glouc. 375 He caste oute of hom & hous of hys men gret route. *c* **1340** Hampole *Prose Tr.* 17 When all vayne lufe and drede, vayne joy and sorowe es casten owte of þe herte. **138.** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 67 Þei token Crist and kesten him out of Jerusalem. **1382** — *Mark* ix. 37 Maistir, we syȝen sum oon for to caste out fendis in thi name. **1488** Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 42 Yf thou cast us out sende us in to a herde of hogges. **1637** Rutherford *Lett.* lxxxv. (1862) I. 217 Christ now casten out of His inheritance. **1667** Milton *P. L.* I. 37 His Pride Had cast him out from Heav'n. **1884** *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 766/3 Fear casts out love, just as constantly as love casts out fear.

c. To throw out of one's house, one's keeping or preservation; to fling away; to thrust out of doors, society, etc.

1388 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 13 To no thing it is worth ouere, no but that it be cast out. **1535** Coverdale *Jer.* xxxvi. 30 His deed corse shalbe cast out. **1597** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 5 Whom the cruelty of unnatural parents casteth out. **1730** Thomson *Autumn* 47 Raiser of human kind! by Nature cast Naked, and helpless out amid the Woods. **1887** *Academy* 4 June 391 A sorceress..cast out by her own father for her infamous conduct.

† **d.** To set forth by power, set free, deliver. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Fall & Pass.* 96 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 Of þe pit vte he ham cast an broȝt ham to heuen lyȝt. *c* **1400** Mandev. *Voy.* xxi. 225 God..wolde casten hem out of servage. *c* **1489** Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 226 Good lorde..that dydest cast danyell out fro the lyons.

e. To eject from the mouth, to vomit. Also *transf.* and *absol.* Cf. 25. *arch.*

1388 Wyclif *Job* xx. 15 He schal caste [*v. r.* spue] out the richessis, which he deuouride. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 306/3 What he ete or dranke alweye he vomyted and casted oute. **1561** Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 15a, He that hath a drye cough and doth not caste out. **1611** Bible *Isa.* xxvi. 19 The earth shall cast out the dead. **1751** Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Casting*, In the morning she [the hawk] will have cast them [pellets of cotton] out.

f. *intr.* To disagree, quarrel, fall out. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1730 A. Ramsay *Mercury in Q. Peace*, The gods coost out, as story gaes. **1851** Mrs. Oliphant *Marg. Maitland* 180 To be together but one week..and to cast out in the time. **1861** Ramsay *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 213 He's gane to mak four men agree Wha ne'er cast out. **1877** E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) They cast out wi' one another six year sin'.

82. Cast over. See simple senses and Over.

a. *trans.* To turn over in one's thought. *dial.*

1877 E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) I've been castin' ower i' my heäd what you said.

83. Cast up.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and Up.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1192 Ho..stel to his bedde Kest vp þe cortyn & creped with-inne. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* lix. [lx.] 4 A token..yᵗ they maye cast it vp in the treuth. *Ibid. Ruth* iii. 2 Boos oure kynsman .. casteth up barly now this night in his barne. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 181 b, A little dust cast up on hie.

† **b.** To vomit. Cf. 25. *Obs.* or *dial.* (*To cast up one's accounts* is used humorously in this sense.)

1484 Caxton *Curial* 6 We ete so gredyly..that otherwhyle we caste it vp agayn. **1597** Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 96. **1629** Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 80 As in a nauseeating stomacke, where there is nothing to cast vp. **1633** Rogers *Treat. Sacraments* ii. 12 A penitentiall triall, by which a beleever..searches himselfe and casts up his gorge that he might..return to God. **1704** Worlidge *Dict.* s.v. *Bear*, Which she eats and casts up again to her young ones, and so feeds them. **1735** M. Poole *Dial.* 128 The very Body of Christ..may be cast up by Vomit. **1808** R. Anderson *Cumbrld. Ball.* 26 The breyde she kest up her accounts In Rachel's lap.

c. Said of the action of the sea.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlvii. (1495) 569 Some precyous stones ben cast vp out of the grete see. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 46 Grete men and women of Spany-ardes .. ware drownyd and lost and gast up. **1611** Bible *Isa.* lvii. 20 The troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast vp myre and dirt. **1883** *Manch. Guard.* 18 Oct. 4/7 Yesterday the body of a man..was cast up at Southport.

d. To throw, turn up or raise suddenly (the eyes, the head; formerly also, the nose, arms, etc.).

c **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* 935 Now quod he thoo cast vp thyn ye. **1535** Coverdale *Ezek.* viij. 17 Purposely to cast vp their noses vpon me. **1590** Lodge *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1887) 21 Casting up his hand he felt hair on his face. **1704** Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Bridle*, To make him Rein well and not cast up his Head. **1859** Sala *Tw. round Clock* 39 His eyes..cast up to count the peaches on the wall.

e. To throw up (with a shovel), to form by this means, to raise (a ridge, mound, rampart, etc.).

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 737 To cast up new fortifications within. **1611** Bible *Isa.* lvii. 14 Cast yee vp, cast yee vp; prepare the way. **1618** Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 17 The way..was cast up by the Patriarchs. **1721** De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 99 Two hundred [men] had orders to cast up a large ravelin. **1783** Watson *Philip III* (1839) 67 Casting up entrenchments to secure his troops. **1881** Russell *Haigs* ii. 35 To cast up a barrier between them and the aggressive inhabitants.

† **f.** To dig up, to dig. *Obs.*

1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 100 This he onely did by casting up their nests.

† **g.** To shake or toss up. *Obs.*

1557 F. Seager *Sch. Vertue* 62 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 338 To cast vp thy bed It shalbe thy parte, Els may they say that beastly thou art. **1563** Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 75 The hearb sodden with oyle, and after cast vp in glister forme, doth put away the paines.

† **h.** To 'throw up'; give up, abandon. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 478/2 She hath ben his soverayne lady, this tenne yeres, and nowe he casteth her up. **1540** Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N j, Men have dispised & cast them [mistresses] up. **1663** Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) II. 115 (Jam.) His wife cast up all labouring.

i. To rake up and utter as a reproach; to cast in one's teeth. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (or in lit. Eng. by northern writers).

1604 *Glasgow Kirk Sess. Rec.* in *Hist. Glasgow* XVII. (1881) 149 To speak ill of the dead or to cast up their demerits. **1609** Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 12 To cast vp such a disastrous example in his Maiesties teeth. **1725** Ramsay *Gentl. Sheph.* III. ii, Unless ye may cast up that she's but poor. **1823** *Ann. Reg.* 21 Mar., No one shall cast up to me, that I killed my father. **1848** Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* XXV, But we shall ne'er cast it up against you. **1864** Tennyson *North. Farmer* (*Old Style*), But a cost oop, thot a did, 'boot Bessy Marris's barne. **1876** Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xxxi. 274 It was to be hoped that he would never cast it up to her that she had been going out as a governess.

j. To add up, reckon up, calculate.

1539 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 33 The Clerke of the Greencloth shall..cast up all the particular Breifments of the House. **1600** Holland *Livy* XXXIII. xlvii. 850 After he had cast up the bookes. **1660** Pepys *Diary* 10 Dec., Did go to cast up how my cash stands. **1704** J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Abacus*, sometimes signifies..a Table of Numbers for casting up Accounts. **1849** Grote *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 149 An arithmetician, may..cast-up incorrectly, by design. **1873** *Act* 36 & 37 *Vic.* lxxi. § 30 The returning officer .. shall .. cast up and ascertain the number of valid votes given to each person.

k. *intr.* To 'turn up'; emerge into view; to come up as it were accidentally. *Sc.* and *north.*

1723 Wodrow. *Corr.* (1843) III. 16 It will be strengthening to our brethren to have our sentiments on what casts up among them. **1753** *Stewarts' Trial* App. 128 If Allan Breck did not soon cast up in the country. **1824** Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, If the money cast up. **1864** Burton *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 183 Another countryman, and Jesuit priest now casts up.

l. Of the weather, the day: To clear up (cf. 62); also, Of clouds: To gather for a storm, etc. *Sc.*

1825 Jamieson s. v., *It's castin' up*, the sky is beginning to clear, after rain. *Mod.* It's casting up for a storm.

Cast (kɑst), *ppl. a.* [see Cast *v.*]

1. Thrown, that has been thrown. See the vb.

1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 24 Her liveless hands did, by degrees, Raise her cast body. **1859** Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 196 An eclipse is a vast cast shadow.

† **2.** Condemned; beaten in a law suit. *Obs.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 865/2 About foure of the clocke he was brought as a cast man to the Tower. **1642** Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 258 Sitting..upon his poore cast adversaries both as a Judge and Party.

3. Cashiered, dismissed from office (*obs.*); discarded, cast off. (*Cast captain* was app. orig. *cassed captain*; this led to other uses.)

1607 Dekker *Northw. Hoe* V. Wks. 1873 III. 74 A new trade come up for cast gentlewomen. **1622** Fletcher *Span. Cur.* I. i. 25 The Sonne Of a poore cast-Captain. **1636** Healey *Theophrast.* 33 Some cast Captaine, or cassierd Souldier. **1672** Dryden *Secret Love* I. ii, If thou should'st prove one of my cast mistresses. **1755** Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. 258 It is sung by some cast singers.

4. Of horses, etc.: Rejected, as unfit for service, broken down.

1580 North *Plutarch* 291 To keep cast Horses. **1653** H. Cogan *Pinto's Trav.* X. § 1. 30 Put a grasing like a cast horse. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 376 The sale of Cast Horses.

5. Of garments: Thrown aside, discarded, no longer worn. Now usually Cast-off.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. 967 A moste lousie caste sute of his. **1611** *Jer.* XXXVIII. 11 Old cast cloutes. *a* **1719** Addison *Drummer* I. i, A wardrobe for my Lady's cast cloaths. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* XXX, It is not for Rothsay to wear your cast garments, Sir John.

6. *gen.* Thrown off, disused, worn out, abandoned, forsaken. Now usually Cast-off.

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* VI. i, In Margent of some old cast bill. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 23 With casted slough, and fresh legeritie. **1600** — *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 17 A paire of cast lips of Diana.

7. Thrown up with the spade.

1487 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 263 An okle casten dike. **1593** *Tell-trothe's N. Y. Gift* 42 Fortified with deepe cast-rauelinges.

8. Of metal, etc.: Made by melting, and leaving to harden in a mould. See also Cast-iron.

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xlviii. 5 My carued or cast ymage. **1544** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camd.) 19 Item, for xx li. of cast lede..xx *d.* **1692** in Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* II. xiv. 111 A Cast-Bullet of Iron. **1765** *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 84/1 Cast copper or brass. **1794** *Rigging & Seamansh.* I. 154 Sheaves are made of cast metal. **1824** W. Irving *Salmag.* 203 His learned distinctions between wrought scissors and those of cast-steel. **1831** Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 20 Proposal for a Cast-metal King. **1851** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 18 (Hoppe) Before cast glass was so common.

9. *Cookery.* 'Whipped', curded.

1597 *Bk. Cookerie* 46 How to make caste creame.

† **10.** Calculated, planned. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10448 He .. Neuer kyld no kyng..but with cast treson.

11. Like the verb, it may be used with many adverbs. See also Castaway, Cast-by, Cast-off.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 321 With smiling and cast-vp looke. **1645** Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 183 A cast-down mourner. **1653** H. Cogan *Pinto's Trav.* li. § 1. 201 With cast down looks, and tears in their eyes. **1834** Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* iii, Cast up wrecks.

† **Cast,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cast-us.*]. Chaste.

c **1430** Lydg. *Lyfe St. Albon* (1534) C ij, To serue Diana that was the cast goddesse That Venus had with them non intraunce.

Castable (kɑ·stăb'l), *sb. rare.* [f. Cast *v.*] The projection of waste metal on cast articles.

1821 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXIX. 101 (Of an improved bullet mould and nipper for bullets)..When the castable is removed by means of the common cutter .. a portion of the castable will be left behind.

Castagnet, obs. form of Castanet.

† **Casta·ldick, casta·ldy.** *Obs.*—°. [ad. med. L. *castaldic-um, castaldia*, variants of *gastaldicum, gastaldia*, office of the *gastaldus* or *castaldus* (It. *castaldo*) manager, bailiff, steward, ad. Goth. *gastald-s* (found in comp.) occupying, administering. Common in the Laws of the Longobards, etc., but never in English use.]

1623 Cockeram, *Castaldy*, Stewardship. **1678-96** Phillips, *Castaldy*, or *Castaldick*, a Stewardship; from *Castaldius*, a word received for Latin. **1721-1800** Bailey, *Castaldick, Castaldy*, a Stewardship. *Old Word.*

Castalia (kæstē·lĭă), **Castalie, -ly** (kæ·stăli). [L. *Castalia*, Gr. Κασταλία, pr. name.] Proper name of a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses; often used allusively.

1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat.* 23 The..waues of..Castaly. **1600** Tourneur *Transf. Metamorph.* lxxxvii. (1878) 172 Conuert each riuer to pure Castalie. **1748** Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. xxi, And brought them to another Castalie. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 275, I led you then to all the Castalies.

Casta·lian, *a.* [f. L. *Castali-us* + -an], of Castalia or the Muses. Hence † **Casta·lianist.**

1602 *Metamorph. Tobacco* (Collier) 44 The Castalian Muses. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IV. 274 Th' inspir'd Castalian Spring. **1783** Cowper *Task* III. 251 Lips wet with Castalian dews. **1607** Walkington *Opt. Glass* 53 This made the Castalianist or poet of yore, to be esteemed.

† **Castane, -anie, -ayne.** *Obs.* Also 4 **casteyn(e, kasteyne,** 5 **castany,** 6 **kastainy.** [a. ONF. *castanie, castaine* (mod.F. *châtaigne*) :— L. *castanea* chestnut.] A chestnut.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxviii. (Tollemache MS.) Kasteynes [**1535** Casteyns] bredeþ swellynge yf men eteþ to many þerof. *Ibid.* XVII. lxxxviii. (1495) 656 The casteyne tree is a grete tree and an highe..Suche trees ben callyd Castanie. *Ibid.* CXXII. 684 The colour of a castane. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73, *Castany* [**1499** chesteyne], frute or tre. **1480** Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIII. XV, Thou shalt have also castaynes grete plente. **1567** Maplet *Gr. Forest* 48 The Kastainy is a tree of good high growth.

Casta·nean, *a.* In 8 **-ian.** [f. as next + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the chestnut.

1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* (1741) 65 Since apes can roast the choice castanian nut.

Castaneous (kæstē·ĭ·nĭŏs), *a.* [f. L. *castane-us* (f. *castanea*) + -OUS.] Chestnut-coloured.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/2. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 336 Legs..dirty castaneous white.

Castanet (kɑ·stănĕt, -ane·t). Also (7 **castannetta, castanieta, castinetta**), 7–8 **castagnet,** 9 **castinet,** (**castagnette**). [ad. Sp. *castañeta* (or its Fr. adaptation *castagnette*), dim. of *castaña* :—L. *castanea* chestnut. See quot. 1647.]

An instrument consisting of a small concave shell of ivory or hard wood, used by the Spaniards, Moors, and others, to produce a rattling sound as an accompaniment to dancing; a pair of them, fastened to the thumb, are held in the palm of the hand, and struck with the middle finger.

1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 240, *Castinettas*, knackers, of the form of chesnuts used..by the Spaniards in their dances. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xi. (1655) 37 Dancing with their Castannettas, or knockers on their fingers. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* IV. iii, Two Spaniards..dance a saraband with castanietas. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 21 They play admirable well on the Castagnets. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. i, They had gone together by the ears like a pair of castanets. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Pleas. of Town* Wks. 1775 I. 214 A Blackamore lady, who comes to present you with a Saraband and castanets. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II. s. v. *Testa*, Like the Spanish castagnets. 1828 MOORE *Maltese Air* i, Gaily sounds the castanet, Beating time to bounding feet. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 181 The tinkling of innumerable guitars, and the clicking of castañets. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* liii, The chink of the castanet and the proud step of the fandago echoed around us. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 425 *note*, A young maiden dancing in light dress with castagnettes.

†**Castar.** *Obs.* [? for CASTER in some sense.]

1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 341, X mylke skelues vs. a castar for lyinge cheases of ijs.

Castaway (kɑ·stăwe·ı), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CAST *v.* + AWAY.]

A. *adj.* Thrown away, cast off, rejected; reprobate; 'useless, of no value' (J.).

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xvi. 41 Masterles and castaway courtyers. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 57 Certaine castaway vowes, how much he would doe for her sake. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.) We..only remember, at our castaway leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxi, If I had minded..I had never been the cast-away creature that I am. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 413 Castaway bones of the deer, bear, and wild-ox.

b. Cast adrift, stranded.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cast away*, the state of a ship which is lost..on a lee-shore, bank, or shallow. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 75 A young lady and a mass of baggage standing castaway at midnight on the streets of London.

B. *sb.* One who or that which is cast away or rejected; a reprobate.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor* xiii. 5 Knowe ye not..how that Jesus Christ is in you excepte ye be castawayes [CRANMER cast a wayes, COVERD. cast awayes, *Rhem.* & 1611 reprobates]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Passion* II. (1859) 419 Plaine reprobates and castawaies, being perpetually damned to the everlasting paines of hell-fire. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 6 Why do you..call vs Orphans, Wretches, Castawayes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* ix. 27. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* ii, 'Dost thou..For ever pledge thyself to me?'..'I do; so help me, Satan!' said The wilful castaway. 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* xi. 220 Castaways from God.

b. *esp.* One cast adrift at sea; a shipwrecked man. Also *fig.* (from both senses) One cast adrift upon the world, or by society, an outcast.

1799 COWPER (*title*), The Castaway. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 92 A lone castaway upon the sea. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xviii, Those who..leave it [youth] to drift about the world, have to answer for the cast-away. 1865 SWINBURNE *Felise* 80 [Such things] As the sea feeds on, wreck and stray and castaway. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 36 The moral wellbeing of the castaways of Society. 1870 *Times* 27 Aug. 4/4 The visit of Her Majesty's ship Blanche to the Auckland Islands in search of the castaways of the Motoaka.

Castayne, var. of CASTANE *Obs.*, chestnut.

Ca·st-by, *sb.* A person or thing cast aside and neglected.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx, Wha could tak interest in sic a cast-bye as I am now. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), These ritualists are bringing in all sorts of old things which I thought had been cast-bys ever since Popery was done away with.

Caste (kast). Forms: 6–9 **cast,** 6, 8– **caste.** [ad. Sp. and Pg. *casta* 'race, lineage, breed' (Minsheu); orig. according to Diez 'pure or unmixed (stock or breed)', f. *casta* fem. of *casto* :—L. *castus -a* pure, unpolluted (see CHASTE). App. at first from Sp.; but in its Indian application from the Portuguese, who had so applied it about the middle of the 16th c. (Garcia 1563). The current spelling (after F. *caste*, which appears in the Academie's Dict. of 1740), is hardly found before 1800; it was previously written *cast*, and app. often assumed to be merely a particular application of CAST *sb.*]

†**1.** A race, stock, or breed (of men). *Obs.* in general sense.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. i. 118 The Nabatheens..Their caste is wittye in winning of substaunce. 1596 RALEIGH *Disc. Guiana* (1887) 134 One sort of people called Tinitiuas, but of two casts as they term them. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg., Beni*, A family, nation, kinred, or *cast* as they call it. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 5/1 Who are a cast of Men that are their Doctors. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 2 All the various casts or sects of the sons of men have each their faith and their religious system. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 328 There is a cast of Indians, who are disciples of Bontas.

b. For Spanish *casta*, applied in South America, to the several mixed breeds between Europeans, Indians, and Negroes.

1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy. S. Amer.* (1772) I. I. iv. 29 The inhabitants may be divided into different casts or tribes, who derive their origin from a coalition of Whites, Negroes, and Indians. *Ibid.* II. VII. v. 53 The inhabitants of Lima are composed of whites or Spaniards, Negroes, Indians, Mestizos, and other casts, proceeding from the mixture of all three. *Ibid.* II. VIII. viii. 266 Between fifty and sixty families, most of them Mestizos, though their cast is not at all perceivable by their complexion.

c. Breed of animals.

1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* 205 (*Elephants*) Both males and females are divided into two casts, by the natives of Bengal, viz. the *koomareah* and the *merghee*.

2. *spec.* One of the several hereditary classes into which society in India has from time immemorial been divided; the members of each caste being socially equal, having the same religious rites, and generally following the same occupation or profession; those of one caste have no social intercourse with those of another.

The original casts were four: 1st, *Brahmans* or priestly caste; 2nd, the *Kshatriyas* or military caste; 3rd, the *Vaisyas* or merchants; 4th, the *Sudras*, or artisans and labourers. These have in the course of ages been subdivided into an immense multitude, almost every occupation or variety of occupation having now its special caste.

This is now the leading sense, which influences all others.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. 485 (Y.) The Banians kill nothing: There are thirtie and odd severall casts of these. 1630 LORD *Banians* 72 (Y.) The common Bramane hath eighty-two Casts or Tribes. 1766 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* I. 201 (Y.) The distinction of the Gentoos into their tribes or casts. 1782 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 7 The illustrious and sacred *caste* to which you belong. 1796 HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 792 Her mother..had lately been burnt alive with the body of her father, conformably to the practice of her caste. 1800 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 125 They are of the cast of the old Rajahs. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* Gloss. s. v., The natives of India are divided into various ranks, called casts. 1818 JAS. MILL *British India* I. II. ii. 182 The Hindus were thus divided into four orders or castes. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 244 The problem of the origin of castes.

b. *transf.* A hereditary class resembling those of India. *fig.* A class who keep themselves socially distinct, or inherit exclusive privileges.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 468 The peasant's mind should never be inspired with a desire to amend his circumstances by the quitting of his cast. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* Introd. 18 Likely to unite the learned casts against him and provoke classic hostility. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* v, Her manners had not that repose Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 119 An ancient priestly caste. 1852 DISRAELI *Ld. G. Bentinck* xxiv. 497 The peculiar and chosen race touch the hands of all the scum and low castes of Europe. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 136 The feudal system survives in..the social barriers which confine patronage and promotion to a caste.

c. *transf.* Applied to the different classes in a community of social insects, as ants.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1873) 36 The castes are connected together by finely graduated varieties. *Ibid.* viii. (1873) 230 The castes, moreover, do not commonly graduate into each other.

3. The system or basis of this division among the Hindoos; also the position it confers, as in *To lose*, or *renounce caste*.

[1796 in *Ann. Rev.* (1803) I. 212/1 (Low as it was) he should lose his cast.] 1811 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry & Bearer* 63 He has lost caste for becoming a Christian. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvii. 302 In India caste, in one form or other, has existed from the earliest times. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 181 The stationary institutions of India, especially that of caste.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* A system of rigid social distinctions in a community; *to lose caste*: to lose social rank, to descend in the social scale.

1816 *Times* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 918 Loss of cast in society. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 65 A natural fear of losing *caste* among her neighbours. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. 423 [Christianity] exorcises the spirit of caste. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Civiliz.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 9 The diffusion of knowledge, overrunning all the old barriers of caste. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 240 In this country there are no classes in the British sense of that word,—no impassable barriers of caste.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *caste feeling, system; caste-ridden* adj. See also HALF-CASTE.

1840 ARNOLD *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 200 The caste system is an insuperable difficulty. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 4. 73 By the abolition of the rank of 'nobleman'..the last remnant of the caste system will be swept away. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. i. 279 The caste-feeling in one class or another.

Hence **Castehood,** the condition of belonging to a caste; **Castism,** a system resembling caste; **Casteless** *a.*, devoid of castes.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 464 Even the outcasts—those who had fallen or been expelled from castehood—band themselves together in castes of their own. 1881 J. KERR (*title*), Essays on Castism and Sectism. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 203 The dominion of a busy, roving, casteless nation.

†**Caste,** *v. Obs. rare.* [A doublet of CHASTE *v.*; a. ONF. *castier* (mod.F. *châtier* :—L. *castigāre*.] To chasten, chastise.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Mid softnesse he castede þe sinfulle.

†**Ca·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [see CAST *v.*] An earlier form of CAST.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 23 With casted slough, and fresh legeritie.

Casteel, -el, -ell(e, obs. ff. CASTLE.

Castelan, var. CASTILIAN 2 *Obs.*, a coin.

Castelet, variant of CASTELLET.

Castellan (kɑ·stĕlăn). Forms: 4–5 **castellin, -elleyn,** 4–7 **castellaine,** 5–7 **castelane,** 7, 9 **castellane, castelyn, castelain, castelan,** 7– **castellan.** See also CHATELAIN. [ME. *castelain* a. ONF. *castelain* (mod.F. *châtelain* = Pr. and Sp. *castellan*, It. *castellano*) :—L. *castellan-us*, f. *castellum* castle, the current form is refashioned after L. or Sp.] The governor or constable of a castle.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 Of this castell was castellaine Elda the kinges chamberlaine. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2735 The Castelleyn That of the prison was wardeyn. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 48 It is not lawful for the *Castellane* to leave his Castle. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 47. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1286/2 The Comptroller and Castelyn of the Princes Hof to continue. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* i. 5 His Father being James Sobiesky Castellan of Cracovia. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. xii. 178 Obliged to constitute the girl herself castellain. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* (1845) I. 173 The castellans of the forts of Kalinjar and Ajaygerh. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1 (1882) 129 The piety of the Norman Castellans rebuilt almost all the parish churches of the city [Oxford].

Hence **Castellanship.**

1885 J. H. Round in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IV. 33/1 He was.. restored to his shrievalty and castellanship.

Castellany (kɑ·stĕlăni). [ad. med.L. (Pr., It., Sp.) *castellania*, f. *castellān-us*: see above. (In mod.F. *châtellenie*.)] The office or jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship of a castle, or the district belonging to a castle.

[1357 in Sir T. D. Hardy *Syllab. Rymer's Fœdera* I. 392 The castelanny of Reule shall be committed only to Englishmen.] 1696 PHILLIPS, *Castellany*, the Lordship of a Castle, and the extent of his Land and Jurisdiction. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 292 The country round about Ipres, called the castellany, or castleward, and containing about thirty villages, depends upon the government of the town. 1788 KELHAM *Domesday Bk.* 147 (T.) Earl Allan has within his castellany..200 manors. 1849 tr. *V. Hugo's Hunchback* 162 The seven castellanies of the viscounty of Paris.

Castellar (kæstē·lăr), *a.* [f. L. *castell-um* castle + -AR. (L. had *castellāri-us.*)] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a castle.

1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* IV. 480 (D.) Ancient castellar dungeons. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. of Eng.* 153 The entire disappearance of the castellar element from our countryhouses.

†**Ca·stellate,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *castellāt-us* 'castellaniæ districtus' (Du Cange).] The district belonging to a castle.

1809 BAWDWEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 230 In the Castellate of Roger of Poictou.

Ca·stellate, *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *castellāt-us*, fortified as a castle: see next.] = CASTELLATED.

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Sinai* I. 212 The living porphyry, in towers around Grotesquely castellate. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* II. xix, Heights castellate.

Castellate (kæ·stĕle·ıt), *v.* [f. med.L. *castellāre* to build or fortify as a castle, f. *castellum* CASTLE: see -ATE^3.] **a.** *trans.* To build in the manner of a castle; to build with battlements. **b.** *intr.* (*nonce-use.*) To grow into a castle.

1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* I. 77 Clouds slowly castellating in a calm. 1840 H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* (1885) I. xx. 321 The citizen who castellates a Villa at Richmond.

Castellated (kæ·stĕle·ıtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. med.L. *castellāt-us* (see above) + -ED. (Earlier than the vb.)]

1. Built like a castle; having battlements.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 448 A Castellated mansion. 1829 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 165 Large additions..in the castellated style. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. v. (L.) It was a castellated building, immense and magnificent. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1878) II. xv. 173 On the top of Hadrian's castellated tomb.

b. *transf.* Formed like a castle, castle-like.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 140 Rocks and precipices and castellated mountains. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 271 Stately dames, with castellated locks and towering plumes. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vii. 171 The somewhat conical shape of Zakavuma..and the more castellated form of Morumbwa.

†**2.** 'Inclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern.' *Obs.* [cf. L. *castellum* reservoir for water.]

1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. v. 26/1 The first cistern of Lead castellated with stone in the city of London was called the great conduit in West cheap. *Ibid.* II. viii. 459/2 A fair Conduit of sweet water Castellated in the midst of that Ward and street. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 66 It [a conduit] was castellated with stone and cisterned with lead.

3. Furnished or dotted with castles, 'castled'.

1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. iv, 30 This castellated island. **1823** BYRON *Juan* x. lxi, The castellated Rhine. **1862** S. LUCAS *Secularia* 78 History, like the Rhine, passes through a castellated region.

4. Lodged or ensconced in a castle. *rare.*

1837 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) II. 317 His unbiassed justice.. struck horror into the heart of every castellated felon.

Castellation (kæstĕlē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *castellātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *castellā-re*: see above and -ATION.] The building of castles; the furnishing of a house with battlements; *concr.* a fortified or castellated structure; a battlement.

1818 in TODD. **1853** H. JENKINS *Colchest. Castle*, The whole system of Norman castellation. **1858** *Lond. Rev.* Oct. 123 We are treading, as it were, upon the battlements of this immense natural castellation [Snowdon]. **1861** Miss BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepulchres* II. xx. 176 The castellations and battlements of this [the Damascus Gate of Jerusalem] are so quaint as to be quite ludicrous.

Ca·stellet, -elet. [a. ONF. *castelet* (mod.F. *châtelet*), dim. of *castel* (*château*) castle. See also CHATELET.] A small castle.

c **1320** *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 2754 With seuen Soudans biset, Wal and gate and castelet. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 7010 Ryghte off Jaffa castellette. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* II. 35 A strong Pile or Castelet. **1772** PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 68 The battlemented top of their castelet. **1841** *Archæol.* XXIX. 30 (D.) The erection of a castellet at this point would then become desirable. **1846** D. W. PUGHE *Harlech Castle* 29 Tradition notes the spot as the site of a castelet.

† **Castellion,** obs. form of CASTELLAN.

c **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3128 Tho the castellion he cleped ner And bad haue him to the tour ageyn.

Ca·stellite. *Min.* A silicate containing titanic acid and near to titanite and sphene. (Dana.)

Castelry: see CASTLERY.

† **Casten,** *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *dial.* **cassen.** A by-form of CAST pa. pple. after strong pples. like *washen*.

1493 *Will of Franke* (Somerset Ho.) A casten kercher. **1535** COVERDALE *Nahum* i. 14 The carued and casten ymages. *a* **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 307 They will me call ane cassin Courticiane. **1825** BROCKETT *N. Country Gloss.* 38, *Cassen*, cast off; as 'cassen clothes'.

Caster (kɑ·stəɹ). [f. CAST *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who casts, in various senses of the verb.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 7 In licnesse of a deuynour and of a fals castere. **1552** HULOET, Brayder or caster in teeth. **1553** *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. 3 viii. § 1 Forcers of Wools, Casters of Wools, and Sorters of Wools. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 171 A caster of lottes, *sortitor*. **1598** FLORIO, *Abbachiere*, caster of accountes. **1611** COTGR., *Mathematicien*, a caster of Natiuities. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 117 The caster of the first stone. **1669** ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* II. iii, The Caster wins if he fling above Ten with Doublets upon three dice. *a* **1719** ADDISON (J.), Set up for a caster of fortunate figures. **1840** THACKERAY *Catherine* iii, Three to two against the caster [of dice]. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. iii. 49 Casters of horoscopes and makers of cunning toys. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* 776/1 The caster stands on a platform. **1887** *Athenæum* 414 Artificial casters of the evil eye.

b. also with adverb following.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 16703 (Trin.) Heil þou temple caster doun. **1601** DEACON & WALKER *Spirits and Dev.* To Rdr. 16 A coniurour or caster foorth of spirits and diuels. **1617** S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 304 They are made to be casters on of the perfume. **1836** E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxvi, The caster-up of sums.

2. *spec.* a. One who casts metal; a founder.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* x. 14 Confunded be all casters of ymages. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 31 Architect, Sculptor, and Caster in Brass. **1865** MR. COWPER in *Parlt.* 12 May, The model of the first lion is completed, and now in the hands of the casters. **1884** W. M. FENN *Sweet Mace* III. vi. 84 Woe to the caster of cannon.

b. One employed in shovelling or 'casting' coals from the keels into the ships (on the Wear).

1815 J. SYKES *Local Records* (1832–57) A number of misguided persons, principally keelmen and casters on the River Wear. **1846** M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) I. 601 Keel-men, coal-boatmen, casters, and trimmers. **1861** *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. § 40 Whosoever shall .. prevent any seaman, keelman, or caster from working at his lawful trade. **1882** J. GREEN *Tales & Ballads of Wearside* (1885) 229 The first coal staiths .. erected at Sunderland .. 1815; but the keelmen and casters .. pulled them to the ground. **1888** *Sunderland Daily Echo* 22 Mar. 2/5 Casters and trimmers .. their work was to cast the coals from the keels into the ships.

3. *Cant.* 'A cloke' (Harman). ? *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 77 For want of their Casters and Togemans. **1609** DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-L.* Wks. 1885 III. 199. **1640** W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 22 A poore Alehouse is your Inne..a Plimouth cloake your Caster. **1690** in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.*

4. *colloq.* [f. CAST *ppl. a.* + -ER 1, as in *deader*.] = Cast one.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 144 The horse which drew the buggy had been a caster .. a horse considered no longer fit for the cavalry or horse artillery, and sold by public auction, after being branded with the letter R on the near shoulder.

5. See CASTOR.

Casteyn(e, var. of CASTANE *Obs.*, chestnut.

† **Castical.** *Obs.* [? for *castifical.*] 'Making chaste, pure or continent' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Castifica·tion.** *Obs. rare*−1. [as if ad. L. **castificātiōn-em*, f. L. *castificāre* to purify, f. *castus* chaste.] A making chaste, purification; chastity.

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. at Gold. Grove* (1678) 226 Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and castifications of the soul.

† **Ca·stigable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [see next and -ABLE.] To be chastised, deserving of chastisement.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 144 How censurable and castigable soever.

Castigate (kæ·stigē·t), *v.* [f. L. *castīgāt-* ppl. stem of *castīgā-re* to chastise, correct, reprove (f. *castus* pure, chaste) + -ATE 3. See CHASTISE.]

1. *trans.* To chastise, correct, inflict corrective punishment on; to subdue by punishment or discipline, to chasten; now usually, to punish or rebuke severely.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 240 If thou didst put this soure cold habit on To castigate thy pride, 'twere well. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 167 He .. that cannot castigate his passions. **1865** MOZLEY *Miracles* vii. 291 It has only..castigated and educated the belief, and not destroyed it. **1873** H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vii. 170 Daily we castigate the political idol with a hundred pens. **1878** S. COX *Salv. Mundi* vi. (ed. 3) 142 Discipline by which they should be castigated for their sins.

2. To correct, revise, and emend (a literary work).

1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 190 Seneca's tragedies.. have..been castigated abroad by several learned hands. *a* **1742** BENTLEY *Lett.* 237 He had adjusted and castigated the then Latin Vulgate to the best Greek exemplars.

† **3.** *transf.* To chasten or subdue (in intensity).

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 174 Morning is .. a parcel of that full Day which was first created, and is castigated and mitigated by its conjunction with the dark Matter into a moderate Matutine Splendour. **1662** GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiv. (T.) Being so castigated, they are duly attempered to the more easy body of air again. **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 112 If the narcotick Sulphur was castigated.

Hence **Ca·stigated** *ppl. a.*, chastened.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. (1757) 136 The modest look, the castigated grace. **1784** J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 228 This happily castigated style of design. **1787** BURNS *Unco Guid* iv, When your castigated pulse Gies now and then a wallop.

† **Castigate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *castīgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *castīgāre*: see prec. vb. and -ATE 2.] Subdued, chastened, moderated; revised and emended.

1640 H. MORE *Antipsychop.* Pref., Being suppress or very much castigate and kept under. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 673 Seeming more cautious and castigate. **1837** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 14 The later editions..are castigate.

Hence † **Castigately** *adv.*

1707 HUMFREY *Justif. Baxter.* 8 They have spoken many times..not castigately as they ought.

Castigation (kæstigē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *castīgātiōn-em* correction, chastisement, n. of action f. *castīgā-re*; see CASTIGATE *v.*]

† **1.** Chastisement, corrective punishment or discipline, correction, chastening. *Obs.*

c **1397** CHAUCER *Lack Stedf.* 26 Shewe forþe þy swerde of castigacioune. **1509** HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 35 Blessyd be ye of my castycacyon. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. (1632) 413 He also inuested them .. with the power of the holy Ghost for castigation and relaxation of sin. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 35 Carroon is not yet sensible of those castigations. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 143 Castigation is defined the curation of the soul from sin.

b. In modern use: Severe punishment or rebuke, chastisement, 'flagellation'.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. § 20. 201 It is enough for me to leave him to the castigation of Bellarmine. **1759** DILWORTH *Pope* 77 The most complete piece of poetical castigation in our language. **1831** MRQ. LONDONDERRY *Sp. Ho. Lords* 21 May, He has given a well-merited castigation to the Noble Lords on that side of the House. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* (1845) I. 71 Holkar then occupied himself in the castigation of the Raja of Bundi. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 207 Smart castigation is in our opinion much preferable to fool's cap, imprisonment, etc.

2. Correction, emendation (of a book, etc.).

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. (R.) To oppose his arrogant and ignorant castigations. **1641** *Vind. Smectymnuus* 32 A castigation of the Liturgie. **1673** J. HOWELL (*title*), French and English Dictionary, with another English and French..with accurate castigations throughout the whole work. **1756** JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 307 He submitted that work to my castigation; and I remember I blotted a great many lines. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 76 The Breviary of the old Sarum use underwent a considerable castigation.

† **3.** Purification. *Obs. rare.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 325 [The air in the lungs] vndergoeth a peculiar Castigation before it bee admitted to the heart.

† **4.** Correction, subduing, moderating. *Obs. rare.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 222 Floods and Conflagrations .. either for the Castigation of the Excesses of Generation..or to the total Dissolution thereof.

Ca·stigative, *a. rare.* [f. L. *castīgāt-*; see above, and -ATIVE.] = CASTIGATORY.

1641 SIR F. WORTLEY *Truth Asserted* 11 A coercive and castigative power.

Castigator (kæ·stigeɪtəɹ). [a. L. *castīgātor*, agent-noun f. *castīgāre*; see CASTIGATE.] One who castigates; see the verb.

1618 R. HOULDER *Barnevelt's Apol.* Fij b (T.) The Latin castigator hath observed that the Dutch copy is corrupted and faulty here. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 108 A sincere castigator of crime, extravagance, and folly. **1878** J. H. GRAY *China* II. xviii. 60 The beggar received his punishment without a murmur, his castigator being .. the head of his clan. **1885** H. MORLEY *Introd. Montaigne's Ess.* (Rtldg.) 20 The Pope's castigator of books.

Castigatory (kæ·stigătəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *castīgātōrius*, f. *castīgātor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to a castigator or to castigation; chastising, corrective, punitive.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 187 The corporall punishments are either .. Capitall .. or Castigatory, such corrections as serued for the humbling and reforming of the offender. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. l. 108 The sin itself is castigatory, and hath such like effects. **1866** *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 11 The castigatory measures in which our soldiers and sailors..were subsequently employed.

† **B.** *sb.* An instrument of chastisement. *Obs.*

c **1640** J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 201 Stocks, cage, tumbrell, pillory, Cuckingstoole, and other Juditiallis and castigatories. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiii. (R.) A certain engine of correction called the trebucket, castigatory, or cucking stool.

Castile soap (kăstī·l sō·ʉ·p). Formerly castle-soap. [from *Castile*, a province of Spain, in which the soap was originally made.]

A fine hard soap made with olive-oil and soda. There are two kinds, the white and the mottled. Called also *Spanish soap*.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* V. iii, Foam at the mouth. A little castle-soap Will do't to rub your lips. **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* (1651) V. 153 You may make candles of Castle-sope. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/7 Castile marbled Soap. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 458 ¶ 1 A word or two upon the present Duties on Castle-soap. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 86 White soap in hard cakes, called Castile soap. **1866** MRS. RIDDELL *Race for W.* xxix, Like Castile soap..generally mottled.

† **Casti·lian,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also -illian. [A variant or doublet of CASTELLAN: cf. next; also med.L. '*castellanus*, castelli incola' (Du Cange).] One living in or belonging to a castle; one of the garrison of a castle. Applied *e. g.* to those who held the Castle of St. Andrews in 1547, and frequent during the civil war of the 17th c.

1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 389 In which action also the adverse part forgot not to requite the castillians. **1828–41** TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 51 The Castilians sent an envoy to Henry the Eighth .. declaring that their only object was to gain time to revictual the castle. **1649** *Jrnl. Siege of Pontefract Cast.* 106 We were upon treaty with the castillians. *c* **1665** MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem.* (1838) 79/1 Now the name of cavalier was no more remembered, Castilian being the term of reproach with which they branded all the governor's friends.

Castilian (kăstī·liăn), *a.* and *sb.*2 [in sense 1, ad. Sp. *Castellano* pertaining to the Spanish province of Castile (*Castella*, so called from the numerous forts erected by Alfonso I for its defence)].

1. Of or pertaining to Castile; a native of Castile; the language of that province, *hence*, standard Spanish, as distinct from any provincial dialect.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 393 The old Castilians are laborious. **1822** K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. 219 Willing to adopt the Castilian maxim, that 'every man is the son of his own works'. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 68. 419 The Castilian is driving all the provincial idioms of Spain from the field. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Impress. Spain* 122 Whose pure Castilian accent made his Spanish perfectly intelligible.

† **2.** A Spanish gold coin worth about 5*s.* sterling. *Obs.*

1526 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 238 Barres of golde.. of such byggenesse that sum of them way more then two hundreth Castilians [*ed.* **1577** Castelan] or ducades of golde. [**1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd.* II. ix. 463 Two hundred thousand castellanos of gold went down in the ships with Bobadilla.]

3. Castilian furnace: a lead-smelting furnace first used in Spain (but invented by an Englishman named Goundry), which is specially adapted for the treatment of ores of low produce. It is arranged so as to run off a constant stream of slag into cast-iron wagons which succeed each other as they are filled.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 62. *Ibid.* 74 The slag-hearth .. might in many cases be advantageously exchanged for the Castilian furnace.

Cas·tillite. *Min.* [from proper name *Castillo.*] A sulphide of copper, zinc, and lead from Mexico. Dana *Min.* 1868.

† **Ca·stimony.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *castimōnia* purity, chastity; ceremonial purity, f. *cast-us* chaste; see -MONY.] Chastity, purity.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ix. 37 To make foul the holy purpose of thy castymonye by thuntrue note of lykryke and slypper luxurye.

Casting (kɑ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CAST *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CAST in various senses.

1. *trans.* Throwing, throwing up; ejection, vomiting; calculation; swarming (of bees); arranging, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXIII. (1495) 690 Juys of leke to drynke ayenst castynge of blood. **1493** [see CAST *v.* 25 b]. **1540** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 289 Pamenntt of viij *li.* .. for castynge and makyng of y^e^ thyrd bell. **1542** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden Soc.) 11 The castynge of a new peise for the clocke. **1557** RECORDE *Whetst.* R iv b, Trust not to my castynge. **1615** LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 23 So great casting and long fasting maketh her to dye. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (J.) Every casting of the skin. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* CXVI. 167 [Whortle-berries]..do somewhat bind the belly, and stay castings and loathings. **1668** MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* 77 In the time of casting [of

bees]. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, The casting of a deer's head. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 68 Casting of the bar is..one part of an hero's education. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 172 A scheme to teach the casting of nativities. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* (1875) 36 A new casting of that story. 1872 YOUATT *Horse* (ed. W. Watson) xxii. 456 We are no friends to the casting of horses, if it can possibly be prevented.

b. with adverbs.

1340 *Ayenb.* 15 Þe zixte kestinge out of the ilke boȝe is wyþstondinge. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* ii. 16 Casting up of yuel fame vpon thi glorie. 1549 LATIMER *Serm.* v. (Arb.) 157 A casting away of God. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Delaissement*, a forsaking, a casting off. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 550 Nor anxious casting-up of what might be. 1769 *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) I. 265 The casting up of the books..by the sheriffs. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. v. 220 A casting off of its old and wrinkled skin. 1871 WALFORD *Insurance Cycl.* I. 460 Casting away of ships—an offence of very frequent occurrence.

2. *intr.* Also with adv.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xl. 120 If they cannot make it out at the first casting about. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. ii, All Reasoning is search, and casting about. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 247 *Casting*, the motion of falling off, so as to bring the direction of the wind on either side of the ship. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 221 *Casting or Warping*, the bending of the surfaces of a piece of wood. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. v. § 13 The casting about for sources of interest in senseless fiction.

3. *concr.* a. Any product of casting in a mould; an object in cast metal. b. The convoluted earth cast up by worms. c. Vomit; *esp.* the excrementitious substances cast up by hawks and the like; also in *Falconry*, 'anything given to a hawk to cleanse and purge her gorge, whether it be flannel, thrummes, feathers, or such like' (Latham *Falconry* 1615).

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* ii. 22 The hound turnede aȝen to his castyng. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 297 An hawke that hath casting, and may not cast. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, Looke that hir castyng be plumage. 1558 BP. WATSON *Seven Sacram.* x. 58 A dogge turneth back to eate agayne his castynge. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur.* s.v. *Crusta*, Covered with..the playster of a wall or rough casting. 1618 BEAUM. & FL. *Loyal Subj.* III. v, The onely casting for a crazie conscience. 1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* iv. (1659) 24 All manner of Hawks cast their castings every morning. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Gerfaulcon*, Since they are crafty Birds..instead of cotton, give 'em a Casting of Tow. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 274/2 The best castings are seldom or never made in an open mould. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 282 In the 'castings' of this species have been found the remains of mice. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 9 Earth-worms abound..Their castings may be seen in extraordinary numbers on commons. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 536/2 Means by which the owners of the foundry can remove their castings.

4. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *casting-darts, -house, -line, -net, -shovel, -time*, etc.; also **casting-box**, † (*a.*) a dice-box (*obs.*); (*b.*) a box used in taking a cast for stereotyping; † **casting-counters** *pl.*, counters used in calculation or reckoning; † **casting-sheet** (see quot.); † **casting-top**, a peg-top.

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* 311 Cogging forth a die Out of the small-neck'd *casting-box. 1880 *Print. Times* 15 Mar. 61/1 The matrix must be allowed to dry without the application of heat, or the blocks will split. The casting-box, slightly heated, is generally used in such cases. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Vox populi*, Thes are the vpstart gentylmen With *castinge cownteres and ther pen. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* IV. 1 Vsing them, as Merchants doe their casting counters, sometimes they stand for pounds, sometimes for shillings, sometimes for pence. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 199 They would not bring him in amongst the Kings Casting-Counters. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 3/2 Morice's bronze statue of the Republic..was transported last night..from the *casting-house. 1872 *Echo* 30 Sept., Busy..renovating *casting lines, assorting hooks. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 52 Threw *Casting-nets, with equal Cunning at her [the moon] To catch her with, and pull her out o' th' Water. 1859 LANG *Wand. Ind.* 310 A clear stream called the Ram Gunga, in which we caught a quantity of fish with a casting-net. 1644 *Bury Wills* (1850) 186, I doe give with my owne hands vnto Alice my wife, my *castinge sheet. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 299 To have the grain cleaned by means of the *casting-shovel. 1668 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* 77 Too little hives procure bees, in *casting time..to cast before they be ripe. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 169 The fruit is in forme like a *casting-Top.

5. **Casting-bottle**, a bottle for sprinkling perfumed waters; a vinaigrette. So † **casting-glass**.

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 342 A Cheyne and Howke for twoo casting Bottellis. 1544 *Privy Purse Exp. P'cess Mary* (1830) 144 Item my lady Buttler a Casting-glasse and a Smoke. 1602 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* IV. (N.) His civet and his casting-glass Have helpt him to a place among the rest. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii. 127 Enter Secco, sprinkling his hat and face with a casting bottle. 1883 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* VI. 211 A casting-bottle full of rose water.

Casting (kɑ·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CAST *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That casts, in various senses of the vb.

a. *trans.* Of a bow, etc.: Throwing, shooting (see also quot. 1483). b. *intr.* Of bees: Swarming.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26020 Þis reuth es like a castand gin. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 55 Castynge as a bowe, *flexibilis*. 1485 CAXTON *Higden* V. xiv. (1527) 201 A wonder fell man and ferre casting. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 29 Except they be..vnbent like a good casting bowe. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur. Acer arcus*, a strong or quicke casting bowe. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 28 Like casting Bees that they arise in swarmes.

2. That turns the scale, deciding, decisive (see CAST *v.* 55), as in *casting voice, vote, weight.*

1622 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 101 There can be in a Court but one casting voyce or ball. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 231 Which..containe within themselves the casting act, and a power to command the conclusion. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 141 Even the Herbs of the Field give a casting vote against Atheism. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 17 ¶3 The President to have the casting Voice. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 177 That casting-weight pride adds to emptiness. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 160 The alliance of England was a casting weight in the government of the world. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 783 The question was decided by the casting vote of the Chancellor.

Cast iron, cast-iron. [see CAST *ppl. a.*]

1. Iron run in a molten state into moulds where it has cooled and hardened.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232 The..Pipes..should they be of the best Cast Iron. 1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* 31 Give me leave to mention that there be three sorts of cast iron. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 164 For the back of chimneys..they use a sort of cast-iron. 1788 ALDERSON *Ess. Fevers* 49 If the ingenious workers of Cast Iron would turn their thoughts to this Article, Iron Bedsteads might be supplied. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 392 The process for reducing cast iron into malleable iron called blooming. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 240 Cast iron is manufactured..chiefly from clay ironstone.

2. *attrib.* (*commonly hyphened.*)

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xiv. 110 A Cast Iron-Bullet of 4 Inches Diameter. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 104, I took a..shallow cast iron pot. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. II. 424 We have Cast-Iron Bridges, Cast-Iron Boats, Cast-Iron Roads. 1881 *Metal World* 21 May 28/2 Cast iron fences of much elaboration of pattern.

b. *fig.* Hard, insensible to fatigue; rigid, stern, unbending; 'hard-and-fast', unyielding, wanting in pliancy or adaptiveness. (*hyphened.*)

1830 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* II. 27 He [Wellington] was esteemed a cast-iron Statesman. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 19 His look..of that cast-iron gravity frequent enough among our own Chancery suitors. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xii, Those eupeptic studying mills, the cast-iron men. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 159 He laid down..no cast-iron theorem, to which circumstances must be fitted as they rose. 1876 LUBBOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 80 It is very undesirable to lay down cast-iron rules of this kind. 1886 C. D. WARNER *Summer in Garden* 51 What a man needs in gardening is a cast-iron back, with a hinge in it.

Castle (kɑ·s'l), *sb.* Forms: 1-6 **castel**, (4 **castill, caastel, kastell, castele**, 4-5 **castelle**), 4-7 **castell**, (5 **castylle, -ille, caystelle**), 6- **castle**. [Taken into Eng. at two different times: (1) bef. 1000, *castel* neut. (pl. *castel(l, castelu*), ad. L. *castell-um* in the Vulgate, rendering *κώμη* 'village' of the Greek; (2) *c* 1050-1070 *castel* masc. (pl. *castelas*) a. ONF. *castel* (mod.F. *château*) 'castle':—L. *castellum* in sense 'fort, fortress'. (Under the influence of this, *castel* village also became masc. by 12th c.) L. *castellum* was dim. of *castrum* fort; for the later sense 'village' Du Cange quotes an ancient glossary '*Castellum, municipium, κώμη*'; compare the later use of *castrum, castra* for 'town': cf. CHESTER.]

I. From Latin.

† 1. Used to render L. *castellum* of the Vulgate (Gr. *κώμη*), village. *Obs.*

This continued in Bible translations and quotations till the 16th c., but was probably often understood in sense 3. Thus the author of *Cursor Mundi* evidently thought that Bethany 'the *castel* of Mary and her sister Martha' was like the castle of an English feudal lord.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 2 Faraþ on þæt castel [*Hatton* to þam castelle]. — Mark vi. 6 He þa castel be-ferde. — Luke ix. 12 Þæt hiȝ farun on þas castelu & on þas tunas [*Hatton* on þas castelles]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Goð in þane castel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14132 Þis lazarus..Had sisters..A castel was bath his and þairs. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 197 Jesus wente aboute..boþ to more places and lesse, as citees and castellis..Castels ben undirstonden litil touns. 1382 — *Luke* xix. 30 Go ȝe in to the castel, which is aȝens ȝou. 1515 W. DE WORDE *Inform. Pylgrymes* E vij, Fro Kames is xij myles to the castell of Emaus. *a* 1564 BECON *Christ's Chron.* (1844) 547 He entered into a certain castle, where a certain woman called Martha made him a dinner.

† 2. *pl.* Used to render L. *castra* camp. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 28 In mid þar kastelles fellen þai. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 5 If castels be set agaynes me..Kastels are conspiracyons of oure foes. 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiv. 14 Lede out the blasfemere without the castels [1382 tentis]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58/2 The Angel of god wente to fore the castellis of Israhel.

II. From French.

3. A large building or set of buildings fortified for defence against an enemy; a fortress, stronghold. Retained as a name for large mansions or country houses, which were formerly feudal castles, but not, like F. *château*, transferred to this sense.

a 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 Þa hæfdon þa welisce men ȝewroht ænne castel on Herefordscire. *Ibid.* an. 1069 Se eorl Walðeof..and Eadgar æðeling..þa castelas ȝewunnan. *a* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 He beset heom til hi aiauen up here castles. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Þeo hwile þæt me..wiðuten asailed þene castel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 540 Tho the barons adde the toun, and the castel the king. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 477 A castel al of lime and ston. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 Of this castell was castellaine Elda the kinges chamberlaine. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 15 At the comyng of..the Duc of Norfolk fro his Castell of Framyngham. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 3 The cities, townes, Castels and villages. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 52 This castles tatter'd battlements. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xi. 7 Dauid dwelt in the castell. 1638 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (1880) 12 Itt is imposabill to put ani of itt in to Ed[in]bur[gh] Castell. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 496 The old castle of Pisa. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 New men prove an overmatch for the landowner, and the mill buys out the castle. *Mod.* The Round Tower of Windsor Castle. Dover Castle is still a fortress.

b. A model or similitude of a castle, made in any material; a castle-like pile of anything. (Applied by boys to four cherry-stones placed like a pyramid.)

1627 MASSINGER *Gt. Duke Flor.* IV. ii, Sit down and eat some sugar-plums. Here's a castle Of march-pane too. 1641 *G. Cavendish's Life Wolsey* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 103 The officers brought into the house a casteel of fine manchet. *Mod.* The whole collapsed like a castle of cards.

c. Loosely applied to a large building.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 10/2 The Duchess of Teck..opened a 'Babies' Castle' at Hawkhurst yesterday, in connection with Dr. Barnardo's homes.

d. *The Castle*, in reference to Ireland, means specifically *Dublin Castle*, as the seat of the vice-regal court and administration; hence, in politics, the authority centred at Dublin Castle, the officials who administer the government of Ireland. Also *attrib.* as in *Castle influence, Castle government*, etc. So also *Castleism*, the officialism of Dublin Castle.

1735 MRS. SICAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 129 Our Irish ladies made a fine appearance the birth-day at the castle. *c* 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 321 The constant meddling of the bishops and the clergy with the Castle, and of the Castle with them, will infallibly set them ill with their own body. 1800 GRATTAN *Speech* in Irish Ho. Comm. 5 Feb., Whether you will go, with the Castle at your head, to the tomb of Charlemont..and erase his epitaph. 1813 O'CONNELL *Speech* 24 Dec., A newspaper in the pay of the Castle. 1843 MADDEN *United Irishm.* II. xvii. 367 Hired spies, informers, and witnesses kept in the pay of the Castle. 1880 A. M. SULLIVAN *New Irel.* xxii. 267 The Castle raised a petty squabble with the prison board as to the expense. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 4/1 So long as the whole machinery of Castle government is..anti-popular..such elements of popular government as exist will be anti-Castle. 1887 R. WALLACE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 7 June, The unauthorised tyranny which was the animating spirit of Dublin Castleism.

e. Phrase. *An (English)man's house his castle.*

[1567 STAUNFORDE *Plees del Coron* 14 b, Ma meason est a moy come mon castel hors de quel le ley ne moy arta a fuer.] 1588 LAMBARD *Eiren.* II. vii. 257 Our law calleth a man's house, his castle, meaning that he may defend himselfe therein. 1600-16 COKE 5 *Rep.* 91 b, The house of every man is to him as his Castle and Fortresse, as well for his defence against injury and violence, as for his repose. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 The house is a castle which the King cannot enter. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 128 An Englishman's house is his castle.

4. *fig.* (or *allegorical*). 'Stronghold, fortress'.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9881 Þis castel es o luue and grace. *c* 1320 (*title*), Her byginet a tretys þat is yclept Castel off loue. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 Suffisaunce is a castell that kepeth wyse men from euyl werkis. 1533 ELYOT (*title*), The Castel of Helth. 1551 RECORDE (*title*), The Castle of Knowledge. 1783 COWPER *Task* V. 525 Seeing the old castle of the state so assail'd. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxvi. (1865) 211 Shake not the castles of his pride.

5. *poet.* or *rhetorical* for: A large ship (esp. of war); usually with some attribute.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 Great Britaine..having so many invincible castles in motion (I meane Her Ships). 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* V. 224 The floating Castles dance upon the Tide. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 24 Our winged-castles [fly] from their merchant ships. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 63 These sea-kings may take once again to their floating castles.

6. A small wooden tower used for defence in warfare; a tower borne on the back of an elephant.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3252 To þe castel þat was ymad of treo al þat host he broȝte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xviii. 191 The Castelles of Tree..that craftily ben sett up on the Olifantes Bakkes, for to fyghten aȝen hire Enemyes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 77 The girdell that helde vp the castell vpon theyre backes. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ix. 167 Syttynge in a castell..On an olyphauntes backe. 1843 MACAULAY *Proph. of Capys* xxiv, The beast on whom the Castle With all its guards doth stand. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. 624 The temporary towers..used in the military art of the time..sometimes called castles.

b. A tower in general.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 77 There is a Castle in the grand Caire in Egypt called the Niloscope, where there stands a Pillar.

7. *Naut.* A tower or elevated structure on the deck of a ship. Cf. FORECASTLE. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3617 The toppe-castelles he stuffede with toyelys. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 27 The helme and the castelle also wille I [Noah] take. 1521 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 76 The watche men lokinge owte of the toppe castell of the shyppe. 1611 COTGR., *Gaillard*, the round house, or hinder castle, of a ship.

8. Applied (in proper names) to ancient British or Roman earthworks, as *Abbotsbury Castle* between Weymouth and Bridport, *Maiden Castle* at Dorchester, *Round Castle* near Oxford, *Yarnbury Castle*, etc.

9. *Chess.* One of the pieces, made to represent a castle; also called a ROOK.

[1610 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* IV. xiii. (1611) 222 They [the Rooks] stand in the vttermost corners of the Chesbord, as frontier Castles.] *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 146 Here is a king defended by a lady, two bishops, two knights, at the end of the lists, with two rooks, fortresses, or castles. 1847 STAUNTON *Chess-pl. Handbk.* 5 The Rook, or Castle is next in power to the Queen.

†**10.** 'A kind of close helmet' (Nares): but perh. only a *fig.* use. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 815 Then..entred Sir Thomas Kneuet, in a castell of cole black, and ouer the castell was written The dolorous castell. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 187 Stand fast, and weare a Castle on thy head.

11. Castle in the air, visionary project or scheme, day-dream, idle fancy. Common since 1575, varied occasionally with *castle in the skies*, and the like; *castle in Spain* [=F. *château en Espagne*] is found 1400–1600, and occasionally as a Gallicism in modern writers. *Castle* alone is also used where the allusion is obvious: cf. CASTLE-BUILDER, -BUILDING.

[As to the Fr. *faire des châteaux en Espagne* (found in 13th c.) see Littré; since it varied with *châteaux en Asie, en Albanie*, it appears that the phrase at bottom meant only to build castles in a foreign country where one had no standing-ground, Spain being finally taken as the nearest Moorish country to Christendom, or perhaps with some reference to the arms of Castile.]

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2573 Thou shalt make castels thanne in Spayne, And dreme of joye, alle but in vayne. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 19 He began to make castellis in Spaygne as louers doo. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Steel Gl.* 55 (Arb.) Things are thought, which neuer yet were wrought, And castels buylt aboue in lofty skies. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 171 They built Castles in the air, and thought to do great wonders. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 182 Some .. haue their wittes a wool-gathering, and as wee use commonly to say, are building of castles in Spaine. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 16 In conceite builde castles in the skie. 1611 COTGR., *Faire des chasteaux en Espaigne*, to build castles in the aire (say we). 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. ii. (1651) 187 That castle in the ayr, that crochet, that whimsie. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 42. 2 Strange castles builded in the skies. 1738 KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* Pref. 27 To explain Nature by Theories .. is only building Castles in the Air. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 237 To plan frail castles in the skies. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, I built castles till bed-time. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* IV. 282 The explosion of the Gunpowder Plot blowing the castles in Spain into the air. 1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* vi. (ed. 4) 120 In looking back to the castles of earliest boyhood. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vii. 203 We have all had our castles in Spain.

12. *Comb.*, as *castle-battlement, -court, -ditch, -gate, -guardian, -wall; castle-born, -buttressed, -crowned* adjs.: also †**castle-boon**, an unpaid service due to a castle from neighbouring owners or tenants; see BOON *sb.*[1] 6; †**castle-bote**, the keeping of a castle in repair, a contribution levied for this purpose; **Castle-chamber** (Court of), the Irish analogue of the Court of Star-chamber, under the Tudors and Stuarts; †**castle-cloud**, a castle-like cloud, a cumulus: †**castle-come-down**, used by Foxe for ruin, total destruction; **castle-garth**, ? a yard or enclosure belonging to a castle; †**castle-gilliflower**, the plant *Matthiola incana*; †**castle-hunter**, one who builds castles in the air; †**castle-monger**, one who builds or owns castles; †**castle-soap**, see CASTILE SOAP; †**castle-stead** (see quot.); **castle-top**, a tall humming top (still in *north. dial.*); **castle-town**, a town defended by a castle; also (*Sc.*) a collection of houses lying near or under a castle; **castlewards** *adv.*, towards the castle; **castle-wick** = CASTLESHIP; **castle-work** (see quot.). See also CASTLE-BUILDER, -GUARD, -WARD, -WISE.

[15.. *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 20 They and their tenants were to be quit of *Castell-boone and of drink-money for the foresters, upon payment of a rent of four shillings a year.] 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. iii, The *castle-born brat is a senator born, Or a saint, if religion's in vogue. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 127 a, Bote signifieth amerciament or compensation, or sometimes freedom from the same, as *castle-bote. 1648 *Art. of Peace betw. Ormond & Irish* xxi, Persons..authoriz'd by Commission under the Great Seal to regulate the Court of *Castle-chamber. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 160 Hot and dry, misty air, *castle clouds. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1902/1 Her high buildinges of such ioyes and felicities, came all to a Castle Comedowne. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvii, Man and guard the *castle-court. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 776 That ancient *castle-crowned hill. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 784. 19 *Hec listia*, a *castylledyche. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. ii. 1 Wee'll couch i'th Castle-ditch. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 6 Seuen of the name against the *castle-gate..he did closely place. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 567 Isembard's *castlegarth now constitutes a suburb of Saint Valory. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. iv. 152 The great *Castell or stocke Gillofer. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* cxiv. 373 Castle Gilloflower. 1752 BERKELEY *Lett.* in *Wks.* IV. 334 We have not the transports of your *castle-hunters; but our lives are calm and serene. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. 53 (D.) The Bishops (being the greatest *castle-mongers in that age), very stubborn, and not easily to be ordered. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 274 A deep tragedy of the *Castle-Spectre sort. 1678–1706 PHILLIPS, **Castlesteed*..anciently used for any Fortress or Bulwark. [Also in KERSEY, and BAILEY 1721–1800]. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 633 The kites and marbles, and *castle tops he was fond of then. 1665 *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 169 This was a *castle-town, and of great strength. 1864 *Glasgow Her.* 16 May, These cothouses were often called the Castletoun, because they belonged to or lay near the castle. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Alse an *castel wal. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. viii, That lovely lady sate and wept Upon the castle-wall. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* VI. 313 He moves *Castle-wards. 1611 COTGR., *Chastellenie*, a *Castle-wicke, a castleship. 1448 R. GLOUC. (1810) 450 (*MS. College of Arms*) That suche *castellwerk was nat semyng to Religion. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. v. 195 Grievously they oppressed the miserable people of the land with their castle-works.

Castle (kɑ·s'l), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To inclose or place in, or as in, a castle; also *fig.* †**b.** To inclose (a cistern, etc.) within a building (*obs.*; cf. CASTELLATED 2). Also *castle up*, etc.

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1354/1 The conducting of Thames water, cesterning the same in lead, and castelling with stone. 1611 FLORIO, *Castellare*, to encastle, to Castle. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Introd. iv. § 1 (1669) 13/2 Castle me in the arms of thy everlasting strength. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 449 The first Cistern Castled with Stone was the great Conduit in West-Cheap. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 30 After having castled himself up, as it were, in his own exclusive spirit. 1871 BROWNING *Fr. Hohenst.* 116 Some fierce tribe, castled on the mountain peak.

†**2.** To ornament with battlements or in imitation of a castle. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 371 Bake metes and dish metes ..peynted and castelled with papir.

3. *Chess.* **a.** *intr.* To bring the castle or rook up to the square next the king, and move the king to the other side of the castle. Also said of the king.

1656 BEALE *Chess* 8 He [the king] may change (or Castle) with this Rooke, that is, he may goe two draughts at once towards this Rooke..causing the Rooke to stand next to him on either side. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 210 If you have your choice on which side to castle. 1847 STAUNTON *Chess-pl. handbk.* 19 If he castle on the Queen's side, he plays his King to Q. B.'s square, and Q.'s rook to Q.'s sq. The object of this compound move is generally to place the royal Piece in safety, and at the same time bring the Rook ..into better play. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* 38 He can move only one square at a time except when he castles, which he may do once during each game.

b. *trans.*

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 202 Castle your king as soon as convenient. 1868 C. R. MARKHAM in *Macm. Mag.* No. 103. 87/2 The Abyssinian is allowed time to castle his king and take the pieces.

Hence **Ca·stling** *vbl. sb.*

1813 *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 355 His games are drawn up as if Castling was not in use. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 586 Castling is a compound move of king and castle.

Ca·stle-bui·lder. One who builds castles; commonly, one who builds castles in the air (see CASTLE *sb.* 11), a day-dreamer, a visionary schemer.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ¶ 3 One of that Species of Men..denominated Castle-Builders, who scorn to be beholden to the Earth for a Foundation. 1822 IRVING *Braceb. Hall* II. 36, I have been always something of a castle-builder. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 376 All day-dreamers and castle-builders.

So **Ca·stle-bui·lding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Ca·stle-built** *ppl. a.*

1740 CHEYNE *Regim.* Pref. 7 Enthusiasm, Romanceing, and Castle-building. 1750 *Student* I. 223 (T.) Castle-building, or the science of aerial architecture. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the B.* I. i. 11 The castle-building father bestowed almost all his thoughts for the next half-hour on the new rector. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiii. (1859) II. 272 Reverie or Castle-building, is a kind of waking dream. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* xx. 242 Castle-built schemes. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxvi. 191 As I lay castle-building.

Castled (kɑ·s'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CASTLE + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a castle or castles.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 282 John of Killingworth, born in that castelled village. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-z.* I. i. 119 Castl'd Elephants o'erlook the town. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. i, Day set on Norham's castled steep. 1839 LONGF. *Flowers* i, One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine.

2. Built in the style of a castle, castellated.

1789 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1812) I. 82 [Thou] view'st sublime her castled towers. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Youth of Man* Poems II. 160 In the castled house..Which sheltered their childhood.

3. Inclosed or placed in a castle.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Wallace* xlviii, Rush'd Stirling's castled warriors to the plain.

Castle-guard. Also 6–7 -gard(e.

1. The guard of a castle.

2. *Feudal Syst.* A kind of knight-service, whereby a feudal tenant was bound, when required, to defend the lord's castle; the tenure of such service.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 140 The service of Castlegarde [at Dover]..was with the assent of King Henrie the third converted into a paiment of money. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 345 Lands in Kent .. to be held in Castle-gard. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 87 a, The tenant ought by himselfe or by another to doe Castle-gard. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 815 No Constable shall distrein any Knight to give Money for Castle-Guard, if he will perform it in his own Person. *a* 1779 LD. LYTTELTON (T.) One species of knight-service was castle-guard.

3. A tax originally in commutation of this service; also the territory chargeable therewith.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 140. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 48 Castlegard is an imposition layd upon such.. as dwell within a certain compasse of any Castle, to the maintenance of such as watch and ward the Castle. It is sometimes vsed for the circuit itselfe, which is inhabited by such as are subject to this seruice. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* I. 57 In Pevensey Rape much of the land round the Castle was wardable, i. e. paid Castle-guard or Castle-ward.

attrib. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb., Castle-guard-rents*; are Rents paid by those that dwell within the Precincts of any Castle, towards the Maintenance of such as Watch and Ward the same. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* I. 57 A large number of manors in Hastings Rape were held by *Castle-guard* tenure. The Earl of Chichester, as owner of Hastings Castle, still receives Castle-guard rents in the Hundreds of Baldslow, etc.

Ca·stle-like, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* **1.** Like a castle. **2.** Of or pertaining to a castle, castellar.

1611 COTGR., *Chastelain*, the Lord .. of a territorie, vnto which Castle-like Jurisdiction and Royalties belong.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a castle.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 769 A stately house built Castlelike.

†**Ca·stlery, castelry.** *Obs.* [f. *castel*, CASTLE *sb.* + -ERY; or ad. OF. *castelerie, chastelerie* territory belonging to a castle, med.L. *castellaria* in same sense.] The government or jurisdiction of a castle; the territory subject to it.

1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 116 The Castelry which he and his ancestors have of Baynards Castle. 1877 G. T. CLARK in *Archæol. Cambr.* 121 Both are mentioned..as the seats of a Castelry, a sort of honour or superior lordship attached to the castle.

†**Ca·stleship.** *Obs.* = prec.

1598 FLORIO, *Castellania*, a castleship, the privileges or territories of a castle. 1611 COTGR., *Chastellenie*, a Castle-wicke, a Castleship, the Tenure or Honour of a Castleship.

Castle-soap, obs. f. CASTILE SOAP.

†**Ca·stlet.** *Obs.* [A var. of CASTELLET, assimilated to CASTLE: see -ET.] A small castle.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (T.) There was in it a castlet of stone and brick. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 587 It hath in this Moreland Carswell a Castlet situate upon it.

Ca·stleward.

†**1.** The warden of a castle. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVIII. 129 (Jam.) The Castelwartis on the Marche herde say, etc.

2. *Feudal Syst.* = CASTLE-GUARD 2, 3.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 140 The lande beeing charged with tenne shillings (called Castlewards) for every Warder that it was bound to finde. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Chastelain*, Castlewicke or castleward. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Castleward*, a payment made by some dwelling within a certaine compasse of a Castle for the maintenance of those that do watch and ward the Castle. Also the Circuite of land which oweth this Seruice. 1704 in WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* 1756 [see CASTELLANY]. 1888 [see CASTLE-GUARD 3].

†**3.** *fig.* ? Defence. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 40 The main Castleward to shrowd these weaklings from blows and qualmes.

Ca·stlewise, *adv.* In the manner of a castle.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 55 An auntient howse castlewise buylded. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 478 Clouds..piled..about him castlewise.

†**Castling** (kɑ·stlin), *sb. Obs.* [f. CAST *ppl. a.* or *sb.* + dim. suffix -LING.]

1. The offspring of an untimely birth, an abortion.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Avorton*, that which is brought forth before the tyme, a castling. 1611 COTGR., *Cadel*, a castling, a starueling. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 84 We should rather relie upon the urine in a Castlings bladder. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. II. 539 Castling Foles of Bal'am's Ass. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Wet-Glover*, Castling skins..are slender, thin, and gentle.

2. The second (or third) swarm which leaves a hive in the season; = CAST *sb.* 18. Also *transf.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 5, 17 [queen bees], whereof one went forth with the prime swarm, 5 were brought out dead fowr days before the Castling rose, other five came forth with the Castling. 1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1674) Introd. 6/1 Those Countries were of an elder Plantation, than to be a second or third Castling of some other Swarm. 1630 J. LEVETT *Order. Bees* (1634) 27 When you have a second swarme or castling (as some call it). 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 11. 562 Not to have been that ancient people but rather some latter Castlings.

Castling (kɑ·slin), *vbl. sb.*: see CASTLE *v.*

†**Cast-me-down.** *Obs.* A popular corruption of CASSIDONY (*Lavandula stœchas*).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. clxxx. 470 Some simple people imitating the said name doe call it Castte me downe. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, Cassidony, vulg. cast-me-down, or French lavender, *Stœchas*.

Castock (kɑ·stɔk). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 **caule stok**, 5 **cale stok, caustocke**, 5–6 **calstok**, 6 **calstock(e.** [f. *cal*, KALE + STOCK: the vowel being shortened and the *l* at length lost before the consonant group: in mod. Sc. further reduced to *casto'*, *casta*. Uncombined, it remains *kale-stock, kail-stock.*] The stalk or stem of a cabbage.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxii. (MS.), Men may graffe on a bete stok, as men dob on a caule stok [1495 caustocke]. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644 *Hoc magudere*, calstok. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 A cale stok, *maguderis*. 1522 SKELTON *Why Nat to Court* 350 Nat worth a shyttel-cocke, Nat worth a sowre calstocke. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 72 The Killings, Herrings, Castocks. 1785 *Jrnl. Lond. to Portsmouth* in *Poems Buchan Dial.* 5 (Jam.) As freugh as kaill-castacks. 1808–79 JAMIESON, *Castock, castack, custoc*; often *kail-castock.*

Ca·st-off, *ppl. a.* and *sb.*[1] [f. CAST *ppl. a.*]

A. *ppl. a.* Thrown off, rejected from use, discarded: as clothes, a favourite, a lover, etc.

1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 40 Cast-off Hunters, turn'd upon the Road for Post Chaise Service. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 80 A cast-off suit of my wife's. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 139 To strut at his heels, wear his cast-off clothes. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 235 The cast-off extravagances of Goethe and Schiller. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 169 The worn and cast-off skin. 1853 ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 44 To array your thoughts in the tatters of the cast-off Bible.

B. *sb.* A person or thing that is cast-off or abandoned as worthless or useless. (For the plural *cast-offs* is more according to analogy.)

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 49 And how..must they have look'd, like old Cast-offs. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 82 Thou shalt be From the city of the free Thyself a cast-off. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cast-offs*, landsmen's clothes. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxvii. 7 The objects of his contemptuous reprobation, his everlasting cast-offs. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 607 Our horses, casts-off from the flat.

Cast-off, *sb.*[2] *Gunnery.* [f. CAST *sb.* + OFF.] The 'twist' of a gun-stock, the extent to which the stock is thrown laterally out of the line of the longitudinal axis of the barrel.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 249 He adjusts the bend or crook of the gun, and the amount of cast-off. *Ibid.* 432 The object of the cast-off is to bring the centre of the barrels in a line with the shooter's eye.

Castor[1] (kɑ·stəɹ). Also 6 **castour,** 7 **-er.** [a. F. *castor* (16th c.) and L. *castor*, a. Gr. *κάστωρ* beaver, prob. a foreign word. Cf. Skr. *kastūrī* musk.]

1. The beaver. (Now rarely used).

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxix. (1495) 789 The Castor hyght Fyber also.] 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* vi. 141 Ther [in Norway] be many castours and whyte beares. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi. 87 Cleere Tivy..Which of thy Castors once, but now canst onlie boast The Salmons. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xxv, Like hunted castors conscious of their store. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 822 Skins, especially Castor. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v., The sacs are cut off from the castors when they are killed.

2. A reddish-brown unctuous substance, having a strong smell and nauseous bitter taste, obtained from two sacs in the inguinal region of the beaver; used in medicine and in perfumery; castoreum.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 430 Two drams..is thought to be a sufficient dose of Castor. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 150. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 935 Castor he proves to be the Scent-bags adjoyning to the Intestinum Rectum, and not the Testicles of the Beaver, as some assert. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 550 Your letters..have been my castor, pearl cordial, and sal volatile. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 91 Bezoar, civet, and castor, are the diseases of animals. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 385 Musk and castor..give more speedy relief. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v., Chemists..have examined castor, and found it to be composed of a resin, a fatty substance, a volatile oil, an extractive matter, benzoic acid, and some salts.

3. A hat, orig. either of beaver's fur, or intended to be taken as such; in the end of the 17th and beginning of 18th c. distinguished from 'beaver', and said to be of rabbit's fur; at that time also usually spelt *caster*. Now mostly *colloq.* or *slang*. Cf. BEAVER 3. (So in Fr.)

1640 in Entick *London* II. 175 Bever hats, Demi-casters. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Rdr. Aiija, In London many of the Tradesmen have new Dialects..The Haberdasher is ready to furnish you with a Vigone, Codevec, or Castor. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1031/4 A parcel of Hats, being Mens, Womens, and Boyes, Castors. 1680 *Ibid.* No. 1513/4 A thick short boy..with a..gray caster hat. 1688 *Ibid.* No. 2363/4, 2 black Hats, one a Beaver, the other a new Caster. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 129/1 Of Hats..the Caster..is made of Coney Wooll mixt with Polony Wooll. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 P1 His Imperial Castor, which he always wears cock'd in Front. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 578 The Manufactures of this Shire [Derby] are..some Felt, Castor, and Beaver Hats. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1774) I. 133. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Can.* Ser. I. Introd. iii, A white castor on my head. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxv. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xiii. 193 His coat and castor having been detained at the public-house in pledge.

4. 'A heavy quality of broadcloth used for overcoats' (Webster).

5. *Oil of castor.* (Littré has *huile de castor* in sense of *castoreum* from Paré *c* 1550.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Castoreum*, They draw an oil from it called *Oil of Castor.*

Castor[2] (kɑ·stəɹ). Also **caster.** [A variant of CASTER, f. CAST *v.* (in sense I 'to throw', and 54 'to turn or veer') + -ER. The spelling in *-or* prob. arose primarily from confusion, and from missing the actual derivation; but it is now predominant, though one might write *pepper-caster.*]

1. A small vessel with a perforated top, from which to cast or sprinkle pepper, sugar, or the like, in the form of powder; extended to other vessels used to contain condiments at table, as in 'a set of castors', *i. e.* the castors and cruets usual in a cruet-stand.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1079/4 Stole..Six Salts. A Sugar Castar. A Pepper Caster. A Mustard Pot. 1681 *Ibid.* No. 1591/4 One Sett of Casters. 1801 JEKYLL *Tears of Cruets*, The Sugar Castor Wilberforce supplied. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 84 A Silver Set of Castors. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* ix, Put before our hero a tin bread-basket..and the pepper-castor. 1861 DICKENS in *All Y. Round* IV. 461 The table-cloth and spoons and castors.

2. A small solid wheel and swivel attached to the foot of each leg of a piece of furniture, so that it may be turned in any direction without lifting.

1748 MRS. MONTAGU in Doran *Lady of last Cent.* (1873) Like a slate-bed running on castors. 1800 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 491 An arrangement of twelve bricks, placed on a stand, with casters. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 269 The machine runs on casters. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 345 You can't have castors on old oak chairs. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 42 Trucks with casters.

Hence **Ca·storless** *a.*, and comb. *castor-maker*, etc.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2539/4 Charles Mansell, a Castermaker. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* II. xx. 29 Chairs rickety and castorless.

Ca·stor[3]. In Greek mythology, name of one of the twin sons (Castor and Pollux) of Tyndarus and Leda, brothers of Helena; represented in the constellation Gemini or the Twins, of which Castor is the first, and Pollux the second star.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 11 A ship of Alexandry, which had wyntred in the Yle, whose badge was Castor and Pollux. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 38 Truth and Peace are the Castor and Pollux of the Gospell. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 350 *note*, Castor is a binary system to which..doubtless belongs a third star, which participates in the proper movement of the two others.

2. A name given to the phenomenon called also CORPOSANT or St. Elmo's Fire. On the appearance of two at once they were called Castor and Pollux, and were thought to portend the cessation of a storm.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xviii. (1737) 77 He had seen Castor at the Main-yard-arm. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Fen Saint-Elme*, a corposant, sometimes called Castor and Pollux.

Castor[4] (kɑ·stəɹ). [perh. some corruption of CASTANE, or L. *castanea* chestnut, in F. *chataigne.*] (See quot. and cf. CHESTNUT.)

1888 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb., The singular patch of hard integument known as the castor on the inside of the foreleg of the horse. 1888 *Veterinarian* May 304 Another organ in process of disappearance is that piece of horn inside the forearm, where it is termed the chestnut, and that inside the hock, where it is termed the castor; it corresponds to the finger-nail of the thumb of our hand, and of the foot of the five-toed ancestor of the horse.

Castor[5]. *Min.* See CASTORITE.

‖ **Castoreum** (kæstō·rĭŭm). [L. *castoreum*, f. *castor* beaver. Also Fr. *castoréum.*] = CASTOR[1] 2.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxix. (1495) 791 Castorium helpyth ayenst many syknesses. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* C iv, Anoynte the eares, eyes and nodle with myrth, storax, Castoreum. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 692 The parts of Beasts putrified (as Castoreum and Musk). 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6136 The art of driving away and sinking Whales by Castoreum. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 404 The castoreum contained in a gland of the beaver.

Hence *castoreum oil, resin*, chemical products of castoreum.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 815.

Casto·rial, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CASTOR[1] 3.] Pertaining to a hat (*jocose*).

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 1 A graduated arc..by which he meted out to each his rightful share of castorial consideration.

Ca·storin. *Chem.* [f. CASTOR[1] + -IN.] A crystalline substance obtained from castoreum.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 292 Castorine is, according to M. Bizio, the active principle of castor. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 121. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 815 The mother liquor deposits crystals of castorin.

Ca·storite. *Min.* [This mineral and another closely associated with it were at first fancifully named *Castor* and *Pollux.*] A variety of Petalite occurring in distinct transparent crystals.

1868 DANA *Min.* 230 Petalite occurs..on Elba (castorite) in detached crystals.

Castor oil (kɑ·stəɹ oi·l). [Origin of name uncertain: it has been suggested that this oil actually took the place of the drug *castor*, or perh. of *oil of castor* (see CASTOR[1] 5), in use in midwifery, etc., and thus popularly assumed its name. So 'Castor oil pills' is now a popular name for certain pills which have the same laxative effect but contain no castor oil.]

A pale yellow oil obtained from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* or Palma Christi (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), having a nauseous slightly acrid taste; used in medicine as a purgative, and in some parts of the world in lamps.

1746 P. CANVANE (*title*), Dissertation on the Oleum Palmæ Christi..commonly called Castor Oil. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 468 A very useful medicine, where the stomach will bear it, is castor oil. 1803 *Ibid.* X. 492 His bowels to be kept open by castor oil. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 205 Castor-oil is obtained by expression from the seeds without heat, hence it is called 'cold-drawn castor oil'.

fig. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xv. 281 The canebrake tops..are 'castor-oil to camels' stomachs'.

b. *attrib.*, as in *castor-oil plant* or *tree.*

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 492 An occasional green castor-oil plant..may be met with. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xv. 272 The Palma-Christi, or castor-oil-plant.

†**Ca·storey.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *castoreum* in OF. *castoire, castore.*] = CASTOREUM. Also 'a colour extracted from castoreum'. (Godef.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xiv. (1495) 233 The pacyent shall vse sage and castory..to helpe the palsey. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xxxix. (1636) 56 Castory (that is, the stones of the beast Castoreum). 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 41 Overlayd with fayre vermillion or pure castory. 1634 HARINGTON *Salerne Regim.* 132 Castorie hath many Vertues. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ix, Sage, Castory, Lavender..cure members infected with the Palsie.

Castral (kæ·străl), *a.* [f. L. *castra* camp (pl. of *castrum* fort) + -AL.] Belonging to the camp.

1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* xxiii. (1878) 308 The castral life of the Arabs.

Castrametation (kæ·strămɪtē·ɪ̯ən). [a. F. *castramétation* (16th c.), f. L. *castra mētā-ri* to measure or lay out a camp.]

a. The art or science of laying out a camp. **b.** *concr.* The outline of a camp traced out (*obs.*).

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 404 Choul's discourse of the Castrametation of the Romans. *Ibid.* 406 That entrenchment..has been one of these Roman Castrametations. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, Discussion concerning urns, votive altars, Roman camps and the rules of castrametation. 1842 W. RAMSAY in *Smith's Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (1848) 244/2 A technical memoir on the art of castrametation.

Castrate (kæ·strɛɪt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *castrāt-us* pa. pple. of *castrāre*; see the vb.]

A. *adj.* Castrated. *Obs.* exc. in *Bot.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Androgynus*, an Hermaphrodite, or one who is Castrate or Effeminate. 1754 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 873 But the castrate fish..were always in season. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Castrate*, said of a stamen which wants the anther.

†**B.** *sb.* A castrated man, a eunuch. *Obs.* (= F. *castrat*, It. *castrato.*)

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxx. 61 The Imperfect Castrate. 1691 T. HEYRICK *Misc. Poems* 31 The Castrate's sneaking looks.

Castrate (kæ·strɛɪt), *v.* [f. L. *castrāt-* ppl. stem of *castrāre* to castrate, prune, expurgate, deprive of vigour, etc.: see -ATE[3].]

1. *trans.* To remove the testicles of; to geld, emasculate.

1613 [see CASTRATED]. 1633 BP. MORTON *Discharge Imput. Romish Party* 138 (T.) Origen—having read that scripture, 'There be some that castrate themselves for the kingdom of God'..he did castrate himself. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 113 To eunuchate or castrate themselves. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* II. 90. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* ii. (1847) 19 The Barb.—They are never castrated, for a Mussulman would not mutilate..the beast of the Prophet.

b. *Bot.* To remove the anthers (or the pistil) of (a flower) before fecundation. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 236 A plant, to be hybridised, must be castrated.

†**2.** *Gardening.* To prune, remove superfluous suckers from. *Obs.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 255 When your strawberries shoot their strings, you must castrate them. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Castrating*..in speaking of melons and cucumbers..signifies the same with pruning or pinching.

†**3.** *transf.* and *fig.* To deprive of vigour, force, or vitality; to mortify. *Obs.*

1554 T. MARTIN *Marriage of Priestes* Y i b (T.) Ye castrate the desires of the flesh. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 181 Every subsequent action of that Parliament did castrate their hope. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 123 Whether they [mineral waters] do not..sooner precipitate an Ocre to the bottom, nor sooner become castrated thereby.

†**b.** To mutilate, 'cut down'. *Obs.*

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 56 The noble kingdom of Numidia was so castrated, that it dwindled away to the Eastern Province of the Algerines.

4. To mutilate (a book, etc.) by removing a sheet or portion of it; *esp.* to remove obscene or objectionable passages from; to expurgate.

1627 *Let.* in *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 295 An Oxford man..had his sermon perused and castrated before he came there. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 179 P5 The following letter, which I have castrated in some places. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Castrating a book.* 1753 WARBURTON *Lett. Late Prelate* (1809) 136 The letter..is castrated of one of its most curious anecdotes. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) III. 210 Talking of Rochester's Poems, he said, he had given them to Mr. Steevens to castrate for the edition of the poets. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 33 Gifford is at his old work of castrating my reviews. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 344 The monk Planudes amended, castrated..and remodelled..the Greek Anthology of Cephalas.

Hence **Ca·strated** *ppl. a.* (in *lit.* and *fig.* senses).

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Castrated*, gelded, diminished. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 124 Castrated animals..are longer lived. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Bible prohib.*, This castrated copy of the Bible. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 417. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xvii. 247 The horns are not developed..in the castrated male.

Castration (kæstrē·ɪ̯ən). [a. F. *castration*, or ad. L. *castrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *castrāre* to castrate.] The action of castrating, in various senses.

1. The removing of the testicles; gelding.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 92 Now..is goode castracion Of litel boles. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 37. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 102 That castration preserves and strengthens the voice. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 30 Castration produces diminution in size of the horns.

†**2.** The act of taking away a portion of the honey from the hive. *Obs.* [Cf. L. *castrāre alvearia* (Palladius); Fr. *châtrer une ruche*.]

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 267 Castracion the been have efte this moone. 1623 BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* X. (1623) V j, Exsection or castration .. is the cutting out of part of the Combes, part being left for the Bees prouision.

†**3.** Mutilation, 'cutting down'. *Obs.*

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. *List Subscribers*, Near 100 .. have desired to be excused, and accordingly they are erased. .. I almost repent my consenting to so great a Castration.

4. The removal of objectionable parts from a literary work; expurgation. Also *concr.*

1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 448 A partial suppression, or castration of passages..fatal to the cause of truth. 1806 in *Holinshed's Scot. Chron.* I. 7 In this second edition, several sheets..were castrated for containing some passages disagreeable to Queen Elizabeth..but the castrations have since been printed apart.

‖ **Castrato** (kastrā·to). Pl. **castrati**. [Ital.; pa. pple. of *castrare* used substantively:—L. *castrāre* to castrate.] A male singer castrated in boyhood so as to retain a soprano or alto voice.

1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 63 An Italian Castrato (who hath laboured at this Refinement through his whole Life). 1879 E. GOSSE *Lit. N. Europe* 147 The Italian Opera ..with its gang of castrati.

Castrator (kæstrē·ɪtəɹ). [a. L. *castrātor*, f. *castrāre*.] One who castrates; see the vb.

1818 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 93 The reviewal of 'Evelyn's Memoirs' (part of which goes to the grand castrator with this letter).

Castrel, another form of KESTREL, a hawk.

†**Castre·nsial**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *castrensi-s* belonging to a camp (f. *castra* camp) + -AL.] =next.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 44 According unto military marches, or castrensiall mansions.

Castrensian (kæstre·nsiăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a camp: camp-.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 261 Castrensian or Camp Feavers. 1776 *Kentish Trav. Compan.* 144 The castrensian amphitheatre. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 125 No castrensian remains. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Caesars* Wks. IX. 102 A mere military title..purely castrensian.

Castro·meter. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *castra* camp + Gr. *-μέτρης*, in L. *-metra*, measurer.] A surveyor of (ancient) camps.

1857 J. RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* I. 138 Not merely as an archæologist or castrometer, but as an agriculturist.

Casual (kæ·ʒ|uăl, kæ·ziuăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 **casuel**, 5–7 **-all**. [a. F. *casuel*, ad. L. *cāsuāl-is* depending on chance, f. *cāsu-s*: see CASE *sb.*1]

1. Subject to, depending on, or produced by chance; accidental, fortuitous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 301 It is but casuel plesaunce. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 40 (Harl. MS.) By a casuel happe or by chaunce I was ny dreynt. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 132 Of conditions..Some be casuall, such as are not in the power of that man to whome they are imposed, but either in the power of some other thing, or person, so that the euent thereof is to vs vncertaine. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.) That which seemeth most casual and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* III. i, Him who thought A casual World was from wild Atoms wrought. 1672 *Covent Gard. Drollery* 231 His words like casual Atoms made a thought. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 497 How casual soever things..may appear, yet there is One who ruleth over all. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* VI. 113 The Improvement..was not casual, but the Result of a natural Progression. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 52 Are these differences merely casual and accidental, or have they a meaning and a purpose?

†**b.** Non-essential; =ACCIDENTAL 3. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iv. (1495) 84 Some proprytees..ben secundary and casuall. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 196/1 It is Principle of the Platonists, that every created thing hath a three-fold being; Casual, Formal, participated.

†**c.** Used, like *accidental*, of untoward events.

c 1386 [cf. CASUALLY 1 b.]. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 130/1 In Ethelberts time the citie of Canturburie was burned by casuall fire. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiii. (1636) 222 Naturall death, which few attaine unto, but are prevented by death casuall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 566 Where casual fire Had wasted woods. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 ¶ 9 Who, by a casual hurt .. lie pining in want and anguish.

2. Occurring or coming at uncertain times; not to be calculated on, uncertain, unsettled.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 47 The Kyngs Extraordynary chargys, ar so casuel, that no Man may knowe them in certeynte. *c* 1525–30 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 80/2 We call no sicknes by that name, but such as be casual and come and goe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 1. 5 Both the known and casual Revenue. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xxi. 231 The accounts of the royal revenue, whether certain or casual. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 437 An escheat is a casual profit, *quod accidit domino ex eventu et ex insperato*. 1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. 174 Not for a casual period but for a complete lifetime.

3. Occurring or brought about without design or premeditation; coming up or presenting itself 'as it chances'.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 223 What wonder if..object new Casual discourse draw on. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (J.) The commissioners entertained themselves..in general and casual discourses. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 245 They talked of casual things. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 97 Anaxagoras..would seem to have had more than a casual glimpse of truth. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 17 A mere casual spectator. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 70, I made some casual remark about the weather. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xii. 263 I'll mix with 'em in a casual way.

†**4.** Liable to happen; incidental *to*. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 275 (Harl. MS.) Of such men it is to dred, for casuall vengeaunce. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 46 It is but casual to a man to fall in an offence. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 284 When they dissent, which in all persons is casuall. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* I. viii. 14 Tell me whether any thing be casuall vnto the good, that tendeth not to their good. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 121.

†**5.** Subject to chance or accident; frail, uncertain, precarious. *Obs.* †**b.** Liable *to*. *Obs.*

(Cf. mod.F. use of *casuel* for *fragile*, censured by Littré.)

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1219/1 Landes seme not so casual as money is or plate. 1568 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 325, I carry about me such a casual body. 15.. VAUX *Content. Mind* in *Parad. Dainty Devices* (1576) The body .. to a million of mishaps Is casual every hour. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 100 Your brace of vnprizeable Estimations, the one is but fraile, and the other Casuall. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 127 Of all Graine it [Oats] is least casuall. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 200 In case..the weather prove casual. 1727 SWIFT *State Irel.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 166 A trade casual, corrupted and at mercy. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 272 If the security is casual.

6. Of persons or their actions: Not to be depended on, uncertain, unmethodical, haphazard, 'happy-go-lucky'. *colloq.* or *slang*.

[1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife, &c.* III. Wks. 1778 III. 457 *Sanc.* Wilt thou lend me any? *Cac.* Not a farthing, captain; Captains are casual things.] 1883 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 24 Mar., A 'casual' man is one whose manner of life is altogether the sport of chance. 1886 W. HOOPER *Sk. Academic Life* 10 He takes his meals in a casual sort of way, without any attempt at regulation.

†**7.** Casuistic. *Obs. rare.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 114 The Casual Divinity of the Jesuites. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Osiander ..has published a system of *casual theology*, containing the solution of dubious questions, and cases of conscience.

¶ **8.** Confused with CAUSAL. *Obs.*

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 314 We must put in the casuall word Fear not Abram: *bycause* I am thy buckler. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 28 It is not at all casual of this blessedness, but is that which the..Lawgiver thought meet..to make requisite thereto.

9. In such phrases as *casual labourer*, one who does casual or occasional jobs, but has no fixed employment; *casual poor*, those occasionally in a state of poverty; those not receiving regular or systematic relief, *esp.* those not permanently inmates of workhouses, etc., but admitted for occasional relief (cf. B. 3 b); *casual ward*, a ward reserved for such occasional relief.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 85 a, If wee cannot keepe and cherrish the casuall poore amongst vs. 1849 BRIGHT *Irel., Sp.* (1876) 164 For the support of the Irish casual poor. 1860 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 382 (Hoppe) He considered a casual ward necessary in every union. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 17 The bulk of its population consisted of casual labourers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 1/2 The casual wards in the central parts of the metropolis.

10. *Law. Casual ejector*, the defendant in the fictitious action formerly allowed for the purpose of determining a title to land.

The casual ejector, a fictitious person, was stated to have ejected the plaintiff from the land, which (as was stated) he held on lease of the person actually claiming the land. The action involved the proving of the lessor's right to grant the lease, and so incidentally determined his title to the land.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 202 The lessee is entitled to his action of ejectment against the tenant, or this casual ejector, whichever it was that ousted him.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A casual event, a chance. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* v. Civ, To sterte up in astrologie the casuals of men. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 162 Providence is in the ordering of casuals as well as fatals.

2. A casual revenue or income; see sense 2 above.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 103 The tithes and casuals of the Clergy.

3. *colloq.* A casual workman; a casual visitor, etc.

1860 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 246 (Hoppe) The casuals being mostly paid by the day, and the regular hands..once or twice a week. 1878 *Hallberger's Ill. Mag.* 32 (Hoppe) The family, tradespeople, visitors and casuals [not to mention run-away knocks]. 1880 BLACKMORE *Erema* li. (Hoppe), Not a farthing did his lordship ever pay .. to support his casual [bastard].

b. A casual pauper; a casual ward. See sense 9 above.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 11 The guardians of Marylebone had to admit 800 or 900 casuals a week into their workhouse. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 69. 1866 J. GREENWOOD in *Pall Mall G.* Feb., A night in a workhouse, by an amateur casual. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 1/2 The accommodation in casuals and workhouses. *Ibid.* This ward .. holds ninety —about the usual number for a London casual.

4. *Mil.* Cf. CASUALTY 2 b.

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* 53 *Casuals*, or *Casualties*, a term..signifying men that are dead (since first enlisted), or have been discharged, or have deserted.

C. *Comb.* †**casual-wise** *adv.*, casually.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cxlviii, If any happen casuall-wise to dye.

Ca·sualism. [f. CASUAL + -ISM.] a. A state of things in which chance reigns. b. The doctrine that all things exist or happen by chance.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 187 The most arbitrary casualism in place of the orderliness of law. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* III. 1949 From infidelity and scepticism sprung materialism..sensualism, and casualism.

Ca·sualist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

†**1.** =CASUIST. *Obs.*

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* App. 39 Divers interpretations out of the Casualists.

2. One who holds the doctrine of casualism.

†**Casua·lity.** *Obs.* [a. F. *casualité*:—med.L. *cāsuālitas*, f. *cāsuālis*; see CASUAL. The form now used is CASUALTY.]

1. Chance; the state of being 'casual'; a chance or casual occurrence, contingency; *esp.* an unfortunate occurrence, accident, casualty.

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man.* I. ii. (1634) 19 By cutting or apostumation, or by other casuality. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 16 Nothing happeneth by casualitie. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 19 More subject to casualitie and danger. 1679 HOBBES *Behemoth* Wks. (1840) VI. 246 Mere contingency, casuality, and fortune. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 7 (1794) I. 86 Superior to common casualities.

2. A casual or incidental charge or source of income; =CASUALTY 4.

c 1568 MURRAY in *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 211 The intromissioun or disponyng upoun hir propertie, casualities, or quhatsumever thing pertening, or that ony wayis might pertene, to hir. 1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisbury* (1787) 242 An allowance out of the fines and casualities of that county. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 96 His partner and fellow-governour in distribution of casualities and ruling the country.

Ca·sually (see CASUAL), *adv.* Also 4–5 **casuelly**, 5 **caswelly**. [f. CASUAL + -LY 2.]

1. By chance; accidentally.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 679 And moo loves casuelly That betyde no man wote why. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 174 He homward ayen..Hys journe took, and caswelly To the hyl he neyhyd. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, xii, By chance negligently or casually. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 9 The Monument of Childerick..casually discovered three years past. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 4 That Matter barely put into Motion, and then left to itself should Casually constitute this beautiful and orderly world. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 102 If the Clouds moved casually.

†**b.** Accidentally (=by a mischance). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 281 Casuelly the schippes bothom rent. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 151 In a fire that casuallie consumed the Popes owne chamber. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 38 Basilius .. was ..casually killed by a Stag.

2. Without design or previous intention; as it happens or happened; by mere chance.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 205 Casually going over the bredge .. I dyd mete with ix Englyshe .. parsons. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* II. 24 With whom Lisander casually being. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. IV. 294 All men, who .. had been casually present in the Hall. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. (1865) 246 He casually looketh in about dinner-time.

3. Incidentally, by the way, in a chance way.

1697 *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 366 The Joint Answers of the Quakes..is not only Casually mention'd, but particularly insisted upon. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. iii. (1817) 53 Grounds of argument .. casually and undesignedly disclosed. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 14 A word casually spoken..will often revive a stream of recollections. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 328 Shiloh is casually mentioned.

¶ ? Causally.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. 5 The Papacy..is become.. in a great part actually, and altogether casually, guilty..of ..all the greater schismes in Christendome.

Ca·sualness. *rare.* [f. CASUAL + -NESS.] Casual state or quality. (See CASUAL 5, 6.)

1882 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1393. 45 Stacks of umbrellas and bales of neglected great coats which in Scotland Yard await their owners, and mutely reproach the casualness of man.

Casualty (kæ·ʒ|uălti, kæ·ziu|ălti). Also 5 **caswelte**. [ad. L. *casuālitas*, on model of forms like *royalty*, *fealty*, *penalty*; the fuller form was CASUALITY: cf. *speciality*, *special-ty*; see -TY.]

1. Chance, accident (as a state of things). ? *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xxii, Were it causit throu hevinly Influence Off goddis will, or othir casualtee. *c* 1500 *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 23, I have seyn men bothe ryse and falle, hyt ys but caswelte! 1548 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1877) II. 6 Sainct Annes church .. brente by casualtie of fire. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* III. xxxix. (1640) 34 Sometimes by meere casualty almost they light upon a very good servant. 1779 JOHNSON *Pope* Wks. IV. 17 Combinations of skilful genius with happy casualty. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 398 Of too much worth to be left to casualty.

2. A chance occurrence, an accident; *esp.* an unfortunate occurrence, a mishap; now, generally, a fatal or serious accident or event, a disaster. b. *Mil.* Used of the losses sustained by a body of men in the field or on service, by death, desertion, etc.

1494 FABYAN VII. 336 By syknesse and other casueltyes, he loste moche of his people. 1530 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 30 If any casueltie of deth..chaunced unto hym. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 16 Betwene the cuppe and the lyppes maye come many casualties. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* V. i. 94. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue Harts* 29 Losses on Land, and casualties at Seas. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 20 Many sad casualties were caused by these meetings .. Arms and legs were often broken, as well as spears. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post* Wks. 1755 III. I. 178 Several casualties have happened this week, and the bill of mortality is very much increased. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 XI. 73 He that runs against Time has an antagonist not subject to casualties. 1810 WELLINGTON *Let.* in *Gurw. Disp.* VI.

480 Not enough to provide for the casualties of the service. **1861** *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 168 The annual loss of property from casualties on our coast.

† **3.** State of subjection to chance (see CASUAL 5); liability to accident; precariousness, uncertainty.

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xxv. Preamb., The casueltie of this worlde is suche & lyfe as uncertayne, etc. **1558** BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xvi. 104 The casualtie of oure frayle life. **1668** MARVELL *Corr.* civ. Wks. 1872-5 II. 260 Because of the distance of our lodgings and the casualty of finding one another. **1812** *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 529 The casualty of public office, its distribution by accidental allotment .. tended to form a gambling spirit.

† **b.** *concr.* A thing subject to chance. *Obs.*

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 6 Mines..in England, are for the most part very great casualties.

4. A casual or incidental charge or payment; *spec.* in *Sc. Law*, a payment due from a tenant or vassal on the occurrence of certain casual events. *Casualty of Wards*: feudal incidents accruing to superiors in ward holdings.

1529 W. FRANKELEYN in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II. 166 Worthe two hundrethe markes a yere of standyng rents bysids casualties. **1643** PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 57 The Chauncellor..alleaging that the King was much endebted, and that he had neede retaine such casualties to himselfe. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6378/3 His Majesty's Land Rents and Casualties in Scotland. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) 225 The King received the feudal casualties of the ward. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2/1 This right..the casualty of composition on the estate passing to a singular successor, was so irregular in its incidence, and so arbitrary, that it has been so constantly evaded, whether rightly or wrongly, as never to constitute an appreciable addition to the value of the feudal superior's income.

5. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Casualty*, in the tin-mines, a word used to denote the earth and stony matter which is, by washing in the stamping-mills, etc., separated from the tin ore, before it is dried and goes to the crazing mill. [In *Phil. Trans.* (1678) XII. 952, and Bradley *Fam. Dict.* (1725) called *causalty*.]

6. *attrib.*, as in *casualty ward*, the ward in a hospital in which accidents are treated.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 147/1 We were conducted to the casualty ward in which she was lying. **1885** *Barthol. Hosp. Rep.* XXI. 89 The casualty department of St. Bartholomew's.

¶ Erroneous for CAUSALITY; cf. CASUAL 8.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 296 The same thing may be both a sign and a cause..And therefore when the stars are called signs, their casualty is not excluded. **1668** HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 51 Its casualty is that of an objective cause..that operates only as it is apprehended.

‖ **Casuarina** (kæːsiuˌɛ̈rəiːnə). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *casuarius* cassowary, from fancied resemblance of the branches to the feathers of the bird.]

A genus of curious trees, with jointed leafless branches, having the appearance of gigantic horse-tails (*Equiseta*), natives of Australia and the Indian Archipelago. The Australian species is known as *Beef-wood*, and 'Oak'.

1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 460 Clubs made of the wood of the *casuarina*. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 237 The Fiji Islanders eat human flesh with forks made of the hard wood of a casuarina. **1883** *Sunday Mag.* Sept. 547/1 Splendid date-palms..lofty Australian acacias, casuarinas, and eucalypti.

Casuist (kæːziuˌist, kæːʒuˌist). [a. F. *casuiste* (Sp. *casuista*, It. *casista*), f. L. *cāsu-s* case: see -IST.] A theologian (or other person) who studies and resolves cases of conscience or doubtful questions regarding duty and conduct. (Often with a sinister application: see CASUISTRY.)

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v. (1616) 576 To talke with a Casuist about his diuorce. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* Pref., Like an exact casuist does he not make conscience man's keeper and judge? **1663** COWLEY *Cutter Colem. St.* III. v, Like cunning Casuists as all Lovers are. *a* **1668** DENHAM *Progr. Learning* 118 Casuists, like cocks, struck out each other's eyes. **1732** POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 2 Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree And soundest Casuists doubt, like you and me? **1836** *Penny Cycl.* VI. 359. **1836** H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iii. (1863) 71 Provided we state a real reason..it is agreed by all casuists, that we are not bound to state every reason. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 566 Casuists willing and competent to soothe his conscience with sophisms.

Hence † **Caˈsuist** *v.*, to play the casuist; **Caˈsuistess**, a female casuist; † **Caˈsuistly** *adv.*, according to the principles of casuists.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx. (1851) 119 We never leave subtilizing and casuisting. **1650** B. *Discolliminium* 7 Uncasuistly or unconscientiously asserted. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 219 No casuistess in the gay Science.

Casuistic (kæziuˌiˈstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] = next. (Often with a sinister application: see CASUISTRY.)

1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 208 All points and parts of Religion, Dogmatick, Polemick, Practick, Casuistick. **1816** *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 36 Diving into the weedy pool of casuistic argument. **1872** TULLOCH *Ration. Theol.* I. vi. 353 Those casuistic tendencies which..gave complexion to his [Jeremy Taylor's] theological culture. **1875** I. G. SMITH *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* s.v. *Celibacy*, The great casuistic Epistle [1 Corinthians].

Casuistical (kæziuˌiˈstikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; relating to the solving of cases of conscience.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 617 His Casuisticall Sermon, wherein the Prophet at large resolves the Jews in a case of conscience touching Fasting. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 293 The endless Subtleties and Intricacies of Casuistical Divinity. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) V. 201 We talked of the casuistical question, 'Whether it was allowable at any time to depart from truth?' **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 143 We also see in Anselm himself the beginning of those casuistical distinctions.

Casuistically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a casuistical manner; sophistically.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 898 Themselves are necessitated..Casuistically to allow, etc. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 282 [Jeremy Taylor] obtained in that house much of that learning wherewith he was enabled to write casuistically. **1856** DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. 6 A similar method may be casuistically brought to bear against theology.

Casuistry (kæːziuˌistri, kæːʒuˈu-). [f. CASUIST + -RY. App. at first contemptuous = 'the casuist's trade'; cf. *sophistry, Jesuitry, foolery*. A term of more respectful application would prob. have been *casuism*: Fr. has *la casuistique*, as if 'casuistics'.]

The science, art, or reasoning of the casuist; that part of Ethics which resolves cases of conscience, applying the general rules of religion and morality to particular instances in which 'circumstances alter cases', or in which there appears to be a conflict of duties. Often (and perhaps originally) applied to a quibbling or evasive way of dealing with difficult cases of duty; sophistry.

1725 POPE *Rape Lock* V. 122 Cages for gnats .. and tomes of casuistry. **1736** BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 170 Casuistry..destroys, by distinctions and exceptions, all morality, and effaces the essential difference between right and wrong. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* VI. 359 The science of casuistry..has been termed not inaptly the 'art of quibbling with God'. **1841** EMERSON *Lect. the Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 254 The Temperance-question..is a gymnastic training to the casuistry and conscience of the time. **1862** MILL *Utilit.* 37 Self-deception and dishonest casuistry. **1887** FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. vi. 247 Granted that duties may clash, or that general rules may be modified by special circumstances, it is surely most important to determine beforehand, as far as we can, what those circumstances are, and, in the case of clashing duties, which should yield to the other. Now this, and this alone, is the task which 'Casuistry' or the attempt to 'resolve cases of conscience' proposes to itself.

2. A register or record of (medical) cases.

1883 J. W. LEGG in *Barthol. Hosp. Rep.* XIX. 202 Nor can I find any similar case in the casuistry of pemphigus as recorded in the year-books.

† **Caˈsule.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also in 6 casle. [OE. *casul*, also OF. *casule*, ad. L. *casula* (dim. of *casa* cottage), used in late L. for 'a vestment covering the whole person' ('casula est vestis cucullata, dicta per diminutionem a casa, quod totum hominem tegat, quasi minor casa', Isidore XIX. xxiv. 17).] = CHASUBLE.

a **1000** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 196 *Byrrum*, casul. **1557** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 159 Item more a casle of geld price viij *l.* **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 207/1 His [the archbishop of York's] casule, chimer, and rochet. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Casule*, or Planet, one of those attires wherewith the Priest is vested, when he says Mass. **1824** SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 211 Plucked the priestly casule from his back.

† **Caˈsure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cās-* ppl. stem of *cadĕre* to fall + -URE (as if ad. L. **cāsūra*).] Cadence, rhythm.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 298 (D.) Allured with the pleasant casure of the metre.

‖ **Caˈsus.** *Obs.* [L. *cāsus* fall, falling.] Each of the segments of the base of a triangle cut off by a perpendicular falling thereon from the vertex.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xxiv. P iij b, Diuide both the Casus, that is to say, BD, and DC the distance of eyther Angle from the perpendicular.

Caswelly, -elte, obs. ff. CASUALLY, CASUALTY.

Casydoyn, casyldon: see CASSIDOINE, obs. var. of CHALCEDONY.

Cat (kæt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 catte, catt, 2-7 catt, 4-6 catte, (3-7 kat, 6 katte), 1- cat. [The ME. and mod. *cat* corresponds at once to OE. *catt* and ONF. *cat*. The name is common European of unknown origin: found in Lat. and Gr. in 1-4th c., and in the modern langs. generally, as far back as their records go. Byzantine Gr. had *κάττα* (in Cæsarius *c* 350) and later *κάττος*, as familiar terms = *αἴλουρος*; mod.Gr. has *γάτα* from Ital. Latin had *catta* in Martial *a* 100, and in the Old Latin Bible version ('*Itala*'), where it renders *αἴλουρος*. Palladius, ? *c* 350, has *catus*, elsewhere scanned *cātus* (Lewis and Short), and prob. in both cases properly *cattus*. From *cattus, catta*, came all the Romanic forms, It. *gatto*, Sp., Pg. *gato*, Cat. *gat*, Pr. *cat*, ONF. *cat*, F. *chat*, with corresponding feminines *gatta, gata, cata, cate, chate, chatte*. The Teutonic forms recorded are OE. *cat, catt*, ON. *kött-r* (:—*kattuz*) masc., genit. *kattar* (Sw. *katt*, Da. *kat*); also OE. *catte* ? fem., WGer. **katta* (MLG. *katte*, MDu. *katte, kat*, Du. *kat*, also Sw. *katta*), OHG. *chazzâ* (MHG., mod.G. *katze*) fem.; OHG. had also *chataro*, MHG. *katero, kater*, mod.G. and Du. *kater*, he-cat. The OTeut. types of these would be **kattuz* masc., **kattôn-* fem., **kat(a)zon-* masc.; but as no form of the word is preserved in Gothic, it is not certain that it goes back to the OTeut. period. It was at least WGer. *c* 400–450. It is also in Celtic: OIr. *cat* masc., Gael. *cat* com., Welsh and Cornish *cath* f., Breton *kaz*, Vannes *kac'h* m. Also in Slavonic, with type *kot-*: OSlav. *kot'ka* f., Bulg. *kotka*, Slovenish *kot* m., Russ. *kot* m., *kotchka, koshka* f., Pol. *kot* (*koczur* m.), Boh. *kot* m., *kotka* f., Sorabian *kotka*; also Lith. *kate*; Finnish *katti*.

(These forms indicate extensive communication of the word, but do not fix the original source. History points to Egypt as the earliest home of the domestic cat, and the name is generally sought in the same quarter; Martial's attribute might incline us to a Slavonic or Teutonic origin: *c* 75 MARTIAL xiii. 69 Pannonicas nobis nunquam dedit Umbria cattas. *a* 250 *Baruch* vi. 21 ('Itala') Noctuæ et hirundines et aves, similiter et cattæ [LXX. καὶ οἱ αἴλουροι].

I. The animal.

1. A well-known carnivorous quadruped (*Felis domesticus*) which has long been domesticated, being kept to destroy mice, and as a house pet.

a **800** *Corpus Gloss.* 863 *Fellus* (*felis*), catte. *a* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 120 *Muriceps, uel musio, murilegus*, catt. *c* **1050** *Gloss.* ibid. 445 *Muriceps*, cat. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 416 Ne schulen habben no best, bute kat one. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 5275 By nighth als a cat hy seeth. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 348 Who so wolde senge the cattes skin, Than wol the cat wel dwellen in hire in. *c* **1520** ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 224 The mouse hounter or catte is an onclene beste, & a poyson ennemy to all myse. **1556** *Chron. Grey Fr.* (1852) 88 Item..was a katte hongyd on the gallos in Cheppe clothed lyke a preste. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 315 The Cat will mew, and Dogge will haue his day. **1699** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Mouse*, He watcht me as a Cat does a Mouse. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 188 ₱ 12 Purring like a cat. **1832** A. FONBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 272 The ruffians who threw dead dogs and dead cats at the Duke.

b. The male or *he-cat* (formerly also *boar-cat, ram-cat*) is now colloquially called *Tom-cat* (see TOM); formerly and still in north Engl. and Sc. *Gib-cat* (see GIB); the female or *she-cat* was formerly also *doe-cat*.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6207 Gibbe our cat That awaiteth mice and rattes to killen. *a* **1529** SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 22 To call Phylyp agayne, Whom Gyb our cat hath slayne. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 83, I am as Melancholy as a Gyb-Cat. **1607-1797** [See BOAR-CAT]. **1611** COTGR., *Chate*, a she-cat or doe-cat. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 29 Nov., Our young gibb-cat did leap down our stairs .. at two leaps. **1749** COLES *Eng. Lat. Dict.*, A gib-cat, *felis mas.* **1760** *Life & Adv. of a Cat* iv, Tom the Cat is born of poor but honest parents. **1785** GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Gib cat*, a northern name for a he cat, there commonly called Gilbert. **1791** HUDDESFORD *Salmagundi* (1793) 141 Cats .. of titles obsolete or yet in use, Tom, Tybert, Roger, Rutterkin, or Puss. **1795** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar), *Peter's Pension*, Clapping their dead ram-cats in holy ground. **1839** [see 13 c.] Tom-cat.

c. Wild Cat, *Felis Catus*, the only representative of the feline genus found native in Great Britain; it is larger and stronger than the domestic cat, and is by some considered a distinct species.

c **1400** in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 236 For hare, and foxe, and wild cattes. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 23 The church is no wylde cat: it will stande still. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* § 190 The Wild Cat .. is now confined to Scotland, some of the woods in the North of England, the woody mountains of Wales, and some parts of Ireland.

2. *fig.* As a term of contempt for a human being; *esp.* one who scratches like a cat; a spiteful or backbiting woman.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle claurede euer toward hire. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 295 A pox upon him for me, he's more and more a Cat. **1607** — *Cor.* IV. ii. 34 'Twas you incenst the rable-Cats. **1763** MRS. BROOKE *Lady J. Mandeville* (1782) II. 72 An old cat..who is a famous proficient in scandal. **1778** JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) III. 246 She was a speaking cat. **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xii, His mother called me an old cat.

† **b.** *slang.* A prostitute. *Obs.*

[**1401** *Pol. Poems* II. 113 Be ware of Cristis curse, and of cattis tailis.] **1535** LYNDESAY *Satyre* 468 *Wantonnes*. Hay! as ane brydlit cat, I brank. **1670** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cat*, a common Whore. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Wrigglers, Misses, Cats, Rigs.

3. *Zool.* Extended (usually in *pl.*) to the members of the genus *Felis*, including the lion, tiger, panther, leopard, etc.; the feline animals or *cat-kind, cat tribe*. It enters into the name of some of these, as the *tiger-cat* of South America.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 383 Panthers, Pardals, Linxes, or Tygers, had been all of the kinde of Cats. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xviii. 51 The tyger-cat is a very lively animal, with its eyes emitting flashes like lightning. **1834** MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 68 Of all the Carnaria the Cats are the most completely and powerfully armed. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 430/2 Leopards, the name by which the greater spotted cats are known.

4. With qualifications (or contextually) applied to some animals of similar appearance, as *civet-cat, musk-cat, pole-cat*, etc.; and in further extension to other animals, as **flying-cat** (*Cant*), an owl (cf. Fr. *chat-huant*); **sea-cat**, the Wolf-fish.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 25 In this region are founde many muske cattes. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 70

Ciuet is .. the verie vncleanly fluxe of a cat. **1605** — *Lear* III. iv. 109 Thou ow'st..the Cat, no perfume. **1699** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Flutter*, An Owl is a Flying-Cat. **1859** YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) II. 384 The wolf-fish, sea-wolf, sea-cat, Scotland. *Ibid.* 385 The savage Sea-cat is speedily rendered incapable of doing further harm. **1870** *Every Boy's Ann.* (Rtldg.) 628 The polecat had pounced upon the bait .. Between the two [dogs] the cat was killed.

b. Short for CATFISH 1 b.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xviii. 60 The spotted-cat..this fish is formed not unlike a pike. **1848-60** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Catfish*..is also called by the name of Horned-pout, Bull-head, Mud-pout, Minister, or simply Cat.

† **5.** Short for CAT-SKIN, cat's fur. *Obs.*

1656 *Sheph. Kalendar* xxvii, Cats, Conies, Lambs, and diverse other thicke furres that be good and wholesome. **1677** HOBBES *Homer* 148 And from him then they took his cap of cat.

II. Transferred senses.

6. A movable pent-house used in early times by besiegers to protect themselves in approaching fortifications, also called *cat-house*: cf. BELFRY, SOW. In OF. *chat-chastel* (Cotgr.), med.L. *cattus*.

(Caxton has *barbed cat*: otherwise little evidence appears of its use in Eng., except by modern historians translating Lat. *cattus* or Fr. *chat*.)

1489 [see BARBED-CAT]. **1605** [see *cat-house* in 18]. **1833** SOUTHEY *Naval Hist. Eng.* I. 85 Machines which, under the names of 'Cats' and 'Sows', were used in sieges. **1860** READE *Cloister & H.* xliii. (D.) A strong pent-house, which they called a cat. **1885** C. W. OMAN *Art of War* 58 If the moat could be filled, and the cat brought close to the foot of the fortifications.

† **b.** A lofty work used in fortifications and sieges; a CAVALIER. *Obs.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 1304 A warlike Fort; A new rais'd Mount, or some fire-spitting Cat. **1647-8** COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 524 *Cavalier*, a Mount raised on purpose to plant cannon on. Some call it a Cat. **1652** SHIRLEY *Honoria & Mam.* I. ii, Of turnpikes, flankers, cats, and counter-scarps.

7. *Naut.* Applied to different parts of the contrivance by which an anchor is raised out of the water to the deck of the ship, or suspended outside clear of the bow; chiefly = CAT-HEAD, but also used for the *cat-purchase* and the *cat-fall* (see 18).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The forecastle ..the Cat, Catshead and Cates holes. **1627** — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 The Cat is also a short peece of timber aloft right ouer the Hawse. **1670** DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, Haul Catt, haul Catt. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cat*, is..a..strong tackle, or complication of pullies, to hook and draw the anchor..up to the cat-head. **1825** H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 50 The Cat is hook'd 'Haultaught!' their weight they ply By Sticking-out more Cable they supply. **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 56 The cat, for lifting the whole weight of the anchor, is rove through the foremost sheave of the cat-head, through the inner sheave of the cat-block. **1864** S. FERGUSON *Forging Anchor* vi, A shapely one he is, and strong, as e'er from cat was cast. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.* 173 When the cat is hooked and 'cable enough' veered and stoppered, the anchor hangs below the cat-head. **1880** *Boy's Own Bk.* 315 *Cat*, a projecting piece of wood or iron to which sheets or halyards are made fast.

8. Short for CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS.

1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 40 A cat (an instrument of correction, which consists of a handle or stem, made of a rope three inches and a half in circumference, and about eighteen inches in length, at one end of which are fastened nine branches, or tails, composed of log line, with three or more knots upon each branch). **1789** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 149 This Cat's a cousin-german to the Knout. **1824** *Order in Council* in *Ann. Reg.* (1824) 64*/2 Any whip, cat, stick, or other such like instrument. **1846** A. FONBLANQUE *Life & Labours* ii. (1874) 210 The Duke's professional prejudice makes him cling to the cat.

9. A double tripod with six legs, formed by three bars joined in the middle and so placed that it always rests on three legs, as a cat is said always to land on its feet.

1806 *Ann. Reg.* 960 A new toast-stand, or an improvement on the articles called cats or dogs, upon which things are placed before the fire. **1826** SCOTT in S. Gibson *Kemin.* (1871) 17 A mahogany thing, which is called a cat, with a number of legs, so that turning which way it will it stands upright. **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* vi. 88 There was an ebony cat standing before the fire, supporting a huge plate of toast and butter. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 9/1 There are also at least a couple of 'cats', stands for open fireplaces.

10. A term used in various games.

a. A small piece of wood tapering at each end, used in the game of tip-cat, etc.; it is hit at one end by the *cat-stick*, and made to spring from the ground, and then driven away by a side stroke.

1598 FLORIO, *Lippo*, a trap or cat, such as children play at. *a* **1627** MIDDLETON *Wom. beware Wom.* I. ii, Prithee, lay up my cat and cat-stick safe. *a* **1652** BROME *New Acad.* IV. i. Wks. 1873 II. 66 All my storehouse of tops, gigs, balls, cat and catsticks. **1801** STRUTT *Sports and Past.* 101 (N.) The cat is about six inches in length, and an inch and a half or two inches in diameter, and diminished from the middle to both ends, in the manner of a double cone.

b. The game itself; tip-cat.

1626 in *Windsor & Eton Gaz.* (1886) 6 Mar. 4/5 Playing at Catt in the Parke medow. **1653** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 26 The lawful and laudable games of trapp, catt, stool-ball, racket, etc. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 101. **1885** J. BROWN *Bunyan* 61 He was one Sunday in the midst of a game of cat.

† **c.** The cat-stick. *Obs.*

1636 *Divine Trag. lately Acted* 23 Sundry youths playing at Catt on the Lords day, two of them fell out, and the one hitting the other under the eare with his catt, he therwith fell downe for dead.

d. The stick in the game of Cat-in-the-hole. (Jamieson.)

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 325 (Jam.) *Tine Cat, tine Game*, an allusion to a play called Cat i' the Hole, and the English Kit-Cat. Spoken when men at law have lost their principal evidence.

e. In names of games: † *Cat and trap, Cat i' the hole* (Sc.). Also CAT-AND-DOG 3.

1598 FLORIO, *Gatta orba*, a kinde of Christmas game called *blinde is the cat*. **1611** COTGR., *Martinet*..the game called Cat and Trap. **1837-40** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 142 What do you say to a game at..odd and even, wild cat and 'coon, or somethin' or another? **1825-79** JAMIESON *Dict.*, *Cat in the Hole*, a game played by boys.

11. 'A mess of coarse meal, clay, etc., placed in dove-cotes, to allure strangers' (Halliwell). More fully *salt-cat*.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* ix. § 2 (1681) 177 A Salt-Cat ..which makes the Pigeons much affect the place: and such that casually come there, usually remain where they find such good entertainment.

III. Phrases.

12. *To turn the cat in the pan*: † **a.** to reverse the order of things so dexterously as to make them appear the very opposite of what they really are; to turn a thing right about. *Obs.*

[Origin unknown: the suggestion that cat was originally CATE does not agree with the history of that word.]

1532 *Use Dice Play* (1850) 18 These vile cheaters turned the cat in the pan, giving to divers vile, patching thefts, an honest & goodly title, calling it by the name of a law. *c* **1536** 40 *Pilgr. T.* 692 in Thynne *Animadv.*, Ther was a prouerbe I knew wan, callyd 'turnyng the cate in the pane'. **1543** BECON *Invect. agst. Swearing* Wks. (1843) 353 God saith, 'Cry, cease not', but they turn cat in the pan, and say, 'Cease, cry not'. **1572** HULOET (L.) A subtile turning the catte in the panne, or wresting of a false thing to some purpose. **1576** NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 208 Turning the Cat in the Pan, full of Leiger-du-maine. **1619** H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* 31 I'l, with the proverbe, Turne the cat i' th' band.

b. To change one's position, change sides, from motives of interest, etc.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* vii. 91 How do they shrinke? yea, how fouly do they .. turne cat in pan, and become themselves persecuters of other? **1675** CROWNE *City Polit.* II. i, Come, Sirrah, you are a Villain, have turn'd Cat-in-pan, and are a Tory. *a* **1720** *Song, Vicar of Bray*, I turned the cat in pan bnce more, And so became a Whig, sir. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxv, 'O, this precious Basil will turn cat in pan with any man'.

13. **a.** *A cat may look at a king*: there are certain things which an inferior may do in presence of a superior. **b.** *Care killed the cat*: care will kill any one even though he had, like the proverbial cat, *nine lives*. **c.** *Enough to make a cat speak*: said of something very extraordinary (frequently of very good drink). **d.** *To jerk, shoot, whip the cat*: to vomit, especially from too much drink. **e.** *To see* (*watch*) *which way the cat jumps*: i. e. what direction events are taking. **f.** *To fight like Kilkenny cats*: to engage in a mutually destructive struggle. *To bell the cat, To hang the bell about the cat's neck*: see BELL *v.* and *sb.* *To let the cat out of the bag*: to disclose a guarded secret: see BAG. *To grin like a Cheshire cat* (see N. & Q. 1852 V. 402). **g.** *Cat and monkey trick* (cf. CAT'S-PAW).

a. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 57 A cat maie looke on a king, ye know. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 94 A Cat may looke at a King, and a swaines eye hath as high a reach as a Lords looke. **1730-6** BAILEY s.v., A Cat may look at a King. This is a saucy Proverb, generally made use of by pragmatical Persons.

b. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 162 A woman hath nyne lyues like a cat. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 81 Good King of Cats, nothing but one of your nine liues. **1599** — *Much Ado* v. i. 133 Though care kil'd a cat, thou hast mettle enough in thee to kill care. **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 332 Exiling fretting Care, that kills a Cat! **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 331 He had, as they say, as many Lives as a Cat. **1886** *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 322/2 That Arab cat-o'-nine-lives, Osman Digna.

c. [**1600** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 86 Here is that which will giue language to you cat.] **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* III. 272 Old Liquor able to make a Cat speak. **1839** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, It's enough to make a Tom cat speak French grammar, only to see how she tosses her head.

d. **1609** ARMIN *Maids of More-cl.* (1880) 70 Ile baste their bellies and their lippes till we haue ierk't the cat with our three whippes. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Brood Cormor.* Wks. III. 5/1 You may not say hee's drunke..For though he be as drunke as any rat He hath but catcht a fox, or *whipt the Cat*. **1830** MARRYAT *King's Own* XXXII, I'm cursedly inclined to *shoot the cat*.

e. **1827** SCOTT in *Croker Pap.* (1884) I. xi. 319 Had I time, I believe I would come to London merely to see how the cat jumped. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 289 He..understood so well which side his bread was buttered, and which way the cat jumped. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 1/2 The Opposition is as much devoted to the cult of the jumping cat as are the Liberals.

f. **1770-1819** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) 91 (D.) Lo! like a Cheshire cat our court will grin. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiv. (D.), Mr. Newcome says..'That woman grins like a Cheshire cat'.

g. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 494 So successfully was this cat-and-monkey trick performed.

14. *To draw through the water with a cat*, also *to whip the cat*: to practise a practical joke, thus described by Grose:

'A trick often practised on ignorant country fellows, by laying a wager with them that they may be pulled through a pond by a cat; the bet being made, a rope is fastened round the waist of the person to be catted, and the end thrown across the pond, to which the cat is also fastened by a pack-thread, and three or four sturdy fellows are appointed to lead and whip the cat; these on a signal given, seize the end of the cord, and pretending to whip the cat, haul the astonished booby through the water.'

1614 B. JONSON *Barthol. Fair* I. iv. (N.), I'll be drawn with a good gib cat through the great pond at home. **1682** in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1725/3 We hope, sir, that this Nation will be too Wise, to be drawn twice through the same Water by the very same Cat. **1690** B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew, Catting*, drawing a Fellow through a Pond with a Cat. **1785** GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Cat-whipping*. **1847** HALLIWELL s.v. *Whip-the-Cat*. **1876** *Times* 13 Aug., Drawing a cat through the Lea [Trial for manslaughter at Central Criminal Court 10 Aug. 1876]. **1888** *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. V. 310.

15. In many other proverbs and phrases.

c **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 65 It is ane olde Dog .. that thou begyles, Thou weines to draw the stra before the Cat. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 66 Wysdome is greate if the cat neuer touched mylke. *a* **1535** MORE *Wks.* 241 (R.) It was alway that y^e^ cat winked whan her eye was oute. **1539** TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 47 The catte wyll fyshe eate, but she wyl not her feete wette. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 10 When all candels be out, all cats be grey. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 731 The Englishmen in those daies were cats not to be caught without mittens. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 109 If the Cat will after kinde, so be sure will Rosalinde. **1651** CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 114 The disease will stay in one state as long as a Cat is tyed to a Pudding. **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 14 Aug., The king shall not be able to whip a cat but I mean to be at the tayle of it. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vii, As analogous as Chalk and Cheese, or a Cat and a Cartwheel! **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 8 June, At London, I am pent up in frowzy lodgings, where there is not room enough to swing a cat. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 2/2 They play a cat-and-mouse game with him for some time.

IV. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to cats; cat-like (Often hyphened, as in next.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Of Ane Blak-moir* 8 Quhon hir schort catt noiss vp skippis. **1720** *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. xvi. 84/1 One lion, one lioness, one leopard, and two cat Lions in the said Tower. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 249 Animals of the cat kind. **1839-47** TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 302/1 In the .. cat-tribe, there is a cæcum, though it is simple and short. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, Mouldy little plantation or cat-preserve. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 366 We cannot of course, without becoming cats, perfectly understand the cat-mind.

17. General comb.: **a.** attributive, as *cat-bolt, -land, -scratch, -show, -speech*; **b.** objective, as *cat-catcher, -hauling, -killer*; **c.** parasynthetic, as *cat-eyed, -faced, -footed*; also *cat-wise* adv.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 8 Instead of thunderboltes shooteth nothing but dogboltes or *catboltes. **1799** SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* v, Rare music! I would rather hear *cat-courtship Under my bed-room window in the night. **1613** ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (1843) 42 Night-Raven, and such *Cat-eyed Fowle. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Lucretius* IV. (R.) If cat-ey'd, then a Pallas is their love. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 212 Some *cat-fac'd General. **1598** E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 52 *Cat-footed for slie pace, and without sound. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 103, I stole..Cat-footed thro' the town. **1844-7** *Chambers' Misc. Useful Tracts* cxlix. 17, I saw a slave punished by *cat-hauling. The cat was placed on the bare shoulders, and forcibly dragged by the tail down the back..of the prostrate slave. **1880** *Atlantic Monthly* June 737 It is merely a *cat-scratch. **1883** E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston, Mass.* 304 *Cat-shows, dog-shows. **1789** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 187 As if with knowledge of *Cat-speech endued. *a* **1845** HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* xvi. (1871) 191 Climbeth, *catwise, on some London roof.

18. Special comb.: **cat-and-clay** (*Sc.*), straw and clay worked together into pretty large rolls and laid between the wooden posts in constructing mud-walls; **cat-back**, *Naut.* (see *cat-rope*); **cat-beam** (*Naut.*), the beak-head beam, the broadest beam in a ship (see BEAK-HEAD 3 and CAT-HEAD 1); **cat-blash** (*dial.*) = CAT-LAP; **cat-block** (*Naut.*), a two- or three-fold block forming part of the cat-tackle; **cat-brain** (*dial.*), a soil consisting of rough clay mixed with stones; **cat-brier**, an American name for *Smilax* (*Treas. Bot.*); **cat-chop**, a plant, *Mesembryanthemum felinum*; **cat-collops** (*dial.*), cat's-meat; **cat-dirt**, a kind of clay; **cat-face** (*U. S.*), a mark in lumber-wood (see quot.); **cat-fall** (*Naut.*), in the cat-tackle, the rope between the cat-block and the sheaves in the cat-head; **cat-, cat's-gold** (Ger. *katzengold*, Sw. *kattguld*), a yellowish variety of mica (cf. CAT-SILVER); † **cat-harrow** (*Sc.*), a nursery game, played by pulling crossing loops of thread, *cat-saw*; **cat-haw** (*dial.*), the fruit of the hawthorn; **cat-hook** (*Naut.*), the hook on the cat-block by which it is connected with the anchor when the latter is to be catted; **cat-house** (see 6 above); **cat-ice, cat's ice**, thin ice of a milky white appearance in shallow places, from under which the

water has receded; **cat-in-clover**, Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; **cat-keys, cat's-keys, cats and keys** (*dial.*), the fruit of the ash-tree, culver-keys; **cat-ladder**, a kind of ladder used on the sloping roofs of houses; **† cat-leap** (see quot.); also the distance a cat leaps; **cat-mallison** (see quots.); **cat-nap**, a short nap while sitting; **cat-owl**, a North American species of owl; **† cat-pipe**, a cat-call (see CAT-CALL 1); **cat-purchase** (*Naut.*) = *cat-tackle*; **cat-rope** (*Naut.*), † (*a.*) = *cat-fall*; (*b.*) 'a line for hauling the cat-hook about; also *cat-back-rope*' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **cat-salt**, 'a beautifully granulated kind of common salt . . formed out of the bittern or leach brine' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*); **cat-saw** = *cat-harrow*; **cat-scaup, -scalp** (*dial.*), an ironstone nodule (see CAT-HEAD 2); **cat-sleep** = *cat-nap*; **† cat-sloe**, the Wild Sloe; **cat-squirrel**, (*a.*) the common squirrel (*dial.*); (*b.*) the grey American squirrel; **cat-steps**, 'the projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable' (Jamieson), crow-steps; **cat-stopper** (*Naut.*), the cat-head stopper (see CAT-HEAD 1); **† cat-succory**, the Wild Succory; **cat-tackle** (*Naut.*), the tackle to raise the anchor to the cat-head (see CAT-HEAD 1); **cat-thyme**, a species of *Teucrium*, which causes sneezing; **cat-trail** (*dial.*), the Great Valerian, or its root, used to attract cats; **cat-tree, -wood**, the Spindle-tree; **cat-whin** (*dial.*), a name of various plants as Dog-rose, Burnet-rose, etc.; **† cat-wort** = CATMINT; **† cat-wralling**: see CATERWAULING. Also CAT-AND-DOG, CAT-CALL, etc.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 18 [The cottage] was built of timber stoops, and what we call *cat and clay walls. **1833** *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 410 The cat-and-clay hovels . . had given place to neat . . cottages. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 91 *Cat-backs . . are led through leading blocks. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 *Cat-Beam, or Beak-Head Beam. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., You call this tea maybe, I call it sore *cat-blash. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iij, The *Cat-block is employed to draw the anchor up to the cat-head. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 68 The cat-block being as much as a man could lift. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 345 The *Cat-brain, i. e. a sort of barren clay and stone mixt. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Cat-brain*, a rough clayey kind of soil full of stone. **1875** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iv. 117 A clump of alders, with *cat-briers. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, **Catcollop*, cat's meat, more particularly the inmeats of animals. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E ij, *Catdirt-Clay [is] a kind of Clay that is short in cutting, and mixed with joynts that are whiter than the Clay itself. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 153 Cat-dirt, channel, &c. found in Derbyshire, are all lava. **1879** *Lumberman's Gaz.* 3 Dec., Logs that have *cat faces or burnt places . . the cat face or knots. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) L iv, A rope called the *cat-fall . . communicates with the cat block. **1849** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 97 All hands tallied on to the cat-fall. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 175 The cat-fall . . is rove through a sheave in the cathead. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 42 *Catsgold, which is semi-transparent. **1776** SEIFERTH *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 10 Cat-gold . . So the glimmer is called by the Germans, when it has the colour of gold. **1529** LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 308 Thay gan to draw at the *cat harrow. **1721** KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 329 (Jam.) They draw the Cat Harrow; that is, they thwart one another. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 206 This *cat-house answerable to the cattus mentioned by Vegetius, was used in the siege of Bedford castle in the time of King Henry the third. **1840** L. RITCHIE *Windsor Cast.* 215 The gattus or cat house, the belfry and sow . . were covered machines, used to protect soldiers in their attacks upon the gates or walls. **1884** *Daily News* 10 Nov. 5/7 The worst that would happen to him would be to break through the *cat ice in shallows. **1695** WESTMACOT *Script. Herb.* 189 The Sycomore with us . . leaves an imperfect Fruit, called Pods, or *Cat-keys. **1883** *Standard* 23 Feb. 3/6 A *cat ladder, twelve feet in length [was] placed on the roof. **1611** COTGR. s. v. *Chat, Sault du chat*, the *cat-leape; a certaine tricke done by Tumblers, and vaulters upon a table set aslope against a wall. **1583** *Will of Isab. Walker, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.) One doughe trough with one thinge to putt chease in, alijs *Cattmaddeson. **1781** J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.) Catmallisons, the cupboards round the chimneys in the north, where they preserve their dried beef and provisions. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iv. 54 Catching *cat-naps as I could in the day . . but carefully waking every hour. **1885** *N. Y. Weekly Sun* 13 May 2/7 Catnaps were caught in the chairs as the players sat. **1854** THOREAU *Walden* xv. (1886) 271 An unmistakable *cat-owl . . with the most harsh and tremendous voice . . responded. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxvi. (1714) 190 Put them [*i. e.* Songsters] out of their Road once, and they are Meer *Cat-Pipes and Dunces. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 28 The *Cat rope is to hale vp the Cat. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy of Landsh.* Wks. I. 81/1. **1723** BROWN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 354 The Liquor . . will crystalize to the Sticks, something like Sugar-candy, but in much larger Shoots; and this they call *Cat-Salt, or Salt-Cats. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 748 Lymington cat-salt. **1728** WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.) The nodules . . found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them *catscaups. **1837** MISS SEDGWICK *Live & let L.* (1876) 63 Roused from her *cat-sleep by the unwonted noise. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlvii. 721 The fruite . . growing upon the blacke thorne, is called *Catte Slose, and Snagges. **1587** M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 124 Change . . For grapes most pure his cat sloes sower frute. **1882** *Sc. Gossip* July 161 The following is a list of names now or lately in use in the vicinity of Whitby . . *'Catswerril' squirrel. **1833** *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 399 He sought refuge on the top of his master's house, and, sidling up the *cat-steps, disappeared with his prize. **1715** PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 231 Blew *Cat-Succory. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 40 The *cat-tackle-fall was strung along. *a* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 27 *Calamentum magis*, *catwort. *Ibid.* 125 *Nepta*, catwort.

19. Comb. with *cat's*: **a. cat's-carriage** (*Sc.*), the game of king's-cushion; **† cat's-pellet, † cat's-play**, ? tip-cat or some other game with a cat (see 10 above); **cat's-purr**, a thrill felt over the region of the heart in certain heart-diseases; **cat's-tooth** (see quot.). Also CAT'S-CRADLE, -EYE, -HAIR, -MEAT, -PAW, etc.

1609 *Manchester Crt. Leet Rec.* (1886) I. 248 A game or games vsed in the towne of Manchest^r called giddye guddye or *catts pallett. **1648** *Brit. Bellman* in *Harl. Misc.* VII. 625 (D.) Who beats the boys from cat's-pellet and stool-ball? **1668** R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 179 They had been either at *Cats-play, or Cuffs. **1776** WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 620 *Cat's tooth, white lead ore, from Ireland.

b. *esp.* in plant-names: **cat's-claw**, (*a.*) Common Kidney-Vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*; (*b.*) = *Cat-in-clover* (18); **cat's-ear**, (*a.*) the book-name of the genus *Hypochæris*; (*b.*) Mountain Everlasting, *Antennaria dioica*; **† cat's-grass**; **cat's-milk**, a species of spurge, Sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*; **† cat's-spear**, Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*. Also CAT'S-EYE, -FOOT, -TAIL, etc.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 294 *Cat's claws. This little plant is frequent about Old Harbour. **1848** C. A. JOHNS *Week Lizard* 310 *Hippochæris maculata*, Spotted *Cat's-ear. *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 38 *Centinodium*, swynegrece *uel* *cattesgres. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 5 Sun Spurge . . Country people call it . . *Cat's milk . . it is a troublesome weed.

† Cat, *sb.*[2] Also **catt.** *Obs.* exc. in *Comb.* [Originally, the same word as prec.; Du Cange has *catta* 'navis species', also *gatus* of date *c* 1175; OF. *chaz, chat, catz* (see Jal, and Godef.); but the relation between these and the Eng. word, and the reason of the name, do not appear.]

A name given to a vessel formerly used in the coal and timber trade on the north-east coast of England; see Falconer's description (quot. 1769).

1699 in *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* VIII. 305/1, I was made a lieutenant by the lords of the admiralty for boarding a cat that was laden with masts. **1747** (Dec. 4) J. GAMBIER to *Secretary Adm'lty* (MS.) Drove a new catt of near 500 tons on the Barrough Sand. **1759** ADM. SAUNDERS in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 439 Two Cats, armed and loaded with provisions. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cat*, a ship employed in the Coal trade, formed from the Norwegian model. It is distinguished by a narrow stern, projecting quarters, a deep waist, and by having no . . figure[head]. These vessels are generally built remarkably strong, and carry from four to six hundred tons. *Chatte*, a small two-masted vessel, formed like a cat or Norwegian pink. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 236 *Cat*, a vessel, used by the Northern Nations of Europe, with three masts and a bowsprit, rigged similar to an English ship; having, however, pole-masts and no top-gallant sails. *c* **1825** J. DUGDALE *New Brit. Trav.* IV. 303 Certain vessels, called Ipswich Cats of large tonnage . . formerly employed in the coal-trade here. (The name is unknown to the oldest of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House, Newcastle (aged 82), and to the oldest North Sea pilots there. One of the latter, however, remembers to have heard as a boy the joke 'Do you know when the mouse caught the cat?' (the *Mouse* being a sand-bank in the Thames); and several remember the expression *cat-built* in the early part of the century. The last 'cat-built' ship is said to have been lost more than 30 years ago.)

Hence (perh.) **cat-boat**, a kind of sailing-boat having the mast placed very forward and rigged with one sail; **cat-rig**, a rig of one fore-and-aft mainsail, used for pleasure-boats in smooth water; so *cat-rigged* adj.; *cat-built* (see above).

1867 F. LUDLOW *Little Bro.* 96 The cat-rig boat . . carries a main-sail only and is a favourite on the Shrewsbury river. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 444/2 Victories of which cat-boats might be ashamed. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 3 Jan. 11/1 Open boats of one jib and mainsail and cat varieties. **1887** *Daily Tel.* 10 Sept. 2/5 A couple of trim-looking catboats . . were dropped astern at a great rate . . The catboatman is ambitious.

Cat (kæt), *v.* [f. CAT *sb.*[1]]

1. *Naut.* (*trans.*) To raise (the anchor) from the surface of the water to the cat-head.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) To cat the Anchor, is to hook a tackle called the cat to it's ring, and thereby pull it up close to the cat-head. **1833** M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. (1859) 80 Lend a hand to cat the anchor. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 203 The cable . . will . . clear itself in catting.

b. *To cat and fish*: to raise the anchor to the cat-head and secure it to the ship's side.

1808 *Regul. Service at Sea* v. iv. § 25 Never . . to give her head-way untill the anchors are catted and fished. **1881** W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* I. iii. 59 Everything was now snug forward, the anchor catted and fished, and the decks clear.

2. To 'draw through a water with a cat': see CAT 14.

3. To flog with the cat-o'-nine-tails.

1865 *Spectator* 18 Nov. 1271/1 Thirty of them were lashed to a gun, and catted with fifty lashes each.

4. *dial.* and *colloq.* To vomit. See *To shoot the cat* (CAT *sb.*[1] 13 d).

Hence **Ca·tted** *ppl. a.*; **Ca·tting** *vbl. sb.*

Cata- (**kata-**), **cat-, cath-.** [Gr. *κατα-, κατ-, καθ-*, a preposition used in comp. with the senses **a.** down (locally); **b.** down (of diminution, reduction, consumption, waste), away, entirely, 'up'; **c.** implying disparagement or abuse (= *mis-*); **d.** inferior, subsidiary; **e.** down upon, against (as blows fall); **f.** against and reflected back, *hence*, answering to, according to, alongside of, each to each; **g.** intensive, downright, thoroughly, completely; **h.** *hence*, like Eng. *be-*, making a verb transitive. All these senses occur in Eng. words into which *cata-* enters; most of these are adapted or formed from compounds already made in Greek, others follow or extend Greek analogies.]

Cataba·llitive, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *καταβάλλειν* to cast down.] Tending to throw down.

1815 T. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall.* 79 A machine containing a peculiar catabalitive quality.

† Cataba·ptist. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *καταβαπτιστής* 'coined by Gregory Nazianzen as opp. to *βαπτιστής*' (L. and S.); f. *κατά* down + *βαπτιστής* one who dips, baptizer.]

'One that abuseth or depraveth, or is an adversary to the sacrament of Baptism' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). A nickname of 16–17th c. for any one who rejected the orthodox doctrine of baptism.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xv. (1634) 648 Catabaptists, which denie that we be rightly baptised, because we were baptised by wicked men and idolaters in the Popish Kingdome. **1640** BP. HALL *Episc.* II. vii. 128 The receiving of Infants to holy Baptisme is a matter of so high consequence, that we justly Brand our Catabaptists with heresie, for denying it. **1642** FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* 23 (R.) They [Anabaptists] are called also Catabaptists, from the preposition *κατὰ* and *βαπτίζω*, signifying an abuser or prophaner of baptism. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. VI. ii. 227 The Anabaptists, whom he calls Catabaptists. **1864** *Mem. W. Bull* ii. (1865) 27 He was a Catabaptist, holding that the ordinance of baptism was to be administered only to Jews and Pagans.

So **† Cataba·ptism; † Catabapti·stical** *a.*; **† Cataba·ptistry** [cf. ANABAPTISTRY], the doctrine of Catabaptists.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* III. Wks. 1851 I. 368 Neither is this any title of 'catabaptistry'. **1655** J. GOODWIN (*title*), Cata-Baptism; or new Baptism waxing old, and ready to vanish away. **1661** GAUDEN *Consid.* 12 The Liturgy . . vindicates the . . Catholick use of Infant Baptiam against the Anabaptistical novelty and Catabaptistical perverseness.

‖ Catabasion (-bæ·ziən). [Gr. *καταβάσιον.*] A place for relics under the altar of a Greek church.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* (Also in mod. Dicts.)

Catabatic (-bæ·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *καταβατικός* affording an easy descent, f. *καταβαίνειν* to go down.] 'Descending or declining by degrees. Applied to a fever which gradually abates in severity till its termination' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

‖ Catabība·zon. *Astrol. Obs.* [Gr. *καταβιβαζόν* bringing down, lowering.] (See quot.)

1696 in PHILLIPS. **1721–1800** in BAILEY. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Catabibazon*, in Astronomy, the moon's descending node; called also Dragon's Tail.

Catacathartic: see CATOCATHARTIC.

† Cataca·tholic, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CATA- in sense of perversion.] Catholic by a perversion of the name.

1608 BP. KING *Serm.* 25 Let . . Catholique, Catacatholique cruelty be a prouerbe.

Catacaustic (kætăkɔ̄·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. Gr. *κατα-* back, again (as in *catoptrics*) + *καυστικ-ός* CAUSTIC. So F. *catacaustique.*] *Catacaustic* (*curve*); a CAUSTIC curve formed by reflexion.

1708 KERSEY, *Catacaustick Curve.* **1721** BAILEY, *Catacausticks*, causticks by Reflection. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Caustic*, Every curve has its twofold caustic: accordingly, caustics are divided into catacaustics and diacaustics. **1807** in G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts.*

Catachese, -ise, var. of CATECHESE, -IZE.

‖ Catachresis (kætăkrī·sis). Also 7 **kata-, cate-.** [a. L. *catachrēsis*, a. Gr. *κατάχρησις* misuse (of a word), f. *καταχρῆσθαι* to misuse, f. *κατά* with sense of perversion + *χρῆσθαι* to use.]

Improper use of words; application of a term to a thing which it does not properly denote; abuse or perversion of a trope or metaphor.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 190 *marg.*, Catachresis or the Figure of abuse. **1605** J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 81 The three famous Lakes . . which are commonly by the figure catachresis called seas. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* III. 185 The general Katachresis of Good for Great (a good blow, good piece, etc.). **1810** COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 221 The proverb is current by a misuse, or a catachresis at least, of both the words, fortune and fools.

Catachrestic (kætăkre·stik, -ī·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *καταχρηστικός* misused, misapplied: see prec.] Of the nature of catachresis; wrongly used, misapplied, wrested from its proper meaning.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catachrestical, Catachrestique*, abusive, as when one word is improperly put for another. **1725** J. REYNOLDS *View of Death* x, Go Doating, fond Philosophy, With all thy Catachrestic Names. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 238 The phrase is, so to say, catachrestic, not used in a proper sense.

Catachre·stical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Having to do with catachresis; also = prec.

1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 156 This..Misbegotten Catachresticall companion. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 88 An abusive Catechresticall sence. 1695 HUMFREY *Mediocria* 35 Justification *from* a law, and not *by* it, is a Catechrestical speech. 1884 C. A. BRIGGS *Bibl. Study* 355 Hyperboles, analogies, and loose catachrestical expressions.

Catachre·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a catachrestic manner; by improper use of language or terms.

c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (1842) 67. 1603 Sir C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 375 He would catachrestically, or improperly, apply them to the partes of the Zodiacke. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. ii. (1852) 49 The churches (as they were catechrestically called). 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 274 And (to speak catachrestically) they are most likely to die in the Church, who are..most prepared to leave it.

Catachthonian (kætăkθō·nĭan), *a.* [f. Gr. *καταχθόνιος* subterranean, f. *κατά* down, under + *χθόνιος* of the ground, f. *χθών* ground + -IAN.] Subterranean.

1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lect.* 131 Pluto.. was always.. a chthonian or catachthonian Zeus.

So **Catachthonic** *a.*

1884 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 314/3 In the Takashima coal-mine ..an underground, or, as he prefers to call it, a catachthonic observatory.

Cataclasm (kæ·tăklæz'm). [ad. Gr. *κατάκλασμα* breakage, f. *κατα-κλᾶν* to break down, break off.] A break or disruption.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 201 The cataclasms of the moral and social world. 1834 — *Doctor* CXXIII. (1862) 304 The history of the human race is but a parenthesis between two cataclasms of the globe which it inhabits. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 301 To suppose that there was any Cataclasm, any violent disruption of what is the usual course of nature.

Hence **Cataclas·mic** *a.*

1888 H. S. HOLLAND *Christ or Eccles.* 37 Something abrupt, violent, cataclasmic.

Cataclysm (kæ·tăkliz'm). Also 7 **-clisme.** [a. F. *cataclysme* (16th c. in Littré), ad. Gr. *κατακλυσμός* deluge (also *fig.*), f. *κατα-κλύζειν* to deluge, f. *κατά* down + *κλύζ-ειν* to wash, dash as a wave.] A great and general flood of water, a deluge; *esp.* the Noachian deluge, the Flood.

In *Geology* resorted to by some as a hypothesis to account for various phenomena; hence used vaguely for a sudden convulsion or alteration of physical conditions.

1637 HEYWOOD *Roy. Ship* 3 More soules..then perisht in the first Vniversall Cataclisme. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 91 Mankind sinned Malitiously, before God brought the general cataclysme upon them. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 101 For the proofs of these general cataclysms we have searched in vain. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. ii. 52 The accumulated waters..will sweep through the ancient gap with the force of a cataclysm. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. iv. 77 The hypothesis usually called the Theory of Cataclysms or Catastrophes.

2. *fig.*; esp. a political or social upheaval which sweeps away the old order of things.

1633 *True Trojans* II. 1 in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 468 Ready to pour down cataclysms of blood. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 6 Heaven rained on them great cataclysms of flames. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 67 That the Indian army surgeons will be swept away in the general cataclysm. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 108 In the general upheaval of doctrine..during the Reformation cataclysm.

Cataclysmal (kætăkli·zmăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL: cf. *abysmal.*] = CATACLYSMIC.

1857 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. (1876) 337 It is never cataclysmal save over the most partial and isolated tracts. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* (1864) I. iii. 50, I could detect nothing..indicating cataclysmal action.

fig. 1882 *Q. Rev.* July 275 We now know what it is the Radical party are waiting for .. It is a cataclysmal catastrophe. 1885 *Spectator* 19 Dec. 1693 [He] is too old to stand the shock of such a cataclysmal enlightenment.

Cataclysmatist (kætăkli·zmătist). *rare*—1. [f. Gr. *κατάκλυσμα, -ματος* (taken as = *κατακλυσμός* CATACLYSM) + -IST.] = CATACLYSMIST.

1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xv. § 645 It is manifest, say the cataclysmatists, that though the two hemispheres do receive annually the same amount of solar heat, etc.

So **Cataclysma·tic** *a.* = CATACLYSMAL.

1883 MERIVALE *White Pilgr., Häckel,* Fast dying out are man's later appearances, Cataclysmatic geologies gone.

Cataclysmic (kætăkli·zmik), *a.* [f. CATACLYSM + -IC. Cf. F. *cataclysmique.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cataclysm.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* Epil., What if the method whereon things have proceeded since the Creation were..a cataclysmic method? 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 551 The old geologists regarded these changes..as sudden and cataclysmic.

Cataclysmist (kætăkli·zmist). [f. CATACLYSM + -IST.] One who adopts the hypothesis of cataclysms in Geology; a 'catastrophist'.

1887 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 410/3 In 1865 the battle of the 'Uniformitarians' and 'Cataclysmists', 'Sub-aërialists' and 'Marinists', was still raging.

Cataclysmic, *a. rare*—1. [f. Gr. type **κατακλυστικ-ός*, f. *κατακλύζειν* (see above).] Cataclysmic.

1864 *Reader* No. 88. 298/2 The cataclystic geology.

Catacomb (kæ·tăkōm). [a. F. *catacombe,* ad. It. *catacomba* (= Pr. *cathacumba,* Sp. *catacumba*) :—late L. *Catacumbas,* a name of which even the original application is uncertain: see below.]

1. A subterranean place for the burial of the dead, consisting of galleries or passages with recesses excavated in their sides for tombs.

a. Representing the Latin *catacumbas* (*catecumpas*), or (?) *ad catacumbas,* used as early as the 5th c. in connexion with the subterranean cemetery under the Basilica of St. Sebastian, on the Appian Way, near Rome, in or near which the bodies of the apostles Peter and Paul were said to have been deposited: this is the only sense in which the word occurs in English before the 17th c.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 193 Eal folc Romwara befeng þa lichoman on pære stowe Catacumbe þy weze þe hate Appia. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 119/1 Whan thou hast wasshed it [my body] thou shalt burye it at Cathacombes by the apostlis. *Ibid.* 205/2 The grekes .. threwe the bodyes [of the two apostles] in a pitte at catacumbas. 1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 220 The famous place called Catacombe (a word of mongrell composition, half Greek, half Latin, and signifying as much as near the Tombs), a kind of vaulted Church under the earth. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 207 From this church a pair of stairs leads down into the Roman catacombs. 1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. ii. The cemetery of St. Sebastian [among] other names had that of *Ad Catacumbas*: the meaning of this word is completely unknown. 1870 W. B. MARRIOTT *Test. Catacombs* I Catacombs—this name properly applies only to one particular cemetery beneath the church of St. Sebastian.

b. In later times applied (in the plural) to all the subterranean cemeteries lying around Rome (which, after having been long covered up and forgotten, were fortuitously discovered in 1578). In the singular applied to a single crypt or gallery.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 121 Ten miles, almost, round about Rome, under the vineyards and cornfields, are hollow caves, streets, rooms, chappells, finely painted, etc., which is called Rome underground, or the Catacombs. 1683–4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 479 Those Quarries became Catacombes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 129 ¶ 7 There has lately been found an Humane Tooth in a Catecomb [at Rome]. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. IV. 395 It was..after the discovery of the Catacombs. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 35 Sextus, bishop of Rome, had been slain in the catacombs. 1870 W. B. MARRIOTT (*title*), Testimony of the Catacombs, and of other Monuments of Christian Art. 1876 E. VENABLES in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 313/2 The catacombs became places of refuge in times of persecution (..though not to the extent popularly credited). *Ibid.* 314/1 At the entrance of the Jewish Catacomb on the Via Appia.

c. Extended to similar works elsewhere, as at Naples, at Syracuse, in Egypt, etc.

1705 BERKELEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 508 Those artificial caves of Rome and Naples called catacombs. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 39 During his wonderful stay in the Egyptian catacombs. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 327 Bury the king's corpse in the catacombs of Utica. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 271 Under the mountains adjoining the Kiow are several catacombs. 1858 R. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* I. 5 The Necropolis, with its Catacombs. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. XV. 290.

2. In a wider sense, applied to any subterranean receptacle of dead bodies, as the catacombs of Paris, which are worked-out stone-quarries (see quot.); also *fig.* place of entombment of former races of animals, etc.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 359/2 The catacombs of Paris could not be called catacombs with any propriety until very recent times, when, by a decree of the French government, all the churchyards were emptied of their contents, and the skulls and bones sent to the spacious subterranean quarries, where they are now arranged in a manner that is grotesquely horrible. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* IV. (1879) 80 This point being a perfect catacomb for monsters of extinct races.

3. *transf.* A place arranged with crypts and recesses, like the catacombs.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 828/1 These are, indeed, catacombs of books, with lettered avenues.

b. *spec.* A compartment in a cellar with recesses for storing wine.

1795 *Edin. Advert.* 2 Jan. 2/1 One half of the sunk flat or cellars, neatly laid out and furnished with catacombs. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* IX, He ran down to the cellar at the risk of breaking his neck, to ransack some private catacomb.

[NOTE.—The name regularly applied to the Roman catacombs during the first four centuries, when they were in use, as well as during the succeeding four or five centuries, while they were still objects of attention and care, was *cœmētērium. Catacumbas, catecumbas,* appears in the 4th (?), 5th, and following centuries only in connexion with the name of the cemetery of St. Sebastian on the Appian Way, which is distinguished as *Cœmeterium Catacumbas,* or shortly *Catacumbas.* In other cases *Catacumbas* appears to be used as name of the locality, or perhaps of the part of the Appian Way, in which this cemetery lay. The earliest instances are:

?*a* 400 *Inscr.* in *Orelli* 4575 Comparaui..uiuus in catacum[b]as a[d] lumenarem a [f]ossore .. 411 [or ?354] *Martyrology* (Bucher *ad Canon. Pasch.* 237) *Depositio martyrum*..Decimo tertio Kalendas Februarij, Fabiani in Callisti et Sebastiani in Catacumbas. .. Tertio Kalendas Iulij, Petri in Catacumbas et Pauli Ostiense. *a* 600 (*List of Cemeteries*) Cimeterium catecumbas ad St. Sebastianum Via Appia. *a* 600 GREG. MAGN. *Epist.* IV. Ind. XII. Ep. 30 In loco qui dicitur catacumbas collocata sunt. *a* 700 *Imperia Cesarum* (Eccard *Corp. Hist. Med. Æv.* I. 31) Maxentius [A. D. 311] Termas in Palatio fecit et Circum in Catecumpas. *c* 705 BÆDA *De Sex Æt. Mund.* ad ann. 4327 Damasus..fecit basilicam..aliam in catacumbas ubi jacuerunt corpora sancta apostolorum Petri et Pauli. *a* 900 ANASTASIUS *Hadrian* I. § 343 In loco qui appellatur catacumbas ubi corpus beati Sebastiani martyris cum aliis quiescit. *a* 1300 *De Mirabil. Romæ,* Cœmeteria Calisti juxta Catacumbas.

The evidence does not settle the disputed question whether the name originally belonged to the cemetery, or (as the majority of investigators now appear to think) to the locality. Some of the other cemeteries were named from their locality, e. g. *Ostiense, Ad Septem Columbas, Ad Duas Lauros* (names of taverns), but most from a personal name as *Calisti, Domitillæ, Cyriacæ.* The word *catacumbas* was in later times treated as an acc. pl., with nom. sing. *catacumba*; but in earlier use it appears to be invariable. To account for this, some have surmised that the full name was *Ad Catacumbas,* others that it was itself a Greek phrase *κατὰ κύμβας.* The recorded meanings of Gr. *κύμβη* are 'the hollow of a vessel, a drinking vessel, cup, or bowl (whence a possibility that *κατὰ κύμβας* was the name of a tavern); a boat, L. *cymba*; a knapsack, wallet'. But the question how a Greek phrase was likely to become the name of something near Rome, when it is not known what that thing was, is manifestly futile; still more profitless are conjectures that the word might contain the Greek preposition combined with a Latin, Sabine, or Celtic word or root, which may be seen in works or articles treating of the Catacombs. There appear to be no examples of the application of the word to the other Roman subterranean cemeteries in ancient times, though *catacumba* is apparently used by Joannes Diaconus (9th c.) of those of Naples: see Du Cange. But the actual extension of the name belongs to modern times, since the discovery of 'Subterranean Rome'.]

Catacombish (kæ·tăkōmiʃ), *a. nonce-wd.* Savouring of the catacombs.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 242 The smell..is dull, dead,—almost catacombish.

Catacorolla (kæ·tăkŏrŏ·lă). *Bot.* [f. CATA- + COROLLA.] 'An additional corolla, either inside or outside the natural one' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Catacoustics (kætăkau·stiks). [mod. f. CATA- in sense 'against and back from' + ACOUSTICS. In F. *catacoustique.* Cf. CATOPTRICS.]

1. A name for the science of reflected sounds.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Hearing may be divided into Direct, Refracted, and Reflex'd, which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks, and Catacousticks. 1721 in BAILEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* In all mod. Dicts.

2. (See quot.)

1803 REES *Cycl.*, *Catacoustics* are *écoutes* or small galleries from distance to distance in front of the glacis of a fortified place.

Catacumbal (kætăkv·mbăl), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *catacumba* (see CATACOMB) + -AL.] Of or resembling a catacomb.

1865 LITTLEDALE *North Side Altar* 8 Two distinct types of churches..(*a*) the Catacumbal form, (*b*) the Basilican.

Catadioptric (kæ·tă,dəi|ŏ·ptrik), *a.* [f. CATA- in CATOPTRIC + DIOPTRIC. Cf. F. *catadioptrique.*] Pertaining to or involving both the reflexion and the refraction of light.

1723 HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* (*title*), An Account of the Catadioptric or Reflecting Telescope, made by him. 1759 *Gentl. Mag.* 72 Mr. Dollond's new catadioptric Micrometer. 1866 *Reader* 3 Nov. 513 A catadioptric apparatus, in which lenses are combined with totally reflecting prisms.

So **Catadio·ptrics,** the science of catadioptric phenomena.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 30 A..work on Catadioptrics, which he began about the year 1723.

Catadio·ptrical, *a.* = prec.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4004 An Accompt of a New Catadioptrical Telescope invented by Mr. Newton. 1696 *Ibid.* XIX. 215 Catoptrical or Dioptrical or Cata-dioptrical Machines. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* IV. 86 The apparatus..may be called the catadioptrical phantasmagoria, as it operates both by reflexion and refraction.

Catadrome (kæ·tădrōm). [ad. Gr. *κατάδρομος* (L. *catadromus*) a course for exercise, lists, a rope for rope-dancers, f. *δρόμος* race, course.]

†**1.** A course or lists for tilting. *Obs.*—0

1623 COCKERAM, *Catadrome,* a tilt-yard. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catadrome,* a place where they run with horses, for prize; a Tilt-yard.

2. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catadrome,* an engine which builders use like a Crane, in lifting up or putting down any great weight. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Catadrome.*

Catadromous (kătæ·drŏməs), *a.* [f. Gr. *κατάδρομος* (f. *κατά* down + *-δρομος* running) + -OUS. Cf. ANADROMOUS.]

1. *Zool.* Of fishes: Descending periodically from the upper to the lower reaches of the river, or to the sea, in order to spawn; as the Eel.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 97 Fresh-water fishes may be..catadromous or such as reside in fresh waters.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1881 J. G. BAKER in *Nature* XXIII. 480 Milde's classification of ferns into a catadromous and anadromous series according as to whether their lowest secondary branches originate on the posterior or anterior side of the pinnæ.

†**Ca·tadupe.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-doup,** -**dupa.** [a. F. *catadoupe, catadupe,* ad. L. *catadūpa* (pl.), ad. Gr. *κατάδουποι* (pl.) the cataracts of the Nile, f. *κατά* down + *δοῦπος* thud, heavy sound of falling, *δουπέ-ειν* to sound heavy, fall with a thud. (But see Liddell and Scott.)]

1. A cataract or waterfall, *orig.* those of the Nile.

1596 LODGE *Wit's Miserie* (N.) Sien of my science in the catadupe of my knowledge, I nourish the crocodile of thy conceit. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 142 In the River Caun in this County, there be two Catadupæ or Waterfalls. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 1 (1689) 111 At Kilgarran upon the Tivy..is a Catadoup, or very high Cataract. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxiv, The Catadupes of the Nile in Ethiopia. 1755 J. ISMAY in *Yorksh. N. & Q.* I. 206 The

dams across the river are in the nature of Cataracts, and are a sort of catadupes.

2. *pl.* [L. *Catadūpi.*] The dwellers by the cataracts of the Nile.

1607 Brewer *Lingua* III. vii. (R.) The Egyptian Catadupes never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus because the noise was so familiar unto them.

Catafalque (kæ·tăfælk), **catafa·lco.** Also 8 **-falch**, 9 **-falc**, **-falk**. [a. mod.F. *catafalque*, ad. It. *catafalco* (which also occurs in English); in Pr. *cadafalcs*, *cadafaus*, OCat. *cadafal*, Sp. *cadafalso*, *cadahalso*, *cadalso*, ONF. *caafaus* (in rég. *-faut*), OF. *chaafaus* (*-faut*), *chafault*, *chafauld*, whence OF. *escafaut*, *eschafaut*, mod.F. *échafaud*, Eng. Scaffold; in med.L. variously found as *catafaltus*, *cadafaldus*, *cadaffale*, *cadapallus*, *cadaphallus*, *chafallus*. Of unknown derivation; even the orig. form is uncertain; F. pointing to *-fald-* or *-falt-*, It. to *-falc-*, Sp. to *-fals* (see Scaffold.)

The derivation proposed by Diez is entirely discarded (see *Romania* I. 490). M. Paul Meyer thinks the first element may be the Gr. κατα- which was sometimes used in med.L. in sense 'beside', 'alongside' (*Romania* II. 80). 'The *cadafals* or *chaafaus* in OF. was a wooden erection crowning walls, and projecting from them on both sides. Thence the besieged commanded assailants beneath'.]

1. 'A stage or platform, erected by way of honour in a church to receive the coffin or effigy of a deceased personage' (Littré); 'a temporary structure of carpentry, decorated with painting and sculpture, representing a tomb or cenotaph, and used in funeral ceremonies' (Gwilt).

1641 Evelyn *Diary* (1871) 36 In the middle of it was the hearse or catafalco of the late Arch-Dutchesse. 1643 — *Mem.* (1857) I. 46 In the nave of the church lies the catafalque, or hearse, of Louis XIII. 1766 *Ann. Register* 58 The supposed corpse was deposited upon a magnificent catafalco, or scaffold, erected from the bottom to the top of the church and illuminated all over with wax candles. 1760 Pocock *Tour Scotl.* (1881) 242 A sort of small wooden Catafalch placed over the tomb. 1831 Landor *Fra Rupert* Wks. 1846 II. 579 Never drops one but catafalc and canopy Are ready for him. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 104 A rich catafalque was erected in the centre, in which the remains of the Marshal were deposited during the service.

2. A movable structure of this kind; a kind of open hearse or funeral car.

1855 Browning *Statue & Bust* 57 The door she had passed was shut on her Till the final catafalk repassed. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 Sept., The open hearse—one of the most extraordinary catafalcoes ever seen upon wheels.

3. *transf.* (*humorous.*)

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. iii, The black and yellow catafalque known as 'the best bed'.

† **Cataglo·ttism.** *Obs.*—° [a. F. *cataglottisme* 'a kisse or kissing with the tongue' (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. καταγλώττισμα, *-ισμός* 'a lascivious kiss'.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cataglottism*, a kissing with the tongue. *Cotgr.* 1678 Phillips, *Cataglottism*, a thrusting out the tongue in kissing.

† **Catagly·phic,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. type **καταγλυφικ-ός*, f. κατα-γλύφειν to carve out, groove.] Of carving out or incising.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xli, Carv'd in Cataglyphick Work [*à ouvrage cataglyphe*].

Catagma·tic, *a.* and *sb. Med.* [a. F. *catagmatique* (Cotgr.), f. Gr. κάταγμα, *-ατος* breakage, fracture, f. κατ-αγνύναι to break, shatter.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to fractures or their medical treatment.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VII. 250 [The stump after amputation] being every day covered with dry thread and a catagmatic Powder. 16.. Wiseman *Surg.* (J.), I put on a catagmatick emplaster. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Catagmatick Medicines*, are such as are used to help to consolidate Broken Bones. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. quasi-*sb.* A medicine having the property of healing fractures.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Catagmaticks*, medicines to consolidate, or knit together broken bones. 1751 in Chambers *Cycl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

So † **Catagma·tical,** *a. Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 123 Of them that apply Catagmatical Plaisters to all diseases.

† **Ca·tagraph.** *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. κατάγραφ-ος drawn in outline, f. κατα-γράφειν to delineate.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Catagraph*, the first draught or delineation of a picture. 1721 in Bailey, etc.

† **Catai·an,** *a. Obs.* A variant of *Cathaian*, a man of Cathay or China; 'used also to signify a sharper, from the dexterous thieving of those people' (Nares); ? a thief, scoundrel, blackguard.

[1577 Eden & Willes *Hist. Trav.* 237 The Cathaian kyng is woont to graunt free accesse vnto .. forreiners.] 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 148, I will not beleeue such a Cataian, though the Priest o' th' Towne commended him for a true man. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 80 My Lady's a Catayan. 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 143 Ile make a wild Cataine of forty such: hang him, he's an Asse. 1649 Davenant *Love & Hon.* (N.) Hang him, bold Cataian, he indites finely.

Catal(le, obs. f. Cattle.

Catalan (kæ·tălăn), *a.* and *sb.*

Of or belonging to Catalonia, the most north-easterly province of Spain, once an independent principality. *sb.* A native of Catalonia; the language of Catalonia, a dialect of Provençal or Langue d'Oc, with affinities towards Spanish.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cclvi. (1482) 334 Pope Calyxte the iij was a Catalane. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 97 The Catalans had risen in rebellion.

Hence **Catalan forge,** a blast-furnace for reducing iron ores, extensively used in Catalonia and the neighbouring districts.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Catalan forge*, a forge with a tuyere for reducing iron ore, with charcoal, to a loup of wrought iron; a bloomary.

Catalectic (kætăle·ktik), *a. Pros.* [ad. late L. *catalēctic-us*, a. Gr. καταληκτικός leaving off, incomplete, f. κατα-λήγειν to leave off, stop. Cf. F. *catalectique.*] Of a verse: Incomplete in its syllables; wanting a syllable in the last foot.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 142 The Greekes and Latines vsed verses in the odde sillable of two sortes, which they called Catalecticke and Acatalecticke .. the catalectick or maymed verse. 1883 tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 155 The catalectic tetrameter, well known to antique poetry.

† **Ca·talects,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *catalecta* (see below), a. Gr. **κατάλεκτα*, f. καταλέγειν to reckon in the list of, reckon among. Cf. F. *catalectes*, and Analecta.] In sense of L. *catalecta*, name of a collection of short poems ascribed to Vergil; also, fragments or detached pieces.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 10 That grammarian whom Virgil in his catalects so taunteth. *Ibid.* 46 Joseph Scaliger, in his Catalects, hath saved..certain verses of a most learned poet.

Catalency, corrupt. of *catalempsy*, Catalepsy.

Catalepsy (kæ·tălepsi). Also 4–6 **-lempsie**, **-lencie.** [ad. med.L. *catalēpsia*, f. Gr. κατάληψις a seizing upon (see next); the L. form *catalēpsis* was formerly in common use. In F. *catalepsie.*]

1. *Med.* A disease characterized by a seizure or trance, lasting for hours or days, with suspension of sensation and consciousness.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. x. (1495) 229 There ben thre manere of Epilency..Epilencia..Analempsia..Cathalempsia. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lxiv. 27 b, The Catalency which is one of the kyndes of the fallynge sickenes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 200 Apoplexies, Catalepsies, and Coma's. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 366 There is a Disease of the same kind call'd a Catalepsis. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 839 Catalepsy..is evidently allied to one of the forms of hysteria.

2. *Philos.* Comprehension, apprehension.

[1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 446 The old Academicks .. hold, that a man may certainly know and comprehend something, and called that Catalepsin.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Catalepsie*, occupation, deprehension, knowledge. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 365 The doctrine of Acatalepsy recalls to us the Stoical doctrine of Catalepsy, or Apprehension.

Cataleptic (kætăle·ptik), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. late L. *catalēptic-us*, a. Gr. καταληπτικός cataleptic, f. καταληπτ-ός seized, f. καταλαμβάνειν to seize upon.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Med.* a. Affected by catalepsy.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 86 Galen .. allows Malmsey-wine to Cataleptick persons. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* II. 224 A cataleptic or ecstatic patient. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 379 A soulless body, a cataleptic subject mesmerized by a stronger will.

b. Of or pertaining to catalepsy.

1794–6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) I. 325 Reverie is a disease of the epileptic or cataleptic kind. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Love & L.* III. xliv. 171 The cataleptic rigidity of his figure relaxed. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* i. 7 Silas's cataleptic fit occurred during the prayer-meeting.

2. *Philos.* Pertaining to apprehension.

1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 356 Of true phantasms, some are cataleptic (apprehensive) and others non-cataleptic. ..The cataleptic phantasm is that which is impressed by an object that exists.

B. *sb.* One affected by catalepsy.

1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 118 The cataleptic apprehends or perceives directly the objects around her. 1862 J. Cunningham in *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 514 There have been cataleptics..who had two distinct currents of existence.

Hence (in *Med.*) **Catale·ptiform, Catale·ptoid,** *adjs.*, resembling catalepsy.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 695/1 This contraction .. may keep it [the limb] fixed in a cataleptiform manner. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cataleptoid.*

Catallactic (kætălæ·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. καταλλακτικός (not recorded in this sense), f. καταλλάσσειν to change, exchange.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to exchange (see B.).

1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 133 The perfect operation of catallactic science .. Do away with these, and catallactic advantage becomes impossible.

B. *sb. pl.* A proposed name for Political Economy as the 'science of exchanges'.

1831 Whately *Lect. Pol. Econ.* i. (1855) 4 The name of Political Economy .. The name I should have preferred as the most descriptive, and on the whole least objectionable, is that of Catallactics, or the 'Science of Exchanges'. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 132 The Science of Exchange, or, as I hear it has been proposed to call it, of 'Catallactics', considered as one of gain, is..simply nugatory.

Hence **Catalla·ctically** *adv.*, by way of exchange.

1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 155 You may grow for your neighbour..grapes or grapeshot; he will also catallactically grow grapes or grapeshot for you, and you will each reap what you have sown.

Catalogic (kætălo·dʒik, *-lo·*gik), *a.* [f. Catalogue + -ic.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a catalogue. So **Catalo·gical** *a.*

1882 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 331/1 The former [article] is 'prescientific', the latter too catalogic.

Catalogist, variant of Cataloguist.

Catalogistic (kæ·talodʒi·stik), *a. rare.* Of or pertaining to cataloguing.

1840 W. H. Mill *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 29 In the Sankhya or Catalogistic school of philosophy.

† **Catalogize** (kæ·tălodʒəi·z, *-*gəi·z). *Obs.* [f. Gr. καταλογίζ-εσθαι to count up, recount, reckon among; with the meaning partly from this, and partly from Catalogue + -ize. Cf. Cataloguize.]

1. To reckon up.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 54 b, As the Welshmen catalogize Ap Rice, etc...vntill they end in the highest of the stock.

2. To enumerate or insert in a catalogue.

1632 W. Lithgow *Totall Disc.* 320 He deserueth to be Catalogized as founder of this kingdome. 1660 S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 505 Sure enough the man Catalogized all these together out of his Concordance. 1665 Moxon *Tutor to Astron.* I. (1686) 19 Which..may be Catalogised either for the memory of the Observer, or the knowledge of Posterity.

Catalogue (kæ·tălǫg), *sb.* Forms: 5 **cateloge, cathaloge, cathologe, cattologue,** 7 **cathalogue,** 6, 9 **catalog,** 6– **catalogue.** [a. F. *catalogue*, and ad. late L. *catalogus*, a. Gr. κατάλογος register, list, catalogue, f. καταλέγειν to choose, pick out, enlist, enroll, reckon in a list, etc., f. κατά down + λέγ-ειν to pick, choose, reckon up, etc.]

1. A list, register, or complete enumeration; in this simple sense now *Obs. or arch.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 71 And than was Cyriacus Pope, but..he is not put in the Cateloge of Popes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 295/4 He was .. set to the Cathaloge of martirs. *c* 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 936 They be noted .. among the Catalogue of verbes. 1587 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 229 III. 133 That leaving a Catalog of all our names we may depart. 1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* vii. 72 A Catalogue of the Monasteries, Seminaries, and Nunneries in Flanders. 1660 (*title*), Englands Glory, Or, an Exact Catalogue of the Lords of His Maiesties most Honourable Privy Councel. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 74 ¶ 10 In the Catalogue of the Slain the Author has followed the Example of the greatest ancient Poets. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 127 In some of the catalogues of the bishops, St. Petrock is mentioned as the first.

b. *fig.* List, roll, series, etc.

1590 Barrow & Greenwood in *Conferences* 41 Your cattologue of lyes wherof you accuse vs. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iv. 5 Though the Catalogue of his endowments had bin tabled by his side. 1719 Young *Revenge* II. i, I have turn'd o'er the catalogue of woes. 1792 Burgess in *Corr. Ld. Auckland* (1861) II. 438 To fill up the catalogue of their calamities. 1824 Travers *Disc. Eye* 325 The frightful catalogue of disasters which the spirit of controversy promulgates.

2. Now usually distinguished from a mere list or enumeration, by systematic or methodical arrangement, alphabetical or other order, and often by the addition of brief particulars, descriptive, or aiding identification, indicative of locality, position, date, price, or the like.

1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 227 Home, and to my chamber, and there finished my Catalogue of books. 1676 Lister in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I am well pleased your Catalogue of Plants is again to be printed. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. iii. 196 They have made a catalogue of ten thousand fixed stars. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1849) 416 The first catalogue of double stars, in which their places and relative positions are given. 1870 L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. v. 154 [It] may apply almost as well to the Booksellers' Catalogue as to the Parish Register. *Mod.* (*title*), The London Catalogue of British Plants. The British Museum Catalogue.

Catalogue (kæ·tălǫg), *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. F. *cataloguer.*]

1. *trans.* To make a catalogue or list of; to enumerate in catalogue form.

1598 Chapman *Iliad* II. Argt., Beta..catalogues the navall knights. *a* 1612 Harington *Brief View Ch.* 80 (T.) He so cancelled, or catalogued, and scattered our books. 1705 Prowse in Hearne *Collect.* (1885) I. 10, I am .. busie in Catalogueing his Books. 1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Vict.* I. i. 3, I would rather not catalogue her other features too minutely. 1884 *Law Times* 3 May 11/1 [He] had begun to lot and catalogue the furniture. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 6/2 While engaged in cataloguing a library.

2. To inscribe or insert in a catalogue. Also *fig.*

1635 Heywood *Lond. Sinus Sal.* Wks. 1874 IV. 298 Amongst Schollars (In which number I may Catalogue your Lordship). 1762–71 H. Walpole *Anecd. Paint.* III. i. (R.) If religion is thrown into the quarrel, the most innocent acts are catalogued with sins. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. iii. 64 He had catalogued Dicky Blake as a fool. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 165/1 The book..was catalogued under the author's name only.

3. *absol.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xliv. (1612) 212 And here occasion apteth that we catalogue a while.

Hence **Ca·talogued** *ppl. a.*, **Ca·taloguing** *vbl. sb.*

1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 102 Their studied, deliberated, catalogued files of murders. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 79 Mineralogy ceased to be .. a mere laborious cataloguing of stones and rubbish.

Cataloguer (kæ·tălǫgəɹ). [f. prec. + -er. Cf. F. *catalogueur.*] One who catalogues.

1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 120 The pen of a slumbering cataloguer. 1849 E. Warwick *Poet's Pleas.* (1853) 42 An accurate cataloguer of his flowers. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 828/1 Girls..trained as cataloguers and library assistants.

Ca·talo·guish, *a. nonce-wd.* [see -ish.] Savouring of a catalogue.

1791 T. Twining *Country Clergym.* (1882) 148 Dry, prosaic and cataloguish [verses].

Ca·talo·guist. [f. Catalogue + -ist.] = Cataloguer.

1860 *All Y. Round* II. 252 Our old friend the cataloguist ..when he gets into the Chamber of Horrors. 1883 M. & F. Collins *You play me false* xii. 85 She did all her work, whether as amanuensis or cataloguist, at the famous table.

Cataloguize (kæ·tăl(ǫ)gəi·z). [f. Catalogue + -ize; cf. Catalogize.] *trans.* To Catalogue.

1609 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 22 He shall be denounced an Heretike, and so Cataloguised on Holy-Thursday. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 94 Amongst which rabble may be cataloguized, the swarmes of Gnats, Flies and Snakes. 1820 Shelley *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) 522 More ..than I am able To cataloguize in this verse of mine.

‖ **Catalpa** (kătæ·lpă). *Bot.* [From the language of the Indians of Carolina, where Catesby discovered *C. bignonioides* in 1726.]

A genus of trees (N. O. *Bignoniaceæ*), natives of N. America, W. Indies, Japan and China, having large simple leaves, and terminal panicles of trumpet-shaped flowers. Two species, known also as Indian Bean, and St. Domingo or French Oak, are cultivated in England. Also *attrib.*

1731-48 Catesby *Nat. Hist. Florida* (1754) I. 49 The Catalpa Tree. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 317 The Catalpa is a large tree with leaves remarkably simple and heart shaped. 1856 Bryant *Winds* i, Before you the catalpa's blossoms flew. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 174 The large white blossoms of a catalpa tree ..just under my window.

Catalysis (kătæ·lisis). [a. Gr. *κατάλυσις* dissolution (e. g. of a government), f. *καταλύειν* to dissolve, f. *κατά* down + *λύ-ειν* to loosen.]

†**1.** Dissolution, destruction, ruin. *Obs. rare.*

1655 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 67 In this sad catalysis and declension of piety to which we are reduced. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv, The sad catalysis did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation.

2. *Chem.* The name given by Berzelius to the effect produced in facilitating a chemical reaction, by the presence of a substance, which itself undergoes no permanent change. Also called *contact action.*

1836 Berzelius in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* XXI. 223 Many bodies..have the property of exerting on other bodies an action which is very different from chemical affinity. By means of this action they produce decomposition in bodies, and form new compounds into the composition of which they do not enter. This new power, hitherto unknown, is common both in organic and inorganic nature .. I shall .. call it catalytic power. I shall also call Catalysis the decomposition of bodies by this force. 1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* Pref. 12, I am strongly disposed to consider that the facts of Catalysis depend upon voltaic action. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 83/1 By means of what has been termed catalysis, alcohol is..converted into acetic acid.

Catalysotype (kætăli·sǒtəip). *Photogr.* [f. prec. + Gr. *τύπος* Type.] A picture produced by a calotype process using iodide of iron: see quot.

1853 R. Hunt *Man. Photogr.* 80 It would seem as if the salt of silver, being slightly affected by the light, sets up a catalytic action, which is extended to the salts of iron..The catalysis which then takes place has induced me to name this process .. the Catalysotype. 1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 85.

Catalytic (kætăli·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *καταλυτικός* able to dissolve, f. *κατάλυσις* Catalysis.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, catalysis; having the power of acting by catalysis.

1836 [see Catalysis 2]. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 153/2. 1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 86 That the increased electrolytic power of water .. depends upon a catalytic effect. 1861 *Times* 26 Oct. 6/5 Bodies known as catalytic agents. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 43 The theory of catalytic forces..maintained by Berzelius.

Hence **Cataly·tically** *adv.*, in a catalytic manner, by catalytic action.

1845 G. Day *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 19 Fibrin is stated to have the power of decomposing binoxide of hydrogen catalytically.

Catamaran (kæ·tămăræ·n, kătæ·mărăn). Also 7 **cattamaran,** 8 **catamoran, kattamaran,** 9 **catamarran.** [ad. Tamil *kaṭṭa-maram* tied tree or wood (*kaṭṭa* tie, bond; *maram* wood.]

1. A kind of raft or float, consisting of two, three or more logs tied together side by side, the middle one being longer than the others; used in the East Indies, especially on the Coromandel coast, for communication with the shore. Also applied to similar craft used in the West Indies for short voyages, and to others of much larger size used off the coast of South America; as well as to a kind of raft made of two boats fastened together side by side, used on the St. Lawrence and its tributaries.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. vi. 143 The smaller sort of Bark-logs ..are more governable than the other .. This sort of Floats are used in many places both in the East and West Indies. On the Coast of Coromandel..they call them Catamarans. These are but one Log, or two, sometimes of a sort of light Wood..so small, that they carry but one Man, whose legs and breech are always in the Water. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 24 (Y.) Coasting along some Cattamarans made after us. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 263 Rafts of bamboo, like the catamarans on the coast of Coromandel. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 242 *Balsas*, or *Catamaran*, a raft made of the trunks of the balsa .. lashed together, and used by the Indians..in South America. The largest have 9 trunks of 70 or 80 feet in length, are from 20 to 24 feet wide, and from 20 to 25 tons burthen. 1804 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III. 112 We saw two of the catamarans..coming towards us, with three black men on each. 1834 Caunter *Orient. Ann.* i. 4 The catamaran .. is generally about ten feet long by eighteen inches broad. 1876 *Times* 25 Oct. (D.) The fan of her screw propeller came in contact with a floating catamaran.

b. *attrib.*

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 47 Tumble overboard Life-raft. Reversible Catamaran principle.

†**2.** Applied to a kind of fire-ship or instrument of naval warfare resembling the modern torpedo; *esp.* to those prepared in 1804 to resist Napoleon's intended invasion of England. *Obs.*

1804 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 419/2 This undertaking commonly known by the appellation of the Catamaran expedition. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 453 The explosion of a catamaran. 1882 Allardyce in *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 268/2 He experimented with Fulton's 'catamarans'—the prototypes of the modern fish torpedoes—against the Boulogne flotilla. *fig.* 1822 Byron in Moore *Life* V. 319 If you have any political catamarans to explode, this is your place. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 480 He is .. the very catamaran of oratory, and when he explodes, etc.

3. Applied to a cross-grained or quarrelsome person, *esp.* a woman. *colloq.* [? Associated with *cat.*]

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* vi, The cursed drunken old catamaran. 1848 Lytton *Harold* iv. 168 To dress that catamaran in mail. 1868 M. Collins *Anne Page* II. 223 That old catamaran of a maiden aunt of his.

Ca·tamara·n, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] To blow up with a catamaran. Also *fig.*

1820 H. Matthews *Diary Invalid* (1835) 288 In fact, Napoleon has so catamaranned the foundations, that more than one *écroulement* has already taken place.

‖ **Catamenia** (kætămī·niă), *sb. pl. Phys.* [Gr. *καταμήνια* menses, properly neut. pl. of *καταμήνιος* monthly, f. *μήν* month.] The menstrual discharge.

1754-64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 107 If the Catamenia do not flow at the stated time the patient is soon after seized with the Chlorosis. 1845 G. Day *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 271 A woman labouring under suppression of the catamenia.

Catamenial (kætămī·niăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Pertaining to the catamenia; menstrual.

1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 314 The Catamenial discharge. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 662/2 The catamenial period and interval together occupy a space of one lunar month.

†**Catami·diate,** *v. Obs.* [f. Gr. *καταμειδιά-ειν* to despise.] 'To put one to open shame and punishment for some notorious offence, to scorn, to defame' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Catamite (kæ·tăməit). [ad. L. *Catamītus* corrupt form of *Ganymēdes* name of Jupiter's cup-bearer; also, a catamite.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

1593 Drayton *Moon-Calf* Wks. 1753 II. 484 His smooth-chin'd .. catamite. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 111 Called Cinedopolis, by reason of certain Catamites and shamefull baggages that king Alexander the Great left there. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 417 Agatho himself..was a Catamite. 1795 T. Taylor *Apuleius* viii. (1822) 185 A certain young man.. a common catamite.

Hence **Ca·tamited, Ca·tamiting** *ppl. adjs.* (as if from a vb. *catamite*).

1624 Heywood *Captives* II. ii, That ould catamiting cankerworme. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. i. xxvi, The catamited Boy shall have no Action issued out against him.

Catamount (kæ·tămaunt). [Shortened from Catamountain.]

†**1.** = Catamountain; a pard or panther. *Obs.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 With clea's or tallons (like a Catamount). 1730-6 Bailey (*folio*) *Cat-a-mount*, a Mongrel, or wild Cat.

2. A common name in U. S. of the puma or cougar (*Felis concolor*), also called Panther, Painter, and Mountain (or American) Lion.

1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 86 The catamount seems to be the same animal which the ancients called Lynx. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 109 A wild beast .. I say! twarn't a cattermount tho', was it? 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 193 The woods were full of Catamounts, And Indians red as deer. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 108 The hunter is not alarmed by bears, catamounts, or wolves. 1884 *Echo* 24 Nov. 4/3 In Pennsylvania, bears and catamounts are so numerous..in Pike county as to be a perfect nuisance to the farmers.

Catamountain, cat o' mountain (kætămau·ntèn, -ǫmau·ntèn). Forms: 5-7 **cat of the mountain,** 6-7 **cat of mountain,** 7-8 **catamountain(e,** (8 **cat-amountant**), 6- **cat o' mountain,** 7- **cat-a-mountain.** [app. of English formation: it does not appear that the ME. 'cat of the mountain' was a translation from another language.]

1. A name applied originally to the leopard or panther; by Goldsmith to the Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*), and by others to species of Tiger-cat.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 [In Ethiopia] cattes of the mowntеyne [*pardi*]. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* xiii. 2 And the beast which I sawe was lyke a Catt off the Mountayne. 1598 G. Gifford *Disc. Relig.* 134 The black Moore cannot change his hew, nor the cat of the mountaine her spots. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3708/4 On the Third is a Cat-amountant. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. 262 The Catamountain, or Ocelot, is one of the fiercest .. animals in the world. 1840 Ainsworth *Tower of Lond.* (1864) 163 Moustaches, bristling like the whiskers of a cat-a-mountain. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. vii. 211 He springs upon the throat of Hirsch like a cat-o'-mountain.

2. *transf.* A wild man from the mountains.

1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Cust. Country* I. i. 400 To a wild fellow that would worry her .. To the rude claws of such a cat-o'-mountain. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 14 To bragg (meerly on the dependance o' these crafty Catamountaines). 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* iv. vi, These wild cats-a-mountain!

3. *attrib.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 27 Your Cat-a-Mountaine-lookes, your red-lattice phrases. *a* 1857 Carlyle *Misc.* I. 29 Boisterous outlaws with huge whiskers, and the most cat-o'-mountain aspect. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. vii. 220 Animated with a ferocious cat-o-mountain spirit.

†**Catana·dromous,** *a. Obs. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *catanadromi* (Gesner), f. Gr. *κατά* down + *ανά* up + *-δρομος* running.] An epithet preferred by some early naturalists to Anadromous.

[1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anadromous*..Some use the word *Catanadromi* in the same sense.] Hence in some mod. Dicts.

Cat and dog, cat-and-dog.

1. Referring to the proverbial enmity between the two animals: *attrib.* Full of strife; inharmonious; quarrelsome.

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 27 He .. shall see them agree like Dogges and Cattes, *a* 1745 Swift *Phyllis* (D.) They keep at Staines the old Blue Boar, Are cat and dog, and rogue and whore. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* ii, Married he was..and a cat-and-dog life she led with Tony. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 96 The fast-sinking Old Times newspaper, its cat-and-dog opponent the New Times. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Basset* I. xliii. 384 They .. were gracious..and abstained from all cat-and-dog absurdities.

2. *To rain cats and dogs*: to rain very heavily. Also *attrib.*, raining heavily.

1738 Swift *Polite Conv.* II. (D.), I know Sir John will go, though he was sure it would rain cats and dogs. 1819 Shelley *Let. to Peacock* 25 Feb., It began raining cats and dogs. 1849 Thackeray in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 551/1 Pouring with rain..and the most dismal..cat and dog day.

3. A game played with a piece of wood called a cat (cf. Cat *sb.*[1] 10 a.) and a club called a dog.

1808 in Jamieson. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 301/2 Cat and dog is in one sense a classical game. Bunyan tells us that he was playing at it.

Hence **Cat-and-doggish** *a.*

1878 *Cornh. Mag.* XXXVIII. 648 To live under the same roof, a cat-and-doggish life.

†**Cata·ntiphra·stical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *κατ' ἀντίφρασιν* by antiphrais: cf. Antiphrastical.] = Antiphrastic.

1645 J. Goodwin *Innocency & Tr. Triumph.* 51 It may be that this argument is figurative and cat-antiphrasticall: And so, by confusions, disorders, etc. he means peace, unitie and concord amongst men.

Catapan (kæ·tăpæn). [ad. med.L. *catapan-us cate-, cati-*; in F. *catapan*; according to Littré, f. Gr. *κατεπάνω τῶν ἀξιωμάτων* (he who is) placed over the dignities.] The officer who governed Calabria and Apulia under the Byzantine emperors.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Catapan* or *Catipan*, a name the later Greeks, about the twelfth century, gave the governor of their dominions in Italy. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* i. 24 From time to time .. a catapan, or other magistrate, was sent. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. ii. 428 The Greek Argyrous the last catapan, the ally of Leo IX. had retired in despair.

†**Ca·tapasm.** *Obs. Med.* [ad. Gr. *κατάπασμα* ('Paulus Ægineta vii. 13', *Syd. Soc. Lex.*), f. *καταπάσσ-ειν* to besprinkle, strew over.] 'A former term .. for any dry medicine in powder, which was sprinkled on ulcers' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 201 Odoriferous Powders ..strewed upon cloaths are properly called Catapasms. 1678-96 in Phillips. 1818 in Todd. 1849 in Smart.

Catapeltic, *a.* (*sb.*) *rare*[−0]. [a. Gr. *καταπελτικ-ός* pertaining to a Catapult.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to a catapult. **B.** *sb.* A catapult.

1849 in Smart (*adj.*). 1864 in Webster (*adj.* and *sb.*).

Catapetalous (kætăpe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *κατά* each to each + *πέταλον* Petal + -ous.] Having the petals 'united only by cohesion with united stamens, as in Mallow' (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 401). 1847 in Craig.

‖ **Catapetasma** (kætăp/tæ·zmă). [Gr. *καταπέτασμα* curtain, veil, the veil of the temple, f. *καταπετάννύ-ναι* to spread out over.] The curtain at the chancel-screen, veiling the altar from the congregation, in the Greek Church.

1798 W. Tooke *Catherine II* (ed. 2) II. v. 85 On the roof, over the catapetasma and holy doors, is a representation of the supreme being.

Catapho·nic, *a.* [f. Gr. *κατά* + *φωνή* voice, sound + -ic. Cf. Catacoustics.] Pertaining to cataphonics. In mod. Dicts.

Cataphonics (kætăfɒ·niks), *sb. pl.* The science of reflected sounds; = CATACOUSTICS.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Unless we call them Cataphonicks. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Cataphonics*, in Music, synonymous with catacaustics.

† **Ca·taphor.** *Obs.* [medical L. *cataphora*, coma, a. Gr. *καταφορ-ά*, a bringing down, a lethargic attack.] 'A deep or dead sleep' (Blount 1656).

Cataphract (kæ·tăfrækt). [In sense 1, ad. L. *cataphractes*, a. Gr. *καταφράκτης* coat of mail; in 2, ad. L. *cataphractus*, Gr. *κατάφρακτος* clad in full armour; f. *καταφράσσειν* to clothe in mail.]

† **1.** An ancient coat of mail. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* I. lxxix. (1591) 44 *Cataphracts*, a kind of harnish..composed of iron plates or stiffe bendlether. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 117 The ancient cataphract, the military habit of the patricians.

fig. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. viii, Virtue is a Cataphract: for in vain we arm one Limb, while the other is without a defence.

b. *Zool.* 'The armor of plate covering some fishes.' Webster cites Dana.

2. A soldier in full armour.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1619 Before him and behind, Archers and slingers, cataphracts and spears. 1814 H. BUSK *Fugit. Pieces* 173 Around, in panoply complete, Grim cataphracts await.

¶ Catachrestically for CATARACT.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 Borne so neere the dull making Cataphract of Nilus, that you cannot heare the Plannet-like Murick of Poetrie. 1603 Sir C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* To Rdr. 7 As he were borne neere the dull making cataphract of Nilus.

Hence **Ca·taphracted** *a.*, *Zool.* covered with a scaly or horny armour; **Cataphra·ctic** *a.*, 'pertaining to or resembling a cataphract' (Webster).

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cataphracted*, covered with a horny skin, as with a scaly cuirass.

† **Ca·taphragm.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. type **κατάφραγμα*, f. as prec.] Defensive covering or coating.

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *White's Peripatet. Inst.* 380 The left side .. necessarily participates more of the Vegetative Vertue then any other member of the exteriour Cataphragm.

Cataphrygian (kætăfri·dʒĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Ch. Hist.* One of a heretical sect in the 2nd century who followed the errors of Montanus; a Montanist; so called because they originated in Phrygia.

1585–7 ROGERS 39 *Art.* 65 The..Cataphrygians..who held how Christ not in body but in soul ascended into heaven. 1750 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) III. 90.

Cataphyllary (kætăfi·lări), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *κατά* down, degraded + *φύλλον* leaf + -ARY.] *Cataphyllary leaves*: the colourless or brownish scales found on various parts of plants, esp. underground, regarded as modifications of foliage-leaves.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* I. iii. 193 Scale- or 'Cataphyllary-Leaves' are usually produced on underground shoots..although they also frequently occur above ground, especially as an envelope to the winter-buds of woody plants (as the horse-chestnut, oak, etc.).

† **Cataphy·sic,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *κατά* down, against, etc. + *φύσις* nature + -IC.] Contrary to nature. So **Cataphysics** *sb. pl.* (*nonce-wd.*); see quot.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* A ij, The wildnesse..of their Cataphysicks (for Metaphysicks it is not) their affirmatives and negatives are neither natural, nor above, nor besides nature, but against it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cataphysick*, against nature.

Cataphy·sical, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Against nature, unnatural; infra-natural.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 337 (D.) A visual object, falling under hyper-physical or cata-physical laws. *Ibid.* II. v. 251 Some artists..have given to Sir Walter Scott a pile of forehead which is unpleasing and cataphysical, in fact a caricature of anything..seen in nature.

Cataplasm (kæ·tăplæz'm). *Med.* [a. F. *cataplasme*, ad. L. *cataplasma*, a. Gr. *κατάπλασμα* poultice, f. *κατα-πλάσσειν* to plaster over, apply a plaster.] A poultice: formerly also a plaster.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. i. 2 Cataplasmes made with the iuse of these herbes, and with floure. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 144. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 90 A Cataplasme made of bread crums, milk, and a little Saffron. 1626 COCKERAM *Cataplasme*, a plaister, compounded of certaine oyntments to cure sores. *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farriers Disp.* xiii. (1734) 261 Some make a distinction between Poultise and Cataplasm. 1866 S. THOMSON *Dict. Dom. Med.* 356 The well known mustard plaster or cataplasm.

b. *fig.*

1622 FLETCHER *Spanish Cur.* IV. v, This Cataplasm of a well-cozened Lawyer. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 135 The emollient cataplasms of robbery and confiscation. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 462 Endeavour has been made to provide a cataplasm.

Catapla·smic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of a cataplasm. So **Catapla·smical** *a.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 259/2 A Cataplasmicall Satyre .. very profitable to cure the impostumes of vice. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xxviii. 84 To make it into a Cataplasmick consistence.

Cataple·ctic, *a.* [mod. ad. Gr. *καταπληκτικ-ός* fitted to strike or be stricken down: see CATAPLEXY.] Of or pertaining to cataplexy.

1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* xviii. 309 Such an animal as a wood-louse or death-watch, which fall into a kataplectic state immediately on being alarmed.

Catapleiite (kætaplī·ăit). *Min.* [Named 1850, f. Gr. *κατά* together with + *πλείον* more + -ITE, because it occurs along with several other minerals.] A hydrous silicate of zirconium and sodium; a hexagonal opaque mineral of light yellowish-brown colour. 1854 DANA *Min.* (1868) 401.

Cataplexy (kæ·tapleksi). [In Ger. *kataplexie*, mod. f. Gr. *κατάπληξις* (Hippocrates) stupefaction, f. *καταπλήσσ-ειν* to strike down with terror or the like.] The temporary paralysis or hypnotic state in animals when 'shamming death'.

1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* xviii. 308 The researches of Professor Preyer on the hypnotism of animals .. showed that fright is a strong predisposing cause of 'Kataplexy', or mesmeric sleep in animals..He ascribes the shamming dead of insects to the exclusive influence of kataplexy.

† **Catapo·dially.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [? f. Gr. *κατὰ πόδα(ς* close behind, immediately after.]

c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (1842) 66 The moone may bee taken 4 manner of waies; either specificatiuely, or quidditatiuely, or superficially, or catapodially.

† **Catapre·sbyter.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κατά* against + PRESBYTER.] A presbyter catachrestically so called; or an opposition-presbyter.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 429 (D.) Various factions.. have each their Anti-Ministers, their Cata-Presbyters, or counter-preachers bandying one against the other.

† **Catapuce.** *Obs. Herb.* [a. F. *catapuce*; in It. *catapuzza*, med.L. *cataputia*: cf. L. *catapotium*, Gr. *καταπότιον* that which can be gulped down, pill, bolus (whence It. *catapotio*, Florio).] Lesser Spurge *Euphorbia Lathyris*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 145 Of catapus or of gaytre beriis. [1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* (1793) 140 Without purge or catapotium. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xx. 284 Called Broad leaved Spurge or Cataputia.]

Catapult (kæ·tăpʊlt). Forms: 6 **catapelt**, -pulte, 6– **catapulta** (only in sense 1), 7– **catapult**. [a. F. *catapulte* or L. *catapulta*, a. Gr. *καταπέλτης* catapult, prob. f. *κατά* against + *πάλλειν* to hurl, cast, poise (a missile).]

1. An ancient military engine for discharging darts, stones, or other missiles; the motive power being obtained by a strong lever working on an axis, which was tightly strained with twisted ropes and suddenly released.

The *ballista* and *catapulta* were originally distinct, the former being used for throwing stones, etc., and the latter for darts; but afterwards the names were used synonymously.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 495 The great hollow Catapelts which shoote the darts from aloft. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 41 The Ramme..farr different in forme from the magonell or catapulte. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 206 When a catapult was first seen at Lacedemon, Archimedes exclaimed: O Hercules, now manhood is come to an end. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 277 Catapulta's and battering rams. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv, May my brains be knock'd out by a..catapulta. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 533 The catapults Drove there their dreadful darts. 1829 W. IRVING *Granada* (1850) 338 The mangled body of the Moor was .. thrown into the City from a catapult. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket-Man.* 49 By the application of the Catapulta to peaceful purposes, the batting has been.. improved. 1878 B. SMITH *Carthage* 392 The Matrons cut off their long hair and twisted it into ropes for the catapults.

2. An instrument consisting of a forked stick with an elastic band fastened to the two prongs, used to shoot small stones, bullets, peas, etc.

1871 A. R. HOPE *Schoolboy Fr.* (1875) 227 The holes seem to have been made by a catapult. 1887 *Manch. Guard.* 7 May 9 He .. shot the bird with a catapult. *Mod.* The police have orders to seize all catapults.

Hence **Catapu·ltic** *a.*, **Catapultie·r,** one who works a catapult (cf. *fusilier*, etc.).

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 306 Balls are showered upon them .. from a hundred catapultic arms. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. ii. 146 Flinging the ball with catapultic force. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xliii. (D.) The besiegers..sent forward their sappers, pioneers, catapultiers, and crossbowmen.

Catapult, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To hurl as from a catapult. **b.** To shoot or shoot at with a catapult. **c.** *intr.* To discharge a catapult; hence **Catapulting** *vbl. sb.*

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 499 The throne itself was catapulted into the square. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Feb., Lovely creatures are catapulted into the air and fall down into a net. 1881 *Chequered Career* 5 The lead .. we saved for catapulting, an amusement only indulged in by lower boys. 1883 D. PRYDE *Highways of Lit.* ii. 30 He [a boy] catapults sparrows.

† **Cataput.** *Obs.* [in med.L. and It. (Florio) *cataputia*.] (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 420/2 The Catheter of some termed a Cataput, and Cataputia; it is an Instrument long, narrow and round..it is to search a deep wound, and also.. to pour or squirt in liquid Oyntments and Salves.

Cataract (kæ·tărækt), *sb.* Forms: 5 **cataracte**, (**cateracte**, **catterak**, 6 **catracte**, **catharact**, **catarrhacte**, 6–7 **catarract**(**e**, 7 **cattaract**, **chateract**, 8 **catarect**, 6– **catarack**), 7– **cataract**. [a. F. *cataracte* (in senses 1–4, 6), ad. L. *cataracta* waterfall, portcullis, floodgate, a. Gr. *καταρ(ρ)άκτης* down-rushing, a down rushing bird, a portcullis, waterfall, ? (in LXX) floodgate; f. *καταράσσ-ειν* to dash down, dash headlong, rush or fall headlong, as rain or a river, f. *κατ'* or *κατά* down + *ἀράσσ-* or *ῥάσσ-ειν* to dash. (But some think it a deriv. of *καταρρηγνύ-ναι* to break down.) The sense-development in Gr., L., and Fr.-Eng., is not in all respects clear.]

† **1.** *pl.* The 'flood-gates' of heaven, viewed as keeping back the rain (with reference to *Gen.* vii. 11, viii. 2, where Heb. has ארבת lattices, windows, LXX *καταρράκται*, Vulg. *cataractæ*, the former prob., the latter certainly, = flood-gates, sluices; hence also Fr. *cataractes du ciel*). This, the earliest use in Eng., is now *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, It semed in the high heauen The Cataractes hadden be vndo. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 32 (Mätz.) Now ar the weders cest, and cateractes knyt. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 137 To open the Cataracts of Heaven, and pour down water continually. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 93 That he would open the Chateracts of Heaven. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 824. 1684 BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 13 The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts or floodgates of heaven being open'd.

† **b.** applied to waterspouts; also *transf.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 386 They say..that in certeyne places of the sea, they sawe certeyne stremes of water which they caule spoutes faulynge owt of the ayer into the sea..Sum phantasie that these shulde bee the catractes of heauen whiche were all opened at Noes fludde. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 2 Blow windes, and crack your cheeks; Rage, blow You Cataracts, and Hyrricano's spout. 1634 HEBBERT *Trav.* 7 A long spout of stinking raine Pyramide wise, dissolved itselfe very neere us. This hidious Cataract. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 176 What if all .. this Firmament Of Hell should spout her Cataracts of Fire.

2. A waterfall; properly one of considerable size, and falling headlong over a precipice; thus distinguished from a CASCADE.

[A rare sense in Gr., but common in L., where applied to the Cataracts of the Nile.]

1594 BP. KING *Jonas* (1618) 346 We see what catarrhactes and downe-falls there are by the rage of the water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 98 The lowest cataract or fal of water [of the Nile]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi. 88 Where Tivy falling down doth make a Cataract. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 343 A terrible noise..as of a mighty cataract, or waterfall. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* § 16 (1849) 151 The great cataracts of the Oronoco. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 185 From the steppes of Scythia to the cataracts of the Nile.

b. *transf.* A violent downpour or rush of water.

1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 54 A violent storme of raine .. caused such a sudden Deluge and Cattaract, that a Carravan of two thousand Camels perisht. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 290 From on high huge Cataracts descend. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* iii, The hollow ocean-ridges roaring into cataracts. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 1 Cataracts of water flooded the houses in the city, and turned the streets into rivers.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. *flood*).

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 61 And Tongues..(Could ye amidst Worlds Cataracts them heare). 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 73 Cataracts of declamation thunder here. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. v. 164 His cataract of black beard. *Ibid.* V. XIII. iv. 44 Never came such a cataract of evil news on an Aulic Council before.

† **3.** A portcullis; also the grating of a window. *Obs.* [Prob. in Gr. earlier than sense 1; common in med.L. but rare in Eng.]

[1360–1 *MS. Vicars' Roll York*, In j cateracta facta ante hostium Will. de Preston, 6*d.*] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cataract*, a Portcullis. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol., Others .. assured the Port-culleys fastned the Herses, Sarasinasks and Cataracts. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Cataract*, a portcullis.

4. *Pathol.* An opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye, or of the capsule of the lens, or of both, 'producing more or less impairment of sight, but never complete blindness' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

[App. a fig. use of the sense portcullis. In Fr., the physician A. Paré (*c* 1550) has 'cataracte ou coulisse'; and Cotgr. (1611) has *coulisse* 'a portcullis'.. also a web in the eye', the notion being that even when the eye is open, the cataract obstructs vision, as the portcullis does a gateway. (But if originally in med.L., it might arise from the sense window-grating' *fenestra clathrata*, Du Cange.)]

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxvi. 28 b, A Catharact, the which doth let a man to se perfytly. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 235 Ther is a Cataract, which doth light upon the eyes of a Hawke. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 54/2 For Catarracts or Pearles of the Eyes. 1611 FLORIO, *Catarátta*..called a Cataract or a pin and web. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* lxvi. (1806) 329 A cataract is always preceded by a dimness, or blue cloudiness of objects. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 221 To understand that he would couch her gratis, if the cataract was ripe. 1822 GOOD *Study of Med.* (1844) III. 168 Simple cataract comes on without pain. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 40 Cataract is especially transmissible in the female line.

fig. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 319 Those thicke Cataracts of earthly vanities are dispersed. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 41 Your eyes thus dimly will Things Heav'nly see, Till they from sensual Cataracts are free.

† **5.** A brake for flax. *Obs. rare.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. I. 401 Athwart those Cataracts they break and bruise to very Trash the woody parcels.

6. *Mech.* A form of governor for single-acting steam-engines, in which the stroke is regulated by the flow of water through an opening.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* iii. (ed. 3) 27 Another very beautiful contrivance for regulating the number of strokes made by a steam-engine..is called the Cataract. 1861 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 58 A pump brake of a simple kind is exemplified in the apparatus called the cataract.

†**7.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Rel. Ant.* I. 9 *Cataracta*, a cataract of the ethere, i. *via subterranea*.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cataract patient, curls, wig*, etc.; *cataract-like* adj.; *cataract-wise* adv.; **cataract-bird**, an Australian bird (see quot.); **cataract-knife, cataract-needle**, a knife and needle used in the extraction of cataract, or in couching.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xii. 215 The bird..is called ..the *Cataract Bird (*Origma rubricata*) because it is always found where water-courses rush through rocky ground [in Australia]. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov., That beaming belle .. with the *Cataract curls. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 An avalanche pours *cataract-like over a ledge. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 399/2 A *Cataract-needle..is used to draw up the Cataract off the sight of the eye while it is cuting away. 1882 GOOD *Study of Med.* (1844) III. 165 A *cataract patient sees a lighted candle as if it were involved in a cloud. 1870 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 881 Boileau Despréaux himself, in his court suit and his *cataract wig. 1879 J. HAWTHORNE *Laugh. Mill* 39 The stream fell *cataract-wise into a deep pool below.

Cataract, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

a. *trans.* To pour like a cataract, to pour copiously (*nonce-use*). **b.** *intr.* To fall in a cataract.

1796 COLERIDGE *Let.* in *Biogr. Lit.* App. (1847) II. 370 The Monthly has cataracted panegyric on me. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 125 No river should cataract larger than the Clyde. 1844 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1845) I. 285 The whole body of the Nile precipitates itself..cataracting very respectably.

Ca·taracted, *ppl. a.* [f. CATARACT *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having cataracts: poured in cataracts.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 146 With rivers cataracted among the mountains. 1832 WILSON *ibid.* XXXI. 866 They look down into the cataracted abysses.

†**Catara·ctic,** *a. Obs.* [f. CATARACT + -IC.] Of the nature of a cataract (see senses 2 and 5 of the sb.). So **Catara·ctical** *a.*

1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 56 Cataractical Falls, and Serpentine Courses of Rivers. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. l. 40 Certain Catarractick Instruments.

Catara·ctine, *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] = prec.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 335 These cataractine glaciers.

†**Cataractist.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] A surgeon or practitioner who treats cataracts.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archid.* II. 140 According to the prescription of the Catarractists, or blind Doctors.

Cataractous (kætăræ·ktəs), *a. Pathol.* [f. CATARACT + -OUS.] Affected with cataract.

1824 TRAVERS *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 319 The cataractous eye is not unfrequently amaurotic. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 743 In ordinary cataractous capsular opacity.

Catarie, var. of CATERY.

Catarrh (kătā·r), *sb.* Forms: 6 **cattar, cattarrue, catarh, catterhe,** *Sc.* **caterr, catter,** 6–7 **catar, catarre, catarrhe,** 7 **catarr, cathar, catharre, cather,** 7– **catarrh.** [a. F. *catarrhe*, in 15th c. *caterre*, 16th c. *catarre* (= Pr. *catar*, Sp., It. *catarro*), ad. L. *catarrh-us*, ad. Gr. *κατάρρους* running down, rheum, f. *καταρρεῖν* to flow down.]

†**1.** The profuse discharge from nose and eyes which generally accompanies a cold, and which was formerly supposed to run down from the brain; a 'running at the nose'. *Obs.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. iv. (1495) 224 Dissoluynge and shedynge thumours of the heed highte Catarrus.] 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 23 b, Egges be good ageinst Catars, or stilling out of the hed into the stomake. *Ibid.* 69 b, Catarres or reumes. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron.* 46 a (Jam.) In the nixt winter Julius Frontynus fell in gret infirmite be imoderat flux of catter. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 364 Sodainely choked by catarrhes, which like to floods of waters, runne downewards. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 272 The catar or rhume, which, in a horse, is called the glaunders. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 425 When the secretion of these capillary glands is increased, it is termed simple catarrh.

†**2.** Formerly also applied to: Cerebral effusion or hæmorrhage; apoplexy. *Obs.*

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5117 Sum ar dissoluit suddantlye Be Cattarue or be Poplesye. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 142 King Charles dyed .. of a catterhe which the Phisitians call apoplexie. 1708 KERSEY, Catarrh of the Spinal Marrow, a Falling-out of the Marrow of the Backbone. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

3. Inflammation of a mucous membrane; usually restricted to that of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes, causing increased flow of mucus, and often attended with sneezing, cough, and fever; constituting a common 'cold'.

Often with qualifying word, as *alcoholic, bronchial, chronic, gastric, uterine catarrh; epidemic catarrh*, influenza; *summer catarrh*, hay-asthma.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 132 A generall sicknesse .. called the Cattarre or murre. 1675 GASCOIGNE in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) I. 221 The great epidemical catarrh, which hath ranged through so many countries. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr. Cl.* (1815) 107 Rheumatisms, catarrhs, and consumptions, are caught in these nocturnal pastimes. 1782 E. GRAY in *Med. Commun.* I. 47 At Venice..the common name of the disease, Russian catarrh [influenza]. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 117 The Symptoms which attend catarrh are too generally known to require being mentioned. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* vi. 171 Your cold, of course, is a *catarrh*. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xii. (1847) 258 Various names .. influenza, distemper, catarrhal fever, and epidemic catarrh. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 338 So oppressed am I with this American catarrh, as they call it.

Catarrh, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] To remove or take by catarrh.

1822 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* xii. (1837) 111 As many clerks have been coughed and catarrhed out of it [the War-Office] into their freer graves.

Catarrhacte, obs. form of CATARACT.

†**Catarrhago·gal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Implies a sb. *catarrhagogue*, f. CATARRH *sb.* + *-αγωγος* leading.] Carrying off catarrh.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 240 A catarragogall Remedy.

Catarrhal (kătā·răl), *a.* [f. CATARRH *sb.* + -AL: in mod.F. *catarrhal*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, catarrh.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 258 Catarrhall defects. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 1020/2 Catarrhal fevers have now become more frequent. 1824 J. M'CULLOCH *Highl. Scotl.* III. 193 The catarrhal phenomenon of St. Kilda. 1848 KINGSLEY in *Fraser's Mag.* 104 A soulless, skyless, catarrhal day. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 17 *note*, A spasmodic and catarrhal affection, not unlike hay fever.

Catarrhine, catarhine (kæ·tărəin), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *κατά* alongside of + *ῥίς, ῥιν-α* nose, nostril.] Name of one of the two divisions of the order *Quadrumana*, including those apes or monkeys, which have the nostrils close together, oblique, and directed downwards, and opposable thumbs on all the limbs. It includes all the apes of the old world. **b.** as *sb.* A catarrhine monkey.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 422 *note*, The Catarrhines, confined to Africa and Asia, excepting one at Gibraltar. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* i. 23 The man-like apes .. are what are called 'Catarrhine apes'; that is, their nostrils have a narrow partition, and look downwards. 1881 *Spectator* 25 Dec., Our common ancestor the catarrhine ape.

†**Cata·rrhish,** *a. Obs.* [f. CATARRH *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of catarrh.

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* III. x. 114 To purge the Brain, and all the Body of that Catarrish humour.

†**Cata·rrhopous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *κατάρροπ-ος* (f. *κατά* down + *ροπή* downward inclination) + -OUS.] Tending or moving downwards.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* x. 92 Why the same corrosive humour should sometimes prove Anarrhopous .. and otherwhiles Catarrhopous (flowing downwards).

Cata·rrhous, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. CATARRH + -OUS: app. after 16th c. F. *catarreux, catarrheux*.] Pertaining to, subject to, or of the nature of, catarrh; = CATARRHAL.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 250 To excrete the catarrhous matter. 1782 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) V. 29, I am now harassed by a catarrhous cough. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., Cure for a catarrhous cough..the inhalation of the vapour of warm water.

†**Cataru·mpant,** (?) **-rampant,** *a. nonce-wd.* (humorous): cf. Gr. *κατά, cat* and *rampant*.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 49, I hope..Their Cat-like Cause, that lusty Puss is nigh To hanging; notwithstanding that she is So Catarumpant now.

†**Cataskeua·stic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. *κατασκευαστικός* constructive (in Aristotle *Rhet.* 2. 26, 3, opposed to *λυτικός* destructive), f. *κατασκευάζειν* to equip, prepare, construct, f. *κατασκευή* preparation.] Constructive.

1645 J. G[OODWIN] *Innoc. & Truth Tri.* 41 No occasion to argue any thing .. in a cataskeuastique or positive Way.

†**Catasophistry.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SOPHISTRY, after Gr. *κατασοφίζεσθαι* to outwit, to evade by quibbling, f. *κατά* down, etc. + *σοφίζ-εσθαι* to quibble, etc.] Quibbling, deceit.

1609 J. MELVILL *Let.* in *Diary* (1842) 782 Greater craft .. and catasophistrie wer nevir usit.

Cataspilite (kătæ·spiləit). *Min.* [Named in 1867 f. Gr. *κατάσπιλος* spotted, defiled + -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of alumina, with some iron, manganese, etc.; an ash-grey pearly mineral found in Sweden. 1868 DANA *Min.* 403.

‖**Catasta,** [a. L. *catasta* scaffold, stage for selling slaves, etc., also an engine of torture. According to Lewis and Short, f. Gr. *κατάστασις* settling, putting down, fixed state, etc. (? Thence It. *catasta* funeral-pile, Pg. *catasta* stall in which slaves are set for sale).]

a. *Hist.* A block on which slaves were exposed for sale. **b.** *Hist.* A stage or bed of torture used in early Christian times. †**c.** Humorously or affectedly used for the stocks (*obs.*).

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 12 What will not money do with a Scot (now their Catasta is in readiness). 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 238 In close Catasta shut [*ed.* 1694 401 *note*, Catasta is but a pair of Stocks in English]. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 91 How could they have sung in the midst of Flames, smiled upon Racks, triumphed upon Wheels and Catastaes. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xiii. (Hoppe) Standing an hour on the catasta to be handled from head to foot in the minimum of clothing.

Catastaltic, *a. Med.* [ad. L. *catastaltic-us*, a. Gr. *καταστολτικός*, f. *καταστέλλειν* to repress, check.] Restraining, checking: formerly applied to astringent and styptic substances.

1851 in MAYNE.

‖**Catastasis** (kătæ·stăsis). [Gr. *κατάστασις* settling, appointment; settled condition; f. *καθ-ιστάναι* to set down, appoint, establish, settle; f. *κατά* down + *στα-* stand. In mod.F. *catastase*.]

1. (See quots.) [This sense not in Gr. or L.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catastasis*, the third part of a Comedy, and signifies the state and full vigour of it. Tragedies and Comedies have four principal parts in respect of the matter treated of. 1. *Protasis.* 2. *Epitasis.* 3. *Catastasis.* 4. *Catastrophe.* 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* in Arb. *Garner* III. 520 Thirdly. The Catastasis or Counterturn, which destroys that expectation. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Catastasis*..the third part of the antient drama; being that wherein the intrigue is supported, carried on, and heightened till it be ripe for the unravelling in the catastrophe. 1761 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* IV. *Slawkenb. Tale*, The epitasis, wherein the action is more fully entered upon and heightened, till it arrives at its state or height, called the catastasis. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. VI. i. 223 No catastrophe, rather a catastasis or heightening.

2. *Rhet.* The narrative part of a speech, usually the beginning of it, in which the orator sets forth the subject to be discussed. (In mod. Dicts.)

3. *Med.* 'The state or condition of anything; constitution; habit of body'. (In mod. Dicts.)

†**Catastematic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. *καταστηματικός* established, sedate, moderate, tranquil (in *ἡδονὴ καταστηματική* moderate pleasure, a term of the Epicurean philosophy), f. *κατάστημα* settlement, constitution, f. *καθιστάναι*; see prec.]

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 134/2 Catastematick, permanent pleasure, which consisteth in privation of Grief and a quiet void of all disturbance, which Epicurus held [to be our ultimate end].

Cataster. [ad. It. Sp., *catastro.*] = CADASTRE.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christianity* IX. XIV. i. 18 The valuation of Pope Nicholas, the established cataster which had been acted on for above a century.

Catasterism (kătæ·stĕriz'm). [ad. Gr. *καταστερισμός* a 'placing among the stars; *Καταστερισμοί* was the name of a treatise attributed to Eratosthenes giving the legends of the different constellations' (Liddell and Scott); (ult.) f. *κατά* + *ἀστήρ* star. Cf. ASTERISM.]

a. *pl.* The treatise mentioned above. **b.** A constellation.

1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 251 The remarkable assemblage of catasterisms..in the neighbourhood of the supposed ship of Jason. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. IV. § 1 (L.) The 'Catasterisms' of Eratosthenes..were an enumeration of 475 of the principal stars according to the constellations in which they are. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* Introd. 17 The catasterisms of their zodiac.

Catastrophal (kătæ·strŏfăl), *a.* [f. CATASTROPHE + -AL.] Of the nature of a catastrophe; disastrous.

1842 P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 6 The great catastrophal earthquake of Riobamba. 1882 *Daily News* 6 Feb., Mr. Proctor, after his catastrophal forebodings.

Catastrophe (kătæ·strŏfi). Also 7 **catastrophy.** [a. Gr. *καταστροφή* overturning, sudden turn, conclusion, f. *κατα-στρέφειν* to overturn, etc., f. *κατά* down + *στρέφειν* to turn.]

1. 'The change or revolution which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece' (J.); the dénouement.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May, Gloss., This tale is much like to that in Aesops fables, but the catastrophe and ende is farre different. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. x. 44 *marg.*, A comicall catastrophe. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 21 Sad is the plot, sad the Catastrophe. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* (1871) 111 Thou shalt be the protasis and catastrophe of my epistle. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 157 That happy catastrophe and last scene which is to crown the work. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* Pref., They deny it to be Tragical, because its Catastrophe is a Wedding. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iii. 158 Such was the catastrophe of this long and anxious drama.

2. 'A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy' (J.); a disastrous end, finish-up, conclusion, upshot; overthrow, ruin, calamitous fate.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 57 On the Catastrophe and heele of pastime When it was out. 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 194 Thinking to deuower And worke my liues Catastrophy. 1628 MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 343 III. 265 This was the obscure catastrophe of that great man. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 251 The late war, and its horrid catastrophe. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, A *Catastrophe* or upshot of a business, *catastrophe exitus*. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 256 This catastrophe had the brave Barbarossa and all his vast Designs. 1783 LD. HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 128 The catastrophe of that siege is well known. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* II. 290 This miserable catastrophe to a miserable career.

†**b.** *humorously.* The posteriors. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 66 Away you Scullion .. Ile tickle your catastrophe.

3. An event producing a subversion of the order or system of things.

1696 *Month. Mercury* VII. 91 The Consternation and Confusion .. upon such a sudden Catastrophy. 1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 5 Her many Revolutions, Convulsions,

and Catastrophes. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 92 God reveals His will not by sudden catastrophes and violent revolutions.

b. *esp.* in *Geol.* A sudden and violent change in the physical order of things, such as a sudden upheaval, depression, or convulsion affecting the earth's surface, and the living beings upon it, by which some have supposed that the successive geological periods were suddenly brought to an end. (Cf. CATACLYSM, CATASTROPHISM.)

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 89, II. 160. 1858 WHEWELL *Novum Org. Renov.* 25 (L.) There are, in the palætiological sciences, two antagonist doctrines: catastrophes and uniformity. 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 626/1 No geologist of repute now believes that mountain-ranges originated in catastrophes.

4. A sudden disaster, wide-spread, very fatal, or signal. (In the application of exaggerated language to misfortunes it is used very loosely.)

1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. ii. (ed. 4) 429 Thus were we all .. reduced to the utmost despair by this catastrophe. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 289 The public catastrophe was actually completed by the actual recall of Lord F. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 270 An inundation, more tremendous than any .. recorded in those annals so prolific in such catastrophes. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 131 This fishery is fearfully hazardous; scarcely a year passes without a catastrophe. *Mod.* Our hostess was immensely relieved that dinner had gone off without any catastrophe. My luggage has not arrived: what a catastrophe!

Catastrophic (kætăstrǫ·fik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *καταστροφικ-ός*, f. *καταστροφή* CATASTROPHE.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a catastrophe: *esp.* in the history of the earth or the universe.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 512 The supposed proofs of catastrophic transition. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 491 A catastrophic destruction of such animals. 1871 E. H. PLUMPTRE *Spirits in Pris.* (1884) 348 Events which are not continuous, but catastrophic .. such as the Resurrection and the Last Judgment.

Catastro·phical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Referring to, dealing with, catastrophes; also = prec.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. Pref. 24 Paragraphs circuitously approaching .. to a catastrophical climax. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 740 A .. disturbance of the laws and direction of matter and force,—sudden, and catastrophical.

Hence **Catastro·phically** *adv.*

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 155 As soon as that repression was catastrophically removed.

Catastrophism (kătæ·strŏfiz'm). [f. CATASTROPHE 3 + -ISM.] The theory that certain geological and biological phenomena were caused by catastrophes, or sudden and violent disturbances of nature, rather than by continuous and uniform processes.

1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 21 Apr. 464/1 By Catastrophism I mean any form of geological speculation which .. supposes the operation of forces different in their nature .. from those which we at present see in action. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 19 It was the Geology of Catastrophism.

fig. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 68 The Craig household .. was conducted on the theory of 'catastrophism' rather than that of 'uniform law'.

Catastrophist (kătæ·strŏfist). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who holds the theory of catastrophism; opposed to *uniformitarian*. Also *attrib.*

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 509 Geologists who had been bred up in the catastrophist creed. 1879 SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iv. § 17 For a generation after geologists had become uniformitarians in Geology, they remained catastrophists in Biology. 1879 *Lit. World* 161/1 We are still catastrophists in judging of history.

† **Cata·strophize.** *Obs.*—° 'To end a Comedy or the like' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Catastrophonical,** *a.* (A nonsense word.)

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Court.* II. i, A signe of good shaving, my catastrophonicall fine boy.

† **Catastrum.** *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. *κατάστρωμα* deck.] 'The decke or hatch of a ship' (Cockeram).

† **Catathle·ba.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. Gr. *κατα-θλιβ-* to press down.] Some fabulous monster.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6564 Another best ther is, of covel kynde .. Catathleba is hire name.

Catawampous (kætăwǫ·mpəs), *a. slang,* chiefly *U.S.* Also **catawamptious** (-ʃəs). [A humorous formation, the origin of which is lost: the first part of the word was perhaps suggested by *catamount*, or ? by words in Gr. *κατα-*.] Fierce, unsparing, destructive. (A high-sounding word with no very definite meaning.)

1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 148 It had fallen a victim to the jaws of deadly alligator, or catawampous panther.

Hence **Catawa·mpously, Catawa·mptiously** *adv.*, 'fiercely, eagerly. To be *catawamptiously chawed up* is to be completely demolished, utterly defeated' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*).

1852 LYTTON *My Novel* in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 434 To be catawampously champed up [*ed.* 1853 chawed up] by a mercenary selfish cormorant of a capitalist. 1857 F. DOUGLASS *Speech* (Bartlett) To take to our heels before three hundred thousand slaveholders, for fear of being catawamptiously chawed up?

So also **Catawa·mpus** *sb.*, used vaguely for 'fierce creature, vermin', or the like.

1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* I. 162 The catawampuses you see about harvest time—they fly quite pretty in the air, but, O my gracious, don't they sting!

Catawba (kătǫ·bă). [From the river *Catawba* in S. Carolina, U.S. (named from the *Katahba* Indians), where the grape was first discovered.]

[1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 223, I begin with the Katahba, because their country is the most contiguous to Charles-Town.]

a. An American species of grape (*Vitis Labrusca*), which is largely cultivated in the central States of the American Union. **b.** The light sparkling rich-flavoured wine made from this grape (first made *c.* 1830). More fully *Catawba grape, wine.*

1857 *Rep. Commiss. Patents Washington* 433 The Catawba is the grape generally planted in vineyards for the production of wine. *c* 1857 LONGF. *Birds of Passage,* '*Catawba Wine*', For Catawba wine Has need of no sign, No tavern-bush to proclaim it. 1864 BROWNING *Sludge,* It was your own wine, sir, the good Champagne (I took it for Catawba, you're so kind). 1867 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 241 Five thousand gallons of the still unvexed Catawba.

Catayl(e, catayll(e, obs. ff. CATTLE.

† **Cataza·ner.** *Obs. rare*—1.

1632 SHIRLEY *Ball* v. 1 O the Catazaners, we turned there!

† **Cat-band.** *Sc. Obs.* 'A bar or iron for securing a door; a chain drawn across a street for defence' (Jam.). The exact sense is doubtful.

1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 507 Also the toun .. made catbands of yron to hold off horses, brought the canons .. within the toune, &c. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 80 To make preparations for defence .. to big up their own back gates, closes, and ports, have their catbands in readiness. 1671 *Acts of Sederunt* 11 Feb. (Jam.) In case they have not sufficient catbands upon the doors of their prisons.

Catbird (kæ·tbə̄rd). [See quot. 1885.] An American thrush (*Mimus Carolinensis*).

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 175 *Muscicapa vertice nigro.* The Cat-Bird. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 230, I hear the whispering voice of Spring, The thrush's trill, the cat-bird's cry. *a* 1879 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 38 The cat-bird croons in the lilac-bush. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 4/2 The 'cat-bird' .. derives its name from its ordinary cry of alarm, which somewhat resembles the mew of a cat.

Catcall (kæ·tkǭl), *sb.* Also 8 **catcal.** [From the nocturnal cry or 'waul' of the cat.]

1. A squeaking instrument, or kind of whistle, used esp. in play-houses to express impatience or disapprobation. (See *Spectator* No. 361.)

1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) I. 67, I .. called on Adam Chard, and bought a cat-call there, it cost me two groats. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 361 ₱ 2, I was very much surprised with the great Consort of Cat-calls .. to see so many Persons of Quality of both Sexes assembled together at a kind of Catterwawling. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Trag.* I. i, I heard a tailor sitting by my side, Play on his catcal, and cry out, 'Sad stuff!' 1753 *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 61 A shrill toned Catcall, very proper to be used at the next new Tragedy. 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Dec. 687/1 That vilest of all the inventions of Jubal, the catcall.

2. The sound made by this instrument or an imitation with the voice; a shrill screaming whistle.

1749 JOHNSON *Irene* Prol., Should partial cat-calls all his hopes confound He bids no trumpet quell the fatal sound. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Author's Apol.* Wks. 1774 I. 1 Powerful catcall from the pit. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* (1833) 82. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., In the face of catcalls and other occasional demonstrations from the 'gods'.

3. One who uses the instrument.

1714 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 602 A notorious Rake that headed a Party of Cat-cals.

Catcall (kæ·tkǭl), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To sound a catcall, *esp.* at a theatre or similar place of amusement.

1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* Prol., 'Tis not the poet's wit affords the jest, But who can catcall, hiss, or whistle best? 1762 CANNING in *Poet. Register* (1807) 455 Let them catcall and hiss as they will. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 5 Some catcalled, and some roared 'go on'.

2. *trans.* To receive or assail with catcalls.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Prologue Pilgrim* (R.) His cant, like merry Andrew's noble vein, Cat-calls the sects to draw them in again. 1843 MACAULAY *Mad. D'Arblay, Ess.* (1854) 711/2 Better to be hissed and catcalled by her Daddy than by a whole sea of heads in the pit of Drury Lane Theatre.

Hence **Ca·tcalling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY in Macaulay *Ess.* (1887) 748 That hissing, groaning, catcalling epistle. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec., The gods indulged in their usual habit of whistling and catcalling. 1881 LD. W. PITT LENNOX *Plays, Players, &c.* I. 77 A sound of hissing and cat-calling was now heard.

Catch (kætʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **cacche, kache,** *Sc.* **cach,** 5–6 *Sc.* **caich(e,** 6 **catche, cache,** 6–7 **katch,** 7 *Sc.* **caitche,** 7–9 (chiefly in sense 14) **ketch.** [f. the vb. (The senses are taken from different uses of the verb, and form no regular series among themselves.)]

1. The act or fact of catching in various senses; see the vb.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1613) 91 She would faine the catch of Strephon flie. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II,* lxviii, Demands To Princes made in Catch of Rebel Hands. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 203 She intended to have me, if she could catch, and it was indeed a kind of a catch. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept., The French captured a German schooner .. and this wretched little catch called forth an uncommon deal of enthusiasm and cheering. 1884 J. PAYN *Thicker than W.* vi. 42 There was a 'catch' in her breath. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 692 The young people .. play at catch with coloured balls.

† **b.** *To lie* (or *be*) *at* (*the*) *catch, to lie* (or *be*) *upon the catch*: to lie in wait; to be on the watch for an opportunity of catching or seizing something, *esp.* of catching a person's words, finding fault, making objections, etc. *Obs.*

1630 SIBBES *Bruised Reed* xv. Wks. 1862 I. 68 As one sitting at a catch for all advantages against them. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 528 As a prisoner .. always lies at the catch and opportunity to seeke his escape. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. § 7. 75 Scaliger lay at catch with him [Cardan] to take him tripping wherever he could. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 170, I saw he was upon the Catch, and look'd stedfastly upon me whenever I mov'd my Lips. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xiv. (1879) 230 Miss M. is absolutely on the catch for a husband.

2. a. The catching of fish. **b.** The number of fish caught at one time, or during one season.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 473 To axe of my lord of Duram in yifte the kache of Hangeford. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 377 The expence of fishing must be paid .. after which the benefit of the catch is supposed to accrue to the proprietors. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 12 The catch depends very much upon the weather. 1884 *Stubbs' Merc. Circular* 27 Feb. 194/1 The total catch of mackerel by the New England fleet was 236,685 barrels.

3. *Cricket.* The act of catching the ball, when struck by the batsman, before it reaches the ground, and so putting him 'out'.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 17 Weymark unhappily misses a Catch. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, At every bad attempt at a catch .. he launched his personal displeasure at the head of the devoted individual in such denunciations as .. 'now butter-fingers'. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 561 His mental condition after just missing a catch.

b. *transf.* A player who catches well.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 102 H. J. Ford; a safe catch in the long-field.

† **4.** *Sc.* A chase, pursuit. *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 83 Yee shall rew this race. What was the cause yee gaue mee sic a katch?

† **5.** *Sc.* Tennis. (Cf. CACHESPEL.) *Obs.*

c 1475 *Ratis Raving* I. 1245 Ryne at baris, and at the ball, And at the caich play with all. 1496 *Treasurer's Acc.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 261 *note,* To the king in Strivelin, to play at the cach. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 509 James Stewart .. playand .. wes with his peiris all Than at the catche. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3411 Thocht I preich not, I can play at the caiche. 1599 JAMES I *Basil. Doron* III. (1603) 121 Playing at the caitche or tennise.

† **6.** A trick. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Lerne or be Lewd* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 9 Warre Knavis cacches.

† **7.** A catching or entangling question. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 86 The catch is so unphilosophical, that that which gainsays it most, is most true. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xii. 62 Most of their arguments .. are nothing but a few empty Catches in mere words.

8. Something intended to catch the attention, the popular fancy or demand, etc.

1781 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Mar. Wks. (1876) 66 The passage you objected to I inserted merely by way of catch. 1871 S. S. JORDAN in *Ess. & Lyrics* (1878) 204 This is a ha'penny catch.

† **9.** A catching sight; a glimpse, view. *Obs.*

1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 258 Such houses as had any catch of the river. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 610 [It] presents to the eye, through the cleft, a small catch of smooth blue horizon.

10. *concr.* That by which anything is caught and held; any contrivance for checking the motion of a piece of mechanism, a door, etc.

1520 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Payd for a lache and a cache and a stapylle ij*d.* 1647 *Ibid.* 86 For a katch for my gate j*d.* 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 31 These catches, being either of steel or brass. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2132/4 A pair of plain Pistols with .. one of the Catches broke off from the Lock. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. vi. 25 (Libr. Usef. Knowl.), The ratchet-wheel and catch. 1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 42 The derrick being supported by a catch or pall. 1882 MALLOCK *Soc. Equality* viii. 203 A catch attached to the beam of the engine.

11. That which is caught or is worth catching; something gained; an acquisition.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 333 No doubt but he hath got a quiet catch. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 109 Hector shall haue a great catch, if he knocke out either of your braines; he were as good cracke a fustie nut with no kernell. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* III. i, The Gentleman had got a great Catch of her, as they say. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. ix. (1849) 174 He would be a great catch to the settlement. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* li, She .. was considered quite a catch at card-parties.

† **12.** The point to be caught or seized. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. xxxii. 873 a, I will not use many words .. but come to the very catch and point of the matter.

† **13.** A fragment or scrap of anything caught up; 'a snatch; a short interval of action' (J.).

a 1626 BACON (J.) All which notions are but ignorant catches of a few things, which are most obvious to mens observations. 16.. LOCKE (J.) It has been writ by catches, with many intervals. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 10 We retain a catch of these pretty stories. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 362 Down she sat, and sung a little Catch, and cry'd Hem! twice. 1830 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 78, I made speeches, and roared catches of songs.

14. *Music.* Originally, a short composition for three or more voices, which sing the same melody, the second singer beginning the first line as the first goes on to the second line, and so with each successive singer; a ROUND. 'The catch was for each succeeding singer to take up or catch his

part in time' (Grove). Subsequently specially applied to rounds in which the words are so arranged as to produce ludicrous effects, one singer catching at the words of another. Also *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *catch-club, catch-maker.*

1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* II. xliii. (1631) 207 Like a singing catch, some are beginning when others are ending. *a* **1613** Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 217 The wakefull ketches on Christmas Eve. [**1625** Bacon *Masques & Tri., Ess.* (Arb.) 539 Seuerall Quires..taking the Voice by Catches, Antheme wise.] **1636** Featly *Clavis Myst.* xxvii. 343 Singing as it were a catch, and taking the word one from another. **1721** Addison *Spect.* No. 72 ₱9 Several old Catches, which they sing at all Hours. **1802** Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 56. *a* **1859** Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 5 Dean Aldrich, a divine now chiefly remembered by his catches.

1787 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1794 I. 385 *note*, Though not a Purcell .. a very pretty catch-maker. **1807** W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 197 Straddle was..a member of a catch-club.

¶ Sense obscure.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 252 Thou Horson obscene greasie Tallow Catch.

Catch- in comb. ; see after the *vb.*

† Catch, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **cache,** 6-7 **catch,** 7 **katch,** 7– Ketch, q.v. [ME. *cache* ; prob. f. Catch *v.* or *sb.*[1] The later *ketch* is analogous to *keg* for *cag, kennel* for *cannel,* etc.

It may be the sb. Catch[1] (in ME. *cach(e)* in sense 4 'chase, pursuit'; as Yacht is Du. *jagt, jacht* 'chase, pursuit', for *jachtschip, jageschip,* in reference to its swiftness.]

A strongly-built vessel of the galiot order, usually two-masted, and of from 100 to 250 tons burden. = Ketch.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 397 Rede oker to send be watyr with the sayd hoppes, in Ferdes cache of Brekemlynsey. **1561** Eden *Art Navig.* Pref., Fyshermen that go a trawlyng for fyshe in Catches or mongers. **1580** Sir R. Bingham in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 468 A small catch or craer of Sir William Wynters. **1624** Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 23 The river..is navigable..with Catches and small Barkes 30 or 40 myles farther. **1625** J. Glanville *Voy. Cadiz* (1883) 116 Catches, being short and round built, bee verie apt to turne up and downe, and usefull to goe to and fro, and to carry messages between shipp and shipp almost with anie wind. **1642** Nicholas *Let.* in Carte's *Coll.* (1735) 89 Sir John Hotham hath lately apprehended .. one of the King's caches. *a* **1693** Urquhart *Rabelais* III. lii. 429 Catches, Capers, and other Vessels.

† Catch, *sb.*[3], obs. f. Kedge, small anchor.

1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 143 We immediately let go another small anchor or Catch .. paying out the hawser of the catch-anchor.

† Catch, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* = Ketch, 'Jack Ketch'.

a **1672** Wood *Life* (1848) 234 When he had hanged about half an hour [he] was cut down by Catch or Ketch, and quartered under the gallows.

Catch, *a.* : see Catch- (after the *vb.*).

Catch (kætʃ), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **caught** (kɔ̄t). Forms: 2–4 **cache**(n, 3 *Orm.* **kæchenn, kecchen,** 3–4 **cacchen,** 4 **kachen,** 4–5 **kache, cacche, kacche,** 4–6 **cach, catche,** 5 **kach, katche, cachche, cahch,** 5–6 **cache,** 6 *Sc.* **caucht** ; (also 3–4 **keche,** 5 **kecche, ceche,** 6 **ketch**(e), 6– **catch,** (9 *dial.* **cotch**). *Pa. t. a.* 4 **cached, katched,** 5 **cacchid, -it, cacht,** 6– **catched,** 7–8 **catch'd, catcht.** *β.* 3 *Orm.* **cahhte,** 3–4 **cahte, cauhte,** 3–5 **caȝte, kaȝte,** 4–5 **cauȝte, kauȝte,** (**kaufte**), **caȝt, kaȝt, cauȝt, kauȝt, cawght,** 5 **caghte, kaghte, caute, caght, kaght, kaught, coght, cought,** 4–6 **caughte,** 5– **caught** ; (also 3 (bi)-**kehte, keihte,** 5 **keȝte,** 6 **keight.**) *Pa. pple. a.* 3 *Orm.* (bi)-**cæchedd,** 4–5 **cached, -id, cacchit, katched,** 5 **cacchid, cachet,** 5–6 **cachit, kachit,** 6 **cacchide, catchte**), 6–9 **catcht, catched,** (7 **catch't**), 7–8 **catch'd,** (9 *dial.* **cotcht, cotch'd**). *β.* 3 (bi)-**kahht, icaht,** 4 **caht, cauht, ycauȝt, ikauȝt, kawht, cawght,** (**kight**), 4–5 **caȝt, cauȝt, cought,** 5 **caght, kaght,** (**caut, keghet**), (6 **caughte, y-, i-caught, caucht**), 5– **caught.** [ME. *cache-n, cacche-n,* a. ONF. *cachier* (3rd sing. pr. *cache*), = central OF. *chacier,* later *chassier,* mod.F. *chasser* (Picard *cacher*) = Pr. *cassar,* Sp. *cazar* (OSp. *cabzar*), Pg. *caçar,* It. *cacciare* :—late L. **captiāre,* f. *capt-us* 'taken captive', which took in Romanic the place of L. *captāre* 'to strive to seize, seek to catch, lie in wait for', and in late use = *venāri* 'to hunt, chase', which is the sense in all the Romanic langs. This sense was also original in Eng. ; and continued in Scotch to 16th c. (see sense 1) ; but for this the central OF. *chacier, chace* was adopted in form *chace-n* by 1300, and *catch* was gradually confined to its present sense, which is unknown to French and the other langs., but is that of OE. *læcc(e)an,* ME. *lacchen, lachen.* With the latter, *cachen* seems to have been very early treated as synonymous, and at length entirely took its place. Hence, app. the pa. t. *cahte, cauhte, cauȝte, caught,* like *lahte, lauhte, lauȝte, laught,* which was used along with the regular *cacched, catchte, catched,* and during the present century has superseded it in literary use (though *catched, cotched* is still widely prevalent in dial. or vulgar speech).]

I. **† 1.** *trans.* To chase, to drive. *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 949 Gredi foueles fellen ðor-on .. abram ..kaȝte is [=them] wei. *c* **1305** *Disp. Mary & Cross* 102 in *Leg. Rood* 134 þe Jewes from þe cros me keiȝt. **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 120 Mald þorgh þe Lundreis fro London is katched. **138.** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 364 Þis is vois made of þe fend bi which he cacchiþ on his carte. **1440** *York Myst.* xlviii. 326 Caytiffis ȝe cacched [*Townley Myst.* chaste] me feo youre ȝate. **1499** *Promp. Parv.* 58 (Pynson) Catchyn [**1440** chasyn] or dryue forth bestis, *mino.* **1513** Douglas *Æneis* I. i. 4 Our land and see cachit [*jactatus*] with mekle pyne.

† 2. *intr.* To chase, run, hasten ; to press *on.*

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 629 He cached to his cob-hous & a calf bryngez. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1794 Kysse me now comly, & I schal cach hepen. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2014 Þai..kachyn on kyndly, & þaire course held. **1526** Skelton *Magnyf.* 1513 Hercules .. with hys stubborne mace That made Cerberus to cache.

II. To capture, *esp.* that which tries to escape ; hence, to ensnare, surprise, overtake, reach, get at.

† 3. *trans.* To take forcible possession of, capture (a town, castle, ship, country, etc.). *Obs.*

c **1205** Lay. 4547 Monie scipen he þer cahte. **1382** Wyclif 2 *Kings* xiv. 7 And he cauȝte [**1388** took] the place, that hatte Petra, in bateyl. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1467 To cache a castell þat was kene holdyn. *Ibid.* 9766 Carles þaire cuntre cacht as þaire aune. **1535** Coverdale *Judg.* v. 12 Catch him yᵗ catched the, thou sonne of Abinoam.

4. *esp.* To capture or lay hold of (that which tries or would try to escape, as a man or animal). This may be done by superior speed and force, by surprise, by any snare or engine of capture. (The proper word for this action, which is also its main sense, and lies at the base of most of the others.)

c **1205** Lay. 31501 ȝif he me mihte cacchen [**1275** cache] he me wolde quellen. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 294 Capite nobis uulpes paruulas..keccheð us..þe ȝunge uoxes. *c* **1325** *Pol. Songs* 152 He may scape ant we aren ever caht. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 185 They cowde nat .. Here capil cacche, it ran away so fast. — *Melibeus* ₱212 He..setteth a nette byfore his feet to cacchen him. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 258 As the tigre his time awaiteth In hope for to cache his pray. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12993 He purpost hym priuely .. at his comyng to kacche hym olyue. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E viij a, Theys houndes all Bayen and cryen when thay hym eche shall. **1593** *Tell-trothe's N. Y. Gift* 35 The siliest creatures are seldome catcht in ordinary trappes. **1601** Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 65 Some dogs will catch well. **1607** — *Cor.* I. iii. 66, I saw him run after a gilded Butterfly, & when he caught it, he let it go againe, and after it againe..& catcht it again. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 375 He had fished all night and catcht nothing. **1672–5** Comber *Comp. Temple* (1702) 91 Some silly Bird..suddenly catcht in the Fowler's snare. **1713** C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 96 Till thinking Thee to've catched, Himself by thee was caught. **1716** *Let.* in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 143 He catched four or five of the rebels that were lurking in Angus. **1797** Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 14 Small birds .. caught in a singular manner. **1815** *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 435 One might almost say they would come to be catched. **1847** Tennyson *Princ.* v. 105 Like tender things that being caught feign death. **1866** *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IX. 498/1 True amphibians, catching their prey in the water.

fig. **1715** Burnet *Own Time* II. 43 He was early catched by the Jesuits and bred many years among them.

5. *fig.* To ensnare, entrap ; to deceive, 'take in'.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* iii. 19, I schal catche wyse men in her fell wysdom. **1460** Capgrave *Chron.* 189 Othir lordis he cacchid, or caute, with fayre wordes. **1611** Bible *Mark* xii. 13 To catch him in his words. **1654** Cromwell *Sp.* 4 Sept. (Carlyle) For few have been catched by the former mistakes. **1699** Bentley *Phal.* 283 To see how Error is propagated, even Petavius too was caught here. **1887** *Manch. Guard.* 8 Mar. 8 With a dollar only minted in London..someone would be 'caught'.

† 6. *fig.* To obtain by exertion (viewed as a race or chase) ; to attain, get possession of. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* vi. 12 Catche euerlastyng lyf [Tindale, Coverd. laye honde on ; *Rhem.* apprehend; **1611** lay hold on]. *c* **1420** *Metr. Life St. Kath.* (Halliw.) 19 Many have there kaght ther heele. **1561** Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 61 A feruent zeale to follow and catch thy saluation. **1593** Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 179, I..Torment my selfe, to catch the English Crowne. **1605** — *Macb.* I. vii. 3 If th' Assassination Could..catch With his surcease, Successe.

† b. in a weaker sense : To gain or obtain (e.g. money) by one's own action. *Obs.* (Cf. 29, 38.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* XI. 168 For no cause to cacche siluer þere-by. **1393** Gower *Conf.* II. 202 Where they the profit mighten cacche. *c* **1550** Bale *K. Johan* (1838) 17 Besydes what ye cacche for halowed belles & purgatorye.

7. To overtake, come up with (an agent in motion). Now more usually *to catch up.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 315 Saile, so expeditious, that shall catch Your Royall fleete farre off. **1678** Littleton *Lat. Dict.*, To catch or overtake one, *assequor, apprehendo.* **1791** 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* xii. (1809) 115 He made a loose..and catch'd them, within twenty yards of the ending post. **1848** Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* xxvii, You'll be down the river in no time, and catch Will, I'll be bound.

b. To reach, get to (a person or thing before it moves away) ; as in 'to catch a train, a boat, the post, etc.', where the idea of *being in time* enters in. (The opposite is *to miss, lose.*)

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* IV. iii. 146, I was afraid my note might not have caught you. **1870** Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. xiii. 220, I shall be able to catch the Sandgate train. **1872** Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 232 The tourist may..walk .. to the Bassenthwaite station, and there catch the train. **1879** *Daily News* 12 Dec. 5/3 The popular pastime known as 'catching a train'..The number of disappointed train-catchers..reached a daily total of ten. *Mod.* I must finish my letter in time to catch the post.

8. Said of rain, a storm, etc., which overtakes one before reaching one's destination. Most frequently in the *passive* ; const. usually *in.*

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 317 ₱9 Caught in a Shower .. Returned home and dryed my self. **1758** Johnson *Idler* No. 33 ₱ 19 Catched in a shower coming back. **1791** Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 111 The stone vessels, if catched by a storm..retreat into Weymouth Harbour. *Mod.* We were caught in the rain. The rain caught us just as we had reached the shoulder of the hill.

9. To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly ; to surprise, detect (a person *in* or *at* some action, or *doing* something).

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. iii, What shall I doe? I am catch'd. **1650** Baxter *Saints' Rest* II. (1662) Pref. 175 His Adversaries would soon have catched him in it. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 466 ₱ 3, I catched her once..at Chuck-Farthing among the Boys. *a* **1734** North *Exam.* III. viii. ₱ 13. 591 They will be caught napping. **1772** Johnson in *Boswell* (1816) II. 162, I never catched Mallet in a Scotch accent. **1861** Dickens *Gt. Expect.* vii, My sister catching him in the act. **1883** Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 94, I used to catch myself saying 'Where's Frank?'

† 10. To reach, attain, arrive at (a goal). *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 387 Till they the haven of Troie caught.

11. To reach or get at (any one) with a blow. Said also of the missile, etc. To hit (as opposed to *miss*). (The part reached is introduced by some prep.)

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* clvi. 965 Wee must not thinke to escape the scourges of God .. wee shall euer bee caught by the backe if God bee against vs. **1834** *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. II. 587/2 In the act of catching the Saint with the hot iron under the right ear. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/1 [The missile] caught him on the side of the head. *Mod.* She caught him a sounding box on the ear.

III. To seize and keep hold of.

12. To take hold of suddenly or forcibly ; to grasp, seize.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle .. cauhte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued? *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 18379 Oure lord by the hond Adam cawght. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13508 Wele his cosyn he knew, & kaght hym in armys. **1530** Palsgr. 723/2, I snappe at a thyng to catche it with my tethe. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 30 Betwixt her feeble armes her quickly keight. **1611** Bible *Matt.* xiv. 31 Iesus stretched foorth his hand, and caught him. **1676** Hobbes *Iliad* II. 284 The Serpent catched her by the wing. **1766** Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxi, I caught the dear forlorn wretch in my arms. **1842** Tennyson *Day-Dream* 49 The page has caught her hand in his. **1857** Hughes *Tom Brown* II. iv, He may throw him, if he catches him fairly above the waist.

13. *fig.* To seize, seize on, lay hold on, affect violently. *Obs.* exc. as in 14.

1382 Wyclif *Micah* iv. 9 Sorewe hath cachid thee. **1426** Audelay *Poems* 13 Thai be caȝt with covetyse. **1539** Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* 10 Whan..the disease catcheth ones strength. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 127 Beyond the riuer Ganges..the people are caught with the Sun, and begin to be blackish. **1604** Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 90 Perdition catch my Soule, But I do loue thee. *c* **1630** Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 216 (1810) 225 You have taken the cold, or the cold hath caught you. **1789** Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* iii, Perdition catch the money-grasping wretch !

† b. intr. *To catch to* : to seize on. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 50 Fore careful colde þat to me caȝt.

14. Of fire : To seize on, lay hold of, attack.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 392 The fire catched all the engines. **1766** Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxi, The flames were just catching the bed. **1865** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XII. vi. 167 The fire caught many houses.

b. *intr.* To seize on anything ; to be communicated, spread ; also *fig.*

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ex.* xxii. 6 If fire breake out, and catch in the thornes. **1634** Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* xxvi, Let but some spark of heretical opinion be let fall upon some..busy spirit, it catcheth instantly. **1713** Addison *Cato* II. vi. 37 Does the sedition catch from man to man, And run among their ranks? **1715** Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 136 The Fire that may chance to catch in the Chimney. **1814** Southey *Carmen Triumph.* xv, The flame hath caught, the flame is spread !

† 15. *intr.* To set in fairly, begin. *Obs. rare.*

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 168 Rains when they once Catch, are apt to last.

† 16. *trans.* To fasten, attach. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1077 Cogges with cablis [they] cachyn to londe.

17. To lay hold of and detain ; to grip, entangle ; said of merely physical action.

1611 Bible *Gen.* xxii. 13 A Ramme caught in a thicket by his hornes. **1644** Evelyn *Diary* (Chandos) 99 A chayre which catches any who sitts doune in it so as not to be able to stirr out. **1694** *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) II. 43 The Ships..are often catcht between [the Ice-fields], and broken by them. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* III. 402 His arms were catched in the trunk of the trees.

b. To fasten or hold with a catch.

1881 Greener *Gun* 160 The Vernier is .. catched under the sliding bar.

18. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be laid hold of and detained ; to become entangled or fixed.

1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 12 His foot catching and hanging in the stirrup. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 84 The scythe end caught in the rigging. *Mod.* The bolt would not catch.

¶ *To catch hold* : see 45.

IV. Less forcibly: To take.

†**19.** *trans.* To take hold of, to take. Often with *off, forth*, etc. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 237 [She] ca3te of her coroun of grete tresore. **1382** WYCLIF *Prov.* xxxi. 19 Hir fingris ca3ten the spindle. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1850 Pryvely she kaught forthe a knyfe. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 291 He tho cought A yerde, which he bare on honde..and smote hem. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 18 So they called parchment which wee have catcht from the Latine *Pergamentum*. **1626** DONNE *Serm.* 37 And so the Roman Church hath catched a *Trans* and others a *Con* and a *Sub* and an *In*, and varied their poetry into a *Transubstantiation* and a *Consubstantiation* and the rest. **1667** MARVELL *Corr.* xxxvi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 82 Strange reasons..which must be catched or waived.

†**b.** In several *fig.* uses (chiefly *poetical*): *To catch leave, courage, council, the field; to catch haste. Obs.*

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1118 þay..Kysten ful comlyly, & ka3ten her leue. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1053. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 615 Agayns this..synne of accidie..schulden men ..manly and vertuously cacchin corrage wel to doo. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3192 Counsell was kaght of knightes & oþer. *Ibid.* 8285 Thre thousaund full þro þrang into batell..kaghten the fild. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 51 The scherp dreide maide ws so to cache haist.

20. *fig.* To take, get (rest, sleep, breath, etc.). *Obs.* in simple sense; in mod. use implying something momentary or sudden, and passing into next branch.

c **1325** *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) xxviii, For to cache his rest. *c* **1330** *Pol. Songs* 331 Anon therafter he fondeth to kacche reste. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 111 That I may cacche slepe. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 3 The othir bestis..Ful sownd on sleip dyd cawcht thair rest. **1684** *Gt. Frost* 10 The prentices starv'd at home for want of coals To catch them a heat do flock thither in shoals. **1733** POPE *Ess. Man* III. 18 By turns we catch the vital breath, and die. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 24 Old women, overpowered by heat .. Seeking .. the mole-hill seat, To tell their tales and catch their breath awhile. **1848** MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* vii, Before she could catch a wink of sleep. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. 54 Catching cat-naps as I could in the day.

V. To snatch.

21. To lay hold of forcibly and take away; to snatch, esp. in *catch away, catch up*, q. v.

c **1525** *Vox populi* 91 in Hazl. *E. E. P.* III. 271 All men.. Which can ketche any lande Out of the poore mans hande. **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 122 If euery one of us catche to himselfe the commodities of other. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 88 Upstart Passions catch the Government From Reason. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 236 He .. hastily caught His bundle..and went his way.

†**22.** *intr.* To make a sudden motion in order to lay hold; to make a snatch. *Obs.* exc. as in 23.

1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 188 It is not for vs to catch after death. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 83 How she [a cat] beggeth, playeth, leapeth, looketh, catcheth. **1642** R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xviii. 315 Catching and scraping for mony. **1642** FULLER *Holy and Prof. St.* II. x. 92 Mercy is a Grace which they hold the fastest, that most catch after it.

b. *fig.* To carp, criticize. (Cf. also 5.)

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 43 He comes..not to learne, but to catch.

23. *To catch at*: to snatch at; to make a quick or eager attempt to lay hold of; often *fig.* (Also with *indirect passive.*) Cf. 25 b.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxvii. (1632) 20 Fearing they would be catcht at. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 215 Sawcie Lictors Will catch at vs like Strumpets. **1721–33** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xx. 57 We hunted for praise from impiety, and catched at commendation from al kind of wickednes. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 198 Catching at his rein.

VI. To intercept and lay hold of a thing in its course.

24. *trans.* To seize or intercept (anything) in its passing through the air, or in falling.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 239 We do..catch the ball..before it come to the ground. **1684** T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 59 They might be catcht and stopt .. in their descent. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 11 Tossing up Eggs, and catching them again without breaking them. **1734** SALE *Koran* Prelim. Disc. § 1 (Chandos) 3 To use rain-water which they catch in cisterns. **1849** *Laws Cricket* in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 56 A ball being caught, no run shall be reckoned. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. i. (1882) 37/3. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 523 Find a basin or plate..and put it to catch the drop here.

b. *fig.*

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xx. 33 The men did diligently obserue whether any thing would come from him, and did hastily catch it.

c. *Cricket. To catch* (*a person*) *out*, also simply *to catch*: to put (a batsman) 'out' by catching the ball when struck by his bat.

1746 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 80 Newland .. 15 c[aught by] Ld. J. Sackville. **1850** *Ibid.* 46 If a striker is caught out, state the fieldsman's name. **1883** in *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Peate..caught and bowled Hearn.

25. To lay hold of (an opportunity) as it occurs.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. 3 Thinking that they hadde caughte nowe an occasion. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., We..catched the Opportunity to write of old Things. **1734** FIELDING *Quix. in Eng.* II. iv, His design is to rob the house, if he could catch an opportunity. *a* **1764** LLOYD *Voltaire's Henriade* Wks. 1774 II. 224 The Guises..Catch'd the fair moment which his weakness gave. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 278 The first opportunity he could catch after the violent storm.

b. *intr.* with *at.* Cf. 23.

c **1680** BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 202 You catch at all opportunities. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the B.* I. iii. 49 Martin caught at the idea.

26. *To catch one's breath*: to check the breath suddenly; see BREATH 5 b.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 371 A greeuous sicknesse ..That makes him gaspe, and stare, and catch the aire, Blaspheming. **1833, 1864** [see BREATH 5 b]. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiv. iv, I .. Felt a horror .. Prickle my skin and catch my breath. **1859** — *Elaine* 620 She caught her breath.

27. To check, interrupt in speaking. (Now only with *up* (53 d); *colloq.*; cf. *take up.*)

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. xii. 623 Not that I do (he presently caught himself) in the least confess, etc. *a* **1726** PENN *Wks.* I. App. 233 Saying one Day thus..he immediately catch'd himself, and fell into this Reflection.

28. A nail, hook, projecting corner, or the like, is said to catch anything which comes against it in passing, and is stopped or retarded by it.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. xiv. 380 His robe being catched by a bramble. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 250 Our stone vessels were liable to be catched by the keel in going out. **1880** BLACK *White Wings* II. i. 15 The back sweep of the oars sometimes caught the waves.

VII. To get or take a thing passively, through being in its way.

†**29.** To receive, get, obtain, derive (from or by another's action). *Obs.* exc. as in next.

c **1205** LAY. 10843 Hu he hauede þene nome icaht. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 154 Neuer 3et i monne floc ne keihte he swuche bi3ete. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 5267 Sone þei cau3t cumfort. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 134 Þe cardinales at court þat cau3t han such a name. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2155 Myche comforth he caght of þaire kynd speche.

30. *esp.* To get, receive, incur (something injurious or unpleasant). Now chiefly in colloquial language, esp. in phr. *to catch one's death of cold* (cf. 42), *catch a mischief*, and *catch it* (see 41).

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 66 Heo hunteð efter pris, & seccheð lastunge. *Ibid.* 88 Wo is me þet he, oðer heo, habbeð swuch word ikeiht. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 375 Rychard ca3te þer hys deþ. *c* **1330** *Amis & Amil.* 2455 All that thei there lafte, Grete strokes there thei caufte. *c* **1420** *Avow. Arth.* xvi, As he hade keghet scathe. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLIII. 290 Ther he caught deths wounde. **1537** W. T. *Expos. St. John* 79 They be taken tardy and ketch a fall. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 148 Always climbing till we catch a fall. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 23 Fight closer, or..you'le catch a Blow. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 84 He..went by, and catcht no hurt. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 2, I am afraid he caught his Death the last County Sessions. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* IV. 40, I will not allow Bell to catch her death of cold.

31. To receive, incur, or contract, through exposure; as †*to catch heat* (obs.), *to catch the breeze.* (Cf. also *to catch cold*, 42.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 28 Þer it cacheþ hete. *c* **1369** CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 781 As a white walle or a table..ys redy to cachche and take Al that men wil theryn make. **1535** COVERDALE *Matt.* xiii. 6 Whan the Sonne arose it caught heate. **1700** ADDISON *Lett. Italy* Wks. (1721) 133 To catch the breeze of breathing air. **1704** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *October*, Least the Carnations catch too much wet. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 47 Ye lakes, whose vessels catch the busy gale. **1848** MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxxiv, His face had caught..the ghastly foreshadowing of Death. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 231 [The] tops [of the hills] were catching the first rays of the rising sun.

b. *ellipt.* To catch the wind (*Naut.*); to catch fire; to catch frost, begin to freeze.

1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* II. 292 Her sails begin to catch a-back. **1825** in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1378 The powder soon may catch. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life S. C.* 382 Causing the water to catch—that is, the slender, thread-like spicules form on the surface, and, joining together, finally cover it. **1886** F. C. PHILIPS *Jack & Three Jills* I. vii. 96 We arrived at the lake to find it was caught over, scantily, but with promise of skating to come.

†**32.** To conceive, become affected by or inspired with (a desire or emotion). *Obs.* exc. as in 34.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1746 [He] caughte to this lady swich desyr. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 27 a, She caught an indignation. *c* **1570** THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 5 Love, or feare, Which any wight .. hath icaught. **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* XV. 439 Presumptuous Troy..catch'd new fury at the voice divine.

33. To take or contract (a disease); to take by infection (*of* or *from*). (See also *to catch cold* 42.)

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 126 If I do go barlegged, I do cach the coffe. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 314 Euen so quickly may one catch the plague? **1611** — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 386, I cannot name the Disease, and it is caught Of you. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* X. 544 They .. the dire form Catcht by Contagion. **1747** BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 480 Useful to prevent catching the small-pox. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 219 The small-pox raging here, he caught the infection from some neighbouring children.

34. *fig.* To take up as by infection; to acquire by sympathy or imitation; to become imbued or infected with (accent, tone, spirit, etc.).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 189 My tongue should catch your tongues sweet melodie. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 409 Some ne'er advance a judgment of their own, But catch the spreading notion of the town. **1747** HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 103 Who can forbear catching the general joy? **1778** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 112 He seemed to have catched the same spirit with his subjects. **1848** MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix, She 'caught the trick of grief, and sighed'. **1857** MAURICE *Ep. St. John* i. 3.

VIII. To seize by the senses or intellect.

35. To apprehend by the senses or intellect; to hear, see, etc., by an effort; to succeed in hearing, seeing, understanding, etc.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 70 Euery obiect that [his eye] doth catch. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 144 Cleopatra catching but the least noise of this, dies instantly. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XX, Listening to catch the glorious sounds. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iv. 78 You cannot from the rapidity and carelessness of his utterance catch what he says. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 24 It does not appear ..easy to catch his exact meaning. **1848** MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* x. (1882) 26/2 Catching the state of the case with her quick .. eyes. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 58, I only caught the words, 'Shall we let him off?'

36. To apprehend so as to adopt or appropriate; as, *e. g.* a musician 'catches' a melody, or an artist the expression of a face.

1560 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 19 Thy nature .. is too full o' th' Milke of humane kindnesse, To catch the neerest way. **1753** H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 210 Sir Christopher Wren who built the tower of the great gate-way at Christ Church has catched the graces of it as happily as you could do. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd. 87 When he caught the measure wild. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 256 The attitude had evidently been caught from life.

IX. To arrest the attention, mind, fancy, etc.

37. To arrest the attention of (a person); to captivate, charm. Cf. *take, fetch.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 127 So was he caught wiþ beaute of þis mayde. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 77 Beauty and Honour in her are so mingled, That they haue caught the King. *a* **1700** DRYDEN (J.) The soothing arts that catch the fair. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lxi. 319 A concession merely to catch the people. **1850** BROWNING *Easter-Day* xxxiii, She still each method tries To catch me.

b. To arrest (a faculty or organ of sense—*attention, affection, sight; eye, ear*, etc.).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 183 Things in motion sooner catch the eye. **1712** HUGHES *Spect.* No. 467 ¶ 5 It is below him to catch the Sight with any Care of Dress. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 131 Any one of a thousand objects, catching his eye. **1777** SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount.* 44 Melodious notes .. caught with sweet extasy his ravish'd heart. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 228, I hope this paper may catch his eye. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 46 The figurative style of my language caught the excited imagination of Leslie. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abr.* vii. 100 A rustle outside the door..caught her excited ear. **1874** BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 24 A card, with a few leading words to catch the eye.

38. *fig.* To obtain, get (money, etc.) by attracting the popular fancy or by similar means; with a mixture of senses 5, 6 b, 24 and 37.

1377 [see 6 b]. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 17 The various devices of Smiths, to catch Money out of the Builders Purses. **1833** *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 72. 156 Every lure is set, every trap is baited, to catch the contents of the Cockney's purse. **1886** MORLEY *Voltaire* 160 He sought to catch some crumb of praise.

X. Phrases.

39. *Catch that catch may, catch as catch can*, etc.: phrases expressing laying hold of in any way, each as he can.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 240 Was none in sight But cacche who that cacche might. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 171 Catch that catch may. **1611** COTGR., *Griffe, graffe*, by hooke or by crooke..catch that catch may. **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* I. i. Men, women, and all woo: catch that catch may. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 197 ¶ 3 In a world where all must catch that catch can.

40. *Catch me!* or *catch me at it!* (sense 9): a phrase expressing emphatically that one will never be found doing a thing. *colloq.*

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* V. iv. (1849) 207 Catch me again at such costly daffin. **1879** MISS BRADDON *Vixen* I. i. 15 Catch me going to London! exclaimed Vixen. **1886** MALLOCK *Old Ord. Changes* II. 58 He never did a stroke [of work]..Catch him!

41. *To catch it*: to get a thrashing or a scolding. *colloq.*

1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxviii, We all thought Tom was about to catch it. **1848** MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxxi, I shall catch it down stairs, I know. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvi. 218 He catches it if he does not bring home a fair proportion to his wife.

42. *To catch cold*: *formerly*, to become chilled by exposure to cold; *now*, to contract the ailment called a 'cold' or catarrh, to 'take cold'. Also, in this sense, *to catch a cold.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 136 Here they shall not lye, for catching cold. **1670** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 98 It was my fortune to find her [an Echo] when she had catched a cold. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 1 The old man caught a cold at the county-sessions. **1734** BERKELEY *Wks.* (1871) IV. 217, I can hardly stir abroad without catching cold. **1776** JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* (1788) I. 321 Mrs. Williams says that I have caught a cold this afternoon. **1861** FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 7 Never be afraid of open windows..People don't catch cold in bed.

43. A person is said *to catch the eye of* another when their eyes meet, either fortuitously, or (more usually) when the one is purposely looking and thus arrests the glance of the other.

1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* iii. 9 He looked for a moment at Elizabeth, till, catching her eye, etc. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* v. 48 Clara caught her cousin's eye and smiled. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* I. 11 Here he caught Pauline's eye and stopped. *Mod.* Mr. A. and Mr. B. rose together, but the latter managed to catch the Speaker's eye.

44. *To catch fire* (formerly also *to catch a fire*): to become ignited, 'take fire'; *fig.* to become inflamed or inspired (with passion, zeal, etc.).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 219 A candel þat cauȝte hath fyre & blaseth. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 45 In Illyricum there is a cold spring, ouer which, if ye spread any clothes, they catch a fire and burne. 1734 Watts *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 160 His soul catched fire. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 480 But how comes it, that air and water, though agitated ever so much, never catch fire? 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* I. 338, I have a hyperbolical tongue: it catches fire as it goes.

45. *To catch hold of* (obs. *at, on*): to lay hold of, take hold of, seize, apprehend. Also *fig.*

1537 W. T. *Expos. St. John* 80 The deuel can ketch no hold on them. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 2 a, They will still gripe fast, what they haue once caught hold on. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Ivstine* 103 b, Which .. caught hold at the least occasion [that] might intrap him. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xviii. 9 His head caught hold of the Oke. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 44 This saying you catch'd hold of, thinking it would make for your purpose. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 251, I catched hold of Friday. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* xxxii, Catching hold of some rails.

46. *To catch a glimpse, a sight of*: to get a momentary or sudden view of. *To catch sight of*: to come abruptly in view of, to see all at once.

1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 378/1 My daughter caught a sight of me. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxvi, She.. caught sight of what was going forward. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* vii, He turned to catch a look at her sweet face. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 580 If once the train-bands had caught sight of his well known face. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* i. (1872) 2 He caught some glimpses of the pirate holds. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 406 You catch a glimmer of the blue peaks of Westmoreland. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 193, I caught a sight of him over their heads.

¶ *To catch a* Crab, *a* Tartar: see these words.

XI. combined with adverbs.

47. Catch away.

†**a.** *trans.* To chase away. *Obs.* See 1.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 151 Alle thar kache me away. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Cachyn away, *abigo.*

b. To seize and take away, snatch away.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1275 Þay [Nebuchadnezzar's army] caȝt away þat condelestik. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xiii. 19 Then commeth the wicked one, and catcheth away that which was sowen. 1711 *Spect.* No. 524 ₱ 8 These would sometimes very narrowly miss being catched away.

†**48. To catch forth.** *trans.* To drive out. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2710 Caches furthe his cold wirdis.

†**49. Catch off.** *trans.* To snatch or take off. *Obs.* See 19.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlix, Wilfulle Waynour Keȝte of hur curonalle.

50. Catch on. a. See 1 and 2.

b. *intr.* To attach or fix oneself to, join on, catch hold of. *colloq.*

1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 27 June, Now is the time to catch on in order to keep up with the procession. 1885 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Free Press* 28 Mar. 1/5 His sagacious mind immediately recognized and caught on to the only plan of salvation in sight.

c. *U. S.* To apprehend; = 35. *colloq.*

1884 *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Tribune* 18 July, He Didn't Catch-On to the Pronunciation. 1885 J. Hawthorne *Love or Name* 97, I don't think I catch on.

d. To 'take', make its way. *colloq.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 1/2 A publisher never knows whether a new book will 'catch on'.

51. Catch out. See 1 and 2. **b.** *Cricket*: see 24 c.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 331 Þe Inglis þe katched out. 1340 *Ayenb.* 171 Ase þet hote weter cacheþ þane hond out of þe kechene.

52. Catch over. To freeze over: see 31 b.

53. Catch up.

a. *trans.* To raise or carry suddenly aloft.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 102 Cachen vp þe crossayl, cables þay fasten. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* xii. 2 Caught vp to the third heauen. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 33, I saw many catch'd up and carried away into the Clouds. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 234 An angel caught you up and clapped you down.

b. To take up or lift suddenly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13027 He comaund the corse cacche vp onone. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 532 A blanket in th' Alarum of feare caught vp. 1815 *Hist. Decastro & Bat* I. 112 She catched her feet up as if the floor burned her toes.

c. To take up or adopt quickly or eagerly.

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 This project..was catcht up by our Prelates. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 428 The tone of irreverence..which his followers too often caught up. 1887 *Atlantic Monthly* LX. 281 Catching up a popular neologism from the newspapers.

d. To interrupt, stop, 'pull up'.

1840 Dickens *Barn. R.* xl, You catch me up so very short.

e. To overtake.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho* xiv. (1871) 244 If they catch us up—as they are sure to do, knowing the country better than we. 1857 Trollope *Clerks* v. (1874) 55 We shall catch them up .. before they leave the park. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Fl.* II. 242 Come along or we shall never catch them up.

f. *U. S.* 'Among travellers across the great prairies, the phrase means, to prepare the horses and mules for the march' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*). *trans.* and *absol.*

18.. *N. Y. Spirit of Times, Frontier Tale* (Bartlett), They ..stayed till about noon, catched up their fresh horses, etc. 18.. *Prairie Scenes* (Bartlett), We've a long march before us; so catch up, and we'll be off.

Catch-, in *comb.* and *attrib.* [Mainly the vb. used in phraseological combination, as *catch-all,* 'that can or will catch all'; or *attrib.*, as in *catch phrase,* catching phrase, 'phrase to catch'; but in sense 4 it may be the sb.]

I. With sbs., etc., in objective relation. (The resulting combination is a *sb.*, but capable also of being used *attrib.* or as *adj.*)

1. In sense 'one who or that which catches (what is expressed by the object)', as *catch-all,* †*catch-bit,* †*catch-cloak,* †*catch-coin,* †*catch-credit,* †*catch-fish,* †*catch-fool,* †*catch-plume, catch-shilling* (cf. Catchpenny), *catch-water* (see quots.); †**catch-dolt,** some form of cheating or swindling; †**catch-dotterel,** ? a cheat, sharper; **catch-'em-alive-o,** slang name for a 'fly-paper' for catching flies. (Primarily *sbs.* but sometimes also used *attrib.* or as *adjs.*: see *catch-all, catch-shilling, catch-water.*) See also Catchfly, Catchpenny, Catchpoll.

Few of these are found before 1600.

1866 Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 27 The general *catch-all and menagerie..for all the family litter. 1875 Howells *Foregone Concl.* xviii. 296 A catch-all closet in the studio. 1611 Cotgr., *Tirelupin,* a *catch-bit or captious companion; a scuruie fellow. 1679 Hobbes *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 81 Cheaters, cutpurses, picklocks, *catchcloaks, coiners of false money. 1611 Cotgr., *Gripp argent,* a *Catch-coyne; a greedie or couetous Judge. 1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 86 Hath made him a new kinde of *Catch-credit, of his old couer-shame. 1592 Greene *Def. Conny-catch.* (1859) 4 At Dequoy, Mumchaunce, *Catch-dolt, Ourelebourse .. none durst euer make compare with me for excellence. 1671 Glanvill *Disc. M. Stubbe* 2 Impostors, *Catch-Dotterels, Fops, Tories. 1855 Dickens *L. Dorrit* (Hoppe) Sticky old Saints, with..such coats of varnish that every holy personage served for a fly-trap, and became what is now called in the vulgar tongue a *'catch-'em-alive-o'. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 163 Itinerant vendors of catch-'em-alive-o's. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 53 Sons of some *catch-fish, or chief fencer. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 8 For pleasant *catch-fooles..he spares not To sweare hee's carelesse. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal,* The retiarius wore a feather in his crest: and so it might be render'd a *catch-plume. 1815 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 402 (D.) The other article is upon a catch penny or rather *catch shilling 'Life of Wellington'. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 160 Intercepting or *catchwater drains. 1877 Ld. Hatherley in *Law Rep.* App. Cases II. 844 The weirs or catchwaters are used to divert the water to the lades. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VII. 23 In catch-water meadows the water is allowed to flow on to the most elevated portion .. by means of a 'feeder'. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct., *Catch-work, or running men, when with the threshing machines, received as much as 3*s.* a day.

2. In sense 'to catch, the catching of (the object)', as *catch-ball, catch-cold* (also *attrib.*); hence *catch-coldy* adj.

1631 J. Burges *Answ. Rejoined* Pref. 70 You are as good at *catch-ball .. but you strike not so well. 1881 Mrs. Holman Hunt *Childr. Jerus.* 30 Children..playing catch-ball. 1824 J. McCulloch *Highl. Scotl.* III. 192 Sufficient warranty for this *catch cold. 1825 Scott *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 148 No man..has less dread than I of the catch cold. 1884 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 5/4 Catch-cold weather. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 332/1, I am not a catch-coldy person.

II. In attributive relation to a sb.

3. In sense 'that catches or for catching'; **a.** *lit.,* as †*catch-hook, catch-lock*; **catch-basin,** the receptacle placed beneath the grating of a sewer or other opening, to catch the dirt that is washed in; **catch-drain,** a drain or ditch, *esp.* on a hillside, to catch the surface water; also a drain by the side of a canal or conduit to catch the surplus water; **catch-meadow,** ? a meadow irrigated by means of catch-drains; **catch-pit,** a pit to catch drainage sediment in water, etc.; also = *catch-basin*; **catch plate** (*Colliery*), an iron plate for catching the safety hook of the winding rope, and preventing the load from falling back, in case of overwinding; **catch reservoir** (cf. *catch pit*); **catch siding,** a railway siding placed on steep inclines so as to catch and stop a carriage, etc. accidentally running back down the slope; **catch-work,** the method of irrigating a sloping meadow by means of catch-drains (see quot.). See also Catchweed.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 528 Where .. the plane of the surface ..presents a considerable descent, the *catch-drains instead of being carried straight across it, are cut in an angular direction across the line of descent. 1751 S. Whatley *Eng. Gazeteer, Higham* (*Leic.*), Great *catch-hooks and keepers of silver, with links of a great gold chain. 1863 Reade in *All Y. Round* 3 Oct. 126/2 His door..closed with a *catch-lock. 1843 Pusey in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 314 The worthless slope would be converted into *catch-meadow. 1870 *Echo* 6 May 1/4 Forming a number of large *catch pits, and passing the water on its way to the river through them. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* No. 420. 45 A slight slope to one corner, to a small catch-pit, for the purpose of collecting the drainage. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/7 The force with which the cage was hurled into the head gear was so great that the bolts which fasten the *catch-plate to the girders were torn away. *Ibid.* 4 July 3/4 To construct a *catch reservoir and pump into it water from the springs.

b. *fig.* in sense 'that catches or is meant to catch the eye, ear, fancy, etc.'; as *catch idea, catch-line, catch phrase, catch sound,* Catchword. (In this use, it is often treated as an independent adj. and written without hyphen.)

1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 454/1 He has..got hold of a few *catch-ideas. 1866 Dickens *Repr. Pieces* 146 What you wanted was two or three good *catch-lines for the eye to rest on. *a* 1850 Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) IV. 206 The whole scheme, with all its plausible *catch-phrases. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. 73 Catch phrases of this kind are sufficient to satisfy the simple. 1878 Page Roberts *Law & God* 127 It is not the *catch-sound of a verse which has authority, but the divine spirit of God's revelation.

4. More loosely; as **catch-crop,** a crop got by catching or seizing an opportunity when the ground would otherwise lie fallow between two regular or main crops; hence **catch-cropping,** the raising of catch-crops; †**catch-land** (see quot.); **catch-match,** a match which is 'a catch' or great advantage to one of the parties; **catch-weight** (*Horse-racing*).

1884 Sir T. Acland in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 2/1 *Catch crops rarely pay on a farm. 1887 *Daily News* 16 July 3/8 'Catch-cropping'..is now coming to be looked upon as a mark of skilful and thrifty farming. 1674 Ray *S. & E. Countr. Wds.* Coll. 61 **Catch-land,* land which is not certainly known to what Parish it belongeth; and the Minister that first gets the tithes of it enjoys it for that year. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* vi, She made out her *catch-match, and she was miserable. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 477 General rules concerning Horse-racing. *Catch Weights are, each party to appoint any person to ride without weighing. 1872 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 11 The 'catch' in 'catch weight'—which is almost synonymous with 'chance weight'—originally applied only to the weight which was 'caught' as best it might be.

Catchable (kæ·tʃăb'l), *a.* [f. Catch *v.* + -able.] That can be caught.

a 1695 Ld. Halifax (T.) The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as catchable as the ignorance of a fool. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 189 Both catchable and eligible. 1870 *Law Rep., Com. Pleas* V. 670 A migratory fish..in a catchable and marketable state.

Catchee·. *nonce-wd.* [f. Catch *v.* + -ee.] One who is caught: the correlative of *catcher.*

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 339 An uncomfortable 'catch'; the old god being the catchee, instead of the catcher.

Catcher (kæ·tʃəɹ). [f. Catch *v.* (and *sb.*+-er 1.]

†**1.** One who chases or drives; huntsman, driver. (Cf. Catch *v.* 1.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1139 Þenne þise cacheres þat couþe, cowpled her houndez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Cahchare or dryvare, *minator, abactor.*

2. One who or that which catches, in various current senses of the verb.

c 1400 *Test. Love* Prol., This booke..is..so drawe togider to maken the catchers [1560 calthers] therof ben the more ready to hent sentence. 1541 Paynell *Catiline* iii. 4 A waster of his owne goodes, and a catcher of other mennes. 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 329 Deliuered from the snare of the catcher. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 18 The rough net is not the best catcher of birdis. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 219 The catcher now is caught. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Rudacke* v. 6 Watchers thereon..And catchers thereat. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. an. 14. 143 What jests lewd catchers of words made. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 137 The natives catch them with bird-lime .. the catchers kill them immediately. 1872 *Daily News* 13 July, The name of a new bowler or catcher. 1886 F. H. Burnett *Little Ld. Fauntleroy* 122 The attitudes of pitcher and catcher and batter in the real game.

b. *techn.*

1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Vall.* iv. 61 The roller and his catcher who stand on each side of the rolling machine. 1861 Smiles *Workmen's Earn.* 27 Rate of wages .. Rollers £5 10*s.* *od.*..Catchers to ditto £1 10*s.* *od.*

†**3.** One who sings in a catch. *Obs. rare*—1.

1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* iv. i. Wks. 1873 III. 419 Where be my Catchers? Come a Round.

4. *Comb.* **catcher-warp,** part of a loom.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 390/2 The catcher-warps ..put in to hold down the chenille by its 'back-bone'.

Catchfly (kæ·tʃflәi). [f. Catch *v.* + Fly *sb.*] A name originally given by Gerard to *Silene Armeria* (see quot.); now used for *Lychnis Viscaria* and the various species of *Silene.*

1597 Gerard *Herbal* clxxvi. § 1. 482, I have called it Catchflie, or Lime woort, The whole plant, as wel leaues as stalkes, and also the flowers, are couered ouer with a most thicke and clammie matter like vnto Birde lime. 1656 Coles *Art of Simpling* ix. 29 Some have a viscous matter adhering to it, as Catchfly. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 Hardy annual Flowers, as..sweet-scented Peas, Lobel's Catch-fly. *Ibid.* 373 Double Catchfly. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 413 *Silene anglica,* English Catchfly. 1863 Baring Gould *Iceland* 192 Among the pebbles grows the red alpine catchfly.

Catching (kæ·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Catch *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Catch, in various senses.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 265 So muche vyss hii ssolde hym brynge, þat ech man wondry ssal of so gret cacchynge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2281 Why couet we combraunse, or cachyng of harme? 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 7 Craftines and hurtfull catchinges. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 48 The catching of a Trout. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xiv. 219 A quick catching of her breath.

b. *spec.* Twitching.

1744 Wall in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 218, I found him delirious, with convulsive Catchings in the Tendons. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 302 Catchings and Cramps. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 199 Profound sleep, uninterrupted by any catching or convulsion. 1870 Bennett *Baby May* 13 Catchings up of legs and arms.

Ca·tching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. *gen.* That catches, in various senses; see the vb.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xlv. (1859) 51 Nayles hoked, and catchyng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 106 Couetouse and cacchynge. 1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 473 Busie and catching natures. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 66 Still more catching and more combustible. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* vi. (1826) 35 A charming morsel of the picturesque .. delicious catching lights on the principal objects.

2. *spec.* Of diseases: Liable to be communicated from one person to another, infectious. Also *fig.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 186 Sicknesse is catching. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Warwicksh.*, Bad Latin was a catching disease in that age. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 24 ¶ 25 The virtues of men are catching as well as their vices. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. iii. (L.) The assassin mood proves catching. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 161/2 The mare was suffering from no catching disease.

3. In an uncertain or precarious state.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI, Fields that haue been long time cloide With catching weather. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 114 Peace between the two kingdoms was but in a doubtful and catching condition. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 93 When .. frequent showers double his charges, his labour, his care .. in a catching harvest. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. V. (1863) 473 The weather .. was, on the contrary, of that description which is termed 'catching'.

4. *fig.* Entrapping; deceptive, 'catchy'.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 175 What to answer him vnto this his catching question. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 334 This is an exceeding catching question. 1880 MACALPIN *Money-lenders* 289 Catching bargains with 'expectant heirs' are set aside.

5. That catches the eye, the fancy, etc.; attractive, captivating, 'taking'.

1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 26 These words were extremely catching to the generality of the House. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 126 The objects most catching to the eye of the navigator.

Hence **Ca·tchingness,** catching quality.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 37 Carelesness of coals and candles, catchingness of Papers. 1884 *Spectator* No. 2903. 221 The irresistible catchingness of Gay's ballads.

Catchment (kæ·tʃmĕnt). [f. CATCH *v.* + -MENT.] = CATCHING; appropriated to the catching and collection of the rainfall over a natural drainage area, in *catchment basin, area.*

1847 J. DWYER *Hydr. Engineer.* 19 A great portion of the catchment basin is very little raised above the level of the lake. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 34 The catchment-basin is a term applied to all that part of a river-basin from which rain is collected, and from which therefore the river is fed. 1881 *Times* 2 Feb., We have .. eleven [rivers] with catchment basins exceeding a thousand square miles. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 109/1 A vast catchment-area of encircling rock.

Catchoo, variant of CACHOU, CATECHU.

c 1760 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* I. 238 (Y.) What they call Catchoo, of a blackish granulated perfumed composition.

Catchpenny (kæ·tʃpeni), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. CATCH- 1 + PENNY.]

1. Something (esp. a publication) of little value, designed to attract purchasers.

1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 36 The general run of catch penny's upon the subject. 1785 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 321 The late pretty tale of her being the Emperor's daughter is doubtless a mere catch-penny. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* x. 133 You know already by the title that it is no more than a catch-penny.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Designed to attract purchasers; got up merely to sell.

1759 GOLDSM. *Butler's Rem.* Wks. 1837 IV. 467 One of those catchpenny subscription works. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* vi. (1860) 113 The catchpenny lyrics of Tom Dibdin. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xiv. 257 Full of catch-penny devices and stagey attitudinising.

Catchpole, -poll (kæ·tʃpōul). Forms: ? 1 kæcepol, cæccepol, 2–4 cachepol, 4 cacchepol, 4–5 kachepol(l, 4–6 catchepoll, 5 cachepoll, cahchpolle, 6 catchepolle, -pole, catchipolle, catchpoule, catchpolle, 6–7 catchpol, 4– catchpoll, 6– catchpole. [a. med.L. *cacepollus*, ONF. **cachepol* = central OF. *chacepol, chacipol, chassipol*, in med.L. also *cachepolus, chacepollus, chacipollus, chassipullus* (Du Cange), lit. 'chase-fowl', one who hunts or chases fowls. The form of the word appears to indicate that it arose in Provençal, where it would be *cassapol*, or It., where it would be *cacciapollo.* The OF. was apparently adapted from Pr. or med.L.

A charter of 1107 (St. Hugues, Grenoble) has the word as a surname, 'ego Franco *cassat pullum*', 'ego Franco de Biveu quem vocant *cassa pullum*', where the first element is the Provençal (and thence med.L.) verb *cassare* (:—L. *captiāre*) in 3rd pers. sing. Of similar names, Geraldus *Cazaporcs* 'swine driver' witnesses a charter of 1097 (St. Victor of Marseilles); Petrus *Chaceporc*, clericus regis Henrici III, witnesses a charter of 1246 (Bordeaux); *Cacheleu* appears as the older form of *Chasseloup* 'wolf-hunter'; *Cachepouil*, in 15th c. *Cachapeolls*, f. *pediculus* louse, is the name of a mill near Perigueux. (P. Meyer.)]

†1. A tax-gatherer, an exactor of taxes or imposts; a (Roman) publican. *Obs.*

a 1050 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 111 *Exactor*, kæcepol [*printed* hæce wol]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Matheus þet wes cachepol þene he iwende to god-spellere. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (1843) 4 Crystofer catchepoll a crystes course gaderer. *a* 1563 BECON *Fasting* in *Catechism, &c.* (1844) 536 What usurer leaveth his usury?..what catchpole his extortion? 1612–15 [see CATCHPOLESHIP]. 1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XX. 167 Then all the Catchpole Officers were slain.

2. A petty officer of justice; a sheriff's officer or sergeant, *esp.* a warrant officer who arrests for debt, a bum-bailiff. (Used in early times to render L. *lictor*; since 16th c., at least, a word of contempt.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 46 *Crucifige*, quod a cacchepolle I warante hym a wicche. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xix. 20 Saul sente catchpollis [Vulg. *lictores*] for to take David. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 76 Quikliche cam a cacchepol and craked a-two here legges. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Cahchpolle or pety-seriawnte, *angarius, exceptor.* *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 21 (Harl. MS.) The Cachepollys And the mynistris of the Emperour mette with hem. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 9 As ready as any catchpoule..to torment him. 1607–72 COWELL *Interpr., Catchpole*, though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have been used without reproach. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 3 Your Algouazils (or Catch poles) and your Devils are both of an order. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XCVIII, The catchpole watches the man in debt. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 81, I have a mortal antipathy to catchpolls, bumbailiffs, and little great men. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Hastings* (1854) II. 623 Miserable catchpoles..with Impey's writs in their hands.

b. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

a 1643 BOYS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlv. 2 The very catch-poll officers..gave this testimony. 1601 *Downf. Earl Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 118 Follow him, ye catchpole-bribed grooms. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 684 As fast as catchpole claws Can seize the slipp'ry prey.

Hence **Ca·tchpolery, catchpollery** [OF. *chassipollerie*, med.L. *chacipollaria*]; **Ca·tchpoleship**; **Ca·tchpoll** *v.*, **a.** *intr.* to exercise the function of a catchpole; **b.** *trans.* only in *passive*, to be seized or arrested by a catchpole; **Ca·tchpolling** *vbl. sb.*

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 93 The fourth part of the goods, for their catchpolling, falleth to them, for their lot and share. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* xii. Wks. 1873 II. 66 A rescue (prentises) my masters catchpol'd. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. iii. (1833) 175 This catchpole-ship of Zaccheus carried extortion in the face. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 2 A Devil catchpol'd, and not a Catchpole bedevil'd. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 171 All the duns, bums..and the other accursed components of that diabolical system called 'Catchpollery'.

†**Catchpole, -ule,** var. CACHESPELL, tennis.

1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* i. (1848) 8 The exercise of my body by archery and the catchpole.

Catchup (kæ·tʃəp), **catsup** (kæ·tsəp). [see KETCHUP.] A liquor extracted from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, etc., used as a sauce. More commonly KETCHUP.

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Catchup*, a high East-India Sauce. 1730 SWIFT *Paneg. on Dean* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 142 And, for our home-bred british cheer, Botargo, catsup, and caveer. 1751 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery Bk.* 309 It will taste like foreign Catchup. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 333 One..application of mushrooms is .. converting them into the sauce called Catsup. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* V. (1850) 136 (L.) Walnut catsup. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 466 He found in mothery catsup a number of yellowish globular bodies.

Catchweed (kæ·tʃwīd). *Herb.* [f. CATCH *v.* + WEED.] Goose-grass or Cleavers (*Galium Aparine*).

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 193 Catchweed, Goosegrass, Cleavers, Clivers. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 154 Leaves, stems, and globular fruits are all bristly, and the latter often cling to the clothing .. thus it is called..Catchweed.

Catchword (kæ·tʃwūrd). [f. CATCH- 3 b + WORD.]

1. *Printing.* The first word of the following page inserted at the right-hand lower corner of each page of a book, below the last line. (Now rarely used.)

1730–6 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *Catchword*, with printers, the word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & L.* III. XXXVI. 22 In the last page..the catch-words at the bottom were Countess Christina. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 68 Catch-words, now generally abolished, were first used at Venice, by Vindeline de Spire. 1882 GROSART in *Spenser's Wks.* IV. 3/2 Catch-word is misprinted.

2. A word so placed as to catch the eye or attention; *spec.* **a.** the word standing at the head of each article in a dictionary or the like; **b.** the rime word in verse; **c.** the last word in an actor's speech, serving as a guide to the next speaker; a cue.

c 1780 C. LLOYD *Rhyme* (R.) More demands the critic ear Than the two catchwords in the rear Which stand like watchmen in the close To keep the verse from being prose. 1863 *Reader* 28 Nov. 638 A tick at the beginning and end of [the passage] and a line under the word show of what extent the passage is to be, and what the catchword is. 1868 C. WORDSWORTH in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XXXIII. 1 This Psalm is coupled with the foregoing one by the catchword with which it opens. 1879 *Directions to Readers for Dict.*, Put the word as a catchword at the upper corner of the slip. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 124/2 The arranging of the slips collected..and the development of the various senses of every Catchword. 1885 *Law Q. Rev.* 297 The Digester should..revise every catch-word in the Reports.

3. A word caught up and repeated, *esp.* in connexion with a political or other party. (Cf. *catch-phrase* under CATCH- 3 b.)

1795 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 259 The Influence and dangerous tendency of these party catch-words. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 332/1 Public virtue is only the catchword of knaves to delude fools. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 106 Many of his phrases have become the catchwords of party politics. 1886 W. S. LILLY *Europ. Hist.* II. 229 His [the Abbé Fauchet's] catch-word [Fraternity]..has survived him..as the third article of the Revolutionary symbol.

Catchy (kæ·tʃi), *a. colloq.* [f. CATCH *v.* + -Y 1.]

1. Adapted to catch the attention or fancy; attractive, 'taking'.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 679 A catchy, stage-like effect. 1885 *Athenæum* 9 May 593 Catchy titles. 1887 *Ayrshire Post* 4 June 5 The building is..by no means, unduly striking or 'catchy' to the eye.

2. That catches or entraps; deceptive.

1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* 482/1 The condition imposed was a catchy and not a fair condition.

3. Readily caught up.

1881 *Pall Mall Budget* 29 April 12/2 A smaller number of catchy tunes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 4/1 The music is not particularly original, but it is tuneful, smooth, and 'catchy'.

4. Occurring in snatches, fitful, spasmodic.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* 137 Catchy ejaculations of rapture. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 214 The wind..was very catchy.

5. *Sc.* 'Merry, jocund' (Jam.).

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 2 (Jam.) He..langs To crack wi' San', and hear his catchie glees.

†**Ca·tcluke.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. CAT *sb.*1 + CLUKE claw.] The plant Bird's-foot Trefoil.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 116 The clavyr, catcluke, and the cammamyld. *a* 1568 in Sibbald *Chron. Sc. Poetry* (1802) III. 203 (Jam.) Ane hat..With catclukes strynklit in that steid, And fynkill grein.

Cate, usually in *pl.* **cates** (kēits), *sb.*1 Also 6 caittes. [aphetized form of ACATE: the original sense being 'purchase'.]

†1. *pl.* Provisions or victuals bought (as distinguished from, and usually more delicate or dainty than, those of home production); in later use, sometimes merely = victuals, food. *Obs.* See ACATE 2.

1461–83 *Ord. R. Housek.* 38 Upon frydaye is made paymente for all manner of freshe cates. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 293 The vetulers howse .. wher I bought my caittes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 48 To by them cates to eate. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 132 Purvayour for his cates at home. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 237 Bid them fall unto their frugal cates. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 300 Provision enough of corn, and salt, and water, but there was no store of fresh Cates to be had. 1782 HAN. MORE *David* II. 32 Such plain cates and rural viands as suit his frugal fortune. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xii, The cates which she had provided. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. II. iii. 321 Sprinkling with flour the boiling cates.

b. Its frequent use with *delicate, dainty*, and the like, led to sense 2.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 152 For the desire of delicate cates. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* I. vi, Where daintie Cates upon the Board were set. 1637 NABBE *Microcosm.* in *Dodsley* IX. 146 All the ambrosian cates Art can devise for wanton appetite. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 241 Sav'ry cates, upon clean embers cast. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 126 Well fed with every nicer Cate.

2. Choice viands; dainties, delicacies.

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 92 The best fruits, what and how many cates and delights had he in one kind. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glass* Wks. 1831 I. 122 These curious cates are gracious in my mine eye. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 190 Kate, the prettiest Kate in Christendome, Kate of Katehall, my super-daintie Kate, For dainties are all Kates, and therefore Kate Take this of me, Kate of my consolation. 1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XV. 126 While he in Silks and Cates did much abound. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 206 Whence oft with sugar'd cates she doth 'em greet. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XXVIII. 130 He fed her with cates as delicate as her lips.

b. occas. in *sing.*: A viand, dainty.

1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* III. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 204 Taste of every cate. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 ¶ 3 The Christmas Pye, which in its very Nature is a kind of consecrated Cate. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 23 The finest wheat-corn; then a cate or luxury. 1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 22 Though it is a toothsome cate.

3. *fig.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 22. 1624 MASSINGER *Bondman*, The pleasant taste these cates of comfort yield me. 1633 BENLOWES *Pref. Verses* in *P. Fletcher's Purple Isl.*, Let Readers judge thy book: Such Cates, should rather please the Guest, than Cook.

†**Cate,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [Pg. *cate*, prob. ad. Hindī. *kath* catechu.] The same as CATECHU or CUTCH. [1554 in NUNES; 1578 in D'ACOSTA (Yule).] 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 465 The preparation of Cate (which he takes to be the same with Catechu).

†**Cate,** *v. Obs.* [f. CATE *sb.*1] To dress (food).

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 51 The same meate cated one way content the stomake, which in some other fashion would not please.

Cate, obs. f. CAT and CATTY.

†**Catechese.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 catachese. [a. F. *catéchèse*, ad. L. *catēchēsis*.] = next.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 419 Which words were the conclusion of his last Catachese.

‖**Catechesis** (kætĭkī·sis). [L., a. Gr. *κατήχησις* instruction by word of mouth, n. of action f. *κατηχεῖν* to instruct orally, orig. to resound, sound amiss, 'din one's ears', f. *κατά* down, thoroughly, etc. + *ἠχεῖν* to sound, ring.]

1. Oral instruction given to catechumens; catechizing.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., In the antient church

catechesis was an instruction given, viva voce, either to children, or adult Heathens, preparatory to their receiving of baptism. **1845** R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 135 The little community shall become the Bible class and be addicted to a Bible catechesis.

2. A book for catechetical instruction, *spec.* the name of a work of St. Cyril of Jerusalem.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The catecheses of St. Cyril, are the principal work of that father. **1849** W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 597 How far he is from approving unwritten traditions, he shews plainly in the fourth Catechesis.

Catechetic (kæt/ke·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 **-tick.** [ad. L. *catēchētic-us*, a. Gr. *κατηχητικ-ός*, f. *κατηχητ-ήν* oral instructor: deriv. as prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to catechesis; according to the manner of a catechism. See CATECHETICAL 1 and 2.

1661 FELL *Dr. Hammond* (R.) In the catechetick institution of the youth of his parish. *a* **1672** WOOD *Life* (1848) 243 *note*, Of such sort a Catechetic Lecture must be. **1702** ADDISON *Evid. Chr. Relig.* (1727) 302 In the year 202 the great Origen was appointed Regent of the Catechetick School in Alexandria. **1718** HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. i. 65 Catechetick Lectures upon the Creed. **1858** BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 181 Catechetic orthodoxy.

B. *sb.* mostly *pl.* **catechetics.** That part of Christian theology which treats of catechesis.

1849 J. BROWN *J. Fisher* ii. 16 He answered his catechetics and chronological questions on the last half of the 10th century. **1882** W. BLAIKIE *Minist. of Word* 296 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgics, Catechetics and Poimenics. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* 417 Catechetics..corresponds to catechesis, as theory to practice.

b. Catechetic writings or treatises. (Gr. *κατηχητικά*.)

1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 596 Cyril of Jerusalem..in his Catechetics.

Catechetical (kæt/ke·tikăl), *a.* Also 7 **-call.** [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with catechetics or catechesis; pertaining to instruction in the elementary principles of Christianity.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 43 To omit Cyril of Jerusalem his Catecheticall Sermons. **1702** ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 515 In this city was a famous catechetical school for training persons up in divine knowledge. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 279 The great catechetical school of Alexandria, which claimed as its founder the Evangelist St. Mark.

2. Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with the catechism of a church.

1618 HALES *Let.* in *Golden Rem.* (1688) 386 There should be observed a three-fold Catechizing..A third in the Church by Catechetical Sermons. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlix. 266 A considerable sum to buy advowsons of livings, and to maintain a catechetical lecture. **1849** J. BROWN *J. Fisher* ii. 17 *note*, To show that he preached catechetical doctrine.

3. Resembling the method of instruction by questions and answers, as in the catechism; 'consisting of questions and answers' (J.).

1691 BP. WORCESTER *Charge* 18 The true Grounds of Religion; which are easiest learn'd, and understood, and remembered in the short Catechetical Way. **1704** NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) Pref. 17 To throw the whole Subject .. into a catechetical Form. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 239 ¶ 3 Socrates introduced a catechetical Method of Arguing. He would ask his Adversary Question upon Question, till he had convinced him out of his own Mouth that his Opinions were wrong. **1845** R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 65 Stout advocates of catechetical methods and forms.

Hence **Cateche·tically** *adv.*, in a catechetical manner; in the authoritative manner of a catechism.

1730–6 in BAILEY. *a* **1834** LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 451 To pronounce, dogmatically and catechetically, who was the richest..man that ever lived. **1842** G. S. FABER *Provincial Lett.* (1844) II. 28 All those who had been catechetically instructed and duly baptised.

Ca·techin. *Chem.* A substance obtained from catechu, etc., after the removal of the tannin; a white powder composed of very small silky needles.

1853 *Pharm. Jrnl.* XIII. 79 He has detected catechine in kino. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 641 The insoluble portion is a mass of acicular crystals, catechin or catechuic acid.

† **Catechise** (kæt/kiz). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 6 **catechis.** [app. ad. F. *catéchèse* CATECHESE, confounded with the vb. CATECHIZE, in F. *catechise-r.* The Sc. corruption *carritches* rests upon a pronunciation (ka·t/tʃiz); cf. F. (katɛʃe·z).] = CATECHESIS, CATECHISM.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 7 In the foure partis of this present Catechis. *Ibid.* 122 In the thrid part of this Catechis, quhilk intraittis of the sevin sacramentis. **1637** GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. ii. 13 For every particular head of Catechise. **1659** GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 619 No Sermons, no Prayers, no Catechises. **1707** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. VIII, And open all thy Peoples Eyes, To read th' Assembly's Catechise. **1715** DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 13 You know your catechise. **1825** *Bro. Jonathan* III. 150 After the fashion of your .. Yankee, when he is .. teaching the 'catechise'. [In mod. Eng. dialects, where generally treated as a corruption of *catechism*.]

b. in *comb.*, as *catechise-point.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 125/1 Fundamental Truths, or, as we call them, Catechise-points.

Catechism (kæt/kiz'm). Forms: 6 (?) **catechyzon, cathecysme, chatechisme,** 6–7 **catechisme,** 6– **catechism.** [ad. L. *catēchismus* (in med.L. also *cathecismus*), on Gr. type **κατηχισμός* (n. of action f. *κατηχίζ-ειν*) taken as = *κατήχησις*; see CATECHESIS. Cf. F. *catéchisme.*]

† **1.** Catechetical instruction; catechesis. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. ii. (W. de W. 1506) 14 And that suffyseth as now of the exorcysme and cathecysme. **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 407 The learners of Catechisme were dismissed after the Lessons that were read. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 241 To say I and no, to these particulars, is more then to answer in a Catechisme.

2. An elementary treatise for instruction in the principles of the Christian religion, in the form of question and answer; such a book accepted and issued by a church as an authoritative exposition of its teaching, as the (*Church*) *Catechism*, that of the Church of England in the Book of Common Prayer, the *Longer* and *Shorter Catechisms*, of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, used by the Presbyterian churches, etc.

1509 J. COLLET *Foundat. Stat. St. Paul's Sch.* in *Lib. Cantab.* (1855) 452/3 The maister shall..first se, that they can saye the catechyzon [?-yzm]. I will the children learne first above all the catechyzon in Englishe. [**1540** CRANMER (*title*), Catechismus; that is to say, a Shorte Instruction into Christian Religion, for the synguler commoditie and profyte of Children and yong people.] **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, A Catechism, that is to say, an Instruction to be learned of every child before he be brought to be confirmed of the Bishop. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 26 Ane Catechisme, that is ane common instruction contenand schortly and plainly thai thingis quhilk ar necessary to tham to ken and keip, to the plesour of God and thair eternal salvation. **1597** *Pilgr. Parnass.* III. 354 Twoo or three hundreth of chatechismes of Jeneva's printe. **1648** (*title*) The Shorter Catechism, agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. **1653** WALTON *Angler* i. 31 That good, plain, unperplext Catechism, that is printed with the old Service Book. *a* **1711** KEN *Direct. Prayer* Wks. (1838) 339 The doctrine delivered in the Catechism. **1752** A. MAIR (*title*), Brief Explication of the Assemblie's Shorter Catechism. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 130 We can never see Christianity from the catechism.

3. *transf.* A book of instruction in other subjects by question and answer. (In 17th c. chiefly applied to works which parodied the preceding; its serious use and general extension came later.)

a **1637** B. JONSON *Verses on Drayton's Muse* (R.) This book! is a catechism to fight And will be bought of every lord and knight, That can but read. **1643** HEYLIN (*title*), The Rebels Catechism. **1754** (*title*), The Freethinker's Catechism; that is to say an Instructor, to be learned by every Young Fellow, before he can know the world. **1795** J. ROSE (*title*), A Constitutional Catechism, adapted to all ranks and capacities. **1806** DALBIAC (*title*), A Military Catechism for the use of young Officers. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 127 These examinations are to be..arranged in the order laid down in a 'Military Catechism' which is appended to the 'Regulations'. **18..** W. PINNOCK, Catechisms of the Arts, Sciences, History, Religion, etc.

4. *fig.* A course of question and answer; a series or form of interrogatories put to candidates, etc.

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, v. i. 144 Honour is a meere Scutcheon, and so ends my Catechisme. **1848–55** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 327 The catechism by which the lords lieutenants had been directed to test the sentiments of the country gentlemen consisted of three questions. *Mod.* The candidate met the electors and was put through his catechism.

5. *attrib.*

1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* 167 A Catechisme Lecture of some two houres long.

Catechismal (kæt/ki·zmăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL: there may have been a med.L. *catēchismālis.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a catechism.

1819 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 64, I believe that the so-called Apostles' Creed was .. the catechismal rather than the baptismal creed. **1860** DORA GREENWELL *Ess.* 215 [She] puts her little niece through her catechismal paces.

† **Catechismy.** *Obs.* A variant of CATECHISM.

1578 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 279 Absis [A. B. C.'s] and Catechismies, viijd. **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 360 Let our catechismies..beare witnesse of the same.

Catechist (kæt/kist). [ad. L. *catēchista*, ad. Gr. *κατηχιστ-ήν* he who catechizes, f. *κατηχίζ-ειν* to CATECHIZE. In F. *catéchiste.*] One whose duty is to catechize; a teacher of catechumens or in a catechetical school; a teacher appointed to give oral instruction in the elements of Christianity according to a catechism, or by question and answer; a native teacher in a mission church.

a **1563** BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 9 The office of the catechist was not only to instruct and teach, but also to examine. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 10 Catechists, Exorcists, Readers, and Singers. **1673** *Lady's Call.* II. 82, I do not say that the mistress should set up for a catechist or preacher. **1725** BERRIMAN *Hist. Acc. Trinity* 77 Clemens was the celebrated Schoolmaster and Catechist of Alexandria. **1876** DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* ii. 54 In the absence of the regular clergyman the catechist conducts the worship. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 27 Nov. 5/2 The native catechist who accompanied the Bishop on that final mission.

Catechistic (kæt/ki·stik), *a.* [f. on Gr. type **κατηχιστικ-ός*; see prec. and -IC.] = next.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 339 His [Cyril's] Catechistick Lectures. **1884** CRADDOCK in *Academy* 19 July 40/1 The catechistic terrors of the Last Day.

Catechistical (kæt/ki·stikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the office, teaching, or method of instruction of a catechist, or of the catechism he expounds; consisting of question and answer. Cf. CATECHETICAL.

1618 HALES *Let.* in *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 386 The custom is in Catechistical Sermons..to take..a portion of the Catechism for their Text and Theme. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 432 His flock was..well bottomed on catechistical divinity. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. i. i. (1852) 259 He thrice went over the body of divinity in a catechistical way. **1835** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 641 The catechistical method.

Hence **Catechi·stically** *adv.*

1645 USSHER (*title*), A Body of Divinity, or The summe and substance of Christian Religion: Catechistically propounded and explained, by way of Question and Answer. **1692** SOUTH *Serm.* VII. v. (R.) The principles of Christianity briefly and catechistically taught.

Catechizable (kæt/kəi·zăb'l), *a.* [see -ABLE.] That may be catechized.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 352 Four thousand catechisable persons. **1867** H. SCOTT *Fasti Eccles. Scot.* II. 459 The parish contained 6 hundred and 20 catechisable persons.

Catechization (kæt/kəizē·ʃən). Also 7– **-sation.** [ad. med.L. *catēchizātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *catēchizāre* to catechize; cf. F. *catéchisation.*] The action of catechizing.

16.. BURNET *Records* II. i. No. 53 (R.) The catechization of young chaplains in the rudiments of our faith. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* II. 355 That they might be prepared for his future catechisations. **1869** *Daily News* 17 Mar., The usual catechisation of Ministers [in Parlt.].

Catechize (kæ·t/kəiz), *v.* Forms: 5 **cathezize,** (6 **cathecyse,** 7 **catachise**), 6– **catechise,** 7– **-chize.** [ad. L. *catēchizā-re*, Tertullian (in med.L. also *catecizare, catezizare, cathezizare,* in F. *catéchiser* (16th c. in Littré), Pr. *cathezizar*, Sp. *catequizar*, It. *catechizzare*), f. Gr. *κατηχίζ-ειν* to instruct orally, a derivative of factitive form from *κατηχέ-ειν* to resound, to sound amiss, to din in, instill, teach or instruct orally, f. *κατά* down, thoroughly + *ἠχεῖν* to sound, ring. The primary vb. is in N. T.; the derivative, of later introduction, had only the technical ecclesiastical application.]

1. *trans.* To give systematic oral instruction; to instruct (the young or ignorant) in the elements of religion by repeating the instruction until it is learnt by heart, or (as always implied in modern times) by the method of formal questions and answers; to instruct by means of a catechism; in the Church of England, to teach the catechism, *esp.* in preparation for confirmation.

1449 [see CATECHIZED]. **14..** in *Anglia* VIII. 164 A chile shulde be catecized, þat is to seye enformed in þe feith atte chirchedore. [**1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* I. ii. (W. de W. 1506) 13 Cathecyser is as moche to saye as to instruct or teche the fundacyons and artycles necessary of our holy fayth.] **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 907 Pastour .. catechiseth, that is to say, instructeth them that be yonglings in religion. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell., Chronol.* E j a, Constantine, being confirmed by a signe from heaven, becommeth catechized in the Faith. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* xxii. 6 Train up [*marg.* Catechise] a child in the way he should go. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* an. 1616 (R.) That children should be carefully catechised, and confirmed by the bishops. *a* **1711** KEN *Direct. Prayer* Wks. (1838) 341. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* iv. § 3, I .. was once upon a time catechised and tutored into the belief of a God. **1836** HOOK in *Life* I. 292 To become a good catechist you must catechise.

b. *fig.* (*ironical.*)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xx. (D.) Reclaimed with gentle means, not catechised with fire and fagot.

† **2.** To teach orally, instill (religious instruction).

a **1625** BOYS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* I. 312 Their voices are well understood, catechising the first elements of religion.

† **3.** To instruct orally (in any subject). *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 35/2 Such Visitor .. might .. root out atheism .. catechise gross ignorance, purge Italy of luxury and riot. **1623** COCKERAM, *Catechize*, to instruct by mouth. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 313 Whether Herodotus were rightly Catechized and instructed in the Egyptian Doctrine..may very well be questioned.

4. To examine with a catechism or in the manner of a theological catechism; to question as to belief.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 78 And because Prudence would see how Christiana had brought up her children, she asked leave of her to Catechise them. *Ibid.* 81 Come Matthew, shall I also Catechise you? **1869** *Daily News* 22 Dec., These gentlemen wanted Dr. Temple..to admit their right to catechise him. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 228 He was closely catechized by a commission of members of the consistory.

5. To question or interrogate systematically or at length; *esp.* to question or examine with a view to reproof or condemnation; to take to task.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iv. 16, I will Catechize the world for him, that is, make Questions, and by them answer. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Prophecy* Wks. (1711) 181 Armed vagabonds catechising every man by the purse. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 62 God..catechised the prophet Jeremy in a potter's house, saying, O house of Israel, cannot I do with you as this potter? **1727** SWIFT *To very yng. Lady*, Catechising him where he has been. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 203 Pierce my vein, Take of the crimson stream meandring there, And catechise it well. **1847** MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. viii. 309 She was catechised without end; perhaps she suffered corporeal chastisement. **1863** EMERSON *Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 334 Asking questions of Indians is like catechizing beavers and rabbits.

Hence **Ca·techized** *ppl. a.*

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* IV. ii. 426 No man baptisid or Cathe-

zized. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* Pref. Verses, Their catechised Childe. 1858 F. PAGET *Parish & Priest* 70 He may be as heretical as he will, but he will do no mischief if he preaches to a catechized congregation.

Catechizer (kæ·tĭkəizəɹ). One who catechizes, or teaches by a catechism; a catechist; one who interrogates systematically.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. ii. 427 The Baptiser and Cathezizer is a mynystre oonli undir God forto sette water on the persoon. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph. Catechiser*, that teacheth the principles of Christian religion. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 169 (R.) In 1550 he [Jewell] .. became a preacher and catechiser at Sunningwell. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/4 If the Tuesdays and Fridays .. were given over to the catechisers, the public loss would be less.

Catechizing (kæ·tĭkəi·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CATECHIZE: **a.** in religion.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 720 A Catechising, whereby children or they that were neere to the age of discretion did declare an account of their faith before the Church. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Wks.* (1633) 7. 1642 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* 36 (L.) Originally and properly catechizing [is] such a kind of teaching wherein the principles of religion, or of any art or science, are often inculcated, and by sounding and resounding beat into the ears of children or novices. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* I. lii. (R.) That particular way of instruction .. called catechising. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. Pref. 24. 1858 F. PAGET *Parish & Priest* 74 The mere propounding a string of questions is not catechizing. Any fool can ask questions.

b. generally, Examination by questioning.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 79 What kinde of catechizing call you this? To make you answer truly to your name. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 582/2 We should like to have the catechising of the .. man. 1880 FOWLER *Locke* i. 8 The professorial lecture, however learned, or the tutorial catechizing, however searching.

c. *attrib.* or ? *ppl. a.*

1581 J. FIELDE (*title*), Exposition of the Symbols .. gathered out of the catechising Sermons of G. O. Treuir. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* II. ii, As it were in catechising sort, To make me mindful of my mortal sins. 1615 J. WRIGHT *Acc. Lady J. Gray* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 39 This catechising Argument between the Lady Jane and Mr. Feckenham.

Catechu (kæ·tʃu, -tʃu). [In. mod.L. *catechu* (also Ger. *katechu, kateschu*), app. ad. Malay *kachu*, (Tamil, Telugu, Canarese *kācchu, kaycchu, kāshu*) catechu (of acacia). The direct representatives of the latter are Pg. *cacho*, F. *cachou*; the exact history of the form *catechu* is obscure. See also the other names CACHOU, CASHOU, CATE[2], CUTCH.]

A name given to several astringent substances, containing from 40 to 55 per cent. of tannin, which are obtained from the bark, wood, or fruits of various Eastern trees and shrubs. They are used in medicine, and in tanning, calico printing, and dyeing.

The name was apparently first applied (in Europe) to the pale sort called also GAMBIER, obtained from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria* or *Nauclea Gambir*; this is the *Catechu* of Pharmacy (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*): when first brought to Europe in the 17th c. it was from its appearance believed to be an earth, and called *Terra Japonica*. The dark sort obtained from the wood of *Acacia Catechu*, is more commonly called CUTCH; of this *Pegu Catechu* is a good variety. (There is doubt whether the connexion with Japan assumed in the name *terra japonici* is not purely imaginary, and owing to the Burmese name for *Acacia Catechu, sha-pin, shabin*, or *shaben*.)

[1654 SCHRÖDER *Pharmacop. Medico-chym.* (Lyons), *Catechu .. Terra Japonica* .. genus terræ exoticæ. (Y.) 1679 HAGENDORNIUS (*title*), Tractatus Physico-Medicus de Catechu, seu Terra Japonica.] 1683 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 157 A history of Catechu, or Terra Japonica. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 64, 2 Drams of choice Catechu or Japan Earth. 1805 C. HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 288 Twenty grains of the common cutch or catechu being dissolved in nitric acid. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 749 Gambir Catechu .. imported under the name of Gambir, from Singapore and some of the neighbouring islands .. In the trade it is distinguished from the black catechu and cutch by the name of *Terra Japonica*.

b. Catechu Acacia, -tree; the *Acacia Catechu*.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 450 Catechu tree. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 640 Catechu Acacia is a small tree, with straggling thorny branches, and hard, heavy, dark-red wood.

Hence **Ca·techutа·nnic acid**, the tannic acid of catechu.

1863-75 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Catechutannic acid softens when heated, and yields by distillation a yellow empyreumatic oil.

Catechuic (kætĭ(t)ʃū·ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to catechu. *Catechuic acid* = CATECHIN.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 112 Of catechuic acid. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 29 It contains kinotannic and catechuic acid.

Catechumen (kætĭkiū·mĕn). Also in 7 **catechumene, -eumen**; in L. form 6 **cathecuminus**; *pl.* 6-7 **catechumeni, -ini**, 7 **-any**; also 5 **cathecumynys**, 7 **catechumenies**. [ad. F. *catechumène*, ad. L. *catēchūmen-us*, a. Gr. *κατηχούμενος* 'one being instructed (in the rudiments of religion)', pr. pple. passive of *κατηχεῖν*: see CATECHESIS. The Latin word was long retained: the modern form, first found after 1600, was not universal till about 1700; the irregular pl. in *-ys, -ies* occurs in 15th and 17th c.]

1. A new convert under instruction before baptism. Used in reference to the ancient church and in modern missionary churches. Sometimes applied to young Christians generally, and especially to those preparing for the rite of confirmation.

14.. LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 77 (MS. O.) Rather þan to baptise barnes þat ben cathecumynys [*v. r.* catekumeling]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. i. (W. de W. 1506) 9 And they that duely were cathecuminus, y[t] is to saye instructe of the artycles of y[e] fayth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 246 Theie sate amonge the Cathecumeni. *c* 1615 *Lives Women-Saints* (1886) 31 A Catechumene, or learner of the faith. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. vii, One of their catechumenies. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. to Can.* I. 133 Thus they make their catechumine. 1651 *Life of Colet* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 100 One is for your Catechumany. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 106 Catechumens or Competentes. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. 303 What brief and plain instructions S. Peter gives his catechumeni. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 384 He faithful care of Catechumens took. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1842) VI. xii. 186 Thousands .. who are not baptized, yet are virtually catechumens. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. vi. 348 He boldly presented himself, with two catechumens, at the court of the Mikado.

attrib. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 727 Driblets of religious teaching in catechumen classes and Sunday-schools.

2. *transf.* One who is being initiated in any set of opinions, science, art, etc.

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Let. Windham* (T.) The same language is still held to the catechumens in Jacobitism.

Catechumenate (kætĭkiū·mĕnēt). [f. prec. + -ATE[1]; cf. F. *catéchuménat*.] **a.** Condition or position of a catechumen. **b.** A house for catechumens.

1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. viii. 218 Having passed through the state of the Catechumenate. 1865 W. STRICKLAND *Cath. Missions S. India* 204 Those who enter the catechuminates must be fed and supported for several days. 1878 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 426 The catechumenate of Scripture is that of adults. 1885-6 *Centr. Afr. Mission Rep.* 40 Confirmation, Baptism, and admission to the catechumenate.

Catechumenical (kætĭkiume·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to catechumens.

1790 J. COURTENAY *Philos. Reflect.* 19 Have not these catechumenical lectures been translated into all languages? 1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doct. Elect.* (1842) 155 The whole of his catechumenical and post-catechumenical instruction.

Hence **Catechume·nically** *adv.*

1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doct. Regen.* 198 The Living Word of Truth delivered to him catechumenically.

Catechu·menism. [f. as prec. + -ISM] The condition of a catechumen.

1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doct. Regen.* 196 The preparatory stage of Catechumenism.

† **Catechu·menist.** *Obs.* [f. as CATECHUMEN + -IST.] = CATECHUMEN.

1629 LYNDE *Via tuta* 155 Holy bread giuen to the Catechumenists. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 113 They took Ambrose, who was but a Catechumenist. 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Smect.-mastix* 13 Let us pray earnestly for the catechymenists.

† **Catechu·menize,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To instruct as a catechumen.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 24 Suppose .. that the [Ethiopian] Treasurer were .. in so short a time .. catechumenized.

Catechu·menship. The position of a catechumen.

1855 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 361 To pass through the three stages of catechumenship.

Catechyzon, obs. f. CATECHISM.

Catecomb, obs. f. CATACOMB.

Categorem (kæ·tĭgŏre·m, kăte·gŏrem). *Logic.* [ad. Gr. *κατηγόρημα* accusation, (in logic) predicate, f. *κατηγορεῖν* to speak against, accuse, allege, assert, predicate; cf. *κατήγορ-os* accuser, etc., f. *κατά* against + *ἀγορά* assembly, place of public speaking; cf. *ἀγορεύ-ειν* to speak in public, harangue.]

† **a.** = PREDICATE (*obs.*). **b.** A categorematic word.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. ii. 10b, These generall heades of argumentes .. sometimes they are called Categoremes. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) VIII. *Zeno* XX. 43 Universally negative axioms are those, which consist of an universall negative particle, and a Categorem; as, No man walketh. 1864 SHEDDEN *Elem. Logic* ii, Names are called categorematic words, or categorems.

Categorematic (kæ·tĭgŏrĭmæ·tik), *a. Logic.* [f. on Gr. type **κατηγορηματικός*, f. *κατηγόρημα*; see prec. Cf. F. *catégorématique*.] Of a word: Capable of being used by itself as a term.

1827 WHATELEY *Logic* 63 It is not every word that is categorematic, that is, capable of being employed by itself as a term. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 2. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 2 If it be a question whether a term is categorematic, or is of a quite opposite description .. one may take up a very absolute positive position, without finding many people prepared to assail it.

† **Categorema·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = CATEGORICAL. Hence **Categorema·tically,** *adv.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xi. § 14 Can there possibly be two categorematical, that is, positive substantial infinites? *Ibid.* xi. § 29 That some quantitative bodies should not be in a place, or else that quantitative bodies were Categorematically infinite.

Categoric (kætĭgŏ·rik), *a.* (*sb.*) ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *catēgoricus*, a. Gr. *κατηγορικός* accusatory, affirmative, (later) categorical, f. *κατήγορ-os* accuser; see CATEGOREM and -IC.]

A. *adj.* = CATEGORICAL.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 162 None is more categoric and positive in this than judicious Davenant. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXXVIII. 317 Predicamental and Catagorick fool. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. vii. 240 She gave him an evasive answer. He demanded a categoric one.

B. *sb.* A categorical proposition or statement.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. Proem 12 A Dilemma .. consistes of a disjunctive syllogisme .. and two Categorics. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 146. 407 He .. comes up to the Categoric very roundly, saying And so it was really and in Effect. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 548.

Categorical (kætĭgŏ·rikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Logic.* Of a proposition: Asserting absolutely or positively; not involving a condition or hypothesis; unqualified. *Categorical syllogism*: one consisting of categorical propositions.

1598 FLORIO *Categorico*, categoricall, predicable. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Categoricall Axiome.* 1638 FEATLY *Transub.* 88 Of our simple categoricall proposition, there can bee but one true sense. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 301 Most [conjunctive Syllogisms] may be transformed into categorical Syllogisms. 1827 WHATELEY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) 206/1 The division of Propositions according to their substance; viz. into categorical and hypothetical. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XVI. (1866) I. 294 As used originally by Aristotle, the term *categorical* meant merely affirmative, and was opposed to negative. By Theophrastus it was employed in the sense of absolute, .. opposed to conditional; and in this signification it has continued to be employed by all subsequent logicians.

b. *gen.* Of a statement (or him who makes it): Direct, explicit, express, unconditional.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ix. § 1 (1622) 59 A simple and categoricall denying of it. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 3 Apr., You do necessitate my answer to be categorical. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 83 On condition he give his categorical answer by the 18th instant. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary*, etc. (1842) I. 116, I could never persuade her to be categorical. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* V. i. 668 The ratification of the Ghent treaty .. was in no wise distinct and categorical, but was made dependent on a crowd of deceitful subterfuges.

c. *Categorical imperative*: in the ethics of Kant, the absolute unconditional command of the moral law, a law given by the pure reason, and binding universally on every rational will.

1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 337 [Kant] spun a new [system of ethics] .. out of his categorical imperative. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II. § 2. 117 The categorical imperative of conscience. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* IV. 161 'The Categorical imperative' (Duty, Conscience, Thou must).

2. *Logic.* Of or belonging to the categories.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 66 [It] will apply .. to all the other eleven categorical forms.

B. *sb.* A categorical proposition or syllogism.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 439 Reduce thy Hypothesis to a Categoricall; thus lies thy Proposition. 1827 WHATELEY *Logic* II. iv. § 2 (L.) A hypothetical proposition is defined to be two or more categoricals united by a copula. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XVI. (1866) I. 303 The proximate canons by which Deductive Categoricals are regulated.

Hence **Catego·ricalness.**

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 58 To find out the reason of his own Categoricalness. *Ibid.* I. 192 The word of Mr. Bayes's that he has made notorious is categoricalness.

Categorically (kætĭgŏ·rikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a categorical manner; with absolute assertion, absolutely, positively, unconditionally.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1355 Of this particle or Conjunction Ei, that is to say, If .. nothing can be made nor categorically affirmed. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 53 Not one word Categorically, plainly, and distinctly set downe, by which Purgatory is taught. *a* 1676 HALE *Let. from Dort* (R.) Warn them to lay by all other answers, and at the next sessions categorically answer, whether they would .. or no. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics*, The categorically imperative function. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lxxxi. 184 That every cause be resolved categorically by an Aye or a No.

Categorist (kæ·tĭgŏrist). *rare.* [f. CATEGORIZE: see -IST.] **a.** One who categorizes or classifies. **b.** One who deals with the 'categories'.

1847 EMERSON *Repres. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 Swedenborg's revelation is a confounding of planes,—a capital offence in so learned a categorist. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 294 Fencing cleverly .. with a categorist.

Categorize (kæ·tĭgŏrəiz), *v.* [f. CATEGORY + -IZE; cf. F. *catégoriser*.] *trans.* To place in a category or categories; to classify.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 41 Priest-craft has Categorized Sacrilege as the greatest Sin, next to the Sin against the Holy Ghost. 1883 *Westm. Rev.* July 99 Propertius categorizes the penalties endured by the wicked.

Hence **Ca·tegoriza·tion,** the action of categorizing; classification.

1886 *Spectator* 6 Nov., Lit. Supp. 1506 A generation ago, botany was mainly a categorisation of plant-forms under so called natural systems.

Category (kæ·tĭgŏri). [ad. L. *catēgoria*, a. Gr. *κατηγορία* accusation, assertion, predication, abst. sb. from *κατήγορ-os* accuser, etc.: see CATEGOREM.]

1. *Logic* and *Metaph.* A term (meaning literally 'predication' or 'assertion') given to certain general classes of terms, things, or notions; the use being very different with different authors.

a. Originally used by Aristotle, the nature and meaning of whose ten categories, or predicaments (as, after the Latin translation, they are also called)

has been disputed almost from his own day till the present; some holding that they were 'a classification of all the manners in which assertions may be made of the subject', others that they were 'an enumeration of all things capable of being named, the most extensive classes into which things could be distributed', or again, that they were 'the different kinds of notions corresponding to the definite forms of existence'. Hence many criticisms of Aristotle's classification, with modifications of it, or the substitution of new 'categories,' proposed by the Stoics, and later philosophers, according as they viewed them logically or metaphysically.

The ten 'categories' or 'predicaments' of Aristotle were: 1 Substance or being (*οὐσία*), 2 Quantity, 3 Quality, 4 Relation (*πρός τι*), 5 Place, 6 Time, 7 Posture (*κεῖσθαι*), 8 Having or possession (*ἔχειν*), 9 Action, 10 Passion.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. ii. 10 b, These generall heades of argumentes .. sometimes .. are called Categoremes, and the handling or discoursing of the same Categories. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. Proem 4 Objective Ideas or real Beings, considered in Logic, are reduced by the Aristoteleans .. to Ten Categories or Predicaments. **1724** WATTS *Logic* (1736) 25 The famous ten Ranks of Being, called the ten Predicaments or Categories of Aristotle, on which there are endless Volumes of Discourses formed by several of his Followers. **1849** ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 97 Logicians in almost every age have endeavoured to frame schemes of classification in which things should be arranged according to their real nature. To these the name of Categories .. has been given. **1858** MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* iii. (ed. 4) 49 Existence itself, that so-called highest category of thought. *c* **1866** GROTE *Aristotle* I. 144 We may illustrate the ten Categories of Aristotle by comparing them with the four Categories of the Stoics. *Ibid.* 149 Galen also recognizes five Categories; but not the same five as Plotinus. **1882** E. WALLACE tr. *Aristotle's Psychol.* 5 The first point .. is to determine in which of the higher classes soul is included, and what is its generic character—whether, in other words, it is an individual thing and real substance, or a quality, or a quantity, or any other of the categories, as they have been distinguished. **1883** LIDDELL & SCOTT *Grk. Lex.* s. v., The categories are a classification of all the manners in which assertions may be made of the subject.

b. Kant applied the term to: The pure *a priori* conceptions of the understanding, which the mind applies (as forms or frames) to the matter of knowledge received from *sense*, in order to raise it into an *intelligible* notion or object of knowledge.

1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) 26 The Predicaments of Aristotle are .. objective, of things as understood; those of Kant subjective, of the mind as understanding. In reality, the whole Kantian Categories would be generally excluded from those of Aristotle .. as determinations of thought, and not genera of real things. **1856** MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 64 In this manner there arise exactly so many pure conceptions of the understanding, applying *a priori* to objects of intuition in general, as there are logical functions in all possible judgments .. These conceptions we shall, with Aristotle, call categories, our purpose being originally identical with his, notwithstanding the great difference in the execution. Table of the Categories. 1. *Of Quantity*: Unity, Plurality, Totality. 2. *Of Quality*: Reality, Negation, Limitation. 3. *Of Relation*: Of Inherence and Subsistence (*substantia et accidens*), of Causality and Dependence (cause and effect), of Community (reciprocity between the agent and patient). 4. *Of Modality*: Possibility—Impossibility, Existence—Non-existence, Necessity—Contingence. **1877** E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. viii. 342 Certain general conceptions which are principles of relation for all the manifold of sense .. these are the categories.

2. A predicament; a class to which a certain predication or assertion applies.

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. xxvi. 187 He that cannot hear a thing, as being necessarily absent, and he that cannot hear it, as being naturally deaf, are to be placed in the same Category. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 228 Any offender who was not in any of the categories of proscription. **1856** MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 382 Lord Ravenel's case would hardly come under this category. **1880** *Nat. Responsib. Opium Trade* 24 To place opium in the same category as alcohol and tobacco.

b. A class, or division, in any general scheme of classification.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v, Doubts .. must be derived from their several heads and categories. **1818** HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 129 With him there are but two moral categories, riches and poverty. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 24 We must use the popular category .. for convenience, and not as exact and final. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. xiv. (1879) 349 The body .. falls into the category of machines. **1883** LD. GRANVILLE *Circular* in *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 7/2 The following specimens of bad English .. have been taken from despatches recently received at the Foreign Office .. 'category' for class.

¶ 'An accusation.' *Obs.*

1613 in R. C. *Table Alph.*, and other 17th c. Dicts.

† Catekumeling. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [see -LING.] A (young) catechumen.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 77 To baptise barnes þat ben catekumelynges.

Catel, obs. form of CATTLE.

Catelectrode (kætɪ́lɛktroʊd). [f. Gr. *κατά* down + ELECTRODE; cf. ANELECTRODE.] The negative pole of a galvanic battery.

‖ **Catelectrotonus** (kætɪlɛktrɒ́tŏnŭs). *Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *κατά* down + *ἤλεκτρον* amber (see ELECTRIC) + *τόνος* strain, tension; cf. ANELECTROTONUS.] A state of increased irritability produced in a nerve near the negative pole of an electric current which traverses it.

1866 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* iii. 116 Near the cathode, the excitability is increased, and this condition has been called catelectrotonus.

Hence **Catelectroto·nic** *a.*, pertaining to catelectrotonus. **1881** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Catell, obs. form of CATTLE, KETTLE.

† Ca·telles, *a. Obs.* [f. *catel*, CATTLE + -LESS.] Without property.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 68 3if .. þei ben pore or Catelles.

Cateloge, obs. form of CATALOGUE.

‖ **Catena** (kătī·nă). [L. *catēna* chain.] A chain, a connected series:

a. (More fully *catena patrum*): A string or series of extracts from the writings of the fathers, forming a commentary on some portion of Scripture; also, a chronological series of extracts to prove the existence of a continuous tradition on some point of doctrine. Also *transf.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 For a parochiall Minister .. to finish his circuit in .. a Harmony and a Catena. **1684** T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 261 The ancient glosses and catenæ upon scripture. **1858** R. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 29 The authorship of many, though assigned in the catenæ to Origen, is .. open to question. **1862** MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. 192 A catena of opinions in favour of an ecclesiastical system. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 419 The true catena consists merely of extracts from a .. number of exegetes.

b. *generally.* 'Chain, string.'

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 303 The Mausoleum is mentioned as existing by a catena of writers reaching down to the 12th century of the Christian era. **1868** *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 4 Carried down in an unbroken catena of conscious observance. **1883** *Spectator* 6 Oct. 1274 His speech is but a catena of Tory platitudes writ large. **1884** F. HARRISON in *19th. Cent.* Mar. 494 One long catena of difficulty.

Catenarian (kætɪnē·rĭăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *catēnāri-us* CATENARY (f. *catēna* chain) + -AN.]

1. Math. *Catenarian curve* = CATENARY. So *catenarian arch*, an arch of this shape; *catenarian principle*, the principle of constructing a suspension bridge with a chain of this shape.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 179 ₱ 8 The properties of the catenarian curve. **1788** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 547 The catenarian arch .. its nature proves it to be in equilibrio in every point. **1831** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 107 The new bridge constructed upon the catenarian principle.

b. as *sb.* = CATENARY.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 477 It may be a catenarian, a cycloid, a spiral.

2. Of the nature of a chain, chainlike.

1863 *Lepsius' Stand. Alphabet* 24 The Indians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Slavonians, and Germans form a catenarian series.

Catenary (kătī·nări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *catēnāri-us* relating to a chain, f. *catēna* chain.]

A. *sb. Math.* [mod.L. *catenaria.*] The curve formed by a chain or rope of uniform density hanging freely from two fixed points not in the same vertical line. The *common catenary* is the curve so formed by a chain of uniform thickness.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 546 Every part of a catenary is in perfect equilibrium. **1798** HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 175 A heavy flexible cord or chain, left to adjust itself into a hanging catenary. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvii. § 12 One of the most beautifully gradated natural curves—called the catenary.

B. *adj.*

1. Math. *Catenary curve* = CATENARY; see A.

1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 139 The parabolas of .. waterfalls and fountains .. the catenary curves of their falling festoons. **1887** HARDY *Woodlanders* I. i. 6 A hook to which the reins were hitched .. forming a catenary curve.

2. Relating to a catena or series.

1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 221 By processes of catenary deduction.

Catenate (kæ·tĭnēit), *v.* [f. L. *catēnāt-* ppl. stem of *catēnāre* (f. *catēna* chain); see -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To connect like the links of a chain, to link, to string together; to form into a catena or series. Hence **Ca·tenated,** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Catennate*, to chaine. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catenate*, to link, chain or tie. **1794–6** E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 112 If this activity be catenated with the diurnal circle of actions. *a* **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. v. v. 477 He fused those catenated passages into one homogeneous comment. **1876** MAUDSLEY *Phys. Mind* v. 308 A transference of energy from one to another of the catenated cells.

2. *fig.* (*humorously.*) To bind as with a chain.

1778 *Mock Ode* in Boswell *Johnson* (1816) IV. 428 This gigantic frame .. *catenated* by thy charms, A captive in thy *ambient* arms.

Catenation (kætɪnē·ʃən). [ad. L. *catēnātiōnem*, f. *catēnāre*; see prec.]

1. A linking into a chain; connexion like that between the links of a chain; arrangement in a connected series; connected succession.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. v. 21 A perfect and universall catenation of all essentials and circumstantials. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 240. **1654** 'PALÆMON' *Friendship* 24 So by this Catenation of Vices some one link of the chain would be found confessedly too heavy. **1838** *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 234 In the catenation of the objects .. constituting that universe. **1876** MAUDSLEY *Phys. Mind* iii. 164 An association or catenation of movements.

Catenulate (kătē·niŭlēt), *a.* [f. L. *catēnula*, dim. of *catēna* chain + -ATE 2.] **a.** *Bot.* Formed of parts united end to end like the links of a chain. **b.** *Zool.* Having on the surface a series of oblong tubercles resembling a chain.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401.

† Ca·ter, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **catour,** -**tor,** -**ter,** (5 -**tore,** -**tur**(e, **kator,** -**tour,** 6 **kater**). [ME. *catour*, aphetic form of *acatour*, ACATER, q.v. Superseded before 1700 by CATERER.]

A buyer of provisions or 'cates'; in large households the officer who made the necessary purchases of provisions; a CATERER.

c **1400** *Gamelyn* 321, I am oure Catour [*v. r.* Catur] and bere oure Alther purse. **1481** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 17 My lorde toke to the Kator, for Hossolde, xxvj. *s.* iiij. *d.* **1512** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Rec. for iij calvys off þe cater of Crystis Cherche. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 89 He is as good a meates man and Catour for him selfe as any thing living is. **1587** J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 377 (T.) Their katers, butlers, and cooks. **1598** BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 203 To eate of such a Caters provision. **1613** BP. HALL *Holy Panegyr.* 29 The glutton makes God his cator, and himselfe the guest. **1621** QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 43 Th'impatient fist Of the false Cater.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* = 'Purveyor'.

c **1430** LYDGATE *Bochas* VII. x. 19 (1558) 161 b, Of his diete catour was scarsite. **1590** GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 31 The eye is loues Cator. **1612** R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.* 27. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 49 Many of the Beasts, and Birds, and Fishes, are but our Caters for one another.

Cater (kē·ɪtəɪ, kæ·ɪtəɪ), *sb.*^{2} [ad. F. *quatre* four. See also QUATRE.]

† 1. Four. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 86 b, The auditour .. cometh in with sise sould, and cater denere, for vi.*s.* and iiii.*d.*

† 2. Four at dice or cards; also *cater-point. Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 280 b, Cater is a very good caste. **1708** KERSEY, *Caterpoint*, the Number Four, at Dice. **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Cater-point.* **1730–6** — *Cater*, four at cards or Dice. In JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

b. *Cater-trey*: the four and the three; hence, apparently, a cant term for dice (or ? falsified dice).

? *a* **1500** *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 56 Here is catter traye, Therfore goe thou thy waye. **1532** *Dice Play* (1850) 23 A well favoured die, that seemeth good and square, yet is the forehead longer on the cater and tray than any other way. *Ibid.* 24 Such be also called bard cater tres, because, commonly, the longer end will, of his own sway, draw downwards, and turn up to the eye sice, sinke, deuis or ace. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 15 The quarrel was about cater-tray, and euer since he hath quarrelled about catercaps. **1608** DEKKER *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1884–5 III. 118 A Bale of bard Cater-Treas. *c* **1620** FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 304. *a* **1700** *Songs Lond. Prentices* 152 If any gallant haue with cater-tray, Play'd the wise-acre, and made all way.

3. *Change-ringing.* (See quot. 1878.)

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ii. 29 The very terms of the art are enough to frighten an amateur. Hunting, dodging .. caters, cinques, etc. **1878** GROVE *Dict. Music* s. v., The name given by change ringers to changes of nine bells. The word should probably be written quaters, as it is meant to denote the fact that four couples of bells change their places in the order of ringing.

Cater (kē·ɪtəɪ), *v.*^{1} [f. CATER *sb.*^{1}]

1. *intr.* To act as 'cater', caterer, or purveyor of provisions; to provide a supply of food *for.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 44 He that doth the Rauens feede, Yea prouidently caters for the Sparrow. **1713** ADDISON *Guardian* No. 139 § 2 Androcles .. lived many days in this frightful solitude, the lion catering for him with great assiduity. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXII, You were wont to love delicate fare—behold how I have catered for you. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xiv. 169 In order to cater for both.

b. *absol.* To buy or provide food.

1822 MAIR *Lat. Dict.*, *Obsōno*, to cater or buy in victuals. **1849** C. BRONTË *Shirley* III. i. 29 See if I don't cater judiciously.

c. *trans.*

a **1634** RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 4 Noe widdowes curse caters a dish of mine. *a* **1643** W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* II. ii, And cater spiders for the queasie creature When it refuseth comfits. **1866** NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 190 He .. Catered the poorest of food.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To occupy oneself in procuring or providing (requisites, things desired, etc.) *for.*

1650 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* 10 To cater for heaven, to bring in custome for the Kingdome of God. **1700** CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v, What! you are .. catering (says he) or ferreting for some disbanded officer. **1789** BURNS *Let. R. Ainslie* 6 Jan., I am still catering for Johnson's publication. **1838** 9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. § 50 He rarely caters for the populace of the theatre by such indecencies as they must understand. **1872** MINTO *Eng. Lit.* Introd. 25 He does not cater for the pleasure of his jurors.

b. occasionally const. *to.* [Cf. *pander to.*]

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 134 Catering to the national taste and vanity. **1860** KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 102 Nine years afterwards we find him .. catering to the low tastes of James I. **1864** *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 711/1 Machinery for catering to the wants of the profane and the dissolute.

Cater (kē·ɪtəɪ), *v.*^{2} *dial.* [f. CATER *sb.*^{2} or F. *quatre* four.] To place or set rhomboidally; to cut, move, go, etc., diagonally. Hence **Ca·tering,** **Ca·tered,** *ppl. a.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 69 b, The trees are set checkerwise and so catred [partim in quincuncem directis], as looke which way ye will, they lye level. *Ibid.*

71 Two sortes of this catred order [quincuncialis ordinis duplicem rationem], one wherin my trees stand foure square like the chequer or Chessebord. **1873** *Silverland* 129 (Hoppe) 'Cater' across the rails [at a level crossing] ever so cleverly, you cannot escape jolt and jar. **1875** Parish *Sussex Dial., Catering*, slanting, from corner to corner.

Ca·ter, *adv. dial.* [Related to prec.] Diagonally. So **Ca·tercross, Caterways, Ca·terwise,** *adv.* Also **Ca·ter-cornered.**

1874 in *N. & Q.* Ser. v. I. 361 (Surrey words) *Caterways*, catering, to cross diagonally. **1875** Parish *Sussex Dial.* s. v. *Catercross*, If you goos caterwise across the field you'll find the stile. **1878** Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Wd.-bk., Cater-cornered*, diagonal. A house standing diagonally to the street would be cater-cornered. **1881** *Leicester Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cater* and *Cater-cornered*, diagonal; diagonally. To 'cut cater' in the case of velvet, cloth, etc., is .. 'cut on the cross'. *Cater-snozzle*, to make an angle; to 'mitre'.

Cater, obs. form of Catarrh.

Cateran (kæ·tĕrăn). Forms: 6 **ketheri(n)ck, ketharin, catherein,** 8 **kettrin, (kaitrine),** 9 **catheran, katheran, cateran.** [Lowland Sc. *catherein, kettrin,* appears to represent Gael. *ceathairne* collective 'peasantry', whence *ceathairneach* 'sturdy fellow, freebooter' (McAlpine); Cormac has Ir. *ceithern*, which O'Donovan renders 'band of soldiers', thence *ceithernach* 'one of a band'.

The *th* has long been mute in Celtic, and the Ir. *ceithern* (ke·ərn) is phonetically represented by Eng. Kern. It is not easy to account for the preservation of the dental in Lowland Sc., unless perh. through the intermediation of med. L. as in Bower's *cateranos*. (Stokes refers *ceithern* to OIr. **keitern*, OCelt. *keterna*, a fem. *ā*-stem.)]

1. †**a.** *prop.* a collective sb. Common people of the Highlands in a troop or band, fighting men (*obs.*). Hence, **b.** One of a Highland band; a Highland irregular fighting man, reiver, or marauder.

1371–90 *Stat. 12 Robt. II* (Jam.), Of Ketharines or Sorneris. They quha travells as ketharans..etand the cuntrie and .. takand their gudis be force and violence. [*c* **1430** Bower *Contn. Fordun* an. 1396 (Jam.) Per duos pestiferos cateranos et eorum sequaces.] *c* **1505** Dunbar *Sir T. Norray* 13 Full many catherein hes he cheist .. Amang thai dully glennis. **15..** *Scot. Field* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 219 There came at his commandement: ketherinckes full many from Orkney that Ile. **1768** Ross *Helenore* 120 (Jam.) Ask yon highland kettrin what they mean. **1816** Scott *Old Mort.* vi, Grahame of Montrose, and his Highland caterans. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* 65/2 These overgrown proprietors with their armies of catherans. **1887** Dk. Argyll *Scotl. as it Was* II. 6 Plundering Caterans always ready to flock to those who promised booty.

2. *gen.* Brigand, freebooter, marauder.

1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 216 The statecraft of an Ithacan cateran. **1880** Mrq. Salisbury in *Manch. Guard.* 27 Oct., They [the Montenegrins] are caterans, cattle-lifters.

†**Ca·terbrawl.** *Obs.* [f. Cater *sb.*[2] four + Brawl *sb.*[3] a dance.] A kind of dance; a particular kind of 'brawl'.

1565–6 *Reg. Stationers' Co.*, Thomas Colwell for his lycense for prynting of a ballett intituled the Cater bralles, bothe wytty and mery. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 303 b, You may pype uppe this kynde of caterbrawle. **1584** *Handf. Pleasant Delights* (*title*), Historie of Diana and Acteon, to the Quarter Braules. **1611** J. Davies *Pref. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, And lookes as if he danced a Caterbrall. *a* **1618** — *Extasie* Wks. (1876) 94 And foote fine horne-pipes, jigges, and caterbralls.

†**Ca·tercap.** *Obs.* [f. Cater *sb.*[2] four, referring to the four-cornered top + Cap.] The square cap worn by academics. Cf. Cap *sb.*[1] 4 e. Hence *transf.* A wearer of a catercap, a university man.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 44 You presbyter Iohn Catercap are some man in the land. **1589** Nashe *Almond for P.* 5 a, They [Sir Peter and Sir Paul] were none of these Cartercaps, Graduates, nor Doctors. **1691** Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 228 He feareth neither proud Priest, Antichristian Pope, Tyrannous Prelate, nor godless Catercap.

Hence †**Ca·ter-capt,** *a.*, wearing a catercap, academic. *Obs.*

a **1669** Bp. H. King *Poems & Ps.* (1843) Pref. 50 A proud prelate .. and a most pragmaticall malignant against the parliament, as all his cater-capt companions also are.

Cater-cousin (kē·təɹˌkɤ·zˈn). [derivation and original literal meaning doubtful.

The ordinary conjecture (since Skinner) has been that *cater* is F. *quatre* four, used in the sense of *quatrième* fourth, 'from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree' (Johnson); but etymologically this receives no support from French (where *quatre-cousin* would be absurdly impossible), nor from the Eng. use of *cater* in Cater *sb.*[2], Cater *adv.*, or Catercap, nor is there any trace of the word having ever been *quater, quatre*, or *quarter*; moreover Johnson's explanation seems hardly to suit early usage, however it may have influenced later use.

Fewer difficulties appear in supposing *cater* to be the Eng. Cater *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1], and taking *cater-cousins* as originally those who were 'cousins' by being catered for or boarded together, or by catering for each other: cf. *companion* lit. 'fellow bread-eater'. It would be easiest perhaps to account for such a formation from the verb, but as there is not at present evidence that this was in use so early as 1547, we must consider the possibility that the derivation was *cater* sb. + *cousin*, perh. as = 'catering cousin': cf. esp. *foster-father, -mother, -brother, -sister*, etc.]

A term formerly applied to persons on terms of 'cousinship', intimate friendship, or familiarity with each other, who, though not cousins by blood, were 'next cousins' in some respect, or perhaps called each other 'cousin' from some community of life, interests, or employments (cf. Cousin, to Call *cousins* 17 b.). *To be* (or *be made*) *cater rousins*: to be good friends, to be on the best of terms. It still survives as a traditional expression (chiefly from Shakspere), but without any distinct notion of its intrinsic meaning.

1547 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 425 Corrupt nature [is] against the will of God; and so to be natural may seem to be cater-cousin, or cousin-germain with to be diabolical. **1583** Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 24 Of Drapers I haue little to say, sauing that I thinke them cater cosins, or cosin germans to merchants. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 139 His Maister and he (sauing your worships reuerence) are scarce catercosins. **1598** R. Bernard tr. *Terence's Andria* v. ii, They are not now cater cousins [*ininicitia est inter eos*]. **1599** Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 24 Not that it is sib, or cater-cousin to any mongrel Democratia. **1600** J. Darrell *Detection S. Harsnet* 202 One falling out with her as she was at Meate had lyke to have been choaked..untill Alice and shee were made Cater-cousins, and then loe she was as well as might be. **1622** Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. (1630) 62, I was not halfe Cater-cousins with him, because by his Meanes I had lost my Cloake. **1650** A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 8 Cats and Dogs will sooner be cater-cosins. **1680** Dryden *Kind Keeper* III. i. **1702** S. Parker tr. *Tully's De Finibus* 247 The Stoicks are so far Cater-Cousins to these Philosophers, that they confine the Summum Bonum to Vertue. **1857** Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 57 A Lay Rector,—a lay Abbot's cater-cousin, at the present day. **1876** Browning *Pacchiarotto* 52 Proving you were cater-cousins, kith and kindred, king and you!

Hence **Cater-cousinship.**

1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 102 There is something nearer than cater-cousinship in a certain impetuous audacity of temper common to them both.

Caterect, obs. form of Cataract.

Caterer (kē·ɪ·tərəɹ). [f. Cater *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -er[1]; supplanting the earlier Cater *sb.*[1] (Some words in *-erer* seem to have been formed, not on verbs, but on the earlier sbs. in *-er*, or perh. from the nouns of state in *-ery*; cf. *fruiterer, poulterer, sorcerer.*)]

1. One who caters or purveys provisions for a household, club, etc.; one who supplies the viands at an entertainment, fête, etc.

[**1469** *Catourer* is printed in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 97. But the ed. is untrustworthy, and this portion of the MS. is now lost.] **1592** Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 21 a, They drawe out a dinner with sallets..and make Madona Nature their best Caterer. **1599** — *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 83 The Popes caterer ..asked what it was he had to sell. **1630** Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 30 Sr. Gerard Kemps brother, who is a Caterer to the Colledge. **1752** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 206 ¶ 4 The succession of dishes with which their cooks and caterers supply them. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* xxviii, The marine officer .. was the gun-room caterer. **1872** *City Press* 20 Jan., The Tallow-chandlers' Company dined at the hall..Messrs. —— were the caterers.

b. *fig.*

1618 Brathwait *Descr. Death*, Death is worm's caterer. *a* **1716** South 12 *Serm.* II. 40 Nature is their Cook, and Necessity their Caterer. **1746–7** Hervey *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 143 All nature is our caterer. **1784** Cowper *Task* II. 371 Grand caterer and dry-nurse of the church.

2. *gen.* One who caters in any way for the requirements of others.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 46 ¶ 2 A Prince is no more to be his own Caterer in his Love, than in his Food. *a* **1723** Mrs. Centlivre *Love at Vent.* I. i, I like no caterer in Love's market. **1877** *Manch. Guard.* 26 Feb. 7 Caterers for public amusement. **1884** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 243/1 The dress caterers have all their plans laid for the summer.

Hence **Ca·terership,** purveyorship.

1830 Marryat *King's Own* xl, Why don't you give up the caterership?

Cateress (kē·ɪ·tərės). [f. Cater *sb.*[1] + -ess.] A female caterer; a woman who caters for others.

1634 Milton *Comus* 764 She, good cateress, Means her provision only to the good. *a* **1683** Oldham *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 52 As if whole Nature were your Cateress. *a* **1800** Cowper *Odyss.* (ed. 2, 1802) II. 115 Food of all kinds..The cat'ress of the royal house supplied. **1885** R. Burton 1001 *Nts.* I. 104 This dame, the cateress, hired me to carry a load.

Caterfoile, -foyle, obs. ff. Quatrefoil.

Catering (kē·ɪ·tərinˌ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cater *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] Purveying of food or other requisites.

1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xx, I scarce dare On such a catering trust my dizzy head. **1828** J. T. Rutt in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 163 *note*, Diligent..catering for the intellectual palates of his readers.

Caterpillar (kæ·təɹpiləɹ). Forms: 5 **catyrpel,** 6 **-pyllar, catirpiller,** 7 **catterpiller,** 7–8 **-pillar,** 6– **caterpiller, -pillar.** [*Catyrpel*, in Promp. Parv., may be merely an error of the scribe for *catyrpelour* (or *-er*); Palsgr. has the full form. Generally compared with the synonymous OF. *chatepelose*, lit. 'hairy or downy cat' (cf. the Sc. name *hairy woubit* 'woolly bear'), of which the ONF. would be *catepelose*. This is a possible source, though no connexion is historically established: the final sibilant might be treated in Eng. as a pl. formative, and the supposed sing. *catepelo* would be readily associated with the well-known word *piller, pilour*, pillager, plunderer, spoiler. This is illustrated by the fact that in the fig. sense, *piller* and *caterpiller* are used synonymously in a large number of parallel passages (see sense 2). The regular earlier spelling was with *-er*; the corruption *caterpillar* (? after *pillar*), occasional in 17th c., was adopted by Johnson, and has since prevailed.

(Some think the word a direct compound of *piller*. The giving to hairy caterpillars a name derived from the cat, is seen not only in the French word cited, but also in Lombard. *gatta, gattola* (cat, kitten), Swiss *teufelskatz* (devil's cat); cf. also F. *chenille* (:—*canicula* little dog), Milan. *can, cagnon* (dog, pup) a silk-worm (Wedgwood). Cf. also *catkin*, F. *chaton*, applied to things resembling hairy caterpillars.)]

1. The larva of a butterfly or moth; sometimes extended to those of other insects, especially those of saw-flies, which are also hairy.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 63 Catyrpel, wyrm among frute, *erugo*. **1530** Palsgr. 203/2 Catyrpyllar worme, *chatte pelevse*. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 46 He gaue their frutes vnto the catirpiller. **1597** Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 47 Her wholesome Hearbes Swarming with Caterpillers. **1611** Bible *Joel* ii. 25 The canker worme, and the caterpiller, and the palmer worme. **1661** Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Catter-pillers, which turne into butter-flies. **1664** Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Cut off the Webs of Caterpillars. **1859** Tennyson *Guinevere* 33 The gardener's hand Picks from the colewort a green caterpillar. **1880** Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) 434 We know that the caterpiller and the butterfly are the same individual.

2. *fig.* A rapacious person; an extortioner; one who preys upon society. In early times distinctly transferred, and used synonymously with the earlier *piller*, but afterwards only *fig.* with conscious reference to the literal sense.

[**1475** *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 31 Pilleris, robberis, extorcioneris. **1539** Bible (Great) 1 *Cor.* vi. 10 Nether theues, nether couetouse..nether pyllers. **1545** Jove *On Daniel* xi, Extortioner and pieller of the people. *a* **1570** Becon *Jewel of Joye* Wks. 1564 II. 16 b, Pollers and pyllers of the contrey.] **1541** Barnes *Wks.* (1573) AAa iij, The Augustine friers in London .. those Caterpillers and blouddy beastes. **1552** Latimer *Serm. Lord's Prayer* v. 40 The children of this worlde, as couetous persons, extorcioners, oppressours, catirpillers, userers. **1579** Gosson (*title*), The Schoole of Abuse, Conteining a plesaunt inuectiue against Poets, Pipers, Plaiers, Iesters, and such like Caterpillers of a Commonwelth. **1631** Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 417 Empson and Dudley (cater-pillers of the common-wealth, hatefull to all good people). **1631** *High Commission Cases* (1886) 259 For his saying against the officers that they are caterpillers I let that passe. **1696** Phillips s. v., When we see a company of Lacqueys at the tail of a coach, we say, There goes a Bunch of Caterpillers. **1726** Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xl. 211 Such nurseries of drones and caterpillars, to prey upon it. **1826** Scott *Lett. Mal. Malagr.* ii. 66 We have become the caterpillars of the island, instead of its pillars.

3. *Black Caterpillar*: **a.** The larva of the Turnip Saw-fly. **b.** A fly or an imitation of it used as a bait in angling.

1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 113 The black Caterpillar comes on about the beginning of May .. if winds and clouds appear, they then grow weak for want of the sun, and fall upon the waters in great quantities. The wings are made from a feather out of a jay's wing, the body of an ostrich's feather. **1799** G. Smith *Laborat.* II. 303 Black-caterpillar-fly. **1848** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 329 The larva of *Athalia centifoliæ*..named the nigger or black caterpillar, is an enemy ..much dreaded by the agriculturist..In 1780 it was abundant in Northumberland.

4. *Herb.* A name given to the leguminous plants of the genus *Scorpiurus* from the shape of their pods. **b.** By Gerard *Myosotis palustris*, the true Forget-me-not or Scorpion-grass, 'is included in the same chapter and under the same name' (Britten and Holland *Plant-n.*).

1597 Gerard *Herbal* i. § 10. 267 Our English gentlewomen and others do call it Caterpillers, of the similitude it hath with the shape of that canker worme called a caterpiller. **1672** W. Hughes *Flower Gard.* (1683) 8 Snails and Caterpillers .. raised from Seed sowed in April .. cannot properly be called Flowers, but they have very pretty heads. **1713** Petiver *Rare Plants* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 212 Prickley Catterpillars. **1750** G. Hughes *Barbados* 170. **1866** *Treas. Bot., Caterpillar*, a name for *Scorpiurus*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** *simple attrib.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a caterpillar. **b. caterpillar-catcher,** a sub-family of shrikes which feed on caterpillars; **caterpillar-eater,** (*a.*) the larva of an ichneumon fly; (*b.*) = *caterpillar catcher*; **caterpillar-fly** = 3 above; **caterpillar-plant** = 4 above; **caterpillar-like** *a.*

a. **1859** Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 67 The caterpillar and cocoon stages. **1864** Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 95 The caterpillar wooden bridges crawling with innumerable legs across the flats of Charles.

b. **1880** A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 407 *Caterpillar-catchers .. abundant in the old-world tropics. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., One of the species of these *caterpillar eaters. **1611** Cotgr., *Chenillé*, *Caterpiller-like. **1862** Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 237 A fleshy, caterpillar-like body. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 415/1 The Ceblepyrinæ, or *Caterpillar Shrikes. **1847** Emerson *Woodnotes* i. Wks. (Bohn) I. 220 Pondering clouds, Grass-buds, and *caterpillar-shrouds.

Hence **Ca·terpillared** *a.*, fitted with a caterpillar.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 671 The trout .. deceived with a caterpillered hook.

†**Caterquibble.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

1691 *Long Vacation* Ded. 2 Thou .. hadst such Magnificent Puns, such Exalted Clinches, such Caterquibbles and Cunundrums.

†**Cate·rve.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *caterve* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *caterva*.] A band, a company.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. xlv. 329 b/2 He sawe tweyne caterues & companyes of deuylles.

Caterwaul (kæ·tərwōl), *sb.* [see next; the sb. is app. from the vb.] The cry of the cat at rutting time. Also *transf.* Any similar sound.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2/2 His softest Courtship's like his Midnight Call, You'd swear it was not Talk, but Caterwaul. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 125 The lovely caterwaul, Tart solo, sour duet, and general squall,—These are our hymn. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abr.* I. 215 That variegated and enormous unanimous caterwaul.

Caterwaul (kæ·tərwōl), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **caterwrawe**, 4–6 **-wawe**, 6 **katerwaue**, 6–8 **catterwawl**, **-wall**, 8 **-wowl**, 7–9 **-waul**, 7 **-waule**, **caterwaule**, **-wawl**, **catterwrall**, (**catwrall**), 8 **catterwaw**, 6– **caterwaul**. [This occurs in the various forms *caterwrawe*, *-wawe*, *-wrawl(e*, *-wawle*, *-waul*. The second element appears separately in the vb. *wrawen* used (of a cat) by Caxton, *wrawlen*, *wraule* of cats, squalling children, etc., frequent in Googe, Tusser, Holland, and others from *c* 1570 to 1625 or later; *waul* is of doubtful occurrence before 1600. The precise relation between these is not clear; all are prob. imitative of the sound, but whether the forms in *-l* are formed on the others (cf. *mew*, *mewl*, Ger. *miauen*, *miaulen*, and F. *miauler*) is doubtful.

Forms akin to *wrawe*, *wrawl* in other langs. are Da. *vraale*, Sw. *vråla*, to roar, bellow, bawl, Norw. dial. *råla*, in the north of Norway 'to cry as a cat', LG. *wralen* (Bremen Wbch.) said of a stallion in heat, also of an ill-behaved man, 'to be noisy and unruly'; cf. also Bavarian *rauen*, *rauelen* 'to howl, whine', said esp. of the cat, also Swiss *rauen*, *räulen*, the latter esp. of the cry of the cat when in heat. (*Wr-* becomes *r-* in HG.: an OE. **wreawlian*, ME. *wrawlen* would answer exactly to Bav. *rauelen*.) The sense of the Ger. words also comes near the Eng., since both in Chaucer and in the transf. use of the 16–17th c., the word was spec. applied to the cry and behaviour of the cat when 'after kind'. As to the *-waul* form, an exact LG. counterpart *katterwaulen* '(von Kindern) schreien und heulen wie streitende Katzen' is given by Schambach, *Göttingisches Grubenhagen'sches Idiotiken* 1858, but its history is uncertain; cf. also Icel. *vâla* to wail.

Cater is, of course, connected with CAT, but the form is not certainly explained: some would see in it a parallel to Du. and Ger. *kater* male cat, which may once have existed in OE.; but the word appears too late to prove this. Others would take *-er* as some kind of suffix or connective merely.]

1. *intr.* Of cats: To make the noise proper to them at rutting time.

Prof. Skeat explains *Caterw(r)awet*, in Chaucer, as a verbal sb., on the type of OE. *on huntaδ*, a-hunting.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* (Harl.) 354 If the cattes skyn be slyk and gay, forth she wil, er eny day be dawet, To schewe hir skyn, and goon a caterwrawet [so *Corpus*: 5 texts have *-wawed*]. [1481 CAXTON *Reynard* x. (Arb.) 22 Thenne began he [Tybert the Cat] to wrawen..and made a shrewde noyse.] 1530 [see CATERWAULING]. [1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 47 Cats, that wrawling still do cry.] 1610 *Chester's Tri., Envy & L.* 51 Oh it grates my gall To hear an apish kitling catterwall. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Garret's Ghost* Wks. II. 177/1 Dead midnight came, the Cats 'gan catterwaule. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. viii, A noise, not unlike .. in shrillness, to cats, when caterwauling. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vi. (ed. 4) 100 Two cats.. caterwauling in the grave-yard.

2. *transf.* To utter a similar cry; to make a discordant, hideous noise; to quarrel like cats.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. x. (1676) 66/2 They will let them [children] caterwaule, sterue, begge and hang. 1651 CLEVELAND *Smectym.* 87 Thus might Religions Catterwaul and spight Which uses to Divorce, might once unite. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 311 Those that are concerned in one another's Love and Honour, are never quiet, but always catterwalling. 1721 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 276 They agreed to sing a duetto .. such catterwauling was never heard and we all laughed.

3. To be in heat; to be lecherous; to behave amorously or lasciviously; to woo (*contemptuous*).

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 89 The friars and monks caterwauled, from the abbots and priors to the novices. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. I. ii. (1651) 445 She catterwauls, and must have a stallion..she must and will marry again. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* Prol. 1 They caterwaul'd in no Romantick Ditty, Sighing for Phillis's, or Chloe's Pity. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* Wks. 1775 I. 206 So, so, very fine: always together, always caterwauling. 1870 [see CATERWAULING *vbl. sb.* 2].

Ca·terwauler. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One that caterwauls (*transf.* in quot.).

a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 185 These two catter-wallers were accompanied by the organ.

Ca·terwauling, *vbl. sb.* Forms: see prec., also 6–7 **catterwaling**, **-wralling**, (7 **cat-wralling**). [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The cry of cats at rutting time; their rutting or heat.

1530 PALSGR. 175 *Larre des chatz*, the caterwawyng of cattes. *Ibid.* 235/2 Katerwayng. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 82 In the time of their lust (commonly called catwralling) they are wilde and fierce. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xvii, His serenade..as little regarded as the caterwauling of a cat in the gutter. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 150 Thus, if owls were established at every farm, the caterwauling of cats..would be less necessary.

b. *To go a caterwauling*: to go 'after kind'.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 57 My cat gothe a catterwawyng. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 156 b, They goe a catterwalling about Februarie. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phioraν.* III. lxxxviii. 113 The Catte..is neuer in loue or goeth a catterwallyng, but in the coldest weather. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 194. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cataria*, When they go a Catter-wauling.

2. Going after the opposite sex; lecherous motions or pursuits.

1530 PALSGR. 829 A katerwavyng, *agars*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 342/1 Priestes, freres, monkes and nunnes .. may runne out a caterwawing. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 275 To see old doting .. priests .. run a catterwawling. 1611 COTGR., *Aller à gars*, (a wench) to goe a caterwawling. [See also *garouage*, *iar*, etc.] 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i, This new-fashioned cater-wauling, this midnight coursing in the Park! 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxix.

3. *transf.* Any hideous, discordant howling noise.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 37. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. ii, Why, you Munkies you, what a Catter-waling do you keep? 1612 DEKKER *If not Good* Plays 1873 III. 289 Welsh harpes, Irish bag-pipes, Jewes trompes, and french kitts..their dambd catter-wralling, frighted me away. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 361 ¶ 1 A kind of catter-wawling..whatever the musicians themselves might think of it. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xviii. 212 There they are at it now, with their catterwauling, squealing, all together.

4. *fig.* Whining.

1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 152 These pitiful rebellions of the flesh, These caterwaulings of the effeminate heart. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* iv. 69 Sensual caterwauling.

Ca·terwauling, *ppl. a.* That caterwauls.

a 1652 BROME *Covent Gard.* IV. i. Wks. 1873 II. 60 This may warne you out of such caterwaling company. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 702 Was no dispute a-foot between The Caterwauling Brethren? 1791 G. HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 145 Of Cats that grace a Caterwauling age. *c* 1834 tr. *Uniomachia* (1875) 23 Each caterwauling Tom consoles his spouse.

†**Ca·tery.** *Obs.* Also 5 **catarie.** [Aphetic form of ACATERY, a. OF. *acaterie*; see CATER *sb.*¹ and -Y³.] The office concerned with the supply of the provisions of the royal household.

1455 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 21 Th' office of the Catery. 1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. xlii. (1638) 136 The Serjeant of the Catery shall satisfie all the debt. 1779 KELHAM *Dict. Norman* (T.) *Serjeaunt de l'acaterie*, serjeant of the catery.

Catery, obs. form of CATTERY.

Cates, provisions, dainties: see CATE *sb.*¹

†**Catesnd** (kātz·nd), *pa. pple. Obs.* [of implied vb. *catesne* = *catene*, ad. L. *catēnāre*.] Enchained.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* iv. B viij, Sum lyve catesnd in cupids chaines.

‖**Cate·xochen.** The Gr. phrase *κατ' ἐξοχήν par excellence*, especially.

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 621 Infidelitie called in holy Scripture sinne catexochen. *Ibid.* 866 And this day is termed here catexochen the day.

Cat-eyed: see CAT *sb.*¹ in *comb.*

Ca·t-fish.

1. A name given to various fishes; particularly to: **a.** The *Anarrhicas* or Wolf-fish. **b.** Several species of *Pimelodus*, North American fresh-water fish, esp. *P. catus*, the common cat-fish; †**c.** The *Lophius* or Fishing Frog.

1620 J. MASON *Newfoundland* (1887) 152 What should I speake of..crabbes, catfish, etc.? 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 148 The Catfish is much like a Whiting .. It hath a great wide Mouth, and certain small strings pointing out from each side of it, like Cats Whiskers. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 88 [Given as a synonym for the greater dogfish]. 1773 WILLIAMSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 96 Its head was flat and its mouth wide, like that of a cat-fish. 1803 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* 121 (Jam.) *Lupus marinus*..our fishers call it the sea-cat, or cat-fish. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 286 Saw a cat-fish in the market, just caught out of the river by a hook and line, 4 feet long and eighty pounds weight. 1878 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/7 A large catfish .. was placed in the tank, whereupon the bass immediately combined their forces and commenced an attack on the intruder.

2. The cuttle-fish or other cephalopod.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Catfish*, a sort of Fish in some parts of the West Indies, so called from the Round-head, and large glaring Eyes, by which they are discovered in the Concavities of the Rocks. 1758 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 785 Sea Polypi are frequent in the Mediterranean .. A different species..came from the West Indies, where it is called a Cat-fish. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Cat-fish, a cuttle fish, *Sepia officinalis*.

Catgut (kæ·tgʊt). Forms: 7 **cat's-guts**, 8 **cat's-gut**, 8– **catgut**. [So in Du. *kattedarm*. So far as the *name* can be traced back, it distinctly means guts or intestines of the cat, though it is not known that these were ever used for the purpose. Cf. also CATLING.

(Some have conjectured a humorous reference to the resemblance of the sound to caterwauling.)]

1. The dried and twisted intestines of sheep, also of the horse and ass; used for the strings of musical instruments; also as bands in lathes, clocks, etc.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 9 What, yet more cats guts? oh, this filthy sound Stifles mine ears .. I'll cut your fiddle strings If you stand scraping thus to anger me! [1607 MARSTON *What you will* III. i. in *N. & Q.* (1886) 10 Apr., The musitions Hover with nimble sticks ore squeaking crowds [fiddles] Tickling the dryed gutts of a mewing cat.] 1680 COTTON in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 334 Strung, or run upon cat's guts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 357/1 Made of the Guts of Beasts as sheep, etc., though the generall name of it is Cats-Guts. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 126 With wire and catgut he concludes the day, Quavering and semiquavering care away.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 27 Sympathise at every twang of the cat-gut, as if he heard at that moment the wailings of the helpless animal that had been sacrificed to harmony. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 71 The effect of moisture upon catgut.

2. A violin; stringed instruments collectively.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 2/2 Great Patron of Catguts. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 142 Hark, from aloft his tortur'd Cat-gut squeals. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 30 Drowned in a roar of brass and catgut.

3. 'A coarse cloth formed of thick cord, woven widely and used in the last century for lining and stiffening dress, particularly the skirts and sleeves of a coat' (Fairholt).

1731 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 282, I have not sent you any catgut for working handkerchiefs. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. i. 7 The vast head-dress of catgut and millinery.

4. *Sea catgut*: a slender cord-like sea-weed; sea-lace, *Chorda filum*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as **catgut-scraper**, a contemptuous designation of a violinist.

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV. ii, Wire-string and catgut men, and strong-breathed heautbois. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4890/4 A Cats-gut string. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6222/8 William Burridge, Catgut-spinner. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 267 Behold! the Cat-gut-scraper with his croud Commands at will the house of hospitality. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 23 Two nightly cat gut scrapers. 1833 *Manuf. Metal* II. 137 (Cabinet Cycl.) Transferring the catgut band from one groove to the other. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Catheter*, *railway*, It is introduced over a catgut bougie or guide.

Catha-, a former var. of CATA-, e.g. *cathacomb*, *cathalogue*.

Cathæretic: see CATHERETIC.

Cat-hammed (kæ·tˌhæ·md), *a.* [see HAM.] Having hams like those of the cat.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3120/4 Lost or stolen .. a brown bay Nag..a little Cat-ham'd. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3303/4 Lost..one white Nag .. cut Tail'd, cat Hamm'd, fallen at the Crest with the Harness. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* ii. (1847) 30. 1880 H. ST. JOHN *Wild Coasts Nipon* viii. 169 The Japanese pony is .. cat-hammed as a rule, big-headed.

†**Ca·tharan.** *Obs.* Also **Catha·rian**, **Catha·re.** [f. Gr. *Καθαροί*, med.L. *Cathari*, 'the pure', the name assumed by the Novatian heretics, and by other sects later. Cf. F. *Cathare*.]

One who professes superior purity; a puritan; a name applied to various sects, as the Novatians, Paulicians, Waldenses; also, like CATHARIST, to the English Puritans. So **Cathari·nian.**

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 172 Puritans or Catharans. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 138 The Catharans..which think Gods people be regenerate into a pure and angelical state. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. v. 24 The old Waldenses before us, were also named by their adversaries, Cathares or Puritanes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Catharians*, were a branch of the Novatian Hereticks. 1657 GAULE *Sap. Just.* 10 So [maintain] the Pighians and Catharinians.

Catharism (kæ·þăriz'm). [ad. N.-T. Gr. *καθαρισμός* purification, f. *καθαρίζειν* to make clean.]

1. The doctrine of the Catharists.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 174 That very perfection..which you challenge unto yourselves..well deserveth the name of Catharism. 1575 T. CARTWRIGHT *2nd Replie*, in *Whitgift's Wks.* 1852 II. 61 Uncharitable suspicions of papism, anabaptism, Catharism, Donatism, etc. 1832 S. MAITLAND *Facts & Documents* 362 It was reported that he had imbibed your Catharism. 1838 G. S. FABER *An Inquiry* 153 The mode wherein the Canons of Orleans were converted to Catharism.

2. *Chem.* The process of making a surface chemically clean.

1869 *Sci. Opin.* 17 Mar. 380/2 Mr. Tomlinson explained the sense in which he applied the new term Catharism.. distinguishing between 'clean' in its ordinary and its chemical sense.

Ca·tharist. [ad. med.L. *Catharist-æ* (= Gr. *καθαρισταί*, f. *καθαρίζειν* to purify). Cf. F. *Cathariste*.] A Paulician or Manichæan; also applied to similar sects; cf. CATHARAN.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* II. iii. 52 The Catharistes do boast much of their merits. 1616 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. 1839 VI. 103 The Catharists thought no creature of God pure, and therefore they brought in strange ceremonial purifications of those creatures. 1630 PRYNNE *Lame Giles* 12 The Novatian Catherist. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 148 Like the vermin of an Indian Catharist, which his fond religion forbids him to molest. 1832 S. MAITLAND *Facts & Documents* 431 Any Catharist..of whatever sect.

Hence **Catharistic** *a.*

1838 G. S. FABER *An Inquiry* 103 From the Paulicians of the East to their Catharistic Successors in the West.

†**Ca·tharite.** *Obs.* [see CATHARAN.] A puritan.

1555 BALE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxix. 108 Our holy Communion hath not the face of a popish mas, as our new Catharites have most wickedly..reported.

Catharize (kæ·þărəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *καθαρίζ-ειν* to make clean, purify, f. *καθαρός* clean.]

1. *trans.* To purify (by some ceremony).

1832 S. MAITLAND *Facts & Documents* 359 The unhappy person who is to be baptized or Catharized.

2. To make chemically clean (see CATHARISM 2). Hence **Ca·tharization.** 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Catharm.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *καθαρμός* purification, purging, f. *καθαίρειν* to cleanse, purge, f. *καθαρός* clean.] A purging or purgation.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 787 Those Ancients made use of Catharms, or Purgations to the same end and purpose.

Cat-harpings: see HARPINGS.

‖ **Catharsis** (kăþā·ɹsis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *κάθαρσις* cleansing, purging, f. *καθαίρειν* to cleanse, purge, f. *καθαρός* clean.] Purgation of the excrements of the body; *esp.* evacuation of the bowels.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 418 Causing vomiting, catharsis, or diabetes. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 449 The production of catharsis is the surest mode of relief in general dropsy.

Cathartic (kăþā·ɹtik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *cathartic-us*, a. Gr. *καθαρτικός* fit for cleansing, purgative; see prec. Cf. F. *cathartique*.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Med.* Cleansing (the bowels), promoting evacuation, purgative.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 351 Catharticke or purging Medicines. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The purgative faculty of Rhubarb, Senna, and other Cathartick Vegetables. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 220 An ounce of the common cathartic salts. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 239 Honey's not sweet, commended as cathartic.

2. *gen.* (and *fig.*) Cleansing, purifying, purging.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 787 As this Earthy Body is washed by Water, so is that Spirituous Body Cleansed by Cathartick Vapours. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* (1822) 364 This philosophic death..is effected by the cathartic or purifying virtues. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 104 We need books of this tart cathartic virtue.

B. *sb.* A medicine which has the power of purging or evacuating; a purgative. More strictly: 'a medicine which is capable of producing the second grade of purgation, of which laxative is the first and drastic the third' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. 265 Aloes, which is such a gentle cathartick. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 147, It may be proper for jockeys and running footmen to keep themselves spare and light by cathartics. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 208 A mild cathartic.

b. *fig.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. 230 Lustrations and catharticks of the mind were sought for. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507 ¶ 1 Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the cathartics or purgatives of the soul. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 35 Logic..is called the Cathartic of the Mind.

Catha·rtical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Gen. Pref. 8 Not only to a Political degree of vertue, but Cathartical. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* v. 336 Scarce any Elementary Salt is in small quantity Cathartical. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 117 A leading article..To Tories and to Whigs alike cathartical.

Hence **Catha·rtically** *adv.*, **Catha·rticalness.**

1816 T. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 48 Or it [the soul] lives cathartically, the exemplar of which is the Saturnian kingdom. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Catharticalness*..purging Quality. Hence in JOHNSON and in mod. Dicts.

Catha·rtin. [see -IN.] A bitter substance extracted from senna, and acting as a purgative.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The active principle of Senna is called Cathartine. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 333 In examining the leaves of Senna, Lassaigne and Feneulle obtained a peculiar substance, to which they gave the name of cathartine. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 270 Cathartin.

Cat-head (kæ·tˌhed). Also 7 **cat's-head.** *Naut.* A beam projecting almost horizontally at each side of the bows of a ship, for raising the anchor from the surface of the water to the deck without touching the bows, and for carrying the anchor on its stock-end when suspended outside the ship's side; it is furnished with sheaves at the outer end, and the inner end, which is called the cat's-tail, fays down upon the cat-beam.

The anchor is catted or raised to the cat-head by means of the *cat-tackle* or *cat-purchase*, which consists of the *cat-block*, *cat-fall*, and the sheaves in the cat-head; the cat-block is furnished with a strong hook, the *cat-hook*, which is hooked to the ring of the anchor by means of the *cat-rope*, or *cat-back-rope*; when raised, the anchor is fastened by its ring to the cat-head with the *cat-head-stopper* or *cat-stopper*. See also CAT *sb.* 7 and 18.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The Cat, Cats head and Cats holes. 1679 *Exec. Bury* 3 The Prisoner was..shooting at the Cat-head of his own ship as a mark. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) The cat-head serves to suspend the anchor clear of the bow. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 156 *note*, She ceased firing and waved a Union Jack at her cat-head. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 40 The anchor came to the cat-head pretty slowly. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship Build.* xv. 292 In order to reduce both the weight and the cost of the catheads..box catheads have been introduced instead of solid forgings.

2. *dial.* A nodule of ironstone, containing fossil remains.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 63 Usually called by them Doggers, or Catsheads. 1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 970 Certain Lumps of Stone..like a Caput mortuum not inflammable, called Cats-head. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.) The nodules with leaves in them, called catheads, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone.

3. *Mining.* **a.** A small capstan (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). **b.** A broad-bully hammer (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

Hence **Cat-head** *v.*, to cat the anchor.

1874 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 10 Oct. 651/1 (Hoppe) Let us cat-head our anchor.

Cathecyser, -ysme, obs. f. CATECHISER, -ISM.

† **Cathed,** *ppl. a. rare*—¹.

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 93 Give them [Coneys] not too much green juicy meat, unless you intermix therwith what is dry..otherwise they will be Cathed, or tun-belly'd.

‖ **Cathedra** (kăþī·dră, kæ·þēdră). [L. *cathedra*, a. Gr. *καθέδρα* chair; *esp.* seat of a bishop, teacher's or professor's chair: f. *κατά* down + *ἑδ-* sit.]

1. The chair or seat of a bishop in his church; hence, the episcopal see or dignity.

1829 *Trial J. Martin* (York) 35 The curtains of the cathedra were up on Sunday. 1863 J. R. WALLRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* 20 When Archbishop Turstin ascended the cathedra of York in 1114. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. to Pusey* (ed. 2) 144 Chrysostom..was in close relations with the once Semi-arian Cathedra of Antioch.

2. Latin phr. *Ex cathedrâ*, 'from the chair', *i. e.* in the manner of one speaking from the seat of office or professorial chair, with authority; also used attrib. = officially uttered. So † *in cathedrâ*.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. i. (1636) 23 And that he in cathedra cannot erre. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* Ep. A iv b, When they can neither say, that the Pope was misinformed, or that he was not *in Cathedra*. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, He was a great lover of form, more especially when he could dictate it ex cathedra. 1820 BYRON *Blues* I. 150 Old Botherby's spouting ex-cathedrâ tone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 128 He, *ex cathedrâ*, was determining their several questions to them. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/2 The President's *ex cathedrâ* judgment.

† **Cathedra·ical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. prec.: cf. *algebraical*.] = CATHEDRAL I.

1676 DEGGE *Parson's Counsellor* 284 (L.) To prove them one and the same with the cathedraical duty.

Cathedral (kăþī·drăl), *a.* [a. F. *cathédral*, or ad. (its source) med.L. *cathedrālis* of or belonging to the (bishop's) seat, f. *cathedra*: see prec. (But some adj. uses have arisen anew from the sb.)]

1. Of or pertaining to the bishop's throne or see.

a. *esp.* in *cathedral church* (formerly also *church cathedral*), the church which contains the bishop's throne, the principal church of a diocese; = CATHEDRAL *sb.* [F. *église cathédrale*.] (It has been applied loosely to a collegiate or abbey church.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 282 Atte heye chyrche of Wynchester, þer ys se was ydo, þat me clupede chyrche cathedral. *a* 1384 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 73 Þei maken men to ȝeue here nedi liflode to here cathedral chirches þat han no nede. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2906 The chapitre of a chirche cathedralle. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 25 Boniface..songe in euery Cathedrall chirche of Wales a mas. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 344 To make sacrifices in the high places, in their Cathedral Churches at Bethel and at Dan. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 37 Me thought I sate in Seate of Maiesty, In the Cathedrall Church of Westminster. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 11 Bishops and churches cathedral being sufficiently endowed with lands. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit.* (1854) II. 277 The several cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales.

b. *generally.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 13 Cathedral, *cathedralis*. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cathedrall*, chiefe in the Diocesse. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XII. xv, If in this cathedral constitution he did not err. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 207 More savoury knowledge in one Lay-man, than in a dozen of Cathedrall Prelates. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 391/1 The Broad, or Cathedral Beard..because Bishops and Grave Men of the Church antiently did wear such Beards. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2305 He found his cathedral chair full of thorns.

2. Of or pertaining to the chair of office or authority; *ex cathedrâ*: **a.** ecclesiastically.

1638 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* I. Wks. 1874 V. 170 Heere we enthrone our selves, Cathedrall state Long since detaind us, justly we resume. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vii. 125 To dissent from any of his [the Pope's] Cathedrall determinations is absolute heresy. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 10 July 47/1 The cathedral utterances of Leo XIII.

b. professorially.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iii. (1632) 193 To resolve belongs to a cathedrall master [F. *cathedrant*]. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. ii. (1616) 455 Hood an asse with reuerend purple..And he shall passe for a cathedrall Doctor. 1618 HALES *Let.* in *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 423 The Schoolmens Conclusions and Cathedral Decisions had been received as Oracles and Articles of Faith. 1849 T. B. SHAW *Outlines Eng. Lit.* 299 The style is too uniformly didactic, cathedral, and declamatory.

† **3.** (See quots.)

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cathedral*, old-fashioned, out of Date, Ancient. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cathedral*, in low phrase, antique, venerable, old.

¶ In some cases, e. g. *cathedral town*, it is difficult to distinguish between the original adjective, and the sb. used attributively: see next 3.

Cathedral (kăþī·drăl), *sb.* [originally *cathedral church*: see prec. F. *cathédrale*.]

1. The principal church of a diocese, containing the bishop's cathedra or throne; usually remarkable for size and architectural beauty. (It has been applied to the Abbey Church of Westminster.)

1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 16 As the number of churches increased, so the repaire of the faithfull vnto the cathedrals did diminish. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* D vij a, The great Cathedralls of St. Paul, and St. Peter, in this Metropolitan City. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let. to Pope* 28 Sept., The great Cathedral of St. John [in Lyons] is a good Gothic building. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 339 Cathedrals decorated by all the art and magnificence of the middle ages. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* ix, Lay your earthly fancies down, And in the vast cathedral leave him. 1861 A. B. HOPE (*title*), The English Cathedral.

b. Taken as a type of the Episcopal system.

1679 *Establ. Test* 11 They had..ruin'd the Monarchy, and pull'd down the old Cathedral, without Establishing any Church at all.

2. *fig.* Chief centre of authority and teaching.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parlt., Our ancient Druides, by whom this Iland was the Cathedral of Philosophy to France. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 5 Let England then keep that honour..to be the Cathedral to other Nations.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cathedral air, chime, close, dome, family, front, man, music, service, spire, tower, town, walk* (= resembling an aisle in a cathedral); *cathedral-like, -wise* advbs.

1644 T. HILL *Right Separation* (1645) 34 This made *Cathedrall aire (for the most part) so impure. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* s. v. *Salisbury*, There is in the *cathedral close a college or almshouse for ten clergymen's widows. 1877 BRYANT *Lit. People of Snow* 155 Like some vast *cathedral-dome. 1740 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 264 When there is a place vacant in your family..I mean your *cathedral family. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 211 Huge *cathedral fronts of every age. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 628 This Church is spatious, beautifull, and built *Cathedrall-like. 1694 *Providence of God* 67 As ready and perfect in their Responses, as any *Cathedral-man whatever. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, **Cathedral Music*, music composed for use in English Cathedral Service since the Reformation. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) His constant and regular assisting at the *cathedral service. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 213 The gray *cathedral towers Reveal'd their shining windows. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 157 Visions of..closes in old *cathedral towns. 17.. POPE *Imitat. Cowley* 13 Here aged trees *Cathedral walks compose. *a* 1780 BLACKSTONE *Farewell Muse* 22 Aged elms..In long cathedral walks extend. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 80 (1756) I. 354 The service was performed *cathedral-wise.

Hence **Cathe·drale·sque, Cathedra·lic, Cathe·dralish,** *adjs.*, like a cathedral; **Cathe·dralized** *a.*, converted into a cathedral; **Cathe·dralism,** the cathedral system.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 2/2 Such magnificent minsters and cathedralesque churches as Tewkesbury, Malvern, Wimborne. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 206 Almost cathedralic in its dimensions. 1840 TUPPER *Let.* in *My life as Author* (1886) 43 A large cathedralish church. 1885 G. N. BOARDMAN in *Advance* (Chicago) 3 Dec. 777 One large element of English religious character ..is, if I may coin a word, Cathedralism. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 178 The cathedralised abbey churches.

Cathedraled (kăþī·drăld), *a.* [f. CATHEDRAL *sb.* + -ED ².] In various nonce-uses, as † **a.** Seated on a cathedra or throne; **b.** Vaulted like a cathedral; **c.** Adorned with or having a cathedral.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 37 The cittadell Where the Cathedral'd Saturne is enthron'd. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 125 Cathedralled caverns of thick ribbed gold. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 126 Cathedraled Bristol, castled Nottingham. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. xxi. 106 Florence lay clear and cathedralled before us.

† **Cathe·dralist.** *Obs.* [see -IST.] A supporter of the cathedral or episcopal system; one of the clergy of a cathedral.

1644 *Jus Populi* 12 We need not doubt this promissor was some Cathedralist within orders, he does so shuffle Priests and Princes together. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 30 Our Cathedralists pretend the Church but meane the Bishops and themselves. 1661 PRYNNE *Exub. in Com. Prayer* 23 Sober, judicious Protestants, Prelates and Cathedralists.

Cathedra·rian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cathedrāri-us* (f. *cathedra*) + -AN.] Of or belonging to a cathedra or chair (*pedantic*).

1830 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. 5 The traveller taking advantage of Peter's hasty abandonment of his cathedrarian accommodation, seized the vacant chair.

† **Cathedrate,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. CATHEDRA + -ATE ².] Containing a cathedra or bishop's seat.

1536 in Atterbury *Addit. 1st ed. Rights Convoc.* (1701) App. 43 You our said Bishops..in your Cathedrate Churches.

So † **Cathedrated** *ppl. a.*, enthroned on the bishop's seat; installed in the professorial chair.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 128 At length wee finde him [Antichrist] a Bishop Cathedrated in the Church. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Observ. Manners Eng.* 385 (T.) With the cathedrated authority of a prælector or publick reader.

Cathedra·tic, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *cathedrāticus*, f. *cathedra*. Cf. F. *cathédratique*.]

1. *Law.* Pertaining to the bishop's seat; belonging to the episcopal see; in *cathedratic payment, imposition, right.*

1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 85 This Cathedratick payment to the Bishop from the beneficed Clergie within his Diœcess. *Ibid.* 97 This Cathedratick imposition. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. II. iii. 41 They gave the Bishop the Third Part of these Oblations, which was called the Right Cathedratick [*droit cathédratique*].

2. Pronounced *ex cathedrâ*, or from the chair, authoritative.

18.. *Fraser's Mag.* (O.) There is the prestige of antiquity which adds the authority of venerability to cathedratic precepts. 1871 T. A. TROLLOPE *Durnton Abb.* II. xvii. 281 'Nothing is a matter of course!' said Mr. Burrows, in a very cathedratic manner.

B. quasi-*sb.* = *cathedratic payment* in I. Also in the L. form *cathedrāticum* (see Du Cange).

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Cathedratick* (*Cathedraticum*) is a Sum of 2*s.* paid to the Bishop by the Inferior Clergy, in Argumentum subjectionis and ob honorem Cathedræ. 1721 in BAILEY. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 203 The cathedreticum, synodales, and the procurations of the apostolic see. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854)

II. 305 The emoluments of a [Roman Catholic] bishop arise from his parish, from licenses, and from the cathedraticum.

Cathedra·tical, *a.* and *sb.* = prec.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 54 When you do not pay your procurations only, but your cathedraticals and synodals also.

Hence **Cathedra·tically** *adv.*, authoritatively.

1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 505 The wisdom of this world cannot tolerate the idea that so little is left for it cathedratically to perform, with dogmatic certainty.

† **Cather, caythe r.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? a. Welsh *cader* chair, cradle, wooden frame.] A cradle; a scaffolding.

1568 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 129 Paid for poles and bordes to make the cather for the steple. [Cf. 130 For makinge of a cradelle to goe about the steple.] 1750 J. COLLIER *Wks.* 66 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Th' barn ot wur i' th' keather. 1859 E. WAUGH (*ibid.*) Keep th' keyther stirrin' gently.

Catheran, catherein: see CATERAN.

Cathe·retic (kæþĕre·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Sometimes written **cathæretic.** [ad. Gr. *καθαρετικός* (in Galen) destructive, consuming, f. *καθαρεῖν* to take down, reduce, destroy (f. *κατά* down + *αἱρεῖν* to take). Cf. F. *cathérétique.*] Having power to destroy, reduce or consume; corrosive. As *sb.*: An agent for consuming superfluous flesh: a name given to the milder caustics.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xviii. (1678) 640 Some [Pyroticks] are termed Catheretick or corroding, for that they waste the proud flesh of an ulcerated..part. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brev.* IV. (1743) 299 A hot pungent, acrid Matter, of a catheretic Nature, insomuch that, if applied Plaister-wise to the Skin, it will raise a Blister. 1887 HOBLYN *Med. Dict.*, *Cathæretics*, the milder caustics, as iodine, creasote, etc., also remedies which reduce superfluous flesh.

So † **Cathere·tical** *a.* = prec.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 66 Cathereticall medicaments.

Catherine (kæ·þĕrin). Also **Catharine, Kath-.** [F. *Catherine*, mod.L. *Catharīna*, earlier *Katerina*, repr. Gr. *Αἰκατερίνα* name of the saint, subseq. assimilated in spelling to *καθαρός* pure.] The name of a legendary Saint and Martyr of Alexandria; whence a female Christian name.

The name of a kind of carriage.

1861 AINSLIE *Remin. Sc. Gentleman* 172, I accompanied Miss Baillie to the review in her catherine, a carriage nearly similar to a gig, but with a roof raised on rods, to give protection from the sun. [This was in Jamaica.]

Catherine pear. A small and early variety of pear. Also a variety of plum.

1641 SUCKLING *Ballad on Wedding* Wks. (1709) 31 Streaks of red were mingled there, Such as are on a Katherine Pear, The Side that's next the Sun. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 233 Catalogue of..excellent Fruit Trees, Plums ..Damasq, Violet, Date, Catherine. 1720 GAY *Pastorals* iii, Catherine pears adorn my ruddy cheek. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x. 599 'Twas not the lighter red, that partly streaks The Catherine pear, that brighten'd o'er her cheeks.

Catherine wheel.

1. The figure of a wheel with spikes projecting from its circumference (in reference to the legend of St. Catherine's martyrdom). *esp.* in Heraldry.

[*a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1942 Hat ȝarkin fowr hweoles, ant let þurhdriuen þrefter þe spaken ant te felien mid irnene gadien.] 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xv. 206 Others likewise have (as they brag) a Katharine wheel upon their bodies. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 17 Though they turn their Rowels into Katherine-wheeles till they have over-taken their Ends. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3906/4 The Coat 2 Spread Eagles quarter'd with Catharine Wheels. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XXI. (ed. 3) 360 A Catherine wheel or.

attrib. 1607 WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* III. i, A short Dutch waist, with a round Catherine-Wheel Fardingale.

2. *Arch.* (Also *Catherine-wheel window.*) 'A window or compartment of a window of a circular form with radiating divisions or spokes' (Gwilt).

1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* XXXVIII, A circular window filled with fine flowing tracery, of the character often called a 'Catherine wheel'.

3. A kind of firework which rotates, while burning, in the manner of a wheel. (Also called *pinwheel.*)

1760 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 906 In the same manner that a Catherine-wheel is made to turn round in a direction contrary to that in which the small rockets affixed to its periphery discharge themselves. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xvi, A noble Catherine wheel had just begun to fizz. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 188/2 A noise like the first indication a catherine-wheel gives of..its going off.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* (chiefly from 3). Also *attrib.* *To turn Catherine-wheels*: to turn lateral summersaults (= CART-WHEEL 3).

1861 *Times* 29 July, The Catherine wheel is busy throwing out sparks and fiery flashes all round the world. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 79 Catharine-wheel republics, always in revolution while the powder lasts. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xxiv, I have seen that boy put down his basket of medicine and turn 'Catherine wheels' in the street. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 16 July 100/1 [Mr. Gale] admits that the 'Catherine Wheel' style of bowling has enabled bowlers to acquire a double break.

† **Cathering.** *Obs.* = CATHETER.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 H iij, Ye can nat wel vse a syring of bras y^t^ the grekes call Cathering, but yf ye knowe parfytely the posycyon..of all the bladder.

Ca·thern. [Corruption of CATHERINE. Cf.:

1669 DRYDEN *Epil. Tyrannic Love* 30 Here Nelly lies, who, though she lived a slattern, Yet died a princess, acting in St. Catherine.]

A festival or merry-making on St. Catherine's day (Nov. 25). So **Catherning** *vbl. sb.*

1596 FORMAN *Diary* 27 § 3 At 4 I went first to see the garden catherne. 1730 LAMOTTE *Ess. Poetry & Paint.* 126 (Brand) Young women meeting on the 25th of November, and making merry together, which they call Catherning.

attrib. [1476 *Will of Scotton* (Somerset Ho.) A flatte pece of siluur called a Kateryn cupp.] 1849 HALLIWELL *Pop. Rhymes* (Brand), The Dean of Worcester informs me that the Chapter have a practice of preparing a rich bowl of wine and spices, called 'The Cathern Bowl', for the inhabitants of the college precincts upon that day [Nov. 25].

Cathern, obs. form of CAULDRON.

Cathetal (kæ·þĭtăl), *a.* Also **k-.** [f. CATHETUS + -AL.] Pertaining to a cathetus; perpendicular.

1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 64 The rays which fall perpendicularly upon the kathetal surface pass without deflection through the glass. 1880 WEBSTER *Supp.*

Catheter (kæ·þĭtəɹ). *Med.* [a. L. *cathetēr*, a. Gr. *καθετήρ* anything let down into, a catheter, f. *καθιέναι* to send or let down.] A long tubular instrument, of metal or caoutchouc, more or less curved at the end, for passing into the bladder in order to draw off urine, etc.; a similar tube for use with other canals (*e. g.* the Eustachian catheter).

1601 MANNINGHAM *Diary* Feb. 23 A crooked instrument concaued at the one ende called a catheter. 1684 R. JOHNSON *Enchirid. Med.* III. xxiv. 275 Draw away the Urine with a Catheter. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 43 Warm water .. may be injected, by means of a catheter introduced into the Eustachian tube, into the meatus. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 35.

Ca·theterism. *Med.* [ad. L. *cathetērism-us* (in Kersey 1708–21), a. Gr. *καθετηρισμός*, f. *καθετήρ* (see prec.).] The employment of a catheter.

1721 BAILEY *Catheterism*, the Operation of injecting any thing into the Bladder by a Catheter. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 924/1. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 71 The application of catheterism to the Eustachian tube.

So **Ca·theterize** *v.* [cf. F. *cathétériser*], to employ a catheter; **Ca·theteriza·tion.**

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1260/1 The patient .. had been frequently the subject of catheterization. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 38 Restoration of hearing by means of catheterization of the tube through the nose. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex. Catheterise*, to introduce a catheter.

Cathetometer (kæþĭtǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *κάθετο-ς* CATHETUS + -METER. Cf. F. *cathétomètre.*] An instrument for measuring vertical distances, *esp.* small differences of level of liquid columns in tubes.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 63 The difference of level between the surface of mercury in the two tubes was read by means of a cathetometer. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 429 The Cathetometer is used for the accurate determination of differences of level.

‖ **Cathetus** (kæ·þĭtŭs). Also **kath-.** [a. L. *cathetus*, a. Gr. *κάθετος* (sc. *γραμμή*) a perpendicular line, *κάθετος* adj. 'let down, perpendicular', f. *καθιέναι* to let down.] A straight line falling perpendicularly on another straight line or surface.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Def. 20 It shal be named the Axis or Kathetus of that body. 1622 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xi. (1634) 38. 1676 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) II. 13 Having the cathetus of the first and the common hypotenuse given, to find the cathetus of the simple angle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Cathetus of Incidence* ..a right line drawn from a radiant point, perpendicular to the reflecting line, or the plane of the speculum, or mirror. *Cathetus of Reflexion*, etc. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 59 The cóti or upright is the cathetus. 1875 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. *Cathetus*, a perpendicular line passing through the centre of a cylindrical body as a baluster or a column. It is also a line falling perpendicularly, and passing through the centre or eye of the volute of the Ionic capital.

Cathodal (kæ·þǫdăl), *a.* Also **kath-.** [f. Gr. *κάθοδος* way down (see next) + -AL.]

1. *Electr.* Belonging to the cathode.

1882 *Athenæum* 8 July 50/3 The character (anodal or kathodal) of the electric charge.

2. *Bot.* = CATHODIC 2.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 366 In Fontinalis the branch arises beneath the median line of the leaf; but in Sphagnum beneath its cathodal half.

Cathode (kæ·þōud). *Electr.* Also **kath-.** [ad. Gr. *κάθοδος* a going down, way down, f. *κατά* down + *ὁδός* way.] **a.** The path by which an electric current leaves the electrolyte and passes into the negative pole; the point or surface in contact with the negative pole; in electro-metallurgy the object to be electro-plated. **b.** The negative pole. Opposed to *anode*: see ELECTRODE.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 663 The cathode is that surface at which the current leaves the decomposing body, and is its positive extremity. 1839 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 100 The lower electrode formed the cathode. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 161 The poles .. are called electrodes..the – pole being called the cathode. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 219 The deposit was formed in twenty-four hours upon the whole of the cathode. 1881 *Metal World* No. 9. 131 The object to be coppered is to be .. attached as a cathode..when it will become rapidly coated with an adherent film of metallic copper. 1883 E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* (ed. 2) II. 1 The electrode attached to the zinc of the battery is called the cathode, and the other, the anode.

Cathodic (kăþǫ·dik), *a.* Also **kath-.** [f. as prec. + -IC.]

1. *Phys.* Of nerve force: Proceeding from a nerve-centre; efferent.

1852 M. HALL *Diastaltic Nervous Syst.* (Mayne).

2. *Bot.* (Of leaves arranged on the axis spirally.) See quots.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 190 If the spiral winds from right to left, the right edge of the leaves (as you ascend) is called the Kathodic, the left edge the anodic. *Ibid.* 199 So that .. all the segments are broader on the anodic than on the kathodic side. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 238 Between the median and descending, or kathodic lateral bundle.

Cat-hole, *sb.* Forms: 1 catthola, 7 cat's-hole, 7– cat-hole.

† **1.** The hole or den of the wild cat. *Obs.*

854 *Chart. Æthelwolf* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 105 Of ðam wogan hlince on ða catthola; of ðan cattholan on Wenbeorhge.

2. A hole in a wall, door, etc., large enough to let a cat through.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. ii, Is there ne'er a cat-hole Where I may creep through? 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 145 (Jam.) 'He has left the key in the cat hole' to signify that a man has run away from his creditors. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 120 A large round ball..which rolled along the floor of the room until it came to a cat-hole in the door.

3. *Naut.* One of the two holes at the stern of the ship, through which a cable or hawser can be passed for steadying or heaving the ship astern, etc.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 346/1 Cat-holes are over the Ports in the Gun-Room, right with the Capstain, to heave the Ship a stern by a Cable, or Hause.

4. A deep pool in a river.

1883 *Century Mag.* 378 He seated himself at the edge of a deep pool, or 'cat-hole'.

Catholic (kæ·þŏlik), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *catholique* (13th c. in Littré) ad. late L. *catholic-us*, a. Gr. *καθολικός* general, universal, f. *καθόλου* (i.e. *καθ' ὅλου*) on the whole, in general, as a whole, generally, universally, f. *κατά* concerning, in respect of, according to + *ὅλος* whole. (If immed. derived from L. or Gr., the Eng. word would, according to the regular analogy of words in -IC, have been accented *catho·lic*).]

I. In non-ecclesiastical use.

1. *gen.* Universal.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 1 b, Catholike being a greeke word signifieth nothing in English but universall or common. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Catholicke*, vniuersall or generall. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) 11, The Indisputable Commands of a Catholick Dictator in knowledge. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 7/1 Science is truly catholic, and is bounded only by the universe.

† **2.** In specific uses: **a.** Universally prevalent: said *e.g.* of substances, actions, laws, principles, customs, conditions, etc. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 248 This is to be holden for a catholike principle. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 418 It is a Catholicke principle, Euery thing is preserued and refreshed with his like. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 95 This is a common, but no catholique custome [among bees] for I have often observed the contrary. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 79 The universal and catholick order of all bulbous plants, is..that about St. James' tyde they be taken out of the ground. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 14 The Catholick Laws of nature which appear in the world. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 192 All Bodies are made of one Catholick matter common to them all. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 10 There is but one Catholic homogeneous, fluid matter. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 112 This Catholick Principle of Gravitation. 1696 EDWARDS *Exist. & Provid. God* I. 3 A great proof of the catholick degeneracy of this present age.

† **b.** Universally applicable or efficient; *spec.* of medicines, remedies. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 43 It hath the prime place, for a Catholick medicine in exulcerations. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. v. (1651) 393 There is no Catholike medicine to be had: that which helps one is pernitious to another. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* IV. ii. 309 A Catholick Plaister, used for all wounds and stabs. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xlix. 559 A noble Extract, and a catholick purge. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 115 Fire .. which is the only Catholick Dissolvent. 1693 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 906 Tho' Spirit of Wine be a very Catholic Menstruum. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (1743) 261 [Water] is the only Catholick Nourishment of all Vegetables, Animals, and Minerals. 1752 HUME *Ess.* (1777) II. 11 Accurate and just reasoning is the only Catholic remedy.

† **c.** More loosely: Common, prevalent. *Obs.*

1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* v. Wks. 1873 III. 74 What is more catholick i' the city than for husbands daily for to forgive the nightly sins of their bedfellows? 1631 MASSINGER *Emper. of East* IV. iv, The pox, sir..Is the more catholic sickness. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 130 Hot beds are the most general and catholick help.

† **d.** Entire, without exception. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 19 Deep interring of Roots is amongst the Catholick Mistakes. 1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. i, *Alon.* And, how fares my Son-in-law that lives there? *Mel.* In Catholick Health, Sir.

3. In current use: **a.** Of universal human interest or use; touching the needs, interests, or sympathies of all men.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. (1640) So are there some .. Catholique, universal Psalmes, that apply themselves to all necessities. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* (1711) 279 All my Writings .. for universal Nature, and Mankind in general. And of such Catholick Use I esteem this present Disquisition. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. v. § 4 Catholic poetry, by which I mean that which is good in all ages and countries. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 264 A grand phalanx of the best of the human race, banded for some catholic object. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* 363 What was of catholic rather than national interest.

b. Having sympathies with, or embracing, all: said of men, their feelings, tastes, etc.; also *fig.* of things. (Closely connected with 8.)

1586 Bright *Melanch.* iv. 16 The stomach becommeth the most Catholicke part in all the bodie, carying a more indifferent affection to what soever is receiued then anie part beside. **1817** Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. iv. 73 Others more catholic in their taste. **1820** J. Parkinson *Paradisus* xxvi. 215 Such as are Catholicke obseruers of all natures store. **1833** Lamb *Elia, Books & Read.*, I bless my stars for a taste so catholic, so unexcluding. **1851** Carlyle *Sterling* I. iv. (1872) 31 Of these two Universities, Cambridge is decidedly the more catholic (not Roman catholic, but Human catholic). **1878** Stevenson *Inland Voy.*, On these different manifestations, the sun poured its clear and catholic looks. **1879** Tourgee *Fool's Err.* xxxviii. 271 A man of unusually broad and catholic feeling.

4. *Catholic Epistle*: a name originally given to the 'general' epistles of James, Peter, and Jude, and the first of John, as not being addressed to particular churches or persons. The second and third epistles of John are now conventionally included among the number.

It is not certain that this was the original sense of ἐπιστολὴ καθολική, since some early writers appear to use it in the sense 'genuine and accepted' (see Canonical): but the attribute has been understood in the sense 'encyclical' or 'general' since the 10th or 11th c.

1582 N. T. (*Rhem.*) *James* (*heading*) The Catholic Epistle of St. James the apostle. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 69 The Encyclick, Circular, or Catholick Letters, were address'd to all Churches, or to all the Faithful. **1855** Westcott *Canon N. T.* (1881) 395 It may be inferred that the seven Catholic Epistles were formed into a collection at the close of the third century.

II. In ecclesiastical use.

The earlier history of this lies outside English, and may be found in such works as Smith's *Dict. Christian Antiq.* or in Lightfoot's *Ignatius* I. 398–400, 605–607; II. 310–312. Ἡ καθολικὴ ἐκκλησία 'the catholic church' or 'church universal', was first applied to the whole body of believers as distinguished from an individual congregation or 'particular body of Christians'. But to the primary idea of extension 'the ideas of doctrine and unity' were superadded; and so the term came to connote the Church first as orthodox, in opposition to heretics, next as one historically, in opposition to schismatics. Out of this widest qualitative sense arose a variety of subordinate senses; it was applied to the faith the Church held, to particular communities or even individual members belonging to it, and especially in the East, to cathedrals as distinguished from parish churches, then later to parish churches as opposed to oratories or monastic chapels. After the separation of East and West 'Catholic' was assumed as its descriptive epithet by the Western or Latin Church, as 'Orthodox' was by the Eastern or Greek. At the Reformation the term 'Catholic' was claimed as its exclusive right by the body remaining under the Roman obedience, in opposition to the 'Protestant' or 'Reformed' National Churches. These, however, also retained the term, giving it, for the most part, a wider and more ideal or absolute sense, as the attribute of no single community, but only of the whole communion of the saved and saintly in all churches and ages. In England, it was claimed that the Church, even as Reformed, was the national branch of the 'Catholic Church' in its proper historical sense. As a consequence, in order to distinguish the unreformed Latin Church, its chosen epithet of 'Catholic' was further qualified by 'Roman'; but see sense 7. On this analogy Anglo-Catholic has been used by some, since about 1835, of the Anglican Church.

5. *Catholic Church, Church Catholic*: the Church universal, the whole body of Christians.

1559 *Injunctions by Queens Majestie* D iv, Ye shall praye for Christes holy Chatholique church, that is, for the whole congregation of Christian people, dispearsed throughout the whole worlde, and specially for the Church of England and Irelande. **1560–61** *Scotch Conf. Faith* xvi, Whiche Kirk is Catholik, that is universall, becaus it conteanes the Elect of all aiges, all realmes, nationis, and tounges, be thai of the Jewis or be thai of the Gentiles, who have communioun and societie with God the Father, and with his Sone Christ Jesus. **1630** Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 129 There is a holy Catholicke Church, to wit, the whole company of Gods Elect. **1645** Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 187 The Catholick Church, that is, God's whole or universall Assembly. **1651** Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 304, I hope this learned man doth not take the particular Romane Church, for the Catholick Church. **1685** Ken *Ch. Catech.*, '*Holy Cath. Ch.*' **1839** Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 110 As members of the church catholic. *Mod.* In this sense many accept the article of the Creed, 'I believe in the holy catholic church'.

b. Of or belonging to the church universal, universal Christian.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 94 He can neuer prooue his reseruation to be catholike or vniversally allowed and practised of the Church. **1651** C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 10 That Church whose Doctrine is most Catholick and universall must be the Catholick Church. **1657** Cromwell *Sp.* 3 Apr., Such a Catholic interest of the people of God. **1777** Fletcher *Reconcil.* Wks. 1795 IV. 211 A great friend to a catholic gospel. **1807** Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 370 A catholic liturgy must be formed on a catholic plan; that is, from a harmony of those dispersed and vital truths, which in different ages, different countries, and different churches, were popularly, and effectually embodied, in established liturgies. **1882** Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 250 Christianity in all Churches was, and ever must be, in its essence Catholic —one and indivisible.

6. As an epithet, applied to the Ancient Church, as it existed undivided, prior to the separation of East and West, and of a church or churches standing in historical continuity therewith, and claiming to be identical with it in doctrine, discipline, orders, and sacraments. (*a.*) After the separation, assumed by the Western or Latin Church, and so commonly applied historically. (*b.*) After the Reformation in the 16th c. claimed as its exclusive title by that part of the Western Church which remained under the Roman obedience (see 7); but (*c.*) held by Anglicans not to be so limited, but to include the Church of England, as the proper continuation in England, alike of the Ancient and the Western Church.

(Whatever the application, the implied sense is 'the Church or Churches which now truly represent the ancient undivided Church of Christendom'.)

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 690/1 The very name he sayth of catholike, yᵗ is to sai vniuersal, gaue to ward yᵉ getting of hys credence yᵉ catholike church gret autoritye. *c* **1534** Abp. Lee in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1855) V. i. 18/1 *note*, So that .. the unitie of the faiethe and of the Catholique Chyrche [be] saved. **1552** Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 47 Quhilk catholike kirk is trewly represented in all general counsellis. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* Wks. 1839 III. 517 The Christians of that time [before Constantine], except a few, in respect of whose paucity the rest were called the Catholic Church and others heretics. *c* **1670** Jer. Taylor *Duty of Clergy* ii. 4 The Catholic Church hath been too much and too soon divided..but in things simply necessary, God hath preserved us still unbroken: all nations and all ages recite the Creed..and all Churches have been governed by Bishops. **1704** Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 538 The ancientest Fathers of the Catholick Church. **1834** *Tracts for Times* No. 61, We [English Church] are a branch of the Church Catholic. **1854** Hook *Ch. Dict.* s.v. *Creed*, There are three creeds recognized by the catholic church. *Ibid.* s.v. *Tradition*, The great deference paid by the Church of England as a branch of the Catholic Church to tradition. **1866** Ld. Romilly in *Law Rep.* 3 Eq. 29 The Catholic Church of Christ, of which the Church of England is a branch. **1872** Freeman *Gen. Sketch* vi. 111 The people of the Oriental provinces..putting forth or adopting doctrines which the Catholic Church, both of the Old and of the New Rome, looked on as heretical.

Hence, Of or belonging to this Church; of the true apostolic Church, orthodox:

a. Of belief, doctrine, etc.

c **1500** *Melusine* (1888) 31 My byleue is as a Catholique byleue oughte for to be. *a* **1556** Cranmer *Wks.* (1844) I. 9 An explication and assertion of the true catholic faith in the matter of the sacrament. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Crede*, And the Catholike faithe is this: That we worship one God in trinitie, and trinitie in unitie. **1634** Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 112 The Catholique faith is the foundation on which he erects Religion. **1840** *Tracts for Times* No. 85 vi, The Catholic or Church system of doctrine and worship. **1854** Hook *Ch. Dict.* s.v. *Image worship*, Protesting against Roman corruptions of the Catholic Faith.

b. Of persons: Holding the faith of this Church; rightly believing, orthodox. (This and **a.** appear to be the earliest uses in English. The sb. is in 1425.)

c **1500** *Melusine* (1888) 32 A man very catholoque & of good feith. **1531** Elyot *Govt.* III. xxiii, Wherein no good catholyke man wyll any thynge doute, though they be meruaylous. **1552** Huloet, Catholyke or perfect Christian, *orthodoxus*. **1854** Hook *Ch. Dict.* s.v., In ecclesiastical history..a *catholic* Christian denotes an *orthodox* Christian. **1881** Freeman *Hist. Geog. Eur.* I. iv. 101 The lands ruled either by the Catholic Frank or by the Arian Goth.

c. Of the writers, fathers, or antiquity, of the ancient undivided church, or accepted by the orthodox historical church.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 Whatsoeuer in any catholike wryter is conteyned. **1593** Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* xi, What Presbytery the primitiue Churches and Catholike fathers did acknowledge. **1842** *Tracts for Times* No. 86 v. § 3 What is popularity when it is opposed to Catholic Antiquity?

d. Of a particular body: Forming part of, or in communion with, this church. (Cf. Anglo-Catholic.)

1833 Cruse *Eusebius* VI. xliii. 265 One bishop in a catholic church. **1854** Hook *Ch. Dict.* s.v. *Lights*, We of the Anglo-Catholic Church. *Ibid.* s.v. *Catholic*, A Catholic Church means a branch of this one great society, as the Church of England is said to be *a* Catholic Church: *the* Catholic Church includes all the Churches in the world under their legitimate Bishops.

7. As applied (since the Reformation) to the Church of Rome (*Ecclesia apostolica catholica Romana*) = Roman Catholic, q.v. (Opposed to *Protestant, Reformed, Evangelical, Lutheran, Calvinistic*, etc.)

Roman Catholic is the designation known to English law; but 'Catholic' is that in ordinary use on the continent of Europe, especially in the Latin countries; hence historians frequently contrast 'Catholic' and 'Protestant', especially in reference to the continent; and, in familiar non-controversial use, 'Catholic' is often said instead of Roman Catholic.

1554 (March) *Q. Mary's Injunct.* in Wilkins *Concilia* (1737) IV. 90 To remove them, and place catholic men in their rooms. *a* **1555** J. Bradford in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1647 This Latine seruice is a playne marke of antichrists Catholike Synagoge. **1563** *Ibid.* 1844 The Catholike prelates of the Popes band. **1588** Allen *Admon.* in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1855) VI. 358 She [Q. Eliz.] hath abolished the Catholic religion. **1602** Carew *Cornwall* 71 a, A matter practised .. as well by the reformed as Catholike Switzers. **1620** Fr. Hunt (*title*), Appeal to the King, proving that our Saviour was Author of the Catholic Roman Faith. **1622** Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 287 His Majesties *Roman* Catholick-Subjects. **1660** R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 215 If the Pope would be Head of the Catholique Church, the King would be Head of the Church of England. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 60 Whether .. the catholick heir [gave way] when the protestant was preferred. **1845** S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 513 What was begun by the evangelical governments, was carried on in an analogous manner by the catholic. **1845** Bright *Sp. Maynooth Grant* 16 Apr., A Protestant soldiery, who, at the beck and command of a Protestant priest, have butchered and killed a Catholic peasant. **1872** Freeman *Gen. Sketch* xiii. 252 That the government of each German state might set up which religion it pleased, Catholic or Protestant. **1873** Morley *Rousseau* I. 229 A Catholic country like France.

† **b.** *Catholic Seat* := Apostolic *See. Obs.*

In ancient times the καθολικοὶ θρόνοι or catholic sees, were those of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 798 The proud, cruell, and bloudy rage of the Catholique Seat.

c. *Catholic King, his Catholic Majesty*: a title given to the kings of Spain.

(In much earlier times the title belonged to the kings of France, Pipin being so called A.D. 767.)

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 By the moste catholyke & puissaunt kynge Ferdinando. *Ibid.* 288 Wheruppon I wente into Spayne to the Catholyke kynge. **1588** Allen (*title*), Admonition to the Nobility and People of England .. by the high and mightie kinge Catholike of Spaine. **1627** Sanderson *Serm.* I. 281 He that .. hath better title to the stile of most catholick king than any that ever yet bare it .. I mean the devil, the prince of this world. **1636** Massinger *Bashf. Lover* IV. i. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3987/3 To wait upon his Catholick Majesty. **1725** De Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 280 Does not his Catholic majesty claim a title to the possession of it?

d. See also B.

8. Recognizing, or having sympathies with, all Christians; broadly charitable in religious matters. (Cf. 3 b. which differs only in not being restricted to things ecclesiastical or religious.)

1658 Baxter in H. Rogers *J. Howe* iii. (1863) 59 The Lord Protector is noted as a man of a catholic spirit, desirous of the unity and peace of all the servants of Christ. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. vii. 158 If such a temper was universal, we might be all Catholic Christians, whatever church or particular profession we joined to, or joined in. **1734** Watts *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 155 To see all the disciples of Christ grown up into such a catholic spirit, as to be ready to worship God their common Father .. in the same assembly. **1874** Blackie *Self-Cult.* 80 A spirit of deep and catholic piety.

† **9.** *transf.* Orthodox (applied *e.g.* to orthodox Mohammedans). *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* VII. vii. 575 They are not all Catholike Mahumetans. **1625** — *Pilgrimes* VI. i. § 3 By some they are accounted Catholique or true Mahumetans, and by others they are holden for heretiks.

10. *Catholic (and) Apostolic Church*: the religious body otherwise called Irvingites. (See quots. 1861, 1867.)

[**1837** *Testimony to Bps., etc.* 32 That no section of the baptized bears the character of the one Holy Catholic Apostolic Church.] **1861** Norton *Restor. Apostles and Proph. in Cath. Apostolic Ch.* 159 In assuming, as our only title and name, that of 'the Catholic and Apostolic Church'—we arrogate to ourselves nothing, for we do not appropriate it in any exclusive sense. **1867** *Address* in Miller *Irvingism* I. 5 Catholic and Apostolic Churches, a name which we have not assumed, and to which we have no exclusive right .. But it is the only name by which we can, without protest, suffer ourselves to be called. **1888** *Whitaker's Almanac, Relig. Sects*, Places .. certified to the Registrar-General on behalf of persons described as..Catholic Apostolic Church.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of a church recognized or claiming to be 'Catholic' in sense A. 6; *e.g.* an orthodox member of the Church before the disruption of East and West, as opposed to an Arian or other 'heretic'; of the Latin Church as opposed to the Greek or any separating sect or community (*e.g.* the Lollards); of a church or churches now taken to represent the primitive Church.

c **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxvi. 63 He was a constant Catholike All Lollard he hatyt and Heretike. **1594** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. § 5 Let the Church of Rome be what it will, .. hold them for Catholics, or hold them for Heretics, it is not a thing .. in this present question greatly material. **1597** J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* Ded., It is .. of the faithfull, Christian, and Catholike certainly beleeued. **1609** Bible (Douay) *Proemial Annot.*, Some of these bookes .. were sometimes doubted of by some Catholiques, and called Apochryphal. **1702** tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 241 An Edict bearing date the 27th of February (380)..That those who would profess it should be called Catholics, and the others Hereticks. **1854** Hook *Ch. Dict.* s.v., Let the member of the Church of England assert his right to the name of Catholic, since he is the only person in England who has a right to that name. The English Romanist is a Roman Schismatic, and not a Catholic. **1860** Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 39, I must again remind my readers of the distinction between Catholic and Papist. Three quarters of the English people were Catholics; that is, they were attached to the hereditary and traditionary doctrines of the Church. **1872** Freeman *Gen. Sketch* v. 102 He [Chlodwig] became..not only a Christian but a Catholic..all the other Teutonic Kings were Arians.

2. *spec.* A member of the Roman Church.

1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 60 Accounting here for Catholickes, themselves & all their traine. **1581** (*title*) A Checke or Reproofe of M. Howlet .. with an answere to the Reasons why Catholikes (as they are called) refuse to goe to Church. **1588** Allen *Admon.* in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1855) VI. 358/1 Not tolerable to the masters of her [Q. Eliz.] own sect, and to all Catholics in the world most ridiculous. **1602** Bp. J. Rider (*title*), A caveat to Irish Catholicks. **1602** Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. (1612) 226 Euen Catholiques (that erred name doth please the Papists). **1611** Bible *Pref.*

The Catholicks (meaning Popish Romanists). **1636** Featly *Clavis Myst.* xxxiv. 483 Other of the Pope his stoutest champions .. [say] we are sirnamed catholikes, therefore we are so. **1650** Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (1886) I. 180 That which has been proposed concerninge the Catholics. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 155, I am a Catholic of the Roman Church. **1845** Bright *Sp.* 16 Apr., The Irish Catholics would thank you infinitely more if you were to wipe out that foul blot. **1872** Freeman *Gen. Sketch* xiii. 254 The religious wars between the Catholics and Protestants within the country [France]. **1876** Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 4 The last hopes of the English Catholics were dispelled by the Queen's refusal to take part in the Council of Trent.

3. Defined or limited by a word prefixed, as † *English Catholic*, † *Popish Catholic*, Anglo-Catholic, Roman Catholic, q. v.

(See a different use of *English Catholics*, in sense 2 quot. 1876.)

1577 Fulke (*title*), Two Treatises.. Answere of the Christian Protestant to the proud challenge of a Popish Catholicke. **1585** Sir W. Harbert (*title*), Letter to a Roman pretended Catholike. **1598** Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 597 Many rebels against her maiestie and popish catholiques. **1837** J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1840) III. xiv, The Holy Church throughout all the world is broken into many fragments .. we are the English Catholics, abroad are the Roman Catholics .. elsewhere are the Greek Catholics, and so on. **1854** Hook *Ch. Dict.* s.v. *Protestant*, We tell the Papist that with respect to him we are Protestant; we tell the Protestant Dissenter that in respect to him we are Catholics; and we may be called Protestant or Protesting Catholics, or as some of our writers describe us, Anglo-Catholics.

b. *German Catholic, Old Catholic*: names taken by religious parties who separated from the Roman Catholic communion in Germany, the former under Ronge in 1845 (reunited 1848), the latter after the Vatican Council in 1870–71.

1871 *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 84/1 The Old Catholics have great hopes of support from the High Church party in England.

† **4** = Catholicos. *Obs.*

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xxiv. 213 The Catholick of Armenia. *Ibid.* 210 They acknowledge obedience .. to two Patriarchs of their own: whom they term Catholicks. **1735** Johnson tr. *Lobo's Abyssinia* 307 Catholick like Patriarch is no more than an empty Title without the Power.

C. *attrib.* Of, relating to, affecting, or on the side of (Roman) Catholics. In *Catholic Emancipation*, etc. [In construction not distinct from the adj.]

1791 J. Milner (*title*), A short Pamphlet on the Catholic Question. **1795** Duigenan (*title*), Speech on the Catholic Bill in the Irish House of Commons. **1805** Ld. Hawkesbury (*title*), Speech in the House of Lords, 10th of May on the Catholic Petition. **1809** Southey *Ess.* (1832) II. 301 For these people Catholic Emancipation can do nothing. **1878** Spencer Walpole *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 145 The anti-Catholic members of the Cabinet [in 1826] were as much opposed to their Catholic colleagues as to their regular opponents. *Ibid.* note, Persons in favour of emancipation were classed as Catholic statesmen.

† **Catho·lical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or belonging to all, general, universal; *esp.* belonging to the universal faith = Catholic 5 b, 6 a, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 Y^e^ catholicall or generall fayth of y^s^ chirche. **1556** Lauder *Tractate* 540 The Potent Kyng of kyngis all Preserue all Prencis Catholycall. **1642** J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 5 The Church Apostolicall and Catholicall. **1674** Horton *Serm. Rom.* viii. 277 The comforts of Religion and Christianity .. are Catholical and Universall.

b. of medicines: = Catholic 2.

1626 W. Fenner *Hidden Manna* Wks. II. 377 But, like an Apothecaries drug, Catholical. **1644** N. Joceline (*title*), Parliament Physick for a Sin-Sick Nation .. containing a Catholicall Medicine for all Natures and Nations.

Catholically (kăþ·likăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.] In a catholic manner.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 They .. that in a true herte catholycally byleueth the same. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 153 He did catholically dread the very name of what they called reform. **1855** Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. 304 To consent that his niece should live Catholically after the marriage. **1887** *Times* 7 Apr. 3/5 The Conservatives .. were more catholically minded.

So **Catho·licalness.**

1731 Bailey II, *Catholicalness* .. being of a catholick spirit, universalness.

† **Catho·lican,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = Catholic 7 c.

1518 *Dispatch* in Ld. Berners *Froiss.* Pref. 15 Whiche the king Catholicans Cownsell goothe faste abowte to lette.

Catho·licate, *rare.* [ad. med.L. *catholicāt-us.*] The jurisdiction of an Armenian *catholicus.*

1878 Stubbs *Lect. Study of Hist.* (1886) 159 The Armenian Catholicos .. took refuge at Sis and founded there an independent or national Catholicate.

Catholicism (kăþ·lisiz'm, kæ·þŏlisiz'm). [f. Catholic + -ism. Cf. F. *catholicisme.*]

1. The system, faith, and practice of the Catholic Church; adherence to the Catholic Church.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Catholicisme* .. the orthodox Faith of the Catholick Church. **1685** Baxter *Paraphr.* Rom. xi. Annot., Much less will God ever confine the Church and Covenant of peculiarity to the Jewish Nation, and take it from the Gentiles, and cease Catholicism.

b. usually of the Roman Catholic Church.

1613–7 Purchas *Pilgr., Descr. India* (1864) 131 Thomæan Christians. These Thomæans are now, as the Iesuites report, reduced to their Catholicisme. **1779** Swinburne *Trav. Spain* xxix. (T.) All the gipsies that I have conversed with assured me of their sound catholicism. **1871** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 1 We may think of Voltairism .. as we think of Catholicism or the Renaissance or Calvinism.

c. so *Roman Catholicism.*

1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec., Mrs. Craik can do justice to the earnest and beautiful side of Roman Catholicism. **1876** Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xiii. 412 The object .. being no doubt to ridicule Roman Catholicism.

d. A trait, note, or act of a good Catholic.

1609 T. Morton *Answ. Higgons* 2 Who hold it a Catholicisme to brand me with only an imaginarie imputation. **1842** G. S. Faber *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 286 Censure of what .. we have been led to deem genuine Catholicisms.

† **2.** = Catholicity 1. *Obs.*

1647 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* II. ii. Introd. (R.) This broken consent is not an infallible testimony of the catholicism of the Doctrine.

3. = Catholicity 1. *rare.*

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 454 All religions .. are tolerated and a spirit of liberality and catholicism is increasing.

Catholicist (kăþ·lisist). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ist.] An adherent or partisan of catholicism.

1812 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 133 We reproach a man by terming him a Deist, Methodist, Catholicist.

Catholicity (kæþŏli·sĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity; cf. F. *catholicité.*] Catholic quality or character.

1. The quality of being comprehensive in feeling, taste, sympathy, etc.; freedom from sectarian exclusiveness or narrowness.

1843 *Edin. Rev.* Dec. 274 One of the greatest and most attractive characteristics of his mind—its catholicity. **1855** H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ii. (1878) 55 It is important to cultivate a true catholicity of taste. **1882** J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xxxi, Royalty itself could not compete with Lady Mayfair in the brilliant catholicity of her entertainments.

b. of religious feeling.

1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* iv. 435 This great principle of Christian Brotherhood .. a stronger feeling of the true Catholicity of Christianity. **1868** Mrs. Balfour *Wrkg. Women* (ed. 3) 173 True Christian catholicity of spirit. **1882** Farrar in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 813 The lessons of catholicity and toleration.

2. Universal prevalence; universality.

1868 Huxley *Phys. Basis Life* 137, I share this catholicity of assimilation with other animals.

3. Of a church or doctrine: The character of being universally recognized or diffused.

1843 tr. *Mariotti's Italy Past & Pr.* (1848) I. 113 Universality of dominion was now to be cemented by catholicity of faith and worship. **1845** J. H. Newman *Ess. Developm.* Introd. (L.) An appeal to the catholicity of the church, in proof that its doctrines are true, is an appeal to the voice of the multitude upon a dispute as to truth. **1887** *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 3/1 Thus will the catholicity of our Church be at length realized.

4. The character of belonging to, or in accordance with, the Catholic Church.

1830 Coleridge *Table Talk* 6 June, In the first century, catholicity was the test of a book or epistle .. being canonical. **1842** Pusey *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 139 They wish to claim for the English Church the character of Catholicity. **1868** G. Hardy in *Guardian* 29 Apr. 494 A sincere and faithful trust in the Catholicity of the Church of England.

b. *spec.* of the Church of Rome: The doctrine or faith of that Church, catholicism.

1847 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 175 The Swiss radicals .. know what Catholicity is. **1849** Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 80 When the professors of Catholicity arrogate to themselves political command.

Catholicize (kăþ·lisəiz, kæ·þŏlisəiz), *v.* In 7 -ickise, -ikize. [f. as prec. + -ize: in its earlier form f. *Catholick.*]

1. *trans.* To make catholic or Catholic (in various senses of the adjective).

1629 H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* 126 Doth not the Pope monopolize and Catholickise (as I may so say) the Church of Rome .. as the onely Catholick Church over the earth? **1799** *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 570 To catholicise the phraseology of natural history. **1809** Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 535 They will yet by their writings, serve to catholicise the romanists. **1865** Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 281 It seemed .. before these secessions that .. nothing but time was needed to Catholicize England. **1878** Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 333 To liberalise the [Papal] Church, to catholicise Liberalism.

2. *intr.* To become, or behave as, a Catholic.

1611 Cotgr., *Catholizer*, to catholikize it .. become a Catholicke. **1853** W. Hazlitt tr. *Monston's Israel of Alps* xxvii. 194 All protestant foreigners settled in Piedmont are ordered to catholicize or to quit the country.

Hence **Catholicized** *ppl. a.*, **Catholicizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1826 C. Butler *Life Grotius* App. 256 He is said to have had in view the catholicising, as it was termed, the Northern Part of Germany. **1868** M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* § 5. 299 The collision which is impending between the Catholic, or catholicising party, and the liberal party in Oxford. **1870** *Daily News* 3 Oct., The forcible abduction and catholicizing of the little Mortara boy. **1878** Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 337 A catholicised liberalism.

Catholicly (kæ·þŏlikli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly.]

1. Universally, with universal application. ? *Obs.*

1631 Sir L. Cary *Elegy on Donne* (T.) No druggist of the soul bestow'd on all So catholicly a curing cordial. **1645** Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 170 That Mariage is indissoluble, is not Catholickly true; wee know it dissoluble for Adultery and for desertion.

2. In accordance with the faith or teaching of the Catholic Church.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 302 That the sycke person may fynysshe his lyfe Catholyckely in the fayth of Iesu Cryste. **1583** W. Fulke *Defence* 63 The late new English Testament catholicly translated and printed at Rheims. **1679** Everard *Popish Plot* 1, I was one of her privatest Friends, and Catholickly affected. **1853** Cdl. Wiseman *Ess.* II. 377 We own we do not see it, if viewed Catholicly.

b. so *Roman Catholicly.*

1793 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxviii. 250 You are either run Roman Catholicly devout or take me to be so.

† **Ca·tholicness.** ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Catholic quality, catholicity.

1605 A. Wotton *Answ. Pop. Articles* 34 Neither can you reasonably thinke, that the catholicknesse of the Church requires a continuall being in all places at once. **1633** T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 6 The catholicness of their doctrine. **1664** More *Myst. Iniq.* 284 Their .. pretence to Catholickness or Universality. **1674** Brevint *Saul at Endor* 10 (R.) Thus one may judg of the catholikness, which Romanists brag of.

Catho·lico-. Combining form of Catholic.

1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 69 To advance the Catholico-Pontifical interest in Great Britain.

Catholicon (kăþ·likŏn). [a. 16th c. F. *catholicon, -cum*, a. L. *catholicum*, or Gr. *καθολικόν* adj., neut. sing., universal.]

1. An electuary supposed to be capable of evacuating all humours; a universal remedy or prophylactic; panacea. *arch.* [Used in Fr., in 16th c. by Ambrose Paré; its earlier history does not appear.]

1611 Bible *Pref.* 3 Men talke much .. of Catholicon the drugge, that it is in stead of all purges. **1642** Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 9 Death is the cure of all diseases. There is no Catholicon or universal remedy I know but this. **1732–69** De Foe, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 364 A Catholicon, and good for every thing. **1808** *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 338 Nor do I mean to assert, that it is such a catholicon as to exclude other adjuvants. **1833** *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 62. 73 A little plaister is his catholicon for all evils.

b. *fig.*

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I. § 66. 109 The spiritual Catholicon, that generall remedy which is fit for any malady, prayer. **1638** Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 29 A good wife is a Catholicon, or universal remedy for all the evils that happen in life. *a* **1734** North *Life Ld. Kpr. Guildford* (1742) I. 224 He .. so made his Wit a Catholicon, or Shield, to cover all his weak Places and Infirmities. **1832** Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 274 The panacea for all moral and political evils — the true and only catholicon. **1859** Jowett *Ep. Romans, Atonement & Satisf.* § 3 To assume revelation or inspiration, as a sort of shield or Catholicon, under which the weak points of theology may receive protection.

† **2. a.** A universal formula. *Obs.* **b.** A comprehensive treatise.

In the latter sense applied by Johannes de Balbis de Janua, as the title of his celebrated Latin Grammar and Dictionary, the *Catholicon* or *Summa*, made in 1286; whence in later times given to various vocabularies of Latin and some vernacular, e.g. the *Catholicon Anglicum*, an English-Latin Vocabulary dated 1483. **1647** Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* vii. 131 Neither one sense nor other can be obtruded for an Article of Faith, much lesse as a Catholicon instead of all. **1837–9** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. § 90. 79 The Catholicon of John Balbi, a Genoese monk .. consists of a Latin grammar, followed by a dictionary. **1865** Way *Promp. Parv.* Pref. 23 The student of mediaeval antiquities will find in the *Catholicon* an auxiliary rarely to be consulted without advantage and instruction. *Ibid.* 64 The valuable English-Latin Dictionary, frequently cited as the 'Catholicon Anglicum'.

‖ **Catholicos** (kăþ·likŏs). [a. Gr. *καθολικός*: see Catholic *sb.* 4.] The Patriarch of Armenia.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1269 The Armenians .. hauing a Primate of their owne whom they calle a Catholicon. **1878** Stubbs 17 *Lect. Study of Hist.* (1886) 159 The Armenian Catholicos .. took refuge at Sis. **1883** *Daily News* 20 July 5/3 Certain rights affecting the election of the Catholicos.

† **Ca·tholicship.** *Obs.* [f. Catholic + -ship.] = Catholicity.

1653 Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* 10 The Doctors Arguments .. concerning Romes Catholiqueship. **1674** Staveley *Rom. Horseleach* Ep. Ded., The true marks and signs of the Catholicship thereof.

Catholog, obs. form of Catalogue.

Cathood (kæ·tʃhud). [f. Cat + -hood, after *manhood*, etc.] The state of a (full grown) cat.

1791 Huddesford *Salmag.* 140 Sent .. In prime of Cathood to the Catacomb. **1834–43** Southey *Doctor* xxv. (D.) My kitten should never attain to cathood.

Ca'-thro'. *Sc.* [f. *ca'*, Call, in sense 'drive' + Through *prep.*] 'A great disturbance' (Jamieson).

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxiv, There was siccan a ca'-thro', as the like was never seen. **1818** — *Hrt. Mid.* xvi, Ye never saw sic a ca'throw.

Catif, caitiffe, obs. ff. Caitiff.

Catiline, *a.* [ad. L. *Catilīna.*] The name of a Roman who conspired against his country B.C. 63: sometimes taken as the type of a profligate conspirator. Hence **Catilina·rian,** † **Catili·nary** *sb.* and *a.*, † **Ca·tilinism.**

1592 G. Harvey in Nashe *Strange News* Wks. 1883 II. 263. **1594** Bp. King *Jonas* (1618) 190 The .. vncompassionate style of these Catilinary dispositions. **1611** Cotgr., *Catilinisme*, Catilinisme, conspiracie. **1774** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1775) 71/1 Catalines at home who ought to be dragged forth to public disgrace and punishment. **1798** G. Ellis in *Anti-Jacobin* 12 Feb. 65 The Catiline of modern times [Fox]. **1875** Symonds *Renaiss. in Italy* I. vi. 319 The Catilinarian riots of Tiburzio.

† **Catillate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *catillāt-* ppl. stem of *catillā-re* to lick a plate, f. *catillus* dish, plate.] 'To licke dishes' (Cockeram 1623).

Cation (kæ·tiən). *Electr.* [a. Gr. *κατιόν* (a thing) going down, neut. of pr. pple. of *κατ-ιέναι* to go down, f. *κατά* down + *ἰ-* go.] The name

given by Faraday to an electro-positive element, which in electro-chemical decompositions is evolved at the cathode. Opposed to *anion*.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 655, I require a term to express those bodies which can pass to the electrodes, or, as they are usually called, the poles.. I propose to distinguish such bodies by calling those *anions* which go to the anode of the decomposing body; and those passing to the cathode, *cations*. 1839 GROVE in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 238 The cations of the electrolytes. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Elect. & Magnt.* I. 231.

Catkin (kæ·tkin). *Bot.* Also 6 **catteken, catken**, 8–9 **katkin**. [Taken by Lyte from Du. *katteken* 'kitten' and 'catkin' of hazel, willow, etc. (in Dodoens), dim. of *katte* cat. The 16th c. L. *catulus*, F. *chaton* (f. *chat*), and Ger. *kätzchen*, have the same two senses; the *catkin* being named from its soft downy appearance: cf. CATLING 4.]

A unisexual inflorescence, consisting of rows of apetalous flowers ranged in circles along a slender stalk; the whole forming a cylindrical, downy-looking, and generally pendant part, which falls off in a single piece after flowering or ripening; as in the willow, birch, poplar, pine, hazel, etc.; a deciduous spike; an amentum. (Called by Turner 1568 *tagge*, and by various 16–17th c. writers *aglet*.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lviii. 733 Leaues spring foorth after the Catkins, agglettes, or blowinges. *Ibid.* lxvii. 743 Withy .. his flower or blossom is lyke a fine throm or thicke set veluet heaped vp togither about a little stemme, the which when it openeth is soft in handling, and lyke downe or Cotton, and therefore the whole flower is called a Chatton, Kitekin or Catteken. 1611 COTGR., *Chattons*, the Catkins, Cattails, aglet-like blowings, or bloomings, of nut-trees, etc. 1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (J.) The pine tree hath amentaceous flowers or katkins. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 131 Golden catkins deck the sallow tree. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 6 The willows..are gay with their pendant catkins.

Hence **Catkined** *ppl. a.*

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 2 The bushy hedgerows .. shrouded the grassy borders .. with catkined hazels. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 78 Catkined trees, whose blossoms are only tufts and dust.

Cat-lap (kæ·tlăp). *slang.* or *dial.* [Cf. Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 288 'They'll take suggestion as the cat laps milk'.] Stuff fit for a cat to lap: contemptuously applied to tea or other weak drink.

1785 Capt. GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Cat-Lap*, tea, called also scandal broth. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, We have tea and coffee aboard..You are at the age to like such catlap. 1865 Miss BRADDON *Sir Jasper* xxvii. 282 The clerk only muttered, 'Oh, d——n! nobody wants your catlap!'

Catless (kæ·tlĕs), *a.* [f. CAT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no cat. (*playful.*)

1758 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) III. 503, I, alas! am catless! 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 338 We returned to a catless fireside.

Ca·t-like, *a.* (*adv.*) Like a cat, or that of a cat; *esp.* stealthy, noiseless of tread.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 116 A Lyonnesse..Lay cowching head on ground, with catlike watch. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* 18 Hugging her husband in her cat-like clutches. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) II. 384 A ferocious-looking, cat-like head. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 222 With stealthy, cat-like steps.

Catling (kæ·tlin). Also 7 **catlin**. [f. CAT *sb.* + -LING, dim. suffix. The connexion of sense 3 does not appear: perh. it is a distinct word.]

1. A little cat; a kitten.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 50 Never cat nor catling I shall find. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 134 Cats and Catlings of ignoble line. 1866 LD. OSBORNE *Educ. Children* 23 The fate of the brother and sister catlings.

2. Catgut for a violin, lute, or the like; 'the smallest-sized lute-strings' (Stainer & Barrett).

[1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 132 (*To Musician*) What say you Simon Catling?] 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 306 Vnlesse the Fidler Apollo get his sinewes to make catlings on. 1708 KERSEY, *Catlings* or *Catlins*, a sort of small Cat-gut Strings for Musical Instruments. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 284 Lutestrings, Catlings, Minikings. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 53 Catlings are small strings for fiddles and other musical instruments. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, lvi, Catlings, the Gross, containing 12 Dozen Knots.

b. *transf.* (*pl.*) Stringed instruments.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. li, Still Tort'ring the deep mouth'd Catlins, till Hoarse-thundring Diapasons should the whole room fill.

3. *Surg.* 'A long, narrow, double-edged, sharp-pointed, straight knife for performing amputations' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 2 Of the dismembring knife, and of the Catling .. Whatsoever the Catling or dismembring knife cannot come at by reason of their greatnesse, etc. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. i. 25 With your Catling divide the Vessels between the bones. 1824 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 16 Jan. 9/1 Sir Astley [Cooper]..with the limb in one hand, and the catling in the other, commenced the operation.

†4. = CATKIN. (But possibly a misprint.) *Obs.*

1665–76 RAY *Flora* 221 The flowers [of mulberry] are downy Catlins, which turn into berries. 1704 HARRIS (J.), *Catling*, The down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resembling the hair of a cat. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

Catlinite. *Min.* [Named by C. T. Jackson, 1839, after Geo. Catlin, the famous delineator of the American Indians.] The sacred pipe-stone of the American Indians, a kind of indurated red clay occurring in a bed of considerable extent in the region of the Upper Missouri, referred by Hayden to the Cretaceous formation. (Dana.)

1858 DANA *Min.* 252. 1883 BARTER in *Amer. Naturalist* July, Catlinite: its antiquity as a material for Tobacco pipes.

Catmint (kæ·tmint). Also **cats-mint, 7 catamint**. [f. CAT + MINT; cf. med.L. *herba catti, cataria*, F. *herbe du chat*, G. *katzenmünze*, Du. *kattekruid*. See quot. 1776.] A labiate plant, *Nepeta Cataria*, a native of Britain and the continent of Europe, naturalized in North America. Also taken as the English name of the genus.

c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Nepta*, kattesminte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxvi. 248 The third kinde [of Calamynte] is now called in English Neppe, and Cat mynte. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ccxvi. § 1. 553 Cat Mint or Nep groweth high. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 206 The cat .. is excessively fond of some plants, such as valerian, marum, and cat-mint; against these it rubs, smells them at a distance, and at last .. wears them out. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 645 Aromatics are also exceedingly useful, and particularly the infusion of cat-mint. 1882 GR. ALLEN *Colours Flowers* ii. 55 Ground-ivy..is bright blue; catmint..pale blue.

Catnache. *rare.* Apparently a corruption of *catananche* (*C. cærulea*), the Blue Succory, a perennial herbaceous plant, of the south of Europe.

1803 *Wheat & Weeds* in *Poet. Monitor* 113 With star-like rays, and sky-like blue .. The catnache blue may serve to name The proud, conceited, flirting dame.

Cat-nip. [f. CAT + NEP.] The common name in U. S. of CATMINT.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 189 (Medicinal plants in New England) Catmint or catnip. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 144 The healing qualities of hoarhound, catnip and pennyroyal. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. iv. 66 A decoction of catnip. 1861 Mrs. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 20 A .. tea-pot, which fumed strongly of catnip-tea.

‖ **Catoblepas.** *Zool.* [L. *catōblepas*, Gr. *κατῶβλεψ*, f. *κάτω* downwards + *βλέπ-ειν* to look; see quots.] In ancient authors, some African animal, 'perhaps a species of buffalo, or the gnu, a species of antelope' (Lewis & Short, s.v.). Now made the name of a genus including the GNU.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xvi. (1495) 776 A wylde beest that hyghte Catoblefas and hath a lytyll body and nyce in all membres and a grete heed hangynge alway towarde the erth. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. 299 Ye eye of the beast of Ægipt which killeth those whom it looketh vpon. *Marg.* The catopleb and also the cockatryce. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xxi, A wild beast, called Catoblepes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. VI. i. 467 The Catoblepas is said to bee of like venemous nature. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Catoblepa*, a strange beast .. some thinke it to bee the Basiliske, or Cockatrice. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 777, *note* (ed. 1753), In the same region the Catoblepon is found, a creature like a bull, whose eyes are so fixed as chiefly to look downward.

Catocathartic (kæ·tŏkăpā·rtik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. Gr. *κάτω* downwards + *καθαρτικός* CATHARTIC; cf. ANOCATHARTIC. Also formerly *cata-*.]

A. *adj.* Causing evacuation of the bowels, purgative. **B.** *sb.* A purgative medicine.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Catacathartick, are Medicines that purge downwards .. *Cato-cathartick Medicines*, are such as work downwards. 1721 BAILEY, *Catacathartic.*

‖ **Catoche** (kæ·tŏkī). *Med. Obs.* [Gr. *κατοχή* catalepsy (Galen), f. *κατέχειν* to hold down, take possession of, seize.] = next.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 53 It differs..from a Catoche, because in Carus the eyes are shut. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 129 The Pulse in the Catoche remain'd entire.

‖ **Catochus** (kæ·tŏkŭs). *Med.* [Gr. *κάτοχος* (Galen) = *κατοχή*; see prec.] 'An old term for catalepsy. Also, for an affection similar to catalepsy, but with rigidity of the limbs; also, for coma-vigil' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 35 The Nerves .. have no sense, as is demonstrable from a Catalepsis or Catochus. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 81 A second [kind of spasm] is catochus.

‖ **Catogan.** [F.] = CADOGAN.

1885 *N. Y. Weekly Sun* 29 Apr. 3/5 To dress the hair on the top of the head and form it into a catogan loop in the nape of the neck, as ultra-fashionable women are arranging their coiffure at this moment.

Catogenic (kæt*ŏ*,dʒe·nik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *κάτω* downwards + *γένος* race, kind, sort + -IC.] Pertaining to decomposition.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 336 Regarding the red hematites as products of catogenic transmutation from brown hematite.

Cat o'mountain: see CATAMOUNTAIN.

†**Caton.** *Obs.* Also **cathon.** [a. F. *Caton*, ad. L. *Catōn-em, Cato.*] The *Disticha de moribus* attributed to Dionysius Cato, a book of ethics in Latin verse, of the 3rd or 4th c., much esteemed in the middle ages as a manual of instruction.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 94 It semys by youre Laton Ye have lerd youre Caton. 1481–3 CAXTON *Bk. for Trav.* in *Promp. Parv.* 63 George the booke sellar hath doctrinals, catons, etc. oures of our Lady, Donettis, partis, accidents. 1484 — *Cato* (ad fin.) Here fynyssheth this present book whiche is sayd or called Cathon.

Catonian (kătō·uniăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Catōniān-us*, f. *Cato* name of several celebrated Romans, *esp.* Cato the Censor, and his descendant Cato of Utica, both remarkable for the severity of their manners.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling Cato; severe, stern, austere. **B.** *sb.* A follower of Cato.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, Catoniens, Peripaticiens, Academiens. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 246 Be not..morose, sullen..nor of Catonian or lyrical Spirits. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. (1871) 9 Her brother had a more catonian look.

So **Cato·nic** *a.*, **Cato·nically** *adv.*, **Ca·tonism**; also **Ca·toism.**

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 21 'I am weary of conjectures'—but I do not mean to end them Catonically [*i.e.* by suicide]. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Ballot* Wks. 1859 II. 309/2 All the penalties of austerity and Catonism. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* I. 119 The age of Catoism is passed away. 1883 AUSTIN DOBSON *Fielding* v. 131 The Catonic Thwackum drinks considerably more.

Cat-o'-ni·ne-tails, *sb.* Also 8 **cataninetails, cat-and-nine-tails**, 8–9 **cat-of-nine-tails**, (9 **cat with nine tails**). [see CAT 8: prob. the name was originally one of grim humour, in reference to its 'scratching' the back.]

1. A whip with nine knotted lashes; till 1881 an authorized instrument of punishment in the British navy and army.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* (L.) If you should give such language at sea, you'd have a cat-o'-nine-tails laid cross your shoulders. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 208 He hung up the Catanine-tails. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxvii, To whip him up with the Cat-and-nine-tails. 1763 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 90/2 The plaintiff received 300 lashes with a cat o' nine tails. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. XXV, You would joyfully submit to the cat-and-nine-tails by way of a flapper to your dormant excitability. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 97 The disgusting operation of flaying a man alive with a cat-o'-nine-tails. 1879 *Daily News* 14 Aug. 5/2 A fac-simile of a cat-o'-nine-tails..was exhibited.

fig. *a* 1726 VANBRUGH *False Friend* Prol. (T.) You awful cat-o'-nine-tails to the stage.

attrib. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 99 What is your cat-of-nine-tails man, in a battle or a storm?

2. A bulrush. (U. S.).

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1883) 246 It swayed back and forward like a cat-o'-nine-tails (bulrush) with a bobolink on it. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 100/1 A mossy bank with overhanging ferns and cat-o'-nine-tails.

Hence **Cat-o'-nine-tail,** *v.* (*humorous*).

1796 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 272 Must man be cat-a-ninetailed by care, until he shields himself in a shroud?

Catopleb: see CATOBLEPAS.

†**Catoptic.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. Gr. *κάτοπτος* to be seen, visible + -IC.] ? One skilled in optics.

1605 Z. JONES *Loyer's Spectres* 27 This do the Catoptikes themselves teach. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Catopticks*, professors of the Opticks or art speculative.

Catoptric (kătɒ·ptrik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *κατοπτρικός* of or in a mirror, f. *κάτοπτρον* mirror, f. *κατά* against + *ὀπ-* see + *-τρον* suffix of instrument.]

A. *adj.* Relating to a mirror or reflector, or to optical reflexion.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Exper. Phil.* (1776) II. 340 There have been catoptric instruments formed for the amusement of philosophers. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 425 The telescope to which the catoptric micrometer is applied. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli. 338 This catoptric lens, as it may be called. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 97 The catoptric examination of the eye. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. ii. 33 The light-houses each having a catoptric light of the first order. 1867–77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. i. 606.

B. *sb.* 1. *pl.* **Catoptrics** (formerly in *sing.*): That part of Optics which treats of reflexion.

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 20 That part hereof, which dealeth with Glasses..is called Catoptrike. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV. 447 He must gather together the Beames of the Skie in a mirrour, which they call Alchemusie, according to the rules of Catoptrik. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 626 The Catoptricks, that have for their object, Rays Reflected. 1700 GREGORY in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 321 Catoptricks and Dioptricks. Where the effects of Mirrors and glasses are shewed. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 126.

†2. An instrument or apparatus for producing effects by reflexion. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1651) 211 'Tis ordinarie to see strange uncouth figures by Catoptricks. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., With Dutch patience, he shew'd us his perpetual motions, catoptrics, magnetical experiments.

Catoptrical (kătɒ·ptrikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to a mirror or to reflexion; = prec. Hence **Catoptrically** *adv.*

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 215 The Power of Catoptrical or Dioptrical or Cata-dioptrical Machines. 1754 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 622 Philosophers began to increase their catoptrical experiments. 1819 H. BUSK *Tea* 63 By catoptrical devise survey Stars. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 501/3 It may be used catoptrically.

Catoptromancy (kătɒ·ptrŏmænsi). [f. Gr. *κάτοπτρον* mirror + *μαντεία* divination; see -MANCY.] Divination by means of a mirror.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. IV. v. 310 Catoptromancie received those resemblances in cleare glasses. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXV. 207 Catoptromancy .. held in such account by the Emperor Didius Julianus. 1758 *Ann. Reg., Charac.* 275/2 He..understands all the mysteries of..catoptromanchy, he having a magical glass to be consulted upon some extraordinary occasions. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult. Sci.* 321 *Catoptromancy*, a species of divination by the mirror.

Hence **Catoptroma·ntic** *a.*

† **Cator(e, -tour,** var. of CATER, *Obs.*

Cat's-cradle. Also **cat-cradle.** [Origin probably fanciful: the guess that it 'may have been' *cratch-cradle* is not founded on facts.]

A children's game in which two players alternately take from each other's fingers an intertwined cord so as always to produce a symmetrical figure.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 388 An ingenious play they call cat's cradle; one ties the two ends of a packthread together, and then winds it about his fingers, another with both hands takes it off perhaps in the shape of a gridiron, the first takes it from him again in another form, and so on alternately changing the packthread into a multitude of figures whose names I forget, it being so many years since I played at it myself. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Christ's Hosp.* 326 Weaving those ingenious parentheses called cat-cradles. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxvii. 246 Old Mr. Harding..was in bed playing cat's-cradle with Posy.

attrib. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 84 One of those cats-cradle reasoners who never see a decided advantage in any thing but indecision. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 3/2 The senseless accidents, and cat's-cradle plots of old romance.

Cat's-eye. [In sense 2, prob. a translation: cf. F. *œil de chat*, It. *occhi de gatti*, Pg. *olhos de gatos*, Ger. *katzenauge*, etc.]

1. The eye of a cat; a cat-like eye.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 266 Stones lyke vnto cattes eyes. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Chat, Oeil de chat*..a cat-eye, or sight that is as good by night as in the day.

2. A precious stone, a variety of chalcedonic quartz, very hard and transparent, which, when cut *en cabochon*, displays, on being held to the light, a peculiar floating lustre, resembling the contracted pupil of a cat's eye, supposed to be caused by small parallel fibres of asbestos. The finest come from Ceylon and Malabar.

[1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 265 They bore a fine hole in these [diamonds] throughe the myddest, wherby they appere lyke the eyes of a catte.] *a* 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 226 It [Ceylon] bringeth foorth great store of Christall Cats eyes, or Ochi de Gati. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 657/1 Called Olhos de Gatos, i. e. Cats-eyes, by the Portugueses. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 414 Reflection of light, which, in a polished state, gives varieties to the cat's eye, star-stone, sun-stone, etc. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 70 Confined his purchases to a large cat's-eye ring. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. i. i. 37 The Cat's-eye is one of the jewels of which the Singhalese are especially proud.

3. A rural name of the Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*; also of the Forget-me-not, and various other small bright flowers.

1817 KEATS *Calidore*, The glow Of the wild cat's eyes. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 96.

Cat's-foot.

1. The foot of a cat; †used *lit.* in reference to the fable or tale of a monkey (or a fox) using the foot or paw of a cat to rake roasted chestnuts out of the burning coals.

(The story is told by some of a monkey belonging to Pope Julius II., 1503–13; see *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. VII. 286.)

[1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 167 To take the Cat by the foote, and therewith to rake the coales out of the Ouen.] *c* 1661 *Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 301 Like the Monkey, that took the Cat's Foot to pull the Chesnut out of the Fire. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 June, My Lord Brouncker, which I make use of as a monkey do the cat's foot. *c* 1680 *Humane Prudence* (1717) 214 The polite man makes use of others as the FOX did of the Cat's Foot, to pull the Apple out of the Fire.

† **2.** Hence *fig.* = CAT'S-PAW 2. *Obs.*

1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest Disc.* 40 It is the Interest of Governours .. not to be the Cat's Foot. 1693 T. PITTS *West. Martyrol.* (1705) 7. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Tool*..the Creature of any Cause..or Cat's Foot.

3. A plant: **a.** Ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.* **b.** Mountain Cudweed, *Antennaria dioica.*

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. ccc. 705 In English ground Iuie.. Tunehoofe, and Cats foote. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 122 An Infusion made with the Head of white Poppies, Cat's-foot, Colt's-foot, and Maiden-hair. 1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1777) I. 470 Mountain Cudweed or Cats-Foot. 1878 in BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.* [Still used in both senses.]

Cat's hair, cat-hair. [f. CAT + HAIR, in Fr. *poil de chat* (Cotgr.).]

† **1.** A kind of tumour or sore. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Cattes heere .. *furunculus.* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 64 b, Cresses..driueth furth..sores such as one is called Cattis hare. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* T iv, The sore yt is called a cattes heare & brekinge out in the fingers. 1611 COTGR., *Poil de chat*, a Cats haire. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 116 Hard swellings, whether they be called cat-haires or cornes.

2. *Sc.* **a.** 'The down on the face of boys, before the beard grows'. **b.** 'The thin hair that often grows on the bodies of persons in bad health' (Jamieson).

Cat's-head. **1.** 'A kind of apple' (J.).

1617 RIDER, A Cats head, *Pomum decumanum.* 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 207 The Cats head, by some called the Go-no-further, is a very large Apple. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) 671/2 List of Fruit Trees. Apples..French rennet, Cat's head, Leather-coat russet.

2. An ornament in Norman architecture.

1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* (ed. 5) xxiii, The doorway.. combines the zigzag, and cat's-head with the tooth ornament. 1853 *A. P. S. Dict. of Arch.* I, *Bird's Head ornament*, sometimes called *Bird's beak head*, and *Cat's head* molding .. decoration consisting of conventional heads of monsters generally terminating in a beard formed of one or more other heads, of foliage, or of beaks.

3. See CAT-HEAD.

† **Cat-silver.** *Obs.* [In Ger. *Katzensilber*, Sw. *kattsilfver.* Mod.L. *argentum felium*; perh. with reference to its shining when it is nearly dark.] Mica with a silvery appearance.

1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N.) Hujus species est et..mica..Cat silver. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 72 Whence I rather concluded it to be *argentum felium*, or Cat-silver, but that it would not shine in the dark. 1729 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.) Catsilver..is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. 1776 SEIFERTH *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 10 Cat-silver, so the glimmer is called by the Germans, when it has the colour of..silver.

Catskin, cat-skin (kæ·tskin).

1. The skin of the cat (wild or tame), used for fur, etc. Chiefly *attrib.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2805/4, 2 Purses, one a Catskin, and the other a colour'd Purse. 1805 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart Life* (1839) II. 249 If Mrs. Ellis takes a fancy for cat-skin fur, now is the time. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 228 We want no more wars for cat-skins.

2. † **a.** Short for a catskin bag (*obs.*). **b.** *slang.* An inferior kind of silk-hat.

1600 HEYWOOD 2 *Edw. IV*, III. iii, (Enter Jockie, loden.) Heres her cat-skin till she come. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Tom is arrayed..in a regulation cat-skin at seven-and-sixpence.

Cat's-meat (kæ·tsmēt). The flesh of horses, etc., prepared and sold by street dealers as food for domestic cats. Also *attrib.*, as in *Cat's-meat-man.*

1593 NASHE *Strange News* Ep. Ded. Wks. 1883–4 II. 180 We haue cattes meate and dogges meate inough for these mungrels. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. i, I will cry broom, or cat's-meat, in Palermo. 1826 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 861, I saw her pass with her cats-meat barrow. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, Purveyor of cat's-meat to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lvi, A parcel of..dogs..following the catsmeat-man's barrow.

† **Ca·tso.** *slang. Obs.* Also **catzo.** [a. It. *cazzo*, membrum virile, also word of exclamation: Florio says 'also as *Cazzica*, interjection, 'what! gods me! god forbid! tush!'] Frequent in 17th c. in the Italian senses; also = Rogue, scamp. Cf. the later GADSO.

1602 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* II. i, Nimble-spirited Catso's, that ha' their euasions at pleasure. 1606 *Wily beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 285 Cunningly temporise with this cunning Catso. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 99 Catzo. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. 39 Catso. 1671 *Haymarket Hectors* in *Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 521 Catzo. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. viii. Cat-so! let us..drink.

Cat's paw, ca·t's-paw.

1. The paw of a cat; *fig.* that which comes down like the paw of a cat upon its victim.

1821 KEATS *Isabel* xvii, These Florentines .. In hungry pride and gainful cowardice .. Quick cat's-paws on the generous stray-away.

2. A person used as a tool by another to accomplish a purpose; see the earlier CAT'S-FOOT.

[1657 M. HAWKE *Killing is Murder*, These he useth as the Monkey did the Cat's paw to scrape the nuts out of the fire.] 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Tool*, cat's paw. 1817 in *Churchyard's Chippes* 165 *note*, Bothwell was merely the cat's-paw of Murray, Morton, and Maitland. 1837 RICHARDSON s.v. *Cat, Cat's-paw*, common in vulgar speech, but not in writing. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 105, I am not going to be made a cat's paw of. 1883 *American* VI. 245 Making themselves mere catspaws to secure chestnuts for those publishers.

3. *Naut.* A slight and local breeze, which shows itself by rippling the surface of the sea.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cats-paw*, a light air of wind perceived .. by the impression made on the surface of the sea, which it sweeps very lightly, and then decays. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxix, Cat's-paws of wind, as they call them, flew across the water here and there, ruffling its smooth surface. 1851 LONGF. *Gol. Leg.* v. *At Sea*, Sudden flaws Struck the sea with their cat's-paws.

4. *Naut.* 'A twisting hitch, made in the bight of a rope, so as to induce two small bights, in order to hook a tackle on them both' (Smyth).

1794 [implied in vb., q.v.]. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 125 When the mate came to shake the catspaw out of the down-haul. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 34 Make a cat's-paw in the fall of the luff.

Ca·t's-paw, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

Naut. **a.** Of the wind: To ruffle slightly and in part the surface of water. **b.** To make a catspaw in the bight of a rope; to join by a cat's-paw.

1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* I. 217 A luff-tackle is catspawed to the other end of the sheet. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 69 The surface of the sea at this time was cat's-pawed as far as could be seen.

Cat's tail, ca·t's-tail. Also **cat-tail.**

1. The tail of a cat; a fur for the neck, so called.

1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 131 Bryngynge home sylkes and sables, cat-tayls, and folyshe fethers to fil the realm full of such baggage. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lvi. 730 Yellowe ragged things compact of certayne scales, hanging vpon the tree, like smal Cattes tayles. 1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Catkins*..join'd together in Form of a Rope or Cat's-tail.

2. A name given to several plants from the resemblance of parts to the tail of a cat.

† **a.** ? The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus.*

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 68 Flosmus .. tapsus barbatus .. angl. feltwort uel cattestayl. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 55 A Cattyle [*v.r.* Catalle], *lanugo, herba est.*

b. The Reed-Mace, *Typha latifolia*; from the long cylindrical furry spikes which form its fruit.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 79 It is called in englishe cattes tayle or reed-mace. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liii. 512 Typha palustris, Reede Mace, Cattes tayle, or Water torche. *Ibid.* 513 This plant yeeldeth his cattes tayles. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 46 (L.). 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XX, Cattails .. which from the sedge doth grow. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. 430 The greater, or broad-leaved Cat's-tail, otherwise called Reed-Mace. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 109 The tall cat's tails, and all the flags, stand absolutely motionless.

c. The Horse-tail, *Equisetum.*

1552 HULOET, Cattes tayle, herbe, which some cal horse taile, *cauda equina, equisetum.* 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 26 So bad and boggy it was that .. it bore nothing but Cattayles. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 25 She pulled the 'cat's-tails', as she learned to call the horse-tails, to see the stem part at the joints.

† **d.** Viper's Bugloss, *Echium vulgare.* **e.** Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus.* **f.** Horse-tail Rush, *Eriophorum vaginatum.* **g.** = Cat's-tail grass (see 3).

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Cattes tayle, *cirsion.* 1551 — *Herbal* I. (1568) 29 Thys herbe is called in some places of Englande cattys tayles, in other places wylde buglose. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Poems* 10 (Jam.) The cat-tails whiten through the verdant bog: All vivifying Nature does her work. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 229 Slopes all flourishing with cat's-tail and poppy. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 329. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 63 Alpine Cat's-tail.

3. *Cat's-tail grass*: the name of the genus *Phleum*; esp. *P. pratense*, one of the earliest and most productive of British grasses, Timothy Grass.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. viii. 11 Great Cats-taile Grasse hath very small roots. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 133 [Of] Cat's-tail grass .. the spike .. seems rough. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 242 Among the marshes I found the alpine catstail grass.

4. A catkin.

[Cf. 1578 in 1.] 1611 COTGR., *Minons*, Cat-tailes, or Catkins: the long aglet-like buds of nut-trees. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 119 In the Hazel the Cats-tail [breaketh out] before the budding. 1721 BAILEY, *Cats-tail*, a Substance, growing upon Nut-trees, Pines, etc. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Cats Tails*, the male blossom of hazel or willow.

5. *Naut.* The inner end of the CAT-HEAD (sense 1).

Ca·t-stick. A stick or bat used in the games of tip-cat and trap-ball.

a 1626 MASSINGER *Women beware W.* I. ii, Prithee, lay up my cat and cat-stick safe. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* III. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 61 That gall their hands with stool-balls, or their Cat-sticks. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Catstick*, used by Boies at Trap-ball. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Perpl. Lovers* III, E'gad my legs are fall'n away to catsticks! 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. iv. 16 Armed with prongs, pitchforks, clubs, and catsticks.

Catsup = CATCHUP and KETCHUP.

† **Cattelmute.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* See CAPILMUTE.

Catter, catterhe, obs. Sc. forms of CATARRH.

Catterpillar, -wall, -waul, etc.: see CATER-.

Ca·ttery (kæ·təri). Also 8 **catery.** [f. CAT + -ERY.] An establishment of cats.

1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag., Death Dick* 133 Enshrin'd celestial Cateries among, the sable Matron. 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 171 All the royal Cattery of Cats' Eden. 1834–43 — *Doctor* 684 (D.) An evil fortune attended all our attempts at re-establishing a cattery.

† **Ca·tting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 7 **cating, cateing.** [as if f. vb. *cat.*] Caterwauling; going after the opposite sex (*contemptuously*).

1681 COLVIL *Whig's Suppl.* (1695) 116 The language us'd by Catts, When in the Night they go a Cating. *c* 1684 *Elegy Lady Stair* in Law *Mem.* (1818) 228 (Jam.) A strange unluckie fate..Which sent her [a cat] thus a cateing into hell. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Catting*, Whoring.

¶ Also in other senses of CAT *v.*, q.v.

Cattish (kæ·tiʃ), *a.* [f. CAT *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Belonging to or resembling a cat; feline.

1598 FLORIO, *Gattino*, of a cat kinde, cattish. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Phillis on Death of Sparrow* Wks. (1711) 50 Vengeance falling on the cattish race. 1818 LAMB *Prince Dorus* 5 All her cattish gestures plainly spoke. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 95 Flaring cattish eyes.

Cattle (kæ·t'l), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 (occas. 6) **catel,** (4 **cadel, catil, catele, cathel, katel, -ell, ketele,** 4–5 (occas. 6–7) **catell, catelle,** 4–6 **catayl,** 5 **catail, catayll(e, catal, -ale,** 5–8 **-all**); 6–8 **cattel, cattell,** (6–7 **cattal, -all, cattaile,** 6 **cattayle**); 7– **cattle.** See also CHATTEL. [ME. *catel*, a. ONF. *catel* (= central OF. *chatel*, Pr. *captal, capdal*):—late L. *captāle*, L. *capitāle*, neuter of the adj. *capitālis* head-, principal, CAPITAL, used subst. in mediæval times in the sense 'principal sum of money, capital, wealth, property'; cf. mod. Eng. CAPITAL = stock in trade. Thus Papias has '*capitale*, caput pecuniæ, capitis summa', the Catholicon '*capitale*, pecunia'. Under the feudal system the application was confined to movable property or wealth, as being the only 'personal' property, and in English it was more and more identified with 'beast held in possession, live stock', which was almost the only use after 1500, exc. in the technical phrase 'goods and catells (cattals)' which survived till the 17th c. In legal

Anglo-French, the Norman *catel* was superseded at an early period by the Parisian *chatel*; this continued to be used in the earlier and wider sense (subject however to legal definition), and has in modern times passed into a certain current use as CHATTEL, so that the phrase just cited is now also since 16th c. 'goods and chattels'. Down to 1500 the typical spelling was *catel*; in the 16th c. this became *cattel*, *cattell*; only since 1600, and chiefly since 1700, spelt *cattle*. As this spelling is never found in earlier use, and, hence, never in the earlier sense, it would be possible to treat this sense as a separate word *Catel*, property; but on the other hand the modern sense has all the forms *catel*, *cattel(l*, *cattle*, according to date, and the history is better elucidated by treating the word as a historical whole. CHATTEL, however, as a distinct modern form and sense, is dealt with in its own place.

OF. (besides the *ch-* forms, for which see CHATTEL) had, according to dialect and date, the forms *catel*, *katel*, *cathel*, *cateul*, *cateil*. Hence the ME. variants *cathel*, *catail*, *-ayl*. The Norman word was again latinized as *catellum*, *catallum*, the latter esp. current in English law-Latin, whence the forms *catal(l*, *cattal(l*, so frequent in 15–16th c., esp. in the legal phrase 'goods and cattals'.]

† **I.** Property, article of property, chattel. *Obs.* (Forms *catel*, *cattel(l.)*

† **1.** Property, substance; strictly personal property or estate, wealth, goods. *Obs.*

c **1275** LAY. 30673 He nam tonnes [gode] and þat catel [**1205** æhte] dude [þer] ine. *a* **1300** *Sarmun* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 6 Siþ þat þe world nis noȝt and catel nis bot vanite. *c* **1300** *Cursor M.* 27934 It wastes bodi and als catel [*v.r.* ketele]. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 131 An unseli knafe That wald gladli katel have. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* VI. ix, Clerkes..spende the catayle of holy chyrche in other places at theyr owne wille. ?*a* **1400** *Manuale Sarisb.*, *Sponsalia* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1882) I. 58 With all my worldely cathel I the endowe. *a* **1400** *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 6 Robes or reches or oþer catell. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 63 Catelle [*K.* catal], *catalum*, *census*. **1495** W. DE WORDE ed. *Barth. De P. R.* III. iii. 57 By loue of worldly catall.

† **b.** Money; *esp.* capital, as distinct from interest.

c **1330** *Amis & Amil.* 1855 Al her catel than was spent Saue tvelf pans. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 6 He þat gaf noght his katel til okyre. **1340** *Ayenb.* 36 Þet hi habbe huet cas yualle: hire catel sauf. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 267/1 Fader I haue wonne nothyng but haue lost your catayll.

† **c.** *fig.* *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXX. 15 No catel is aboue the catel [**1382** monee] of helthe of bodi. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. Prol. 2 More precious Catelle, ne gretter Ransoum ne myghte he put for us then his blessede body.

† **d.** Sometimes used in conjunction with other terms for 'property': see 3.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 229 Þey þat .. gadereþ money and corn and catel of oþer men. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 128 Of golde, of catel, or of londe. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 116 Oþer catell oþer clop to coveren wiþ our bones.

e. *fig.* Rubbish, trash. (But cf. 1 *Cor.* ix. 9.)

1643 MILTON *Divorce* iv. (1851) 28 Certainly not the meere motion of carnall lust, not the meer goad of a sensitive desire; God does not principally take care for such catell.

† **2.** As an *individual sing.* = CHATTEL, with *collective pl.* originally in association with 'goods' or other pl. noun. *Obs.*

This use was evidently derived from law-Latin, in which *catallum*, *catalla* were so used. Cf. *cum suis catalis omnibus mobilibus*, cited by Du Cange, from *Leg. Edw. Conf.* p. 894, and the phrase *melius catallum* the best chattel, *droit de meilleur catel*, the heriot, *ibid.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 Sapience .. can not be lost as other catalles and wordely goodes may. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 245 The residew of alle my goodis, catellis, and dettis. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 49 Catals comprehend in it selfe all goods mooveable & immooveable, except such as are in nature of freehold..Catals are either reall or personall. **1644** *Jus Populi* 37 The condition of a slave is worse than of a beast or any inanimate Cattels. **1720** *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxvi. 457/1 That they ought not to be taxed of their rents and Catalls.

† **b.** *fig.* (see 1 c.) *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xv. 203 They setten in aduenture so dere a catell as is..the lyffe. **1567** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 273 Superstitions and feyned cattells onlye deuised to illud the symple and vnlerned.

3. Often used in the phrase *Goods and cattel*; later more frequently *goods and cattels*, of which the extant form is *goods and chattels*: see CHATTEL.

As in this sense the form *cattals* is specially prevalent, it looks like a translation of a legal Anglo-Lat. *bona et catalla*. Du Cange quotes from *Leg. Edw. Conf.* c. 35 Cum decimis omnium terrarum, ac bonorum aliorum sive catallorum.

c **1430** *Freemasonry* 468 Take here goodes and here cattelle Unto the kynges hond, everydelle. **1436** *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 76 Yᵉ residewe of all my godes and my catell. **1464** in *Paston Lett.* 493 II. 167 The administracion of the goods and catell. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xlv, Londes, tenementes, godes, catail, and all other the premysses.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 35 The Residue of alle my Godes and my Catallys mebles. **1450** in *Paston Lett.* 107 I. 144 Whiche riotous peple .. bare awey alle the goodes and catalx. **1454** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 38 I. 121 And toke godes and catals. **1528** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 61 Yᵉ goods or catells of yᵉ said schollers. **1597** *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 185 It's all the goods and cattels thy father lefte thee. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 211 All contributions to the see of Rome .. were forbidden upon pain of forfeiture of all the goods and cattals for ever.

¶ The transition to sense 4 is seen in the following:

1529 FRITH *Pistle to Chr. Reader* 10 Commaunded to destroye the kynge of Amelech and all his goodes, howbeit he spared the kinges liffe & yᵉ fayrest goodes & catelles, makinge sacrifice with them. **1547** *Homilies* I. *Falling from God* 1, Yᵗ he should kyl al the amalechites, and destroye them clerely with their goodes and cattals: yet he..saued..all the chief of their cattall [*ed.* **1574** *has* cattel, cattell], therwith to make sacrifice.

II. Live stock. (Forms *catel*, *cattel(l*, *cattle.*)

4. A collective name for live animals held as property, or reared to serve as food, or for the sake of their milk, skin, wool, etc.

The application of the term has varied greatly, according to the circumstances of time and place, and has included camels, horses, asses, mules, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, swine, etc. The tendency in recent times has been to restrict the term to the bovine genus, but the wider meaning is still found locally, and in many combinations. As this sense was originally comprised under 1, distinct instances before 1500 are scarce.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6002 Hors, asse, mule, ox, camell, Dun þan deid all þair catell. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 274 Bot cattell haf thai fundyn nane, Outane a kow that wes haltand. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xiii. 8 And tyl all catale pasture gwde. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 37 Shepe in myne opynyon is the mooste profytablest cattell that any man can haue. **1535** FISHER *Wks.* I. (1876) 391 When hee goeth to hys pastures to see hys Cattayle. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 125 b, The Camel is cheefly used in yᵉ east parts, which some suppose to be the serviceablest cattell for man that is. *Ibid.* 153 b, The Dogge (though the Lawyer alloweth him not in the number of cattel) and though he yeeldes of himselfe no profite, yet is he .. to be esteemed. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 400 Blithe were the common cattell of the field. **1604** E. G[RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvi. 170 There are great numbers of cattell, especially swine. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 183 The goatherds of the countrey do give thereof to their cattel. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. ii. 80 How came the Gadarens, being undoubtedly Jews .. to keep such a company of useless cattell [=swine]? **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 590 Is Wool thy Care? Let not thy Cattle go .. where Burs and Thistles grow. **1741–2** *Act* 15 *& 16 Geo. II*, xxxiv, By cattle, in this act, is to be understood any bull, cow, ox, steer, bullock, heifer, calf, sheep, and lamb, and no other cattle whatever. **1767** A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 297 Cattle of no kind will thrive but in the master's eye. *a* **1856** LONGF. *Psalm of Life*, Be not like dumb driven cattle, Be a hero in the strife. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 89 The former use of cattle as a medium of exchange.

† **b.** Extended to fowls, bees, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1057 So made that lysardes may not ascende, Ne wicked worme this catell [bees] for to offende. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 163 I wilnot refuse to shew you somwhat also of my feathered cattel. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 17 Take heed, thine owne Cattaile sting thee not. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 139 In breeding of Cattell, as Pigs, Hens, and Chickens, and the like. **1830** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 129 Among all manner of bovine, swinish and feathered cattle.

c. Now usually confined to, or understood of, bovine animals.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. x. (Arb.) 104 Neat or cattall becoome of bygger stature. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 55 Cattel, *boves*, *jumenta*. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* I Replenished with cattell both tame and wilde. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* 57 Their Horse and Cattel. **1756** *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 73 Fair for the sale of black cattle once a fortnight .. There is belonging to Chillingham Castle a large park where there is a kind of wild cattle which are all white. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* VI. 378/2 In the usual acceptation of the word [cattle] it is confined to the ox. **1887** *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/4 A fair demand for both cattle and sheep.

d. In the language of the stable, applied to horses.

a **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 224 Such as a Carrier makes his Cattle wear, And hangs for Pendents in a Horse's Ear. **1733** FIELDING *Quix. in Eng.* I. iii, Your worship's cattle are saddled. **1750** COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. iv. (1785) 58/1 He kept a phaeton chaise, and four 'bay cattle'. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* XXXII. **1835** SIR G. STEPHEN *Search of Horse* ii. 34 All the disabled cattle of the summer stages to Brighton, Southampton, and so forth. **1886** J. S. WINTER *In Quarters*, To cast reflections unfavorable to .. the color of their uniform, the class of their cattle.

e. Applied by slaveholders to their slaves.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXIII, What have any of you cussed cattle to do with thinking what's right?

5. Used also as an ordinary plural of number.

† **b.** *rarely* as a singular = beast, ox, etc.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 123 We found there in all one hundred twentie eight cattell. **1725** *Minute Bk. Soc. Antiq.* (Brand s.v. *Funerals*), A hundred black cattle are killed. **1796** W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) I. 158 A cattle, when it goes into a drinking pit .. throws the chief part of its weight upon its fore feet.

6. With attributes; *Neat cattle*, *horned cattle*: oxen, bovine animals. *Black cattle*: 'oxen, bulls, and cows' (J.); prob. at first properly applied to the black breeds found in the highlands of Scotland, Wales, and other districts, to which it is still by some restricted, but as other colours appear in the progeny of these, the name has come to have a general application.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* iv. 23 Ten fat oxen, and twenty small catell, and an hundreth shepe. **1701** *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 27 That there shall be no neat Cattle kill'd. **1725** *Min. Book Soc. Antiq.* 21 July (Brand), After the body [of a Highland chief] is interred, a hundred black cattle and two or three hundred sheep are killed for the entertainment of the company. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Cattle*, Black Cattle more particularly denotes the cow kind. These are also denominated neat cattle. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlii. 555 Their sheep and horned cattle were large and numerous. **1803** J. BRISTED *Pedest. Tour* II. 450 We now turned due west over the mountains, and..met some black-cattle drovers. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* iv, Green pastures, tenanted chiefly by herds of black cattle, then the staple commodity of the country. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* VI. 378/2 [Cattle] In the usual acceptation .. is confined to the ox, or what is called black cattle or horned cattle. But as many varieties are not black, and several have no horns, the name neat cattle is more appropriate. **1864** D. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgew.* 257 Known for his stock of neat cattle. **1868** G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 209 The horned cattle, horses, and sheep are remarkably fine.

7. In various extended uses; mostly contemptuous: **a.** of vermin, insects, and the like. ? *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 170 In the holes of this wicked cattell [Rats]. *Ibid.* 318 Lizards and serpents, and other noysome cattell. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. iii, Doth he fetch frogs out of Nilus?.. they can store Egypt with loathsome cattle as well as he. **1659** T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 100 It hath caused the Horse to voyd many of these bad Cattle [worms]. **1673** CAVE *Prim. Chr.* II. vii. 169 Flies, Wasps, and such little Cattel. **1685** R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* iv. 86 Tame Cattel they have none except lice.

b. of men and women, with reference to various preceding senses. *arch.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 27 We haue infinite Poets, and Pipers, and suche peeuishe cattel among vs in Englande, that liue by merrie begging. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 435 Boyes and women are..cattle of this colour. **1682** EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan., The Dutchess of Portsmouth, Nelly, ..concubines, and cattell of that sort, as splendid as jewells .. could make them. **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Sad Cattle*, Impudent Lewd Women. **1768** H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 11 To have consulted astrologers and such like cattle. **1823** SCOTT *Peveril* XX, To sweep this north country of such like cattle [priests].

III. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* (all belonging to branch II, and referring mainly to bovine animals).

8. General relations: **a.** objective or obj. gen. with verbal sb. or agent noun, as *cattle-breeder*, *-breeding*, *-dealer*, *-driving*, *-drover*, *-farming*, *-hougher*, *-houghing*, *-killing*, *-rearing*, *-stealing*.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) 234/1 Bakewell, the celebrated *cattle-breeder. **1877** tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 17 Without neglecting *cattle-breeding and agriculture. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 103 A rich and liberal *cattle-dealer in the neighbourhood. **1878** SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 60 If *cattle-driving was to be interpreted as levying war. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 260 The object of *cattle-farming is chiefly breeding. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 8 May 1/1 Executing the just judgment of offended Heaven upon *cattle-houghers, traitors, and assassins. **1831** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 217 B—..is literally a *cattle jobber. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 37 *Cattle-rearing formed an important branch of Egyptian agriculture. **1803** *Edin. Rev.* I. 404 The renown of *cattle-stealers.

b. attrib., as *cattle-cabbage*, *-close*, *-culture*, *-dropping*, *-farm*, *-feed*, *-food*, *-herd*, *-market*, *-park*, *-pen*, *-show*, *-trade*, *-trough*, etc.; (connected with the transport of cattle), as *cattle siding*, *-steamer*, *-train*, *-truck*, *-wagon*, etc.; **c.** instrumental and parasynthetic, as *cattle-specked*, *-sprent*, etc.; **d.** *cattle-farm* vb. (*rare*).

1865 MISS CARY *Ball. & Lyrics* 5 She .. found him In the dusty *cattle-close. **1886** *Bazaar* 18 Oct. 415 We devote the greatest attention to oyster-culture, bee-culture, *cattle-culture. **1810** F. CLATER (*title*), Every Man his own *Cattle Doctor. **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXXIV. (1884) 267 In a place where *cattle-droppings were abundant. **1881** MRS. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 52 He *cattle-farms a few thousand acres. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* III. 34 We have the *cattle-feed to gather. **1821** in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 29 My .. system of *cattle-food husbandry. **1844** MARG. FULLER *Woman 19th C.* (1862) 45 Penelope is no more meant for a baker or a weaver solely than Ulysses for a *cattle-herd. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* XVI, Pens for beasts: and other indications of a *cattle-market. **1813** WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 428 If .. our *Cattle parks are to be plundered with impunity. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. II, Hurled in thither as into *cattle-pens. **1870** *Daily News* 23 Apr., The *cattle sidings have been lately set apart for goods waggons. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VIII. lxiv. 574 She saw the *cattle-specked fields. **1800** HURDIS *Favourite Vill.* 195 Its *cattle-sprent enclosures. **1883** *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 188 If the *cattle-truck and *cattle-steamer had not brought some inveterate plague. **1887** *Whitaker's Almanack* 98 On 1st June 1886 there were in London 633 *cattle-troughs and 594 drinking-fountains. **1860** W. G. CLARK in *Vacat. Tour.* 62, I found a train of empty trucks and *cattle waggons just starting.

9. Special combs.: **cattle-bell**, a bell borne by the leader of a herd of cattle; **cattle-feeder**, a mechanical arrangement for regulating the supply of food to cattle; **cattle-gate**, a 'walk' or pasture for one's cattle, beast-gate; **cattle-leader**, a nose-ring to lead dangerous cattle; **cattle-lifter**, a marauder or robber who practises the stealing of cattle; so *cattle-lifting*; **cattle-piece**, a painting representing cattle; **cattle-post**, **-ranche**, **-range**, **-run**, **station**, a district, tract of country, etc., occupied for the pasturing of cattle; **cattle-pump**, a contrivance by which cattle coming to drink, are made to raise the water out of the well; **cattle-raik** (*Sc.*), 'a common, or extensive pasture, where cattle feed at large' (Jam.); **cattle-trail**, a trail or path made by cattle. Also CATTLE-GUARD, -MAN, -PLAGUE.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* vii. 154 Judging from .. its size, may it not be considered to have been a *cattle bell? 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 663 Ejectment for 10 acres of pasture and *cattlegates, with their appurtenances, in a close, called, etc. in Yorkshire. 1880 J. WILLIAMS *Rights Common* 83 The phrase cattle gate or beast gate was a popular mode of expressing the ownership of an undivided share in the soil .. by putting thereon so many cattle in common with the cattle of the other owners. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 195 The services of the mountain *cattle-lifter were made valuable to Exeter. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vacat. Tour.* 158 His every tradition pointed to *cattle-lifting as an honourable pursuit. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. vi. 264 From that time *cattle-pieces become frequent..Cuyp's are the best. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xi. 223 Moselekatse's principal *cattle-posts. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 11/2 The *cattle ranche business has been almost destroyed. 1887 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 1220 Going West to hold *cattle-runs. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xii. 220 Numbers of *cattle-stations..are dotted over the landscape. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii. 100 Riding along a *cattle-trail on the high-lying and golden-yellow plains of Colorado.

Cattle-guard. A wide and deep trench cut across a railway (under the rails), on each side of a level crossing, to prevent cattle from straying along the line; a 'cow-pit'. (In *U. S.*)

1843 in Edwards' *Chancery Cases* III. 489 The first cattle guards he saw were in one thousand eight hundred and thirty six. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The night was..dark, and in groping along the track the negro fell into a cattle-guard.

Ca·ttleist. A cattle-painter.

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 11 In company with Hills the celebrated cattleist.

Ca·ttleless, *a.* Devoid of cattle. Cf. CATELLES.

1851 MECHI *2nd Paper on Brit. Agric.* 40 Poverty-stricken and cattleless districts.

Ca·ttleman. A man who attends to cattle; a rearer of cattle on a ranche or run.

1878 E. C. G. MURRAY *Round about France* 298 You promised me one, answered the cattleman. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 26 July 2/3 His proclamation ordering the removal of the cattlemen. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 11/2 The cattle men cannot legally keep the sheep men off their ranges. Under these circumstances, the cattle ranche business has been almost destroyed in many parts of the United States.

Ca·ttle-pla·gue. A highly contagious disease affecting cattle, characterized by running from the eyes, nose, and mouth, fever, cessation of rumination, constipation, then diarrhœa, and emphysema before death; rinderpest.

1866 *Times* 1 Jan. *Summary* 1865 The appearance of the cattle plague in Great Britain .. Down to the middle of December 50,000 reported cases of cattle disease had in the great majority of cases ended fatally. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 13 March, [He] said that I, even in the matter of the cattle plague, set class against class.

Ca·ttlish, *a.* Pertaining to cattle.

1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 503 Fresh hay, clover, or some other cattlish delicacy.

Cattologue, obs. var. of CATALOGUE.

Catty (kæ·ti). Also 7 **catte, cate,** 8 **katty.** [Malay-Javanese *kātī, katī*: see CADDY.] A weight used in China and the Eastern Archipelago, equal to 16 taels, i.e. 1⅓ lb. avoird., or 625 grammes.

[1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 259 They receaued in Cambie .. For xvii. Cathyls of quicke syluer, one Bahar.] 1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* 34 (Y.) Everie Catte is as much as 20 Portingall ounces. 1604 CAPT. J. DAVIS in *Purchas* I. 123 (Y.) Their pound they call a Cate. 1609 KEELING *ibid.* I. 199 (Y.) One cattie of spice. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. § 1 He gave me two Cates of Gold. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. vii. 132, 100 Catty make a Pecul, which is 132 *l.* English weight. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *P. Osbeck's Voy.* I. 262 A Katty or Chinese Kann is 1 lb. 12$\frac{1}{16}$ of half ounce. 1813 W. MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* II. 496 Bringals 3 candareen per catty. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* 399 Water at the rate of six-hundred copper cash.. for 1000 Catties.

‖ **Catur.** *Obs.* [Original language unknown: Portuguese writers call them *catures*: Capt. Burton has suggested identity with Arab. '*katīreh*, a small craft,' but this seems phonetically unlikely; moreover Jal identifies the *catur* of Calicut with the Arab. ALMADIA. Some would see in *catur* the source of CUTTER.]

'A light rowing vessel used on the coast of Malabar in the early days of the Portuguese' (Yule); according to Jal, a vessel 60 to 65 feet long, sharp at both ends and curving back, having both sails and oars.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. § 1. Meanwhile a Catur arrived from the Town of Din with a Letter. 1686 DRYDEN *Life Xavier* IV. (1821) 200 They found a good bark of those they call catur, besides seven old foysts.

Cature, var. of CATER.

Catvall, var. COTWAL, police officer (in India).

Ca·t-witted, *a.* Small-minded, obstinate, and spiteful.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 76 Catwitted, dissolute, foolish. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 84 A silly proud catwitted fuil. 1862 *Leis. Hours in Town* 18 Multitudes of men are what in Scotland is called catwitted..It implies a combination of littleness of nature, small self-conceit, readiness to take offence, determination in little things to have one's own way, and general impracticability. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 260 Very cat-witted woman.

† **Catzerie.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. CATSO + -ERY.]

1592 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* IV. v, Who .. looks Like one that is imploy'd in Catzerie and crosbiting.

‖ **Caubee·n.** [Ir. *caipín* dim. of *cap*; or ? dim. of Ir. *cába* cap, head-covering.] An Irish hat.

1831-4 LOVER *Leg. & Stories* 306 Pull off your caubeen and sit down. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 73 A huge black crape round his 'caubeen'. 1877 A. M. SULLIVAN *New Irel.* xi. 128 English men and women who think all Irishmen wear 'Caubeens' with pipes stuck in the rim.

Caucasian (kɔ̄kē·ʃi̯ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Caucasus*, name of a mountain range between the Black Sea and the Caspian + -IAN.] Of or belonging to the region of the Caucasus; a name given by Blumenbach (*a* 1800) to the 'white' race of mankind, which he derived from the region of the Caucasus. Hence *sb.* A member of this family, an Indo-European. (Now practically discarded.)

1807 W. LAWRENCE *Short Syst. Compar. Anat.* 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 141 Those nations (commonly termed Caucasian) which in the form of their skulls and other physical characters resemble Europeans. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* I. vi. 36 Three varieties or principal races —Caucasian, Mongolian, and Ethiopian.

Caucht, obs. Sc. f. CATCH, CAUGHT.

Caucion, -cioun, -cyon, obs. ff. CAUTION.

Caucus (kɔ̄·kəs). [Arose in New England: origin obscure.

Alleged to have been used in Boston U. S. before 1724; quotations go back to 1763. Already in 1774 Gordon (*Hist. Amer. Rev.*) could obtain no 'satisfactory account of the origin of the name'. Mr. Pickering, in 1816, as a mere guess, thought it 'not improbable that *caucus* might be a corruption of *caulkers*', the word "meetings" being understood'. For this, and the more detailed statement quoted in Webster, there is absolutely no evidence beyond the similarity of sound; and the word was actually in use before the date (1770) of the event mentioned in Webster. Dr. J. H. Trumbull (*Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* 1872) has suggested possible derivation from an Algonkin word *caú-cau-as'u*, which occurs in Capt. Smith's *Virginia* 23, as *Caw-cawaassough* 'one who advises, urges, encourages', from a vb. meaning primarily 'to talk to', hence 'to give counsel, advise, encourage', and 'to urge, promote, incite to action'. For such a derivation there is claimed the general suitability of the form and sense, and it is stated that Indian names were commonly taken by clubs and secret associations in New England; but there appears to be no direct evidence.]

1. In *U. S.* A private meeting of the leaders or representatives of a political party, previous to an election or to a general meeting of the party, to select candidates for office, or to concert other measures for the furthering of party interests; opprobriously, a meeting of 'wire-pullers'.

1763 J. ADAMS *Diary* Feb. Wks. II. 144 (Bartlett) This day learned that the caucus club meets, at certain times, in the garret of Tom Dawes. 1788 W. GORDON *Hist. Amer. Rev.* I. 240 (Bartlett) More than fifty years ago, Mr. Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others .. used to meet, make a caucus, and lay their plan for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xv. 174 A caucus is a political, and what is in practice the same thing, a party meeting; but it is not a popular meeting .. It is in caucuses that it is decided, for whom the people shall be instructed to vote, and by what course of politics the party may be secured. 1818 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 271 Caucus, the cant word of the Americans. 1847 in CRAIG. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* I. 41 Party organization, and party caucuses. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XII. xii. (D.), I think of taking a hint from..America, and establishing secret caucuses: nothing like 'em. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 360 The meeting was, in fact, what we should call a caucus, rather than a general gathering. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 98 In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans, they hold caucuses, they lobby and log-roll for their candidates.

b. in reference to other countries.

1886 *New Zealand Her.* 1 June 4/5 The Auckland members are to have a caucus this morning, to consider what action should be taken in connection with the appropriation.

2. In English newspapers since 1878, generally misused, and applied opprobriously to a committee or organization charged with seeking to manage the elections and dictate to the constituencies, but which is, in fact, usually a representative committee popularly elected for the purpose of securing concerted political action in a constituency.

It was first applied in 1878, by Lord Beaconsfield and the *Times* newspaper, to the organization of the Birmingham Liberal 'Six Hundred', and thence to those which were speedily formed on its model elsewhere; the implication being that this was an introduction of 'the American system' into English politics, which deserved to be branded with an American name. But the name was grotesquely misapplied: in American use, *a caucus* is a meeting; English newspapers apply *the caucus* to an organization or system. Such organizations have since been, in one form or another, adopted by all parties; and *caucus* is now a term which partizans fling at the organizations of their opponents, and disclaim for their own.

1878 *Times* 31 July 10/4 The policy of the politicians of the Midland capital will bring upon us the 'caucus' with all its evils..The introduction and progress of the 'caucus' system among us. J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let. ibid.* 1 Aug. 8/1 The 'Birmingham system'..I observe that you, in common with the Prime Minister [Ld. Beaconsfield] have adopted the word 'caucus' to designate our organization. *Correspondent, ibid.*, To secure their election as members of a 'caucus'. 1879 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/2 The Southwark Caucus. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Apr., When he has made it impossible for any man to obtain a seat in Parliament except by dint of the Caucus. *Ibid.* 27 May, 'Government by Caucus.' The English Liberal Associations with their ruling committees.. *Ibid.* 21 Oct., Mr. Davitt represents Communism and the Caucus. 1883 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 14 Apr. 4/7 A history of the Tory Caucus..would go a long way back. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* June 831 The Caucus, as it is now adopted by the Tories, is a species of organization fundamentally different from that..employed by the Liberals.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1763 [see 1]. 1879 CAMPBELL *White & Bl. in U. S.* 63 The caucus system which prevails in America in regard to elections. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xvi. 128 He was accustomed to much recondite diplomacy, caucus meetings, private influence. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 56 The Caucus-mongers have not given any reflection to this point. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 9/1 Whatever the real feeling .. it is .. obvious that the Caucus-mongers are going the precise way to obscure it.

Cau·cus, *v.* [f. the sb.] **a.** *intr.* To hold a caucus; **b.** *trans.* To control or 'work' by caucuses.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* I. 24 Men that sit idly caucusing and ballotboxing on the graves of their heroic ancestors. 1883 *Philada. Times* No. 2894. 2 They, too, had conferred or caucused. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 27 Nov. 3 They were to be caucussed, gerrymandered and bullied into silence by a pack of provincial wirepullers.

Hence **Cau·cusing,** *vbl. sb.*

1788 W. GORDON *Hist. Amer. Rev.* 216 *note*, Caucusing means electioneering. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxi. 64 Instead of caucusing, paragraphing..promising, and lying, as with us. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Dec., They [Conservatives] have recently been wheedled by caucusing into household suffrage. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 410/2 To take to class-baiting and to Caucussing.

Also (in the abusive vocabulary of English party politics), **Cau·cusable** *a.*, **Cau·cusdom, Cau·cusee·r, Cau·cuser, Caucu·sian, Cau·cusified.**

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Mar. 329/1 Counties, now hardly by any means caucusable, are to be brought under the operation of the Caucus. *Ibid.* 24 Jan. 101/2 Gnashing of teeth in Caucusdom. 1884 *Ibid.* No. 1476. 169/1 Their own placemen and Caucuseers. 1888 *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 203 A thoroughgoing Caucuser, a machine politician. 1886 *Ibid.* No. 1597. 773/2 Peace and good-will even among Caucussians. 1888 *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 375/2 Nothing Caucusian is alien from Mr. Chamberlain. 1885 EARL WEMYSS *Sp. Ho. Lords* 18 May, They [the Peers] did not inhale the mephitic and caucusified atmosphere which elsewhere numbed the senses and paralyzed independent action.

Caudal (kɔ̄·dăl), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *caudāl-is*, f. *cauda* tail.] Of or belonging to the tail; situated in or near the tail; of the nature of a tail.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 30 Three drops of the bloud out of the caudale veine of a boor Cat. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 126 It wanted the pectoral, ventral, and caudal fins. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 445 Its body is round, having as yet no appearance of caudal appendages. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 303 The superior and inferior spines of the caudal vertebræ. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. viii. 269 The male..bird, remarkable for his caudal plumes. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 312 The caudal fin or tail.

b. quasi-*sb.* (=*caudal fin, vertebra*, etc.)

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 202 The ventrals and caudal are wanting. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 63/1 It continues marking off the anterior third of the centrum in all the other caudals.

Caudally (kɔ̄·dăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In caudal fashion; in the manner of a tail.

1881 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 782/3 The centres whence are derived and caudally continued the homologues of the vertebrate myelon.

Caudate (kɔ̄·dēt), *a.* [ad. L. *caudāt-us*, f. *cauda* tail; see -ATE.]

1. Having a tail, tailed.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. xliv. 259 How comate, crinite, caudate starres are fram'd. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds .. black, ceruleous, caudate, cristate. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iv. (1844) 180 A caudate variety of the human species.

2. Furnished with a structure or appendage resembling a tail: **a.** *Zool.*

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 647/2 Caudate nerve-vesicles. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 120 The caudate cell is held to arise from the prolongation of opposite points of the wall of a spherical cell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 283 The caudate species of Trigonia.

b. *Bot.*

1830 in LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 1851 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 66 The very much attenuated apices of the fronds and their pinnæ, which are..what is called caudate. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Caudate*, furnished with .. a slender tip or appendage resembling a tail.

Cau·dated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 114 Its caudated seeds.

Cauda·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cauda* tail + -ATION.] The furnishing of a tail; tailed condition.

1857 READE *Never too late* lxxvi. (D.) For a single moment he really suspected premature caudation had been inflicted on him for his crimes.

† **Caude.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *cauda.*] A tail.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 41 b, The Caude, or Taile of this Prelate his Lyon, is..of a bright blewe colour.

[**Caude** in Peele's *Eclogue* 1589 (Nares): Dyce reads *laudes.*]

† **Caudebeck.** *Obs.* In 7 **cawdebink.** [a. F. *caudebec*, a kind of woollen *chapeau*, so called from Caudebec in Normandy (Littré).] (See quots.)

1680 W. CUNNINGHAM *Diary* 30 July (1887) 116 For a black Cawdebink hat £06 0 0 [Scots]. 1708 KERSEY *Caudebec* (F.), a sort of light Hat, first made at Caudebec, a Town of Normandy in France. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Caudebeck.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Caudebeck* (cites Phillips). 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Dict.*, *Caudebec*, a French hat, worn in England about 1700.

Cauderoun, etc. obs. ff. CAULDRON.

‖ **Caudex** (kɔ̄·deks). *Bot.* Pl. **caudices** (kɔ̄·disīz). [L. *caudex, codex* trunk or stem of a

tree.] 'The axis of a plant, consisting of stem and root' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866): esp. applied to the stem of palms, ferns, and the like.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 Some [Palms] have a low caudex..others exhibit a towering stem. 1851 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 7 The stem of a Fern forms either an upright stock, called a caudex,..or it extends horizontally ..and forms what is called a rhizome.

Caudicle (kɔ̄·dik'l). *Bot.* [ad. L. **caudiculus*, dim. of *caudex*; see prec. Also in the erroneous L. form.] The small stalk-like appendage to the *pollinia* or pollen-masses of orchids.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 265 Pollen masses with a caudicula. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. iv. (1880) 234 Caudicle or stalk. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 195 A mass of pollen-grains attached to an elastic foot-stalk or caudicle.

† **Cau·die.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 251 Why what a caudie deale of curtesie, This fawning Grey-hound then did proffer me [*Mod. edd. read* candy].

Caudie, variant of CADDIE.

Caudiform (kɔ̄·difɔ̄ɪm), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *caudiformis*, f. *cauda* tail; see -FORM.] Tail-shaped, resembling a tail.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 699/1 A caudiform prolongation of the upper portion. 1856-8 W. CLARKE *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 642 *Branchipus*, abdomen caudiform.

Caudle (kɔ̄·d'l), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **caudel**, 4-7 **cawdel(l**, 5 **cawdelle, cawdille**, 5-6 **caudelle**, 5-7 **caudell**, (6 **cadle, cawdale**), 7-8 **cawdle**, (8 *Sc.* **caddel**), 6- **caudle**. [a. ONF. *caudel* (=central OF. *chaudel*, mod.F. *chaudeau*):—med.L. *caldellum*, dim. of *caldum*, *calidum* (neut. of *caldus*, *calidus* warm) 'a hot drink'.]

1. A warm drink consisting of thin gruel, mixed with wine or ale, sweetened and spiced, given chiefly to sick people, esp. women in childbed; also to their visitors.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1824) 561 As me seiþ, wan ich am ded, make me a caudel. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 205 Glotoun was a gret cherl .. and cowhede vp a cawdel in clementes lappe. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 431 Sit and ete þe cawdell .. þat was made With sugir and with swete wyne. ? 1483 CAXTON *Bk. for Trav.*, Potages, caudell for the seke, *chaudel*. 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man* II. x. (1634) 152 It is a common vsage to give often to women in theyr childbed, caudels of Otemeale. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 9 A cadle, *potiuncula onacea*. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 164 A comfortable Caudle made with some Wine, Spices, Sugar, and the yolk of an egge. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 137 They cast out of their ship .. much suger, and packs of spices, making a caudle of the sea round about. 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) I. 85 Went to bed and got a caudle made me, and sleep upon it very well. 1765 *London Chron.* 29 Aug. 202 The resort of different ranks of people at St. James's to receive the Queen's Caudle is now very great. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 90 She went to see the grocer's wife on an interesting occasion, and won the heart of the family by tasting their caudle.

† **b.** *Caudle of hemp-seed, hempen caudle* (ironically): =hanging. *Obs.*

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (1845) 22 He hath prooued you to haue deserued a cawdell of Hempseed, and a playster of neckweed. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 95 Ye shall haue a hempen Caudle then, and the help of hatchet.

2. *Comb.* **caudle-cup.**

1657 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 153 One Cawdell Cupp with a top. 1672 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* (1673) 14. 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* III. vii, A pint silver caudle-cup, the gift of her grandmother. 1820 D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* II. 150 The odd mixture of caudle-cup, compliment and courtly flattery.

Caudle (kɔ̄·d'l), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To administer a caudle to.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 226 Will the cold brooke Candied with Ice, cawdle thy Morning taste. 1672 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* (1673) 256 Cawdled like a Haberdashers Wife That lies in of her first Child. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 458 [They] have caudled and beflannelled themselves.

2. To mix, as in a caudle.

1790 H. BOYD in *Poet. Register* (1808) 133 Blessings unsophisticate and pure; Not caudled for our taste with dregs terrene. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 44 His Highness has inextricably caudled the two together.

3. To talk over, lecture (a husband). [A nonce-use from '*Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures*'.]

1845 *Tait's Mag.* XII. 482 The mother is easily convinced ..she must Caudle her husband into the same conviction.

Caudo- (kɔ̄·do), combining form from L. *cauda* tail, as in **Caudo-fe·moral** *a.* pertaining to the tail and the thigh (of a bat; see quot.).

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 86/1 An..appendage .. which helps to sustain the caudo-femoral membrane.

Caudren, -dron, etc., obs. ff. CAULDRON.

Cauel(l)acion, -tion: obs. ff. CAVILLATION.

† **Cauf.** *Obs.* [Prob. illiterate form of CORF, basket.] (See quot.)

? 1662 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (1670) *Cauf*, a little trunk or chest with holes in it, wherein Fishermen keep Fish alive in the water, ready for use. (Hence in COLES, PHILLIPS, KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.)

Cauf, Sc. f. CALF[1], CHAFF; dial. f. CORF.

1862 in Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 28 A wamefu's a wamefu' wer't but o' bare cauf.

Caufee, obs. form of COFFEE.

Caufle, variant of COFFLE.

Caufte, cauȝt, cauht, obs. ff. CAUGHT.

Caught (kɔ̄t), pa. t. and pa. pple. of CATCH *v.*

Caulero: see CAVALIER.

Cauk (kɔ̄k), *sb. Obs.* and *dial.* Also 5-6 **calk**(e, 7-8 **cauke**, (8 **calk**, 9 **caulk**, **cawk**). [Cf. Du. *kalk*, MDu. *calc*; OHG. *chalch*, MHG. *calch*, *calc*, mod.G. *kalk*; also OE. *cealc* (:—**cwlc*, **calc*); see CHALK. It is not clear whether *calk*, *cauk* is simply the northern form of CHALK, or adopted independently from Du. or Low German.]

1. =CHALK (*dial.*). † **2.** Lime. *Obs.* **3.** ? Calc spar. **4.** Barytes, or heavy spar: see CAWK.

(The quotations cannot easily be separated, but 1653-1729 are app. in sense 4.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calke or chalke, erye, *calx*, *creta*. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 769 *Hec cals*, a calkestone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 Calke, *creta*, *calx*. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 19 This Ile wes callit Albion.. fra the quhit montanis thairof, full of calk. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 154 Take very strong lime, such as the dyers use, and call cauke. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-mines* 265 (E. D. S.) Cauke, Sparr, Lid-Stones, Twitches, Daulings and Pees. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 21 Other Ingredient as Spar, Cauke, Sulphur, Orpiment, Arsenick. 1699 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 212 Four-squair bitts of brick, slate and cauk, set in curious figueres. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 87 Wi' cauk and keel I'll win your bread. 1729 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 31 Cauk .. Dr. Woodward says is a coarse talky Spar. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 10 A singular variety .. is there called red caulk. 1851 TAPPING *Gloss. Manlove's Chron.* (E. D. S.) *Calk*, *calc*, *cauke*, or calcareous spar, is the base mineral constituting with brownhen, etc. the deads or rubbish of a quick vein.

† **Cauk,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **kauke**, 6-7 **cawk**. [a ONF. *caukier*, *cauquer* (mod.Picard *coker*, F. *cŏcher*):—L. *calcāre* to tread.] *intr.* To tread, to copulate as birds. Hence **Cau·king** *vbl. sb.*

(Quots. 1486-1575 are difficult: cf. CAWK *v.* to call as some birds.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 350 Some bryddes at þe bille þorwgh brethynge conceyued; And some kauked. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XV. 162 He [kynde] tauhte þe tortle to trede, þe pokok to cauke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij a, Hawkis..in the tyme of their loue call and not kauke. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 21 When the Eagle beginneth to growe to lyking neare cawking or calling time. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 466 Her natural male dares not sit by her [the Peregrine falcon] ..but only in cawking time. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb. Cawking-time*, by this in the Art of Faulconry is meant Hawk's treading-time.

Cauk, cawk, *v.*[2] *Sc.* To CHALK.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, I'll cawk my face..and shake my head. 1862 in Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 223 Ye're cawking the claith, ere the wab be in the loom.

Cauk, variant of CALK *v.*[2], to rough-shoe.

Caukin, -en, obs. forms of CALKIN.

1572 MASCAL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 157 Make the outside of the shooe alwayes with a caukin. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 61 If he be for the .. draught, chiefly in paued streets, then, instead of thick spunges, deep caukens are more commodious. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 A Patten Shooe..hath both Caukins to secure sore Heels.

Cauking, caulking (kɔ̄·kiŋ), *vbl. sb. Archit.* and *Carp.* Also **cocking.** [Cf. COCK *v.*[2], COCKET.]

1721-42 BAILEY, *Cauking*, in Architecture, signifies Dovetailing a Cross [1782-90 a-cross]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 506 *Cauking* (Joinery), a dovetail, tenon, and mortise-joint by which cross-timbers are secured together. Used for fitting down tie-beams or other timbers upon wall-plates. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Caulking* or *Cocking*, the mode of fixing the tie-beams of a roof or the binding joists of a floor down to the wall-plates.

Cauky, var. of CAWKY *a.*

Caul (kɔ̄l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **calle**, 6 **caull(e**, 6-7 **call, cal, kall, caule, cawle**, 7 **kal, kaull, kawle**, 7-9 **cawl**, 7- **caul.** See also KELL. [a. F. *cale* a kind of small cap or head-dress.]

1. A kind of close-fitting cap, worn by women: a net for the hair; a netted cap or head-dress, often richly ornamented. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 158 Heo .. scrynketh for shome, ant shometh for men, Un-comely under calle. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 725 And makyn hym a howe [hood] above a calle. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 19 A maner krokede strikes..like to the werk of a womanes calle. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 607 *Reticulum*, a calle. 1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Call for Maydens, *retz de soye*. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 201 On her head a caule of gold she ware. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 524 Feathers, and cals of net worke. 1697 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 125 Having opend a coffin they found a skelliton, and, about the skull, an antient caul, which was a sort of cap or cornet that women wore formerly on their heads. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Prop. etc.* 92 With paralytic Hands she pulls the Caul From Head as naked as the Billiard-ball. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 114 The hair..gathered up behind into a caul of golden network.

† **b.** The netted substructure of a wig. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2897/4 A..Perriwig..with a Seal on the Caul almost worn of. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxiii, He..inserted his hand .. between his head and the cawl of his wig. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & P.* Wks. 1812 I. 363 To the foretop of his Wig .. Down to the very net-work, named the Caul.

c. The hinder portion of a woman's cap.

1740-61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 400 Her cap..had a very good effect with a pompon; and behind, where you may suppose the bottom of the caul, a knot of diamonds. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* I. 177, I took the liberty a few days ago of asking your black velvet bonnet to lend me its cawl. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 387 Net for making caps and 'cauls', which are the plain portion at the back, to be trimmed or edged according to the purchaser's taste. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib. Troub.* I. xii. 61 The peculiar net cap, with its high caul and neat little border.

† **2.** *gen.* A net for wrapping something in; any ornamental network. *Obs.*

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 339 Item for iij. callis iiij*d*. ob. 1552 *Inv. Churches of Surrey* 73 A calle for the pyx. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lvii. 732 A greene thicke huske ..under the same..certayne thinne skinnes, lyke to cawles or nettes. 1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 199 The women ..weare a large long cawle or sack, lik net-worke, which as a garment hides them wholy. 1681 GREW *Museum* (J.) An Indian Mantle of Feathers, and the Feathers wrought into a caul of pack-thread.

† **3.** A spider's web. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 462 Like a Spyder that daily weaveth when hys Calle is torne. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. (1641) 104/1 The low-rooft broken wals (Instead of Arras) hung with Spiders cauls. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Almanack-maker*, His shelves..are subtilly inter-woven with spiders caules.

fig. 1594 W. PERCY *Celia* iv. in Arb. *Garner* VI. 141 What be mens sighs but cauls of guilefulness?

† **4.** *Anat.* Any investing membrane or structure, as the membranes of the brain. *Caul of the heart*: app. the pericardium; also *fig.* (from *Hosea* xiii. 8; cf. *Joel* ii. 13). *Obs.* in general sense.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. iii. (1495) 107 A merueylous calle in whiche calle the brayne is wounded and byclypped. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 12 Calles betwixt the uttermoste skinne and the fleshe. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* IV. i. (1639) 216 The plure or kall that girdeth in the ribbes. 1611 BIBLE *Hosea* xiii. 8, I ..will rent the kall of their heart. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 112 Worms are bred in the heart and in its Caul.

fig. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 63 Who so is blinded with the caule of beautie. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* ii. 26 Custome in sinne hath drawne a kall over my conscience. 1643 S. MARSHALL *Let.* 15 Their long conversing with *God-dammee's* hath ..drawn such a kawl over their hearts, that to them damnation is ridiculous.

5. *spec.* **a.** The fatty membrane investing the intestines; the epiploön or omentum.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxix. 13 The calle of the mawe, and the two kydneers. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 442 Wynde hom in the calle of the swyne. 1611 COTGR., *Alzatin*, the fat cawle, or kell, wherein the bowels are lapt. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* III. iv. (1726) 159 Omentum, or Cawl, is a fine membrane larded with fat, somewhat like network. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xi. The omentum, epiploon, or cawl, is an apron, tucked up, or doubling upon itself, at its lowest part.

b. The amnion or inner membrane inclosing the fœtus before birth; *esp.* this or a portion of it sometimes enveloping the head of the child at birth, superstitiously regarded as of good omen, and supposed to be a preservative against drowning.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxix. 103 b, A skyn or a call in the whiche a chylde doth lye in the mothers bely. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii. (1616) 613 Yo' were borne with a caule o" your head. 1798 MORTON *Secr. worth know.* i. 9 (L.) Was he not born with a cawl? 1826 HOOD *Sea-Spell*, In his pouch confidingly He wore a baby's caul. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* i, I was born with a caul, which was advertised for sale, in the newspapers, at the low price of fifteen guineas.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (senses 1 and 2) *caul fringe, silk, work*; † *caul-visarded* adj.; (sense 5 a) *caul fat.*

1882 *Daily Tel.* 29 Aug. 5/1 When oleomargarine is made from *caul fat. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxxii. (1663) 129 A cloth of state of white damask .. with a deep *cawl frenge of green silk and gold. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, x. § 1 Laces, *calle sylk or coleyn silk throwen or wrought. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 Masker-like *cawle-visarded. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xv. (1877) I. 272 Some ladies exercise their fingers..in *caulworke. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxv. 114/1 Here stood a frame for caul work.

† **Caul,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *caulis*, in Gr. **καυλός** stem, stalk, esp. cabbage-stalk, cabbage. Already in OE. in sense 1, in forms *caul, cawl, cawel*: see also CAWEL, COLE, KALE.]

1. A cabbage. Also in comb. *caul-stock*, a cabbage-stalk, CASTOCK.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 240 Genim þysse wyrte croppas þe man brassicam siluaticam, & oðrum naman caul nemneþ. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 323 (Plant Names) *Caula, vel magudaris*, caul. *c* 1265 *Voc.* ibid. 559 *Caulus*, cholet, kaul. 1398 [see CASTOCK]. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 9 The profite of the swine, winter milke, caules. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cabbage*, Cauls and Sprouts.

2. Stem, stalk.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 381 Take leef, or roote, or caule of malowe agrest.

† **Caul,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *caulæ* opening, sheepfold.] A sheepfold.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56 A Caule, *caula*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 43 A caule, pen, *caula*. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) Cawel, *chors* [*cohors*].

Caul, *sb.*[4] [? a. F. *cale*, thin piece of wood, stone, or the like, inserted under an object to level it or steady it: of uncertain origin; cf. L. *cāla* piece or billet of wood, and see Littré.] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 506 *Caul*, a heated board used in laying down large veneers. Its heat keeps up the fluidity of the glue until all that is superfluous has been pressed out at the edges. 1881 *Mechanic* § 596. 277 An instrument the shape of the curve..called a 'caul'.

Cauld (kɔ̄ld), *sb. Sc.* Also **caul**. A weir on a river to divert the water into a mill-lead.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xiii. *note*, He commanded him to build a cauld or dam-head across the Tweed at

Kelso. **1818** *Law-case* (Jam.), Right to fish from the head of the Black Pool, down to the caul or dam-dyke of Milnbie. **1839** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 104 The whole of the water was..diverted into the mill-lead by means of a cauld or weir.

Cauld, *v. Sc.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To provide with a cauld; to dam.

1886 J. Russell *Remin. Yarrow* ix. 294 The stones were handy for caulding the river.

Cauld, Sc. form of Cold, *a.* and *sb.*

Cauldrife (kɔ̄·ldrif), *a. Sc.* [f. *cauld* cold + -rife, q.v.]

1. Having a tendency to cold, chilly. **a.** Of things: Causing the sensation of cold. **b.** Of persons: Susceptible to cold.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 142 (Jam.) 'T has been a cauldriffe day. *a* **1774** Fergusson *Poems* (1845) 5 Auld Reekie..bield for mony a cauldrife soul. **1837** R. Nicoll *Poems* (1842) 108 Through it the blast sae cauldrife does gae.

2. *fig.* Cold or chilling in feeling or manner.

a **1774** Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 75 (Jam.) She tholes.. the taunt o' cauldrife joes. **1825** Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* 238 [Church patronage] gave us cauldrife preachers.

Hence **Cau·ldrifeness.**

a **1662** R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 442 (Jam.) We were looked upon for our coldrifeness, with a strange eye.

Cauldron, caldron (kɔ̄·ldrən). Forms: 3 caudroun, 4 cauderoun, cawdroun, caudren, (gaudroun), 4–5 cawdrone, -run, 4–7 caudron, 5 cawdren, -derowne, -durne, -tron, caudryn, calderon, 5–6 caldrone, 5–7 cawdron, 6 caud-, cauld-, cautherne, 5– caldron, 6-cauldron. See also Chaldron. [ME. *caud(e)ron, -oun*, a. AF. and ONF. *caud(e)ron, -oun*, corresp. to central OF. *chaud(e)ron*, Sp. *calderon*, It. *calderone*, augmentative of **caldario*, **calderio*:—L. *caldārium* hot-bath, of which the pl. *caldāria* exists in It. *caldaja*, Pg. *caldeira*, Sp. *caldera*, Pr. *caudiera*, NF. *caudiere*, F. *chaudière* kettle. The *l* is a later insertion of the Renascence, in imitation of Latin, which has gradually been recognised in pronunciation: Sc. has still *caudron, cauдron*. The spelling *cauldron* decidedly preponderates in modern use, though the dictionaries from Johnson downward have favoured *caldron*.]

1. A large kettle or boiler.

c **1300** *St. Brandan* 158 Hi..soden hem fisch in a caudroun. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2460 A gret boiland cauderoun. **1382** Wyclif *Ecclus.* xiii. 3 What shal comune the caudron to the pot? **1387** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 Þe gaudroun in þe kechyn. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 933 A caudren is a vessel of kechen. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662, *Hoc caldarium*, caldron. *c* **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 433 Sethe it in a pot..or in a cawdron. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 381 (Add. MS.) A Cawderowne full of wellyng piche and brymstone. **1535** Coverdale 1 *Sam.* ii. 14 The Cauldron, or ketell, or panne, or pot. **1556** *Inv.* in French *Shaks. Geneal.* (1869) 471 In the kitchen..ij. cathernes. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 30 Thys yere [1521] was a man soddyge in a cautherne in Smythfelde..because he wold a poyssynd dyvers persons. **1605** Shaks. *Macb.* iv. i. 11 Double, double, toile and trouble, Fire burne, and Cauldron bubble. **1611** Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 686 Fiue hundred Cawdrons made of beasts skins. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* i. 280 Some steep their Seed, and some in Cauldrons boil. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* xv. 151 These will the caldron, these the tripod give. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 289 For the poisoners of the soul there was the stake, for the poisoners of the body, the boiling cauldron. **1875** B. Taylor *Faust* I. vi. 100 A great caldron, under which a fire is burning.

fig. **1844** Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* (C. D. ed.) 173 Chance contributions that fell into the slow cauldron of their talk. **1864** Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 193 When the great caldron of war is seething.

2. *transf.* A natural formation suggesting a cauldron, in shape, or by the agitation of a contained fluid.

[**1413** Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* iii. x. (1483) 56 This is cleped the Caudron and the pytte of helle.] *a* **1763** Shenstone *Wks.* (1764) I. 23 Vesuvio's horrid cauldrons roar. **1787** Burns *Fall of Fyers*, Still thro' the gap the struggling river toils, And still, below, the horrid caldron boils. **1845** Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xvii. (1852) 375 Deluges of..lava which have flowed..over the ruins of the great caldrons. **1872** Blackie *Lays Highl.* 9 The cauldron of the sea.

Cau·ldron, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put or enclose in (or as in) a cauldron.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* i. 129 Where..Cauldron'd in rock, innocuous Lava burns. **1808** J. Barlow *Columb.* iii. 252 Dark fiend that..cauldrons in his cave that fiery flood.

Caul(e, obs. form of Call.

†Cauled, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Caul *sb.*[1] + -ed [2].] Having or adorned with a caul.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 351 In riche robes rapest he walketh, Y-called and ycrymyled.

Cauler, obs. Sc. var. of Caller *a.*

Caulescent (kɔ̄le·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *caul-is* stalk, after *arborescent*, etc.] Acquiring or growing to a stem or stalk; *spec.* in *Bot.* having an obvious stem growing above the ground.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 405 Dog Violet is one of the caulescent or stalky kind. · **1830** Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 154 Half-shrubby caulescent plants. **1846** Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 494 Caulescent ramose, subdichotomous and lobate. **1881** Baker in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 280 A bulbous caulescent herb.

Caulf, -ed, obs. forms of Calf[1], Calved.

Caulgarthe, var. of Calgarth.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 34 The caulgarthe, *herbarium*.

Caulicle (kɔ̄·lik'l). *Bot.* [ad. L. *cauliculus*, dim. of *caulis* stalk.] A little stalk or stem; *spec.* **a.** 'the initial stalk or stem in an embryo, the radicle' (Gray); **b.** a small stem proceeding from a bud formed at the neck of a root, without the previous production of a leaf; **c.** the stipe of certain fungals.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Cauliculs*, little stalks. **1880** Gray *Struct. Bot.* ii. 10 Caulicle or Radicle, *Ibid.* iii. 40 The initial stem, the caulicle. **1882** Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 448 The foot (caulicle) of the young plant [Salvinia].

Caulicole (kɔ̄·likoul). *Arch.* [a. F. *caulicole*, ad. It. *caulicolo*, ad. L. *cauliculus*, all in same sense; see next.] *pl.* 'The eight lesser branches or stalks in the Corinthian capital springing out from the four greater or principal caules or stalks' (Gwilt).

1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 179 These volutes spring out of small twisted husks placed between the leaves of the second row, called caulicoles. **1848** Rickman *Archit.* 39 The small space left of the bell is filled by caulicoles.

Caulicolous (kɔ̄li·kŏləs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *caul-is* stem + *-cola* inhabitant + -ous.] 'Applied to parasitical phanerogamous plants that draw their nourishment by means of lateral suckers on their stems', as the Dodder (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Caulicule (kɔ̄·likiul). *Bot.* [a. F. *caulicule*, ad. L. *cauliculus*; see next.] (See quot.)

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 61 The imaginary line of division between the radicle and the cotyledons is the caulicule. **1870** Bentley *Bot.* 335 The point of union of the base of the plumule with the radicle and cotyledons, is called the caulicule or tigelle.

‖ **Cauliculus** (kɔ̄li·kiŭlŭs). [L. dim. of *caulis* stem.] in *Bot.* = Caulicle, Caulicule; in *Archit.* = Caulicole.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 116 Embryo very large .. with a long 2-edged cauliculus, having two small cotyledons at the top. **1879** Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 84 Points of resemblance to the Corinthian capital, as the cauliculi.

Cauliferous (kɔ̄li·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cauli-s* stem + *-fer* bearing + -ous.] Producing or having a stem or stalk.

1708–21 Kersey, *Cauliferous Plants* are such as have a true Stalk, which a great many have not. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Perfectly cauliferous, as cabbage. **1755** in Johnson; and in subseq. Dicts.

Cauliflorous (kɔ̄liflō·rəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *caul-is* stem + *-flōr-us* flowering + -ous.] Having flowers on the stem.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cauliflower (kɒ·liflauəɹ), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 coliefloríe, 6–7 cole-flory, -florie, 7 coly-flory, coley-florey, colliflory. *β.* 7 coleflower, collyflowre, coly-, cauly-, caully-, cawly-flower, 7–8 collyflower, colliflower, 8– cauliflower. [The 16th c. *cole-florye, colie-florie*, was app. corrupted from the mod.L. *cauli-flōra* or F. *chou-flori, chou-fleuri*, assimilated to Eng. Cole. (The L. and F. both mean 'flowered cole or cabbage': cf. Ger. *blumenkohl*, Du. *bloemkool* 'flower-cole'. Cf. also It. *cavolfiore*, pl. *cavoli* (*caoli*) *fiori*, Sp. *coliflor*. The later *colly-flower* and *cauliflower* are assimilated to *flower*, and to the L. *cauliflora*. So mod.F. has made *chou-fleuri* into *chou-fleur* 'cole-flower'.]

1. One of the cultivated varieties of the cabbage (*Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora*), the young inflorescence of which forms a close fleshy white edible head.

a. **1597** Gerard *Herbal* xxxvi. 246 Cole Florie, or after some Colieflorie. *Ibid.* 316 Cole-flory is called in Latin Cauliflora. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 26 There grow out of the same coleworte other fine colliflories (if I may so say). **1610** W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* i. xi. 37 The Coley-florey, Rape-cole, Muske-melon. **1620** Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 186 Cole-florie exceedeth all the other kinds of Coleworts. **1621–6** Bacon *Sylva* § 484 Lettuce, or Coleflory, or Artichoake. **1659** R. Lovell *Herbal* 104 Cole-florie.

β. **1621** G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1626) 167 Her husband gathers coleflowrs, with their leaues. **1634** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 24 For 20 collyflowres 00 13 00. **1647** R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 70 What smells oth' lampe dawbes thy pale colyflowers. **1664** Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Early Cauly-flower. *Ibid.* 212 Sow..Cawly-flowers for Winter Plants. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* II. 64/2 The Cole-flower or Colliflower. **1734** Mrs. Pendarves in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* (1861) I. 478 For dinner..boiled leg of lamb and loin fried, collyflowers and carrots. **1771** Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (L.) They scarce know a crab from a cauliflower. **1769** Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 353 Take the closest and whitest collyflowers you can get. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 265 The Cauliflower..brought into England from the island of Cyprus.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **cauliflower excrescence, growth** (*Pathol.*), terms applied to natural or morbid growths that are developed in the form of a stem with branches and branchlets all closely applied to each other or crowded, *e.g.* acinous glands, villous tumours, etc.; **cauliflower wig,** a wig supposed to resemble a cauliflower.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 266 Cauliflower seed obtained from England is the most esteemed in Holland. **1753** *London Mag.* (Fairholt), [Names of wigs] The pigeon's wing, the comet, the cauliflower, etc. **1833** A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 382 He [a Bishop] had cauliflower wig, apron, shovel hat. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept. 5/4 Under the good Queen Anne the 'cauliflower' wig came into clerical fashion. *Ibid.* 10 Oct. 5/4 This gave the porter a fine frothy or cauliflower head.

Cau·liflower, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* ? To powder (a wig).

1799 Southey *Nondescr.* vi, Some Barber's leathern powder-bag Wherewith he feathers, frosts, or cauliflowers Spruce Beau, or Lady fair, or Doctor grave. **1845** Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) III. lii. 249 To trim the whole Chapter and to cauliflower their wigs.

Cauliform (kɔ̄·lifōɹm), *a.* [f. L. *caul-is* stem + -form.] Stem-shaped, stem-like.

1847 in Craig.

Caulin (kɔ̄·lin). *Chem.* [f. L. *caul-is* cabbage + -in.] The colouring principle of red cabbage.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cau·linar, -ary, *a.* [Bad formations.] = next.

1851 Richardson *Geol.* vii. 203 They are caulinar, borne on the stem. **1870** Bentley *Bot.* 171 When they remain as little leaflets on each side of the base of the petiole, but quite distinct from it, they are called caulinary.

Cauline (kɔ̄·ləin), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *caulīnus*, f. *caulis* stalk.] Of or belonging to the stem.

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 835 Cauline leaves. **1807** J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 130 The Flower-stalk is..cauline, when it grows immediately out of the main stem. **1842** Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. (1880) 86 Whatever is produced in the axil of a leaf is cauline. **1870** Hooker *Stud. Flora* 21 Cauline leaves sessile auricled. **1884** Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 340 The vascular elements running into the leaf here abut on the cauline vessels.

‖ **Caulis** (kɔ̄·lis). Pl. **caules** (kɔ̄·līz). [Lat., stem, stalk; in Gr. *καυλός*.]

1. *Arch.* Each of the four principal stalks which support the volutes and helices in a Corinthian capital.

1563 Shute *Archit.* D iij b, Voluta .. which goeth out of Caulis. **1876** Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Caulicolæ*, the eight lesser branches or stalks in the Corinthian capital springing out from the four greater or principal caules or stalks.

2. *Bot.* The stalk or stem of a plant, *esp.* of a herbaceous plant in its natural state.

1870 Bentley *Bot.* 101 It is called a caulis in plants which are herbaceous, or die down annually.

Caulk (kɔ̄k), *sb. Naut. slang.* [? f. Caulk *v.*] A dram, a 'drop' of liquor; = Caulker 3.

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 265, I had no time to take a caulk if I was inclined. **1880** Mrs. Parr *Adam & E.* xxxii. 443 I've a had a bit o' a caulk, but not a drap more.

Caulk, var. of Cauk chalk, Cawk barytes.

Caulk, calk (kɔ̄k), *v.* Forms: 5 caulke, kalke, 5–7 calke, 7 calck(e, kauk, (chalk), 8 cawke, 7– caulk, calk. [In 15th c. *calke, caulke* (the same word as Cauk *v.*), a. OF. *cauquer* to tread, to press or squeeze in with force, to tent a wound:—L. *calcāre* to tread, stamp, press close together, press in. The prevailing spelling for a century back has been *caulk*, though dictionaries retain *calk* from Johnson.]

1. *trans.* To stop up the seams of (a ship, etc.) by driving in oakum, or the like, melted pitch or resin being afterwards poured on, so as to prevent leaking.

? *a* **1500** *Chester Plays* I. (1843) 47, I will goe gaither slyche The shippe for to caulke and pyche. **1552** Huloet, Botes or shyppes calked with towgh. **1555** Eden *Decades W. Ind.* iv. viii. (Arb.) 174 To calke shyppes. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 313 The Vergantines were calked with Towe and Cotten Wooll. **1611** Beaum. & Fl. *Scornf. Lady* iii. i, You smell as if you were new calk'd. *a* **1618** Raleigh *Royal Navy* 27 Ocum wherewith they Calke the seams of the Ships. **1638–48** G. Daniel *Eclog.* v. 334 How kauk'd & trim'd y^e^ Ship may be. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 295 In the South Seas the Spaniards do make Oakam to chalk their Ships, with the husk of the Coco-nut. **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 24 Like as a Ship or Vessel is Cawked on the Ocean. **1718** Steele *Fish-pool* 181 Were her hold.. well caulked down. **1779** Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 283 The vessel wanting to be fresh calked. **1801** in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 417 They have been caulked and fitted for service. **1840** R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 87. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 247 They were to be calked and swelled. **1869** Sir E. Reed *Ship-build.* ii. 45 The butts of the plates can be efficiently caulked before the angle-iron is secured to the bottom.

2. To stop up the crevices of (windows, etc.).

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* i. i, The windores close shut, and calk'd. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fruitery*, Windows..ought to have very good double Sashes made of Paper and well caulk'd. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 73 The windows are caulked up against winter. **1884** Gilmour *Mongols* iv. 41 These houses..are log-built, the seams being caulked with moss.

fig. **1777** Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* ii. ii, The widow Ochre caulks her wrinkles.

3. *Naut. slang.* **a.** *trans.* To stop, 'shut up'. **b.** *intr.* To sleep.

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* lxx, I can't sleep, Rattlin, and tarnation glad am I to see that you can't caulk either. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 173 *Caulk*, to lie down on deck and sleep, with clothes on. **1881** W. C. Russell *Ocean Free L.* II. 131 To caulk his banter, I asked him, etc.

Caulkage (kɔ̄·kédʒ). *rare*—[1]. [f. Caulk *v.* + -age; cf. *cordage*.] Material for caulking a ship.

1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 171 From the Husk covering the Shell of the Nut..they make Caulkage.

Caulken, var. of CALKIN.

1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 47 Caulkens..general on the hind shoes in London, and many parts, for heavy work.

Caulker (kɔ̄·kəɹ). Forms: 5– calker, 6 cawker, 7– caulker. [f. CAULK *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One whose work it is to caulk ships.

1495 *Act.* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxii. § 1 A maister Calker by the day iiijd. 1552 HULOET, Calkers betle, or malle to dryue in towe. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxvii. 9, 27. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 55 One was a ship wright, and the other a Caulker. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 107 Old cordage fit for caulker's use. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VII. 370 The..caulkers continued at their work.

† 2. A tool for caulking, ? a caulking-iron. *Obs.*

1543 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 43 Iij payre of pynsowrs, vid. .. ij cawkers, ijd. 1779 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 203 It .. shivered two caulkers to pieces.

3. *slang.* A dram, a 'drop' of liquor. [? something 'to keep out the wet'.]

1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* 89 (Jam.) The magistrates wi' loyal din, Tak aff their cau'kers. 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 89 Wi' here tak' a caulker, and there tak' a horn. *a* 1854 J. WILSON *Trees*, Neither you nor I.. can be much the worse..of a caulker of whiskey.

4. *slang.* Anything surprising or incredible; cf. *crammer*.

Caulker, var. of CALKER[2].

Caulking (kɔ̄·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CAULK *v.*]

1. The action of the verb CAULK. Also *fig.*

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 70 To the Spanyard for kalkyng iiijd. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 224 b, Lycour..lyke vnto pytche..very commodious for the calkyng of shyppes. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 *Caulking*, is driving of Ockham, Span-hair, and the like into all the seams of the Ship, to keep out Water. 1884 *Law Times* 10 May 26/2 Repairs of caulking.

2. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as **caulking-chisel**, a chisel for closing the seams between iron plates; **caulking-iron**, an instrument resembling a chisel used for driving the oakum into the seams of ships; **caulking-mallet**, a mallet for driving this.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 A calking Iron and a Mallet. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlvi, Their left-hand does the calking-iron guide. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 75 [Peter the Great] wielded with his own hand the caulking iron and the mallet. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 41 Docks, timber yards, calking basins, and ship-builders' yards.

Caulking: see also CAUKING.

Caully-flower, obs. var. of CAULIFLOWER.

Caulm, var. of CALM *sb.*[2] mould.

Caulme, obs. form of CALM *sb.*[1] ? Heat of the day or weather.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 44 The Caulme, *sudum, cauma.*

Caulo- (kɔ̄·lo), combining form of Gr. *καυλός* (or L. *caulis*) stem of a plant, forming first element in various technical terms of Botany, as **Caulobulb**, a leaf-bearing or floriferous stem swollen at the base, as in *Ranunculus bulbosus*, and many orchids. **Cauloca·rpic, Cauloca·rpous** *a.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], producing flowers and fruit on its stem and branches many years without perishing, as ordinary shrubs and trees. **Caulorhi·zous** *a.* [Gr. *ῥίζα* root], sending forth roots from the stem. **Cau·losarc** = *caulobulb*. **Caulota·xis** [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement (after *phyllotaxis*)], (see quot.).

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 Caulocarpic, applied to plants which live to flower and fructify more than once or indefinitely. 1835–61 HENSLOW (cited by Webster for *caulocarpous.*) 1882 T. HICK in *Jrnl. Bot.* 297 The arrangement and relation of the central and lateral axes of a plant ..for these the term caulotaxis will be found convenient.

Caulome (kɔ̄·lōum). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *καυλός* stem, after *rhizome*, Gr. *ῥίζωμα* (f. *ῥιζό-ειν* to strike root); see -OME. Also in Græco-Latin form *cauloma.*] The general name for the leaf-bearing axis of a plant; a stem or branch, or any member morphologically corresponding to these.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* I. iii. 129 Applying a common name to all those parts which bear leaves; they may be termed Stem-structures (Caulomes) or simply Axes. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 492 A central axis or caulome.

Hence **Caulo·mic** *a.*, belonging to a caulome.

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 159 The bundles..belonging to the roots spring partly out of the caulomic vascular ring.

Caulp, var. of CAUP *sb. Obs.*

† **Cau·ly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CAUL *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Of the nature of a caul.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 94 Immediately vnder these Cipresse wings..or Cauly cobwebs, appeareth the Maze or labyrinth of the guts.

Cauly flower, obs. var. of CAULIFLOWER.

Caum, var. of CALM and CAME *sb.*

Caum, *v. Sc.* 'To whiten with CAMSTONE' (Jamieson).

‖ **Cauma** (kɔ̄·ma). *Med.* [L., a. Gr. *καῦμα* burning heat.] The burning heat of a fever.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Caumatic (kɔ̄mæ·tik). *Med.* [f. Gr. *καῦμα, καύματ-* burning heat + -IC.] Relating to the burning heat of a fever.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Caumbre, obs. form of CHAMBER.

Caum stane, var. of CAMSTONE.

1831 in Hone *Year Bk.* 1127 A multifarious variety of articles, such as..sand, caum stane, herrings.

Caun-: see CAN-; **Caunged,** see CHANGED.

Caunter. *dial.* and *Mining.* [app. a deriv. of CANT *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2]; but the value of the -ER is doubtful. App. diffused in Mining use from Cornwall.]

A. as *sb.* (or ? *absol.* use of *adj.*): **a.** (also **caunter-lode**), a lode crossing the general direction of the veins in a mine, a cross-vein.

1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. xiii, Besides the east and west veins, others are found which run either north or south, or on points of the compass between these; they are called by the miner cross lodes, cross courses, or caunters. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Caunter-lode*, a lode which inclines at a considerable angle to the other contiguous veins. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

b. (See quot.)

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Caunter*, a cross-handed blow.

B. *adj.* (or ? *attrib.*) Crossing, cross, transverse.

1880 *Prospectus of W. Frontino & Bolivia Gold Mining Co.* 3 The several lodes .. have a strike..crossed by a great number of caunter branches, or feeders.

† **Cauntercotte.** *Obs.* [Cf. CANTEL-COPE, CANTORCOPE.] A kind of ecclesiastical vestment.

1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 26 Itm. v. albes, ij cauntercottes, iiij alterclothes.

† **Caup, caulp.** *Sc. Obs.* [Of doubtful derivation: ON. *kaup* stipulation, wages, pay, suits the form, and perhaps the sense; but a Celtic origin would *a priori* be expected.] (See quot. 1597.)

1489 *Act Jas. IV* (1597) § 18 Certaine Gentlemen..heads of kin in Galloway hes vsed to take Caupes. 1597 SKENE *De verb. signif., Caupes, Calpes*, in Galloway and Carrict, signifies ane gift, sik as horse, or vther thing, quhilk ane man in his awin life-time, & liege poustie giues to his Maister, or to onie vther man, that is greatest in power and authoritie, and speciallie to the head & chiefe of the clan, for his maintenance & protection, like as for the samin effect and cause, sindrie persons payis Black-maill to thieues, or mainteiners of thieues, contrair the laws of this realme. Bot in the Iles and Hie-lande of this Realme, the Calpes are presentlie payed be him, quha oblishis him theirfore, after his decease. Swa the Here3elde is payed be provision of the Law: and Calpe is given be speciall paction and obligation, baith the ane and the vther, after the decease of the debtor. Ane notable oppression is vsed in taking vp of the Caupe. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* xxiii. 137 Caupes sould not be taken be gentlemen, and heads of the kin in Galloway, and Carrick, vnder the paine of oppression. 1617 *Act Jas. VI*, xxi, The Vnlawfull taking from them, after their deceisse, vnder the name of Caulpes, of their best aucht, whether it be Oxe, Meare, Horse, or Cowe. 1885 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 326 Caulpes which were fines on the death of a Vassal or a tenant.

Caup, var. of CAP *sb.*[3], a bowl.

Cauphe, cauph-house: see COFFEE,.HOUSE.

Cauple, variant of CAPLE, *Obs.*, a horse.

† **Cau·ponate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *caupōnāt-* ppl. stem of *caupōnāri* to traffic or trade in, f. *caupōnem* retail tradesman, huckster, innkeeper.]

1. *intr.* To sell liquor or victuals, keep a victualling-house.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; 1721 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *trans.* To deal like a huckster with; to traffic in for the sake of gain. *fig.* [so L. *caupōnāri.*]

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 195 By cauponating Religion, and handling the Scriptures deceitfully. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., To cauponate a war, to make war for money. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 360 All the Privileges of the gospel truck'd and cauponated by Popery.

† **Caupona·tion.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ATION.] Petty dealing or trafficking; tricky or unfair dealing; mixing of liquors, adulteration.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 348 Some would preach the truth of God .. without cauponation, and adulteration of the Word. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. 9 Falsification or (to vse the Apostles Wordes) cauponation and adulteration of Gods word. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 2 A second use of Cauponation. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 346 Expose their corruptions and cauponations of the Gospel.

† **Cau·ponize,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *caupōn-em* (see CAUPONATE) + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To act as victualler, huckster, or sutler.

1765 WARBURTON *Lett. late Prelate* (1808) No. 171 The wealth of our rich rogues, who cauponised to the Armies in Germany in this last war.

2. *trans.* To traffic in like a retail dealer or tavern-keeper; to mix and adulterate for gain.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* To Rdr., To the great dishonouring of God .. despising of the Spirit, cauponizing of the Word. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 459 We do not cauponize, mix, adulterate, or soften it [the word of God].

Caure. *Sc.* Bad spelling of *ca'er*, for *cauver, calver*, calves: see CALF.

1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 286 (Jam.) The caure did haig, the queis low. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 41 Wha ever heard o' caure at this time o' the year?

Caurie, caury, obs. forms of COWRY.

Caursin, -yn, var. of CAORSIN.

† **Caury-maury.** *Obs.* Also **cawry-mawry, cauri-mauri.** ? A kind of coarse, rough material.

1287 in Rogers *Hist. Agric. & Prices* II. 536/4 [Linen and Clothing] T[? C]aursmaurs. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 62, I-cloþed in A Caurimauri [*v. r.* caury maury, cawrymawry, kaurymaury] I coube him not discreue. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rum.* 149 Some loke strawry, Some cawry-mawry.

‖ **Cau·sa.** The L. word for CAUSE, occas. used in Eng., *esp.* in the phrases *causa causans* a causing cause, i. e. a primary or original cause; *causa causata* a caused cause, a secondary or intermediate cause; *vera causa* a true or real cause.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 428 For he was causa of his brotheris deythe. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 461 Among the Logicians there are two causes; there is Causa causans, and Causa Causata. The Causa causans .. is not the Warrant from the Lords of the Council, for that is Causa causata.

Causable (kɔ̄·zăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. CAUSE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be caused.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi, That..which is naturally causable. *Ibid.* VII. vi, The Deluge .. being not possibly causable from naturall showres above, or watery eruptions below. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoom.* (1801) I. 43 The fibrous contractions became causable by volition.

Hence **Causabi·lity.**

1881 *Nature* No. 616. 372 The causability of tubercle.

Causal (kɔ̄·zăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *causāl-is* relating to a cause, f. *causa* cause: cf. F. *causal.*]

1. Of or relating to a cause or causes.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. def. xii. 316 A causall definition geuen by the Cause efficient. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 268 The independence of the Divine Essence as to al causes and causal limitation. 1858 WHEWELL *Novum Org. Renov.* 121 (L.) Aiming at the formation of a causal section in each science of phenomena.

2. Of the nature of a cause; acting as a cause.

1642 *View of Print. Book int. Observat.* 12 This peoples election .. hath no causall influx .. into the Regall power conveyed. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 262 As being a means to this end, and, therefore, Causal thereto. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xvii. (1700) 162 The Certainty of the Prescience is not antecedent or causal, but subsequent and eventual. 1858 MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 34 The condition of causal activity. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 101 One supreme causal God.

3. Of the nature of cause and effect.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iii. (1712) 91 Any causal connexion betwixt those ceremonies and the ensuing Tempests. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 225 The links of all the causal chain. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. IV. vii. 463 The causal connexions among those traits were obscured by other connexions. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 That..the term cause and effect was loosely or gratuitously applied to what we know only as consecutive, not at all as causal.

4. *Gram.* and *Logic.* Expressing a cause. *Causal proposition*: see quot. 1724.

c 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 840/2 Thoughe I woulde graunt this causale proposicion. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xix. (1672) 70 A causal or conditional Conjunction. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. § 2 (1669) 59/1 The words are coupled to the precedent with that causal particle *For.* 1724 WATTS *Logic* 167 Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by causal particles; as, houses were not built, that they might be destroyed. 1870 JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 8/2 Γήρᾳ and χρόνῳ..are causal datives.

B. as *sb.* **a.** A causal conjunction or particle.

1530 PALSGR., 148 Some [conjunctions] be causales & serve to bring in a sentence whereby the cause of a mater spoken of before is expressed. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* ii. (1786) 245 Causals subjoin causes to effects.

b. A thing implying a cause.

1652 W. SCLATER *Civil Magist.* (1653) 25 Causalls they are .. casual they are not.

Causality (kɔ̄zæ·lĭti). [mod. f. on L. type **causālitās*, f. *causāl-is* CAUSAL + -ITY.]

1. Causal quality, character, efficiency, or agency; fact or state of being or acting as a cause.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 69 When they are called signes, their causalitie is not excluded. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Life Christ* II. x. vii. ¶ 6 Faith is the beginning grace, and hath influence and causality in the production of the other. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 750 A Power or Causality, whereby that which was Not before, was afterwards Made to Be. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. ¶ 16. 67 To ascribe a real Causality to Free-will. 1875 GRINDON *Life* ii. 14 Nature has no independent activity, no causality of its own.

2. The operation or relation of cause and effect; 'the law of mind which makes it necessary to recognise power adequate to account for every occurrence' (*Fleming's Vocab. Philos.* 1887).

1642 O. SEDGWICKE *England's Preserv.* 10 By way of order only, and not by causality. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 62 The law of causality holds only between homogeneous things. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXIX. (1859) II. 376 The nature and genealogy of the notion of Causality. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ii. (1861) 34 A belief in causality, or strict connection between every trifle and the principle of being .. characterizes all valuable minds. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* x. 333 The necessary laws of Causality and Time.

3. *Phrenology.* The mental faculty of tracing effects to causes.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 6 The quality of mind, which .. phrenologists call causality.

¶ 4. An excuse. (? Not Eng.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Causality, Causation*, an excuse, essoyning or pretence.

Causally (kɔ̄·zăli), *adv.* [f. CAUSAL + -LY[2].] In a causal way, with causal force; in the manner of, or as being the cause; by way of cause and effect.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xxiv. (1672) 91 Καὶ is .. to be taken here [Luke ii. 14] for a conjunction causal .. Or both causally and gratulatorily. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 22 It cannot be said to be causally perishing. 1640–4 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 314 The..Elector of Saxony is causally guilty .. of those Calamities and Slaughters. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 523 From the death

of Patroclus to the death of Hector is an entirely new movement, though causally bound .. to that antecedent. *a* **1847** Chalmers *Posth. Wks.* (1847) I. 22 He was appeased causally and efficiently by God, yet proximately and intermediately by the presents ..laid before him.

† Cau·sant, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *causans*, pr. pple. of *causāre* to cause.] Causing, acting as a cause.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 464 Every second cause, whether causant or conservant.

† Cau·sarily, *adv. Obs.* [f. Causary + -ly².] By reason of a legally recognized cause.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 38 There is also a Guardian simply and originally so called, and a Guardian by accident, from the cause of custody .. Causarily, is he who for that he hath the custody of his own Tenant being yet an Infant hath upon that score the custody of another who is Tenant to his Ward.

† Cau·sary, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *causāri-us* discharged because of ill-health, invalid, f. *causa* cause, reason. In med. L. used more widely.] Having good and sufficient cause. *Causary dismission* (L. *causaria missio*): orig. a dismissal from military service on account of ill-health.

1602 Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* I. viii. 11 Dioclesianus and Maximianus ordained, That vnto euery Veteran hauing honestly serued..twentie yeeres, an honourable or causarie dismission [*causaria missio*] should be granted.

† Cau·sate, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also **caussate.** [ad. med.L. *causāt-us*, pa. pple. of *causāre* to Cause.]

A. *adj.* Caused, due to a cause. **B.** *sb.* A thing caused, an effect.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 103 A conscientionall, accidentall event .. but no appropriate, causate, and observate experiment. **1657** J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* A vij b, The Caussate, ..depends upon the Cause, as having its being thence.

Causa·te, *v. rare.* [f. med.L. *causāt-* ppl. stem of *causāre*; see -ate³.] **a.** *trans.* To cause, originate. **b.** *intr.* To originate.

1839 Bailey *Festus* (1854) 535 That Divinity .. Wherein all things authentic do causate. **1855** — *Mystic* 135 When .. unnumbered times .. Have passed, shall God .. another world causate.

Causation (kɔ̄zē·ʃən). [ad. L. *causātiōn-em* excuse, pretext, used in med.L. in sense 'action of causing', f. med.L. *causāre*. Cf. F. *causation*.]

1. The action of causing; production of an effect.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi, Ascribing effects thereunto [to the stars] of independent causations. **1695** Congreve *Love for L.* III. xi. 59 Albertus Magnus .. says it [Astrology] teaches us to consider the Causation of Causes, in the Causes of things. *c* **1790** Reid *Let.* in Wks. I. 76/1 The thing most essential to causation in its proper meaning —to wit, efficiency—is wanting. **1817** Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 293 It sometimes happens that we are punished for our faults by incidents, in the causation of which these faults had no share. **1875** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. i. 1 The causation of any particular movement or the origin of any particular measure.

b. The operation of causal energy; the relation of cause and effect.

1739 Hume *Human Nat.* I. iv, Cousins in the fourth degree are connected by causation. **1809** W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 13 To detect .. some latent chain of causation. **1831** Blakey *Free Will* 198 All that we know of physical causation is, that one thing precedes another in a regular order of sequence. **1860** Emerson *Cond. Life, Fates* (1861) 29 A man..looks like a piece of luck, but is a piece of causation. **1883** A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* 85 The broad relation.. between noumena and their phenomena, seems most reasonably conceived as one of Efficient Causation, not the mere sequence of phenomena which we call physical causation.

¶ **2.** An excuse. (L. *causatio*; ? not Eng.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Causation*, an excuse, essoyning or pretence. **1662** Phillips, *Causation* (Lat.), an excusing, or alleadging of a cause.

Hence **Causa·tionism,** the theory or principle of universal causation; **Causa·tionist,** one who believes in this theory or principle.

1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 345 We are natural conservers and causationists, and reject a sour dumpish unbelief. **1860** — *Cond. Life* ii. All successful men have agreed in one thing—they were causationists. They believed that things went not by luck but by law.

Causative (kɔ̄·zătiv), *a.* Also 5 **-ife.** [a. F. *causatif*, ad. L. *causātīvus*; see Cause *v.* and -ive.]

1. Effective as a cause, productive *of* (an effect).

a **1420** Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3848 It of his dethe was verray causatife. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 255 The Proces Causative That eftyr folowit effective. **1605** Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 1 That, that is causative in nature of a number of effects. **1830** Coleridge *Rem.* (1836) III. 1 That which is essentially causative of all being must be causative of its own. **1877** Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 321 A superhuman causative agency.

b. *elipt.* Of causation, of the existence of a causative agency.

1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 9 Hypothetical currents were supposed, for the purpose of carrying out the causative view.

2. *Gram.* Expressing a cause or causation; = Causal 4. Also as *sb.*, a causative word.

c **1600** Swinburn *Spousals* (1686) 149 These words .. are to be understood causative. **1750–1** *Student* II. 308 (T.) Let any Hebrew reader judge whether *hiphel* .. can properly be said, in general .. to be causative. **1824** J. Gilchrist *Etymol. Interp.* 150 Lay is manifestly the causative of Lie. **1879** Whitney *Skr. Gram.* § 540 The secondary or derivative conjugations are..the passive, the intensive, the desiderative, the causative. *Ibid.* 607 This stem.. has to a great extent a causative value.

Hence **Cau·sativeness, Causati·vity,** the fact of being causative, causative quality.

1846 O. Brownson *Wks.* VI. 107 He is the causativeness of all and of each. **1856** J. H. Newman *Callista* 67 The egg comes first in relation to the causativity of the chick, and the chick comes first in relation to the causativity of the egg. **1862** F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 208 Its causativity is accounted for by erroneous imputation.

Causatively (kɔ̄·zătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a causative manner; by way of causation, by acting as a cause. **b.** *Gram.* In a causative sense, as expressing cause.

1654 Warren *Unbelievers* 45 Christ hath causatively removed by his death the guilt of sin. **1750–1** *Student* II. 308 (T.) Several conjugations .. whether they are to be taken actively, passively, causatively, or absolutely. **1824** De Quincey *Pol. Econ. Dial.* v. (1860) 553 Gravitation has causatively impressed that direction on its course.

‖ Causa·tor. *Obs.* [med.L. *causātor*, f. *causāre* to Cause.] One who causes, a causer.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. x, The indivisible condition of the first causator.

‖ Causa·trix. *Obs.* [fem. of prec.; see -trix.] A female causer.

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* Prol. 14 Nature..the prime and proxime Causatrix of all Sanation.

‖ Causa·tum. [med.L.] That which is caused; the product of causation.

1879 Lewes *Study Psychol.* 24 An effect is the causatum, the incorporation of the causes or co-operant conditions.

Cause (kɔ̄z), *sb.* Also 4–6 **cawse,** 4–7 *Sc.* **causs,** 5–6 *Sc.* **caus,** 5 *Sc.* **caws,** 6 **causse,** 6–7 **caus.** [a. F. *cause* (= Pr., Sp., It. *causa*), ad. L. *causa, caussa.* The latter came down in living use as It., Sp., Pr. *cosa*, ONF. *cose*, F. *chose* matter, thing (a sense which *causa* has in the Salic Law, in Gregory of Tours, and the Capitularies). At a later period the med.L. *causa*, of philosophy and the law-courts, was taken into the living languages, in the form *causa*, *cause*; in Fr. from the 13th c.]

I. General senses.

1. That which produces an effect; that which gives rise to any action, phenomenon, or condition. *Cause* and *effect* are correlative terms.

c **1315** Shoreham 117 Cause of alle thyse dignyte .. Was Godes owene grace. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxv. (1495) 362 The cause of nyghte is shadowe of the erthe that is bytwene vs and the sonne. *c* **1400** *Test. Love* II. (1560) 285/2 Every cause of a cause is cause of thing caused. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 234 The philosophour sais that the cause of ane thing is of mair efficacite nor is the thyng that procedis fra the cause. **1639** Rouse *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 143 To produce effects beyond the cause; which is indeed to make something out of nothing. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 570 Proteus only knows The secret Cause, and Cure of all thy Woes. **1751** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 141 ¶ 1 The greatest events may be often traced back to slender causes. **1827** Pollok *Course of T.* v, These were the occasion, not the cause, of joy. **1879** Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iii. 83 The Sun's heat and the Earth's rotation are, in the main, the causes of all atmospheric disturbances.

b. as philosophically defined.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* II. ix. (1839) 121 A cause simply, or an entire cause, is the aggregate of all the accidents both of the agents how many soever they be, and of the patient, put together; which when they are all supposed to be present, it cannot be understood but that the effect is produced at the same instant. *c* **1790** Reid *Wks.* I. 76/1 We have no ground to ascribe efficiency to natural causes, or even necessary connection with the effect. But we still call them causes, including nothing under the name but priority and constant conjunction. *Ibid.* 77/1 In the strict philosophical sense, I take a cause to be that which has the relation to the effect which I have to my voluntary and deliberate actions. **1846** Mill *Logic* (1856) III. v. § 5 We may define.. the cause of a phenomenon, to be the antecedent or the concurrence of antecedents, on which it is invariably and unconditionally consequent. **1870** Jevons *Elem. Logic* xxviii. 239 By the Cause of an event we mean the circumstances which must have preceded in order that the event should happen.

2. A person or other agent who brings about or occasions something, with or without intention. (Often in bad sense: one who occasions, or is to blame for mischief, misfortune, etc.)

c **1374** Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 257 Þaughe þat yee þus Causelesse þe Cause be Of my dedely aduersitee. **1509** Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* (1708) 28, I am, sayth he, the veray cause of raysynge of the Body, and I am also the veray Cause of lyfe unto the Soule. **1540** Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) G v, Howe much mischiefe such women bee cause of. **1611** Bible I *Chron.* xxi. 3 Why will hee bee a cause of trespasse to Israel? **1660** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 73 The Mind is the disposer and cause of all things. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 92 The Laws Imposed by Nature, and by Nature's Cause. **1713** Berkeley *Hylas & P.* ii, God is the supreme and universal Cause of all things. **1830** Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 104 'My youth', she said, 'was blasted with a curse: This woman was the cause.' **1859** — *Enid* 87 Am I the cause, I the poor cause that men Reproach you?

3. A fact, condition of matters, or consideration, moving a person to action; ground of action; reason for action, motive.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 320 Cause is hwi þu hit dudest, oðer hulpe þerto, oðer þuruh hwon hit bigon. **1340** *Ayenb.* 42 Huanne þe seruises byeþ y-do uor onclenliche cause. *c* **1460** Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 67 Movyd therto by non other Cause, save only drede of his Rebellion. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) I The cause why we name this treatyse yᵉ pilgrymage of perfeccion. **1575** Laneham *Let.* (1871) 3 Az I haue good cauz to think. **1592** West *Symbol.* I. § 55 (1632) The consideration of instruments is the motiue cause, for which the Instruments are made. **1655** *Comp. Clark* 310 The said F. R. as well for the considerations aforesaid as also..for divers other good causes and considerations .. doth for himself and his Heirs covenant. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 77 To give just cause of suspicion. **1785** Reid *Let.* in *Wks.* I. 65/2 A reason .. is often called a cause **1876** Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 4 (1882) 129 The causes which drew students and teachers within the walls of Oxford.

b. In a pregnant sense: Good, proper, or adequate ground of action; esp. in *to have cause, have no cause, with cause, without cause*; so to *show cause*, esp. in Eng. Law, to argue against the confirmation of a 'rule nisi' or other provisionally granted order or judgement.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 25, I had gret causs hym for to slay. **1413** Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. vii, They .. kepen hit withouten ony cause. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xvi. 49 For fadir, vnkyndnes ȝe kythe þem no cause. **1520** in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 26 To..shew a cause why he ought not to be .. disfranchised. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, If any of you know cause, or just impediment, why these two persons should not be joined together. **1561** T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvii. § 1 Modesty, that wee draw not God to yeeld cause of his doings. **1611** Bible *Pref.* 9 To amend it where he saw cause. **1747** in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 88 The Government of Pennsylvania had not seen cause yet to contribute something towards it. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* III. 265 Upon good cause shewn to the court. **1865** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. vi. 84 The Order got into its wider troubles ..with Christian neighbours..who did not love it, and for cause. **1867** *Law Rep.* 2 Q. B. 360 A rule was obtained.. to enter the verdict for the plaintiff..Hayes, Serjt., and Beasley, shewed cause. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 347 If a man has cause of offence against another. **1883** *Law Rep.* 11 *Queen's B.* 597 The plaintiff has been defamed, and has primâ facie a cause of action.

c. *Cause why*: 'reason why', reason. Sometimes used interrogatively, or conjunctively: Why, for the reason that, for this reason. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3526 God wate wele þe cause why. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Sqrs. T.* 177 And cause why? for they kan nat the craft. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) He is gilty of my dethe, and I shalle telle you cause why. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* II. xiii. 222 Cause whi God wole ȝeue his gracis .. is this. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 42 There is no cause why to cut off these membres. **1581** Campion in *Confer.* I. (1584) C b, You must consider.. the cause why. **1856** Kingsley *Let.* in *Life* xiv. (1879) II. 21 Such a view .. as tourist never saw, nor will see, 'cause why, he can't find it. [Cf. Cause *conj.*]

† 4. The object of action; purpose, end. *Obs.* exc. in **b.** *Final cause*: a term introduced into philosophical language by the schoolmen as a transl. of Aristotle's fourth cause, τὸ οὗ ἕνεκα or τέλος, the end or purpose for which a thing is done, viewed as the cause of the act; *esp.* applied in Natural Theology to the design, purpose, or end of the arrangements of the universe.

c **1386** Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 386 This Markys hath hire spoused with a ryng Broght for the same cause. **1514** Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm* (1847) p. xlix, Then all be fooles .. Which with glad mindes use courting for such cause. **1595** Hunnis *Joseph* 59 For to sojourne in the land, is cause we come to thee.

b. **1587** Golding *De Mornay* x. 149 Let us consequently see the final cause: that is to wit, how and to what ende he guydeth it. *c* **1660** Boyle *Disquis. Final Causes* § 1 Those that would exclude final causes from the consideration of the naturalist..either that, with Epicurus, they think..it is improper and vain to seek for final causes in the effects of chance: or .. with Descartes, that .. it is rash for men to think, that they know, or can investigate, what ends [God] proposed to Himself in His actings about His creatures. **1691** Ray *Creation* I. (1701) 49 The Continuation of these two Motions of the Earth .. upon Axes not parallel, is resolvable into nothing but a final and mental Cause, or the τὸ βέλτιστον, because it was best it should be so. **1768** Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 24 The efficient as well as the final causes of travelling. **1857** Buckle *Civilis.* I. viii. 541 Descartes..was, of course, led to abandon the study of final causes. **1881** B. Sanderson in *Nature* No. 619. 439 The final cause of an animal .. is muscular action, because it is by means of its muscles that it maintains its external relations.

5. In the preceding senses, with various defining attributes.

The *four causes* of Aristotle were the *efficient cause*, the force, instrument, or agency by which a thing is produced; the *formal* (see quot. 1678); the *material*, the elements or matter from which it is produced; the *final*, the purpose or end for which it is produced (see 4 b). The *First Cause*, the original cause or Creator of the Universe; *secondary causes*, those derived from a primary or first cause. *Occasional causes* in Cartesian philosophy: see Occasional, -ism.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 87 He clepeth god the firste cause. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 61 The cause efficient of the syghte is the vertue of the soule that hyghte animalis. **1447** Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (1835) 1 The fyrste is what, the secunde is why, In wych two wurdys, .. The foure causys comprehended be. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 667 The Philosophers propound fower causes of everie thing, The efficient, the materiall, the formall, and the finall cause. **1646** H. Lawrence *Commun. Angels* 31 His [God's] essence (which is the efficient, finall, and exemplary cause of all things). **1656** Ben Israel *Vind. Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 409 The Knowledg of the one first Cause. **1678** Hobbes *Decameron* ii. 15 Another they call the Formal Cause, or simply the form or essence of the thing caused: as when they say, Four equal Angles and four equal Sides are the Cause of a Square Figure. **1726** Ayliffe *Parerg.* 147 There are seven Causes consider'd in

Judgment, viz. the Material, Efficient, and Formal Cause; and likewise a Natural, Substantial, and Accidental Cause; and lastly a Final Cause. **1733** POPE *Ess. Man* III. 1 The Universal Cause Acts to one end, but acts by various laws. **1742** — *Dunciad* IV. 644 Philosophy, that lean'd on heaven before, Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more. **1845** CORRIE *Theol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 858/1 The main object of Theology is to ascertain the attributes and perfections of this First Great Cause. **1858** MANSEL *Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 30 By the First Cause is meant that which produces all things, and is itself produced of none. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. ii. § 12 (1875) 37 We are not only obliged to suppose some Cause, but also a first Cause.

6. From the general senses arise various phrases:

†**a.** *By the cause that*: for the reason that; with the purpose that, to the end that, in order that; *by the cause of*: by reason of, on account of. *Obs.* Hence *bi-cause*, BECAUSE, q.v.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 2488 Be þe cause þat þei scholde rise Erly..Vnto her reste went þei att nihte. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* 2 Thei had in hem no shame nor drede by the cause thei were so used. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 138 Which by the Cause therof lyvyn in the gretter penurye.

†**b.** *For cause that*: for the reason that (= BECAUSE A. 1, B. 1). *For cause of*: by reason of, on account of (= BECAUSE A. 2 a); for the sake of (= BECAUSE A. 2 b). *Obs.*

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vii. 205 For caws þat he past til Twlows. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 67 Callid god of bataill for cause of many batailles that he had. **1480** — *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 214 And al he did for cause of spences and for to gadre tresour. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 334 For caus that tha no wald Resist the wrang. **1578** *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 154 For cause his faith was constantly In Christes blude.

†**c.** *For my* (*his*, etc.) *cause*: on my (his, etc.) account, for my (his, etc.) sake. *Obs.*

c **1450** *Merlin* 15 Ye shull neuer be Juged to deth for my cause. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 3395, I wald not..for my causs, that such o knycht suld dee. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 134 I have described and set him out in this manner .. which I did for use and customs cause. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Cor.* vii. 12 I did it not for his cause that had done the wrong.

¶ See also CAUSE *conj.*

II. In legal, and related senses.

(In the *Digest*, 'causa' sometimes means 'the facts of the case.')

7. *Law.* The matter about which a person goes to law; the case of one party in a suit. Hence *to plead a cause*. (Cf. 1883 in 3 b.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9362 Þe riȝte of is cause. *c* **1300** *Beket* 1043 To bringe this cause of holi churche tofore the Pope. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xvi. 172 Bothe partyes writen here Causes in 2 Billes. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 27 Pletyng of a cause for his client. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6 The judges before whom .. the determinacion of his cause resteth. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xxii. 9 The cause of both parties shall come before the Iudges. **1760** GOLDSMITH *Cit. W.* xcviii, He that has most opinions is most likely to carry his cause. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 218 Would to heaven my son could have..such a trial! And.. that I might plead his cause!

b. *fig.*

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 545 Ye can speke shrewdly wythoute a cause lawfull. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *Ps.* xxxv. 1 Pleade thou my cause O Lord. **1611** BIBLE *Pref.* 6 This seemeth to argue a bad cause.

8. *Law.* A subject of litigation; a matter before a court for decision; an action, process, suit; = CASE *sb.*[1] 6.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 701 To corte .. þer alle oure causez schal be tryed. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 128 In alle manere cause he sought þe right in skille. **1399** LANGL. *Rich Redeles* III. 318 To ben of conceill for causis that in the court hangit. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxiv. § 1 In any accion or cause personell. **1529** RASTELL *Pastyme Hist. Fr.* (1811) 73 He was in all cawsis so indyfferent. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 5 This caus could not by any pretens bee brought into judgment. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 201 ¶ 11 He was summoned as an evidence in a cause of great importance. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 302 The governing power, which, in the midst of a cause, or on the prospect of it, may wholly change the rule of decision. **1879** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. x. 436 Further proceedings having been taken in a cause which he had heard some years previously.

b. Hence (Sc.) *Day* or *hour of cause*: i.e. of trial; also *fig.* and *transf.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, Whispering to Plumdamas that he would meet him at Mac Croskie's .. in the hour of cause. **1822** — *Nigel* xxxvii, I will be with you in the hour of cause.

c. *fig.* Matter in dispute, an affair to be decided.

c **1500** *Lancelot* 1495 Ther god hyme-self hath ton the causs on hond. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 289 What counsaile giue you in this weightie cause? **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 283 Ready to decide the cause by Battel.

†**9.** Contextually, and in translating L. *causa* or Gr. *αἰτία*, it sometimes has or approaches the sense 'charge, accusation, blame'. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 16681 (Laud) The cawse of his deth they wroght Abovyn his hed. **1382** WYCLIF *Acts* xxv. 27 For to sende a boundun man, and not to signifie the cause of him. **1494** FABYAN VII. 494 Many .. whiche laye there [in the prisons] for great causes and crymes. *c* **1550** CHEKE *Matt.* xxiii. 37 þei set his caus in writing over his hed. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 111, I pardon that mans life. What was thy cause? Adultery?

†**b.** *To be in cause*: to be to blame. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 25 Prelats mai sore drede, þat her vniust & iuilwilly cursing be in cause whi þe puple dredi þ not cursing. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4525 Who was in cause .. But hir silfe? **1635** R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. iv. 38 Shee herselfe is in cause that I cannot satisfie her.

†**10.** *gen.* A matter of concern, an affair, business; the case as it concerns any one (cf. CASE *sb.*[1] 1). *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 302 His causs ȝeid fra ill to wer. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 Wisdom is .. Above all other thing to knowe In loves cause and elles where. **14..** *Tundale's Vis.* 100 His frendys by sybbe Herd of that cause that hym bytydde. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 65 Committe alle thy causes to god. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1295 The cause craves haste. **1655-60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 65 Pericles .. could easily reduce the exercise of his mind from secret abstrusive things to publick popular causes. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cause*, case. 'If that's the cause I must work later.'

b. Phrases. *If cause were, in cause. Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Cf. CASE *sb.*[1] 3, 10, 11.)

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5295 He .. shulde it fulfille .. Except oonly in cause twoo. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* 10 b, In that cause the lorde of the honer or manere may take a distresse for his rentes homages. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 314 We are bounde to ayde him, in cause that he requyre .. vs so to do. **1634** *Malory's Arthur* II. lxiv. 402 If cause were that they had to do with Sir Launcelot. **1696** STILLINGFL. 12 *Serm.* i. 7, I may say .. as our Saviour doth in another cause.

c. *Seal of cause*: charter of incorporation.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* III. 260 The incorporation of Fleshers [of Glasgow] obtained their charter or seal of cause in 1580.

11. That side of a question or controversy which is espoused, advocated, and upheld by a person or party; a movement which calls forth the efforts of its supporters. (Spec. applied in Commonwealth times to the Puritan 'cause'.)

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xxv. (1591) 129 It was the ..publicke act of the cause. **1588** *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 36 Terming the cause by the name of Anabaptisterie. **1595** SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 12 Such temperate order in so fierce a cause. **1660** *Bibl. Fanatica* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 71/1 A pious Brother, and a real Assertor of the good old Cause. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. II. 545 Zeal .. made the Church and State and Laws Submit t' old Iron and the Cause. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* Ded., Their Hopes or Fears for the Common Cause rose or fell with Your Lordship's Interest and Authority. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. iii, I shall ever esteem it the cause of my sex to rescue any woman, etc. **1792** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 472 No cause in the world can..be more clear in my eyes..than that of the Poles. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 275 The good old cause, as the commonwealth's men affected to style the interests of their little faction. **1842** TENNYSON *Two Voices* 148 In some good cause .. To perish. **1884** GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 We should be traitors to the cause we profess to have taken in hand.

b. Hence *To make common cause* (*with*): to join in behalf of a common object.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* (1845) I. 209 Before they made common cause with either French or English. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 101 The two parties..united their strength in a common cause. **1863** MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 114 Epirus will make common cause with Thessaly.

c. Hence applied colloquially in some religious bodies, to their 'cause' as embodied in a particular local organization, enterprise, mission, or church.

Mod. Several new causes have been started in the county during the year. The Baptists have a flourishing cause in the village.

†**12.** Disease, sickness. *Obs.* [A sense, simply transferred from late L., as to the origin of which see the Latin Dicts. In Eng. often vaguely associated with other senses, and used accordingly.]

[**1490** CAXTON *How to Die* 2 What some euer mater or cause be layd to him .. he oughte to suffre and receyue it pacyently. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. xvii, I your cause can nothing remedy.] **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 353 Hellebor may not be ministred except in desperate causes. **1585** LLOYD *Treas. Health* F iij, In a hote cause, lettis made in a playster is much worth. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 114 Toucht With that malignant cause. **1607** — *Cor.* III. i. 235 Leaue vs to cure this Cause.

III. *Comb.*, as *cause-monger*, *-renderer*, *-seeking* adj., *causewise* adv.; **cause-book**, a book in which legal causes are entered; **cause-list**, a list of causes to be tried.

1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 574/2 The cause was reentered in the *cause-book. **1837** *Edin. Rev.* LXIV. 491 These *cause-mongers go also to the storehouse of their fancy. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Eng. Gram., For*, a *cause-renderer, hath sometime the force of a severing one. **1877** TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 He has been described by the German Lichtenberg as 'das rastlose Ursachenthier' —the restless *cause-seeking animal. **1869** *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 91 Sched. I. I./2 Accounts of various suitors kept *cause-wise.

Cause (kǭz), *v.*[1] Also 5 **cawse**, **cawes**, 6 **causse**. [ad. med.L. *causāre*, as used, by the Schoolmen, in sense 'efficere'. (Classical L. had only *causāri* (later *causāre*) to plead causes, give reasons or excuses. Hence also It. *causare*, Sp. *causar*, F. *causer*, all in same sense as Eng.]

1. *trans.* To be the cause of; to effect, bring about, produce, induce, make.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* viii. 17 A fantasye caused of trubblyng of þe brayne. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 107 They [the stars] causen many a wonder To the climats, that stond hem under. *c* **1430** *Chev. Assigne* 39 His moder..þat cawsed moche sorowe. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, That .. oftentymes causeth heresyes & errours. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 763 A Drench of Wine..the Patient's Death did cause. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 430 How small of all that human hearts endure, That part which laws or kings can cause or cure. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 55 The ruin of their empire .. was caused by the loss of freedom and the growth of despotism.

b. Const. *object* and *inf.* with (formerly also without) *to*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 114 It causeth..A man to be subtil of wit. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 543 How durst thou ..to be so bold To cawse hym dy? **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 34 It sall cause the cum in great dangeir. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Take heed, you doe not cause the blessing leaue you. **1611** BIBLE *Amos* viii. 9, I will cause the Sunne to go downe at noone. **1625** HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 73, I caused him bleed oftner then once. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 216 Out of the fertil ground he caus'd to grow All trees. **1842** W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 10 It is the gravitation of the water which causes it to flow.

c. with *obj.* and *inf. pass.*

1494 FABYAN I. iii. 10 They..caused great fyres to be made. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 20 Then sent the kynge and caused him be delyuered. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 42 She caused them be led..Into a bowre. **1678** WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 84. 472/2 He..caused his five Brethren to be all strangled in his presence. **1821** J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 127 To cause a statement in writing..to be hung up in some conspicuous place.

†**d.** with *inf.* simply, as *to cause make*, to have or get (something) made, cause (it) to be made. (Cf. F. *faire faire*, etc.) *Obs.* ? exc. *Sc.*

1535 COVERDALE I *Kings* ii. 36 The kynge sent, and caused for to call Semei. **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 5 The king .. caused abolish the indictment. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xliv. 358 She caused kill them. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Feb. 91/2 The directors had caused prepare the draught. **1820** MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 5 Numa caused make eleven more [shields] of the same form.

e. with *obj. sentence. arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 108 That causeth why that some passe Her due cours to-fore another. *c* **1510** *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* 23 She caused workemen shulde make the walles ageyne. **1611** BIBLE *John* xi. 37 Could not this man .. haue caused that euen this man should not haue died? **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 93 This caus'd, that many died frequently..in the Streets suddenly.

†**2.** To actuate, move, force, drive (an agent) *to* (some action or emotion). *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13402 What causet the kyng to his cleane yre. *c* **1430** *Syr Tryam.* 641 Grete nede cawsyth hur therto.

†**3.** As vb. of incomplete predication: To make or render (a thing something). (Cf. L. *efficere*.)

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 90 a, If oftener it shall be dystilled, it is then caused the effectuouser. *Ibid.* 113 a, It causeth them also most white. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 188 An honest life will cause it a pleasaunt lyuing.

†**4.** To give reasons or excuses [= L. *causāri*].

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 26 He, to shifte their curious request, Gan causen why she could not come in place.

Cause, *v.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [a. F. *causer* to talk, chat.] To speak familiarly, converse, talk, chat.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXVII. (1848) 321, I have caused face to face with elements.

†**Cause,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* ? To cast or shed.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 862 Thaire myddel teeth aboue at two yere age Thai cause, at yeres IIII an other gage. Ere yeres six gothe the gomes stronge, The caused first at yeres VI are even.

Cause, 'cause, *conj. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [An elliptic use of prec. sb. for *because* (dial. *a-cause*).]

†**1.** (with *of*) = BECAUSE of, on account of.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 184 Churches..were gyuen To god and saynt Werburge cause of deuocion.

2. = BECAUSE. Since *c* 1600 often written *'cause*; now only *dial.*, or *vulgar*; also spelt *cos*, *coz*, *cuz*, *case*, etc.

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 295 Ȝe suld not chuse thame cause Ȝe lufe thame. **1592** MARLOWE *Jew Malta* IV. ii. 1535 Do you mean to strangle me? Yes, cause you use to confess. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 It was the more terrible, cause hee had seene Mecha, and never after lied. **1653** in Walton *Angler* xi. 218, I cannot hate thee [Musick], 'cause the Angels love thee. **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. Argt., 'Cause he had left her in the Lurch. **1711** E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* XI. 121 'Cause none will credit what they say. **18..** PROUT in Burrowes *Rem.* 267 All for what? 'Kase his courage was good. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 411/2 Jason pitied her 'cause she was lonesome.

Cau·sed, *ppl. a.* Affected by causes.

1875 HOLYOAKE *Co-oper. Eng.* I. 333 No mad, devil-born will, but a caused will, obedient to the laws of evidence.

Causedness (kǭ·zẽdnės). *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] (See quot.)

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* II. xiv. (1869) 43 In abstract discourse effect [means] the same as would be meant by causedness.

Causeful (kǭ·zfůl), *a. rare.* [f. CAUSE *sb.* + -FUL.] †**a.** Showing or yielding a cause or reason. *Obs.* **b.** Having (good) cause or reason, well founded, well-grounded. **c.** That is a cause *of*, productive, fruitful *of*.

c **1400** *Test. Love* III. (1560) 298/2 Withouten causefull evidence, mistrust in jealousie should not be weued. **1586** SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* (1622) 575 Yet waile thy selfe, and waile with causefull teares. **1613** SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 7 His causefull indignation. **1849** D. JERROLD *Man of Money* Wks. 1864 IV. 95 More causeful of blood and tears than the hammer of Thor.

†**Cau·sefully,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] With (good) cause, with reason.

1615 T. Adams *Black Devil* 68 If we thrive not in..Godlines, wee may causefully call our sanctity into question.

Causeless (kɔ̄·zlĕs), *a.* [f. Cause *sb.* + -less.]

1. Having no antecedent cause: a. fortuitous; b. not to be explained by any natural cause; c. antecedent to all causes.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 731 Grete God above That knoweth that none act is causeles. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 3 They say miracles are past, and we haue our Philosophicall persons, to make moderne and familiar things supernaturall and causelesse. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* I. 18 His causeless power, the cause of all things known.

2. Of persons: That has no cause or excuse for his action (*obs.*); that has no cause at law.

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 229 Nowe is he Fals, ellas! and Causelesse, And of my woo he is so rewthelesse. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Epist.* vii. 161 Love causelesse still, doth aggravate his cause. 1607 Bp. Hall *Ps.* vii, If I..Doe good unto my causeless foe That thirsted for my overthrow.

3. Of acts, etc.: Without cause; for which there is no justifying cause or reason; groundless.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* 27472 Condampnit for ane causeles cryme, But ony falt. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 29 The causelesse rigour of the cruell Dame. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 16 And so delivered them from causeless blame. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 387 A causeless and most unjust Civil War. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 348 He ne're inflicts a causeless Pain. 1852 Hawthorne *Tanglewood T., Dragon's Teeth*, The strangest spectacle of causeless wrath.

B. As *adv.* or in quasi-adverbial construction.

(Often capable of being explained as an adj. in sense 2, qualifying the subject or object of the vb.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 779 What may this be, That thou dispaired art, thus causelesse? *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3190 Than kest þam twa of his knigtis him causeles to spill. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4923 He hath betrayed me Causeles. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* i. Wks. 934/2 My selfe was not causelesse there moued to fynde fawte. *a* 1555 Lyndesay *Trag.* 11 Murdreist at Rome, causles and creuellie. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Ivstine's Hist.* 93 b, The causles banished men. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xxv. 31 Either that thou hast shed blood causelesse. 1671 Milton *Samson* 701 [They] causeless suffering The punishment of dissolute days.

Cau·selessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a causeless way; without cause or reason.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xviii. § 1 Who dare say that men are caried causelessely with blinde motion while God..sitteth still? *Ibid.* IV. vi. § 16 Our aduersaries doe no lesse causelesly & falsly boast of the consent. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 433 If an honest man..become insoluent .. casually and causelesly in himselfe. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* v. 97 Words .. which as causelessly come to be looked askance at and avoided. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 53 Any one causelessly killing his slave.

Cau·selessness. Causeless quality or nature.

a 1660 Hammond *Wks.* (1674) I. 196 By your discerning and acknowledging the causelessness of your exceptions.

† **Cau·sely,** *adv. Obs. rare*−1. ? Causally.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* IV. ix. 474 Ther of cometh causeli nedis ful myche yuel.

Causer 1 (kɔ̄·zəɹ). Also 5–6 **cawser.** [f. Cause *v.*1 + -er 1.] He who or that which causes; the agent by whom or which an effect is produced.

† *First Causer*: God. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Mother of God* 12 Causer of pees, stynter of wo & stryf. *c* 1420 Occleve *To Dk. York* 62 Out upon pryde, causer of my wo! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 2 b, Who was þe fyrst causer of all thynges. 1538 Leland *Itin.* VIII. 30 Olde Erle Thomas..was Cawser that new Quier of the Collegiate Churche..was newly reedified. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 190 b, It is a causer of sweete and pleasant sleepes. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 1 Neither are Tartarous humours the causers or Patrons of infirmities. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxxxix. 383 Thou the causer of all these shocking scenes! 1821 Byron *Sardan.* II. i. 309 *Bel.* I trust there is no cause. *Sar.* No cause, perhaps, But many causers. 1866 J. Murphy *Comm. Ex.* xv. 2 Jehovah is .. the constant Causer of all effects.

† **Causer** 2, **cawser.** *Obs.* [Can this be f. *cause*, Causey, as if a paviour's hammer or mall? The W. Cornwall Gloss. has '*cos'send, cos'sened*, hammered into shape'; but it is difficult to see any connexion.]

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 589, *Incussorium*, a causer, quidam malleolus est. *c* 1450 *Metr. Voc.* ibid. 627, *Incussoria*, cawser.

† **Cau·seress.** *Obs.* A female causer.

1631 *Celestina* IV. 54 Thou false Witch, thou Causeresse of secret errors.

‖ **Causeuse** (kozi·z). [F., fem. of *causeur* fond of talking or conversation.] A small sofa on which two persons can sit.

1883 A. G. Hardy *But yet a Wom.* 165 She sat down on the low causeuse in the window.

Causeway (kɔ̄·zwe), *sb.* Forms: 5 **cawce wey, cawcy wey,** 6–8 **causey-way**; 6– **causeway, causeway**; also 6–7 **causway,** 7 **cawsway, cowsway,** (**caused-, cawsedway**), **casseway, caseway,** *Sc.* **caulsway.** [In 15th c. *caucé-wey, caucy-wey*, f. *caucé, caucy* Causey + Way. The compound has to a great extent taken the place of the simple *causey*, which, where it survives in local use, is apt to be treated as a corruption of this. On the other hand, etymologists have erroneously guessed that *causeway* was merely a corruption of *causey*.]

1. A road formed on a 'causey' or mound; a raised road across a low or wet place, or piece of water; formerly also applied to a mole or landing-pier running into the sea or a river; = Causey 2.

The Giant's Causeway (or *Causey*): a natural formation in county Antrim, Ireland, consisting of a collection of basaltic columns extending like a mole or pier into the sea.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 64 Cawcewey [*K. H.* cavuce, 1499 cawcy wey], *calcetum.* 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* XI. v. (1633) 81 Edified sundry Castles, cawswayes, and bridges. *a* 1619 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 28 Finding the caseway long and the bridge narrow. 1643 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Nov., To crosse a vally by a causeway and a bridge built over a small riveť. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Course Serm.* I. viii. 95 Dig down the Causeywayes. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 34 Builders of Bridges..and makers of Caused-waies, or Causways (which are Bridges over dirt). 1666 Pepys *Diary* 5 Jan., The .. running out of causeways into the river. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 425 Narrow causeways are raised a foot and a half on each side, for..foot passengers. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 244 A narrow paved causeway which ran across the bog. 1853 Phillips *Rivers Yorksh.* ix. 244 Roman roads..traversing the..marshy ground by causeways.

fig. 1642 S. Ash *Refuge most Oppressed* 25 The Lord our Saviour hath cast up such a caus-way to Heaven.

2. A highway; usually a paved way, such as existed before the introduction of macadamization. Now historical, or forming part of the name of ancient ways, *esp.* the Roman roads, the military roads of the 17th c., etc.; = Causey 3, 4.

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 53 Betwixt Nevers and Moulins was a goodly faire pitched casse-way. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxii. (1614) 43/2 That ancient causey-way, which is called Watling Street. 1708 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* 30 Sept., To encamp on the causey ways of Dovay and Arras. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 36 ₱ 6 The Confederate Army extends ..on the Causeway between Tournay and Lisle, to Epain. 1726 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 596 Gallop a foundered horse ten miles upon a causeway and get home safe. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. ii. 55 The Roman road popularly styled the Fishwives' causeway. 1860 Froude *H. E.* VI. 177 The road or causeway on which Wyatt was expected to advance, ran nearly on the site of Piccadilly.

b. *fig.*

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. v. 22 Much I mervailed, To see so large a caus-way in his head. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 56 These are Cause-wayes of ambition as well as fame. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl.* 14 What directer caus-way could you finde to the aggrandization of your owne glory? 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 76 Who hath paved a broad Causway with Mortal Virtue thorow his kingdom.

3. Put for Causey in other senses.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, I..care not which side of the causeway my daughter and I walk upon, so we may keep our road in peace and quietness. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 175 She drew near enough to the wall to allow room for another on the causeway. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 170 A causeway has been erected on the beach to arrest the progress of the sea. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* IX. viii. (1849) 433 A woful thing to have heard as causeway talk.

Causeway (kɔ̄·zwe), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To pave with cobbles or pebbles. Chiefly as a (supposed) anglicizing of Causey *v.*

1740 Williams in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 468 A Circle of Two Feet Diameter .. causwayed with small stones laid edgeways. 1814 Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 191 The streets flagged instead of being causewayed. 1848 H. Miller *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 175 Quartz pebbles, used in causeswaying footways. 1854 — *Sch. & Schm.* xii. (1858) 267 A few loads of water-rolled pebbles for causewaying a floor.

2. To fill up, or cross, with a raised causeway.

1870 *Daily News* 24 Sept., They were causewaying the approaches to the timber platform with grassy sods. 1887 E. D. Morgan in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* IX. 237 The worst parts had been roughly bridged or causewayed.

Hence **Cau·sewayed** *ppl. a.*, **Cau·sewaying** *vbl. sb.* (Mostly for *causeyed, -ing.*)

1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov. 7/3 Ten miles along the causewayed track. 1876 Page *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 136 Their extensive use in causewaying and macadamising. 1882 R. Munro *Sc. Lake Dwellings* 22 What may be called a rough, loose causewaying of stones.

Causey (kɔ̄·zi, -zi, kɔ̄·sei), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cauce, kauce, cause, cauci,** 4–6 **causei,** 4–7 **cawse,** 5 **caulce, calse,** 5–7 **causy,** 5–8 **cawsey,** 6 **caucey, caucie, causie, cawsey, causay, calsey, causeie,** 6–7 **cawsy, calcey, calceis,** *Sc.* **calsay,** 7 **caussey, cawsie,** *Sc.* **casey,** 6– **causey.** Also 5 **cauchie, cawchie**; **chaucie.** [ME. *caucé*, a. ONF. (Norman) *caucie*, earlier *cauciée* (Picard *cauchie* from *cauchiée*, Parisian *chauciée* occas. *chaucie*, now *chaussée* = Pr. *caussada*, Sp. *calzada*:— late L. *calceāta, calciāta*, in Du Cange (who has also *via calciata, littus calciatum, cheminus calciatus*; prob. f. a late L. *calciāre* 'to stamp with the heels, to tread', recorded by Du Cange. The meaning would then be a mound or dam made firm by stamping or treading down.

This is strengthened by the fact that *calciāre* in med.L. interchanges with *calcāre* to 'tread, stamp', and that *calcāta, calcātum* are actually found instead of *calciāta, calciātum*; also *calcāgium* for the *droit de chaussée* or road-toll. The Romanic forms are (necessarily) identical with those derived from L. *calceāre* to shoe (It. *calzare*, Sp. *calzar*, Cat. *calsar*, Pr. *caussar*, OF. *cauchier, caucier, chaucier*, F. *chausser*), whence some have suggested the meaning 'shod way', whatever this might be. Diez and others have conjectured a vb. of type **calceāre*, or **calciāre*, from *calx, calcem* 'lime', and taken *calceāta* as something built or formed with lime; but there is no trace of such a sense in any language. Other med.L. forms were *calcea* mound, high way, paved way, also *calceia, calcetum, calceta*, all app. formed on the French. The OF. forms in *-ie* (from end of 12th c.), represent earlier ones in *-iée*; the Anglo-F. would be *caucée, caucé.*]

† 1. A mound, embankment or dam, to retain the water of a river or pond. *Obs.*

[*c* 1170 *Charter Hen. II*, in Dugdale *Monast.* (1683) I. 914 Terra quam vivaria sua et calciæ suæ occupabunt.] *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7756 Opon a cauci bi a broke. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, ix. Preamb., A Cawsey extendyng a Myle..ynclosyth the Water of themys from the Kinges hygh Waye. 1601 Holland *Pliny* VI. xxvii. I. 139 Spasines .. opposed mightie dams and causies [*oppositis molibus*] against those riuers. 1611 Cotgr., *Chaussée*, the causey, banke, or damme of a pond or of a riuer. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 187 These Causeys..are of no little Use, both to keep in the Waters of these Canals, and for those to walk on who drag the Boats along. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VI. 480 This dike, or causey, is sometimes ten..feet thick, at the foundation.

2. A raised way formed on a mound, across a hollow, *esp.* low wet ground, a bog, marsh, lake, arm of the sea, etc.; a raised footway by the side of a carriage road liable to be submerged in wet weather. More fully called *causeyway*, now Causeway; *causey* being now less used.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3088 Þorow myres, hylles & vales He made brugges and causes. — *Chron. Langt.* (1810) 183 Was þer non entre..Bot a streite kauce, at þe end a drauht brigge. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 380 At the foote of the castell was a maras..and thereto was noon entre saf a litill cawchie that was narrowe and straite. *Ibid.* 604 Aboue this marasse was a chaucie .. of the brede of a spere lengthe made of chalke and sand. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 830 He..made a continuall causie of timber ouer the marshes from Walthamstow to Locke bridge. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiii. (1622) 25 Hauing..cast bridges and causeyes [*pontesque et aggeres*] ouer the moist and deceitfull passages of the bogs. 1604 E. G[rimston] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xiii. 362 There was in the midst of the Lake where the Cittie of Mexico is built, foure large cawseies in crosse. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xv. 19 The way of the righteous is made plaine. *Marg.* Hebr. is raised vp as a causey. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 66 A Calcey or Calsway is a passage made by art of Earth, Gravel, Stones and such like..through surrounded grounds. 1643 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 509 A Stone-Causey thorow a Bogg. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* Pisa 268 Castel d'Ovo, built on a rock in the Sea, having an artificial Caussey or Mole leading to it from the shore. *c* 1710 Hearne *Gloss. Langtoft's Chron., Kauce*, causey..commonly taken with us for a High way, or Bank, raised in Marshy Ground for Foot passage, tho' even sometimes the Ways for Horse Passage are also known by this name, such as that beyond Friar Bacon's Study in Oxford [Abingdon Road]. 1853 Bryant *Let.* 16 June, A noble causey, with parapets and a pavement of hewn stone, has been lately made over the low grounds .. as the new Appian way. 1860 J. P. Kennedy *Horse Shoe R.* xii. 139 A swamp..rendered passable by a causey of timber. 1877 E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.*

† b. The solid mounding at the ends of a bridge.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccccxiii. 721 He and his men were by the bridge on the causey, raynging on bothe sydes.

† c. Sometimes applied to an arched viaduct.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* II. 127 Athwart the plaine there extendeth a caussey supported with arches.

† d. Sometimes app. a row of stepping stones.

1598 Yong *Diana* III. 71 Vpon a fine causey of stones most artificiallie laide in order, they passed all ouer into the iland [*vnas piedras .. puestas in orden*].

† e. *The Giant's Causey*: see Causeway. *Obs.*

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 301 That kind of earthy limestone, which appears under the Giant's causey in Ireland.

† 3. Hence, A highway (as originally raised and paved). Applied esp. to the Roman roads, and still given as a proper name to some considered Roman, as the *Devil's Causey* (or *Causeway*) in Northumberland. Otherwise *Obs.*

1495 *Will of Bp. of Llandaff* (Somerset Ho.), Vie Regvulgariter Cawsey. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xvii, The causey or hygh way leading from Algate to White chapel church. 1577 Eden & Willes *Hist. Trav.* 254 They determined also to make three causeys or hygh wayes by land. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 19 To make a cawsie or high-way, form the Adriatick Sea, by the ridge or side of the Apennine hill. 1670 Milton *P. L.* X. 416 Satan went down The causey to Hell-gate. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 372 The Cawsey, called Via Appia. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1743) 305 Evident footsteps of a Roman Causey, or Military Way. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 31. 202 A new Causey from Lisle to Dunkirk.

b. *fig.*

1574 Whitgift *Def. Aunsw.* III. Wks. 1851 I. 322 To walk in the broad and beaten way, as it were the common causey of the commandment, rather than an outpath of the example.

4. *esp.* A paved way; the paved part of a way. Still *dial.*

1430 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 85 To the causy atte Wyke, iiij*d.* 1527 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) V. 228 To the amendyng of Friston hie waye and caucey. 1530 Palsgr. 203/2 Causey in a hye way, *chaussee.* 1572 Huloet, A caucie or a waye paued, *agger solidus, chemin paue de pieres, chaucee.* 1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron.* 29 He made a paued Calsey, being a broad high waye that lasted two leagues and halfe. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xxi. (1591) 12 b, He commanded the third Legion to make stand vpon the cawsey of the Posthumian way [*in ipso aggere viæ Postumianæ*]. 1659 *Louth Ch. Acc.* iv. 286 (Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.*) For paving the causey in the church-yard. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 634 To turn her upon the flowery turf of reward, rather than the rocky-pointed causey of punishment. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cawsey*..a raised and paved side-walk, or one across a fold-yard, but often any foot path. 1877 E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Causey*, a footpath, especially when made of flagstones or paved with cobbles.

5. *esp.* A street, or part of a street, paved with cobbles or small boulders (or blocks of trap or granite), as distinguished from flag-stones; a street pavement. Chiefly *Sc.*

The whole street may be a causey; or the road-way may be causey, while the side walks are flagged, or the side walks causey and the centre macadamized.

Crown of the causey: the centre or highest part of the pavement, as most public, conspicuous, or honourable.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 561 Throw all the toun, Quhair on the stairis and all the calsay wnder, Rycht mony stude that tyme on him to wunder. *c* 1538 LYNDESAY *Agst. Syde Tailis* 30 Quhare euer thay go it may be sene How kirk and calsay thay soup clene. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 423 The streete commonly called the great Cawsy. 1584 J. CARMICHAEL *Lett.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 435 A great bragging between them in the calsay of Edinburgh. 1587 in *Northern N. & Q.* I. 83 Fraynch Calsay Makers to repair Calsayes in the Kowgaitt. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxvi. 16 By the causey of the going vp [1568 The paved streate that goeth vpwarde]. 1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 149 Truth will yet keep the crown of the causey in Scotland. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* 511 The croun, scepter, and sword of honour..which..the Noblemen themselves carried up the casey of Edinburgh. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 42 Glower round the cawsey, up and down. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvii. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. x. 95 It could ne'er be expected that I would let them be married on the crown-o'-the-causey. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. Wks. II. 398 This companion slips On the smooth causey. 1848 S. BAMFORD *Early Days* ix. (1859) 98 A neatly paved footpath and a causey for carts.

6. A piece of pavement (of cobbles, as distinguished from flags), a paved area. Chiefly *Sc.*

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 505 To Robt. Bukton for the makyng of the causey at the stabill dore. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 60 We made a Hearth or Causie in the middle of the house. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 98 Rogues have taken up the causey or pavement before a doore. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cawsey, cassy*, the paved or hard-beaten place in front of or round about a farmhouse.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *causey-cleaner, -crown* (see 5), *-lamp, -maker, -making, -saint, -side*; † **calsay-paiker** (*Sc.*), a street-walker.

1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 157 To whom our moderns are but *causey-cleaners. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 105 He keeps the *causey-crown. 1578 *Glasgow Town Council Proc.* in *Hist. Glasgow* (1881) 133 The expense of the *calsay-making. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Trag.* 378 Off *calsay-paikaris, nor of publycanis. 1862 in Hislop's *Prov. Scot.* 83 He's a *causey saint and a house deil. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 41 By a *Causey side in the middle of a field by Paddington.

Cau·sey, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. the sb.] To pave with small stones. Hence **Cau·seying** *vbl. sb.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 126 Martin Bridge..well causied with Stone at both Endes. 1596 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 341 To the mendinge and cawsiinge with stonnes, of heighe-wayes. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 496 By clearing the fennes .. and soe comprehending cawsing, paving, drayning, etc. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 631 Where the bottom is clay, or where it is causeyed. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, These London kirkyards are causeyed with through stanes. 1877 PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Causey*, to pave. 'We mun hev our court-yard causied'.

† **Causidic.** *Obs.* [see next.] 'A lawyer, atturney, aduocate, or procter' (Cockeram 1623).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Causidick*, a lawyer, a pleader, an advocate or counsellor.

Hence **Causidicade** (as title of a poem).

1743 (*title*) Causidicade. A Panegyri-Satiré-..Poem.

Causidical (kɔ̄zi·dikăl), *a.* [f. L. *causidic-us* pleader, counsel, (f. *causa* cause + *-dicus* saying, telling) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a pleader of legal causes.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. xvi. 241 His foul tongue and causidical boldness .. offered him as a proper tool to [the] Court. 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 86 A bold Causidical appearance. 1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* Introd. 29 Causidical dexterity ..employed..to make..the worse appear the better cause.

Causing (kɔ̄·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CAUSE. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I. xii. 53 Things that have no part at all in the causing of it.

Cau·sing, *ppl. a.* That causes.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* xiv. § 2 (1869) 43 'Cause' in these cases is a short name for 'causing object'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 878 The causing cause of the building.

Hence **Cau·singness.**

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* xiv. § 2 (1869) 43 Cause and Effect are often used in the abstract sense, in which case Cause means the same thing as would be expressed by Causingness.

Causion, obs. form of CAUTION.

† **Cau·son.** *Obs.* [a. med.L. *causōn* burning fever (Du Cange), a. Gr. *καύσων* burning heat, f. *καυ-*: see CAUSTIC.] ? Inflammation, ? heartburn.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) VII. xli. 254 Somtyme Colera hyghte Causon, for it brennyth and kyndlyth the spyrytuall membres. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 202 Some apply it against the heart, to help causons, and heate.

Caustic (kɔ̄·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *caustic-us* a. Gr. *καυστικός* capable of burning, caustic, f. *καυστ-όs* burnt, burnable, f. *καυ-* (future *καυσ-*) to burn. Cf. F. *caustique*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Burning, corrosive, destructive of organic tissue.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 229 Albeit the water of the sea haue a certeyne caustike qualitie ageynst poyson. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. vii. 5 Causticke medicynes which doe remoue, and take away fylthines in vlcers. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vi. 25 Causticke and burning simples. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Gourdy legs*, This Stone..from its .. caustick or burning Quality, alone destroys Warts. 1863-72 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* I. 818 In the old language of surgery, caustics were divided into the actual, such as red-hot iron and *moxa*, and the potential, such as strong alkalis, acids, nitrate of silver.

b. *Caustic bougie*: a bougie armed with a piece of caustic.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 480 Caustic bougies, applied to the urethra under pretence of removing strictures. 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 474 The superiority of the caustic over the common bougie.

c. *Chem. Caustic alkali*: a name given to the hydrates of potassium and sodium, called *caustic potash* (KHO) and *caustic soda* (NaHO) respectively; *caustic volatile alkali* or *caustic ammonia*, ammonia as a gas or in solution; *caustic lime*, quick lime (CaO).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 143 These flies, thus dried..yield a great deal of volatile caustic-salt. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. v. 89 Caustic alkali tinges the infusion of galls of a dark red. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 564 Take .. water of caustic kali, nine fluid ounces. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 21 Lime applied in its Caustic state acquires its hardness and durability, by absorbing the aerial acid. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 102 Add solution of caustic ammonia. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 200 Potassium hydroxide or Caustic potash .. is a white substance soluble in half its weight of water, and acts as a powerful cautery, destroying the skin. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 147 Caustic Soda.

d. *gen.* Burning. (*rare.*)

1863 *Possibil. Creation* 148 At the tops of mountains .. the sun's rays are capable of producing very caustic results.

2. *fig.* That makes the mind to smart: said of language, wit, humour, and, by extension, of persons; sharp, bitter, cutting, biting, sarcastic.

[Not in JOHNSON 1755.] 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (L.) And mirth he has a particular knack in extracting from his guests, let their humour be never so caustic or refractory. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, His shrewd, caustic, and somewhat satirical remarks. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt., Ess.* (1877) 677 Those who smarted under his caustic jokes. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xviii. 147 Well, ma, I think you are more caustic than Amy.

3. *Math.* Epithet of a curved surface formed by the ultimate intersection of luminous rays proceeding from a single point and reflected or refracted from a curved surface; also of the curve formed by a plane section of a caustic surface. A caustic by reflexion is called a *catacaustic*, that by refraction a *diacaustic*. So *caustic line, surface.*

[So called because the intensity of the light, and consequently of the heat, is in general greater at a point on this surface than at neighbouring points not on it, and at special points may become sufficiently intense to initiate combustion in a body there placed. The *focus* of a concave mirror is the cusp of its caustic for incident parallel rays.]

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Caustic curve*, in the higher geometry, a curve formed by the concourse or coincidence of the rays of light reflected or refracted from some other curve. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 101 The interior surface of a common drinking-glass is a curved reflector. Let the glass be nearly filled with milk, and a lighted candle placed beside it, a caustic curve will be drawn on the surface of the milk. *Ibid.* § 166 Spherical lenses have their caustic curves and surfaces formed by the intersection of the refracted rays.

B. *sb.*

1. *Med.* A substance which burns and destroys living tissue when brought in contact with it. *Common* or *Lunar caustic*: nitrate of silver prepared in sticks for surgical use.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. vii. 8 Costicke .. beeyng laid on the sore doeth mortefie it. *c* 1600 B. JONSON *Elegy Lady Pawlet* (R.) Put Your hottest causticks to, burne, lance, or cut. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 111 They burnt them with Causticks. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (L.) He applied caustic to the wart. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 290 The application of lunar caustic to strictures. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 52 Quick-lime acts as a powerful caustic.

b. *fig.*

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 197 With his Causticks of Repentance, he charitably burnt out, and purged the corruptions of Mens consciences. 1817 SCOTT *Wav.* xx, Pride..applies its caustic as an useful though severe remedy. 1832 L. HUNT *Bacchus in Tusc.* 221, I should like to see a snake .. fasten with all his teeth and caustic upon that sordid villain.

2. *Math.* = *Caustic curve* or *surface*: cf. A. 3.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Every curve has its twofold caustic. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 343 In the next place, the Caustics, by Reflexion and Refraction, are determined. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 100 When a large fraction of the spherical surface is employed as a mirror, the rays are not all collected to a point; their intersections..form a luminous surface..called a caustic (German, Brennfläche).

† **Cau·stical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of caustic nature or operation.

c 1660 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.) If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by caustical medicines or escaroticks. 1702 E. BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. (1709) 237 The Caustical Salts.

Caustically (kɔ̄·stikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a caustic manner.

1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 100 A writer..caustically remarked. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* v. 201 Their divergences of opinion have been caustically likened .. to the foxes which Samson bound, which, though united at their tails, were wide apart in their bodies, and widest of all at their heads.

Cau·sticate, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CAUSTIC + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render caustic; = CAUSTICIZE. Hence **Cau·sticated** *ppl. a.*

1790 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 313 Salt of tartar causticated by quicklime.

So **Cau·sticator,** one who applies, or advocates the application of, caustic.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 480 When radical cures have been confidently promised by the causticators.

Causticity (kɔ̄sti·siti). [f. CAUSTIC + -ITY. Cf. F. *causticité*.]

1. Caustic quality; burning pungent taste; the property of destroying or corroding organic tissue.

1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 254 Free from causticity. 1791 MACIE *ibid.* LXXXI. 375 This solution had an alkaline taste, but seemingly with little, if any, causticity. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 523 The causticity produced in limestone by exposure to fire. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 Acridity, causticity, and poison, are the general characters of this suspicious order.

2. *fig.* of speech or humour.

1785 H. WALPOLE *Lett. C'tess Ossory* II. 220, I .. endeavoured to repair my causticity. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii, With his usual dry causticity of humour. 1866 FREER *Regency Anne of A.* I. i. 20 The duke was witty, and famous for the causticity of his tongue.

Causticize (kɔ̄·stisəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render caustic.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 236 On causticising sodium carbonate solutions with lime.

Causticly (kɔ̄·stikli), *adv. rare.* [f. CAUSTIC *a.* + -LY 2.] In a caustic manner.

1870 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 878 He touched causticly the immoralities, excesses, and crimes of the dwellers in Antioch.

Cau·sticness. *rare.* = CAUSTICITY.

1731 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Caustive, Caustok, obs. ff. COSTIVE, CASTOCK.

Causy, variant form of CAUSEY.

† **Caut,** *v. Obs.* See quot.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/2 A Panther Cauteth, which word is taken from the sound of his voice.

Caut(e, obs. f. *caught*: see CATCH *v.*

† **Cau·tel,** *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 **cautell,** (*north.* **cawteile**), 4-7 **cautil**(e, 5 **cauteel, cawtele,** 5-6 **cawtel**(le, 5-7 **cautell**(e, 6 **cautill,** (*Sc.* **cauteil**), 4-7 **cautele,** 4-7 (9) **cautel.** [a. F. *cautèle* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cautēla* of Roman Law (whence also Pr., Sp., It. *cautela*) precaution, f. *caut-* ppl. stem of *cavēre* to take heed.]

1. A crafty device, artifice, stratagem; a trick, sleight, deceit.

1387 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 6 Make knowe to þe peple the cautelis of Anticrist. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. lx. (1859) 57 Techinge me for to caste sleyghtes and cauteles. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 118 Be ane subtile cauteil thai gart pausanias seruitur pas to the tempil. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 9 The fraudes, cautels, impostures, and vices of euery profession. 1611 COTGR., *Cautelle*, a wile, cautell, sleight.

b. Applied to things material.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 123 (Harl. MS.) What dude he but yede, and purveyde him of iij cautils; scil. of an honest Garlonde of Rede Rosys. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, vii, No .. person .. with any deuise or engine made of heare, canuas, or with any other cautele shall .. take any frie, spawne, or broode of yeles.

2. Cunning, craftiness, wiliness, trickery.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 114 A, what to þe wys mane ryth wele It geynes to haue þe cawteile That he be not the forspekere. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 303 But knewen men her cautel & her queynt wordes, þei wolde worchypen hem nou3t but a litel. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, xxiv. § 1 Thieves, which .. by Craft and Cautele do escape from the same without Punishment. *c* 1580 HATTON in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 289 Be free from cawtell.

3. Caution, wariness, heedfulness.

1511 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iv, There is required to be therein [in their hearts] moche cautele and sobrenesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 186 With great cautele least any parte of their legges or feete bee seene. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 78 As I would preserue my selfe with more cautel heereafter. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 170 To entertain them in mutual cautele and suspicion.

4. A precaution; in *Law*, etc., an exception, restriction, or reservation made for precaution's sake.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 37 One meruailouse cautell he vsed, that is to saie, one man was not oftentymes in that truste of espial. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 202/2 Without cautels & exceptions. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 53 Revlis and cautelis to be obseruit and eschewit in Scottis Poesie. 1586 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 418 (T.) For cautele and provision against the like sins. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 191 Which negative Excommunication, is .. either a bare punishment, or a cautell and animadversion. 1861 C. W. GOODWIN *Mosaic Cosmog.* in *Ess. & Rev.* 209 With such limitations, cautels and equivocations.

b. *Eccl.* A caution or direction for the proper administration of the sacraments; *esp.* in *cautels of the Mass.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 308/2 Why doe not by this reason your owne priestes abstayne from the wine, seeing that this perill may also chaunce to them, as your cautelles of y^e Masse doe graunt. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* I. 61 The cautels of the Masse appoint what is to bee done in case the Priest, being drunk before, cast up the host. 1641 R. B. K. *Parallel Liturgy w. Mass-bk.* 59 As we may see in these two

cautels of the Masse. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 286 The reception on the part of certain Ritualists of the Roman 'Cautels' for the celebration of the Mass.

¶ As *adj.* = CAUTELOUS.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Iustine's Hist.* 108 Mistrusting himselfe to be deceiued by some cautel treason. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Cautele*, warie, circumspect. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xii. 31 Be circumspect and Cautele to thy foe.

† Cau·tel, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. *cauteler, cauteller* 'to deceiue, beguile, cousen' (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To devise cunningly or craftily.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 62 It was wisely cauteled by the penner of these savoury Miracles .. why Sara..should be more Devil-haunted then any of the possessed Men.

† Cautelayre. *Obs.* [Formation obscure: cf. CAUTER and CULTELER.] A knife-shaped instrument for cautery.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 49 They be applyed to the lachrymalls to consume the superfluous flesh, and [it] is done with a small actuall cautelayre. Lykewise to the temples with a cautelayre to close the veynes.

† Cau·telous, *a. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6–7 **cautilous, 7– ulous.** [a. F. *cauteleux* (Pr. *cautelos*, Sp. *cauteloso*), on L. type **cautēlōsus*, f. *cautēla*; see prec. and -OUS.]

1. Full of cautels; deceitful, crafty, artful, wily.

1388 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 223 Ypocritis ben cautellous for to take men in wordis. *c* 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 16 The Foxe seemes craftie and cautelous. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 13 By falshood liuing, and by wayes cautelous. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 33 Your Sonne .. caught With cautelous baits and practice. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. iii. 36 An Adder or Snake..signifying his cautulous devises and deceivable policies. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 364 Cautelous Old Redbeard.

2. Cautious, wary, heedful, circumspect.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* (1584) 308, I doe..approve, that men with their wives be cautelous. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 239 That they be exceeding cautelous and warie in the inward use of all Mineral medicines. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 52 This makes all dealing with them very nice and cautelous. 1829 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* Proleg., I have been cautelous in quoting mine authorities.

b. Const. *of, inf.*, or *clause.*

1625 *King's Instr. E. Drummond* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 162 You must be cautelous not to proceed any further in this business. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxiii. Wks. (1677) 48 To be more cautelous of him. 1639 R. VERNEY in *V. Papers* (1853) 225 They are very cautelous how they let any thinge of this nature passe. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch.-Div.* 343 To be cautelous what wife we choose. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 283 We are to be cautelous of meddling with controversies.

† Cau·telously, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cautelous manner.

1. Craftily, deceitfully, artfully.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 87 Your uncle hath sent you hether cautelously..to thende that he might obteyne your royame. 1509 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, v. § 5 As much Money as the Goods ..(so cautelously customed) amounted unto. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* x, 264 Falsely and cautelously insinuated.

2. Cautiously, warily, circumspectly.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* Pref., I have beene so sparing and cautelously forecasting in my coniectures. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 16 Be wise to carry your selves inoffensively and cautelously. 1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 49 He expresseth himself very cautelously.

† Cau·telousness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Cautelous quality: **a.** craftiness; **b.** wariness.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xlii. 395 Be they with never so much cautelousnesse and subtill circumspection clouded. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 156 For cautelousnesse to looke ere we leape. 1657 BAXTER *Present Th.* 39 A very great cautelousness..would be necessary.

† Cau·telty, cauti·lity. *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *cautilité*, f. *cautèle*: see CAUTEL and -ITY. For the contracted form cf. *subtility, subtlety.*] = CAUTELOUSNESS.

1554 BALE *Declar. Bonner's Articles* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. I. xvi. 139 Such covered cautelty. 1567 *Trial. Treas.* (1850) 22 Circes, the witche, with her craftie cautilitie.

Cauter (kɔ̄·tɔɪ). Also 6–7 **cautere.** [a. F. *cautère* (Pr. *cauteri*, Sp. and It. *cauterio*), ad. L. *cautērium*, a. Gr. *καυτήριον* branding iron; or a. Gr. *καυτήρ* branding iron, f. *καί-ειν* to burn.] = CAUTERY 1 (to which 1534 may really belong).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) S vj, The fistula, where against thou hast giuen cautere. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 50 How many be there of actual cauters..? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 140 Having their conscience cauterised or marqued with a cauter. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Aug., The liberal appliance of the actual cauter, i. e. the red-hot iron. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cauter*, an instrument for applying the actual cautery. Also, a liniment or application of a caustic character.

Cauterant (kɔ̄·tĕrănt), *sb.* and *a.* [as if f. a Fr. **cautérer* to cauter: cf. CAUTERING.]

A. *sb.* A cauterizing substance.

1846 WORCESTER cites LOUDON.

B. *adj.* 'Relating to a cautery or to caustic, or having the properties of either' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† Cauterification. *Obs.* = CAUTERIZATION.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 48 What is cauterification?..It is an operation made with fire artificially.

† Cau·tering, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as CAUTERANT + -ING 1.] = CAUTERIZING. (Also *attrib.* or *ppl. a.*)

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Cauterisation*, the searing vp of a wounde, called by the Surgions Cautering.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 The second is termed a Cauting Iron, or a Cautering Iron, or Searing Iron.

† Cau·terism. *Obs.* [f. after CAUTERIZE: see -ISM.] The application of cautery.

1640 CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Love Melanch.* 262 (T.) Some use the cauterisms on the legs. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. of Rome* 91 Necessitated to admit a Cauterism.

† Cau·terizate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *cautērizāre*: see -ATE 3.] = CAUTERIZE.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 104 a, If it toucheth the fleshe, it doth cauterizate or burne.

Cauterization (kɔ̄·tĕrəizē¹·ʃən). In 6 **cauterysacyon.** [n. of action f. CAUTERIZE *v.*: see -ATION. Cf. F. *cautérisation.*] The action of cauterizing, the application of cautery.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Cauterysacyon..is an operacyon made w^t fyre artyfycyally in y^e body of man for certayne vtylytees. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 333 Of Cauterization, or giving the fire, as well actual as potential. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 53 Cauterization with the solid nitrate of silver.

Cauterize (kɔ̄·tĕrəiz), *v.* Also -ise. [= F. *cautériser*, ad. late L. *cautērizāre* to burn or brand with a hot iron, f. *cautērium*, ad. Gr. *καυτήριον* branding-iron.]

1. *Med. trans.* To burn or sear with a hot iron or a caustic.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, After that they be cauterised ye must apply on the sayd places oyle of Roses. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii, Old festered sores Must be lanced to the quick, and cauterized. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 283. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 340 The acetic acid .. is .. so caustic, that it corrodes and cauterizes the skin. 1865 *Public Opinion* 28 Jan. 96 The boy's wound was cauterized and he is doing well.

fig. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 222 The unsoundness of doctrine is not cut off or cauterised. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 39 To suppose that he could cauterize out heresy.

b. *absol.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 77 Thys water .. wyl cauterise like an whote yron. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxvi. 263 Whether he cauterize or foment, he is the same Physitian.

† 2. To brand with a hot iron. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cauterizado*, marked with a hot yron, or cauterised. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* II. vi. (1699) 191 Fugitive Slaves are Marked and Cauterized with Burning Irons.

fig. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* VIII. lxxxiii, Now he must Bring home his Reputation Cauteris'd With th' idle Mark of serving Others Lust. 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sco. Baseness* Wks. II. 36, I will Satyrize, cauterize, and stigmatize all the whole kennell of curres.

3. *fig.* To 'sear', deaden, render insensible (the conscience, feelings, etc.). In allusion to 1 Tim. iv. 2 *κεκαυτηριασμένων τὴν ἰδίαν συνείδησιν* 'having their conscience seared with a hot iron'.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 117/1 His conscience was so cauterised. 1625 BACON *Ess. Atheism*, Hypocrites; which are euer Handling Holy Things, but without Feeling. So as they must needs be cauterized in the End. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 141 When once conscience is by frequent repetition of sins, cauterised, dispirited, and made senseless. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 103 Custom soon cauterizes human sympathy. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 139 The true conscience, untill it is cauterised, will .. rebel against the false.

Cauterized (kɔ̄·tĕrəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Burnt by cautery; seared.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. v. (1632) 203 A guiltie-cauterized conscience. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 243 The cauterized or wounded part. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 6 An habituated, infatuated, incorrigible, cauterized Drunkard.

Cauterizing (kɔ̄·tĕrəizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Burning with a hot iron or a caustic. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (Baker 1579) 50 To be kept open after the cauterising. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. iv. (Arb.) 119 By cauterising with hotte Irens. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 136. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lvi. (1738) 212 Cauterizing is performed by an Instrument made hot, or by corrosive or burning Medicines. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 435/2 No pain is excited by..cauterizing a bone.

b. *attrib.*, as in *cauterizing iron.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 261 With a cauterizing yron. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cauterizing instr.*, A cauterizing Button, to burn and sear the Head. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomed's Success.* xlii. (1853) 193 The sight of the fire and cauterising irons again deterred him.

Cau·terizing, *ppl. a.* That cauterizes.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 729 No marvel though Cantharides have such a Corrosive and Cauterizing quality.

Cautery (kɔ̄·tĕri). [ad. L. *cautērium* branding-iron, cautery, ad. Gr. *καυτήριον* branding-iron: see CAUTER.]

1. A heated metallic instrument used for burning or searing organic tissue; also a caustic drug or medicine for the same purpose. The former is called an *actual*, the latter a *potential*, cautery.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg., Ulcers* 141 Let the bone be bored through, with a quadrate pointed cauterie. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 312/1 A little knobbe or tumor, which then with a glowing siluer Cauterye we must Cauterise. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 326 Let the Chirurgion hold a great actual Cautery in his hand. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. i. 26 Apply Buttons armed with .. your Potential Cautry. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlvi, Bramwell prescribed the actual cautery, and put the poker in the fire. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv. 123 The mad bite Must have the cautery. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Practically the term cautery is confined to the actual; a heated metallic instrument.

2. The operation of cauterizing, the application of a cauterizing agent. [cf. abst. sbs. in -ERY.]

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 282 Cawterie to be bestowed upon hawkes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 333 The potential cautery is done by applying unto the grieved place some medicine corrosive, putrifactive, or caustick. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. III. (1676) 238/1 Cauteries or searings with hot yrons. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 19 To consume the Excrescence..both by Potential and Actual Cautery. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 343 To lay out blood and money, in flebotomy and cautery.

fig. a 1834 COLERIDGE, Who..With actual cautery staunch'd the Church's wounds. 1853 CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 5 To apply this actual cautery to the body of the Spanish Church.

† 3. An eschar made by cauterizing. [So Gr.]

1651 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* P 239 Cauteries or permanent wounds are thought to be..related to it.

‖ Cauth, caut. [Hind. *kāth* catechu.] One of the Indian names of CUTCH or CATECHU, occasionally used in commerce.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cauth*, a name in Canara for the Terra Japonica of commerce.

Cautherne, obs. form of CAULDRON.

Cautie, var. of CAUTY. *Obs.*

Cautil(e, Cautility, Cautilous, variants of CAUTEL, -TY, -OUS.

Cau·ting-iron. Shortened form of *cautering-iron* (see CAUTERING). = *cauterizing-iron.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 A Cauting Iron, or a Cautering Iron. 1708 KERSEY, *Cauting-Iron*, a Farrier's Iron to Cauterize. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

Caution (kɔ̄·ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 3 **kaucyon,** 3–6 **caucion,** 4 **caucioun,** 5 **cawcion,** 5–6 **caucyon,** 6 **cawcyon, causion,** *Sc.* **cautioun,** 7 **cawtion,** 6– **caution.** [a. F. *caution* security, surety:—L. *cautiōn-em* taking heed, heedfulness, caution; bond, security, f. *caut-* ppl. stem of *cavēre* to beware, take heed. The earlier uses were as in French; it was only in 16–17th c. that the original L. sense, as a quality, was introduced.]

1. Security given for the performance of some engagement; bail; a guarantee, a pledge. Still in Sc. Law, in U.S., and in *caution-money*; see 6.

Bond of caution (Sc. Law): a security given by one person for another that he shall pay a certain sum or perform a certain act.

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (1810) 506 The kyng suor vpe the boc, and caucion vond god, That he al clanliche to the popes loking stod. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2811 Kaucyon they nolde geve, no bidde. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xvii. (1859) 18 He ne may..oblyge hym self, ne ley caucyon to pursue forth his accyon. 1531 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 99 To put yn cawcyon or gage that he schall not sewe the sceller. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1284 Sufficient recognizance or caution sealed with his owne hand. 1651 HOBBES *Liberty* I. Wks. (1841) II. 13 The conqueror may..compel the conquered..to give caution of his future obedience. *a* 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 668 Our Caution is as large as the Man that Swears. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 25 He .. ought to give Caution by the Means of Sureties, that he will persevere in the Prosecution. 1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 107 These views are answered here..with as good caution as in England. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. iii. 132 To remain in ward until he find caution not to contravene the act of council.

b. The person who becomes security, a surety. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1586 *Let. Earle Leycester* 23 By Othe, Bonds or Hostages, as cautions for her good and loyal demeanour. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1584/2 Release of the bonds & hostages that should be giuen for cautions in that behalfe. 1627 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. (1862) I. 35 [Christ] becomes caution to His Father for all such as resolve and promise to serve Him. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* (1687) 3 What God (alas) will Caution be, For living Man's Securitie. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* vi. 154 Any for whose intentions they would become absolute caution. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 214 For whom you had been caution.

† c. An obligation, a bond. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 22 Take þi caucioun and sette soone and wryte fifty barellis. [So 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 6; 1382 *has* obligacioun.]

d. = Caution-money: see 6.

1830 BP. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) II. 107 For some time after his degradation the disputations in theology were entirely dispensed with, on the payment of caution.

† 2. A saving clause; a proviso. *Obs.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 5 We pray for health, and wealth, and honour .. and life, with a caution, If it be Gods will. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 6 It standeth therefore with these cautions firm and true. 1616 SIR H. DOCWRA in *Fortesc. Papers* (1871) 18 The office shold be divided in twoe, but with this speciall cawtion, that our charges shold be kepte aparte. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 513. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 8, I advance nothing from any Observation that was not made with this Caution.

3. A word of warning; a caveat, monition; a hint or advice to anyone to take heed.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 73 What ere thou art, for thy good caution thanks. 1623 COCKERAM, *Caution=Caueat*, a warning. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 13 Not by way of censure, but of caution. 1791 (*title*) A Caution to Gentlemen who use Sheridan's Dictionary. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 659 Measures for conveying to his rival a caution which perhaps might still arrive in time.

b. *Mil.* An explanation previous to the word of command; a preliminary word of command.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 103 The squadron leader will give a loud caution that the doubling is to be made either successively, or by the whole squadron at once. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 30 The commanding officer will give the caution, *form company squares.*

c. An occurrence, act, or fact, which conveys a warning. (Somewhat *colloq.*: cf. '*warning*'.)

1878 Fr. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* I. i. 14 The totally different character imparted by a helmet, or a garland of roses, to the same set of features, is a 'caution' to irregular beauties.

d. *slang.* (Of U. S. origin.) Anything that staggers, or excites alarm or astonishment; an extraordinary thing or person.

1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter West* 234 (Bartlett) The way the icy blast would come down the bleak shore was a caution. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 22. 520 One man .. whose performance was what the Americans call 'a caution'. 1868 H. C. JOHNSON *Argent. Alps* 93 The first fifteen leagues we got over cheerily enough, but the last five were a caution. 1870 M. COLLINS *Vivian* III. ii. 26 His wife was what the Yankees call a 'caution'.

4. The taking of heed; 'provident care, wariness against evil' (J.), as a kind or quality of conduct; cautiousness, heedfulness, circumspectness, prudence in regard to danger.

1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 11 Solicitudes..which kept the Earle in extream and continuall caution. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Uncover..your choicest Plants, but with Caution. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 703 By little Caution, and much Love betray'd. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, A rage In which the wise with caution will engage. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 7 Caution to avoid being mistaken. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. VI. iii. 453 Godfrey..had learned caution by his eventful life; it had degenerated into craft. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 139 Caution is not always good policy. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 405 The caution and hesitation of Philip.

†**5.** (with *pl.*). A taking of heed, a cautious action or mode of proceeding; a precaution. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. vi. 44 That .. might Aduise him to a Caution t' hold what distance His wisedome can prouide. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. xlvii. (1682) 161. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 26 The neglect of ordinary Cautions. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 21 [Something] which, whether a prudent caution or not, was the first overt act of the new reign. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 257 By due attention to those cautions in the practice, which have been so fully pointed out.

6. *attrib.*, as **caution money**, money deposited as a security for good conduct, *esp.* by a student on entering a college, or an Inn of Court; †**caution town** = CAUTIONARY town.

1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 140 They delivered us the Caution-Towns we had taken. 1842 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. x. 305 The Colleges take care to secure themselves by requiring caution money. 1848 tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 631 No freedom of the press, except in favour of those who can deposit an exorbitant sum of caution money.

Caution (kɔ̄·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *cautionner*, med.L. *cautiōnāre*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To give a caution or warning. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 166 It was cautioned in the Law not to yoake an Oxe, and an Asse together. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., We have Caution'd concerning it, in the Book it self.

†**2.** To provide with a 'caution' or saving clause; to guard. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. § 4 Such Prophesyings..might be..discreetly cautioned and moderated. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 7 It was added, to caution this, that the person..should do nothing..without the advice and consent of the greater part of the rest.

3. To advise or charge (a person) to take heed; to warn. *To caution oneself*: to take heed, take precautions. Usual const. *against*, or *to* with *inf.*

1683 LORRAIN *Muret's Rites Fun.* To Rdr. 4 In..cautioning us against a too late expectation of finding it. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Wks.* I. v. (R.) Cautioning us to take heed least we be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 113 If a Man..do not caution himself against the Snares, etc. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 28 Don Quixote cautions Sancho to be moderate in his food. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiv. 535 He cautions his readers against the common error of looking to antiquity for knowledge.

Hence **Cautioned**, **Cautioning**, *ppl. adjs.*

c 1720 PRIOR (J.) To our caution'd soul. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxviii. 284 More of the cautioning friend, than of the satirizing observer. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxi, Romola's belief in him had submerged all cautioning doubts.

†**Cautional**, *a. Obs.* [f. CAUTION *sb.* + -AL.] Of the nature of a caution; warning, cautionary.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cautional*, *Cautionary*, pertaining to caution, pledge or wariness. 1660 WITHER (*title*), Speculum Speculativum..with Cautional Expressions made thereupon. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* IX. v. (R.) With this cautional observation.

†**Cautionarily**, *adv. Obs.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a cautionary manner; as a caution.

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 44 This is cautionarily intended, without purposing ought in opposition to what is believed by others. 1758 *Herald* II. 173 We surely should be cautionarily guarded against the practices.

Cautionary (kɔ̄·ʃənări), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. type **cautiōnāri-us*: see CAUTION *sb.* and -ARY 1; cf. F. *cautionnaire.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a pledge or security; held in pledge, or as a security or hostage. Now chiefly *Hist.* or *Sc.*

1597 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 70 The ordinary Garrison of the cautionary towns. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 556 That..all his cautionary Lords should be released. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 3 The Town of Flushing, the Castle of Ramakins in Zealand, and Brill in Holland, which were held by way of caution from the United Provinces, to insure their dependency upon England, the King resolved to render up, as being meerly cautionary. 1696 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* IV. ii, And I am made the cautionary pledge, The gage and hostage of your keeping it. 1829 SOUTHEY *More* (1831) II. 95 As a nation withdraws its cautionary troops from fortresses..in a friendly territory. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 140 To bring Affghanistan within the general system of cautionary ties. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iv. 131 The cautionary towns were to be restored. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 6/7 Cautionary obligations undertaken.

†**2.** Marked by caution, cautious. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1873) II. xxi. § 5 Doctrines..more fearful and cautionary than the nature of things requireth. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 34 The Prelates cautionary way of proceeding. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 79 This cautionary conduct.

3. Of the nature of, or conveying, a caution or admonition; warning, admonitory.

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 137 An Applicatory and Cautionary Chapter. 1711 STEELE *Tatler* No. 273 Many cautionary precepts for my future conduct. 1806 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 255 A long cautionary letter against the pernicious influence of philosophy and poetry. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* v. (1860) 107 It had a cautionary effect. 1884 *Cyclists' Tour. Club Gaz.* Dec. 362/1 Cautionary as well as danger-boards should be prepared.

†**4.** Of the nature of a provision against evil or danger; precautionary. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 33. 520 Cicero..makes a Law for them..but with a cautionary provision, that, etc. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1980 Cautionary severity is ever invidious. 1826 R. PETERS in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 88 He pursued such cautionary measures.

†**b.** Furnished with precautions. *Obs.*

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 65 These ways are made cautionary enough..by these Posts and Ditch and Chain.

†**B.** *sb.* **a.** A security. **b.** A personal security, a surety. *Obs.*

1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 121 Two his Head Towns should be left to the King as Cautionaries for performing the Covenants. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 370 The Duke..would become cautionary for the due observation of the same.

Cautionary, var. of CAUTIONRY.

†**Cautionate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *cautionāt-us* (see next).] Cautious, cautionary.

1616 W. SCLATER *Serm.* 28 To make you cautionate how yee fall by example of like iniustice. *a* 1626 — *Three Serm.* (1629) 32 With cautionate distinction affirmed.

Hence † **Cautionately** *a.*, † **Cautionateness.**

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 33 No sinnes should be more cautionately watched against. 1619 — *Ibid.* 569 This cautionatenes in God's children. 1626 — *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 81 Adiuring them to cautionatenesse. 1653 W. SCLATER (Son) *Fun. Serm.* (1654) 23 Though it be (cautionately understood) thus possible.

†**Cautionate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *cautionāt-* ppl. stem of *cautionāre*, F. *cautionner*: see -ATE 2.] To take or apply precautions; to furnish or guard with 'cautions' or provisos. Hence **Cautionated, Cautionating** *ppl. adjs.*

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 176 Practising freely, yea teaching lawfulnesse of cautionated vsurie. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* XXXIII. 1 That cautionating counsel of Bernard. 1655 — *Marrow Gd. Auth.* (1868) 842/2 It is cautionated by the duke of Russia, that there be no schools. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 143 To cautionate any prejudice that can be upon our rights and liberties, by a general question. *Ibid.* 200 If you cautionate it so that the previous vote shall be upon what is debated.

Cautioner (kɔ̄·ʃənəɹ). Also 7- *Sc.* **catiounar** (usually kɛ̄·ʃənəɹ). [f. CAUTION *sb.* and *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. *Sc. Law.* One who gives or becomes security for another; a surety; = CAUTION *sb.*1 b.

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 8 He became cautioner that such enormities..should not be committed in time coming. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* XIX. (1862) I. 79 Jesus, as the Cautioner, is bound for us. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1671) 299 (D.) That no Presbyter should hereafter become surety or cautioner for any person whatsoever. 1846 LAING in *Knox's Wks.* I. 345 *note*, Patrick Murray..became cautioner for William Harlaw, and was amerciated for his non-appearance to underly the law. 1846 T. CHALMERS *On Romans* XXI, Should an able Cautioner liquidate the whole. 1884 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 21/1 The case of a cautioner to the bank for one of their agents.

2. One who cautions or warns.

In mod. Dicts.

†**Cautionist.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CAUTION + -IST.] One who affects caution.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1659) 33 Like some over-provident Cautionists.

†**Cautionize,** *v. Obs.* ? 'To promote caution in anything' (Latham); ? to take 'caution' or security of, to render cautionary (cf. CAUTIONARY 1).

But it may be a misprint for *cantonize*, the reading in ed. 1638: ed. 1631 (the first ed. of the *Continuation*), and ed. 1687, II. 974, however, have *cautionize.*

1631 *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* 1414 The captain of the Ianizaries rose and slew the Bassa, burnt the Mufti and all his kin, and gaue his daughter in mariage to one Aslan Begh, a pretender to the antient inheritance of a bordering prouince, to cautionize that part.

Cautionless, *a.* [f. CAUTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Without caution.

1792-7 GEDDES *Judges* XVIII. 7 (R.) The people..dwelled careless, quiet and cautionless. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 315 Playing a wild game, in a reckless, cautionless way.

Cautionment (kɔ̄·ʃənmĕnt). [a. F. *cautionnement*: see -MENT.] = CAUTION I.

1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 415 French subjects..who have paid sums under the head of cautionments, deposits, or consignments, into their respective treasuries.

Cautionry (kɔ̄·ʃənri). *Sc. Law.* Also **-ary, erie.** [f. CAUTIONER + -Y: see -ERY, -RY.] The position of a cautioner, suretyship. *Bond of cautionry*: = *bond of caution*; see CAUTION *sb.* I.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lix. (1862) I. 159 Christ's act of cautionary. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 74 Johne Makmollan..cautioner for David Makmollan..presentit the said David and protests to be liberatit of his cautionerie. 1630 *Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 167 (Jam.) Their just and true ingagements, and cautionries. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 297 Bonds of cautionary.

Cautious (kɔ̄·ʃəs), *a.* [f. CAUTION (as if from L. **cautiōs-us*, not used): see -TIOUS.]

Distinguished or marked by caution; heedful, wary, careful, circumspect: said of persons, their conduct, and acts. (In quot. 1640 perh. 'Fearful, over-prudent, timorous'.)

a 1640 MASSINGER (W.) You shall be received at a postern door, if you be not cautious, by one whose touch would make old Nestor young. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 52 Where deep and enquiring spirits differ, I judge I have reason to be cautious. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 757 With more cautious and instructed skill. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 20. 137 Our old cautious English Proverb allows us to Trust every Man so far as we can see Him. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 18 Urging on their way with cautious speed. 1833-48 H. COLERIDGE *N. Worthies* (1852) I. 9 He seems to have been a much more cautious man. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Works* 1842 I. 22 Further than a cautious policy would warrant. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 67 Patient and cautious interrogation of experience.

b. Const. *of* (obs.), *how, lest, to* with *inf.* (*Cautious to* was formerly used where *cautious not to* is now in use: cf. CAREFUL.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 59 By Night he fled, and at Midnight return'd..cautious of day. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) II. 241 The late Opposition..has made me cautious how I enter upon new Experiments. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 207 Cautious to let the gushing grief appear, His purple garment veil'd the falling tear. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 208 ¶ 9 Cautious lest this offence should be..committed. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 28 Cautious not to exceed it. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 71, I was very cautious of touching upon what had happened that morning. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 5 Be cautious how you trump out. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 119 The act..is cautious not to tie them down to too close a measure.

Cautiously (kɔ̄·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cautious manner, with caution; warily, heedfully, carefully, circumspectly.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 Uncover also Artichoaks cautiously, and by degrees. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 131 He cautiously says, that he *often* uses the *Excerpta*. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 137 He cautiously suppressed his grief and resentment. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 3 (1882) 488 Cautiously and tentatively they were introducing Roman doctrine. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* XIV. (1878) 243 Opening the curtains cautiously.

Cautiousness (kɔ̄·ʃəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being cautious; wariness, heedfulness, caution.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* (1824) 64, I could not but approve their generous constancy and cautiousnesse. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 399 ¶ 7 We should always act with great Cautiousness and Circumspection. 1887 *Law Times* LXXXII. 205/2 A cautiousness which is hardly distinguishable from timidity.

‖ **Cautor.** *Obs.*—0 [Lat.] 'He that foreseeth or bewareth' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Cautulous, obs. form of CAUTELOUS.

†**Cauty,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also **cautie.** [app. f. F. *caut, caute* (= It. Sp. *cauto*), or L. *caut-us* cautious, heedful, wary, prop. pa. pple. of *cavēre* to beware; with Eng. ending -Y.] Cautious, wary.

1579 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Churchy.* Hj, O cawty cut-throate. *Ibid.* E vij b, Our cawtie countrey Gentlemen. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 754 (R.) With cautie observation.

Cauve, dial. form of CALVE, CALF.

Cauyll, obs. form of CAVIL.

Cauzee, cauzy, var. f. KAZI, Mohammedan judge in India, Indian CADI.

Cava, var. of KAVA, an intoxicating drink used in Polynesia.

‖ **Cava.** *Phys.* Short for *Vena cava.*

[1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Cavavena*, the great liver-vein going thorow the body.] 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 270 The ascending and descending cava gorged with blood. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. (1869) 57 Will reach the right auricle by the superior cava.

Cavajar, obs. form of CAVIARE.

Cavalcade (kævălkē·d), *sb.* Also 6 **cavalgada,** 7 **cavalcado, cavalcata, cavelcade,** (8 *erron.* **calvacade**). [a. F. *cavalcade* (16th c. in Littré), ad. Pr. *cavalcada* or It. *cavalcata* (= Sp. *cabalgada*, Pg. *cavalgata*), f. *cavalcar*:—late L. *caballicāre* to ride on horseback, f. *caballus* horse: see -ADE. The native F. form of the word was *chevauchée*, whence also ME. CHIVACHIE.]

†**1.** A ride, a march or raid on horseback. *Obs.*

1591 UNTON *Corr.* (1847) 257, I am nowe attendinge uppon the Kinge in this cavalcade he maketh towards the Duke

of Parma. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 141 To make Caualgadas, or great marches, for any sudden surprisall. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 110 To make some sudden Caualcado vpon your enemies. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. II. 215 He had with some Troops, made a Cavalcade or two into the West.

fig. 1697 *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 289 Being thrown into Gaol for that his Blasphemous Cavelcade.

2. A procession on horseback, *esp.* on a festive or solemn occasion. Also loosely used for a procession of carriages. *arch.* or ? *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 102 Desirous of being present at the cavalcade of the new Pope. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 260 His Majesty .. made a Glorious and Splendid Cavalcade from the Tower to Westminster. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2250/3 Cardinal Medici made a Cavalcata .. wherein he was Accompanied by 14 of the Sacred Colledge on Mules. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 97 The king's cavalcade through the gates of the city the day before his coronation.

3. *concr.* A company of riders on the march or in procession.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 540 The following cavalcade .. Proceed by titles marshal'd in degree. 1703–14 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 347 He and his noble Cavalcade design To right their native Country. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 25 The cavalcade set forward. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1871) II. xix. 206 From Chester the Cavalcade set out for London. 1869 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. ii. 93 He evidently expected to meet a large cavalcade.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* 'Procession'.

1670 *Caveat Conventiclers* 9, I desired him to raise this Devil before me; which he courteously did, together with the whole procession of the Cavalcade. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xiii, He made a Cavalcade of his Devils .. through the Town. 1855 J. FORBES *Tour Mont Blanc* 117 The cows were taken to the valley .. and I regretted extremely that I missed the opportunity of witnessing so singular a cavalcade.

Cavalca·de, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; in F. *cavalcader.*] *intr.* To ride in a cavalcade, *esp.* in procession or in company with others. Hence **Cavalca·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1710 *Map of Trav. High Ch. Apostle* 6 His mighty great Cavalcading. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 113 The hero .. cavalcaded it through a large breach made in the walls, in an open chariot. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 1 A large party of horse men was cavalcading .. in celebration of a wedding. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. III. vi. 71 Tumult of charioteering and cavalcading. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* 175 The host .. homeward with his nobles cavalcaded.

†Cavalet. *Obs.* [ad. It. *cavalletto* 'a stay, a prop, a tressell' (Florio), dim. of *cavallo* horse. *Cavalet* was also in 16–17th c. French in sense of 'a long hollow sticke, through which they vse in some places, to blow the fire, in stead of bellowes' (Cotgr.). The native Fr. form of the word is *chevalet.*] (See quot.)

1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 243 [In an annealing furnace] there's a round hole through which the flame and heat peasteth into the tower; this hole is call'd *Occhio* or *Lumella*, having an Iron ring encircling it call'd the Cavalet or Crown. *Ibid.* xvi, Neer the occhio or the cavalet.

Cavalier (kævălī·ɪ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 **cauallere**, (**cabbaleer**, **caueelere**), 6–7 **cavallier**, 7 **cavaliere**, **-leer**(**e**, **cavaglier**, (by perversion) **caviler**, *Sc.* **cavaleire**, **cavelleir**, 6– **cavalier**. Also (from Spanish) 6 **cavallero**, **cauilero**, **caualeiro**, 6–7 **cavaliero**, 7 **cavalero**, 8 **cavalliero**. [Originally adopted in the form *cavallero*, *cavaliero*, etc. from Sp., with occasional use of the It. and Pg. forms. The actual form *cavalier* is a. F. *cavalier* (16th c. in Littré), ad. It. *cavaliere*, f. *cavallo* horse + *-iere*, a termination often occurring in Italian for L. *-ārius*. The late L. *caballārius* (*-e·rius*) 'horseman' gave Sp. *caballero* (OSp. *cav-*), Pg. *cavalleiro*, Pr. *cavallier*, ONF. *cavailler*, *cavaler*, OF. and F. *chevalier*, whence also Eng. CHEVALIER.]

A. *sb.*

1. A horseman, *esp.* a horse-soldier; a knight.

[*c* 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 3 In duche a rider is called a Knyght, Aragon tonge doth also specyfye Caualero, which in that partie Is named of worship & toke begynnyng Of spores of gold and chiefly of rydyng. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Cauaglere*, an Italian word .. signifieth a Gentleman seruing on horsebacke.] 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 691 That so many cavalleros should all faile in this one attempt. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 51 That all brave cavaleires will tak the business to hart. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cavalier*, *Cavalero*, a knight or gentleman, serving on horseback, a man of arms. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 526 Of our cavaliers, or of our foot-soldiers. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 2 July, I returned .. decked with mud; but as my horse was seen to fall I did not appear as a dishonoured cavalier. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 97 A mute wonder held The Trojan cavaliers.

2. A gentleman trained to arms, 'a gay sprightly military man' (J.); *gen.* a courtly gentleman, a gallant. (Like *gallant*, also applied about 1600, to a roistering swaggering fellow.)

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* A iij, How now Caualiero, are you come to Scripture? 1593 *Prodigal Son* III. 103 Our guest is a free-handed Cavalier. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. iii. 62 Ile drinke to M. Bardolfe, and to all the Cauileroes about London. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 589 Some swaggering, swearing, drunken, desperate Dicke. Call we them Cabbaleers? masse, they be Canniballes. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* 3 Humours is late crown'd king of Caueeleres. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 175 The tidings .. brought not to cavalliers, but to quiet and simple Shepherds. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 25 Signor Alphonso Antomini a Cavaglier of the most sublime vertues. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 170 Some little dispute .. which had oblig'd him to seek the satisfaction of a Cavalier. 1777 GARRICK *Prol. Sheridan's Sch. Scand.*, He'll fight—that's write—a cavalliero true. 1867 EMERSON *May-day* Wks. (Bohn) III. 413 To greet staid ancient cavaliers.

b. A gentleman attending upon or escorting a lady, a 'gallant', a 'squire' (cf. 5); a lady's partner in a dance.

1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* II. IX. ii. 213 The rest of the cavaliers and ladies. 1765 STERNE *Tristr. Shandy* VII. xliii, I'll take a dance, said I .. we want a cavalier, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 34 He wants to be your cavalier, not your husband. 1829 — *Disowned* 99 Do come, Mr. Linden will be our cavalier. [1847 THACKERAY *Mrs. Perkins's Ball*, *Cavalier seul*, This is my friend Bob Hely, performing the Cavalier seul in a quadrille.]

c. As a title or term of address.

1589 NASHE (*title*), The Return of the Renowned Caualeiro Pasquill, etc. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 77 Caualeiro Slender, goe you through the Towne to Frogmore.

3. A name given to those who fought on the side of Charles I in the war between him and the Parliament; a 17th c. Royalist.

Originally reproachful, and applied to the swash-bucklers on the king's side, who hailed the prospect of war; cf. CAVALIERISH, -ISM.

1641–2 [see quot. 1651]. 1642 D'EWES *MS. Journ.* 10 Jan. 1641 (*Harl. MS.* 162 lf. 312 b) Certain Hamletters .. informed vs of some of the Ingeneers in the Tower to be dangerous men and that some caualiers had gone in thither. 1642 *Ld. Kimbolton's Sp. in Parl.* 4 (not authentic) Ill affected cavaleers and commanders about the Court. 1642 (June 10) *Propositions of Parlt.* in Clarendon v. (1702) I. 504 Several sorts of malignant Men, who were about the King; some whereof, under the name of Cavaliers, without having respect to the Laws of the Land, or any fear either of God or Man, were ready to commit all manner of Outrage and Violence. 1642 *Petition Lords & Com.* 17 June in Rushw. *Coll.* III. (1721) I. 631 That your Majesty .. would please to dismiss your extraordinary Guards, and the Cavaliers and others of that Quality, who seem to have little Interest or Affection to the publick Good, their Language and Behaviour speaking nothing but Division and War. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. Petition* 17 June 13 The language and behaviour of the *Cavaliers* (a word by what mistake soever it seemes much in disfavour). 1642 *Catal. Pamphlets Harl. Libr.* XXIII. 101/1 No. 325 A Perfect Declaration of the barbarous and cruel Practices committed by Prince Robert, the Cavalliers, and others in his Majesty's Army. 1651 LILLY *Monarchy* 107 [Speaking of what he witnessed during Christmas of 1641–2] The Courtiers againe, wearing long Haire and locks, and alwayes Sworded, at last were called by these men [the Puritans] Cavaliers; and so after this broken language had been used a while, all that adhered unto the Parlament were termed Round-heads; all that tooke part or appeared for his Majestie, Cavaliers, few of the vulgar knowing the sence of the word *Cavalier*. 1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept., Your old enemies, the Papists and Cavaliers. 1656 R. LANE in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 14 The poore cavilers are by proclamation banished the towne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 1 When the Feuds ran high between the Round-heads and the Cavaliers. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 62 The Puritans, disapproving of the long curls of the Cavaliers, as of their principles.

4. *Fortification.* 'A work generally raised within the body of the place, ten or twelve feet higher than the rest of the works ... to command all the adjacent works and country round' (Stocqueler).

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldours* (1573) 18 b, Cavaliers or platformes. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. iv. 102 Raise caualieros higher than the clouds, And with the cannon break the frame of heaven. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 126 These Caualleres ought in no wise to be made within the bulwarkes. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. I. 23 He rais'd by the industry of an Italian Engineer, a Cavalier. 1799 BAIRD in Owen *Disp. Wellesley* 127 The whole of the ramparts, and every cavalier in the fort, were .. in the possession of our troops. 1860 *Times* 3 Nov. 7/6 In the centre of the front face .. is a high cavalier mounting two large brass guns.

‖ **5.** *Cavalier-servant*, or in It. form *cavaliere-servente* (F. *cavalier-servant*): a man who devotes himself wholly to attendance on a lady as her professed slave, either from love or from gratitude. Hence *cavalier servitude*, *cavaliere-serventism* (nonce-formations).

1817 BYRON *Beppo* xl. 1820 — *Let.* Wks. (1846) 153/1 The conventual education, the cavalier servitude. 1823 — *Juan* IX. li, Which hovers oft about some married beauties, Called 'Cavalier Servente'. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 38 Neither married life nor conventional cavaliere-serventism was prolific of inspiration.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* **†1.** Gallant. *Obs.*

a 1641 SUCKLING *Fragm. Aurea* (1648) 94 The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier.

†b. Of things: Fine, 'brave', 'gallant'. *Obs.*

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 130 One of the most cavalier curiositys a man can see in Italy.

2. a. Careless in manner, off-hand, free and easy. **b.** Haughty, disdainful, supercilious.

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* To Rdr., Cavalier and nimble wits. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. XXXVII. 25 This cavalier declaration of the young man. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* XIV. (1832) 149 Very cavalier, indeed, to go out to walk, without waiting to see us. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. XV. 314 This cavalier tone from an unknown person .. did not please me.

3. In reference to the 17th c.: Royalist.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii. (L.) An old Cavalier family. 1868 *Q. Rev.* 259 Robert South was the very type of a Cavalier preacher in the proper sense of the term.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cavalier riding habit*, **cavalier-hat**, a hat with a feather worn by ladies in imitation of those worn by the Royalists in the time of Charles I; **cavalier-poet** (applied to Lovelace).

1666 EVELYN *Diary* 13 Sept., The Queene was now in her cavalier riding habite, hat and feather, and horseman's coate. 1860 SALA *Make Your Game* 151 (Hoppe) Ladies with ravishing bonnets and cavalier-hats. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* (Hoppe) The fine lines of the cavalier-poet, which remind his mistress that he could not love her so much, loved he not honour more.

Hence **Cavalie·ress** (*nonce-wd.*); **Cavalie·rship.**

1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. at Home* XXI. (Hoppe) Every street was .. packed with charging cavaliers and cavalieresses. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883–4 V. 60 Did I cashier the new vocation of my caualiership? 1596 — *Saffron-Walden* Wks. 1883–4 III. 153 His Caualiership .. is lewder by nine score times than his Poetry.

Cavalie·r, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* To play the cavalier. **b.** *trans.* To act as cavalier or escort to (a lady). Hence **Cavalie·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* Wks. 1883–4 III. 279 Bridewell or Newgate prooue the ende of your caueleering. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* I. i, I must fly from this University forsooth to run a cavaliering. 1748–61 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 171 Cavaliering it here over half a dozen persons of distinction. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* XVI. 427 From his cavaliering the ladies Percy and Mortimer.

Cavalie·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] Playing the cavalier; haughty, domineering.

1642 J. GOODWIN (*title*), Anti-Cavalierism .. for the suppressing of that butcherly brood of Cavaliering incendiaries. 1647 J. HARE *St. Edw. Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 91/2 An haughty and cavaliering Nation. 1680 *Hon. Cavalier* II A bold Cavaliering Gentleman. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXVII, Some old cavaliering Baron.

Cavalie·rish, *a.* [f. CAVALIER *sb.* + -ISH 1.] **a.** Like a cavalier. **b.** *spec.* Of the cavaliers of Charles I. Hence **Cavalie·rishness.**

1647 *Myst. Two Juntos* 15 The Countrey .. fearing these Cavaliers are kept on free-quarter by a Cavaleerish party for some Cavaleerish Designe. 1657–8 SCOTT in Burton's *Diary* (1828) II. 383, I hope I shall never be suspected to be Cavalierish. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* II. 168 (R.) The cavalierish party, who were very numerous. 1860 *All Y. Round* 438 The rollicking cavalierishness of that highwayman.

Cavalie·rism. [f. CAVALIER *sb.* + -ISM.] The practice or principles of cavaliers, *esp.* of the adherents of Charles I; an expression characteristic of the Cavalier party.

1642 BRIDGE *Serm. Norfolk Volunteers* 6 There is a vaunting, bragging, boasting Cavalierisme, which hath no true courage; such a Cavalier was Rabshakeh. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 4 Both Houses of Parliament are cal'd .. Rebels and Traytors (the ordinary cavaleerismes of the times). 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, When wine and cavalierism predominated in his upper story. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 287/2 Various kinds of ranting cavalierism.

Cavalierly (kævălī·ɪli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Characteristic of a cavalier; knightly; haughty.

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. vi. 88 With a cavalierly charm in the sullen brows she lifted. *Ibid.* III. xi. 196 Tuckham's figure was .. neither cavalierly nor kingly. 1879 — *Egoist* I. ix. 154 He had a cavalierly style.

Cavalie·rly, *adv.* [f. CAVALIER *a.* + -LY 2.]

†1. Finely, magnificently, 'bravely'. *Obs.*

1670 LASSELS *Italy* (1698) I. 24 A stately room, than which nothing can be more cavalierly furnished.

2. With haughty carelessness, disdainfully.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 76. 147 Pamphilus .. engages in Friendships, and in Enmities, very Cavalierly. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. i, You treat me very cavalierly. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. V. 10 He bowed cavalierly to Mr. Dallas. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 377 Those who cavalierly reject the Theory of Evolution.

Cavaliero, -ship : see CAVALIER.

Cavallard (kăvălā·ɪd). *U. S. dial.* Also **caviarde.** [corruption of *cavallade*, ad. Sp. *caballada* (kabhalyādhă), in Texas and New Mexico.] 'A term used, in Louisiana and Texas, by the caravans which cross the prairies, to denote a band of horses or mules' (Bartlett).

18.. *Scenes in Rocky Mtns.* 80 (Bartl.) Our whole cavallard, consisting of ten head of horses and mules. 18.. *Stray Yankee in Texas* 97 (Bartl.) The caviarde of horses.

Cavallarie, -erie, -ery, obs. ff. CAVALRY.

†Cavallerice. *Obs.* [ad. It. *cavallerizza*, (Sp. *caballeriza*) riding-school, f. *cavallo* horse. (Du Cange has med.L. *caballeritia* service with a horse.)] Horsemanship.

1607 MARKHAM (*title*), Cavelarice or the English Horseman. *Ibid.* I. (1617) 41 Least .. some other man might come and deny my Cavallarice.

†Cava·llerize. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. It. *cavallerizzo* (Sp. *caballerizo*) riding-master.] A riding-master, professor of horsemanship.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. XXIII, The cavallerize [Fr. *voltigeur*] of Ferrara was but as an Ape compared to him.

Cavally (kăvæ·li). Also 7–9 **cavallo**, 8 **cavalle**, **cavaly.** [ad. Sp. and Pg. *cavalla*, It. *cavallo* mackerel; also applied to the horse-mackerel of various tropical seas. Cf. the specific names *Caranx caballus*, *Cybium caballa* given to species of horse-mackerel.]

A name given by the 17th c. navigators to various species of tropical fish, known also as horse-mackerel.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 213 The rest are Breame, Tench, Trowte .. Cavalloes. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 Fish..of various kinds..Snappers, grey and red; Cavallos, Carpians, etc. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I, The chiefest Fish are Bonetas, Snooks, Cavally's. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1695 We also caught .. a great quantity of fish, principally consisting of cavallies. 1803 T. Winterbottom *Sierra Leone* I. iv. 69 They have .. snappers, mullets, cavallies. 1847 Sir J. Ross *Voy. Antarctic Reg.* II. 117 A kind of mackarel, called yellow tail, and sometimes cavallo. 1887 *Nat. Hist. Notes* (fr. *Leisure Ho.*) No. 15, 131 The Kukukina, or young cavally, when caught on the hook .. utters an imperfect guttural sound like 'Ak, ak'.

Cavalry (kæ·vălri). Forms: 6-7 **cavallerie, -arie, 7 cavallery, cavalary, chavallery, cavellerie, cavelrie, 7- cavalry.** [In 16-17th c. *cavallery*, a. F. *cavallerie* (16th c. in Littré), ad. It. *cavalleria* (= Pr. *cavalaria*, Sp. *caballeria*):—Romanic type *caballari·a*, f. L. *caballārius* horseman. See -ERY. (The native Fr. form of the word was *chevalerie*, whence Eng. *chivalry*.) Massinger (1632) accented *cavalry*, but other spellings appear to indicate *cavallery*, whence also *cavalry* in the middle of the 17th c. (See also CHAVALLERY, CHIVALRY.)]

†**1.** Horsemanship; chivalry. *Obs.*

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* 266 *note*, The likest to him for armes and cavallarie (as we terme it). 1625 Markham *Souldier's Accid.* i, The Cavallarie or Formes of Trayning of Horse-Troopes. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 101 All the Art of Cavalry. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 265 They tilt and use other sports of cavalry.

†**2.** Knighthood; an order of chivalry. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 460 Cicero .. re-established the Knighthood and Cauallerie of Rome in their former estate and place. 1616 Sir N. Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 366 To institute a Religion of an hundred persons, like unto a Cavalary. 1625 Fletcher *Fair Maid* III. i. 37 To keep off the Cavelrie and Gentry. 1632 Brome *Court Begg.* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 207 All The cavalry of Court.

3. The collective name for horse-soldiers; that part of a military force which consists of mounted troops. Opposed to *infantry*.

(Usually construed with plural vb., exc. *a cavalry*, which has pl. *cavalries*.)

1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 225 The companies of the couragious Cavallerie. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i. 141. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1245 The cavallery of the Thebanes. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 74 You may haue a good Cauallerie, but neuer good stable Bands of Foot. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* II. iii, I, in mine own person, With part of the cavallery. 1644 Milton *Educ.* (1738) 137 Two Troops of Cavalry. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 355 The Cavallery belonging to the United States. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1694 (R.) They sent away their cavalry with so much haste. 1834 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 127 A struggle between the opposing cavalries, which shall keep itself in condition for action longest. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 592 The cavalry were about a thousand in number.

b. *transf.* Horses, horsemen, etc., collectively.

1684 *Dk. Beaufort's Progr. Wales* (1864) 17 Leading horses to supply accidents and defects in the coach-cavalry. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 11 A traveller so weak in cavalry as myself. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair*, Troops of social cavalry cantered..in morning rides. 1881 Duffield *Don Quix.* II. 550 Donkeys .. the ordinary Cavalry of Country Maids.

c. (See quot.)

1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 347 A variation of Draughts entitled Constitutional Checkers. *Ibid.* 348 The pieces with the turrets to be considered as Cavalry, and the flat pieces as Infantry. *Ibid.*, A king may not be taken backwards by Cavalry or Infantry unless they have been to king.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 266 The principles of all cavalry evolutions. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 144 On cavalry days, when guests are invited to dine with the regiment. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxvi. X. 77 A cavalry-soldier..was reckoned as equivalent to four hoplites. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 61 Cavalry-men on both sides. 1861 *Times* 22 Oct., A blue cavalry jacket. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 163 A daring cavalry-charge.

Cavash, -ass = Kavass, Turkish police officer.

†**Cavated,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *cavāt-us* hollowed + -ED: cf. *excavated*.] Hollowed.

1731-7 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Cotyledon*, The Leaves ..are cavated.

‖ **Cavatina** (kavăti·nă). *Mus.* [Ital.] A short song of simple character, properly one without a second strain and repeat; 'frequently applied to a smooth melodious air, forming part of a grand scena or movement' (Grove).

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 205 The popular cavatina 'Bid me discourse'. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 26 An Italian Cavatina which she knew by heart.

†**Cava·tion.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *cavātiōn-em*, f. *cavāre* to hollow.] (See quot.)

1721 Bailey, *Cavation*, a hollowing the Ground for Cellarage. [1731-1800 *Cavation*, a making hollow.]

Cavayer, obs. form of Caviare.

†**Cava·zion.** *Arch. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. It. *cavazione* (= *cavamento, il cavare*) hollowing. Phillips' entry is derived from a passage in Palladio *Quattro Lib. d. Architett.* I. vii. (where, however, ed. 1601 has *cauatione*). Bailey, 1721, has both *cavation* and *cavazion*; in 1731-42 the latter is also entered as *cavation*, but in 1761 and later edd. it is again made *cavazion*. The folios 1730 and 1736 have only *cavazion*, in which they are followed by Johnson.] (See quot.)

1658 Phillips, *Cavazion*, a Term in Art Architecture, being the hollowing, or underdigging of the earth for cellarage, allowed to be the sixth part of the highth of the whole Fabrick. 1721-1800 Bailey, *Cavazion*, in Architecture, is the digging away the Earth for the Foundation of a Building. [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.; not in Gwilt.]

Cave (kēiv), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **kaave,** 4-5 **kave.** [a. F. *cave*:—L. *cava*, pl. of *cavum* a hollow (place), neuter of *cavus* hollow.]

1. A hollow place opening more or less horizontally under the ground; a cavern, den, habitation in the earth.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 251 Caue 3e [the ant] haueð to crepen in. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2915 In a caue he [Lot] hid him þare And his dohutris. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 12341 (Trin.) To þe leones caue [*Cott., Gött.* coue] he 3ode. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 25 Þat litel child listely lorked out of his caue. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2307 And to a kaave pryvyly hym spedde. 1494 Fabyan IV. lxxv. 52 The Picts and Scottes beganne to breke out of theyr Dennes and Caues. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xxii. 1 Dauid..fled vnto the caue of Adullam. 1560 Jewell *Serm. Paul's Cross* A iv, The Temple..was become a cave of theues. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 454 A murmuring sound Of waters issu'd from a Cave. 1823 W. Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 5 Caves in limestone are usually connected with fissures of the rock.

b. *Idols of the Cave* (*idola specus*): see Idol.

†**2.** *gen.* A hollow place of any kind, a cavity.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Are not the Organs of the sences of one kinde with the Organs of Reflexion..the Eare with a Caue or Straight determined and bounded? 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 172 Some creep into the caues of hollow trees. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 272 The Caue of the Eare doth hold off the Sound a little from the Organ. *Ibid.* § 282 So is the Eare a sinuous Caue.

3. *Glass-making.* The ash-pit of a glass-furnace.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 656 The furnace is thrown over an ash-pit, or cave as it is called.

4. *Political slang.* The secession of a small body of politicians from their party on some special question; the malcontent body so seceding: suggested by Mr. Bright's use of 'cave of Adullam' in reference to the secession from the Liberal party in 1866; see Adullamite.

1866 Bright *Sp.* (1876) 349 The right hon. gentleman..has retired into what may be called his political Cave of Adullam, and he has called about him 'every one that was in distress and every one that was discontented'. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Feb., There is no expectation of what Mr. Bright has taught all English politicians to call a 'Cave'. 1887 *Standard* 30 Mar. 5/7 There are rumours of an Anti-coercion Cave in the Conservative ranks. 1887 Sir W. Harcourt in *Daily News* 21 Oct. 6/1 They [the Dissentient Liberals] are a cave, as it used to be called, and the danger of a cave was long ago pointed out that all the footsteps led into the cave, and none out of it.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cave-keeper; cave-guarded, -keeping, -like, -lodged, -loving* adjs.; **cave-breccia** (*Geol.*), breccia deposited in caves; **cave-deposit** (*Geol.*), any geological formation deposited in caves; **cave-dweller,** one who dwells in a cave, a troglodyte; *spec.* applied to (*a.*) those races of prehistoric men who dwelt in natural caves; (*b.*) the Bohemian Brethren, a religious sect formed from the remains of the Hussites in the 15th c., so called because they hid in caves to escape persecution; **cave-earth** (*Geol.*), a layer of earth forming the old floor of a cave before the deposition of stalagmite; **cave-fish,** a (blind) fish inhabiting subterraneous streams or lakes in caves; **cave-man** = *cave-dweller*; **cave-rat,** a kind of rat that lives underground; **cave-spider,** the spider *Segestria cellaris* Latr.; **cave-swallow,** a West-Indian species of swallow (*Hirundo pocciloma*) which suspends its nest from the roofs of caves. Also in names of extinct animals whose remains are found in caves, as *cave-bear, -hyena, -lion, -tiger.*

1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 237 The remains of the *cave-bear are abundant in Central Europe. 1866 Laing *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 64 Men..contemporaries of the cave-bear and tiger. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 1 The occasional occurrence ..of the bones of man..in *cave-breccias and stalactites. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 243 The animal was essentially a *cave-dweller. 1873 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* xxix. 411 This ancient deposit rests upon a second *cave-earth or breccia. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 244 To question..the value of what may be called *cave-evidence. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 145 Found like those famed *cave-fish to lack eye And organ for the upper magnitudes. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 527 The blind cave-fish being..probably the descendants of species which once lived above ground. 1874 Dawkins (*title*), *Cave Hunting. *c* 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 298, I thought I was a *Caue-keeper. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1250 *Caue-keeping euils that obscurely sleepe. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 380 This *cave-like abode. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 *Cave-loving Eccho, daughter of the air. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* x. 255 These ancient *Cave-men. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1878) 110 One of the blind animals, namely, the *cave-rat. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 257 These *cave-researches appear to have been conducted with care. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* 196 The Drift series of stone implements passes into the *Cave series. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 260 The *Cave-Spider..is very common in France and Italy. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 238 The cave-hyæna, and *cave-tiger, are found associated with the *Ursus spelæus* in the caverns.

†**Cave,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [? for *cavie, cavey,* Cavy.] Colloquial abbreviation of Cavalier.

1661 A. Brome *Songs* 139 Then the Roundheads and Caves agree.

†**Cave,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Cave *v.*[2]] An unwieldy toss of the head, or of a limb.

1808 Jamieson, *Cave*, a stroke, a push; a toss—as signifying to throw up the head. It is applied to the action of an ox or cow. *Ibid., Kaive*, a tossing of the fore legs, rearing; when followed by prep. *up*, it denotes climbing.

†**Cave,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *cave* hollow, ad. L. *cavus.*] Hollow, concave. Of the moon: Waning (L. *luna cava* Plin.). Of a month: Having less than the usual number of days (late L. *mensis cavus*).

1540-64 Raynald *Byrth Mank.* 61 Stooles..made..caue or holowe in the middes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 356 The .. great veine called the cave or hollow veine. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 264 Its flowers are albid and cave like a scale. 1670 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 97 As if the parallax caused the moon to be really cave. 1677 R. Cary *Chronol.* I. i. vii. 19 If the Month were Cave or Lame of 29 Days only.

Cave (kēiv), *v.*[1] [f. Cave *sb.*[1] in various casual applications.] Hence **Caved** *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To hollow, hollow out, excavate, make into a cave. Cf. Cave (*in*) *v.*[3]

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D j, Is it possyble .. that an vlcere caued may growe togyther .. To cure caued vlceres. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. v. 33 Vnder a steepe hilles side..where the mouldred earth had cav'd the banke. 1861 Holme Lee *Tuflongo* 35 As if the ground were caved full of hollow galleries.

2. *intr.* To lodge or lurk in a cave.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 138 Such as wee Caue heere, hunt heere. 1828 D. Moir in *Blackw. Mag.* 368 In the same lair the tame beast and the wild Together caved.

3. *trans.* To place or inclose as in a cave.

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxiii, They Who in oppression's darkness caved had dwelt.

4. *intr.* To form a political 'cave' or cabal.

1881 *L'pool Mercury* 13 Jan. 5/4 The feeling that (to use a new verb, now heard constantly in the lobby) to 'cave' would be ungenerous.

Cave (kēiv), *v.*[2] Also 6 *Sc.* **caue, cawe,** 9 *dial.* **keave, keve, kaive, kayve.** [This includes several senses of uncertain origin, the connexion of some of which is perhaps only apparent. They are taken here chronologically.]

1. *intr.* To fall as a thing does when overturned; to fall clumsily or helplessly. Usually with *over, back over. Sc.* (Cf. Cave *v.*[3])

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xiii. 43 He cawis our [*ed.* 1553 cauis ouer], furth bokand stremys of blude. *a* 1614 J. Melvill *Diary* 32 (Jam.) Sitting down on a bedside, he caves back over so that his feet stack out stiff and dead.

2. *trans.* To tilt and overturn; to upset.

1854 Bampton *Lanc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Kayve*, to upset, to turn over. 'He's keyvt his cart.' 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Cave*, to turn over; to tilt up, so as to empty. 'Now then, look afore yo', or yo'n cave that bouk o'er an' sheed all the milk.' 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.* 171 *Kayve*, to overturn, to upset. *Kayvt*, upset, turned over.

3. To stick up in a tilted position.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 45 To sette nine of the sheaues with..theire toppes cauen vp soe that they stande just fower square, hauinge three sheaues on euery side, and one in the midst.

4. To toss or push (any part of the body) in a ponderous awkward way.

1808 Jamieson, *Cave, keve*, to push, to drive backward and forward. *To cave the head*, to toss it in a haughty or awkward way (like a horse or cow). *Ibid., Kaive*, to toss the fore leg, to rear (as a horse, a goat). *Bauffsh.*

5. *intr.* (in same sense.)

1697 W. Cleland *Poems* 66 (Jam.) Up starts a priest .. And did not ceese to cave and paut While clyred back was prickt and gald. 1802 R. Anderson *Cumbrld. Ball.* 25 Sawney .. A whornpeype danc'd, and keav'd and pranc'd. — 81 The laird's daft son..keaves as he wad wurry me. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Keave*, to plunge, to struggle. *Cumbld.*

Cave (kēiv), *v.*[3] [Usually *cave in*: in meaning identical with the dial. Calve *in* (q. v.), and perh. phonetically descended from it (cf. *hā'penny* from *half-penny*); but even if so, it has certainly been associated with other senses of *cave*; cf. esp. Cave *v.*[1] 'to hollow', Cave *v.*[2] 'to fall all of a heap'.

(All the earliest instances of *cave in*, in print, are from America, and its literary use appears to have arisen there: but, as the word is given as East Anglian by Forby, 1830, and is widely used in Eng. dialects, it is generally conjectured to have reached the U.S. from East Anglia. Its history requires further investigation.)]

1. *To cave in*: to fall in over a hollow, as the earth on the side of a pit or cutting; to fall in in a concave form, as when the front of a vertical section of earth or soil becomes concave in falling forward, from the greater weight or momentum of the higher part. Chiefly *colloq.*

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 398 The cellars are walled with brick .. to prevent the loose sand from caving in. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 196 As some labourers were digging to make an adjoining vault, the earth caved in, so as to leave a vacant space almost like an arch. 1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1860), *To cave in*, said of the earth which falls down when digging into a bank. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* viii. 312 The roof caved in bodily. 1883 *Manch.*

Guard. 18 Oct. 4/7 Two brothers..were at work..dismantling an old pit shaft, when a portion of the sides caved in and one of the men was partially buried.

2. *fig. colloq.* To yield to pressure from above, or from being morally or physically undermined; to break down, give way, give in, submit, collapse.

1837-40 HALLIBURTON *Sam Slick, Hum. Nat.* 55 (Bartlett) He was a plucky fellow, and warn't a goin' to cave in that way. 1848 *New York Tribune* 4 Mar. (Bartl.), [They] will cave in..though they talk loud against it now. 1851 T. PARKER *Wks.* (1863-71) VII. 372 Politician after politician 'caved in' and collapsed. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 94 He felt so much better that he got up at six: but he caved in soon after. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxviii. (D.), A puppy, three weeks old, joins the chase with heart and soul, but caves in at about fifty yards. 1880 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* II. 268 The Romans .. found their empire cave in for want of inward moral tension. 1887 *Punch* 12 Mar. 132/1 In the end Government caved in, and unconditionally agreed to inquiry.

b. without *in. slang.*

1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 287 'Now I cave.'

¶ **3.** *trans.* (*causal.*) To smash or 'bash' in. *rare.*

1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. v. 115, I should like to cave his head in.

Hence **Cave-in** *sb.*

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Sept., The most extensive cave-in that has occurred in this region for years, nearly one hundred acres of ground settling from four to six feet. ['Common in Suffolk.' F. Hall.]

†**Cave** (kēv), *v.*[4] Also *dial.* **keave, keeave.** Obs. and dial. form of CHAVE, to separate chaff and empty ears from the corn.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 996 A place high, plain and pure When nede is therto cave upon thi corne. 1530 PALSGR. 479, I cave corne, *Jescoux le grain.* 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *To Cave*, or *Chave*, is with a large Rake, or such like Instrument, to divide the greater from the lesser; as the larger Chaff from the Corn or smaller Chaff. Also larger coals from the lesser. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Keave*, to rake the short straws and ears from wheat on the barn floor.

Hence **Caving** *vbl. sb.*, the action of separating the chaff, etc., from corn; *cavings*, the chaff or ears thus separated. Comb. *caving-rake, -riddle.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* 121 They [young trees] will serve for flayle-hande-staffes, cavinge-rake-shaftes..and such other like uses. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 298 The short chaffy substance thus separated, is in some districts termed cavings. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 33 In the Midland districts, ears of corn when thrashed are..'cavvins'. 1877 PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cavings*, refuse bits of straw and dirt mixed with small corn, after threshing. *Caving-rake*, a rake used for separating the long bits of straw from corn before dressing. *Caving-riddle*, a riddle used after threshing for separating the corn from the bits of short straw which have come down the machine with it.

Caveach (kăvī·tʃ), *sb.* [a. Sp. *escabeche* (Minsheu *escaveche*) pickle for fish.] Mackerel pickled in a certain way; so called in the West Indies.

1822 *Female Instructor* 422 *Caveach*, mackarel, cut up, seasoned with spices and salt inserted in the pieces, fried brown in oil, and when cold covered up in a jar.

Cavea·ch, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To pickle mackerel or other fish according to a West Indian method.

1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 96 Mackrel to caveache. 1778 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* 50 To caveach Soles.

Cavear, -re, -ree, -ri, -ry, obs. ff. CAVIARE.

Caveat (kē[l]·vi[l]ăt), *sb.* Also 6 **caviate,** 6-7 **caveate.** [L. *caveat* let him beware, 3rd sing. pres. subj. of *cavēre* to beware.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 118 If he be tame, and haue ben rydden vpon, than *Cauеat emptor*, beware the byer.]

1. *Law.* A process in court (originally in ecclesiastical courts) to suspend proceedings; a notice given by some party to the proper officer not to take a certain step until the party giving the notice has been heard in opposition. Phrase, *To enter* or *put in a caveat*: also *fig.* see 2 b.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 45 A Caveat they found entred in the Bishops Office, by a Gentleman, one of the Petti-Bag, who pretended a Title. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caveat*, used among the Proctors, when a person is dead, and a competition ariseth for the Executorship, or Administratorship, the party concerned enters a Caveat, to prevent or admonish others from intermedling. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* cxiv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 273, I entered caveats both at Mr. Atturny's and Mr. Sollicitor's. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 145 A Caveat in Law..is an Intimation given to some Ordinary or Ecclesiastical Judge..notifying to him that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an Affair. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V. 95 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 *Probate Div.* 23 The..defendant, one of the next of kin, entered a caveat.

2. *transf.* A warning, admonition, caution.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Y iij b, A caueat, to be ware of to moche confidence. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 85 Such od caueats, as I to the frendlye can vtter. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 50 A Caveat to you how you live. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. 248 Those Caveats, whereof Astrologers do every year warn the people. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 365 ¶ 1, I design this Paper as a Caveat to the Fair Sex. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) IV. 448 A caveat against ostentatious bounty and favour to negroes. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. iii. 531 With this caveat let us now pass .. to more complex cases.

b. *To put in* or *enter a caveat* (in senses 2 & 3).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 405 It pleased the goodnesse of God by giuing the law to put in a caueat..for the tranquilitie of mankinde. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xxiv. 602 They should put in a caveat, that he might have no libertie to warre upon the Ætolians. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xii. 37 She enters a silent caveat by a blush. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 116 Putting in a caveat against the ridicule of infidels. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. x. (1878) 108 To enter a caveat against a misconception.

†**3.** A condition previously laid down; a proviso, reservation; = CAUTION *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 370 M. Heskins fombleth out the matter with a foolish caueat, that .. he suffreth not violence. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XXI. (1655) 196 Some were offered me for nothing, with this caveat, that..I must, etc.

†**4.** A precaution; = CAUTION *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 539/1 The chiefest caveat and provision in the reformation of the North must be to keep out those Scottes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 54 Let them vse this caueat especially; that they take but little at a time. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ix. (1652) 310 God laid in a caveat and provision for the encouragement of them.

5. *U. S. Patent Laws.* 'A description of some invention, designed to be patented, lodged in the office before the patent right is taken out, operating as a bar to applications respecting the same invention, from any other quarter' (Webster).

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 256 A caveat, describing this invention, was filed by Gray.

Caveat (kē[l]·vi[l]ĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* **a.** To enter a caveat or caution against. **b.** To serve with a caveat. *Obs.*

1661 MRQ. ARGYLE *Last Sp.* 27 May in *Naphtali* 288, I would caveat this. 1707 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 347 Charged or Caveated the Mr. of the Rolls that he should make out no Exemplification or Coppy thereof.

2. *intr.* To enter a caveat.

In mod. Dicts.

3. *Fencing.* (*intr.*) To shift one's sword from one side to the other of one's adversary's sword, to 'disengage'. Hence **Caveating** *vbl. sb.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 274 In case the adversary after a *finda*, going to the *parade*, discover his breast to *caveat*. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Caveating*, or *Disengaging*, slipping the Adversary's Sword, when 'tis going to bind or secure one's own. 1707 HOPE *New Method Fencing* 82 This Contre-Caveating .. is a Circular Parade, that is, a Man in performing it, forms with his Sword not only one, but sometimes (according as his Adversary shall Caveat or shun it) two or three Circles. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Caveating* is so necessary a motion in fencing, that without it, there could be scarce any offensive part.

Caveator (kē[l]·vi[l]e[l]·təɹ). [f. CAVEAT + -OR.] One who enters a caveat; see CAVEAT *sb.* 1, 5.

1881 *Sci. American* Circular, After a Caveat has been filed the Patent Office will not issue a patent for the same invention to any other person without giving notice to the Caveator. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 331/1 Fourteen days' notice is given to the caveator.

Caveer, obs. form of CAVIARE.

Ca·vel, *sb.*[1] *north. dial.* Forms: 4-8 **cavil, cavel,** 5 **kevelle,** *Sc. pl.* **caflis,** 6 *Sc.* **cauill, -yll, -eill,** 7 **cavell,** *Sc.* **kavil,** ? 8 *Sc.* **kevel, kevil,** 8 *Sc.* **kavel,** 9 *north. dial.* **kyeval, -el,** etc. [Identical with Du. *kavel* lot, parcel (*kavelen* to cast lots, parcel out by lot), MDu. *cāvele* lot, MLG. and MG. *kavele* 'little stick (inscribed with runes) for casting lots' Franck. Usually identified with ON. *kafli* piece cut off, piece, bit, *kefli* cylinder, stick, piece of wood; but the connexion is not fully traced.]

1. A lot (that is cast). Now applied in the Northumberland collieries to the lots which are cast from time to time to determine in which 'bord' each miner shall hew till the next cavelling.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18907, Þan kest þai cauel [*Gött.* caueles; *Fairf.* lottis; *Trin.* lottes] þam emell. *Ibid.* 21157 Als þe cauel on him fell. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 142 Sone kevelles did thay caste. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viii. 27 Be cut or cavil that pleid sone partid was. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1887) 41 And thay suld cast cauels apone his kot [=coat]. *a* 1783 *Gil Brenton* xlviii. in Child *Ballads* I. 69/1 The cavil it did on me fa. 1852 *Mining Gloss.* 123, *Kavels*, lots cast by the men at stated periods for the different working places.

b. The response of an oracle [transl. Lat. *sors*].

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 31 The kavillis of Licia.

c. *fig.* One's lot in life or in marriage. *dial.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 128 (Jam.), I should be right content For the kind cavel that to me was lent. 1826 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay.* I. xlviii, To please ma dowly cavel. *Ibid.* III. lxvi, When Sall was for ma kyeval drawn.

†**2.** Lot or share, in any joint privilege, liability, or the like. *Obs.* or ? *Sc.*

c 1400 tr. *Leges Quatuor Burgorum* xiii, He sall not have lot nor cavill equallie with burgessis dwelland within the burgh. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 82 Lot, cut, and cavill, hes place in ane half dacker of hides.

3. A division or share of property made by lot; an allotment of land.

1652 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 93 Part of the cavells of 91 acres under Epworth. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 230/1 (Jam.) 40 chalders of victual and silver rent out of the bishops kavil. 1700 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (1869) 316 A larg map having every field, ing, close, mested, croft, cavel, intack, etc., in the whole parish in it. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 62 The first deviation from run-rig was by dividing the farms into kavels or kenches, by which every field..was split down into as many lots as there were tenants. 1805 *State, Leslie of Powis, etc.* 17 (Jam.) The Town and Bishop feued out this fishing in shares, six of them called the King's cavil, and the other six the Bishop's cavil. 1856 *Best's Farm. Bks.* 128 *note.*

†**Ca·vel,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 **kevell.** [Of uncertain derivation: Jamieson suggests that it is the ON. *kefli* (the same word as in prec.) used first in the literal sense of 'stick, piece of wood', and then applied contemptuously to a man, 'as the vulgar call a raw-boned fellow *a lang rung*, a stiff old man *an auld stock*'.]

1. Perhaps, a stick or stout staff.

(But it may be in sense 2.)

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* vii, The kensy cleikit to the cavell, But, lord, than how thay luggit.

2. 'A low fellow' (Jamieson).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 152 A kevell, corpulent of stature. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2217 Ye, wilte thou, hangman? I say, thou cavell. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2863 Ane cavell quhilk was never at the scule. 1706-11 in Watson's *Coll. Sc. Poems* III. 50 (Jam.) The Bride about the Ring she skipped, Till out starts Carle and Cavel.

†**Ca·vel,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CAVEL *sb.*[1]]

a. *intr.* To cast lots. **b.** *trans.* To allot, apportion. Hence **Ca·velling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *St. Georgis* 101 Quhene þe maste party Of þe folk distroyt war vtrely Be sic cuttis and cawelynge. 1652 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 91 Lands lying in the Isle of Axholme .. which .. were cavelled out, and allotted to every Participant. 1805 *State, Leslie of Powis, etc.* 123 (Jam.) After the cavelling of the water in April. 1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. I. 473/2. 1887 R. O. HESLOP in *letter* 2 Aug., Each collier draws his cavel, and the number on his ticket is the number of the 'bord' at which he must hew for a stated period, till another cavelling, takes place.

Cavel, -ell, obs. forms of CAVIL.

Cavel, cavil, var. of KEVEL (in a ship).

Cavelet (kē[l]·vlĕt). *rare.* A miniature cave.

1864 *Linnet's Trial* II. III. iii. 4 The aperture of one of those supplemental cavelets. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 314 Openings in the rocks to tiny cavelets.

Caveling, obs. f. CAVILLING.

Cavelleir, obs. f. CAVALIER.

Cavellerie, cavelry, obs. ff. CAVALRY.

†**Cavenard.** *Obs.* Perhaps the same as CAYNARD (? error for *cayenard*).

c 1300 *Havelok* 2389 Hede cauenard! Wat dos thu here at this pathe?

Cavendish (kæ·vĕndiʃ). [see quot. 1844.]

1. Tobacco softened and pressed into solid cakes.

1839 (in a file of prices of Messrs. Grant, Chambers, & Co., London, of this date. It is not in their circular of 1824). 1843 *Hints to Freshmen* (Oxford) 8 He has smoked Cavendish tobacco under the steadfast impression that it was the mildest Turkey. 1844 ANSTIE in *Rep. Comm.* (Ho. of Commons) *Tobacco Trade Q.* 33 'Cavendish' is a species of tobacco reckoned by the Excise under the general denomination of Roll..I suppose the name is taken from the name of the maker in America. I know of no other reason for the name. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 70 Men..read it..daily, just as they smoke cavendish. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 6/1 The cakes are..submitted to hydraulic pressure, and in the end a substance is obtained of great solidity, and which cuts like black marble. This is the cavendish which army men, artists, and others affect.

2. Assumed name of the author (H. Jones) of a treatise on Whist (1862); often used allusively.

1878 H. H. GIBBS in B. Price *Pract. Pol. Econ.*, Like a man having his Cavendish at his fingers' ends, who sits down to play a rubber without seeing his cards.

Caver (kē[l]·vəɹ). *Mining.* ? *Obs.* [App. f. CAVE.] One who goes 'about the mines to beg or steal ore from the miners' coes, or to steal their stowes' (Tapping *Gloss. Manlove's Chron.*).

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 117 To keep in awe Such as be cavers, or do rob men's Coes. 1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Cavers* (a word used by Miners), thieves that steal Oar out of the Mines. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, Sj, Sauntle [is] the first pee or bit of Ore that the Cavers find in a Morning by Purchassing.

Cavere, obs. form of CAVIARE.

Cavern (kæ·vəɹn), *sb.* Also 4-7 **cauerne,** 5-6 **kauerne.** [a. F. *caverne* cave, ad. L. *caverna* cave, den, cavity, f. *cav-us* hollow: see -ERN.]

1. A hollow place under ground; a subterranean (or submarine) cavity; a cave.

The Fr. *caverne* is the exact equivalent of Eng. *cave*; F. *cave* is a subterranean hollow generally, a cellar, etc. In Eng., *cave* is the ordinary commonplace term, *cavern* is vaguer and more rhetorical, usually with associations of vastness, or indefiniteness of extent or limits.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 82 Þe crikes and þe cauernes of þe see yhidd in þe floodes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. lvi. (1495) 487 In cauernes myes and crepynge wormes make theyr dennes and nestes. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxi, In rochys harde, and in kauernes lowe. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 80 Where wilt thou [conspiracie] finde a Cauerne darke enough To maske thy monstrous Visage? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 268 In hollow Caverns Vermine make abode. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 33 ¶ 5, I will teach you to..bring out from the caverns of the mountains metals. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 23 Mountains of the earth, the caverns of the ocean. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 293 A spacious cavern, hewn amid The entrails of the earth. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* viii, Terrific caverns gave Dark welcome to each stormy wave. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. xv. 300 Vast caverns open in the mountain side.

†**2.** Applied to the cavity of the ear, the frontal sinus, etc.; also to interstices between particles. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 263 The cauerne and structure of the Eare. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 108 Being reduced to a fine Meal, it [Gunpowder] loses all its little Caverns or Pores. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 463 The small spungy bones of the upper jaw, the caverns of the forehead.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cavern-door, -house, -pagoda, -temple, -well;* **cavernhold,** *nonce-wd.* after *household*; **cavern-limestone,** 'the carboniferous limestone of Kentucky, so called from the innumerable caves which its hard strata contain' (Bartlett); **cavern-like** *a.*

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* 181 The theoretical conclusions that have been deduced from *cavern bones. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* IX. 22 [They] croud the *cavern-door. **1791** Cowper *Odyss.* IX. 434 Like whelps against his *cavern-floor he dashed them. **1873** M. Collins *Miranda* I. 185 The various rude household or *cavernhold implements which the Troglodyte had used. **1858** Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 30 A *cavern-like gloom. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits* xvi. Wks. (Bohn) II. 123 The gates of the old *cavern temples.

Cavern (kæ·vəɹn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To enclose or ensconce as in a cavern.

c **1630** Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 225 The river is gathered into such a streight..that it seemeth to cavern itself. **1805** Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xiii, Now the child From light and life is cavern'd. **1822** Byron *Werner* II. ii. 351 Sickness sits cavern'd in his hollow eye.

2. To hollow out, so as to form a cavern.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 438 The sharpness and boldness of the lines where they were caverned and cloven down. **1860** Emerson *Cond. Life* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 421 The dungeons .. dug and caverned out by grumbling..people. **1887** *Scribner's Mag.* II. 452 Places of exit of the caverning streams.

3. *intr.* To lurk in a cavern; to den.

1860 S. Dobell in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 326 Where the last deadliest rout Of furies cavern, to cast out those Dæmons.

Cave·rnal, *a. rare.* [f. L. *caverna* cavern + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cavern.

1803 G. S. Faber *Cabiri* II. 266 Hades may be the cavernal space immediately beneath the shell of the earth. **1816** — *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. p. lxx, The two-peaked mountain and sacred cavernal door.

Caverned (kæ·vəɹnd), *ppl. a.* [f. Cavern.]

1. Having caverns; hollowed out into caverns.

1715–20 Pope *Iliad* II. 852 Antron's watry dens, and cavern'd ground. **1814** Wordsw. *Excurs.* IV. 1161 Blind recesses of the caverned rocks.

2. Formed as or like a cavern.

1847 Disraeli *Tancred* VI. vii, Stealing into the caverned chamber.

3. Enclosed or ensconced in a cavern.

1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 42 No cavern'd Hermit rests self-satisfied. **1853** Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 140 There is rest on the surface of the caverned lake.

Cavernous (kæ·vəɹnəs), *a.* [ad. L. *cavernōsus* (in It. *cavernoso*, Pr. *cavernos*, F. *caverneux*), in same sense, f. *caverna*: see Cavern and -ous.]

1. Abounding in caverns.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 108 This hyl is craggy and eke cavernous. **1695** Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 158 These Countryes being all Mountainous and Cavernous. **1750** Warburton *Julian* II. vi. (R.) The town and temple of Delphi were seated on a bare and cavernous rock. **1853** Phillips *Rivers Yorksh.* iii. 111 The mountains are thoroughly cavernous.

2. Full of, or characterized by, cavities or interstices; having a porous texture; hollow in the middle. (Cf. Cavern *sb.* 2.)

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 116 It [cancer] is hard, unequall, and cavernous, or hollow. **1731** Bailey, *Cavernous Ulcer* is an Ulcer whose Entrance is straight, and the Bottom broad, wherein are many Holes filled with malignant Matter. **1811** Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 403 The cavernous pumice-stone of Lipari. **1851** Carpenter *Man. Phys.* 302 The Human Spleen has no true cavernous structure. **1876** T. Hardy *Hand of Ethelberta* I. 118 Till the fire had grown haggard and cavernous.

3. Of the nature of or resembling a cavern; hollow.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 261 Some huge cavernous apertures into which the sea flows. **1865** E. C. Clayton *Cruel Fort.* III. 75 His thick eyebrows casting deep shadows on his cavernous eyes. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 193 The cavernous recess of its cliffs.

4. Of or pertaining to a cavern.

1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* iv. 84 This cavernous inspiration. **1839** Bailey *Festus* (1852) 142 Cavernous darkness.

Hence **Ca·vernously** *adv.*, in a cavernous way.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 420 A rock that was cavernously hollow at the base. **1885** G. Meredith *Diana* II. xii. 277 The Fates..were then beginning cavernously their performance of the part of the villain.

Cavernulated (kăvə·ɹniŭlēi·tĕd), *a.* [f. as next + -ate[3] + -ed[1].] Formed into a minute cavity; also = next.

1875 Quain *Anat.* II. 102 The newly formed bone and.. its cavernulated structure.

Cavernulous (kăvə·ɹniŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna* cavern, cavity + -ous.] Characterized by minute cavities, porous.

1757 Lewis in *Phil. Trans.* I. 154 The mass..turned out cavernulous and brittle. **1803** J. Black *Lect. Chem.* III. 326 (L.) Copper will not cast either solid or tenacious, but is cavernulous and weak.

Cavery, obs. form of Caviare.

Cavesson (kæ·vĕsən). Forms: 6 **cauetzan,** 7 **cavezan; cavechin; 7–9 caveson,** 8 **cavezon,** (**cavesion,** 9 **cavason**), 7– **cavesson.** [a. F. *caveçon*, ad. It. *cavezzone*, augmentative of *cavezza* halter (cf. Sp. *cabezon* shirt-collar). Ital. had another derivative form, *cavezzana*, whence the earlier Eng. form *cavezan*. Diez associates It. *cavezza*, OF. *chevece*, with Sp. *cabeza*, Pr. *cabeissa* head, repr. L. *capitia*, from *capitium* 'head-covering', later 'the opening in a tunic for the head'.]

A kind of nose-band of iron, leather, or wood, 'fixed to the nostrils of a horse, to curb or render him manageable through the pain it occasions' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*).

1598 Florio, *Cauezzana*, a cauetzan or headstraine. **1611** Cotgr., *Camorre*, a sharpe and double-edged Cavesson of yron, for an vnruly horses nose. — *Caveçon*, a cauechin, or cauesson, for a horses nose. **1618** M. Baret *Horsemanship* Cures 38 Extreame commanding bits and tormenting cauezans. **1649** G. Daniel *Trinarch.* Author 17 That Pegasus..which others rather chuse to ride rather in a Caveson. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Colt*, The Cavesion being placed upon the tender Gristle of his Nose. **1840** Blain *Encycl. Rur. Sports* 287 The cavesson is the first active restraint applied to all saddle horses. **1863** *Gambler's Dream* III. 201 No more chance with them than a colt in a cavason. **1875** 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* II. I. viii. 451.

‖ **Cavetto** (kăvē·tto). *Arch.* [It. *cavetto*, dim. of *cavo*, f. L. *cav-us* hollow: see Cave.] 'A hollowed moulding, whose profile is the quadrant of a circle. It is principally used in cornices' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.*).

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 268 We will describe a Cavetto. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 174 The bedmould should consist of an ovolo, fillet, and cavetto. **1876** Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* 805 The *cavetto, mouth*, or *hollow* is chiefly used as a crowning moulding .. By workmen it is frequently called a *casement*.

Cavey, Cavialy, var. of Caviе, Caviare.

Cavezan, -zon, obs. ff. Cavesson.

Caviar, caviare (see below). Forms: 6 **chauiale,** 7 **cavialy**; 6 **cavery,** 7 **caveari, caveary,** (**cauearee**), **cauiarie,** 7–8 **caviary**; **cavear(e, caveer,** (7 **gaueare, cavere, cavajar, cavayer,** 8 **cavier, kavia**); 7– **caviare, caviar.** [Of uncertain origin, found in Turkish as خاویار *khāvyār*; in Italian in 16th c. as *caviale* (whence 16th c. F. *cavial*, Sp. *cavial*, 16th c. Eng. *cavialy*), also as *caviaro*, whence F. and Pg. *caviar*.

('It has no root in Turkish, and has not the look of a Turkish word. Redhouse in his MS. Thesaurus marks it as Italian-Turkish, looking upon it as borrowed from Italian.' Prof. Ch. Rieu.)

In English occurring with great variety of spelling and pronunciation, after Italian and French, with various native modifications. Originally, *caviā·ly, -ā·le, -ā·rie, -ā·re* was of 4 syllables, with accent on the penult, as in Italian, but was sometimes reduced to 3 syllables, by slurring *-iā-*, as *-yā-*, and later with the accent shifted to the first syllable. As early as 1625, the final *-e*, in *caviare, caveare*, was often dropped in speech, and later also in writing, giving *caviar, cavear* (cf. F. *caviar*), pronounced (kăvi¸ā·ɹ, -ē·ɹ), sometimes (kăvi¸yā·ɹ, -yē·ɹ), and perh. also with accent shifted (kă·viaɹ, -iəɹ, -yəɹ). About 1700, prevalent forms were *cavea·r, cavee·r*, riming with *prepare*, and *cheer*; the latter pronunciation appears to have been the only one in common use in the end of the 18th c., for Walker, 1797, who spells *caviare* and pronounces (kăvī·ɹ), says, 'Either the spelling or the pronunciation of this word should be altered..the ancient spelling seems to have been *Caviare*; though Buchanan and Bailey, in compliance with pronunciation, spell it *Caveer*, W. Johnston *Cavear*, and Ash, as a less usual spelling, *Cavier*.'

Smart (1846) pronounces (kăvi¸yē·ɹ), Webster has the accent on first syllable (kæ·vi¸āɹ); prevalent pronunciations in England at present are kăvi¸ā·ɹ, kăvi¸yā·ɹ, which are etymologically the best, also (kăvi¸ē·ɹ), and as in Smart. Shakspere's *caviare*, and Swift's *cavee·r*, are recognized archaic forms.]

1. The roe of the sturgeon and other large fish obtained from lakes and rivers of the east of Europe, pressed and salted, and eaten as a relish.

a. cavialy, caviarie, and allied forms:

1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (1857) 12 Of Ickary or cavery, a great quantitie is made upon the river of Volgha. **1598** *Epulario* H ij, To dresse a kind of meat of the spawne of Sturgions, called Chauiale. *a* **1612** Harington *Epigr.* III. (1633) 33 Yet eatst thou Ringoes and potato Rootes And Gaueare, but it litle bootes. *a* **1616** Beaum. & Fl. *Passion. Madm.* v. 353 (N.) Laugh—wide—loud—and vary—..One that ne'er tasted caveare. **1616** Bullokar, *Cauearee*, strange meate like blacke sope. **1620** Skelton *Quix.* IV. xiii. 103 Black Meat called Caviary, made of Fishes Eggs. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 835 Red-Herrings, Caueary, Parmizan, &c. **1639** Nabbes *Spring's Glory*, Anchoves & Caveary. **1655** Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 264 As for Cavialy..the Italian Proverb will euer be true..He that eateth of Cavialies, Eateth Salt, Dung, and Flies. **1702** W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xlii. 170 They eat it..like Caviary. **1721–1800** Bailey, *Ca·viary* [**1731–61** also *Cavee·r*].

β. caviare, caviar, etc., of 3 or 2 syllables.

1620 E. Blount *Observ. & Disc.* (N.), That the only delicacies be mushrooms, caveare, or snails. **1624** Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 211 Cauiare and Puttargo. **1628** Wither *Brit. Rememb.* I. 345 Caveär, and twenty such like bables. **1663** R. Head *Hic et Ubique* 24 Potargo, Cavere, Olives and such like. **1673** Ray *Journ. Low-C.* II. 353 The red Cavear ..made of the eggs or roe..of the Cyprinus. **1680** Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 62 Oyl and Cavayer about Volga. *Ibid.* 77 Three or 400 weight of Caveer. **1698** J. Crull *Muscovy* 163 (N.) Caviare, or cavajàr (by the Russians called ikary). **1708** Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xviii, Pots of Cavier. **1708** W. King *Cookery* (1807) 73 What lord of old, would bid his cook prepare Mangoes, potargo, champignons, caveare? **1730** Swift *Panegyr. Dean*, And, for our home-bred British Cheer, Botargo, Catsup, and Caveer. **1740** R. Brookes *Art of Angling* I. xxxii. 74 A sort of Edible which they call Cavear, or Kavia. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. I. vi. 267 A kind of cavier. **1782** P. H. Bruce *Mem.* VII. 236 What the Russians call Ikari, and we caviar. **1837** M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 189 The roe is made into a caviare. **1853** Soyer *Pantroph.* 217 Caviar of an inferior quality. **1870** Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 325 Russian caviare.

b. The circumstance that *caviar* is generally unpalatable to those who have not acquired a taste for it, is referred to by Shakspere in a phrase which has become one of the commonplaces of literary quotation and allusion.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 457 For the Play I remember pleas'd not the Million, 'twas Cauiarie to the Generall: but it was..an excellent Play. **1822** Hazlitt *Men & Mann.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 77 Nothing goes down with them but what is caviare to the multitude. **1827** Scott *Two Drovers* i, His own legends of clanfights and creaghs..would have been caviare to his companion. **1847** Barham *Ingold. Leg., St. Dunstan*, The fare to which I allude, With as good table-beer as ever was brewed, Was all 'caviare to the multitude'. **1880** *Literary World* 13 Feb. 100/2 They .. will be considered caviare to the general public.

Cavicorn (kæ·vikɔ̃ɹn). *Zool.* [f. L. *cavus* hollow + *cornu* horn.] A quadruped having hollow horns: one of a family (*Cavicornia*) of Ruminants.

Cavie (kē·i-vi). *Sc.* Also **cavey, cavy.** [app. a. MDu. *kēvie*, Du. or Flem. *kevie*, 16th c. Flem. also *kavie* (Plantin 1573), cage, coop, corresp. to OHG. *chevia*, MHG. *kevje*, Ger. *käfig, käfich* cage:—WGer. *kavia* str. fem., a. late L. **cavia*, for *cavea* cage, coop, den, etc., f. *cavus* hollow.]

A hen-coop; a house for fowls.

1756 Mrs. Calderwood *Jrnl.* v. (1884) 142 It is just like a cavy full of men, instead of hens. **1805** J. Nicol *Poems* II. 90 (Jam.) Nor duck, nor turkie-cavie enter'd. **1808** Mayne *Siller Gun* 56 (Jam.) Croose as a cock in his ain cavie. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* XXV, Cooped up in a convent, like a kain-hen in a cavey.

Cavier, obs. form of Caviare.

Cavil (kæ·vil), *sb.* [f. the verb.]

1. A captious, quibbling, or frivolous objection.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 124 A cauill, *calumnia*. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 336/2, I come now to the other part of your cavill, which is in all respectes as untrue and frivolous. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 392 That's but a cauill. **1656** Hobbes *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 227 The ninth objection is an egregious cavil. **1735** Berkeley *Free-thinking in Math.* § 50 Whether there may not be fair objections as well as cavils. **1850** Gladstone *Glean.* V. xliv. 200 To meet this technical cavil on the wording of the Statutes.

2. The raising of frivolous objections; cavilling.

a **1600** Hooker (J.), Wiser men consider how subject the best things have been unto cavil. **1611** Bible *Pref.* init., If there be any hole left for cauill to enter (and cauill, if it doe not finde a hole, will make one). **1729** Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 9 The first seems .. the least liable to cavil and dispute. **1860** Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 144 His measures were sure to be the subject of perpetual cavil. **1868** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 183 There was no candidate whose claims were altogether without cavil.

†3. [cf. L. *cavilla.*] A flout, gibe, jeer. *Obs.*

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XXII. 235 Eumæus on his just infliction pass'd This pleasureable cavil.

4. *Comb.*, as *cavil-proof* adj.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. viii. § 11 James..granted them a new Corporation Cavill-proof against all exceptions.

Cavil (kæ·vil), *v.* Also 6–7 **cavel**(l. [a. OF. *cavill-er* (14th c. in Godef.) to mock, jest, rail, 'to cauill, wrangle, reason crossely, speake ouer thwartly' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *cavillāri* (whence also It. *cavillare*, Sp. *cavilar*, Pg. *cavillar*), to practise jeering or mocking, satirize, jest, reason captiously, f. *cavilla* a jeering, scoffing, raillery.]

1. *intr.* 'To raise captious and frivolous objections' (J.); to object, dispute, or find fault unfairly or without good reason. Const. *at, about* (formerly also *against, with, on*).

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 19 b, Wheras ye can not thwarte and cauyll in the thynges you see doen before your iyes. **1564** *Brief Exam.* ***** iij b, Men dyd not cauill agaynst theyr whyte vestures. **1596** Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 140 But in the way of Bargaine .. Ile cauill on the ninth part of a hayre. **1597** Morley *Introd. Mus.* 28 Let no man cauil at my doing in that I have chaunged my opinion. **1635** Swan *Spec. M.* i. § 3 (1643) 14 After this manner, such mockers reasoned and cavilled with S. Peter. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 8 He .. who cavelled against the Prophet. **1750** Warburton *Lett. late Prelate* (1809) 61 Without finding anything considerable to cavil with you upon. **1798** Malthus *Popul.* (1878) 88 When the harvest is over they cavil about losses. *a* **1852** Webster *Wks.* (1877) VI. 163 Those who do not value Christianity..cavil about sects and schisms. **1871** Rossetti *Dante at Ver.* liii, To cavil in the weight of bread And to see purse-thieves gibbeted. **1884** Sir W. Brett in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 530/1 The rule exists, and I have not the smallest intention of cavilling at it.

†b. with object-clause. *Obs.*

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. ix. 19 He may cauill that the hed of the equilater triangle shall not fall betwene the two right lines. **1714** Gay *What d' ye call it* Pref., They cavil at it as a Comedy, that I had partly a View to Pastoral.

2. *trans.* To object to or find fault with captiously.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 232/2 This were perhappes not altogether from the purpose, that is cavilled. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 422 Nor can you cauill him for leauing out the word. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 759 Wilt thou enjoy the good, Then cavil the conditions? 1750 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) VIII. 96 The testimony of Amm. Marcellinus, decisive as it is, hath been cavilled. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 256 There are men whose intellectual pride cavils and perverts .. every truth of the revelation of God.

† **b.** with *away*, *out*: To do away with, bring out, by cavilling.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 294 His seventh section labours to cavill out the flawes which were found in the Remonstrants logick. 1645 W. JENKYN *Serm.* 28 'Tis this which doth cavill away our peace and holinesse.

† **3.** in sense of L. *cavillāri*. *Obs.*—0

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 126 Cauil, *calumniari, cauillari.* 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cauill*, to iest, scoffe, or reason subtilly. 1616 in BULLOKAR.

Cavil, variant of KEVEL (in a ship).

Cavil(l, var. of CAVEL, lot.

Cavillation (kævilē·ʃən). Forms: 4 **kauelacion**, 4-6 **cauel(l)acion**, (-acyoun, etc.), 4-7 **cau-, cavil(l)-, cavyl(l)acion**, 6 **cauel(l)ation**, 7 **cavilation**, 5– **cavillation.** [a. F. *cavillation* (13th c. *cavillacion* in Littré), ad. L *cavillātiōn-em* a jeering, scoffing, in med.L. a legal subterfuge, chicane, f. *cavillāri* (see CAVIL *v.*).] Cavilling.

1. † **a.** In early use, *esp.* The making of captious, frivolous, quibbling, or unfair objections, arguments, or charges, in legal proceedings; the use of legal quibbles, or taking advantage of technical flaws, so as to overreach or defraud; hence, chicanery, trickery, overreaching sophistry. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2275 Nawþer fyked I, ne flaȝe, freke, quen þou myntest, Ne kest no kauelacion. 1388 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 198 Ne cavyllacion ne procuratour schal be þere. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxix. (1859) 62 Yf lawes be keped stably withoute ony cauyllacions, or fals fauoure of persones. *a* 1500 *Songs & Carols* (Wright) 66 (Mätz.) Was not Adam..Arystotyll, Vergyll, by a womans cavylacion Browt to iniquyte and to mych woo? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 167 Aye inuentand cauillatione and vrang titilis to hef ther nychtbours heretagis. 1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 190 If these accusations..are mere surmises or forged cavilations. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxix. 373 Bribery and forged cavillations [haunt] the courts of justice.

b. = CAVILLING.

c 1540 *Life of Fisher* Wks. II. (1887) Introd. 41 Lest some cavillacion might in time arise about this matter. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 120 Those who have cleared this point above cavillation. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 132 We have instead of a Narration, a World of Cavillation. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iii. § 16. 112 A good deal more follows in the same sophistical style of cavillation.

c. = CAVIL *sb.* 1. *arch.*

1532 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 835/2 To trifle out the trouth of Goddes wordes; with cauillacions grounded vpon goddes other wordes. 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man* (1634) Prol. 9 With diuers other such like cauillations and reasons. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 468 Left-handed Arguments, approaching the nature of cavillations. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. ij. 797 Provided it were interpreted healthily, and not dislocated by cavillations and sinister interpolations.

† **2.** = L. *cavillatio*, a jeering, scoffing. *Obs.*—0

1623 COCKERAM II, Merry Taunts, *Cauillations.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cavillation*, a mock or jest.

† **Ca·villato·ry,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **cavillātōri-us* of a *cavillātor* CAVILLER (agent sb. f. *cavillāri*): see -ORY.] Of the nature of cavilling.

1641 *Answ. to Vind. Smectymnuus* Pref. 10 The contradiction they would raise .. is meerly cavillatory. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 14 These Cavillatory Objections against the Parliaments proceedings.

Caviller (kæ·vilɔɪ). [f. CAVIL *v.* + -ER.] One who cavils; a captious or frivolous objector, a quibbling disputant.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* 429 (R.) You are but a shifting cauiller. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 505 Of greater moment than perhaps Detractors and Cavillers imagine. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXX, That it is doubted by single cavillers, can very little weaken the general evidence. 1869 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* 17 Cavillers .. find fault for the sake of showing off their deep knowledge.

Cavilling (kæ·vilin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to CAVIL; captious objection or frivolous fault-finding.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Captio in verbis*, captious cavilling in wordes. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 66 These ..fall to cavillings and menacings. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 361 Bottomless cavillings and questionings about written laws. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. 751 It is not such petty cavilling which can destroy an European reputation.

Ca·villing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That cavils, captious; *also*, fraudulent, sophistical (*obs.*).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 63 To shunne..the cauelyng tauntes of straungers. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 204 The caueling aduersarie, the enimie of mankind. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 258 They did use to buy old caveling titles. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 239 An Ignorant Grammarian or a Cavelling Logician. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 116. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xxxix. 18 The most cavilling mind must applaud their devoted sense of duty.

Hence **Cavillingly** *adv.*, in a cavilling manner; **Cavillingness**, the disposition to cavil.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 46/1 Nero and Domitian.. cauillinglie obiected against our doctrine. 1642 J. EATON *Free Justif.* 273 As they likewise cavillingly object. 1818 TODD *Cavillingness.*

† **Ca·villous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cavillōs-us* (f. *cavilla*: see CAVIL and -OUS); or ad. OF. *cavilleus, -eux* in same sense.] Full of cavils or cavilling; (of persons) apt to cavil.

1572 BUCHANAN *Detect. Mary* in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* 140 Though we would shift it off by cavillous expounding. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 330 Bassian was .. also more cauillous and troublesome. 1645 DIGBY *Man's Soul* viii. (1657) 78 Cavillous scruples, and wild doubts. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 56 Cavillous and unfaithful Advocates, by whose Fraud and Iniquity, Justice is destroy'd. 1851 GALLENGA tr. *Marriotti's Italy* 354 The war-ministry were lukewarm, cavillous, impracticable.

Hence † **Ca·villously** *adv.*; **Cavillousness.**

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 59 Falsly and cavillously they ascribe unto us a device of their owne braine. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 559 By the Covenant it self, since that so cavillously is urg'd against us.

[Cavilon, mistake for *cavison* = CAVESSON.

a 1641 SUCKLING *Brennoralt* III. i, Rid with Cavilons, and with harsh curbs.]

† **Ca·vilsome,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CAVIL + -SOME.] Of the nature of cavil, cavilling.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 270 In despight of all cauilsome premisses. 1621 — *Tythes* (1623) 1 None except cauilsome contradiction.

Cavin (kæ·vin). *Mil.* [a. F. *cavin*:—OF. *cavain*, f. L. *cavus* hollow.] A hollow way or natural hollow, sufficiently capacious to hold a body of troops, and facilitate their approach to a fortress.

1708 in KERSEY; in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

Caving (kē·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CAVE *v.*[1] + -ING 1.] The action of CAVE *v.*[1]

1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story of Doom* VI. 23 The moon hath grown again in heaven, After her caving.

Ca·ving, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CAVE *v.*[3] + -ING 1.] The action of CAVE *v.*[3], *lit.* and *fig.*; usually *caving in.*

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xiv. 330, Stakes or palisades are driven in along the cuttings, to prevent the earth from caving. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 7/4 There will be such a caving-in and bulging-out of worthless party walls. 1870 *Echo* 11 Nov., The public regard it suspiciously. They seem to think it the prelude to 'caving in'.

Caving, -ings, caving-rake: see CAVE *v.*[4]

Ca·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. CAVE *v.* + -ING 2.] Forming caves, overhanging. Also, Falling in, through being hollowed out beneath.

1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 214 A caving bank on one side, and an advancing sand-bar .. on the other. *a* 1877 OUIDA *Tricotrin* I. 350 The deep slopes of caving cliffs.

Cavish: see under CAVY *sb.*[1]

Cavitary (kæ·vitări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *cavitas* hollow, cavity + -ARY; cf. *voluntas*, *voluntary.*]

† **1.** Having a cavity: used as an epithet of those intestinal worms which have a distinct mouth and anus. (Adaptation of Cuvier's term, *vers cavitaires*, in his division of intestinal worms.) Also as *sb. Obs.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 319 The Infusories and Polypes, and the Cavitaries of that author (Cuvier). 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 117/1 A third order of Cavitary Entozoa. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 751/2 The cavitary intestinal worms (*cœlelmintha*).

2. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a cavity.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. xiii. 397 A small cavitary vesicle. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 51 The hollow cavitary system which forms the hæmal passages.

Cavitied (kæ·vitid), *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ED.] Having cavities.

a 1864 OWEN is cited by WEBSTER.

Cavity (kæ·viti). Also 6 **cauyte, cauitie.** [a. F. *cavité*, in 13th c. *caveté*, (= It. *cavità*, Sp. *cavidad*), on L. type **cavitāt-em* (prob. in late L. or Romanic), f. *cav-us* hollow: see -ITY.]

† **1.** Hollowness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* III. 565 (R.) The fire of an oven .. into which fire is put to heat it, and the heat made more intense by the cavity or hollowness of the place.

2. A hollow place; a void or empty space within a solid body.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Dj, Before that the cauyte be replete with flesshe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1022 The cavities as well of the mouth as of the stomacke. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) I. 24 Within or without the Shell, in its Cavity or upon its Convexity. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 3 Creatures whose hearts are divided into four cavities—Mammalia and Birds. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 159 'The well', the deep cavity sunk in the earth by the art of man. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 Little cavities, or vesicles, in this scoria, or cellular lava.

3. 'In naval architecture, the displacement formed in the water by the immersed bottom and sides of the vessel' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 102 *Centre of Cavity*, or of *Displacement*, the centre of that part of the ship's body which is immersed, and which is also the centre of the vertical force that the water exerts to support the vessel.

Cavolinite (kævolī·nəit). *Min.* [Named 1826, after *Cavolini*, an Italian naturalist: see -ITE.] A variety of nephelite, found on Vesuvius, characterized by a silky lustre.

1826 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XI. 260.

‖ **Cavo-rilie·vo.** [It. (kā·vo rīlyē·vo) = hollow relief.] A style of relief in which the highest portions of the figures are on a level with the general surface; much used in Egyptian sculpture.

Cavort (kăvō·ɹt), *v. U. S. vulgar.* [Etymology uncertain. Bartlett says, a corruption of *curvet.*

The *Slang Dict.* 1874 has '*Cavaulting*, in vulgar phrase equivalent to "horsing"; Lingua Franca *cavolta*. From this comes the Americanism "cavorting" running or riding around in a heedless or purposeless manner'. But these statements require verification. Webster (Suppl.) conjectures Sp. *cavar* to dig, excavate, paw as a horse; which has nothing to recommend it.]

intr. To curvet, prance, caper about, frisk, bound: said of a horse, or rider, and hence *transf.*

a 1848 *Major Jones's Courtsh.* 41 (Bartlett) A whole gang ..came ridin' up, and reinin' in, and prancin' and cavortin'. — *Georgia Scenes* ibid., On horseback .. he cavorted most magnanimously. 1843-4 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick Eng.* XV. (Hoppe) Old Clay in a pastur' .. snortin', cavortin', attitudinizin' of himself. 1873 BAILEY *Life in Danbury* 58 For one whole hour you have been cavorting around on that bed. *Ibid.* 110 A snapping and cracking, and general cavorting of hemlock timber, new shingles, window glass. 1883 B. HARTE *Carq. Woods* i. 9 Cavorting round this yer spot for the last half-hour.

† **Ca·vous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cavōs-us*, f. *cav-us*, *-um*, hollow: see -OUS.] Hollow, concave.

1698 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 217 One of the joints of the Causway .. is Cavous, both at Top and Bottom. 1717 J. FOX *Wanderer* No. 14 What Snout was ever so cavous..unless that of a Death's Head? 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 58 Large cavous Icicles, which hung down.

† **Ca·vy, -ey,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* A familiar or contemptuous abbreviation of CAVALIER. (Cf. CAB, *sb.*[2], CAVE *sb.*[2].) Hence **Ca·vish** *a.*

1645 *Relat. Defeat to Skellum Greenvile* 4 (D.) In the meane while .. were at least sixty great gunnes shot off, which beat up the dirt bravely about the Cavies eares. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 15 The Cavies being at that time ready to turn anything, except Roundhead, for some money to be chirpingly drunk. 1664 A. BROME *Poems* 124 The Roundheads and Caveys no more shall be named. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 29 The Cavish Remora's of this Nation shall have their bellies full of rebelling and jarres.

Cavy (kē·vi), *sb.*[2] [modification of CABIAI, the Galibi name in French Guiana. (Perh. through Sp. or Pg.) Also Fr. *cavié*, mod.L. *cavia.*]

A rodent of the genus *Cavia* or family *Caviidæ*, all natives of America, of which the Guinea-pig and the Capybara are the chief species.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii. 153 The long-nosed Cavy ..or Indian Coney, is also very common in Surinam. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* I. 356 Of the Cavy tribe. The Cavies have, in each jaw, two wedge-shaped front teeth, and eight grinders. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 95 The Javan Cavy..is not found in Java, but inhabits Surinam. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 480/2 Guinea Pig, Restless Cavy.

Ca·vy, *sb.*[3] *dial.* Corruption of PECCAVI.

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, She begged cavy, and he forgave her.

† **Ca·vy,** *a. Obs.* [f. CAVE *sb.*[1] + -Y 1.] Of the nature of a cave.

1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 57 Divine Calypso, in her cavy house.

Cavy, variant of CAVIE, hen-coop.

Caw (kō), *int.* and *sb.* Also 7 **kaw.** [Imitative.]

1. A representation of the cry of a rook or crow.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* V. ii. (1684) 80 Methinks I hear the hateful noise Of Rooks already—Kaw—Kaw—Kaw. *c* 1780 COWPER *Jackdaw* v, Church, army, physic, law .. Is no concern at all of his, And says—what says he? —caw. 1797 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Maid of Moor* ii, The hoarse crow croaked caw! caw! caw!

attrib. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 138 A monotonous, caw-caw repetition of the same lie.

2. *sb.* The cry or call of a rook, crow, raven, etc.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 87 The dastard crow .. With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring. 1820 KEATS *Fancy* 45 Rooks, with busy caw, Foraging for sticks and straw. 1878 J. BULLER *New Zeal.* I. Introd. 17 The song of the lark, the caw of the rook.

Caw (kō), *v.* Also 7 **kaw.**

1. *intr.* Of rooks, crows, ravens, etc.: To utter their natural cry.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 22 Russed-pated choughes.. (Rising and cawing at the guns report). 16.. LOCKE (J.), Jackdaws kawing and fluttering about the nests. *a* 1800 COLERIDGE *Raven*, Round and round flew the Raven, and cawed to the blast. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 195 The rooks cawed from the .. tree tops.

2. *transf.* Of persons: To make a similar sound, or one contemptuously likened to it.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E ij b, Like dawes, you will be cawing a bout Churches. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 381 He cawed and cawed, but could utter nothing, hardly three words together.

3. trans. *To caw out*: to utter with cawing.

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* 323 [Thou] Hoarsly crow-like caw'st out some idle thing.

Hence **Caw·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v, The early rising Crow with clam'rous kawing. 1670 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. of Banbury's Rules* iii, The cawing of ravens. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 203 Cawing rooks, and kites that swim sublime. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Lond. Idyll* 19 The cawing birds above.

Caw, var. of COE, the rot in sheep.

Caw, var. of *ca'*, Sc. form of CALL *v.*

Caw me, caw thee: see KA *v.*; cf. CLAW *v.*

Cawation, humorous for *cawing*: see -ATION.

Cawcion, cawdel, etc: see CAU-.

Cawdie, -dy, obs. ff. of CADDIE.

Cawed, var. of COED, affected with sheep-rot.

† **Cawel.** *Obs.* [OE. *cawel, cawl, caul,* ad. L. *caul-is* cabbage: see CAUL, COLE, KALE.] Cabbage, cole, kale. Also in *comb.*, † **cawel-hert,** a name applied to the hare; † **cawel-wurm,** a caterpillar, kaleworm.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 202 *Cæulus*, cawel. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* ibid. 121 *Gurgulio*, cawelwurm. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 336 Sele him etan ȝesodenne cawel. *Ibid.* II. 240 Wild cawel. *Ibid.* I. 106 Ón cawles [*v. r.* caules] leaf. *a* 1325 *Names Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 In the worshipe of the hare..The cawel-hert, the worttroppere.

Cawel: see also CAWL, fish-creel.

Cawepys: see CHAVEPYS, *Obs.*

Cawes, obs. form of CAUSE.

Cawf, Sc. form of CALF [1], CHAFF.

Cawght, etc.: see CAU-.

Cawk, *sb.*[1] Also **cawke,** (8 **calk,** 9 **cauk, caulk**). [A variant spelling of CAUK.]

1. 'A miner's term for native sulphate of barium' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*), or heavy spar.

1653 [see CAUK]. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 731 The Stones..move in Vinegar..sending forth bubbles, as I find Cawk will very freely. 1722 *Phil. Trans. Abr.* II. 553 Cawk is a ponderous white Stone found in the Lead Mines. 1783 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 307 *Terra ponderosa Vitriolata*, Calk or Cauk. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 398 In a matrix of sulphate of barytes or cawk. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 574 The .. cauk-spar, since called barytes. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 289 The matrix .. is caulk or the sulphat of barytes. 1877 OUIDA *Puck* III. 25, I picked him out an atom of cawke and a morsel or two of Blue-John.

2. = CAUK, chalk.

Cawk (kǭk), *sb.*[2] [Imitative.] The cry of some birds, rooks, divers, etc.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 269 These last flew very high, emitting at regular intervals their reed-like 'kawk'. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 276 Those [rooks] that are diving utter a gurgling sound like the usual cawk prolonged—'caw-wouk'.

Hence **Cawk** *v.*

1761 *Life J. Churchman* (1780) 297, I thought I saw also the raven fly, cawking, to and fro, but he did not return.

Cawk, var. of CAUK, CAULK.

Cawker, variant of CAULKER; also of CALKER [2].

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxiv, The shoe was made by old Eckie..I would swear to the curve of the cawker.

Cawkin, obs. f. CALKIN.

Cawky (kǭ·ki), *a.* Also **cauky, caukey.** [f. CAWK *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Containing cawk, barytous. (Perhaps also = CHALKY.)

1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 730 A white Cawky stone. 1729 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), A white opaque cauky spar, shot or pointed. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* S], Caukey ore. *Ibid.* s. v. *Brassil*, Veins that are Caukey.

† **Cawl** (kǭl). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 1 **cawel, (couel, ceawl),** 6–9 **cawell,** (9 **cowel(l, -all),** 1–9 **cawl.** [OE. *cawl, ceawl*, basket.] A basket; in modern Cornish dialect, a fish-basket or creel.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 305 *Corvis* (*corbis*), couel. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 513 *Corbus* (*-is*), cauuel. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. viii. § 4 Þæt folc .. heora cawlas afylled hæfdon. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 20 Tuoelf ceawlas ðæra screadunga fullo [Mark vi. 43 ceaulas]. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 365 *Coruis*, cawel. 1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 285 One almerye and a cawell wth a cownter [Here the meaning is doubtful]. 1865 ESQUIROS *Cornwall* 136 Women, with bent backs, loaded with a dorser called a cowel .. bear the enormous loads of fish from the boats to the beach. 1880 MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cowall, Cawell*, a basket to hold fish, carried by the fish-wives. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 293 A Lamprey Cawl. A Lamprey Basket.

Cawl(e, obs. form of CAUL [1] and [2], CAWEL.

Cawlewort: perh. var. of COLEWORT, q. v.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* Y iij, Plasters of mountpyller of red cawleworts soden wt lye of asshes.

Cawm(e, obs. form of CALM.

‖ **Cawney, cawny** (kǭ·ni). [a. Tamil *kāni* property, land (Yule).] A measure of land used in the Madras Presidency: about $1\frac{1}{3}$ acre. The systematic spelling is *kāni*.

1807 E. BUCHANAN *Mysore*, etc. I. 6 (Y.) The proper canay would only contain 43,778 feet. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 224, 17,673 cawnies consisted of irrigated land.

‖ **Cawquaw** (kǭ·kwǭ). [Native name in Cree.] The Urson or Canadian Porcupine *Erethizon dorsatum*, whose spines are used by the Indians as ornaments.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 415/2 The .. Canada Porcupine of Forster .. Cawquaw of the Cree Indians; and Ooketook of the Esquimaux.

Cawr-, caws-, cawt-: see CAU-.

‖ **Caxa, caxee,** obs. ff. CASH *sb.*[2]; cf. Pg. *caixa.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Old caxas..nearly the same with the caches of China, and the cassies of Japan. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 503 The caxee .. is made of a white metal of about the size of our farthing, with a small square hole driven through the middle.

† **Caxon** [1] (kæ·ksən). [? from the personal surname Caxon.] A kind of wig, now obsolete.

1756 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 77 Though that trim artist, barber Jackson, Spent a whole hour about your caxon. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 233 I've let my hair grow, and have thrown off my caxon. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* III The worthies at Rag Fair old caxons who barter. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 34 The caxon worn by the then Archbishop of Canterbury. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxii. (1862) 270 A wig which, with all proper respect, ..I cannot but honestly denominate a caxon.

‖ **Caxon** [2]. ? *Obs.* [OSp. *caxon*, now *cajon* (kaχo·n), augm. of *caxa*, now *caja* CASE, chest; cf. Fr. *caisson* CAISSON, It. *casone* CASSOON.] A case or chest of ores prepared to be refined.

1669 EARL SANDWICH tr. *Barba's Art Mettals* II. xii. 37 He shall certainly know what Silver the Caxon contains. *Ibid.* 40 How much materials they are to put into a Caxon or Chest. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 212 What he is to do before he incorporates the Caxon for refining. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. technical Dicts.

¶ A misprint of this as *caxou* in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753, is copied by Todd and later Dicts.

Caxton (kæ·kstən). [f. the proper name.]

1. *ellipt.* A book printed by William Caxton (died 1492), the first English printer.

1811 DIBDIN *Bibliom.* (ed. 2) 502 From so many Caxtons.. it would be difficult to select a few, which, etc. 1870 W. BLADES (*title*) How to tell a Caxton.

2. A variety of printing-type, imitating that first used in England by Caxton, introduced by Vincent Figgins in 1855 (for his reprint of the Chess book).

Hence **Caxto·nian** *a.*, of or pertaining to Caxton.

1811 DIBDIN *Bibliom.* (ed. 2) 499 The love of black-letter lore and Caxtonian typography.

† **Ca·xy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (?) A dim. of CAXON [1].

1729 *Dulcinead* 8 His Caxy's powder'd ev'ry Day.

Cay (kē[i], kī). Also KEY [2], q. v. [ad. Sp. *cayo* shoal, rock, barrier-reef, OF. *cay, caye* sand bank or bar, in med.L. *caium.* Diez cites from the pseudo-Isidore Gl. *kai* 'cancellæ', *kaij* 'cancelli', bars, barriers; and refers it to Celtic *cae*, pl. *caiou* 'munimenta' in Oxf. glosses. Cf. Welsh *cae* hedge, Breton *kaé* embankment. The sense with which it was applied to the reefs, was thus that of 'bars, barriers'. Orig. the same word as QUAY, q. v. In 17th c. Eng., *key* was pronounced *kay* (kē[i]), whence, by assimilation, *cay* was also written *key*, spelling now usual in the West Indies.

A low insular bank of sand, mud, rock, coral, etc.; a sandbank; a range of low-lying reefs or rocks; orig. applied to such islets around the coast and islands of Spanish America.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Introd. 86 Called by the Spaniards Cayos, whence by corruption comes the English word Keys. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Caies*, a ridge of rocks, or sand-banks; called in the West Indies, keys. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 134 The misfortune to lose the Tyger on a cayo near the island of Tortuga. 1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 159 The Light on Bush Cay [Florida]. 1860 *Ibid.* VII. 71 A beacon..has been erected on this Cay [in Australia]. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 6 Preamb., The islands and cays commonly known and designated as the 'Caicos Islands'. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* 674 The entrance..is protected by cays or coral reefs.

Cayak, var. of KAYAK, Esquimaux canoe.

Cayenne (kē[i]e·n, kai[i]e·n). Forms: 8 **cayan, kayan, kian, kyan**; also **chian, chyan.** [In its actual form, referred to Cayenne, the chief town of French Guiana (founded 1634); but this is app. only popular etymology, as the name in Tupi (Brazilian) is given by Martini, p. 419, as *kyýnha, quiýnha*, also *quiya*. Gul. Piso, *De Indiæ utriusque Re Nat. et Med.* (1658) has '*qviya* sive *Piper Brasiliensis*. The name *Cayenne Pepper* is unknown to French, and the Ger. *Cayenne-pfeffer* is prob. from Eng. (The somewhat archaic pronunc. (kəi·an·) survives from the earlier form.)]

(Also called *Cayenne pepper*). A very pungent powder obtained from the dried and ground pods and seeds of various species of *Capsicum*, esp. *C. annuum* and *C. frutescens*, of South America; used as a condiment in cookery and as a stimulant in medicine; formerly called Guinea pepper.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 The Cayan pepper or butter of the West Indies. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 447 Her mouth had been so heated with Chian. 1782 *European Mag.* II. 68 His temper hot as Kayan, taste uncouth. 1782 SCHOTTE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 93 Seasoned with Cayenne pepper. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 28 Put to it..chyan, salt .. and a little lemon juice. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 87 Hideous crimes, which, like cayenne in cookery, do give a pungency and flavour to the dull detail of history. 1823 BYRON *Don Juan* X. lxxii, Leavening his blood as cayenne doth a curry.

b. *fig.*

1784 *New Spect.* VII. 4/2 If you season it with a little Kyan of Scandal. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 216 Jokes—the cayenne of conversation and the salt of life. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328/2 The cayenne pepper of incendiary speeches.

Caye·nned, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Seasoned with cayenne; *fig.* spiced, hot.

1803 LAMB in *Final Mem.* Wks. (1865) 225, I have left off cayenned eggs. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 290 The panegyric is very handsomely cayenned. 1872 E. YATES *Castaway* (Hoppe), There were devilled biscuits and cayenned legs of poultry.

Cayer, obs. form of QUIRE (of a book).

Cayle, obs. form of KALE, cabbage.

Cayles, obs. form of KAYLES, ninepins.

Caylewey, var. form of CALEWEY, *Obs.*, a pear.

Cayleyan (kē[i]·li[i]ăn), *a.* & *sb. Math.* [Named after Prof. Cayley of Cambridge.] Name of a certain curve of the third or higher order.

1852 SALMON *Higher Pl. Curves* v. (1879) 151 The Cayleyan may also be considered as the envelope of lines which are cut in involution by the polar conics of a cubic.

Caym, obs. form of CAIN.

Cayman, caiman (kē[i]·măn). Forms: 7 **caimain,** 9 **kay-, kaiman.** [In Sp. and Pg. *caiman*, F. *caïman*, app. from Carib. Martini, *Galibi* (Mainland Carib) *Dict.* has '*cayman* crocodilus'; Rochefort (*c* 1660) *Iles Antilles* 225 'le crocodile que les insulaires nomment *cayeman.* Littré cites Carib *Acayoüman* 'crocodile', from *Dict. Fr. Caraïbe* of P. Raymond Breton, 1661.

Very positive statements, however, assert the word to be African, from Congo; Pigafetta 1598 (*trans.* in Yule) says 'In this river (Zaire or Congo)..mighty great crocodiles, which the country people there call *caiman*.' And Cuvier *Règne Animal, Sauri* (transl.) IX. 196 says 'The slaves on their arrival from Africa, at sight of a crocodile, gave it immediately the name of *cayman.* It would appear from this that it was the negroes who spread the name throughout America'. But as Bontius 1631 (cited by Yule) says Cayman is the name 'per totam Indiam' (i. e. the East Indies), the name appears to be one of those like *anaconda* and *boa, boma*, which the Portuguese or Spaniards very early caught up in one part of the world, and naturalized in another.]

A name applied to some large saurians of the crocodile family. **a.** The genus of these confined to America, and distinguished from the true crocodiles mainly by the shortness and roundness of the muzzle, and the inferior development of the webs between the toes; also called ALLIGATOR. **b.** *esp.* The species of this genus found in the tropics of South America, chiefly *A. palpebrosus* and *trigonatus*, as distinguished from *A. Lucius*, the North American species, to which the term *alligator* is more particularly applied. **c.** Loosely applied to all large American saurians, some of which are true crocodiles; and sometimes extended even to those of Africa or Asia.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 73 b, Caimanes, that are called Lagartos [in New Granada]. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 The great Lisarts, or Caimains [*on same page*, Caymanes]. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 703 The Stone in the Stomach of a Cayman or Crocodile. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. ii. 75 At the Isle Grand Caymanes, there are Crocodiles, but no Alligators. At Pines by Cuba, there are abundance of Crocodiles, but I cannot say there are no Alligators .. Both kinds are called Caymanes by the Spaniards. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 67 The crocodile, properly so called, and the cayman or alligator. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. vii. 145 The alligator or cayman (as called by the natives and negroes). *Ibid.* 146 That [name] which the Indians called them by, viz. the cayman. 1831 TYERMAN & BENNET *Voy.* II. liii. 523 They [native fishermen in Madagascar] frequently have to dispute with a kayman (the alligator) for their property. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiii. 324 He cannot bathe on account of the caymans. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 159 See, where the caiman lies ready to devour us.

† **Cay·nard.** *Obs.* [a. F. *cagnard* sluggard (according to Littré, f. It. *cagna* bitch, fem. of *cane* dog): see -ARD.] A lazy fellow, a sluggard; a term of reproach.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8300 A kaynarde ande a olde folle. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXIX. (1842) 110 This croked caynard sore he is a-dred. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 235 See, olde caynard, is this thin array?

† **Cayolac, cayelac, cayolaque.** *Obs.* [Malay *kayu* wood, *laka* the wood of *Myristica iners* (or ? *Tanarius major*) used as incense (Crawford).] (See quots.)

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's China* 41 Euerie morning and euening they do offer vnto their Idolles frankensence, beniamin, wood of aguila, and cayolaque. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* III. 177 (Y.) A sweet wood which they call Cayolaque. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 794 [Cargoes on return from Siam to Canton carry] Caye-lac .. for burning before their Pagods. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cayelac*, an aromatic wood obtained in Siam.

Cayr(e, var. CAIR *v. Obs.* to turn, go.

Cayro: see COIR.

† **Caysel.** *Obs.* Some plant.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 13 *Brasica*, caysel secundum quosdam. *Ibid.* 26 *Kannus*, caysel.

Cayser, obs. var. of KAISER.

Caytef, -tif, etc., obs. ff. CAITIFF.

Cayuse (kaɪ,yū·s). *U. S. local.* [Said to be from the language of the Chinook Indians of Oregon.] 'A common Indian pony' (*Scribner's Mag.* II. 510).

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 768, I stopped to let the old cayuse rest. 1885 *Century Mag.* Nov. 33 As firm a seat .. as any cowboy that ever put leg over a cayuse.

Caz. *Thieves' cant.* [cf. Du. *kaas*, MDu. *kâse*, L. *caseus.*] Cheese. Cf. CASSAN.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Caz*, cheeze; *As good as caz*, is a phrase signifying that any projected fraud or robbery may be easily and certainly accomplished.

Cazee, cazy, var. KAZI, Indian CADI or judge.

Cazern, var. of CASERN.

Cazibi, obs. form of CASSAVA.

Cazimate, obs. form of CASEMATE.

‖ **Ca·zimi.** *Astrol. Obs.* 'Among the Arabian astronomers the center or middle of the sun' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*). *In cazimi*: said of a planet when distant not more than 17 minutes, or half its apparent diameter, from the sun.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* in *Dodsley* VII. 171 (N.) I'll find the cuspe and Alfridaria, And know what planet is in Cazimi. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* II. ii, Saturn out of all dignities .. and Venus in the south angle elevated above him, in cazini of the sun, declare rule, preëminence, and absolute sovereignty, in women. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 113 A Planet is..in the heart of the Sunne, or in Cazimi, when he is not removed from him 17 min. [Hence in PHILLIPS, KERSEY, BAILEY, etc.]

Cazique, var. of CACIQUE.

Cazzan, cazzons: see CASING.

Ce- in OE. words, has become CH- or K-, q. v. No modern word in *ce-* is of Old English origin.

Ce (sī), name of the letter C. Cf. CEE.

Ce, obs. spelling of SEA, SEE, and in many words for SE- q. v.

Ceace, obs. form of CEASE *v.*

Ceal, obs. form of SEAL, CEIL.

‖ **Ceanothus** (sĭˌănō·ᵘ·þŭs). [mod.L., ad. Gr. *κεάνωθος* 'a kind of thistle' (Liddell and Scott).] Red-root; a genus of flowering shrubs, belonging to the order *Rhamnaceæ*. The species *C. americanus*, cultivated in English gardens, is known in America as 'New Jersey Tea'.

1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 129/2 The plant .. grew against a south wall mingled with the dense growth of a Ceanothus.

Cear, Ceare, Cearment, obs. ff. SEAR, CERE, CEREMENT.

Cearge, var. of CIERGE, *Obs.*, wax candle.

Cearse, var. of SEARCE, *Obs.*, sieve.

† **Cea·sable.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **-yble.** [f. CEASE *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to ceasing. *Never ceasable*: unceasing.

1510–20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 7 Agenst the ryght canon of the holy byble Offens [have I] done to God never ceasyble.

Cease (sīs), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **cess-en, cese,** 4–6 **cesse,** 6– **cease.** Also 4 **sesse, ceesse, cece, sees, sesce,** 4–5 **cees(e, sesse,** 4–6 **ses(e, 5 sece, cecyn, ceysse, seace, seasse, seece, sees(e, seysse, secyn, sesyn,** *Sc.* **ceiss, seiss,** 5–6 **ceasse,** 6 **ceace, seas(e, seyse.** [ME. *cesse-n*, a. F. *cesse-r* (= Pr. *cessar, sessar*, Sp. *cesar*, Pg. *cessar*, It. *cessare*) :—L. *cēssāre* to give over, stop, freq. of *cēdĕre, cēss-um* to yield. Some of the obs. senses and constructions appear to be after L. *cēssāre*.]

I. Intransitive.

1. Of persons and other agents: To stop, give over, discontinue, desist (*from*, formerly *of*, an action); to come to the end or to an intermission of a state or condition of 'being, doing, or suffering'. Formerly, *cease off* was used, like *leave off*.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 316 Þe kyng .. teld his barons how, þat nede behoued him ses. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 10 Þat we sesse of all vyces. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 302 Bi þis amortysyng þei wolen nevere cesse. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 155 Sees of thy sawes, þou Sathanas. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. (1876) 59 He .. neuer seaseth tyll it comes vnto the hyest parte of the soule. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1874) I. 97 Cease of your Foly. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* i. 15 The sea ceased from her raging. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 165 Are either Enemies, or else they have ceased from being so. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 52 Sisters, cease; the work is done. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 65 Fold our wings, And cease from wanderings.

b. Const. *inf.* with *to.*

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 139 þei wolen not..ceesse to anoye hem silf in bilding of hye housis. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 232 They seaced not to fyght. 1584 GREENE *Arbasto* i, Cease off to inquire farther in the case. 1702 POPE *Sapho* 259 I'll..either cease to live, or cease to love! 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. (1882) 120 An excommunicate king had ceased to be a Christian.

c. with pr. pple. expressing the action, after late L. *cessare agens*, used in the Vulgate in imitation of the construction of Gr. *παύομαι*. This construction coincides in form with 6 b, which see.

† **2.** = *Cease from action*: to rest, take rest, be or remain at rest. *Obs.* Cf. CEASING *vbl. sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Joshua* xiv. 15 The loond ceesside fro bataylis. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 13 b, Thow sesyste no tyme nor takist no hede to thy selfe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 59 The nycht come, and all thing levand seisst. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdr.* xv. 22 My swerde shal not ceasse ouer them, that' shed the innocent bloude. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 326/2 Matter .. will cease if none move it.

3. Of actions, feelings, phenomena, etc.: To come to an end, be at an end. Formerly often conjugated with the auxiliary *be*; but some of the examples may be rather *passive* of 5, 6, or 7.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6032 Prai for me now, moyses þi lauerd to do þis thoner ses. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 434 But cesyd cause, aie cecith malady. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* II. xli. (1859) 46 Now is al theyr noious labour secyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxiv[v]. 3 O God oure Sauioure .. let thine anger ceasse from vs. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 91. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 67 It must be so; for Miracles are ceast. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* 77 The modest murmure of the Assistants was ceased. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 418 The tomb of his adversary will cease to be honoured. 1819 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 30 The noise was ceas'd Of all the angelic ring. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 211 The influx of Germans on the Rhine must cease.

† **4.** = *Cease to exist*: to come to an end, fail, become extinct, pass away. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxiv. 25, I shal make for to ceese the werst beestis fro the erthe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 189 All worst vertu ceseth. 1586 THYNNE in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 74 Concerning the high constables of England, which office ceassed and tooke end at the duke of Buckingham. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xv. 11 The poore shall neuer cease out of the land. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 20 When this Priesthood ceased, the Law..must cease also.

II. Transitive.

† **5.** To put a stop to (the action of others, a state or condition of things), to stop. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 9 Thus was cessed the debate Of love. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 6 He myghte oure dedly werre cesse. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 265 Sese this tempest and this torment That we ben now inne, Lord. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1300/2 The Pharisies woulde haue had hym ceace yᵉ voice of the people hymself. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxxix. (1639) 62 Sapa .. doth cease paine much more then sweet wine. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 45 He, her fears to cease, Sent down the meek-eyed Peace. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Threefold Life* xviii. 313 A dead man's sence is ceased.

6. To leave off, discontinue (one's own action; formerly also, one's anger or other passions).

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 297 Sese your angrye mode! 1528 *Impeach. Wolsey* 178 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 357 Seas thyne insaciat covetous mynde. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 4 a, God of his mercie was willing to ceasse his wrath and vengeaunce. 1604 E. GRIMSTON *Siege of Ostend* 199 Whereby he might be constrayned..to cease the dayly alarmes which hee gaue. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* II, Cease your funning. *a* 1744 POPE *Dying Chr. to Soul* v. 5 Cease, fond Nature, cease thy strife. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 127 ¶ 6 Others have ceased their curiosity. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* 3 To cease, for a little while, our endeavours.

b. with *vbl. sb.* as obj.

The vbl. sb. represents an earlier pr. pple.: see 1 c.

1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* i. 16, I..ceesse not doynge thankyngis [Vulg. *non cesso gratias agens*] for you. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 34 (Harl. MS.), Þei cessid neuer drinking by þe space of iij. days or iiij. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xciii. 301 Desyre of hym in my name to sease fyghtynge. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* viii. 25 From the age of fiftie yeeres they shall cease waiting upon the service thereof. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 215 Throughout the entire measurement the snow never ceased falling.

c. *Mil. Cease fire*: a word of command.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 87 The fire is continued until the bugle sounds the *Cease*. *Ibid.* 89 The *Cease firing* has sounded. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 56 At the conclusion of the practice .. the bugler is to sound the 'cease fire'. 1884 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 6/3 'Cease-fire' presently sounded.

† **7.** To cause (an agent) to leave off (*of* an action); to appease, bring to rest, quiet. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 781 (W.) The grehound wolde nowt sessed be. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 391 Sesez childer of her sok, soghe hem so neuer. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 66 b, Ysiphile .. cessed herself of her lamentacions. 1480 — *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 282 They wold haue done moche harme ..nadde the maire..seced hem with fayre wordes. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 35 When the toune clarcke had ceassed the people. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 5 Eolus..ceissit swyith the small foulis of their sang. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 61 The .. Lord of our tranquillity hath ceased the waves of the sea.

Cease (sīs), *sb.* Also 4 **ses,** 5 **ceasse.** [a. OF. *ces*, f. *cesser*: see prec.] = CEASING, CESSATION. *Obs.* exc. in the still occasional *Without cease*, without end, incessantly. (Cf. F. *sans cesse*.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3188 Of swiche bataile nas no ses To the night fram arnemorwe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 64 The other he made to watche without ceasse. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 57 They brought the world into a woonderfull perplexitie and cease. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 15 The cease of Maiestie dies not alone. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 99. 163 Which instantly hath caused cease of pain. 1798 *Log Vanguard* 2 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 54, 55 minutes past 2, a total cease of firing. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 65 We..think of space as .. extending without cease in all directions. 1880 A. MITCHELL *What is Civilis.* 183 It is without cease and everywhere undergoing change.

Cease, obs. f. of CESS, SEIZE.

† **Ceased,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CEASE *v.* + -ED.] That has come to an end.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 81 The stinges of ceased libertie bee sharper than of libertie continued. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xv, With never ceas'd dissension.

Ceaseless (sī·slĕs), *a.* [f. CEASE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without ceasing, unceasing, uninterrupted.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. j, Make our Souls resolve in ceaseles tears. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 967 Thou ceaseless lackey to eternity. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 9 With ceaseless pain. 1843 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. 145 We .. listen to their deep and ceaseless roar. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 314 Ceaseless beating of the spray.

Hence **Cea·selessly** *adv.*, without ceasing, incessantly; **Cea·selessness,** ceaseless quality.

1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* x. 16 And me with hate, yet ceaslesly pursue. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 125 Every sort of damage was ceaselessly inflicted on the country around. 1877 LEGGE *Confucius* 309 To entire sincerity there belongs ceaselessness.

† **Cea·ser.** *Obs.* In 6 **seaser, -our.** [f. CEASE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who stops or puts a stop to.

1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xi. 195 O kynge of loue, and seaser of debate. *Ibid.* xiii. 249 O amyable kynge, seasour of debate.

Ceasing (sī·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CEASE *v.* + -ING[1].] **1.** The action of the verb CEASE, in its various senses; = cessation. *Without ceasing*: incessantly.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliv.[cxlv.]2 Ilk day wiþouten cessynge..i sall loue þe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxvi. 126 Thenne gaffe the kynge seassyng to hys wordes. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 19 The time of ceissing betweene the seuerall toyes and fancies hee plaied. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* v. 17 Pray without ceasing. 1745 WARBURTON *Remarks Occas. Refl.* II. (R.) Spencer..did not mean by abrogation a ceasing, but an alteration. 1862 TRENCH *Poems, Justin Mart.* 11 The ceasing of this painful breath.

2. *Comb.* † **ceasing-day,** day of rest, sabbath.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiii. 4 Thes ben the holy cesyng daies of the Lord.

Ceasyble: see CEASABLE.

Cebacic, Cebal, obs. ff. SEBACIC, SABLE.

Cebadilla: see CEVADILLA.

† **Cebe·ll.** *Music. Obs.* or *Hist.* See quot.

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* (1853) II. 706 We meet also among the compositions of the English masters of the violin who lived in the time of Charles II, with an air called the Cebell .. it appears to have been an air in duple time of four bars or measures, only repeated in division at the will of the composer..the several strains are alternately in the grave and the acute series of notes in the musical scale.

Cebine (sī·bəin), *a.* [f. CEB-US + -INE: in mod. L. *cebīnus*: see below.] Of, or pertaining to, the family of monkeys of which the Cebus is the type.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Pl. Nat.* ii. 80 Some of the Cebine apes.

Cebocephalic (sī·bo‿sĭfæ·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κῆβο-ς* monkey + *κεφαλή* head + -IC.] Monkey-headed.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 235 A cebocephalic caprine monster.

† **Cebratane.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *cebratana, cerbatana* of same meaning, app. ad. Arab. (and Pers.) زبطانة *zabaṭāna*, سبطانة *sabaṭāna* blowing tube for shooting birds (for which Piedro de Alcala has *zarbatāna*, Dozy); also found in Pg. *sarabatana*, It. *cerbottana*, Fr. *sarbatane, sarbacane*.]

A blow-pipe for shooting with.

1671 in SKINNER II. [who says it occurs only in a Dict.]. 1708–20 KERSEY, *Cebratan*, a Trunk to shoot at Birds with Clay-pellets. 1775 in ASH.

‖ **Cebus** (sī·bŭs). [mod.L. a. Gr. *κῆβος.*] A genus of long-tailed monkeys, inhabiting the forests of S. America, including the Sapajous.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* ix. (1864) 253, The White Cebus ..inhabited the forests on the opposite side of the river. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* (1885) 70 Thus Renegger observed an American Monkey (a Cebus) carefully driving away the flies which plagued her infant.

Cec, Cecchin, obs. forms of SICK, SEQUIN.

Cece, obs. form of CEASE.

† **Ce·ceril.** *Obs.* [? f. CE = C + *ceril* = CERILLA, CEDILLA.] The letter C with a cedilla (ç).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cedilla*, The cedilla is called by some of our printers ceceril.

Ceche, Cechelle, obs. ff. CATCH *v.*, SATCHEL.

Cecias, var. of CÆCIAS, north-east wind.

Cecils (se·silz), 'A name for hashed beef' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*). Minced meat, crumbs of bread, onions, chopped parsley, etc., with seasoning, made up into balls, sprinkled with bread-crumbs, and fried.

1819 *New Syst. Dom. Cookery* (Murray) 39 To dress .. Cecils, Mince any kind of meat, crumbs of bread, a good deal of onion, some anchovies, etc. .. make them into balls of the size and shape of a turkey's egg, with an egg; sprinkle them with fine crumbs, and fry them of a yellow brown. 1831 *New Syst. Cookery* 51 To dress the same [cold beef] called Cecils.

Cecily, obs. form of CICELY.

Cecions, obs. form of SESSIONS.

Cecity (sī·sĭti). *arch.* Also 6 **cecite, -tie,** 6–9 **cæcity.** [ad. L. *cæcitās*, f. *cæcus* blind; cf. F. *cécité*. See -ITY.] Blindness. (Usually *fig.*)

1528 ROY *Sat.* (1845), To leade men in blynde cecite. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1845 III. 749 Unreasonable cecity and blindness. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 355 The cecity of superstition. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 64 His cecity was perhaps no absolute impediment to the discharge of his pastoral duties. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Ode Westm. Abbey*, After light's term, a term of cecity.

Cecograph (sī·kŏgrɑf). [f. L. *cæcus* blind + Gr. *γράφειν* to write.] A writing apparatus for the blind.

1851 *Catalogue of Exhib.* III. 1187 Two pieces of apparatus called 'cecographo' for writing in black characters and small hand. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cecograph*, the French writing-apparatus for the blind; a chiragon.

Cecum, var. of CÆCUM, the blind-gut.

Cecutiency (sĭkiū·ʃiĕnsi). [f. L. *cæcūtient-* pr. ppl. stem of *cæcūtīre* to be blind, f. *cæcus* blind. See -ENCY.] A tendency to blindness; partial blindness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 152 There is in them [moles] no cecity, yet more then a cecutiency. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1755 in JOHNSON. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cecutiency*, dimness of vision.

† **Cecu·tient,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. as prec.] Partially blind, dim-sighted. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Ced, obs. form of SEED.

Cedar (sī·dəɹ). Forms: 1 ceder, -or, 3–6 cedre, (4 cedri), 4–5 cedir, -ur, -yr, (cyder, -yr, sydyr), 6 ceder, 6– cedar. [ME. *cedre*, a. OF. *cedre*, ad. L. *cedrus*, ad. Gr. *κέδρος*; (the OF. repr. of *cedrus* would have been *cierre*). OE. *ceder* was directly ad. Lat.]

1. A well-known evergreen conifer, the *Pinus Cedrus* of Linnæus, *Abies Cedrus*, *Cedrus Libani* of other botanists, called Cedar of Lebanon from its most famous early locality.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxviii[ix]. 5 Se God brycð þa hean ceder on Libano. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1379 Þe fader in cedre þou sal take, A tre of heght, þat has no make. *a* 1300 *E. E. Ps.* ciii. 16 Þe cedres of Yban Whilk he planted with his hand. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxiii. (Tollem. MS.) The cedre is moste hyȝe tre, lady and quene of all tren. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 282 Cedre, is a tree.. so durable that yt rotteth neuer. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Song of Solomon* i. 17 The beames of our house are cedars and our rafters of firre. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 45 Marcus we are but shrubs, no Cedars we. 1725 BERKELEY *Prop.* Wks. III. 222 Tall cedars that sheltered their orange trees from the north wind. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 140 To them the cedar was a portent, a grand and awful work of God.

b. The wood of this tree.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8007 Wandis..Of cydyr, pyne, and of cypress. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. ii. 10 Cedre may not, in Erthe ne in Watre, rote. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The tymbre .. Was halfe of Cedre as I reherse can. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 626 With Smoak of burning Cedar scent thy Walls. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cedar* is of so dry a nature, that it will not endure to be fastened with iron nails. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 331 In halls Of Lebanonian cedar.

2. Applied to the genus *Cedrus*, or subgenus of *Abies*, which contains beside the Cedar of Lebanon, the Mount Atlas or Silvery Cedar (*A.* or *C. atlantica*) and the Deodara or Indian Cedar (*A.* or *C. Deodara*). The distinguishing character of the cedars consists in the evergreen leaves disposed, many together, in fascicles, and the erect cones with their carpels separating from the axis.

3. Applied, with or without distinguishing epithet, to various trees more or less resembling the true cedar: including species of *Cedrela*, *Juniperus*, *Thuja*, *Cupressus*, *Pinus*, *etc.*: e. g. *Barbadoes*, *Bermuda*, *Canary*, *Pencil-wood*, *Prickly*, *Virginia Red*, *White Cedar*, which are species of Juniper; *Barbadoes Bastard*, *Brazilian*, *Chinese*, *East Indian*, *Falsa*, *Honduras*, *Jamaica*, *Red Australian*, *Singapore*, *West Indian Cedar*, which are species of Cedrela; *British Columbian*, *Californian*, *White Cedar*, which are Thujas; *Bussaco*, *Goa*, *Oregon White*, *Port Orford White Cedar*, which are Cypresses. **Bastard Cedar,** in different countries, applied to species of *Cedrela*, *Dysoxylon*, *Guazuma*, *Icica*. The 'cedar' used for black lead pencils is the wood of *Juniperus bermudiana* and *virginiana*, which also yield *Oil of Cedar*. Also **Cape Cedar,** *Widdringtonia juniperoides*; **Dominica C.,** *Bignonia Leucoxylon*; **Incense C.,** *Libocedrus*; **Japan C.,** *Cryptomeria japonica*; **Queensland C.,** *Pentaceras australis*; **Red Californian C.,** *Libocedrus decurrens*; **Russian C.,** *Pinus Cembra*; **Water C.,** *Chamæcy-paris*.

1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 26 Above all, is commended, the Oil of Cedar, or that of Juniper. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 128 Cedar Tree [*Juniperus Barbadensis*]. It has a reddish, not close but lax, odoriferous wood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The cedar brought from Barbadoes and Jamaica is a spurious sort. Cedar cups..are made out of the wood of the bastard cedar. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 13 The cedar [*Cedrela odorata*] and mahogany .. may be raised with little care in all the waste hilly lands. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 459 Bermuda Cedar..is..imported for encasing black lead in pencils. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 151 The main production [of the Great Dismal Swamp] has been of cypress and juniper, the latter commonly known as white cedar, at the North. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 247 The wood of *Juniperus virginiana* is commonly used for 'lead pencils', under the name of Red Cedar. 1880 'SILVER & Co.' *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 125 They are patches of Cape Cedar .. and this is the only locality in which the tree is found.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cedar beam* (OE. = *tree*), *forest*, *-nut*, *parlour*, *-pencil*, *pillar*, *-rail*, *shade*, *-swamp*, *top*, *-tree*, *-wood*; *cedar-coloured*, *-like* adjs.; also **cedar-bird,** the American Wax-wing, *Ampelis carolinensis*, a species of Chatterer haunting cedar-trees; **cedar-nut,** the seed of *Pinus Cembra*.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ciii[iv]. 16 Cwice *ceder-beamas, þa ðu cuðlice sylfa ȝesettest. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* vii. 2 With Cedar beames upon the pillars. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 7 A flock of *cedar-birds comes. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 686/2 Three nests of the cedar-bird .. in a single orchard. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 154 A *cedar canoe. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 36 A *cedar-coloured soil equally well-stapled. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xxii, The woodman's axe Open'd the *cedar-forest to the sun. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i. (R.) His tall And growing gravity so *Cedar-like. 1863 MRS. ATKINSON *Tartar Steppes* 57 Each lady having a plate in her hand filled with *cedar nuts, which she was occupied in cracking and eating. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 48 The atmosphere of the *cedar-parlour. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* vii. 2 Foure rowes of *Cedar pillars. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 151 Rough poles of the juniper, under the name of *'cedar-rails', are sent to New York. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Graves of Househ.*, The Indian knows his place of rest, Far in the *cedar shade. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 267 The pine-barrens and *cedar-swamps of America. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 858 *Cedar tops and hills seem burnished gold. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxviii[ix]. 5 Þæs Godes word bryceþ *cedor-treowu. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xxiv. 6 As Cedar trees beside the waters. — *Ezra* iii. 7 Cedar trees from Lebanon. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 272, I pitched upon a .. cedar-tree. 1611 BIBLE *1 Chron.* xxii. 4 They of Tyre, brought much *Cedar wood to Dauid. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 442 Among the chief exports of Costa Rica are tortoise-shell and cedar-wood.

Cedared (sī·dəɹd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. CEDAR + -ED².] Furnished with cedars.

1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxx, Cedar'd Lebanon. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 146 Cedared solitudes.

† **Ce·darly,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. Cedar-like.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Cedarly tallness.

Cedarn (sī·dəɹn), *a. poet.* [f. CEDAR + -EN.] Of or pertaining to cedar-trees; made of cedar.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 988 West winds .. About the cedarn alleys fling..cassia's balmy smells. 1816 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan*, Down the green hill athwart a cedarn cover. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 510 He cut his cedarn poems, fine As sketchers do their pencils. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 136 Moving toward a cedarn cabinet.

† **Ce·dary,** *a.* In 7 **cedry.** [f. CEDAR + -Y¹; cf. *sugary*, *watery*.] Having the colour or properties of cedar.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* II. iii. § 2 (T.) That which comes from Bergen being..of a yellow or more cedry colour, is esteemed much before the white. 1847 in CRAIG, *Cedry*.

Cede (sīd), *v.* Also 7 ced. [a. F. *céde-r* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cēdĕre* to give way, yield, retreat. (? or directly from L.)]

† **1.** *intr.* To give way, give place, yield *to*.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 42 It is a great gift of God to seek God: It is second to no gift, because it is the first; It succeedeth no grace, which hath no precedent, and cedeth to none that hath the perfection of all. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 266 In controversies let the master sometimes cede to his servant. *c* 1675 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 184 He only ceds to him [his father] in pedantrie. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 264 [Let] private concerns always cede to the common good.

† **2.** Of possessions: To pass over *to*. *Obs.*

1756 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* Wks. 1764 I. 317 This fair domain Had well nigh ceded to the slothful hands Of monks libidinous.

3. *trans.* To give up, grant; to yield, surrender: *esp.* to give up a portion of territory.

1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* 256 (T.) That honour was entirely ceded to the Parthian royal race. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 316 This copy has been ceded to me as a favor. 1798 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 8 The provinces which Ld. Cornwallis had compelled him to cede to the Company. 1823 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 269 His most Christian Majesty ceded to the Queen of Great Britain, all Nova Scotia, etc.

Hence **Ce·ded** *ppl. a.*

1844 WILSON *Brit. India* II. II. xii. 545 The Ceded and Conquered provinces. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, *Ceded Districts*, a name applied familiarly at the beginning of this century to the territory south of the Tungabhadra river, which was ceded to the Company by the Nizam in 1800, after the defeat and death of Tippoo Sultan.

Cedent (sī·dĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *cēdent-em*, pr. pple. of *cēdĕre* to CEDE.]

† **A.** as *adj.* 'Giving place, departing, yielding'. *Obs. rare*—°. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

B. *sb. Rom.* & *Sc. Law.* One who assigns property to another.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 145 The cedent remainis Rebelle and at the Horne. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 345 Letters of diligence, which have been issued in the name of the cedent, cannot be executed by the messenger in the assignee's name. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 210 The right passes .. from the cedent to the cessionary. [1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xix. § 9 Cession in court ..is accomplished by cooperation of three persons,—the cedent, the vindicant, and the addicent.]

Ceder (sī·dəɹ). *rare.* [f. CEDE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who cedes (territory or possession).

1887 *Daily News* 11 May 5/3 Ceder of the infinitely more important position at Zulfikar.

Cedilla (sɪdi·lă). [a. Sp. *cedilla* = It. *zediglia*, on L. type **zēticula*, dim. of *zēta* the letter *z*; see quot. 1878.] A mark (¸) derived from the letter *z*, written, especially in French and Portuguese (formerly also in Spanish) words, under *c*, to show that it has the 'soft' sound of the letter in positions in which the 'hard' sound would be normal, as before *a*, *o*, *u*. An earlier form was CERILLA.

CHAMBERS 1753 takes *cedilla* as the letter *c* with the subscript mark; printers still sometimes use it in this sense.

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* 6 Marked with a dash vnder it thus, ç, called ç Cerilla, or ç Cedilla, is proper to the Arabique tongue, from whence it was first taken. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Cedilla* .. denotes a sort of small *c*, to the bottom of which is affixed a kind of virgula, as ç. .. The cedilla is called by some of our printers a ceceril. 1878 KITCHIN tr. *Brachet's Fr. Dict.* s. v., The cedilla was a *z*, placed first by the side of, afterwards underneath the letter affected.

‖ **Ce·dmata,** *sb. pl.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *κέδματα* sb. pl.] (See quots.) Hence † **Ce·dmatous** *a. Obs.*

1715 KERSEY, *Cedmata* (G.), humours falling down upon the joynts, especially about the Hips. 1736 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cedmata*, old name for chronic pains of the joints, particularly the hip-joint.

Cedr-, repr. L. *cedr-us* cedar, forming terms of chemistry, etc. **Ce·drene,** a liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{22}H_{21}$) found in the resin of the cedar of Lebanon. † **Ce·dria,** a name applied sometimes to the oil of cedar, sometimes to the pitch or resin, but properly to the crude tears of the cedar. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) **Cedriret,** a product obtained by Reichenbach from the tar of beechwood, said to crystallize in fine needles. **Ce·drium** = *cedria*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 926 Thai thurle a nutte, & stuffe it so withinne With brymstoon, chaf, & cedria. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 127 Cedria, the liquor of Cedar swageth toothach being put therein. 1847 CRAIG, *Cedriret* crystallises into a kind of net-work, composed of red crystals. 1708–15 KERSEY, *Cedrium*.

Cedrat, -ate (sī·drĕt). [a. F. *cédrat*, ad. It. *cedrato*, f. *cedro* (: —L. *citrus*) citron.] A variety of the citron or lemon.

1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 399 The cedrats are so large as sometimes to weigh more than six pounds. 1783 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 195 The agrume (the general name of all kind of orange, lemon, cedrate, and bergamot-trees). 1847 CRAIG, *Cedrate Lemon*, a variety .. with round smooth fruit, having a long acute point.

† **Cedrated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [f. mod.L. *cedrāt-us* + -ED.] 'Anointed with juice or oil of cedar-trees' (Bailey 1736).

1775 in ASH.

‖ **Ce·dre.** *Obs.* [Fr., ad. It. *cedro* citron.] = CEDRAT.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 150 That which bears the Name of the Cedre or Bourgamot. 1708–15 KERSEY, *Cedre* (F.), a kind of Citron, or Lemon.

‖ **Cedrela** (sɪdrī·lă). [mod.L., a. Sp. *cedrela*, dim. of *cedro*, *cedra* CEDAR. In F. *cédrel*.] A genus of large trees, common in the West Indies, Hindostan, and Australia, species of which are called *Cedar* or *Bastard Cedar*.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 169 The thick forest abounding in Cedrelas. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 98 Febrifuges, such as the bark..of Cedrela.

Cedrelaceous (sĕdrĭlē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *cedrela* + -ACEOUS.] Of, or pertaining to, the *Cedrelaceæ*, or Cedrela order, which includes the cedar of Australia, and the mahogany-tree of the Spanish Main.

‖ **Cedrelate.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *cedrelatē*, Gr. *κεδρελάτη*, f. *κέδρ-os* cedar + *ἐλάτη* pine-tree.] (See quots.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 388 Of the greater Cedar there bee two kindes. .. Some cal this Cedar, Cedrelate: whereof cometh the best Rosin. 1736 BAILEY, *Cedrelate*, the large sort of cedar, which grows as big as a fir-tree, and yields rosin or pitch as that does. 1775 in ASH.

Ce·drin. *Chem.* The crystalline active principle of cedron seeds.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v., The fruit [of Cedron] after exhaustion with ether, yields to alcohol a crystallisable substance cedrin.

Cedrine (sī·drin, -əin), *a.* [ad. L. *cedrin-us* of cedar.] Of or pertaining to cedar.

1736 BAILEY, *Cedrine*. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Tales* (1807) 179 Ivʼry roofs, and cedrine floors.

Ce·dron. **a.** A small tree of New Granada (*Simaba Cedron*, N. O. *Simarubaceæ*). **b.** The fruit of this tree. Also *attrib.*

1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iv. 131 Cedron..is a nut that grows on the Isthmus of Panama .. said to be an infallible antidote to serpent-bites. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1059 The Cedron of commerce which looks like a blanched almond, but is larger, is the kernel of this fruit. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Cedron seeds .. are employed as a remedy for the bites of serpents, for hydrophobia, and for intermittent fevers.

Cedry, obs. f. CEDARY.

‖ **Ce·dula.** *Obs.* [Sp. *cédula* (þe·dula), SCHEDULE, q. v.] A permit or order issued by the Spanish government; also applied to securities issued by some of the S. American governments.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6323/2 The King of Spain's Cedula for the South Sea Company's annual Ship. 1739 *King's Declar. War agst. Spain* in Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* (1790) I. App. 10 Notwithstanding the many promises made, and cedulas issued, signed by the said King [of Spain].

Cedule, early spelling of SCHEDULE.

† **Ce·duous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *cæduus*, f. *cæd-ĕre* to fell; see -UOUS.] Suitable for felling.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 2 These [trees] we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous, fruticant, and shrubby. 1736 BAILEY, *Ceduous*, as ceduous trees, such as are us'd to be cut or lopp'd. 1847 in CRAIG, etc.

Cedyr, obs. form of CIDER.

Cee (sī). Name of the letter C. **a.** See quot. 1542. **b.** A term formerly current in the Universities for a certain quantity of beer.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* A vj b, C, a cee, the xvj. part of a penny. q, a kewe, the viij. [part]. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 38 Hee [old College Butler] domineers ouer Fresh-men .. and puzzles them with strange language of

Cues, and Cees, and some broken Latine. **1635** *1st Pt. Jeronimo* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 367 Hast thou .. suck'd Philosophy, ate cues, drank cees?

Cee, obs. form of SEA, SEE.

Cee spring, C-spring. *Coach-building.* A spring, shaped like the letter C, used to support the body of a carriage.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 72 Named according to their shape .. the S, the C, the .. grasshopper spring. **1825** HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1525 The springs .. differ not from the present fashionable C spring. **1878** MRS. EDWARDES *Jet* xiii. 568 Her ambition is bounded by a brougham on C springs. **1884** *Times* 30 Oct. (Advt.) 13/5 An elegant light patent landau, brougham, patent cee-spring Princess Victoria and mail phaeton.

Ceede, obs. form of CEDE, SEED.

Ceekenesse, obs. form of SICKNESS.

Ceel(e, obs. ff. CEIL *v.*, CELL, SEAL, SELE, time.

Ceeldam, celdom, obs. ff. SELDOM.

Ceeler, var. of CELURE, *Obs.*

Ceem, obs. f. SEAM, SEEM.

Ceene, var. of SENE[2], *Obs.*, synod.

Ceerche, Ceercle, obs. ff. SEARCH, CIRCLE.

Ceere, obs. form of CERE *v.*

Ceese, ceesse, obs. ff. CEASE, SEIZE.

Cege, Cegge, obs. ff. SIEGE, SEDGE.

‖ **Ceiba** (sēi·bă). [Sp. (θei·ba); possibly of native West Indian origin.] The God-tree, Silk Cotton-tree of the W. Indies, *Eriodendron anfractuosum* (*Bombax Ceiba*). (Miller.)

1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* x. 157 Ceiba, and Indian fig, and plane sublime. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. iv. (1864) 92 He gave three cuts with his sword on a large ceiba tree which grew in the place. **1852** TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 3 The ceiba with its large yellow flowers. **1879** BODDAM-WHETTHAM *Roraima* 63 One who .. kneels before an oak as the wild Indian does before his ceiba.

Ceil (sīl), *sb. poet. rare.* [f. next.] = CEILING. (Cf. the earlier CYLL.)

1840 GALT *Demon Dest.* VII. 48 The awning clouds were as a cavern's ceil. **1861** *Bentley Ballads* 47 As the figures we see in an arabesque..In Gothic vaulted ceils.

Ceil, ciel (sīl), *v.* Forms: 5 ceel-yn, selyn, 6 seele, sele, cele, cyle, syle, (*Sc.* syill), 6–7 seel(e, 7 seil(e, siel, ceal, seal, 7– ciel, ceil. [Of *ceil* v. (recorded of date 1428) and the derived *ceiling* (1380), *ceiled*, with the cognate sb. found as CYLL in sense of 'canopy' *c* 1500, *celure*, found as *syllure, sylure* ? *a* 1400, the derivation is doubtful. The group is not very old in Eng., and traces of it in French are scanty.

Three sources have been suggested: (1) L. *cēlāre*, F. *celer* (11th c. in Littré) to hide, conceal, cover up; (2) L. *cælāre* to carve, engrave in relief; (3) L. *cælum* sky, vault of heaven. If L. *cēlāre* could be shown to have acquired in late L. or Romanic the simple sense of 'cover', it would suitably explain the Eng. words in all their uses; but such is not the case, and in particular, F. *celer* does not appear to approach the required sense. In favour of L. *cælāre* (cf. *cieler* Godef.) there are certainly early quotations (see sense 1, and CEILING 1) in which 'carve', 'carving', is a possible sense; but nothing of the kind occurs under CELURE, and if *ceil* ever meant 'carve' this sense evidently soon entirely gave way to one congruous with that of CELURE. On the other hand we have the known fact that med.L. *cælum*, It. *cielo*, F. *ciel*, acquired the sense of 'canopy, vault, roof, tester of a bed, etc.'; and there are traces of a derived vb. *cælāre* to canopy or vault, whence *cælātum, cælātūra*, in senses identical with or derived from *cælum*. Difficulties are that while *ceil* v. and *celure* were so common in 15–16th c. English, and can hardly be connected with L. exc. through Fr., their occurrence in OF. itself is extremely rare: a single instance of *cielee* pa. pple. (with variants *celee, chelee, couverte*) has been noted in Chrestien de Troyes, Ywain (ed. Förster 964). It is possible that **celeūre, *celure*:—L. *cælātūra* was common in Anglo-French, and thence passed into English, but the whole subject remains for the present beset with conflicting difficulties; the apparently certain point being that we cannot separate the Eng. words from *cælum, ciel*, canopy. See CELURE.]

†**1.** *trans.* ? To furnish with a canopy, hangings, or a screen. *Obs.* Cf. CELURE.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 65 Ceelyn wythe syllure, *celo. Ibid.* 452 Selyn wythe sylure, *celo.*

†**2.** To cover with a lining of woodwork, sometimes of plaster, etc. (the interior roof or walls of a house or apartment); to wainscot. *Obs.*

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 The seide parlore..lattizid, glazid and selyd. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 65 These wallys shal be celyd with cypruese. The rofe shall be celed vautwyse and with cheker work. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* iii. 5 The greate house syled he with Pyne tre, and ouerlayed it with the best golde. [WYCLIF covered; **1611** sieled; Vulg. *texit*; Heb. has same word חִפָּה for both *syled* and *ouerlayed.*] **1538** LELAND *Itin.* VII. 87 Fine greynyd Okes, apte to sele Howses. **1599** MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Enyessar*, to seele or plaister houses. ? *a* **1600** *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam. s.v. *Sile*), To syill the kirk. **1611** COTGR., *Plancher*, to seele or close, with boards.

fig. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 18/2 This proud Palace where we rule and dwel..had fall'n long since, Had't not been siel'd-round with moist Elements. **1615** WITHER *Sheph. Hunt., Juvenil.* (1633) 419 A Bower..Seil'd so close, with boughes all greene Tytan cannot pry betweene.

b. To overlay (with gold, marble, etc.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 571 Slitting marble into thin plates, therewith to couer and seel as it were the outsides of walls. **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 181 Their Palaces they seele and trim with gold.

3. *esp.* To line the roof of, provide or construct an inner roof for (a building or apartment); *usually*, to plaster the roof. Cf. CEILING 5.

1519 [see 2]. **1696** *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 346 The Church is very Lofty, and Cealed with Irish Oak. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 333 The rooms are wainscoted and cieled with ash of Poland. **1799** *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 517 Every apartment is floored with sandal, and ceiled with nacre. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 27 The nave has just been ceiled in wood.

fig. **1876** MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxxiv. 317 Enormous precipices wall it in; the clear blue ceils it over.

4. *Naut.* To line (a ship, or a compartment in a ship). Cf. CEILING 4 b.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 85 The Bread-room .. being seeled with Lead [on p. 84 the words used are 'lined with lead'].

Ceile, var. of SELE, *Obs.*, time, happiness.

Ceiled, cieled (sīld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†**1.** Having the interior (roof or walls) overlaid or lined with wood, etc.; wainscoted. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.*; see CEIL *v.* 4.

1539 BIBLE (Taverner) *Haggai* i. 4 Ye your selues can fynd tyme to dwell in syled houses. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 Walles, Som seeld, some hangd. *a* **1617** HIERON *Wks.* I. 640 The .. large chambers, sieled with ceder, and painted with vermilion. **1611** BIBLE *Haggai* i. 4 Is it time for you, O yee, to dwell in your sieled [**1633** cieled] houses? **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ii. (1856) 20 The entire interior was lined, ceiled, with cork.

2. Having the roof covered or plastered internally, so as to conceal the rafters, etc.; provided with a ceiling.

1872 BRET HARTE *Prose & P.* I. 159 The dark platform, which led to another low-ceiled room. **1872** *Daily News* 3 Oct. 5 The kitchen is a ceiled, papered, and carpeted room.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Covered, overlaid; studded.

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* VII. v. (1554) 169 a, With plate of gold cyled, yt shone full shene. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 232 The arches starry seeld, Where th' all-creator hath disposed well The Sun and Moon.

Ceiler, variant of CELURE, *Obs.*

Ceiling, cieling (sī·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 4 celyng, (6 sel-, sil-, syling), 6–7 seeling, 7 ceeling, 7–8 siel(e)ing, 6– cieling, 7– ceiling. [f. prec. + -ING[1].]

I. The action of the verb CEIL.

†**1.** The action of lining (the roof or walls of) an apartment with boards, or (more rarely) with plaster, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.*

(The sense 'carving' is possible in the two earliest quots.)

1497 *Acc. Ld. Treas.* I. 357 (Jam. s.v. *Siling*) Item, to the kervour that tuk in task the siling of the chapel, in part of payment, ij *lib.* xiiij*s.* **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 243 Vautynge, and celynge, with cunnyng caruynge and peyntynge .. ornatteth wondersly lordys howsis. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 There remaines nothing..but onely seeling the Cabins. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 149/2 Seileing is House Painting where Plaister Walls are made to look like Wainscate or outlandish Timber.

2. *esp.* The lining of the roof of a room with woodwork, plaster, or the like; now, usually, with lath and plaster.

1764 HARMER *Observ.* iii. 90 Their cieling their rooms with wood and neatly painting, and sometimes gilding them. **1801** HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 88 Plasterers' work..namely, ceiling, which is plastering on laths.

II. *concretely.*

†**3.** A screen of tapestry, a curtain. *Obs.*

c **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 Celynge, *velamen.* **1548** HALL *Chron.* (14 *Edw. IV*) I. 232 b, The Frenche kyng .. caused the lord of Countay..with the lord of Argenton..to stande secretly behynd a selyng or a hangyng in his chamber ..so that what soever were purposed to hym, they standing behind the clothe, might easely se, and facile heare the same. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 342 He is the curtaine and seeling, the rafter and ornament of his church. **1632** SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 343 Creepeth in betweene the walls and seelings.

†**4.** The wooden lining of the roof or walls of a room; panelling; wainscoting. *Obs.* Cf. CEIL *v.* 2.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1231 Þe celynge with-inne was siluer plat & with red gold ful wel yguld. **1555** *Fardle Facions* II. i. 117 They haue—cielinges, voultinges, dores and gates couered with siluer. **1598** FLORIO, *Cielo*, the seeling, vpperface or rooffe of a house. **1612** BACON *Ess. Vain-glory* (Arb.) 464 Varnish, that makes Seelings not onely Shine, but Last. **1632** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 187 Five yeards and a halfe of square sealing to the orgaine frame. **1634** BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 67 They go out into the room about three-quarters of a yard, and are faced with some neat sieleing.

b. *Naut.* The inside planking of a ship's bottom, carried up to the lowest deck; = FOOT-WALING.

1633 T. JAMES *Voyage* 50 In the runne of her..he cut away the sealing. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 117 Their ceiling was dammed up with a certain kind of mortar to dead the shot. **1688** CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 783 Cutting..the Seeling of the Ship, they immediately stopt the Leak. **1749** WADDELL *ibid.* XLVI. 112 Another Part of it went through the Starboard Side, without any Hurt to the Ceiling (or inside Plank). **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 203 Between the inside lining of the ship's bottom, which is called the cieling, and the outside planking, there is a space of about seventeen or eighteen inches. **1869** SIR E. REED *Ship Build.* xix. 424 The Liverpool rule .. states that the ceiling in the flat of hold is to be laid in hatches.

5. *esp.* The undercovering of a roof or floor, concealing the timbers; the plaster of the top of a room.

1535 COVERDALE *Song of Sol.* i. 17 Yᵉ sylinges of oure house are of Cedre tre, & oure balkes of Cypresse. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. XV. (1622) 133 Betweene the roofe and the seeling, the three Senators..hid themselues. **1610** G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.*, It [my cottage] doth adore thee with the seeling low. **1667** PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 67 Every hundred of Laths cover six yards of Ceeling or Partitioning. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvi. 136 The ceiling is always of wood .. inlaid or painted with flowers. **1731** FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* I. xi, Do'st thou not expect the cieling to fall down on thy head for so notorious a lie? **1874** PARKER *Illust. Gothic Archit.* I. iii. 53 At Canterbury .. the choir itself had a flat boarded ceiling. **1878** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 172 The water had found its way through the ceiling into the room beneath.

6. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* I. 344 The Brow of Heav'n .. The gorgeous Seeling of th' immortall Frame. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 315 You that haue neglected heauen, which God hath made your more glorious seeling. *c* **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 322 Those boundless bounds where stars do move, The cieling of the christal round above. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 205 The rose's blushing bloom, Loveliest cieling of the bower.

7. *Comb.*, mostly *attrib.*, as *ceiling-board, -joist, -relievo, -sky, -work*; also *ceiling-wards* adv.

c **1520** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 202 Johanni Henryson.. sawyng seylyng bordes per iij dies et di., *21d.* **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiii. [lxxiv.] 6 They cutt downe all the sylinge worke of yᵉ Sanctuary with bylles & axes. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 68 Seeling Joyses on Cellaring. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A covering of plaster over laths nailed, where there is no upper room, on joists for the purpose: hence called ceiling joists. **1840** HOOD *Kilmansegg* li. 4 Nothing but gold! ..On the walls..the ceiling-sky. **1850** LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 402. 537 A Nereid..in a ceiling-relievo at Palmyra. **1879** *Daily News* 21 Aug. 3/1 These princesses who piously fold their hands and look ceiling-wards.

Ceilinged (sī·liŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a ceiling; also **ceilinged-off,** cut off by a cieling.

18.. WORDSW. *Miscell. Sonn.* I. XV, Cell..with purpureal shell Ceilinged and roofed. **1862** *Owen* I. 80 A low, black, ceilinged room. **1884** W. URWICK *Nonconf. in Herts* 190 The massive roof of solid oak beams, ceilinged off.

†**Ceinte.** *Obs.* Also 4 seynt, 5 ceynte; also SAINT, SAIN, q.v. [a. OF. *ceint, ceinct*:—L. *cinctus* in same sense f. *cingĕre* to gird.] A girdle; the woven portion of a girdle.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 793 (Add. MS.) Abowte hure myddel a seynt sche sou3t. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 329 Girt with a ceint of silk with barres smale. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* V. v. (1859) 76 These Aungels ledden thre spirites whiche were .. gyrd with ceyntes of gold. **1530** PALSGR. 268/2 Seynt of a gyrdell, *tissu.*

‖ **Ceintu·re.** *rare.* [F. *ceinture* (sɛ̃tüːr):—L. *cinctūra*, f. *cingĕre* to gird.] = CINCTURE.

1856 THACKERAY *Christm. Bks.* (1872) 8 A simple white muslin dress and blue ceinture.

Ceiss, ceize, obs. forms of CEASE, SEIZE.

Cek, obs. form of SACK, SICK.

Cekyn, obs. form of SEEK.

Cekyr, obs. form of SICKER, sure.

†**Cela·de, cela·te,** obs. ff. SALADE, helmet.

1611 FLORIO, *Bacinetto*, a skull or celate [**1598** sallet] or such head-piece. *Celata*, a morion, a celade [**1598** sallat].

Celadine, obs. and dial. var. of CELANDINE.

Celadon (se·lădɒn). [a. F. *celadon*; according to Littré the colour was named after Celadon, a character in D'Urfé's romance of *Astrée.*] The name of a pale shade of green resembling that of the willow. Also *attrib.* and as *adj.*

1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art, Celadon*, a Sea-green Colour. **1857** LOCKER *Lond. Lyrics, My Neighb. Rose* iii, I doat upon Frail jars, turquoise and celadon. **1876** R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 125 A cool green-blue, a celadon tint that reposed the eye and the brain. **1877** LONGF. in *Harper's Mag.* Dec., A sky Just washed by gentle April rains, And beautiful with celadon.

Ce·ladonite. *Min.* [Named 1847, f. prec. and -ITE.] Green earth of Verona (Dana); a hydrous silicate of iron and potassium.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 463 Celadonite, colour deep-olive-green, celandine-green, apple-green.

Celandine (se·lăndəin). Forms: 4 celydoine, -oyne, 5 celydon, -oun, celidoyne, 6 celidone, celandyne, selandine, 5–7 celondine, sellondine, salandine, sal-, sall-, selendyne, -ine, solydyne, 6–7 celendine, 8, 9 *dial.* celadine, 6– celandine. See also CELIDONY[1]. [ME. *celydoine*, a. OF. *celidoine*:—late L. *celidonia*, Lat. *chelidonia* (*-onium*), ad. Gr. χελιδόνιον, f. χελιδών swallow.

In reference to the name, ancient writers stated that the flower appeared at the time of the arrival of the swallows, and withered at their departure. The story of the use made of the juice by swallows (see quot. 1601 in 1 a) was probably suggested by the name. For the intrusive *n* cf. *messenger, passenger.*]

1. The name of two distinct plants, bearing yellow flowers; by the old herbalists regarded as species of the same plant, and identified (probably correctly) with the 'greater and lesser *chelidonia*' of ancient writers.

a. Common or Greater Celandine, *Chelidonium majus* (N.O. *Papaveraceæ*); called by Lyte *swallow-wort.* Its thick yellow juice was formerly supposed to be a powerful remedy for weak sight.

a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 26 With celydoyne ant sauge. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 131 His [*i.e.* Ariel's] herbe also..Is celidoine freshe and grene. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 297 Take the jus of salendyne. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 712, *Hec celidonia*, celydoun. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv b, Take the Juce of Salandyne and wete a morcell of flesh therin. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Celendyne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67, I sau celidone, that is gude to help the sycht of the ene. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 15 b, The iuice of Selendine .. maketh the eysight clere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 224 The great Celendine, called in Greek Chelidonia, for that the old Swallows with the helpe of this hearb helpe their young ones to see again. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 79 Celandin weepeth a golden juice. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 135 The juice of Common Celandine is of a bright orange colour.

b. Small or Lesser Celandine, the Pilewort or Figwort, *Ranunculus Ficaria.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 32 The small Celandyne was so called, bycause that it beginneth to spring and to floure, at the comming of the Swallowes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 197 The small Celandine, otherwise called Pilewort. 1775 ASH, *Celadine*, the name of a plant, pilewort, chelidonium. 1803 WORDSW. *To Small Celandine*, There's a flower that shall be mine, 'Tis the little Celandine. 1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 189 The dog-violet and the celandine are gay with colour.

† **2. Brave Celandine**: applied by Lyte to the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris.* ° *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 31 There is another herbe much like to small Celandyne in leaues and floures, the which we may call Marsh Marygolde, or Brave Celandyne.

3. Tree-celandine; *Bocconia frutescens* of the W. Indies. (*Treas. Bot.*)

Celarent (sɪlē·rĕnt). *Logic.* [A Latin word (='they might hide') taken as a mnemonic.] A term designating the second mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss and the conclusion are universal negatives, and the minor premiss a universal affirmative.

1551 T. WILSON *Logique* G vij b, In Celarent we se twise E, whereby we are taught that the argument .. must haue two vniuersall negatiues, and one vniuersall affirmatiue. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* E iiij b, The moode answereth unto Celarent, elder daughter to Barbara. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E b, You shall not finde such reasons, they bee all in celarent, and dare not shewe their heads. 1882 MALLOCK *Soc. Equality* vi. 138 We cannot prove it in Barbara, Celarent, or Bocardo.

Celate: see CELADE.

Celation (sɪlē·ɪʃən). Also 6 *Sc.* -ioune. [f. L. *celāre* to conceal: see -ATION.] Concealment; esp. in *Law*, concealment of birth or pregnancy.

1567 *Sc. Acts* (1814) 573 (Jam.) In occultatioun and celatioune of the premissis. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Celation*, the concealment of pregnancy or parturition.

Celature (sɛ·lătiŭr). Also 7 cælature. [ad. L. *cælatūra*, f. *cælā-re* to emboss, engrave.] **a.** Embossing. **b.** *concr.* Embossed work, an embossed figure.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii, With craftye archys reysed wonder clene..So merueylous was the celature. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 372 These celatures in their drinking cups were so fram'd, that they might put them on or take them off at pleasure. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* x. § 17 They admitted even in the utensils of the Church some celatures and engravings. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. v. 367 Nor was all this flouretry, and other celature of the cedar, lost labour. [In BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

Celde, obs. pa. t. of SELL.

Celder, -re, Celdom, obs. ff. CHALDER, SELDOM.

† **Cele,** *sb. Med. Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. κήλη; cf. BUBONOCELE, ENTEROCELE, etc.] (See quots.)

1708–15 KERSEY, *Cele*, a swelling in any part of the Body, especially the Groin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cele*, in a general sense, denotes any tumour, but more particularly that proceeding from a rupture or hernia. 1775 in ASH. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Cele*, a tumour caused by the protrusion of any soft part. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Cele,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *celer*:—L. *celāre.*] *trans.* To hide, conceal, keep secret.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H v b, None ought to cele or hyde nothynge fro his frend yf it be his prouffyte and honour. *a* 1550 *Form. Jurament* in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 23 (Jam.) Your counsall celand that ye schaw me.

Cele, var. of CEIL, SEAL, SELE, *Obs.*, happiness.

Cele, obs. form of CHILL *sb.*

† **Celebe·rrimous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Humorously f. L. *celeberrim-us*, superl. of *celeber* celebrated.] Very or most celebrated.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 The celeberrimous doctor has made the thing as clear as the sun.

† **Ce·lebrable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *célébrable*, ad. L. *celebrābilis*, f. *celebrāre* to celebrate.] Worthy to be made famous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 84, I mot graunten..þat þis þing be ryȝt celebrable by clernesse of renoun and noblesse. IV. vii. 147 Hercules is celebrable for hys hard trauaile.

Celebrant (se·lɪbrănt). [a. F. *célébrant*, or L. *celebrant-em*, pr. pple. of *celebrāre.*] One who celebrates, or who performs a solemn rite; *esp.* the priest who officiates at the eucharist.

1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 226 The piscina should be situated near the celebrant. 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* II. v. 255 They..answered the prayers recited by the celebrant. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 807/1 There cannot be more than one celebrant or one chief consecrator.

† **Ce·lebrate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 -at. [ad. L. *celebrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *celebrā-re* to CELEBRATE, f. L. *celebr-em* honoured by a great assembly, etc., renowned.]

1. Performed with due rites; observed with due formality; solemnly held. (Chiefly as pa. pple.; cf. CELEBRATE *v.*)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 148 Nor thy Conjunccion of them [be] perfytly celebrat. 1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) App. A, After hir marriage celebrate. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cliii. 183 The same day that the fraternyte of Saynt Owen was celebrate, thenglysshmen toke the towne of Guynes. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** iij, Who brought in mariages to be celebrate in Churches?

2. Extolled, celebrated.

1538 STARKEY *England* 212 Whose vertuese are celebrate in our..tempullys. 1574–7 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 28 Numantia and Sagunto were .. muche renoumed and celebrate in Spaine. 1680 HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 35 Vicar was a most Zealous, and Celebrate Professor.

3. Consecrated, dedicated. (Cf. CELEBRATE *v.* 2.)

1632 W. LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* 57 Mount Pindus, celebrate to Apollo and the Muses.

Hence † **Ce·lebrateness.**

1731–6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Celebrate (se·lɪbrēt), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed. See -ATE 3.]

(1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Celebrate*, to frequent, to solemnize with an Assembly of men, to make famous, also to keep a festival day or other time with great solemnity.)

1. *trans.* To perform publicly and in due form (any religious ceremony, a marriage, a funeral, etc.); to hold (a church council); to solemnize.

1564 (*title*), A godly and necessary admonition of the decrees and canons of the Council of Trent, celebrated under Pius IV. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 115 What form is to be kept in celebrating the divine mysteries. 1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterbury* B j b, The Archbisshopp himselfe..celebratinge the holy communion. 1662 *Office Holy Commun., and Exhort.* (1844) § 345, I intend, by God's grace, to celebrate the Lord's Supper. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 300 A couple were in pursuit of him, in order to have their nuptials celebrated. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 346 Fabius celebrated his funeral, and pronounced his funeral oration.

b. *absol.* (with the eucharist as implied object).

1534 in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 26 The foundation of John, Duke of Lancaster, to celebrate there for the soules of him and his ancestors. 1628 P. SMART *Vanitie Popish Cerem.* 33 No side at which any humane power can stand to celebrate. 1862 KINGTON *Fredk. II*, II. xvi. 349 Had forced priests to celebrate in his presence.

† c. *transf.* To execute, enter into (a contract; cf. Sp. *celebrar un contrato*); to perform (an operation; cf. quot. 1471 s.v. CELEBRATE *ppl. a.*). *Obs.*

1592 WEST *Symbol.* ¶ 1. § 13 The thing .. may be in one place, and the contract celebrated and perfected in another. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 646 Bleeding must .. be celebrated in an Inflammation of the parts.

† 2. To consecrate by religious rites. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IV. viii. 65 Virgine parchment, celebrated and holied by a popish priest.

3. To observe with solemn rites (a day, festival, season); to honour with religious ceremonies, festivities, or other observances (an event, occasion).

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Lev.* xxiii. 32 From euen to euen shall ye celebrate [WYCL. halowe, COVERD. kepe] your Sabbath. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. vi. 14 Feast and banquet in the open streets, To celebrate the ioy that God hath giuen vs. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, With Pomp and Sports my Love I celebrate. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* I. 466 Celebrate the mighty Mother's Day. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* IX. (1840) I. 376 The Feast of Tabernacles being then celebrating. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 71 The Minor Festival.. is celebrated with more rejoicing than the other.

4. To make publicly known, proclaim, publish abroad.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxviii. § 8 Whose name .. we celebrate with due honour. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* (1714) Pref. 2 As it is commonly cited and celebrated by all men. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn, When to the Temple* ii, The stones themselves would find a Voice, To celebrate his Praise. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 360 His praise the song had ceased to celebrate. 1856 BRYANT *Hymn to Death* 72 And celebrates his shame in open day.

5. To speak the praises of, extol, publish the fame of.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxviii. 18 Death cannot celebrate thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 241 Could we Stand in his presence.. to celebrate his Throne With warbl'd Hymns? 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* VI. vi. (1733) 139 Neither did the People forget to celebrate themselves all this while. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 513 ¶ 6 There is a noble Hymn in French, which Monsieur Bayle has celebrated for a very fine one. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 699 He celebrated the surrounding mountains for their number and size and beauty.

Celebrated (se·lɪbrētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec + -ED.]

1. Performed with customary rites.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. i. ad. fin., Our celebrated rites of marriage.

2. Much talked about, famed, renowned.

1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) Ded., Those Celebrated Ladies..taught their Children to Sway those Rulers of the World. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvi. 33 This is a dull imperfect description of this celebrated building. 1827 SOUTHEY *Inscript.* xliii, In many a celebrated fight With Rodney [he] had his part. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xviii. (1860) § 768 Neither India, nor the East coasts of Africa .. are celebrated for their fish. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 30 Who prosper, like the celebrated schoolmaster, by being only one lesson ahead of the pupil.

Hence † **Ce·lebratedne·ss.**

1731–6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Ce·lebrating, *vbl. sb.* [f. CELEBRATE *v.* + -ING 1.] **a.** Observing with due ceremony, solemn observance. **b.** Praising or extolling.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Celebracion*, celebrating. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* v. 26 Hee slewe all them that were gone to the celebrating of the Sabbath. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* VI. 108. 1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbary* in Southey *Com.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 96 They divine of the success of their tillage from..the due celebrating of their Easter.

Celebration (selɪbrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *celebrātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *celebrā-re* to CELEBRATE.]

1. The performance of a solemn ceremony; *spec.* the action of celebrating the eucharist.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.), He laboured .. to hasten the celebration of their marriage. 1662 *Office Holy Commun. Rubric 3rd Exhort.* (1844) § 346 The Celebration of the Communion. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 9. 474/1 Telesphorus .. instituted .. the celebration of three Masses the night of our Saviour's birth. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 393 Epitaph on a lady who dropt down dead, during the celebration of her nuptials. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* iv, The Church hath been prepared For spousal celebration. *Mod.* She has gone to early celebration.

2. The observing of a feast, day, or special season; the honouring or recognizing of an event by religious ceremonies, festivities, etc.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Souls* Wks. 318/2 Our sauiour hymself went to the celebracion of that same feast. *c* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 10 They are euer forward In Celebration of this day. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 377 The Jews do still retain the celebration of the seventh day of the week. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 151 Picture and sculpture are the celebrations and festivities of form. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. i. 46 Celebration of Easter.

3. Making famous, publicly praising, extolling; in *pl.* laudatory speeches.

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.) His memory deserving a particular celebration. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 104 ¶ 10 Have never been denied any celebrations which they were willing to purchase. 1779 — *L. P., Prior* Wks. III. 132 The Carmen Seculare, in which he exhausts all his powers of celebration.

† 4. = CELEBRITY; renown. *Obs.*

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* viii, The vulgar have a title .. to convey the honour of celebration to a saying. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 44 That house at Twickenham to which his residence afterwards procured so much celebration.

Cele·brative (se·lɪbrētiv), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CELEBRATE *v.* + -IVE.] Pertaining to celebration.

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 707 Walking in ..procession on the day celebrative of Reform.

Celebrator (se·lɪbrētəɹ). In 7–8 -ter. [a. L. *celebrā-tor*, agent-n. f. *celebrā-re*; formerly in -ER, as an English agent-n. f. CELEBRATE *v.*]

One who celebrates (see senses of CELEBRATE *v.*).

1609 B. JONSON *Masq. Queens*, ad fin., I know no worthier way of epilogue, than the celebration of who were the celebraters. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 340 He will set himselfe to bee a publisher and a celebrater of his righteousnesse. 1624 A. DARCIE *Birth Heresies* iii. 12 To demand of the Celebrater some flesh. 17.. POPE *Let. Mrs. Fermor*, I am really more a well-wisher to your felicity than a celebrater of your beauty. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* ii. (1860) 30 The birthplace of Marlowe .. and of my friend Horne, his congenial celebrator.

† **Ce·lebre,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *célèbre*, or ad. L. *celeber, -brem.*] Well-known, public.

1539 HEN. VIII. *Let. to Wyatt* (R.) Barking preachers so slaunderously defaming us in so celebre a place.

† **Ce·lebre, -er,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *célébrer*, ad. L. *celebrāre.*] To CELEBRATE.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 76 The mystery of the flees of golde shal hyely be celebrerd. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 422/2 The solempnyte of thys glorious Saynt is celebred the xvii day of the kalendys of auguste. *Ibid.* 432/4 Whan he was preest he celebred as dayly.

Celebrious (sɪle·briəs), *a.* [f. L. *celebri-s* + -OUS; cf. *alacrious.* (Accounted *obs.* by Johnson.)]

† 1. Of a place or assembly: Thronged, frequented; hence, of a ceremony, festival, etc.: Attended or observed by throngs; festive. *Obs.*

1555 CRANMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. xxx. 236, I have defrauded the souls of the dead of this daily and most celebrious sacrifice. 1627 J. CARTER *Exp. Serm. on Mount* 54 The most celebrious places of the Citie, as the Synagogues, or streets. *a* 1638 MEDE *To Twiss* Wks. IV. lxvi. 841, I see no reason why the Lord's-day should not be a celebrious Day when the Lord reigneth. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 407 A grave and weighty Oration pronounced ..before this celebrious and renowned Assembly.

2. Well-known, famous, renowned. *arch.* or *dial.*

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm. St. Maries, Oxf.* 15 Make his death .. renowned and celebrious to the world. 1674 EVELYN *Navig. & Comm.* Misc. Writ. 638 The most celebrious expeditions that have been made. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. ¶ 1. 31 Men, celebrious in public Affairs. *c* 1860 *Imp. Gazetteer Scotl.* I. 341 The manufacture of wooden snuff boxes..rendered Cumnock not a little celebrious.

Hence † **Cele·briously** *adv.*, in a celebrious or famous manner; with great celebration. † **Cele·briousness,** renown, fame (J.).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. § 10 The day for the Coronation .. was celebriously kept. 1755 JOHNSON, *Celebriously, -ness*; and in later Dicts.

Celebrity (sɪle·brĭti). [ad. L. *celebritāt-em*, f. *celebr-em* famous, thronged; cf. F. *célébrité.*]

†1. Due observance of rites and ceremonies; pomp, solemnity. *Obs.*

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* Pref. 6 Their general synods .. they have frequently held with great celebrity. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 585 Whose body .. was remoued with all celebritie, and enshrined.

†2. A solemn rite or ceremony, a celebration.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell. Chronol.* Civa, As touching this celebrity of Sports, see Capitolinus. 1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* 9/2 Small cheer in comparison of that which he prepared for the celebrity of his son Isaac's weaning. 1655 L'Estrange *Chas. I*, 6 The celebrities of his Fathers Funerall would be over. 1661 S. Stone (*title*) Sermon at St. Paul's, 20 Oct...At the first Celebrity of Divine Service with the Organ and Choristers. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 61 It generally shewed itself at times, when a celebrity was held.

3. The condition of being much extolled or talked about; famousness, notoriety.

1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. § 8 The dignity and celebrity of mother cities should be respected. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 165 ¶ 6, I did not find myself yet enriched in proportion to my celebrity. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. 332 Recommended to public notice by the celebrity of their family. 1863 M. Arnold in *Macm. Mag.* 7 Jan. 255 They [Spinoza's successors] had celebrity, Spinoza has fame.

4. *concr.* A person of celebrity; a celebrated person; a public character.

1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* ii, Did you see any of those 'celebrities,' as you call them? 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xi. Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 One of the celebrities of wealth and fashion confessed .. that, etc. 1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 99 Through with the spiritual celebrities of London.

†Ce·lebrous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *celebr-em* + -ous. Cf. Celebrious.] Famous, well-known.

1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* To Rdr., A people at this day celebrous and famous for their Gouernement. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 317 The vulgar [Balm] is most celebrous. 1678 *Pref. Rob. Hood* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. Celebrous for the yielding of excellent whetstones.

Celection, obs. form of Selection.

Celendyne, obs. form of Celandine.

Celer, var. Celure, and Soler, upper room.

Celerer, obs. form of Cellarer.

Celeriac (sĭle·riăk). [Derivative of Celery; the last syllable has not been explained; the word does not appear to be known outside of English.] A turnip-rooted variety of the garden celery.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. Advt., Italian Brocoli, Spanish Cardoon, Celeriac, Finochi, and other foreign Kitchen Vegetables. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xv. (1813) 232 Celeriac requires a rich soil. 1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 82 Celeriac is easier and less expensive of culture than celery. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Dec. 5/2 There is likewise, though far too little known, the celeriac.

†Cele·rious, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *celeri-s*, swift + -ous. Cf. *celebrious.*] Swift, fleet.

1632 W. Lithgow *Totall Disc.* 357 The most celerious in flying or following, of all the cursares in Turkey.

†Celeripedean, *sb.* and *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *celeriped-em* swift-footed (f. *celer* swift + *ped-em* foot) + -ean.] 'A swift footman' (Cockeram).

1623 in Cockeram. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Celeripedean*, swift footed, nimble heel'd.

Celerity (sĭle·rĭti). Also 5–6 cel-, selerite, 6 celeryte, cel-, seleritie. [ME. *celerite*, a. F. *célérité*, ad. L. *celeritāt-em*, f. *celer* swift.]

1. Swiftness, speed. Now chiefly (as distinguished from *velocity*) with reference to the movements or actions of living beings.

1483 Rich. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 39 I. 123 The same with all celerite entendeth for to ordeigne and provide ..for his sayd cousyn. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxii, The mean ..between sloth and celerity, commonly called speediness. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (1857) 229, I speed my bussynes with as much seleritie as I can. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 82 The cats followed with the same celerity and agility. 1691 Ray *Creation* L (1704) 72 Whirl'd round about the Earth daily with incredible celerity. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 177 ¶ 3 My quickness of apprehension, and celerity of reply. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 323 A wheel revolving with celerity sufficient to render its spokes invisible. *Mod.* The celerity of the squirrel's movements.

†2. A particular rate of speed. (In physical science the word now used is *velocity*.) *Obs.*

1734 Berkeley *Analyst* § 4 The fluxions are celerities, not proportional to the finite increments. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 383 To that center..there is supposed a descent, in various celerities.

Celery (se·lĕri). Also 7 cellery, 7–8 selleri, -y, 8 sallary, -ery, celeri. [a. F. *céleri* (not in Cotgr.), according to Littré a. dial. It. *sellari*, pl. of *sellaro* (Brescian *se·leno*, literary It. *se·dano*), repr. Gr. *σέλινον* parsley.]

An umbelliferous plant (*Apium graveolens*) cultivated for the use of its blanched stalks as a salad and vegetable; in its wild form (Smallage) indigenous in some parts of England.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1669) 34 February, Sow in the beginning..Sellery. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 406 (*Italian food*) Selleri .. the young shoots whereof they eat raw with oyl and pepper. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 256 Parsley and Celery both contain a pungent Salt and Oil. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lvii. 263 Poor devotees, who .. subsist upon wild sallary. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 190 Celery..in its wild state..known by the name of smallage. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 183 Celery .. is only wholesome when blanched.

attrib.

1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 203 We earth our Cellery Plants quite up, with Earth taken from the high-rais'd Path-ways. 1858 Wood *Homes without H.* xiv. 299 Of the Diptera the Celery Fly (*Tephritis onopordinis*) is a good example. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 23/3 For beauty of barring the Celery fly may compare with most.

†Cele·st, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *céleste*, or ad. L. *cælestis*, f. *cælum* heaven.] Heavenly, celestial.

1. Of or pertaining to the sky; = Celestial 1.

†*Blue celest*: sky-blue [Fr. *bleu céleste*] (*obs.*).

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 89 The circulatioun of the sone celes[t]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 47 Considir the circlis of the spere celest. 1584 T. Hudson *Judith*, Her utmost robe was colour blew celest.

2. Of or pertaining to heaven; = Celestial 2, 3.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 455 Licoure of grace above, a thyng celest. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 65 Eftir this sueit celest armonye, tha began to dance. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 145 Augustin observed in Paul..a celeste Eloquence.

Celeste (sĭle·st). [mod. a. F. *céleste*: see prec.]

1. The name of a colour, sky-blue: see prec.

1881 *Porcelain Wks. Worcester* 35 The..mauve, Celeste, and other enamels present an interesting series.

2. a. (short for *voix celeste*): The name of a stop on the organ or harmonium. b. A name for a certain form of the soft pedal on a piano.

1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 683/1 The use of the celeste pedal was indicated by Hummel with a special sign. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 7/2 All of the following are reed stops..Diapason, melodia, viola, celeste.

Celestial (sĭle·stiăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–7 -tiall(e, -tyal(le, 6–8 cœl-, cælestial(l, (7 celestall, selestiall). [a. OF. *celestial*, *-el* (= It. *celestiale*, Sp. *celestial*), f. L. *cælesti-s* of same meaning, f. *cælum* sky, heaven; see -al.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the sky or material heavens. *Celestial globe, map*: one representing the heavens. †*Celestial water*: solution of copper sulphate, used in opthalmia (see quot. 1758).

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 2 To know the altitude of the sonne or of othre celestial bodies. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xxiii. 184 This heuene Celestyall, whyche is aboue alle the other. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 2 Years, days, hours, minutes .. all grow from celestial motion. 1664 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 120 The influence of the cælestial luminaries .. is suspended. *a* 1721 Keill tr. *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 61 The Cœlestial Bodies that turn about an Axis. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) A a iv, Sky-coloured, or celestial Water..For Distempers in the Eyes it must be well diluted. 1879 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* IV. xxvi. 145 The celestial sphere—the name given to the apparent vault of the sky.

2. Of or pertaining to heaven, as the abode of God (or of the heathen gods), of angels, and of glorified spirits.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 460 Of the goddys celestials. *c* 1386 — *Prioresse's T.* 129 Folwyng ever in oon The white lomb celestial. 1494 Fabyan 6 To the lorde that is Celestyall, I wyll nowe crye. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xi. 13 Howe moche more shall youre Father celestiall. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 252 Some by Angell there understand not a cælestiall spirit, but a messenger. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 168 ¶ 10 His celestial protectress thought him not sufficiently secured. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 93 Not in any outward form, human or celestial.

b. In *comb.* (nonce-wds.)

a 1743 Savage *Wks.* II. 100 (Jod.) Celestial-hinted thoughts gay hopes inspir'd. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 92 Alive and miraculous, celestial-infernal.

3. Of a divine or heavenly nature.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* I ij, To whome he gaf celestyals and erthely goodes. 1538 Starkey *England* 207 He [Christ] cam to make perfayt man..by Hys celestyal and dyvyne doctryne. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 306 Desire of Pow'r..is of Cœlestial Seed. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 449 The celestial dew of knowledge. 1866 Neale *Sequences & H.* 127 To fortify the parting soul with that celestial Food.

b. Divinely excellent or beautiful, divine, heavenly; also in *comb.*, as quasi-*adv.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, So heauenly fayre and so celestyall. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Celestiall*, heauenly, diuine, passing excellent. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 The celestial beauties, which we find in the writings of these incomparable men. 1713 *Guardian* No. 4 ¶ 5 A new sort of Stile..which is above the sublime, and may be called the Celestial. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 149 His bloomy face Glowing cœlestial-sweet.

4. *The Celestial Empire*: a translation of one of the native names for China. So *Celestial Emperor*; and humorously *celestial* = Chinese.

1824–9 Landor *Wks.* (1868) II. 117 England was devising schemes..to the detriment of the Celestial Empire.

5. Jocularly applied to a 'pug' nose, which turns up at the tip.

6. quasi-*sb.* (in *pl.*) Heavenly objects, bodies, attributes.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Hebr.* ix. 23 It is necessarie therfore that the examplers of the cælestials be cleansed with these. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 122 Inferiour things doe obey their celestials. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 399 Never was..goddess so easily stript of her celestials!

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of heaven.

1573 Twyne *Æneid* X. (R.) King Ioue from golden throne vprose, Whom home to heauenly court celestials garding al did close. 1713 *Guardian* No. 7 ¶ 1 Diana .. or any other Celestial who owes her being to poetry. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 22 ¶ 1 Of age to be received into the apartments of the other celestials. 1869 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. 3.

b. *fig.* A heavenly being.

1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 27 You will require steps to mount up to shake hands with these Celestials. 1885 *19th Cent.* July 48 From the parson's daughter up to the celestials behind Spiers and Pond's counters.

2. A subject of the Celestial Empire; a Chinese.

1863 Russell *Diary India* II. 171 (Hoppe) The China-patterned lands which connect India with the country of the Celestials. 1884 *Christm. Graphic* 7/2 The Celestial inclined his head in grave courtesy.

Cele·stialite. *Min.* [f. Celestial + -ite.] 'A sulph-hydrocarbon found in certain meteorites' (Dana *Min.* (1884) App. iii.).

Celestiality (sĭle·sti,æ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity.]

1. Heavenly quality; heavenliness.

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 96 But, throw off hate's celestiality. 1884 F. A. Paley *Ch. Restorer* 56 The celestiality of countenance has never been equalled.

2. A Celestial (Chinese) dignitary. *humorous.*

1824–9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. (1846) II. 118 His celestiality then waved his hand. [So often in L.]

Celestialize (sĭle·stiăləiz), *v.* [f. Celestial + -ize.] *trans.* To make celestial. Hence **Cele·stialized** *ppl. a.*

1826 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 390 Celestialized humanity. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 863 Was there ever a face in this world so celestialized by smiles?

Celestially (sĭle·stiăli), *adv.* [-ly 2.] a. In a heavenly manner. b. As from a heavenly source. c. After the manner of celestial beings.

1494 Fabyan IV. lxxv. 54 Thou [Quene celestyall] Art to the hyghest Ioyned celestyally. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. 1171/2 A certain holy father in makyng of a sermon, spake of heauen .. so celestially, that muche of his audyence with the swete sounde therof, beganne to..fal a slepe. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. (1617) 62 That supernaturall and celestially reuealed Truth. 1658 Flecknoe *Epigr.* (1670) 71 They seem to be celestially inspir'd. 1848 Thackeray *Let.* 1 Nov., These pretty brats..sing..celestially. 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* II. I. § 1. 5 Celestially naked, —new queen of the world..Summer stands.

Cele·stialness. [see -ness.] Heavenliness. 1731 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

†Cele·stian. *Obs.* = Celestine *sb.*^{2} a.

1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 798/2 Austine spake ..against..heretikes called Pelagianes, and Celestianes.

†Cele·stical, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *cælesti-s* + -ical; cf. *agrestical.*] Celestial, heavenly.

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 197 Hie and mighty King of Paradise celestical! 1609 Bible (Douay) 204 The celestical God, maker of the whole world. 1695 Tryon *Dreams* x. 194 All celestical vertues.

†Celestien, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *celestien*:—L. type *cælesti-ānus*, f. *cælest-is*: see Celest.] = Celestial.

c 1330 *Owain Miles* 146 That is paradis celestien; Ther-in com bot Cristen men.

†Cele·stify, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cælesti-s* + -fy; cf. OF. *celestifier.*] *trans.* To make heavenly.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 231 That heaven were but earth celestified. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Celestify*, to make celestial, heavenly or excellent. 1768 E. Buys *Dict. Terms of Art*, *Celestify*, to communicate or endue with the Properties of Heaven.

†Ce·lestine, *a.* and *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* [a. OF. *celestin*, ad. L. *cælestīn-us*, f. *cælest-is* heavenly: see -ine.] = Celestial *a.* and *sb.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 62 A bright hevenly sterre, Monge celestynes reigneng. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvi. xi, Lyke Dyane clere in her spere celestyne. 1509 — *Conv. Swearers* 41 Both god and man in Ioy celestyne.

Celestine (se·lĕstəin, -tin, sĭle·stin), *sb.*^{2} [ad. L. *Cælestīnus*, f. the proper names *Cælestius* and *Cælestinus.*]

a. One of a sect (called also *Celestians*) named after Cælestius, an associate of Pelagius, in the 5th c. b. One of a reformed branch of the Benedictines, founded by Celestine V. in the 13th c.

1530 Palsgr. 203/2 Celestyn a man of religion, *celestin.* 1577 Vautroullier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 165 No Monke, no Carthusian, no Celestine bruseth the head of the Serpent. 1686 Serjeant *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 27 The Celestines [wear] Skie Colour or Blew. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 21/1 Buonafede..entered the order of the Celestines .. was elected general..in 1777.

Celestine (se·lĕstin), *sb.*^{3} *Min.* Also cælestine, -in. [named 1798: ? ad. It. *celestino* sky-blue; cf. Celeste.] A mineral: the same as Celestite. Also, formerly applied to a blue alabaster.

1804 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 606 Celestine has also been found crystallized. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 502 The alabaster called *anydrous* is of several colours, white, rose, grey, and even blue, which is called celestine, a name now strictly belonging to a kind of strontian. 1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 25 Strontian combined with sulphuric acid..has obtained the name of cœlestine from its delicate tint of light blue colour.

†Cele·stine·t(te. *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1774 H. Walpole *Let. Sir W. Hamilton* 19 June, I heard a new instrument yesterday..It is a copulation of a harpsicord and a violin; one hand strikes the keys and the other draws the bow..The instrument is so small it stands on a table, and is called a Celestinette.

† Cele·stious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *cælesti-s* + -OUS.] = CELESTIAL.

1542 *Primer Hen. VIII*, In the heart ravishment celestious. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 257 (R.) A book, ennobled by its author with many celestious lights.

Celestite (se·lĕstəit, sĭ·le·stəit). *Min.* [Altered by Dana from CELESTINE: see -ITE.] A mineral; native-sulphate of strontia, Sr O. SO_3, so called from the sky-blue colour it sometimes presents.

Baryto-celestite, Calcio-celestite, are varieties containing baryta and lime respectively.

1854 DANA *Min.* (1880) 620 Wittstein finds that the blue colour of the celestite of Jena is due to a trace of phosphate of iron .. Celestite is usually associated with limestone.

Cele·stitude. [f. CÆLESTIS + -TUDE, after *altitude*, etc.] = CELESTIALITY 2. *humorous.*

1824–9 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 492 Would your Celestitude [King of Ava] believe it! the whole company wept.

† Cele·stly, *a. Obs.* = CELEST *a.* 2.

1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 103 Thou .. makyst hym desyre thyngys celestly.

Cele·stobarite. *Min.* [see CELESTITE and BARITE.] A variety of BARITE containing much sulphate of strontia. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 617.

† Ce·lestrine, celstine. *Obs.* [app. ad. It. *cilestrino, celestino* a garment of sky-blue cloth (Tommaseo).] A kind of blue cloth.

1435–6 *Warden's Acc.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 419 The clothing murrey and plunket celstyne. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 18 Cloth called *Vervise*, otherwise called *Plonkets, Turkins*, or *Celestrines.*

† Cele·tomy, bad form of CELOTOMY.

‖ Celeu·sma. *Obs. rare.* [late L. *celeusma*, a. Gr. *κέλευσμα*, f. *κελεύ-ειν* to order.] A watchword, battle-cry; the call of the signalman who gives the time to rowers.

1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 17 Curse ye Meroz, or such like *Celeusma's.* 1684 *Def. Case of Consc. conc. Symbol. with Rome* 11, I cannot but wonder, at your adventuring into the World this other Celeusma. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Hymns and psalms were sung in vessels by way of celeusma, in which the words *amen* and *hallelujah* were frequently repeated.

Celiac, var. of CŒLIAC.

Celibacy (se·libăsi). Also 7 **cœlebacy.** [f. L. *cælibātus* in same sense, f. *cælebs, cælib-em* unmarried, single: see -ACY 3. (*Cælebs*, and its noun of state *cælibātus*, are the only cognate words found in Latin).] The state of living unmarried.

1663 *Aron-binn.* 54 St. Paul's advice for cœlebacy, or single life. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* ii, The celibacy of priests was introduced into the English System by Dunstan. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. xxiv. 387 Even ill assorted marriages were preferable to cheerless celibacy. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 681 Celibacy may suit an individual, but never a corps. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vii. 149 With Gregory celibacy was the perfection of human nature.

Celibatair(e (se·libătē·ə(r). *rare.* [a. F. *célibataire*, f. *célibat* = CELIBATE *sb.*[1] + *-aire*, repr. L. *-ārius*: see -ARY.] A bachelor; one who is vowed to celibacy.

1817 W. GODWIN *Mandeville* II. 268 (D.) While the despairing celibataire descanted on his 'whole course of love.' 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipapopr.* xv. § 3. 317 If the priesthood individually incline to celibate, let them be celibatairs.

Celibatarian (se·libătē·ə·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CELIBATE *sb.*[1] + *-arian*; cf. F. *célibataire.*]

A. *adj.* Characterized by, or characteristic of, celibacy; inclined to, or favouring, celibacy.

1839 DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. 10 An act so little in accord with the Queen's celibatarian prejudices. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 137 He had vegetated twenty years in the celibatarian dignities of his fellowship. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* iii. 183 Let me offer a single and celibatarian phrase.

B. *sb.* One who lives in or advocates celibacy.

1863 SALA in *Temple Bar* VII. 546 Her chin, like a wavering celibatarian, seemed scarcely to have made up its mind. 1867 H. C. LEA *Sacerd. Celibacy* 168 So ardent a celibatarian as Aldhelm.

Celibate (se·libət), *sb.*[1] *arch.* Also 7 **cælibate, cælibat.** [ad. F. *célibat*, ad. L. *cælibātus*: see above.] State of celibacy; order of celibates.

1614 J. KING *Vitis Palat.* 21 Solitude and celibate, a single monasticke life agreeath not to it. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Malta* 319 Hildebrand..the great introducer of the Celibate of Priests. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 238 Despairing, I in Celibate would live. 1869 J. ROGERS *Antipapopr.* xv. § 1 Has taken care of the celibate of the clergy. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 183.

fig. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 173 The long celibate of German intelligence may seem designed by a superior Wisdom to crown it with inexhaustible fertility.

Hence **Celiba·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to celibacy; **Ce·libatist,** a professed supporter of celibacy; **Ce·libatory** (*rare*) = CELIBATARIAN.

1881 *Echo* 11 Apr. 1/6 The remnant of 'celibatic superstition' which even now hangs around some of our academical establishments. 1885 JEAFFRESON *Real Shelley* I. 20 Compensation for the loss of celibatic freedom. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 758 Elizabeth..was herself a celibatist. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 5 A lone lodger, a celibatory.

Celibate (se·libət), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [f. L. *cælib-em* unmarried + -ATE (not on L. analogy): see -ATE[2] 2.]

A. *adj.* Unmarried, single; bound not to marry.

1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 148 If celibate, to lay by sufficient for his old age. 1863 J. M. LUDLOW *Sisterhood* in *Gd. Words* 493 The celibate girls..would scarcely fail to become..a community. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 205 The present anomalous position of the celibate tutor-fellow. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 505 He [Jesus] never breathed one word to exalt the celibate over the wedded life.

B. *sb.* One who leads a single life, a confirmed bachelor or spinster; one bound not to marry.

1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 26 The proof may be very convincing to celibates. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 619 App., An order of female celibates or youthful nuns.

Hence **Ce·libateness, Ce·libateship,** = CELIBACY. 1775 in ASH.

Ce·libate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To restrain from marriage, compel to celibacy.

1659 EVELYN *Gold. Bk. St. Chrysostom* Misc. Writ. 114 That thou shouldst cœlibat him..and make him a monk.

† Ce·lic, *a. Obs.* In 6 cælick. [ad. late L. *cælic-us*, f. *cælum* heaven.] = next.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 341 Yet all their cælick strains would fall too low.

† Ce·lical, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **-icall, -ycalle.** [f. as prec. + -AL.] Heavenly, celestial.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 42 Phebus .. defundand from hys sege etheriall Glaid influent aspectis celicall. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 213 Euer contynuynge in doctrine celicall. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 By stars..by the ayre, by the celical housshold.

Celidography (selidɒ·grăfi). [f. Gr. *κηλίς κηλίδο-s* spot + *-γραφία* writing. In F. *célidographie.*] A description of the spots in the sun or planets.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* has *Celidographia* from Bianchini 1729.] 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† Ce·lidony[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **celeþonie, cyleþenie,** 5 **cely-, seladony, celidoyne, celydoine, -doun,** 6 **celedonie.** [ad. med.L. *celedonia* (in Pliny *chelīdonia*) and OF. *celidoine*: cf. CELANDINE.] = CELANDINE.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 41 Nim..celeþonian moran. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xlvi. (Tollem. MS.) By þe iuce of celidony swalowes ysen turneþ aȝen to þe firste state, yf þey ben hurte or put oute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65/2 Celydony, herbe, *celidonia.* *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 36 *Celidonia*..gall. et angl. celidoyne. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 712 *Hec celidonia*, celydoun. *c* 1475 *Voc.* ibid. 786 *Hec seladonia*, a seladony. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 Celedonie .. beareth a Saffron coloured flower. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 278 To bloud-shotten eyes it is good..to wash them with the juyce of celidony.

† Ce·lidony[2]. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *celidonius* (in Pliny *chelīdonius*), ad. Gr. *χελιδόνιος* (*λίθος*), f. *χελιδών* swallow: see quot. 1621.] A stone fabled to be found in the belly of a swallow: see quots. Cf. Fr. *chélidoine* 'pierre precieuse: petits cailloux appartenant aux agates: on dit aussi pierres d'hirondelle' (Littré).

[1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iv. 232/2 In the belly of a swallow, there is a stone found called Celidonius, which if it be lapped in a faire cloath, and tied to the right arme, will cure lunaticks and mad men.] 1651 *Sir H. Vane's Politicks* 9 The Celedonie Stone, whose property it is to lose all its power and vertue, unless it be rub'd with gold.

Celine, *a.* [irregularly f. Gr. *κοιλία* belly: cf. CŒLIAC.] 'Belonging to the belly.'

In mod. Dicts.

† Celi·vagous, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. after F. *celivage* (Rabelais), on L. type **cælivag-us*, f. *cæl-um* sky + *vag-us* wandering + -OUS.] Straying heavenwards.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxii, By two celivagous Filopendulums.

Cell (sel), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2 **cell** (*pl.* **-as**), 3–6 **celle,** (4–6 **sell(e,** 7 **cel**), 5– **cell.** [ME. *celle*, a. OF. *celle*:—L. *cella* a small apartment, *esp.* one of several such in the same building, used *e.g.* for a store-closet, slave's room, prison cell; also cell of a honeycomb; in late L. also a monk's or hermit's cell. The late OE. *cell* pl. *cellas* may have been directly ad. L. *cella.*

The adoption of old and development of new senses in English, have proceeded along many lines, and the logical and chronological orders do not agree. Sense 2 appears to be the earliest, while 7 and 8, already used in Latin, appear comparatively late.

(Some would connect L. *cella* with *cera* wax, regarding 'cell of a honeycomb' as the original sense.)]

I. A small apartment, room, or dwelling.

† 1. A store-closet. (In early quots. after *cella* of the Vulg.). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 He scheawede þe celles of his aromaz. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxix. 2 He shewed to them the selle of spices. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 45 [They]..carieng it into their celles, and garners at home, keep it.

2. A monastery or nunnery, generally of small size, dependent on some larger house. [A frequent med.L. sense of *cella* (see Du Cange).]

In the first quot. app. = 'monastery' in general.

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 þa priores, muneces and canonias þa wæron on ealle þa cellas on Engla land. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 233 In þe cyty of Bangor a gret hous þer was, þat were vnder seue cellen [*v. r.* vii celles]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 267 A monke of a celle bare him wele þat tide. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 314 We maden oure celles To ben in cyties y-set to styȝtle þe people. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 8 There be diuers celles apperteining to monasteries and priories. 1651 N. BACON *Contn. Hist. Disc.* xvii. 147 The Norman and French Cells were in his Predecessor's time seised under this color. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 61 The house was once a cell to the Abby. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 680 There was a priory of Lapley, which was a cell to Saint Remigius.

3. A dwelling consisting of a single chamber inhabited by a hermit or other solitary.

c 1305 *Life St. Dunstan* 60 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 36 A priuei smyþþe bi his celle he gan him biseo. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 28 Ancres and Hermytes þat holdeþ hem in heore Celles. 1393 *Ibid. C.* XVIII. 7 Suche eremites..in here selles lyueden Wiþ-oute borwynge oþer beggynge bote of god one. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65 Celle or stodyynge howse [1499 cell or stody hows], *cella.* 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 193 She shall at Frier Lawrence Cell Be shriu'd and married. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Ode Oblivion*, Thou who delightest still to dwell By some hoar and moss-grown cell. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 186 Whose homes are more bare and empty than the cell of an anchorite.

† b. *fig.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 275 Aue christi cella, Hayle celle of cryste. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 881 In thy shady cell, where none may spy him, Sits sin. 1645 WALLER *Div. Love* vi. (R.) The soul contending to that light to fly From her dark cell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 109 [Reason] retires Into her private Cell when Nature rests. 1757 GRAY *Epitaph Mrs. Clarke*, A Heart, within whose sacred cell The peaceful Virtues lov'd to dwell.

c. *poet.* A small and humble dwelling, a cottage. Also, a lonely nook; the den of a wild beast.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 11 What meaneth this Cell..at the entrance? This is syr, my Bayliffes lodging, I lay him by the Gate, that he may see who goeth in and out. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.*, See how kings' courts surmount poore shepheards' cels. 1647 HERRICK *Thanksgiving to God*, Lord, thou hast given me a cell Wherein to dwell. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 222 All the Race Carnivorous..retire Into their darksome Cells. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxvii, Like hunted stag, in mountain cell.

d. Applied in poetry to the grave (often with some notion of sense 4).

1750 GRAY *Elegy* iv, Each in his narrow cell for ever laid The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* 49 Nor dreaming of the narrow cell. 1877 BRYANT *Among Trees* 49 Their last rest, Their little cells within the burial-place.

4. One of a number of small apartments in a building, serving as the dwelling of a single person:

a. in a monastery, nunnery, or the like. Formerly, also in an almshouse.

1340 *Ayenb.* 267 Per byeþ Monekes uor claustres and uor strayte cellen. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 60 Þei..[lurken] in her selles, [And] wynnen werldliche god. 1462 *Hull Trinity House Rec.*, Paide for xliii sawne board boght for th' makyng of the Celles of th' said Trenyte House..iiijs. ijd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56 A Celle, *cella, cellula, conclave.* 1522 *Hull Trinity House Rec.*, Ye praisels In Agnes Brekhan's Sel prassyd by John Wyssby, etc. ..iiijs. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 b, Some aduysed her to brenne incence in her cell. 1644 *Hull Corporation Bks.* 13 Apr., All such goodes and household stuffe as they should ..use in their seuerall cells or rooms. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 70 The Chartreux wants the warning of a Bell To call him to the duties of his Cell. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xiii. 220 In passing along..I saw the cells of the sisterhood.

b. in a prison; formerly, also in a madhouse. *Condemned cell*: a cell occupied by one who is condemned to death.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 166 The cells in Newgate. 1777 J. HOWARD *State of Pris.* (1792) 213 The rooms and cells [of Old Newgate] were so close, as to be almost constant seats of disease. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiii, Here separate cells awhile in misery keep Two doom'd to suffer. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 234 Tasso pines in the cell of a madhouse. 1884 GRIFFITHS *Chron. Newgate* 360 Hence there was a terrible accumulation of prisoners in the condemned cells.

† 5. A small private room. *Obs. rare.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 525 Nectanabus..passed in his Paleis too a priuie sell. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 128 Serue hit [ypocras] forth with wafurs bothe in chambur & celle.

6. *Archit.* = CELLA (see also 9 a).

1842–75 GWILT *Archit.*, Gloss. *Cell*, in ancient architecture the part of a temple within the walls.

II. One of the compartments into which anything is divided.

7. *generally.* e. g. a compartment of a dove-cot or the like (so in Lat.), of a drawer or cabinet, a pigeon-hole. *arch.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 169 For the tame Pigions..they make..certaine hollowe roomes, and celles for them. 1727 POPE *Art Sinking* 115 Cells resembling those of cabinets for rarities.

8. One of the compartments in the comb of wax made by bees. [So L. *cella.*]

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 175 b, Their Coames that they make are wrought full of holes, which holes..are their Celles .. these Celles they doe all fill with Honie. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 57 Þis Com conteineth about six Cels of ðe bignes and fashion of ðe Bees Cels. 1720 WATTS *Hymn, How doth the little busy bee*, How skilfully she builds her cell, How neat she spreads the wax. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 70 The cells of the bees are perfect hexagons. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 368. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 106 A bee-keeper would cut out the cells of drones.

9. One of a number of spaces into which a surface is divided by linear partitions: *spec.*

a. in *Archit.* (see quot.)

1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 116 The term vaulting cell is applied by Mr. Whewell to the hollow space between the principal ribs of a vaulted roof.

b. *Entom.* 'The space between the nerves of the wings of insects.' 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

10. *Electr.* Originally, one of the compartments of the wooden trough of Cruickshank's voltaic battery; afterwards applied to the vessel (in Daniell's or similar batteries) containing one pair of plates of divers metals immersed in fluid. Now, usually, a simple voltaic apparatus, containing only one pair of metallic elements; when several *cells* are united they constitute a *battery*.

1828 *Oxf. Cycl.* III. 521 The plates [in Children's battery] are..immersed in the cells of a trough. 1848 WALKER *Man. Electr.* 329 A single cell of this battery is represented in fig. 142. It consists essentially of a copper cell A, etc. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 425 In Daniell's battery, each cell consists of a copper cylinder. *Ibid.* 428 The two liquids in each cell being separated by a porous diaphragm.

III. An enclosed space, cavity, or sac, in organized bodies, or (*transf.*) in mineral products.

11. *generally.* **a.** Applied to various larger cavities having functions, as the ventricles of the heart, the loculi of the ovary in plants, etc. (In modern scientific language seldom used.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcix. (1495) 665 The greynes of pomegarnades ben ordenyd in theyr owne selles. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxiii. 174 After them certayne hollow little huskes or Celles. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 110 They [bitches] bring forth many at a time—sometime five, seven, nine, or twelve; for so many cels hath the female in her womb. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Cell is the hollow places in puds, husks, or coars.. in the Fruit. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Coniferous*, In which Cone are many Seeds, and when they are ripe the several Cells or Partitions in the Cone gape or open, and the Seed drops out. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The name is also given, by botanists, to the partitions in the husks or pods, where the seeds of plants lie. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 320 Capsule roundish, with as many cells as there are styles. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 16 The interior of the ovary is called the *cell*.

b. Applied to minute cavities or interstices in the structure of any tissue, mineral substance, etc.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., *Cellular membrane*.. by means of the communication of the cells of this membrane.. the butchers blow up their veal. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 493 The central part is coarsely cellular, the cells decreasing in size towards the exterior.. the outside crust of finely cellular lava. 1856 WOODWARD *Fossil Shells* 39 Horizontal sections exhibit a cellular net-work, with here and there a dark cell, which is empty. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 41 Cellular or areolar tissue is composed of numerous lamellæ, which by their interlacement intercept a number of open spaces termed cells.

c. *Cells of the brain*: the imaginary cavities or compartments in that organ, formerly supposed to be the seats of particular mental faculties, or to serve as 'pigeon-holes' for the reception of knowledge. (More scientifically, the ventricles of the brain were called *cells*.) *Obs.* exc. *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 176 Of a man The wit.. Is in the celles of the brain. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, So feble was his celle retentife. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many celles hath the brayne after his length. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iii. § 5 History.. answereth to one of the cells, domiciles, or offices of the mind of man; which is that of the memory. *c* 1720 PRIOR (J.) The brain contains ten thousand cells, In each some active fancy dwells. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 11 It [the sound] opens all the cells Where Mem'ry slept. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* vii. (1857) 88 The corresponding cells of understanding and memory.

12. In modern *Biology*: The ultimate element in organic structures; a minute portion of protoplasm, enclosed usually in a membranous investment. Often with a defining word prefixed, as *blood-cell*.

The history of this sense appears to begin with Grew, who observed and described the cells of plants. (See the 17–18th c. quots. that follow.) But the determination of the relation of these cells to the living organism belongs to the present century.

1672–3 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 64 The Microscope.. shews that these Pores are all, in a manner, Spherical, in most Plants; and this Part an infinite Mass of little Cells or Bladders. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cells*, in anatomy, are little bags, or bladders, where fluids, or other matters, are lodged; called also *loculi*, *cellulæ*, etc. 1770 SIR J. HILL *Constr. Timber* 68 We see that cell in its true nature: it is an oval Bladder or Bleb.

1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 212 The general action of the hepatic cells. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 7 We shall hereafter see that a cell, or closed vesicle, formed of a membranous wall, and containing fluid, may be regarded as the simplest form of a living body. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 4 The countless millions of nerve cells. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 40 They are accordingly true vesicles; and on that account..the name of 'blood cells' is to be preferred. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 39 The modern conception of a cell is based, not upon its etymological significance, but upon the presence in it of living matter or protoplasm. Even formless clumps of protoplasm are sometimes called cells. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xii. 264 The yeast-plant..is an assemblage of living cells. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* § 45 These component parts..take one common name, that of Cells.

13. The cup-like cavity occupied by an individual polype in a compound polypidom, in the Zoophytes and Polyzoa. Also, a simple shell of one of the Foraminifera.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1053 This horny tube is enlarged at certain points into sheaths or cells for the protection of the Polypes; within these the individuals can retract themselves. *Ibid.* 1054 The cells are arranged upon the sides of these [branched stems] like the minute leaflets of mosses. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 73 Each polype cell is edged with whip-like spines. 1855 GOSSE *Man. Marine Zool.* I. 11 *Lagena*: Cell calcareous, single, globular, with a long external tubular neck. *Ibid.* 21 *Sertularia*: Corallum plant-like..cells vase-like..alternate, or in pairs.

IV. Applied to various hollow receptacles or containing cavities.

14. **a.** *generally.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liv. 287 Wells of Fire, that continually burn in their own Cells.

† **b.** The brass socket in which the lenses of a microscope, etc. are mounted. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Microscope*, Object-Glasses..fix'd in Brass Cells ready to screw on. 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 44 Unscrewing the object-glass or speculum a little in its cell.

c. *Microscopy.* A cavity hollowed out of, or built up upon, a glass slide, for the purpose of receiving an object for microscopical observation.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881 CARPENTER *Microscope* V. (ed. 6) 216 Where large shallow cells with flat bottoms are required (as for mounting Zoophytes, small Medusæ, etc.).

V. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** (in senses 3, 4) as *cell-gallery*, *-grating*; *cell-bred* adj.; **b.** (in sense 12), as *cell-action*, *-aggregate*, *-body*, *-cavity*, *-cleavage*, *-division*, *-evolution*, *-fibre*, *-form*, *-formation*, *-fusion*, *-genesis*, *-germ*, *-growth*, *-life*, *-mass*, *-membrane*, *-multiplication*, *-nucleus*, *-pigment*, *-plate*, *-proliferation*, *-sap*, *-stage*, *-substance*, *-wall*.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 101/2 *Cell-action then must have some influence as the cause of the chemical changes. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 16 A subordinate part of the *cell-body. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* II. 356 A low-born, *cell-bred, selfish, servile band. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 442/1 Between the cell-wall and the *cell-cavity. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 762 The fresh formation of parts connected with *cell-division is in general independent of light. *Ibid.* 16 This mode of *cell-formation consists almost invariably in the bipartition of a mother-cell. 1872 AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 1054 Other *cell-forms occur in the urine. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. 17 Postsc., The *Cell-Galleries are..perfectly commanded by every station in the Inspection-part. *Ibid.* 55 Postsc., The other [party] immediately within the *Cell-grating. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 9/1 Minute cells are formed.. which may be called reproductive *cell-germs. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 19 The *cell-membrane of young cells is very thin. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 34 *Cell-nuclei occur in all classes and orders of plants. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 117/1 The only true black *cell-pigment. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 18 A row of granules now makes its appearance..this is the *cell-plate. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 45 The first tendency is to the active production of cells,—*cell-proliferation or germination as it is termed. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 102/1 The *cell-wall must be the seat of endosmosis and exosmosis. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 3 Older wood and cork thus consist of a mere framework of cell-walls.

† **Cell,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. Erroneous f. CAUL.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 498 The fat of sheep which is gathered from the caul or cell.

† **Cell,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CELL *sb.*1] **a.** *trans.* To shut up in a cell. **b.** *intr.* To dwell in a cell.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. (R.) A recluse from the world, And celled under ground. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 96 An Abbey strong.. Wherein there celd a Monke of enuious moode.

Cell, obs. form of SELL, SILL.

‖ **Cella** (se·lă). [Lat.] The body of the temple, as distinct from the portico and other external structures; = CELL 6.

1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 578 The length of its cella is but 73 feet, the breadth, 26. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 24 It consisted of a cella, flanked by a double row of pillars. 1878 B. TAYLOR in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 118 The cella of the temple was nearly seventy feet wide.

Cellæform, erron. form of CELLIFORM.

Cellar (se·lɔɪ), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **celer(e,** 4–6 **seler,** 4–7 **celler,** (5 **celar**), 5–7 **seller,** 6–7 **sellar,** (7 **sellor**), 7– **cellar.** [ME. *celer*, a. Anglo-F. *celer*, OF. *celier* (mod.F. *cellier*):—L. *cellārium* set of cells, receptacle for food, f. *cella* CELL.]

† **1.** A store-house or store-room, whether above or below ground, for provisions; a granary, buttery, or pantry. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* in *fish-cellar*; see quot. 1848; cf. also *coal-cellar*, *wine-cellar*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 He stikeð euer iðe celere, oðer iðe kuchene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4676 Siþen commanded [ioseph] him-selue Depe selers for to delue. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliii. 15 Paire celers ful riftand. *c* 1375 *O. E. Prayers* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 40 The kyng hath led me in to a wyn-celer. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 24 Biholde 3e crowis.. to whiche is no celer, nether beerne, and God fedith hem. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Kepe hit fro ayre.. In cofer, or huche or seler merke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56 A Celler, *cellarium*..etc. *vbi* a butry. 1483 CAXTON *Esope* 2 b, He fonde the celer open.. and hath eten al the fygges. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1031 Brynge this gentilman to the seller & make him good chere. 1598 FLORIO, *Cella*.. a seller or butterie. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 131 Sellars and Granaries in vain we fill, With all the bounteous Summers store. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 41 Here is a fish-cellar.. a place for salting, keeping, and storing away pilchards.

† **b.** *fig. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lv. 12 Of þe awtere of my hert and þe celere of my consyens cumes all þat i kyndel in þi luf. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 Paradys.. was þe celer and place of all fairenesse. 1480 *Cambriæ Epit.* 64 in *Map's Poems* (1841) App., God.. Made that lond.. To be selere of all hele. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 393 A man..being brought by God into his inward cellers, may from thence obtaine the true vnderstanding, and interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

2. An underground room or vault.

This sense occurs contextually in some of the earlier quots.; it is impossible to determine at what period the notion of 'store-room' began to give place to that of 'underground chamber'. Cotgr. 1611 has it as the transl. of Fr. *cave*, and Minsheu 1617 gives as its equivalents Fr. *cave* and Lat. *hypogæum*.

[1331 *Literæ Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. 400 Nostre celer de nostre novele meson de piere en Chepe.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls.) 2068 In Londone he dide hure kepe Vnder erthe in a seler depe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 125 In roches or in seleres under erthe. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 29 In a moyst seller, vnderneath the grounde. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 572 They were constrayned to retyre into the Sellors. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 123 A fine piece of mosaic, still on its bed, forms the floor of a cellar. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 41 After.. six weeks.. passed in the garret or cellar of his rude patroness. 1877 BRYANT *Song of Tower* vii, In..the damp cellar's stifling air.

† **b.** *transf.* Applied to the grave. *Obs.*

c 1550 LACY *Wyl Bucke's Test.*, I bequeth mi body to the colde seler.

c. With defining words prefixed, as *beer-*, *coal-*, *wine-cellar*, which see under their initial element.

3. Often for *wine-cellar*; hence *transf.* the contents of the wine-cellar, a person's stock of wines.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12. § 10 The sergeant of the sellar.. shall also be than and there redy with a pot of redde wine. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 137 My Cellar is in a rocke by th' sea-side. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, I have now in my Cellar Ten Tun of the best Ale in Staffordshire. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Conserv.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 274 O conservatism! your pantry is full of meats and your cellar of wines. *Mod.* He gives very good dinners, but I don't think much of his cellar.

† **4.** A box, a case; *esp.* for holding bottles; a case of bottles. (For SALT-CELLAR cf. SALER, of which *-cellar* is a corruption.) *Obs.*

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. i. (D.) Run for the cellar of strong waters quickly. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Boy fetch my cellar of bottles. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Apr., His wife afterwards did..give me a cellar of waters of her own distilling.

¶ **5.** for SOLER, upper-room.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15208 He þam lent.. A celer in at ete. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 285 Goenge to a hie parte of the seller [*solarii*] or chamber.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cellar-bin*, *-door*, *-keeper*, etc.; *cellarless* adj.; also **cellar-book,** a book containing an account of the stock of wines, etc. in a cellar; **cellar-flap,** a flap on hinges, level with the surface of the ground, opening into a cellar; **cellar-kitchen,** a kitchen below the ground-floor, a basement kitchen; **cellar-physic,** wine; **cellar-plate,** an iron plate in the pavement covering the entrance-hole of a coal-cellar; **cellar-slug,** a large striped slug found in cellars; **cellar-way,** a passage through, or as if through, cellars.

1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* I. 2 Its *cellar-bins—some one else's patent. 18.. THACKERAY (O.) He overhauled the butler's *cellar-book. 1684 *Gt. Frost* (1844) 14 Their carelessly leaving open *sellar door. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 193 It is as big as a Cellar-door key. 1884 T. W. HIME *Public Health* 57 Prohibition of occupying of *Cellar Dwellings. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 6/7 Injuries received.. in falling over the *cellar-flap. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Cillero*, a *celler-keeper. 1864 E. BURRITT *Walk John O'Gr.* 310 All the damp low *cellarless cottages. 1793 J. BERESFORD in *Looker-on* No. 54 Cow-heel and such *cellar-messes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 542 Fine Air.. good Kitchin and *Cellar Physick. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 2/6 The defendant was legally liable in having his *cellar plate unfastened. 1882 *Garden* 30 Dec. 579/2 A fine example of the *cellar slug. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 47 The effect of the buildings vaulted above the sidewalks is that of a continuous *cellarway.

Cellar (se·lɔɪ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put into a cellar; to store up as in a cellar. Also, *To cellar in*, and *fig.*

16.. COTTON, There underground a magazine Of sovereign juice is cellared in. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. I. I. vii. 23 They had ended their Vintage.. and were ready to Seller their Wine. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* II. 17 His sympathies.. cellared in the depths of his own mind. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 191/1 A pipe of port wine, which was cellared for the plaintiffs. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 18/2.

Cellar, var. of CELURE, *Obs.*

Cellarage (se·lərĕdʒ). Also 6–7 **-idge, seler-age,** 7 **selleredge, -idge.** [f. CELLAR *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. Provision of cellars; cellar accommodation; cellars collectively.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 151 Come one, you here this fellow in the selleredge Consent to sweare. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 36 Nor ought the Kitchin or other Offices and Selleridge.. to be so placed as they may prove prejudiciall to the Court. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Building*, A good Ascent.. makes a House wholesome, and yields Conveniency for good Cellarage. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* 407/2 The old house had had famous cellerage.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's E.* 349 Cornwall .. has almost everything in its cellarage except coal. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* v. 165 Counting in its ranks Coke and Selden, each with extensive cellarage of brain. [Cf. Cell 11 c.]

2. †**a.** A feudal or seignorial duty upon wine when placed in the cellar (*obs.*) **b.** Charge for the use of a cellar or storehouse. †**c.** Money collected from banqueters at a Lord Mayor's Feast: see quot. 1825.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 The Bailifwike of Toppsam with the Selerage and Cranage and the Warren of Cones within the same. 1526 *Ord. R. Housek.* (1790) 195 Cellaridge, Cranage, Sponage, Romage, and Carriage of Wine. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 666 The excise and toll is collected by the King's officers, but the cellerage there by the magistrate to whom it belongs. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 122 Paid cellerage £3 5*s.* 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1335 This was termed cellarage, and was divided between the yeoman of the cellar and the butler.

Cellared (se·ləɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Cellar *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.] That is stored or housed in a cellar. *Cellared fish*: fish prepared in a fish-cellar; cf. quot. 1848 in Cellar *sb.* 1.

1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 54 The greater part of the cellared fish are exported. 1855 I. Taylor *Restor. Belief* (1856) 298 Cellared wretchedness, and disease.

Cellarer (se·lərəɹ). *Hist.* Forms: 4–6 cell-, celerer(e, 6 selerer, 7 cellerar, 6– cellarer. [ME. *celerer, cellerer*, a. Anglo-Fr. *celerer*, for OF. *celerier*, f. *celier* Cellar.]

The officer in a monastery, or similar establishment, who had charge of the cellar and provisions.

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 59 Ac weste hit houre cellerer, He wolde rone after the 3onge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monkes Prol.* 48 Thou art .. Som worthy sexteyn, or som Celerer. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 149/1 He comanded yet to the celerer to gyue it [the oil] to a poure man. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 131 Laurence Clerke, maister sellerar of th'abbay of Whalley. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 236 Bred a monk in Bury Abbey, and the Cellerar thereof. 1820 Scott *Monast.* x, The cellarer will bestow on each a grace-cup and a morsel as ye pass the buttery. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 627.

Cellaress (se·lərès). *Hist.* [f. prec.: see -ess.] A woman (*e.g.* nun) who had charge of the cellar.

1802 Fosbroke *Brit. Monach.* x. (1843) 118 The Cellaress of the Gilbertine Nuns. 1825 Scott *Betrothed* xvii, The Venerable Mother might be seen..now giving orders to her gardener, now to her cellaress.

Cellaret (seləre·t). [f. Cellar *sb.* + -et.]

a. A case of cabinet-work made to hold wine-bottles, etc. **b.** A sideboard with compartments for the same purpose.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xx. (1826) 243 With venturous hands At the cellaret stands, Where she picks out so handy Rum, Hollands, and Brandy. 1825 T. Cosnett *Footman's Direct.* 67 Keep proper corks in the cellaret. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* vii, Under the sideboard stands a cellaret. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxxii.

Ce·llarhood. *nonce-wd.* [see -hood.] The condition of being a cellar.

1858 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 361 How it [Evans's supper-room] emerged from a state of brawling night cellarhood, to the dignity of a harmonic meeting.

Cellaring (se·ləriŋ), *sb.* [f. Cellar *sb.* and *v.* + -ing 1.] **1.** = Cellarage 1.

1632 Spelman *Hist. Sacrilege* (1846) 200 Sir Roger having digged the cellaring of his new house. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 158 A wine press and ample cellaring. 1798 T. Morton *Secr. worth Know.* iii. 4 (L.) Roomy cellaring and commodious attics.

2. *vbl. sb.* Placing in a cellar.

1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 191/1 In the careless cellaring of a pipe of port wine.

†**Ce·llarist.** *Obs.*–° [f. Cellar *sb.* + -ist.] He who keeps the cellar or buttery; the butler in a religious house or monastery.

1721–1800 in Bailey. Hence in Johnson, Webster, etc.

Cellarity. *nonce-wd.* The condition of living in a cellar.

1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 618 Cellarity, when long pent up, is inimical to Life.

Cellarman (se·ləɹmæn). A man who has charge of a cellar; *spec.* the keeper of the Cellar-tavern in old Newgate. Also *transf.*

1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 920 The Greek Poets make them [drones] to be the Bees cellarmen, or waterbearers. 1772 Jackson in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 11 Through the inattention of the cellarman. 1857 Stanley *Mem. Canterb.* ii. 58 One of the cellarmen of the Priory. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Dec., The wine in bottle, I was told by the cellarman, is not for sale. 1884 Griffiths *Chron. Newgate* 5 The 'cellarmen' were selected prisoners who could sell candles at their own prices, and got a percentage upon the liquors consumed.

Ce·llarous, *a. humorous.* Of or pertaining to a cellar.

1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* ix. (1861) 133 A little side door .. stood open, and disclosed certain cellarous steps. 1867 — *All Y. Round, Christm. No., No Thoroughf.* 15 Vendale..went down for a cellarous stroll.

†**Ce·llat,** obs. form of Salade, sort of helmet.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* iii. i. 32 Armed with a skull or close Cellat for the head. (See also Celade.)

Cellate (se·lėt), *a.* [f. on L. type *cellāt-us*, f. *cella*: cf. *caudāt-us* tailed, f. *cauda*.] Celled, having cells. Chiefly in comb., as *unicellate* one-celled, *multicellate* many-celled.

Cellated (se·lēitėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed; cf. *crenated, serrated*, etc.] Made in the form of cells; furnished with or divided into cells; celled.

1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 451/1 The cellated cavities of the placenta. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 71/2 The ovens for these kitcheners are cellated.

Celled (seld), *ppl. a.* [f. Cell + -ed.]

1. Furnished with cells; arranged or constructed in the form of cells. Often with some defining word prefixed, as *single-, one-, two-celled*. Also *fig.*

1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 397 Lychnis Caps[ule] 1–3, or 5-celled. 1843–6 Owen *Lect. Comp. Anat.* iv. (L.) The single-celled plant. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* I. (ed. 4) 65 Anthers .. one-celled. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 8 Heaven's azure world-hive, celled with stars.

2. Enclosed or ensconced in a cell.

1650 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 58 The spirits .. seem scattered over their whole bodie, rather than Celled. 1820 Keats *Fancy*, Thou shalt see the field-mouse peep Meagre from its celled sleep. 1850 D. Moir *Hour of Thought* v, The monk in hood, With book and rood, And nun in cell'd contrition.

Cellendre: see Coriander.

Cellepore (se·lĭpōəɹ). [ad. mod.L. *cellepora* (Linnæus), f. *cella* Cell, after *madrepora* Madrepore.] A genus of *Polyzoa*, consisting of a group of vase-like chambers with a beak on one or both sides. Also *attrib.*

Hence †**Celleporite** (see quot.).

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 435 Zoophytes..abound in common limestone..Among them may also be classed the millepore, the celleporite. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 184 Their interior is filled with fossil madrepores and cellepores. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 123 There are a few other true cellepore corals round the coast.

Celler, cellery, var. Cellar, Celure, Celery.

Celli, obs. var. of Selly, Silly.

Celli·colous, *a.* [f. *celli-* comb. form of L. *cella* + *-cola* inhabitant + -ous.] 'Living in cells or cavities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Celliferous (seli·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ferous.] Bearing or producing cells.

1754 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 633 Those .. coral-lines, which I call celliferous, from their having rows of cells dispos'd in plant-like ramifications.

Celliform (se·lifōɹm), *a.* Erroneously **cellæ-.** [f. as prec. + -form.] Cell-shaped.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 503/2 Cellæform termination of a nervous twig. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 90 Cellæform bodies of a bright yellow colour.

Ce·llite. [a. F. *cellite*, ad. med.L. *cellīta*, f. *cella* (from the cells which they inhabited).] In *pl.* An order of lay brothers hospitallers, called also Bongaris or Alexandrins, founded *c* 1300; they took a special care of madmen. They are now united to the order of Servites. (Littré.)

1882 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 273/1 A 'Missale Parvum' from the convent of the Cellites of Ghent.

†**Ce·ll-keeper.** *Obs.* [f. Cell *sb.*1 1.] A cellar-keeper or cellarer.

1598 Florio, *Cellaro*, a butler, or cell keeper.

'Cello (tʃe·lo). [shortened f. Violoncello.]

1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 435 In less than a quarter of an hour two 'cellos made their appearance. 1882 *Athenæum* 9 Dec. 782/3 Handel's Concerto Grosso..in seven parts (four violins, viola, cello, and harpsichord) published in 1739.

Celloid (se·loid), *a.* [f. Cell + -oid.] Having the appearance of a cell, cell-like.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1108/1 The epithelium consisted of small imperfect celloid particles. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 136 There are certain nuclean or celloid bodies.

Cellular (se·liŭlăɹ), *a.* (& *sb.*). [ad. mod.L. *cellulāris*, f. *cellula* little cell (dim. of *cella*); or perh. ad. F. *cellulaire*: in F. *cellule* has entirely taken the place of *celle*, and its derivatives take the place of those of *cella* both in Fr. and Eng.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by cells or small apartments for single occupants.

1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. xi. (1865) 308 A poor Carthusian, from strict cellular discipline. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 139 The cellular vans employed for the transport of criminals. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1200 Leave these [gauds] for cellular seclusion. 1872 *Daily News* 13 July, The cellular system [of convict discipline] as it is established in Belgium.

2. Containing a number of cells, small compartments, or cavities; porous. *Cellular pyrites*: a variety of Marcasite; *Cellular quartz*, etc.

1816 Accum *Chem. Tests* (1818) 166 Calcareous cellular stones. 1834 Sir C. Bell *Hand* 292 The skull of the giraffe ..is cellular and thin and light as a paper case. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* IX. (1879) 180, I had noticed the presence of a few small pebbles of a very cellular basalt. 1868 Dana *Min.* 75 Marcasite..in cellular specimens.

3. *Phys.* Characterized by or consisting of cells (see Cell *sb.*1, 11–13). As an epithet of vegetable tissues, opposed to *vascular*. See also **B.**

Cellular tissue, in Animal Physiology, a synonym of *areolar* or *connective tissue*; also formerly called *cellular membrane*; hence *cellular-membranous* adj. *Cellular pathology*: a term introduced by Virchow in 1858; 'the doctrine of the origin of disease in a perturbation of action, or an alteration of structure, of some or other of the ultimate cells of which the body is composed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); the study of morbid changes in the cells or ultimate elements of organic tissues.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cellular*, or *Cellulose*, an appellation given by Ruysch, to the second coat of the intestines; in which fat is often found. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 345 A twisted worm, sometimes six feet long, which introduces itself into the skin, and lodges in the cellular membrane. 1799 Southey *Nondescr.* iii, My very cellular membrane will be changed, I shall be negrofied. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 15 Vegetables which have no flowers .. are..Cellular. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 134 Virchow — Cellular Pathology and Physiological Therapeutics. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* ii. 33 Cellular plants, as, for example, mosses and lichens. 1876 Quain *Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 53 If we make a cut through the skin and proceed to raise it from the subjacent parts, we observe that it is loosely connected to them by a soft filamentous substance of considerable tenacity and elasticity .. This is the substance known by the names of 'cellular', 'areolar', 'filamentous', 'connective', and 'reticular' tissue; it used formerly to be commonly called 'cellular membrane'. 1876 Bryant *Pract. Surgery* (ed. 2) I. 33 The deep cellular-membranous syphilitic sore.

b. Of or pertaining to cells.

1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters*, This cellular effusion soon disappears. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 510/1 A very thin albuminous fluid..often termed the cellular serosity.

B. *sb. pl.* Cellular plants (in Lat. form *Cellulares*); those having no distinct stem or leaves, but consisting of a cellular expansion of various kinds, which bears the reproductive organs. Applied to Cryptogams, in reference to their markedly cellular structure; but only the humblest orders of these are entirely cellular.

[1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 1 The presence of flowers, of spiral-vessels, and of cuticular stomata, will at all times distinguish these [*Vasculares*] from *Cellulares*, or flowerless plants.] 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 54 The least organised plants are termed cellulars.

Cellularity (seliŭlæ·rĭti). [f. Cellular + -ity.] Cellular quality or condition.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 358 Mirbel however disputes the cellularity of the extine. 1851–9 Darwin in *Adm. Man. Sc. Enq.* 291 The composition, thickness, and degree of cellularity of any lava-stream.

†**Ce·llulary,** ? *a. Obs. rare*–1. [f. L. *cellula* (cf. Cellule) + -ary.] ? Of the nature of a cell.

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VIII. cii, The good father, with an humble thought, Bred in a cellulary, low retire.

Cellulate (se·liŭlėit), *a.* [f. L. *cellula*, Cellule + -ate 2 2.] Composed of or containing cells. Hence **Ce·llulate** *v. trans.*, to furnish with cells; to render cellular. **Ce·llulated** *ppl. a.* = Cellulate; **Cellula·tion,** development of cells.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. i, Matrixes..Architectonically cellulated. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 761/1 A vertical section..exhibited a mass .. cellulated or porous. 1839–47 *Ibid.* III. 568/1 A section of it, as it thus cellulates the neck. 1854 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. (1867) 382 *Melosira cribosa*, marine, orbicular, cellulate. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 474/2 A process of .. cellulation takes place.

Cellule (se·liŭl). Also 7 **cellul.** [ad. L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella* Cell *sb.*1]

†**1.** A small compartment; a pigeon-hole. Also *fig.*; cf. Cell *sb.*1 11 c. *Obs.*

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293, I could have ferreted out of topick celluls such variety of arguments. *a* 1693 — *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 240 The Celluls of his Brain. 1764 Foote *Patron* II. i, A kind of bureau; where, in separate cellules, my different knowledge..is stor'd. 1818 J. Brown *Psyche* 212 So liquor aids myself—like rain, It opes the cellules of the brain. 1819 H. Busk *Banquet* III. 209 Unlock the cellules, closets of the brain.

2. *Phys.* A minute cell (Cell *sb.*1 11) or cavity.

(In Fr. the dim. *cellule* is used in sense of Cell *sb.*1 12.)

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 237 Cellular tissue, which.. offers an instance of reticulated cellules. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* xi. 493 Both possess discs on the side of their cellules. 1869 Gillmore *Rept. & Birds* Introd. 2 In birds, the lungs are spongy, the cavity of the air-bags becoming obliterated by the multiplication of vascular cellules.

3. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1848 Dana *Zooph.* ii. 16 *note*, By cellule, as hereafter used, the minute pores of the corallum will be referred to.

Cellulic (seliŭ·lik), *a.* [f. Cellule + -ic.] Of or pertaining to cellules or cells. *Cellulic acid*: a name given by Fremy to an acid supposed to be produced by the action of acids or alkalis on cell walls of vegetables. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Celluliferous (seliŭli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *cellula* + -ferous.] Bearing or producing cellules.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 436 Expansions flattened ..celluliferous on the external surface. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* IX. 187 Two or four very broad celluliferous plants.

Cellulin (se·liŭlin). *Chem.* [f. Cellule + -in.] **a.** = Cellulose. **b.** *esp.* The form of cellulose found in animal bodies.

1854 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. (1867) 257 Composed of cellulin, a material allied to the cellulose of vegetable tissues. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 18 The membrane..consists of the substance called cellulose or cellulin. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 712 Cotton is almost pure cellulin.

‖ **Cellulitis** (seliŭlə·itis). *Med.* [mod.L. f. L. *cellula* = Cellule + -itis.] Inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 690 Orbital cellulitis. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 50 No attempt is made to distinguish between it [erysipelas] and cellulitis.

Ce·llulo-, used as a comb. form of CELLULE, L. *cellula* (for the form cf. BULBO-) forming principally adjs. used in physiology, which in sense are practically compounds of CELLULAR: e.g. *cellulo-adipose*, (tissue) partly cellular partly adipose; similarly *cellulo-fibrous*, *-muscular*, *-tendinous*, *-vascular*; *cellulo-cutaneous*, pertaining jointly to the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue; *cellulo-membranous*, pertaining to the 'cellular membrane'; *cellulo-serous*, pertaining jointly to the 'cellular' and 'serous' membranes.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 140 The disorganised cellulo-vascular structure. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 12/2 A fibrous or cellulo-fibrous expansion. 1836 *Ibid.* I. 178/2 A middle cellulo-tendinous raphé before and behind that intestine. 1847–9 *Ibid.* IV. 126/1 The cellulo-muscular structures of the limbs. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 40 A very thick layer of cellulo-adipose tissue. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 27 Sores or ulcers..of a cellulo-membranous kind. *Ibid.* I. 51 Cellulo-cutaneous forms of the disease.

Celluloid (se·liźloid), *a.* [f. L. *cellula* (see above) + -OID.] Having the form or appearance of cells.

Celluloid (se·liźloid), *sb.* [loosely f. CELLUL-OSE *sb.* + -OID.]

An artificial substance composed chiefly of cellulose, and much used as a substitute for ivory, bone, coral, etc., in the manufacture of knife-handles, piano-keys, billiard-balls, etc.

Invented in America, and first patented in Gt. Britain in April 1871, as a material for dental plates. In its manufacture the cellulose is first reduced by acids to pyroxyline (gun-cotton), camphor is then added, and the mixture subjected to immense hydraulic pressure. It may then be moulded by heat and pressure to any shape, and it becomes hard, elastic, and capable of taking on a fine finish. (The Specification of Hyatt's first British patent (1871, No. 1025) does not contain the name.)

1871 *Brit. Frnl. Dental Sc.* XIV. 364 The material is named the celluloid base, so called from the material of which it is composed. 1872 *Specif. Hyatt's Patent* No. 3101 The..manufacture of pyroxyline or soluble cotton into a solid (which is herein denominated 'celluloid'). 1881 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 909. 349 Celluloid..is an imitation ivory composed of collodion and camphor. 1882 *Whitaker's Almanack* 375/2 One of the most recent uses of the celluloid is for making type and engravers' blocks for printing from.

Cellulose (se·liuləōs), *a.* & *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *cellulōs-us*, f. *cellula*, CELLULE.]

A. *adj.* Consisting of an aggregate of 'cells' or small cavities; full of minute cavities.

1753 [see CELLULAR 3.] 1755 MANDUIT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 206 The base is of a stiffer and more cellulose texture. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 241 One small modiola makes its hole in the cellulose tunic of Ascidians.

B. *sb.* [A.F. *cellulose.*] One of the AMYLOSES. A substance, also called *lignin*, which constitutes the essential part of the solid framework of plants, and occurs to some extent in the animal body. It is amorphous, tasteless, inodorous, absolutely innutritious, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, dilute acids, and alkalis. The name, introduced by Payen, has become the type of the other chemical terms in -OSE. Also *attrib.*, as in *cellulose wall.*

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 6 The organic basis of the elementary organs is called cellulose. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 403 Gun Cotton..is a substitution product, being cellulose in which three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by NO_2, and is called *trinitro-cellulose.* 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 125 The gastric juice of animals does not attack cellulose. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 207 Cellulose..in fine linen and cotton, which are almost entirely composed of it. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 13 In the cell-plates cellulose walls are now formed.

Hence **Cellulo·sic**, of the nature of cellulose.

1881 *Nature* XXV. 168 Cellulosic substances in their different isomeric states.

Cellulo·sity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being cellulose; also *concr.* a cellulose structure.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1002/1 The eye is simply supported on the orbit by a quantity of loose cellulosity. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 72/1 The cut surfaces will demonstrate the..cellulosity of the divided bones.

Cellulous (se·liźləs), *a.* [f. CELLULE + -OUS. Cf. Fr. *celluleux.*] = CELLULOSE *a.*; consisting of a single cell or an aggregate of cells.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 276 To know whether the most solid, compact..stony part of a bone were cellulous. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 253/1 Cellulous hydatids are simple bags containing fluid. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 164 Hand and carpus with a cellulous surface.

Celo·logy (sźlo·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *κήλη* tumour + -(O)LOGY.] That part of medical science which treats of hernia. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Celondine, obs. form of CELANDINE.

†**Celo·stomy.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *κοιλοστομία*, f. *κοῖλος* hollow + *στόμα* mouth.] Hollowness of voice; speaking with the mouth hollow.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Celostomy*, when one speaks hollow in the mouth.

Celo·tomy. *Surg.* Also **ke-**. [ad. Gr. *κηλοτομία*, f. *κήλη* rupture + *-τομία* cutting.] The operation for strangulated hernia by cutting down and dividing the stricture. So **Ce·lotome**, 'the knife or instrument for performing celotomy'.

1847 in CRAIG. 1878 BRYANT *Surgery*, Kelotomy.

Celour, var. of CELURE, *Obs.*

†**Celse**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *cels-us* lofty.] Lofty, exalted.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 Ample Munificence, and Office celse.

†**Celsitude** (se·lsitiud). *Obs.* (exc. *humorous*). Also 6 **selcitud**, 7 **celo-**, **celsitud**. [a. F. *celsitude*, ad. L. *celsitūdo* lofty carriage, also in late L. a title of honour, f. *celsus* lofty.]

1. Lofty position, high rank; dignity, eminence.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* lxxxviii, Honour to thee..Goddess of love, and to thy celsitude. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Gladethe thoue Queyne* 7 Joy be and grace onto thi Selcitud! 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 16/2 This celsitude and regalitie of the pope. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 15 See what Celsitud of honor Plinius secundus attributeth to Traiane. 1680 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* (1689) 63 It doth over-shadow them all with the Top of its Celsitude.

b. As a title or form of address; = HIGHNESS.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 177, I beseik, he said, thi celsitude, Exerce thi strenth. 1685 F. SPENCE *Ho. Medici* 265 His Celsitude gave him men to guard him.

2. Loftiness, exaltation; exalted character.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 294 Whose..celsitude of mind no man may sufficiently express. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* 185 Such a celsitude of spirit. *a* 1761 W. LAW *Behmen's Wks.* (1765) 14 Sensibility, Finding, and Celsitude.

3. Height, tallness. (Now *humorous.*)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Celsitude*, tallness, heighth. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Celsitude*, Highness, Height, Talness. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. i, Peter Peebles, in his usual plenitude of wig and celsitude of hat.

†**Ce·lsity.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *cels-us* + -ITY.] = prec. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Celt[1] (selt). Also **Kelt** (kelt). [a. F. *Celte*, ad. L. *Celta*, sing. of *Celtæ*, in Gr. Κελτοί. (A later Gr. Κέλται, in Strabo, etc., was probably from L. *Celtæ.*) For conjectures as to a possible derivation, see Rhŷs, *Celtic Britain* (1884) 2.]

1. *Hist.* Applied to the ancient peoples of Western Europe, called by the Greeks Κελτοί, Κέλται, and by the Romans *Celtæ.*

The Κελτοί of the Greeks, also called Γαλάται, *Galatæ*, appear to have been the Gauls and their (continental) kin as a whole; by Cæsar the name *Celtæ* was restricted to the people of middle Gaul (*Gallia Celtica*), but most other Roman writers used it of all the Galli or Gauls, including the peoples in Spain and Upper Italy believed to be of the same language and race; the ancients apparently never extended the name to the Britons.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 251 The Indians were wont to use no bridles, like the Græcians and Celts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Celt*, one born in Gaul. 1782 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 67 (T.) This obstinate war between the insular Britons and the continental Celts. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 411 The Celts advanced within five or six days' march of his camp.

2. A general name applied in modern times to peoples speaking languages akin to those of the ancient Galli, including the Bretons in France, the Cornish, Welsh, Irish, Manx, and Gaelic of the British Isles.

This modern use began in French, and in reference to the language and people of Brittany, as the presumed representatives of the ancient Gauls: with the recognition of linguistic affinities it was extended to the Cornish and Welsh, and so to the Irish, Manx, and Scottish Gaelic. CELTIC has thus become a name for one of the great branches of the Aryan family of languages (see CELTIC); and the name Celt has come to be applied to any one who speaks (or is descended from those who spoke) any Celtic language. But it is not certain that these constitute one race ethnologically; it is generally held that they represent at least two 'races', markedly differing in physical characteristics. Popular notions, however, associate 'race' with language, and it is common to speak of the 'Celts' and 'Celtic race' as an ethnological unity having certain supposed physical and moral characteristics, especially as distinguished from 'Saxon' or 'Teuton'.

[1703 PEZRON (*title*), Antiquité de la Nation et de la langue des Celtes. 1706 JONES (*tr. of Pezron*), Antiquities of Nations, more particularly of the Celtæ or Gauls, taken to be originally the same people as our ancient Britains. 1757 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* Introd. 7 Great Britain was peopled by the Celtæ or Gauls.] 1773 M'QUEEN in Boswell *Johnson* Sept. 18, As they [Scythians] were the ancestors of the Celts, the same religion might be in Asia Minor and Skye. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 185 This race, who had probably been expelled by the Italian nations and the Celts from Italy and Gaul. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 182 The Celts of Britain are apparently the oldest among the Aryan races. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 21 If that be true..that Celts love unity of power, and Saxons the representative principle.

Hence **Ce·ltified** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*), made Celtic in fashion or garb. **Ce·ltish** *a.*, Celt-like, somewhat Celtic. **Ce·ltism**, the distinctive character of the Celt. **Ce·ltist**, one who studies the Celtic languages. **Celtiza·tion**, a making Celtic; conversion to being Celtic.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* XX. 459 Sir Walter's Celtified pageantry. 1866 M. ARNOLD in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 289 A more attentive and impartial study of Celtism than it has yet ever received from us. *Ibid.* May 547 Celtism is..everywhere manifest still in the French nation. *Ibid.* Mar. 289 This is a very different matter from the political and social Celtization of which certain enthusiasts dream. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 86/1 The name of a French Celtist.

Celt[2] (selt). [ad. (reputed) Lat. *celt-es* (or ? *celte*, ? *celtis*) 'stone-chisel, sculptor's chisel'.

The received or Clementine text of the Vulgate has in *Job* xix. 24 *Stylo ferreo, et plumbi lamina, vel celte sculpantur in silice*; but, though this is the reading of some MSS., the Codex Amiatinus and others read *certe* 'surely'. Some hold *certe* to be the original reading (representing צור of the Heb., 'for ever' of the Eng., which is not expressed by the LXX), and take *celte* as an erroneous alteration of some kind; others think *celte* a genuine word, and suppose that it was originally a marginal gloss on *stylo*, which was erroneously taken into the text, and subsequently altered to *certe* by some one to whom it was perhaps unfamiliar. But the independent evidence for a word *celtes* or *celte* is slender. The 'vetus inscriptio Romæ', cited by Du Cange, is a late forgery, and *celte* in it is app. from the Vulgate. One of the miscellaneous undated glosses in the Glossarium C. Labbæi (Stephens' *Thesaurus*) is 'Ταυφεῖον *Celte*', but this is prob. later than the Vulgate variant reading, and may be founded on it. Later also than the Vulgate is the gloss on Sidonius *Epist.* vii. 3 (*Anecd. Oxon., Class. Ser.* I. v. p. xi. and 50) '*Hoc caelum*, ut *hoc celte, celtis*, instrumentum est quo caelatur,' which shows the ordinary explanation of the word in the Middle Ages. *Celtes* occurs however in two charters given in Lacomblet *Urkundenbuch für die Geschichte des Niederrheins*, II. 331 (anno 1267) 'meatum seu transitum .. ex fovea capituli Coloniensis, ad educendum celtes seu fracmina lapidum per viam eandem', and II. 382 (anno 1319) 'quod nulli frangentes lapides seu alii quicumque proicient seu mittent celtes seu alia fragmenta in ipsam foveam'. Here the meaning is 'pieces or fragments, ? chips', of stone; the relation of this to the Vulgate word is uncertain. In Welsh, *maen cellt*, with the assumed meaning 'flint stone', occurs in the *Triads of Wisdom* (16–17th c.), in *Myv. Arch.* III. 246; and *cellt* is also said to be (or to have been) known in Breconshire, in the sense of 'shell' of a nut, etc.; but the status of the word is altogether obscure, and its alleged senses help the question little. In any case, *celtes*, whatever its orgin and character, was assumed, on the authority of the Vulgate, to be a genuine word; and, as such, the term was admitted into the technical vocabulary of Archæology, about 1700. 'In Beger's *Thesaurus Brandenburgicus* 1696 a bronze celt adapted for insertion in its haft is described under the name of *celtes*' (Ll. Jewitt *Half-hours among Eng. Antiq.* 1877, p. 32). Apparently the general adoption of the word by antiquaries was influenced by a fancied etymological connexion with CELT[1]: thus the *Grand Dict.* of Larousse explains it as 'sorte de hache *gauloise* en bronze'.]

An implement with chisel-shaped edge, of bronze or stone (but sometimes of iron), found among the remains of prehistoric man. It appears to have served for a variety of purposes, as a hoe, chisel, or axe, and perhaps as a weapon of war. Some specimens in bronze are flat, others flanged, others winged, others have sockets to receive a handle, and one, or two, ear-like *ansæ* or loops.

1715 A. PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale* 203 *note* (Jam.), Supposed to be the ancient weapon called the stone celt. 1732–69 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 309 In the great long Barrow, farthest North from Stone-henge..was found one of those Brass Instruments called Celts. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 428 Most probably celts were originally chopping tools. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. i. 3 The..stone hatchets, called Celts, found in our peat bogs. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. IV. 383 The Bronze celt..is found in various sizes and degrees of ornament. 1866 LAING *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 40 The hammers or celts are almost all natural stones from the beach. 1878 W. H. DALL *Later Preh. Man* 8 A skeleton interred in the earth, together with the remains of a small iron celt.

b. *Comb.*, as *celt-maker.*

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 17 The celt-makers never cast their axes as we do ours, with a transverse hole, through which the handle might pass.

†**Ce·lter.** *Obs.* A woollen fabric.

1597 in Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 240.

Celtic (se·ltik), *a.* Also **Keltic** (ke·ltik). [a. F. *celtique* or ad. L. *celtic-us* of the Celts.]

1. *Hist.* & *Archæol.* Of or belonging to the ancient Celtæ and their presumed congeners.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Celtique*, pertaining to the people of Gaul. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 521 Who..ore the Celtic [Fields] roam'd the utmost Isles. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. Introd. 10 Fragments of Celtic idols lately discovered in the cathedral at Paris. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 3 Drawing a Celtic sword from beneath his garments. 1880 BOYD DAWKINS *Early Man in Britain* xii. 344 Various carvings in spirals, concentric circles, flamboyants and zigzags, forming part of the prehistoric series defined by Mr. Franks as the late Celtic. 1884 RHYS *Celtic Brit.* 2 Britain was considered to be outside the Celtic world.

2. Epithet of the languages and peoples akin to the ancient Celtic; particularly, of the great branch of the Aryan family of languages which includes Breton, Welsh, Irish, Manx, Scotch Gaelic, the extinct Cornish, and the ancient languages which they represent. Also absol. = *Celtic tongue.*

1707 E. LLUYD *Archaeol. Brit.* Pref. C, The Latin-Celtic or Comparative Vocabulary [cf. p. 290]. 1739 D. MALCOLM (*title*), Collection of Letters..in which the usefulness of the Celtic is instanced in illustrating the antiquities of the British Isles. 1764 ROWL. JONES (*title*), An English, Celtic, Greek, and Latin-English Lexicon. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 Beneath them [Norsemen] were the Celtic princes. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold's Life & Corr.* I. v. 245 *note*, Feudality is especially Keltic and barbarian. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 317 The people..being of Scandinavian, and not Celtic origin. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. II. iii. 366 Bronze weapons..of a bright yellow colour, like brass or gilded metal—to these the term celtic brass is often applied. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* i. 1

[The peasant-girl] relates the Celtic fairy-tale, or the mediæval legend. **1871** TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 40 The keeping up of an old Keltic art. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. iv. 351 The Norman-Irish and Celtic-Irish were drawn nearer to one another by common sorrows. **1886** W. STOKES in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 202 The Neo-Celtic verb substantive. *Ibid.* 218 In Old-Celtic *bató*. 219 The forms must in proto-celtic have ended in vowels. 242 Both forms in Celtic are toneless proclitics.

Hence **Ce·ltically** *adv.*, in Celtic fashion. † **Ce·ltican** *a.* = CELTIC; *spec.* of Gallia Celtica. **Ce·lticism,** (*a.*) a Celtic custom or expression; (*b.*) devotion to Celtic customs. **Celti·city,** Celtic quality or character. **Ce·lticize** *v.*, **a.** *trans.* to put into a Celtic form; to adapt to Celtic use; **b.** *intr.* to adopt Celtic fashions or usages.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 162, I wrote these things, and dedicated the Celtican spoils. **1837** *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 556 Fin Mac Cowl, or, to spell him more Celtically, Fioun Mac Cumhail. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. vii. 225 *note*, His Celticism appears from his obstinate adherence to the ancient British usage about Easter. **1882** G. ALLEN in *Nature Studies* 175 This element [Euskarian] was Celticized, but not exterminated, by the Aryan Celts. **1885–6** WHITLEY STOKES *Celtic Decl.* 43 The Novara inscription, the celticity of which cannot possibly be doubted.

Celtified, Celtish, etc.: see CELT *sb.*[1]

Celto-, combining form of CELT[1] [after Greek analogies], as in **Celto·logist, Ce·ltologue,** a student of the Celtic languages or of Celtic ethnology and antiquities. **Celtoma·niac,** one who is crazy on Celtic matters; *esp.* one who pretends to derive all languages from Celtic. **Ce·ltophil,** a friend of the Celts and Celtic studies. **Celto-Roman,** relating to a mixture of Celtic and Roman; etc.

1887 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 305/2 The issue of these facsimiles [of Irish MSS.] has vastly lightened the labours of Celtologists. **1886** *Academy* 27 Mar. 223/2 The most rising of the French Celtologues. **1883** *American* VII. 6 The Celtomaniac..wanted to identify some American language with the Welsh. **1886** *Life Sir R. Christison* II. xvii. 453 A Celtophil whom no born Gaul surpasses for Celtic lore and zeal.

† **Ce·lure.** *Obs.* Forms: **4 celure, selure, cylour,** 4–5 **sylure,** 5 **celour, -ar, seler, selowyr, silour, sylour, syllure, sillour, siller,** 5–6 **selour,** 6 **celler, cellar, seller, ceiler.** [The derivation presents many points of obscurity, some of which are touched on under the related CEIL *v.*, while others attach to the history of this particular derivative. *Celure* presupposes an OF. or AF. **celeüre*, **celure*, answering to L. *cæ-, cēlātūra*; *celour*, if a genuine form, might answer to an OF. **celeoir*, **celoir* = L. *cēlātōrium*; both these L. forms occur in med.L., chiefly in sense 'canopy', and both are in ME. Vocabularies glossed by *celure*; but of the required OF. words no examples have yet been found. The L. words were of course derivatives of *cælāre* or *cēlāre*: see CEIL.]

A canopy covering a bed, dais, altar, etc., or carried above the Host during a procession. Also the hangings of a bed, the tapestry of a wall, a screen of drapery. *Rood celure*: a canopy over the rood.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 76 Guenore .. Dressed on þe dere des..a selure hir ouer. **1418** *E. E. Wills* 36 A bed of Lyn wit a hool silour and Couerlet..also a bed of red and grene dimi Selour. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 1474 Hur bede was off aszure With testur and celure. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 456 Sylure, of valle [*v.r.* of a walle] or a nother thynge, *celatura, celamen*. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 571 *Celatorium*, a celour or a coverlet. *c* **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 445 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 313 Two beddys..þat henget shalle be with hole sylour. *c* **1475** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 776 *Hoc supralectum*, a selowyr. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 340 A Sylour, *anabatrum* ['anabatrum, *cortina*' (curtain) Gloss. in Du Cange, ed. 1883]. **1494** *Will of Sclatter* (Somerset Ho.), Two celars of ooke oon of them to be sette ouer the aulter. *c* **1494** *Art. Hen. VII* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 126 The font to bee hanged with a riche siller over. **1520** *Lanc. Wills* I. 38, I bequethe unto the roode seller off Manchester xls. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clvii. [cliii.] 434 The lytter had a celler of a thynne fyne clothe of sylke. **1527** *Ibid.* I. 33 My body to be buryed in the Churche off Croston under the rode celler afore the chancel. **1530** PALSGR. 203/2 Cellar for a bedde, *ciel de lit*. **1553** *Lanc. Wills* I. 105 One seller & tester of reede and greene seye w^th^ curtens of the same.

¶ ? = CEILING 4, 5.

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 201 As a greet chirche..wiþ semlich selure y-set on lofte. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxii. 239 Of gold & Sylver..he maketh cylours, Pyleres, & Paumentes, in his Palays.

Hence † **Ce·lured** *ppl. a.*, canopied; overarched. † **Ce·luring,** (*sillering*) = CELURE 1.

c **1430** LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* viii, Celured eke alofte With bowys grene. **1558** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 184 Another pressoure with a portall and y^e^ sillering in the parler.

Celwylly, var. of SELWYLLY. *Obs.*

Cely, var. of SELY *a. Obs.* blessed.

Celycalle, var. of CELICAL *a. Obs.*

Celydoine, -don, -doun, var. ff. CELIDONY.

Cembalist (se·mbălist). *Mus. rare.* [f. It. *cembalo*, properly cymbal or dulcimer, but used in musical scores (abbreviated from *clavicembalo*) for the harpsichord or pianoforte part: see -IST.] One who plays the pianoforte in an orchestra.

1871 E. GRAEME *Beethoven* ii. (1876) 21 Ludwig was appointed cembalist at the orchestra, i.e. to preside at the pianoforte. **1878** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 37 Organist to the cathedral and cembalist to the court at Salzburg.

Ceme, obs. form of SEAM, measure of corn.

Ceme, -yn, cemely, -nesse, obs. ff. SEEM-.

Cemelyn, obs. var. of SEMBLE *v. Obs.*

Cemenary, obs. var. of SEMINARY.

Cement (sĭme·nt, se·mĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **syment,** 4 **siment,** 5–7 **cy-, sement,** 5 **scyment, symonde,** 6 **sciment, symunt,** 6–7 **ciment,** 7 **seiment, symond, cemente, cœment,** 8 **scement,** 6– **cement.** [ME. *cyment*, a. OF. *ciment* (= Pr. *cimen*, Sp., Pg. *cimento*) :—L. *cæment-um* (in late L. *cimentum*), contr. for *cædimentum* rough unhewn stone, chip, lit. 'cutting', 'produce of cutting or chipping', f. *cædĕre* to cut. In 16th c. altered to *cement* after the L. form. The pronunciation *ce·ment* is found from 14th c., but is now almost superseded by *ceme·nt*, after the vb.

The name appears to have been given to broken or pounded stone, tiles, etc. mixed with lime to form a setting mortar, and at length to the mortar or plaster so formed, whence it passed into the modern sense of strong setting mortar, or of mortar generally, however made.]

1. A substance used to bind the stones or bricks of a building firmly together, to cover floors, to form walls, terraces, etc., which being applied in a soft and pasty state, afterwards hardens into a stony consistency; *esp.* a strong mortar, produced by the calcination of a natural or artificial mixture of calcareous and argillaceous matter.

Hydraulic cements harden under water, and are used for piers, dock-walls, etc. *Roman cement*, like all the hydraulic cements, is an argillaceous lime. *Portland cement* is so called because it resembles in colour the Portland stone. It is prepared by calcining a mixture of the clayey mud of the Thames with a proper proportion of chalk (Ure).

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 6177 A clay..Strong so yren, ston, or syment. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2125 The fir..falsed the siment, and the ston. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxiv. (Tollem. MS.), Lyme..is a ston brente; by medlynge þerof with sonde and water sement is made. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 190 This scyment, bryk, stoon, cley togeðer drie. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* viii. 102 Sadly sette it with symonde fyne. **1534** LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vj, With diuers stones and one ciment. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 20 Their Lime .. composed a Seiment, which joyned with Stone (or Brick) made an inseparable union. **1712** BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 230 For want of cement strong enough to bind The structure fast. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 172 Nothing in the way of Cement would answer our end, but what would adhere to a moist surface, and become hard. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 329 Cement, or mortar, is a preparation of lime and sand, mixed with water. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* 361 Ovate nodules of argillaceous limestone..named *septaria*..extensively used for cement. **1862** DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 15 Setting like a cement hard and dry in a few minutes' time.

2. *gen.* Any substance applied in a soft or glutinous state to the surfaces of solid bodies to make them cohere firmly.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 85 a, Whan stone pottes be broken, what is better to glew them againe .. like the Symunt made of Cheese. **1641** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 191 Wax, rossel, and stone pitch to make symond for mending the fount stone broken by the Scotts. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 97 No Air could pierce the Cœment, that luted the Glass and Lead-Pipe together. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 3 The fluids of the animal itself furnish the cement. **1839–60** URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. (L.), The diamond cement .. which is sold as a secret at an absurdly dear price, is composed of isinglass soaked in water .. to which a little gum resin, ammoniac, or galbanum, and resin mastic are added. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 48 The cement generally used by engravers .. to fit their work is composed of four parts of pitch, two of plaster of Paris, and one of resin.

b. Any uniting medium or substance. *rare.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. iii. 11 Any other ciment or uniting to the earth then the Element of water. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 466 The quantity of air discharged from metals, is supposed to be the cement or principle, which unites all the parts together.

c. *fig.* A principle of union.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 29 The peece of Vertue which is set Betwixt vs, as the Cyment of our loue To keepe it builded. **1607** CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Amb.* (1613) K iij b, But Friendship is the Sement of two mindes. **1742** R. BLAIR *Grave* 88 Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul! **1826** E. IRVING *Babylon* I. III. 246 Faith is the cement of all domestic and social union. **1872** BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 184 Custom was in early days the cement of society.

3. *transf.* A substance resembling cement, used for some other purpose; *e.g.* for stopping teeth.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. XXXV. 152 Staues of drye wode all holowe withinne and full of fyre of cyment of oyle and of towe. **1625** *W. Beale's Patent* in *Abridgm. Specif.* (1862) I Certen compounded stuffes and waters called .. cement or dressing for shippes. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cement*, a term applied to certain soft compounds used for stopping of carious teeth.

4. *Phys.* The bony tissue forming the outer crust of the fang of the tooth.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 865/1 'Cement' always closely corresponds in texture with the osseous tissue. **1855** OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 104. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 250 The cement invests the fang.

5. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Cement* (Australia and Pacific), gravel firmly held in a silicious matrix, or the matrix itself.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cement-covered, -forming* adjs.; **cement-cell,** a CELL (14 c) formed of a ring of cement; **cement-copper** (see quot.); **cement-duct** (*Zool.*), a duct in Cirripeds which conveys through the antenna the 'cement' by which the animal attaches itself; **cement-gland,** the gland at the base of each antenna which secretes this cement; **cement-gold, -silver, -steel** (see quots.); **cement-stone,** a nodule of argillaceous limestone occurring embedded in clay, from which cement is made; **cement wall, cement-water** (see quots.).

1881 CARPENTER *Microscope* 214 A '*cement-cell' answers this purpose very well. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Cement-copper*, copper precipitated from solution. **1849–52** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 896/2 The *cement-covered cylindrical base of the tooth. **1855** OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 292 The enamel organ and *cement-forming capsule. **1871** T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 498 In each of the antennæ there is situated a duct, derived from a large glandular body (the *cement-gland). **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Cement-gold*, gold precipitated in fine particles from solution. *Ibid.* **Cement-silver*, silver precipitated from solution, usually by copper. *Ibid.* s.v. *Steel*, Blister or *cement-steel is made by carburizing wrought iron bars by packing them in charcoal powder and heating without access of air. **1863** A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* XXXV. (1878) 611 *Cement stones are also found..in the Eocene strata. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 824 The Blue Lias cement-stones are considered the strongest water-limes of this country. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 45*g*/1 A *Cement Wall..is a wall made of River Pebbles, or Marble Stones split in the middle. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 50 *Cement-Waters, that contain the vitriolic copper; and on laying clean iron in them they corrode its particles, and substitute others of copper.

Hence **Ceme·ntless** *a.*, devoid of cement.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 12 Rough with cementless and jagged brick.

Cement (sĭme·nt), *v.* Forms: 4 **syment,** 4–7 **cyment,** 7 **ciment, simment,** 7– **cement.** [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *cimenter*.]

1. *trans.* To unite (solid bodies) with cement.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9068 Alle manere of precyouse stanes sere, Cymented with gold. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. XXVI. 268 Of grete Stones and passynge huge, wel symented. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 92 The pallace of Cyrus .. the stones of which were simmented together with gold. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 80 Large stones .. firmly cemented with lead and iron. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 24 Bricks ..cemented with bitumen.

b. *transf.* To unite as with cement; to cause to cohere firmly.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 71 That the buds..may be fast cemented before frosts return. **1727** SWIFT *City Shower*, Dust cemented by the rain. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 190 The molten matter..cements the loose ashes and cinders into a compact mass.

c. *Alchemy.* (See CEMENTING *vbl. sb.*)

2. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 48 How the feare of vs May Ciment their diuisions. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 677 The Common-wealth, which had been built and cemented with the blood of their Fathers and Kinred. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 39 The kingdoms of the Heptarchy ..seemed to be firmly cemented into one state under Egbert. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 455 The alliance was cemented by a treaty of marriage.

3. To apply cement to (a surface); to coat or line with cement, so as to make water-tight.

1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 60/1 To cleanse, level, and cement the bottom of the pool.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To cohere firmly by the application of cement; to stick.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 259 Morter doth not Cement so strongly to the Bricks when it dries hastily. *a* **1709** ATKINS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 191 Iron mixed with Clay, that can never cleave one to another, nor cement. **1739** SHARP *Surg.* (J.), [The parts of a wound] will..cement like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another.

fig. **1660** BONDE *Scut. Reg.* 368 So these knaves cemented together again, like a Snakes tail. **1761–2** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvi. 47 The allies..were not likely to cement soon in any new confederacy. **1801** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 465 They will..cement and form one mass with us.

Cemental (sĭme·ntăl), *a. Phys.* [f. CEMENT *sb.* + -AL.] Relating to the cement of the teeth.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 927/2 The cemental tubuli.

† **Cementary.** *Obs.* [f. L. *cæmentāri-us* stone-mason: see CEMENT and -ARY.] (See quot.)

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 72 Architecture..deuideth it selfe..into two kindes: the first, called Cementarie, or masonrie (conuersant in the working of stone): the other Carpentarie. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 68/1.

Cementation (sĭmĕntē·ʃən). [f. CEMENT *v.* + -ATION.]

1. The action or process of cementing or producing cohesion; the state of cohesion thus produced. Also *fig.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 69 Strengthen those that are weak with a stick tyed above and below the grafted place.. till the cementation be made and confirmed. **1799** KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 109 Earthy substances acquire a stony hardness ..from..concretion, cementation. **1818** SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 543 The cementation..of the pieces of a closely aggregated pack [of ice]. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXXVII, To this inequality..society owes its firmest cementation.

2. 'The process by which one solid is made to penetrate and combine with another at a high temperature so as to change the properties of one of them, without liquefaction taking place' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 86 Cementations, Blaunchers, and Citrinations. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 61 Their colours may be taken away by cementation and reuerberation. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 101. 165 Make a good fire of Charcole about it, which is called a Wheel-fire of cementation. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Cementation*, in Chymistry it is used for the purifying of Gold, by laying plates of Gold in the midst of Pouders made of Brick and Vitriol, enclos'd in a close stop'd Vessel, and set in a Fire of Reverberation. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 593 Gold..could not be separated from the Platina..either by Cementation, or by the more ordinary Operations with Lead and Antimony. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1820) 65 An attempt..to procure the alloy of steel with silver by cementation: a small piece of steel wrapped in silver leaf..was put into a crucible.

b. *spec.* 'The conversion of iron into steel by absorption of carbon ... from a mass of ground charcoal in which it lies embedded while exposed to strong ignition' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 142 Steel is made by fusion or cementation. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 4 If the cementation be continued too long, the steel becomes porous .. and incapable of being welded. 1862 TIMBS *Year-bk. Facts* 189 The theory of Cementation, or conversion of iron into steel, has undergone a thorough investigation.

3. The process of encasing or lining with cement.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/2 Cementation as a substitute for cremation..Encase the body in cement..and you remove sanitary objections, and observe the formalities of the ritual.

Ceme·ntatory, *a.* [f. on analogy of prec. as if from a L. vb. **cæmentāre*: see -ORY.] Of cementing quality; pertaining to cementation.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Cementatory*, cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

Cementer (sĭme·ntəɹ). [f. CEMENT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which cements.

a 1755 LOCKE (J.) Language which was to be the great instrument and cementer of society [but the accepted reading in *Hum. Und.* III. i. *init.* is 'common tie']. 1816 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 296 Salts, the ..cementers of all elementary bodies. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 242 The cementers and melters affect more or less mystery in their methods.

Ceme·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. CEMENT *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of uniting with or as with cement.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 241 The Cementing or joining of Tiles, as well as Bricks together. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. viii. 122 The cementing of an old friendship.

2. *Alchemy.* = CEMENTATION 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 264 Oure cementynge and fermentaciouu. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. i, Mysticall termes of art; as (for a tast) their subliming, amalgaming .. cementing. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Bod.* vii. 108 [Copper] put into a Crucible or Cementing Pot.

Ceme·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That cements or unites firmly; *lit.* and *fig.*

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 27 Without the help of any cementing substances. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lectures* ii. 50 The cementing principle of society.

Cementitious (sĭmenti·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [Answering in form to L. *cæmentīcius* of the nature of unhewn stones; but referred in sense to the modern CEMENT.] Of the nature of cement.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Times* 24 Oct. 3 With its cementitious matter.

‖ **Cementum.** Lat. form of CEMENT; occas. used in some senses, esp. 4.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Cementum is a mineral matter like lute..wherewith metals spred over are reverberated to cement. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 53 The cortical substance, or cementum..of the tooth. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 40 The cementum or the enamel forming the common investment.

Cemeterial (semĭtī·riăl), *a.* Also 7 **cemiterial**(l, **cœmeterial.** [f. on L. type **cœmētēriāl-is*, f. *cœmētēri-um* CEMETERY: see -AL.] Belonging or relating to a cemetery.

1606 W. BIRNIE (*title*), The Blame of Kirk-Buriall, tending to perswade Cemiteriall Civilitie. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 40 The Cemiteriall Cels of ancient Christians. 1833 D. ROCK *Hierurg.* (1851) 555 The cemeterial chapels in the catacombs. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 67 Cemeterial tumuli.

Cemetery (se·mĭtĕri). Forms: 5 **cymytery, -torye, cymitory, cymetorye, cimiteri,** 6 **cimitorie, -tory, cemitorie, cœmiteri,** 6–7 **cemiterie,** 7 **cemitory, cyme-, cimitery, sœmeterie, cyme-, cymitier,** 7–8 **cœme-, cœmitery,** 8 **cemitery, ceme-, cœmitary,** 8– **cemetery.** [ad. L. *cæmētērium*, ad. Gr. κοιμητήριον dormitory, (in Christian writers) burial-ground.]

A place, usually a ground, set apart for the burial of the dead.

a. Originally applied to the Roman underground cemeteries or CATACOMBS.

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 65 A chirche hawe at Rome ..hatte cimitorium calixty.] 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 67 Anicetus..was biried in the cymytery of Kalixt. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 37/2 He ordeyned the Cimiteri where many a thousande martyrs is buryed. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. (1672) 679 Had the Christians long before used to keep their Assemblies at the Cœmiteries and Monuments of their Martyrs. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 37 Beyond which there extend, in every one of the cemeteries, galleries choked up. 1855 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. ii, The very name of cemetery suggests that it is only a place where many lie, as in a dormitory, slumbering for a while.

† **b.** The consecrated enclosure round a church; a churchyard. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 243 Two cymytoyres or chircheyerdes. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Any parishe churche, Cimitorie, or other lyke halowed place. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 321 [He] was buried in the Cemitory or churchyard of his owne church. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 73 About this cathedral is a very spacious cemetery. 1771 *Antig. Sarisb.* 74. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 172 The place on which the buildings of the Parliament Square stand was formerly the cemetery of St. Giles.

c. A burial-ground generally; now esp. a large public park or ground laid out expressly for the interment of the dead, and not being the 'yard' of any church.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. vii. 411, I saw a certaine Cœmiterium or burying-place, then which I had never seene a fairer sight. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 90 ¶ 2 It is for this Reason (says Plato) that the Souls of the Dead appear frequently in Cœmiteries. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 337 A public coemetery..was highly requisite. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 71 The women often stay all the days of the festival in the cemeteries. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 119, I should have been in the Protestant Cemetery at Puerto Blanco. *Mod.* He was buried in Abney Park Cemetery.

d. *fig.*

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.*, It is with libraries as with other cœmeteries. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf. T.* ii. 70 The old folios that fill the shelves all round the great cemetery of past transactions of which he is the sexton. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlv. 7 That the goodness of the living God should be buried in the cemetery of silence.

Cemiterie, obs. form of SCIMITAR.

Cemmed, ME. form of *kembed*, combed.

Cemster, var. of KEMPSTER, *Obs.*

Cemy, var. of SEMY, *Obs.*

Cenacle (se·năk'l). [a. F. *cénacle*, ad. L. *cēnāculum* dining-room, f. *cēna* the mid-day or afternoon meal, 'dinner', 'supper'; in the Vulgate used of the 'upper room' in which the Last Supper was eaten, whence its chief use in the modern langs. Also used in Latin form.]

A supping room; an upper chamber; *esp.* the upper room in which the Last Supper was held, and in which the apostles met after the Ascension.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 17 In Hierusalem were gaderyd xij opynly To the Cenacle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 328/3 A fayr Cenacle honestly arayed with al maner of deyntes. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. xix. (1495) 322 b/2 Danyell the prophete..was thre tymes in the cenacle and prayed god deuoutly. 1858 FABER *Xavier* 220 A new tongue .. added to the many ancient ones which .. had first found expression in the Cenacle of Judea.

Cenanthy (sĭnæ·nθi). *Bot.* [as if ad. Gr. **κενανθία*, f. *κενός* empty + *ἄνθος* flower.] The absence of stamens and pistils in a flower.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Cena·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cēnātiōn-em* dining-room (etymologically, noun of action from *cēnāre* to dine, sup.).] Dining, supping.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 42/2 Your cenatione must be moderate and sober, and your sleepe sufficiente. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 309 The roomes of cœnation in the Summer.

† **Ce·natory,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *cēnātōrius* pertaining to dinner.] Relating or pertaining to dinner or supper.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. vi. 206 The Romans washed, were anointed and wore a cenatory garment.

Cence, var. of CENSE *sb.*2 *Obs.*, census, tribute.

† **Ce·nchrine, cenchris.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *κεγχρίνης, κεγχρίς*, L. *cenchris*, f. *κέγχρος* millet.] A kind of snake mentioned by the ancients: 'a serpent with millet-like protuberances on the skin' (Liddell & Scott). (Hence, in mod. Zool., *Cenchrina*, a genus of the Rattlesnake family.)

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 743 Of the Millet or Cenchrine. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. 819 The Cenchris..Whose speckled belly with nine spots is dect.

Cend, obs. form of SEND.

Cendal, -el, var. of SENDAL, a silken stuff.

† **Cendiary.** *Obs. rare.* Short for INCENDIARY.

1624 T. SCOTT *2nd Pt. Vox Pop.* 16 The onely Boutefeu and Cendiarie of the world.

Cendleing, obs. form of KINDLING.

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* II. 919 (Virg. II. 697), Which full bright cendleing a furrow, shone, By a long tract appointing us the way.

‖ **Cendre.** [F. *cendre* cinder, ash, *cendré* ash-coloured, as in *bleu-cendré*.] Ash-.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 383 Produces a fine cendre blue.

Cendyn, -ynge, obs. form of SEND, -ING.

† **Cene.** *Obs.* [a. F. *cène* the Last Supper, the Communion:—L. *cēna* mid-day or afternoon meal, dinner, supper.]

The Last Supper; also = *Cene Thursday*, the day on which the Last Supper was eaten, Maundy Thursday.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1111 Certys, sayd petyr, þys nyȝt at þe cene. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* Prol., That in the cene on his brest he shulde lyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxx. (1495) 364 Lente lastyth to the Cene of our lord that is Shere thursdaye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 329/4 He had be wasshen of the kynges honde on Cenethursdaye. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 70 b/1 The daye of the Cene comen..Zozimas..tooke a chalys.

Cene, obs. f. of SEEN, and var. SENE *Obs.*, synod.

† **Cenefe·ctory,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [corrupt ad. L. *scēnofactōrius* (Vulg.) pertaining to tent-making, f. Gr. *σκηνή* tent: see FACTORY.] Tent-making; also app. as *sb.* tent-maker.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xviii. 3 Thei weren of cenefectorie [*v.r.* cenefectoryes] craft [1388 of roopmakeris craft; Vulg. *scenofactoriæ artis*] that is, to make hilingis to trauelinge men.

Cenereous, -itious, erron. ff. of CIN-.

Ceneth, obs. form of ZENITH.

† **Cengle.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *cengle*:—L. *cingulum* girdle, f. *cing-ĕre* to gird.] A girdle.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 19 Gyrde with a cengle..He made cengles and coverynges of leves of palme woven after the custome of the countree.

Cengylle, obs. form of SINGLE.

† **Cenkanter,** *a. Obs.*

c 1540 *Pilgrim's T.* 708 in *Thynne's Animadv.* App. (1865) 97 And leuis the slechy podell, full of frogis, to the old cenkanter phariziecall dogis.

Cenobite, -itic, cenobium: see CŒ-.

Cenogamy, community of wives; see CŒNO-.

† **Cenophe** (*-ofe*). *Obs.* Corrupt ad. late L. *scēnopēgia*, a. Gr. *σκηνοπηγία* pitching of tents, (in LXX.) the Feast of Tabernacles.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14563 Þan heild þe Juus..A fest man clepes cenophe. [1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxiii. (1495) 369 Cenophegia is a feest amonge the Ebrewes..callyd Pytchynge of tentes.]

Cenotaph (se·nŏtaf). In 7– **aphe.** [a. F. *cenotaphe* (16th c.) ad. L. *cenotaphium*, or its original, Gr. *κενοτάφιον*, f. *κενός* empty + *τάφος* tomb. The L. & Gr. pl. *cenotaphia* has also been used in Eng.] An empty tomb; a sepulchral monument erected in honour of a deceased person whose body is elsewhere.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1244 Their Cenotaphe or imaginary tombe which was erected in Isthmus. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 254 (1810) 262 Sir John Sully..hath here a cenotaphe. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 794 To Agamemnon's name A Cenotaph I raise of deathless fame. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 74 Some of Goldsmith's friends .. honoured him with a cenotaph in Westminster Abbey.

b. In etymological sense of 'empty sepulchre' (whence one has risen). Also *fig.*

1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 19 To see him [Christ] in his glory, rather than to contemplate him in his Cœnotaphe, or Sepulchre. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 81, I silently laugh at my own cenotaph. 1878 G. MACDONALD *St. George & St. M.* 5 Turning her back on the cenotaph of their former greatness.

Cenotaphic (senŏtæ·fik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cenotaph.

1872 J. FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Mon.* ii. 49 The larger circles were cenotaphic.

Cenozoic, var. spelling of CÆNO-, CAINOZOIC.

Censar(e, obs. form of CENSER.

† **Cense,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 **cens,** 4–5 **sense,** 4–6 **sence.** [Shortened form of ME. *encens*, INCENSE.] Incense.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 290 With sencers .. and a viole of sence. 1382 WYCLIF *Song of Sol.* IV. 6 The hil of cens [1388 encense]. 14.. *Masse* (*Tundale's Vis.* 150), iij. kyngis .. There offorde golde, sense, and myrrre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66 Cense or incense or rychelle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 95 On the altaris birnand full of sence The sacrifice scho offerit. 1540 *Inv. Worcester Priory* in Greene *Hist. Worcester* II. App. 5 A navett to putt cense yn.

† **Cense,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 6–8 **cens,** 7 **cence.** [a. OF. *cense* (mod.F. *cens*):—L. *census* registration of citizens, property, etc., census, f. *censēre* to estimate, rate, assess, etc.]

1. A tax or tribute; = CENSUS 2.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 374 The pention and cense, which the Frenche King payd before the warris. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xvii. 25 The kings of the earth of whom receive they tribute or cense? 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 76 A Cense, or Tribute in money payd to the Bishop ..from the inferiour Clergie. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. 3 Which .. yielded no Cens, Rent, or Service in Money. 1763 BURN *Eccl. Law* (1797) III. 120.

2. = CENSUS 1, 3.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 316 Mony yeris eftir thare wes na cens, that is to say, estimacioun of men, be thare gudis. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xlii. 30 He [Servius Tullius] devised and ordained the Cense. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. i. 3/1 In the year 1636..Sir Edward Bromfield then Mayor took occasion..to make a Cense or Computation of the people who were..found to be 700,000.

b. An enumeration or list (of things).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 279 In all the Cense of Hereditary diseases.

3. Rating, taken as determining position or rank; 'rate'; income.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lii. (1677) 264 More resplendent in their robes, than others of a larger cense. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1692) 713/1 A man whose estate and cense..you are familiar with. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 298 A person of cense and possession.

Cense (sens), *v.*1 Forms: 4 **synse,** 4–6 **sense,** 5 **scence,** 5–6 **sence,** 5– **cense.** [f. CENSE *sb.*1,

or shortened (in Eng. or Fr.) from ENCENSE, F. *encenser*.]

1. *trans.* To perfume with odours from burning incense; to burn incense before, offer incense to; *esp.* by way of worship or honour.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 155 This Absolon..Goth with a senser on the haly day, Sensing the wyves of the parisch fast. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 49 In the temple.. hem to scence bothe clene and pure. **1536** WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 59 With .. sensers to sense the Kinge and Queene as they rode by them. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 309 b, To cense them with Frankencense. **1675** J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 17 He was censed in his Cratch by the Wise-men of the East. **1700** DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 362 The Salii sing, and cense his altars round With Saban smoke. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXVII. 141 Two Slaves kneeling censed my hair, clothes, and handkerchief. **1811** H. MARTYN in Sargent *Life* (1881) 289 The priest .. at the time of incense censed me four times. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xvii. 189.

fig. **1881** E. PURCELL in *Academy* 22 Jan. 56 The reverent adulation with which the authoress censes her she-Ritualist.

b. *transf.* To fill as with the smoke of incense.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 4/2 Clouds waving, dreamily cense the air continually.

†**2.** *intr.* To burn or offer incense. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 66 Censyn or caste þe sensere, *thurifico*. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 169 It is not leeful and expedient that men .. cense bifore hem. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 171/2 That they shold sacrefyse and sence tofore the goddes. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 279/1. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 617 The man that cens'd at Vespers. **1732** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 34 Censing and kneeling before them [images] is allowed.

†**Cense,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *censēre* to estimate, rate, assess, be of opinion, etc. Cf. CENSE *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To judge, estimate, reckon.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Rdr., And most—what but for Nods doe cense Saints, senselesse of more Recompence. **1697** EVELYN *Numism.* ii. 21 The Saracens who likewise are to be censed among the Barbarous.

2. To take a census of, assess.

a **1719** ADDISON *Evid. Chr. Relig.* II. ii, Augustus Caesar had ordered the whole Empire to be censed or taxed.

Censer (se·nsəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **censere,** 4–6 **senser, sencer,** 5 **censour, censare, senscer, sensure,** 5–6 **censure,** 6 **censar, senssour,** 6–7 **sensor,** 7–8 **censor,** 4– **censer.** [In sense 1, a. OF. *censier* (*senser*), shortened from *encensier* ENCENSER:—L. type *incensārium*, f. *incens-um* INCENSE. (Mod. F. has *encensoir*:—L. type *incensōrium*.) In Eng. the word would coincide with an agent-noun from CENSE *v.* = F. *encenseur*.]

1. A vessel in which incense is burnt; a thurible.

a **1250** *Meid Maregrete* lxxv, Cherubim ant serafin..Mid tapres ant mid sensers. **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* viii. 3 Another aungel..hauynge a golden censer. *c* **1386** [see CENSE *v.*[1] 1]. **1449** *Churchw. Acc. St. George, Stanford* (Nichols 1797) 132 To the said chirch I bequethe a peyre of censours of sylver .. for frankincense. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 330 A Sensure, *batillus, thuribulum*. **1552–3** *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 5 A sensor of brasse. **1553** EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 17 The Prieste taketh his senser with burning coles. **1584** FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 97 Though he haue no censure, no odours. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xi. § 4 (1662) 116 Who maketh..his Caldron, his Sensor. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 24 Prayers..in this Golden Censer, mixt With Incense. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXVII. 146 Four fair slaves..with Silver Censers in their hands. **1842** TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* iii, The shrill bell rings, the censer swings, And solemn chaunts resound between. **1888** *Church Times* 8 June 507 Then let the priest receive the Censer from the Gospeller.

fig. **1871** MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xviii. 242 The flower ..was swinging its tiny censers with their fragrant perfumes.

b. app. = CASSOLETTE. (The commentators are not agreed as to what exactly is referred to.)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 91 Heers snip, and nip, and cut, and slish and slash, Like to a Censor in a barbers shoppe. **1597** — 2 *Hen. IV*, V. iv. 20.

2. One who perfumes with incense.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 617 The Censor was soon aware of the accident.

3. *Comb.*, as *censer-box*, *-pot*; *censerless* adj.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 229 The Priest's Clarke..perfumeth the people with his Censor-boxe. **1827** W. G. S. *Excurs. Village Curate* 142 No incense now breathed over its censerless altar. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* XLVI. 246 If Popery were only just the sign of the cross, and music, and censer-pots..I'd be free to leave them alone.

†**Censer** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CENSE *sb.*[2] + -ER: cf. CENSURE 7 b; and *Censarii*, villeins paying cense, in Domesday, and in Du Cange from various sources.] One who pays cense or 'censure'.

1691–1713 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Censure*, in divers Manors in Cornwall and Devon, the calling of all Resiants therein above the Age of sixteen, to swear Fealty to the Lord, to pay ii*d* per Poll, and *id* per. An. ever after, as Cert-money or Common Fine: and these thus sworn are called Censers. [**1729**– See CENSURE *sb.* 7 b.]

†**Censer,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **censor.** [f. prec. sb.] = CENSE *v.*[1] 2.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1416 The Priest went round about the Altar three times. The first time hee censored.

Censer, obs. form of CENSURE.

†**Ce·nserie.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *censerie*, f. *censer* to pay *cens* or rent: see -ERY.] Assessment, rating.

a **1154** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Hi læiden gæildes o[n] the tunes æureumwile & clepeden it censerie [printed *tenserie*].

Censery (se·nsĕri). *rare*—[1]. [f. CENSER; see -ERY.] Incense.

1823 BEDDOES *Rom. Lily* (1851) 147 Echo..Soft spreading her wild harmony, Like a tress of smoking censery.

Censing (se·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CENSE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The burning or offering of incense.

1538. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 203 þis here synsynge and criynge þat men usen now. **1499** *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson) Censinge, *thurificatio*. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 56 Item this same yere [1548] was put downe..the sensyng at Powlles at Wytsontyde. **1627** BP. HALL *Epist.* I. i. 275. **1706** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. XX. 333 There were no Censings, nor any Peace given at the Mass.

comb. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fl.* II. x. (1883) 188 Posterity will continue to wave the censing-pot and send up wreaths of spicy smoke.

†**Ce·nsing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CENSE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Estimating, rating, assessing.

1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illust.* 149 Servius Tullius .. was the first that ordain'd the censing or valuing of the People.

†**Cension.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *censiōn-em* taxing, f. *censēre*; see CENSE *v.*[2]] Assessment, rating.

1618 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* I. iii, God intended this cension..that Christ might be born where he should.

Censive (se·nsiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *censīvus* subject to taxation, (Du Cange gives *censiva terra*), f. *census* assessed, rated, f. *censēre*.] (See quot.)

1878 G. R. MARRIOTT tr. *Laveleye's Prim. Property* 227 In the feudal system, there were..military tenure and censive tenure .. 'censive' tenure was that of the cultivator, who owed his superior payments in kind or in labour.

Censor (se·nsŏɹ, -əɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **sensour,** 6 **sensor,** 6–7 **censour,** 6– **censor.** [a. L. *censor*, f. *censēre*: see CENSE *v.*[2]]

1. The title of two magistrates in ancient Rome, who drew up the register or census of the citizens, etc., and had the supervision of public morals.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 323 In this yere began the office of censouris. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 252 Twice being Censor. **1742** MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. 117 These Censors were the guardians of the discipline and manners of the City. **1838–43** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xliv. 172 Censors, to whom the duty of making out the roll of the senate..belonged.

2. *transf.* One who exercises official or officious supervision over morals and conduct.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 224 A severe sensor to such as offend the law. **1622** MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* V. i, Cleanthes .. for his manifest virtues, we make such judge and censor of youth. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. XX. 564 The bishop was the perpetual censor of the morals of his people. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiv, Regarding his father as a rigid censor. **1871** J. DUNCAN *Colloquia Perip.* 118 Punch is a censor, but not censorious.

b. *spec.* An official in some countries whose duty it is to inspect all books, journals, dramatic pieces, etc., before publication, to secure that they shall contain nothing immoral, heretical, or offensive to the government.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 He .. must appear in print like a punie with his guardian, and his censors hand on the back of his title, to be his bayl and suretye that he is no idiot or seducer. **1732** FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* No. 3 A record in the censor's office. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 607, I prevailed so far as to have it submitted to the inspection of a Censor. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 103 Information .. received with caution by the censors of the press. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 140 A man of letters whose life was tormented by censors of the press.

c. In Universities and Colleges, the title of various officials.

At Oxford and Cambridge it is the title of the official Head of the Non-collegiate or 'Unattached' Students; in the Royal College of Physicians, the officers who grant licenses.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 359 Intolerably impudent, saucy and refractory to the Censor. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. iv. 146 The providing of Censors and examiners. **1885** *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 281 The [Non-collegiate] Students are under the supervision of the Censor, who is charged with the care of their conduct and studies. **1885** *Med. Directory* s. v. *Coll. of Physicians*, All other candidates for Membership shall be examined on the subjects of General Education by the President and Censors of the College.

d. *U. S.* (See quot.)

[**1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. XV. 257 The Censors and moderators to decide controuersies in matters of state.] **1794** S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 349 A council of censors, to consist of thirteen persons to be elected by the people every seventh year. The duty assigned to them is to inquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. XXII. 577 Once in seven years an elective council of eensors was to take care that freedom and the constitution were preserved in purity.

3. †**a.** One who judges or criticizes (*obs.*). **b.** *esp.* One who censures or blames; an adverse critic; one given to fault-finding.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 199 Hence, thou misiudging Censor. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 502 Referred or brought hereunto as vnto their Iudge and Censor. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* V. Ded. 406 Baited by the differing censures of diverse censors. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 172 ₱ 5 Nor can the most .. steady rectitude escape blame from censors, who have no inclination to approve. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 661 Not..understood either by eulogists or by censors. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 4 A defence of the Universities against their censors.

Ce·nsor, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To act as censor to; see CENSOR *sb.* 2 b.

1882 H. FOLEY *Rec. Eng. Society of Jesus* VII. Introd. 35 The Fathers were constantly engaged by the Inquisitors in censoring books infected with heresy.

Censor, obs. form of CENSER.

Censorate (se·nsŏrĕt). [f. CENSOR *sb.* + -ATE[1].] The institution of censors.

1863 ALCOCK *Capit. Tycoon* I. 66 The justly lauded censorate of China.

Censorer, obs. form of CENSURER.

Censoress (se·nsŏrės). A female censor.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 157, I am to pass for a censoress now.

Censorial (sensō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *censōri-us* of or pertaining to the CENSOR + -AL: so in F.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a censor (see CENSOR 1, 2).

1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref., While this censorial power is maintained. **1791** BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 525 The censorial inspection of the publick eye. **1810** BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 265. **1865** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 301 The fathers listened with censorial gravity. **1880** MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 226 *note*, A citizen, whose fortune was estimated in the censorial register at 100,000 *asses*.

†**2.** Of persons: Like a censor; censorious. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *Str. Newes* C iij, If in his Epistle he had not been so arrogantly censoriall. **1596** — *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., The .. censoriall animaduertiser of vagrant moustachios.

Censorian (sensō·riăn), *a.* Also 7–9 **-ean.** [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* ii. 142, I dull-sprighted fat Boetian Boore, Doe farre off honour that Censorian seate. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 59 Fabricius, using Censorian severity. **1742** MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. 118 This Censorian animadversion. **1852** LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 180 It exercises..a censorian and corrective authority over all the evils, and all affairs, of the church.

†**b.** as *sb.* = CENSOR. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iv. 154 When pitty Priscians Will needs step vp to be Censorians.

†**Censo·rical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ICAL, after Greek derivatives like *historical, rhetorical*: cf. *oratorical*.] = prec.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iiij b, They think..to carrie all away with censoricall lookes, with gogling the eye.

Censorious (sensō·riəs), *a.* [f. L. *censōri-us* pertaining to a censor (f. *censor*; see CENSOR) + -OUS: cf. OF. *censorieux*.]

1. Addicted to censure; severely critical; faultfinding. Const. *of*; †*on, upon* (obs.).

1536 *St. Trials, Anne Boleyn* (Harl. MS.) (R.), I intreate him to judge favourably..and not rashly to admit any censorious conceit. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 5 Which you must not reade with a censorious eye. **1646** FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 288 Those who are most indulgent to their own, are most censorious of others' sins. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 199 'Tis possible that the Nonconformists ..may be too censorious of others. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ₱ 5 At a Loss to acquit themselves to a Censorious World. *a* **1720** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 133 Such is the mode of these censorious days, The art is lost of knowing how to praise. **1766** ANSTEY *Bath Guide* xii. 6 Bath is a very censorious Place. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 161 He is not censorious and does not censure him.

†**2.** Befitting a censor; grave, severe. *Obs.*

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* ix. (1692) 183 His [Bacon's] language (where he could spare or pass by a jest) was nobly censorious. *a* **1660** HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 614 (R.) To take upon them..a solemn censorious majestick garb.

Censo·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a censorious manner.

1679 L. ADDISON *Mahomet* 128 (T.) To animadvert too censoriously upon their carriage. *a* **1691** BOYLE *Wks.* II. 304 (R.) Vain pretenders, who speak arrogantly and censoriously both of God and men.

Censoriousness (sensō·riəsnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being censorious or severely critical; disposition to censure or find fault.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 281. **1653** — *Chr. Concord* 103 God will cause men to abhorre that censoriousness of their Brethren. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 102 ₱ 5 All Females addicted to Censoriousness and Detraction. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 50 ₱ 12 Another vice of age .. is severity and censoriousness. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iii. 300 The bold censoriousness of republican historians.

Censorium, obs. erroneous form of SENSORIUM.

Ce·nsorize, *v. rare.* [f. CENSOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To act as censor over.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 144/2 Thinks that God's cause is helped by insulting women..and censorizing clergymen.

Censorship (se·nsŏɹʃip). [see -SHIP.]

1. The office of a Roman censor (or its period).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 264 (R.) To stand for a censorship. **1869** RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 361 The dignity of the censorship was..lessened by the Æmilian law.

2. *gen.* The office or function of a censor (see CENSOR *sb.* 2); official supervision.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Censura*, the censorship or iudgement. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 157 Other thing then a Christian censorship. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 292 There was no censorship upon speech. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 42 If I were a lawgiver, I would exercise a censorship over the poets.

b. *spec.* of the press: see CENSOR *sb.* 2 b.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. XV. 166 Even during the existence of a censorship, a host of unlicensed publications..bore witness to the inefficacy of its restrictions. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 80 In the middle of 1806, a decree of the viceroy declared, that no literary censorship should be instituted. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.*

IV. 540 The law which subjected the press to a censorship. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5 (1882) 514 The censorship struck fiercer blows at the Puritan press.

c. as a university or college office.

1880 T. FOWLER *Locke* ii. 12 The Censorship of Natural Philosophy..he appears never to have held.

Censour, obs. f. CENSER, CENSOR, CENSURE.

Censual (se·nsiuăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *censuālis*, f. *census*: see CENSUS.]

1. Of or relating to a census.

1613 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 153 He caused the whole realm to be described in a censual roll [Domesday]. 1711 J. GALE *Reft. Wall's Inf. Baptism* 470 The censual rolls of Augustus. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 135 The..systematic investigator into censual truth.

†2. ? Subject to tax or tribute; see CENSE *sb.*2

1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. 3 Censual or Rent-Service Land.

†**Censur.** *Obs.* [app. corruption of F. *sangsure*, Picard form of *sangsue*.] A leech.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 155 Applying of censurs or bloud-suckers.

Censurable (se·nsiŭrab'l, -ʃŭrăb'l), *a.* [f. CENSURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Subject to formal censure; worthy of censure; blamable, culpable; to be found fault with.

1635 WENTWORTH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 276 III. 286, I doubte he will lose his place, and be found deeply censurable in the Castle-Chamber. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 12 The Pope was deposable (not onely censurable) by a Councell. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 35 Ready to censure what is not justly censureable. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 173 ₱ 13 There is no kind of impertinence more justly censurable. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 264 On the declared ground of censurable misconduct.

Hence **Ce·nsurablene·ss, Ce·nsurabi·lity,** the quality of being censurable; **Ce·nsurably** *adv.*, in a censurable manner.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Mann. of English* 493 (T.) This and divers other are alike in their censurableness by the unskilfull. 1819 *Abeillard & Hel.* 321 Its uncharitableness Is full of censurableness. 1884 *Philadelphia Public Ledger* 17 Apr., The fact .. adds to their censurability. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 186 That Charles I. was censurably remiss in not hanging all these priests. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 No one was..censurably responsible.

Ce·nsural, *a. rare.* [f. CENSURE 7 + -AL.]

1708 KERSEY, *Censural*, belonging to Valuations, or Assessments. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; 1731 vol. II. *Censural Book*, a register of taxations.

Ce·nsurate. [f. CENSURE 5 + ATE 1.] A censorial body.

1803 *Ann. Reg.* 643 The Censurate is a committee of twenty-one members, nominated by the colleges .. It shall reside at Cremona.

Censure (se·nsiuɪ, se·nʃ'ŭɪ), *sb.* Also 4–7 **sensure,** 5 **sensour,** 6 **censoure, censer.** [a. F. *censure*, ad. L. *censūra* (so in It., Pr., Sp., Pg.) censorship, judgement, f. *cens-* ppl. stem of *censē-re*.]

†1. A judicial sentence; *esp.* a condemnatory judgement. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxiii. iii, He should it haue by execucion due, By sensours of theyr churche and hole sentence. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* iii. (Palfr.) 6 According to the infallible censure of God. 1637 LAUD (*title*), Speech in the Starr-Chamber at the Censure of Bastwick, Burton and Prinn. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. vi. 115 He was brought to..the House of Lords to receive his Censure. 1712 BP. T. WILSON in Keble *Life* ix. (1863) 295 A person.. is ordered to be dragged after a boat at Douglas .. and the Governor is desired to give his order for soldiers and a boat to execute this censure. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vii. 82 The council thought the loss of your eyes too easy a censure.

b. *spec.* 'A spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge.' Ayliffe. (The earliest recorded sense.)

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 361 Censures þat þe fend blowiþ, as ben suspendingis, enterditingis, cursingis, and reisingis of croiserie. 1494 FABYAN vi. clxvi. 161 He purchasyd agayne hym the censures of holy churche, & accursed the sayde Bawdewyn. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* I. xxv. (R.) The publick censures of the church. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 155. 1845 GRAVES in *Encycl. Metrop.* 784/1 The deprivation of spiritual advantages, and the censures of the Church.

†2. A formal judgement or opinion (of an expert, referee, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 81 Reasons .. to underprop..the Censures .. of the said universities. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 305 The Interlinearie Bible approued by the Censure of the Vniversitie of Louain.

†3. *gen.* Judgement; opinion, *esp.* expressed opinion; criticism. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1576 RALEIGH *Pref. Verses Gascoigne's Steel Gl.*, To write my censure of this booke. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 144. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 655 But, for me, I'll relate Only my censure what's our best. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* v. 251 Give me thy free and true censure. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* Pref., Though unworthy to pass my censure on such a subject. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* III. 288 Our ears refute the censure of our eyes. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* ii. iv. 164 The collective censure of mankind.

4. *spec.* An adverse judgement, unfavourable opinion, hostile criticism; blaming, finding fault with, or condemning as wrong; expression of disapproval or condemnation. (The usual sense.)

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 197 No might nor greatnesse in mortality can censure scape. 1606–33 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 15 They, that, upon the hearing of one part, rashly pass their sentence, whether of acquittal or censure. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 23 An author ought to receive with an equal modesty both the Praise and censure of other People. 1713 SWIFT *On Himself*, Vices of the graver sort, Tobacco, censure..pride and port. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. x. (ed. 4) 334 The whole conduct of this navigation seems liable to very great censure. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 306 Our sensitiveness to foreign and especially English censure.

5. Censorship; the office or action of a censor.

a. Of the ancient Roman censors (= L. *censūra*); also *concr.* (*obs.*).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C iij, The Censure, whoe gouerned Rome. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 609 Plinie said to his master Trajan—the life of a Prince is a censure, that is to say, the rule, the square, the line and the forme of an honest life. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 86 The censure of Camillus .. was celebrated. *Ibid.* xxxv. 200 The censure or prefecture of manners.

b. Of any official supervisor, *e.g.* of the censor of the press.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 48 The Clarke of the works, ought to be subject to the censure of the Surveyor. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 14/1 It is..not easy to get one's papers sent on without censure.

6. Correction; *esp.* critical recension or revision of a literary work. *rare.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Censure*, correction, or reformation. 1837–8 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1855) I. 386 So arduous a task as the thorough censure of the Vulgate text.

†7. An assessment, a tax. *Obs.* (Cf. CENSE *sb.*2)

1641 *Sched. Grievances* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 221 By reason..of extream Usage and Censures, Merchants are beggar'd.

b. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

a 1547 *Cust. Manors Braunton* (MS. penes R. Dymond, Esq.), Tenants having ther chyldern in howshold with theym under their governaunce and charge not to be presented for a Censur tyll tyme that they do be of full age by statute and put owte in huys from theem for wagys or otherwise to be maried then after that they be presented for censur. 1691–1713 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1729–62 G. JACOB *Law Dict.*, *Censure*, a custom called by this name, observed in divers manors in Cornwall and Devon, where all persons residing therein above the age of sixteen are cited to swear fealty to the lord, and to pay *iid.* per poll, and *id.* per ann. ever after; and these thus sworn are called censers. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art.* 1797 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*

Censure (se·nsiŭ, se·nʃ'ŭ), *v.* [a. F. *censure-r* (16th c. in Littré), f. *censure* sb.]

†1. *trans.* To form or give a 'censure' or opinion of; to estimate, judge of, pass judgement on, criticize, judge. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 32 No further euidence came to censure the allegation. 1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 280 Peruse our evidence and censure it According to your wisdome. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 16. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. xiii. 56 The mouth .. censuring all that passes, by the taste. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 276 As this essay is wrote and published with haste .. I hope I shall be censured with candor.

†2. With complemental adj. or phrase: To judge (an object) to be (*of such a kind*). *Obs.*

1597 SIR R. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 234, I am contented in this to be censured idle. 1610 *Histriom.* VI. 137 We censure thy advice as oracles. 1619 *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (1865), I..censure this for no more then a wild imagination. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* V. 704 They censure me unkinde or impudent. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 288 Eli..censured Hannah .. to be drunk with wine. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 283 Censuring it to be done by the Instinct of the Devil.

†3. To form or give an opinion; to judge, estimate. *Obs.* a. *intr.* with *of* or (rarely) *on*.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxiv. (1612) 167 Too yong were ye to censure of your vncles tyranie. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 19. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 104 Most severely censur'd on. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 148 Censure better of me. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* III. i, Oh thou too rashly censur'st of my loue!

†b. with *subord. cl.* (or pron.) as object.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. (1641) 90/2 To censure how this change befell Our wits come short. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* III. xii, Hard it were to censure which were fairer. 1623 WEBSTER *Duch. Malfey* III. i, Your graver heads .. what censure they? 1652 H. BELL tr. *Luther's Colloq.* 208 We ought to censure and hold that we are justified by faith.

†c. *absol. Obs.*

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 162 Come we hither To trifle or to censure? 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 6 Ten censure wrong, for one who writes amiss.

†4. To pronounce judicial sentence on; to sentence *to*. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 29 When I, that censure him, do so offend, Let mine owne Iudgement patterne out my death. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 261 Cato censured them to death for their treason. 1621 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 316 My lord chancellor [Bacon] was this daie censured to go to the tower duringe the Kinges pleasure. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 193 Some were censured to the whipping post. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 27 He was censured .. to be degraded of all Honours and Titles.

†b. To adjudge *to be*. *Obs.*

1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* an. 1215 King Johns covenant was censured to be void.

5. To pronounce an adverse judgement on, express disapproval of, criticize unfavourably; to find fault with, blame, condemn. (The current sense.)

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* I. 409 Duke Robert iustly censured stood, For Disobedience and unnaturall Pride. 1625 BACON *Ess. Followers & Fr.* (Arb.) 39 Would not Censure, or Speake ill of a Man. *c* 1710 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 24 Discourses..which instead of being censured, were universally approved. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 138 He was censured as covetous. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 296/1 Their ill-success will probably lead them to censure the proposed method.

†b. With *of*: To charge (a person) with (some fault). *Obs.*

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xxvii, This .. writer sometimes censures the seventy interpreters of ignorance in the Hebrew tongue. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 58 [He] might be not undeservedly censured of Arrogancy.

c. With *subord. clause. rare.*

1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes Horace* 18 We rather lament than censure that he had no inward strength to combat circumstances so unfavourable.

d. *absol.*

1702 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iii. (1743) 356 They..proceed accordingly to censure or commend, as they find cause. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 54 The souls ..That never flatter'd, injur'd, censur'd, strove.

†6. *trans.* To exercise censorship over. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. CENSURE *sb.* 5.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 49 How the practice, profession, and erudition of law is to be censured and governed.

Censure, obs. form of CENSER.

Ce·nsureless, *a. rare.* [f. CENSURE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without censure.

1683 PORDAGE *Myst. Div.* To Rdr. 6 Let me therefore beseech you to be censureless, till the Day of the Lord cometh.

Censurer (se·nsiŭrəɪ, -ʃ'ŭrəɪ). Also 6 **censorer.** [f. CENSURE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who censures.

†1. = CENSOR *sb.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 206 Cato, being the Censurer of the election. 1621 *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* 89 Some to be censurers of the manners of the people.

†2. A judge, a critic. *Obs.*

1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 106 To be favourable censurers of our brethren. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IX. 454 How can I..bee a just and equall censurer of such divine beauties? 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 81 As candid and equal a Censurer as you are.

3. One who finds fault, blames, or condemns.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* To Rdr., Like to malicious censorers. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1720) III. xi. 184 A free Speaker and Censurer of their affected behaviour. 1724 SWIFT *Riddle*, I'm too profuse, some cens'rers cry. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 165 ₱ 7 My opponents and censurers tacitly confessing their despair. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 205 That Dickens had such a manner his most supercilious censurer will readily allow.

Ce·nsureship. = CENSORSHIP.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 50 Hee had not the honourable title of Censureship. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 54 To begin his vsurped censureship and dictature. 1835 REEVE tr. *De Tocqueville's Democr. in Amer.* I. vi. 138 The censureship of the laws.

Ce·nsuring, *vbl. sb.* [f. CENSURE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CENSURE.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 166 Each quaint fashion-monger..Tainting thy lines with his lewd censuring. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 2 The secret censurings or backbiting whispers of some. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* VII. (1747) III. 443 The Power of censuring.

Ce·nsuring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That censures.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 57 The showting Varlotarie Of censuring Rome. 1638 BROME *Antipodes* Introd. Verses, To censuring Criticks. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xiii, The censuring Part of Mankind.

†**Censu·rious,** *a. Obs.* = CENSORIOUS.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 8. 143 Araigned at the tribunall of euery .. censurious Aristarchs vnderstanding. 1684 BAXTER *Answ. Theol. Dial.* 22 Censurious disputes.

†**Ce·nsurist.** *Obs.* [f. CENSURE + -IST.] A professed or systematic censurer.

1627–8 FELTHAM *Resolves*, The captious and critical censurist. 1641 I. H. *Petit. agst. Pocklington* 5 He censures the Censurist for bold and impious. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* 29.

†**Ce·nsury.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *censūra*, or F. *censure*, with the ending of *injury*, *perjury*, etc.] = CENSURE *sb.* 1 b.

1494 FABYAN VII. 363 He thretened hym with the censuries of the Churche. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlii. 358 That he shulde constreyne by censuries of the Churche.

Census (se·nsŭs), *sb.* [L. *census* registering of Roman citizens and their property, registered property, wealth, f. *censēre* to rate, assess, estimate.]

1. The registration of citizens and their property in ancient Rome for purposes of taxation.

1634 PRESTON *New Covt.* 337 If there should be a Census of men, as one may so say..as there was wont to be among the Romans. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Vsura Acc.* 28 The first worke of the Census was to value every mans estate. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 63 An accurate census, or survey, was the only equitable mode of ascertaining the proportion which every citizen should be obliged to contribute for the public service. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 469 Entry of the name of a slave, by his owner's authority, in the census..was one of the Civil modes of freeing him.

†2. Applied to certain taxes, *esp.* a capitation or poll-tax. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. IV. xvi. 373 What is properly called Census, the poll-money of his subjects. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) II. XXX. xv. 370 What they called census at that time was a tax raised upon the bondmen. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 326 He paid a capitation tax or census to the state. 1828–64 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* I. 270 Pensions from the census of their burgesses.

3. An official enumeration of the population of a country or district, with various statistics relating to them. Also *attrib.*

A census of the population has been taken every tenth year since 1790 in the United States of America, since 1791 in France, and since 1801 in Great Britain. In Ireland the earliest census was in 1813, since which it has been taken simultaneously with that of Great Britain.

1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 115 The census, or numbering the people. **1789** *Constit. U. S.* i. § 9 No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration [of inhabitants] hereinbefore directed to be taken. **1820** J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 213 A census exhibiting the numbers of the respective states. **1846** M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 448 Summary Account of the Population .. at the periods at which Censuses have been taken. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 3 A rough census was taken at the time of the Armada.

b. *attrib.*, as in *census return*; **census-paper**, a paper left at each house, to be filled up with the names, ages, etc., of the inmates, and returned to the enumerators on the day of taking the census.

1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 611 The number given in the census returns.

Ce·nsus, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To take a census of, enumerate in a census.

1881 *Times* 11 Apr., The visitors were called to be censused.

Cent[1] (sent). [a. F. *cent* hundred, or ad. L. *centum* or It. *cento*. (The etymology does not justify senses 3, 4, exc. as *cent* may be a contraction of *centime*, *centesimum*, or other equivalent of 'hundredth'.)]

†**1.** ? A hundred. [a. F. *cent.*] *Obs.*

a **1400** *Octouian* 1463 Hy[s] massengers..broght with hem many stout cent Of greet lordynges.

2. *Per cent*: for (in, to) every hundred; used in stating a proportion; *esp.* of the rate of interest.

[Perh. at first in the It. form *per cento* 'for a hundred'; then pseudo-latinized as *per centum* (which could not have been used in Latin). Whether *per cent.* is merely an abbreviation of this, or is more or less due to the French *pour cent*, 'for a hundred', is not clear.]

1568 GRESHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 182 II. 314 Th' interest of xij. per cent by the yeare. **1583** J. NEWBERY *Let.* in Purchas *Pilgr.* II. (1625) 1643 The exchange .. is sixtie per cento. **1635** AUSTIN *Medit.* 240 Not as heere ten or fifteene per Centum. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 65 These Deales are ..sold from foure pound per. Cent. to six pound per. Cent. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 30 Aug., By that means my 10 per cent will continue to me the longer. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 99 The Interest thereof was within this fifty years, at 10*l.* per Cent. forty years ago, at 8*l.* and now at 6*l.* **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5825/3 The Interest of one Penny per Centum per Diem. **1843** J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* 153 The ash of the turnip bulb contains 16½ per cent. of soda. **1846** M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 403 During the 10 years ending with 1850, the entire population increased at the rate of 13 per cent. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 54 People fancy that, if they get 25 per cent. more money wages, they must be 25 per cent. more wealthy. **1888** *Resol. Ho. Comm.* 6 July, That the Consolidated Three Pounds per Centum Annuities and the Reduced Three Pounds per Centum Annuities shall be redeemable, etc.

b. *Three* (*four, five*, etc.) *per cents* = three (etc.) per cent stocks, *i. e.* public securities bearing that rate of interest. Also *attrib.*

1822 BYRON *Juan* XI. lxxvii, Where are those martyred saints the five per cents? **1828** SOUTHEY *Ep. A. Cunningham*, Of loans, of omnium, and of three per cents. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xiv. (1855) 128 Her four-per-cents. were conveyed to her nephew. **1888** J. MORLEY *Burke* 291 A charge on the four and a half per cent. fund.

c. *Cent per cent*: a hundred for every hundred; interest equal in amount to the principal; loosely, a proportion which approaches this.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 71 To gaine no more, but Cento por cento. *c* **1677** MARVELL *Growth Popery* 38 Pay Cent. per Cent. more than the things are worth. **1705** MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* 1, O, impudence, she calls Cent per Cent fair dealing. **1709** E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 36 The Cargo he had brought home at Cent per Cent profit. **17..** BURNS *Cure for all Care* iii, There centum per centum, the cit with his purse. **1822** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 127 Hence with your registers, your cents-per-cent. **1884** *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 15/2 A score or so of sheep, which he had sold for nearly cent. per cent. in Scotland.

3. A hundredth. ? *Obs.*

1685 J. WARNER in Boyle *Hist. Air* xvii. (1692) 134 The Mercury subsided 9 Cents of an Inch.

4. In various monetary systems the term used for the hundredth part of a standard unit.

a. In United States of America (also in Canada, British Guiana, and many other British colonies): The hundredth part of a dollar; a copper (or nickel) coin of this value, nearly equal to a half-penny of Great Britain. (Often taken as the type of the smallest current coin; whence such expressions as 'I don't care a cent for'.)

Apparently the first mention of *cent* occurs in the letter of Robert Morris to the U.S. Congress in 1782, suggesting that the American monetary unit should be the $\frac{1}{1440}$ of a dollar, and that a coin equal to 100 of these or $\frac{5}{8}$ of a dollar (about 3¾*d.* Eng.) should be made, and called a *cent*. This proposal was not taken up; but it may have suggested the name 'cent' for the coin = $\frac{1}{100}$ of a dollar, ordained by the Continental Congress on 8 August 1786 (see quot.). There exists, however, an American copper token, commonly called the *Washington cent*, bearing on one side a head in a wreath with the legend 'Washington and Independence', and date '1783'; on the other the words 'One Cent', and the exergue $\frac{1}{100}$. But it is not certain that 1783 represents the date of issue; this token was probably struck as late as 1789, the date 1783 being merely that of the conclusion of the War of Independence. Previously to the coining of the cent, or $\frac{1}{100}$ of a dollar, and down to 1789, accounts were kept in dollars and ninetieths, a relic of the time when the Spanish piastre or piece of eight reals, called by the colonists 'dollar', was worth 7*s.* 6*d.* (90 pence) of the money of account of Maryland and Pennsylvania. (From notes communicated by the late Prof. J. W. Andrews of Marietta Coll., Ohio.)

1782 MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 275 One hundred [units] would be the lowest silver coin, and might be called a Cent. **1786** *Ord. Continent. Congress. U. S.* 8 Aug., Mills, Cents, Dimes, Dollars. **1804** MITCHELL in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 160 Seamen pay twenty Cents. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 45 To pause at any paltry consideration of dollars and cents. **1863** FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 40, I will give a cent to every little boy or girl. **1872** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 335 Potatoes, 6 cents. per pound; sugar, 20 to 30 cents.

b. The hundredth part of the florin of the Netherlands.

c. A (French) centime.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 302, 47 francs 20 cents. **1851** J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* III A chair without cushion, two cents; a chair with cushion, four cents.

†**Cent**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **saunt, saint, cente, 7 sent, 6– cent.** ['Called *cent*, because 100 was the game' (Nares). If so, the word is, originally, the same as prec., but prob. taken independently from some Romanic lang. No evidence of such a name in Fr., Sp., or It., has however been produced, and the matter remains at present merely a conjecture.]

1. An old game at cards, said to have been of Spanish origin, and to have resembled piquet, with one hundred as the point that won the game. (See Nares, and Singer *Hist. Playing Cards* 267.)

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 12 Because I alleged ignorance [of dice]..we fell to saunt, five games a crown. **1576** *Housek. Bk. Ld. North* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 244 Lost at Saint..15*s.* **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 9 To play—post, cente, glebe, or such other games. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 112 Playing at Cent, and at Triumph, though not so far forth as the Primero of Almaigne. **1600** ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iii. 58 He hath Cardes for any kind of game, Primero, Saunt; or whatsoeuer name. **1608** MACHIN & MARKH. *Dumb Knight* in *Dodsley* IV. 483 (N.) It is not saint, but cent, taken from hundreds. **1611** COTGR., *Mariage*..a game at cards resembling (somewhat) our Saint. **1636** DAVENANT *Wits* in *Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 419 Whilst their glad sons are left seven for their chance At hazard, hundred, and all made at sent. **1636** W. DENNY in *Aun. Dubrensia* (1877) 16 Cent for those Gentry, who their states have marr'd, That Game befitts them, for they must discard.

2. A particular counter used in playing Ombre.

1768 BELLECOUR *Acad. of Play* 90 You are first to distribute twenty Counters and nine Fish to each Player; and remember that each Fish is worth twenty Counters, and is called a Cent. You will then agree on the value of the Fish whether it shall be five, ten, twenty or thirty pence. **1878** H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 8 The larger round counters which used to be called Cents count as twenty points.

3. *Comb.* †**cent-foot**, a game at cards.

[**1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 35 Suche playing at foote. Saunt without Cardes.] **1640** BRATHWAIT *Boulster Lect.* 163 Playes at Cent-foot purposely to discouer the pregnancy of her conceit. *c* **1650** — *Barnabees Jrnl.* (1818) 53 At Cent-foot I often moved her to love me whom I loved.

Centage (se·ntēdʒ). [f. CENT[1] + -AGE.] Rate by the hundred; = PER-CENTAGE (which is now the usual term).

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 271 It is proper to add this centage to the aggregate sum of the rent. **1807** SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 69 He stipulated for a centage upon the clear increase of revenue above a certain sum. **1809** R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 Brokerage, centage or sum paid to a broker. **1832** CHALMERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. 245 There is scarcely any centage of taxation, however great, that would discourage cultivation.

†**Centaine, -ayne.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *centaine*, OF. *centeine* (Pr. & Sp. *centena*):—L. *centēna* neut. pl., a hundred things each.] A company of a hundred.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 281 b, He should ayde hym..with certen centaynes of horsemen.

Cental (se·ntăl). [f. L. *cent-um* a hundred, ? after *quintal*, or perh. *dual, plural.*] A weight of one hundred pounds avoirdupois, first introduced into the Liverpool cornmarket on 1 Feb. 1859 and legalized by an Order in Council issued 4 Feb. 1879.

(The name was proposed by Mr. Danson, a barrister.)

1870 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 470/1 Some years ago the corn trade of Liverpool became convinced that a great improvement would be effected by the adoption of one common measure. The result was that the cental of 100 lb. avoirdupois was unanimously agreed to in that town. **1883** *Times* 9 Mar., A short Bill which has been introduced this session .. to render the use of the cental compulsory in all dealings in corn and the dry products thereof. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 7/1 The price having reached the abnormal figure of 2 dols. 17 c. per cental.

Centapee, -pie, obs. var. of CENTIPEDE.

Centaur (se·ntɔ̄r). Forms: (4–5 *pl.* **centauros, -rus,** 4 **centaury**), 4–5 **sentawre,** 5–7 **centaure,** 6 **centure,** 5– **centaur.** [ad. L. *centaurus*, a. Gr. *κένταυρος* in same sense; of unsettled origin: see Liddell & Scott.]

1. *Mythol.* A fabulous creature, with the head, trunk, and arms of a man, joined to the body and legs of a horse. In early Greek literature the name appears as that of a savage race of Thessaly, supposed by some to have been the first expert riders the Greeks were acquainted with, and hence to have given rise to the subsequent fables.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 109 Off Hercules..He of Centauros leyde the boost adoun. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 8 These Centaurs were an C men that alway helde hem in armes for to kepe the countreye of thessaylle. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 21 He made tame the proude beestis clepid Centaurus, that be halfe man and halfe best. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 44 Thinking that he hadde bin a Centaure and that the Horse and man was all one incorporate. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 189 The Thessalians called Centaures, inhabiting neere to the mountain Pelius, were the first that fought on horseback. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Centaures*, People of Thessalie. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 88 Such monsters as are usually called Centaures. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 177 Many..have held the mammouth to be as fabulous as the centaur. **1885** *Mag. of Art* Sept. 443/1 The shaggy centaur, all beast in mood and well-nigh all beast in form.

2. *fig.* **a.** An unnatural hybrid creation. **b.** An intimate union of two diverse natures.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* VII. (Arb.) 49 Sixe of these Centuares (that are halfe man, halfe beast, and halfe diuell). **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 243 Make our selves rather the Bastards, or the Centaurs of their spirituall fornications. **1820** BYRON *Juan* V. clviii, Why don't they knead two virtuous souls for life, Into that moral centaur, man and wife? **1883** W. J. STILLMAN in *Century Mag.* Oct. 826 Master and servant..a kind of social Centaur, a single brain and a double body.

3. One of the southern constellations.

[**1551** RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 270 There standeth the centaure Chiron..he hath in him 37 starres.] **1667** MILTON *P. L.* X. 328 Satan in likeness of an Angel bright Betwixt the Centaure and the Scorpion stearing. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* VI. 414/2 From Ptolemy's catalogue, it is evident that he considered the Centaur as holding the wolf ..in one hand, and a thyrsus in the other.

†**4.** A kind of ship. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 173 To describe the diuersitie of ships, as Carracks, Galleons, Galeasses, Galleys, Centaureis, ships of Warre, Flyboats, Busses, and all other kind of ships and vessells.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *centaur-power*; *centaur-like* adj.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 115 As if Centaur-like he had beene one peece with the horse. **1759** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. x, The horse was as good as the rider deserved .. they were—centaur-like—both of a piece. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. vii. 123 The thrill of social vanities and centaur-power which belong to human kind.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*) **Ce·ntaurdom,** the estate of centaurs (cf. quot. 1883 in 2 b). **Centaure·sque** *a.*, in the style of a centaur. **Ce·ntauress,** a female centaur. **Centau·rial** *a.*, pertaining to centaurs. **Centau·rian** *a.*, **Centau·ric** *a.*, of the nature of a centaur. **Ce·ntaurize** *v.*, to behave brutally like a centaur.

1883 W. J. STILLMAN in *Century Mag.* Oct. 826 Refusing to recognize Centaurdom as the highest human good. **1842** MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 160 Something centaur-esque and of twofold nature. **1754** YOUNG *Centaur* Ded., All but Centauresses are prudes with you. **1841–4** ANTHON *Classic. Dict.* s.v. *Centauri*, [Buttmann] supposes Hippodamia to have been a Centauress, married to the prince of the Lapithæ. **1883** W. J. STILLMAN in *Century Mag.* Oct. 826 The bluest blood being that of him whose remote forefathers did but follow the original centaurial proposition of taking all they wanted wherever they found it. *Ibid.* 827 This very class which I have in no disparaging sense termed Centauric, the aristocracy, where social independence has reached its highest. **1846** MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. 246 Common sense rejects his..centaurian image of an evangelising sceptic. **1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pag. Idol.* II. 491 The centauric form of Chivan. **1755** YOUNG *Centaur* ii, Time was, when to centaurize was less ridiculous.

Centaury (se·ntŏri, -əri). Forms: (**1 centaurie, 4–5 centauria**), 4–5 **centaure, -ture, sentaurye,** 5 **centary**(**e, -torye,** 6 **sentorye, centuary,** 6–7 **centorie, centaurie,** (7 **centry**), 6–9 **centory,** 6– **centaury.** [ad. med.L. *centaurēa, -ia*, for L. *centaurēum*, or *centaurion*, a. Gr. *κενταύρειον*, or *κενταύριον*, f. *κένταυρος* CENTAUR.]

1. A plant, of which the medicinal properties were said to have been discovered by Chiron the centaur; two species were distinguished, *Centaurion majus*, and *C. minus* (also *lepton*). The herbalists identified these (probably correctly) with two Gentianaceous plants, More or Yellow Centaury (*Chlora perfoliata*), and Common or Lesser Centaury (*Erythræa Centaureum*). Hence *Centaury* is sometimes used as the book-name for all the species of *Erythræa*.

[*c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 186 Nim centaurian þæt is felterre sume hataþ .. eorþ ȝeallan.] *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 143 Take youre laxatyues Of lawriol Centaure [*v. r.* sentaurye, Centure] and fumetere. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 56 Centary, *centauria, felterre*. **1542** LINACRE *Macer's Herbal* in Prior *Plant-n.* s.v., More Centory or Earthgall hath..yelowe flowers. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. I ja, Centaurium minus, that is the les centaury .. our common centory in englande, is an herbe lyke vnto organe, or wyld mariȝrum, or saynt Johnes worte. **1599** A. M. tr.

Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 138/1 Boyle Sentorye in wine, & drinck therof warme. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. vi, The greater Centaury is that famous herbe wherewith Chiron the Centaure (as the report goeth) was cured. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 97/2 Yellow Centory hath the leaves seven or eight on a side. **1784** TWAMLEY *Dairying* 114 Centaury, lesser centaury or gentian, is an extream bitter plant. **1861** Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 8 Common Centaury .. a pretty and frequent plant on heaths.

attrib. **1647** Sir R. FANSHAWE tr. *Guarini's Pastor Fido* (1676) 190 Squeesing out The juice, and mingling it with Centry root.

2. By 16th c. herbalists, *Great Centaury* was (by some confusion) applied to a composite plant or plants; and to the genus containing these the name *Centaurea* was appropriated by Linnæus. *Great Centaury* of Turner was *C. Rhapontica*, of Lyte and his successors, *C. Scabiosa*, and 'Centaury' has since been extended as a book-name to all the species, as *Australian, Black, Corn, Erect, Mealy, Mountain Centaury.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. I j a, Great centaury other wyse called ruponticum .. the seed is like wyld safforne wrapped in certayn flockes. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. ix. 325 The great Centorie .. The flowers be of small hearie threddes or thrommes, of a lyght blewe purple colour, and they growe out of the scalye knoppes at the toppes of the braunches. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 386. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 401 The Great or Officinal Centaury .. the scales of the calyx are ovate.

3. *American Centaury*: a name for *Sabbatia*, a genus of North American herbs of the Gentian family, esp. *S. angularis*.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 116 American Centaury..This plant is a pure bitter, justly held in estimation as a valuable tonic and febrifuge.

Hence **Ce·ntaurin, Ce·ntaurite,** names proposed for the bitter substance existing in the leaves of *Erythræa Centaureum*; formerly also for the CNICIN or bitter principle of many *Compositæ*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 707 Centaurite may be given to the bitter substance which exists in the leaves of the centaurea benedicta.

Centena·rial, *a. rare.* [f. as next + AL.] Of or pertaining to a centenary.

1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 18 Dec. 408/3 In 1788, the centennarial day was kept up with great pomp.

Centenarian (sentĭnē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *centēnāri-us* containing a hundred, of a hundred years old (f. *centēnī* a hundred each, f. *centum* a hundred) + AN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of the age of a hundred years.

1849 Miss MULOCK *Ogilvies* xii. (1875) 90 The shroud of its centenarian fabricator. **1868** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 276 The almost centenarian Bishop of Chichester. **1871** *Echo* 15 Aug., Tales of centenarian longevity.

2. Of or belonging to a centenary celebration.

1864 *Realm* 13 Apr. 7 One of Burns' centenarian bards.

B. *sb.* A person a hundred years old.

1846 in WORCESTER. **1856** *Sat. Rev.* II. 210/1 Two-thirds of these centenarians being women. **1877** WALLACE *Russia* viii. 123 From the new born babe to the centenarian.

Hence **Centena·rianism,** the condition or fact of being a centenarian.

1872 *Around Oxford* 104 Several cases of centenarianism have been known at Woodstock. **1881** *Pop. Science Monthly* XX. 100 Facts concerning centenarianism are..abundant.

† Centena·rious, *a. Obs.*—° [f. as CENTENARIAN + -OUS.] = CENTENARY *adj.*

1730–6 BAILEY *Centenarious*, belonging to 100 years. **1775** in ASH.

Cente·narize, *v.* To honour with a centenary celebration. Hence **Cente·narized** *ppl. a.*

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 9 We shall soon have as many centenarized heroes as..canonized saints.

Centenary (see below), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **centenaire,** 7 **centinary.** [ad. L. *centēnāri-us* 'consisting of' or 'containing a hundred', hence 'of a hundred years old' (a sense not actually recorded in ancient Lat., though the corresp. sense occurs with the other words of the same class, from *vīcēnārius* of twenty years, to *nōnāgēnārius* of ninety years old); f. *centēnī* a hundred each, f. *centum* hundred. In F. *centenaire*.

The regularly analogous pronunciation is (se·ntĭnări); cf. *millenary, culinary, promontory*; but some say (sentī·nări); cf. *catenary*; others, with less reason, (sente·nări), as if the word were *centennary*, and connected with *centennium*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the space of a hundred years.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 92 Centenary years returned but seldom. **1688** *Answ. Talon's Plea* 30 The Centinary possession, as they call it, or the enjoyment for many Ages can make no prescription against Sovereignty. *c* **1811** FUSELI *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 452 During the course of nearly a centenary practice. **1830** Bp. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 190 The University of Frankfort .. having resolved to celebrate the centenary anniversary of its foundation. **1857** H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* x. 410 Dividing the total thickness of the bed by the centenary elevation.

2. *gen.* Of or belonging to a hundred.

1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art, Centenary*, belonging to an Hundred. **1824** HEBER *Jrnl.* ix. (ed. 2) I. 267 The centenary and millesimal way in which the Hindoos express themselves.

3. Relating to the division of a county called a 'hundred'.

1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* ii. (1844) 53 Marco ascertained that they were the 'sworn centenary deputies', a phrase by which I suppose he means the jurors who answered for and represented the several Hundreds. **1879** GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xxiii. 115.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A weight of a hundred pounds. *Obs.* [= late L. *centēnārium*.]

[*c* **636** ISIDORE *Orig.* xvi. xxv. 23 Centenarium numeri nomen est, eo quod centum librarum ponderis sit. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxx. (1495) 939 Centenarium is the name of a nombre for it conteyneth an hundryd pounde.] **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134, 300 Centenaires of lead. **1656** DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 536 A hundred pound make a Centenary, or hundred-pound waight. **1712** *Perquisite-Monger* 7 The Loan of only ten Gold Centenaries. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) V. liii. 256 Their pay..computed at thirty-four centenaries of gold.

2. A space, duration, or age of one hundred years; a centennium or century.

1607 R. C. tr. *H. Estienne's World Wonders* 229 We haue seene sundry strange things in this last centenary of the world. **1627** HAKEWILL *Apol.* iv. 49 If we should allow but one inch of decrease in the growth of men for every Centenary. **1865** DE MORGAN *Paradoxes* (1872) 11 [The editorial system] has grown up in the last *centenary*—a word I may use to signify the hundred years now ending, and to avoid the ambiguity of *century*. **1884** *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 6 Dec. 3/4 Mr. John Hogben .. on Sunday completed his centenary.

3. A centennial anniversary; the celebration of the accomplishment of a centennium.

1788 *Ann. Reg.* 220 Among the clubs of London who celebrated the centenary of the glorious revolution. **1839** T. JACKSON (*title*), The Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism. **1859** *Times* Jan. 26 The Burns centenary was celebrated last night. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 3/2 The [Handel] festival is one full year before its time, owing to the present rage for centenaries. This is the second centenary of Handel's birth.

4. A centenarian. *rare.* [= L. **centēnārius*, F. *centenaire*.]

1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxii, Centenaries, he thought, must have been ravens and tortoises.

5. (See quot.)

1700 Sir H. CHAUNCY *Hist. Antiq. Herts.* (1826) I. 52 Every Hundred was govern'd by a particular officer, called a Centenary or a Hundredary.

Hence **Centenary** *v.*

1888 *Scottish Leader* 9 Apr. 4 Those who had already monuments enough might be centenaried, while one whose centenary was not available might have a new monument.

Centence, obs. form of SENTENCE.

Centener (se·ntĕnĭəɹ). Forms: 4 **centener,** 6 **centenyer, sentener,** 6–7 **centiner, -ere,** 7 **centinier,** 6– **centenier.** [a. F. *centenier*:—L. *centēnārius* (see CENTENARY), in 4th c. used for 'a centurion'.]

† 1. A centurion. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 19907 A centener, Cornelius. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlix. 559 He .. ordayned and made secretely capitayns of the whyte hattes, as Senteners, and Muquateners. **1577** HELLOWES *Gueuara's Gold. Ep.* 178 Pilate..sent..a Centenier to discouer a truth. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* 961 Cornelius the Centiner, chief of this Legation. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxiv. (1632) 415 His [Cæsar's] Centeniers offered him .. to find him a man at Armes.

† 2. = CENTURIAN. *Obs.*

Time's Store House 19 (L.) They are an hundred, chosen out of every town and village, and thereon were termed centeniers or centurians.

3. A police-officer in Jersey.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 521 Each parish has also two centeniers, except St. Helier's, where there are six. **1880** *Jersey Weekly Express* 13 Nov. 3/2 Charged by Centenier George C. Godfray with having been picked up dead drunk in the Royal Hall, Peter-street.

Centennial (sente·niăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. (after *biennial*, etc.) on L. type **centennium* (f. *centum* a hundred + *annus* year) + -AL.]

Of or relating to a space of one hundred years, or to its completion; of a hundred years' standing; a hundred years old; completing a hundred years; of or relating to the hundredth anniversary. *Centennial State* (U. S.): appellation of Colorado, admitted as a state in the centennial year of the existence of the United States (1876).

a **1797** MASON *Palinodia* x. (R.) To her alone I rais'd my strain, On her centennial day. **1816** *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 304 The deciduous willow, and the centennial oak. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. ii, The blossom is so brief; as of some centennial cactus-flower, which after a century of waiting shines out for hours. **1872** LONGF. *Div. Trag.* III. iv, This ancient olive-tree, that spreads its broad centennial branches. **1874** MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xiii. 104 With a centennial hatred of Spain. **1881** GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 233 (Wyoming) But for the protrusion of this wedge the 'Centennial State' would have been a quiet pastoral or agricultural territory. **1882** HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 411 That I would meet her in the Centennial summer.

B. as *sb.* A hundredth anniversary or its celebration; a centenary.

1876 HOWELLS, The Centennial is what every one calls the great fair now open at Philadelphia. **1876** *Daily News* 9 Nov. 5/2 America has been of late very much centennialised—that is the word in use now since the great celebration of this year. Centennials have been got up all over the States.

Hence **Cente·nnialize** *v. nonce-wd.*: see prec.

Cente·nnium. [f. (on L. analogy) L. *cent-um* hundred + *annus* year: cf. *biennium, millennium*.] A space of a hundred years, a century.

Center: see CENTRE.

Center, var. of CENTURE, CINCTURE.

Centerie, obs. form of SANCTUARY.

1600 C. SUTTON *Disce Mori* xiii. (1846) 104 *note*, In time of need no surer centerie.

Centering, centreing (se·ntəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also **centring.** [f. *center*, CENTRE *v.* + -ING[1]; the spelling on the analogy of *settle*, etc. would be *centring*, but as the word is of 3 syllables, *centering* (more rarely *centreing*) is generally used, esp. in technical senses.]

1. See CENTRING.

2. A placing in the centre or making central; the bringing of two or more centres into coincidence; *spec.* the setting of lenses so that their axes are in the same straight line.

1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art*, Centering of an Optick-glass, is the grinding it so that the thickest part is exactly in the Middle. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* xliii. 358 The..risk of imperfect centering, or of the axes of the three lenses not being in the same straight line. **1881** *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 537 Mr. Carter recommends that people should look to the centreing of their spectacles for themselves. **1883** *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 When the ring rotates at high speed, any slight error of centring tends to injure the ring.

3. *Arch.* 'The temporary woodwork or framing, whereon any vaulted work is constructed' (Gwilt).

a **1766** *Parentalia* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 206 Both centering and scaffolding. **1861** SMILES *Engineers* II. 182 The centering upon which the arches of the bridge were built. **1879** Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 194 The use of continuous timber centering. **1885** RUSKIN *Præter.* iii, Well-made centreings .. made this model..attractive.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *centering motion, punch* (sense 2), *stone* (sense 3).

1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 138 A centering-stone of that structure which in the age of the Antonines had arched over the Roman world. **1883** *Knowledge* 27 Apr. i, Secondary stage with centering motion [in a microscope]. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 148 Another spring .. carrying a fine centreing punch.

Centesimal (sente·simăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *centēsimus* hundredth, *centēsima* (*pars*) hundredth (part), f. *centum* hundred + -AL. Cf. *decimal*.]

A. *adj.* **† 1.** Hundred-fold. *Obs.*

a **1682** Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 40 This centessimal increase [*Matt.* xiii. 23]..this centessimal fructification.

2. Relating to division into hundredths. *Centesimal thermometer* = CENTIGRADE thermometer.

1809 TROUGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 135 The centesimal division of the quadrant. **1812–6** PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 247 When the centesimal thermometer is used. **1852** TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 23 At great depths the thermometer marks 7 or 8 centesimal degrees.

3. Relating to fractions of a hundred; calculated according to percentage.

1829 C. WELCH *Wesl. Polity* 234 The centesimal ratio of increase.

B. *sb.* A hundredth part; the second figure after the decimal point. ? *Obs.*

1698 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 47 The Height of the Mercury in the Barometer, in Inches and Centesimals. **1727** ARBUTHNOT *Anc. Coins, &c.* (J.) The neglect of a few centesimals in the side of the cube.

Centesimally (sente·simăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

Into hundredths, in fractions of a hundred.

1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Thermom. & Pyrom.* i. 9 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Celsius..divided centesimally the thermometer known..by his name. **1869** *Daily News* 13 Sept., I have ..given the result of my examination in ounces and also centesimally.

Centesimate (sente·simĕit), *v.* [f. L. *centēsimāre* (f. *centēsimus* hundredth): see -ATE[3]. Cf. *decimate*.] To select every hundredth person for punishment. So **Cente·simation.**

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. 122 (L.) Sometimes the criminals were decimated by lot, as appears in .. Julius Capitolinus, who also mentions a centesimation. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Macrinus sometimes decimated and sometimes centesimated the soldiers. **1768** E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art, Centesimation*, a milder Kind of military Punishment..when only every hundredth Man is executed. **1839** DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) VII. 270 Elsewhere, we decimate, or even centesimate.

† Ce·ntesm. *Obs.* Also 5 **centysme,** 7 **centesme**; also 8 in Lat. form **centesima.** [a. OF. *centiesme* (prob. in Anglo-F. *centesme, centisme*), mod.F. *centième, centime*:—L. *centēsim-um* hundredth.] A hundredth part.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/3 The centysme of the goodes of the forsayd bysshop. **1635** GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 2 The Horizon..divided into 360 parts, and each part subdivided into Centesmes or Millesmes. **1827** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 150 Mr. Briggs also computed the Logarithms of the sines, tangents, and secants, to every degree, and centesm, or 100th part of a degree.

Centessence. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *centum* hundred + ESSENCE, after *quintessence* (the proper analogue of which would be *centesimessence*).]

The hundredth essence, the essence a hundred times distilled.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. VI. 161 The—quintessence, shall I say?—no, the centessence of nightmare.

† Ce·ntgrave. *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *centgraf, zentgraf*, f. MHG. *zente*, a district originally of 100 hamlets, ad. late L. *centa*, It. *cinta*, in same sense: see Du Cange. The Centgraf was the president of the Centgerichte, which administered the criminal law in these districts.] Used by Selden as translation of OE. *hundredes ealdor* the presiding officer of the court of the hundred; also, to render Ger. *Centgraf, Zentgraf.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. XXV, He was (per eminentiam), called the Centgrave or Lord of the Hundred. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 474 Over which is..a Centgrave whose business it is to look to the criminal jurisdiction.

Centi-, combining form of L. *centum* hundred, used in the French Metric system of weights and measures to denote the hundredth part of the unit, as *centiare*, $\frac{1}{100}$ of an are, etc.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Centiar, square meter. *Ibid.*, Centistere = 0·2920 cubic feet.

Centici·pitous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *centicipit-* (f. *centum* + *caput* head) + -OUS.] Hundred-headed.

1730-6 in BAILEY; **1775** in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Centi·fidous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *centifid-us* (f. *centum* + *findĕre* to split, divide) + -OUS.] 'Divided into an hundred parts or ways.'

1730-6 in BAILEY; **1775** in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Centifo·lious, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *centifoli-us* (as in *Rosa centifolia* the hundred-leaved or cabbage rose) + -OUS.] Hundred-leaved.

1730-6 in BAILEY; **1755** in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Centigrade (se·ntigrēd), *a.* [a. F. *centigrade*, f. L. *centum* + *gradus* step, degree.] Having a hundred degrees; usually applied to Celsius's thermometer, in which the space between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 100 degrees. (Symbolized by C., as 40° C.)

1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 196 This thermometer is exactly the same with what has been since called in France the Centigrade. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 43. 391 A temperature of 120°..centigrade. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 151 The centigrade scale is now frequently used in scientific investigations in this country. **1881** *Nature* XXIII. 476 The Centigrade Photometer, a new optical instrument for determining the intensity of any source of light.

Centigramme (se·ntigræm, Fr. sɑ̃ntigram). [F. *centigramme*: see CENTI- and GRAMME.] In the Metric system, a weight equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a gramme, or ·1543248 of a grain troy.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 73 *Décigramme* .. equal to ten centigrammes. **1833** *Manuf. Metal* II. 123 (Cab. Cycl.) One centigramme of bruised gunpowder.

Ce·ntilingued, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *centum* + *lingua* tongue + -ED.] Hundred-tongued.

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* ix. 105 Centilingued Rumour.

Centilitre (se·ntilītəɹ, Fr. sɑ̃ntilitr). [F. *centilitre*: see CENTI- and LITRE.] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a litre, or ·61028 of a cubic inch.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 42 *Centilitre* .. is the hundredth part of the litre. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 4/1 How many bottles of 70 centilitres capacity can be filled out of 4 hectolitres and 34 litres of wine?

Centillion (senti·lyən). [f. L. *centum* hundred + the termination of *million*: cf. BILLION.] The hundredth power of a million; a number which would be denoted by 1 followed by 600 ciphers. Hence **Centi·llionth.**

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 473 There existed not a centillionth of the blessing.

Centi·loquy. [ad. L. **centiloquium*, f. *centum* + *loqui* to speak.] Name of a work attributed to Ptolemy, consisting of a hundred aphorisms of astrology.

1588 J[OHN] H[ARVEY] *Disc. Probleme* 113 This is the true ..doctrine of Ptolomey as may appear..by his Aphoristicall Centiloquie. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. iii. **1635** PERSON *Varieties* II. 69 Hali the Jew his commentary, upon the centiloquy of Ptolomee.

‖ **Centime** (sɑ̃ntī·m). [Fr.:—OF. *centisme, centiesme*:—L. *centēsimus* hundredth: see CENTESM.] A French coin of the value of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a franc.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 42 A piece of five centimes is equal to a sou. **1816** J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 99 A centime, or the tenth part of a halfpenny. **1868** MISS MULOCK in *Macm. Mag.* No. 103. 44/2 Champagne at four francs fifty centimes the bottle.

b. *transf.* Any coin whose value is $\frac{1}{100}$ of that of the standard.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vi. 79 The soldo being the centime of the florin.

Centimetre (se·ntimītəɹ, Fr. sɑ̃timɛ·tr). [F. *centimètre*: see CENTI- and METRE.] In the Metric system, a measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a metre, or ·3937 (nearly $\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 43 *Centimètre*..is the hundredth part of the mètre. **1809** *Naval Chron.* XXII. 363 Its..diameter did not exceed a centimetre. **1865** *Reader* 11 Feb. 162/3 It amounts to about eighty cubic centimetres.

Centinary, obs. form of CENTENARY.

Centinel, -er, obs. ff. SENTINEL, CENTENIER.

† Centinody. *Obs.* [ad. L. *centinōdia* (*herba*) some unknown plant, f. *centum* hundred + *nodus* knot. Cf. F. *centinode*.] The plant Knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*).

[**1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxvii. 98 Knot grasse..The first kinde is called..in Shoppes Centumnodia.] **1611** COTGR., *Herbe nouée*, Centinodie, Knotgrasse.

Centipedal (senti·pĭdăl), *a.* [f. L. *centum* + *ped-* foot + -AL.] Of one hundred (metrical) feet.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. vi. 136 Your uncertainty .. would only be extended were the line centipedal. **1882** WASHBURN *Early Eng. Lit.* vii. 153 Conversation made up of all the largest centipedal words in Webster.

Centipede (se·ntipīd). Also 7 **centapee,** 8 **centapie, centipes,** 8–9 **centipee,** 9 (in Dicts.) **centiped.** [ad. L. *centipeda* centipede, f. *centum* + *pes* (*ped-*) foot. The actual form is perhaps a. F. *centipède*; *centipie, centapee*, in W.Indies and early navigators was prob. from Sp.]

A name given to wingless vermiform articulated animals having many feet, constituting the order *Cheilopoda* of the class *Myriapoda*. Those of tropical countries are very venomous.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 381 There be Latine writers who call this worme Centipeda, as if it had an hundred feet. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 141 Some .. with many legs, even to the number of an hundred, as Juli Scolopendræ, or such as are termed centipedes. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 320 Centapees, call'd by the English 40 Legs .. Their Sting or Bite is more raging than a Scorpion. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 89 [He] was bit in the Calf of the Leg by a Centipee. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 426 The Centapie is reckoned very venomous. **1794-6** E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 261, I once saw a worm ..and observed a centipes hanging at its tail. **1799** G. HAMILTON in *Asiatic Res.* II. 339 Stung by a scorpion, or centipee. **1835** KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 67 A specimen of the giant centipede .. more than a foot long. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* § 823 The Centipede and other carnivorous Myriapods, possessing strong and active limbs, varying in number from fifteen to twenty-one pairs.

attrib. **1875** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. of Med.* III. 539 In the case of Centipede bites.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1866 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* i. 16 They made on me the impression, not of many individuals, but of one vast centipede of a man. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 262 The line will make 'centipedes' on the water.

Centiplume (se·ntiplūm), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *centum* + *plūma* feather.] Having a hundred feathers; applied to a moth whose wings are cut up into many narrow plume-like segments.

1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorr.* I. xviii. 196 Like a centiplume moth in a spider's web.

† Ce·ntirelı·gious, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + RELIGIOUS.] Of a hundred religions.

1650 B. *Discollim.* 28, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous .. Pluranimous, Versipellous, Centireligious

Centner (se·ntnəɹ). [a. Ger. *centner*, ad. L. *centēnārius* relating to a hundred.]

1. A measure of weight used in Germany.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 190 A centner or hundred weight. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. lxxxviii. 408, 120 [Pounds] 1 centner. **1861** *Leeds Mercury* 2 Nov., The Furstenberg works use about 10,000 centners of cast iron .. and produce yearly from 80,000 to 100,000 centners of raw iron. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 756 The Zollverein Centner contains 110·231 English lbs. avoirdupois.

† 2. Proposed as a name for what was at length called the CENTAL. *Obs.*

1862 *Rep. Sel. Parl. Comm. Weights & Meas.* (Evidence of Prof. Leone Levi) § 37.

3. *Metallurgy.* (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Hundred*, Centner in metallurgy and assaying is a weight divisible first into an hundred and thence into a great number of other smaller parts..The centner of the metallurgists contains an hundred pounds, the centner of the assayers is really no more than one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned.

Cento (se·ntø). Also 7 **centon.** [a. L. *cento, centōn-em*, pl. *centōnes*, garment of patchwork, also the title of a poem (as the *cento nuptialis* of Ausonius) made up of various verses. In It. *centone*, F. *centon*. Orig. with L. pl. *centones*; afterwards *centoes*, now usually *centos*; the F. and It. forms of the sing. have also been used.]

† 1. A piece of patchwork; a patched garment.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* (1620) 605 Centones are peeces of cloath of diuerse colours; vsed anyway, on the back, or on the bed. **1628** SHIRLEY *Witty Fair* II. ii, His apparel is a cento. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 13 There is under these Centoes and miserable outsides ..a soule of the same alloy with our owne.

2. 'A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors' (J.).

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1614) 14 Quilted .. out of shreds of diuers Poets, such as Schollers do call a Cento. **1646** JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* Pref. § 16 A very Cento composed out of the Massbook, Pontifical, Breviaries, Manuals, and Portuises of the Roman Church. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 95 They affected a kind of Medley or Cento. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 554 A cento of Scripture phrases.

b. *more loosely*: cf. 'string', 'rigmarole'.

1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 264 Henry's map of Virginia .. is a mere cento of blunders. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. viii. 194 A cento of sounding common-places.

3. *transf.* (of persons, etc.) *Obs.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 158 Amongst the many Centones of reuolters of Poperie. **1647** SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 217 The Moabites and the Agarens, Gebal and Ammon..a cento and a rhapsody of uncircumcised nations.

Hence **Ce·ntoism** (also **Ce·ntonism**); **Cento·nical** *a.*, of the nature of a cento; **Ce·ntoize** *v.*, to make into a cento.

c **1618** E. BOLTON *Hypercr.* in Haslewood *Anc. Crit. Ess.* (1811) II. 237 The vast vulgar Tomes procured for the most part by the husbandry of Printers..in their tumultuary and centonical writings, do seem to resemble some huge disproportionable Temple. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 80 Not too ambitiously chosen, nor in the manner called centonism. *Ibid.* viii. § 2 Tassoni has ridiculed its centonism, or studious incorporation of lines from Petrarch. **1842** MRS. BROWNING *Gr. Chr. Poets* 24 The tragedy is..a specimen of centoism, which is the adaptation of the phraseology of one work to the construction of another. *Ibid.* 54 Eudocia.. thought good to extend her sceptre..over Homer's poems, and cento-ize them into an epic on the Saviour's life. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 257/1 Warton seems to have imagined the text of Comus, Lycidas, etc., to have been little more than a centonism of borrowed thoughts.

† Cento·culated, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *centocul-us* (f. *centum* + *oculus* eye) + -ATE[3] + -ED[1].] Hundred-eyed.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. i, The Centoculated Argus. **1660** *Charac. Italy* 3 His Bastards that closed the Eyelids of centoculated Argus.

† Ce·ntoner. *Obs.* [A variant of *centener*, CENTENIER.]

1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* I. 275 Every of them hath their severall Centoner, as one would say Centurion. **1659** E. LEIGH *Eng. Descr.* 85 The whole country [Isle of Wight] is divided into eleven parts, and every of them hath their several Centoner or Centurion.

Centorie, -tory, obs. ff. CENTAURY.

Ce·ntrad, *adv. Phys.* [as if ad. Gr. **κέντραδε* to the centre, f. *κέντρον* centre, after *οἴκαδε* homewards, f. *οἶκος* home.] To or towards the centre.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* **1839-47** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 720/2 The change travels no further centrad than the same point.

Central (se·ntrăl), *a.* [ad. L. *centrāl-is* central, f. *centrum* CENTRE: cf. F. *central.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the centre or middle; situated in, proceeding from, containing or constituting the centre.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. iii, Or else his inward life And Centrall rains do fairly him compell Within himself. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) Introd. 1 Even such as hope to rise again, would not be content with central Interment. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 Leaving that central spot in the middle of the flea-biting, where the probe entred. *a* **1720** J. HUGHES *Ecstasy* (R.) Around the central sun in circling eddies roll'd. **1837** EMERSON *Addr. Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 186 One central fire..flaming now out of the lips of Etna. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 15. 310 The quicker central flow [of a glacier].

b. Applied to a city, quarter, building, etc., situated in the heart of its district, where population is densest or trade busiest.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 2 Roads to the less central Cities. **1814** WORDSW. *Excurs.* VIII. 221 Palmyra, central in the desert. **1861** SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 7 The island .. from its central position would form a good depôt for troops. *Mod.* The point of departure was the Central Station, Manchester. To let, convenient business premises in a good central position.

c. Belonging to the party that holds a position midway between the two extremes (cf. CENTRE 15).

1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 75 The ultra-faction among the Protestants became now powerless. The central multitude, whose belief was undefined, etc.

2. *fig.* Belonging to the centre as the chief and most significant point or part, which lies at the heart, or dominates the rest; *hence*, chief, principal, leading, dominant.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xlvi, The most profound and centrall energie, The very selfnesse of the soul. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. vii. 60 The natural price..is, as it were, the central price, to which the prices of all commodities are continually gravitating. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 800 Every turn still brought me nearer to the central truth. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 423 Odysseus is the central figure of the one poem. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 438 Love is the very central command of Christianity.

b. Of a governing body, association, etc.: Controlling all branches of the organization from one common centre; opposed to *local.*

1809 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 3, I am very sensible of the value of the approbation of the Central Junta. **1846** M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 313 In 1811 the different district societies were incorporated as members of a central association. **1863** BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 30 June, The continent would still be united under one central Government. **1888** GLADSTONE in *Spect.* 562/1 To commence not with local but with central institutions.

3. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to a nerve-centre; in *Pathol.* applied to affections of parts of the body caused by lesions or diseases of the brain or spinal cord, as distinguished from affections of the same parts produced by local disease or lesion.

1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 88 (*title*) On Central Paralysis. **1872** W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pr. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 360 Reflex symptoms may be present in central anæsthesia, but they are entirely absent in peripheral anæsthesia. **1875** GAMGEE tr. *Hermann's Physiol.* xi. 467 The central end-organs of nerve-fibres are contained in certain structures, which are

called 'the central organs of the nervous system'. **1877** FOSTER *Physiol.* iii. 75 A sensitive cell on the surface of the body connected by means of a sensory nerve with the internal automatic central nervous cell.

4. In various phrases:

Math., etc.: *Central curve* (*conic*), a curve having a centre; *central eclipse*, an eclipse in which the centres of the sun and moon are in a line with the spectator; *central force*, a force attracting to or repelling from a centre; so *central orbit* (see quot.); † *central rule* (see quot.); *central section*, a section passing through the centre.

1684 T. BARKER *Geometr. Key* 6 The central rule. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Central-Rule*, is a rule found out..by..Mr. Tho. Baker..whereby he finds the Center of a Circle designed to cut the Parabola in as many Points as an Equation to be constructed hath real Roots. **1801** HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 224 The subject of central forces. **1846** J. JOYCE *Sci. Dialog.* xv, A central eclipse. **1860** SALMON *Conic Sect.* x. (1879) 143 The ellipse and hyperbola are hence often classed together as central curves, while the parabola is called a non-central curve. **1865** P. T. MAIN *Introd. Plane Astron.* i. (1879) 5 Every central section of a sphere is called a great circle. **1882** MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 63 Central Orbit..an orbit described by a moving point whose resultant acceleration is in every position directed to a fixed point or centre.

5. *Central fire*: applied *attrib.* to a cap or cartridge in which the fulminate occupies a central position, instead of being disposed around the periphery of the flanged capsule.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 202 The employment of a central-fire cap. *Ibid.* 204 The central-fire cartridge. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 5/1 Exploded by central-fire action.

‖ **Centrale** (sentrē·lí). *Anat.* [Latin.] Short for *os centrale*, one of the bones of the carpus.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 169 The centrale may form a very large and conspicuous part of the carpus. **1878** BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 482 A centrale, also, is not unfrequently present.

Centralism (se·ntrăliz'm). [f. CENTRAL + -ISM.] A centralizing system, centralization.

1837 CALHOUN *Wks.* II. 638 The tendency of our system to centralism, with its ruinous consequences. *Ibid.* 650. **1886** *Athenæum* 2 Jan. 16 The power of the provinces..destined to put an end to the centralism of the capital. **1870** *Daily News* 3 Nov., Under the influence of Imperial centralism.

Centralist (se·ntrălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] An upholder of centralization. Also *attrib.*

1864 *Realm* 13 July 4 The Austrian centralists. **1871** *Daily News* 21 Sept., The Emperor..would gladly..content both the Centralists and the Separatists. **1870** *Observer* 9 Oct., The Constitutional, centralist party.

Hence **Centrali·stic** *a. rare.*

1864 *Realm* 15 June 3 The strangely-centralistic speech of the Hungarian magnate.

Centrality (sentræ·lĭti). [f. CENTRAL + -ITY; in mod.F. *centralité*.]

1. The quality or fact of being central; central nature or position; situation in or at the centre or middle. *Line of centrality*: line (on the earth's surface) along which an eclipse is central.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xv, If there be but one centrality Of th' Universall soul which doth invade All humane shapes. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 213 The centrality of the sun. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 364 The centrality of its position..made it a great commercial emporium. **1882** *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 789 The line of centrality is confined to the South Pacific Ocean.

b. *fig.*

1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 129 That Centrality of the Divine Nature, whereby he is fully satisfied in himself. **1844** EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. iii. 85 Character is centrality, the impossibility of being displaced or overset. **1862** W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 195 Clear grasp of ideas, centrality of purpose.

2. *Phys.* [so F. *centralité*.] 'A term applied to describe the inherent action of the nervous centres as distinct from those of the peripheric nerves; it is used in contradistinction to conductivity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Centralization (se·ntrăləizē·ʃən, -izē·ʃən). [f. CENTRALIZE + -ATION, or ad. F. *centralisation*.]

1. The action of centralizing or fact of being centralized; gathering to a centre.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 44 Such is the effect of the centralization of government. **1835–6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 763/2 This tendency to centralization is still more conspicuous in the Phyllosoma. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 2. 164 It is as the centralisation and protectress of this sacred influence that Architecture is to be regarded. **1869** MILL *Liberty* 204 The greatest possible centralization of information, and diffusion of it from the centre.

2. *esp.* The concentration of administrative power in the hands of a central authority, to which all inferior departments, local branches, etc. are directly responsible.

[See **1801** in 1.] **1822** *Ann. Reg.* II. 793 Centralization—that ferocious hydra which has preyed upon..Europe for a century. **1836** BP. OF EXETER *Charge* 33 The vice of modern legislation..'centralization' as it is called; a word not more strange to our language, than the practice..is foreign to our ancient habits and feelings. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 38 To combine happily the principles of local self-government and centralisation.

Centralize (se·ntrăləiz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. CENTRAL + -IZE, or ad. F. *centraliser*.]

1. *intr.* To come together at a centre; to form a centre; to concentrate.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 598 A new Popery, or Catholic Patriarchate..which is now to centralise at Mohilow, or Petersburg. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 72/1 Art has a tendency to centralize. **1888** *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 764 The eyes..flamed as if the life of the man had centralized and focussed within them.

2. *trans.* To bring to a centre, locate in a centre, make central; *esp.* to concentrate (administrative powers) in a single head or centre, instead of distributing them among local departments; to subject to centralization.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 44 To centralize the welfare by depurating the committees of false patriots. **1834** ARNOLD *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 381 If ever the question of National education comes definitely before the government, I am very desirous of their not 'centralizing' too much, but availing themselves of the existing machinery. **1839–48** BAILEY *Festus* 30/1 Draw to thy soul, And centralize the rays which are around Of the Divinity. **1874** HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. 59 Business always tends to centralize itself. **1884** F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 238 England was centralised earlier than any other European nation. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/1 The functions that are now centralised in the Government departments in London.

3. To give or assign a centre to.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. 22 The transitional style of the Venetian work is centralised by the date 1180.

Centralized (se·ntrăləizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made central, referred to a centre.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 270/1 A centralised system of government. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 11 The formation of strong centralised governments concentrating in themselves the public force of the community. **1885** *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 503/3 In these days of centralized administration.

Centralizer (se·ntrăləizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who centralizes or promotes centralization.

1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 421 The centralizers 'only wait the word' to establish such a system. **1876** *N. Amer. Rev.* 360 As strong a centralizer as Jefferson.

Centralizing (se·ntrăləizing), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CENTRALIZE. Also *attrib.*

1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 171 The centralising process by which the See of St. Peter became the Head of Christendom. **1883** J. SIME *All-Israel* 544 The centralizing shadowed out in these new arrangements.

Ce·ntralizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That centralizes.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iii. II. 399 Destitute of any centralising city. **1865** BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 280 The will is the grand centralizing element.

Centrallassite (sentrălæ·səit). *Min.* [Named 1859; f. Gr. *κέντρον* centre + *ἀλλάσσ-ειν* to change + -ITE, because the change of colour to white begins at the centre.] A hydrous silicate of lime, in composition near Okenite.

1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 68.

Centrally (se·ntrăli), *adv.* [f. CENTRAL + -LY 2.] In a central manner or position; in or with regard to the centre.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. XXXIII, Sith all forms in our soul be counite And centrally lie there. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Sept. 457/2 The sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed. **1862** M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 3 Situated somewhat centrally. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 274 An octahedron or double pyramid, whose solid angles meet the inner faces of the prism centrally.

Centralness (se·ntrălnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Central position, centrality.

1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 5 Certain philosophies..would depreciate the importance of man in the world, and rob him of his centralness. **1886** *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 6/1 Sites..mainly determined by centralness of situation.

† **Centra·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *centrātio*.] Centering; placing in the centre.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. II. viii, What needs that numerous clos'd centration, Like wastefull sand ytost with boisterous inundation? **1730–6** BAILEY, *Centration* (with Paracelsians) the principal root or foundation of any Thing; as God is the Centre of the Universe.

Centre, center (se·ntəɹ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4–5 sentre, 6 centur, (centure, centrie, centry), 6– center, 4– centre. [a. F. *centre* (It., Sp. *centro*), ad. L. *centr-um*: see CENTRUM below.

The prevalent spelling from 16th to 18th c. was *center*, in Shakspere, Milton, Boyle, Pope, Addison, etc.; so the early dictionaries, Cotgr. ('*centre*, F., a center'), Cockeram, Phillips, Kersey, and all the thirty editions of Bailey 1721–1802; but the technical volume of Bailey (Vol. II.) 1727–31 and the folio 1730–36, have *centre*; 'an interleaved copy of the folio of 1730 was the foundation of Johnson's Dictionary', which followed it in spelling *centre*; this has been generally adopted in Great Britain, while *center* is the prevalent spelling in the United States.

I. The centre of a circle, of revolution, of centripetal attraction; and connected uses.

1. The point round which a circle is described; the middle point of a circle or sphere, equally distant from all points on the circumference.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. v. 132 Þe sterres of arctour ytourned neye to þe soureyne centre or point. *c* **1391** — *Astrol.* I. § 4. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xvii. 185 Aboute the poynt of the gret Compas, that is clept the Centre..Alle the Lynes meeten at the Centre. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. iii. (1483) 4 The Centre of the erthe was wonder derck. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xiv. 316 The centre of a Sphere is that poynt which is also the centre of the semicircle. **1591** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 18 His signe is a whole cirkle with a prick or point in the center or middle, thus ⊙. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Centre*, middest of any round thing or circle. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 375 The center of the Earth is the place of Rest. **1683** SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 91 From the Center to the Circumference. **1774** M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 23 The Lines..will intersect each other in..the Center of the Circle. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 15 They are all drawn towards the center of the earth. **1879** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vii. xli. 239 A circle is a figure bounded by a curved line, all the points in which are the same distance from a point within the circle called the centre.

b. *fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlvi, Poore soule the center of my sinfull earth. *a* **1631** DONNE *Poems* (1650) 7 This bed thy center is, these wals thy spheare. **1836** EMERSON *Nature* v. Wks. (Bohn) II. 157 The moral law lies at the centre of nature, and radiates to the circumference.

2. *ellipt.* a. The centre of the earth.

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 356 As þe sentre is lowest of alle þingis. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 159, I will finde Where truth is hid, though it were hid indeede Within the Center. **1611** TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iii, I will search the Center but Ile find out the murderer. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xvi, With the feeling of an English freeholder, that all betwixt sky and centre was my own.

b. The earth itself, as the supposed centre of the universe.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 85 The Heauens themselues, the Planets, and this Center, Obserue degree, priority, and place. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 74 As far remov'd from God and light of Heav'n As from the Center thrice to th' utmost Pole.

† **3.** The prick or dot in the middle of a circle; the hole pricked by the stationary point of a pair of compasses. [cf. Gr. *κέντρον*.] *Obs.*

c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 18 The centre þat standith a-Middes the narwest cercle is cleped the senyth. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., When a pricke standeth in the middell of a circle (as no circle can be made by compasse without it) then is it called a centre. — *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 10 Although the earthe in it selfe haue a greate and notable quantity, yet in comparison to the firmament, it is to bee esteemed but as a centre or little pricke.

† b. *Astrol.* The sharp point or extremity of the metal tongue representing a star in the 'rete' of an astrolabe. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 549 Ne hise rootes ne hise othere geeris As been his centris and hise Argumentz. *c* **1391** — *Astrol.* I. § 21 Of whiche sterres the smale poynt is cleped the Centre. *Ibid.* II. § 19 Set the Sentre of the sterre vp-on the est Orisonte.

4. The point, pivot, axis, or line round which a body turns or revolves; the fixed or unmoving centre of rotation or revolution.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Squieres T.* 14 Of his corage as any Centre stable. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* IV. 534 As a rock Of adamant, and as a centre, firm. **1677** MOXON *Mech. Exer.* (1703) 177 The Pole may move upon that Nail, or Pin, as on a Center. **1717** S. CLARKE *Leibnitz's 3rd Paper* § 17 If God would cause a Body to move free in the Æther round about a certain fixed Centre. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 777 Gudgeon, the centres or pivots of a water-wheel. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. V. V. 197 Not even an Anarchy but must have a centre to revolve round.

5. A particular form of bearing adjustable in the direction of its length and having a conical point entering into a corresponding depression in the end of the revolving object which it supports. In the lathe, long works are supported either at one or both ends upon 'centres'.

[**1680** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. x. 180 Upon the points of this Screw [*i. e.* the 'centre'] and Pike the centers of the Work are pitcht.] **1797** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 273 The treadle moveable at the end of the platform..between two centers. **1879** HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* IV. 47 The crank [shaft] has been made to run in bearings, on centers. *Ibid.* IV. 91 The distance at which the axis of the lathe mandrel stands above the surface of the bed or bearers..called the height of center is used as the term to designate the dimensions of all lathes. *Ibid.* IV. 99 The five-inch centre lathe.

6. *fig.* a. The point round which things group themselves or revolve, or that forms a nucleus or point of concentration for its surroundings.

1685 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 146 We live here remote from y^e^ center of affairs. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 § 1 The Center of Business and Pleasure. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 492 The centre of all the powers of the kingdom. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* I. 1 The great centres of old Italian life, Rome and Venice and Florence. **1883** GILMOUR *Mongols* XXXII. 366 The officers at the nearest military centres.

b. A point towards which things tend, move, or are attracted.

[**1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 110 The strong base and building of my loue Is as the very Center of the earth, Drawing all things to it.] **1626** DONNE *Serm.* IV. 31 A center of Reverence..to which all reverence flowed. **1653** WALTON *Angler* ii. 63 Viewing the Silver streams glide silently towards their center, the tempestuous Sea. **1827** POLLOK *Course T.* V, Centre to which all being gravitates. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxiv, The centre of a world's desire.

c. A point from which things, influences, etc. emanate, proceed, or originate. *Esp.* in biology, etc. (see also 7).

1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* VI. 250 The center of corruption. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 195 The light..proceeds in right lines or rays from the luminous body as a center. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* XII. (1885) 322 The question of

single or multiple centres of creation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 10 Diffused from a single geographical centre. 1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pr. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 60 All new cells proceed from 'centres of nutrition', from other cells, or from the nuclei of them. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 188 Sick lives are centres of improving and refining influence.

7. a. Short for *nerve-centre*.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 998 A number of ganglia or distinct centres of nervous action. From these diverging filaments are sent off, which are distributed to the various organs. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 297 The grey matter of the upper part of the cord is .. a vaso-motor centre for the head and face. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Centre, visual*, Destruction of this centre on one side causes complete, but temporary, blindness of the opposite eye.

b. Short for *centre of ossification* (see 16).

1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 19 The lateral centres [for each vertebra] appear about the 7th week.

8. The name given to a leader of the Fenian organization, the chief being called *head-centre*.

1865 *Ann. Reg.* 178 In the language of the party he was termed the 'Head Centre' of the Fenians in Ireland.

9. The part of a target between the 'bull's-eye' and the 'outer'. **b.** *ellipt.* The hitting of this.

1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 540 In this case a bull's-eye counts four points, a centre three, and an outer two.

II. Of other things, the middle point.

10. *Geom.* The point at equal distances from the extremities of a line, of any regular surface or solid, or at a mean distance from all points in the periphery of an irregular surface or body (centre of magnitude); the central or middle point.

So the centre of a regular polygon, quadrilateral figure, triangle, cube, cylinder, etc. *Centre of a conic section*: the point which bisects any diameter, or in which all diameters intersect each other; the *centre of an ellipse* or *hyperbola*, is the point midway between the two foci; that of a *parabola* is at infinity; *centre of a higher curve*, the point in which two diameters meet; *centre of a dial*, the part in which the gnomon intersects the plane of the dial.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 262 Centre or center, a point equally remote from the extremes of a line, plane, or solid; or a middle point dividing them so that some certain effects are equal on all sides of it. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 91 Lines drawn from the centre to the angles of the polygon.

11. *gen.* The middle point or part, the middle or midst of anything.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. ii. 6 The Market-Place, The middle Centure of this cursed Towne. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. 86 Though they dwelt in the center of Spain not far from Toledo. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. vi, Full in the center of the grove. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 205 Florets all fertile, those of the center smaller. 1781 COWPER *Verses A. Selkirk* 3 From the centre all round to the sea. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, Near the centre of a deep but narrow bay. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 175 The puniness of man in the centre of a cruel and frowning universe. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* June 221 The centers of the great gummy logs.

b. *fig.* (or of things not material).

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 169 Predication is the very Center, and life of Logicke. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 317 If the Disorder happen near the Center of Life. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* Wks. I. 71 There is an inmost centre in us all, Where truth abides in fulness. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 27 Those dismal scenes of faction which convulsed the little commonwealths to their centre.

c. *Centre of a bastion*: 'a point in the middle of the gorge of the bastion, from whence the capital line commences, and which is generally at the inner polygon of the figure' (C. James).

12. The point or position of equilibrium of a body. Also *fig.* See also *Centre of gravity, of inertia* in 16.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 2 Hit [the ring] disturbeth nat the instrument to hangen aftur his rihte centre. 1668 TEMPLE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 127 Things drawn out of their center are not to be moved without much force, or skill, or time; but, to make their return to their center again, there is required but little of either. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 230 By his own unhappy Weight and Tendency towards his Center. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* Wks. (Bohn) II. 384 If the man is off his centre, the eyes show it.

13. *Archit.* A temporary framework supporting any superstructure; now *spec.* the wooden support and 'mould' upon which an arch or dome is supported while building.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 102 In those Foundations which I build vpon, The Centre is not bigge enough to beare A Schoole-Boyes Top. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 113 This..is the onely center vpon which the whole fabricke is erected. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 338 Centres, the frame of timber-work for supporting arches during their erection. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 182 The centres spanning the..width of the arch were composed of eight ribs.

14. *Mil.* **a.** The main body of troops occupying the space between the two wings. **b.** 'The division of a fleet between the van and the rear of the line of battle, and between the weather and lee divisions in the order of sailing' (Adm. Smyth).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Centre*, a French word, is the middle of a battell, or other things. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 210 ¶ 8 One [body] to be commanded by himself in the Center. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. xii. 386 Brought some pieces of cannon to bear upon their center. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 17 At the combat of Vera, when the Spanish centre was broken.

c. The middle man of any rank of soldiers, or an imaginary point in the middle of any body of soldiers. *'Centre of a battalion on parade*: the middle, where an interval is left for the colours; of an encampment, it is the main street; and on a march, is an interval for the baggage; when it is so placed' (C. James).

1672 VENN *Mil. & Mar. Discipline* 1. 127 Secondly, wheelings on the midst (or Center). I shall not use the word Center, for it is more proper to a circular body than to a square. 1796 *Instr. Cavalry* (1813) 226 The squadron will receive the word Center Dress. 1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* II. 33 Their Centres and Lefts move up.

15. *Politics.* In the French Chamber (which is arranged in the form of an amphitheatre), the deputies of moderate opinions who occupy the central benches in front of the president, between the extreme parties who sit to the right and left. *Right centre, left centre*: divisions of this party inclining towards the opinions of the right and left respectively, and sitting adjacent to them. Also transferred to the political opinions so indicated; and to the politics of other countries. In Germany the *Centre* is the Catholic or Ultramontane party.

(This use originated in the French National Assembly of 1789, in which the nobles as a body took the position of honour on the President's right, and the Third Estate sat on his left. The significance of these positions, which was at first merely ceremonial, soon became political.)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VI. ii, Answered, from Right side, from Centre and Left, by inextinguishable laughter. 1874 *Times Summ. of Year*, The Left Centre has withdrawn in some degree from its alliance with the Left, and overtures are from day to day on both sides tendered and rejected by the two divisions which form the Centre. *Ibid.* The party which is known in [the German] Parliament as the Catholic Centre. 1884 BERTHA M. GARDINER *Fr. Rev.* iii. 52.

III. 16. Phrases.

Centre of attack (*Mil.*): 'when a considerable front is taken before a besieged place, and the lines of attack are carried upon three capitals, the capital in the middle, which usually leads to the half-moon, is styled the center of attack' (C. James).

Centre of attraction (*Physics*): the point to which bodies tend by gravity, or by the action of centripetal force; (*fig.*) the object or point which attracts attention, interest, or curiosity.

Centre of buoyancy, of cavity, of displacement, of immersion: the mean centre of that part of a ship or floating body, which is immersed in the water.

Centre of conversion: the point in a body about which it turns or tends to turn when force is applied at a given point.

Centre of curvature: see CURVATURE.

Centre of friction: that point in the base of a body on which it revolves when put in rapid rotation, *e.g.* the point of the peg of a top.

Centre of gravity orig. = *centre of attraction*; afterwards, and still popularly (see quot. 1879) = *centre of mass*: in the case of a single body or a system of bodies rigidly connected, the point about which all the parts exactly balance each other, and which being supported, the body or system will remain at rest in any position.

Centre of gyration: the point at which if the whole mass of a revolving body were collected, the rotatory motion would remain the same.

Centre of inertia: = *centre of gravity* or *mass*.

Centre of magnitude: = sense 10.

Centre of mass: that point in relation to a body or system of bodies so situated that any plane whatever that passes through it divides the body or system into two parts of which the masses or weights are exactly equal.

Centre of motion: the point which remains at rest while all the other parts move round it.

Centre of oscillation: the point of a body suspended by an axis at which, if all the matter were concentrated, the oscillations would be performed in the time actually taken.

Centre of ossification: the point (or points) in the cartilage or fibrous membrane of an immature bone in which the bone salts are first deposited, and from which they extend until the whole bone is ossified.

Centre of percussion: in a moving body, that point where the percussion or stroke is greatest, in which the whole percutient force of the body is supposed to be collected.

Centre of pressure: the point at which the whole amount of pressure may be applied with the same effect as when distributed.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Center of Gravitation* or **Attraction*. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Centre of* **Conversion*, a term first used by M. Parent. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 4 They fall towards their centre of *gravity in the Water. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* s.v. *Earth*, The Earth doth not describe an Orbit round the Sun properly by her own Centre, but by the Common Centre of Gravity of the Earth and the Moon. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 449 The centre of gravity is that point in which the weight of a body may be supposed to be collected. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 150 The casting of this pebble from my hand alters the centre-of-gravity of the Universe. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 269 The distance of the centre of *gyration, from the point of suspension, is a mean proportional between those of gravity and oscillation. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Hydraulics* iii. 28 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), The point of percussion, or of greatest effect, (which, in revolving bodies, is called the centre of gyration). 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. § 230 The Centre of *Inertia or Mass is thus a perfectly definite point in every body, or group of bodies. The term Centre of Gravity is often very inconveniently used for it. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 267 *Centre of *magnitude* is .. the same as the centre of gravity in homogeneal bodies, as in a cylinder or any other prism. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., If the weights P and Q revolve about the point N, so that when P descends, Q ascends, N is said to be the *Center of *Motion*. *Ibid.* He found, in this case, the distance of the centre of *oscillation, from the axis in a circle, to be ⅔ of the diameter. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 267 *Centre of oscillation* .. in a compound pendulum, its distance from the point of suspension is equal to the length of a simple pendulum whose oscillations are isochronal with those of the compound ones. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Physiol.* II. 651 The cranial bones begin by one or more flat radiating centres of *ossification. 1869 HUXLEY *Physiol.* xii. 321 A long bone has usually, at fewest, three centres of ossification. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *center of *percussion* is the same with the center of gravity, if all the parts of the percutient body be carried with a parallel motion. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 269 When the percutient body revolves about a fixed point, the centre of percussion is the same with the centre of oscillation. *Ibid.* The *centre of *pressure* of a fluid against a plane, is that point against which a force being applied equal and contrary to the whole pressure, it will just sustain it.

IV. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

17. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* Of or pertaining to the centre, central. Hence CENTREMOST.

1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. *Postcr.* 99 The center one of the 5 uppermost Cells. 1796 *Instr. & Regul. Cavalry* (1813) 233 Trumpeters and music are behind the center interval. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 219 The centre illusion of the system. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* lvii. 586 The centre division of the assailing army. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 92 The centre figures of his philosophy.

18. Obvious combinations: as *centre-arbor, -line, -pin, -pinion, -point, -table, -truth*, etc. Also *centreward, centre-wise* advs.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 266 The *centre arbor ..turns once in an hour. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 202 The distance between the *centre-pin and blade. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 303 In order to fix the centre-pin of the trephine. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 266 The teeth round the barrel drive the *centre-pinion. 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 22 What a mere *centrepoint the earth is in comparison of the vast circumference of heaven. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* v. (1875) 253 Christ is the centre-point of the history and hopes of man. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxvi. 195 He..remained standing by the *centre-table. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xi. 245 The *centre-truth in his system of doctrines. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. ii, At all moments it is moving *centreward. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 126 It contracts itself *centrewise, and rounds itself endwise.

19. Special combs.: **centre-chisel**, a pointed cold-chisel; **centre-chuck**, a kind of chuck for a lathe; **centre-drill**, 'a small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe-centres' (Weale); **centre-fire** = *central fire* (see CENTRAL 4); also *attrib.*, as in *centre-fire cartridge*; † **centre-fish**, a mollusc allied to the limpet; **centre-lathe**, a turning-lathe in which the work is supported or held by centres (sense 5); **centre-piece**, a piece in the centre of anything; *spec.* an ornamental piece of plate or glass for the centre of a table, etc., an épergne; **centre-punch**, a punch with a conical point for marking the centre of work to be turned in the lathe, or the centre of a hole to be drilled; **centre-rail**, a third or middle rail, sometimes used on railway lines, in connexion with a cogged wheel or other device on the engine, for the ascent or descent of steep inclines; also *attrib.*; **centre-saw**, a kind of circular saw which cuts round timber in sections meeting in the centre, for spokes, pick-handles, etc.; **centre-second**(s, applied to a seconds hand on a clock or watch mounted on the centre arbor, and completing its revolution in one minute; also to a clock, etc. having such a seconds hand; **centre-split** (see quot.); **centre-valve**, in gas-works, a rotating valve by which the gas is distributed to several sets of purifiers; **centre-velic**, see VELIC; **centre-wheel**, the third wheel of a watch in some kinds of movements.

1863 SMILES *Indust. Biog.* 247 His self-adjusting double driving *centre-chuck, for which the Society of Arts awarded him their silver medal in 1828. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 130 Univalvs; having but one Shell .. being unmoved .. 1 Limpet, *Center fish. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Turning*, Lathes are..called *centre lathes where the work is supported at both ends. 1879 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* IV. 99. 1836 DISRAELI *H. Temple* VI. vi. (Hoppe) A bouquet which might have served for the *centre-piece of a dinner table. 1854 *Illust. Lond. News* 18 Mar. 259/1 The .. testimonial is a silver centre-piece consisting of a column encircled by two gracefully-formed figures representing Peace, etc. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 100 With screws..and a silver centre-piece. 1879 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* IV. 192 A steel *center punch is driven into the flat end. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Another form of *center-rail railway. *Ibid.* s.v., The largest *centre-second clock .. is the turret-clock for the Bombay Harbour Board [with] a dial 8½ feet in diameter. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 49 [A] Centre Seconds..[is] a long seconds hand moving from the centre of a watch dial. 1886 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 5/6 They are made of '*centre splits'. Good, honest hides .. are skilfully split into three skins, and the centre one, having no grain, and being of a soft, flimsy substance, is nevertheless capable of being made to assume the guise of serviceable leather. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 266 The *centre wheel drives the third wheel pinion.

Centre, center (se·ntəɹ), *v.* [f. CENTRE *sb.* or a. F. *centre-r*. In 17th and 18th c. often spelt *center*, still prevalent in U. S. Cf. CENTERING.]

I. *intr.*

† **1.** To rest as on a fixed centre or pivot; to re-

pose. *Obs.* (as a distinct sense, though it often colours 2).

1622 Bacon *Cæsar* Wks. (Bohn) 503 He .. admitted none to his intimacies, but such whose whole expectations centered upon him. **1664** *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.) Where there is no visible truth wherein to centre. **1669** Bunyan *Holy Citie* 97 Here centreth Luke the Evangelist, here centreth Jude. **1708** Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 268 He assures me he intends to centre with us, and end his days in that country. **1719** W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 144 We have a Balance .. to the value of 1,750,000*l.* which centers and remains among us.

†**b.** To unite, agree. *Obs.*

1622–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* To Rdr., I wondred how they could all center upon the same Proposal. **1657** Reeve *God's Plea* 5 Let us both center together in this qualification.

2. To find or have their (or its) centre; to be concentrated as at a centre; 'to be collected to a point' (J.), to gather or collect as round a centre; to be placed as at a centre; to move or turn round as a centre. Often with a mixture of notions, including that of sense 1.

1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 186 He that makes himself his End, that Centers and Terminates in himself. **1736** Butler *Anal.* II. vii. 365 Whom all the prophecies referred to, and in whom they should center. **1764** Goldsm. *Trav.* 424 That bliss which only centres in the mind. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. 208 In his person also centered the right of the Saxon monarchs. **1777** Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vii. 272 The supreme authority centered at last in a single person. **1781** Cowper *Convers.* 134 His sole opinion..Centering at last in having none at all. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 173 The trade, wealth and power of America, may, at some future period, depend, and perhaps centre upon the Missisippi. **1818** Cruise *Digest* VI. 550 If the whole property should center in one person. **1823** J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 20 All three tubes afterwards centre in one. **1867** Hales in *Percy Folio* I. 143 The rare adventure on which the tale centres. **1868** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 262 It is around the King .. that the main storm of battle is made to centre. **1876** Green *Short Hist.* v. § 4 (1882) 246 The hopes of the peasants centred in the young sovereign.

†**3.** To converge (*on*) as a centre. *Obs.*

1789 H. Walpole *Remin.* viii. 65 All those mortifications centering on a constitution evidently tending to dissolution.

II. *trans.*

4. To place or fix in the centre; to provide or mark with a centre.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* (R.) Where the sun centres himself by right. **1667** Milton *P. L.* VII. 228 In his hand He took the golden Compasses .. One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd. **1887** Knox Little *Broken Vows* 9 A plot of smooth green grass..centred by a basin in which there is a continual plash of falling water.

†**5.** To fix *to*, repose *upon*, as a fixed centre or pivot. *Obs.* (But often colouring 6.)

1623 Ailesbury *Serm.* (1624) 2 Man..doth center his restlesse motions vpon nothing but the Almighties fruition. **1649** G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, XXXV, Men cent'red to Selfe-Interest and lock't To their wild Causes. **1721** Berkeley *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 205 Centering all our cares upon private interest.

6. To place or put as in a centre; to collect, bring, or direct, as to a centre; to concentrate *in, on*. *To be centred in* or *on* has often a shade of sense 5.

1702 Pope *Sapho* 50 Once in her arms you center'd all your joy. **1776** Goldsm. *Haunch of Ven.*, While thus I debated, in reverie centred. **1794** Godwin *Cal. Williams* 291 Each of these centered in himself a variety of occupations. **1844** Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxii. 179 All his hopes were henceforth centred in Antigonus. **1875** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 606 The process of centering the administration of justice in the hands of the itinerant justices. **1878** Black *Green Past.* XXXVII. 295 As if her whole thoughts had been centred on the Falls.

7. In various technical uses: To place or fix in the (exact) centre; to find the centre of; to grind (a lens) so that the thickest part is in the centre.

1793 Sir G. Shuckburgh in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 109 If this [the object glass] be not correctly centered .. that is, if its axis be not concentric with the axis of the cell, in which it is fixed. **1796** Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 289 Cassini the younger has a discourse expressly on the necessity of well centring the object glass of a large telescope. **1831** Brewster *Optics* xli. 339 When the aperture was well centered. **1868** Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 518 It is of the last importance..that it should be correctly centred,—that is that the centre of movement should be also the centre of graduation.

Ce·ntre-bit. [see Bit *sb.*[1] 6.] An instrument turning on a projecting centre-point, used for making cylindrical holes. (Noted as a burglar's tool.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* I. 150 *Centre-bit*, a bit, having in the middle of its end a small steel point, with a sharp edge on one side to cut horizontally, and a sharp tooth on the opposite side to cut vertically. **1833** A. Fonblanque *Eng. und. & Admin.* (1837) II. 315 There are picklocks, files, and centre-bits available for robbery. **1838** Dickens *O. Twist* xix, 'None,' said Sikes. ''Cept a centre-bit and a boy.' **1845** Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 409 [He] then rapidly turns the curved part, like a carpenter's centre-bit. **1855** Tennyson *Maud* I. i. xi, And Sleep must lie down arm'd, for the villainous centre-bits Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights. **1857** Reade *Never too late* ii. (D.) His intelligence bored like a centre-bit into the deep heart of his enemy.

Centre-board (se·ntəɹbōəɹd). In a flat-bottomed sailing-boat, a movable board or plate of iron, which can be lowered through the keel in deep water to prevent lee-way and increase the stability under canvas, and in shallow water can be lifted up within the boat; often *attrib.* as in *centre-board boat, cutter*. **b.** Short for *centre-board boat*.

1867 J. Macgregor *Voy. Alone Rob Roy* (1868) 93 All rigs and all sizes there were even to a great centre board cutter. **1881** *Times* 19 Jan. 8/2 Mr. Young went..to cross the bay in a centre-board boat. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 443/2 Two keels are being laid down to every centre-board designed. *Ibid.* 449/1 The centre-board is generally lowered. **1886** *Times* 25 Oct. 13 (*Article*) A week in a Centre-board.

Centred, centered (se·ntəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Centre *v.* or *sb.* + -ed.]

1. Placed at the centre or in a central position.

1590 Spenser *Muiopot.* 19 Betwixt the centred earth, and azure skies. **1683** Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 403 They were..easie of Access from all Parts; center'd between Spain and Sweden. **1829** Tennyson *Timbuctoo*, A center'd glory-circled memory, Divinest Atalantis.

2. Fixed on a centre as a point of support or equilibrium; furnished with a centre.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CCXCVII, Soe may a Cent'red Rocke Bee made a Tennis-ball. **1847** Emerson *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 309 Plato is so centred, that he can well spare all his dogmas. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* lix, My centred passion cannot move, Nor will it lessen from to-day.

3. Brought together to a centre, concentrated.

1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xxii, There to collect their strength, and thence with centered numbers urge the war.

4. Having a centre: also in *comb.*, as in *deep-centred*, etc.

†**Centre·ity.** [app. formed after words like *corporeity, spontaneity*, which rest upon L. adjs. in *-eus*; but there was no L. *centreus.*] The fact of being the centre; central quality.

1642–7 More *Song of Soul, Psychathan.* III. II. XX, In every thing compost Each part of th' essence its centreity Keeps to it self. *Ibid.* II. App. xiv, So do these Atomes change their energies, Themselves unchanged, into new Centreities. *Ibid.* II. II. iii. xiv. *Ibid.* II. III. II. XX, Trees..they want their fixed centreities.

Ce·ntreless, *a.* [see -less.] Without a centre.

1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* IV. xviii. 138 A centreless circle is absolutely incogitable in itself.

Ce·ntrement. *nonce-wd.* [see -ment.] The action of centring; that in or about which anything is centred.

18.. Stevenson *Cornh. Mag., Falling in Love*, That state in which another person becomes to us the very gist and centrement of God's creation.

Ce·ntremost, *a. rare.* [a superlative form from Centre 17; cf. *middlemost, topmost.*] Most central; midmost.

1866 Neale *Sequences & H.* 146 The spice-fields .. that girdle the centremost mountain. **1871** Joaquin Miller *Songs of Italy* (1878) 53 In the centremost star Of all whirling stars.

Centress (se·ntrès). [f. Centre *sb.* (sense 8) + -ess.] A female '(head) centre'.

1866 *Morning Star* 6 Mar. 6/1 Head centress of the Fenian Sisterhood.

Centric (se·ntrik), *a.* [mod. ad. Gr. κεντρικ-ός pertaining to the centre, f. κέντρον: see Centrum.]

1. That is in or at the centre, central.

c **1590** Marlowe *Faustus* vi, The substance of this centric earth. **1594** *1st Pt. Contention* iv. 18 To pierce the bowels of this Centricke earth. *a* **1631** Donne *Poems* (1650) 33 Some that have deeper digg'd Loves Mine than I, Say, where his centrique happinesse doth lie. **1642** H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xvi, Centrick all like one pellucid Sun. **1802** G. Colman *Br. Grins, Elder Bro.* i, Centric in London noise..Proud Covent Garden blooms.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a centre.

1712 Blackmore *Creation* II. (R.) Orbs centric and excentrick he prepares. **1850** Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* iv, Stung to life by centric forces. **1884** Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 406 In the first type, which may be called the centric, the chlorophyll-parenchyma is uniformly distributed around the entire organ.

3. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to a nerve centre.

1871 Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) I. 570 When the irritating cause operates directly on the spinal cord itself, he calls the disease centric tetanus. **1873** F. E. Anstie in E. H. Clarke *Sex in Educ.* 110 A non-inflammatory centric atrophy. **1879** Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 73. 77 Movements..simply centric, depending upon an excited condition of the ganglionic centres.

B. quasi-*sb.* A circle or circular orbit with the earth in its centre.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 83 How gird the Sphear With Centric and Eccentric scribl'd o're, Cycle and Epicycle. *a* **1764** Lloyd *Wks.* (1774) II. 154 Talk of words little understood, Centric, eccentric, epicycle.

Centrical (se·ntrikăl), *a.* [f. as prec.* + -al.] **1.** Situated at or in the centre or middle; central; = Centric 1.

1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 42 In the Centrical Part of the optic Nerve. **1768** Whitefield *Let. Gov. Wright* 27 The late addition of the two Floridas renders Georgia more centrical. **1803** Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 208 To leave the infantry in a centrical situation. **1864** Guthrie in *Gd. Words* 510 Situated in a centrical part of the town.

fig. *a* **1659** Osborn *Ess.* iii. (1673) 566 It is not unlikely to have been the Primary and Centrical Sin.

2. Of or pertaining to a centre.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. VI. ii. § 2. 30 A certain extension of the centrical medium. **1876** F. Brodie in G. Chambers *Astron.* 325 The second centrical envelope [of the comet] just embraced both these eccentric envelopes.

Centrica·lity. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ity.] Central position; centrality.

1777 H. Walpole *Lett. C'tess Ossory* I. 261 Its centricality made it very agreeable.

Centrically (se·ntrikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.]

1. In a central position; centrally.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 445 The bone is seldom fractured, unless the ball strikes centrically. **1810** Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 297 In the pine wood..where they will be more centrically situated. **1817** *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 50 Centrically and commodiously situated.

2. On or with the centre or centres.

1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. II. 507 A pile of balls standing exactly centrically one upon the other, an arrangement which seems hardly possible.

Ce·ntricalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] 'Situation in the centre' (Craig 1847).

Centricity (sentri·sĭti). [mod. f. Centric + -ity; cf. *eccentricity*.] Centric quality or position; relation to a centre.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entom.* (1828) IV. XXXVII. 6 Gives a decided character of centricity to the whole nervous system. **1854** J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. iii. (1867) 164 First, their centricity, and secondly the fittest condensation of the light to be employed. **1879** Rutley *Stud. Rocks* vii. 57 In order to get proper centricity in the movement.

Centrifugal (sentri·fiŭgăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *centrifug-us* (Newton, f. *centrum* centre + *-fugus* fleeing, avoiding) + -al. (Cf. Centripetal). In mod.F. *centrifuge*.]

1. Flying or tending to fly off from the centre as

a. *Centrifugal force*, also *centrifugal tendency*: the force with which a body moving round a centre tends to fly off from that centre; the tendency which a revolving body has to do this.

('Centrifugal force' is really Inertia.)

[**1687** Newton *Principia* Sect. II. Prop. iv. *Schol.*, Hæc est vis centrifuga, qua corpus urget circulum; et huic æqualis est vis contraria.] *a* **1721** Keill *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 5 It is under the Equator that the Centrifugal Force is greatest. **1841–4** Emerson *Ess. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 2 As the poise of my body depends on the equilibrium of centrifugal and centripetal forces. **1855** Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* i. (1860) 3 At the height of 26,000 miles from the earth, the centrifugal force would counteract gravity. **1866** Airy *Pop. Astron.* 241 The centrifugal tendency is powerfully in operation at the equator, but not at all at the poles. **1876** Routledge *Discov.* 7 If .. the velocity of the engine increases, the balls diverge from increased centrifugal force.

b. *fig.* or *transf.*

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 275. **1856** R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 93 A process of evolution, a centrifugal movement in the Divine Nature. **1868** G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 21 So strong are the centrifugal forces in Spain.

c. *Centrifugal current*: 'applied to that arrangement of a battery in galvanizing an animal body, in which the positive pole is the nearer to the centre..of the nervous system' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. Applied to machines or parts of mechanism in which centrifugal force is employed: as †**centrifugal bellows**, a fan or blowing machine; **centrifugal filter**, a sugar-filter in which a porous cylinder rotates rapidly so as to drive off liquid from the sugar; **centrifugal gun**, a kind of machine-cannon with a rotating chambered disk whence balls are driven tangentially; **centrifugal machine**, *gen.* any machine in which centrifugal force is employed; *spec.* a machine, also called a *hydro-extractor*, for drying yarn, cloth, sugar, or other substance, this being placed in a rapidly revolving cage, whence the moisture is thrown off by centrifugal force; **centrifugal mill**, Barker's mill; **centrifugal pump**, a rotary pump in which the fluid is driven outward and upward from a centre; there are many forms of it; *centrifugal dresser*, etc.

1765 *Gentl. Mag.* 555 This centrifugal machine. **1803** Banks *Power Machines* 41 Centrifugal machine or Erskine's centrifugal pump. **1807** T. Young *Nat. Philos.* I. 781 The centrifugal bellows. By the revolution of the fly the air is caused to enter at A and is discharged at B. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.* 514 Le Demour's centrifugal pump is supposed to have been the first of its kind. *Ibid.* 515 Andrew's centrifugal pump resembles a helix or snail's shell. **1884** *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 After being carried through .. detachers, the wheat passes through centrifugal dressers.

3. *Bot.* **a.** Of inflorescence, in which the terminal flower opens first and the lateral ones successively after; inflorescence terminal or definite. **b.** Of an embryo: Having the radicle turned toward the sides of the fruit. **c.** Said of the order of cell division.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Flowers often with a centrifugal inflorescence. **1870** Hooker *Stud. Flora* 277 Labiatæ .. Flowers solitary or in axillary opposite centrifugal cymes. **1884** Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 545 In the course of the tangential divisions in an initial cell and the radial row derived from it, two extreme forms may in the first instance be distinguished..termed the centripetal and centrifugal forms.

4. *Phys.* Of nerve-fibres: Conveying impulses from a 'centre' (see CENTRE *sb.* 7 a); efferent.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. vi. 568 The centre..from which issue through centrifugal nerves motor impulses. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 20 The properties of centrifugal fibres.

Centri·fugalize, *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To impart a centrifugal motion to.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 395/2 Would not that ocean..be also centrifugalised or driven outwards?

Centri·fugally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a centrifugal manner; from the interior or centre towards the exterior.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 955 Hemm'd skirts centrifugally through Concentric orbits, glitter'd as they flew. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* Prelim. Disc. (1874) 17 The nervous agency which excites the muscles proceeds outwardly from the brain, or centrifugally. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. vi. 76 The British Association then..pushes knowledge centrifugally outwards. 1876 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 5/6 When a shell explodes the splinters fly centrifugally upwards.

Centri·fugate, *v. rare.* [f. as CENTRIFUGAL + -ATE 3: cf. L. vbs. in *-ficāre* from *-fícus*. Cf. mod.F. *centrifuger* in same sense.] *intr.* To move away from the centre; to disperse.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vii. 88 To meet again at the great focus, before we centrifugated off again upon our diverse tracks.

Ce·ntrifuge, *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *centrifuge* centrifugal.] **A.** *adj.* = CENTRIFUGAL.

1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 408 The projectile and centrifuge qualities of the system.

B. *sb.* A centrifugal machine; *spec.* one for separating cream from milk by rotary motion.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 2/2 Two of the Danish centrifuges, which have a rotary motion equal to 4,000 revolutions a minute. They..effect an instantaneous partition of the cream from the milk. 1887 *Scot. Leader* 29 Sept. 4 His dairymaids are Danish centrifuges.

Centri·fugence, -fu·gience. *rare.* [f. L. **centrifug-us*: cf. *beneficentia* f. *benefic-us*.]

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* i. *Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 285 The centripetence augments the centrifugence. 1870 — *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 120 A hoarding to check the spending; a centripetence equal to the centrifugence. 1883 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci. Sophisms* vii. 114 As congelation is a property of water, or centrifugience of gas.

†**Centri·fugous,** *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *centrifug-us* (see above) + -OUS.] = CENTRIFUGAL.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 77. 3/1 Their Centripetous Motion..detracts from their Centrifugous Motion.

†**Ce·ntrine.** *Obs.* [a. F. *centrine*, ad. Gr. *κεντρίνης* in same sense.] The Spiny Shark or Ray.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 233 Flesh..like that of a Centrine, the hardest of all fishes, and of evil juyce.

Centrinel, -onel, obs. variants of SENTINEL.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* II. i. 323 These milk-white doves shall be his centronels. 1598 YONG *Diana* 120 The gate..was opened to them out of hand by the Centrinels, who had notice of that was past and what they shuld do.

Centring, -ering, -reing (se·ntəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CENTRE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CENTRE; placing in the centre, convergence to the centre.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 109 As God in Heav'n Is Center, yet extends to all, so thou [Earth] Centring receav'st from all those Orbs. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY (J.) The visible centring of all the old prophecies in the person of Christ.

2–3. See CENTERING.

Ce·ntring, -ering, -reing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That centres.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 157 All-circling point, all cent'ring sphere, The world's one, round, eternal year.

Centripetal (sentri·pĭtăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *centripet-us* (Newton) centre-seeking + -AL. With mod.L. *centrifugus*, *centripetus*, cf. *Isid.* XII. viii. 9 'musca lucipeta, blatta lucifuga est'; *heredipeta*, *lucripeta* also occur in L. Cf. mod.F. *centripète*.]

1. Tending toward the centre; the opposite of *centrifugal*.

a. *Centripetal force*: a force which draws or impels a body toward some point as a centre, and thus acts as a counterpoise to the centrifugal tendency in circular motion; for this the name *centripetal tendency* is substituted by some.

[1687 NEWTON *Principia* Defin. v, Vim conatui illi contrariam..Centripetam appello.] 1709 *Tatler* No. 43 ₱7 Thus the Tangential and Centripetal Forces, by their Counter-struggle, make the Celestial Bodies describe an exact Ellipsis. 1764 REID *Inquiry* ii. § 9 Centripetal force is put for the cause, which we conceive to be some power or virtue in the centre or central body. 1841-4 [see CENTRIFUGAL 1]. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 306 Were the centrifugal tendency to cease, the centripetal force would be uncontrolled, and the body would fall upon the attracting mass.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

a 1711 KEN *Sion* Wks. 1721 IV. 419 They Unwing'd, as swiftly flew the spacious way, By their centripetal connat'ral Force, To their Triune, co-amiable Source. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 112 Indolence is a kind of centripetal force. 1870 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. vi. 202 While centripetal and centrifugal forces are thus engaged in mortal tug.

2. Applied to machines or parts of mechanism which employ centripetal action: as **centripetal press, centripetal pump.**

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Centripetal pump*..in one form it is the exact converse of the Barker Mill.

3. *Bot.*. Tending or developing from without toward the centre. *Centripetal inflorescence*, that in which the lowest or outermost flowers blossom first, as in spikes and umbels; also called *indeterminate* or *indefinite*.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 184 Compositæ..Inflorescence a centripetal head of many small flowers. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 145 The Indefinite or Indeterminate type of inflorescence has been called Centripetal, because..the evolution is seen to proceed from circumference to centre. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 536 The acropetal or centripetal order of succession of the floral leaves.

4. *Biol.* **a.** Proceeding from the exterior to the interior or centre. **b.** Of nerves: Conveying an impulse from the periphery to the 'centre'; afferent.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 763/1 The law of centripetal development. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 131 As the centripetal calcification proceeds, the caps are converted into horn-shaped cones. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 52 The centripetal or sensory nerves.

Centri·petally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a centripetal manner or direction; from the exterior towards the interior or centre.

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 57/2 Ossification..proceeds centripetally. 1881 *Pennsylv. Sch. Jrnl.* XXX. 86 While the adult may be educated centrifugally, the child must be educated centripetally. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 362 The development..begins at the periphery of the ring, and in general proceeds centripetally.

Centri·petence. [f. on L. type **centripetentia*; cf. *centrifugence*. In mod.F. *centripétence*.] Centripetal motion or action.

1847 [see CENTRIFUGENCE]. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. (1875) 179, I shall never believe that centrifugence and centripetence balance, unless mind heats and meliorates, as well as the surface and soil of the globe.

Centri·petency. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Tendency toward the centre.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Monthly Rev.*

†**Centripetous,** *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *centripet-us* (see CENTRIPETAL) + -OUS.] = CENTRIPETAL.

1709 [see CENTRIFUGOUS].

Centrique, obs. form of CENTRIC.

Centrist (se·ntrist). [a. F. *centriste*, f. *centre* CENTRE: see -IST.] *Polit.* A member of the Centre Party (in France).

1872 *Daily News* 31 July, That weak-kneed congregation who sit in the middle of the House, and call themselves 'Centrists'. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Jan., A close game was then being played between the Centrists and M. Gambetta.

Centro- (sentro). Stem of L. *centrum* and Gr. *κέντρον*, used as a combining form, with senses 'centre, central, centrally': as **Centroa·cinar** *a.*, of or belonging to the centre of an acinus (of the pancreas). **Centrocli·nal** *a.* (*Geol.*), see quots. **Centrodo·rsal** *a.*, of or belonging to the centre of the back. **Centroli·neal** (*Geom.*), see quots. **Centroli·neal** *a.*, applied to a series of lines converging to a centre. **Centrosta·ltic** *a.* (*Med.*), 'applied by Hall to the action of the vis nervosa in the spinal centre' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Centrosto·matous** *a.* (*Zool.*), having the mouth perfectly central, as a star-fish. **Centrosymme·trical** *a.* (*Crystall.*), having **Centrosy·mmetry,** symmetry to a point or centre.

1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 115 The centroacinar cells of Langerhaus. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iv. 83 When strata dip..to a common centre, they are said to be centroclinal. 1877 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ix. § 3. 347 They have a centroclinal dip or form a basin. 1878 tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 218 The centro-dorsal plate. 1880 CARPENTER in *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 193 A specimen with a more regular centrodorsal and pointed muscle-plates. 1814 P. NICHOLSON in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXII. 67 An instrument of my invention called a centro-lineal, for drawing lines to inaccessible vanishing points in perspective. 1878 STANLEY *Drawing Instr.* 169 The centrolinead was invented by Peter Nicholson, a man of great geometrical ingenuity. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 40 In the Anorthic system..a holohedral form can only be centro-symmetrical. *Ibid.* 36 The crystal can only possess symmetry to a point or centro-symmetry.

Centrobaric (sentrobæ·rik), *a.* [f. CENTRO- + Gr. *βάρ-os* weight + -IC.]

1. Of or relating to the centre of gravity, or to the process of finding it.

Centrobaric method (*Math.*): a method of determining the area of a surface, or the volume of a solid, generated by the revolution of a line or surface respectively about a fixed axis, on the principle that the superficies or solid so formed is equal to the product of the generating line or surface and the length of the path of its centre of gravity; sometimes called the *theorem of Pappus*.

1727–51 in Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Centrobaryc Method.* 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict., Centrobaric method.*

2. See quot.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* (1883) § 534 If the action of..gravity on a rigid body is reducible to a single force in a line passing always through one point fixed relatively to the body..that point is called its centre of gravity, and the body is called a centrobaric body. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 64 A body which has the same potential at all points outside of itself, as if its mass were collected at a point *O* within it, is a centrobaric body, and *O* its centre. It follows..that if a body be centrobaric, its centre is its centre of inertia.

So **Centroba·rical** *a.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Centrobarycal*, is what relates to the Center of Gravity. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art, Centrobarical.*

Centrode (se·ntrōud). *Math.* [f. Gr. *κέντρον* or L. *centrum* CENTRE + *ὁδός* path. (The earlier proposed name was CENTROID.)] (See quot.)

1878 CLIFFORD *Elements of Dynamic* I. 136. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 39 A locus traced out by the successive positions of an instantaneous centre of pure rotation has received the special name of a centrode..We shall have therefore, in all cases, both a body centrode and a space centrode. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Sept. 339/2 Instantaneous centres and centrodes are not introduced till a late stage, link work and teeth of wheels being discussed without their aid.

Centrodo·ntous, *a.* [f. Gr. *κέντρον* sharp point + *ὀδοντ-* tooth + -OUS.] 'Having sharp and subulate teeth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Centroid (se·ntroid). *Math.* [f. CENTRE (or its source) + -OID.]

1. = CENTRODE. [In this sense introduced by Prof. A. B. W. Kennedy, 1876, on the analogy of *cycloid* and other names of curves, but subsequently abandoned for *centrode*.]

1876 A. B. W. KENNEDY tr. *Reuleaux's Theoret. Kinemat.* 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 563 Sinoidic cams. Cardioids. With second disc and centroid. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 339/2 The author erroneously calls the loci of the instantaneous centre 'centroids', a term which has become appropriated in a very different sense. 1886 A. B. W. KENNEDY *Mech. of Machin.* 49 (*note*).

2. Centre of mass, or of gravity.

1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 96 To find..the position of the Centroid ('centre of gravity') of any plane area.

†**Ce·ntron,** *sb. Obs.* ? The plant centaury.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 163 Centron, *centaurum*.

Centronel: see CENTRINEL.

Centronote (se·ntrənōut). [a. F. *centronote*, ad. mod.L. *centronōtus*, f. Gr. *κέντρον* sharp point, spine + *νῶτος* back.] A genus of fishes (*Centronotus*) having a spur-like prickle pointing forwards in the back.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 306 The thorny lophoderme of a centronote or stickleback.

‖**Centrum** (se·ntrŭm). [L. *centrum* CENTRE of rotation, etc., a. Gr. *κέντρον* sharp point, a goad, a peg, the stationary point of a pair of compasses; f. same root as *κεντέ-ειν* to prick, goad, stab, etc.] The Latin word for centre, used technically in *Animal Phys.*: The body of a vertebra; the solid part to which the arches and processes are attached.

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 62/2 The centrums coalesce. 1869 GILLMORE *Rept. & Bird's* Introd. 5 Free vertebræ, forming a series of separate centrums, deeply cupped at both ends. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 5 The articulate ends of their centra. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 29.

†**Centry,** *sb. Obs.* [f. CENTRE; the ending is not explained.]

1. Centre, middle, midst.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 5 This country is scituate as it were in the centrie, or midst of others. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. ii. 11 This foule Swine Is now euen in the Centry of this Isle.

2. The centre or centering of a bridge.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 143 Pleasure is but like centries or wooden Frames, set under Arches, till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 342 Centries..put under the arches of a bridge, to remain no longer than until the latter are consolidated.

†**Centry,** *a. Her.* Also **sentry.** [a. F. *centré* centred.]

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iv b, A Cootarmure..sentry of dyuerse colowris.

Centry, obs. form of SENTRY, CENTAURY.

Centuary, obs. var. CENTAURY.

‖**Centum.** [L.] A hundred: see CENT.

‖**Centu·mvir.** *Rom. Antiq.* pl. **Centu·mviri.** [L. *centum* hundred, *viri* men.] (In *pl.*) A body of judges appointed by the prætor to decide common causes among the Roman people. They were elected out of the thirty-five tribes, three from each tribe, which made the number one hundred and five, though for the sake of conciseness called 'the Hundred Men', which name they retained even when increased under the emperors to 180.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* (T.) Thou art one of the centumviri, old boy, art not?

Centumviral (sentv·mvirăl), *a.* [f. L. *centumvirāl-is*, f. prec.: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to the centumviri.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxix, That Centumviral Court. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* I. v. 75 The appearance he had made the day before in the Centumviral Court. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* IV. § 15 *note*.

Centumvirate (sentv·mvirĕt). [f. on L. type **centumvirāt-us* (cf. *triumvirātus*), f. *centumvir*: see above, and -ATE 1.]

1. The office of the Roman centumviri, or the body of these collectively.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Centumvirate*, among the Romans, a court of one hundred magistrates or judges. 1765 C. SMART *Phædrus* III. ix. (Bohn) 503 Th' accusers take the woman straight, And drag to the centumvirate.

2. *gen.* A body of 100 men.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx, Finding food and raiment all that term for a centumvirate of the profession.

Centupla·tion. [n. of action f. CENTUPLE: see -ATION.] Multiplication a hundred-fold.

1641 W. GASCOIGNE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 47 The decuplation, or, if need be, centuplation of the bars.

Centuple (se·ntiupl), *a.* [a. F. *centuple*, ad. L. *centŭp-lus*, in late use for *centuplex*, f. *centum* hundred+*-plic-* fold. Cf. *double, treble, quadruple.*] A hundred-fold.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. i, It were a vengeance centuple. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat.* I. i, I wish his strength were centuple. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Royal Soc.* 109 Of Centuple value. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 10 To more than centuple that sum. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. i. (1876) 12 The quadruple, or the centuple, or much more manifold meaning, of every sensuous fact.

Centuple (se·ntiupl), *v.* [a. F. *centuple-r*, or f. on L. type **centuplāre* = *centuplicāre* on analogy of *quadruplāre*, f. *centupl-us*: see prec.] *trans.* To multiply or increase a hundredfold. Hence **Centupled** *ppl. a.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Amb.* Plays (1873) II. 27 And shall your royall bountie Centuple. 1614 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXVI. 5 All that you have lost shall be centupled to you. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* lxix, Behold, and centuple their joyes. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 2 The same Land being built upon may centuple the Rent. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 666/1 Which .. would more than centuple the ministerial majority. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 Every stroke of the steam-piston .. doubles, quadruples, centuples the Duke's capital.

Centuplicate (sentiū·plikĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *centuplicāt-us, -um* pa. pple.: see next.] Hundred-fold. (Cf. *duplicate* a. and sb.)

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 579 He received his richly-adorned ass-skin copy, with .. a big patent centuplicate lock. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIII. 585 Ready for telegraphic transmission in centuplicate.

Centu·plicate, *v.* [f. L. *centuplicāt-* ppl. stem of *centuplicāre*, f. *centuplic-* (*centuplex*) a hundred fold: see above.] = CENTUPLE *v.* Hence, **Centu·plicated** *ppl. a.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. ii, I perform'd the civilities you enjoyn'd me to your frends here, who return you the like centuplicated. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 135 Their kisses were centuplicated. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art, Centuplicated*, made an Hundredfold.

Centu·plica·tion. [n. of action, f. L. *centuplicāre.*] Multiplication a hundred fold.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* in *Gd. Words* May 291 When a man is in a hurry..every little thing that can converge to a confluence of tangles turns its whole vitality to that centuplication [*printed* centumplication].

† **Ce·ntuply,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *centuplicā-re*, on analogy of *multiply*, etc.] = CENTUPLICATE.

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* I. ii, Though my wants Were centuplied upon myself, I could be patient.

Centu·ply, *adv.* [f. CENTUPLE *a.* + -LY 2.] A hundred-fold.

1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 99 Like the gem Centuply-angled o'er a diadem.

† **Ce·nture, ce·nter.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *centura*, or F. *ceinture.*] A waist-belt, girdle, or CINCTURE.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 155 Now happy he, whose cloake and center can Hold out this tempest! 1624 A. DARCIE *Birth Heresies* xii. 51 The Stole, Ephod, Zone, or Centure.

Centurial (sentiū·riăl), *a.* [ad. L. *centuriāl-is*, f. *centuria*: see CENTURY and -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a century (senses 1, 2).

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 81 The kings being casheered out of Rome by the great Centuriall Parliament. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 185 The Suffrage in the Centurial Assemblys. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. ii. 42 Legionary or centurial tablets and other Roman inscriptions. 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 781.

2. Of or pertaining to a century or hundred years.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 71 Quadrangles mossy with centurial associations. 1877 BP. S. BUTCHER *Eccl. Calendar* XXX. 36 In any two consecutive centurial years, the 1st of January in the one year will be 6 week-days apart from January 1 in the other.

† **Centurian.** *Obs.* [f. on L. type **centuriān-us*, f. *centuria* century: see -AN.] **a.** An officer appointed over each hundred. **b.** (?) A hundred (a division of a county).

1641 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 47 Those earls .. divided them [each county] into centurians or hundreds; and in every hundred was appointed a centurian or constable.

¶ See also CENTURION.

† **Centu·riate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *centuriāt-us* pa. pple. of *centuriā-re*: see next.] In *centuriate assemblies*, translating L. *comitia centuriata*, a meeting in which all the Roman people voted by centuries (see CENTURY 2).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xli. 247 In the Centuriate assemblies holden by degrees, and Curiat-meetings by the wardes and parishes.

† **Centuriate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *centuriāt-* ppl. stem of *centuriā-re*, to divide into centuries, f. *centuria* CENTURY.] 'To divide into bands of hundreds' (Bailey 1721).

Centuriator (sentiū·rie·itɔr). [a. L. *centuriātor*, n. of action f. *centuriāre* to CENTURIATE.] *pl.* (usually *Centuriators of Magdeburg*): A name given to a number of Protestant divines who in the 16th c. compiled a Church History in thirteen volumes, each volume embracing a century. Formerly called CENTURISTS.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii, The innumerable errors in the matter which have been observed by the centuriators of Magdeburg. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 93 He particularly answers the Objections of the Centuriators. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 1/2 The painstaking criticism of the Magdeburg Centuriators.

Centurie, obs. f. SANCTUARY, CENTURY.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. *Prime Officers* § 17 Sanctuarium, or the Centurie, wherein Debtours taking refuge from their Creditours..lived..in all security.

Centuried (se·ntiŭrid), *a.* [f. CENTURY + -ED 2.] Established for centuries; centuries old.

1820 BYRON *Proph. Dante* III. 62 This centuried eclipse of woe. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 226 Its centuried roots gave way.

† **Ce·nturine.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *centurino* 'a little girdle or waist band' (Florio), dim. of *centura* belt, girdle:—L. *cinctūra* CINCTURE.] A waist-belt formerly worn.

1721 CIBBER *Love's Last Shift* II, The Cravat string, the Garter, the Sword-knot, the Centurine, Bardash..the long Sleeve, the Plume, and full Peruke, were all created..by me.

Centurion (sentiū·riən). Also 4 **-ioun, -ien, -yone, centorioun, 6 centurian.** [a. F. *centurion* (12th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *centurio, -ōnem*, f. *centuria* CENTURY. The L. *centurio* is found unchanged in the Wycliffite versions, and other works of 13th–15th c.]

1. The commander of a century in the Roman army.

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* in *O. E. Misc.* 485 Þet iseyh centurio þat þer bisydes stod. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XXI. 32 Knyȝtis takun to, and centuriouns [1388 centuriens]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 Corneli centurio, ȝet vncristund, is clensid wiþ þe Hooli Goost. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lviii. 241 (Harl. MS.) The Emperoure..seide to his centurio, þat he shulde feche that knyȝt. 1525 TINDALE *Matt.* viii. 5 *marg. note*, Whom I call sometime a centurion, but for the most part a hundercaptain. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 47 The Centurions .. to be on foot at an houres warning. 1838–43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xiii. 223 To seize and execute every centurion whose century had fled.

2. *transf.* Any officer in command of 100 men.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 15, I haue ordeynd hem princes, and tribunes, and centuriouns, and quynquagenaryes, and denes. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. II. (Arb.) 72 He sent forth dyuers other Centurians with their hundrethes. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 24 One of the centurions, or captains of a hundred is said to strip his other tenants of their best plaids wherewith to clothe his soldiers.

† **Centurist.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *centuria* + -IST.] = CENTURIATOR.

1636 *Unbishop. Timothy & Tit.* 15 Making the Succession of Bishops..as questionable as the Centurists orders. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 81 The centurists acknowledge this gesture the most ancient. 1686 *Catholic Representer* II. 87 These Fathers are rejected by the Centurists.

Century (se·ntiŭri). Also 6–7 **-ie.** [a. F. *centurie* or ad. L. *centuria*, an assemblage or division of one hundred things, a company of 100 men, one of the 193 orders into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* A division of the Roman army, constituting half of a maniple, and probably consisting originally of 100 men; but in historical times the number appears to have varied according to the size and subdivision of the legion.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 24 The first centurie of thir horsmen war namit Ramnenses. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xiii. 11 Three centuries of gentlemen or knights. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vii. 3 If I do send, dispatch Those Centuries to our ayd. 1613 T. GODWIN *Exp. Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 257 Every cohors containing 3 maniples, every maniple two centuries, every century an hundred soldiers. 1838–43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. i. 25 The thirty centuries which made up the legion. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* II. xv. 199 The whole body of the legionaries, century by century.

b. *transf.* Any body of 100 men or soldiers.

1612–5 HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XIX. i, As many centuries of Syrians, as Israel had single souldiers. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry* Wks. VIII. 267 Forty-two centuries of armed men .. firing from windows, must have made prodigious havoc.

2. *Hist.* One of the 193 political divisions of the Roman people instituted by Servius Tullius, by which they voted in the *comitia centuriata.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* II. 3 The people being deuided first into their Tribes, and then into their classes and centuries. 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus. Hon.* Ded., Censors..set a rate vpon euery mans estate, registring their names, and placing them in a fit century. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 4 Assembled in their centuries, the Roman citizens appointed to all the higher magistracies of the republic.

transf. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 647 None could ever fail in distinguishing the classes [the good and the wicked], however they might mistake in the particular centuries under each.

3. A group of a hundred things; a hundred. *arch.*

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 104 A Centurie of sowltyring passions. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 391 When with wild wood-leaues and weeds I ha' strew'd his graue And on it said a Century of prayers. 1672 MANLEY *Cowel's Interpr.* Pref., Some Centuries of words therein totally omitted. 1737–40 H. CAREY (*title*), The Musical Century in One Hundred English Ballads. 1855 BROWNING *One Word More*, Rafael made a century of sonnets. 1867 BOYD *Oakw. Old* III, Printing centuries of copies, In the usual pamphlet-form.

b. A hundred 'points' in the score of a game.

1884 *York Herald* 23 Aug. 7/6 At 4.15 the third century was reached, Pullen having made exactly half the number. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 May 5/2 Mr. W. G. Grace and Barnes each scored upwards of a century in the same innings.

4. A period of 100 years; originally expressed in full a 'century of years'.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 109 In as few centuries of yeeres after the floud. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 6 About the latter end of the last century of yeers. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 9 By that proportion .. it would amount to many thousands within a Century. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), Though our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown older. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. Introd. 19 One intire Century would be too short a Time to learn them all. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. i. § 71. 115 Not years, but centuries must elapse during the apprenticeship to liberty.

5. Each of the successive periods of 100 years, reckoning from a received chronological epoch, *esp.* from the assumed date of the birth of Christ: thus the hundred years from that date to the year A.D. 100 were the *first century* of the Christian Era; those from 1801 to 1900 inclusive are the *nineteenth century.*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* II. i. (R.) Through every one of the first three centuries. 1649 S. CLARK *Marrow Eccl. Hist.* Ep. Chr. Rdr., Here [the Learned, etc.] shall see in what Centuries, Ages and Places the famousest Lights of the Church ..have flourished. 1771 *Junius' Lett.* liv. 284 The rebellion in the last century. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 471 Soon after the end of the sixth century, Latin ceased to be spoken at Rome. 1846 KNIGHT *Pass. Working Life* I. § 1. 18 The learned had settled, after a vast deal of popular controversy, that the century had its beginning on the 1st of January, 1801, and not on the 1st of January, 1800. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 142 Thro' the centuries let a people's voice..Attest their great commander's claim. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 Voltaire may stand for the name of the Renaissance of the eighteenth century.

† **6.** A 'hundred', as a division of a county. *rare.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* ii. 3/2 Elfred .. ordained Centuries, which they terme Hundreds.

† **7.** A hundred in numeration; one of the figures expressing 'the hundreds'. *Obs.*

1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 299 Collect the corrections for the units, decades, and centuries of fathom in the approximate height.

8. *pl.* The Church History of the CENTURIATORS of Magdeburg, divided into centuries.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* Vviij b, The iudgement of the Centuries in this circumstance concerning Childericke.

9. *Comb.* as **century-plant,** the AGAVE or American Aloe; **century-writer** = CENTURIATOR; *century-clock, century-circled* adj.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 202 In euery age inclinations of doctrine are wel obserued by the century-writers. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 79 The Centurie-writers make out of Dionysius..his Epistle..that the Custome of the Church of Alexandria..was, etc. 1684 BAXTER *Cath. Communion* 36 Noted Divines and Century Writers. 18.. WHITTIER *Ship-builders* iii, The century-circled oak. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* xii. 255 Not know that the century-clock had struck seventy instead of twenty. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 193/2 The great gray-blue swords of the century-plant.

Hence **centuryism,** as in *nineteenth-centuryism*, a characteristic of the 19th century.

1882 *Athenæum* No. 2836. 277 The vapid eighteenth centuryisms of Le Bailly.

Century, obs. var. of SENTRY.

1649 *Lanc. Tracts Civil Wars* 223 Walk to the Deansgate, and from thence to the other Centuries, using his best encouragements to prop up their hearts. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. II. 87 Having placed Centuries at door of the Cardinals apartment.

Century, obs. form of CENTAURY.

Ceny. *Obs.* [ad. F. *signe*, SIGN.] = SIGN.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66 Ceny, or tokyn, *signum. Ibid.* Ceny, or tokyn of an in or ostrye, *texera.*

Cenyth, obs. form of ZENITH.

Ceol, the OE. original of KEEL, q.v.

Ceorl (kʏeorl, tʃeorl), the OE. original of CHURL; often retained by historical writers, to avoid the associations of the later form: An Old English freeman of the lowest class, opposed on one side to a *thane* or nobleman, on the other to the servile classes.

a 1000 *Laws of Eth.* vii. 21 (Thorpe I. 334) We witan ðæt þurh Godes ȝyfe, þræl wearþ to þeȝene, and ceorl wearþ to eorle. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* ii. (1614) 4/1 Ceorle or Churle of their yeomanly condition. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 85 Every ceorle or husbandman. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *Parties* 193 The Ceorles were Freemen to all Intents and Purposes. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 95 If the person killed be a clown or ceorle. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 97 The ceorl was .. sinking into the villain. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. 132 In England all who did not become thanes were classed as ceorls.

Cepa·ceous, cæ-, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *cæpa, cēpa*, onion; see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of an onion.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 305 Scilla is cæpacious.

Cephalalgic (sefălæ·ldʒik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. next + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with head-ache. **B.** *sb.* A medicine for head-ache.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Administer to each of them..cephalalgics. (In mod. Dicts.)

Cephalalgy (sĕfălælʤi). Forms: 6 cephalarge, 7 -alge, 7–8 -algie, 8–9 -algy. Also 7– **cephalalgia.** [ad. L. *cephalalgia*, a. Gr. *κεφαλαλγία* (found also as *cephalargia*, *κεφαλαργία*), f. *κεφαλή* head + *-αλγία* pain, ache, f. *ἄλγος* pain; cf. F. *cephalalgie*. Now usually, as a medical term, in L. form.] Head-ache.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxviii. 29 Cephalarge or an universal peyne in the head. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 61 He is troubled with a Cephalalgie; that is, a pain in his head. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 75 Spasms, Convulsions, Cephalalgia's. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Cephalalge, the head-ach. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 110 Dividing their discourses into heads .. which always afflicts me with a Cephalalgy. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* 5 In indigestion, we find cephalalgia.

‖ **Cephala·nthium.** *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *ἄνθος* flower.] 'Name by L. C. Richard for the compound flower of Linnæus, the head or capitulum of modern botanists' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 Cephalanthium..A synonym of ANTHODIUM.

Hence **Cephala·nthous,** *a. Bot.* having flowers united in heads, as in the *Compositæ*.

Cephala·rtic, *a.*, [? shortened from CEPHALOCATHARTIC.] 'Having power to purge or clear the head' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **Cephala·spis.** *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *ἀσπίς* shield, buckler.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone, having a large buckler-shaped plate attached to the head: also called *buckler-heads*.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 161 The Cephalaspis is one of the most curious ichthyolites of the system.

Hence **Cephala·spean, Cephalaspi·dean** *adjs.*

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1857) 527 The Cephalaspean genera, too..greatly puzzled me. 1872 W. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 202 The little Cephalaspidean fish.

Cephalate (sĕfălĕt). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + -ATE[2]. Cf. F. *céphalé* adj.] A mollusc having a distinct head, or belonging to the Encephalous division (*Cephalata*).

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 155 The ordinary Mollusks are usually divided into..The Cephalates, having a head.

Cephaleonomancy, improp. form for **Cephalo·nomancy.** [f. CEPHALO- + Gr. *ὄνο-ς* ass + *μαντεία* divination.] = *Cephalomancy* (in CEPHALO-): see quot.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Cephaleonomancy, [pretending to divine] by broyling of an Asses head. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 28 Cephaleonomancy, or the art of divination by an ass's head, is a species of art magic which still flourishes in England.

Cephalic (sĭfæ·lik), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *céphalique*, ad. L. *cephalicus*, a. Gr. *κεφαλικός* belonging to the head, f. *κεφαλή* head.]

1. Of or pertaining to the head, situated in the head; of the nature of a head.

a. *Phys.* and *Biol.*

Cephalic artery: the common carotid artery on either side. *Cephalic ganglia*: the anterior ganglia of the nervous chord in Arthropoda and Mollusca, answering to the brain of higher animals. *Cephalic index*: a number indicating the ratio of the transverse to the longitudinal diameter of the skull. *Cephalic-median* (or *median cephalic*) *vein*: 'the outer .. division of the median vein which joins with the radial vein to form the cephalic vein' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Cephalic vein*: the principal vein of the arm, so called because the opening of this vein was anciently supposed to relieve disorders of the head.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 1/2 The Cephalick vayne on the hande, behinde the thumbe. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Cephalic arterie consists of two branches which, springing out of the great artery, ascend up into the head. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* v. 401 Order reigns in each cephalick cell. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 763/1 Each pair is a counterpart of..every other pair, without even excepting the cephalic ganglion. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 34 There is sometimes a cephalic segment. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 83 The cephalic index. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. x. 370 A single cephalic horn. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* ii. 85 *note*, Barren marriages..so frequent among persons of preponderatingly cephalic temperaments.

b. in general sense. (Chiefly *humorous*.)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. (1653) 2 The first Cephalique Fashion-mongers .. so called, because there were found many Macrocephali, that is, such Long Heads, as no other Nation had the like. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton*, The objection of certain cephalic animalcula to the use of small-tooth combs. 1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 382 The Cephalic Teraphim of the Rabbins. *a*1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1876) 370 Spinning away on his cephalic pivot.

2. Curing or relieving disorders of the head.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 169 With Cephalick powders. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* III. i, Shall I send to your Mother, Child, for a little of her Cephalick Plaister to put to the Soals of your Feet? 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 270 The plants .. are odoriferous, cephalic, and resolvent. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* I. xx. 351 He ordered some cephalic snuff to be administered.

B. *sb.* **1.** A cephalic remedy.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 56 Conserve of Roses .. mingled with hot Cephalicks. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 117 It is a gentle cephalic and diaphoretic.

2. Short for *cephalic snuff*.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 182 Take a pinch of cephalic from the little agate box. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 165 A pinch of her best cephalic.

† **Cepha·lical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec., in various senses.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 54/1 Phlebotomize also the Cephalicalle vayne. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* III. vi. 234 The medicine must be Cephalical.

Hence **Cepha·lically** *adv.*, in relation to the head.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1412 Number of annuli cephalically absorbed. 1874 — *Text-Bk. Geol.* 342 Improvement in the ..organs of the head, that is, cephalically.

Cephali·stic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + -IST + -IC.] Pertaining to the head. Improper synonym of CEPHALIC.

1878 J. TAYLOR (in Ogilvie) A cranium, the cephalistic head-quarters of sensation.

‖ **Cephalitis** (sefălə·itis). *Med.* [f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + -ITIS.] 'Inflammation of the brain and its membranes; all inflammatory conditions of the central nervous system' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1888 F. VACHET *Infanticide* 4 Deaths..ascribed to convulsions, cephalitis, meningitis.

Cephalization (sĕfăləizē·ʃən). *Biol.* [f. as if from a vb. **cephalize* (f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + -IZE) + -ATION: cf. *specialization*.] A term introduced by Dana to express the degree to which the head is developed and dominates over the rest of the body.

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* I. 523 Mr. James D. Dana has continued the publication of his memoir on the classification of animals, based on the principle of Cephalization. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* III. 632 Degrees of cephalization may be illustrated by the subdivisions of the mammalia.

So **Ce·phalized** *a.*, organized with a head, having the head developed.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 596 Cephalized species.

Cephalo- (sĕ·fălo), combining form of Gr. *κεφαλή* head, used as the first element in many technical words:

a. in combinations, such as **ce·phalo-bra·nchiate** *a.* [see BRANCHIATE], having gills upon the head; **ce·phalo-catha·rtic** *a.*, 'purging the head' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **cep·halo-extra·ctor,** an instrument for extracting a fœtus by the head; **ce·phalo-hu·meral** *a.* [see HUMERAL], name of a muscle in the horse and other animals, analogous to the cleido-mastoid part of the sterno-cleido-mastoid in man; **ce·phalo-o·rbital** *a.* [see ORBITAL], see quot.; **ce·phalo-phary·ngeal** *a.* [see PHARYNGEAL], relating to the head and pharynx; **ce·phalo-rhachi·dian** *a.* [Gr. *ῥάχις* spine], belonging to the head and the spine, cerebro-spinal; **ce·phalo-spi·nal** *a.*, bad synonym of prec.

b. in derivative formations, as **Ce·phalocele** [see CELE], a tumour in the head. **Ce·phalograph** [Gr. *-γραφος* writer], an instrument by which the contour of the head may be reproduced on paper. **Cephalo·graphy** [Gr. *-γραφία* writing], a description of the head. **Ce·phalohæmo·meter** [Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *μέτρον* measure], an instrument for measuring variations of blood-pressure in the head. **Cephalo·logy,** 'a treatise on the head' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). † **Ce·phaloma·ncy** [Gr. *μαντεία* divination], divination by means of a head (see quot.). **Ce·phalomant** [Gr. *μάντις* diviner], a professor of cephalomancy. **Cephalo·meter** [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], 'an instrument formerly used for ascertaining the size of the fœtal head during parturition; also, an instrument used in the measurement of the different angles of the skull' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cephalo·phorous** *a.* [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], having a distinct head, applied to the Cephalates among molluscs. **Ce·phalo·pterous** *a.* [Gr. *πτέρον* wing], having a winged or feathered head. **Ce·phalosta·t** [Gr. *στατός* standing], a head-rest; an instrument for fixing the head during an operation. **Cephalo·stegite** [Gr. *στέγειν* to cover closely + -ITE], 'the anterior division of the large calcified dorsal shield of *Podophthalmia*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ce·phalota·xus** [L. *taxus* yew], *Bot.*, a genus of Conifers, called *Cluster-flowered Yew*, natives of N. China and Japan. **Ce·phaloto·me** [Gr. *-τομος* adj., cutting], 'an instrument for cutting or breaking down the head of the fœtus in the operation of embryotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cephalo·tomist** [see -IST], one skilled in cephalotomy. **Cephalo·tomy** [Gr. *-τομία* sb., cutting], the dissection of the head; also, the operation mentioned under *cephalotome*. **Ce·phalotra·ctor,** a term for the midwifery forceps. **Ce·phalotri·be** [Gr. *τρίβειν* to rub, bruise], an instrument used in cephalotripsy. **Ce·phalotri·psy** [Gr. *τρῖψις* rubbing, bruising], the operation of crushing the head of the fœtus with a cephalotribe, in cases of difficult delivery.

1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 56 Experiments with the *cephalo-hæmometer. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 137 The origin of the *cephalo-humeral. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, *Cephalomancy, often practised amongst the High Germans in their boiling of an Asses Head upon burning Coals. 1860 READE *Eighth Commandm.* 202 The *cephalomant is he who opposes a priori reasoning, or mere assumption, to direct evidence, present or accessible. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 296 A special *cephalometer. *Ibid.* II. ii. 232 The sum of the volume of both orbits thus obtained he compares with the cerebral capacity. This is the *cephalo-orbital index. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 945/2 This aponeurosis, named *cephalo-pharyngeal. *Ibid.* V. 106/1 The *cephalorachidian fluid. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 91 The anterior portion of the carapace is called the *cephalostegite. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 726/2 A *cephalotaxus—a yew-like Japanese plant—with very light foliage. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 577/2 A *cephalotomist and neurologist. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 332/2 The necessity of performing *cephalotomy. 1860 CHURCHILL *Midwifery* 366 M. Baudeloque junr. has invented an instrument which he calls a '*cephalotribe'. 1876 LEISHMAN *Midwifery* xxxii, *Cephalotripsy.

Cephaloid (se·făloid), *a.* [a. Gr. *κεφαλοειδής* head-shaped: see -OID.] Shaped like a head; 'in *Bot.* having the appearance of a *capitulum*'.

1847 in CRAIG.

Cephalopod (se·fălŏpŏd). [prob. a. mod.F. *cephalopode*, *-es*, ad. mod.L. *cephalopoda*: see next.] An animal of the class *Cephalopoda*.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlv. 243 The Cephalopods have no smell. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 519/2 Cephalopods resembling the Nautilus. 1881 *Modern Rev.* II. No. 5. 45 The habits of a cephalopod.

‖ **Cephalopoda** (sefălo·pŏdă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) foot. For the sing. *cephalopod* or *cephalopodan* is used.] The most highly organized class of *Mollusca*, characterized by a distinct head with 'arms' or tentacles attached to it; comprising Cuttle-fishes, the Nautilus, etc., and numerous fossil species.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 372 The cuttlefish, one of the cephalopoda. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 230 The Cephalopoda have..their locomotive organs arranged round the head, in the form of eight or more arms or tentacula.

Hence **Cephalopodal, Ce·phalopo·dic** *adjs.* = next.; **Cephalo·podan** *a.*, in same sense; *sb.* = CEPHALOPOD.

1885 A. STEWART *Twixt Ben Nevis & Gl.* iii. 25 Arrived at the years of Cephalopodal discretion. 1854 HUXLEY in Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 447 It takes on the cephalopodic form. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1872) 390 The cephalopodic character.

Cephalopodous (sefălo·pŏdəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Cephalopoda*; pertaining to or characteristic of a cephalopod.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 392. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 528 The apparent resemblances between the cephalodous and the vertebrate eye.

Cephalot, -ote (se·fălŏt, -ōut). *Chem.* [in F. *cephalote*, f. Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] 'A name applied by Couerbe to a yellow elastic fatty substance, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, which he obtained from the brain' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

Cephalothorax (se·fălŏpō·ræks). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κεφαλή* head + THORAX; see quot. 1835.] The anterior division of the body, consisting of the coalesced head and thorax, in certain *Arachnida* and *Crustacea* (as common spiders and crabs).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* The head and trunk .. forming together what he [Latreille] names a cephalothorax. 1861 J. BLACKWALL *Hist. Spiders* I. Introd. 1 Spiders, with few exceptions, have a cephalo-thorax. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* 19 The fore part is termed the Cephalothorax.

Hence **Ce·phalothora·cic** *a.*

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 260 The King-Crabs .. have the body covered with a large cephalo-thoracic shield. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 299/1 The cephalo-thoracic division.

Cephalous (se·făləs), *a.* [f. Gr. *κεφαλ-ή* head + -OUS.] = CEPHALATE.

1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. (1879) 49 In the Cephalous Mollusks, we always find a pair of ganglia situated in the head.

† **Ce·phen.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. *κηφήν* drone-bee.] A drone-bee.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 318 The Drones at the beginning be termed Sirenes or Cephenes.] 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* I. (1623) C iij, They will..call out the Drones, yea and pull out the Cephens that are shut vp in the cells. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 21 They lay their Cephen-seeds in a wide comb by themselves.

Cepi·vorous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cēpa* onion + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Feeding on onions.

1864 WEBSTER cites STERLING for *cepevorous*.

Cepotaph (sī·pŏtaf). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *κηποτάφιον*, f. *κῆπος* garden + *τάφος* tomb.] (See quot.)

1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. in Catacombs* iii. 67 The word cepotaph is derived from the Greek *κηποτάφιον*, a tomb in a garden. As the cinerary urns occupied but little space..the ashes of the dead were generally deposited in the garden or courtyard of the house.

† **Ce·pous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *cæpa*, *cēpa* onion + -OUS.] Like an onion; bulbous.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 265 Its root is cepous, crass and white.

† **Ce·ptionable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Shortened form of EXCEPTIONABLE.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 23 Judges in their own case, being suspected of Partiality, are therefore ceptionable.

Cepture, -tyr, obs. forms of SCEPTRE.

Ceraceous (sĭrē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *cēra* wax + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of wax, waxy.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 389 Ceraceous injections. 1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 502 An aggregate of solid parts, of a ceraceous appearance.

Cera·ginous, *a.* [? f. next.]

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 407 Pliny mentions another sort..which he refers to ceraginous honey.

Cerago (sĭrē·gō). [f. L. *cēra* wax.] Bee-bread.

1839 in CRABB; also in later Dicts.

Cerain (sī·rɪin). *Chem.* [f. L. *cēra* wax + -IN.] 'A name applied by Boudet and Boissenot to the portion of beeswax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol, and, according to their statement, is not saponified by potash. It appears to be chiefly impure myricin' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

Ceral (sī·răl), *a.* [f. (in sense 1) CERE, or (in sense 2) L. *cēr-a* + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to the CERE of a bird's bill.

1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 605 Ceral longer than the ungual portion of the bill.

2. Relating to wax.

1883 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci. Sophisms* ix. 181 Had Mr. Darwin lived two thousand years ago, his ceral experiments might have furnished a target for the shafts of Aristophanes.

Cerame·an, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κεραμεύς* a potter + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a potter.

1783 BURNEY in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 386, I praised Potter's Ode exceedingly, even when I had been stark mad at his pompous, saucy, ceramean criticisms.

Ceramic (sĭræ·mik), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **keramic.** [ad. Gr. *κεραμικός* of or for pottery, *κεραμική* (*τέχνη*) the potter's art, pottery, f. *κέραμος* potter's earth, pottery. Cf. F. *céramique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to pottery, *esp.* as an art.

[Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1850 J. MARRYAT *Pottery & Porc.* Introd., The Plastic or Keramic [*ed.* 1868 Ceramic] Art. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 245 About 1775 Mr. Wedgwood ..began to introduce high art into ceramic manufacture. 1879 *Academy* 38 Imitations of ancient ceramic work.

2. As *sb.* in *pl.* The ceramic art, the art of making pottery.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 30 Writers on ceramics. 1879 *Academy* 38 (*Article*) Recent Ceramics.

Ceramist (se·rămist). Also **keramist.** [f. CERAM-IC + -IST.] One skilled in making pottery; a ceramic artist.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* viii. 287 The Keramists of Pesaro. 1865 E. METEYARD *Wedgwood* I. 63 The Italian ceramists. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* xi. 109 An accomplished ceramist of Urbania.

† **Ce·ramite.** *Obs.* [a. F. *ceramite* (Cotgr.), in both senses, ad. Gr. *κεραμῖτις*, f. *κέραμος* (see above).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ceramite*, a precious stone of the colour of Tyle. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. v, A kind of Potters Earth, which is called *Ceramite.*

Ceramo·graphy. [f. Gr. *κέραμος* + *-γραφία* writing: see -GRAPHY.] The historical description of pottery.

1853 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. Archæol.* 53 Ceramography presents to the student of art another and special interest.

Cerargyrite (sĭrā·ɹdʒirəit). *Min.* [improperly f. Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*) horn + *ἄργυρος* silver + -ITE.] Native chloride of silver, horn silver.

1868 DANA *Min.* 115 Ceratargyrite, the proper derivative, being contracted to cerargyrite.

Cerasin (se·răsin). *Chem.* [f. L. *cerasus* cherry-tree + -IN.] The insoluble portion of the gum which exudes from the cherry, and other trees.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 677 Probably arabin was originally in the same state with cerasin. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 29.

† **Ce·rasine.** *Min. Obs.*

1852 C. SHEPARD *Min.* 441 An old name for both mendipite and phosgenite, which were formerly not separated.

Ce·rasite. *Min.* Another form of CERASINE.

1844 DANA *Min.* 275.

† **Cerast(e.** *Obs.* [a. F. *céraste* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *cerastēs*, a. Gr. *κεράστης*.] = next.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 62 b, O. beareth sable, a ceraste nowey d'Argent. This is an horned Serpente, as Isidore saithe. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 732 Cerasts and lean Hæmorrhs are ever lame.

‖ **Cerastes** (sĭræ·stĭz). *Zool.* [L. *cerastēs*, a. Gr. *κεράστης* horned, a horned serpent, f. *κέρας* horn.] A genus of venomous serpents found in Africa and some parts of Asia, having a projecting scale or 'horn' above each eye; the horned viper. Early and poetic uses are drawn vaguely from Pliny, and other ancient writers, who probably meant a species of the same genus.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxxi. 794 Cerastes is an hornid serpent. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1641) 51/1 Th' horned Cerastes, th' Alexandrian Skink. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. iii. 10 Like the new-horn'd Cerastes, violent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 525 Cerastes horned, Hydrus, and Ellops drear. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnoth.* Wks. 1721 III. 20 As horn'd Cerastes wont to .. watch for Mischief in a beaten Road. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* IX. 42 Adders and cerastes crept Instead of hair, and their fierce temples bound. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* iii. 107 The true Cerastes or Horned Viper is a native of Northern Africa.

Cerate (sī·rĕt). *Med.* Also **7 cerat.** [ad. L. *cērātum* cerate, neut. pa. pple. of *cērāre* to cover with wax, which seems to have in use varied with *cērōtum*, a. Gr. *κηρωτόν* cerate, neut. of *κηρωτός* waxed, covered with wax, f. *κηροῦν* to cover with wax. Cf. F. *cérat* (in Cotgr.), in 16th c. *cérot.*]

A kind of stiff ointment composed of wax together with lard or oil and other ingredients.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VIII. 199 The description of Oyntments, Cerates, Playsters, etc. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 916 It [wax] is also the ground of all Cerats and Plaisters. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 294 Fixed oils unite with wax, and form..cerates.

Ce·rated, *a.* [f. L. *cerāt-us* waxed (see prec.) + -ED.] 'Waxed, covered with wax' (J.).

1730-6 in BAILEY; thence in JOHNSON and later Dicts.

† **Ce·ratine,** *a. Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *ceratina*, or Gr. *κερατίνης* 'the fallacy called the HORNS, thus stated in Diog. L. VII. 187, *εἴ τι οὐκ ἀπέβαλες, τοῦτο ἔχεις· κέρατα δὲ οὐκ ἀπέβαλες· κέρατα ἄρα ἔχεις*', If you have not cast a thing (away), you have it: but you have not cast horns; therefore you have horns.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ceratine*, as ceratine arguments, sophistical and intricate arguments. 1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Ceratine*, Horny, as Ceratine Arguments, Horny and subtile Arguments. 1721-1800 BAILEY (from Blount).

Ceratinous (sĭræ·tinəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *κεράτινος* of horn, horny (f. *κέρας* horn) + -OUS.] Of horny structure or nature.

1881 *Athenæum* 18 June 818/1 The existence of ceratinous material in the skeleton.

† **Ceration.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cērātiōn-em*, in F. *cération*, noun of action f. L. *cērāre* to smear with wax, to wax.] 'Alchemical term for the action of covering anything with wax, or of softening a hard substance . . not capable of being liquefied; also, the fixation of mercury' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, Name the vexations, and the martyrizations of mettalls in the worke..Putrefaction, Solution, Ablution..Calcination, Ceration, and Fixation. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. 4. xviii. 139 Ceration is the mollification of an hard Thing not fusible unto Liquefaction. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Ceration*, among Chymists, the making of a Substance fit to be dissolved, or melted. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ceration*, in chymistry, the operation of waxing.

Ceratite (se·rătəit). [f. Gr. *κέρας*, *κερατ-* horn + -ITE.] A fossil Cephalopod, with a discoidal shell having lobed sutures, with the lobes oviculated.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* vii. 119 Among the cuttle-fish.. there is a curious example..known as the Ceratite.

‖ **Ceratium** (sĭrē·ʃĭŏm). *Bot.* [L. *ceratium* = *siliqua*, a. Gr. *κεράτιον* carob-bean, *lit.* little horn, dim. of *κέρας* horn: the application is modern.]

A long slender one-celled many-seeded superior fruit, shaped like a *siliqua*, but having placentæ alternate with the lobes of the stigma.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 402 Ceratium, a siliquiform capsule, such as that of Corydalis, Cleome, etc.

† **Cerative,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *cērāt-* ppl. stem of *cērāre* to wax: see -IVE.] That causes ceration. Also as *sb.* a cerative substance.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 51 Oil it self, the cerative of all Elements. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* IV. xxiii. 269 Our other Philosophical Cerative Water.

Cerato- (se·răto), combining form of Gr. *κέρας*, *κερατ-* horn, used chiefly to denote relation to a cornu or horn, as of the hyoid bone, or to the cornea; as in **Cerato-branchial** (-bræ·ŋkiăl), *a. Anat.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], epithet of one of the main portions of permanent branchial cartilage in fishes and Amphibia; where there are only two segments the lower is the cerato-branchial. **Ceratocele** (-sīl), *Pathol.* [Gr. *κήλη* tumour, rupture], a hernia of the cornea of the eye. **Cerato-glossal** (-glo·săl), *a. Anat.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], pertaining to the cerato-glossus muscle. **Cerato-glossus** (-glo·sŏs), 'that part of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the cornu of the hyoid bone' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cerato-hyal** (-həi·ăl), *a.* [see HYOID], the part of the hyoid arch in mammals below the styloid process. **Cerato-hyoid** (-həi·roid), *a.*, epithet of a bundle of muscular fibres (see quot.). **Ceratophy·llous,** *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], horn-leaved; having simple, linear, subulate leaves. **Ce·ratophyte** (-fəit), *Zool.* [Gr. *φυτόν* plant; cf. *zoophyte*], a kind of coral polyp, the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn. **Ce·ratoplasty** (-plæ·sti), *Med.* [Gr. *πλάσσειν* to form, mould], 'the artificial restoration of the cornea'. **Ce·ratostome** (-stōum), *Bot.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], 'a perithecium with an elongated and firm-walled neck'. **Ce·ratotome** (-tōum), [Gr. *-τομος* cutting], 'a knife for dividing the cornea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1144/2 Each arch..consists of a short inferior piece .. surmounted by a long, curved piece, the cerato-branchial. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 58 The next much longer one, the ceratobranchial. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1150/2, I would suggest the name of Cerato-glossal for it. *Ibid.* 1133/1 The cerato-glossus arising from the greater cornua. *Ibid.* 1144/1 Two long and stout cylindrical pieces, the cerato-hyals. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c.* 1165) II. 52/1 The ceratohyal part of the hæmapophysis. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1150/2 A cerato-hyoid passing from the posterior cornua to the uro-hyal.

Ce·rature. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *cērātūra* a waxing, f. *cērāre* to wax.] The application of a cerate.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Cerature*, a dressing.

Ceraunics (sĭrɔ̄·niks), *sb. pl. rare.* [f. Gr. *κεραυνός* thunderbolt + -ICS: see -IC.] That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Ceraunite** (sĭrɔ̄·nəit). *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *κεραυνίτης* (*λίθος*), f. *κεραυνός* thunderbolt.] 'Thunderstone': applied by some early mineralogists to a meteorite or to meteoric iron; by others to belemnites, and to flint arrow-heads of prehistoric times viewed as 'thunder-bolts'.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 10 Ceraunite (used as a synonym of meteoric iron or stone). 1822 P. CLEVELAND *Min.* 269 Ceraunite, or thunderstone often belongs to jasper.

Ceraunoscope (sĭrɔ̄·nŏskōup). [ad. Gr. *κεραυνοσκοπεῖον* a machine for producing stage-thunder.] An apparatus used by the ancients in their mysteries to imitate thunder and lightning.

1827 MOORE *Epicurean* (1839) 220 *note*, Imitations of the noise of earthquake and thunder..by means of the Ceraunoscope, and other such contrivances.

‖ **Cerbas.** *Obs.* A supposed tree of vast circumference, formerly rumoured to grow in the West Indies.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. (1641) 86/1 Yet envying all the massie Cerbas fame, Sith fifty pases can but clasp the same. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Cerbas*, an Indean tree fifteene fathom about.

Cerberean (səɹbī·riăn), *a.* Improp. **-ian.** [L. *Cerbere-us*, f. CERBERUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Cerberus. So **Cerberic.**

1628 M. LAYMON *Syon's Plea* 24 Such Cerberean Porters; as shut the gates upon Christs Friends, and intertain his foes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 655 A cry of Hell Hounds never ceasing bark'd With wide Cerberean mouths. 1731 SWIFT *Cassinus & P.*, But hark, The loud Cerberian triple bark. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) III. 410 By no means so much disconcerted as by a similar *Cerberic* detection. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* X. (1870) 90 Cerberean whelps of feud and slander.

Cerberus (sə·ɹbĕrŭs). [Lat., a. Gr. *Κέρβερος*.] In Greek and Latin mythology the proper name of the watch-dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions, represented as having three heads. Used allusively, esp. in phrase, *to give a sop to Cerberus* (so as to stop his mouths for the moment: cf. *Æneid* VI. 417).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 112 He drow out Cerberus, the hound of helle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 69 Cerberus, the hidduus hund..Quham til the prophetes..A sop stepit intill hunny..gan cast. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 2 Melancholy, of Cerberus and blackest Midnight born. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v. 14 A three-fold Chimæra, a monster to our Lawes, a Cerberus to our Religion. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. iv. 17 If I can give that Cerberus a sop, I shall be at rest for one Day. 1773 FOOTE *Nabob* I, There is but one way of managing here; I must give the Cerberus a sop, I suppose. 1825 HOR. SMITH *Gaities & Grav.*, I will throw down a napoleon, as a sop to Cerberus.

b. *attrib.*

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 6 We keep more than a Cerberus Watch over the golden rules of female delicacy.

‖ **Cercaria** (sərkē·riă). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κέρκος* tail.] A kind of trematode worm or fluke in its second larval stage, shaped like a tadpole, found as a parasite in the bodies of molluscs. Formerly supposed to be a genus of Infusoria.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 159 In these yellow worms, which are about 2 lines long .. the Cercariæ, which are the larvæ of the actual Flukes, are developed. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Ann.* IV. 204 The Cercaria has a long tail with lateral membranous expansions.

Hence **Cerca·rial, Cerca·rian, Cerca·riform** *adjs.*

1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 45 This trematode passes its cercarial life freely in the sea. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 113/2 The Cercarian tribe. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* XXIV. (1880) 237 In many cases the larvæ are 'cercariiform' or 'tailed'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* IV. 205 Having undergone no Cercarian metamorphosis. *Ibid.* XII. 675 The Trematoda, with their cercariform larvae.

Cerce, obs. f. SEARCE to sift.

† **Cerceaus.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OF. *cerceau-s*:—L. *circellus*, dim. of *circus*, *circulus* anything bent into a ring or arch, a hoop.] A hoop.

1340 *Ayenb.* 159 Hi went ayen ase deþ þe cerceaus.

‖ **Cercelle.** *Obs.* [OF. *cercelle* (mod.F. *sarcelle*), med.L. *cercella*:—L. *querquedula.*] The teal duck.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 371 Seynt Colman his briddes .. beeþ i-cleped cercelles [Higden *cercellæ*] and comeþ homeliche to manis honde.

Cercle, obs. form of CIRCLE.

Cercomonad (sɔ̄ɹkɔmp·năd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *cercomonas*, f. Gr. *κέρκος* tail + *μονάς*: see MONAD.] An infusorial entozoon of the genus *Cercomonas.*

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. 407 The Cercomonads are extremely active.

‖ **Cercopithecus** (sɔ̄·ɹkopiþī·kŭs). *Zool.* [L. *cercopithēcus*, a. Gr. *κερκοπίθηκος* a long-tailed monkey, f. *κέρκος* tail + *πίθηκος* ape.] A genus

of long-tailed monkeys found in Africa, having cheek-pouches, and callosities on the buttocks. Hence **Cercopithe·coid** *a.*, akin to this genus.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 48 Twoo Apes Cercopetikes combattante. 1883 *New York Nation* 29 Mar. 281/1 A cercopithecoid monkey.

Cerd. Cf. CAIRD, L. *cerdo.*

1885 M'CRIE *Sketches & Stud.* 30 The family furnished cerds or artificers to the monastery.

Cere (sīəɪ), *sb. Ornith.* Also 5, 7, 9 **sere**, 9 **sear.** [a. F. *cire* wax, cere :—L. *cēra* wax; also in med.L. in this sense.]

The naked wax-like membrane at the base of the beak in certain birds, in which the nostrils are pierced. It is supposed to be an organ of touch.

[*c* 1230 FRIDERICUS II, *De Falconibus* II. (Du Cange), Pars illa corii..ubi sunt nares, quam vocamus ceram.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij a, The skynne abowt your hawkys leggis & her fete is callyd the Serys of her leggis & here fete. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 223 The Yollow between the Beak and the Eys [of a Hawk] is called the Sere. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Sept., With regard to the falco .. its cere and feet were yellow. 1852 BURTON *Falconry Indus* viii. 76 A splendid goshawk .. with .. bright yellow sear. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 98 The nostrils are placed at the anterior margin of the cere.

Cere (sīəɪ), *v.* Forms: 5–7 **sere**, 6 **ceare, ceere**, (**cerre**), 6–7 **sear**, 7 **seare**, 4– **cere.** [a. F. *cirer* :—L. *cērāre* to wax, f. *cēra* wax.]

† **1.** *trans.* To smear or cover with wax, to wax.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 173 Mawgys..toke a threde of sylke and cered it well. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Bougier*, to ceare veluet, or any silk cloth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 425 If the vessells be sered with wax.

2. a. To wrap in a cerecloth. † **b.** To anoint with spices, etc.; also (app.) to embalm (*obs.*).

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (1856) 21 He leet close and sere him in lynne cloth alle save the visage. 1494 FABYAN 160 Y^e^ corps .. to be seryd and enoynted with ryche and precyous bawmys. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 78 Then do thei ceare it [the bodye] ouer with mirrhe and cinamome. 1557 *K. Arthur* (W. COPLAND) v. viii, Ceere them in thre score folde of ceered cloth. *c* 1580 J. HOOKER *Sir P. Carew* in *Archæol.* XXVIII. 144 His body beinge unbowelled and throughtlye seared, he was then chested. 1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii, The bowel'd Corps May be seard in. 1790 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* III. 284 The body..was embalmed, cered and wrapped in lead.

† **c.** To shut up (a corpse in a coffin); to seal up (in lead, or the like). *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxvi[xxii]. 706 His body was enbaumed and seared in lead and couered.

d. *fig.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 116 Seare vp my embracements from a next, With bonds of death. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian & Mad.* 437 Let the silent years Be closed and cered over their memory.

Cere, obs. form of SERE.

Cereal (sīəˑrɪˌăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Cerēālis* pertaining to Ceres, the goddess of agriculture : cf. mod.F. *céréale.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to corn or edible grain.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Import. Colon. Corn* 20 Wheat .. is, of all the cereal seeds, the best adapted to the making of bread. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 19 The sylvan and cereal grounds of Blanerne. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 276 Corn-producing or Cereal Grasses, called Cereals.

B. *sb.* (usually in *pl.*; also in Lat. form *cerealia.*) A name given to those plants of the order *Graminaceæ* or grasses which are cultivated for their seed as human food; commonly comprised under the name *corn* or *grain.* (Sometimes extended to cultivated leguminous plants.)

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 10 The chief corn-plants, or cerealia, are wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, rice, and maize. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. ix. 318 The slow and gradual improvement of our cereals. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv. 54 The cultivation of this cereal.

¶ Used to render L. *Cerealia*, ancient Roman games in honour of Ceres.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. xxxix. 768 The Dictatour and Generall .. exhibited the games called Cereales .. to the honour of Ceres.

Hence **Cerea·lian, Cerea·lic** *adjs.*; **Ce·realism** (after *vegetarianism*).

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* 235 These cerealian blossoms expanded. 1881 *Academy* 1 Oct. 252 A vast cerealic and frugiferous region. 1888 G. J. HOLYOAKE in *Co-operative News* 14 Apr. 337 The progress which vegetarianism, or rather cerealism, is making everywhere.

Cerealin (sīəˑrĭălin). *Chem.* [mod. f. prec. + -IN.] A nitrogenous substance found in bran, closely resembling diastase.

1861 *Times* 26 Oct. 6/5 The internal coat of the wheaten grain..is an infinitely more important alimentary substance than its mere bulk would indicate .. This substance, which has been named by the discoverer [M. Mège Mouries] 'cerealine', has a most powerful solvent action in the presence of warmth and moisture in gluten and starch. 1883 *Knowledge* 10 Aug. 93/2 Cerealin shares with some of the other albuminoids this peculiar property [sweetness].

† **Cerealious,** *a. Obs.* = CEREAL *a.*

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1686) 16 Any edulious or cerealious Grains.

† **Ce·rebel.** *Obs. Phys.* Also **-ell.** [ad. L. *cerebellum* (cf. OF. *cervel*, F. *cerveau*).] = CEREBELLUM.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. II. iv, The Cerebell or little braine and marrowe of the back-bone. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (1727) 320 The Base of the Brain and Cerebell. 1819 H. BUSK *Tea* 28 Whose unctuous fumes by sovereign power dispel All other vapours from the cerebel. 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Wom.* 158 The thinking organs, namely, the organs of sense, cerebrum and cerebel.

Cerebellar (serèbe·lăɪ), *a. Phys.* [f. next + -AR.] Of or pertaining to the cerebellum.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 752 The inferior cerebellar veins. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 11 The other movements may be cerebellar.

So **Cerebe·llic** *a.*

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 279/1 The cerebellic prominence.

‖ **Cerebellum** (serĭbe·lŭm). *Phys.* [L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum* brain; in ancient Lat. used only in sense 'small brain', and in Romanic substituted for the lost primitive *cerebrum* : cf. It. *cervello*, Cat. *cervell*, Pr. *cervel*, OF. *cervel* mod.F. *cerveau*, also (from pl. *cerebella*), OF. *cervele*, mod.F. *cervelle*, brain. But the mediæval translators of Galen and Aristotle used *cerebellum* to render the *παρεγκεφαλίς*, as distinguished from the *ἐγκέφαλον* or *cerebrum.* For this sense the Romanic langs. have formed a secondary dim. F. *cervelet*, It. *cervelletto.*

Galen, *περὶ ἀνατ. ἐπιγερ.* (Kühn 714) has *ὀπίσθιον δὲ λέγειν ἐγκέφαλον ἢ ἐγκράνιον ἢ παρεγκεφάλιδα διαφέρει οὐδέν*, which the Old Latin transl. renders 'posterius cerebrum, vocesne cerebellum, Encranium, vel parencephalidem, nihil interest'.]

The little or hinder brain; the mass of nervous matter forming the posterior part of the brain, situated behind and below the cerebrum, and above the medulla oblongata, and divided, like the cerebrum, into two 'hemispheres', one on each side.

1565 J. HALL *Anat.* III. i, The fourth [ventricle] is behynde, in an other lyttle brayne called also in Latyne by diminution Cerebellum, and of the Grecians Parencephalis. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 432 The Cerebellum that is, the backeward or after-braine. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 302 His placing the Spirits to serve to voluntary actions in the Cerebrum, and those that serve Involuntary in the Cerebellum, is a noble and useful discovery. 1778 *Anatom. Dial.* ii. (1785) 57 Wounds in the Cerebellum .. are mortal. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 The cerebellum is looked upon as the centre of the higher order of combined actions.

Cerebral (se·rĭbrăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [a. F. *cérébral*, f. on L. type **cerebrālis*, f. *cerebrum* : see -AL.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the brain, or to the cerebrum; of the nature of or analogous to a brain, *e.g.* a *cerebral ganglion. Cerebral hemispheres* : the two great divisions of the cerebrum. *Cerebral nerves* : the twelve pairs of nerve-trunks which arise from the brain.

1816 W. LAWRENCE *Comp. Anat.* 500 (L.) If the nobler attributes of man reside in the cerebral hemispheres. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xii. 116 Written under cerebral excitement. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 33 Cerebral congestion. *Ibid.* 74 Cerebral hæmorrhage. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xliii. 491 Man's superior cerebral development.

2. *Cerebral letters* : a name given by some to a class of consonants recognized in Sanskrit and other Indian languages, developed from the dentals by retracting the tongue and applying its tip to the palate. Also as *sb.*

1805 COLEBROOK *Gram. Sanskr. Lang.* 24 A dental consonant..being contiguous to a cerebral, or following (not preceding) ष is changed to the corresponding cerebral. 1857 MONIER WILLIAMS *Sanskr. Gram.* i. 9 The..cerebrals should be..produced by turning back the tip of the tongue towards the palate, or top of the head (*cerebrum*). 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskr. Gram.* § 45 Lingual series..They are called by the grammarians *mūrdhanya*, literally 'head sounds, capitals, cephalics'; which term is in many European grammars rendered by 'cerebrals'.

Hence **Ce·rebralism,** the theory that mental operations arise from the action of the brain; **Ce·rebralist,** one who holds this theory. **Ce·rebraliza·tion,** a making a consonant 'cerebral' (cf. *labialization, palatalization*).

1881 N. POTTER in *Trans. Victoria Inst.* XIV. 63 Bain's gross physiological cerebralism.

† **Cerebrand.** *Obs.* Corruption of SARABAND.

1677 E. RAVENSCROFT *Wrangling Lov.* (N.) The song ended, a cerebrand is danc'd.

Cerebrate (se·rĭbrēit), *sb. Chem.* A salt of cerebric acid.

1872 J. H. BENNETT *Text-bk. Physiol.* III. 494 We have now Cerebrate of Soda mixed with phosphate of lime, etc.

Ce·rebrate, *v. rare.* [app. f. next.] To perform by 'cerebration;' to subject to brain-action (esp. unconscious or mechanical).

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 205 To say that a man cerebrates a thing more quickly than he could calculate it.

Cerebration (serĭbrēi·ʃən). [f. L. *cerebrum* brain + -ATION.] Brain-action. First used by Dr. W. B. Carpenter in the phrase *unconscious cerebration*, to express that action of the brain which, though unaccompanied by consciousness, produces results which might have been produced by thought.

1853 CARPENTER *Phys.* (ed. 4) § 819 It is difficult to find an appropriate term for this class of operations..The designation unconscious cerebration is perhaps less objectionable than any other. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 282 There are philosophers who appear to think..that thought is in some measure explained when it is called Cerebration. 1869 *Daily News* 15 July, An example of what physiologists call reflex cerebration.

Hence **Cerebra·tional** *a.*

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* 206 The cerebrational assumption.

Cerebric (sĕre·brik), *a.* [f. L. *cerebrum* + -IC.] Pertaining to the brain; esp. in *Cerebric acid* (*Chem.*), a fatty acid obtained from the brain.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 587/2 Cerebric acid, when purified, is white, and is in the form of crystalline grains. 1883 *American* VI. 410 The English naturalists defined identity as a cerebric habit.

Cerebriform (sĕre·brifɒm), *a.* [f. L. *cerebrum* + -FORM : cf. F. *cérébriforme.*] Resembling the brain in form or texture; encephaloid.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 365 Their penetration of the cerebriform matter. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 616 The cerebriform hemispherical surface.

Cerebri·fugal, *a.* [f. as prec. + L. *-fug-us* fleeing + -AL.] An epithet of nerve-fibres which run from the brain to the spinal cord, and convey cerebral impulses outward.

So **Cerebri·petal** *a.*, epithet of the nerve fibres which run in the opposite direction, and convey sensations from the outer parts to the brain.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cerebrin (se·rĭbrin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. as prec. + -IN.] A name that has been applied to several substances obtained from brain; *esp.* a light white hygroscopic powder, obtained by the action of baryta and heat on brain-tissue. (See Watts *Chem. Dict.*, and *Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 332 M. Chevreul has found in the blood a characteristic ingredient of the nervous substance, which is named cerebrine. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 267 Kuhn gave to one of the principles of the brain the name of cerebrine.

‖ **Cerebritis** (serĭbrəi·tis). *Path.* [f. L. *cerebrum* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the substance of the brain.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 717. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 105 During a cerebritis..a number of serious muscular distortions of a permanent character may ensue.

Cerebro- (se·rĭbro), combining form of L. *cerebrum* brain; as in **cerebro-ca·rdiac** *a.*, relating to the brain and heart; **cerebro-ocular,** relating to the brain and the eye; **cerebro-thoracic,** relating to the brain and thorax; **cerebro-visceral,** relating to the brain and viscera. Also CEREBRO-SPINAL. **b.** Also used to form several hybrid derivatives, of which the second element is Greek; as **Cerebrology** (*-ρ·lŏdʒi*), [see -LOGY], *nonce-wd.*, the science or discussion of brains. **Cerebrometer** (*-ρ·mĭtəɪ*), [see -METER], an instrument for recording cerebral pulsations. **Cerebropathy** (*-ρ·păpi*), [Gr. *-πάθεια* suffering], 'the series of hypochrondriacal and other symptoms of like nature accompanying overwork of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cere·broscope** (-skōup), *nonce-wd.*, after *horoscope* (see quot.). **Cerebro·scopy** (*-ρ·skɒpi*), [Gr. *-σκοπια* examination, f. *σκοπεῖν* to look, examine], the use of the ophthalmoscope to determine the state of the retina and deduce the condition of the brain. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1881 *Sci. American* XLV. No. 3. 36 Cerebrology of criminals. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 278 By means of a cerebrometer set into the skull of the dog. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1459/2 The cerebro-ocular congestion. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 658 A material ingredient in casting the cerebroscope. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 206/2 The [first] ganglion..may be termed cerebro-thoracic. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xiii. (1847) 287 The cerebro-visceral nerve.

Cerebroid (se·rĭbroid), *a.* [f. L. *cerebr-um* + -OID.] Resembling or akin to brain; brainlike.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 182 The labial nerve, which comes from the front margin of the cerebroid. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 53 A.. Cord is seen to connect the cerebroid mass with the..ganglion.

Cerebrol (se·rĭbrɒl). *Chem.* [a. mod.F. *cérébrol*, f. L. *cerebrum* brain.] 'An oily reddish substance .. obtained by Couerbe from brain' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). 1872 [see CEREBROT].

Cerebro·se, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *cerebrōsus* headstrong, passionate, f. *cerebrum* brain.] 'Brainsick, mad-brained, wilful, stubborn' (Bailey 1727).

Hence † **Cerebro·sity.**

a 1586 SIDNEY *Wanst. Play* Wks. (1674) 622 (D.) Till I have endoctrinated your plumbeous cerebrosities. 1647–8 WOOD *Life* (1848) 36 To admit .. a meer frog of Helicon to croak the cataracts of his plumbeous cerebrosity before your sagacious ingenuities. 1656 HEYLIN *Extraneus Vap.* 38.

Cerebro-spinal (se·rĭbrəˌspəi·năl), *a.* [f. CEREBRO- (see above) + SPINAL.] Relating to the brain and spinal cord.

Cerebro-spinal axis : the brain and spinal cord as together constituting the central or main part of the *cerebro-spinal system*, the chief of the two great nerve-systems of vertebrates. *Cerebro-spinal fluid* : a serous fluid occupying the space between the arachnoid membrane and *pia mater.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 4 In the cerebro-spinal the nervous tree may be said to be double. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 723/2 The cerebro-spinal axis. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. (1869) 283 The nervous apparatus

consists of two sets of nerves and nerve-centres..These are the cerebro-spinal system and the sympathetic system.

Cerebrot, -ote (se·rɪbrɒt, -oʊt). *Chem.* [a. mod.F. *cérébrote*, f. L. *cerebrum* brain, after *céphalote*.] 'Brain-fat': 'a substance containing sulphur and phosphorus, which Couerbe obtained by treating the deposit which separates the alcoholic and ethereal extracts of the brain with ether. According to Frémy it is merely a mixture of cerebric acid with small quantities of cerebrate of potassium and brain-albumin' (Watts). Cf. CEPHALOT.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 643/2 The following constituents [of the brain] are enumerated .. 3. cholesterim; 4. cerebrote. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 188 The brain-fat, denominated cerebrot by Couerbe. 1872 J. H. BENNETT *Text-bk. Physiol.* III. 495 Other substances have been found in Brain, termed cerebrin, cerebrol, and cerebrote, but it is probable they are one and the same substance.

‖ **Cerebrum** (se·rɪbrŏm). *Anat.* [L. *cerebrum* brain.] The brain proper; the convoluted mass of nervous matter forming the anterior, and, in the higher vertebrates, largest part of the brain; in man it overlaps all the rest and fills nearly the whole cavity of the skull.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 475 It filleth almost the whole Scull; and this is properly called Cerebrum or the Braine. 1718 PRIOR *Alma* III. 155 Surprise my readers, whilst I tell 'em Of cerebrum and *Cerebellum*. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. 62 *note*, The cerebrum is generally recognised as the chief organ of mind. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Brain* ii. 10 Enveloped within three membranes, is the brain proper, or cerebrum.

† **Cere-candle.** *Obs.* [see CERE *sb.*] A wax candle.

1632 T. RANDOLPH *Jealous Lov.* v. vi, Who in thy Temple Will light a Cere-Candle.

Cerecloth (sĭə·ɪklɒ̤þ), *sb.* Also 6–8 sear(e-, 7 cear(e-. [App. originally *cered cloth*: see CERED.] Cloth smeared or impregnated with wax or some glutinous matter:

1. used for wrapping a dead body in; a waxed winding-sheet or a winding-sheet in general.

[1475–1608 see CERED.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Inuoluinge with cere clothe & pouderinge with spyces the body. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 51. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl.-Dealer* II. i, Thou Bag of Mummy, that wou'dst fall asunder, if 'twere not for thy Cere-cloaths. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 142 The wax of the king's cerecloth renewed.

fig. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Introd. xiv. 46 The monastic..spirit which now kept..all learning..wrapped in the ancient cerecloths.

† **2.** used as a plaster in surgery; a CERATE.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xlvii. 22 b, For aches and peyne in the armes use seare clothes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* x. (1623) Z iij, A Cere-cloth to refresh the wearied Sinewes and tired Muscles. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 663 A Sear-Cloth that Souples all bruises. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 14 July, I.. did sprain my right foot .. To bed, & there had a cerecloth laid to my foot. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 121, I am at present more fit for a searcloth than such conversation. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 148 Fix the cere-cloth close to the surrounding skin.

3. for various other uses, *esp.* as a waterproof or protective material.

1540 WYATT *Let.* Wks. (1816) 371 Out of his bosom he took a bag of a cerecloth with writings therein. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 106 Cerecloth to cover the clefts of your trees. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* v. v. 213 A thing like an horse litter..covered all over with sear-cloth. 1844 PUGIN *Gloss. Eccl. Ornament* 53 *Cerecloath*, a waxed cloth fixed over a consecrated altar-stone to protect it from desecration.

† **Ce·recloth,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

trans. **a.** To apply a 'cerecloth' or cerate to. **b.** To wrap in a cerecloth.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. liii, I must seare-cloth myself: for I beleeve all my Ribs are bruised. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 31 The body of the Marquis of Dorset seemed sound and handsomely cereclothed. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlviii, Some .. sear-cloth Masts with strong Tarpawling coats.

Cered (sĭəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CERE *v.*] Smeared, anointed, saturated, or rendered waterproof, with wax, *esp.* in *Cered cloth*: = CERECLOTH.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 255 Ceride poketes, sal peter, and vitriol. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* (1477) 114 b, Her epistle which she rapped in a cered cloth. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12. § 12 Seared clothes, sufficient for the surgeon to occupie about the same execucion. 1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii, The faults of great men through their searde clothes breake. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 169 He did sew them in threescore folds of seered cloth of Sendale, and then laid them in chests of lead. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Colum.* lxii, His cered corse lies here.

Cereiore, -owre, obs. forms of SEARCHER.

Cereless (sĭə·ɪlĕs), *a.* [f. CERE *sb.* + -LESS.] Of birds: Without a cere.

1866 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1874) 283 The Passeres, distinguished by their cere-less and pointed beak.

Cerement (sĭə·ɪmĕnt). Forms: 7 cerment, 9 cerement, cearment, searment. [a. F. *cirement* 'a waxing, a searing; a dressing, closing, covering, or mingling with wax' (Cotgr.), f. *cirer* to wax: cf. also CERE *v.* in sense 2, to wrap (a corpse) in a waxed cloth or shroud. Always concretely in Eng.: cf. *covering, wrap, wrapping, shroud*, and similar vbl. sbs. (Sometimes erroneously pronounced se·rɪ- after *ceremony*.)]

Almost always in *pl.*: Waxed wrappings for the dead; *loosely*, grave-clothes generally. Rarely in *sing.* = cerecloth; winding-sheet, shroud. (App. caught up by modern writers from Shakspere, and used in the same loose rhetorical way as *urn, ashes*, etc.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 48 Tell Why thy Canoniz'd bones Hearsed in death, Haue burst their cerments. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, The ghost of Athelstane himself would burst his bloody cerements. 1825 — *Talism.* iv, Like a voice proceeding from the cearments of a corpse. *a* 1845 HOOD *Bridge Sighs* 10 Look at her garments Clinging like cerements. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow*, Nor wore the dead a stiller face Beneath the cerement's roll. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* 144 In her cerements enfolded Pale and beautiful she slept.

attrib. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Nile* iv. 76 Shreds of cerement cloths.

b. *fig.* (Chiefly in reference to 'bursting cerements' or similar notions.)

1804 W. AUSTIN *Lett. fr. London* 87 Prior..the only one who burst the cearments of servitude and rose to eminence. 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* III. i. 81 Just men's groans Will burst all cerement, even a living grave's. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 5 The man who loosed Christianity from the cerements of Judaism.

2. The action of 'cering' a dead body or its covering; the wax used. *rare.*

1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 142 The renewal of the cerement ceased. (Cf. CERECLOTH 1, 1868.)

3. Waxy coating generally. *rare.*

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 47. 493 The very lips seemed stiff with cerement, and the skins that were not hard red, were of a ghastly cosmeticised whiteness.

Hence **Cerement** *v.*, to wrap in cerements.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 308/1 Ceremented in inodorous fallacies.

Ceremonial (se·rɪmō·nĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 cerimonial, -yal, cerymonial, (sermonyal), 5 ceremonyalle, cerymonyal, 5–7 ceremoniall, 6 ceremonyall, cerimoniall, 5– ceremonial. [ad. L. *cærimōniāl-is* (3rd c.), f. *cærimōnia*: see -AL. So mod.F. *cérémonial* (16th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.*

1. Relating to, consisting of, or characterized by ceremonies; of the nature of a ceremony or rite; ritual; formal.

1381 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 57 Kepyng of þe Sabot was sumwhat a comandement and sumwhat cerymonial, to figure þat Christ shuld reste in þe tombe al þe satirdai. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 392/1 To accomplysshe the commaundementes ceremonyalles of the feythe. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 87 A vayne supersticious cerimoniall Masse. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 6 The ceremoniall rites of marriage. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 288 A curate that will keep the ceremonial law. 1755 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 106 Speaking certain old ceremonial words. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* IV. xix. (1876) 248 The ceremonial law, which constrains life by customs. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvi. 316 The head lama..in his most imposing ceremonial costume.

b. Relating to or involving the formalities of social intercourse.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 Ther vas no ceremonial reuerens nor stait, quha suld pas befor or behynd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 1 ¶ 2 Such ceremonial modes of entrance. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxiv. (1872) 214 Laying on one side all ceremonial manners.

† **2.** Of persons: Addicted to ceremony or ritual; precise in observance of forms of politeness; formal, ceremonious. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Conf. Sanders* 550 A ceremoniall and superstitious man. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 152 Very magnificall and ceremoniall in his outward comportement. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 357 They quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A ceremonial commandment or ordinance.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol. Bible* ii, The old testament is departid ..in to moral comaundementis, iudicials, and cerimonyals. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. viii. 526 God ordeyned the ceremonialis and the iudicialis..to the Iewis. 1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 35 If, then, tythes be neither ceremonials nor judicials, they must needes be morals.

2. A prescribed system of ceremonies; a series of rites or formalities observed on any occasion; a ritual. *rarely*, A rite or ceremony.

1672–9 TEMPLE *Mem.* ii, I remember no other points of the ceremonial, that seem to have been established by the course of this assembly. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 78. ¶ 6 To adjust the ceremonial of death. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. x. 214 The ceremonial prescribed in the Anglican service. 1840 G. S. FABER *Regen.* 150 The use of water is not a mere empty ceremonial. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lix. 308 No ceremonial could be at once more useless and more mischievous.

3. A usage of formal courtesy or politeness; the observance of conventional forms in social intercourse; = CEREMONY 2, 3.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. viii, The two ladies..after very short previous ceremonials, fell to business. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., Maintaining a ceremonial more stiff, formal, and oppressive than the etiquette of a German Elector. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. ii. 69 We do not hear a great deal respecting mere ceremonial among the Olympian divinities.

† **4.** A robe or garment worn on some ceremonial occasion; = CEREMONY 4. *Obs.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1827) 122 The ceremony [the installation of Lord Robert Dudley as Earl of Leicester] took place at Westminster, herself [Elizabeth] helping to put on his ceremonial.

5. *R. C. Ch.* The order for rites and ceremonies, or a book containing this.

1612 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Matthieu's Heroyk Life* I. 31 This is a History, not a Ceremoniall. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The Roman ceremonial was first published by the bishop of Corcyra in 1516.

Ceremonialism (serĭmō·nĭăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Addiction to or fondness for external ceremonies in religion; ritualism.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 269 A priesthood, submission to ecclesiastical supremacy, and an imposing ceremonialism. 1859 JOWETT *Ep. St. Paul* (ed. 2) II. 385 The ceremonialism of the age..passed by a sort of contagion from one race to another, from Paganism or Judaism to Christianity. 1879 A. B. HOPE in *Trans. St. Paul's Eccl. Soc.* (1885) I. 1 That newer movement..called Ritualism, but which ought more properly to be called Ceremonialism.

Ceremonialist (serĭmō·nĭălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One addicted to external ceremonies in religion; a ritualist.

1682 *2nd Plea for Nonconf.* 69 The Ceremonialists, that preached Circumcision. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 680 The ceremonialist in his church is the enthusiast in his parish.

† **Ceremonia·lity.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Ceremonial character or quality.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) Some accessories of Caeremonialitie and iudicialitie also perhaps annexed thereto. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii, The whole ceremoniality of it is confessedly gone.

Ceremo·nialize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render ceremonial or ritualistic.

1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 346 To ceremonialise the Church to the full extent of his [Laud's] wishes.

Ceremonially (serĭmō·nĭăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a ceremonial manner; in relation to ceremonies or the ceremonial law.

1643 MILTON *Doctr. Divorce* v, David..did eat the Shewbread..which was ceremonially unlawful. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. iv. 168 (R.) Persons clean or unclean ceremonially. 1872 J. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* vi. 11 Ceremonially or essentially holy.

† **Ceremo·nialness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Ceremonial quality, ceremoniality.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. iv. 166 (R.) The Circumcision and the Passover, had assuredly, besides the ceremonialness annexed to them, the institution of typifying Christ to come.

† **Ceremo·niary.** *Obs.* [on L. type *cærimōniārium*: see -ARY 1 B. 2, and cf. *antiphonary, breviary*, etc.] A directory or rule of ceremony.

1567 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 593 Your owne Ceremoniarie of Rome telleth you, that Abbats haue right .. to determine and subscribe in Councell, as well as Bishops.

† **Ceremo·niate,** *v. Obs.* [f. CEREMONY + -ATE 3; perh. after L. *cæremōniāri, -ātus*, to treat with ceremony, worship.] *trans.* To celebrate with a ceremony; to observe as a ceremony.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 2 To ceremoniate his dismission agreeable to his reception. *Ibid.* 20 Ceremoniated as it [Coronation] is, with such formalities, it representeth itself a serious vanity. 1659 — *Alliance Div. Off.* 451 The rites wherewith they are ceremoniated.

† **Ceremo·nical,** *a. Obs. rare.* = CEREMONIAL.

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. Rom.* iv. (1650) 3 Abraham obtained not righteousness, by any work Ceremonicall. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 55 Zealous sacrificers in their ceremonicall works.

† **Ce·remoniless,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. CEREMONY + -LESS.] Devoid of ceremony.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 619 That .. masculine and ceremonilesse maner of life.

Ceremonious (serĭmō·nĭəs), *a.* [ad. F. *cérémonieux*, or L. *cærimōniōsus*, f. *cærimōnia* CEREMONY: see -OUS.]

1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, ceremonies or outward forms and rites; = CEREMONIAL, formal.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 157 The ceremonious lawe of Moises. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xlvii. § 1. 182 When he should haue been anointed with the holy oile, there was none found in the ceremonious Horne. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 34 Ceremonious rites due to the Coronation. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 53 Ty'd in Hymen's ceremonious chain. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 443 Ceremonious Observances.

2. Full of ceremony; accompanied with rites, religious or showy.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. i. 7 O, the Sacrifice, How ceremonious, solemne, and vn-earthly It was i' th' offring. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 3 A ceremonious ritual religion. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* v, The pomp of ceremonious woe. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 5/2 A statue has been raised to him..and there was a ceremonious unveiling.

3. According to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 50 Let vs take a ceremonious leaue..of our seuerall friends. ? 1650 *Don Bellianis* 36 Words of ceremonious thanks. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 50 ¶ 10 Either in friendly or ceremonious condolence. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 12 July, To enter a room .. with a most ceremonious bow. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xi, His..somewhat ceremonious politeness.

† **4.** According to the Ceremonial Law. *Obs.*

1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 120 The holiness of children, which some say was ceremonious.

5. Of persons: Addicted to ritual observances (*obs.*); given to ceremony; punctilious in observance

of formalities, *esp.* those of intercourse between ranks or persons.

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 337 [The earlier monks and hermits] were sumwhat ceremoniouse, but these [later corrupt monks] altogether superstitiouse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vii, Wholly ceremonious about titles, degrees, inscriptions. 1667-8 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Jan., To see the different humours of the gamesters to change their luck when it is bad, how ceremonious they are to call for new dice, to shift their places, etc. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. 223 The ceremonious and ungrateful courtiers of Vienna.

Ceremo·niously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a ceremonious manner; formally, in due form; with strict observance of formalities; † in accordance with the Ceremonial Law (*obs.*).

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 37 Ceremoniously let vs prepare Some welcome for the Mistresse of the house. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 225 Tithes..caeremoniously, not morally, payable. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 217 It was never ceremoniously consecrated. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 21 Scrupulously and ceremoniously attentive not to offend them.

Ceremo·niousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Ceremonious quality; addiction to ceremonies; strict observance of formalities.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlviii. 286 This consisteth not in bare ceremoniousnesse but it lyeth altogether in the heart. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 11 July, The Ceremoniousnesse of the King of Spayne. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 177 The general characteristics of the Hamburghers are complaisance, ceremoniousness, and frugality. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Sp.* xlviii. (1872) 278 With much stiffness and ceremoniousness. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 June 4/6 The excessive ceremoniousness and warmth of the reception.

† **Ce·remonize,** *v. Obs.* [f. CEREMONY + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise or observe ceremonies.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 380 We must ceremonize [trans. *ceremoniandum est*] according to God's Word onely. 1663 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (ed. 3) 542 Without staying to.. ceremonize with his relations.

Ceremony (se·rĭməni). Forms: 4 **ceri-, cery-, ceremoyn(e, cerymone,** *pl.* **-nis**; 4–5 **sermony(e, -ie, serimonie,** 4–6 **ceri-, cery-, sery-, seri-, seremony(e, -ie,** 5 **ceri-, cery-, serymonij,** 6 **cerimonie,** 6–7 **ceremonye, -ie,** 6– **ceremony,** *pl.* **-ies**; earlier **-yes.** (*Sc.* 6 **seremons**). [ME. *cerymonye, sery-,* prob. a. OF. *cerymonie, serimonie,* ? *cerimoine,* ad. L. *cærimōnia* sacredness, sanctity; awe, reverence; exhibition of reverence or veneration, religious rite, ceremony: for conjectures as to derivation of which see the Lat. Dicts. and Skeat. The ME. forms in *-moyne* prob. represent Anglo-Fr. variants: cf. the F. ending *-moin* from L. *-mōnium,* and pairs like *glorie, gloire,* etc., and see -MONY. In med.L. often spelt *cere-*; since 16th c. this spelling has been established in Fr. and Eng.]

1. An outward rite or observance, religious or held sacred; the performance of some solemn act according to prescribed form; a solemnity.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 And cerimonyes of yᵉ olde lawe, betere þan þes, ben tauht to be left bi lore of Poul. 1382 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvi. 5 That Abraham .. wolde holde my seremonyes and lawis. — *Deut.* iv. 8 Ceremoyns and ryȝtwis domis. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 11 It was doon in ful solemne wyse And with many a cerymonye. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1067 The ceremonyes of the Masse. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 7 Ensens to mak the seremons of his sacrefeis. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 55 Some Satire..Not sorting with a nuptiall ceremonie. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* ix. 3 According to all the ceremonies thereof shall ye keepe it. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 163 It is ordinarily said, No Ceremony, no Bishop. 1710 *Answ. Sacheverell's Serm.* 7 Old antiquated Ceremonies. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 161/2 The vestals remained a considerable time at Cære..and hence those rites were called *Ceremonies.* 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 49 They repeated the ceremonies of the eleventh century in the coronation of the present Queen.

b. *disparagingly.* A rite or observance regarded as merely formal or external; an empty form. † Sometimes regarded as symbolic or typical.

a 1533 FIRTH *Purgatory* II. Wks. (1573) 38 Shal we become Jewes and go backe to the shadow and ceremonie, sith we haue the body and signification whiche is Christ? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. 1 (1676) 197/1 It is *non ens,* a meer flash, a ceremony, a toy, a thing of nought. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 29 A Ceremony is an outward action designed or purposely observed and done in reference to some other thing to the substance whereof it doth not belong. 1693 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 420 There is no obligation to use the seal. It is onlie a Ceremonie. 1841 THIRLWALL *Greece* (1844) VIII. lxii. 141 The custom had probably been long a mere ceremony.

c. *loosely.* Applied to a thing done in a formal or ceremonious way; a stately formality.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 5 Thank God, the ceremony of dinner is over.

2. A formal act or observance, expressive of deference or respect to superiors in rank, or established by custom in social intercourse; a usage of courtesy, politeness, or civility.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 507 This god of loue..Doeth so hise cerymonyes and obeisances. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 107/2 Without any strayning of curtesie, whereof the serimonyes in disputacion marreth much of the matter. 1597-8 BACON *Ess. Cerem. & Resp.* (Arb.) 26/1 Ceremonies ..be not to bee omitted to straungers and strange natures. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* vii, I seldom use the ceremony of waiting for answers.

3. (without *a* or *pl.*) Formal observances or usages collectively, or as an order of things: a. in reference to matters of religion or state: Performance of rites, ceremonial observance.

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. iv. 266 Intrusted with matters of mere ceremony alone. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lv. 273 A true and hearty christian, in substance, not in ceremony. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 76 Ceremony .. all that is considered necessary by many in religion and friendship. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 97 The national temperament deeply enjoys the unbroken order and tradition of its church; the liturgy, ceremony, architecture.

b. Precise observance of conventional forms of deference or respect; formality, ceremoniousness. *Without ceremony*: off-hand, unceremoniously. *To stand upon ceremony*: to insist upon the punctilious observances of formalities or refuse to go on without them. (Cf. Shakspere's use in 5.)

1603 JAS. I. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 243 III. 78 Not with that ceremonie as towardis straingeris. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 36 The sawce to meate is Ceremony. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 ₱ 8 Without further Ceremony, I will go on to relate a singular Adventure. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* viii, I never stand upon ceremony with such people. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg.* II. vi. 113 Without ceremony the two young ladies ran out of the room. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXV. (1878) 436, I was shown with much ceremony .. into the presence of two ladies.

† c. Ceremonious respect or regard.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 264 The Romans had the Equestrial Statues in great reverence and ceremony. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Wks.* (1675) 255 Oliveretto having paid his ceremony fell in with the rest.

d. Ceremonial display, pomp, state. *arch.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* IV. i. 256 What haue Kings, that Priuates haue not too, Saue ceremonie. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4742/2 He was brought in Ceremony from the Princess-Royal's Apartment. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 297 His dress a suit of fray'd magnificence, Once fit for feasts of ceremony.

† **4.** *concr.* An external accessory or symbolical 'attribute' of worship, state, or pomp. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 47 Æneas .. carrying away his religious ceremonies. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 70 Disrobe the Images If you do finde them deckt with Ceremonies. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 59. 1605 *Journ. Earl Nottingh.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 553 Dukes of especial name bearing divers ceremonies .. as the Salera or salt borne by one, the taper of wax by another, the chrism by another. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xliv. 454 The ceremonies of cap and surplice.

† **5.** A portent, omen: (drawn from the performance of some rite). *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 197 He is Superstitious growne of late, Quite from the maine Opinion he held once, Of Fantasie, of Dreames, and Ceremonies. *Ibid.* II. ii. 13, I neuer stood on Ceremonies, Yet now they fright me.

6. *Master of the ceremonies*: the person who superintends the ceremonies observed in a place of state or on some public occasion.

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) Ded., My place of Master of the Ceremonies, which the King confirmed unto me during my life. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lv, Mr. Nash..commonly attends in this place..as master of the ceremonies. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* I. iii, The master of the ceremonies introduced to her a very gentlemanlike young man as a partner. 1888 *Court Guide,* H. M. Household, Master of Ceremonies. General Sir F. Seymour.

7. *Comb.,* as *ceremony-monger.*

1681 in *Roxb. Bal.* (1886) VI. 3 A Ceremony-Monger, who rails at Dissenters, And damns Non-Conformists in the Pulpit he enters. 1710 *Answ. Sacheverell's Serm.* 6 The rigid Ceremony-mongers did hate the Religious part of the Nation.

† **Ce·remony,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To sanctify or treat with ceremony.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. viii. (1718) 278 If..Hymen's bands Have ceremonied your unequal hands. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 36 Call'd and ceremony'd like a King.

† **Ce·reole.** *Obs.* [? f. L. *cēra* WHX + *oleum* oil; or ? ad.L. *cereol-us* wax-coloured.] A cerate of wax and oil.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 123 Whence it is called ceratum or more properly cereole.

Cereolite. *Min.* obs. var. of CEROLITE.

1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 10. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 120.

Cereous (sĭə·rĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *cēre-us* waxen + -OUS.] Of the nature of wax, waxen, waxy.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 135 That cereous substance Propolis. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* II. v. 52 What is worth his observation, goes into his cereous tables. 1679 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 459 The bones of a dead body cereous or somewhat soft like wax. 1803-4 SYD. SMITH in *Athenæum* (1884) 18 Oct. 490/3 The room .. is lighted up ..and in this cereous galaxy, etc.

Ce·rer. [f. CERE *v.*] One who ceres (a corpse).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxii. 339 The Cearer of dead folks.

Cererite, Cererium; see CERITE, CERIUM. (The former name is used in the *Brit. Mus. Catal. of Minerals.*)

‖ **Cereus** (sĭə·rĭəs). *Bot.* [L. *cēreus* waxen, resembling wax, f. *cēra* wax.] A large genus of cactuses, natives of tropical America, remarkable for their singularity of form and the beauty of their flowers; the Torch-thistle.

1730 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 462 This Cereus.. exposed in open air all Summer, grew without pushing forth Branches. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) 382 The tenderer sorts of cereuses. 1844 TUPPER *Heart* iv. 38 Lustrous to look upon, even as the night-blowing Cereus. 1872 READE *Put yourself, &c.* II. xi. 173.

Cereuse, obs. form of CERUSE.

Cerevi·sial, *a.* [f. L. *cerevisia* beer + -AL.] Of or pertaining to beer.

17.., 1862 [see CERVISIAL].

Cerevi·sious, *a. nonce-wd.* = prec.

1841 *Fras. Mag.* XXIV. 26 Those flasks of Falernian, and cans cerevicious.

† **Ce·rfoil.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cerfoil,* F. *cerfeuil,* ad. L. *cærefolium* (Pliny), Latinized form of Gr. χαιρέφυλλον (which Columella has as *chærephyllum*).] = CHERVIL, q.v.

[*c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557, *Cerfolium* (Anglo-Fr.), cerfoil, villen.] 14.. *Med. Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 55 Tak confery .. cerfoyle, herbe Robert, ambrose, etc. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* X. 158 Parsnepe and cerfoile also forth may stande. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 Cerfolie is an herbe in operation and working in a maner fiery.

Cerge, variant of CIERGE, *Obs.*, taper.

Cergyn, obs. form of SEARCH.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/1 Cergyn, *scrutor, rimor.*

Ceriatly, var. of SERIATLY *adv. Obs.* in order.

Ceriawnt, obs. form of SERGEANT, SERJEANT.

Ceric (sĭə·rik), *a.*[1] *Chem.* [f. CER-IUM + -IC.] Of or belonging to cerium; applied to compounds in which cerium combines as a tetrad, as in *Ceric oxide,* CeO_2, *ceric* (or *cerium*) *salts.*

1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 834 Ceric fluoride .. is a yellow precipitate. 1879 *Ibid. 3rd Supp.* 421 Normal and basic ceric salts. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 380 The ceric compounds, in which it is apparently trivalent.

Ceric (sĭə·rik), *a.*[2] *Chem.* [f. L. *cēra,* Gr. κηρός wax + -IC.] Chemically related to wax; as in *Ceric acid,* a brownish diaphanous waxy mass obtained by treating cerin with nitric acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1045 An acid .. to which we may give the name of ceric acid.

Ceriferous (sĭri·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. type **cērifer* (f. *cēra* + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS; cf. F. *cérifère.*] Producing wax.

Cerigerous (sĭri·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *cēr-a* CERE + *-ger* bearing + -OUS; cf. F. *cérigère.*] Of the beak of a bird: Furnished with a cere.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 423 Bill .. thick, cerigerous at the base.

† **Cerigo, -gon.** *Obs. rare.* [see quot. 1753; and cf. F. *sarigue* opossum, from Brazilian *çarigueya* (Littré). Florio has It. *cerigone* (explained as in Kersey), which in form looks like an augmentative of *cerigo* 'clerk, shaveling'.] The opossum.

1708 KERSEY, *Cerigon,* an American wild Beast having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack, which serves to carry its Young Ones. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The Americans in some places call this animal in their language carigueya; and it is probable that this name cerigo is only a corruption of that word, though it be received generally in the world as a proper name.

† **Ceri·lla.** *Obs.* [Sp. *cerilla,* variant of *cedilla,* due to interchange of *d* and *r*; also in 17th c. F. *cerille* (Cotgr.).] = CEDILLA.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Gram.,* C before a o u like k ..if the nature of the word require any other pronunciation, it is noted with a little taile, as ç, and is called Cerilla, sounding almost as the Italian *z.* *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Terræst. Globe* in *Posthuma* (1650) 268 The Açores, or Azores, for so the cerilla will endure to bee pronounced. 1708 KERSEY, *Cerilla* (in the Art of Printing), a Mark set under the Letter ç in French and Spanish, to shew that it is to be pronounc'd as an *s.* 1863 MISS SEWELL *Chr. Names* i. 32 The mark is called a cedilla or cerilla.

Cerimony, -moyn, -monial, etc., obs. ff. CEREMONY, CEREMONIAL.

Cerin (sĭə·rin). *Chem.* [f. L. *cēra* wax + -IN.]

1. 'A waxy substance extracted by alcohol or ether from grated cork. (Cork contains from 1·8 to 2·5 per cent. of waxy matter.) Watts *Dict. Chem.*

† **2.** 'A name applied by John to the portion of beeswax which is readily soluble in alcohol; according to Brodie..merely impure cerotic acid'.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. 258 Pure bees-wax is composed of two vegetable principles, the one .. most readily dissolved being called cerin, that less so, myricin. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 210 Wax contains three distinct principles—viz. cerine, myricine, and ceroleine. The cerine, or cerotic acid, forms the greatest part. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 98/1 About twenty-two per cent. of a peculiar fatty acid (cerotic)..formerly named *cerine.*

Cerine (sĭə·rəin). *Min.* [f. CER-IUM + -INE; named (in Swedish) by Hisinger in 1815.] A variety of the mineral ALLANITE or cerium-epidote.

1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* s. v. *Cerium,* Brown Oxide, Allanite, Cerin. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 286 s.v. *Allanite, Cerine* is the same thing..subtranslucent in thin splinters. *Ibid.* 289 Cerine occurs at Bastnäs in Sweden.

Cering (sĭə·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CERE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Waxing, covering with wax.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 For rede threde, ceringe, sowing. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur., Ceratura,* a dressing with waxe, searing.

2. *attrib.,* as in *cering-candle, cering-cloth.*

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 121 For ceryng can-

dell' at ii tymes *vd.* **1502** *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 83 Searing candelles for the awter clothys. **1530** PALSGR. 479/2, I ceare a garment of sylke or velvet, as a taylour doth with a ceryng candell, *Fencire.* **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 109 Take a searynge cloth made of fine virgin waxe and Deres sewet, and put nexte your fynger. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 154 A little Searing Candle.

Cerinin (sī·rinin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κήριν-ος* waxy + -IN.] 'A waxy fat which forms about 18 per cent. of the lignite of Garstewitz near Merseberg' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

Ce·rinite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE: named 1859.] An amorphous silicate of alumina, a yellowish white mineral with a waxy lustre.

1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 69.

Cerinthian (sĭrĭ·nþiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Cerinthus* + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the teaching of Cerinthus, one of the earliest heresiarchs of the Christian Church (*c* A.D. 88), who attempted to unite Christianity with a mixture of Gnosticism and Judaism, the main peculiarity being the assumption that Jesus was a man and the Christ an æon who entered into Jesus. **B.** *sb.* An adherent of the teaching of Cerinthus.

1576 HANMER *Anunc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 57 Cerinthus, founder of the Cerinthian heresie. **1585–7** T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 48 They .. which either deny or impugn the Deity of our Saviour, as did the Cerinthians. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1882) 766 Any Cerinthian attempt to distinguish between Jesus the man of sorrows and Christ the risen Lord.

Ceriore, -iowre, obs. ff. of SEARCHER.

Ceriph (se·rif). [Deriv. obscure. A writer in *N. & Q.* 8 May '69 suggests Du. and Flem. *schreef* line, stroke (*schreve* 'linea; norma, et terminus' Kilian), which fairly suits sense and form; but historical evidence is wanting, and the quasi-French form of *sans-ceriph* is not accounted for.]

One of the fine lines of a letter, *esp.* the fine 'hair-line' at the top or bottom of capitals, as of I; hence *sans-ceriph* a name for the block type that has no hair-lines, as in THIS.

1830 in FIGGINS *Spec. Printing Types*, Sans-serif. **1833** in BLAKE & STEPHENSON *Printing Types*, Nonpareil sans-surryphs. **1841** SAVAGE *Dict. Print.* 163. **1876** *Phonetic Jrnl.* 20 Sept. 454/1 The capital C in sans-ceriph type is too much like G.

‖ **Cerise** (*sərī·z*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *cerise* cherry, *rouge-cerise* cherry-red.] Name of a light bright clear red, resembling that of some cherries.

1858 *Times* 30 Nov. 10/2 Well-dressed beauties..in all the glowing grandeur of cerise and blue. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 10 Gladiateur's colours are blue and red, and Nu's are cerise (which is very like red) and blue. **1882** *Garden* 3 June 395/1 The colours are..cerise, maroon, orange, rose.

Cerite[1] (sī·rəit). *Min.* [Named 1804: f. as CERIUM + -ITE.] A very rare mineral, the hydrated silicate of Cerium (of which it is the chief source).

Found as yet only in an abandoned copper mine at Bastnäs near Riddarhyttan in Westmannland, Sweden, in compact fine-grained masses of indistinct blackish-red colour, and also in short six-sided prisms. It contains also the rare metals Lanthanum and Didymium, and generally a small quantity of Yttrium. Called by Klaproth *ochroite.*

1804 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* XII. 105 (*title*) Experiments on a Mineral formerly called false Tungsten, now Cerite, in which a new Metal has been found. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 433 There is a mineral found at Ridderhytta in Sweden, very like tungsten, of a reddish colour, and which has been called cerite. **1837–68** in DANA *Min.* **1885** ERNI *Min.* 317 Color of cerite, reddish-gray.

b. *Cerite metals*: cerium, didymium, and lanthanum (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp. 418).

Ce·rite[2]. *Palæont.* [a. F. *cérite*, ad. mod.L. *cerithium*, name of the genus.] A genus of fossil brachiopod molluscs. Also *attrib.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 497 Some of the marl beds contain cardites .. cerites or screws. **1852** TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 184 The cerite limestone of the banks of the Seine is sometimes mixed with sandstone.

Cerium (sī·riŭm). *Chem.* [Named by Hisinger and Berzelius, along with its source *cerite*, after the planet CERES, whose discovery (in 1801) was then one of the most striking facts in physical science. The ending is as in *potassium* and other names of metals. Klaproth, in 1807, changed the names to *cererium* and *cererite* 'lest they should appear to be derived from *cēra*, *κηρός* wax', but the change was not accepted (Dana).]

One of the chemical elements: a rare metal, discovered in the mineral called CERITE; it has the colour and lustre of iron, and takes a high polish, which it retains in dry air, but in moist air it becomes covered with coloured films like heated steel; it is malleable and ductile, of specific gravity 6·63 to 6·73. Atomic weight 138; symbol Ce.

1804 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* IX. 290 (*title*) Account of Cerium, a New Metal found in a Mineral Substance from Bastnas in Sweden. **1808** HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 266 From the planet Ceres, discovered about the same period, it has been called Cerium; and the mineral that contains it is termed Cerite. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 433 Cerium had not been obtained in the metallic form till I succeeded in reducing some oxide sent me by M. Berzelius, by means of potassium .. [forming] a deep gray metallic powder, which became brown by oxidation. **1844–68** DANA *Min.* 414 In 1839 Mosander proved that the oxyd of cerium contained the new metal *lanthanum*, and in 1842 another new metal *didymium.* **1865** A. H. CHURCH in *Chem. News* XII. 121 A new British mineral containing cerium. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 757 Cerium has also been detected by Prof. Church in a Cornish mineral.

b. *attrib.*: in *cerium compounds, group* (of metals), *salts*, etc. = CERIC[1].

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Supp. 273 Preparation of pure cerium salts. *Ibid.* 3rd Supp. 420 A piece of cerium wire burns with even greater brilliancy than magnesium. **1886** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 166 Class VI, Cerium Group.

Cerke, variant of SERK, *Obs.*, a shirt.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2449 Al naked..saf hir cerke.

Cermocination, -trix, etc.: see SER-.

Cern (sɔ̄n), *v.*[1] [ad. L. *cern-ĕre* 'to separate, to decide', in judicial language 'to resolve to enter upon an inheritance', 'to make known this determination', 'to enter upon an inheritance' (Lewis and Short).] Used in translation of Roman law-books for: To declare acceptance of an inheritance. Hence **Ce·rning** *vbl. sb.*

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 166 If the individual so instituted desire to be heir, he must cern within the time for cretion. .. I enter upon and cern to his inheritance. — *Ulpian* xxii. § 25 A stranger heir, if he be instituted with cretion, becomes heir by cerning.

So **Ce·rniture,** formal declaration of the acceptance of an inheritance. [Not formed on L. analogies: the L. is *crētio.*]

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxii. § 28 To cern is to recite the words of cerniture in this way. — *Gaius* II. § 482 Cerniture in compliance with the cretion-clause.

† **Cern,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. Short for CONCERN.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 77 What cernes it you, if I weare Pearle and gold.

† **Cerne,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *cerne* circle:—L. *circin-us* circle, deriv. of *circus* circle.] A circle; an enceinte.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 46 With Cernes bothe square and rounde He traceth ofte upon the grounde, Makend his invocation. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 309 Merlin..made a cerne with a yerde in myddell of the launde.

Cerne (sɔ̄n), *v. rare.* [a. F. *cerne-r* to encircle, surround:—L. *circināre*, f. *circin-us*: see the sb.] *trans.* To surround, invest.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 548 The cavalry occupied the undulating valleys..and they cerned the lofty fortress on all sides.

† **Ce·rnicle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *cernicŭlum* sieve, f. *cernĕre* to sift.] A sieve.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 559 Dates .. must be brayed..then trajected through a cernicle.

Cernuous (sə·rniu|əs), *a.* [f. L. *cernu-us* inclined forwards + -OUS.] Bowing downwards; in *Bot.* of a flower: Having the top bent downwards; drooping, nodding.

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 48 That very weight which sinks us downe from our erect constitution, into the cernuous lownesse of beasts. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 252 (*Bot. Terms*) *Cernuous*, drooping. **1853** G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 42 The flowers are cernuous after their blow.

Cero- comb. form of L. *cera* or Gr. *κηρός* wax; as in **cero-mastic, cero-mimene, cero-resin.** Also the first element in many derivatives.

1804 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 215 Lac may be denominated a cero-resin. **1828** S. F. GRAY *Operat. Chem.* 805 Ceromimene, or prepared stearine, is brilliant, white, and semi-transparent. **1884** A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Ch. Egypt* II. i. 28 Mixed with ceromastic.

Ce·rofer. *rare.* [repr. Gr. *κηροφόρος* wax-taper-bearer, and med.L. *cēriforus* and *cēroferārius* formed on the Gr., with influence of L. *fer-re, -fer*: the pure L. form would be *cerifer.*] A wax-taper-bearer; an acolyte.

1884 W. H. R. JONES *Register S. Osmund* ii. Gloss. 197 An engraving of cerofers in rochets holding their tapers.

Ceroferary (sĭrǫ·fĕrări). *rare.* Also **cero-pherary.** **a.** = CEROFER [in F. *céroferaire.*] **b.** A candlestick, candelabrum [= L. *cēroferārium*].

[ISIDORE *Orig.* VII. xii. 29 Acolythi Græce, Latine cero-ferarii dicuntur, a deportandis cereis, quando legendum est Evangelium, aut sacrificium offerendum **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxi. (1495) 898 They that serue in chyrches of wexe candyls ben callyd *Ceroferarii.*] *c* **1650** FULLER is cited by Webster for sense a; sense b is given without quotation in mod. Dicts.

Cerography (sĭrǫ·grăfi). [ad. Gr. *κηρογραφία* painting with wax, encaustic painting, f. *κηρός* wax + *-γραφία* writing.] Writing or painting on or in wax. **a.** Applied to the encaustic painting of the ancients. **b.** 'Engraving on wax spread on a sheet of copper, from which a stereotype plate is taken' (Webster, 1856).

So **Ce·rograph,** a writing or engraving on wax; an encaustic painting. **Cerogra·phic, -ical,** *a.*, pertaining to cerography. **Cero·graphist,** one skilled in cerography.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthen. & P.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 465 Which Cerography In unknown character of Victory, Nature hath set. **1731** BAILEY Vol. II, *Cerography*, a painting or writing in wax. **1846** S. E. MORSE *Geography* Title, Illustrated with more than fifty cerographic maps. *Ibid.* Pref. 5 The new art of Cerography is applied for the first time to the illustration of a work of this kind.

Cerolein (sĭrō·lĭ,in). *Chem.* [f. L. *cēra* wax + OLEIN.] A soft substance containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained by treating beeswax with boiling alcohol.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 210. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 793 Cerolein forms about 5 per cent. of wax, and gives to it the appropriate colour and odour.

Cerolite (sī·rŏlăit). *Min.* Also **kerolite.** [ad. *kerolith* (Breithaupt 1823), f. Gr. *κηρός* wax + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminum, having a somewhat waxy lustre and greasy feel.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 470 Breithaupt unites deweylite to cerolite.

‖ **Ceroma** (sĭrō·mă). [Lat. *cērōma* ointment for wrestlers, place for wrestling, etc., a. Gr. *κήρωμα* anything made of wax, ointment for wrestlers, f. *κηρο* to wax.] 'An apartment in the Gymnasia and baths of the ancients, where the bathers and wrestlers were anointed' (Gwilt).

Ceromancy (sī·rŏmænsi). [a. F. *céromancie*, med.L. *cēromantia*, f. Gr. *κηρός* wax + *μαντεία* divination.] Divination from the figures produced by dropping melted wax into water.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 163–6. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Ceromanty*, divination or sooth-saying by wax put into water. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXV, By ceromancy, where, by the means of wax dissolved into water, thou shalt see the..lively representation of thy future wife.

Ceromel (sī·rŏmel). [a. F. *céromel*, f. L. *cēra* wax + *mel* honey.] A mixture of wax and honey, 'used as an application to wounds and ulcers in hot climates, where ointments soon turn rancid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Cero·neous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *ceroneum* an ointment chiefly composed of wax.] Consisting of or containing wax.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 123 They admit of wax as many Plaisters which are therefore..called ceroneous.

Ceroo·n. 'The American mode of spelling SEROON, a bale or package made of skins' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Ceropherary: see CEROFERARY.

Ceroplast (sī·rŏplæst). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *κηρόπλαστος* moulded in wax; see next.] A mould in wax, etc.; also *attrib.*

1872 DE MORGAN *Budg. Paradoxes* 149 He spread a thick block of putty over a wooden chair and sat in it until it had taken a ceroplast copy of the proper seat.

Ceroplastic (sī·rŏplæ·stik), *a.* [a. Gr. *κηροπλαστικός* relating to modelling in wax, f. *κηρός* wax + *πλάσσειν* to form, mould, *πλαστός* moulded.] **1.** Of or relating to modelling in wax.

1801 *Monthly Mag.* XII. 423 The first application of ceroplastic to anatomical science. **1855** tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* i. 37 The ceroplastic art. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 27 Mar., A ceroplastic panorama of the Men..of the Time.

2. Ceroplastics *sb.*, the art of modelling in wax; *concr.* waxworks.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 Mar., A permanent Museum of Ceroplastics, or in plainer English, a waxwork exhibition. **1884** *Ibid.* 14 July 5/4 The unrivalled collection of ceroplastics in Baker street.

So **Ce·roplasty,** 'the making of anatomical models in wax' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cerosin (sī·rŏsin). *Chem.* [f. L. **cerōs-us* waxy + -IN.] A wax-like substance obtained by scraping the surface of some kinds of sugar-cane.

c **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/2 A wax-like substance, named *cerosine* by Dumas, is..obtained from the surface of many species of sugar-cane.

Ceroso-. *Chem.* Combining form of CEROUS *a.*[1]

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 834 *Ceroso-ceric Oxide* .. may be regarded as a compound of ceroso and ceric oxide. **1873** — *Fownes' Chem.* 380 The ceroso-ceric compounds, of intermediate composition. **1879** — *Dict. Chem., 3rd Supp.* 421 The brown-red hexagonal [sulphur] salt remains also a ceroso-ceric salt according to the new atomic weight.

† **Cerote.** *Obs.* Also **cerot.** [ad. L. *cērōtum*, a. Gr. *κηρωτόν* waxed, f. *κηρο-* to wax.] = CERATE.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 30 b, The roote .. is good for brused places and wyth a cerote or treat made of waxe. **1562** BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 64 b, Sondrie oyntementes and Cerots. **1602** HOLLAND *Pliny* 'Wds. of Art', Cerote is of a middle nature between an ointment and a plastre, not so hard as the one nor so soft as the other. **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 364 Added to cerots and plaisters.

Cerotic (sĭrǫ·tik). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κηρωτ-όν* (see prec.) + -IC.] In *Cerotic acid*, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, 'the essential constituent of that portion of beeswax which is soluble in boiling alcohol' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). See CERIN. Its salts are called **Ce·rotates.**

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. 258 As cerin forms a soap with potass, Brodie regards it as an acid, which he therefore calls the cerotic. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 695 Cerotic Acid is the essential constituent of cerin.

So **Ce·rotene,** an olefine ($C_{27}H_{54}$) obtained by the dry distillation of Chinese wax; **Ce·rotin,** hydrate of ceryl, $C_{27}H_{56}O$; **Ce·rotyl,** = CERYL.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. 258 Mr. Brodie..also detected in a species of wax from China a substance..which he calls cerotin. *c* **1865** LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 98/1 Chinese wax .. is made up of cerotic acid and an alcohol named

oxide of cerotyl. **1869** Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 334 Cerotyl Alcohol, is contained in Chinese wax.

Cerous (sī·ərəs), *a.*[1] *Chem.* [f. Cer-ium + -ous.] Of the nature of Cerium; applied to chemical compounds in which cerium combines as a triad, as in *cerous salts*; *Cerous chloride*, $CeCl_3$, *Cerous oxide*, Ce_2O_3. *Cerous silicate*, $Ce_2Si_3O_{12}$.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 834 Cerous fluoride is obtained as a white precipitate by adding an alkaline fluoride to a cerous salt. *Ibid.* 835 Cerous silicate exists in nature as Cerite; the phosphate as Monazite, Edwardsite, Cryptolite, and Phosphocerite; the carbonate in Parisite.

Cerous (sī·ərəs), *a.*[2] *Ornith.* [f. Cere *sb.*, or L. *cēra* + -ous.] Of the nature of a cere.

1869 Gillmore *Rept. & Birds* Introd. 190 In the Goose, we find the bill..covered at the base with a cerous skin.

Cerre, obs. form of Cere *v.*

† **Cerre-tree.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *cerrus*, a kind of oak + Tree.] A species of oak: the Turkey Oak (*Quercus Cerris*), or the Holm Oak (*Q. Ilex*).

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 102 b, An other Mast bearing Oke there is .. a kinde whereof some thinke the Cerre tree to be, called in Latine Cerrus.

† **Cerrial,** *a. Obs.* Also **cerial, serriale.** [a. Olt. *cereale*, f. *cerro* (*cero*) evergreen oak,' L. *cerrus* Turkey or bitter oak; see -al.] Of or pertaining to evergreen oak.

c **1386** Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1432 A coroune of a grene ook cerial [*v.r.* serial; Boccaccio *Teseide*, Corona di querzia cereale]. *a* **1500** *Flower & Leaf* xxx, Chapelets fresh of okes serrial, Newly sprong. [*a* **1700** Dryden *Flower & Leaf* 284 Branches..Of palm, of laurel, or of cerrial-oak.]

† **Cerse, cers, cerss,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [cf. OF. *cercer*, dial. var. of *chercher* (Search), *chercher*.] An obsolete variant of Search *v.*

1503 *Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 242 (Jam.), To cerss the salaris and passaris furth of the Realme. **1516** in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 265* To cerse and seik George Howme. **1533** Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 414 The two men sall cers the bukis of Sibilla.

Cerse, obs. f. Searce to sift.

† **Cert,** *adv. Obs.* [a. OF. *cert* adj. and adv.:—L. *cert-us* sure, settled, determined, *certē* surely, certainly. The adj. use does not appear in Eng. (exc. as in 2), and prob. the adverbial use is mixed up with that of Certes.]

1. Certainly, certes, of a truth.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 5803 So hy ben delited in that art That wery ne ben hy neuere, cert. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 3569 Thir while the knightes cert Were y-went into desert.

2. Phrase. *In cert*: of a certainty, in truth.

c **1440** *Launfal* 297, I dar well say yn sert.

Certain (sō·ːtén, -t'n), *a., sb.*, and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 3–6 **certein, -eyn,** (**-eine, -eyne**), 4–7 **certen,** 4–6 **certayn**(**e**, 4–7 **certaine,** 4– **certain**; (also 4–5 **certan,** 4–6 **-tane,** 5–6 **certyn,** 7 **certaint, certien**); *β.* 4–6 **serteyn**(**e**, 5–6 **serten,** 4–5 **sertan, -tain, -tayn,** 5–6 **sertayne,** 6 **sarteyn, -tayne,** 8 *dial.* **sartan.** [a. OF. *certain* (=Pr. *certan*, Sp. and It. *certano*), repr. late L. or Romanic type *certān-us, certān-o*, f. *cert-us* determined, settled, sure, orig. pa. pple. of *cern-ĕre* to decide, determine, etc. The sense-development had taken place already with L. *certus*. The comparative and superlative, *certainer, certainest*, are of common occurrence up to the middle of 18th c., but are now seldom used.]

I. 1. Determined, fixed, settled; not variable or fluctuating; unfailing. To avoid ambiguity from confusion with sense 7, the adj. is sometimes put after its sb., as *a certain day, a day certain.*

Certain price: in Foreign Exchanges, the fixed sum in one currency, of which the value is expressed by a varying sum in another.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 378 To a man to bere þeruore a certeyn rente by þe 3ere. **1461–83** *Lib. Niger Edw. IV* in *Ord. R. Househ.* (1790) 18 A formal and convenient custume more certayne than was used byfore his tyme. **1597** Morley *Introd. Mus.* 6 Musicke is included in no certaine bounds. **1597** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 5 That which produceth any certain effect. **1611** Bible 1 *Cor.* iv. 11 We .. haue no certaine dwelling place. **1631** Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 384 The number of them hath not beene certaine in our dayes: at this time there are about sixty and eight..in former ages, they were but twelue. **1670** Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. 500 Wandering up and down without certain seat. **1741** T. Robinson *Gavelkind* v. 79 A Fair or Market with Toll certain. **1817** W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 669 Apartments were taken 'for 12 months certain, and six months' notice afterwards'. **1845** Stephen *Laws Eng.* II. 111 Payment of money on a day certain. **1866** Crump *Banking* vii. 146 Paris is said to give to London the 'uncertain' for the 'certain' price, when a [varying] number of francs and cents are exchanged for the £ sterling.

b. Definite, exact, precise. *arch.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 143 So that his word be .. so certeine, That in him be no double speche. *a* **1541** Wyatt *Let.* in *Wks.* (1861) Introd. 22 The certain time how long I tarried after..I remember not. **1676** Marvell *Gen. Counc.* Wks. 1875 IV. 152 The answer is now much shorter and certainer. **1736** Butler *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 21 No means of determining..what is the certain bulk of the living being each man calls himself. **1788** J. Powell *Devises* (1827) II. 75 It is of more importance that rules of this description should be certain.

2. Sure, unerring, not liable to fail; to be depended upon; wholly trustworthy or reliable.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12785 To bring fra iohn certan tiþand. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 900 His stede That certeyne was and gode at nede. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 3028 Rychard bad his men seche For some wys clerk and sertayn leche .. For to loke hys uryn. **1561** T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 12 The righter and certainer mark to know him by. **1650** R. Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Warres* VII. 40, I have no more, nor no certainer Intelligence then others. **1752** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 203 ¶ 2 To repose upon real facts, and certain experience. **1834** Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xv. (1849) 141 A certain indication of a coming tempest.

b. Sure to come or follow; inevitable.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 23732 Es nathing certainur þan dede, Ne vncertainner þan es þe tide. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 24 Fearfull more of shame Then of the certeine perill he stood in. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 29 Those certaine tortures, he had doubtlesse received, had he stood upon his Justification. **1669** Shadwell *Royal Sheph.* v, Such .. Do on themselves the certain'st ruin bring. **1884** Gustafson *Found. Death* Pref. 6 Truth's laborious but certain advance.

c. Sure in its operation or effects; 'unfailing; that always produces the expected effect' (J.).

1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 593 There is no truer nor certainer way, than to make them doe some foule act against him. *a* **1754** R. Mead (J.), I have often wished that I knew as certain a remedy for any other distemper. **1771** *Lett. Junius* lxi. 317 The abuse of a valuable privilege is the certain means to lose it. **1809** Roland *Fencing* 80 To give any certain directions to deceive the adversary would be impossible.

3. Established as a truth or fact to be absolutely received, depended, or relied upon; not to be doubted, disputed, or called in question; indubitable, sure.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2273 Hit semes more sertain, sothely, to me..Hit may negh vs with noy. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiii. 29 It is muche certayner that that day shall cum, then it is certayne that summer followeth after wynter. **1605** Shaks. *Macb.* II. iv. 15 Duncans Horses, (A thing most strange, and certaine)..Turn'd wilde in nature. **1611** Bible *Deut.* xiii. 14 Then shalt thou enquire..and..if it be trueth, and the thing certaine, etc. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xviii. § 4 Whatsoever Truth we come to the clear discovery of, from the .. Contemplation of our own Ideas, will always be certainer to us, than those which are convey'd to us by Traditional Revelation. **1705** S. Clarke *Being & Attrib. of God* (R.), One of the certainest and most evident truths in the world. **1729** Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 199 It is certain that effects must have a cause. **1761** Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. xlvi. 13 A fact as certain as it appears incredible. **1856** Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. § 2. 3 We can conceive nothing more absolutely certain than that we exist. **1877** E. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 175 It appears to me not only conceivable, but probable, if not certain.

4. Of persons: Fully confident upon the ground of knowledge, or other evidence believed to be infallible; having no doubt; assured; sure (='subjectively certain'). Const. *of* a thing, *that* it is so.

Morally certain: so sure that one is morally justified in acting upon the conviction.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 77 Þei timbrede not so hye, Ne bou3te none Borgages, beo 3e certeyne. **138.** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 362 We ben certein þat crist may not axe oþir obedience. **1382** — *Rom.* xv. 14, I my silf am certeyn of 3ou, for and 3e 3ou silf ben ful of loue. **1606** Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 57, I know you could not lacke, I am certaine on't. **1645** Earl Glamorgan *Let.* 28 Nov. in *Carte MSS.*, I am morally certain a total assent from the Nuncio shall be declared to the propositions for peace. **1679** Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. 146 A man can never be Certain of that, about which he has not the Liberty of Examining, Understanding, or Judging: Confident (I confess) he may be; but that's quite another thing than being Certain. **1796** H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 6 We are certain, at least, of the existence of those beings. **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1871) II. IV. vii. 148 Besides one is not sure, only morally-certain. **1864** Tennyson *Grandmother* xxi, I am not always certain if they be alive or dead.

† **5.** Blending senses 1 and 4. *Obs.*

a. Confirmed by experience or practice; well-founded, well-grounded; fully established.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 19507 (Fairf.), Walcande fra stede to stede in mare certain faiþ þen þai ware are. **1393** Gower *Conf.* I. 180 Whan they ben of the feith certein, They gone to Barbarie ayein. *Ibid.* III. 303 He taught her till she was certeine Of harpe, citole and of riote. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 159/1 He was certeyn in the doctryne of the gospel.

† **b.** Self-determined, resolved; steadfast. (Cf. L. *certus mori.*) *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 953 However I with thee have fixt my Lot, Certain to undergoe like doom, if Death Consort with thee. **1672** Marvell *Corr.* ccvii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 408 He doth still continue certain to the former resolutions. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 48 The certainer such Determination is, the greater is the Perfection.

6. By a change of construction, a person or agent is said to be *certain to do* a thing, when the fact that he will do it is certain. The use thus attaches itself logically to 1, and in such a sentence as 'the town is certain to be taken', *certain* might be referred to that sense.

1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 49 I'l be as certain to make him a good dish of meat, as I was to catch him. **1868** E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xxiii. 537 The truth that honest and unselfish labour is just as certain to grow as it is to live. *Mod.* We are certain to meet him in the course of our rambles.

II. 7. Used to define things which the mind definitely individualizes or particularizes from the general mass, but which may be left without further identification in description; thus often used to indicate that the speaker does not choose further to identify or specify them: in *sing.* = a particular, in *pl.* = some particular, some definite.

Different as this seems to be from sense 1, it is hardly separable from it in a large number of examples: thus, in the first which follows, the *hour* was quite 'certain' or 'fixed', but it is not communicated to the reader; to him it remains, so far as his knowledge is concerned, quite indefinite; it may have been, *as far as he knows*, at any hour; though, *as a fact*, it was at a particular hour. (The absolute uses are in B 4–6.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8933 Ilk dai a certain hore! Þar lighted dun of heuen ture Angels. **138.** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 220 How religious men shoulde kepe certayne Articles. **1393** Gower *Conf.* II. 16 A certain ile, which Paphos Men clepe. **1483** Caxton *G. L.* 242/1 Saynt domynyk spak to the pryour ..of certeyne mater. **1526** Tindale *John* xi. 1 A certayne man was sicke, named Lazarus. **1536** Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 61 In Aprill 1536, certen comyssions were sente into the weste countrye. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* II. v. 152 The rootes be..covered with certayne scales. **1600** F. Walker *Sp. Mandeville* 18 b, Theyr garments are made of a certaine fine woll, like Bombast. **1603** Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 129 For certaine words he spake against your Grace. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xix. 94 Not every one but Certain men distinguished from the rest. **1710** Steele *Tatler* No. 173 ¶ 3 There are certain faces for certain Painters, as well as certain Subjects for certain Poets. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 1 A Letter .. directed to a certain Lady whom I shall here call by the Name of Leonora. **1744** Berkeley *Siris* § 1 In certain parts of America, Tarwater is made. **1805** *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 437 The Reports which certain public associations have circulated. **1856** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. vi. § 1 Everything that is natural is, within certain limits, right. **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 5 If a certain quantity of beef be given for a certain quantity of corn. **1879** M. Arnold *Equality, Mixed Ess.* 65 Certain races and nations, are on certain lines pre-eminent and representative. **1887** (Police Notice) 'Whereas certain persons unknown did, on the night of .., feloniously enter', etc.

† **b.** *Some certain*: some particular, some ... which might be particularized. *Obs.*

1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) T viij b, In case some certayne Circe should tourne into wilde beastes al the French Kings subiectes. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. v. 6 A man is .. neuer welcome to a place, till some certain shot be paid. **1599** — *Hen. V*, I. i. 87 His true Titles to some certaine Dukedomes, And generally, to the Crowne and Seat of France. **1732** Pope *Ess. Man* II. 189 Lust, thro' some certain strainers well refin'd, Is gentle love.

† **c.** With *pl. sb.*, often (like *some*) referring to number; usually: Some definitely, some at least, a restricted or limited number of.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10947 There þai fourmyt a fest..Serten dayes by-dene duly to hold. **1582** G. Martin in Fulke *Defence* (1843) 229 You abuse the people for certain years with false translations. **1635** N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 1 The death of Queen Mary having been certaine hours concealed. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 192 In Rome..he was certain months in the character of Ambassador.

d. Of positive yet restricted (or of positive even *if* restricted) quantity, amount, or degree; of *some* extent at least.

1538 Starkey *England* 13 Ther ys a certyn equyte and justyce among al natyonys and pepul. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 6 His Virtues..are as it were tinged by a certain Extravagance. **1763** Fr. Brooke *Lady Mandeville* in Barbauld *Brit. Novelists* (1820) XXVII. 22 A prodigious passion for people of a certain rank, a phrase of which she is peculiarly fond. *Ibid.* 63, I knew her rage for title, tinsel, and 'people of a certain rank'. **1810** G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 476 Mr. Perceval..found a *certain* improvement in him. **1845** S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 131 He kept up a certain degree of intercourse..with the Gonfaloniere Capponi. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. 123 The ice is disintegrated to a certain depth. **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 117 The bank makes a certain profit out of the business.

e. Sometimes euphemistically: Which it is not polite or necessary further to define. *A certain age*: an age when one is no longer young, but which politeness forbids to be specified too minutely: usually, referring to some age between forty and sixty. (Mostly said of women.)

1748 Lady Featherstonhaugh in Lady Chatterton *Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. ii. 25 Some very handsome ladies of a certain sort, who always make part of his suite. **1803** Jane Porter *Thaddeus* xxviii, At the epoch, called a certain age, she found herself an old maid. **1817** Byron *Beppo* xxii, She was not old, nor young, nor at the years Which certain people call a *certain age*, Which yet the most uncertain age appears. **1822** — *Juan* VI. lxix, A lady of a 'certain age', which means Certainly aged. **1840** Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, A very old house, perhaps as old as it claimed to be, and perhaps older, which will sometimes happen with houses of an uncertain, as with ladies of a certain, age. **1882** Howells *Out of Question*, His feet are set rather wide apart in the fashion of gentlemen approaching a certain weight.

f. With a proper name, it implies that the person so indicated is presumed to be unknown except by name = 'a certain person called' or 'calling himself'; hence often conveying a slight shade of disdain.

1785 Cowper *Let.* 5 Feb., A certain lord Archibald Hamilton has hired the house of Mr. Small .. for a hunting seat. **1833** Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 348 A certain Benjamin Franklin French writes to me from New Orleans. **1870**

L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. v. 139 Mrs. Raggett brought with her a certain Miss Lucy.

B. quasi-*sb.* or *ellipt.* What is certain.

I. †**1.** Fixed, settled, or appointed condition, order, etc.; certainty. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 153 It is an vnresonable Religioun þat hath riȝte nouȝte of certeyne. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 251 But every time hath his certain. 1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 146 Having no such pensions in certaine.

†**2.** Certain state of matters, fact, or account; that which may be relied on; certainty. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27001 Sant paule sais of vr last dai, Es nan mai certain þer-of sai. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* (1816) II. 362 That knight that hurt him knew the very certain that he had hurt Sir Launcelot. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxliii. 530 He sent out his spyes to knowe the sartayne which waye the emperours nephue shulde come. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 16, That's the certaine of it. 1607 C. Lever in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 169 Honour, beautie, nor desire of golde, Cannot the certaine of their death withhold.

b. *For certain, in certain*, etc.: see 7–10 below.

†**3.** The state of mental certainty, certitude. *Obs.*

1378 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 339 But as God wole of þre þingis, þat we knowun hem not in certein. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 348 I hove In none certein betwene the two. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* (1817) II. 290 Than they were at certayne that they were of naturel colours withoute paynt-tynge. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxiii. 326 As than they were nat in certayne yf they shulde passe that way. *Ibid.* (1812) I. 464 It is of certayne that we shall conquere you.

II. †**4.** A definite quantity or amount (*of*). *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 471 Biseching him to lene him a certeyn Of gold. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xiii. 358 He ȝaf a certein of possessioun. 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied for a certen of bryk by the lumpe. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Germanie* iii. (1622) 264 To pay a certaine of corne, or cattell, or apparell.

†**b.** *ellipt.* A fixed or definite sum of money.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 39 For þes he þam bisouht, to gyf þam a certeyn. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 81 Ne non suffragies selle for a certeyn bi ȝere. 1505 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 135 A perpetual serteyn .. to be distribute to xij powre persons on seynt Brices day. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 180/2 The preests paieng a certeine to the King.

†**5.** A definite (restricted) number (*of* things).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 547 She to soper come..With a certeyn of her owne men. 1462 J. Daubeney in *Paston Lett.* 452 II. 102 Ye wolle late me have a serteyn of your bullokys for the vetelyng of the Barge. 1547 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. D 24 A certen of the wysest..men. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. 1 Peter* iii. 20 Put of for a certayn of yeares. 1621 *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* 9 A certaine of the nobilitie were convened.

†**b.** Occasionally without *of*: cf. A. 7. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xiv. 13 A certayne noble knightis..she kept styl about her. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 119 b, After I haue taried a certayne dayes among them.

†**c.** *ellipt.* A fixed number of prayers or masses. [1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 278 His certeyntee [1448 certeyn] of messes.] 1466 *Fun. J. Paston* in *Lett.* II. 271 To the said parson for a certeyn unto Mighelmesse next after the said yere day, viiis. viiid. 1496 *Will of J. Burgh* (Somerset Ho.), I bequeith xxxs. iiijd. for to have a certeyn rehersed in the church. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. viii. 126.

†**d.** *ellipt.* A restricted number of persons; some. *Obs.*

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 611/1 God chooseth a certayne whome he lyketh. 1541 Paynell *Catiline* xxvii. 47 They chose out a certayne, whiche shulde besyege Pompeys house.

6. Closely related to this is the current (though somewhat archaic) use without *a*, both followed by *of* and absolutely, which may also be treated as a pronominal or absolute use of sense 7 in A.

a. of persons.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1709 Ector .. and certen hym with. 1450 W. Somner in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 3 He sente..certyn letters to certyn of his trustid men. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xii. 1 To vexe certayne [Wyclif sum men] of the congregacion. 1538 Starkey *England* 54 Polytyke rule .. may be other vnder a prynce, commyn conseyl of certayn, or vnder the hole multytude. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 122, I haue mou'd already Some certaine of the Noblest minded Romans. 1611 Bible *Pref.* 1 Certaine, which would be counted pillars of the State.

b. of things.

1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 17. 62 Certain of the Psalms. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* iii, Mrs. Clennam dipped certain of the rusks and ate them; while the old woman buttered certain other of the rusks.

III. *Phrases.*

7. *For certain*; formerly (and still *dial.*) also *for a certain*: as a certainty, assuredly. [=F. *pour certain*, Littré.]

c 1320 *Sculn Sag.* (W.) 2901 Sir, for sertayn, That wald I here and that ful fayn. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij, For certaine al the fruites cometh not togither. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* 625 It was reported for a certain, that a Viper entring into a Mans mouth, etc. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xxvi. 15 But know ye for certaine, That, etc. 1646 Cromwell *Let.* 10 Aug., I hear for certain that Ormond has concluded a peace with the Rebels. 1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. v, He meant the Butcher, for a certain. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* I. § 16. 39 He was for certain a most useful Member. 18.. Southey *Koprecht* iv, Koprecht for certain is not dead!

†**8.** *In certain*: in truth, certainly, truly. *Obs.* [Cf. OF. *à certain*, Dewes.]

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11577 (Laud), This was þe somme in certayn Of the childryn þat were slayne. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G iij, For in certayne he hath leyd thre egges. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 52 In certeyn the duke of Aygremounte is ryght myghty. 1493 *Petronilla* 57 (Pynson), And she fulfylled his byddynge in certeyn Withoute grutchinge of virgynall mekenesse.

9. *Of a certain* (arch.), formerly *of certain*: as a matter of certainty, certainly, assuredly. [=OF. *de certain*, Dewes.] To this may belong Caxton's *a certain*; but this may be from Fr. (cf. 8).

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 229, I know of a certayn. 1488 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 46 Yf we knew a certen that suche men deyed wythout repentaunce. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 97 It began to be muttred off certeyne that the Magistrate, etc. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. iv. 112 They..who of certain report, that, etc. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iv, Of a certain, those whingers are pretty toys.

C. *adv.* **1.** Certainly, of a truth, assuredly. (Mostly *parenthetic* = Certainly 4.)

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 82 My boke sais certayn, þat he gaf neuer þat rede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 375 And elles certeyn hadde thei ben to blame. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 501 Þus worschup god dude certeyn To Englond, þat þo was Bretayn. 1509 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* x. 191 It brenneth hote lyke fyre certeyn. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 29 Lorenzo certaine, and my loue indeed. 1704 Rowe *Ulyss.* IV. i. 1768 She is lost—most certain—gone irrevocable.

2. With certainty, surely.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 20 As thei ben to sekinge sum thing certeynere [*v. r.* and 1388 more certeynly of him]. *a* 1734 North *Lives* II. 346 There is no place..in which an ingenious person comes sooner and certainer to preferment, than in the Turkish Court.

†**3.** Emphasizing *sooth, true, sure. Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26973 Bot if þat it be suilk a thing þat þou wat of na certanyng. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclxx. 401 He certeyned them how he wolde ryde forthe.

Certainly (sō·ɹtĕnli), *adv.* [f. Certain *a.* + -ly ².]

1. In a manner that is certain; in a way that may be surely depended on; with certainty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16232 (Gött.), Gode men quat es þan ȝur dome, sais me sertainli [*Cott.* certanli]. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. viii, Nor yet the handes fele nothyng certaynly. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 17 Those things are certainlyer knowne to us. 1793 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 150 This was made more certainly steady. 1863 Fr. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 37, I can not ascertain very certainly. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 44 The earliest tin coinage of which any thing is certainly known.

b. With certainty as to quality, amount, etc.; definitely, precisely, exactly. ? *Obs.*

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 44 The Kyngs Werks (fortifications), of which the yerely Expensis may not certeynly be estemyd. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. ii. 110 To take sufficient Suertie, in a summe certainly prescribed. *a* 1626 Bacon *Use Com. Law* 12 Except the punishment be certainly appointed by speciali Statutes.

2. Without fail, unfailingly, infallibly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9270 (Gött.), 'Jesse', he said, 'of his rotyng Certaynly a wand suld spring.' *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 2 (Harl. MS.), If thou do not, certenly thy ymage shalle be smytene, and thou bothe. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 189 The Lord will .. certenly recompence them their sinne into their bosome. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 5 Merchants ..who call in as certainly as they go to 'Change. 1813 Southey *March Moscow* 4 Morbleu! Parbleu! And he'll certainly march to Moscow!

b. Fixedly, so as not to be altered.

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. i. 37 Therefore are we certainly resolu'd, To draw conditions of a friendly peace. 1704 Rowe *Ulyss.* v. i. 2041 'Tis certainly decreed, Fix'd as that Law by which Imperial Jove Ordains .. to Good or Evil.

3. With subjective certitude, with assurance, surely.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5834 And certainli þou vnderstand Al that þou draus vte o þat flod It sal be turnd al in-to blod. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xii. 483 How knowest thou this so certeinly? 1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 10 What he Commands he accepts most certainly. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 364 There is nothing that we know more certainly in this world, than that we know nothing certainly of the other, but what we are taught by God himself. *Mod.* You ought not to speak so certainly about it.

4. Parenthetically, or as an assurance or admission of the truth of an assertion as a whole: Without doubt; in truth and fact; of a certainty; assuredly, undoubtedly, unquestionably. *Certainly there are drawbacks* = we may say certainly that, (or, it is certain that) there are drawbacks. Sometimes it expresses an admission of an opponent's contention, to be followed by 'but', etc. Often it conveys a strong assent or affirmative reply, as in 'You were present?' 'Certainly.' 'Can you recommend him?' 'Certainly.'

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17495 3a, sertainli, þat soth it es. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2653 But sertenli on boþe sides was slayn muche puple. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxxi. 152 Ȝit was that schipe .. Anoured with diuers iowellis certeinle. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 126 Anthonio is certainely vndone. 1644 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Snow .. certainly rots, and bursts your early-set Anemonies. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 405 ¶ 3 If the Gods were to talk with Men, they would certainly speak in Plato's Stile. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 91 Machiavel was certainly a great genius. 1781 *Trial of Ld. G. Gordon* 8 One of Lord George's Counsel applied to the Court .. to permit the prisoner to sit down. Lord Mansfield answered, 'Yes! Certainly'! 1801 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 129, I have certainly learnt much. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 16 We might certainly employ one substance as a medium of exchange.

†**Certainness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Certain + -ness.] The quality or fact of being certain.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 12 He commendeth the certeinnes therof. 1599–1623 Minsheu, *Certeza*, certainty or certainnesse, assurance, surety.

Certainty (sō·ɹtĕnti). Forms: 4 **certaynte**, 4–5 **-teynte**, **-tante**, 5 **certeyntee**, **-tente**, **-tainte**, 6 **certaynete**, **sertente**, **-tinty**, **scertayntie**, **certentie**, **-teynty**, **-tie**, **certeintie**, **-tayntie**, **-taynetye**, **-tainety**, 6–7 **certaintie**, (**certainetie**, **-ty**), 7 **certenty**, **teinty**, 6– **certainty**. [a. Anglo-Fr. *certeinté*, OF. *certaineté* (=Pr. *certanetat*, OSp. *certanedad*), on L. or Rom. type *certānitāt-e(m)*: see Certain and -ty.]

1. That which is certain; the certain state of matters, the fact, the truth; a certain account. ? *Obs.*

[1292 Britton IV. viii. § 2 Et si ele dedie par la affirmative ou la negative, sourd une doute dount la certeinté fet a enquere del ordinarie.] 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 25 Right story can me not ken, þe certeynte what spellis. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xxi. 65 As we may be infourmed and knowe the certeynte therof. 1565 Grafton *Chron. Edw. I*, an. 8 (R.), The king .. woulde therevnto geue no credite vntill he had sent thether, and receyued the certaintie. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 10 We have then no certainty at all .. of any certain Records .. unless they be contained in those sacred inscriptions from whence Manetho took his history.

2. A fact or thing certain or sure (with *pl.*)

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 96 For Certainties Either are past remedies; or timely knowing, The remedy then borne. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. viii. (1699) 75 It being not then a suspicion, but an apparent certainty that Death will come. 1711 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* lxxxii. 135, I would not advise you to neglect a certainty for an uncertainty. 1775 Strahan in Boswell *Johnson* xlviii, Small certainties are the bane of men of talents. *Mod.* To surrender a certainty for a mere prospect.

†**3.** Assurance, surety, pledge. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8218 He hadde seyde hym hys certeynte. 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 69 My broþer delyuer þou me, my neuow þou me grante, & hold þi certeynte, and salle hold couenante. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1596) § 62 Bot gif that man haue ane letter or certainetie of the Lord of that land..for quhat cause he cummis in this Realme.

4. The quality or fact of being (objectively) certain.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7837 Þare es ay blysfulle certaynté. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 91 The Starres .. without whose ayme there is no certaintie. 1738 Keill *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. 26 Geometry, which truly boasts the Beauty of Certainty. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 3 The Evangelist distinguishes between what we now term certitude—or the belief of the mind—and certainty, or the solid reality of the facts or truths believed in.

5. The quality or state of being subjectively certain; assurance, confidence; absence of doubt or hesitation; = Certitude. *Moral certainty*: see Certain 4.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vi. 1 The seven psalmes..bygynnys all in sorrow..and bitternes of forthynkynge, and þai end in certaynte of pardoun. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 43 For love is blinde and may nought se, Forthy may no certeinte Be sette upon his jugement. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 172 Vpon thy certainty and confidence, What dar'st thou venter? 1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 276 That this is truth, I am as much assur'd of, as moral Certainty can assure any Man of moral Truth. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 7 This is all we can affirm with any Certainty of his Person and Character. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 93 The soul's progress from opinion to doubt, and from doubt to certainty. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 3 (Cab. Cycl. Nat. Philos.), Our moral certainty of the fact.

b. with *pl.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 8 If a man will begin with certainties, hee shall end in doubts.

†**6.** A certain or definite number or quantity. *Obs.*

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 278 The vicarye..schal haue iiijs. and iiijd. for his certeyntee of messes. 1601 F. Tate *Housek. Ord. Edw. II*, § 11 (1876) 11 Setting downe the certenti of the price. *Ibid.* § 51. 35 By reson of the certenty which is theron assesed. 1603 Daniel *Def. Rhime* Poems (1717) 14 Nature, that desires a Certainty, and comports not with what is infinite.

7. *For*, (*in*, *at* obs.), *of*, *to* (*a*) *certainty*: as a matter of certainty, beyond doubt, assuredly.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5435 They wene to have in certeynte Of hertly freendis so grete noumbre. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 47 The Kyngs Extraordynary chargys ar so casuel, that no Man may knowe them in certeynte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 No persone may knowe for certeynty, whether he haue it or not. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 26 It is of certainty that her proper name was Nicostrata. 1611 Bible *Joshua* xxiii. 13 Know for a certainety, that the Lord your God, etc. — *Dan.* ii. 8, I know of certeinty that ye would gaine the time. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 This will be of certainty —that, etc. 1665 Marvell *Corr.* li. Wks. 1872–5 II. 287 But pray tell us once more in certainty whether it must consequently make 600 *li* a Yeare. 1789 *Trifler* No. 33. 420 Since music has become the rage, all our ladies must at a certainty, learn this sweet language. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, Thou restless boy—Thou hast quicksilver in the veins of thee to a certainty. 1873 Mrs. Oliphant *Innocent* ix, One or other will fall in love with her to a certainty.

†**Certa·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *certātiōn-em*, f. *certāre* to contend, etc.] Contention, strife.

1572 FORREST *Theoph.* 916 Man..Shall have assiste in that certation. 1623 COCKERAM, *Certation*, strife.

¶ In the following it appears to be =Certification.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 2 He gaf me many a good certacion, With right and holsom predicacion.

[**Certelle**, erron. f. CERCELLE, teal.]

Certes (sɔ̄·ɹtēz), *adv. arch.* Forms: 4–5 **sertes, sertis**, 4–7 **certis**, 4–5 **certys**, 5 **certus**, 6 **certeyse, certesse**, (5)–7 **certs**, 3– **certes**. [ME. *certes*, a. OF. *certes*, more fully *a certes* according to Littré:—L. **a certis* from certain (grounds), certainly. Cf. OSp. *certas*, Cat. *certes*.

In French now pronounced (sert'): in Eng. usually dissyllabic, but, from 1300, occasionally found as a monosyllable, spelt *cert* or *certs*, or shown by the rime or rhythm to be so pronounced when written *certes*. See CERT.]

Of a truth, of a certainty, certainly, assuredly. Used to confirm a statement. ('An old word' (J.); used chiefly in poetry or archaic prose.)

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1769 Certes cwaþ þe ule þat is soþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4907 'Sertes', said þai, 'leue lauerdinges, Haue we noght þan o þe kinges. 1338. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 6 Certis noon but the lord of þis feeste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 64 ffor certes [*v. r.* certus] lord ther is noon of vs alle, That she ne hath been a duchesse or a queene. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. ii. 8 Wherfore certis if eny man can be sikir, etc. *c* 1557 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 121 Many a man certesse. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. 29 Then certes was the famous Corduban Never but half so high tragedian. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xxxiii, Yet certis, if the naked truth I say. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) II. xix. 240 Then certes the soul does not inhabit there. 1802 WORDSW. *Stanzas in Castle Indolence* vi, And certes not in vain; he had inventions rare. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 47 Certes, we might have gathered wealth untold.

†*β. monosyllabic. Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1359 He thonkid alle therof, certes, And starf anon withoute smert. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 13 Certs to þis I sey þei owe boþe to curse & wari. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 48 As you guesse: One certes, that promises no Element. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat, David's Sin* (1867) 213 This, certs, I know. *Ibid. David's Pun.* 237 But certs I know that such mistake their ground.

Certie, certy (sɔ̄·ɹti, *Sc.* se·rti). *Sc.* [In *my certies*, which is in use as well as *my certie*, the word may be identical with *certes*, taken as a plural sb., of which *certie* would be the assumed singular. But the history of the phrase is not clear; and it is difficult to say whether *by my certy* (*certes*) is genuine, or merely a literary 'improvement'.]

Chiefly in phrase, *my certie*, as an ejaculation: By my faith, in good troth.

[Some have suggested a corruption of the F. *mais certes* 'but certainly'; of this there is no evidence.]

1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 80 (Jam.) By my certy ye shake your fit wi' the youngest o' them. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv, 'My certie! few ever wrought for siccan a day's wage.' 1820 — *Abbot* xvii, By my certes, I will warrant her a blithe dancer either in reel or revel. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. ii. 112 Certie, we were in luck. 1870 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sk.* 156 My certy, no low curiosity is this.

Certifiable (sɔ̄·ɹtifəi·äb'l), *a.* [f. CERTIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being certified.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. I. 646 Ordinary and certifiable history. 1859 MILL *Dissert & Disc.* II. 543 To arrive at so considerable an amount of positive and certifiable results.

Certi·ficate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *certificāt-us*, pa. pple.: see next.] Certified, assured.

1547 *Homilies* I. *Faith* I. (1859) 38 A certificate and sure looking for them. 1560 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 175 Chryst.. Which is our brother by proue certyficate.

Certificate (sɔɹti·fikĕt), *sb.* Also 5-8 **-at**, 5 **cert-, sertyfycate**. [a. F. *certificat*, or ad. med.L. *certificātum* thing certified, a subst. use of pa. pple. of *certificāre* to CERTIFY. In sense 1 it appears to answer to a L. sb. in *-ātus* (4th decl.)]

†**1.** The action or fact of certifying or giving assurance; certification. *Obs.*

c 1480 *St. Ursula* (Roxb.) A j, Wastynge the church with force and cruelte So sayeth the cronycles for our certyfycate. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 259 For the better certificat therof he consyderd the stations of the moone.

†**2.** The action whereby a responsible person or persons attest a fact within their knowledge; certification, attestation. *Obs.*

1472 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 705 III. 63 Send for the shereffes debute to wete how thei be disposid for certificate of the knyghtes. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 § 1 Upon certificat of the delyvere of the seid Writtes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 95 a, Before they make certificat home to their cities. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* I. (1859) 534 For a certificate, and assurance thereof. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 30 Since the Certificate of their value into the Exchequer about the 26 of H. 8.

3. A document wherein a fact is formally certified or attested.

[1447 in *Paston Lett.* I. 64 Comme il apparest par le certificat a eulx par nous donné.] 1489-90 *Plumpton Corr.* 91 Send up the sayd wrytts with his sertyfycat. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* II. 5 Who buyeth a horse without this certificat or proofe, shalbe within the nature of fellony. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 182 Six men brought a certificate that they had liued an hundred yeares apiece. 1642 *Two Ord. Lords & Comm.* 3 Dec. 3 A true and exact Certificate ..of the quantity of Gunpowder. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 9 To get Passes and Certificates of Health .. for, without these, there was no being admitted to pass thro' the Towns. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 174 No cyder and perry, exceeding six gallons, shall be removed, etc., without a certificate. 1790 J. HUNTINGFORD (*title*), The Forging and counterfeiting of Certificates of Servants' Characters. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxv, My father's contract of marriage, my own certificate of baptism. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s. v., A certificate of origin is a Custom-House document, testifying to particular articles being the growth of a British colony. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 368 A certificate of birth, marriage, or death costs one penny.

b. *esp.* A document certifying the status or acquirements of the bearer, or his fulfilment of conditions which authorize him to act or practise in a specified way; hence, often equal to *licence*.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 95 Nane of them sal cum vitht in the mane cuntre of ingland vitht out ane certificat fra the sc[h]eref. 1593 NASHE *Foure Lett. Confut.* 19 A Certificate (such as rogues haue) from the head men of the Parish. 1615 tr. *De Montfart's Surv. E. Indies* 8 [He] must bring back a good certificat from the Captaine of the Carauan. 1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers* 29 Allen makes no secret of his shooting; he takes out a certificate. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* (Hoppe), I am now admitted..on the roll of attornies, and have taken out my certificate. 1863 *Illust. Lond. News* 21 Nov. (Hoppe) The suspension of Captain Stone's certificate for six months. 1874 *Sat. Rev.* Apr. 499 (Hoppe) The vessel was licensed to carry only twenty passengers; but it seems that the restrictions of the certificate did not apply to trade between Mediterranean ports.

c. In a more general sense: Anything which has the force or effect of the preceding; a certification.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 76. 146 Admit no Opinions but such as come recommended with proper Certificates. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 68 The Englishman has pure pride in his wealth, and esteems it a final certificate. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 191 Bills of exchange, which are signs or certificates of debt.

d. *Bankrupt's certificate*: (see quot. 1858).

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4341/4 His Certificate will be confirmed as the Act directs. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v., A bankrupt's certificate is the legal document issued by the Commissioner of the Bankruptcy Court, certifying that he has surrendered his estate, passed the examinations and forms required, and..is permitted to recommence his trading operations.

4. *Law.* A writing made in one court, by which notice of its proceedings is given to another, usually by way of transcript. *Trial by certificate*: a form of trial in which the testimony of facts as certified by another court, or by any proper authority, decides the point at issue.

1607–72 COWELL *Interpr.*, A Certificate of the Cause of Attaint is a transcript made briefly, and in few words, by the Clerk of the Crown, etc. to the Court of the King's Bench, containing the tenor and effect of every Indictment. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 333 When the issue is whether a person was absent in the army, this is tried by the certificate of the proper officer, in writing, under his seal. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II. 300 The Judges certified that Mr. Bromfield took a vested estate in fee simple .. The Master of the Rolls decreed in conformity to this certificate.

5. *attrib.*, as in *certificate goods* (see 3, quot. 1858).

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674 An Act..for better preventing Frauds in Drawbacks upon Certificate Goods. 1710 *Act* 8 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4701/2 Persons, who..cause..to be re-landed such Tobacco, and other Certificate-Goods.

Certificate (sɔɹti·fikĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To attest (a fact) by a certificate.

2. To furnish (a person) with a certificate. (*To certificate out of*: cf. ARGUE *v.* 8, 9.)

1818 TODD, *Certificate*, a word of very recent date, signifying to give a certificate to a person, that he has passed a particular examination, or that he is justly entitled to some claim. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 256 The homely stock of love that had never been examined or certificated out of her. 1870 *Daily News* 12 Nov., To register and certificate midwives. 1881 *New Eng. Jrnl. Education* XIV. 345 The teacher..was certificated for one of the lower grades.

3. To license or authorize by certificate.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Sept. 5/3 Few of the excursionists know how many people the boat is certificated to carry.

Hence **Certi·ficated, Certi·ficating.**

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 365 Apprentice or servant to such certificated person. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Certificated Bankrupt*, one who is freed from his liabilities, and holds a certificate from the Bankruptcy Court. 1864 *Bp. of Lincoln's Charge* 6 A smaller supply of trained and certificated teachers. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 12 It does not parade this certificating character upon its title-page.

Certification (sɔɹtifikē·ɪ·ʃən). [a. F. *certification*, or ad. med.L. *certificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *certificāre*: see CERTIFY *v.* and -ATION.] The action of certifying or fact of being certified; the form in which this is embodied.

1. Information making one certain of a fact, etc.; certain notification or notice.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 174 (Harl. MS.) Of the whiche ridinge that othere knigt had certificacione. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 99 (Style it what you please) Revelation, Manifestation, Inspiration, Communication, Certification, Declaration, or if you wil Information.

2. *Sc. Law.* Notice to a party of what is demanded of him, certifying him of the consequences of his non-compliance.

1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 42 That such..be admonished to return to his Majestie's obedience; with certification, if they contemptouslie refuise, the spirituall sword shall be used aganis them. 1679 *Roy. Proclam. Edinb.* 4 May in Hickes *Spir. Popery* (1680) 62 With Certification to such of the said Tenants, Cottars and Servants as shall be absent, they shall be reputed as accessory to the said Crime. 1679–1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.*, With this certification that if he appeared not, they would proceed.

3. The action of certifying or guaranteeing the truth of anything; attestation.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 801/2 The tradicyon of the fathers..is for the certificacion of a trouth a sure vndoubted authoritie. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* iv. 81 That final certification of these great truths which will be given in another world. 1881 J. H. INGRAM in *Poe's Wks.* I. Mem. 20 He obtained a certification of the fact from several companions.

†**b.** = CERTIFICATE 4. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 22 a, It shalbee tried by the certificacion of the constable of the kings host.

†**4.** *Law.* A process of obtaining an examination or alteration of a judicial decision, when the omission of important evidence or other oversight is alleged. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON iv. ix. § 9 Meutz remedie par certificacioun qe par atteynte.] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 49 Certification of Assise of Novel disseisin, etc. is a writ awarded to re-examine or review a matter passed by Assise before any Justices.

5. The action of making (a person) certain or sure; assurance.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 364, I read in scripture of two certifications: one to the Romans, Justificati ex fide, pacem habemus. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 35 They call that πληροφορημα, which we call a certification, as when a thing by perswasions is so beate into our minds, that after that we neuer doubt anye more. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. liii. 309 This Assurance or Certification .. comes in the third place, not in the first.

6. The action of providing with a legal certificate.

1881 *Philada. Record* No. 3470. 1 $15000 to be expended for the certification of the health of cattle shipments. 1885 in *19th Cent.* May 859 Defence of the present system of certification. *Mod.* The certification of elementary teachers.

†**7.** A certified statement, a certificate. *Obs.*

a 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 90 This certification..is untruly forged against him. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iv. 33 Hauing taken a false certification from the gouernor of Callis, that the ship .. belonged thereunto. 1772 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* (1844) I. 79 As soon as the Certifications can be signed and exchanged between the Courts.

Certificator (sɔɹti·fikē·tɔɹ). [Agent-noun, in L. form, f. *certificāre*: see CERTIFY and -TOR. In F. *certificateur* (16th c.).] The giver of a certificate; a CERTIFIER.

1796 *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 480 We hastily copied the name of the certificator for that of the inventor.

†**Certi·ficato·rial,** *a. Obs.* = next.

1702 *Hist. Convoc. Canterbury* 30 These Certificatorial Letters from the Bishop.

Certificatory (sɔɹti·fikătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *certificātōrius*, f. *certificātor*: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Having the function of certifying; of the nature of a certificate. *Letter certificatory* (transl. of med.L. *certificatoria littera*): a certificate, a written testimonial.

1520 SIR R. WINGFIELD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 59 I. 167 The manner of the delivery..of the Kyngs Lettres certificatory. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 227/2 The king .. sent abrode his letters certificatorie. 1627 J. CARTER *Expos. Serm. Mount* 66 He maketh our forgiving of others .. the certificatory cause (if I may so speake). 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. v, Every Citizen must produce his certificatory *Carte de Civisme*, signed by Section-President.

†**B.** *sb.* Short for *letter certificatory. Obs.*

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* ix. 647 To return their Certificatories before they had duely publish'd their Citations. 1702 *Hist. Convoc. Canterbury* 29 The Bishop of London presented his Certificatory or Return, upon Execution of the Archbishop's Mandate.

Certified (sɔ̄·ɹtifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. CERTIFY *v.*] Made certain; assured; certainly informed; attested by certificate; furnished with a certificate.

1611 COTGR., *Certifié*, certified, assured, ascertained. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. 9, I must refer you to the Registrar of the District .. for the certified cause of death. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* liii. (Hoppe) A minister of religion, a lawyer, a doctor, a certified schoolmaster. 1880 WEBSTER *Supp., Certified check*, a bank-check, the validity of which is certified by the bank on which it is drawn. 1883 J. RUSSELL *New Educ. Code* 37 An elementary teacher..in.. Certified Industrial Schools or Certified Reformatories.

Certifier (sɔ̄·ɹtifəiɔɹ). [f. CERTIFY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who certifies; the giver of a certificate.

1598 FLORIO, *Certificatore*, an assurer, a certifier. 1687 A. FARMER in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 73 Mr. Brabourne, the other Certifier. 1885 in *19th Cent.* May 858 Each certificate must set forth the facts, observed by the certifier himself.

Certify (sɔ̄·ɹtifəi), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **certifie, -fye**, 4–6 **certyfye**, 5–6 **certefie, -fye**, 6 **certyfie**, 7 **certefy**, (5 **sertefye**, 7 **sertifie**), 6– **certify**. [a. F. *certifie-r*, in 13th c. *certefier*, ad. med.L. *certificāre*, f. *cert-us* certain + *-ficāre*: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make (a thing) certain; to guarantee as certain, attest in an authoritative manner; to give certain information of. (Often with *clause* as object.)

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 249 þis was certified & sikere. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 192 Though we such thing .. Upon our trouthe certifie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12715 He certifiet sothely in his sad lettur, þat Agamynon had goten to his gay spouse, Of Priam a prise doghter. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 46 Nowe saye itt save may ye saffely For I will certefie þe same. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 32 To certefye this thinge, sende for the damoysell; and than shal ye know, by her owne mouthe. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 282 (R.) [To] certifie that Arion was alive and safe. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 29 To certify this remark I may mention the case of a man. 1860 J. Kennedy *Rob of Bowl* xi. 110 We may certify what we have seen to his Lordship.

2. To declare or attest by a formal or legal certificate. (Often with *compl. inf.*, or object *clause.*)

1461 R. Calle in *Paston Lett.* 420 II. 58 Jenney and Yelverton hathe certified up in to the Kynges Benche inssurrecions [and] congregacions ayenste me. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 7 § 2 The said Justices .. to certify the same Proclamation to the Kings Justices of the Common Pleas. 1651 N. Bacon *Cont. Hist. Disc.* xxii. 180 In case of sickness, or other good cause, sertified and allowed by the Captain. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 214 Unless the judge shall certify under his hand that the freehold or title of the land came chiefly in question. 1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 222 The proper officers, comparing every article with its voucher, certified them to be right. 1801 in *Med. Jrnl.* (1804) XII. 444 This is to certify, that Drs. Marshall and Walker attended at the hospital at Malta, etc. 1818 Cruise *Digest* VI. 120 It was certified by the Court of King's Bench to the Court of Chancery, in a modern case. 1885 *Law Times* 16 May 38/1 The magistrate confidently reversed the previous medical opinion, and certified the man as not insane.

b. *U.S. Banking. To certify a cheque*: see quot.

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 16 July, In lieu of our protective system of 'crossing', there is a process known as 'certifying' a cheque. The teller puts his initials in one corner, thus warranting the genuineness of the instrument and the fact of the drawer having sufficient funds in the hands of the bank to meet it. 1880 [see Certified].

3. To make (a person) certain or sure (*of* a matter); to assure, inform certainly; to give (a person) legal or formal attestation (*of*).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6846 Pilat sent til Tyberius .. to certifie hym of þis cas. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 175 (Harl. MS.) Was certifijd of the dethe of the cockes. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xii. 8 Speake..to the fyshes of the see, and they shal certifie the. 1581 B. Riche *Farew. Militarie Prof.* 58 Certifying his mother the truthe which he had learned. 1675 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 32 These are to Certifye all whom it may concerne. 1765 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1861) IV. 334 The next post will probably certify you of his death. 1797 Southey in *Life* (1849) I. 317 As to what is the cause of the incalculable wretchedness of society ..I have long felt certified in my own mind.

b. with *clause* as second object.

14.. *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 564, I..sertefynge 3owe I was late..a monge ryte worschepeful folke. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* viii. 16 The same sprete certifieth oure sprete that we are the Sonnes of God. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 32, I goe to certifie her Talbot's here. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 237 The Sheriff is to make his return, and certefy the Justices, whether the party have sufficient Goods and Chattells. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 56 The following letter certified Cecil that..White was not to inherit all.

c. *refl.* To make oneself certain, inform oneself certainly; to ascertain.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 470 After hee had fully certified himselfe of the riches aboues ayd. 1858 Maxwell *Let.* in *Life* x. (1882) 308, I hope to certify myself ere long what sort of 'friend's wife' I am to have.

4. *intr.* To make certification; to testify *to*, vouch *for*.

1625 Bacon *Plantations, Ess.* (Arb.) 531 They will .. be Lazie..and spend Victuals, and be quickly weary, and then Certifie ouer to their Country, to the Discredit of the Plantation.

1829 Southey in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* III. 49 Those for whom the priests would certify might remain. 1874 A. S. Taylor *Med. Jurispr.* lxii. (ed. 9) 707 One of the medical men certifying to the insanity of a gentleman.

Hence **Ce·rtifying** *vbl. sb.*, certification.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 43 By .. certefienge of cheueteynes of londes, it was i-founde.

† **Certionate,** *v. Obs.* [Du Cange has *certionare* 'securum reddere': but the word looks like a mistake for *certiorate.*] = Certiorate.

1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 522 The partie defendar aucht and suld be warnit of the said continewatioun, and certionat of the last day affixit be vertew thairof.

Certiorari (sɔ̄ːɹʃiˌorēˈrəi). *Law.* [L. *certiōrāri* 'to be certified, informed, apprized, shown', which occurs in the original Latin of the words of the writ, 'we, being desirous for certain reasons, that the said record should by you *be certified* to us'.]

A writ, issuing from a superior court, upon the complaint of a party that he has not received justice in an inferior court, or cannot have an impartial trial, by which the records of the cause are called up for trial in the superior court.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 38 By no wryt of error of certiorare. 1641 *Jrnls. Ho. Commons* II. 162 Upon what Grounds they issued forth those Certioraries. 1649 Fuller *Just Man's Fun.* 16 If one conceive himself wronged in the Hundred .. he may by a *certiorari*, or an *accedas ad curiam*, remove it to the King's-Bench or Common-Pleas. 1693 Congreve *Doub. Dealer* II. iv, I'll firk him with a certiorari. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1727) 9 He talks of nothing but .. *replevins, supersedeas's, certiorari's, writs of error*, etc. 1881 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 June 3/4 The Court granted the rule *nisi* for the removal here by writ of *certiorari*.

Certiorate (sɔ̄ːɹʃiorēt), *v.* [f. L. *certiōrā-re* to certify (= *certiōrem facĕre*): see -ate.] *trans.* To certify, inform authoritatively.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. B iij, We certiorate you..that..you have wrapped your selves in a very evill snare. 1820 Byron in Moore *Life* 442, I..should like to be certiorated of its safety in leaving Venice. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 133 The juveniles .. are wont to certiorate mamma when the footstalks are tall enough for tartlets.

† **Ce·rtiora·tion.** *Obs.* [noun of action f. L. *certiōrāre*: see prec. and -ation.] A making certain or sure; certification.

1653 Manton *Exp. James* ii. 21 Fittest to receive the witness and certioration of the Spirit. 1680 J. C. *Vind. Oaths* (ed. 2) 3 An oath then is for confirmation, and certioration.

Certitude (sɔ̄ːtitiūd). [a. F. *certitude* certainty, objective or subjective f. late L. *certitūdinem* (in S. Gregory, Boethius, etc.), f. L. *cert-us* certain.]

1. Subjective certainty; the state of being certain or sure of anything; assured conviction of the mind that the facts are so and so; absence of doubt or hesitation; assurance, confidence. (There has been a growing tendency since the time of Hobbes to restrict the word to this sense; which, though not etymologically founded, is practically useful.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 183 Whiche childer .. not knowenge their faders in certitude. 1554 Knox *Godly Let.* A iij, You wolde knowe the tyme, and what certitude I haue here off. 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, Necess. & Ch.* (1841) 247 An infallible certitude of the understanding in that which it knows to be, or that it shall be. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 359 Moral Certitude Absolute, is that in which the Mind of Man entirely acquiesces, requiring no further Assurance. 1727 Chambers *Cycl., Certitude*, is properly a quality of the judgment, importing an adhesion of the mind to the proposition we affirm, or the strength wherewith we adhere to it. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 80 My argument is..that certitude was a habit of mind, that certainty was a quality of propositions. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 3 The Evangelist distinguishes between what we now term certitude—or the belief of the mind—and certainty, or the solid reality of the fact or truths believed in. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. v. 228 The truths of faith must be held with absolute certitude.

b. A feeling of certainty in a particular case; the opposite of a doubt. With *a* and *pl.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 89 To sound the truth of the Electors and Peoples affections, which they found entire, and with that certitude returne. 1617 Donne *Serm.* CXXXVIII. V. 476 Delude themselves with imaginary Certitudes of Salvation. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 4 Heaven .. wher Desires turn to Fruition, Doubts to Certitudes.

2. Objective certainty. ? *Obs.*

1538 Bale *God's Promises* in *Dodsley* (1780) I. 9 They come that thereof wyll shewe the certytude. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. Tale* 50 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i, For a-mongst an hundreth—this is of certitude. 1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 180/2 Science..hath Certitude and Stability as being conversant in things certain and stable. 1790 Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 110 It will be very long before political subjects will be reduced to geometric certitude. 1856 P. E. Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. 3 We have evidence of the utmost conceivable certitude.

† b. Fixedness, permanency; invariableness. *Obs.*

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Mm vj b, Thou sawest neuer certitude in the loue of a woman. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 37 That there is an Orthotes or certitude of names among all Nations.

c. Sureness of action, execution, or event; unfailing quality.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 139 The excellency of it [the eye] is knowne in the certitude of the actions. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 375 That certitude which it hath in effecting any thing. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 107 A method, how, by a constant and regular certitude, one may express to the eye, etc. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* iv. 91 Expressed with masterly certitude. 1886 Swinburne in *Athenæum* 10 July 49/1 Trust in the certitude of compensatory justice.

† **Cert-money.** *Law. Obs.* [Cowel says 'quasi *certa moneta*'; but *cert* appears to be from *certum letæ* or *pro certo letæ*, as in the quotations.]

A common fine, paid yearly by the residents and tenants of a manor to the lord or the hundred, *pro certo Letæ*, for the certain keeping of the Leet.

1607-1672 in Cowel *Interpr.* 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., The Mannor of Hook, in Dorsetshire, pays Cert-money to the Hundred of Egerdon. This in ancient Records is called *Certum Letæ*. 1708 in Kersey; in Bailey, etc.

Certs, obs. var. of Certes.

Certy, var. of Certie *sb.*

Ceruce, obs. form of Ceruse.

Cerule (sīəˈrɪul), *a.* Also cæ-. [ad. L. *cærul-us* = *cæruleus* blue: see Cerulean.] A poetical equivalent of Cerulean.

1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 164 A foord Whose cærule streame..Crept under mosse as greene as any goord. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. iii. 5 Pellucid Onyx, cerule Tarqueis. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* II. 66 The bark That silently adown the cerule stream Glides with white sails. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 165 Those fir-clad hills, so softly pencilled 'gainst the cerule sky!

b. quasi-*sb.* (in quot. accented *ceruˈle*).

1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* IV. 336 The Eternal .. Dispersed his pillar through the deep cerule Of heaven.

† **Ceruleal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [see -al.] = next.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 196 They paint themselues from top to toe with a cæruleall colour.

Cerulean (sɨrūˈlɪăn), *a.* Also cæ-. [f. L. *cærule-us* dark blue, dark green, applied to the sky, the sea (Mediterranean), but occas. to leaves, fields: cf. Welsh *glas*. In the mod. langs. always taken as deep blue.] Of the colour of the cloudless sky, pure deep blue, azure. Chiefly poetic.

1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 71 For Painting the best Cerulian or Blew colour in Oyl 1*s.* 6*d.* a yard. 1677 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 129 (T.) Mosques and hummums with their cerulean tiles and gilded vanes. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* IV. 83 He spread the pure Cerulean Fields on high. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 284 We..through cærulian billows plough the way. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 545 Her eyes cerulean rolled. 1847 Emerson *Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 487 Within the air's cerulean round.

b. *humorous* = Blue *a.* 7.

1831 *Cat's Tail* 28 Being cerulean (which so much the *ton* is).

B. quasi-*sb.* (ellipt.).

1. Cerulean colour or hue.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* 39 Tinctured with a bright cerulean, then with a fine azure. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* 299 The sky was clear and of the milky cerulean of chrysoprase.

2. *humorous.* A blue-stocking, a 'blue'.

1821 Byron *Juan* IV. cviii, O ye, who make the fortunes of all books! Benign Ceruleans of the second sex!

† **Ceruleated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *cærule-us* + -ate + -ed.] Made cerulean, coloured blue.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 119 Azure paint wherewith they are ceruleated. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Persia* (1685) 385 Cupoloes curiously cærulеated with a feigned Turquoise.

Cerulein (sɨrūˈlɪˌin), **Cerulin** (sīəˈrɪūlin). Also cæ-. [f. L. *cærule-us* blue + -in.] † a. An intensely blue substance obtained from indigo. b. A deep blue substance contained in many essential oils, also called azulene.

1810 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 281 Cerulin appeared to consist of 1 atom of indigo + 4 atoms of water. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 200 He gave the name of cerulin, from its blue colour, to the soluble indigo contained in it, and that of ceruleo-sulphates to the salts. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 185 An oily compound of a very deep blue colour called cærulein. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cærulein*, same as Azulene.

Ceru·leo-, combining form of L. *cærule-us*, in the names of various chemical compounds, as *ceruleo-sulphuric acid*; *ceruleo-lactin*, etc.

1810 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 281 Ceruleo-sulphate of Potassa. 1838 Ceruleo-sulphate [see Cerulein]. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 906 s.v. *Indigo*, A peculiar acid, to which the names of indigo-sulphuric, sulphindigotic, sulphindylic, or cæruleo-sulphuric acid have been applied [Watts (III. 258) calls this Sulphocærulic acid]. 1879 Watts *Dict. Chem., 2nd Supp.* 276 *Ceruleolactin*, a hydrated aluminium phosphate..found in botryoïdal and reniform masses.

b. *Ceruleo-nasal*: humorous for Blue-nose 2.

1858 O. W. Holmes *De Sauty*, Tell me, O Provincial; speak, Ceruleo-nasal.

† **Ceru·leous,** *a. Obs.* Also cæruleous, 8 -ious. [f. L. *cærule-us* Cerulean + -ous.] = Cerulean.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 10 A Poet..in a long ceruleoous garment. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 7 The heavens are pure, bright, ceruleous. 1680 Boyle *Exper. Chem. Princ.* II. 100. 1717 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 569 The Pyrmont Waters excell all..in its bright Cærulious Lustre.

Cerulescent (sīəɹɪūˈlĕsĕnt), *a.* Also cæ-. [as if ad. L. **cærulēscent-em* pr. pple., becoming blue, f. *cæruleus.*] Tending to cerulean.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cærulescent*, sky blue. 1881 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 113 The gelatina-hymenea is cærulescent, then slightly tawny with iodine.

‖ **Ceruleum, cæ-** (sɨrūˈlɪˌĭŭm). [neut. of L. *cæruleus.*] (See quots.)

1859 *Times* 28 Dec. 2/2 (*Advt.*) *Cæruleum*, a new permanent colour, prepared for the use of artists. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 570 *Cæruleum*..consisting of stannate of protoxide of cobalt, mixed with stannic acid and sulphate of lime.

Ceru·lic, *a. Chem.* Also cæ-. [f. L. *cærul-us* blue + -ic.] In *cerulic acid* (see quot.).

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cærulic acid*, an acid of coffee, by some regarded as an oxidation product of caffetannic acid.

† **Ceruli·fic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [as if ad. L. **cærulific-us* making blue, f. *cærul-us* blue + *-ficus* making.] 'Having the power to produce a blue colour' (J.).

1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacr.* II. ii. (R.), The several species of rays, as the rubifick, cerulifick, and others.

Cerulin: see Cerulein.

† **Ce·rulous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cærul-us* = *cæruleus* blue + -ous.] = Ceruleous.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 44 [Flowers] cerulous or blewish. 1717 Slare in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 565 A Cerulous azure Blue.

Cerumen (sɨrūˈmĕn). [a. mod. (or ? med.) L. *cērūmen*, f. L. *cēra* wax, or ad. Gr. *κηρούμενος* formed of wax. Also mod. F. *cérumen.*] The yellow wax-like secretion in the external canal of the ear.

1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 25 The *Cerumen* of the Ears is of a watry Consistence. 1844 Dufton *Deafness* 87 A pellet of hardened cerumen.

Ceruminiferous, *a.* [f. mod.L. *cērūmen, -inis* (see prec.) + -ferous.] Producing cerumen.

Ceruminous (sɨrūˈmĭnəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *cērūmin-* stem of *cērūmen* (see prec.) + -ous.] Of, or of the nature of, cerumen; chiefly in *ceruminous glands*, the glands which secrete the wax of the ear.

1801 Cooper in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 447 A discharge from

the ceruminous glands. 1834 MASON GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 105 [The discharge] then ceases and is succeeded by a copious ceruminous secretion.

Ceruse (sīə·rus, sĭrūˑs). Forms: 4, 7 **ceruce**, 4, 6 **seruse**, 6 **cereuse**, 6–9 **cerusse**, 7–9 **ceruss**, (7 **cerus**), 5– **ceruse**. [a. F. *céruse* (Pr. *ceruza*, Sp. *cerusa*, It. *cerussa*), or ad. L. *cērussa* ceruse, according to Vossius perh. for a possible Gr. *κηρόῦσσα* (contr. f. *κηρόεσσα*) waxy, f. *κηρός* wax.]

1. A name for WHITE LEAD, a mixture or compound of carbonate and hydrate of lead (usually $2\,PbCO_3 + Pb\,H_2O_2$); largely used as a white paint, formerly also in medicine for ointments, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 630 Boras, Ceruce [*v. r.* seruse], ne oille of Tartre noon..That hym myghte helpen. *a* 1500 in *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 72 To temper ceruse. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* F j, Cerusse dropped into thyne eyes taketh away the paine and cleareth the eyes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i, Galen hath taken exceptions at such waters, which run through leaden pipes..for that unctuous ceruse, which causeth dysenteries and fluxes. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 107 A Phial coated within and without with Ceruse, *i. e.* the Calx of Lead. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* 308 The insolubility of the cerusse in boiling distilled vinegar. 1873 A. W. WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 168 Until a thick crust of ceruse is formed over the surface of the lead.

b. *esp.* as a paint or cosmetic for the skin: often used vaguely.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 They whyte theyr face, necke, and pappis with cerusse. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. i, 'Tis the sun, Hath given some little taint unto the cerusse: You should have used of the white oil I gave you. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* v. ii, Your ladyship looks pale; But I, your doctor, have a ceruse for you. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 23 The artificial cerusse and varnish of the face. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 608 Others make Posies of her Cheeks..In which the Lilly, and the Rose, For Indian Lake, and Ceruse goes. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 5 At Paris the face of every lady you meet is besmeared with unguent, ceruss, and plaister. 1822 BYRON *Juan* XI. xlviii, Youth, ceruse, Against his heart preferr'd their usual claims. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog. Johnson* 84 Johnson..whose eye-sight was too weak to distinguish ceruse from natural bloom.

2. The native carbonate of lead; = CERUSSITE.

†**3.** *Ceruse of antimony*: 'a preparation of the regulus of that mineral, powdered, mixed with spirit of nitre, and distilled in a retort till no more fumes will rise' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753).

1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xxxviii. 233 A Parcel of his own Ceruss of Antimony. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII.

†**Ceruse,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To paint (the face) with ceruse. Hence **Cerused** *ppl. a.*

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* v. i, I dare tell you To your new ceruz'd [1*st folio*, cerviz'd] face, what I have spoken Freely behind your back. 1622 — *Sea Voy.* (T.), What ladies cheek, Though cerus'd over, comes near it. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* IV. viii, Vermilion this mans guilt, ceruse his fears.

†**Ceruˑssal,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *cērussa*, CERUSE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ceruse.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 120 The distill'd waters in the leaden stills..partake of a saturnine cerussal quality.

Cerussite, cerusite (sīə·rŭsəit). *Min.* [f. L. *cērussa* CERUSE + -ITE. (Named 1845.)] Native carbonate of lead, white lead ore.

1850 DANA *Min.* 498 Cerusite isomorph with aragonite. 1885 ERNI *Min.* 262 Color of cerussite, white.

Ceruyce, ceruyn, etc., obs. ff. SERVICE, SERVE.

Cervalet: see CERVELAT.

Cervaˑnthropy. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cerv-us* stag + Gr. *ἄνθρωπ-os* man, after *lycanthropy*.]

1839 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 490/1 It shewed itself by cervanthropy, for he [Actæon] fancied himself turned into a stag.

Cervantic (səɪvæˑntik), *a.* [f. the name of Cervantes, author of Don Quixote.] Characteristic of or resembling the style of Cervantes. So **Cervaˑntist**, a student or admirer of Cervantes.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xii. 48 It was uttered with something of a Cervantic tone. 1882 TRAILL *Sterne* iv. 36 Mr. Shandy is of course the Cervantic centre of the whole. 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 665/2 Lockhart was by no means abreast of the Cervantists of his time.

Cervantite (səɪvæˑntəit). *Min.* [Named 1856, from *Cervantes* (in Galicia, Spain) + -ITE.] A native tetroxide of antimony (Sb_2O_4), or combination of antimonious and antimonic oxides, called also *Antimony ochre*, found as a crust or powder, or in pale yellow acicular crystals.

1868 in DANA.

Cervawnte, obs. f. SERVANT.

‖ **Cervelat** (sɐrvəla). Also **cervelas, cervalet.** [OF. *cervelat* (mod.F. *cervelas*), a kind of short thick sausage, hence applied to the musical instrument, ad. It. *cervellata* sausage.]

1. (See quots.)

1708 KERSEY, *Cervelas* (F.), a large kind of sausage. 1730–6 BAILEY, *Cervelas, Cervelat* (in Cookery) a large sort of Sausage, eaten cold, or in Slices. 1775 SO ASH.

2. (Also *cervalet.*) A short reed musical instrument, resembling the bassoon in tone.

1864 WEBSTER cites WARREN.

Cervical (sə·ɪvikăl, səɪvəi·kăl), *a. Phys.* [f. L. type **cervīcāl-is* (cf. *cervīcāl* bolster), pertaining to the neck, f. *cervix, -īcis*; cf. F. *cervical.*]

1. Of or belonging to the cervix or neck.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Cervical*, belonging to the neck. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 2) 106 They serve for the Passage of the cervical Veins. 1834 J. FORBES tr. *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 327 The mesenteric or cervical glands. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 109 A horse's skull with its upper cervical vertebræ.

b. Used in regard to other structures: see CERVIX.

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 54 A plug of viscid cervical mucus.

2. as *sb.* = Cervical nerve, vertebra, etc.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 369 The phrenic nerve is derived from the cervicals. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 2 The cervicals are 7 in number.

Cervice, obs. form of SERVICE.

Cervicide (sə·ɪvisəid). *rare.* [ad. med. L. *cervicīda*, f. L. *cerv-us* stag: see -CIDE.] The killing of a deer.

[Cf. *c* 1196 W. NOVOBURG *Hist. Rer. Anglic.* I. iii. (Rolls) I. 30 [Hen. I]..in publicis animadversionibus cervicidas ab homicidis parum discernebat.] 1864 WEBSTER cites B. TAYLOR.

Cervico- (səɪvəi·ko). *Phys.* Assumed combining form of L. *cervix, -īcis* neck, as in **cervi:co-braˑchial** *a.*, belonging to the neck and arm; **cervi:co-braˑnchial** *a.*, belonging to the branchiæ and the neck; **cervi:co-faˑcial** *a.*, belonging to the neck and face; **cervi:co-scaˑpular** *a.*, belonging to the neck and the shoulder-bone, etc.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 292/1 A branch of the inferior or cervico-facial division. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-M.* 401 The Cervico-facial divides into a number of branches. 1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pr. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 354 Cervico-brachial Neuralgia is located among the sensory twigs of the brachial plexus.

Cervicose (sə·ɪvikōˑs), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *cervīcōs-us* obstinate, f. *cervix, -īcis* neck; see -OSE.] 'Having a hard, strong neck' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Cerviculate (səɪvi·kiŭlĕt), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *cervīcul-a*, dim. of *cervix* + -ATE 2.] 'Having a little or a short neck. Also, having a goitre' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Cervine (sə·ɪvəin), *a.* [ad. L. *cervīn-us*, f. *cervus, cerva* deer. In F. *cervin.*] Of or belonging to deer, or to the family *Cervidæ*; of the nature of or resembling deer. Also *absol.* = cervine animal.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 149 The solitary exception in favour of the cervines is at the Easter hunt. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. Introd. 11 The Nepal stag, and many other varieties of the cervine tribe. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* iv. 88 The cervine antler..becomes more complex.

b. Of a deep tawny colour (see quot.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cervine*, deep tawny, such as the dark part of a lion's hide.

Cervise, obs. form of SERVICE.

Cervi·sial, *a. humorous.* [f. L. *cervisia* (*cerevisia*) beer + -AL.] Of or pertaining to beer.

17.. *Mock Ode* in Boswell *Johnson* (1816) IV. 428 Cervisial coctor's viduate dame. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 472 Differences..anent sundry cervisial shortcomings between her husband and the vexed landlord of the Blue Posts.

‖ **Cervix** (sə·ɪviks). *Phys.* [L.] The neck, *esp.* the back part of the neck. Hence applied to a similar part in various organs, as the neck of the womb (*cervix uteri*), of the bladder (*cervix vesicæ*), of the thigh-bone (*cervix femoris*), and of a tooth (*cervix dentis*, 'the line of junction between the crown and the fang').

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 278 The *Cervix* of the *Os Femoris* has a great many large Holes. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 387/1 The cervix of the bladder is of a compressed conical form. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 78.

Cervyce, cervyse, obs. ff. SERVICE.

†**Cervylle,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [cf. OF. *escerveler*, f. *cervelle* the brains.] To remove or knock out the brains; hence **Cervyller,** one who does this.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 57 To Ceruylle, *excerebrare*. *Ibid.* A Ceruyller, *excerebrator*.

Ceryl (sī·ril). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κηρός* wax + -YL.] The hypothetic radical ($C_{27}H_{55}$) of *Ceryl* or *Cerotyl alcohol* or cerotin, $C_{27}H_{56}O$, a white solid waxy substance, melting at 79° C., obtained from ceryl cerotate or Chinese wax. Hence **Ceˑrylene** [see -ENE], the same as CEROTENE ($C_{27}H_{54}$); **Cerylˑic** *a.*, of ceryl.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 610 Ceryl Alcohol is obtained from Chinese wax..This wax consists mainly of ceryl cerotate. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 303 Ceryl cerotate..yields cerotic acid and cerylene by dry distillation. 1879 — *Dict. Chem.* I. 838 A solution of cerotate of potassium is obtained holding cerylic alcohol in suspension..The hydrate of ceryl..forms a waxy substance melting at 79°C.

Cerymony, -moyn, etc., obs. ff. CEREMONY.

Ceryn, Ceryows, obs. ff. SEAR, SERIOUS.

Cesar, -ean, etc.: see CÆ-.

Cesare (sī·zări). *Logic.* [med.L.] A mnemonic term for the first mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss and the conclusion are universal negatives, and the minor a universal affirmative.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* 105 b. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxii. I. 434 In the Second Figure the first mood is Cesare, of which the formula is:—No P is M; But all S are M; Therefore, no S is P.

Cesare, obs. f. SICER, strong drink.

Cesarowitz, var. of CZAROWITZ.

Cese, cesse, obs. ff. of CEASE.

Ceserera, var. of SISERARA, a hard blow.

†**Cesil.** *Obs.* Some kind of fur.

1492 *Will of Borne* (Somerset Ho.) Gowne..furrid w^{t} Cesill wombes.

Cesment, var. of CESSMENT, *Obs.*

†**Cesolfa.** *Obs.* [f. *C, sol, fa*, names of musical notes: cf. *Effaut.*] The name of a musical note, the treble C, which was *sol* of the 6th hexachord and *fa* of the 7th. Cf. A RE.

a 1325 *Old Eng. Song* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 291 The song of the cesolfa dos me syken sare.

Cesone, obs. form of SEASON, SEISIN.

†**Ceˑspitate.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. med.L. *cespitāre* to stumble, 'said esp. of a horse' (Du Cange); f. L. *cæspit-em* turf.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Cespitate*, to stumble. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cespitate*, to stumble, as it were to hit ones foot against a Turf.

†**Cespitaˑtion.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.; see -ATION.] Stumbling; sudden stoppage in a course.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 1 Mr. Cottons clear cespitation on the threshold. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xxiii. 3 Wherein I may walk..without cessation or cespitation. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 128 An instantaneous Asthma, together with a cespitation of the animal Spirits.

Cespititious (sespiti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *cæspitīci-us* made of turf + -OUS.] Made of turf, turfen.

17.. GOUGH (T.) Height and breadth of the cespititious ramparts. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. i. 33 It is called a cespititious wall. 1880 — *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv, 50 Redoubts or bastions, called 'cæspititious', as made out of the materials available on the spot.

Cespitose (seˑspitōˑs), *a.* Also CÆSPITOSE, q.v. Turfy, growing in dense tufts or clumps.

1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. Botany* s.v. *Cespitosa planta*, A cespitose or turfy plant has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close thick carpet. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 432 Cespitose: branches short, erect, thick. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 71 Crowded cespitose clumps. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 380 Small cespitose Mosses which are very leafy and much branched.

Cespitoˑso-, cæspitoˑso-, combining f. of prec. = in a cespitose manner, cespitose and —.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 470 Arborescent or cespitoso-arborescent. *Ibid.* 452 Between the proper cespitose Madrepores, and the cespitoso-arboriform. *Ibid.* 325 Cespitoso-hemispherical. *Ibid.* 504 Cespitoso-ramose.

Cespitous (seˑspitəs), *a.* [f. L. *cæspit-em* turf + -OUS: cf. mod.F. *cespiteux, -euse* in same sense.] Turfy, cæspitose.

1832 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Cess (ses), *sb.*[1] Also SESS(E. [The etymological spelling is SESS, aphetic f. ASSESS *sb.* in same sense: the spelling *cess*, due app. to mistaken notion of the etymology, has been more or less established in some senses.]

1. An assessment, tax, or levy: in various *spec.* applications.

a. A rate levied by local authority and for local purposes. Now superseded in general English use by *rate*, but frequent *dial.*; in Ireland it is still the official term. *Church cess*: see quot. 1868.

1531 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 Diuers and sundry Cesses, Scots, and Taxes. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 73 To appoint..what time the Sess should continue. 1642 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 104 Received more for a cease of 2d. pound, 19*s.* 1*d.* ob. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 49 Unless when the parish cess was gathered. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 374 A cess or permanent composition for every plough-land. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 206 There's the rent and the rates and the sesses. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. ix. 35 The Tories were disposed to uphold the dues of the Church, even to the last penny of Church-cess. 1863 *Possibil. Creation* 93 We have our world lit up regularly without any lamp cess being levied. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 3/1 The Act of the 3 and 4 Will. IV, c. 37 ..abolished..the church vestry cess, as church rates in Ireland were then called. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cess*, a parochial or municipal rate.

b. *Scotland.* The land tax.

1662 *Sc. Acts* (1820) VII. 409 Act in favour of [the Earls of Queensberry and Annandale] for payment of a moneths Cesse advanced by them for the Shire of Dumfreis. 1678 *Ibid.* VIII. 221. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* 133 All extraordinary taxes as cess, pole, hearth-money, and such like grievous and unequal dutys. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3824/2 An Act [Scotland] for a Supply of Ten Months and half's Cess upon Land-Rents, received the Royal Assent. *c* 1706 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 388 From paying us our Darien Costs, By laying on cess, and new imposts. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 2 Their respective proportions of His Majesty's cess or land tax.

c. *India.* A tax levied for a specific object; often with prefixed word defining the object.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 309 With regard to the cesses or arbitrary taxes. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* 133 Various taxes and cesses, some falling directly on the land, and others more or less circuitously affecting the cultivator. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 584 Imposing additional taxes..such as the road cess, the irrigation cess, the public works cess, and the education cess.

†**2.** *Ireland.* The obligation to supply the soldiers and the household of the lord deputy with provisions at prices 'assessed' or fixed by govern-

ment; hence loosely used for military exactions generally. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Ireland* II. x. (1633) 126 With sesse and souldiours. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 144/2 Cesse is .. a prerogatiue of the prince, to impose vpon the countrie a certeine proportion of all kind of vittels for men and horsse, to be deliuered at a reasonable price called the queen's price, to all and euerie such souldiors as she is contented to be at charge withall, and so much as is thought competent for the lord deputies house. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 56. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, &c.* (1787) 20 By their continual cess and extortion [p. 159 sess of soldiers]. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 219 Ceass.. is an Exaction of Victuals at a certain Rate or Price .. for the Maintenance of the Lord Deputie's Houshold and Garrison-souldiers. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Cesse* or *cease* in Ireland..for soldiers in garrison.

†**3.** Assessment, valuation, estimation. In phrase *out of all cesse*. *Obs.*

1588 *Marprel. Epit.* 49 This..ouerthroweth the puritans out of all cesse. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 8 The poore Iade is wrung in the withers, out of all cesse.

4. *Comb.*, as *cess-gatherer, -payer*; **cess-tax** = 2.

1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cess-getherer*, one who gathers a local tax. 'John Lockwood, th' cess-getherer's been for th' Court o' Sewers rate.' 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 135 (*Ireland*) The associated cess-payers are not chosen by election. 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 180 Renwick was brought to trial for teaching that it was unlawful to pay the cess-tax.

†**Cess,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* = DECEASE, q.v.

1419 *Will of Thomas* (Somerset Ho.) After þe cesse of her.

†**Cess,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* [var. of CEASE: cf. CESS *v.*2]

1. Cessation, interruption.

1703 DE FOE *Orig. Power People* Misc. 135 If Power at any time meets with a Cess, if Government and Thrones become Vacant, to this Original all Power .. returns.

2. = CESSER 3.

1689 *Proposals* in *7th Coll. Papers Pres. Juncture of Affairs* 1 This is a Cess of that nature that requires a Judgment to be made upon it.

†**Cess,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Etymology uncertain.]

1. A peat-bog; also a piece of peat, a turf.

1636 R. JAMES *Iter Lanc.* 308 Yᵉ deepe Lowe spongie mosses yet remembrance keepe Of Noah's flood: on numbers infinite Of firre trees swaines doe in their cesses light. 1847 *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 100 This substance..is dug and dried into small sods called 'turfs' or 'cesses' for fuel.

2. 'A space of ground lying between a drain or river and the foot of its bank' (E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.*, E. D. S.); a haugh. **b.** 'The foreshore of a drain or river' (*Ibid.*).

1874 *Ancholme Navigation Notice* in E. Peacock *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., The occupiers of the land adjoining the cesses of the Navigation .. are authorized to discharge all persons trespassing thereon.

Cess (ses), *sb.*5 *Anglo-Irish.* [? for *success*, or from CESS 1 sense 2.] In phrase *bad cess to* = 'bad luck to, evil befall'.

1859 *Punch* 17 Dec. Carlisle and Russell—bad cess to their clan! 1860 LOVER *Leg. & Stories* (ed. 10) 313 Bad cess to you, can't you say what you're bid.

†**Cess** (ses), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5–8 SESS, 6 cease, ceasse. [Etymologically spelt SESS, aphetic f. ASSESS; see CESS *sb.*1.]

1. *trans.* To determine the amount of (a tax, fine, or contribution; also of rent, and the prices at which articles are to be sold); = ASSESS *v.* 1.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxvii. 663 As soone as the kyng was departed fro Paris, the commons rose in harnesse, and slewe all those that had ceassed the aydes. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 5 The same rates and prices to be named and cessed by them and euery of them by their discrecions. *c* 1590 in *Secr. Mem. Earl Leicester* (1706) 74 Compelling the tenant to pay him new rent & what he cesseth. *c* 1613 *Social Condit. People Anglesey* (1860) 21 In some parts of the countrey, this mite was never cessed; in other parts it was cessed, but never leavied. 1764 R. BURN *Hist. Poor Laws* 73 To sess, tax, and limit upon every such obstinate person, what sum the said person shall pay weekly.

2. To impose (taxation, a fine, etc.) *upon* (a person or community); = ASSESS *v.* 2.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, iv, Suche fynes and amerciamentis as upon them shalbe cessid. 1612 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 171 Diverse fynes and Amerciaments cessed upon him in Mr. Maior's Court.

3. *Ireland.* To impose (soldiers) upon a community who are to support them at a fixed rate.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, &c.* (1787) 142 There was no means to maintain the army but by cessing the soldiers upon the subject, as the Irish were wont to impose their bonaught. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* II. xvii. 178 None .. shall cosher, lodge, or cess themselves upon the inhabitants.

4. To subject (a person, community, or property) to a contribution, tax, or fine; to rate, to tax; = ASSESS *v.* 3. Also (*Ireland*) To subject to military exactions or requisitions; cf. CESS *sb.*1 2.

1494 FABYAN VII. 344 He prysonyd theym, and after sessyd theym at greuouse fynys. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ci. 121 Yf I wolde sore cease you, ye shulde pay me xxx. or xl. M. scutes. *Ibid.* I. cclxxxvii. 664 With their owne good wylles they ceased theymselfe to paye wekely a tenne thousande florence. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii, A man of two thousand a-year is not cess'd at so many weapons as he has on. 1652 T. MAY *Old Couple* in *Dodsley* (1780) X. 504, I shall be .. sess'd More to the poor. 1738 *Hist. View Crt. Exched.* ii. 21 If he did not come at all, then he was cessed for all the Lands he held. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. (L.) The English garrisons cessed and pillaged the farmers of Meath and Dublin.

5. To estimate officially the taxable value of (property, land, etc.); to rate; = ASSESS *v.* 4.

1598 STOW *Surv.* xv. (1603) 130 To the fifteene it is cessed at foure pound ten shillings.

†**Cess,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Also 6 sese. [Variant of CEASE *v.*; after special senses of OF. *cesser.*]

1. *intr.* To cease to perform a legal duty: cf. CESSAVIT.

1555 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 374 (1642) 162 If there bee Lord Mesne and Tenant and the Tenant doth cesse. *Ibid.* § 389. 168 If..the Tenant take a wife and afterwards cesseth. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Cessor*, Where it is said the Tenant cesseth..the Tenant ceaseth to do what he ought. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. vi. 253 If a Tenant cessed to pay his Rent for two Years.

2. *trans.* To cede, give up, surrender.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 259 They [are] to transport, cesse, and leaue eche kyng to other perpetuelly, al the right that they ought to haue in all these sayd thynges. *Ibid.* 258 We transport and sese all the right that we might have in any of these thynges.

†**Ce·ssant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cessānt-em*, pr. pple. of *cessāre* to CEASE.] That ceases to act; characterized by cessation or intermission. Hence **Ce·ssantly** *adv.*, intermittently, at intervals.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* Ep. Ded., Such a way as renders even this cessant state in some sort active. 1701 HOWE *Occas. Conformity* Wks. (1834) 183/1 As the cessant or diminished weight of such reasons shall allow. 1746 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 44, I personally knew a Gentleman..who cessantly winked with one Eye.

†**Ce·ssate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cessāt-*, ppl. stem of *cessāre* to CEASE.] *trans.* To make to cease; to put an end to.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 33 That Variety of Barbarous Nations, their taking Rome, Cessating the Western Empire.

Cessation (sesē·ʃən). [ad. L. *cessātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cessāre* to CEASE. Practically treated as n. of action from Eng. *cease*; see -ATION.]

1. Ceasing, discontinuance, stoppage; either permanent or temporary.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 107 Withowte cessacion They crye. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 985 The Cessation of the Oracles. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 The cessation of trafficke with the Mahometans. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 128 These are, as it were cessations from Armes, with which sometimes wee doe beguile our common griefs. 1641 BAKER *Chron. Hen. VI* an. 1450 (R.) Jack Cade affirming no cessation of arms, unless the King in person would hear the grievances of the subject. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 387 A long cessation of discourse ensu'd. 1748 ANSON *Voyage* III. i. 301 The cessation of the storm. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 182 Cessation from work in all the schools.

†**b.** ellipt. = *Cessation of* or *from arms* (see in prec.): suspension of hostilities; armistice, truce: also in *comb.* as *cessation-breaker. Obs.*

1645 *King's Cab. Opened* in *Select. Harleian Misc.* (1793) 353 The eminent inevitable necessity, which caused me to make the Irish cessation. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 46 They gave Hostages for observing the Cessation. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 285 To join with general Preston for suppressing and reducing the cessation-breakers. 1755 — *Hist. Eng.* IV. 479 After the cessation for that county [Cheshire] and Lancashire had been annulled.

†**2.** A ceasing to hold office. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 272 On Mihelmesse day, the Kyng ..red the Act of his Cessacion before these lordis. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. § 12 If any Bishop .. shall there keep him against this decreed Cessation, Let him .. be barred from Communion.

†**3.** Desistence from action; inactivity, idleness.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. x. (1632) 576 They accuse my cessation, when as all the world was convicted of too much doing. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph., Cessation*, rest, idleness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 109 The spent Earth may gather heart again; And, better'd by Cessation, bear the Grain.

‖ **Cessavit** (sesē·vit). [Lat. 3rd sing. perf. of *cessāre* = CEASE *v.*, CESS *v.*2 1.] A writ so called, originating in Stat. 6 Edw. I. and abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. (See quot. and cf. CESS *v.*2, CESSER.)

1555 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 389 The Lord bringeth a Cessavit and doth recover. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 50. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 232 The writ of cessavit: which lies, by the statutes of Glocester ..and of Westm. 2 .. when a man who holds lands of a lord by rent or other services, neglects or ceases to perform his services for two years together. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., If the lord distrains pending the writ of cessavit against his tenant, the writ shall abate.

Cesse, obs. form of CEASE, SEISE.

Cessement, var. of CESSMENT. *Obs.*

Cesser (se·sər). Also 6 ceasser, 6, 9 (incorrectly) **cessor.** [a. F. *cesser* to cease; the infin. being used subst. as in *trover, misnomer.*]

1. *Law.* Ceasing (of a tenant) to pay rent, or perform legal duties, for the space of two years.

1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. xxxiv. (1638) 122 The sufferance of the Abbot onely may disherit the house, as by his ceasser. 1555 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 389 (1642) 168 The cessor doth not lye in any act done by the husband. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* iv. 42 The Lord may enter for the Cesser of his Tenant. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 21 Upon a Cesser in the king's case, no receipt for 100 years together would make it good or hinder the estate from being avoided.

2. A coming to an end; cessation, termination.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Cessure*, or *cesser*, ceasing, giving over; or departing from. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 412 If a proviso for cesser of the term should not be inserted in the deed by which it is created. 1883 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* III. 172 Wherefore it is God's gift to thee, for the cesser of thine ill fortune. 1884 LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Times Rep.* 8 Mar. 48/1 There is a condition in the charter-party providing for a cesser of the liability of the charterers as soon as the cargo is on board.

†**3.** Vacation of office, abdication; = CESSION 2.

1689 *Proposals* in *7th Coll. Papers Pres. Junct. Aff.* 1 This seems to be a Cesser of this Government, and may amount to as much as if he had died. 1689 *Consid. Succession & Alleg.* 6 To comprehend all kinds of Cesser from the Government, whether by Death or otherwise.

Cesser, var. of CESSOR, SESSOR.

[**Cesshery,** error for COSHERY.

c 1580 J. HOOKER *Sir P. Carew* in *Archæol.* XXVIII. 134 Cessheries and cesses, and suche other Ireshe customes.]

†**Cessibi·lity.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being cessible; yieldingness.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (1658) 92 If the subject strucken be of a proportionate cessibility, it seemeth to dull and deaden the stroke. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 27 The density, and figure, of the descending body acting upon the cessibility of the medium.

†**Ce·ssible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **cessibilis*, f. *cess-us*, pa. pple. of *cēdĕre* to yield; see -IBLE. Cf. 16th c. F. *cessible* 'that may be given up'.] Yielding; ready to yield or give way.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. (1658) 93 If the parts of the strucken body be so easily cessible, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body.

Cessing (se·siŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. CESS *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The levying of a cess; rating.

1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 50 Finings and cessings for causes for which there are no warrants.

†**Ce·ssing,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. CESS *v.*2 + -ING 1.]

1. The ceasing to perform legal duties; = CESSER 1.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 498 The Lord, after such a Cessing, ought .. to seeke .. whether any distresse may be found upon the Tenement, or No. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 175 By this word Gavelet the Lord shall have the land for the cessing of the Tenant.

2. Cession, surrender, abdication.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. 328 The peple woundred of the cesyng and resygnyng of pope felix to nycholas.

3. Stopping, stoppage.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Preamb., Oure seid holye Fader ..for the cessyng of the seid Scisme and errours hath..sent for ayde..into oure seid Sovereign Lorde.

‖ **Cessio bonorum** (L. 'cession of goods') = CESSION 3 b: in *Sc. Law*, a legal proceeding by which a debtor is entitled to be free from imprisonment, if innocent of fraud, on surrendering his whole means and estate to his creditors.

Sc. Newspr. (*heading*) Bankruptcies and Cessio Bonorum.

Cession (se·ʃən). [a. F. *cession*, ad. L. *cessiōn-em*, f. *cessus*, pa. pple. of *cēdĕre* to yield.]

†**1.** The action of giving way or yielding: **a.** to physical force or pressure. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 They both [Flame and Air] have quickness of Motion, and facility of Cession, much alike. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* i. 36 It is the equal pressure of the Air on all sides upon the Bodies that are in it, which causes the easie Cession of its parts. 1693 TYRRELL *Law of Nat.* 52 That Cession or giving place to each other, which is so necessary for the performance of their motions.

†**b.** to moral force, persuasion, or temptation.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 50 Certaine cessions of the godly, who yelded even to the very doing of certaine things imposed on them. 1612 BACON *Vain-glory, Ess.* (Arb.) 464 Excusations, cessions, modesty it selfe well gouerned, are but arts of ostentation.

†**2.** The vacating of an office either by retirement or death; a ceasing to hold office. *Obs.*

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm. S. Mary's Oxf.* 5 There are two persons, Dauid and Salomon, and accordingly two partes, first the cession or decease of the one, secondly the succession and supply of the other. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 65 By the Cession of many little Princes, these Petty Kingdoms were united, and greater Monarchies created. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* I. ix. 31 The Fellowship..vacant by the Cession of Mr. John Radcliffe. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (1741) II. 408 The cession was in consequence of his [God's] own declaration to Samuel.

b. *Eccl. Law.* 'One manner of vacating or voiding an ecclesiastical benefice'; see quots.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 50 When an Ecclesiasticall person is created Bishop, or when a Parson of a Parsonage taketh another Benefice without dispensation or otherwise not qualified..their first Benefices are..said to become void by cession. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Cession*, in the case of bishops does not take place till consecration.

3. The action of ceding, or surrendering to another, rights, property or anything to which one has a title or claim; also giving up anything in compliance with a demand; concession.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67 Cessyone, *cessio.* *c* 1600 SWINBURN *Spousals* (1686) 179 Who .. hath no direct action .. without Cession, or grant first made by the Proctor. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 106 Not..that you had personally made any cession of the rights of your house. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 458 They will make great cessions to the people, rather than small ones to the parliament. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* III. vi. (1866) II. 858 If notice of abandonment have been duly given, a deed of cession, or formal transfer, is unnecessary. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 238 Notwithstanding his former cession of his rights.

b. *Civil Law.* The voluntary surrender by a debtor of all his effects to his creditors. (L. *cessio bonorum.*)

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 429 The manner of Cedere bonis, or to make cession of goods, is verie hainous, and of wonderfull disgrace. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Cession originally carried with it a mark of infamy, and obliged the person to wear a green cap or bonnet. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 473, I mean the law of cession, introduced by the christian emperors; whereby if a debtor ceded, or yielded up, all his fortune to his creditors, he was secured from being dragged to a gaol.

c. The ceding, giving up, or 'handing over' of a portion of territory to another ruler or state. Sometimes *concr.* a portion of territory surrendered.

1678 TEMPLE *Let. Ld. Treasurer*, Sept. (R.) To write ..about the..cession of Maestricht. **1772** PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 207 Content to make a cession of the islands to Alexander III. **1803** WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 624 The troops which are hereafter to occupy the Marhatta cessions to the southward. **1862** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 432 All treaties for any cession or exchange of territory must be ratified by the Legislature. **1879** LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* i. 9 We reluctantly consented to accept the cession of the Fiji Islands.

¶ Misused for CESSATION.

c **1800** K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 407 A golden age and its cession.

‖ **Cessionai·re.** [F., f. *cession* = prec.] = next 2.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 1 Feb., The party interested, his successors, cessionaires, or legal representatives.

Cessionary (se·ʃənări). [ad. med.L. *cessionārī-us*, f. L. *cessio* (*bonorum*) yielding up of goods: see -ARY.]

† **1.** A bankrupt who makes *cessio bonorum.* *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Cessionnaire*, a cessionarie; one that abandons, or giues vp his goods..who though hee looseth his credit thereby, yet is hee not held so base as a bankrupt. **1632** SHERWOOD, A cessionarie Bankerout, which renounceth his goods in open court, *cessionaire.* [Similarly in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts. as *adj.*] **1694** FALLE *Jersey* iv. 111 The last Creditor is asked whether he will substitute, or put himself in the place of the Cessionary.

2. One to whom an assignment has been legally made; an assignee.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 342 He who grants the assignation is called the cedent, and he who receives it, the assignee or cessionary. **1818** COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 210 The right passes..from the cedent to the cessionary. **1880** MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 35 The cessionary becomes heir just as if the inheritance had devolved upon him by operation of law.

† **Ce·ssioner.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 **-ar, -are.** [f. as prec.] The person to whom a cession of property is legally made; an assignee; = CESSIONARY.

1491 *Acta Domin. Audit.* 158 (Jam.) As Cessionare and assignay to Schir Andrew Purves. **1565** *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 26 (Jam.) His assignay, cessionar & donatour. **1652** Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 24/1 My lawful cessioners and assigneyes.

† **Ce·ssive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cess-* ppl. stem of *cēdĕre* to yield + -IVE.] Of a yielding quality.

1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* III. II. I. X. 168 Softness by Sulphur is Cessive, but Softness by Argentrive is Extensive.

† **Ce·ssment.** *Obs.* Also 6 **cesm-**, 7 **ceas-, ceassement.** [var. spelling of SESSMENT, aphetic f. ASSESSMENT.] = ASSESSMENT.

c **1540–1660** [see SESSMENT]. **1584** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Item receaved a cesment for mending the leades, xiijs. vjd. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Cessement*, tribute. **1621** MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. xii. 113 The Tholousans .. made a great ceassement of money, which was gathered and leuied, but with great difficultie. **1635** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 97 A ceasment of sex penns a pound. **1645** *Martin's Echo* in Prynne *Discov. New Blazing-Stars* 44 Is it not you that pay all the Taxes, Cessements, and oppressions whatsoever. **1721–33** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. II. ii. 261 To put their said order and cessement in writing.

† **Ce·ssor** [1], *Obs.* Also 6 **-ar, -er.** [f. CESS *v.*[1] + -ER, -OR.] One who determines the amount of a cess; = ASSESSOR 3 a.

1565–78 COOPER *Thesaur., Censor*, a cessar; one that valueth or mustreth. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong Censeur*, a Cesser. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 221 The Sessors of the People. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* 505 The corruption of victuallers, cessors and purveyors.

Cessor [2] (se·sɒɹ, -əɹ). *Law.* [f. CESS *v.*[2] + -OR.]

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cessor*, in law, one dilatory, and delinquent in his duty or service, and is liable to have the writ *Cessavit* brought against him. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.*

Cessor, erron. f. CESSER.

Cesspipe (se·sˌpəip). [f. *cess* in CESSPOOL + PIPE.] A pipe for carrying off the overflow from cess-pools, sinks, or drains.

Cesspit (se·sˌpit). [f. as prec. + PIT.] = A pit for the reception of night-soil and refuse; a midden.

1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 440 The deep cesspool system is bad enough, but the middens or cesspits of the cotton districts are a very great deal worse. **1884** *Law Times Reports* 19 Apr. 230/2 The defendant, owning one well, began to use it as a cesspit. **1887** *Melbourne Daily Telegraph*, A sum..flung yearly into the cesspit of this single vice!

Cesspool (se·sˌpūl). Forms: 7 **cest-**, 9 **sus-, sess-**, 8– **cesspool.** [Of uncertain derivation.

The form *cesperalle* has suggested connexion or popular confusion, with SUSPIRAL breathing hole, air-hole, ventilator, q. v. The form *cestpool*, if genuine (compared with the dial. '*cist*, a cesspool' in Halliwell) has suggested that the initial element may be a contraction of *cestern*, CISTERN, or at least that it has at some time been associated by popular etymology with that word. Prof. Skeat compares the form *suspool* with the dial. words *suss* 'hogwash', *soss* 'anything dirty or muddy' (Halliwell); others have proposed derivation from CESS *sb.*[1] bog. More suitable is that from It. *cesso* privy (:—L. *secessus* place of retirement, privy, drain), esp. as this is also commonly used for *cessino* the solid contents of the *cesso*, 'materie grosse che si cavano dalle cloache delle case, che servano per ingrasso dei terreni' (La Crusca). The spelling *sess-pool* taken with the essential meaning of a 'pool for the retention of sediment', might indicate connexion with L. *sedēre, sess-um* in sense 'to sink, settle down'. But all these are merely suggestions, calling for further evidence.]

1. A small well or excavation made in the bottom of a drain, under a grating, to collect and retain the sand or gravel carried by the stream.

[**1583** in Bacon *Annalls of Ipswiche* (1884) Cesperalle to be made for stopping of filthe by the brooke.]

1671 *Act Common Council Lond.* 27 Oct. P 5. 18 A Fall or Cestpool of convenient bigness shall be made .. to every Grate of the Common Sewer..to receive the Sand or Gravel coming to the same, so to prevent the choaking thereof. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 592/2 *Sesspool*, or *Cesspool*, a deep hole or well, under the mouth of a drain, for the reception of sediment, etc., by which the drain might be choked.

2. A well sunk to receive the soil from a water-closet, kitchen sink, etc.: properly one which retains the solid matter, and allows the liquid to escape.

It is sometimes built dry, so that the water escapes by percolation through the joints of the stone or brickwork into the surrounding soil, or it is built in mortar, and a drain formed to carry off the surplus water from near the top of it. (Gwilt.)

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 364 We estimated the fall of the drain, from the eastern sink .. to its termination in the cess-pool .. at two feet. **1815** T. FORSTER *Atmospheric Phenom.* (ed. 2) 150 The smell of drains and suspools. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* (1876) 11 The horrible stench of the cesspools. **1860** PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 98 [It will] render harmless the most offensive cesspool or drain.

b. (See quot.)

1871 *Daily News* 16 Dec., In Yorkshire effluvium-traps are frequently called cess-pools. **1883** PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 6) x. 367 The common Mason's or dip-trap and the notorious D trap both of which are simply cess-pools.

3. *fig.* (Cf. *sink, common sewer*, etc.)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. i. (L.) The cesspool of agio, now in a time of paper money, works with a vivacity unexampled. **1864** *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 52 Australia refuses again to be made a moral cesspool for England. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 235 Seneca..speaks of Rome as a cesspool of iniquity.

Hence **Cesspoolage** [cf. *drainage, sewerage*]. *rare.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (ed. 2) II. 491 (Hoppe) Two modes of removing the wet refuse of the Metropolis..sewerage and..cesspoolage. By the system of cesspoolage the wet refuse of a household is collected in an adjacent tank, and, when the reservoir is full, the contents are removed to some other part.

† **Ce·ssure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CESS *v.*[2] + -URE.]

a. Cessation, end. b. = CESSER.

1607 W. S. *Puritan* I. (L.) Since the cessure of the wars, I have spent a hundred crowns out of purse. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Cessavit*, In other cases the heir may not bring this writ for cessure in the time of his ancestor.

Cessyone, obs. form of SESSION.

Cest, ceste. [a. F. *ceste*, ad. L. *cestus.*] = CESTUS [1].

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 110 Of Cestes or Wedding Girdles. **1606** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Magnif.* 949 And thy brest Gird'st with a rich and odoriferous cest. **1675** COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 203 Mercury..Whips me away her am'rous cest. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Cest*, a Marriage Girdle. **1746** COLLINS *Ode Poet. Character*, To whom prepar'd and bath'd in heaven, The cest of amplest power is given. **1842** *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 80 The Graces' charm-conferring cest Seems bound around her flower-tipp'd breast.

† **Ceste.** *Obs.* [a. F. *ceste.*] = CESTUS [2].

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* 321 They did array their arms and hands with the cestes, which were made of the hide of the buffle..fill'd with lead within.

Cestern(e, obs. form of CISTERN.

† **Cestes.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. The game of chess.

1578 FLORIO *First Fruites* 8, I can play at Cardes, at Dyse, at Tables, at Cestes [It. *scacchi*].

Cestoid (se·stoid), *a.* and *sb.* Also **cestode.** [mod. f. L. *cest-us* (see CESTUS [1]) + -OID. Cf. F. *cestoïde*, and mod.L. *Cestoidea*, given to an order of Entozoa by Zeder in 1808.]

A. *adj.* Ribbon-like: a term applied to certain intestinal worms, as the tape-worm.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 137/1 The ovaries in the most simple of the Cestoid worms .. are situated in the centre of each joint. **1864** *Intell. Observ.* No. 33. 196 Cestoid parasites are not common amongst reptiles. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 137 The cestode many-jointed tapeworms.

B. *sb.* A worm of this kind. Also *attrib.* The mod.L. **Cestoidea** is sometimes used as plural.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 461/2 The Cestoid order of Entozoa. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 27/2 All these cestoids are complete animals. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 252 Not being developed except in the cestoid stage. **1876** BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 90 Different Cestoidea, or tape-worms.

† **Ce·ston.** *Obs.* [= F. *ceston* in same sense; deriv. of *ceste*, CESTUS [1].] = CESTUS [1].

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 119 Venus .. Posthaste to haue God Vulcan's ayde, Solde him her Gemmes, and Ceston therewithall. **1584** PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* III. vi, *Mercury.* Venus, give me your pledge. *Venus.* My ceston, or my fan, or both? *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 181. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Palace*, Citherea's ceston, which All with temptation doth bewitch.

‖ **Cestracion** (sestrē·siǫn). *Zool.* [mod.L., invented by Cuvier; cf. Gr. *κέστρα* name of a kind of fish, also *κέστρος* sharpness, and *ἀκή* point.] A kind of shark now peculiar to Australia; the Port Jackson shark. It has sharp teeth in front, and flat pavement-like teeth behind, and has a spine in front of each dorsal fin.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 320 Shark-like genera resembling the cestracion of Australian seas.

Cestraciont (sestrē·siǫnt), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. prec.: cf. *anodon, -ont*, etc.] Belonging to the family of fishes of which the Cestracion is the representative. Used also as sb.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 589 The teeth..not so much flattened as those of the Cestracionts. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 276 The Cestracionts family of sharks. **1863** A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xiv. 230 Many of the Placoids are Cestracionts fish.

† **Ce·stred, se·stred,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. OE. *þeostrod*, ME. *þestred* darkened: see THISTER.] Obscured, made dark.

a **1300** *E. E. Psalter* lxxiii[iv]. 20 Ful-filled er þai þa þat sestrede er [Vulg. *obscurati sunt*] in mirkenes Of erthe. *Ibid.* cxxxviii[ix]. 12 For mirkenesses, alle þat be, Noght cestred sal be [*non obscurabuntur*] fra þe.

Cestren, -on, obs. ff. CISTERN.

Cestrian (se·striăn), *a.* [f. *Cester, Ceaster*, OE. forms of *Chester* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the city of Chester or to Cheshire.

1703 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling*, A Cargo of famed Cestrian Cheese. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xviii, Holy Dee Through Cestrian pastures rolls his tamer stream.

‖ **Ce·strin.** *Obs.* [F. *cestrin* 'a kind of yellow stone whereof beads are made' (Cotgr. 1611).

The original of the passage in Rabelais does not speak of it as a stone, and French writers have suggested that it may have been the resin of the Socotrine aloe, med.L. *aloes cicatrina.*]

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxi, Her Patenotres..made of a kind of yellow stone called Cestrin.

† **Ce·stuan,** *a. Obs.* [f. CESTUS [2] + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a boxer's cestus.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 144. 2/1 To prevent Cestuan Knocks and Bruises.

‖ **Cestui** (se·stwi). Also 6-8 **cestuy,** pl. **cestuis.** [AF., OF. *cestui* (demonstr. pron.) that person, orig. only accusative (nom. *cest*):—late L. *ecce istum*, with analogical final after *cui, lui*: cf. *celui.*] A person, or the person (who), he (who). Only in phrases:

Cestui que (*qui*) *trust, cestui que use*, more fully *cestui a que use* (= *al use de qui*) *le trust est créé*: the person for whose benefit or use anything is given in trust to another.

Cestui (*a*) *que vie*: he on whose life land is held, or the person for whose life lands, tenements or hereditaments are granted.

Cestui que is also used *attrib.* as *sb.*, and *cestui que use* as the name of a procedure.

1555 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* viii. § 579 When freehold or inheritance of Lands, tenements, etc...are devised by cestuy que use. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict., Cestui qui vie* (in true French, *Cestui a vie de qui*), is he for whose life any Land or Tenement is granted. **1714** *Act* 13 *Anne* c. 13 § 4 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 61 Such person or persons as they have reason to believe to be the cestuyque trust of the advowson. **1789** BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 25 *note*, The phrase in full length would run in some such manner as this, cestuy al use de qui le trust est créé: he to whose use the trust or benefit is created. In a particular case a cestuy que trust is called by the Roman Law fidei-commissarius. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict., Cestui que use*, he to whose use any other man is enfeoffed of lands or tenements. **1844** WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 20 The person for whose life the land is holden is called the *cestui que vie.* **1853** WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* II. 781 If a trustee invest trust money in land, the *cestui qui trust* may at his option accept the land or refuse it. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 159 There are few social questions of more importance than .. the relation between trustees and their cestuis que trust..or the persons for whom they are trustees. **1859** HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. iii. 79 A great many *cestuique* trusts.

‖ **Cestus** [1] (se·stŭs). Also **cestos.** [L. *cestus*, ad. Gr. *κεστός*; properly vbl. adj., 'stitched'.]

A belt or girdle for the waist; particularly that worn by a bride in ancient times.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 236 For Cestus signifieth the Marriage girdle which the Bride did weare. **1736** BAILEY (*Folio*), *Cestus*, a Marriage-girdle, that of old Times the Bride used to wear, and the Bridegroom unloosed on the Wedding-night. **1778** SIR N. WRAXALL *North. Courts* (*Warsaw*) The princess wore round her waist a girdle or cestus of silk, nine inches broad: it is the zone of the Greeks and is still worn in Wallachia. **1870** L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. ii. 40 To complete the set of amethysts by a bandeau and tiara, a cestus for the waist.

b. *spec.* That of Aphrodite or Venus.

a **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 130 Like the outragious love of Jupiter to Juno, effected by the cæstus, or girdle of Venus, as it is in Homer, Iliad 18. **1709** STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 147 P 3. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 425 P 4 Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own cestus. **1850** LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 376. 474 She also appears half-draped, girding herself with the cestus, on coins of Domitian.

c. *fig.*

1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* iii. § 6 (L.) As soon as that cestus [of lust and wanton appetite], that lascivious girdle, is thrown away, then the reins chasten us. **1865** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xxi. iii. 295 The brightest jewel in the cestus of Polish Liberty is this right of confederating.

‖ **Cestus**[2] (se·stŏs). [a. L. *cæstus*, commonly regarded as anomalously f. *cædĕre* to strike; perh. it was an incorrect spelling of *cestus* girdle, band, ligature: see prec.]

A contrivance consisting of thongs of bull-hide, loaded with strips of iron and lead, and wound round the hands. Used by Roman boxers as a protection and to give greater weight to the blows.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 76 The Cestus was a kind of gauntlet, or glove, made of straps of leather, and plated with brass, lead, or iron. **1791** Cowper *Iliad* xxiii. 774 For thou shalt wield The cæstus .. never again. **1807** Robinson *Archæol. Græca* iii. xx. 323 The hands and arms of the combatants were..surrounded with thongs of leather called cestus. **1870** Bryant *Iliad* II. xxiii. 369 Since thou wilt wield No more the cestus.

Cestvaen, var. of Cistvaen.

Cesun, obs. form of Season, Seisin.

Cesure: see Cæsura.

Cet-, f. L. *cētus*, Gr. *κῆτος* whale, is used to form names of a series of chemical substances derived from spermaceti, i. e. *sperma ceti* whale's sperm. The chief are **Cetane** (sī·tēin), the paraffin of the hexdecyl or cetyl series, $C_{16}H_{34}$, a colourless liquid. **Cetene** (sī·tīn), the olefine of the same series ($C_{16}H_{32}$), formerly called *Cetylene*, a colourless oily liquid. **Ce·tic** *a.*, of the whale, or of spermaceti: applied to what was supposed to be a peculiar acid resulting from the saponification of cetin, but which has been ascertained to be only a mixture of margaric acid and cetin. **Cetin** (sī·tiːn), improperly *cetine*, a white crystalline fatty substance ($C_{32}H_{64}O$) forming the essential part of spermaceti, and used in the manufacture of candles. **Cetine** (sī·təin), the ethine or acetylene member of the cetyl series ($C_{16}H_{30}$) also called *Hexdecine*, and formerly *Cetenylene*, a colourless liquid lighter than water. **Cetyl** (sī·til), the hydrocarbon radical ($C_{16}H_{33}$), assumed to exist in Cetic acid, and the other members of the *Cetyl*, or *Cetylic* series: among these are *Cetyl* or *Cetylic Alcohol*, a white crystalline substance ($C_{16}H_{33}$·OH), also called *ethal*; *cetyl hydride* = *Cetane*; *cetyl-salt* any salt of cetyl, as *cetyl-acetate*, *cetyl-palmitate*. **Ce·tylamine** (see quot.). **Ce·tylate,** a compound of cetyl with a base, as potassium cetylate. **Ce·tylene** = *Cetene*. **Cety·lic** *a.*, of cetyl, as in *Cetylic alcohol*, *Cetylic acid* = *Cetic acid*.

1871 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1st Supp. 421 *Cetane or Cetyl hydride is one of the constituents of American petroleum. **1884** *Athenæum* 699/1 Cetane (boiling at 278°). **1838** T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 322 This new substance has been distinguished by Dumas and Peligot by the name of *cetene. It is a colourless oily liquid, which stains paper. **1826** Henry *Elem. Chem.* 1840 II. 405 Chevreul separated a substance, which he terms *cetic acid. It is a white solid, fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti. **1836** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 310 One of three acids, either the oleïc, margaritic, or cetic; the first being contained in oils, the second in animal fats, the third in spermaceti. **1836–9** Todd *Cyc. Anat.* II. 234/1 It deposits the purified spermaceti in white crystalline scales, and in this state, Chevreul terms it *Cetine. **1838** T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 724 It has nearly the feel of cetin. **1876** Harley *Mat. Med.* 794 Nearly pure cetin obtained, mixed with oil, from the head of the sperm whale. **1868** Royle & Headland *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 750 Ethal is also called Cetylic Alcohol, for it seems to be the hydrated oxide of a radical called *cetyle. **1873** Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 610 Cetyl alcohol, or Ethal, is a white crystalline mass, which melts at about 50°. **1850** Daubeny *Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 229 Spermaceti is a compound of cetylic acid with the oxide of cetyle. **1863–79** Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 840 *Cetylamines .. bases formed by the substitution of cetyl in place of hydrogen in a molecule of ammonia. **1880** *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors .. have thus prepared aluminic methylate..*cetylate, etc. **1864** H. Spencer *Biol.* I. 6 *Cetylene is a liquid which boils at 527°. *c* **1865** Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/2 A fatty acid (**cetylic*), which fuses at 131°.

‖ **Cetacea** (sĭtē·ʃiă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. *cētus*, a. Gr. *κῆτος* whale; see -acea.]

The order of marine Mammalia containing the whales and their congeners.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 151 The bones of whales and other cetacea. **1833** Sir C. Bell *Hand* (ed. 3) 110 In the Cetacea .. we have mammalia unprovided with hind feet. **1865** Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 168 [Foraminifers and Diatoms] constitute the principal sustenance of the giant Cetacea.

Cetacean (sĭtē·ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -an (see -acean), forming a sing. to prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Cetacea*.

1850 Dana *Geol.* App. i. 722 Fragments of other cetacean bones. **1851** D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. 49 The cetacean remains lay above the highest tide level.

B. An animal belonging to the *Cetacea* (to which word this supplies a singular).

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 562/2 The horizontal position of the tail-fin at once distinguishes the cetacean from the fish.

Cetaceous (sĭtē·ʃəs), *a. Zool.* Also 7 **cetacious,** (erron.) **setaceous.** [f. as prec.; see -aceous.] Belonging to the order *Cetacea*; of the whale kind, of the nature of the whale.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 203 Cetacious and cartilagineous fishes. **1660** Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Digress. 370 Such [fishes] as are not Setaceous .. have not Respiration, properly so call'd. **1759** B. Stillingfleet *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 84 The cetaceous fish have warm blood, and they bring forth their young alive, and suckle them. **1802** Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 19 The Cetaceous Animals..Linnæus's seventh Order of Mammalia.

transf. **1862** B. Taylor *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. 418, I suspected a huge cetaceous mirthfulness behind this repose.

† **Ce·taries,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [app. ad. L. *cētārius* pertaining to fish, *sb.* a fishmonger, f. *cētus* sea-monster, whale.] Provisions of the nature of fish.

1661 Lovell *Anim. & Min.* 196 Cows, Asses, Doggs, Dog-fishes, and all cetaries salted have made many Idiots.

Cete[1] (sīt). [a. OF. *cete*, fem., ad. L. *cētus* whale, in pl. *cētē* neut. a. Gr. *κήτη*, *κήτεα* whales: see quot. 1802.] A whale, a sea-monster.

c **1220** *Bestiary* 513 in *O. E. Misc.* 16 Ðis cete ðanne hise chaueles lukeð. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 463 The whale is callyd Cete. **1802** Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 22 Cete or Whales. **1854** Badham *Halieut.* 205 This real cete of a scomber measured thirty-two feet lengthways, and had..a girth of sixteen feet.

† **Cete.**[2] *Obs.* [possibly ad. L. *cœtus* (in med. spelling *cetus*) meeting, assembly, company.] A 'company' of badgers.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, A Cete of Graies. **1801** Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. 19. [**1886** *Standard* 13 Oct., Keeping what the old writers used to call a 'cete of badgers'.]

Cetene, *Chem.*: see Cet-.

Ceteosaur, -us (sī·tĭˌɔsōəɹ, -sōə·rŏs). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *cēteosaurus*, f. Gr. *κῆτος* (gen. *κήτεο-ς*) whale + *σαῦρος* lizard.] A gigantic fossil saurian, whose remains are found in the oolite and chalk.

1872 Carpenter in *Gd. Words* 700 In..[the great Oolitic formation] we have remains of gigantic Reptiles (such as the Cetiosaurus). **1877** Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 433 The Ceteosaur (Whale-lizard) was probably the largest reptile.. which has ever existed.

Ceterach (se·tĕræk). *Bot.* Also 6 **cetrac,** 6–7 **citterach**(e, 7 **ceteratche, cetrache.** [a. med.L. *ceterach*, *ceterah* (Du Cange), in F. *cétérac*, It. *cetracca*, *citracca*, med. Gr. *κιταράκ*; the origin has been variously sought in Arabic and in Celtic.]

A genus of ferns, having the back of the fronds thickly covered with scales among which the sori are hidden. One small species with simply pinnate fronds, *C. officinarum*, Scale-fern or Miltwaste (formerly *Grammitis*) is a native of Britain.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. E v a, The leues of Ceterach .. made hote in vynegre, and dronken of..waste vp the mylt. **1565–78** Cooper *Thesaur.* s.v. *Scolopendrium*, That the Apothecaries call Cetrac. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxvii. 408 This herbe is called..in English Scaleferne..Ceterach, and Myltewaste. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iii, Ceteratche, Mugwort, Liuerwort. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 209/1 We searched for ferns, finding the rusty ceterach.

Cetewale, obs. form of Setwall.

† **Cethegrande.** *Obs.* [OF. *cete grande* great whale.] A whale.

c **1220** *Bestiary* 499 in *O. E. Misc.* 16 *Natura cetegrandie.* Cethegrande is a fis ðe moste ðat in water is.

Cethyn, obs. form of Seethe.

Cetic, Cetin, Cetine: see Cet-.

Ceticide (sī·tisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cētus* + -cide, slayer, as in *homicide*.] A whale-killer.

1836 Southey in *Life & Corr.* (1849–50) VI. 317 At Killerton we met Scoresby the Ceticide.

Cetology (sĭtɒ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. L. *cētus* or Gr. *κῆτος* + -λογία: see -logy.] That part of zoology which treats of the whales. Hence **Cetolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to cetology; **Ceto·logist,** one versed in cetology.

1851 H. Melville *Whale* xxxi. 147 To project the draught of a systematization of cetology.

Ceton, obs. form of Seton.

Cetotolite (sĭtɒ·tŏləit). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *κῆτος* whale + *οὖς*(*ωτ-*) ear + *λίθος* stone (see -lite).] A name given to fossil ear-bones, found with associated cetaceous remains, in the Red Crag of Suffolk, where they are extensively used for the manufacture of superphosphate of potash.

Cetrac, obs. form of Ceterach, scale-fern.

Cetrarin (se·trărin, sī·-). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *cetraria*, generic name of Iceland moss, f. L. *cetra* targe, small shield of leather, so called from the shape of the apothecia.] A white crystalline substance ($C_{18}H_{16}O_8$) forming the bitter principle of Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*). Also called **Cetraric** (sĭtræ·rik) **acid.**

1861 H. Macmillan *Footn. Page Nat.* 98 A peculiar astringent principle in it called cetrarin. **1876** Harley *Mat. Med.* 362 Cetraric acid is a bitter, colourless, crystalline substance. **1886** *Lancet* 15 May 938/2 Large doses of extract of cetrarin slightly increase it [the secretion of bile].

Cette, cettyn, -ynge, obs. ff. Set, Setting.

Cetyl, cetylene, cetylic, etc.: see Cet-.

Cevadic (sĭvæ·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. next + -ic: cf. F. *cévadique*.] In *cevadic acid*, a volatile fatty acid found in cevadilla. Also called *sabadillic acid*.

1868 Royle & Headland *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 680.

‖ **Cevadi·lla, cebadi·lla.** Also Sabadilla. [a. Sp. *cebadilla*, dim. of *cebada* barley.] The seeds of *Asagræa officinalis*, a Mexican plant of N.O. *Melanthaceæ*.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cevadilla*, in botany, a name used by some authors for .. Indian caustic barley. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 98 Cebadilla seeds were formerly used to destroy vermin. **1876** Harley *Mat. Med.* 391 Cevadilla was known to Monardes in 1573.

Cevene, -yn, etc., obs. ff. Seven, etc.

Cevy, var. of Civy, *Obs.*, a kind of black sauce.

Cewe, ceware, obs. ff. Sew, Sewer.

Cex(e, cextene, cexty, obs. ff. Six, -teen, -ty.

Cexteyne, cextrye, obs. ff. Sexton, Sacristy.

Ceyl(e, obs. f. Sail.

Ceylle, var. of Seile, *Obs.*, bliss.

Ceylonite, ceylanite (sī·lənəit). *Min.* [a. F. *ceylanite*, f. *Ceylan*, Fr. form of *Ceylon*; see -ite.] A ferruginous variety of spinel from Ceylon; Iron-Magnesia Spinel.

1802 Bournon in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 318 The stone called Ceylanite, by Mr. La Metherie..is also sometimes found in the sand of Ceylon. **1804** R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* 79 The ceylanite which is here mentioned. **1884** Dana *Min.* 174 Ceylonite, or iron-magnesia spinel.

CH, a consonantal digraph, which in various languages (e. g. Welsh, Spanish, Bohemian) is treated as a distinct letter, placed in the Alphabet after C. In English it is not so treated formally, but in its characteristic and proper sound (tʃ) which it has in all native words, it practically adds an additional symbol to the alphabet. It has, however, in English other values; viz. those in *chyle*, and *champagne*, which might be expressed otherwise by *k* and *sh*; and that in *loch*, which occurs only in Scotch, Welsh, or foreign words.

The combination CH was foreign to native Roman spelling; it was introduced to represent the Greek aspirate or affricate X (as Θ, Φ, were similarly represented by TH, PH). In Latin practice, however, simple *c* was often substituted, e. g. *χάρτης*, *charta*, *carta*, *χαιρέφυλλον*, *chærephyllum*, *cærefolium*, and this represented the actual pronunciation, for in the development of the Romanic languages, *ch* in popularized words was treated precisely as *c*. But in these languages, the symbol *ch* has been laid hold of for various purposes. In Italian it is a supplemental symbol used to indicate the hard or (k) sound of *c* before the vowels *i* and *e*, where *c* itself stands for (tʃ), as in *archi* (arkĭ) pl. of *arco*, *chi* (kī):—L. *qui*. In very early French, it also occurs in the writing of some dialects, or some scribes, with the value of (k); but its typical OF. use was to represent the palatalized sound which Central Old French developed from original *c* (k) before *a*, as in L. *carrus*, *cārus*, *causa*, OF. *char*, *chier*, *chose*, but which Northern Old French, on the other hand, developed from *c* before *e* and *i*, as in *chertain*, *cachier*, *cherise*, where Central Old French had *c* (=ts), *certain*, *chacier*, *cerise*. The symbol *ch* was not used (or only accidentally) in OE.; for, although the sound (tʃ) was already developed in English before the 10th c., it was still written *c*(*e*), as in *ceosan*, *ceaster*, *fecc*(*e*)*an*. But at the Norman Conquest, the symbol *ch* was introduced from France, and used not only for the new French words as *charite*, *richesse*, but also in the OE. words as in *cheosen*, *chester*, *fecche*, etc. This value of the digraph has ever since been retained in English, while in French the sound was at length worn down from (tʃ) to (ʃ), as in *chief*, *chef*, OF. (tʃɪ̯ɛf) now (ʃɛf), Eng. *chief* (tʃīf). Where the *c* was originally double, and after a short vowel, the early writing was *cch*, but subsequently *tch*, as in OE. *wrecc*(*e*)*a*, ME. *wrecche*, now *wretch*. After a long vowel, simple *ch* is used, as in *coach*, *teach*, *brooch*; but sometimes (from various historical causes) simple *ch* occurs after a short vowel, as in *rich*, *much*, and *tch* (rarely) after a long vowel, as in *aitch*. After a consonant (preserved or lost) simple *ch* is used, as in *perch*, *which*, *such*.

The sound (tʃ) also occurs in Slavonic and many non-European languages, and is usually spelt *ch* in words thence taken into English, as in *chabouk*, *chark*, *cheetah*, *chintz*, *chouse*.

CH has the sound of (k) in words taken from Greek (or Hebrew through Greek) directly, or through Latin, Italian, or French, as in *chasm, chimera, chirography, chyle, Rechabite.* Only in a few of these, which were popular words in Romanic, e. g. *cherub, archbishop*, does the (tʃ) sound occur.

CH has the sound of *sh* (ʃ) in words from modern French; occasionally in words really from Old French, which are now erroneously treated as if from modern French, as *chivalry, champaign.*

CH has also the value of a guttural spirant (χ); but this is not a native English sound, and is only used in English in an accurate pronunciation of Scotch, Celtic, Dutch, German, Slavonic, or Oriental words, in which the sound occurs. This sound existed in OE., but was there written *h* (and *g*) as in *burh, riht*; for this the Norman scribes substituted the digraph *gh* (*burgh, right*), which is still retained, though the sound was lost in the 16-17th century. The same digraph is used to represent the Irish guttural spirant in *lough, Monaghan, curragh*; but the Celtic languages themselves use *ch* (as in Welsh *Machynlleth* and Gaelic *clachan*), and this is followed in Lowland Scotch, as in *loch, pibroch, broch, tocher.* The Old Teutonic languages generally used *h* or *hh* for this sound, as in Goth. *mahts*, OS. and OHG. *maht*, OE. *meaht*; but *ch* (rarely *kh*) was introduced initially, in Upper German, for the affricated sound of *c* (k) as *chamara* (kχa·mära), *chirihha, chalch*, whence it was extended to the spirant (χ), and gradually substituted for the earlier OHG. spelling *h, hh*; so that this is now regularly written *ch* in German and Dutch: cf. Goth. *ahtau*, OS. and OHG. *ahto*, OE. *eahta*, mod.G. and Du. *acht* eight. The same symbol is used for this sound in most Slavonic languages which use the Roman alphabet, and thus sometimes in the Romanization of Russian X (*Cherson, Astrachan*), and also of the kindred sounds in some Eastern languages (where however *kh* is more general); and from all these sources it enters to some extent into English spelling, though the mere English reader usually pronounces it as (k).

As OE. *c(e)-, c(i)-*, has regularly become *ch-*, these constitute one important section of the CH-words in modern English; another consists of the Old French words in *ch-* from L. *ca-*. Of the rest, the chief are those derived from Gr. words in χ-, directly, or through L. (Italian, French) *ch-*. The remainder consist of a few words from Slavonic or non-European languages, or of onomatopœic origin.

CH initial interchanges with C, K, SH. Since Old Northern French retained the *ca-*, which Central French changed to *cha-, che-*, French words were often adopted in English in both forms, usually first from Northern (Norman) French, and afterwards from Central French. Sometimes one, sometimes the other, sometimes both, of these have survived, see e. g. CAITIFF, CAMEL, CAMPION, CHAMPION, CANNEL, CHANNEL, CANAL, CHALICE, CHAMP, CATCH, CHASE, CHACCHE, CATTLE, CHATTEL. The Northern English also in certain cases resisted the palatalization of OE. *c*, or took the parallel *k* form of Norse or Low German; hence northern *caf*, CAUK, KIRK, CARL, KEESLEP, beside southern CHAFF, CHALK, CHURCH, CHURL, CHEESLEP. Cf. on the other hand Kentish *chalf* = CALF. Confusion between *ch, sch, sh*, was not infrequent in ME., e. g. *schin* = CHIN, *chever* = SHIVER. This was sometimes graphical, but partly also dialectal; there are varieties of northern dialect which still use initial (ʃ) for (tʃ). Variant forms like CHACO, SHAKO, CHAGRIN, SHAGREEN, *champoo*, SHAMPOO, are of more recent, and chiefly of phonetic origin.

† Ch, 'ch, *pron. dial. Obs.* Aphetic form of *ich, utch*, southern form of the first personal pronoun I, occurring before verbal forms beginning with a vowel, *h*, or *w*; chiefly with auxiliary verbs, but also with others; as in *cham* (tʃam), (earlier *icham*) I am, *cha, chave* (earlier *ichabbe*) I have, *chad* I had, *chard* I heard, *chill* I will, *chold, chud* I would, *chote* I wot, etc.

Found in remains of s. e. (Kentish) dial. in 16th and early 17th c., in s. w. dialect 16–18th c., and often introduced in specimens of dialect speech in the dramatists. Now obsolete; though *utchill* = I will, and *utchy* = I, were still heard in 1875, in remote parts of Somersetshire. (See Prince L. L. Bonaparte in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1875–6 p. 580.) *Utchy* corresponds to the 16th c. CHE; see further under ICH.

[*c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 136, I cham þe pylgrym. *Ibid.*, Do as ychave þe rede.] 1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 278/1 An olde sage father fole in Kente..said, ye masters, say euery man what he wil; cha marked this matter wel as som other. *Ibid.*, By my fayth maysters quod he..by the masse cholde twere a faire fish pole. *Ibid.*, Nay byr Ladye maisters, quod he, yche cannot tell you why, but chote well it hath. *c* 1530 REDFORDE *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 29 Oh! cham a-cold. *Ibid.*, 31 Chyll go tell my moother. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 397 Cha caute a corage of slouth. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iii, Chad not so much, i chotte not whan: Nere since chwas born. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* I. iii, Chwere but a noddy to venter where cha no neede. 1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom.* Wks. III. 85 Jesu! how cham berayed. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 239 Chill not let go Zir.. and 'chud ha' bin zwaggerd out of my life. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* I. i, 'Cham no man's wife, But resolute Hilts. 1635 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. v. Wks. 1873 III. 185 Then zay cha bewrai'd the house I coame on. *c* 1645 T. DAVIES *Somersetsh. Man's Compl.* 2 (Elworthy *Exmoor Scolding.*) 'Chill sell my cart. — 'C ham sure that made vs slaues to be. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 4 A Western man [would speak it] thus, Chud eat more cheese an chad it. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E. D. S.) 104 Now chave a-zeed ye, tes zo good as chad a-eat ye.

‖ **Cha.** Also **tcha, chau, chaw.** [Chinese (Mandarin) *ch'a* tea. Also in earlier It. *cia* (Florio), Russ. *tchaĭ* tea.] The name of TEA in the Mandarin dialect of Chinese, which was occasionally used in English at the first introduction of the beverage. (Some now apply it as a name to the special form of rolled tea used in Central Asia.)

1616 COCKS *Diary* I. 215 (Y.), I sent.. a silver chaw pot and a fan to Capt. China wife. 1655 tr. *Semedo's China* 19 Chá is a leaf of a tree in China, about the bigness of Mirtle. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cha.* [Hence in PHILLIPS, KERSEY, BAILEY.] 1658 *Mercurius Polit.* 30 Sept. (*Advt.*) That excellent..drink called by the Chineans Tcha, by other nations Tay alias Tee. 1742 BAILEY, *Cha*, Tea, which the Chinese steeping in Water, use as their common Drink. 1885 OGILVIE, *Cha* (Hind.), a kind of tea, rolled up like tobacco, which goes to the interior of Asia.

Cha, *Obs.*, I have: see CH *pron.*

Chaafe, obs. form of CHAFE.

Chaalamy, var. of CALAMY[1], *Obs.*

Chaan, chaapt, obs. ff. KHAN[1], CHAPED.

Chaar, chaarmer, obs. ff. CHAIR, CHARMER.

† Chaas. *Obs.* Variant of CAS, ? overthrow, fallen mass.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 162 (Harl. MS.) Out of the chaas the pilours han hem torn [3 *MSS.* taas, 3 caas].

Chaas, obs. f. CHASE; obs. pa. t. of CHOOSE.

Chaast, obs. form of CHASTE.

Chabazite, chabasite (kæ·băzəit). *Min.* Also **chabasie, -zie.** [A blundered name, which ought to be **Chalazite**; cited by Dana as first used, in form *chabazie*, by Bosc d'Antic, *Journ. d'Hist. N.* 1780, II. 181; formed on *χαβάζιε, an erroneous spelling which stood in the text of the Greek treatise Λιθικά or Περὶ λίθων (of the pseudo-Orpheus *a* 400), up to the publication of the ed. of Tyrwhitt in 1781. The actual Gr. word is χαλάζιε, vocative of χαλάζιος, which also occurs elsewhere in the forms χαλαζίας, χαλαζίτης λίθος, in Latin *chalāzius lapis*, and *chalāzias* (Pliny); the meaning being 'hail-stone', f. Gr. χάλαζα hail; so called from its form and colour (Pliny). The erroneous form disappeared a hundred years ago from Gr. lexicons and editions, but has been retained in the vocabulary of the mineralogists.]

A colourless, or flesh-coloured, mineral occurring, widely distributed, in glassy rhombohedral, almost cubic crystals, composed chiefly of silica, alumina and lime.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 311 The chabasie [corresponds] to the Zeolytes called cubic. 1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* Chabasie. Cubic zeolite. 1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 392 Crystals of chabazie are sometimes attached to the interior of geodes of agate. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 219 Chabazite..extending throughout all the basaltic area. 1850 DANA *Geol.* ix. 513 Chabazite occurs in the hills..in small unmodified rhombohedrons. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xi. 305 The beautiful natrolites and chabasites, which occupy cavities in basalt at the Giant's Causeway.

Chabbe: *I chabbe* is sometimes written in ME. southern dial. for *ichabbe* = *ich habbe*, I have.

‖ **Chablis** (ʃablī). Also 8 **chablee.** [Fr., f. the name of the small town *Chablis* (Yonne), near which it is made.] A celebrated white French wine.

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lov.* v, Have your cellar full of Champaign, Chablee, Burgundy. *c* 1678 OLDHAM *Paraphr. Horace's Odes* I. xxxi, Their Manto, Champagnes, Chablis, Frontiniacs tell. 1844 BROWNING *Gard. Fancies* II. iv, A loaf, Half a cheese, and a bottle of Chablis.

Cha·bot. *Her.* Also **chalbot.** [a. F. *chabot* (the Miller's Thumb, also *Her.*), earlier F. *cabot* (see CABOT).] The fish called Miller's Thumb.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* III. xxiii. 170 He beareth Or, three Chalbots Gules..A Chalbot fish seemeth to haue the shape of a Gournard. 1688 R. HOLME *Acad. Arm.* II. xv. No. 32 He beareth Azure, a Bul-Head Fish, proper.. with us it is most known by the term.. Millers Thumb; Gull, and a Chabot. 1708 KERSEY, *Chalbot* or *Chabot* (in Heraldry), a Fish having a great Head, commonly call'd a Bull-head, or Miller's-Thumb. So 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

‖ **Chabouk, -buk** (tʃā·buk). [Pers. and Urdū چابک *chābuk.*] A (Persian) horse-whip. Formerly commonly anglicized as CHAWBUCK, q. v.

1815 MOORE *Lalla R., Lt. of Harem*, Concerning.. the chabuk, as connected therewith. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* xiv, Said Tippoo 'Drag forward that Fakir, and cut his robe into tatters on his back with your chabouks'.

Chacal, obs. form of JACKAL.

Chac-chac. [From the sound.] An instrument of noise used by negroes in the West Indies.

1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* May 317 The Indian shot.. which the Negro grows.. because its hard seed put into a bladder furnishes him with that detestable musical instrument the chac-chac wherewith he accompanies nightly that equally detestable instrument the tom-tom.

† Chacche, *v. Obs.* [a. south-Norman F. *chachier* (3rd sing. *chache*) = north-Norm. and Pic. *cachier*, and central OF. *chacier*; thus, a doublet of CATCH and CHASE.] **a.** = CHASE; **b.** = CATCH.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 180 And 3if 3e chacche ly3ere let him not a-skape. 1388 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 293 Charite chacchiþ men to þis iust jugement. *Ibid.* 431 Lawe & skile chacchiþ men to 3yue to trewe prestis þes dymes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 748 Cure, for þi kene carpe chache nowe a schame. *Ibid.* 4227 We miȝt sum connynge per cas chach of ȝoure wordis.

Chace, obs. f. CHASE; obs. pa. t. of CHOOSE.

Chacen, obs. form of CHASTEN.

Chack (tʃæk), *v.*[1] In 6 **chak.** [In sense 1 imitative of the sound and action; cf. *clack*; senses 2 and 3 may be distinct words.]

1. *Sc.* To snap with the teeth; to squeeze or crush with a snap of the jaws or by the sudden shutting of a window, door, drawer, or the like; also to make a noise like that of snapping teeth, to clack, clatter, click.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 152 With hys wyd chaftis at hym makis a snak The byt oft falȝeis for ocht he do mycht And chakkis waist togiddir his wapynnis wycht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 390 The cais chakkit to suddanlie, but ony motion or werk of mortall creaturis. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 35 (Jam.) Some's teeth for cold did chack and chatter. 1801 HOGG *Scot. Pastoral* 23 (Jam.) For.. chackin' mice, and houkin' moudies, His match was never made.

2. 'Used of a horse that beats upon the hand when his head is not steady; but he tosses up his nose, and shakes it all of a sudden, to avoid the subjection of the bridle' (Bailey Vol. II. 1731; and repeated in mod. Dicts.). ? *Obs.*

Chack (tʃæk), *sb. Sc.* [f. prec., or of parallel formation.]

1. The act of chacking (in sense 1).

2. A 'bite' (of food); a snack.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, '[An] invitation to come back and take part o' his family-chack, at ane preceesely.' 1824 —*Redgauntlet* Let. ix, He..gives a bit chack of dinner to his friends. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. x. (1849) 181 Take a chack of supper. 1852 CARLYLE *Let.* 20 Sept., Glad to get to the inn..and there procure some chack of dinner.

3. A local name of the Wheat-ear, also called (from its note) **Chack-bird, Chacker,** STONE-CHACKER and CHECK.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 10 (Jam.) Death—trailt him aff i' his dank car, As dead's a chackart. 1805 BARRY *Orkney* 308 (Jam.) The White Ear—here denominated the chack.

Chack, Sc. f. CHECK *v.*

† Cha·ckstone. *Obs.* (See quot.) Cf. mod. Sc. CHUCKIESTANE.

1611 COTGR., *Cailleteau*, a chackestone, or little flintstone.

‖ **Chacma** (tʃæ·kmä). A kind of baboon (*Cynocephalus porcarius*) found in S. Africa.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 229/2 The Chacma, so called from the Hottentot word T'Chackamma, the aboriginal name of this baboon in South Africa.. when full grown, is equal in size, and much superior in strength, to a common English mastiff. *Ibid.* 230/1 A full-grown chacma is more than a match for two good dogs. 1855 MAYNE REID *Bush Boys* 447 Totty dispersing the Chacmas.

Chaco (ʃæ·ko). Also **chako,** and more usually SHAKO, q.v. [a. Magyar *csákó* (tʃāko·); in Ger. *tschako*, Fr. *schako* (Littré).] A military cap of cloth and leather, formerly worn by the infantry in the British army, having the form of a truncated cone with a peak in front.

1826 *Soldier's Album* 11 Snatching up my chaco, I flew to the street. 1840 *Times* 1 Sept., The cumbersome bear-skin cap.. is to be discontinued, and replaced by a smart chaco. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 24. 119 The Scales of the Chaco are to be worn under the chin on all Parades and Duties under Arms. 1866 *Army & Navy G.* 29 Sept., The chaco is reported as quite unsuited to the climate and hot sun.

‖ **Chaconne** (ʃako·n, tʃāko·n). *Mus.* Also 7–8 **chacon,** 8 **chacoon,** 9 **chacona.** [Fr. *chaconne*, ad. Sp. *chacona*, according to Spanish etymologists, ad. Basque *chucun* pretty.]

An obsolete dance, or the music to which it was danced, moderately slow, and usually in 3–4 time. 'The chaconne served as finale to a ballet or an opera: it is no longer in use' (Littré).

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & A.* II, Chacon, Two Nymphs and Triton sing. 1692 SOUTHERNE *Wives Excuse* I. i, The Sonatas and the Chacons which I know. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Chaconne, chacoon*, a sort of Saraband Dance, the Measure of which is always Triple Time. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 316 A chaconne, executed by eight principal dancers with great ease and agility. 1878 *Saturday Pop. Concert Programme Bk.* 23 Feb. 1003 A pianoforte accompaniment was added to the Chaconne by Mendelssohn.

Chad, I had: see CH *pron.*

Chad, var. of SHAD, a fish.

† Chad-farthing. *Obs.* [app. from name of St. Chad, patron saint of Lichfield.] (See quot.)

c 1588 *Comm.-pl. bk. R. Columbell, Darley Hall, Derbysh.* [Diocese of Lichfield] in *Rel. Ant.* I. 255 A dewtye belonging of oulde tyme to the churches. Every house payd at Easter..j farthynge called a waxfarthinge, and another called a chaddfarthinge.. the chaddfarthinge to hallow the fonte for christining of children and for oyle and creame to anoyle sicke folkes wyth. 1806 HARWOOD *Hist. Lichfield* 109 Called Whitsun-farthings or Pentecostals, because it was usually given on Midlent or Whitsunday; and at Lichfield it was called *Chad-pennies* or *Chad-farthings*, in allusion to the founder of the cathedral.

Chad-pennies, 'pennies paid at the cathedral of Lichfield, dedicated to St. Chad, on Whit-Sunday, in aid of the repairs' (Brewer *Dict. Phr. & Fable*).

1806 [see prec.].

Chadlock, var. f. CHARLOCK.

Chæfle, early ME. f. CHAVEL, now JOWL.

Chaer, chaere, obs. ff. CHAR, CHAIR.

‖ **Chætodon** (kī·tŏdɒn). *Zool.* Also **chætodont.** [mod.L. f. Gr. χαίτη hair + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) tooth.] A Linnæan genus of spiny-finned fishes (modern family *Chætodontidæ*), remarkable for their bristle-like teeth and bright colours.

c 1750 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 275 (Jod.) The chætodon variegated with longitudinal lines and a forked tail. This is a native of the American ocean. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) VI. i. 302 (Jod.) The chætodon or catfish. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 95/1 Setiform teeth are common in the fishes thence called Chætodonts. 1887 T. MARTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 402 The prickly roach, the chaetodon with him And the hammer fish.

Chætophorous (kĭtǫ·fŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. χαίτη hair, mane + -φορ-ος bearing + -OUS: after mod.L. *chætophora.*] Bristle-bearing; applied to 'the Annelids which have bristle-bearing foot-tubercles, such as tube-worms and sand-worms; and also those which have locomotive bristles, such as earth-worms' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 218 Such segmented Invertebrates as the chætophorous Annelida.

Chætopod (kī·tǫpɒd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *chætopoda* neut. pl., f. as prec. + πούς (ποδ-) foot.] Belonging to the order *Chætopoda* of Annelids, marine worms, with bristle-bearing feet.

1864 WEBSTER s.v. *Lug-worm* cites BAIRD, A chætopod worm.

Chaf, obs. form of CHAFF *sb.*[1]

Cha·fant, *a. Her.* [f. CHAFE *v.* + -ANT [1].] Applied to a boar when represented as enraged or furious.

1847 *Gloss. Brit. Heraldry* (Parker), *Chafant,* enraged, applied to the wild boar.

Chafar(e, -ayre, obs. ff. CHAFFER.

Chafe (tʃēf), *v.* Forms: 4 **chaufe-n, chawffe,** chafen, 4–6 **chauffe,** 5 **chawfe,** 4–6 **chauf, chaffe,** 5–7 **chaufe,** 6 **chaafe, caff(e, chafen,** 6–9 **chaff,** 5– **chafe.** *Pa. t. & pple.* 4 **chauffede, chaufid, chefede, chauffit,** 4–6 **chaufed, chauffed,** 5 **chaufet, chauffid, chaffyd,** 6 **caffed, chafde, chafte, chauft, chafid,** 7 **chaft,** 5–9 **chaffed,** 5– **chafed.** [ME. *chaufe-n,* a. OF. *chaufe-r,* mod. *chauffer* to warm = Pr. *calfar,* It. *calefare*:—late L. or Rom. **calefārе,* contr. from L. *calefacĕre* to heat, make warm, f. *calēre* to be warm + *facĕre* to make. In Eng. the diphthong *au* was, as in other AF. words, reduced to long (ā), and this in regular phonetic course to (ē[1]): cf. *gauge, safe, Ralph, chamber.*]

I. Transitive senses.

† 1. To warm, heat. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xliv. 15 He toc of hem, and is chaufed [1388 warmed]. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxv, A schimnay of charcole, to chaufen the kny3te. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 455 Chauf hit over the fyre. 1525 LORD BERNERS *Froissart* cxvi[xii]. 333 His bedde was wont to be chafed with a bason with hote coles. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 940 To caffe or warme, *chauffer.* *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dulce Bellum inexp.* Wks. (1587) 123 Whose grease hath molt all caffed as it was. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 108 To heat and chaufe any part of the bodie. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 331 Waxe when it is chafed will take an impression. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 86 It cannot be any vulgar furnace that hath chafed so cool a Salamander.

† 2. *fig.* To inflame (the feelings), excite, warm, heat. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 128 Þat he wolde .. cherisch hem alle with his cher, & chaufen her Ioye. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 68 Leste cheste chaufe ous so and choppe ech man oþere. 1483 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 174 The goddesse of loue whiche kyndeleth and chauffeth the amerous hertes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* (1888) 22 Raymondyn, whiche was chaffed, doubted not of hys lyf. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* U vij, When he was chafed with drinking. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 81 Their continuing in rebellion did but chafe and heat the spirit of the Captains. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 79 The use now made of it [Dancing]..serves only to chaff the Blood. 1716 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* 9 The Heart must be prepared, the Soul chafed, the Affections warmed.

3. To rub with the hand; *esp.* to rub (a person's limbs, etc.) in order to restore warmth or sensation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chafyn or rubbyn, *frico.* 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 10 Waxe chaufed with the handes is made softer. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 122 The vse of chafing, and rubbing the body. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 284 He took his arms .. and chafed and rubbed them with his hands. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 211 She .. laid his head upon her lap .. and chafed his hands. 1877 BRYANT *Lit. People of Snow* 290 They..bore her home, and chafed he tender limbs.

absol. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. v, She fell to chafing more violently. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Iv.* 54 Chafe away, keep chafing, for she moans: She's coming to!

4. To rub so as to abrade or injure the surface; to fret, gall.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 256 All his ioyntes were ..losed..his body so chafed. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 535 With their [ants'] travaile chafed is eche pathe. 1602 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 136 Wiche old book was frett and chafed. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Seamen say.. The Cable is chafed in the Hawse, when it is fretted or begun to be worn out there. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 31 The flap of your saddle .. chafing you between the confines of the boot and breeches. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 All the boats were badly chafed. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 92 How easily its tender skin gets chafed.

b. With some mixture of sense 10 (to rage, fume).

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. vii, He .. May view [the torrent] chafe her waves to spray, O'er every rock.

5. *fig.* To heat or ruffle in temper; to vex, irritate.

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 95 Arthour was chafed & wexed wrothe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 75 To theym that be fyrst chaffed and angry. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxvii. 97 Whan the see was well chaffed and..ayenst them sore moeued. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 243, I chafe you if I tarrie. Let me go. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xvii. 8. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 73 Being frustrate of his hope, and sore chafed in minde. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 313 The youth was chaffed, and with disdain Refused to touch his harp again. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lix. 267 To chafe and vex me is a part of her nature.

† 6. To scold. *Obs.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 11 For his hyre he doth me chawfe. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, vii. (Arb.) 197 We wyll..chyde, braule, fume, chaufe, and backbite them. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. vi. 104 The Parret .. being beaten and chaffed, returneth to its owne naturall voice. *c* 1677 TEMPLE in Courtenay *Mem.* (1836) I. 499 The King .. chafing us for spending him so much money, and doing nothing.

b. *slang.* (See quot.; an ironical use of 1 or 3 or other prec. sense: cf. ANOINT.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 36. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chaft,* well beaten or bang'd.

II. Intransitive senses.

† 7. To become warm or hot. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 49 Then grace sholde growe ..And charite, þat child is now sholde chaufen of him-self. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 283 The day be-gan to chauffe, and the sonne was risen right high. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ciii. [xcix.] 301 The dayes chafed meruaylously, for it was aboute mydsomer. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 407 He so chaufeth and moyleth in sturryng the coales.

† 8. ? To spoil by heating, to undergo decomposition (? by heating or rubbing). *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2301 They bussche[d] and bawmede þaire honourliche kynges, Sewed theme in sendelle sexti faulde aftire, Lappede them in lede, lesse that they schulde Chawnge or chawffe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xcv. (1634) 169 Then laid them in chests of lead, because they should not chafe nor savour.

9. To rub; to press or strike with friction (*on, upon, against*). (Often with mixture of other notions: cf. 10 c.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 21 The murmuring Surge, That on th' vnnumbred idle Pebble chafes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Seamen say, a Rope chafes, when it galls or frets, by rubbing against any rough and hard thing. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xii, Is it the roar of Teviot's tide, That chafes against the scaur's red side? 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiv. § 599 If the currents chafe upon it. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* xiii. 178 As a caged bear chafes .. against the walls of his cell.

10. *fig.* To wax warm (in temper); to be angry, to rage; now usually, to display irritation of temper and impatience of restraint or obstacles, by fuming, fretting, and worrying oneself or others.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxiii. [cxix.] 348 If ye fynde hym harde and highe of wordes, chafe not with hym, treate hym swetely. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 32 The man began to fume and chaafe. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 26 b, Though you..chaufe and fume never so much agaynst him. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Porch* liii, Calmnesse is great advantage: he that lets Another chafe, may warm him at his fire: Mark all his wandrings, and enjoy his frets. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. 93, I never chaff, but take the good and the bad as they fall in my road. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 172 Let the loser chafe. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 78 The wilder adventurers .. had chafed at his advice. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. i. (1864) 416 While the exasperated prelate was chafing under this affront. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Chaff,* to chafe or chaffer, to quarrel. 'They chaff'd at teean t'other varry sairly.' 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XV. 246 The aristocratic party could but chafe in impotent rage.

b. with *complement.*

a 1561 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1825) I. 220 He had an occasion greatly to chafe or fret the heart out of his belly.

c. Of the sea, etc: To fret, rage, or fume. (Sometimes with a tinge of sense 9.)

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 89, I would you did but see how it chafes, how it rages, how it takes vp the shore. 1822 PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Flood of Thess.* I. 477 The great sea chafes And the wild horses of the Atlantic shake Their sounding manes. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 35 Their conflicting waters roared and chafed in eddies and waves. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxiii, Chafing like an angry sea, the crowd pressed after them.

Chafe (tʃēf), *sb.* Also 6 **chaufe, chauff,** 7 **chaff.** [f. prec. vb.]

1. Heat of mind or temper; rage, passion, fury; state of vexation, pet, 'temper'. *arch.*

1551 ASCHAM *Lett.* Wks. 1865 I. II. 312 The pope is in a wonderful chafe. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewell* iv. 105 The Emperour answered in a great chafe. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 176 He went away like Naaman in a chafe. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxviii. 238 A March-Hare was never in such a Chaff as I am. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Rom. xi. 15 That .. I might see them at last believe for anger, or for very shame, and go to heaven in a holy chafe. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxi, Into what an unprofitable chafe you have put yourself! 1825 *Bull-baiting* II. in *Houlston Tracts* I. xxviii, To take bulls by the nose, and put them in a bit of a chafe.

2. Rubbing, fretting, friction.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 84 The chafe Comes not by wearing chains, but feeling them. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 71 Causing painful chafes and sores. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 66 They catch the chafe of the sail.

3. A chafing against restraints.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 11 His utterances are..marked already with a restlessness of spirit, and move with a chafe and impetuosity of rhythm, that seem to bode revolt.

4. *Comb.* **† chafe-gall** (see quot.); **† chafe-, chaff-halter,** cf. CHASE-. Also CHAFE-WAX, etc.

1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Intertrigo* .. a galling in a man or beast by going, riding, or rubbing of one thing against another; a chafegall. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Bridle,* Chaff-Halter, a Woman's Bridle is the same, only it's double Rained.

Chafed (tʃēft), *ppl. a.* Also **chauf(f)ed, chauft, chaf'd, chaft,** etc. [f. CHAFE *v.* + -ED [1].] Heated; rubbed, fretted; angered, irritated, vexed.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7145 Vp he lepe with chaufed blod. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (1880) 20 On coast thee chauft flud is hurled. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 33 When his [the horse's] hot rider spurd his chauffed side. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 126 Warwicke rages like a chafed Bull. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. li, His chafed feet, and the long way to town. 1764 CHURCHILL *The Author* Wks. 1774 II. 180 The chaf'd blood flies mounting to his cheeks. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 265 Some chafed and angry idiot. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 322 The white ridges of the chafèd sea.

Chafer [1], chaffer (tʃē·fəɹ, tʃæ·fəɹ). Forms: 1 **ceafor, cefer,** 5 **cheaffer, chauer,** 7– **chafer, chaffer.** [OE. *cefer* corresponds to OS. (MDu. and mod.Du.) *kever,* OHG. *chevar* (*chevaro*), MHG. *kever, kefere,* Ger. *käfer* beetle:—OTeut. type *kefro-z*; OE. *ceafor,* if from earlier **cafr,* points to OTeut. ablaut-variant **kafroz, -uz.* Possible derivations are from a stem *kaf-* to gnaw (see CHAVEL), or from that of CHAFF, an animal enclosed in scales or husks. Mod. German use applies the name to all *Coleoptera,* from the ladybird to the stag-beetle.]

A name given to certain beetles, now chiefly the COCK-CHAFER and ROSE-CHAFER; used alone, it generally means the former of these. Apparently, originally applied to species destructive to plants.

α. form *chafer.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 121 *Bruchus,* ceafor. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* civ. 30 [cv. 34] Sona cwoman gangan gærs-hoppan, and grame ceaferas [*bruchus*]. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) II. 211 (MS. *a*) Of hors i-roted comeþ cheaffers [1387 harnettes, CAXTON chauers]. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 59 These [dors]..do openly engender with their Females, as the chafers do. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxi. 254 Take one of the common chafers or dung-beetles into your hand.

β. form *chaffer.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 314 The great appearances of Chaffers, or other Insects. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 99 Cock-Chaffer..called..the Chaffer ..the Jeffry-Cock, the May-bug and (in Norfolk) the Dor. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 324 Every sparrow that flies by has a chaffer in its mouth.

Chafer [2] (tʃē·fəɹ). ? *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **chaufour(ə,** 5 **chafor, -ur, -ir, -our(ə, -owre, chaufur, -yr, chawfer, chaffire, -our, chalfer,** 5–7 **chaufer, chaffer,** 6 **chaver, chauffer,** 6– **chafer.** [f. CHAFE *v.* + -ER [1]; or (in sense 1) a. F. *chauffoir* :—late L. type **calefātōrium* for *calefactōrium.* See CHAUFFER.]

† 1. A vessel for heating something: **a.** A vessel for heating water, a saucepan. **b.** A portable grate, a chafing-dish. *Obs.*

α. form *chauf(f)our, -er.*

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 A chaufour of siluer. 1427 *Mem. Rip.* (1882) I. 329, j chawfer. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 A chaufur of bras. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) II. 162, ij fyer chauffers. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 215 Faire chaufers and goodly pots.

β. form *chafour, -er.*

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Þe best of yren broches, & a chafur. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chafowre to make whote a thynge as watur, *calefactorium.* 1488 *Inv. Jewels Jas. III* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 392 A chalfer, of silver ouregilt. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* v. (*stage direction*) Re-enter Mephistophilis with a chafer of coals. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 398/1 Barbers .. carry about with them

..a small Chafer. 1721–33 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. I. i. 2 Basin and chavers of silver and gilt .. to wash the Prince. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1257 These [barbers'] chafers are no longer made in London.

γ. form *chaffer*.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 161 Lay þem vppon youre galantyne stondynge on a chaffire hoote. 1505 *Will of Horwood* (Somerset Ho.) A large chaffer of laton. 1629 *Inv. Hatfield Priory* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* New Ser. III. II. 160, j great brasse chaffer to heat water in.

†**2.** = Chafe-wax. *Obs.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 920/2 A clearke of the hamper; and a chafer of the wax. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 2 Chafer of Wax. Fee. — *7l. 6s. 7d.* 1805 *Lett. Patent* in *Law Times* LXXXI. 442/2 The office or place of chaffer of the wax.

3. One who chafes or fumes. ? *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Bronfatore*..a snorter, a huff snuff, a chafer. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* IV. ii. § 1. 127 Chafers in play are couetous, great gamesters are foolish.

Chafer, *v.* [? mispr. for *chafe*.]

a 1625 Fletcher & Mass. *Elder Bro.* IV. ii. (1679) 117 *M.* Do they chafer roundly? *A.* As they were rubb'd with Soap, Sir .. *M.* Long may they chafe, and long may we laugh at 'em.

Chafer, obs. form of Chaffer.

†Cha·fern, cha·ffern. *Obs.* [app. altered from Chafer ², after words like *cistern, lantern*.] = Chafer ² 1 a.

1613 *Inv.* in *Stratford-on-Avon MSS.* (N.) Five brasse pottes..and one chaferne. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 426/2 In our refined speech some call a Barbers Chaffer..a Chaffern, and a Caldafer. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 277 A brass-pot, chafern, or kettle. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Chaffern*, a Vessel to heat Water in.

Chafery (tʃē·ifəri). *Metallurgy.* [prob. coming down from an earlier **chaufferie*, a. F. *chaufferie* in same sense, f. *chauffer* to heat; see Chafe *v.* and -ery.] (See quots.)

1663 in *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* X. 35 Anvil, chafery bellows and wheels. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 163 The Forges..are of two sorts, one whereof they call the Finery, the other the Chafery. 1731 Bailey, *Chafery*, one of the Forges in an Iron-Work. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss. 774. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Chafery*, a forge fire for reheating.

†Cha·fe-wax. *Obs.* Also **chaff-wax.** [f. Chafe *v.* (sense 1) + Wax *sb.*] An officer attending on the Lord Chancellor, whose duty it was to prepare the wax for sealing documents. The office was abolished in 1852.

1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, Chafewax is an officer in chauncery, that fitteth the waxe for the sealing of the writs. 1614 Ellesmere in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. l. 358 The poore Sealer and Chaffewax and ther dependantes. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 750/4 The Chafe wax to the Great Seal. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 442/2 The now obsolete office of chaffwax to the Lord Chancellor.

Cha·feweed, cha·ffweed. *Herb.* [According to Turner and other early writers, f. Chafe + Weed; see quot. 1551: otherwise it might be plausibly explained from Chaff *sb.*¹ and Weed, in reference to the chaffy receptacle of *Filago*.]

A name given by Turner to the plant *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*; extended by Gerard to other species of *Gnaphalium* and the allied *Filago*; applied by some especially to *F. germanica*, the Chafewort of Turner. (By Lyte erroneously applied to *Diotis maritima*, the Sea Daisy.)

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Centunculus*, Centunculus named in greke Gnaphalion .. It maye be called in englishe Chafweede, it is called in Yorke shyre cudweede. 1551 — *Herbal* I. I ij, Centunculus is called .. in Northumberlande Chafwede, because it is thought to be good for chafynge of any mans fleshe wyth goynge or rydynge. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxii. 90 This herbe [Gnaphalion] is called..in English of Turner Cudweed, Chafeweed. 1598 Florio, *Herba impia* .. we call it chaffweede or cudweede. 1853 in G. Johnston *Bot. E. Bord.* (= *Filago germanica*). 1879 Prior *Plant-n., Chafe-weed*..as Ray expresses it in Cat. Plant. Cant., 'quoniam and intertrigines valet'.

†Cha·fewort. *Obs.* [f. Chafe + Wort.] A name given by Turner to *Filago germanica*.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 83 *Cartafilago* otherwise Ceratophilax, is called in english Cudwurt, or Chafewurte.

Chaff (tʃaf), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 ceaf, cef, 2 chæf, 2–4 chef, (2, 4 cheue, 4 chaue), 4 cheff, 3–5, 7 chaf, 4–7 chaffe, 3–4, 6– chaff; *north.* 4 caf, 5 kaf, kaff, kafe, 6 caiff, 4–7 caffe, 5–9 caff. (Occasional 4 schaf, 5 shaffe.) [OE. *ceaf*, corresp. to MDu. *caf* (Du. *kaf*), MHG., MLG., dial. Ger. *kaf* neut., related to OHG. *cheva* husk, pod, and possibly to a Teut. root *kef-* gnaw: cf. Chavel, Jowl. The southern form in ME. was *chef*, the midland *chaff*; the northern *caf, caff*, still extant; in Scotl. also *cauve*. Commonly collective.]

1. A collective term for the husks of corn or other grain separated by threshing or winnowing.

α. form *chef*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 148 *Palea*, ceaf. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 17 Þæt ceaf he forbærnþ. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þæt chæf he forbernð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Þet smal chef þet flid ford mid þe winde. *Ibid.* Of þe smal cheue. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 79 Þat dusti chef. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Be-tuene þe cheue and þe corn [nom. *passim* chef].

β. form *chaff*.

c 1200 Ormin 1483 And sibbenn winndwesst tu þin corn, And fra þe chaff itt shædesst. *c* 1205 Lay. 29256 Þer biforen he gon ȝeoten draf and chaf and aten. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4791 (Trin.) To fynde þe chaue Corn þere shul we fynde to haue. *Ibid.* 21113 (Fairf.) Quik þai haue his bodi flaine & waltered him in barli chaf. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 663 And so þei chewen charitie as chewen schaf houndes. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1684 Barly brede with al the chaf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 b, As the flayle tryeth y^e corne from the chaffe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 985 Least on the threshing floore his hopeful sheaves Prove chaff. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* v. 613 The light chaff, before the breezes borne. *a* 1811 J. Leyden *Ld. Soulis* lxii, The barley chaff to the sifted sand They added still by handfuls nine.

γ. form *caf, caff*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4751 (Cott.) Þe caf he cast o corn sumquile In the flum þat hait þe nile. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxiv. 21 Caf þat is light to fle wiþ þe wynd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 Caffe, *acus, palea*. 15.. *Scot. Poems* 16th *C.* (1801) 98 (Jam.) As .. caffe before the wind. 1670 Ray *Proverbs* 285 Kings caff is worth other mens corn. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 334 To sleep on caff. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Caff* (N. Lanc.), chaff, refuse. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Caff*, chaff.

†**b.** A plural occurs in OE. and ME., *e.g.* to translate *paleæ* of the Vulgate. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 12 Þa ceafu [*Lindisf.* halmas; *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* chefu] he forbærnð on unadwæscendlicum fyre. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* iii. 12 But chaffis he shal brenne with fyr unquenchable. — *Ezek.* xiii. 10 With outen chaffis [Vulg. *absque paleis*].

†**2.** *transf.* The husks of pease and beans. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 110 Two basketfull of bene chaf. 1611 Cotgr., *Faval*, the chaffe, shalings, hullings, offals, or cleansing of Beanes.

3. Cut hay and straw used for feeding cattle. (It is doubtful whether the early instances of 'chaff' used in brick-making, etc., belong here. A chaff-cutting machine is described in Lewis *Hist. Thanet* 1736 Plate IV. p. 16, but not by this name, being called 'a cutting box to cut horse's meat in'.)

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* v. 7 Ne sylle ȝe leng nan cef ðis Ebreiscan folc to tiȝel ȝeweorce. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2889 Hem-seluen he fetchden ðe chaf ðe men ðor hem to gode gaf. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lxv. 25 The leoun and the oxe shuln ete chaf [1388 stree]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 44/1 In my faders hows is place ynough to lodge the & thy camels & plente of chaf & heye for them. *c* 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 915 Litter or chaff, *paille*.] 1772 W. Bailey *Advancem. Arts* (1783) I. 42 Mr. Edgill's Machine for cutting chaff. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* viii. 212 If fed .. upon indifferent hay and straw, it then becomes necessary to cut it into chaff.

4. *Bot.* **a.** The thin dry leaves or bracts of the flower of grasses, *esp.* the inner pair now usually called *pales* or *glumelles*, distinct from the outer pair called *glumes*. **b.** The bracts at the base of the florets in Compositæ. (The plural is *obs.*)

1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 195 *Eryngium* ..florets sitting, separated by chaff. *Ibid.* III. 669 *Hyoseris*, Receptacle naked: Down hair-like; encompassed by awned chaff. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 133 [Canary-grass] the chaffs being turgid and hairy. *Ibid.* 134 The keel of the chaffs is ciliate. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 406 In the blooming season, for wheat, there are three stamens, or male portions, thrown out beyond the chaff or calyx. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* v. 142 Palets, also called Chaff, are diminutive or chaff-like bracts or bractlets on the axis (or receptacle) and among the flowers of a dense inflorescence, such as a head of Compositæ .. the name is also given to an inner series of the glumes of grasses.

5. In various fig. or allusive contexts, from sense 1. (Cf. *Matt.* iii. 12, etc.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Man Lawes T.* 603 Me lust not of the caf ne of the stree Make so long a tale, as of the corn. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 59 It were a short beyete To winne chaffe and lese whete. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3531 Thy words war nather corne nor caiff. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 18 You may wel thinke that I sell my corne and eate Chaffe. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 117 His reasons are two graines of wheate hid in two bushels of chaffe: you shall seeke all day ere you finde them, & when you haue them they are not worth the search. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 9 You may see here [*Jer.* xxiii. 28] a distinction made between wheat and chaff, true and spurious. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vi, Vacant chaff well meant for grain. 1882 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 171/3 Though there is a little chaff there is also a good deal of wheat.

b. Proverb. *An old bird is not caught with chaff*; and allusions to it.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* 110, I am no byrde to be locked ne take by chaf, I know wel ynowh good corn. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Timon* IV. ii, An olde birde is not caught with chaffe. 1665–9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* v. x. (1675) 336 The empty and Trifling Chaff, Youth is wont to be caught with. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (L.) The doctor, being a shy cock, would not be caught with chaff. 1856 J. H. Newman *Callista* (1885) 249, I am too old for chaff. 1873 Hale *In His Name* vi. 50 That's old chaff for such as we.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* Refuse, worthless matter.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1064 Caffe of creatours alle, thow curssede wriche! 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. VIII. (Arb.) 96 (*marg.*) Perles as common as chaffe. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 48 How much honor Pickt from the chaffe and ruine of the times. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 262 Asses, fooles, dolts, chaffe and bran. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv, Some poor scholler, some parson chaff. 1670 Dryden *Prol. Conq. Granada* 42 Wheel-broad hats, dull humour, all that chaff, Which makes you mourn, and makes the vulgar laugh. 1799 Wordsw. *Poet's Epit.* iv, A soldier, and no man of chaff. 1842 Tennyson *Epic* 40 Twelve books of mine .. Mere chaff and draff, much better burnt.

7. a. *attrib.* Of or resembling chaff.

1636 James *Iter Lanc.* 112 Those chaffe sands which doe in mountains rize.

b. *Comb.*, as *chaff-bait, -biscuit, -bread, -heap, -house, -knife, -net, -room*; **chaff-bed,** a 'bed' or mattress stuffed with chaff instead of feathers, etc.; **chaff-cutter,** one who cuts chaff; a machine for cutting hay and straw for fodder, also called **chaff-engine**; **chaff-flower,** a name for *Alternanthera Achyrantha*; **chaff-seed,** a name for *Schwalbea americana*. Also Chaff-weed.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xxxii, The Birds come in To his *Chaffe-baite. 1582 *Inv. of R. Hodgson, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), A *Caffe bed. 1663 *Inv. Ld. Gordon's Furniture*, Thair is in the bed, a caffe bed, a fethir bed, a pair blankets, and a red worset rug. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 592 Straw, or rather Chaff-Beds, with Ticks of Canvas. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxii, Salt meat and new rum, pease-pudding and *chaff-biscuits. 1611 Cotgr., *Pain de bale*, *chaffe bread..the coursest kind of bread. 1772 W. Bailey *Advancem. Arts* (1783) I. 192 A new invented *chaff cutter invented by Mr. Wm. Bailey. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 124 Chaff-cutters are used by Mr. Fellows and other gentlemen in the county. 1854 *Illust. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 118/3 Occupations of the People. Chaffcutter. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 323 Since the house of Jacob is now as a little corne left in a *chaffe-heape. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670 *Hoc palare*, *chaf-house. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 A Caffe hows, *paliare, paliarium*. 1833 *Manuf. Metal* iii. II. 55 (Cab. Cycl.) *Chaff-knife backs, and hay-knife backs. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 *Chaffenette to take byrdys, *retiaculum*. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 34. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 99 Along the opposite side of the yard are the *chaff-room, various domestic offices, etc.

Chaff (tʃaf), *sb.*² *colloq.* [Of this and the related Chaff *v.*², the origin is not quite certain: if the sb. is earlier, it may be a fig. use of prec. (cf. senses 5, 6 there); if the vb. is the starting point, it may be a playful or light use of *chaff*, Chaff *v.*, senses 5 and 6 of which come very near to it.]

Banter, light and good-humoured raillery, or ridicule, calculated to try the temper of the person to whom it is addressed; badinage. (App. of slang origin, and still somewhat vulgar.)

(The first quot. is uncertainly placed: it may mean 'scolding': cf. Chafe *v.* 6.)

[1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* iv. 76 You pretend to nothing but chaffe and scoffes.] 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* (C. D. ed.) 42, 'I do', said the 'prentice. 'Honour bright. No chaff, you know.' 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 286 There's enough of this chaff. I have been called names and black-guarded enough. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Aug. 127/2 Chaff, as the vulgar call it, when it is real good chaff, is an element in statecraft. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 6 July 2/2 They got through a few overs .. amidst the chaff of a good-natured crowd.

Chaff (tʃaf), *v.*¹ [f. Chaff *sb.*¹] Hence **Chaffed** *ppl. a.*, **Cha·ffing** *vbl. sb.*

1. *trans.* To mix with chaff; = Chave *v.*¹

1552 Huloet, Chaffed or myxt wyth chaffe, *paleatus*.

2. To cut (hay, straw, etc.) for fodder.

1883 *Hertfordsh. Mercury* 6 Dec. 4/4 In most other cases the grass has been chaffed when put into the silo. 1887 *Times* 7 Sept. 3/3 Mr. Henry Simmonds fed .. the young stock on chaffed hay and straw. *Ibid.* [He] was in the habit of supplying winter food .. by chaffing up the straw.

Chaff (tʃaf), *v.*² *colloq.* [see Chaff *sb.*²: the relative priority of vb. and sb. is unsettled.] *trans.* To banter, rail at, or rally, in a light and non-serious manner, or without anger, but so as to try the good nature or temper of the person 'chaffed'.

(A word or sense which probably arose as cadgers' slang, and is still considered slangy, and usually apologized for by inverted commas.)

1827 [see Chaffing]. 1850 H. Greville *Leaves fr. Diary* (1883) 375 Charles was very amusing in chaffing Lady C. for her violent anti-Catholic feelings. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xv. (D.) A dozen honest fellows grinned when their own visages appeared, and chaffed each other about the sweethearts who were to keep them while they were out at sea. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. 264 Palmerston is in the Home office, pleasantly 'chaffing' militia colonels. 1885 Dicey *Introd. Lect. Law of Const.* 174 The Regent treated the affair as a sort of joke, and, so to speak, 'chaffed' the supposed author of the satire.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

a 1845 Barham *Ingold. Leg.* (1877) 319 Not pausing to chaff or to parley.

Hence **Cha·ffing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Cha·ffingly** *adv.*

[Cf. 1575 in Chafing *vbl. sb.* 1.]

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1009 Much 'chaffing' passed between them. 1861 N. A. Woods *Pr. Wales in Canada* 426 There were 'chaffing' signals too, going on between the vessels. 1876 Burnaby *Ride Khiva* vi, Being a little annoyed at the chaffing remarks of the grinning peasants. 1871 *Daily News* 24 Jan., The men took to criticising each other's performances, not chaffingly, but quite seriously. 1883 Proctor in *Knowledge* 13 July 28/1 A habit chaffingly attributed to the Missourian belles.

Chaff, var. Chaft, jaw, and obs. form of Chafe.

Chaffaire, -are, obs. forms of Chaffer.

Chaffed (tʃaft), *ppl. a.*

1. See Chaff *v.*¹ **2.** See Chaff *v.*²

†**3.** ? Spoiled by heating, that has begun to decompose: see Chafe *v.* 8. *Obs.*

1734 T. Sheridan *Let.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 724 You live upon chaffed mutton, I live upon venison.

Chaffer (tʃæ·fəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **chaffere**, 4 **cheapfare, chapfare, -vare**, 3–5 **cheffare**, 3–6 **chaffare** (**chaffere, chafare, chefare**), 4–7 **chaffar**, 4– **chaffer**. (Also 5 **chafar, -ir, -yr, -ayre, chaffour, chaffur, chafre, caffer**, 5–6 **chaffre**, 5–7 **chafer**, 6 **chaffayre**, 7 **chaffaire**.) [In the *Ayenbite* (1340) *cheapfare, chapfare*:—OE. type **cēapfaru*, f. *cēap* bargain, sale + *faru* faring, going; not recorded, but the cognate ON. *kaupfor* is extant in sense 'trading journey'. Assimilation of *pf* to *ff* gave the general ME. types *cheffare, chaffare*: with the *a* in the latter, cf. OE. *cēapmonn*, ME. *chepmon* and *chapman*, now CHAPMAN. Apparently the original sb. became obs. in the 17th c., but has been formed anew from the vb., in sense 1 b.]

†**1.** Traffic, trade; buying and selling, dealing. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 418 None cheffare ne driue ȝe. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 9 Weilawei !..hwuch unwurðe chaffere. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 2062 God ȝeue it ..We hadde driue þat chefare. **1340** *Ayenb.* 36 Þe vifte manere [*sc.* of gaulelinge] is ine cheapfare. *Ibid.* 45 Þe eȝtende boȝ of auarice is chapfare.. Ine uele oþre maneres me may zeneȝi ine chapfares. **138.** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 50 Sum [wenten] after chaffare of þis worldely richesse. *c* **1450** MYRC 1299 Hast thow by-gylet in chafare? **1551-6** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 63 Money, wherewith to mayneteyne their dayly occupieng and chaffayre. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Chaffar*, buying and selling. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* III. 150 By sad chaffer, they were fain to give money for water.

b. In modern use, chiefly from the vb.: Chaffering, bargaining, haggling as to price.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* VI. *Sch. Salerno*, What do I care for the Doctor Seraphic, With all his wordy chaffer and traffic? **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 589 The dark-eyed merchants of the southern seas In chaffer with the base Propœtides. **1878** H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. XVI. 431, I was unable to purchase anything more than a few ground-nuts, because it involved such serious controversy and chaffer as sickened the hungry stomach.

†**2.** That which is bought and sold; wares, merchandise, goods for barter or sale. *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1951 Fro galaad men wið chafare Saȝ he ðor kumen wid spices ware. **1297** R. GLOUC. 539 To late in tueie wolmongers, hor chaffare in to lede. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. V. 174 Þer weore chapmen I-chose þe chaffare to preise. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 285 (Add. MS.), X. asses chargede with dyuerse chaffare. **1441** *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 54 None of the Kings said tenants might, ne durst come att the towne of Ripon..to utter their caffer, wherewith to pay his farme. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 25 As a marchaunt sheweth his marchaundyse or chafer. *c* **1612** ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (1843) 96 His good daies are when 's chaffer is well sold. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iv, Gold, silver..chains, rings, with other ware and chaffer of that nature.

†b. *Good chaffer*: a good commodity in the market. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 191 Merci is guod chapuare, uor hi deþ wexe þe timliche guodes. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 271/2 The old Proverbe (Gold is good chaffer howsoever it come). **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 134 Another Island..where-in pearles are good chaffer, and yeeld gainfull trafficke. *Ibid.* 377 Those cuttings are good chaffer, and sold very well to the merchant. **1610** — *Camden's Brit.* I. 186 They be very good chaffer and right welcome merchandise.

†**3.** *fig.* cf. *ware, stuff.*

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. XVII. 100 As thou3 Cristis seid lawe were so feble chaffare. **1567** DRANT *Horace's De Arte Poet.* B vij, He will .. ornaments superfluous from better chaffer scum. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. 3 Whoe have inriched whole reames of paper with the Indian mine, and golden chaffaire of their invention.

4. *Comb.* **chaffer-whale**, 'the round-lipped whale' (Jam.).

1809 EDMONSTON *Zetland* II. 300 (Jam.) *Delphinus Orca* (Linn.), Chaffer-whale, Grampus. **1822** SCOTT *Pirate* x, He is like the greedy chaffer-whale, that will change his course and dive for the most petty coin which a fisher can cast at him. [Merely taken from Edmonston, l. c.]

Chaffer (tʃɑ·fəɹ), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* [f. CHAFF *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who chaffs or indulges in banter.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 327 She was considered to be the best 'chaffer' on the road; not one of them could stand against her tongue.

Chaffer, *sb.*[3]: see CHAFER.

Chaffer (tʃæ·fəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **chapfari**, 4-5 **cheffare(n, chaffare(n**, 5–6 **chaffare, chaffere**, 5– **chaffer**. (See also the sb.) [In the *Ayenbite* (1340) *chapfar-i*, f. *chapfare*, CHAFFER *sb.*[1]: cf. the vbs. *to trade, traffic*, also f. the sbs.]

†**1.** *intr.* To trade, buy and sell, deal in merchandise; to traffic. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1340 *Ayenb.* 162 Þe borgeys wylneþ to chapfari an to wynne. **1340-70** *Alisaunder* 1210 It [Byzaunce] was chosen for cheefe to cheffaren in. **1388** WYCLIF *Luke* XIX. 13 Chaffare ȝe, til Y come. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 389 (Add. MS.) He wente, ande Chaffared faste, and wanne mekille. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 94 With whom they chaffer and traffick only for a certaine precious stone .. which we call a Carbuncle. **1640** H. GRIMSTON in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 122 This great Arch-bishop of Canterbury..hath most unworthily trucked and chaffered in the meanest of them.

b. passing into the sense of 2.

1692 DRYDEN *Epil. Hen. II*, 24 The play-house is a kind of market-place; One chaffers for a voice, another for a face. *a* **1700** — *Fables, Gd. Parson* 70 To chaffer for preferment with his gold, Where bishoprics and sinecures are sold. **1858** LONGF. *M. Standish* VII. 37 The traders Touching at times on the coast, to barter and chaffer for peltries.

†c. Const. *to*. (*Obs. rare.*)

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, clxiii, But Hee, who knew the valew of his blood, Chaffers to his Ambition.

2. Now chiefly in the sense: To treat about a bargain; to bargain, haggle about terms or price.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 86 They were longer than ordinary in making their market. While they were thus chaffering on board, etc. **1759** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. ix. 21, I hate chaffering and higgling for a few guineas in a dark entry. **1828** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 78 They were chaffering about the price. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* VI. 54 Titled gentlemen, coming about me and chaffering with me for that little jewel. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* V. 1264 Having chaffered for my book's price with the publisher. **1865** W. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 155 They will chaffer half a day about a penny. **1871** *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 423 The merchants go in, not to dally and chaffer, but to buy.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1 and 2). To deal, bargain, haggle, discuss terms, bandy words.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 160 Charite .. ne chaffareth nou3te, ne chalengeth, ne craueth. *a* **1617** HIERON *Wks.* I. 60 The best course..is..not so much as to vse any speeches of chafering with him [the atheist]. **1827** SCOTT *Highl. Widow* V, Thinkest thou to chaffer with Him, who formed the earth, and spread out the heavens? **1828** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 227 And so stand chaffering with Fate. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 59 That each Province should chaffer as little as possible about details.

4. *trans.* †**a.** To buy and sell; to traffic in; to exchange, barter. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Plowman's T.* XII. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1562), [That] with pride punished the poore ..With money filled many a male And chaffren churches when thei fall. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1159 He chaffred Chayres in which Churchmen were set. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* II. V. 127 Horsemen as well as horses were chaffered in their markets. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 182 Great Dignities and Preferments, which she chaffered for the maintaining..her own interest.

†b. *fig.* (*To chaffer words*: to exchange or bandy words.) *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. V. 3 He never staid to greete, Ne chaffar words, prowd corage to provoke. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI. xliii. 289 Sworne foes sometime will talke, and chaffer words. **1624** BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 89 Merchants .. that chaffer Heaven and Happinesse for the reward of iniquity. **1652** BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. xxix, Go chaffer blisse for pleasure.

c. modified by *away, down*, † *forth*.

1530 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 307 Not to hide .. but to chaffer it forth to others. **1649** BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* ii. 77 Wicked men .. chaffer and grant away their time, and strength. **1813** SCOTT *Triern.* II. xxi, 'Reserve thy boon, my liege,' she said, 'Thus chaffered down and limited.' **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 353 They saw with indignation that Dunkirk .. had been chaffered away by Charles.

¶ **5.** '*To chaffer* is now to talk much and idly' (Trench *Select Gl.* (1859–73) 32).

Hence in WEBSTER, OGILVIE, etc.; but the statement seems doubtful; cf. however CHAFFERING *ppl. a.* 1856.

¶ **6.** ? To mingle, interchange, exchange.

1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* i. (ed. 3) 5 Horses ..which have too much White on any Part of their Body, which is not mixed or chaffered with Hairs of the Horse's Colour.

Chaffer, obs. form of CHAFER.

†**Cha·ffered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CHAFFER *v.*[1] 4 + -ED[1].] Trafficked or dealt in, bartered.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 105 Tythes of vntrewe þinge ytilied or chaffared. **1597** *2nd Pt. Return Pernass.* II. iii. 646 With the reuenewes of my chafred church. *Ibid.* III. ii. 1265 And make Indentures of their chaffred skins.

Chafferer (tʃæ·fərəɹ). [f. CHAFFER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who chaffers; a dealer, bargainer.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXVI. 28 Hard is delyuered the chaffarere [**1388** marchaunt] fro his necgligence. **1552** HULOET, Chafferer of wares, *negotiator*. **1631** SANDERSON *Serm. ad Aulam* i. (1681) II. 5 Bribing and Simoniacal Chafferers have climbed up the highest rounds of Civil and Ecclesiastical Preferments. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 258 The tongue..learned of nurses and chafferers in the market.

Chaffering (tʃæ·fərin), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CHAFFER: †**a.** buying and selling, dealing, trading; **b.** bargaining, haggling; **c.** *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 14 Betere is the purchasing of it than the chaffering [**1388** marchaundie] of gold and siluer. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chafferynge, *mercacio*. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. iii. 16 In mennis bargenyngis and cheffaringis to gidere. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxv. 463 If we fall to such Chaffering with him [God]. **1597-8** BP. HALL *Sat.* II. v. 14 A thousand patrons..bring Their new-falne churches to the chaffering. **1794** GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 250 After some chaffering, they agreed to accept eleven guineas. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 299 Now began a series of sharp chafferings on both sides.

Cha·ffering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That chaffers.

1483 *General Sentence* in *Festival* (1532), Al maner of marchaundyse of chaffryng men and of men of craft. **1592** WYRLEY *Armorie* 114 Chaffering townsmen. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 954 Near all the birds Will sing at dawn, and yet we do not take The chaffering swallow for the holy lark. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 117 In the market-place He stood and saw the chaffering folk go by.

Chaffern, variant of CHAFERN.

†**Cha·ffery.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **chafery**. [f. CHAFFER *sb.*[1] + -Y[3]: see -ERY.] **a.** Merchandise, wares. **b.** Buying and selling, traffic.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4495 Heir I haue bocht gude chafery. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 552/2 Merchandize and chafferie, that is, buying and selling.

Chaffinch (tʃɑ·finʃ). Forms: 5 **caffynche, chaffynche**, 6 **cafinche, chofinch**, 7 **chawfinch, chaffe-finch**, (8 **chaffinge**, 9 *dial.* **chaffy**), 6– **chaffinch**. [f. CHAFF *sb.*[1] + FINCH; as the species of finch which haunts the barndoor and homestead, where it may be seen picking grains of corn out of the chaff and barn-sweepings: cf. the late L. name *furfurio* (in Isidore), f. *furfur* bran.]

A very common British bird, *Fringilla cælebs*, with pretty plumage and pleasant short song.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 68 Caffynche, byrde, *furfurio*. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 134 A cafinche, bird, *frugella*. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 288 A Chaffinch, a birde singing in colde weather: a spinke, *frigilla*. **1661** MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. v. 50 The Chawfinch. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Chaffinch*..so called because it delighteth in Chaff. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 14 ₱ 13 The Sparrows and Chaffinches at the Hay-Market fly as yet very irregularly. *a* **1793** G. WHITE *Selborne* XII. (1853) 55 Vast flocks of chaffinches have appeared in the fields. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XVII. (1852) 379 Beaks..from one as large as that of a hawfinch to that of a chaffinch.

Chaffing: see CHAFF *v.*[1] and [2].

Chaffire, obs. form of CHAFER.

Chaffless (tʃɑ·flės), *a. rare.* [f. CHAFF *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without or free from chaff.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. VI. 178 The loue I beare him, Made me to fan you thus, but the Gods made you (Vnlike all others) chaffelesse. **18..** WHITTIER *What of the Day*, The threshing-floor..heaped with chaffless grain!

Chaffour, obs. form of CHAFFER.

Cha·ffron. Also 6–7 **shaffron**, 7 **shafron(e, shaferne**, 9 **chafron**. Another form of CHAMFRON.

1547-8 *Order Hen. VIII's Funeral* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. A. 11 Seven great horses .. on their fronts shaffrons of armes. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. (1660) Table 266 Ordained for Defence and Ornament; as the Shafrone, Cranet, Barde. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 119 Then putting a Shaferne vppon the horses head, you shall softly .. rappe him with the sworde vppon the Shaferne. **1811** MRS. GRANT *Highl. Superst.* II. 260 With a chafron of steel on each horse's head. **1835** SWAINSON *Quadrupeds* 297 A coarse dark patch of hair, like a mask or chaffron, which covers the forehead.

Chaffur, obs. form of CHAFFER.

Chaff-wax, var. of CHAFE-WAX.

Chaff-weed (tʃɑ·fˌwīd). [app. orig. the same as CHAFEWEED (written *chafweed* by Turner), but in later times referred to CHAFF.

Turner applied *chafweed* to his '*Centunculus*', which was *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, and to this or the allied *Filago* the name continued to be applied. But later botanists applied *Centunculus* to an entirely different plant, to which chaffweed is now attached as an English book-name.]

†**1.** = CHAFEWEED. *Obs.*

2. *Centunculus* or Bastard Pimpernel.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 199 Bastard Pimpernel. Pimpernel Chaffweed. **1848** C. A. JOHNS *Week Lizard* 290 Small Chaff-weed, frequents the gravelly banks. **1878** BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.* s.v., *Chaffweed, Centunculus minimus*, L.—With. Generally applied to this plant by authors subsequent to Withering.

Chaffy (tʃɑ·fi), *a.* [f. CHAFF *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Full of or covered with chaff.

1552 HULOET, Chaffye or full of chaffe, *acerosus*. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. I, To lie and sleep upon straw-beds and chaffy couches. **1797** COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan*, Like ..chaffy grain beneath the thresher's flail. **1865** *Lisabee's Love Story* I. 80 Looking dubiously at his chaffy trowsers.

2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, chaff; *spec.* in *Bot.* paleaceous.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. ii. 4 Whereupon do grow small scaly or chaffie huskes. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 201 From the Straw and Chaffy part mixed with their Oates. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 9 *note*, The chaffy scales of the calyx. **1851** GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 19 The flowers ..are..of the chaffy texture known as 'everlasting'.

3. Resembling chaff.

1583 STANYHURST *Poems* Ps. I. (Arb.) 126 Lyke the sand, or chaffye dust. **1791** J. ARMSTRONG *Imit. Shaks.* (R.), Winnow the chaffy snow.

4. *fig.* Light, empty, and worthless as chaff. (Said of things and persons.)

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* 39 b, Chaffye thoughtes. **1603** CHETTLE *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 485 Stir up the chaffy multitude. **1612** SHAKS. & FL. *Two Noble K.* III. i. 41 Thou liest, and art .. a chaffy lord, Not worth the name of villain! **1642** R. CARPENTER *Experience* V. xix. 331 That swelling and wordy, but chaffie, senselesse, and empty Pamphlet. **1819** J. MILNER *End Relig. Controv.* II. (ed. 2) 57 A dry and chaffy Epistle.

5. *Comb.*, as *chaffy-textured.*

1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 21 Covered with various-coloured, chaffy-textured scales.

Chafing (tʃē·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also **chaffing**. [f. CHAFE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb CHAFE, q.v., in its various senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. liv. (1495) 635 The juys of Elitropium .. helpyth moche ayenst chauffyng and stoppynge of the lyuour. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chafynge, *confricacio*. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 100/3 Wythout felyng of ony hete or chauffyng. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 227 Vncessant rubbynge & chafynge. **1575** LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 17 With spitefull obrayds and vncharitabl chaffings alweiz they freat. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 128 There is no harm if they play..without swearing, chafing, or couetousnesse. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Eschauffement*, chafing, warming, heating. *c* **1590** MARLOWE *Faust.* viii. 6 He keeps such a chafing with my mistress

about it. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxix. 62 k, There was more clamour, brawling and chafing than any hurt done. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 265 Until the part be first heated by Chafing. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. II. 151 The chaffing of its [the sea's] rocky and pebbled bed. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 314 The chafings of party strife. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 142 The chafing of the sheets, the rattling of the blocks, and the whistling of the gale in the shrouds.

2. *Comb.*, as **chafing-cheeks** *sb. pl.* (*Naut.*), 'a name given by old sailors to the sheaves instead of blocks on the yards in light-rigged vessels'; **chafing-gear** (*Naut.*), 'the stuff put upon the rigging and spars to prevent their being chafed' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **chafing-mat** (see quot.); **chafing-pan** = CHAFING-DISH.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 5 Wherever any of the..ropes ..are chafing or wearing upon it, there 'chafing gear', as it is called, must be put on. 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 Nov. 767/2 An improved chafing-pan..which instead of fuel, has a small lamp. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/1 Dead-eyes to turn in, chafing gear to look after, reef-knots to point. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 941/1 Putting on chafing-mats to protect those parts of the rigging most exposed to wear.

Cha·fing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That chafes; in various senses of the vb.

1539 *St. Papers* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1880) III. 433 He is so hawte & chafing that men be afeared to speak to him. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 27 b, Let hym eate no..chafynge or inflamynge meate. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* III. Wks. 1774 II. 55 Not quite so fast as Terror rides When He the chafing winds bestrides. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 239 The miseries of a blank and chafing mind. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xii. 251 To spill us all into the chafing river.

Cha·fing-dish. Also 6 **chaffyndyche**, 6–8 **chafindish**, 7 **chaffendish**, **chafen-dish**, 5–9 **chaffing-dish**. [f. CHAFING *vbl. sb.* + DISH *sb.*] A vessel to hold burning charcoal or other fuel, for heating anything placed upon it; a portable grate.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 2 Holy-water Stopps, Chaffingdishes, Hanging Lavers. 1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 134, I bequethe Allso to my syster Mason a chaffyndyche. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 473 A Chafindish with Coals. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 203 Have ever ready a Chaffendish with fire..to warm clouts. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 58 Let him [a Chub] then be boiled gently over a Chafing-dish with wood coles. 1693 BOYLE *Med. Exp.* iii. 27 A Chafendish with Embers. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vii, A chaffing-dish filled with charcoal. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 131 The meats were kept warm by chafing-dishes.

Chafir, -or, -our, -yr, etc., obs. ff. CHAFER, CHAFFER.

†**Chaflet.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. OF. *chafault*, SCAFFOLD.] ?A scaffold, platform, elevated stage. (Cf. CHASELETTE.)

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) II. 436 Kynge Arthur dremed a wonderful dreme, & that was this, that hym semed he satte vpon a chaflet in a chayer, and the chayer was fast to a whele.

Chafron, var. of CHAFFRON.

Chaft (tʃɑft). *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* In 5 **schaft**, 9 dial. **chaff**. [a. ON. **kjɔft-* (in Icel. *kjɔptr*, *kjaptr*, Sw. *käft* (pronounced *chäft*) jaw, Da. *kieft* (chops), answering to a Gothic type **kiftus*, OTeut. **keftu-z*, possibly from a stem **kef-* **kaf-* 'to make a chewing movement with the under jaw', whence also OE. *ceaft*, ME. *chavel* JOWL, and various cognate words in Ger. and Du.]

1. The jaw, chap; usually in *pl.* (Chiefly *north.*, and since 17th c. only *dial.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7510 (Cott.) A bere, a leon, bath i mete.. And scok þam be þe berdes sua þat i þair chafftes [*other MSS.* chauelis, chaulis, chaules] raue in tua. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xi, Off the schaft & the shol shaturt to the shin. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 57 A Chafte, *maxilla*. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxix. 17, I brake the chaftes of y^e^ vnrighteous. *Ibid.* xl. 12 Canst thou .. bore his chaftes thorow with an aule? 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 160 To cry out with oppin chaftes. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 195 Debility of the nerves which moveth the chaftes. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 64 As slyly as thy fause chafts waggs. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, 'Like to gaunt our chafts aff.' 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Chafts* or *Chaffs*, the jaws. 'Chaffs tied up', dead. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chaffs* (N. Lanc.), *Chuffs* (S. Lanc.), jaw bones.

2. *Comb.*, as *chaft-blade*, *-bone*; *chaft-fallen* adj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1073 Wit þe chafte ban of a ded has .. slan he was. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lvii[i]. 6 Smyte the chaft bones of the lyons whelpes. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 140 Underneath the chaftbone. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.*, *N. Riding Yorksh.*, *Chaff-bone*, the jaw-bone.

Chaft(e, obs. form of SHAFT: obs. pa. t. & pple. of CHAFE *v.*

[**Chafter** (in Levins), mispr. for CHASTER.]

‖ **Chagan** (kagā·n). *Hist.* [ad. late L. *chagānus*, *cagānus*, in Byz. Gr. χαγᾶνος, ad. Old Turkish خاقان *khāqān* king, sovereign; see CHAM and KHAN.] An ancient form of the word KHAN; applied (after the mediæval Latin and Greek chroniclers) to the sovereign of the Avars in the 6th and 7th centuries.

1776-81 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlii. (1875) 719 The Avars .. the chagan, the peculiar title of their king. *Ibid.* xlvi. (1875) 800 When the Roman envoys approached the presence of the chagan. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 73/2 The Khazars ..their kings were called Chagan or more correctly Khaghan, which was the name of the old Mongol kings a thousand years before the appearance of the Khazars. *Ibid.* 74/2 The Russians in 1016 .. made their khaghan Georges Tzula a prisoner.

Chagrin (ʃăgrī·n, -gri·n), *sb.* Also 7 **shagrin**, 8 **chagreen**. [a. F. *chagrin* (1) rough skin, shagreen, (2) displeasure, ill-humour, etc. The sense-development took place in French, where the word meaning 'rough and granular skin employed to rub, polish, file', became by metaphor the expression for gnawing trouble (Littré). In English the word in the original material sense is now written SHAGREEN, q.v.

In the sense *shagreen* It. has *zigrino*, Venetian *sagrin* (Diez); ad. Turkish صاغرى, صغرى, سغرى, *ṣāghrī*, *çaghrī*, *saghrī*, rump of a horse, hence the prepared skin of this part, shagreen.]

†**I.** = SHAGREEN.

†**1.** A species of skin or leather with a rough surface: now commonly spelt SHAGREEN, q.v.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Chagrin*, .. also the rough skin of a Fish, of which Watch Cases and handles of Knives are made. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 151 It is cover'd with Chagrin, and nail'd with Gold Nails. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 190 The skin, which is black, is full of small scales, resembling chagrin. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 92 It is of the tuberculated skin of the wild ass that the Levantines make the grained leather termed chagrin.

†**2.** *fig.* A shagreen-like surface. *Obs.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 129. 394 Thoughts which.. had made their skin run into a Chagrin.

II. Of the mind or feelings. (Often referred to, *c* 1700, as an affected and frenchified term.)

[COTGR. (1611) explains F. *chagrin*, carke, melancholie, care, thought; perplexitie, heauinesse, anxietie, pensiuenesse, vexation, or anguish of mind; also a disease or maladie: especially, such a one as comes by melancholie.]

†**3.** That which frets or worries the mind; fretting trouble, carking care, worry, anxiety; melancholy. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chagrin*, cark, melancholy, heaviness, anxiety, anguish of mind; also a disease coming by melancholy. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* Wks. 1710 I. 236 There are who all their Patients chagrin have, As if they took each morn worse Potions than they gave. 1677 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 426 His illness .. derived, perhaps, from the Fatigue and Chagrin of his Business. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 121 For, if he feel no Shagrin, or Remorse, His Forehead's shot-free, and he's ne'er the worse. 1712 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 77 Hear me, and touch Belinda with chagrin;—That single act gives half the world the spleen. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 181 ¶ 7, I hid myself.. in the country, that my chagrin might fume away without observation. 1840-7 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 259 Each Saturday night when, devour'd by chagrin, he sits listening to singers.

4. *esp.* Acute vexation, annoyance, or mortification, arising from disappointment, thwarting, or failure.

1716-8 POPE in *Lady M. W. Montague's Lett.* II. xli. 4 If there be any circumstance of chagrin in the occasion..I must..feel a part of it. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 474/1 Marius died, with the chagrin of an unfortunate wretch, who had not obtained what he wanted. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 152 Think of my chagrin at being obliged to decline the host of invitations that daily overwhelm me, merely for want of a pair of breeches! 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's H.* 4 They managed..to..conceal their chagrin if they felt any.

b. in *plural.* Troubles; vexations.

a 1744 POPE *Letters* (L.), I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and chagrins, more than their small remain of life seemed destined to undergo. 1771 NICHOLLS in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 148 If I met with any chagrins, I comforted myself that I had a treasure at home. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xlvi, Mrs. Major had her own petty chagrins. 1887 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* III. 154 Whom no vexations, chagrins, nor perversities of fate could daunt from fighting the battle out.

†**Chagrin,** *a. Obs.* Also **chagreen, shaggarin.** [a. F. *chagrin* (15th c. in Littré) f. the sb.: see prec.]

†**1.** Grieved, disquieted, troubled; melancholy.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Aug., My wife in a chagrin humour, she not being pleased with my kindnesse to either of them. 1678 EARL QUEENSBURY *Let.* in M. Napier *Life Dundee* II. 58, I know he is very high, and often shaggarin, and angry. 1691 *Islington Wells* 9 To say they've Melancholly been, Is Bar'brous; no, they are Chagrin. 1721 RAMSAY *Wks.* (1848) II. 312 Weak, frantic, clownish and chagreen. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 38, I grew chagrin and dull.

2. Chagrined; acutely vexed, mortified.

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* VII. 149 Hell's bauk'd; the shagrin Fiends the Conquest own. 1708 J. DOWNES *Hist. Rev. Eng. Stage* 29 At which the French look'd very Shaggrin. 1711 P. H. *View late Parl.* 127 He is not a little chagrin about the Habeas Corpus Act being suspended.

Chagrin (ʃăgrī·n, -gri·n), *v.* [a. F. *chagriner* (16th c. in Littré), f. the sb.: see above.]

1. *trans.* To trouble, vex, worry, grieve. *arch.*

1733 FIELDING *Int. Chamberm.* II. iii, Pray remember the condition she is in, and don't do anything to chagrin her. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* i. 5 Which so chagrined me, that .. I waited only an Opportunity of quitting them. 1792 ABP. MOORE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 475 Those west winds chagrin me exceedingly, as they keep me in the dark about George. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 23 Every word they say chagrins us, and we know not where to begin to set them right.

2. *esp.* To vex acutely by disappointing or thwarting; to mortify. (Chiefly *passive.*)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 4 Mr. Anson was extremely chagrined at the losing the command of..so desirable an enterprize. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 139 The captain .. was so chagrined at his disappointment, that he died of grief. 1826 C. BUTLER *Grotius* xii. 200 The contradictions which he met with chagrined him. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* v. 37 Surprised and chagrined by the coldness of her manner.

3. ?*intr.* To feel trouble or vexation; to 'trouble'. [= F. *se chagriner.*] *rare.*

(In quot. it may be the adj.)

1727 FIELDING *Love in sev. Masques*, I would not have your ladyship chagrin at my bride's expression.

Chagrined (ʃăgrī·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHAGRIN *v.* + -ED 1.] Vexed, mortified; disappointed; formerly, afflicted, troubled, melancholy.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Jan., How chagrined the Prince was the other day, when he thought he should die. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 10 The queen-mother and her party were chagrined at the cardinal, therefore the queen was under dissatisfaction. 1733 FIELDING *Int. Chamberm.* II. i, Be not chagrined, enjoy your friends, and take no notice of it. 1792 ABP. MOORE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 477 Mr. Pitt was in the House, evidently chagrined. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. ii. 293 Mourning over his chagrined fortunes.

Chailles, obs. form of CHALICE.

Chain (tʃē·n), *sb.* Forms: (4 **keigne**), 4–6 **cheyne**, **chayn**(e, 5–7 **chaine**, 6– **chain**, (occas. 4 **cheine**, **cheingne**, 4–5 **cheigne**, 6 **cheynne**); *north.* and *Sc.* 4–5 **chenye**, 4–6 **cheny**, 4–7 **chenyie**, 5–6 **chenʒei**, 7 **cheinʒie**, 9 *dial.* **chain-**, **chenzie**; 4–5 and 9 *dial.* **chyne**, **chine**, 5 **schene**, 6 **schyne**, **chene**, **cheane**, **chane**. [ME. *chayne*, *cheyne*, a. OF. *chaeine*, *chaaine*, *chaene*, *chaane*, in ONF. *caeine*, *caenne* (= Pr. & Sp. *cadena*, It. *catena*):—L. *catēna* chain. With the ME. types in *-gne*, Sc. *-nze*, *-nzie*, cf. mod.Picard *cagne*; mod. Sc. is *cheen* (tʃīn).]

I. General sense.

1. A connected series of links (of metal or other material) passing through each other, or otherwise jointed together, so as to move on each other more or less freely, and thus form a strong but flexible ligament or string.

Chains differ in structure according to the shape of their links and the mode in which these are united; also in material and size, in accordance with their purpose of fastening, restraint, traction, ornament, etc. Hence such qualifying attributes as *gold*, *iron*, *cable*, *draught*, *watch*, etc.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 683 His men him brought, by a chayn..a ragged colt. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 Þe chyne in tuo he hew. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* App. i. 22054 (Edin.) An angel..wiþ a mikil keigne [*other MSS.* cheigne, cheingne, cheny, cheyne] in hande. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 623 And with ane stark cheyne [*v. r.* chenyie, stark chenʒeis] hald thame thar. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 A spering cheyne with staples and hookes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63 Chine, *cathena*. 1530-50 GREGORY *Chron.* 192 Made ij stronge schynys of yryn, unto the draught brygge of London. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staff.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 24 Itm. ij sensors of masten, on of them hath chanes of silver. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iii. 135 Many chaines of iron to draw the artillery. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1051 Hanging in a golden Chain This pendent World. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1538/4 A Silver Watch..without String or Chain. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 5, I am to be hang'd in chains. 1712a *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4972/4 Abraham Deseser, .. Watch-chain-maker. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 126 No. 8 keys and unkeys the draught chain. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 When the timekeeper is going, the chain is drawn off the fusee on to the barrel. *Mod.* Children making daisy chains.

b. as a substance. (No plural.)

16.. in *Reliques Anc. Poetry* (1823) III. 15 He put in chaine full nine yards long, And he let goe his great gunnes shott. 1637 *MS. Abst.* in Maclaurin *Crim. Cases* xl. (Jam.), He was sentenced to be hanged in chenyie on the gallowlee till his corpse rot.

2. As employed to restrain or fetter; hence a bond or fetter generally; esp. in *pl.* fetters, bonds; *abstr.* confinement, imprisonment, captivity.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 132 They bounden him with cheines faste. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxviii. 6 Hee bringeth out those that are bound with chaines.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxvii. 2 Mac to thee bondis and cheynus [COVERD. chaynes, 1611 yokes] and thou shalt putte them in thi necke. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xii. 7 The cheynes fell of from his hondes. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliv. 125 Jeremie..made a chain of wood..and [Hananiah] took the chain from his neck and brake it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 48 To bottomless perdition, there to dwell In Adamantine Chains and penal Fire. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* Wks. III. 129 The natural dread of slavery, chains, and fetters. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 234 Who noble ends by noble means obtains, Or failing, smiles in exile or in chains. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 40 Brought in chains to Rome.

b. *fig.* A binding or restraining force which prevents freedom of action. (Cf. *fetters*, *bonds.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 284 For either mot I haue yow in my cheyn Or with the dethe ye mot departe vs tweyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 Excepte the chaynes & bondes of synne be vtterly broken. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 142 Dusky forms in chains of slumber cast. 1787 BURNS *Streams that glide*, Streams..Never bound by winter's chains. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. iii. 62 The chain of habit. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 36 The first band of men who had shaken off their chains.

†**c.** A constraining force; a bond of union or sympathy; a tie. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 616 þow shalt see in þi-selue treuthe sitte in þine herte, In a cheyne of charyte as þow a childe were. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4815 Love..is a sykenesse of the thought Annexed and kned bitwixe tweyne, With male and female, with oo cheyne. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 186/1 There is a Divine Chain, which..maketh one of it self, and those things which are united to it.

3. A personal ornament in the form of a chain worn round the neck; sometimes an ensign of office (*chain of office*).

(The chain of a locket, a watch chain, and the like, combine senses 1 and 3.)

1397 *Will* in Fairholt *Hist. Costume* Gloss. s. v., A chain of gold of the old manner, with the name of God in each part. 1429 *Sc. Acts* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 77 Serpis, beltis, uches, and chenzies. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 154 My mastyr sold to my lord off Norfolke a schene of gold. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* i. 9 That shal brynge grace vnto thy heade, and shal be a cheyne aboute thy necke. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 433 The new found Glasse Cheynes that you weare about your neckes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 197 What fashion will you weare the Garland off? About your necke, like an Vsurers chaine? 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* Introd. 4 Physicians at Milan .. wear Chains of Gold, as a Mark of Distinction. *Mod.* The mayor was present wearing his chain of office.

4. *fig.* A connected course, train, or series; a sequence: **a.** of action or condition.

[*a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 186 Draws sin upon sin, till there be a chain of many links.] 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vii. 30 In the chain of Discourse, wheresoever it be interrupted, there is an End for that time. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 31 Here no chain of succession could be pleaded, where no two links followed in order. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 1 Without..Care to preserve the Appearance of Chain of Thought. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. 1 This false idea..reduced the vegetable chain to a small number of interrupted links. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 31 The simplest chain of reasoning. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* i. 3 Link in a reproductive chain of being. *Mod.* The chain of proof is complete.

b. of individual facts, acts, events, or the like.

1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* II. (1722) 184 Purely Mathematical Propositions are demonstrated by a chain of deductions. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, Day buries day; month, month; and year the year; Our life is but a chain of many deaths. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* i. § 11 A chain of proofs must have their commencement somewhere. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xx. 571 A strange chain of events. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 672/1 The Act provides for a complete chain of trustees.

5. A continuous linear series of material objects:

a. of objects purposely connected, or connecting points in a line.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) 197 The Chain of triangles from the Edystone to .. Plymouth, for ascertaining their distance trigonometrically. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 168 Another modification of the apparatus, which may be called the Chain of Cups, was proposed by Volta. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 464 By means of the chain of steamers now navigating the Rhine. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 132 The chain of nerve ganglia.

b. of objects naturally disposed in a linear series (with connexion actual or imagined).

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 172 The Andes, that prodigious Chain of Mountains. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 458 The Ladrones..an extensive chain of Islands. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 411 The vibrations will pass .. by the chain of bones, to the Membrana Fenestræ Ovalis. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 57 The most extensive mountain chains have a northern and southern direction. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 87 South of the St. Lawrence and the great chain of lakes. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 218 A chain of undulating hills.

c. Short for *mountain-chain* (as in b).

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 277 A submarine chain extending from Boulogne to Folkestone. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. i. 1 The chain called Olympus. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 152 A southerly continuation of the Humboldt chain.

d. *Ladies' chain* [Fr. *chaine des dames*]: a part of the second figure in a quadrille.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/3 Performing with his partner a 'ladies' chain' in their fantastic quadrille.

II. Specific uses.

6. A chain or similar construction used as a barrier to obstruct the passage of a bridge, street, river, the entrance into a harbour, etc.; a boom.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 569 For other wey is fro the gatis none, Of Dardanus, there opyn is the cheyne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxxvi. 748 The chenesse of euery strete taken downe and brought into the palayes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 19 Malpas of London drewe the cheynne of London brygge. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 223 There was a Chain of great Trees placed cross the Creek.. we were afterwards near half an hour cutting the Boom or Chain. 1720 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* III. xix. 400 The Dutch..broke their way through, and burnt the three ships which lay to defend the Chain.

7. A chain fixed to a door-post, which serves to secure a house door within when slightly opened.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* liii, 'Top bolt' muttered Arthur, fastening as he spoke,' bottom bolt—chain—bar—double-lock—and key.' 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* II. xix, Mary came down stairs, and opened the hall-door, keeping the chain fastened, and asked him what he wanted.

8. Part of a curb or bridle.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 14 The Cavezan..in fashion of a Chaine, & in our English phrase commonly called the Chaine.

9. A measuring line, used in land-surveying, formed of one hundred iron rods called links jointed together by eyes at their ends.

At first chains of varying length were used or proposed; but that described by Gunter in 1624 is the one now adopted; it measures 66 feet or 4 poles, divided into 100 links.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 1 The Beame and Chaine balke no Truthes, nor blaunch Vntruthes. 1624 GUNTER *Descr. Sector, &c.* in *Penny Cycl.* VI. 462/2 We may measure the length and breadth by chains, each chain being four perches in length, and divided into 100 links. 1669 STURMY *Mariners Mag.* II. v. i. 3 The Chains now used and in most esteem among Surveyors are Three. The first I will name is Mr. Rathborn's..and that of Mr. Gunter's..this year Mr. Wing hath described a chain of 20 Links in a Perch. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 312 An accurate land-surveyor, with his chain, sight, and theodolite. 1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 54 Land is measured with a chain, called Gunter's Chain..of 100 equal links; and the length of each link is therefore..7·92 inches.

b. A chain's length, as a lineal measure, equal to 66 feet, or 4 poles.

An area of ten chains in length by one in breadth, or 100,000 square links = an acre.

1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Doub. Scale Prop.* 40 Let a piece of land be 36 poles broad, and the length 23 chains and an half. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Surveying*, It contains 12 Chains, 5 Links. 1850 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 2) III. 333 (Hoppe) The London and North-Western .. in its long and branching extent of 477 miles 35¾ chains.

10. *Arch.* A bar of iron, etc. built into walls to increase their cohesion; see also *chain-bond, -timber* in 19, CHAIN-PLATE 2.

1764 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 217 In edifices of this kind, for additional strength, the builders employ bars of iron, connected together in such a manner as their exigencies require; and these, though they have no links, are denominated chains. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* (1876) § 1495 There are other means [for uniting the voussoirs] .. such as dowels and cramps .. these are far better than the chains and ties of iron introduced by the moderns.

11. *Mil.* Short for CHAIN-SHOT.

1804 MONSON in *Wellesley's Disp.* 544 A most tremendous discharge of round, grape, and chain, from their guns.

†**12.** Short for CHAIN-PUMP. *Obs.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 An Engine that delivers .. more Water than the Chain, and with greater Ease.

13. *Weaving.* The longitudinal threads in a woven fabric; the warp. (So in F. and Ger. App. sometimes misused for woof; cf. Cotgr. '*chaine de drap*, the woofe of cloth; the thread which in weauing runs ouercrosse it'.)

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 17 All worsted Chains, and only the Shute of Woollen-Yarns. 1774 *Act* 14 *Geo. III*, c. 25 Taking the Biers out of the Chains and withholding Part of the Woof or Abb Yarn delivered to them. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 25 The one [yarn]..forms the chain or woof. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1110 The longitudinal threads, which are to form the chain of the web. *Ibid.* 1113 The European loom .. [has] a warp-beam, round which the chain has been wound.

14. *Naut.* A contrivance used to carry the lower shrouds of a mast outside the ship's side, and by thus widening the basis of support to increase the firmness of the mast.

a. The part which secures the shroud to the ship's side, now commonly called CHAIN-PLATE.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 The Chaines are strong plates of iron fast bolted into the Ships side by the Chaine-waile. 1769 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine.* *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 105 *Chain* or *chains*, the links of iron which are connected to the bindings that surround the dead-eyes of the channels. They are secured to the ship's side by a bolt through the toe-link, called the *chain-bolt*.

b. *pl.* The assemblage of chain-wale, chain-plates, dead-eyes, etc., which form the contrivance to extend the basis of the shrouds; usually qualified, as *fore-, main-, mizen-chains*, according to the mast. *In the chains*: standing upon the chain-wale between two shrouds (whence the leadsman heaves the hand-lead).

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 193 To board her [a ship]..at her fore-chains on one side. 1825 H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 52 In each Main-chains an able seaman stands, With well coil'd line and plummet in his hands. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii. 45 Climbed up the fore chains, and found the deck empty.

15. The connexion in a galvanic battery.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 318 These phenomena, however, only take place the moment the Galvanic chain is shut, or when it is suffered to remain shut .. If the opposite action, occasioned at the moment the chain is separated, had entirely supplanted..the former.

16. The series of bubbles on the surface of the water marking the course of an otter.

1865 G. BERKELEY *Life & Recoll.* II. 317, I at once observed the 'Chain' or bubbles of an otter.

III. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. *attrib.* Of chains; chain-like; of the nature of chain-mail (cf. 19).

c 1425 in *Hampole's Psalter* I This same sauter in all degre is the self in sothnes That lyȝt at hampole in surte .. Þar it lyȝt in cheyn bondes. 1886 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xv. 240 We managed to get off the chain shirts.

18. General combs., as *chain-line, -maker, -making, -shop, -verse, -way*; *chain-drooped, -swung*, adjs.

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xl, A *chain-droop'd lamp was flickering by each door. 1880 *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 56 The position of the water-mark and the direction of the *chain-lines, which are uniformly the same in every sheet of laid paper. 1860 *Offic. Report* in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 141 *Chain-makers, shipowners. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/1 The 2,500 chainmakers of both sexes who went out on strike on the 7th inst. *Ibid.* *Chainmaking is only possible by skilful hand-labour. 1887 *Daily News* 18 June 3/2 Mr. Matthews..said the wages in the chainmaking trade..were probably not more on the average than 7*s.* per week. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/2 Working for some hours in the *chain-shops. 1820 KEATS *Ode Psyche* 33 No incense sweet From *chain-swung censer teeming. 1597 8 BP. HALL *Sat.* Postscr., Ariosto..whose *chaine-verse, to which he fettereth himselfe. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2573/4 A plain Silver *Chain Watch.

19. Special combs.: **chain-argument** (*Logic*), a sorites; **chain-armour** = *chain-mail*; **chain-belt**, (*a.*) see quot.; (*b.*) a chain adapted as a belt for transmitting power; **chain-boat** (see quot.); **chain-bolt**, (*a.*) *Naut.* one of the bolts by which chain-plates are fastened to the ship's side; (*b.*) the bolt or knob at the end of a door-chain (see 7); **chain-bond** (*Arch.*), a chain or tier of timber built in a brick-wall to increase its stability and cohesion (see 10); †**chain-bridle**, a bridle with a chain (see 8); †**chain-bullet** = CHAIN-SHOT; **chain-coupling**, a secondary coupling, consisting of chains and hooks, between railway carriages or trucks, which acts in case of any accident to the primary coupling; **chain-gang**, a gang or number of convicts chained together while at work, etc., to prevent escape; **chain-guard**, a mechanism in watches to prevent over-winding; **chain-harrow**, a harrow composed of chain-work; **chain-hook**, (*a.*) a hook fixed to a chain; (*b.*) *Naut.* 'an iron rod with a handling-eye at one end, and a hook at the other, for hauling the chain-cables about' (Smyth); †**chain-lace**, ? lace made with chain-stitch; **chain-lightning**, lightning which appears to form a long zig-zag or broken line; see also quot. 1885; **chain-locker** (*Naut.*), the receptacle for storing the chain-cable; **chain-mail**, mail or body-armour made of interlaced links or rings; **chain-man**, the bearer of the measuring chain in surveying; **chain-moulding**, an ornamental moulding imitating chains; **chain-pier**, a promenade pier, supported by chains like a chain-bridge; **chain-pin**, an iron pin or 'arrow' used in marking distances in measuring with the chain; **chain-pulley**, a pulley having depressions in its periphery to fit the links of a chain with which it is worked; **chain-rule**, a rule of arithmetic, by which is found the relation of equivalence between two numbers for which a chain of intervening equivalents is given, as in Arbitration of Exchanges; **chain-saw** (*Surg.*), a vertebrated saw forming a chain, having hook and handle at either extremity; **chain-sling** (*Naut.*), a chain fitted to encircle a large article, for hoisting or lowering; **chain-smith**, a mechanic whose trade is to make chains; **chain-snake**, a species of lizard, allied to the Slow-worm; **chain-syllogism** = *chain-argument*; **chain-timber** = *chain-bond*; **chain-towing**, a system of towing vessels in rivers, etc., by means of a chain or cable lying along the bed of the river which is wound over a drum on board the vessel; **chain-well** = *chain-locker*; **chain-wheel**, (*a.*) a wheel used with a chain for the transmission of power; (*b.*) a machine for utilizing water-power, which is an inversion of the chain-pump, the descending water pressing upon the plates or buckets and so driving the machinery. Also CHAINBRIDGE, -CABLE, -PUMP, etc.

1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* 200 The German title [for Sorites] *chain-argument (*Kettenschluss*). *a* 1797 *Walpoliana* XV. 9 The *chain, or ring armour was that used in the Middle Ages. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xlv. 293 The dolphin was drawn in chain-armor like Saladin's. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 217 The *chain-belt is a contrivance to fix round the trunk, which it locks to the platform. 1794 *Rigging & Sea.* I. 164 **Chain-boat*, a large boat fitted with a davit over its stem, and two windlasses, one forward, and the other aft, in the inside. It is used for getting up mooring-chains, anchors, etc. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 105 **Chain-bolt*, a large bolt to secure the chains of the dead-eyes, for the purpose of securing the mast by the shrouds. 1880 BLACKMORE *Erema* xxii. (Hoppe) He .. politely put the chain-bolt on the door when he retired to take advice. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s. v. *Bond*, The term *chain bond is sometimes applied to the bond timbers formerly placed in one or more tiers in the walls of each story of a building, and serving not only to tie the walls together during their settlement, but afterwards for nailing the finishings thereto. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege Londonderry* 2/2 Some of their Clergy also .. procured several *Chain-bridles to be made. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge Beautie* II. Wks. 1874 V. 26 My friend and I Like two *chaine-bullets, side by side, will fly Thorow the jawes of death. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cccv, Chaine-Bulletts of his will Run through all Streets, and in the Waft, they kill. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxx. 37 How nearly the felon and the *chain-gang are allied. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 49/1 Chain-gangs of convicts are brought out from the prison. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 [The] *Chain Hook..[is] the hook fixed at each end of the chain to attach it to the fusee and the barrel. 1578 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 279, Vij own. of *chean lace, viijs. vjd. 1598 FLORIO, *Cadenelle*, little chaines, chaine-lace or chaine-stich. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life*

I. 148 No man can report *chain lightning. **1885** *Daily Tel.* 28 Dec. 7/2 'Chain lightning' [is] a strong foreign spirit. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* iii, 'It's not made of iron, I wot, nor my claithes of *chenzie-mail.' **1855** KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. 137 Clothed from head to foot in steel chain-mail. **1862** SMILES *Engineers* III. 157 Accompanied by an assistant and a *chainman. *a* **1863** THACKERAY *Misc.* V. 359 (Hoppe) On the *chain-pier of Brighton. **1846** BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Surg.* x. 184 You may use the ordinary or *chain-saw. **1862** *Med. Times* II. 264 Plate of T. Matthew's chain-saw. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 402 Away went one of our *chain-slings, and she fell back. **1736** MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 256 *Anguis annulatus*, the *Chain-Snake. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* vii. 222 The complex abbreviated reasoning thus formed is called a *Chain-Syllogism, or Sorites. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 582 **Chain-timber*, in brick building, a timber of large dimensions placed in the middle of the height of a story, for imparting strength. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 521/2 The *chain-towing system was first tried in France in 1732. **1845** *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 118 The enormous chain and *chain-wheel for driving the screw.

Chain (tʃēin), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **cheyne, chyne,** 4–7 **chayne,** 5 **cheyn-yn,** 6 **cheine,** 6–7 **chaine,** 6– **chain.** [f. prec. sb. in various senses. French has *chaîner* only with the meaning 'to measure with a chain', but *enchaîner* is cited in Littré from the 11th c.; *enchain* barely appears in late ME.]

1. *trans.* To bind, fasten, secure, with a chain.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 287 Barre we þe 3ates. Cheke we and cheyne we. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 203 The rampant Beare chain'd to the ragged staffe. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 210 The Arch-fiend lay Chain'd on the burning Lake. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 90 The books in Merton Library are still chained to the wall. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 305 He was chained to the stake.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 367 Whanne that ri3twisnesse is cheyned to God and al his creaturis. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XXVI. (1495) 135 The sholders ben nedefull to bynde and cheyne togyders the bones of the breste. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 3 Wer't not affection chaines thy tender dayes To the sweet glaunces of thy honour'd Loue. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 215 A hair that chains to wretchedness The slave who dares not burst it. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 143 The mind given up to passion, or chained to self .. dwells .. in the dark and terrible abyss. **1876** TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. ix. 131.

2. To fetter or confine with a chain or chains; to put in chains.

c **1440** *York Myst.* XXX. 212 We charge you þat chorle be wele chyned. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73 Cheynyn or put yn cheynys, *catheno*. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 39, I will chayne these Legges and Armes of thine. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nights* (Rtldg.) 499 They chained him, and put handcuffs and fetters on him. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* x. 86 Buying men and women, and chaining them, like cattle!

b. *fig.* To fetter, confine, bind; to restrain.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 192 Chastite wib-outen charite worth cheyned in helle. *c* **1393** CHAUCER *Mariage* 14 But thilke doted foole .. hath levere Y-cheyned [*v.r.* ychyned, ychayned] be, than out of prison crepe. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* XXXII. 278 The payment chenys þe with-all, The thar no nodir comenaunte craue. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 900 Or free that soul which wretchedness hath chain'd. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 660 If I but wave this wand, Your nerves are all chained up in alabaster. **1870** L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. (1883) 53 Horror chained My parting footsteps. **1879** STAINER *Music of Bible* 167 Until such a system came into existence music was chained up within the narrowest limits.

3. To obstruct or close with a chain.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven chained .. durst not attempt to enter. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 192 (1810) 203 The haven is.. chained over when need requireth. **1674** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 286 His new intended street .. shall not be chained or obstructed against any of the towne.

†**4.** To surround like a chain; to embrace. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 14 Oh thou day o' th' world, Chaine mine arm'd necke.

5. To measure with a (surveyor's) chain.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* II. v. 55 Extende lines from each station..(chayning the stationall line onely).

6. To secure (a door) with the chain; *absol.* to 'put on the chain'.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* lvi, Ralph .. chained the door to prevent the possibility of his returning secretly by means of his latch key. **1886** BARING-GOULD *Crt. Royal* I. v. 59 'Joanna..lock and chain after the gentleman.'

7. *Arch.* To bind (masonry) with a chain: cf. CHAIN *sb.* 10.

1842–75 GWILT *Archit.* II. iii. § 18. 962 A large number of steeples would .. be found to have been well chained with timber or with metal.

†**Chai·nage.** *Obs.* [f. CHAIN *sb.* + -AGE; cf. F. *chaînage*.] **a.** A fastening with a chain; chaining. **b.** ? A fee due for the use of mooring-chains, etc., in a harbour.

1611 COTGR., *Enchainure*, a chayning .. chaynage. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. 95 The Chainage of Ships belongs to the Admiral.

Chai·n-bridge. A suspension-bridge supported by chains or jointed rods of wrought iron, which hang in a curve between two elevated points of support.

1818 J. ANDERSON (*title*), A Design for a Chain bridge to be thrown over the Firth of Forth at Queensferry. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 413/1 The Menai or Beaumaris Chain Bridge. **1846** G. N. WRIGHT *Cream Sci. Knowl.* 60 Suspension or chain-bridges are employed, supported by tension-rods hung from continuous suspension chains fastened into highly elevated piers built on either bank.

Chai·n-ca·ble. A ship's cable formed of a chain. Also *attrib.*

So called on coming into more general use in the early part of this century, to distinguish it from the ordinary (hemp) cable; now that it has almost entirely superseded the latter, 'cable' alone generally means chain-cable.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xix, His nerves were like a chain-cable. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. I. 200. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* ix, Chain-cable forges.

Chained (tʃēind), *ppl. a.* [f. CHAIN + -ED.]

1. From the vb.: Made fast, bound, closed, connected, united, with (or as with) a chain; fettered.

1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Amb.* IV, Chained shot. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cciv. (1881) 345 He hath left me a chained man. **1660** INGELO *Bentiv. & Urania* (1682) II. 181 [The assailants] set upon the chain'd-bridge. **1684** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1979/1 Chained Bullets made at Brescia. **1816** BYRON *Parisina* xiii, While Hugo raised his chained hands. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 3. 244.

2. From the sb.: Fitted, provided, or adorned with a chain or chains.

1552 HULOET, Chayned, *torquatus*. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 8 In great ships they use chained pumps. *a* **1796** BURNS *Meg o' the Mill*, A fine pacing horse wi' a clear chained bridle. **18..** SALA *Mrs. Mellor's Diam.*, [He] was highly curled..chained, pinned, and locketed.

3. Of lightning: Having the form of a chain or jointed line.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 17. 400 Lightning..now and then 'chained' or 'forked' was visible.

†**Chainet.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *chaînette*, dim. of *chaîne* CHAIN.] A small chain; a chainlet.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* III. xvii. 560 From his tongue were extended forth small chainets of gold.

Chaining (tʃēi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHAIN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CHAIN; putting in chains; enchainment; connexion.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 359 (Mätz.) Þe chaynyng and teienge of þe grete hound Cerberus. **1398** — *Barth. De P. R.* V. XXVIII. (1495) 138 The ouer cheynynge of the honde hath thre bones that entre in to the holownes of the armes. **1583** *Grindal's Will* Wks. (1843) 459 Ten pounds towards the clasping, bossing and chaining of the same [books]. **1661** G. BISHOPE (*title*), New England Judged .. a brief relation of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers .. wherein the Cruel..Bonds and Imprisonments, Beatings and Chainings .. are shortly touched.

Chainless (tʃēi·nlès), *a.* [f. CHAIN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without chain or chains; unchained. *poetic.*

1816 BYRON *Sonn. Chillon*, Eternal Spirit of the chainless Mind! **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 213 Free and chainless, Wild and reinless.

Chainlet (tʃēi·nlėt). [f. CHAIN *sb.* + -LET dim. suff.] A little chain.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. iv, Spurs, and ringing chainlets, sound. **1881** MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 135 The handsomest of the chains, a cluster of many slender chainlets.

Chai·n-plate.

1. *Naut.* [see CHAIN *sb.* 14.] One of the strong links or plates of iron fastened to the ship's side under the chainwale, to which the shrouds are secured.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. XIV. 64 Main Chains and Chain Plaits. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cadenes de haubans*, the chains of the shrouds, the chain-plates. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXIX. 106 We were loaded down to the bolts of our chain-plates.

2. *Arch.* One of a series of connected plates built into the walls of a building to give it greater stability; cf. CHAIN *sb.* 10.

1842 GWILT *Archit.* (1876) § 1882 The best remedy against this inconvenience [settlement of the foundation] is to tie the walls together by the means of chain plates.

Chai·n-pump. A machine for raising water by means of an endless chain; most commonly the chain passes in its upward course through a tube, and raises the water by means of disks or valves which fit the tube; sometimes the chain has simply a number of buckets or cups, by which the water is lifted to the top and there emptied out.

a **1618** RALEIGH *Inv. Shipping* 16 The Chaine pumpe, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did. **1781** ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 288 The chain pump was choaked. **1830** MARRYAT *King's Own* xix, He requires the chain-pumps to be manned.

Chai·n-shot. A kind of shot formed of two balls, or half-balls, connected by a chain, chiefly used in naval warfare to destroy masts, rigging, and sails; a shot or discharge of this. Also *fig.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Thys argument..is.. indeed, a chaine-shot against all learning. **1591** HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 186 Everie shipe caries cannon and .. powder [and] cheyne-shott. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 Chaine shot .. contriued round as in a ball, yet will spred in flying their full length in bredth. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 73 Dilemma's, two-edged swords that cut on both sides; Sorites, chain-shot. **1660** INGELO *Bentiv. & Urania* (1682) II. 184 A chain'd-shot .. cut off Atheophilus his main Mast in the middle. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3878/4 The Admiral .. had his Leg broke by a Chain-Shot. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 277 He was hit by a chain-shot from an arquebuse.

Chai·n-stitch. **1.** In needlework: A kind of ornamental stitch resembling the links of a chain; the work so produced, chain-work.

1598 FLORIO, *Cadenelle* .. chaine-lace or chaine-stitch. **1640** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Needle* Pref., Fine Ferne-stitch, Finny-stitch, New-stitch, and Chain-stitch. **1820** HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 266 His figures are wrought in chain-stitch. **1876** ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 83.

2. In a sewing-machine: A stitch produced by looping the upper thread, when only one is used, into itself on the under side of the article sewn, or by using a second thread to engage the loop of the upper thread; as distinguished from the lock-stitch; also *attrib.*, as in 'a chain-stitch machine'.

1867 *Gd. Words* 419/2 The sewing-machine .. There are some which make what is termed the chain-stitch; they are useful for simpler work, such as hemming.

Chai·n-wale. *Naut.* [f. CHAIN *sb.* 14 + WALE.] A strong piece of timber secured outside the ship's side, almost abreast but somewhat behind the mast, whose lower shrouds it serves to extend and secure; now usually corrupted into CHANNEL *sb.*2.

1611 COTGR., *Port 'aubans*, chaine-wales. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 The chaine waile is a broad timber set out amongst them, a little aboue where the chaines and shrouds are fastened together to spread the shrouds the wider the better to succour the masts. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Fishes*, The Anchor is haled up to the Ships Bow, or Chainwale. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Chains*, properly Chain-wales, or Channels.

Chai·n-work, chain work.

1. Ornamental work, in sculpture, etc., resembling chains.

1551 BIBLE I *Kings* vii. 17 And whopes of chayne-worcke for the heed peces. **1611** *ibid.*, Wreathes of chaine worke, for the chapiters. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ii. (1840) 35 One of the bracelets [was] of chain-work. **1815** MOORE *Lalla R.* (1862) 29 But a light, golden chain-work round her hair. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 31 The .. archivolts enriched with studded chainwork.

2. Work consisting of metal rings or links intertwined so as to form a net-work.

1864 *Times* 5 July (L.) The efficiency of iron chain-work as a defensive armour for ships of war. **1874** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 107 The body armour is a shirt..formed of interwoven rings, or chain-work. **1886** RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xv. 240 We examined the armour.. It was the most beautiful chain work we had ever seen.

3. A texture formed by knitting or looping with a single thread, as in the manufacture of hosiery.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 289 The article Chain-work in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 813 Hosiery..is composed of a single thread united or looped together in a peculiar manner, which is called stocking-stitch, and sometimes chain-work.

Chaip, obs. Sc. form of CHEAP *sb.*

Chaip, var. of CHAPE *v. Obs.* to escape.

Chair (tʃēə1), *sb.* Forms: 3 **chaere,** 4 **cheiere, chaȝer,** 4–5 **chaier**(e, **chayer**(e, 5 **chaiare, chare, schayer, cheyer, cheare, chayr,** 5–7 **chayre,** 6 **cheyar,** 6–7 **chaire,** 7– **chair.** [ME. *chaere, chaiere*, a. OF. *chaëre* (western and Anglo-Fr.), *chaiere* (= Pr. *cadera, cadeira*, Cat. *cadira*, OSp. *cadera*, Pg. *cadeira*) :—L. *cate·dra, cathedra* seat, a. Gr. *καθέδρα*, see CATHEDRA. *Cha-iè-re* was the regular OF. phonetic descendant of *cat-e'd-ra*; it was in Eng. also orig. of three syllables, afterward reduced to two *cha'-yer*, and finally (? under later F. influence) to one, *chair*. In the dialects it is still commonly of two, as Sc. *cha-yer* (tʃē·yər). In mod. Fr. the phonetic variant *chaise* (see CHAISE) has taken the popular senses, while *chaire* is restricted to the ecclesiastical or professorial *cathedra*.]

1. A seat for one person (always implying more or less of comfort and ease); now the common name for the movable four-legged seat with a rest for the back, which constitutes, in many forms of rudeness or elegance, an ordinary article of household furniture, and is also used in gardens or wherever it is usual to sit. *To take a chair*: to take a seat, be seated.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9954 A tron of iuor graid. Was neuer yeitt king ne kaiser, þat euer sait in sli[c] chaier [*G.* chayer, *T.* chaiere, *F.* cheiere]. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 321 Up a chaere he [Cnut] sat adoun, al vp þe see sonde. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 12 He turnyde vpsadoun the bordis of chaungeris, and the chaiers of men sellynge culueris. **1382** — *Song of Sol.* iii. 9 A chaȝer..of the ţrees of Liban. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxiii. 253 Men setten him in a Chayere. *c* **1450** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 723 *Hec cathedra*, a chare. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xxi. 362 He sholde do sette ther a cheyer. **1553** EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 40 Tables, coberdes, cofers & chayres. **1555** — *Decades W. Ind.* I. v. (Arb.) 85 Thynges necessary to bee vsed, as cheyars. **1564** HAWARD *Eutropius* IV. 39 In a chaire fast besides him. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 17 Like a Barbers chaire that fits all buttockes. **1704** STEELE *Lying Lover* II. (1747) 36 Set chairs and the Bohea Tea and leave us. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 141 ₱ 10 Mistaking a lady's lap for my own chair. **1753** *Scots Mag.* XV. 36/2 She .. desired me to take a chair. **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xlvi, Take a chair. **1870** MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* viii. 116 The chairs were all a-row against the walls.

b. With various substantives or adjs. indicating the nature, material, purpose, etc., as *bed-, bedroom, camp, cane, compass, folding, garden, hall, kitchen, leather, library, lobby, obstetrical, office, rocking, swinging, Turkey, wheel-chair*; †**great-chair** (dial. *big-chair*), an arm-chair.

Also Arm-, Bath- (*sb.*2), Curule-, Easy-, Elbow-chair.

1580 Baret *Alv.* C 295 A compasse chaire: halfe a circle, *hemicyclus.* 1711 Steele *Spect.* 52 ¶ 3 An easy chair..at the upper End of the Table. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 4 The great Elbow-chair which stands at the upper end of the Table. 1737 Ozell *Rabelais* V. 220 Easy Leather-Chairs made .. with .. Springs. 1790 J. C. Smyth in *Med. Commun.* II. 477, I .. found him .. sitting in a great chair. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 539 Having requested the indulgence of an easy chair at the sittings of the French Academy..the King, instead of one easy chair, sent forty to the Academy. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* IV. i. (1849) 145 He sat in the swinging chair. 1841 Thackeray *Sec. Fun. Nap.* iii, A servant passes, pushing through the crowd a shabby wheel-chair.

2. *fig.* **a.** Seat.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xxxv, Yf ye wyll tell me where your herte is set. In the chayre of sorowe no great doubt it is. 1547-64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) ix. 4 Our soules sit in a sure chaire of a certaine expectation. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 7 Imagination, the only storehouse of wit and peculiar chair of memory. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* i. 1 The Persecutor's Guilt to share Oppressive in the Scorner's Chair.

b. As an attribute of old age, when rest is the natural condition.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 51. *Ibid.* IV. v. 5 When saplesse Age, and weake vnable limbes Should bring thy Father to his drooping Chaire.

3. A seat of authority, state, or dignity; a throne, bench, judgement-seat, etc.

a 1300 [see 1].

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1218 Nabigo-de-nozar noble in his chayer. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. iv. 125 Ianus with double face In his chare hath take his place. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 400 (Add. MS.) Sette hym in the Chayere as domysman. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 21 O how it greeues my vexed soule to see, Each painted asse in chayre of dignitie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 764 At the Soldans chair Defi'd the best of Panim chivalry. 1757 Gray *Bard* II. iii, Close by the regal chair Fell Thirst and Famine scowl. 1879 Maclear *Celts* ix. 146 Holdelm .. was chosen by him as the seat of his episcopal chair.

b. *fig.* Place or situation of authority, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiii. 2 Vpon the chaier of Moyses, scribis and Pharisees seeten. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6891 'Uppon the chaire of Moyses'.. That is the olde testament. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 38 Euery man may not syt in the chayre. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* iii. (1851) 82 He and Tiberius got into the Chair by the Tricks and Artifices of their Mothers. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1788 He rooted out the slothful officer ..And in their chairs set up a stronger race.

4. The seat of a bishop in his church; hence *fig.* episcopal dignity or authority. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* xl. 28 Seynt peter preched in antyoche and ther he made a noble chirche in whiche he sate fyrste in his chaier. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 109 Treade downe the Strumpets pride, That sits vpon the Chaire of Babylon. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 337 S. Peter would have advanc'd him to the Honour and power of the Bishops chaire. 1647 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 15 His first Chair, namely that of Antioch. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 465 Henry .. took measures, not only to humble Becket, but also to lower that Chair [of Canterbury]. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 292 Ealdhun now moved his chair to a site nobler than that occupied by any other minster in England.

† **b.** = See. *Obs.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 3 It is the chaire of an Archbishop; inhabited for the most by Grecians. 1647 [see 4 a].

† **5.** A pulpit. *Obs.*

1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 45 A charge not performed by mounting twise into the chair with a formal preachment. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 1279 Whether he preach in chair, or print in book.

6. The seat from which a professor or other authorized teacher delivers his lectures.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. vi. 518 To be rad..in the chaier of scolis. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 506 His prudent presiding in the Professors chair. 1691-8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 219 Our Saviour..should have taken the chair, and have given the Inquisitive World a clear determination concerning the Question. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 14 Give that small Insect you contemn, The Chair in Porch or Academ. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 English scholars gathered in thousands round the chairs of William of Champeaux or Abelard.

b. Hence: The office or position of a professor.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxi, Fighting his way to a chair of rhetoric. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 93 Many chairs and many fellowships are made beds of ease. 1875 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 10 *note*, The author had still the Chair of Poetry at Oxford.

7. A seat of judicial inquiry; a tribunal.

1629 Chas. I. in H. Cox *Institt.* I. ix. (1863) 158 Now there are so many chairs erected, to make inquiry upon all sorts of men. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 348 For a Licenser is not contented now to give his single Imprimatur, but brings his chair into the Title leaf; there sits and judges up or judges down what book hee pleases.

8. The seat, and hence the office, of the chief magistrate of a corporate town; mayorship. *Past, above,* or *below the Chair* (of aldermen of the City of London): having served or not served as Lord Mayor.

1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 26 Some people..did so industriously stickle for Sir John Moor's Election to the Chair. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5261/4 The Aldermen below the Chair on Horseback in Scarlet Gowns. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Chain*, A gold chain..remains to the person after his being divested of that magistrature, as a mark that he has passed the Chair. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 263 The judges are the lord-mayor, the aldermen past the chair, and the recorder. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 251 All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

9. The seat occupied by the person presiding at a meeting, from whence he directs its business; hence, the office or dignity of chairman of a meeting, or of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

In various phrases, as *To take the chair,* to assume the position of chairman, which in most cases formally opens a meeting; *to put in the chair,* to elect as chairman; *in the chair,* acting as chairman; *to leave* or *vacate the chair,* to cease acting as chairman, which marks the close of a meeting.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1843) 118/1 The committee of the Commons appointed Mr. Pym to sit in their chair. 1659 in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 462, I move that your Speaker forbear the Chair. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 536 That the thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Brandreth, for his cool and patient attention and conduct in the Chair. 1807 Crabbe *Newspaper* 163 Pleased to guide His little club, and in the chair preside. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i, John Hampden..was put into the chair.

b. Often put for the occupant of the chair, the chairman, as invested with its dignity (as *the throne* is for the sovereign), *e. g.* in the cry *Chair! Chair!* when the authority of the chairman is appealed to, or not duly regarded; *to address the chair, support the chair,* etc.

1658 9 in Burton *Diary* 23 Mar. (1828) 243 The Chair behaves himself like a Busby amongst so many school-boys.. and takes a little too much on him. 1676-7 Grew *Salts in Water* i. § 1 (Read bef. Royal Soc.), It was referred to Me by this Honourable Chair, to examine and produce the Experiment. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* i, Cries of 'Order', 'Chair', 'Yes', 'No', 'Go on'. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 46. 475 An amiable discussion between the 'chair' and an ..obstinate person at the other end of the room. 1887 *Times* 5 Sept. 9/2 It can hardly be conceived that the Chair would fail to gain the support of the House.

c. *pl.* The chairman and deputy chairman of the East India Company.

1772 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 344 This seems to be the scheme most approved by the chairs. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 499 Letter from the Chairs to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, 16th December, 1808.

† **10.** An enclosed chair or covered vehicle for one person, carried on poles by two men; a sedan.

1634 *Sir S. Duncombe's Patent for setting up Sedans* in Pegge *Curial. Misc.* 290 In many parts beyond the seas the people there are much carried in the streets in chairs that are covered. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 12 Using close chayres or sedans. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* II. ii, Thy Mask will cover all. There is a chair below in the Entry to carry thee. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & V.*, She .. lik'd three footmen to her chair. 1722 Steele *Consc. Lovers* I. ii, Call a Chair! 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 195 ¶ 6 At the proper time a chair was called. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* II. i, Help the gentleman into a chair, and carry him to my house. 1836 J. Mayne *Siller Gun,* The belle and beau, In chairs and chariots, stop the way.

† **11.** A light vehicle drawn by one horse; a chaise; also a particular kind of light chaise (see quot. 1795). *Obs.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 31/2 The profits .. have enabled me to set up a one-horse chair. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv. 124 There is not a greater difference between a single-horse chair and madam Pompadour's *vis a vis.* 1795 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 184 A chair is a light chaise without pannels for the use of parks and gardens, and is a name commonly applied to all light Chaises. 1821 Combe (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* I. 614 As I please to take the air, Command the ponies to a chair.

12. *Railways.* † **a.** The support or carriage of a rail (cf. Carriage 32 b). *Obs.* **b.** An iron or steel socket with a deep notch, into which the rail is fixed, and by which it is secured to the sleeper or cross-tie.

1816 *Specif. Losh & Stephenson's Patent* No. 4067. 2 To fix both the ends of the rails .. immoveable in or upon the chairs or props by which they are supported. 1836 Sir G. Head *Home Tour* 204 Each of these sleepers being a heavy block of stone, having a small cradle of iron, or chair as it is called, rivetted on the top for the purpose of supporting the rails. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 131 The flat base of the chair upon which the rails rested being tilted.

13. *Min.* (See quot.)

1802 Mawe *Mineral. Derbysh.* Gloss., *Chair,* used in drawing up ore or coal.

14. Phrase. *To put in the chair.* (*slang.*)

1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* I. 408 Some hirers [*i. e.* drivers of cabs] ..boast of the number of owners whom they have 'put in the chair' or in polite English neglected to pay.

15. *Comb.,* as *chair-back, -bearer, -bottoming, -caner, -cover, -hire, -leg, -maker, -mare, -mending, -room, -saddle, -slumber*; *chair-ridden, -shaking,* adjs.; **chair-bed, -bedstead,** a kind of chair which can be unfolded into a bed; † **chair-boll, -bow,** a chair-back; **chair-days,** old age, when rest in a chair is the most natural condition; **chair-organ** (see quots.); **chair-rail** (see quot.); † **chair-volant,** sedan-chair. Also Chairman, etc.

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 110 *Chair-bearers or Sedan-men. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxxiv. 20 Vpon the *cheyreboll hard beating his fist. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 57 A *chare bowe, *fultrum.* 1887 *Century Mag.* Oct. 858/2 Broom-making, *chair-bottoming, and the cobbling of shoes. 1868 *Times* 27 Feb., Described as a *chair-caner. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 227 The ornaments, the reticules, bell-ropes, ottomans, and *chair-covers. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 48 In thy Reuerence, and thy *Chaire-dayes, thus To die in Ruffian battell. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 38 The end of life is the 'sere of life'..In Yorkshire it is 'the chair-day'. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 10 Who spend more in *chair hire than housekeeping. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 102/1 J. Finlayson, ..*chair-maker. 1799 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 221 Price sixty guineas, of which the *chair mare was taken as fifteen. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2955/4 Following the Trade of *Chairmending in the Streets. 1636-7 *Royal Warrant in N. & Q.* Ser. III. (1867) XI. 11/2 Our Chapell at Hampton Court, and for the making of a newe *Chaire Organ there, Conformable to those alreadie made in our Royal Chapells at Whitehall and Greenwiche. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus., Chair organ,* a corruption of Choir organ, in use in the last century, not impossibly arising from the fact that in cathedrals the choir organ often formed the back of the organist's seat. 1842-75 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., **Chair Rail,* a piece of wood fastened to the wall, to prevent the backs of the chairs injuring the plastering when placed against it. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 4 [There] sat the mother .. *chair-ridden by sciatica. 1664 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 14 There comes out of the *chayre-room Mrs. Stewart. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 11 A lady on a donkey in one of those *chair-saddles which supply the place of side-saddles in the south of Spain. 1819 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 1 *Chair-shaking merriment. 1667 Denham *Direct. Painter* I. viii. 18 Rupert, that knew no fear, but health did want, Kept state suspended in a *Chair volant.

† **Chair.** *sb.*2 *Obs.* or *arch.* [Variant of Char, assimilated in spelling to prec.; perhaps associated with it also in meaning.] A chariot or car.

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 39 Emelye .. Faire in a chare [*Shirley MS.* chaier] of golde he with him lad. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 14/1 Helyas .. was lyfted up into paradye .. in a chayre. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 617 Wt great apparayll of chayris and other costious ordenaunce for to conueye the forenamed lady Margarete into Englande. 1559 T. Bryce in Farr's *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 164 When worthy Web and George Roper In Elyes' chayre to heauen were sent. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 Phœbus in his chair, Ensaffroning sea and air. 1697 Dryden *Virg.* X. 807 Niphæus, whom four coursers drew..They threw their master headlong from the chair. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xiv, Like a prophet's fiery chair .. travelling the realms of air.

Chair (tʃēəɹ), *v.* [f. Chair *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To place or seat in a chair; *esp.* to install in a chair of authority.

1552 etc. [see Chaired below]. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 179 Chairing your speaker for the commons, when he is chosen by the house. 1850 P. Crook *War of Hats* 52 A Guy Fawkes figure toiletted and chaired. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* I. ii. (D.) And thou Chair'd in his place.

b. To place in a chair or on a seat, and carry aloft in triumph, as an honour to a favourite, a successful competitor, and formerly often to the successful candidate at a parliamentary election.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 179 The practice of chairing the candidate..still, I find, obtains among you. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 670/2 Were declared duly elected, and were chaired through the principal streets. 1812 Amyot *Windham* I. 86 *note.* 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* V. ii. 192 The day the member was chaired. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, Tom .. was chaired round the quadrangle, on one of the hall benches borne aloft by the eleven.

2. To carry or wheel in a chair.

1886 J. Pendleton *Hist. Derbysh.* 99 The bride, owing to her infirmities, had to be chaired to the altar.

3. To provide with a chair or chairs.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* XXVII, The offices were newly chaired. 1885 [see Chairing below].

Hence **Chaired** *ppl. a.,* **Chai·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1552 Huloet, Chayred or stalled, *cathedratus.* 1796 Coleridge *Ode Depart. Year,* From the chaired gods advancing, The Spirit of the Earth made reverence meet. 1797 Holcroft tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxii. 418 *note,* The chairing of a Westminster election. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/4 It was resolved .. that all chaired bards be appointed honorary members. 1885 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 48/2 Seldom is a large building erected .. without a visit to Wycombe..with a view to the chairing of it.

Chair, obs. form of Chare.

Chair-: see Char-.

† **Chai·rie,** *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. F. *chair* flesh + -y 1.] ? Fleshy.

1633 W. Struther *True Happines* 62 Like a pulpous or chairie root.

Chairman (tʃēəɹmăn).

1. The occupier of a chair of authority; *spec.* the person who is chosen to preside over a meeting, to conduct its proceedings, and who occupies the chair or seat provided for this function.

1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxix. 25, I sate chief, and was Chair-man. 1660-1 Pepys *Diary* 22 Jan., To come..to this place..where Sir G. Downing (my late master) was chaireman. 1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 254 This day the parliament mett here, the earl of Oxford chairman. 1857 Toulm. Smith *Parish* 58 It is the duty of the chairman, immediately on taking the chair, to cause the minutes of the preceding meeting to be read.

b. The member of a corporate body appointed or elected to preside at its meetings, and in general to exercise the chief authority in the conduct of its affairs; the president.

Chairman of Committees': in either House of Parliament the member appointed to preside over it whenever it resolves itself into Committee.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Companies,* East India, The directors are twenty-four in number, including the chairman and deputy-chairman. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 291 The committee..on factory employment, of which Mr. Sadler was the mover and chairman. 1887 Morley *Crit. Misc.* III. 306 The chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company. *Mod.* Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works

2. One whose occupation it is to carry persons in chairs or chair-like conveyances; *spec.* the two men who carried a sedan-chair.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1683/4 A tall Blackamore..in a Green Doublet and Breeches, with a large Chairmans Coat of the same colour. **1703** *Ibid.* 3942/3 Twenty Chairmen, with Sedans. **1721** CIBBER *Lady's Last St.* v, Chair, Chair! (Enter a Chairman) Here: Who calls Chair? **1750** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 113 ¶ 6 Disputing for sixpence with a chairman. **1833** *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 113 The misbehaviour of coachmen, drivers, chairmen, carters, and porters. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 161 When ladies' chairmen jostled each other on the pavement.

b. One who wheels a Bath-chair.

1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* i. 115 But soft—my Chairman's at the Door. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, A Bath chair-man. **1869** *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug., The invalids..in their Bath chairs..The chairmen..are an honest, genial, hard-working set of fellows.

Chai·rmanship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The office of chairman or president of a meeting, a company, corporate body, etc.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 224 Elevation to the chairmanship of the Great Western. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* 72 The retirement of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship.

2. The action of presiding as chairman; performance of a chairman's duty.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 142 A philanthropic peer, always..to the fore with his chairmanship. **1864** *Realm* 1 June 1 A body of gentlemen sat down to dinner, under the sympathetic chairmanship of Lord Houghton.

† **Chai·rship.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [see -SHIP.] The occupancy of the (papal) chair.

1660 *Charac. Italy* 13 Alexander the Sixth, who during his Chairship scrap'd together so much wealth.

Chai·r-woman. A woman who occupies the chair of presidency at a meeting, in a committee, etc. (Hardly a recognized name.)

1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 404 We ought to have..four chairwomen of our four committees. **1734** FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* II, She sits..chairwoman of a committee of fools, to criticize on fashions. **1869** *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 8 The Duchess rose and said..then I think the arduous duties of chairman—or shall I say chairwoman?—will cease.

Chairwoman, obs. form of CHARWOMAN.

Chaise (ʃēz). Also 8 **chaiz,** (**shazess**). [a. mod. F. *chaise* (*chaize* Cotgr.), a phonetic alteration of *chaire* (so *Pazis* for *Paris*, etc.), established in the ordinary sense 'chair', whence by extension 'sedan-chair', and by transference a wheeled vehicle for travelling in. In this later sense alone *chaise* passed into English, notwithstanding that *chair* had itself here received the same development (see CHAIR *sb.*¹ 11, which however was not always an exact synonym of this word, but often used as the name of a particular sort of chaise). (*Cathedra, chair, chaise*, are thus all forms of the same word.) The vulgar take (ʃēz) for a plural sb., and form on it a singular (ʃē) CHAY, SHAY.

(The change of lingual *r* to *z* in French is a phenomenon widely exemplified. It appears fully established at Orleans in 15th c., but did not come down beyond 1620.)]

1. A term applied to various pleasure or travelling carriages, the exact application having varied from time to time:

a. A light open carriage for one or two persons, often having a top or calash; those with four wheels resembling the phaeton, those with two the curricle; also loosely used for pleasure carts and light carriages generally.

Kersey, Bailey, Ash and Johnson explain *chaise* as 'a carriage for pleasure drawn by one horse'; Todd says this was the case formerly, before post-chaises were in request, and defines it as 'A chaise and pair; a chaise and four: the term of later days for a light vehicle, with four wheels, drawn by two or four horses'.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3700/1 The Empress..and the Arch-Dutchesses [were] in open Chaises. **1703** *Ibid.* No. 3945/4 A Leather Body-Coach..and several sorts of Shazesses. **1707** *Ibid.* No. 4390/4 Two Geldings, one a dark-brown..used to a Chaiz. **1708** *Ibid.* No. 4439/4, 2 four wheel'd Chaises. *a* **1719** ADDISON (J.) Instead of the chariot he might have said the chaise of government; for a chaise is driven by the person that sits in it. **1786** *Trials John Shepherd* 40 He was in a one-horse chaise. **1794** FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 117 The Grasshopper, or three-quarter pannel Chaise, or Whiskey..by some called Quakers' Chaises. *Ibid.* 121 The Rib chair, or Yarmouth Cart. For lawns or parks these sort of chaises have been mostly used. **1825** HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 436 Public pony-chaises. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Poems* (1886) 291 The wonderful one-hoss shay. *Mod. vulgarism.* The pony-shay (also *po' shay* =post chaise).

b. A carriage for travelling, having a closed body and seated for one to three persons, the driver sitting on one of the horses; more distinctively called a POST-CHAISE, q. v.

1709 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 474 The chaise he made use of (being wounded in the foot) was found broke to peices. **1716-8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xvi. 52, I never went out of my chaise from Prague to this place. **1749** MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 125 We went out together in a post-chaise. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to conq.* II. i, I'll clap a pair of horses to your chaise. **1837** LYTTON *E. Maltravers* 27 In little more than twenty minutes, the chaise was at the door. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 66 He was thrust into a chaise and despatched on the first stage of eight melancholy years of wandering.

c. *To take chaise*: to use a chaise as a means of conveyance. *A chaise and pair, four, six*: a chaise drawn by a pair, four, six horses.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 23 From Genoa we took chaise for Milan. **1713** STEELE *Englishman* No. 21. 139 That gay thing that flies along the Road in a Chaise and Six. **1737** POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 158 The poor..run They know not whither, in a chaise and one. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 9 To-morrow is our wedding-day, And we will then repair Unto the Bell at Islington, All in a chaise and pair.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chaise-box, -umbrella*; **chaise-cart,** a light cart suitable for driving in (cf. CART *sb.* 3); **chaise-house,** a coach-house; **chaise-undertaker, -vamper,** one who undertakes to renovate chaises, a dealer in second-hand chaises. Also **Chai·seless** *a.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 185 The hammer in the *chaise-box being of no great use. **1821** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1855) I. 29 Riding in a little sort of *chaise-cart. **1794** FELTON (1801) I. 129 The *chaise coach-box..This kind..may be made to fix on a one-horse *chaise carriage. *Ibid.* 202 *Chaise Heads..Heads to phaetons or chaises, etc., are found great conveniences for sheltering from the sun, wind or rain. **1812** *Examiner* 24 Aug. 533/1 It..entered the *chaise-house. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxiv, Mrs. Bacon..as yet a *chaiseless woman. **1765** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxix, A pert vamping *chaise-undertaker. *Ibid.* VIII. xxxvii, In selling my chaise, I had sold my remarks along with it, to the *chaise-vamper.

Chaise, *v. nonce-word.* [f. the sb.] *To chaise it*: to go by chaise.

1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 306, I shall follow your course to Skipton, and chaise it, solo, from thence.

Chaise, obs. form of CHASE.

† **Chaisel, cheisil.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *cheisīl, chesil*, var. of *cheincil, chensil, chansilh, cainsil* :—late L. *camisīle, -is* (8th c. in Du Cange), f. *camisia*: see CHEMISE.]

1. A fine linen (sometimes identified with BYSS or BYSSUS). Often used *attrib.*

c **1205** LAY. 23761 Warp he an his rugge ænne cheisil scurte [*c* **1275** ane cheiselne seorte] & ænne pallene curtel. *c* **1275** *Passion* 509 in *O. E. Misc.* 51 Ioseph nom vre Louerd a-dun of þe rode And wond him on o cheysil cloþ. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 279 Theo lady lyght on hire bedde..Yn a chaisel smok scheo lay. *c* **1300-20** *Joachim & Anne* in *Leg. Cathol.*(1840) 152 Of flex, of silk, of cheisel, Of porpre & of palle.

2. Applied to various things made of this fabric, as a chemise, smock, shirt, veil, etc.

c **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1814 Sche hadde on a pilche of pris, And a chaisel theron, I wis.

‖ **Chaise-longue** (ʃēz,lōng). [F. *chaise longue* 'long chair'. In Ogilvie's Dict. called *chaise-lounge.*] A kind of sofa with a rest for the back at one end only; a 'couch', a 'lounge'.

1825 T. LISTER *Granby* vii. (1836) 45 Lady Elizabeth lay on a chaise-longue by them. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* (1868) 338 Stiff or stretching, lounging on a chaise-longue. **1837** MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* 194 What are now termed chaise longues, were drawn to the sides of the table. **1852** MISS SEWELL *Exper. Life* xxxviii. (1858) 278 The addition of a chaise longue and an ottoman.

‖ **Chaise-marine** (ʃēz,marī·n). *Obs.* [F. *chaise-marine* 'a sort of seat on board a ship so supported as to be free from the effects of rolling and pitching', but Littré has not the Eng. sense.] ? A kind of chaise, the body of which rests on suspension-straps between cee-springs.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 79 A chaise-marine to carry our moving wardrobe to every different play. **1763** C. TALBOT in *Lett.* I. 538, I could not help telling her of the overthrow of the Chaise marine. **1823** *Act* 4 *Geo. IV*, c. 95 § 19 Nothing in..this Act..shall extend..to any chaise marine, coach, landau, berlin.

Chaist-: see CHAST-.

Chaitif, a ME. variant form of CAITIFF.

Chak, obs. form of CHACK, CHECK.

Chaker, obs. form of CHECKER, CHEQUER.

Chakil, Chako, obs. ff. of SHACKLE, CHACO.

‖ **Chal.** The Gipsy word for 'person, man, fellow': sometimes (with the corresponding feminine *chai*) used in speaking of gipsies, by way of displaying familiarity with them and their language.

1865 *Dubl. Univ. Mag.* II. 25 Romany chals with their nomad tents upon wheels. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. i. 47 He..delighted the chals with tobacco. **1876** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xii. 134 The Romany chal marries with the Romany chi.

Chalamine, obs. form of CALAMINE.

† **Chala·ndre.** *Obs.* Also 4 **chal-, chelaundre.** [perh. repr. OF. **chalandre*, var. of *calandre*, in Pr. *calandri*, app. (with Romanic insertion of *n*, and dissimilation of *r–r* to *l–r*) :—L. *caradrius*, ad. Gr. χαραδριός a species of bird. (See P. Meyer *Contes moralisés de Bozon* Notes 248.)]

ME. form of CALANDER, a Mediterranean species of lark, *Alauda calandra.* (To ME. writers probably only a name, known from French romances.)

c **1305** *Land Cokaygne* 97 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 159 Chalandre and wodwale, And oþer briddes wiþout tale. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 81 Than is blisful many sithe The chelaundre and the papyngay. *Ibid.* 663 Chalaundres fele sawe I there.

† **Chalandrie.** (?) [Jamieson suggested some connexion with prec.]

1596 BURELL *Entry Quene* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 2 (Jam.) In tapestries ye micht persaue Young ramel, wrocht like lawrell treis; With syndrie sorts of chalandrie In curious forms of carpentrie.

Chalang(e, -ans (*Sc.*), obs. ff. CHALLENGE, etc.

Chalastic (kălæ·stik), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *chalastic-us*, a. Gr. χαλαστικός laxative, from χαλᾶν to relax. Cf. F. *chalastique.*] Having power to remove rigidity or stiffness; relaxing; laxative. Also *sb.* a chalastic medicine.

1621-78 [see CALASTIC]. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chalastick Medicines*, are such as by their temperate and moderate Heat, do comfort and strengthen the Parts to which they are applied. **1708** KERSEY, *Chalasticks* or *Chalastick Medicines*, such as are of a loosening or soft'ning Quality. **1721-1800** BAILEY, *Chalasticks.* In mod. Dicts.

Chalaunge, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

Chalays, obs. form of CHALICE.

‖ **Chalaza** (kălē··zăˌ). *Pl.* **chalazæ.** [mod.L., a. Gr. χάλαζα hail, any small lump or knot like a hail-stone. Cf. F. *chalaze.*]

1. *Zool.* Each of the two membranous twisted strings by which the yolk-bag of an egg is bound to the lining membrane at the ends of the shell, and kept near the middle of the albumen, with the germinating point uppermost; the tread or treadle.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chalaza*, the Treadle of an Egg; every Egg has two of them..each Chalaza consists, as it were, of so many Hailstones separated from each other by that White. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 29. **1841-71** T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 786 An almost invisible membrane, the chalazæ, which, being twisted by the revolutions of the yelk, as it is pushed forward in the oviduct, is gathered into two delicate and spiral cords, whereby the yelk is retained *in situ.*

2. *Bot.* A spot on the seed where the nucleus joins the integuments.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 123 Raphe and chalaza usually very distinctly marked. — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 398 This raphe..expands into a vascular dish or plate, which is called the chalaza. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 277 The proper base of the ovule..is the Chalaza..In the simplest form of ovule, hilum and chalaza are one.

Chalazal (kălē··zăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to the chalaza.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 398 The amphitropal ovule, whose foraminal and chalazal ends are traverse with respect to the hilum. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 580 The cells at its lower (chalazal) end.

Chalaziferous (kælăzi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FEROUS; cf. F. *chalazifère.*] Bearing the chalaza or chalazæ: *Chalaziferous membrane*, 'the layer of albumen round the yolk of a bird's egg, to which the chalazæ are attached' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 65/1 The membrane which proceeds from the Chalazæ over the surface of the yolk has been called Chalaziferous.

‖ **Chalazion** (kălē··ziˌŏn). Sometimes in latinized form *chalazium.* [a. Gr. χαλάζιον, dim. of χάλαζα CHALAZA.] A small pimple or tubercule; *esp.* one on the eyelid, a stye.

1708 KERSEY *Chalazion*, a Stithe, a small Pimple, or Wart on the Eye-lid. **1731** BAILEY II, *Chalaza, Chalazion.* **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 343 A tarsal cyst sometimes degenerates into a hard fibrous little mass, feeling somewhat like a large shot beneath the skin, known as a chalazion.

Chalbot, *Her.*: see CHABOT.

† **Cha·lcanth, chalca·nthum.** *Obs.* Also c(h)alcanthus, calcanth. [a. F. *calcante* (Cotgr.), and L. *c(h)alcanthum, -us*, a. Gr. χάλκανθον, χάλκανθος 'a solution of blue vitriol used for ink and blacking', f. χαλκός copper + ἄνθος a flower.]

An old name for blue vitriol (sulphate of copper), and for a kind of ink made therefrom; sometimes also applied to green vitriol (sulphate of iron).

1678 PHILLIPS, *Calcanth*, a Chymical word, being the same as Vitriol. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Calcanthum*, vitriol rubified. *Chalcanthum*, vitriol or copperas. **1717** BERKELEY in Fraser *Life & Lett.* 586 A vapour sulphurous with some tincture of nitre, calcanthus, and bitumen. **1718** QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 14/1 Vitriol, when all its Moisture is dry'd away, becomes Chalcanthum.

Chalcanthite (kælkæ·nθəit). *Min.* [named 1853; f. CHALCANTH-UM + -ITE.] Native blue vitriol or sulphate of copper.

1857 SHEPARD *Mineral.* 441.

† **Chalca·nthous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 **cal-.** [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of ink or blacking.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 337 A Calcanthous or Atramentous quality. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calcanthous*, pertaining to Shoomakers black or Vitriol.

† **Chalcedon.** *Herb. Obs.* One of the various plants which have the specific name *chalcedonicus*, as *Lychnis chalcedonica, Lilium chalcedonicum*, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 Stock Gilly-Flowers, Spanish Nut, Star-flowers, Chalcedons.

† **Chalcedo·nian.** *Obs.* Also **cal-.** [f. L. *chalcedoni-us* CHALCEDONY + -AN.] = CHALCEDONY.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 54 Chalcedonians also of such bigness, that whole Drinking-cups are made of them. **1750** tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 801 The Calcedonian pale white, and also the hardest dun.

Chalcedonic (kælsĭdǫ·nik), *a.* [f. CHALCEDON-Y + -IC.] Of or belonging to chalcedony.

1828 in WEBSTER. **1861** *Temple Bar* III. 388 Chalcedonic varieties of quartz. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 353 Successive crops of chalcedonic crystals proceed.

Chalcedony, calcedony (kælse·dəni, kæ·lsĭdəni). Forms: *α.* 4 **calsydoyne, calcidoine**; *β.* 4 **chalcedun**, 6-8 **calcedon**, 7–8 **chalcedon**; *γ.* (4–5 **calcedonius**), 5 **calsydony, calcideny**, (6 **chalcedonium**), 7 **calchedonie, calsidonie, chalcidonye**, 5– **calcedony**, 6– **chalcedony**. See also CASSIDOINE, -DONY. [The current form *c(h)alcedony* is directly adapted from L. *c(h)alcedonius*, used in the Vulgate to render Gr. χαλκηδών, in *Rev.* xxi. 19, the name of the precious stone forming the third foundation of the New Jerusalem, but found nowhere else. Adapted forms of the same word in OF. were *calce-, calcidoine*, whence the ME. *calcidoine, calcedun*; also *cassidoine*, whence ME. CASSIDOINE and its varieties, which are separately treated. The 16th c. *chalcedon* was perh. directly from N. T. Greek.

The word is of very complicated history. The L. is commonly assumed to be the same as the adj. *chalcēdonius* of Chalcedon in Asia Minor, as if it were 'Chalcedonian stone', but this is very doubtful. In interpreting the name in the Vulgate, which has the variant form *carcedonius*, the early writers identified it with a stone mentioned by Pliny xxvii. §§ 103, 104, where MSS. have the variants *carchedonia, charcedonia, calcedonia, calchedonia, carchedonius*, said to be found in North Africa, and to be brought by way of Carthage (Καρχηδών), which, from the description, could have nothing to do with the chalcedony of the moderns. Isidore has *carchedonia*; Epiphanius *de Gemmis* iv, says it is produced ἐν Καρχηδόνι τῆς Λιβύης. The *carchedonius* or *chalcedonius* is mentioned and moralized upon by a whole catena of writers, including esp. Bæda; but to none of them was it more than a traditional name, about which there clustered notions originally derived from Pliny with an accretion of later fables. The first to try to identify it with any known stone was apparently Albertus Magnus (1205–1282), who may have had in view some form of the stone to which the name is now given. (See the exhaustive article of Schade *Altdeutsches Wbuch.* 1363.)

A precious (or semi-precious) stone, which in its various tints is largely used in lapidary work: a cryptocrystalline sub-species of quartz (a true quartz, with some disseminated opal-quartz), having the lustre nearly of wax, and being either transparent or translucent.

It is not safe to carry the modern application back before the 16th or at earliest the 15th c.; and references to earlier notions come down to the 17th. In modern lapidary work, chalcedony receives different names according to its varieties of colour and structure, as *agate, cornelian, cat's eye, chrysoprase, onyx, sard*, etc. Most of the varieties were included by Pliny under his *jaspis*. (Westropp.)

α. c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1002 Pe calsydoyne..withouten wemme. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 133 The calcidoine .. for his stone he underfongeth.

β. c **1305** *Land Cokaygne* 94 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Ametist and crisolite, Chalcedun and epetite. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. v. (Arb.) 158 Precious stones cauled smaragdes, calcedones & Iaspers. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 142 A Calcedon is the fifth stone, being most strong and hard by nature, instructing the Soueraigne that he exercise the cardinall vertue Fortitude. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 53 Adorned with Emeralds, Turquies, Chalcedons. **1686** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2116/4 A great Calcedon truly Oriental of a Foot long, and half a Foot broad. **1747** DINGLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 503 Of the Beryl there are three species, the Red .. the Yellow .. and the White, commonly called the Chalcedon, of the Colour of sheer Milk.

attrib. **1644** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 98 In another [cabinet] with calcedon pillars, was a series of golden medals.

γ. **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 19 The thridde, calcedonyus [**1526** TINDALE, calcedony; **1557** *Genev.* chalcedony]. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxvii. (1495) 561 Calcidonius is a pale stone and sheweth dymme colour meane bytwene Berell and Iacynct and comyth and is gendred of the reyne of our lorde. *c* **1460** *Play Sacram.* 171 Crepawdis & calcedonyes semely to se. **1463** *Bury Wills* (1850) 41 My bedys of calsydony. **1482** MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 861 III. 287 My peir bedys of calcidenys gaudied with silver and gilt. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iv, There is a kind of Onyx called the Chalcidonye. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Calcedon or Calchedonie..being well chafed & warmed, will draw a Straw or a Rush to it. [From Pliny.] **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 47 Pieces of agate, jasper, oriental chalcedony. **1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 222 Opal calcedony, resinous silex. **1855** LONGF. *Hiaw.* IV. 262 Arrow-heads of chalcedony, Arrow-heads of flint and jasper. **1861** C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 7 Calcedony .. is a semi-transparent white quartz, slightly tinted with yellow or blue. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 146 Many of the older lavas yield agates, chalcedony, leucite.

Chalcedo·nyx. *Min.* [f. prec. + ONYX.] A variety of agate: see quot.

1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 270 When white and grey layers alternate, it is called Chalcedonyx.

† **Cha·lcelet.** *Her. Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 119 b, A Chalcelet on the first quarter, Diamonde. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 256/2 The Chalcelet..is a long & black Bird.

Chalchuite (tʃæ·ltʃuˌəit). *Min.* [f. the Mexican name of the stone, *chalchihuitl* + -ITE.] A green variety of turquoise from Mexico.

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 274 Four precious stones of considerable size, resembling emeralds, called by the natives chalchuites. **1883** *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXV. 197 The Green Turquois known as Chalchuite.

Chalcidian (kălsi·dĭăn). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *chalcid-æ* (f. L. *chalcis* = Gr. χαλκίς a kind of lizard) + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the family Chalcidæ or Snake Lizards.

Chalci·dic. *Arch.* [ad. L. *chalcidicum* 'chamber at the corner of a basilica, on each side of the tribunal'. More usually in the L. form.]

1730–6 BAILEY, *Chalcidick* [with ancient Architects], a large stately Hall belonging to a court of Justice. **1775** ASH, *Chalcidica, Chalcidicum.* **1832** GELL *Pompeiana* I. ii. 14 It has been thought..to justify the application of the term Chalcidicum to the edifice in question. **1849** FREEMAN *Archit.* 155 A kind of transept, called chalcidica. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. '*Chalcidicum.*

Chalcididan (kălsi·didăn). *Entom.* [f. mod. L. *Chalcidid-æ*, f. the generic name *Chalcides*, f. Gr. χαλκός brass.] A member of a family of small hymenopterous insects, ornamented with brilliant metallic colours.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 334 A minute species..belonging to the family of Chalcididans.

Chalcidony, obs. form of CHALCEDONY.

‖ **Chalci·tes.** [L. *chalcites*, ad. Gr. **χαλκῖτις* copper-ore.] Green vitriol (sulphate of copper).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 In Furnaces of Copper and Brass, where Chalcites is often cast in, to mend the working.

Chalco- (kæ·lko). *Min.* Occas. **chalko-**. Stem and combining form of Gr. χαλκός copper, brass, used in the names of many minerals, as **Cha·lcocite** [Dana's alteration of the older name *chalcosine* (see below)], native sulphide of copper, copper glance. **Cha·lcodite** [named 1851; f. Gr. χαλκώδ-ης like copper + -ITE], a hydrous silicate of iron, found in velvety coatings, having a brass-like lustre, a variety of stilpnomelane. **Cha·lcolite** [see -LITE], a synonym for Forbernite, which was erroneously supposed to be an ore of copper. **Chalcome·nite** [Gr. *μήνη* the moon; named with reference to *selenite*, f. σελήνη moon], a copper selenite from S. America. **Chalco·phacite** [Gr. *φακός* lentil], a synonym for Liroconite, a native arseniate of copper, occurring in small lentil-shaped crystals. **Chalco·phanite** [Gr. *φαν-* appearing, showing], a hydrous oxide of zinc and manganese, having sometimes a bronze-like lustre. **Chalcophy·llite** [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf: named 1847], a green, foliated arseniate of copper. **Chalcopy·rrhotite** [named 1870], a variety of PYRRHOTITE, a sulphide of iron and copper, resembling chalcopyrite. **Chalcosi·derite** [Gr. *σίδηρος* iron], a hydrous phosphate of copper and iron, a variety of Dufrenite. **Cha·lcosine** [badly formed on Gr. χαλκός + -INE], earlier name of *chalcocite* (see above). **Chalcosti·bite** [Gr. *στίβι* (*στίμμι*), sulphuret of antimony: named 1847], a rare sulph-antimonide of copper. **Chalco·trichite** [Gr. (*θρίξ*), *τριχ-* hair], a variety of cuprite occurring in acicular or capillary crystals, known as *plush copper-ore.*

1868 DANA *Min.* (1884) 53 Specimens referred to chalcocite. **1857** SHEPARD *Min.*, Chalcodite. **1868** DANA *Min.* (1880) 460 Brush ascertained the identity of chalcodite and stilpnomelane. **1801** tr. *Klaproth's Ess. Min.*, Werner has given it the name Chalcolite. **1868** DANA *Min.* (1884) 586 Chalcolite has since crept back again, but is no more appropriate now than it was sixty years ago. **1881** *Nature* XXIV. 41 A new selenite of copper..*Chalcomenite*..occurs in the Argentine Republic. **1850** DANA *Min.* 529 Chalcophacite. **1875** *Amer. Chemist* July 1 On chalcophanite, a new mineral species. **1850** DANA *Min.* 529 Chalcophyllite. **1875** *Ibid.* App. ii. 11 Chalcopyrrhotite. **1884** *Ibid.* App. iii. 24 Chalcosiderite. **1835** SHEPARD *Min.* 123 Chalkosine. **1868** DANA *Min.* 85 Chalcostibite. **1832** SHEPARD *Min.* 123 Chalkotrichite, the capillary variety of red copper ore. **1868** DANA *Min.* 133 Capillary cuprite, chalcotrichite.

Chalcograph (kæ·lkǫgrɑf). [cf. next and *photograph.*] A copper-engraving.

In mod. Dicts.

Chalcographer (kælkǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. mod. Gr. χαλκογράφος (f. χαλκός copper, brass + γράφειν to scratch, write, draw, design) + -ER. Cf. F. *chalcographe.*] One who engraves on copper.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 9 Our Burnisher (another tool us'd by Chalcographers). **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 268 Mr. David Loggan, Chalcographer to the University. **1865** SALA *Diary in Amer.* II. 127 A monstrous map of the island of Cuba. It had been graven by a Spanish chalcographer.

Chalcographic (kælkǫgræ·fik). *a.* [f. as CHALCOGRAPHER + -IC; cf. F. *chalcographique.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of chalcography.

1815 *European Mag.* LXVIII. 111 The noblest aims of the calcographic art. **1816** SINGER *Hist. Cards* 201 Not only the infancy of xylography, but also that of the chalcographic art.

So **Chalcogra·phical** = prec.

18.. (*title*) Calcographical Memorials of Literary Personages..a collection of 234 Engravings. **1884** *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 568/2 In order to promote the study of engraving in its earlier stages, it is proposed to form an International Chalcographical Society.

Chalcographist (kælkǫ·grăfist). [f. as CHALCOGRAPHER + -IST.] = CHALCOGRAPHER.

1730–6, BAILEY, *Calcographist*, an Engraver in Brass. **1864** WEBSTER, *Chalcographist.*

Chalcography (kælkǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. type **χαλκογραφία*, f. χαλκογράφος: see above. In F. *chalcographie.*] The art of engraving on copper.

1661 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 364, I..had recommended to me the publishing what I had written of Chalcography. **1662** —(*title*) Sculptura; or, the History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper. **1816** SINGER *Hist. Cards* 93 *note*, The curious in Chalcography. **1882** SALA in *Illust. Lond. News* 15 July 55/2 The masterpiece of Mr. Hablot Browne's great capacity in chalcography.

Chalcologue (kæ·lkǫlǫg). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. χαλκός brass + -LOGUE: cf. *astrologue, theologue*, etc.] A student of brasses.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 647 A zealous and, at the same time, rational student of brasses—the fashion of the day might almost tempt us to say a chalcologue, or perhaps more accurately still, a chalcotribe.

Chalcomo·rphite. *Min.* [app. a bad spelling of *calcomorphite*, named 1873, f. L. *calc-* lime (see CALCO-) + Gr. *μορφή* form.] A hydrous silicate of calcium. **1875** DANA *Min.* App. ii. 11.

Chalcopyrite (kæ·lkoˌpəi·rəit). *Min.* [ad. mod.L. *chalcopyrites* (in Henckel 1725), f. CHALCO- + PYRITE: probably the χαλκῖτις of Aristotle, and included under the *πυρῖτις* of Dioscorides, *chalcitis* and *pyrites* (in part) of Pliny, *pyrites ærosus, aureo colore, flavus*, of early mineralogists.]

An important ore of copper, called yellow or copper pyrites, native sulphide of copper and iron.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 123 Chalkopyrite. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* § 30. 64 Chalcopyrite resembles iron pyrites, but is of a deeper yellow color, much softer, being scratched with a knife. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 278 Chalcopyrite .. found in ejected blocks.

Chalcotribe (kæ·lkətrəib). *nonce-wd.* [as if ad. Gr. **χαλκοτρίβης*, f. χαλκός brass + *τρίβειν* to rub.] One who takes rubbings of brasses.

1861 [see CHALCOLOGUE].

Chalcotript (kæ·lkətript). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + *τρίπτ-ης* one who rubs, f. *τρίβειν.*] = prec.

1882 *Ch. Times* 7 July 462 Chalcotripts might with advantage hunt Leicestershire and Derbyshire for this purpose.

Chald: see CHEALD *a. Obs.*, cold.

Chaldaic (kældē·ik). [ad. L. *Chaldaic-us.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Chaldea. **B.** *sb.* The language of the Chaldeans.

So **Chalda·ical** *a.* **Cha·ldaism,** a Chaldaic idiom or mode of speech, esp. occurring in the Old Testament. **Cha·ldaize** *v.* [cf. Gr. χαλδαΐζειν], to imitate or follow the Chaldeans. † **Cha·lday** *a.*, † **Cha·ldic** *a.* = CHALDEE.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 10 This..Chaldaick superstition. **1832** W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 77 It was of fine green silk, covered with Hebrew and Chaldaic characters. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 292 The Oracles, called by some Magical..but by others Chaldaical. **1812** *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 520 All those Graecisms, Syriasms, or Chaldaisms, which deform the Hebrew text. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 120 To take heed of Chaldaizing, Judaizing, etc. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 293 Those Chalday or Magick Oracles. **1623** LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* (1638) Pref. 11 They wrote some Caldick, some Syriack.

Chaldean (kældī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Chaldæ-us* = Gr. Χαλδαῖος Chaldean + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Chaldea or its inhabitants; hence, to occult science or magic.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 20 Whether in Daniel's prophecy of the Messiah we should compute by the Chaldean or the Julian year. **1845** MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 566/1 This Chaldean imposture, the substitution of grand notions of nature for a belief in God.

B. *sb.* A native of Chaldea, *esp.* (as at Babylon) one skilled in occult learning, astrology, etc.; hence *gen.* a seer, soothsayer, astrologer. (So Gr. Χαλδαῖος, L. *Chaldæus.*)

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 77 The Chaldeans wer most renowmed in Astrologie that euer were anie. **1611** BIBLE *Dan.* ii. 2. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 305 The feind therefore that told our Chaldean the contrary was a lying feind. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 148 How can a Chaldean, by that short minute..in which a man is born, set down the diverse changes .. of his life. **1859** RAWLINSON *Bampton Lect.* v. 23 In Daniel the Chaldæans are a special set of persons at Babylon, having a 'learning' and a 'tongue' of their own, and classed with the magicians, astrologers, etc.

Hence † **Chalde·anizing** *ppl. a.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 278 Why might not the Chaldæanizing oracle be drawn to confesse so much?

Chaldee (kæ·ldī, kældī·), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **Caldey**, 6 **Chalde**, 7 **Caldie, Chaldy.**

A. *adj.* = CHALDEAN, CHALDAIC. **B.** *sb.* **a.** A native of Chaldea. **b.** The language of the Chaldeans: also the biblical 'Syriac' or Aramaic.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 10 Eche dyuynour, and witche, and Caldey. **1588** R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 304 Martin Simion..is a Chalde borne. **1602** T. FITZHERBERT *Defence* 49 As wel in the Greeke text, as in the Siriac & Caldie. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 5 A Language .. which is sometimes called Syriac, and sometimes Chaldee.

So † **Chaldeish, Chaldæism** (= CHALDAISM).

c **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/2 Some of them speketh Caldesche some Arabier. **1535** COVERDALE *Dan.* i. 4 To lerne for to speake Caldeish. **1684** N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* viii. 48 There are so many Chaldæisms in the Hebrew Text.

Chalder[1] (tʃɔ̃·ldəɹ). *Sc.* Also 6 **chawlder, chaudder,** 7 **chauder.** [app. a. OF. *chaudière* (also *chaudere, chaldere, caldere*) = Pr. *caudiera*, Sp. *caldera*, Pg. *caldeira*:—L. *caldāria*, f. *cald-us, calid-us* hot; but possibly a shortened form of CHALDRON, q. v. In sense 1, a med.L. *celdra* occurs in early Scottish statutes, and a corresponding vernacular form **celdre** is found.]

1. An obsolete dry measure of capacity: in Scotland 16 bolls or 64 firlots of corn, making nearly 12 quarters Winchester measure: used in the computation of the stipends of the parish ministers. For lime and coal it varied from 32 to 64 imperial bushels. (Formerly, also † *celdre.*)

[*a* 1300 *Leg.* 4 *Burg.* lxvii, Pistor habeat ad lucrum de qualibet celdra.]

a. 15.. *Chart. Aberd.* 140 (Jam.) Alsmekill land as a celdr of ȝaits will schawe. *Ibid.*, George of Gordoun .. occupeis a celdre of atis sawyne pertenand to Dunmetht.

β. *a* 1500 *Act Will.* in Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1609) 3 Ane husband man and ane fermer, sall gif the thritten veschell of their lands of service: and maireour of ane chalder, ane firlot (for knawship). *c* 1540 *Rev. Coldingham Priory* in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 62 *note*, Wheat, 6 chalders, 7 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 408 His Part..was thirteen Chalders of Victual. 1730-69 De Foe, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 151 The Quantity of Coals..supposed to be about 500,000 Chalders, every Chalder containing 36 Bushels. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 286 The [lime] shells are sold at two shillings and twopence the boll, and the raw stones at seven shillings the chalder. 1730 T. Boston *Mem.* vi. 63 The stipend..was five chalders of victual and 8 merks. 1813 N. Carlisle *Topog. Dict. Scotl.* II. *Halkirk*, The stipend .. was 2 chalders of meal, and 2 chalders of bear, £600 Scotch, and £30 Scotch for Communion Elements. 1818 Chalmers *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 274, I had only got three chalders of augmentation where I asked and had reason to look for six.

† **2.** In England = CHALDRON, but for coal and lime varying in quantity from 32 to 40 bushels, according as the measure was stroked or heaped. (Apparently a northern word, introduced into the London market with coal.) *Obs.*

1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 324, XV Chalders of Coales. 1582 *Ibid.* 88 A chaudder of corne. 1581 *MS. Acc. Hull Charterhouse*, For sleckinge & siftinge of half a chawlder of lyme, iiij*d*. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 126 Of barley..they..carry but a chalder, i. e. fower quarter, or nine seckes in a waine. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 255 The publick Fires..cost the City about 200 Chalder of Coals a Week. 1778 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 161/1 Last year there was imported into London from Newcastle and Sunderland 692093¾ chalders of coals.

3. As a liquid measure. (*humorous.*)

1630 *Tincker of Turvey* 11 Whole chauders of strong ale.

Chalder[2] (tʃɔ̃·ldəɹ). *Naut.* A rudder-brace or gudgeon.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Chalders*, synonymous with gudgeons of the rudder.

Chaldern(e, obs. form of CHAWDRON.

Chalderon, obs. form of CHALDRON.

† **Chalde·se,** *v. Obs.* Also **caldese.** [Presumed to be f. *Chaldee* or *Chaldees*, with the notion of 'cheat as an astrologer'; but evidence is lacking.] *trans.* To cheat, trick, 'take in'.

1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 1010 He stole your cloak and pick'd your pocket, Chows'd and Caldes'd you like a blockhead. *a* 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) I. 24 Asham'd, that Men so grave and wise Should be chaldes'd by Gnats and Flies. 1697 Dennis *Plot & no Plot* 1, I caldes'd a Judge while he was taking my Depositions.

Chaldron (tʃɔ̃·ldrən, tʃā·drən). Forms: 6 **chauderne,** 7 **chaudron, chawdron, chauldron, chalderon,** 7– **chaldron.** [Another form of CAULDRON; a. OF. *chauderon*, mod.F. *chaudron* (= Sp. *calderon*, It. *calderone*), augm. of *chaudère, chaudière* (= Sp. *caldera*) kettle:—L. *caldāria*, pl. of *caldārium* hot-bath, f. *cald-us, calid-us* hot. The etymological form is *chaudron*; as in *cauldron*, an *l* has been inserted in recognition of the remoter derivation, and *u* subsequently dropped.]

† **1.** An obsolete form of CAULDRON. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 223 A chauderne of water. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 259 The tunnel or mouth of the furnace must be a good way off from the lead and chawdron. 1639 T. De Grey *Compl. Horsem.* 137 Fill up the Chalderon with faire water. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbados* 248 The juice .. is boiled first in a very large copper or chaldron.

2. A dry measure of 4 quarters or 32 bushels; in recent times only used for coals (36 bushels).

1615 *Trade's Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 295 Chauldron of coals. 1664 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 21 This afternoon came my great store of Coles in, being 10 Chaldron. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 73 ¶ 16 All such that shall Poll for Sir Arthur..shall have one Chaldron of good Coals.. And half a Chaldron to every one that shall not Poll against him. 1801 Hutton *Course Math.* (1827) I. 28. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. xii. 296 Lime .. from 6*s.* to 18*s.* per chaldron of 36 bushels. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* (C.D. ed.) 515 She had laid in several chaldrons of live coals and was prepared to heap them on the heads of her enemies. 1851 *Coal Tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 13 The Newcastle chaldron is a measure containing 53 cwt. of coals. It has been found, by repeated trials, that 15 London Pool chaldrons are equal to 8 Newcastle chaldrons.

b. *Comb.*, as *chaldron-wagon.*

1851 *Coal Tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* s. v. *Chaldron*, The content of the chaldron waggon .. is 217,989 cubic inches. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Chaldron-wagons*, containing this quantity, convey the coal from the pit to the place of shipment.

† **3.** In sense of CHALDER[1] 1. *Obs.*

1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. iii. iv. 155 The Gentlemen reckon their reuenewes, not by rents of monie, but by chauldrons of victuals. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 138 Valued at three hundred chaldrons.

Chaldron, obs. form of CHAWDRON, entrails.

Chaldy, obs. form of CHALDEE.

Chaleis, -es(se, obs. forms of CHALICE.

Chalenge, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

‖ **Chalet** (ʃalē). [F. *chalet* (not *châlet*, as often in English books) a Swiss word (in la Gruyère pronounced *tsalet*), supposed to have been introduced into Fr. by Rousseau (Littré *suppl.*). Perh. a dim. of *casella, cassella*, a little cottage, cot (Du Cange), itself dim. of *casa* house (or of its Romanic representative); less probably, as concerns the sense, = It. *cataletto*, F. *châlit* wooden bedstead. (Littré's suggestion of identity with *castelletum, châtelet* is phonetically untenable, because *st* becomes in la Gruyère ç, as *chastel, tsaçī*.)]

1. A hut or cabin on the Swiss mountains, where cattle are lodged in the summer, and where cheese is made; hence, the small wooden house or cottage of the Swiss peasant; *gen.* a house or villa built in the style of a Swiss cottage.

1817 Byron *Manfred* I. ii. 121 The Chalet will be gain'd within an hour. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 88 There are many chalets in very lofty situations. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 2. 12 On the slopes were innumerable châlets. 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. xi. 171 A poor little hut or châlet inhabited by a planter and his family.

2. = F. *chalet de nécessité*, a street lavatory, urinal, etc. (In Paris these are elegant structures.)

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 3 A protest against the proposed erection of the chalets at Ludgate-Circus. 1886 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/3 (*Commissioners of Sewers, London*) A large deputation of ratepayers from Ludgate-circus .. the petitioners suggesting that the chalets should be placed underground, as..at the Royal Exchange.

Chaleys, obs. form of CHALICE.

Chalf, chalfer, obs. ff. CALF[1], CHAFER.

Chali, obs. form of KALI.

Chalibeat(e, -biate, obs. ff. CHALYBEATE.

Chalice (tʃæ·lis). Forms: *α.* 1 **cel(i)c, cælc, cælic,** 1–3 **calic,** 2 **calc,** 3 **calch**; *β.* 3 **caliz, calis,** 4 **calice**; *γ.* 4–6 **chalis, -ys, -yce,** 4– **chalice,** (5 **chaleys,** 5–6 **chales,** 6 **challes, -is, -ece, -yce, chalesse, chalays, -eis, chaliche, chailles, calles,** 7 **challice**). [L. *calix, calic-em* cup, has appeared in Eng. in various forms. (1) Early OE. *celic*, genitive *celces*, corresp. to OS. *kelik* (MDu. *kelec, kelc*, Du. *kelk*), OHG. *kelihh, chelih* (MHG. and mod.G. *kelch*):—WGer. **kalik*, an early (pre-Christian) adoption of L. *calic-em.* (2) The Latin word was re-adopted in later OE., in Christian use, as *calic, cælic, cælc*, whence early ME. *calc, calch* (cf. ON. *kalk-r*). (3) These were ousted in 12th c. by the OF. *caliz, calice.* (4) Before 1350 this was in turn ousted by a central OF. form *chalice*, which gave Eng. *chalis, chalice.* While this was the case in English, in France itself *calice* was the form which came down to modern French. (OF. *caliz, calice* was of learned origin, but early enough to undergo the phonetic change to *chalice* in central F.; in the struggle between the two forms, the influence of L. *calix*, familiar in ecclesiastical use, was effective in making *calice* the ultimate victor.) Strictly, *cel(i)c, calch, calice, chalice*, are separate words; but their relations are best seen by treating them together.]

1. A drinking-cup or goblet. (Now only in poetic or elevated language.)

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xv. 5 Dryhten dael erfewordnisse minre and celces mines [*elsewhere* calices[1], ealic[2].] *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 42 Cælc *vel* scenc wætres caldes [*c* 975 *Rushw.* ibid., Cælc fulne wættres galdes]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxv. 4 Ic her hælu calic hæbbe befangen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 26 Þæt wiðinnan ys calicys [*v. r.* -es] and discys [*Hatton G.* calices and discas]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 268 Sele þonne cælic fulne to drincanne.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Þe caliz þet was imelt iðe fure.

γ. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xl. 13 Thow shalt ȝyue to hym a chalice, after thin office. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chalys, *calix.* 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vii. 11 This euen-handed Iustice Commends th' Ingredience of our poyson'd Challice To our owne lips. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Welcome to Sack* 63 Had Cassius..but tasted one Small chalice of thy frantick liquor. 1794 Coleridge *Chatterton* 74 Ah! dash the poisoned chalice from thy hand! 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. III. 94 With mingled wine they filled a chalice.

b. *fig.* (mostly with reference to certain scriptural passages: see the quotations.)

α. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 42 Fæder, ȝif þu wylt, afyr þysne calic [Vulg. *calicem*] fram me. *c* 1275 *Passion* 158 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Of þis ilche calche nv forber þu me.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15633 Quer i sal þis calice drinc, or i sal pass þar-bi.

γ. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xv[i]. 5 Lord is part of myn heritage & of my chalice [Vulg. *calicis mei*]. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* li. 17 That thou drunke of the hond of the Lord the chalis of his wrathe. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 16/4 This chalys is the passyon whiche lightly may appropre our lord to the. *c* 1800 K. White *Nelsoni Mors* 18 Tho' from the Muse's chalice I may pour No precious dews of Aganippe's well. 1882 W. B. Scott *Poet's Harv. Home* 83 Life is God's chalice filled with tears.

2. *spec.* The cup in which the wine is administered in the celebration of the eucharist.

α. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 27 And he ȝenam þone calic þanciende [*Lindisf.*, *Hatton* calic, *Rushw.* cælic]. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 Roden and calicen and candel sticcan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Penne understonde he þat husel and drinke of þe calice. *Ibid.* 215 Boc oðer belle calch oðer messe-ref.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Đe caliz of tin .. and hire nap of mazere. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Þe chirche uestimenz, ne þene caliz. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 489 The calis of the weued me ssolde ther to. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 187 The caliz, and the pateyn ok. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Þe crouchen, þe calices, þe creyme.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15237 Siþen þe chalice [*Göttf.* chalis] vp he laght, And blisced als þe win. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 805 This is a fouler thefte than for to breke a chirche and stele the chalice. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme*, *Hist. Pap.* (1811) 54 He was impoysoned by venym put in his chales. 1528 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 114/2 That proper comparison betwene treen chalices and golden priestes of olde, and nowe golden chalices & treen priestes. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 31 It is .. as necessary to drink the chalice as to eat the bread, and we perish if we omit either. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 368 The lightning melted one of the chalices completely. 1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 339/2 Pope Leo IV (847–855) lays down the rule that no one should celebrate mass in a chalice of wood, lead, or glass. 1881 Goldw. Smith *Lect. & Ess.* 47 Bearing the Hussite emblems of the chalice and sword.

3. *transf.* A flower-cup (cf. CHALICED).

1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Warres* I. 8 The Lilly suddenly breaking her Challice..began to blow. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. ii, The water-lily to the light Her chalice reared of silver bright.

4. *Comb.*, as *chalice-cover, -cup,* † *-piece, -veil*; **chalice-flower,** said to be an old name for the Daffodil; **chalice-moss,** *Cenomyce pyxidata.*

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 A stondyng cuppe of seluer y-clepyd a *chales cuppe. *a* 1849 Mangan *Poems* (1859) 54 Sacred Chalice-cup. 1824 H. Phillips *Fl. Historica* I. 99 They were also called Chalice flowers, from the nectary being shaped like the chalice. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. ii. 38 The *Chalice or Chin-cough Mosse creeps along the barren..ditch banckes. 1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 199 Scarlet-headed Cup or Chalice-Moss. 1443 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 132 A *chalespece of silver round covered.

Chaliced (tʃæ·list), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].]

1. Of flowers: Having a cup-like blossom.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iii. 24 His Steeds to water at those Springs on chalic'd Flowres that lyes. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 78 The golden-chaliced crocus burns. 1872 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 26 The opening in heaven of the chaliced flower of dawn.

2. Contained in a chalice or cup. Also *fig.*

1836 W. Freshney *Rime of Nun* 4 To sip again The bitter dregs of chalic'd pain. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 284 Better loveth he Thy chaliced wine.

‖ **Chalicosis** (kælikō·usis). *Med.* [mod. f. Gr. χαλίξ small stone + -OSIS.] Disease of the lungs produced by the inhalation of fine siliceous particles, by stone-masons and like workers.

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 75 The trouble originated from chalicosis. 1886 Fagge *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 984 Miekel has recently proposed to term the resulting lung affection Chalicosis.

Chalilite (kæ·liləit). *Min.* [named 1836; f. Gr. χαλίξ pebble, flint + -LITE.] A variety of Thomsonite of a reddish-brown colour.

1836 T. Thomson *Min.* I. 324 Chalilite..occurs in the Donegore mountains. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 218 Chalilite, common, in..the Sandy Braes district in County Antrim.

Chaling(e, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

Chalis, obs. form of CHALICE.

† **Chalishing.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1500 *Eger & Gr.* 1116 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 390 It was euer Sir Gray-steeles desiring that for his death shold be made noe chalishing.

Chalk (tʃɔ̃k), *sb.* Forms: 1 **calc, cealc,** 4–7 **chalke,** (5 **chaalke, shalke**), 6 **chauke, chawke,** 6–7 **chaulk(e,** 6– **chalk.** See also CAUK *sb.* [Common WGer.; OE. *cealc* (:—**cealc*, **calc*, **calc*) = OS. *calc* (MDu. *calk*, Du. *kalk*), OHG. *chalch* (MHG. *kalc*, mod.G. *kalk, kalch*); also Da., Sw., mod. Icel. *kalk*); a. L. *calc-em, calx* lime; this sense is retained in the Teutonic languages generally, but in English the word passed at an early period into the sense of L. *crēta*, OHG. *krîde*, F. *craie.* Cf. the quotations in which L. *calx* is translated *cealcstan* limestone, and the fact that chalk is the chief 'limestone' of the S. E. of England.]

¶ It occurs in the oldest Eng. Glossaries, as rendering L. *calculus* (? = later *cealcstan.*)

c 700 *Epinal Gl.* (also Erf. & Cott.) 165 *Calculus*, cealc. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 362/1 *Calculus*, cealc, numestan (? *read* pumestan).

† **1.** ? Lime. (Traces of this sense after the OE. period are very uncertain; quot. 1572 is doubtful.)

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. xxxii. § 2 Sume niht on anum niwcilctan huse [*nuper calce illitorum*]..þa ongon se cealc mid ungemete stincan. *c* 1050 *O. E. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 334 *Calx*, cealcstan [= limestone]. *a* 1200 *Ibid.* 551 *Calcx*,

chalcston. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* II. 17 b, Snow is very cold, and chalke is very hot, yet eyther of them is most whyte.

2. An opaque white soft earthy limestone, which exists in deposits of vast extent and thickness in the south-east of England, and forms high cliffs along the sea-shore.

Chemically, chalk consists of carbonate of lime with some impurities. Geologically, it is a deep-sea formation composed of fragments of shells of Foraminifera, abounding in certain important animal fossils, and interspersed with nodules of flint. It is burned for lime, and prepared for writing or marking on blackboards or other dark surfaces. In 17–18th c. it is often mentioned as eaten by young women suffering from chlorosis: cf. quot. 1811.

956 [see *Cealcpytt*, chalkpit in 7]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3047 Hir chekes .. as the chalke white. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Calke or chalke, erþe, *calx*, *creta*. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576 *Creta*, chaalke. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 3 Stele floure and put chauke therin. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Elstride* xxxiv. 7 Shee lookt as pale as chalke with wrathfull ire. 1694 *Reply Ladies' & Bachelor's Petit.* in *Harl. Misc.* IV. 438 (D.) How can any man..believe that ten thousand green-sickness maidens .. would rather die martyrs to oatmeal, loam, and chalk than accept .. matrimony? 1700 Farquhar *Const. Couple* v. iii (D.) You might have had me once; but now, Madam, if you should by chance fall to eating chalk or gnawing the sheets, 'tis none of my fault. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 51 Chalk is an absorbent earth. 1811 Hooper *New Med. Dict., Chlorosis* .. a preternatural appetite for chalk, lime, and other absorbents..usually attend on this disease. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 640 The robber quickly made a mark on the door with some chalk. 1857 Kingsley *Misc.* II. 372 It [chalk] was deposited as white lime mud, at a vast sea-depth. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 21 A black board and a piece of chalk ..to describe the figures. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 191 Chalk .. is formed of the broken remains of minute forms of marine animal life.

3. Applied to other earths resembling chalk. *Fuller's chalk*: ? fuller's earth. In quot. 1658 probably = Calx. *Brown chalk*: a name for umber. *French chalk*: a kind of steatite. *Red chalk*: a bed of chalk of a deep red colour in Norfolk; also applied to 'ruddle, a red argillaceous ore of iron' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 560 Sundry sorts of chaulkes for to scoure clothes, and namely the Tuckers earth. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 200 Mingled with Fullers chaulke. 1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 911 The chaulk or salt of it..is..commended by Chymicks, and Chirurgeons, for to cure that kernell or tumour of flesh. *Mod.* The section of the Red Chalk at Hunstanton.

b. *spec.* Applied to various coloured preparations resembling chalk in texture, and used like it in the form of crayons for drawing. With *pl.* Also *attrib.* drawn with chalk, executed in chalk.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 202 Item, in yelu okyr..Item, in blak chalke. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 55 Sketching chalk .. a composition made of whiting and tobacco-pipe clay rolled like crayons. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* 702 Chalks are..held in a steel or brass case, called a portcrayon. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 161 Two heads in chalks by .. Rahn. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Fl.* I. 30 A beautiful chalk head of a dog. 1884 *Cassell's F. M.* 216/1 Shading in chalk from the flat.

4. In reference to the old custom at alehouses, etc., of 'ticking' or writing up with chalk a 'score' or account of credit given: transferred from the chalk used to the chalk marks or ticks on the door, etc., the 'score' entered in chalk, the reckoning or account; credit, 'tick'.

a 1529 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 613 We're fayne with a chalke To score on the balke. *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 58 Your cheker man for it doth keepe no chalke. 1590 Tarleton *Newes Purgat.* (1844) 82 His score growing very great, and much chalk upon the post. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* B j b, Hee that hath no money must goe and dine with sir John best betrust, at the signe of the chalke and the Post. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* v. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 333 There's lesse chalke upon you[r] score of sinnes. 16.. *Songs Lond. Prentices* (1841) 157 When we have no mony, Wher shall we find chalk? *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. on Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 60, I trespassed most enormously in chalk. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 270 This wheedling talk You fancy will rub out my Chalk.

5. A mark, line, or 'score' made with chalk; *spec.* in various games (formerly scored with chalk).

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 341 The eldest must show how many chalks he hath in his hand to set up. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 242 Thirty-one chalks complete the game. 1861 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxlvi. 135 Draw a chalk, and let those who are disposed, step over it. 1887 *Sporting Life* 24 June 1/4 Skittles..Curry went out with 4 chalks.

b. *fig.* A scratch or scar. *slang.*

1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* vi, I got this chalk.

6. Phrases. **a.** *Chalk* and *cheese* are opposed in various proverbial expressions as things differing greatly in their qualities or value, though their appearance is not unlike, and their names alliterate.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 17 Lo, how they feignen chalk for chese. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 258 This deffinition agreeth as well with your key, as Chalke and Cheese. *a* 1555 Latimer in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 413 As though I could not discern cheese from chalk. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* To Rdr., Making black of white, Chalke of Cheese. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 75 Tom is no more like thee, then Chalks like Cheese. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xvi, Words .. as analogous as Chalk and Cheese! 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxiv, This Scotch scare-crow was no more to be compared to him than chalk was to cheese.

b. (*By*) *a long chalk*, also *by long chalks*, *by chalks* (colloq.): in a great degree, by far (in allusion to the use of chalk in scoring 'points', etc.; see 4, 5). *To walk one's chalks* (slang): to go away, be off.

1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 26 Your factories down east..go ahead on the English a long chalk. 1840–5 Barham *Ingol. Leg., St. Romwold* (D.), Sir Alured's steed was by long chalks the best. *a* 1849 Mangan *Poems* (1859) 459, I could once beat all of them by chalks. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 171 *note*, As regards the body of water .. the Indus ranks foremost by a long chalk. 1857 Kingsley *Two Years Ago* i. (D.) The prisoner has..cut his stick, and walked his chalks, and is off to London.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chalk-bank*, *-cliff*, *-country*, *-down*, *-dust*, *-formation*, *-hill*, *-licker*, *-lime*, *-ridge*, *-score* (see 4); *chalk-eating*, *-like*, adjs.; **chalk-bed**, a stratum of chalk; **chalk-cutter**, one who digs chalk; **chalk-drawing**, a drawing executed in chalk (see 3 b); **chalk-flint**, a flint found in the chalk: so **chalk-fossil**, etc.; **chalk-head** (*humorous*), a good head for chalking scores (see 4); **chalk-lime**, lime made from chalk; **chalk-line**, 'a cord rubbed with chalk or similar material, used by artificers for laying down straight lines on the material as a guide for a cutting instrument' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **chalk-marl**, an argillaceous stratum situated just beneath the Lower White Chalk; **chalk-pit**, **chalk-quarry**, a pit or quarry from which chalk is dug.

1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 309 You actually have a *chalk-bank to your right and a sand-bank to your left. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 177 In the *Chalk-beds of England .. a great proportion of the petrifactions belong to the tropical seas. 1773 G. White *Selborne* xxxviii, The next church, ruin, *chalk-cliff .. may become their *hybernaculum*. 1830 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 321 The houses white and thatched, as they are in all *chalk-countries. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* i. § 3 (1882) 17 Sitting .. on the *chalk-down above Minster. *a* 1723 D'Urfey *Plague of Impert.* (D.), Discouler'd, pale, as..*chalk-eating girl That oatmeal with it chew'd. 1823 W. Buckland *Relig. Diluv.* 193 The diluvium contains..fragments of chalk and *chalk-flints. 1881 Carpenter *Microsc.* (ed. 6) xxi. 826 The Ventriculites which are well known as *chalk-fossils. 1863 Mark Lemon *Wait for End* (Hoppe), 'Haven't got a *chalk-head, and can't keep score,' replied Tom [the waiter]. 1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 315 A great *chalk-hill. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's D.* xxxi, On the chalk-hill the bearded grass Is dry and dewless. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 431 § 3 These craving Damsels, whether..Pipe-champers, *Chalk-lickers, Wax-nibblers, etc. 1842 E. Turner *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 759 The white *chalk-like excrement of Serpents. 1754 Hales in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 827 *Chalk-lime..will not preserve water from putrefaction: though stone-lime..does preserve water in a great measure. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 55 Eight or ten young women at work; not one .. stayed her needle or *chalk-line for a single moment. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 344 Bones of birds..obtained from the *chalk-marl of England. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 653 An elegant and useful adjunct to the *chalk mixture. 956 *Chart. Eadwig* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 346 Of Deohholes hyllæ on ðonæ *cealcpyt; swa forð..oðða ða dunæ ufewearde. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 331 The chalk-pits .. are usually unfenced. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's D.* xv, The white *chalk-quarry from the hill Gleam'd to the flying moon. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* I. 239 Now have a *chalk-score and no money.

Chalk (tʃɔ̝k), *v.* Also 6–7 **chalke, chaulk(e, chauk(e, 7 chawke.** See also Cauk *v.*[2] [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To mix or treat with chalk.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 39 Mylk for theyr flawnez, not pild nor chalked. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 183 Land .. Dunged, Limed, Marled, or Chalked, or otherwise made fat and warm. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (1762) 35 It was the custom of the Britons to chalk their lands. 1875 [see Chalking *vbl. sb.*].

2. To rub, mark, or inscribe with chalk.

1592 Greene *Disput.* 11 The boyes .. shall chalke him on the backe for a Crosbite. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 207 They chalk the Flat side of it. 1679 R. Mansell *Narr. Popish Plot* Addr. c, Wisest Counsels, which by ill success have been chalkt o' th' back for Follies. 1813 Moore *Post Bag* viii. 36 Thou know'st the time .. It takes to chalk a ball-room floor. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xiv, Morleena ..had the soles of her shoes chalked.

b. *fig.* To make white or pale as by rubbing with chalk; to blanch.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Forerunners* vi, Let a bleak palenesse chalk the doore. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iv. 358 Fear Stared in her eyes, and chalk'd her face.

3. To write with chalk; to draw, mark, line with chalk.

1580 G. Harvey 3 *Wittie Lett.* 38 Whom..I recount and chaulke uppe in the Catalogue. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 25 So I will chalke thy praises vp. 1709 Steele & Add. *Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 4, I have chalked out in every Figure my own Dimensions. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 96 As painters first chalk out the future face. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 156 One chalks down nine figures. 1849 F. B. Head *Stokers & Pok.* vi. (1851) 58 Large letters were chalked on consecutive compartments.

b. *spec.* To write up in chalk (a record, *esp.* of credits given); to score. Hence *to chalk it*: to run up a score, take 'tick'. ? *Obs.*

1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* I. i. 451 All my debts stande chaukt upon the poste for liquor. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1760) I. 182 (D.) A country parliament man that chalk'd it plentifully last winter session. 1845 *Whitehall* xliv. 306 May I never chalk another pint. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 282 Every man I chalked up was of the same opinion as the landlord of the Cat and Fiddle.

4. Chalk out. *fig.* †**a.** To mark *out*, as with chalk (*obs.*). **b.** To delineate, *esp.* by the main features; to outline, sketch *out*, adumbrate.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 44 God did but (as it were under a dark shadowe) chalk out the .. kingdome of his sonne. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 309/2 They are chalked out as enimies. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* I. viii, The Princely Eagle, and the soaring Hawke, Whom in their unknowne wayes there's none can chawke. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. Apol., This Book it chaulketh out before thine eyes The man that seeks the everlasting Prize. 1765–93 Blackstone *Comm.* (ed. 12) 412 We have now chalked out all the principal outlines of this vast title of the law.

c. *fig.* To trace *out*, mark out, as a course to be followed. Also occas. *chalk forth* (obs.).

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Chaulk out the way to do the like. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 203 It is you, that haue chalk'd forth the way Which brought vs hither. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 60. 1643 Digges *Unlawf. Taking Arms* § 2 (1647) 14 That way to eternall glory, which our Saviour hath chalked out. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. ii. 77 His Majesty being pleas'd .. to chalk him out what he would have him do. 1707 *Vulpone* 25 They have a much shorter way chalked out by this Article. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* VII. li. 259 Lay down your own plan: Chalk out your future steps. 1807 Byron *Childish Recoll.* 68 When now the boy is ripen'd into man, His careful sire chalks forth some wary plan. 1872 J. Grant *Newsp. Press* III. xi. 253 [He] pursued the course which he had from the first chalked out for himself.

Chalked (tʃɔ̝kt), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **chaukt**, 7 **chalkt, chalkd.** [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Marked, rubbed, mixed, etc., with chalk; see the vb.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 182 Thy chalked score. 1616 Holyday *Juvenal* (1618) 15 With his chalked feet. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 243 'Tis Proverbial here..That chalkt Land makes a rich Father but a poor Son. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 157 To draw a chalked line.

So **Cha·lker.** One who chalks, marks, mixes, etc., with chalk.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., London milkmen are known in the vocabulary of slang as 'chalkers'.

Chalkiness (tʃɔ̝·kinės). [f. Chalky + -ness.] Chalky quality.

1805 Lucock *Nat. Wool*, The chalkiness of the land. 1866 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* (Hoppe), Pictures were accepted, and 'skyed': critics talked about coldness, and blackness, and chalkiness.

Chalking (tʃɔ̝·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Chalk *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Chalk.

1. The manuring of land with chalk.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 596 After the chalking of the Ground. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 92. § 5 An improvement comprised in either of the three classes following: chalking of land, clay-burning, claying of land.

2. Marking, drawing, writing, etc., with chalk; running up an account (at an alehouse, etc.); tracing out or designing.

1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv, Let your steps be stitcht to wisdome's chalking. 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* I, Till long chalking broke my credit. 1764 (*title*) Handmaid to the Arts, teaching .. means of delineation by off-tracing, chalking, etc. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 13 Chalking Deal, a flat board, upon which the craneman ..keeps account of the work.

†**Cha·lkish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Chalk *sb.* + -ish[1].] Somewhat chalky.

1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 218 A whitish or chalkish soil.

Chalk-stone (tʃɔ̝·kˌstōun).

†**1.** Lime, limestone: see Chalk *sb.* I. *Obs.*

†**2.** ? A piece of chalk. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 654 Goth, walkith forth, and brynge a chalk-stoon. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxvii. 9 When he maketh all the stones of the Altar as chalke stones.

3. A concretion chiefly of sodium urate, resembling chalk, occurring in the tissues and joints, *esp.* of the feet and hands, in severe gout. Hence **Cha·lkstony** *a.*

1738 Birch *Milton* Milton's Wks. 1738 I. 38 His Hands and Fingers gouty, and with Chalk-Stones. 1782 W. Heberden *Comm.* ix. (1806) 35. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 152/1 Lithic acid .. is deposited in cases of chalk-stone in the textures .. surrounding the joints of the fingers and toes. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* II. ii. 51 His hands [were] much afflicted with chalkstones. *Ibid.* v. 116 Some whose hands were stiff or chalkstony.

Cha·lk-white, *a.* White like chalk.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1026 A chargour of chalke whytt sylver. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1584 Bathe chambirlayn & chaplayne in chalk-quite wedis. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1490 ffayre schetus of sylk Chalk-whyȝth as the mylk. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 18 Treeless chalk-white roads across the downs.

Chalky (tʃɔ̝·ki), *a.* [f. Chalk *sb.* + -y[1].]

1. Consisting of or characterized by chalk; abounding in chalk.

c 1400 *Test. Love* Prol. (1560) 271 b, Some men there been, that painten..with coles and chalke; and yet is there good matter to the leude people of thicke chalkie purtreyture. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 304 Chalkie or full of chalke. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 101. 1598 Yong *Diana* 485 Chalkie cliffes are steept in Brittish seas. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. ii. 3 Chaulkie, Clayie, Sandie Earth. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 125 Of a chauchy or brimstony matter. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 38 The chalky cliffs salute their longing eyes. 1785 Cowper *Tiroc.* 307 To kneel and draw The chalky ring and knuckle down at taw. 1812 Byron *Waltz* xiii, Round the chalky floor

how well they trip. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 98 The beech-tree is..in high, chalky, and gravelly soils.

2. Resembling chalk in colour or consistence, chalk-white.

1611 Bible *Song* 3 *Child.* i. 22 *marg.*, Naphtha, which is a certaine kind of fat and chalkie clay. 1616 Holyday *Persius* 329 Whom candidate chaulky ambition Draws gaping to her lure. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 268 The colouring is flat and chalky. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 290 A very white, chalky appearance of the fæces. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 223/3 Chalky white flowers.

3. *Pathol.* Of the nature of chalk, or of a Chalkstone (sense 3), or containing chalk-stones.

1782 A. Monro *Anat.* 43 It may be..chalky from the gout. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 351 Bony and chalky concretions. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 320 Chalky calculi consist chiefly of carbonate and phosphate of lime.

4. *Comb.*, as *chalky-faced* adj.

1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 293 Such a little chalky-faced puppet.

Challance, -anss, obs. Sc. ff. Challenge.

Challece, obs. f. Chalice.

Challenge (tʃæ·lĕndʒ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **calenge,** (4 **caleng,** 6 **callenge**). *β.* 4 *Sc.* **challanss,** 4–5 **chalange, chalaunge,** 4–7 **chalenge,** (4 **chaleng,** 5 **challeng**), 5 *Sc.* **chalans,** (6 **chaling**), 6– **challenge.** [ME. *calenge, chalange,* a. OF. *ca-, chalenge, -lange,* orig. *-longe* (with many other forms) = Pr. *calonja,* OSp. *caloña*:—L. *calumnia,* trickery, artifice, misrepresentation, false accusation, malicious action at law; prob. f. *calvi, calvere* to devise tricks. With the phonetic development in OF. cf. that of *somnium, songe.* OE. had both the Northern F. *calenge,* and the central F. *chalenge*; the latter has (as in many other words) survived. *Challenge* is thus originally the same word as *calumny.* Some of the senses still in use go back to the ME. and OF. sb., but others are taken immediately from the vb., as in *blame,* etc., so that the sequence is not simple.]

†**1.** An accusation, charge, reproach, objection.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6714 þe bestis lauerd sal ga quite Of alkines chalange and wite. *c* 1315 Shoreham 131 Thou hast y-bro3t ous out of cry Of calenge of the fende. 1388 Wyclif *Jer.* vii. 6 If 3e maken not fals caleng to a comelyng, & to a fadirless child, & to a widewe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 58 A chalange, *calumpnia.* 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 197 Sufficient difference to prevent all causes of Challenge. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. Com. Law* Pref. 2 The incertainty of law..is the principall and most just challenge that is made to the lawes of our nation. 1692 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 1057 He refuses the challenge of the crime, or denies he did commit it.

2. The act of calling to account; *esp.* the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 82 But challanss eschapit [he] had, Ne war ane hynt hym by the brand. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 300 b, Peter at the chalenge of a poore handmayde, for feare dyd deny the [=thee] his lorde. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* V. xlii, The creature..had subjected herself to your challenges. *Mod.* Startled by the challenge of a sentinel.

b. *Hunting.* The opening and crying of hounds at finding the scent; see Challenge *v.*

In mod. Dicts.

3. *Law.* 'An Exception taken, against either persons or things' (Blount); *spec.* an objection made to one or more of the jurymen in a trial, as in *Principal challenge, peremptory challenge, challenge to the array, to the polls, to the favour.* Also, an exception taken to a vote, etc.

[1292 Britton I. ii. § 11 Et si defendoms a touz Corouners qe nul remue jurour par chaleng de nule partie.] 1530 1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 8 No person arrained for any pety treason, murder, or felony be..admitted to any peremptorie chalenge aboue the nombre of xx. 1607–72 *Cowell's Interpr., Challenge* principal, otherwise called peremptory, is that which the Law alloweth without cause alledged, or farther examination..peremptory being used onely in matters Criminal, and alledged without other cause than barely the Prisoners fancy; but principal in civil Actions for the most part, and with naming some such cause of exception, as being found true, the Law alloweth without farther scanning. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 32 If you will not agree in your Challenges, we must be forced to Try you severally. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 359 As the jurors appear..they shall be sworn, unless challenged by either party. Challenges are of two sorts; challenges to the array and challenges to the polls..Challenges to the array are at once an exception to the whole panel, in which the jury are arrayed. *Ibid.* 361 Challenges to the polls, in capita, are exceptions to particular jurors. *Ibid.* 363 Challenges to the favour, are where the party hath no principal challenge; but objects only some probable circumstances of suspicion, as acquaintance, and the like. 1853 Wharton *Pa. Digest* II. 115 Interest in a juror is a principal cause of challenge.

b. *East Indies.* (See quot.)

1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 198 Another check..is the right of 'challenge'..long..recognised in this district..Any ryot who imagines that his wealthier neighbour's field is more lightly assessed than his own, offers to take it at a higher rate, claiming a corresponding reduction for his poorer holding.

4. A calling in question or disputing; the state of being called in question.

1820 Scott *Monast.* xvi, Whatever schemes may be pursued for bringing her title into challenge.

†**5.** A claim; the act of demanding as a right. In early use, often, a false claim. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* A. 5466 Swithe thai priked..Chalaunge on Herhaud to legge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 34 Of þe rote of auarice guoþ out manye smale roten..þe þridde roberye. Þe uerþe chalenge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chalaunge or cleyme, *vendicacio.* 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 295 To Maude so soone as ever she made her chalenge to the Crowne. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. VII. ii. 556 They lay challenge to Jerusalem for their inheritance. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 1 ¶ 10 A publick challenge of honours and rewards.

6. An invitation or summons to a trial or contest of any kind; a defiance.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 525 When none wolde..With schafft to him make chalenge, etc. 1551 Edw. VI. *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (1858) II. 312, I lost the chaling of shoting at roundes, and wane at rovers. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* vii. 157 The pride and wrath of man to give a chalenge to the justice and power of God. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 314 The Baptists sent him a letter by way of challenge, that they would discourse with him. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. xi. 275 His whole countenance is a challenge to scrutiny. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xi. Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 A challenge to duty and honour. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xxix. 387 It was a challenge to established beliefs and prejudices.

7. *spec.* A summons to fight, *esp.* to single combat or duel.

1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Calenge or provokyng to do armes, *chalenge.* 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 151 He must abyde both chalenge and combate with all the rest. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 157 Heere's the Challenge, reade it. 1660–1 Marvell *Corr.* xvi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 48 Upon some words Gen. Mountagu sent a chalenge to the Duke of Buckingham. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 167 Challenges to fight, either by word or letter..are punishable by fine and imprisonment. 1838 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxii, It was not in Captain Tartar's nature to refuse a challenge.

8. *attrib.*

1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. x, The valiant Knight of Triermain Rung forth his challenge-blast again.

Challenge (tʃæ·lĕndʒ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3 **kalange-n, kalenge-n,** 3–5 **calange(n,** 3–6 **calenge(n.** *β.* 3–6 **chalange,** 3–7 **chalenge,** 4 **chalaunge, -unge, -inge, -ynge, -ang, schalange,** ? **chalain,** (4–5 *Sc.* **challanss,** 6 **chaleng, chalynch, challynge,** *Sc.* **challance,** 6–7 **challeng**), 7 **challendge,** 5– **challenge.** [ME. *kalange-n, chalange-n,* a. OF. *ca-, chalonger, -langer, -lenger* (with numerous variant forms) = Pr. *calonjar,* OSp. *caloñar*:—late L. *calumniāre,* for *calumniāri* to accuse falsely, f. *calumnia*: see prec. Cf. F. *songer* from L. *somniāre.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To accuse, bring a charge against, arraign, impeach. Also *absol. Obs.* (or ? *dial.*)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Hwarof kalenges tu me? 1340 *Ayenb.* 43 Þe zenne..of sergons þet accuseþ and calengeþ þet poure uolc. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 60 Gud schir dauid the brechyne Thai gert challanss richt stratly syne. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xiv. 558 If eny man wolde chalenge a frere. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. 169 To be challenged of unkindness. 1593 Q. Eliz. *Sp.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 261 The king of Spain doth challenge me to be the quarreller, and the beginner of all these wars. 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 75 The E. of Stafford was Challeng'd and made Prisoner. 1655 Fuller *Waltham Abb.* 6 Let none challenge the words of impropriety. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 321 To challenge, or accuse one.

†**b.** To lay (an offence) to one's charge, accuse one of. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 279 Seyn Dunston..kalangede her mys-dede. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lv[i]. 6 If þai myght chalange oght in vs. 1485 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* IV. xxxiii. (1527) 180 b, Unwyse handelynge is chalenged of the.

2. To find fault with, reprove, reprehend; to call upon to answer for something, or to give account of oneself; to call to account. Now only *dial.* exc. as in b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19148 Es it..resun þat we Calanged [*v.r.* chalaunged, schalanged, chalanged] for ur gode dede be? 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 174 [I] am chalanged in þe chapitel hous, as I a childe were. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chalengyn or vndyrtakyn, *reprehendo.* 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 6 Why were they dumb, being thus challenged? 1642 R. Harris *Serm.* 20 If God fill not every vessell, challenge him upon that his word, Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it. *a* 1714 Burnet *Own Time* II. 411 He was warned of it, and challenged him on it. 1855 *Scotticisms corrected* 10 His father never challenged him for lying. *Mod. Sc.* I have never been challenged for crossing these fields.

b. Said of a sentinel; and in derived *fig.* uses.

1796 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI. 50 The sentinel..with uplifted lance Challenged the darkling travellers. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 28 On any one approaching his post, he must challenge them by the words '*Who comes there*'? 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 44 In the country every unknown face was challenged and examined. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 6 No blue space in its outspread..challenged my emerging head.

c. Also said of the hounds giving mouth on finding a scent.

1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 17 When Hounds or Beagles at first finding the Scent of their Game presently open and cry, we then say, they Challenge. 1751 in Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Hunting.* 1781 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 238 It is a great pleasure, when a hound challenges, to be certain that he is right.

3. *Law.* To object or take exception to (a juryman, evidence, etc.); to take an initial exception to (any proceeding). Also *absol.*

[1292 Britton I. v. § 8 Et cum..les jurours soint venuz en court, si porunt il estre chalengez: Sire, il n' i deit estre, car mei endita, etc.] *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 17 Ye may him chalenge from your jury. 1572 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 389 We may lawfully chalenge the aray, being enpanelled by..a partial shirif. 1772 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 The corporation objected to the whole jury, which in law language is called challenging the array. *c* 1781 *Trial George Gordon* 8 When the panel was called over a second time, the prisoner by his counsel, peremptorily challenged nineteen, and the Attorney-General for the Crown, challenged seven. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 87 Anybody may challenge on the ground that so and so is unfit. 1883 *Law Rep.* XI. *Queen's B. Div.* 598 The evidence of the women was accepted and not challenged.

4. To call in question, dispute.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wyf's T.* 344 Povert is..Possessioun that no wight wil chalenge. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xi. 189 Whether the lordes by whos landes a kynge..muste passe may challenge hym the passage. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 1 Whatsoever they have challenged and articled against in their accusation. 1825 Scott *Talism.* ii, I were wrong to challenge..the privilege of thy speech, since boasting is more natural to thee than truth. 1869 Huxley in *Sci. Opinion* 5 May 486/2 As a temporary measure, I do not presume to challenge its wisdom.

5. To assert one's title to, lay claim to, demand as a right, claim *for,* arrogate (*to* obs.) oneself. *arch.* or *Obs.* **a.** with simple object. *arch.*

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 275 þi derue deað o rode ..calenges al mi heorte. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7512 Heo is my qwene; Y hire chalenge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Franklt. T.* 596 Nat that I chalenge eny thing of right Of yow, my soverayn lady, but youre grace. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 31/1 To calenge the trybute whiche they did denye. 1513 More *Edw. V*, 3 [He] began not by warre, but by Law to challenge the crown. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* i. 21 That we should therby chalenge no prayse vnto our selues. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 298 It is for the French King, who is here taken prisoner, and there are mo then .x. knights and squires that challenge the taking of him and of his sonne. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 1, I challenge no thankes for what I publish. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* I. (1736) 13 These Urns will challenge above 1300 Years. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 329 A Gentleman that challenges the Title of Honourable. 1746 Smollett *Reproof* 7 An injured friend!—who challenges the name? If you, what Title justifies the claim? 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 140 Causes which led them to challenge Imperial rank.

†**b.** with inf. as object. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7303 Ye chalangith al to habbe. 1338. Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 220 Men that calengen here to be evene wiþ Crist. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 190 As thou challengest to be noble in bloud, etc. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 483 Can yee challenge to possesse the land? 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 70 Where he challenged..to have spoak so.

†**c.** with object clause. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 76 Nowe clerkis..chalungen to hem þat only it pertenip to hem to punisch symony, etc. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* i. (1841) 197 If fifth monarchy men challenge to themselves that they must be exempted from their obedience.

†**d.** with object and complement. *Obs.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxxvii. 717 For his love that ye calangen youre lord, I schal yow socowren. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 4 b, Fendes chalengynge hym theyres as by ryght. 1559 Bp. Scot in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. vii. 15 Challynging Christe to be ther foundation. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 9 The Chronicle of Westminster challengeth the same to be done in their Convent.

†**e.** *absol.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 54.

6. *fig.* To have a natural right or claim to; to demand, to call for. *arch.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 89 b, The Peare..chalengeth the nexte place, and is one of the cheefest beauties of the Orcharde. 1622 Fletcher *Sp. Curate* III. iii, Whose honest cause..Will challenge Iustice. 1648 Evelyn *Corr.* (1857) III. 10 Yours of the 6th and 9th of May received, challenges this account from me. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 4 Bruges..may well challenge place among the Cities of the second rate in Europe. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 26 Horace and Juvenal..challenge a superiority above all the rest.

b. Now *esp.* To claim (some responsive action or recognition on the part of others, *e.g.* attention, regard, respect, approbation, admiration).

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 33 The Aquæduct made by the Emperour Valentinian..doth principally challeng remembrance. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 455 Our better part challenges our greatest care and diligence. 1766 Anstey *Bath Guide* viii. 42 Men..That challenge Respect from all Persons of Birth. 1787 Bonnycastle *Astron.* I. 3 Astronomy..has challenged the admiration of all ages. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 71 Unless his merit should challenge the popular approbation. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* IV. § 32. 330 A strange thing—one sufficiently anomalous to challenge attention.

7. To summon or invite defiantly to a contest or any trial of daring or skill; to defy, dare. (Often *to do* something, or *to* an *action.*)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. xiii. 7 South pipand windis..Challancis to pas on burd. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1178/2 Euery man that feeleth him selfe challenged and prouoked by temptacion. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* I. vii, I durst to challenge all my fisher-peers. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1151, I..challenge Dagon to the test. 1769 *Lett. Junius* xix. 85 We..are challenged to produce a precedent. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 368 Challenge the son of Tendal to a competition in song with you. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Theseus* II. 211 He challenges all comers to wrestle with him. 1866 — *Herew.* x. 151 You must not challenge me to find it out.

b. To invite (emulous, hostile, or critical action of any kind). (Cf. 6 b.)

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treatises* 770 Wee doe utterly deny it, and challenge your proofe. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Div a, Your Apollo's Oracle-like Arcenall, may challenge the most sublime proffers of men of parts. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 75. 142 Prudence is a real Perfection, which Challenges the nicest Observation. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 205 Such a one as might have challenged comparison with the bravest of his ancestors. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 226 They could challenge criticism with an easy confidence. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 283 Challenging controversy in every possible way.

8. *spec.* To call upon to answer an imputation by combat; to summon to fight, or to a duel.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 696 Hector will challenge him. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. ii. 36 Challenge me the Counts youth to fight with him. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 37/1 Pittacus..challeng'd Phryno to single Combat. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 166 With the intention..of challenging him to a conflict. *Mod.* The officer challenged his rival.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 399 Y chalenge wiþ þe to fi3t. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 125 They challenge, and encounter Breast to Breast. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* I. 297 So he that challenges might write Only to those who would not fight.

† **c.** *To challenge a person the field. Obs.*

[1556 *Chron. G. Friars* (1852) 7 Roberte of Vere chalynched them in the felde and was overcome.] 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 136 To challenge him the field, and then to breake promise with him. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 477 The disagreement grew so high, that they challenged the field one of another. [*Ibid.* 601 To challenge one into the field: *in arenam provocare.*]

Hence **Cha·llenged** *ppl. a.*, **Cha·llenging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 173 Isaak a partie had mad a chalangyng. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1280 Sithe I was not at the justynge, I will not be at the chalengynge. 1578 THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 59, I haue thought yt my chalenged dutye..by penne to desplay my inwarde mynde. 1697 [see CHALLENGER b.]. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 20 The practice..in many schools, called challenging ..he who stands at the head of the class begins the exercise: does he make a mistake, the next to him in succession corrects him and takes his place. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. vii. 94 The whole inmost soul is bent into a challenging array.

Challengeable (tʃæ·lĕndʒăb'l), *a.* [f. CHALLENGE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be challenged; open to accusation, criticism, or objection.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 296 A chartre is chalengeable byfor a chief iustice. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 538 Noon of hem alle is challengeable and blameable. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 262 They are partiall and for their partiality chalengable. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 73 A fault no less challengeable in a Minister of the Gospel. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creation, Commenc. Org. Life*, It is a challengeable stranger upon the face of the Earth.

Challengee (tʃæ·lĕndʒī·). *rare.* [f. CHALLENGE *v.* + -EE.] One who is challenged.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III. iii, Eyther by Chartell, Sir, or ore-tenus, Wherein the Challenger, and Challengee ..haue their seuerall courses.

Challenger (tʃæ·lĕndʒəɹ). [f. CHALLENGE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who challenges, in various senses: *spec.* † **a.** An accuser; a plaintiff, claimant. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON I. xvi. § 3 Et la chose soit deliveré au chalengeour.] 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXV. 9 For the multitude of chalengeres [1388 fals chalengeris; Vulg. *calumniatorum*] thei shul crie. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. xiv. 559 If the chalenger wole contynue in his chalenging. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xliv. 117 The plaintife or challenger [*petitor*] declareth against her. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* XXV. 217 The other challenger of the same dignity. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 144 If the challenger could neither ascertain his property, nor proue his accusation.

b. One who defies; one who calls upon another to fight, or to any trial or contest.

1511 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. lx. I. 181 It shall be lefull for the iiij chalengers to enter the felde the seconde daye. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 180 Haue you challeng'd Charles the Wrastler? No faire Princesse: he is the generall challenger. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & B.* 41, I..challenge thee to meet on Callis sand..This challenge past, the challenger at Douer, Imbarks for Callis. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 140 The Challenger is punished as well as the Challenged. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 187 He is the challenger, and must answer all comers.

Challenging: see after CHALLENGE *v.*

Challes, -ice, -is, obs. ff. of CHALICE.

Challis (tʃæ·lis, ‖ʃa·li). [In mod.F. *challis, chalys, chaly*: but the name is app. of Eng. origin, and not improbably from the surname Challis.]

A fine silk and worsted fabric, very pliable and without gloss, used for ladies' dresses, 'introduced at Norwich about 1832, where it speedily became fashionable' (Beck *Draper's Dict.*). Also *attrib.*

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 476 Broad cloth and silks, challis and shawls. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. vi. 174 She wore a flowered-challis gown. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict., Challis* was made on a similar principle to the Norwich crape, only thinner and softer, composed of much finer materials, and instead of a glossy surface, as in Norwich crapes, the object was to produce it without gloss, and very pliable and clothy.

Hence **Challis-printer** (Simmonds, *Comm. Dict.*).

† **Challo.** *Obs.* See CHELLA, a fabric.

† **Challoir.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *chaloir* caring for, care, subst. use of infinitive *chaloir* to be of importance, to trouble = It. *calere* (e. g. *non mi cale* it does not trouble me) :—L. *calēre* to be hot.] In *to put in no chaloir* (= It. *mettere in non cale*): to make of no account; not to care about.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 16 Hast thou put in no reccheng ner no challoir the promesse that thou madest at that tyme.

Challybeat, Challys, obs. ff. CHALYBEATE, CHALICE.

Chalmer, -lane, obs. ff. CHAMBER, -LAIN.

† **Chalon.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **chaloun,** 5 **-one, -un.** [app., as stated by Du Cange, from its place of manufacture, Chalons-sur-Marne, in France. *Chalon* is not in Godefroy, nor in Cotgrave. Littré has it merely as a modern commercial term 'a sort of woollen stuff', and without derivation or historical instances; but he has from Scarron *ras de Chalons* = SHALLOON.]

1. A blanket or coverlet for a bed.

1301 in *Rot. Parl.* II. 228–265 Chalons [are mentioned among the household goods of the tradespeople of Colchester]. 1374 *Will of Brokelesby* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum chalonem. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 220 A bed With schetys and with chalouns fair i-spred. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chalun [*K. H.* or chalone], bedde clothe, *thorale, chalo.* 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xx, Hys bedde was coverd with a chalon. *a* 1500 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 *Lectus* bedde, *tinthiamen* schete, *tapetum* chalon, *culcitra* quylte. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Chalons,* blankets, Couerings. 1868 [see CHALONER].

2. *Comb.*, as *chalon-maker, -work.*

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 351 þe chaloun..shal habbe in worke þre ellen to-fore þe chaloun-makyere. 1426–7 *Will of Talworth* (Somerset Ho.), Lectum de chalonwerk.

† **Cha·loner.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER [1].] A maker of 'chalons'; frequently mentioned in 14–15th c.

1372 in *Will Index* (Somerset Ho.), Hugh Alright, Chaloner in arch: London. 1427 *Will of Everard* (Somerset Ho.), Unum coverlite operis de lez chaloners. 1868 *Athenæum* 25 July 104/2 Chaloners, or makers of chalons, the stuff being procured from the French town so called,—a town which has given its name to our modern shalloons.

‖ **Chaloupe** (ʃalū·p). Also 8 **chaloup.** [F.; prob. ad. Du. *sloep* SLOOP.] A kind of French boat; = SHALLOP.

1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 47 A great many People at Calis that took a Chaloup to put them aboard a great Ship. 1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 248 The Chaloups that tow, are in close Fight liable to be sunk by the Enemy's Cannon. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The gun-boats on the French coasts were frequently termed chaloupes, and carried one heavy gun, with a crew of 40 men.

† **Cha·lter,** *v. Obs. trans.* ? To bind, fetter.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 746* A store & a styf stede stalworthy bondyn; His choll chaltird & chauelez in chynez of yren. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 894 As stiffe bounden, As þai chaltrede were choisly with chenys of yerne. *Ibid.* 9159 Thus Achilles by chaunse is chaltrid in grym, With loue of this lady, þat ledis to þe dethe.

‖ **Chalumeau** (ʃalūmō·). [Fr.:—OF. *chalemel* = Pr. *calamel*:—L. *calamell-us,* dim. of *calam-us* reed. Cf. CALUMET.] **a.** A pastoral instrument of music; a reed, pipe. **b.** The lowest register of the clarinet.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5106/2 Two hundred of their People riding..with Timbals and Chalumeaux. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* (Black) 658/1 Who listened to the husband's or lover's chalumeau. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 361.

Chalunge, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

Chalybean (kælibī·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *chalybēi-us* Chalybeian, of steel + -AN; f. Gr. χαλυβηΐς, f. χάλυψ, χάλυβ-ος, 'sing. of Chalybes' also 'steel'. (It is not certain whether steel was named from the Chalybes or *vice versa.*)]

Pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient nation of Asia Minor famous for their skill in working iron.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 133 Chalybean tempered steel and frock of mail Adamantean proof.

Chalybeate (kăli·bĭĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **calibeate, chalybiate, chalibiate,** 7–8 **chalybeat,** 7–9 **chalibeat(e,** 8 **challybeat.** [app. ad. mod.L. *chalybeāt-us*: but the regular Lat. form. would be *chalybāt-us*: cf. F. *chalybé*; f. L. *chalybs* steel, a. Gr. χάλυψ: see prec. and -ATE.]

A. *adj.* Impregnated or flavoured with iron, *esp.* as a mineral water or spring; relating to such waters or preparations.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXII. xl. (1678) 522 His drink shall be Calibeate-water. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ix. 82 A chalybiate Course of Physick. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* x. v. 293 Chalybeat Vinegar. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 245 All acidulated and chalybeat Waters. 1753 BOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 184, I..found the surface ..cover'd with a thick scum, like that of a chalybeat Spa. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 385 The chalybeate waters form the best tonics. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 27 Mineral springs..some..chalybeate, others sulphureous.

B. *sb.* A chalybeate medicine or spring.

1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 She..took Chalybeats for the Green-sickness. 1753 BOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 189 A strong and agreeable chalybeat. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 4 July, I have received benefit both from the chalybeate and the sea. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 223 The saline chalybeate of Cheltenham.

† **Chaly·beate,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec.: it occurs first in the ppl. adj. **Chaly·beated** = prec.: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To impregnate with iron.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 20/2 With Chalybeated water. 1609 *Shuttleworth Acc.* (1856) I. 182 A quarte of ale calibeated. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 10 You may Chalybeate any sort of Ale by this easie process.

Chalybite (kæ·libəit). *Min.* [Named by Glöcker 1847; f. Gr. χάλυβ- steel + -ITE.] A synonym of SIDERITE, or native carbonate of iron.

1858 DANA *Min.* 445 Chalybite occurs in many of the rock strata. 1868 *Ibid.* 691 *Chalybite* should yield to Haidinger's earlier name *Siderite.*

Chalyce, -ys, obs. ff. CHALICE.

Chalydony, obs. f. CHELIDONY, CELIDONY [2].

Chalynch, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

Chalypsography. *nonce-wd.* [Bad formation on Gr. χάλυψ steel + -GRAPHY; the etymological form being *chalybography.*] Steel engraving.

1878 SALA in *Gentl. Mag.* May 565 His [Cruikshank's]..abandonment of chalcography for chalypsography.

Cham (kæm), *sb.* Also 6 **cam,** 7 **chaem:** see KHAN. [a. F. and med.L. *cham, chan, can* (also *caanus, canis*), ad. Turki خان *khān* lord, prince, KHAN, a contracted form of the earlier خاقان CHAGAN; it was assumed by Chingīz when he became supreme ruler of the Mongols and Tartars; the modified form قاآن *qā'ān* became the specific title of the successors of Chingīz Khān as emperors of China.]

An obsolete form of KHAN formerly commonly applied to the rulers of the Tartars and Mongols; and to the emperor of China. (Rarely to governors of provinces.)

[*c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xviii. 188 The grete Cane of Cathay. — xxi. 222 Whi he was clept the gret Chane.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 12 Vnder the dominion of the great Cham or Cane, Emperour of Tartaria. 1577 *Hist. Trav.* (ed. Willes) 265 They haue muche knowledge of the great Cam of Cathay. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 277, I will.., fetch you a hayre off the great Chams beard. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* XXIII. § 3. 84 One of those [chairs] wherein the principall Chaems of the Empire are usually carried. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4579/1 The Grand Signior had received an Express from the Cham of Tartary. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* XLIII, Prodigal in the production of kings, governors, mandarins, chams, and courtiers. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/2 Chams are stiff gentlemen.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lviii. 254 Against this Cham [Duke of Guise] and his Beau-Peeres, inuited English goe. 1655 *Francion* V. 4, I..am the great Cham..of all the wits. 1759 SMOLLETT *Let.* in Boswell *Johnson* XIII. (ed. Napier) I. 276, I am again your petitioner, in behalf of that great Cham of literature, Samuel Johnson. 1879 W. W. SYNGE *Tom Sing.* II. iii. 32 The great cham of criticism.

† **Cham, chamm** (tʃæm), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [see CHAMP *v.*]

1. To bite, chew; = CHAMP *v.* 1–3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. v. 606 It is full harde and maye not be chewed and whyles men chamme theron, the bytter sauour wythin is not felte. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* III. xiii, The priest toucheth not Christs natural body with his hands..nor chammeth it with his teeth. 1530 PALSGR. 480/2 Chamme the breed in your mouthe. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* XII. 263 When she my men cham'd in her ugly chaps. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wilts.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cham,* to chew. 1881 SMITH *Isle Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cham,* to chew. [1888 Heard in Oxford from a native.]

2. = CHAMP *v.* 6; to pound, mash. *dial.*

In South of Scotland, as 'to cham sand', for strewing on wet floors.

Hence **Chammed** *ppl. a.*, **Cha·mming** *vbl. sb.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 339 Glewe made of chammed whete. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 242/1 Not for yᵉ reading & receiuing: but for the busy chamming therof [the scripture]. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 7 They confine them to the chamming of their beads. 1611 COTGR., *Masché*..chawed chewed, chammed, champed.

Cham, obs. and dial. f. *I am*: see CH, and I.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 90 And vor manhood, cham zure cham good. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 132 Cham zure my vurst goodman is dere.

‖ **Chama** (kē·mă). *Zool.* [L. *chāma, chēma,* a. Gr. χήμη cockle, f. χα- stem of χαίνειν to gape.] A genus of bivalve molluscs found in warm and tropical seas. The shell of *C. gigas* is the largest known. Comb. *chama-shaped.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The chama is..confounded with the oister. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 287 Conchologists suppose, that the chama may require thirty years.. to attain its full size. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 325 Shell inequivalve, chama-shaped.

‖ **Chamade** (ʃama·d). *Mil.* [F. *chamade,* ad. Pg. *chamada,* f. *chamar*:—L. *clāmāre* to call.] A signal by beat of drum or sound of trumpet inviting to a parley.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1936/2 The.. Governor of Luxemburg, being pressed..to desire a Parley..caused the Chamade to be beat. 1711 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Marplot* III. i, There's more danger of my raising the siege, than her beating the Chamade. 1831 *Lincoln Herr.* 1 July 2/6 The day in which the Irish yeomanry force shall be suppressed ..the representatives of British government may beat a chamade from what is now his Majesty's Castle of Dublin. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. IV. v. 311 Stralsund instantly beat the chamade..and all was surrender in those regions.

Chamæleon, -lion, var. of CHAMELEON.

Chamæmell, chamamil, obs. ff. CAMOMILE.

‖ **Chamærops** (kămī·rɒps). *Bot.* [L., a. Gr. χαμαίρωψ a plant mentioned by Pliny, f. χαμαί on the ground, dwarf-growing + ῥώψ shrub, bush; but the form is uncertain: the modern application was accepted by Linnæus from Pontedera.]

A northern genus of palms, including the Dwarf Fan Palm, *C. humilis*, the smallest of the order, and the only one found north of the Mediterranean, and the Chinese *C. Fortuni*, which can be grown in the south of England.

1852 TH. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 8 The chamærops, the date-tree..vegetate on several spots.

Chamarre, obs. form of CHIMERE.

Chamasite (kæ·măsəit). *Min.* An alloy of iron and nickel found in meteorites.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 16 Reichenbach has named the alloy of iron and nickel..*Chamasite.*

Chamayle, obs. form of CAMEL.

‖ **Cha·mbellan.** [F.:—earlier *chamberlanc*, *chambellanc*, a. OHG. *chamarlinc*, f. OHG. *chamara.*] The French form of CHAMBERLAIN, used as a foreign title.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4724/1 The Grand Chambellan was seized with a .. Fever. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* I. xxxv. 286 A stiff German chambellan, in a full suit of buckram.

Chambelot, obs. form of CAMLET.

Chamber (tʃē·mbəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **chaumbre**, 3–7 **chambre**, 4 **chaumber**, 4– **chamber.** Also **chaumbir**, **-bur**, **-byr**, **chawmbire**, **chambir**, **-bere**, **chanbur**, 5 **chambyr**(**e**, **chawmbyr**, **chaunber**, **-bour**, **-byr**, **chamer**, **chawmere**, **caumbre**, 5–6 **chambur**, 6 **chamboure**, 7 **chambor**, **camber.** Also *Sc.* 4–5 **chamur**, **chalmir**, 4–7 **chalmer**, 5–6 **chawmer**, 6 **chalmyr**, 8 **chamer**, 8–9 **chaumer.** [a. F. *chambre* (= Pr. *cambra*, Sp. *camara*, It. *camera*):—L. *camera*, *camara*, in Gr. καμάρα vault, vaulted chamber; prob. f. Aryan root *kam-* to curve, bend. The sense underwent progressive generalization in late L. and Romanic.]

I. A room (in a house).

1. A room or apartment in a house; usually one appropriated to the use of one person; a private room; in later use *esp.* a sleeping apartment, a bedroom. (Now, in standard English, confined chiefly to elevated style; in colloq. use replaced by *room.* Cf. BEDCHAMBER.) But in U.S. in more general use; and in some English dialects, = the 'parlour' or better room, as distinguished from the kitchen; also a sleeping apartment over a stable or the like.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 443 To anoþer chaumbre hi beoþ agon, To blauncheflures chaumbre non. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3029 Whan þe masse was don, sche went to hire chaumber. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 287 In a chalmer prevaly, He held him and his cumpany. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4977 Led were þo lordes þro mony long chaumburs..into a proude chaumbur þere Priam was set. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 94 (Harl. MS.) A prevy caumbre. 1472 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 706 III. 64 My Lady.. hathe takyn hyr chambre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 29 Amyd the chalmer doun thaim set. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxiv. 4 Chambers .. fylled with all costly & pleasaunt riches. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 52 Be comitting of murther in hir awin chalmer. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 30 Hee entred into his chamber, & wept there. — *Acts* ix. 37 They laid her in an vpper chamber. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 191 He and his lady saw me to my chamber just in the country fashion. 1731–1800 BAILEY s. v. *Camera*, Such Musick as is designed for Chambers and private Consorts. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 346 He ..hardly ever slept two nights successively in one chamber. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 104 A curtain suspended before the door of a chamber.

1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 17 In that apartment generally called the 'Chamber' of a farm house. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc., Chamber*, an upper room, (1) in a house; a bed room. (2) in a stable or other building; a loft. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 437/1 The chambers..were less ample..in the Southern houses.

b. The reception-room in a palace; called the *presence-*, or *audience-chamber.*

2. *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Heo is Godes chaumbre. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 115 Farewel, Goddys chawmere and his bowre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70b, He maketh our soules his chambre. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 31 Malice vsurpes the best Chamber in your mindes. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VII. 498 From forth the chambers of the main .. Arose the golden chariot of the day. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Fun. Th.* Poems 382 Echo the startled chambers of the soul.

3. *pl.* **a.** Rooms forming part of a house or tenement arranged for occupation by single persons; *esp.* rooms in the Inns of Court occupied by lawyers; also, sets of rooms in a block of buildings for offices, etc. **b.** The room in which a judge sits to hear causes and transact business not of sufficient importance to be brought into court.

1641 HARCOURT in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 288 Thine of 6 Decr. from Sarjant Glanvieelds chambers, came to my hands. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ¶ 5, I have Chambers in the Temple. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* xiii. (ed. Napier) I. 277 He found his old master in Chambers in the Inner Temple. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 360 If the defendant is not satisfied, I will send it to be argued before the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Burnet, at their chambers. *a* 1834 LAMB *Lett.* ix. 87 When I last wrote you I was in lodgings. I am now in Chambers. 1844 DICKENS *Christm. Car.* i, He [Scrooge] lived in chambers which had once belonged to his deceased partner. 1849 — *Dav. Copperfield*, Traddles..had chambers in Gray's Inn. *Mod. Newspr. Advt.*, St. James's Park Chambers, for Gentlemen .. two rooms communicating, unfurnished. Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

4. A hall appropriated to the meetings of a deliberative, legislative, or judicial body.

c 1543 in *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 The parlement chambre & paynted chambre. 1714 *Lond Gaz.* No. 5254/2 The Lords ..and others..met..in..the Painted Chamber. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 424 Judgement was .. reversed in the Exchequer Chamber. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 326 The multitude that surrounded the doors of the council chamber.

b. A judicial or deliberative assembly or body; a camera. Now *esp.* one of the 'houses' or divisions of a legislative body, as the French 'chamber of deputies'; so 'the upper chamber', 'the popular chamber', phrases applied to the Houses of Lords and Commons respectively.

[*c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1586 Ho herde hym chyde to þe chambre.] *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 þis þat þe pope reseruiþ to himsilf, & to þe chaumbre. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 32 Frauncis the Frenche king made Sangelais, Salmonius, Macrinus, and Clement Marot of his priuy Chamber. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1508/3 The Chamber of Poysons is now going to take in hand the affair of the Duke of Luxemburgh. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 135 The Imperial Chamber .. had closed its sittings in June. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten. Y.* I. 387 The chambers .. attempted to deal with this important problem ..The discussion in the chamber of deputies. *c* 1850 LYTTON *Misc. Prose Wks.* II. 109 (Hoppe) To implicate not individual peers, but the Upper Chamber itself as well as the Throne. 1863 H. Cox *Institit.* I. vii. 88 The chamber not elected by the people.

c. *Chamber of Commerce*: a board organized to protect the interests of commerce in a town or district; so *Chamber of Agriculture*, etc.

1788 BURNS *Ep. Creech*, The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiv. (ed. 2) 556 There are Chambers of Commerce in both islands. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 44 Not in senates, or courts, or Chambers of Commerce, but in the dwelling-house must the true character .. of the time be consulted.

d. in STAR-CHAMBER, CASTLE-CHAMBER, etc.

5. The place where the funds of a government, corporation, etc. are (or were) kept, and where all moneys due to it are received; chamberlain's office; treasury. [A common sense of med.L. *camera.*]

1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. ii, My private house, in crammed abundance, Shall prove the Chamber of the City poor. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. iv. § 21 We mention not the large sums bequeathed by him [Thos. Sutton] to poor, to prisons, to colleges, to mending highways, to the chamber of London. 1711 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 695 There was remaining in the chamber of London of the charity mony gathered for them upwards of 20000*l.* 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The chamberlain of London keeps the city money, which is laid up in the chamber of .London, an apartment in Guildhall. 1823 *Act* 4 *Geo. IV.* c. 50 § 107 (for rebuilding London Bridge). The monies..shall be from time to time paid into the Chamber of the City of London.

†**6.** [= med.L. *camera*, F. *chambre*] A province, city, etc., directly subject, and yielding immediate revenue to the king; more loosely: Capital, metropolis, royal residence; ? royal port or dockyard.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 46 Garama, the chiefe citie, and as we terme it, the chambre of the king. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 421 (D.) London .. the seat of the British Empire, and the kings of England's chamber. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 608 This his Citie of Maldon, then the chamber of his kingdome. 1644 HOWELL *Engl. Tears* Ded., To my Imperial Chamber, the Citie of London. *c* 1645 — *Lett.* (1650) 196 Huge fleets of Men of War .. do daily sail on our seas, and confront the Kings chambers. 1699 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 564 Those places called the king's chambers, where shipps of warr are numerous.

7. The hangings or furniture of a chamber. ? *Obs.*

1612 W. TRAVERS *Supplic. Privy Counsel*, To unfold this tapestry, and to hang up the whole chamber of it. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 212 Her apparel and bedroom furniture, (called the widow's chamber) was first set aside for her own use. 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 62 The purchase of a 'chamber', a 'halling', that is, the necessary hangings for those apartments.

b. *euphem.* for CHAMBER-POT, q.v.

II. An enclosed space, cavity, etc.

8. An enclosed space in the body of an animal or plant; as *e.g.* the ventricles of the brain; the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye; the chambers or compartments of a shell, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. ix. (Tollem. MS.), In þe moste subtil chambris of þe brayne [*in subtilissimis cerebri ventriculis*]. *Ibid.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 150 In the herte of a beeste..ben two chambres. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 219 The first cavity, or chamber, of the brain, is filled with ..spermaceti. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXXV. 288 The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the anterior and the posterior chambers. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 240 The nectar chambers of long tubular flowers. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 455 Hollow chambers which extend from base to apex.

9. An artificial space, cavity, or room for various purposes; an enclosed space or compartment in a piece of mechanism, etc.

E. g. An underground cavity for holding powder and bombs, called also *powder-chamber*, *bomb-chamber*; the space enclosed between the gates of a canal lock; the part of a pump in which the plunger or piston works; and in many specific applications in arts and manufactures.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Corps de pompe*, the chamber of a pump. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 8 Into a chamber lined with sheet lead .. water is poured. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 175 The steam is conveyed .. into the upper chamber of the upper box. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 196 Our boat won the race, and we bolted .. into the chamber of the first lock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 74/2 These tubes terminate in a small chamber.

b. A concave part leaving a hollow space underneath.

attrib. in *open-chamber panel* in a saddle, the panel or padded part so stuffed as to allow a current of air to pass between the saddle and the horse's back.

1888 *Saddler's Price List*, Best full shaftoe, suitable for India, with open chamber panel.

10. †**a.** A detached charge piece in old ordnance to put into the breech of a gun. *Obs.*

1465 in *Paston Lett.* 978. III. 436, ij. handgonnes, iiij. chambers for gonnys .. Item, a stokke gonne with iij. chambers. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 23, ij. lytel broken goonys and three chambers to them. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 Chambers is a charge made of brasse or iron, which we use to put in at the britch of a sling or murtherer, conteining just so much powder as will driue away the case of stones or shot. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Murderer*, small pieces of ordnance which were loaded by shifting metal chambers placed in the breech.

†**b.** Name given in 16–17th c. to a piece of ordnance; *esp.* a small piece without a carriage, standing on its breech, used to fire salutes. *Obs.* [Cf. the German *büchse*, orig. the box or chamber of a gun, now the gun itself, and see HARQUEBUS.]

1540 *Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 306 Doune-taking of xxx Chalmeris of þe Heid of Davidis Towris..with vthir Chalmeris and Munitioune. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1209/1 Robert Thomas, maister gunner of England, desirous..to honour the feast and mariage daie.. made three great traines of chambers. 1594 PEELE *Batt. Alcazar* 124 The trumpets sound, the chambers are discharged. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 57. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *World Lost* Wks. V. 190 *Stage direction*, Chambers shot off within. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 255/3 At his Entry into the Town the great Guns and Chambers were discharged. 1727 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 13 Oct. 3 Guns and Chambers were fired all Day.

c. That part of the bore of a gun in which the charge is placed (in many obsolete types of ordnance, esp. mortars and howitzers, of smaller diameter than the bore, but now a space of larger diameter: see quot. 1879); in old revolvers, each of the barrels, and in new, each of the compartments of the breeching which contain the charge.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 In a great Peece we call that her Chamber so far as the powder doth reach when she is laded. 1672 *Compl. Gunner* in *Mil. & Mar. Discipline* III. iv. 5. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 181 That the Change of the Form in the Chamber, will produce a Change of the Distance to which the Bullet is thrown. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 190 The bullet chamber and bore are rifled. The powder chamber is not rifled, but is of a larger diameter than the bullet chamber. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 446/2 The great bronze gun of Moscow..Bore 36 in. diameter; chamber..19 in. diameter. 1879 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 14/3 The use of air-space left above and about the charge of powder in a suitable chamber, larger than the bore of the gun, has produced the most astonishing results..The 100-ton Armstrong gun..was not originally chambered..The addition of the chamber.. added 6,700 foot-tons..to its striking energy. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June 10/3 A six-chambered revolver was discovered. It was loaded in five chambers, and one chamber had evidently been recently discharged.

d. The cavity in a mine for the reception of the powder.

1730–6 BAILEY *Chamber of a Mine.*

III. In *combination.*

11. Chamber of Dais. *Sc.* Also **chamber of deas, of deese, chambradeese** [Jamieson suggests a F. **chambre au dais*, room with a canopy]. A parlour; also a best bedroom. (Jam.)

a 1605 R. BANNATYNE *Jrnl.* 486 (Jam.) Adam causit bier butt the deid corps to the chalmer of davice. 1731 *Mem. Capt. Creichton* 97 (Jam.) The chamber where he lay was called the Chamber of Deese..a room where the Laird lies when he comes to a Tenant's house. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, And then my mother's wardrobe, and my grandmother's forby..they are a' in the chamber of deas—Oh, Jeanie, gang up the stair and look at them! 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, Just opposite the chamber of dais which his master occupied.

12. *attrib.* and obvious *comb.*, as *chamber-ambush*, *-bawd*, *-bell*, *-candle*, *-candlestick*, *-door*, *-groom*, *-hanging*, *-keeper*, *-keeping*, *-lamp*, *-physic*, *-ridden* adj. (cf. *bed-ridden*), *-robe*, † *-room*, *-servant*, *-sill*, *-soot*, *-sweeping*, *-wall*, *-window.* Sometimes connoting effeminacy or wantonness, as *chamber-combatant* (cf. CARPET-KNIGHT), *-critic*, *-delight*, † *-glew* Sc. [see GLEE], *-pleasure*, *-scape*, *-term.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1112 Nor in the house with *chamber-ambushes Close-banded durst [they] attack me. 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappoint.* II. i, Thou art a praying *Chamber-bawd, And truth abhors thee. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xl, Mrs. Phillips .. lighted a *chamber candlestick to go to bed. 1613 WITHER *Epithal.*, *Chamber-combatants who never Wear other helmet than a hat of bever. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Epigr.* lxxii, Thou art started up A *chamber-critic, and doth dine, and sup At madam's table. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 33 In the comparison thereof [hunting] he

disdained all *chamber-delights. 1516 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 35 For a key to S^r. Johns *chamber-dore viij*d*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 53 He dupt the chamber dore. 1850 MAGINN *Homeric Ballads* 193 Eurynome, as a *chamber-groom With lamp in hand, to the nuptial room The new met partners led. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 204 Auerring notes Of *Chamber-hanging, Pictures, etc. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 52 What giv'st thou to my lord Cossus his *Chamber-keepers? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 580 A *chalmir page thar vith him ȝeid. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* Introd. 13 The *Chamber-performances of Map-sellers and Drawers, who..never saw any of the Places they delineate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 344 Clinice. *Margin*, *Chamber Physicke. So called, because hee visited his patients lying sicke in bed. *a* 1640 MASSINGER *Bashful Lov.* v. iii. (D.) Will you..exchange your triumphs For *chamber-pleasures? *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 56/1 His *chamber-prayers, Which are pour'd 'midst sighs and tears To avert God's fearful wrath. 1627 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* I. v, Satan may looke in at my doores..but he shall not haue..one *chamber-roome..to soiourne in. *a* 1618 DAVIES *Extasie* Wks. (1876) 92 (D.) The *chamber-scapes, The sinnes 'gainst Nature, and the brutish rapes. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 49 The *chamber-servants are negroes, and are accomplished in their business. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 Bed-making, *chamber-sweeping, and water-fetching. 1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* III. i. 888 Sir Oliver, Sir Randal, base, base *chamber-tearmes! *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 120 He begins to sticke his letters in his ground *Chamber-window. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 16 The chamber-window's open.

13. Special comb., **chamber-barrister**, a barrister who confines himself to chamber-practice; **† chamber-bored** *a.*, of a piece of ordnance, having a chamber of different bore from that of the piece; **chamber-cast**, a cast of the chambers of a shell; **† chamber-child, -chiel(d**, *Sc.* 'a servant who waits in a gentleman's chamber, a valet' (Jam.); **chamber-concert**, a concert where chamber-music is performed; **chamber-counsel**, (*a.*) private counsel or business; (*b.*) opinion given by a lawyer in private chambers (see sense 3 b); (*c.*) a lawyer who gives opinions in private, not in court; **chamber-counsellor** = prec.; **chamber-horse**, ? a rocking-horse; **† chamber-letter**, one who lets rooms for hire; **chamber-man**, a bedroom attendant (cf. CHAMBERMAID); **chamber-mate**, one who shares the same room with another, a CHAMBER-FELLOW; **chamber-milliner**, a milliner who carries on business in a private house, not in a shop; **chamber-music**, that class of music specially fitted for performance in a private room, as distinguished from a concert-room, church, etc.; **chamber-organ**, a small organ suitable for a private room; **chamber-piece** = CHAMBER 10 b; **chamber-pitch** (*Mus.*), (see quot.); **chamber-practice** (*Law*), practice in chambers and not in court, the practice of a *chamber-counsel*; **† chamber-stead**, a place for a chamber; **chamber-stool**, a close-stool; **chamber-story** (*Arch.*), 'that story of a house appropriated for bed-rooms' (Gwilt); **chamber-study**, private study (see quot.); **chamber-utensil, -vessel** = CHAMBER-POT; **chamber-work**, **†** (*a.*) sexual indulgence (*obs.*); (*b.*) the work of a chamber-maid. See also CHAMBER-DEACON, -FELLOW, -LYE, -MAID, -POT.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 14/1 He believed that there were one or two ladies practising as *chamber barristers. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. xii. 58 To know whether your Piece be *Chamber-bored. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 185 Dr. Gümbel, observing..grains of coccolith..in crystalline calcareous marbles, considered them to be '*chamber casts' or of organic origin. 1546 J. LINDSAY *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 374 Y^e cardinal's *chalmer child. *c* 1568 MURRAY in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 48 Dalgleishe, chalmer-child to my Lord Bothwell, wes takin, and the box and letteris quilk he brought out of the castell. 1836 *Musical Libr.* Suppl. III. 19 The..*Soirées Musicales* established at Paris..probably suggested the *ChamberConcerts. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 237, I haue trusted thee With all..My *Chamber-Councels. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 107 Selden..gave sometimes *Chamber-Counsel, and was good at conveyance. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 25 His silent assistance in political and judicial debates, as a sort of chamber-counsel, was highly appreciated. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 6 He is..among Divines what a *Chamber-Counsellor is among Lawyers. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 268 Those who cannot afford this [riding], may use a *chamber-horse. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl.* J. 248/2 The difference between riding a chamber-horse and a real one. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 74 The *Chamber-men..put on their Cardinalitial habits. 1884 HIGGINSON *Com. Sense about Wom.* xlii. 173 [She] has her pillow smoothed and her curtains drawn, not by a chambermaid, but by a chamberman. 1886 BRODRICK *Hist. Univ. Oxford* 22 His *chamber mates and class mates. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. (1816) 92 He was a *chamber-milliner and measured his commodities only to his friends. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. Introd. 9 *Chamber Music such as cantatas, single songs, solos, trios, etc. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v. 332. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4250/5 Three *Chamber-Organs to be sold. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 32 Organs..tuned either in the so-called *chamber-pitch..or in the choir-pitch, which was a whole tone higher. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 1 A Lawyer who leaves the Bar for *Chamber-Practice. *c* 1765 BURKE *Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 336 Chamber practice, and even private conveyancing..are prohibited to them. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 287 Thou hast a *chamber-stead, Which Vulcan..contriv'd with all fit secrecy. 1615 — *Odyss.* XXIII. 270 The bed That stands within our bridal chamber-sted. 1585 *Nomenclator* (N.) *Chamber-stool. 1608 WITHAL *Dict.* 205 (N.) A chamberstoole or pot, *lasanum et scaphium.* 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 254 In the study of the classics..*chamber-study must always be..superior to any courses of..lectures. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 212 b, *Lasanum* is greke and latin for..a *chaumbre-vessel. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXI. iv, What he can do Of *chambre werke. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1624) 69. 1884 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 7/2 Girl to do chamber work and waiting.

Chamber (tʃē'mbəɪ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *chambrer* in some of the same senses.]

1. *trans.* To place in, or as in, a chamber; to shut *up*, confine, enclose. *arch.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 105 To make the vermine flee downe into the lowest parts & there to chamber or angle themselves. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 149 The best blood chamber'd in his bosome. 1601 W. PARRY *Sherley's Trav.* (1863) 16 Their women are..closely chambred up. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. v. Wks. 1873 III. 186 Call downe my Neece out of The melancholy mist she's chambred in. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 346. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 91 Chambered..in his sleep under the open sky.

† **2.** *fig.* To restrain, keep within bounds (one's tongue, words, etc.). *Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 124 Crist chaumbred his wordis and tauȝte men to flee boost. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 102a, Critias..thretened hym, that onelesse he chambred his tongue, etc. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 12 To chamber up or restraine Iustice *intra Privatos Parietes.* 17.. *Will Stewart* xlv. in Child *Ballads* IV. 425/2 Chamber thy words now, I bidd thee.

3. To form into a chamber or into chambers.

1674 DURANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 223 A spacious Cavity, chambered with Walls and Pillars of decident lapidescent Waters. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 102 A structure..hollowed and chambered on the plan which engineers have so lately discovered.

4. To provide (a gun) with a chamber.

1708 KERSEY *To Chamber a Gun* is to make a chamber in her. 1879 [see CHAMBER *sb.* 10 c.]. 1885 CAPT. NOBLE in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 2/2 You must either 'chamber' or refrain from firing such large charges.

b. To furnish with a concavity, to hollow underneath. Cf. CHAMBERED 3.

† **5.** *intr.* To lodge in, or as in, a chamber. *Obs.*

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 11 You shall no more..chamber vnderneath the spreading Okes.

¶ **6.** 'To be wanton, indulge in lewdness' (J.).

1607 NICCOLS *Cuckow* (T.), Their chambering fortitude they did descry By their soft maiden voice and flickering eye. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, What—chambering and wantoning in our very presence! (Cf. also CHAMBERING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

† Chamber-deacon, -deakin, -deken, -in, -on, -yn. *Obs.* [app. f. CHAMBER + DEACON, though the history of the appellation is obscure.

If sense 1 was, as it appears to be, the earlier, then the persons so called were probably really in minor orders, or at least preparing for such. It is probable that these often supported themselves by acting as domestic chaplains, or even as ordinary domestics or 'scouts' to well-to-do scholars or others willing to entertain them, and that hence arose sense 2. A University Statute quoted by Antony à Wood sub anno 1432 mentions *alicui scholari, sive alicujus scholaris servienti.* Wood's conjecture that the word was a corruption of *in camerâ degentes*, i. e. living not in any academical hall, but in lodgings (as non-collegiate students), belongs to pre-scientific 'etymology', but it is not easy to say whether the *chamber-dekyns* of sense 1 were named from living in their own chambers, or, as those of sense 2 were, from keeping the chambers of others.]

1. A name given to certain poor clerks, or poor scholars, chiefly from Ireland, who frequented the English universities (esp. Oxford) in the 15th c., and did not belong to any college or hall.

1413 *Act 1 Hen. V*, c. 8 Qe toutz Irrois et clercs Irrois mendinauntz appellez chaumberdeakyns soient voidez hors du Roialme [*transl.* Berthollet 1543 Irysh clerkes beggars called chamberdeckins]. [1422–3 *Act 1 Hen. VI*, c. 3 'What sort of Irishmen only may come to dwell in England', specially forbids 'scholars of Ireland which be no graduates' to repair to Oxford or Cambridge, unless they bring letters testimonials under the seal of the Lieutenant, etc.; it refers to the preceding Statute, but does not name chaumberdeakyns.] 1432 *Statute* in Anstey *Munim. Acad.* (*Oxon.*) (1868) I. 320 Quum pax hujus almæ Universitatis frequenter turbari dignoscitur per diversos, qui in forma Scholarium infra Universitatem et præcinctum ejusdem extra aulas ac sine Principalibus in locis diversis latent et expectant, qui nefando nomine chamberdekenys nuncupantur, et per dies dormiunt, ac in noctibus circa tabernas [et] lupinaria spolia homicidiaque vigilant, etc. [it is therefore enacted that scholars must reside in a hall, or college]. 1512 in WOOD, Mandatum generale..quibusdam pauperibus scholaribus qui vocantur chamberdekyns..sub pœna bannitionis ut transferrent se infra viii dies immediate sequentes in collegia sua sive aulas ubi communia habentur.

¶ In later writers it is only a historical term, at the meaning of which guesses are made.

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Chamberdekins* are Irish beggars, which by the Statute of 1 H. 5. cap 8 were, etc. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 29 The Commons' petition..that all Irish begging-priests called Chamberdeakyns should avoid the Realm before Michaelmas next. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Chamberdekins*, or *Chaumberdakyns*, were Irish begging Priests, banished England. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Chamberdekins*, properly *Chamber-deacons*, were certain poor Irish Scholars, clad in poor habit, and living under no Rule, banish'd England in the reign of Hen. V. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Chamberdekins* (i. e. Chamber-Deacons), Irish Beggars, in the Habit of poor Scholars of Oxford, who often committed Robberies. 1764 BURN *Hist. Poor Laws* 24. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1852) 412 We find..decisive measures taken in Oxford against the Chamberdekyns or scholars haunting the Schools, but of no authorized house.

2. A servant or attendant who kept the chambers of noblemen and others attending court, called also *minister of chamber.*

1461–83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 (*Gentylmen Usshers of Chaumbre*), And eche of these usshers to have into this court ii honest servaunts..and to leve byhynde them no chaumbre-dekons in courte, but such as are appoynted by the countyng house. *Ibid.* 44 (*Henxmen*), Eueryche of theym an honest servaunt to kepe theyre chambre and harneys and to array hym in this courte, whyles theyre maisters be present in courte, or elles to have no chambre dekens. *Ibid.* 66 Item..that the chambre decons voyde with theyre maistyrs sauve Suche as are assigned here to abide. [cf. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* 148 That no such mynister or keeper of chamber be suffered..to have any ladde under him to doe his businesse.]

Chambered (tʃē'mbəɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHAMBER *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a chamber or chambers. Also in comb., as *many-chambered, six-chambered. Chambered shell*: see quot. 1847.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 16 Sowpyng placis, and thre chaumbred thow shalt make in it. 1483 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 16 A thre chambred hous made of vawte stones. 1611 FLORIO s.v. *Agucchia*, To finde the thicknes of chambred peeces of the breach. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* I. iii. 55 This many-chambered palace of the Truth. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 140 As the [Nautilus] grows in size, it from time to time builds off a cup-shaped wall upon the soft rounded surface of the hinder part of the body, leaving as it goes a space behind it, which is occupied only by air or some gaseous substance, and acts as a float. Proceeding in this way, and building a succession of these walls, there is ultimately formed what is called a chambered shell. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 118 Although not a chambered gun, it will be seen..to be an attempt to obtain uniformity of thickness in every part of the arc. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Feb. 11 A six-chambered revolver.

2. Shut up in a chamber.

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* I. 413 Your closse-chambered drabbes. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 218 If they lay resty and out of their Game, chamber'd, and idle.

3. Having a cavity or hollow underneath.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1810/4 A Sandy grey Gelding..a black Leather Saddle..Chambered for his Back. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4746/4 A red Saddle with 4 Brass Nails, and Chamber'd just by the Chine Bone of the off Side.

† **4.** = CAMBERED; bent like a bow, arched. *Obs.*

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 ȝey [the Irish] dryueþ hir hors wiþ a chambre ȝerde in þe ouer ende (*virgam in superiori parte cameratam*).] 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 51 They driue their horses with a chambred yerd in the ouer ende in stede of bittes. 1616 LANE *Sq. Tale* IX. 67 Well plantes the gapps with chambred-iron slinges.

Chamberer (tʃē'mbərəɪ). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 **chomberier**, 4–5 **chamberere, chambrer(e, chaumbrere**, 5 **chambriere, chambryer(e**, 5–6 **chaumberer**, 5–7 **chambrier**, 6 **chambirer**, 4– **chamberer**. [a. OF. *chamberier* (mod.F. *chambrier*, Pr. *cambrier*, It. *cameriere*) :—late L. *camerārius* chamberlain, f. *camera* chamber; also a. OF. *chambrière*, fem. of the same. The two genders early fell together in Eng., with loss of the significance of final *e.*]

† **1.** A woman who attends to a bedchamber; a chambermaid, handmaid. *Obs.*

The first quot. may possibly belong to sense 3.

1340 *Ayenb.* 171 Þe ssrifte, þet is þe guode chomberier þet clenzeþ þet hous. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 6, I bequethe to Idkyne my chambrer..a bed couenable for her estat. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. iii, Yris, chambrier and messager of Juno. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* G viij b, The ancylle or chamberere of god. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1949/2 Foure gentlewomen that were hir chamberers. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* Wks. (1765) 270 The Graces..Shall daily wait upon thy rising, (And never Asian Cavaliers Could boast they had such Chambriers). 1721–33 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. I. iv. 36 The Queen's chamberers, viz. Mrs. Dormer, etc.

† **2.** A concubine. Cf. *handmaid. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. ix. 102 Abraham hadde another sone Ysmael, that he gat upon Agar his Chambrere. *a* 1450 *Kt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 Chambreres to Englisshe men..that duellen with hem as her lemmannys.

† **3.** A man who attends in the bedchamber of a nobleman or gentleman; a chamberlain, valet. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. Introd. xviii, And though thy clothing be of purple hewe, With great awaytyng of many chamberers. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 96/3 Thou hast clenly seruantes and nette chambryeres. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/2 He kept in his great chamber a continuall boord for the chamberers and gentlemen officers. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 71 Thomas, who was Chamberer to King Edward the first.

4. One who frequents ladies' chambers; a gallant. *arch.* (Cf. CARPET-KNIGHT.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 265, I..haue not those soft parts of Conuersation That Chamberers haue. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i. 404 You bid me turn a chamberer, To pick up gloves, and fans. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 428 Hotspur is no chamberer.

Cha·mber-fellow. *arch.* [see FELLOW.] One who shares a room or rooms with another.

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 308 A fellowe, or companion of ones companie: a chamberfellow. 1640 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 15 Come my Bro Richard from schole to my chamber-fellow at the University. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (1885) I. 305 When he was of Wadham, being chamber Fellow of Hump-Hody. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 448 ¶ 5 Chamber-fellows in the Inner-

Temple. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 119 The daughter of his chamber-fellow in the Temple, Richard Simonds.

Chambering (tʃē'·mbərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHAMBER *sb.* and *v.* + -ING 1.]

†**1. a.** The furnishing of a room. **b.** *concr.* Hangings or tapestry for a room. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 521 What point of chaumbring, stabiling, gardeins, beddis..plesith oon gist, plesith not an othere. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) 174, j blake bede with the chawmering of the same. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV*, (1830) 130 Chamberyng off tapicery white and grene.

†**2.** Sexual indulgence, lewdness; luxury, effeminacy. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiii. 13 Let vs walke honestly .. nether in chamburynge [WYCLIF couchis, 1388 beddis] and wantannes. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chambering*, lightnesse, and wanton behauiour in priuate places.

†**b.** *attrib.* or *adj.* Luxurious, effeminate. *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 Andronicus Palæologus .. lived a chambering idle life within his Palace.

3. The providing (of a gun) with a chamber.

1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 The calibre and chambering of the guns.

Chamberlain (tʃē'·mbəɹlin). Forms: **3 chaumberling, -lein,** 3–4 **chamberlein, chaumburleyn,** 3–5 **chamberleyn(e, 4 chambyrleyne, chaumberlaine, -layn, chamburlain(e,** 4–5 **-layn(e,** 4–6 **-leyne, chamberlayn(e,** 5 **chawmbyrleyne, chambrelayne,** *Sc.* **chalmerlain,** 5–7 **chamberlaine,** 6 **chammerlayne, chambarlayn,** 6–7 **chamberlin, -len**; *Sc.* **chalmerlane**; 4– **chamberlain.** [a. OF. *chamberlain, -len, -lanc, -lenc,* a. Ger. **kamarling* (in OHG. *chamarling, -linc, chamerling*), f. *kamara, chamara* (a. L. *camara, camera*) CHAMBER + -LING. The German gave also the med.L. *camerlengus, -lingus*, It. *camarlingo*, Sp. *camarlengo*, Pr. *camarlenc*. Comparing CAMERA, and CHAMBER, we see that *chamberlain* is a Germanic formation, *kamarling*, which we have received through Romanic (i. e. OFr.); but that the basis of this Germanic formation was itself a Greek word, *καμάρα*, which German received through Latin. *Chaumberling*, in Ancren Riwle, appears to show assimilation to the native *-ling* in *darling*, etc., but it may have been influenced by the L. form in *-lingus*. (See also CHAMBELLAN.)]

1. a. A chamber attendant of a lord or king, one who waits on him in his bedchamber (*arch.*); a woman attending on a lady in her bedchamber (*obs. rare*). **b.** An officer charged with the management of the private chambers of a sovereign or nobleman.

Lord Great Chamberlain of England: a hereditary office, the main duties of which now consist in attending upon and attiring the sovereign at his coronation, the care of the ancient Palace of Westminster, the furnishing of Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament on state occasions, and attending upon peers and bishops at their creation or doing of homage.

Lord Chamberlain of the Household: a chief officer who shares with the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Mistress of the Robes, the oversight of all officers of the Royal Household. He appoints the royal professional men and tradesmen, has control of the actors at the royal theatres, and is the licenser of plays.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 390 As hys chamberleyn hym broȝte .. vorto werye, a peyre hose of say. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10432 Sco had a maiden hight vtaine, þat was hir priue chambur-laine. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3094 Hys [the king's] chaumberlayn hym wrappyd warm. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxciii, Syr hugh the spencer that was the kynges chamberlayne kepte soo the kynges chambre that no man must speke with the kyng. 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 33 That the Chamberlaines..shall cause like search to be made within all the Chambers. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Abra*..a little gyrle or mayde that attendeth on hir Maystresse, especially in hir chamber: a Chamberlayne. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 123 My good Lord Chamberlaine. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2056/4 His Majesty has been pleased to constitute the Right Honorable the Earl of Aylesbury Lord Chamberlain of his Houshold. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discov.* 19 If 'the Robbers' can be legally suppressed by that thing yclept a Lord Chamberlain. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 139 The Chamberlain of the Romano-German Emperors is now the German Emperor. *Mod. Newspr.* 'The Lord Chamberlain lengthened the skirts of the ballet'.

fig. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 410 Luue is his chaumberling. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 165 Wommen is chaumburleyn of hert of mon þat lufs hir. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 5 Riches, her chamberlaine .. beauty her bed-fellow.

2. A steward; †**a.** title of a chief officer of the kingdom of Scotland (*obs.*); **b.** an officer who receives the rents and revenues of a corporation or public office (see CHAMBER *sb.* 5); **c.** the high steward or factor of a nobleman.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 42 In euerie Burgh .. the Chalmerlain sall inquire in his aire ȝeirlie, gif the Aldermen and Baillies, hes keiped the act. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 131 Iustices of Forests, Justices and Chamberleyns of Cuntreis, the Warden of the Ports. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 370 That the chamberleyn resceyve alle maner rentez. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xvi. 23 Erastus the chamberlayne [οἰκονόμος] of the cite saluteth you. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 182 Lord Marschal Steuard and Chamburleyn of England. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 162 The Kings Chalmerlane, within the Kings Burrowes. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Court Leet* 136 That you well and truly shall serve the maior, aldermen, and burgesses of this town..in the office of chamberlaine or generall receiver. 1727–51 [see CHAMBER *sb.* 5]. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 38 On the large estates, there was an officer, next in authority to the proprietor himself, who under the name of chamberlain, was at once minister, general, and manager of the estate. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 201 All officers of the old corporations, such as town clerks, bailiffs, treasurers, or chamberlains. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 10/1 His Grace says the latter made unfounded..insinuations against..his chamberlain. 1884 B. SCOTT *Lond. Roll Fame* 2 Admission to the Freedom should be made only in the Chamberlain's Court held in the Guildhall.

†**3.** An attendant at an inn, in charge of the bedchambers; a waiter or chambermaid. *Obs.*

1587 F. JAMES in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 200 Given the ostler and chamberlayne .. *2d.* 1631 MILTON *On Univ. Carrier* I. 14 [Death] In the kind office of a chamberlin Showed him his room where he must lodge that night. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 19 The merited reprobation ..of French beds and French chamberlains. 1829 HOOD *Eug. Aram* xxiv, But Guilt was my grim chamberlain That lighted me to bed.

4. *attrib.*, as in †*chamberlain ayre* or *eyre* (*Sc.*).

1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 146 He held circuits, or chamberlain ayres (as they were called), in the different boroughs, for the purpose of reviewing the decrees of the magistrates.

†**Chamberlaincy.** *Obs.* =next. (Perh. only a misprint for it.)

1584 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 323 As if speciall letters of factory and chamerlancie were granted to them.

Cha·mberlainry. *Sc.* [f. prec. + -RY.] The office of chamberlain.

1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 238 All offices of heretable Chalmerlanries..to be null. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. (1743) 376 This office of chamberlainry was possessed heritably of late by the Dukes of Lenox. 1885 *Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS. on Eglinton MS.* 18 To hold courts of Bailiery and Chamberlainry .. of the burgh of Irvine.

Chamberlainship (tʃē'·mbəɹlinʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of chamberlain.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33. § 25 The Chambeleynshippe of Suthwales. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27. § 28 Any office of Stewardships chamberlaineshyppes, chauncellourshippes, or iusticeshippes, within .. Wales. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 133 Lord Salisbury to be removed from the Chamberlainship. 1884 B. SCOTT *Lond. Roll Fame* 209 This Freedom was voted during the Chamberlainship of Sir John Key.

Cha·mberlet. [f. CHAMBER + dim. suffix -LET.] A minute chamber or cavity.

1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 181 Small subordinate chamberlets.

†**Chamber-lye** (tʃē'·mbəɹlə̇i, -li). ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **-ley,** 6–8 **-lie, -ly,** 7–8 **-lee.** [f. CHAMBER *sb.* + LYE. (Cf. Ger. *Kammerlauge* in Grimm.)] Urine; *esp.* as used for washing, etc.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 135 b, Take Chamberly, and Salte, and seeth them to gether, and washe the places where the skinne is cut of. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, II. i. 23 Your Chamber-lye breeds Fleas like a Loach. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 91. 1664 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 51 She .. wash'd her hands in Chamber-lee. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* IV. (1743) 296 That nasty, horrid, and detestable Piece of Cunning and Knavery..commonly practised in a certain famous Metropolis of putting Chamberlye, or human Urine, into their pale or Amber Twopenny Malt Drink. *c* 1842 LANCE *Cott. Farm.* 7 Refuse water from the house, particularly soap-suds, (which contain potash), chamberlye, etc. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chaymerly*, urine. Formerly preserved in tubs, for washing, to soften the water and save soap.

Chambermaid (tʃē'·mbəɹmēid).

1. A female servant in a house or inn, who attends to the bedrooms. (In Theatrical phrase, an actress of a recognised line of pert comedy parts, including chambermaids, waitresses, etc.)

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiv. 546 [Peter] he whom the Chambermaid had made amazed. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Goblins* III. (1646) 31 Camber maides, and country wenches About thirty. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 558 A ballad tune sung by the coarse-piped chamber maid. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 70 The chamber-maid came to say a gentleman was asking for me. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 216 She liked much to act chambermaid, as then she was not expected to learn her part so accurately. 1885 W. C. DAY *Behind Footlights* 120 We have the .. singing chambermaid, to whose fascination, loquacity and chronic curiosity .. the audience is indebted for no inconsiderable portion of its enjoyment.

†**2.** A lady's maid. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 43 He vnderstood by her chambermaid yᵗ she was at home. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 55 My Neeces Chamber-maid. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 4 He used to consult one of his lady's chambermaids.

Cha·mber-master. A name given in the shoemaking trade, to a shoemaker who works in his own house, executing contracts for the shops, or disposing of the produce of his work to them.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (ed. 2) II. 343 The chamber-master in the shoe trade making up his own materials. 1888 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 3 Feb. 284/2 Even in first grade boots, a certain amount of work..is given out by the shopkeeper to contractors, called 'chamber-masters'.

Hence **Chamber-master** *v.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* II. 353 Now, three daughters, my wife, and myself work together in chamber-mastering.

Chamber-pot (tʃē'·mbəɹpɒt). [f. as prec. + POT. (Cf. F. *pot de chambre.*)] A vessel used in a bedchamber for urine and slops. (In the crockery-trade, often euphemized as *chamber.*)

1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 348 Fyue chamber pottes of pouther vs. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 85. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Iordan*, a chamberpot. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 63 Hath not the Potter power over the Clay, of the same lump to make a hundred Chamber-pots and but five drinking Vessels? 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 583. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 114 My mamma sends her compliments, and begs the favor of you to lend her a chamber-pot full of coals.

‖ **Chambertin** (ʃaṅbɐrtɐ̃n). [Fr.; from the name of the place where the vines are grown.] A wine, a superior kind of Burgundy.

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Wines of Ancients* 433 The Chambertin is generally preferred to any other wine in Burgundy. 1829 D. CONWAY *Norway* 80 A dinner and a bottle of chambertin.

Chamblet(t, obs. form of CAMLET.

Chambmok, obs. form of CAMMOCK 1.

Chambor, -oure, -re, -ur, obs. ff. CHAMBER.

‖ **Chambranle** (ʃaṅbrā·ṅl'). *Arch.* [Fr.; formerly *chambransle*, of uncertain origin: see Littré.] 'An ornamental bordering on the sides and tops of doors, windows, and fireplaces' (Gwilt).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chambranle*, an Ornament in Masonry and Joyners Work, bordering the three Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys. 1842–76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v., The top of a three-sided chambranle is called the *transverse*, and the sides *ascendants*.

Chambrel (tfæ·mbrĕl). ? *Obs.* [Another form of CAMBREL.] The bend or joint of the upper part of a horse's hind leg.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Parts of Horse's Body*, The Chambrel or Elbow. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Horse*, The after joint, or bending of the hind leg [is called] the chambrel or elbow. 1847 CRAIG, *Chamberel.*

Chambrelayne, obs. form of CHAMBERLAIN.

Chambrere, -brier, etc., obs. ff. CHAMBERER.

Chambulle, obs. form of SHAMBLE.

†**Chame.** *Obs.* [Cf. CHAUM.] A fissure, crack, chap.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 342 Good for the chames or chinkes of the skin.

Chamel(le, obs. form of CAMEL.

Chameleon (kămī·liən). Forms: (**4 gamelos, camle**), 4–9 **camelion, 6 chamælion, camallian, chamelæon**), **7 camelian,** 6–9 **chamelion, cameleon, chamæleon,** 6– **chameleon.** See also CAMELION, CAMLE. [a. L. *chamæleon*, a. Gr. *χαμαιλέων* the chameleon, f. *χαμαί* on the ground, dwarf + *λέων* a lion. The usual spelling down to the present century was *camelion*; *cameleon* being also common after 1700; in senses 3, 4 *chamæleon* is now frequent.]

1. A saurian reptile of the genus *Chamæleo*, family *Chamæleonidæ*, small lizard-like creatures, distinguished by a prehensile tail, long tongue, eyes moving independently, and covered each with a single circular eyelid, but esp. by their power of changing the colour of the skin, 'varying through different shades of yellow, red, gray, brown, and dull inky blue' (Carpenter *Zoology* 1847). From their inanimate appearance, and power of existing for long periods without food, they were formerly supposed to live on air. These attributes made the name famous and familiar to many who knew nothing else of the animal.

1340 *Ayenb.* 62 Ase þe gamelos þet leueþ by þe eyr and naȝt ne heþ ine his roppes bote wynd, and heþ eche manere colour þet ne heþ non his oȝen. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 133 Lich unto the camelion, Whiche upon every sondry hewe That he beholt he mote newe His colour. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxviii. 289 Manye Camles .. He may chaunge him in to alle maner of coloures that him list, saf only in to red and white. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) vii. 8 As a camelion hath all colors save white, so hath a flatterer all points save honestie. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 122 A straunge beast .. a kynd of Chameleon. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* xvii. 23 Can men feede like Camelions, on the ayer? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 98 *King.* How fares our Cosin Hamlet? *Ham.* Excellent Ifaith, of the Camelions dish: I eate the Ayre promise-cramm'd. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 360 A Chamelion is a Creature about the Bignesse of an Ordinary Lizard .. His Tongue of a marvellous Length in respect of his Body. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 45 Camelions, which change with every object. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. 1727 POPE *Th. on Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* 1755 II. I. 224 The camelion, who is said to feed upon nothing but air, hath of all animals the nimblest tongue. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 38 Carathis..like a chameleon, could assume all possible colours. 1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* IV. i. 483 As a lover or a cameleon Grows like what it looks upon. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* 166 The.. meagre aspect of the place would have killed a chameleon.

2. *fig.* (esp. = inconstant or variable person.)

1586 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224 III. 21, I praye you not to takk me to be a Camelion. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 178 Though the Cameleon Loue can feed on the ayre. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* I. (Arb.) 13 The Politick Bankrupt is .. a Cameleon, that can put himselfe into all colours. 1616 BULLOKAR s.v., Men that are inconstant and fickle are sometimes called Chameleons. 1797 GODWIN

Enquirer I. v. 33, I find myself a sort of intellectual camelion. **1866** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. i. 127 He was a chameleon to the hand which fed him. He coloured himself, as it were, with the King's character.

3. *Bot.* The name of two plants: **White Chameleon,** *Carlina gummifera*; **Black Chameleon,** *Cardopatium corymbosum.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. H iv a, It hath leues of chameleon, or blacker then the whyte thystel and thycker. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvii. 517 Of the Thistel Chameleon..*Chamæleon* is of two sortes, the white and the blacke. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 124 The reason why this herb is named Chamæleon, is by occasion of the variable leaues which it beareth. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 194 The black Chamælion with its handsome blue colour'd tops. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 41 The White Chameleon or Little Chardon.

4. *Astron.* One of the southern circumpolar constellations, lying between Apus and Mensa.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 66/2 The following is the list of Bayer's constellations..Hydrus, Chameleon, Apis.

5. *Chem. Mineral chameleon* or *chameleon mineral* [cf. F. *caméléon minéral*], a name given to manganate of potassium ($K_2 Mn O_4$), the solution of which in water changes colour, on exposure to the air, from deep green to deep purple, owing to the formation of the permanganate ($K Mn O_4$).

1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 461 The cameleon is evidently formed of potash and oxide of manganese. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 234 Hence its common name of mineral chamelion. **1873** WILLIAMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) § 194 This change of colour obtained for the salt the name mineral chameleon.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *simple attrib.*, as *chameleon fare, hue.* **b.** quasi-*adj.* Resembling the chameleon, chameleon-like.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 788 Conscience is then your plea..But yours is much of the cameleon hue, To change the dye with every different view. **1793** HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxix. 143 Such cameleon minds can be at one moment great, at another contemptible. **1837** HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.* (1842) 419 A chameleon spirit, with no hue of its own. **1840** HOOD *Kilmansegg* xxiii, Her very first draught of vital air, It was not the common chameleon fare. **1856** MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* 231 Her chameleon power of seizing and sunning herself in the delight of the moment.

c. *Comb.*, as **chameleon fly,** a dipterous insect, *Stratiomys chamæleon*; **chameleon grass,** the striped variety of *Phalaris arundinacea* or other grasses; **chameleon-like** *a.*

1598 GERARD *Herbal* I. xix. § 2. 25 *Gramen striatum*, or *Gramen pictum*: in English the Furrowed grasse, the white Chameleon grasse, or straked grasse. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 319 The chamæleon fly..is one of our most common two-winged insects.

Chameleon, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause to change its hue like a chameleon.

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. i. 18 This lady did not 'chameleon' her pen from the colour of her audience.

Chameleonic (kămī·lĭ,o·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Chameleon-like; given to change, inconstant.

1821 SHELLEY *Let. Mr. & Mrs. Gisborne* 13 July, Poets—the best of them, are a very cameleonic race. **1870** *Graphic* 17 Sept. 270/3 The Parisians..chameleonic as they may be—do not tire of their rulers in four days.

Chame·leonize, *v.* rare^{-1}. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the chameleon; to change colour like a chameleon.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 51 How from white to redde you camelionized. **1623** COCKERAM, *Camelionize*, to change into many colours. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Camelionize*, to live by the Aire..or change colour.

Chame·leon-like, *a.* and *adv.* Like, or after the manner of, a chameleon.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* A iv, Chamælion like, capable of any faith saue the right. **1629** SYMMER *Spir. Poesie* II. vi. 39 Those that Chamæleon-like are puffed up with the winde of pride. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. 397 Chameleon-like Christians. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 12. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. III. vi. 334 He as usual will go wavering chameleonlike; changing colour and purpose with the colour of his environment.

Chamelet, obs. form of CAMLET.

Chamell(e, chameyle, chamelot, chamemile, chamer, obs. ff. CAMEL, CAMLET, CAMOMILE, CHAMBER.

Chamfer (tʃæ·mfəɹ), *sb.* Also 7 **chamfre.** [app. ad. F. *chanfrein*, formerly also *chamfrain, chanfrain, -frin*, 'a chanfering or a channel, furrow, hollow gutter, or streake in stone-worke, etc.' (Cotgr.), f. OF. *chanfraindre* to CHAMFER. It is possible that the Fr. *chamfrain* directly gave the Eng. CHAMFERING, and that from this, taken as a vbl. sb., *chamfer* vb. and sb. were educed.

The connexion of the two senses is unexplained; sense 1 appears to be the earlier (cf. the vb. and derivatives).

(Gwilt, *Archit.* 928, cites sense 2 from a MS. of 1475, but apparently in error.)]

†**1.** A small groove, channel, gutter, furrow, such as may be cut in wood or stone. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 442 The Alexandrine Figs are of the blacke kind, hauing a white rift or chamfre. **1609** — *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. iv. 223 An yron full of chamfers and teeth [*multifido ferro*]. **1664** EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 197 Those pretty undulations and chamfers which we so frequently find in divers woods. **1708** KERSEY, *Chamfer* or *Chamfret*, a small Gutter, or Furrow upon a Pillar, etc.

2. The surface produced by bevelling off a square edge or corner equally on both sides; if made concave, it is called a *hollow* or *concave chamfer.*

[Not in PHILLIPS, BLOUNT, KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, or TODD.] **1842–76** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Chamfer*, the arris of anything originally right-angled cut aslope or bevel. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxii. § 8 You may see the straight chamfer on most lamp-posts, and pillars at railway stations, it being the easiest to cut: the concave chamfer requires more care, and occurs generally in well finished but simple architecture. **1851** TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 30 It has a round moulding instead of the hollow chamfer. **1870** F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 82 The jambs are square, with a slight chamfer. **1881** *Mechanic* § 346.

3. (See quot.)

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 The chamfering tool with which the aris is removed is often spoken of as a 'chamfer'.

Chamfer (tʃæ·mfəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **chamfure, chaunfer,** 7 **champher, chanfer.** [see prec. sb. OF. had *chanfraindre*, pa. pple. *chanfraint*; mod. F. has *chanfreiner*, to chamfer. The latter element of OF. *chanfraindre* appears to be *fraindre*:—L. *frangĕre* to break; and the whole may be *cantum frangere, chant fraindre*, to break the edge or side (less likely *champ fraindre* to break the field).]

1. *trans.* To channel, flute, furrow.

1565–73 [see CHAMFERED]. **1598** FLORIO, *Incanellare*..to chamfure or make hollow. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 385 The said stone or kernell of the Date..along the back hath a cut or deep slit chamfered in (as it were) between two pillowes. **1620** DAVIES *Past. to W. Browne*, Looke how breme Winter chamfers Earths bleeke face. **1708** KERSEY s.v., The Stalks of certain Plants are..said To be Chamfer'd, when they have Marks upon them like such Furrows. **1820** MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 374 *Strio*.. to chamfer timber or stone.

2. To cut away or reduce (a square edge or arris) so as to replace it by a plane surface with two oblique angles; to bevel *away, off.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/1 Champher is to take the square edge of a stone off Bevile ways. **1800** HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 498 The holes..are chamferred away on the under side. **1849** FREEMAN *Archit.* 44 Beauty and convenience alike would suggest chamfering or rounding off the angles. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxii. § 8 An amputated corner is said to be chamfered.

Chamfered (tʃæ·mfəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Channelled, fluted, furrowed, grooved. *arch.*

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Striatus*, chamfered, chanelled. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., Comes the breme winter with chamfred browes, Full of wrinkles and frosty furrowes. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ccci. 565 A stalk .. straked or chamfered. **1822** *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 395 A horn, chamfered or fluted longitudinally.

2. Bevelled off (as a square angle), having the arris replaced by a plane.

c **1790** IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 21 Chisels, and other edge tools, which are chamfered only on one side. **1793** SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 91 All these, as well as every other adjusting screw throughout the instrument, have chamfered heads. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 529 The solid stone piers, with chamfered angles.

Chamfering (tʃæ·mfəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see CHAMFER *v.* and *sb.*: possibly *chamfering* is the earliest word, and directly ad. F. *chamfrein, -frin.*]

†**1.** Channelling, fluting, grooving; *concr.* = CHAMFER *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Strio*..to make rabates, chanels, or chamfering in stone or timber. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Caneler*, to make rabates, chanels, a chaunfering in Stone or Timber. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 24 The roofe ..vaulted with very sumptuous frettings or chamferings.. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Corniche*, The Composite [Pillar]..with its Channels or Chamferings.

2. The bevelling of a right-angled edge; a cutting aslope; *concr.* = CHAMFER *sb.* 2.

1727–31 BAILEY II, *Cha·mfering, chamfrai·ning* (in *Carpentry*, etc.) is the cutting the edge or end of anything aslope or bevel. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xvi. § 9 The splaying or chamfering of the jamb of the larger door.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chamfering-bit, -tool.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 310 To make chamfering rabates, or chanels in stone or timber. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 83 Marked..with a pointed drill or chamfering tool.

†**Cha·mfery,** *a.* or *adv. Obs.* rare^{-1}. [f. CHAMFER + -Y.] Chamfer-wise, channel-wise.

1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 137 With rent rocks chamferye sharded.

Cha·mfrain, -fron. *arch.* Also 5 **shawfron, shamfron,** 6 **chaufrayne,** 7 **-frain,** 9 **chamfrain, -fron, (champfrein)**; see also CHAFFRON and its variants. [a. OF. *chaufrain, chanfrain* (Cotgr. has both), in mod.F. *chanfrein*, of unknown origin. (Certainly quite a distinct word from *chanfrein*, CHAMFER.) The corruptions CHEVERONNE and CHIEFFRONT occur in 15th and 16th c.]

The frontlet of a barded or armed horse.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 287 To hym that made the shawfron, iiijs. ijd. *Ibid.* 288 shamfron. **1530** PALSGR. 204/1 *Chaufrayne*, a pece of harnesse for a horse, *chaufrain.* **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 4 Plumes, bards, chaufrains, caparisons. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, His gallant war-horse ..fully accoutred for battle, with a chamfron or plaited head-piece upon his head. **1840–5** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 360 Grey Dolphin's chamfrain more than once dipped beneath the wave. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 20 June 11/2 A champfrein, chased with a combat of two horsemen.

†**Chamfrai·ning.** *Obs.* rare^{-0}. = CHAMFERING 2, q.v.

Chamfre, obs. variant of CHAMFER.

†**Cha·mfret,** *v. Obs.* [? derivative of CHAMFER *v.*; not in French.] = CHAMFER *v.* 2.

1611 COTGR., *Braser*, to skue or chamfret, viz. to slope the edge of a stone. *Ibid.*, *Embrasé*..skued, or chamfretted. *Ibid.*, *Embrasure*.. the skuing, splaying, or chamfretting of a doore, or window.

(These quotations show the first appearance of what is now the current sense of *chamfer.*)

†**Cha·mfret,** *sb. Obs.* [see prec.] = CHAMFER *sb.* 1. (Perh. only a dictionary error.)

1708 KERSEY, *Chamfer* or *Chamfret* (in *Architect.*), a small Gutter or Furrow upon a Pillar, etc. And so, as a variant of CHAMFER *sb.*, in BAILEY 1721, etc., JOHNSON 1755, CRAIG, WEBSTER, etc.

Chaming: see KAMING.

†**Chamite.** *Obs.* [f. CHAMA and -ITE.] A fossil shell of the family *Chamaceæ.*

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* i. 245 The petrifactions found in sandstone are most commonly orthoceratites, chamites, tellinites, etc. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 489 White shells, brittle, of the class of chamites, and screw-shells.

Chamite, -itic, = HAMITE, -ITIC.

Chamlet(t, -lot, -lyt, obs. ff. of CAMLET.

Chammed, chamming: see CHAM *v.*

Chammer, obs. f. CHAMBER, CHIMERE.

Chammerlayne, obs. f. CHAMBERLAIN.

†**Cha·mmish,** *a. Obs.* Of or pertaining to a CHAM or KHAN. *Chammish Majesty*: the Great Khan; the Emperor of China.

1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/2 We think the Chammish Majesty, and the Mandarin dignity were..libelled.

Chammydnesse, obs. form of CAMMEDNESS.

Chamœmile, -mell, obs. ff. CAMOMILE.

Chamoil, obs. form of CAMEL.

Chamois (ʃæ·moi, ʃæ·mi, ‖ ʃamwā). Forms: see below. [a. F. *chamois* (16th c. in Littré), prob. from Swiss Romanic: in Tyrolese *camozza, camozz*, Piedm. *camossa, camoss*, mod.Pr. *camous*, Rumansch *camuotsch, chamotsch* (Diez); It. *camozza, camoscio* (cf. *camoscia* chamois leather); Sp. *camuza, gamuza*, Pg. *camuça, camurça.* Presumably of the same origin as OHG. and MHG. *gamz*, mod.G. *gemse*; but the relations between the Teutonic and Romanic words have not been ascertained, and no etymology is known either in Latin or Teutonic. See Diez, Littré, Kluge.

The English form *chamoy, chamoi*, was doubtless partly at least due to the final *-s* being taken as a plural ending. The name of the animal is now always written *chamois*; but sense 2 is still frequently *shammy* and *shamoy.*]

1. (Forms: 6 **shamoye,** 7 **shamois(e, shammois,** 7–8 **shamoys,** 8 **shammoy, chamoi,** 6– **chamois.**) A capriform antelope (*A. rupicapra* or *Rupicapra tragus*), the only representative of the antelopes found wild in Europe; it inhabits the loftiest parts of the Alps, Pyrenees, Taurus, and other mountain ranges of Europe and Asia.

Its size is that of a full-grown goat; it is covered with brown hair, and has horns, about six inches long, which rise straight above the head, bending back so as to form complete hooks. Its agility and keenness of scent make its chase most difficult and exciting. (The 'chamois' of the English Bible is probably a moufflon.)

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Deut.* xiv. 5 The vnicorne, and the wilde oxe, and the chamois [**1535** COVERD. camelion]. **1598** FLORIO, *Muffri*, a kind of beast like a shamoye or wild goate. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 332 The wilde Shamois. **1623** COCKERAM II, A wilde Goate, *Shamoise.* **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 44/2 The Animals called Guanaco's, Chamoi's, or Wild-Goats. **1728** SCHEUCHZER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 591 A Height, which the .. Shamoys themselves scarce venture to ascend. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 38 The shammoy is to be found only in rocky and mountainous places. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A chamoise. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 38, I had the satisfaction of seeing a chamois at a distance. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. (1885) 100 Rabbits stamp loudly on the ground with their hind-feet as a signal! Sheep and chamois do the same with their fore-feet.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; also *chamois-like* a. & adv.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, A Chamoise skinne. **1829** SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, I am no chamois-hunter. **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countr.* I. 103 A chamois-hunting ditty. *a* **1835** MRS. HEMANS *Shepherd* in *Poems* (1875) 512 The courage and the grace Foster'd by the chamois-chase. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* III. II. 217 Chamois-like dost thou aspire?

2. (Forms: 6 **shameuse, shamway,** 6–7 **shamoyes,** 7 **chamoyse, chamoy, chammois,** 7– **shamois, shamoy, chamois**; also SHAMMY, q.v.) Originally, a leather, prepared from the skin of the chamois; now applied to a soft, pliable leather prepared from the skins of sheep, goats, deer, calves, and the split hides of other animals. More fully *chamois-* (*shamoy-, shammy-*) *leather*; see quots. **a.** below.

a. **1575** TURBERV. *Falconrie* 140 Of shameuse leather or soft calves leather or such other leather as maye bee gentle and plyaunte to hir legge. **1588** R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 328 Hides and shamway skins very well dressed. **1668** ROLLE *Abridgm.* 63 He hath cozened you, and hath sold you Lamb-skins instead of Shamoys-skins. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 347 Pieces of soft shamoy leather. **1827** FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* XX. 539 Squeeze it through a piece

of shamois leather. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* lii, What she had kept for years in a bag of chamois-leather.

b. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 334 Many mantles, and shamwayes very well dressed. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 Buffe, Shamoyes, striped Marokines. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* II. ii, Let thy bounty Clap him in shamois. 1633 *Batt. Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV, The king .. forthwith called for a new sute of chammois. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 114 Shreads of Sheep's-Skin, or Shamoy. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xi. 292/1 Rams skins and sheep skins sold for right shamoises ..to the wrong and hindrance of the buyer. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. iii. 307 The leather called shammoy is made also from [the skins] of the tame goat, the sheep and the deer. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* II. 231 Softer than the softest shamoy. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 20 A bit of chamois or wash-leather perfectly free from dust.

c. *attrib.* as name of a material.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 145 Plaine chamoy-jerkins. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 190 A Shamoyes Doublet. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6255/2 Chamoy Shooes. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvi, His war-worn shamoy doublet.

3. Of the colour of this leather, yellowish brown or fawn-coloured.

1882 *Garden* 24 June 436/1 Mdme. Serret, creamy white, suffused with chamois. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 13/2 It is..yellow—or, as stamp collectors might say—chamois in colour.

Hence **Chamois** (also **shamois, chamoy**) *v.* [F. *chamoiser*], to prepare leather in imitation of the chamois skin. **Chamoised** *ppl. a.*, made of, or dressed like, chamois-leather.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. v. (R.) Don Quixote..put on his chamoiz'd apparel, and his boots. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Shammy*, Manner of Shamoising, or of preparing sheep, goat, or kid-skins in oil, in imitation of Shammy. 1804 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* IX. 251 (*title*) Account of a Memoir on Chamoying of Leather.

Chamois, var. CAMOIS *a. Obs.* pug(nose), pug-nosed.

Chamoisite (ʃæ·mwăzəit). [Named 1820 from *Chamoison*, in the Valais, where first found.] A hydrous silicate of iron often occurring in grains.

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 123 Chamoisite appears to be an impure variety. 1868 DANA *Min.* 511.

Chamolet, obs. form of CAMLET.

Chamomile, -mel, variant of CAMOMILE.

† **Chamoy-nosed,** *a.* = CAMOW-, camois-nosed.

1598 FLORIO, *Silo*, he that hath a nose crooked upward, a flat chamoy nosed fellow.

† **Champ,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *champ* in same senses:—L. *camp-um* field: cf. CAMP *sb.*[2]]

†1. A field. *Champ clos, champ of battle*: the ground set apart and enclosed for a judicial duel, single combat, or tourney; also, a battle-field.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5553 Kyng Alisaunder his armes nam..So dude kyng Porus, saunz faile, And comen hem to chaumpe bataile. 14.. *Circumcis.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 96) In champ[c]los hardy as lyon. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603 *Planicies*, anglice Playn *et etiam in panno anglice dicitur* Champe. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 21 b, I offre myself allone ayenst viii the best knightes..for to fyght in Champe cloos. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* IV. ix. 250 To befight hys enemye within a clos felde whiche men calle champ of bataylle. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 161 The Moors of Spain are one of the most extraordinary nations that ever appeared..on the face of nature, or in the *champ clos* of politics.

2. *Her.* The field of a shield.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 973 Þe champe of gold ful wel i-diȝt Wiþ fif lables of seluer briȝt. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, His shielde..The champe of asure wrought full craftly.

3. *Tapestry.* The cloth which forms the ground on which the embroidery is worked.

a 1450 *Acts of Christ, MS. Addit.* 11307 f. 97 (Halliw.) The chaumpe it was of red camelyn. 1539 in *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 36 (Jam.) Ane coit of quhite dammes with the champ of gold. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherry & Sl.* 334 In tirles dornik champ.

4. a. The 'ground' in painting. b. 'The field or ground on which carving is raised' (*Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*).

1573 *Art of Limming* 8 If you wil make a black vesture, take and laye firste a champe of light blacke mingled [with] white Leade.

5. = CAMP *sb.*[2] 14.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 66 They..go to work in the streets, in the next Champ if any be near.

Champ (tʃæmp), *sb.*[2] [f. CHAMP *v.*]

1. a. The action of champing. b. *dial.* or *slang.* 'Feeding', appetite.

1604 *Friar Bacon's Proph.* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 281 Lowre, and poute, and chafe, and champe, Brings all the household in a dampe. 1816 BYRON *Siege of Cor.* xxii, White is the foam of their champ on the bit. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* li. (1878) 328 The very monotonous champ of my horse feeding beside me. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Champ*, appetite. 'You're off your champ to-day. What's matter wi' ye.' 1885 W. T. HORNADY in *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 728/1 [The elephant] winds a soft juicy piece of it up to his mouth, and begins a measured 'champ! champ! champ!'

2. *dial.* Anything champed or reduced to a pulp or soft mass; a trampled mire.

1825-79 JAMIESON, *Champ*, a mire; 'that's a perfect champ'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Champ*, mashed potatoes.

Champ (tʃæmp), *sb.*[3] [ad. Hindī and Bengali *champa* = CHAMPAC.] The timber of the Champac tree (*Michelia Champaca*) in its varieties; also that of *Magnolia* (*Michelia*) *excelsa*. Also *champ-wood*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 24 Magnolia excelsa has a valuable timber, called Champ. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 262 The productions are, oaks..champ, magnolia. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Champ-wood*, the timber of Michelia Champaca and M. excelsa.

Champ, *a. dial.* Firm, hard.

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 124 There is a remarkable strait champ Foot road, or Roman way. [Martin was a Surrey man.] 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Champ*, firm, hard. 'The river has a champ bottom.'

Champ (tʃæmp), *v.* Also 6 **chaump,** 6-7 **champe,** 7 and 9 *dial.* **chomp.** [Only since 16th c. *Cham* (*chawm, chamb*), *champ*, and the dial. *chamble* (Halliwell), appear all to belong to a primary *chamb*, app. closely connected or identical with JAM (*jamb*), and *jamble*, to squeeze with violence, crush. The group is not distinctly traceable outside English: the Sw. dial. *kämsa* (tʃemsa) to chew with difficulty (Rietz in Skeat), Skr. *jambha* jaw, tooth, and Gr. γομφίος grinder, molar tooth, have been compared; but links are wanting. Possibly the group is an instance of recent onomatopœia: Wedgwood gives instances showing that *cham(b)*, *jam(b)*, are natural representations of the action or sound of the jaws in diverse and distant languages.

An ON. *kampa* 'to devour, used of a whiskered animal' (Vigf.) would not give Eng. *champ*; E. Müller's suggestion of derivation from F. *champ* field is devoid of basis.]

1. *trans.* To crush and chew by vigorous and noisy action of the jaws; to munch. Also with *up*.

1530 PALSGR. 480/2, I champe a thing small bytwene my tethe, *je masche*. *a* 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (1848) 79 You are his birds .. he will broach you and eat you, chaw you and champ you. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 738 Betel is but champed in the Mouth with a little Lime. 1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 129, I Berengarius doe beleeve the body of our Lord Jesus Christ to be sensually..broken and champt by the teeth of the faithfull. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xci. 92 That I might be a real ass, and champ thistles on some common. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 348 This ferocity which champs us up. 1864 TENNYSON *Spec. Transl. Iliad* 21 Champing golden grain the horses stood.

fig. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 736 Although he did well understand Latin, yet should he understand few words thereof; the Priests do so champ them and chaw them. 1644 HUME *Hist. Douglas* To Rdr. (Jam.) Clip not, nor champ not my words.

2. *trans.* To bite upon (anything hard); said especially of a horse which impatiently bites the bit in its mouth.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 115 There stamping standes the steed, and foomy bridell fierce he champes. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 95 There stands a steed, and champs his frothy steele. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xvi. 156 A well-mettled horse [will] champ the bit. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 205 The very horses champed their bits. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.*, *Job Pippins* ii, Sir Scipio—speechless and champing foam. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 448 Who..had fallen In death, and with his mouth once champed the earth.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a biting and chewing action or movement with the jaws and teeth.

1558 PHAËR *Æneid* IV. (R.) The palfrey..on the fomy bit of gold with teeth he champes. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 99 On byt gingled he champeth. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 198 To swallow downe that morsel which had bene so unpleasant..to champe on. 1679 CROWNE *Amb. Statesman* III. 35 He has nothing but his bit to champ on. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xv, The war-horse..Champs, till both bit and boss are white. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, Horses..champing at the bit.

fig. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 318 He that foolishly champeth upon those griefs, which wisdom would have be swallowed. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 20 The citadel here .. serves as a shrewd curb unto her [the town] which makes her chomp upon the bit.

†4. *trans.* To gnash (the teeth), close (the jaws) with violence and noise. *Obs.*

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 309 They [bears] gallop up a tree, champing their teeth. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 91 The famish'd brood Clenched their sharp claws, and champ'd their beaks for blood.

5. To make (bullets) jagged by biting.

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 55 How devilish were those men, who..first found the champing and empoisoning of bullets. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* III. 45 When the half-famished Souldier, rather for spight then hunger, will champ a bullet. 1678 *Trials Ireland* 24 Grove would have had the Bullets to be Champt for fear that..if the Bullets were Round, the Wound..might be Cured.

6. *Sc.* To crash, mash, pound with a pestle or the like (potatoes, sand, etc.); to crush or trample under foot, as men or beasts do.

1788-1805 [see CHAMPED]. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 265 Like the red arm o' a hizzie champing rumblidethumps. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii, The whole ground .. of your existence champed into a mud of sensuality. 1863 [see CHAMPING *vbl. sb.*]. *Mod. Sc.* A potato-champer to champ potatoes. The box was champit to atoms by the crowd. The cattle champ the ground round the watering trough.

Champac (tʃæ·mpăk, tʃʊ·mpʊk). Also **champacka, tsjambac, champak, chumpak, -puc.** [a. Hind. *champak*, Bengali *champaka*, Skr. *chāmpākā*, and allied Indian vernacular forms.]

A species of Magnolia (*Michelia Champaca*), a beautiful Indian tree, bearing orange-coloured highly fragrant flowers; held in high esteem by the natives of India.

c 1770 SIR W. JONES *Bot. Observ.* Wks. 1807 V. 129 The strong aromatick scent of the gold-coloured Champac is thought offensive to the bees, who are never seen on its blossoms. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 283 The champacka smells somewhat like a jonquil. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1862) 25 Blest again to hold In her full lap the champac's leaves of gold. 1819 SHELLEY *Lines to Ind. Air*, The Champak odours fail. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 290/2 In Bengal the air is often perfumed with the fragrance of the Tsjambac. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* II. (1881) 24 Pleasant at seed-time, when the champaks bud.

Champagne (ʃæmpē·n). Also 7 **champane,** 7-8 **-pain -paign,** (8 **shampine**), 7-9 **-paigne.** [see CHAMPAIGN, CAMPAIGN.] The name of a province of eastern France; hence, a well-known wine of different varieties, white and red, and still or sparkling, made in this district.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. I. (ed. 1689) 570 Drink ev'ry Letter on't in Stum, And make it brisk Campaign [*later edd.* champaign] become. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, Then sparkling Champaigne, Puts an end to their reign. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 159 French kick-shaws, cellery, and Champain. 1697 *Praise of Yorksh. Ale*, Other Liquors fine, Rasberry Wine..and Shampine. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 107 Sprightly young Fellows, who drink Champagne. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 413 Wits inspired with champaign and claret. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xx, Excellent claret and champagne were liberally distributed. 1833 C. REDDING *Hist. Mod. Wines* 72 Though in England most people understand by Champagne only wine which effervesces, this..is an error. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. 45 A young mechanical genius on whom the sight of a locomotive acted exactly like a bottle of champagne.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *champagne-bottle, -cork, -cup, -glass, -tweezers*; also *champagneless* adj.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 101 A faint redish colour like Champane wine. 1868 ISAB. SAXON *Five Years Gold. Gate* 266 Champagne-corks flew freely. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 17 June 762/2 Everything..is in favour of the champagne-makers.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*) **Champa·gne** *v.*, to drink champagne (cf. *to wine*). **Champa·gnish, Champa·gny** *adjs.*, resembling champagne or its exhilarating qualities; so **Champa·gniness.**

1814 BYRON *Let. Moore* 9 Apr., We clareted and champagned till two. *a* 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* 115 [You] hear rather plainish A sound that's champaignish. 1851 C. BEDE *Verd. Green* II. ix, Similar champagney reasons. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 67 That peculiar champagney feel of mountain air. 1886 G. M. FENN *This Man's Wife* in *Gd. Words* 583 The light champagny atmosphere. 1884 JEFFERIES in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 4 A warm sweet air, light and brightness and champagniness.

Champaign (tʃæmpē·n: see below), *sb.* & *a.* Forms: 5 **champeyn(e,** 5-7 **-ayne, -aine,** (6 **chaumpain, -ayne, champeine, -ant,** 6-7 **-eigne,** 7 **champan**), 6-9 **-aigne, -ain,** 7-9 **champagne,** 7- **champaign.** [ME. *champayne, champaigne*, a. OF. *champaigne* (= It. *campagna*, Sp. *campaña*, Pg. *campanha*): — L. *Campānia* 'plain, level country', *spec.* the name of the rich and level province of Italy lying south-west of the Tiber, afterwards specially distinguished as *Campagna de Roma*; in later Latin (*e.g.* by Gregory of Tours, *c* 575) applied to many similar tracts, and as a common noun; f. *camp-us* level field.

Taken into Eng. not in the Norman or North Fr. form *campaigne*, but in that of central Fr. The pronunciation with tʃ- and stress on first syllable is exemplified already in 14th c. in alliterative verse. The same accentuation is shown by all English poets from Shakspere to Tennyson and Browning; but occasional instances with the stress on the second syllable appear in the 19th c., and some even identify the word in pronunciation with *champagne*, as if it were from modern French. Webster and Worcester have this pronunciation only.

In the 16th c. there arose a variant *champion*, CHAMPIAN, which in the 17th c. was much more frequent than the normal form. In the 17th c. the mod.F. form *campagne* was introduced, and was at length established in a differentiated military sense: see CAMPAIGN.]

A. *sb.*

1. An expanse of level, open country, a plain; a level field; a clearing.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1226 To-warde Castelle Blanke he chesez hym the waye, Thurghe a faire champayne, undyr chalke hyllis. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 125 After many journeyes and many wayes and champaynes trauersid. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 2044 A large pleyne Under a wode, in a champeyne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 65 With shadowie Forrests, and with Champains rich'd. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 105 A plain and pleasant champain. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* XV. 124 Who o'er Verona's champain try their speed For the green mantle. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xliv, Looking round the champaign wide. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 112 And riversundered champaign clothed with corn. 1844 EMERSON *Yng. Amer.* (1875) II. 302 These rising grounds command the champaign below.

2. (without *pl.* or *article.*) as a species of land or landscape: Flat, open country, without hills, woods, or other impediments.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 241 In champeyne eke, and nygh the sees brynke. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 46 Thens 10 Miles al by Chaumpain .. to Farington, standing in a stony Ground in the Decline of an Hille. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 257 Fair Champain with less rivers interveind. 1682 — *Hist.*

Mosc. i. Wks. (1851) 473 The whole Country is Champain. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* (1870) xv. 519 A hill-country is more beautiful to the eye than champaign.

3. *The champaign* (without *pl.*): **a.** the level, open country, in opposition to the mountains and woods; also, **† b.** the country, as opposed to town.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 169/1 She wente thenne into the champeyn to a cyte named Vorulana. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 99 As well of the hils .. as of the plaine and champain. **1640** SANDERSON *12 Serm. ad Aul.* (1681) II. 172 A Wild beast or a Thief may easily be discried in the open Champain. **1658** R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 39 [In the town] Bands and Cuffs are fouled more in one day, than in ten in the Champain. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* i, Where the mountains sink down upon the champaign, or more level land.

† 4. The open unenclosed land, as opposed to that partitioned into fields; the moor, fell, or down, unowned, or held in common possession; the common land; = CHAMPIAN 4. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 Thei now .. conuerted the champeine to tillage, the plaines to pasture, etc. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, 180 Mount her hedge, T' enioy the Champaigne; whilst another mournes In an enclosure. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. 34 The least turfe of hallowed glebe is with God himself of more value than all the Champaigne of Common possession.

† 5. The level open country as the chief scene of military operations; 'the field'. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. viii. 93 b, The armie of the robbers .. came downe into the champaine [*campos*], and spoyled the territories of Preneste and Gabes. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 86 Not to haue come down all the time of his invasion into the champagne. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 391 Philip, as soon as ever he was come out of the narrow wayes, into the open Champayne, was presently inclosed. **1875** MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xx. (1877) 130 Once arrived on the Italian champain, all his trials would be recompensed.

† b. Hence, A field of battle; a battle-field.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. 457 To wish any second Victory, in the naked Champans about Cannæ. **1615** HEYWOOD 4 *Prentises* I. Wks. 1874 II. 221 Your bloods these champaines shall embrue. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* XVI. 959 His bounding helmet on the champain rung. **1790** COWPER *Iliad* X. 58 The bloody champain strew'd with arms. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 357 The shrill tones of a trumpet were heard to sound thrice from the champaign.

† c. A military expedition into the field; = CAMPAIGN 3. *Obs.*

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* VI. 142 Attended his Father this Champaign, to instruct himself..in the Rudiments of War.

6. *transf.* **a.** Open or level expanse; cf. *field.*

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv. 50 To view those Campos natantes .. that vast Champain of Water, the Ocean. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 2 All night the dreadless Angel..Through Heav'ns wide champain held his way. **1679** *Confinement* 8 The wide Champain, of the milky way. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXII. (1856) 281 A broad champaigne of undulating ice.

b. Even unruffled surface.

1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* XIII. 288 The tranquil champaign of his face is seldom troubled by anything in the shape of undue warmth or excitement.

7. *fig.* 'Field' (of view, observation, research, etc.); expanse.

[**1596-1631**: see CHAMPIAN 6.] **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 202 To bid you the base through the wide and dusty Champaine of the Councels. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iii. § 33 Sweeping round the champaign of universal science. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* XVI. 379 Indicating the poet's comprehension of the whole champaign, as it were, of a character. *Ibid.* XVI. 392 Slowly spreading in an inert ooze over the social champaign.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.* use of *sb.*)

† 1. Of the open unenclosed country; of the common land. *Obs.* See CHAMPIAN B. 3.

c **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* V. XXVI. (1554) 139 a, In departing of chaumpayne heritages Atwene the worthy and poore.

2. Of the nature of a champaign; level and open; free from hills, woods, enclosures, etc.

[**1523-1736**: see CHAMPIAN B. 1.] **1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* 118 Then he breaketh over the champaigne countries. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 185 b, You see .. howe champaine a plaine lyeth open for me. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. X. 178 A Champain Region is a space of land either altogether voide, or scarce furnished with trees. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Surveying*, To take the Plot of.. a large Champain Field. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. XXXVII. 59 The Temple stands on an high champain Ground. **1867** RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. i. 33 This tract ..was, compared with Armenia, champaign and level.

3. a. Of the field or open country, field-. **b.** Of champaign land.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* s.v. *Campál, Batálla campál*, a champaine warre. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CXCIII, Not as they had fought A well-fram'd Champaigne Battle. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* IV. 821 The coursers for the champaign sports. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* I. iv. (1871) 22 The land..presents..a champaign view. **1863** HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Recoll. Gifted Wom.* (1879) 104 Glimpses of champaign scenery.

† Champain. *Obs.* Also 6 **-ine, -ian.** [cf. F. *champagne* field, 'the lower third of the shield' (Littré).]

1. *Her.* A broken or deflected line, sometimes on only one side of an ordinary; it is sometimes vairé, sometimes curved or enarched.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 71 b, He beareth a point champine, Or, in a fielde Tenne. Who 80 killeth his prisoner (to him humbly yeelding) with his owne hand rebateth his honor. *Ibid.* 79 He beareth party per bend Champian, Argent and Geules. Anything set in triangle on this cote, honoureth the same, to a great increase of commendation. **1661** MORGAN *Sphere Gentry* II. vii. 78 The point Champain was deservedly due to Simeon and Levi, brethren in iniquity, for in their wrath they killed their prisoners. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* I. iii. § 83 He beareth Argent a Pale Champaine, or enarched on the Dexter side, Vert. **1708** KERSEY, A Point Champain (in Heraldry) is a Mark of Dishonour in the Coat of one that kills a Prisoner of War, after he has cry'd Quarter.

2. *Arch.* '*Champain Line*, in ornamental carved work formed of excavations, is the line parallel to the continuous line, either ascending or descending' (Gwilt).

Champana: form of SAMPAN, a Chinese boat.

† Cha·mpany. *Obs.* Also 6 **shampanie.** [var. of CHAMPAIGN; cf. *Almaine, Almanie* from OF. *Alemaigne, Brittany* from *Bretagne*, etc.]

? The field (of combat); ? the lists: cf. CHAMP *sb.*1

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1822 He killez in the champanyse chevalrous knyghttez. **15..** in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 196 Sir Henry Lees challenge before the shampanie.

‖ Champart (ʃaṅpar). [a. F. *champart* 'a certain portion of the produce received by the feudal lord from land held in lease from him' (Littré); in ONF. *campart*:—L. *campi pars* part of the field. Du Cange has examples of *campipars, campars, campipartum, campart, -um, campartagium, campipartitia*, etc., etc.]

1. The division of the produce of land; hence, a form of tenure or lease, in which the landlord receives a fixed share of the produce; also, a charge upon land, consisting of a part of the produce. Still in use in the Channel Islands.

[**1292** BRITTON II. ii. § 4 Mes si le seignur del arbre prenge autri ees en soen arbre, et il sache a qi il sount, il iert tenuz de les rendre, ou de garder les a chaumpart pur la moyté des issues taunt cum eus dourrount. *transl.* But if the owner of the tree takes another person's bees in his tree, and knows whose they are, he will be bound to restore them, or to keep them upon terms of divided enjoyment for half the profit which they shall produce.] [**1775** ASH, *Champart*, a part or portion of a large field.] *c* **1651** in Latham *Channel Isl.* 389 That camparts, likewise .. be remitted and abolished. **1862** *Ibid.* III. xvi. 388 The land was subject to both tithe and champart,—the latter being a payment of every twelfth sheaf of corn. **1880** *Jersey Weekly Press* 23 Oct. 2/6 Advocate Baudains .. produced the deed .. which did not state that it [the land] owed champart.

2. = CHAMPERTY 2. (? Only in Anglo-Fr.)

[**1292** BRITTON I. xxii. § 17 Ausi de nos ministres..qi avet-ount nul plé meyntenu a champart ou en autre manere. *transl.* Concerning our officers..who have maintained any plea by champerty or in any other manner.]

Champed (tʃæmpt), *ppl. a.*1 [f. CHAMP *v.* + -ED1.] Chewed vigorously; *dial.* pounded, mashed.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country. Farm* 56 To apply raw Wheat champed or chawed a long time. **1788** PICKEN *Poems* 63 (Jam.) A cog o' champit kail. **1805** A. SCOTT *On Potatoes* Poems 154 (Jam.) A wally dish o' them weel champit.

† Champed, *ppl. a.*2 *Obs. Sc.* **champit.** [perh. f. CHAMP in sense 'field, ground'; hence having raised figures on a ground of a distinct colour and texture; but perh. connected with prec.] Having raised figures; embossed, diapered. (Jam.)

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlvi, Satine figures champit with flouris and bewis. **1539** *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 32 (Jam.) Ane gowne of crammasy velvot, champit like dammes with ane braid pasment of gold. **1573** in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 378 Item, oone standynge cup, the bodie champt and cover partli christall. **1612** *Inv.* in M'Kay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 308 Ane stand of greine champit curteinis.

Champer1 (tʃæ·mpəɪ). [f. CHAMP *v.* + -ER 1.] One who, or a thing which, champs, chews, or mashes. In *dial.* a kitchen tool for mashing potatoes, etc.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 25 The foure footed rablement of herbagers and grasse champers. **1608** MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. ii, I keep champers in my house can shew your lordship some pleasure. **1611** COTGR., *Mascheur*, a chawer, chewer; champer; eater. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3 Some Name for these craving Damsels .. Trash-eaters, Oatmeal-chewers, Pipe-champers, Chalk-lickers.

Cha·mper2. A variant of CHAMFER: in both senses.

1817 J. PUCKLE *Club* § 410. 77 The hollows above their [coursers'] brows, their champers, narrils, mouths, necks. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* XIII. (1858) 277 Along the edges of their upper beds he struck off a small rude champer.

Cha·mper, *v.* = To CHAMFER.

1788 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 5 The back side of the upper end .. being champered or bevilled off.

† Cha·mpertor. *Obs.* Forms: (4 **chaumpertor**), 6 **champertour, -partor,** 7 **-parter,** (**-pertour**), 7– **champertor.** [a. Anglo-F. *champartour*, in OF. *champarteor*, f. *champarter* vb., f. CHAMPART.] One guilty of champerty.

[**1383** *Act 7 Rich. II*, xv. § 1 Des meyntenors des quereles & chaumpertors.] *c* **1500** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 Mayntener of quarels, champertour, enbracer of questis, or other comon mysdoers. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 438 A Champartour, that is to say, one that mooueth pleas or sutes .. at his owne costes, to the end to have part of the land or other thing in variance. **1668** ROLLE *Abridgm.* 53 Thou art a common maintainer of Suits, and a Champertor, and I will have thee thrown over the Bar next Terme. **1816** *Edin. Rev.* 354 Calling the plaintiff a champertor.

Champertous (tʃæ·mpəɪtəs), *a.* [f. CHAMPART + -OUS.] Of the nature of champerty.

1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* Ded. 2 This champertous combination. **1868** J. T. BENJAMIN *Sales Pers. Prop.* (1884) 520 Taking a transfer of an interest in litigation as a security is not champertous.

Champerty (tʃæ·mpəɪti). Forms: 4–5 **champartie, -tye,** 5 **chaumpartye, champertye,** 5–7 **champertie,** 6–8 **champarty,** (7- **petrie**), 7– **champerty.** [Properly *champarty*: a deriv. of CHAMPART, the ending perh. due to some of the Latin forms, or to association with *part, parly.*]

† 1. Division of lordship or power, partnership in power. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 1091 Thus may ye seen þat wysdom ne richesse, Beautee ne sleighte, strengthe, hardynesse, Ne may with Venus holde champartie [1 *later MS.* maken champartie], ffor as hir list the world than may she gye.

¶ Lydgate appears to have known the word only from Chaucer's phrase above, which he misunderstood, and took to mean 'to hold rivalry or contest, to hold the field *against*, to maintain the struggle, resist'. Some of the 16th c. archaists followed Lydgate in his error.

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 131 Folk whiche .. Dare to theyr wyfes be nat contrarye .. Nor withe hem holde ne champartye. — *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, They stande full assured Agayne vs all to holde chaumpartye. — *Bochas* I. iii, Against the heauen to holden champartie. *Ibid.* I. xviii. **1532** W. WALTER *Guistard & Sism.* (1597) B ij, Yet mought my frailté gainst such occasions Make no champarty, nor no great defence.

2. *Law.* The illegal proceeding, whereby a party not naturally concerned in a suit engages to help the plaintiff or defendant to prosecute it, on condition that, if it be brought to a successful issue, he is to receive a share of the property in dispute.

a **1329** *Sc. Act* 1 *Robert I*, xxii. § 2 Nec terram seu aliquam rem aliam capiat, ad Champarte, ad defendendum, differendum, seu prolongandum jus alterius extra formam juris. **1467** *Ord. Worcester* lix. in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 400 The attorners..to execute ther office..w'out mayntenaunce, or champertye. **1495** *Act.* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 Preamb., Unlaufull reteynders, mayntenaunce, embrasyng, champertie and corrupcion. **1594** WEST *Symbol.* II. § 216 Maintenance and champarty in sutes. **1602** FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 48 There is no diversitie where a man selleth land depending a writ petitorie of the same land, or doe giue it depending the writ: for in both cases there is Champertie. **1755** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 86 *note*, Sir E. Coke who being in danger of a prosecution .. for champarty and maintenance being a judge. **1881** *Standard* 1 Aug. 5/2 Champerty is a bargain either with the Plaintiff or Defendant to contribute towards the cost of litigation, the price being a share in the spoil. **1882** *Spect.* 8 Apr. 459.

b. An act or case of champerty.

1450 *Paston Lett.* 107 I. 145 To enquere .. all .. maynteaunces, champerties, embraceries..by hem..doen. **1750** CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 452 [To] hear, and determine of all felonies, conspiracies, champerties, breaches of peace.

c. *fig.* A combination for an evil purpose.

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* III. v, A combination and hellish champertie in these powers of darknesse. **1645** MILTON *Reply Answ. Divorce* Wks. (1847) 221 These made the cham-party, he contributed the law, and both joined in the divinity. **1671** H. STUBBE *Reply* 21 If that the Historian had not been of the champerty, this Passage had been more plausible.

† Cha·mpery. *Obs. rare*−1. [on OF. type **champerie*, f. OF. *champier* 'combattre en champ clos':—late L. type **campicāre*, med.L. *campiare*, Sp. *campear* to be in the field.] Fighting or contending in the lists.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. 269 Now sound they to the Iusts .. most brauely all their Champerie acquite.

† Champe·stre, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *champestre* (11th c. in Littré):—ad. L. *campestr-em*, f. *camp-us* field.] Pertaining to the fields, rural.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* II Some .. were nygh dwellers by citees, and other places in champestres.
(Cf. *Fête champêtre* a rural fête.)

† Champe·strial, *a. Obs.* [A variant of CAMPESTRIAL, influenced by OF. *champestre*.] = prec.

1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 65 Rurall and champestriall men.

Champher, obs. variant of CHAMFER.

Champhire, -phor, obs. ff. CAMPHOR.

† Champian, -ion, *a.* & *sb. Obs.* In 6 **-yon,** 6-8 **-ion, -ian.** [A variant of CHAMPAIGN, -PAIN, found as an *attrib.* or *adj.* form in Ld. Berners, early in 16th c., and towards the end of that century also as a sb.; during the 17th c. it was much more frequent in both uses than *champagne. Champyon, -ion*, was the earlier form; *champian* was perh. assimilated to adjs. and sbs. in -IAN.]

1. An expanse of level open country; a plain unbroken by hills, woods, etc.; = CHAMPAIGN 1.

1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 23 Menaphon looking over the champion of Arcadie. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 109 It hath larger champians than Lyguria. **1611** BIBLE *Deut.* xi. 30 The Canaanites, which dwell in the champion. *a* **1687** PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 14 If it were a plain Champion. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. ii. 19 With some gentle risings, that make it a fine pleasant champian.

2. (without *pl.* or article) as a species of land or landscape; = CHAMPAIGN 2.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 16 In woodland, in Champion, Citie, or towne. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 173 Daylight

and champian discouers not more. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 39 Finding all open champian about the Towns there. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* i. 1 The Country round about is all Champian.

3. (with *the*; without *pl.*) The level open country, as distinct from the mountains or woods, or the town; = CHAMPAIGN 3.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (1841) 20 They that never went out of the champion in Brabant will hardly conceive what rocks are in Germany. 1700 SIR H. CHAUNCY *Hist. Hertfordsh.* (1826) I. 59 Henxworth is seated in the Champion upon a rising Ground. 1704 SWIFT *Battle Bks.* (1750) 32 They cackle loud and flutter o'er the Champian.

4. The open unenclosed land as distinguished from that partitioned into fields; the moor, fell, or down on the top of a hill; land held in common; a large common; = CHAMPAIGN 4.

1611 COTGR., *Meze*, an vntilled wast, or champian, wherein many seuerall mens cattell runne. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 13 Advantages, that Enclosure yields, above the Champion and Field-Land.

b. *transf.* A farmer of such land.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 34 New fermer may enter (as champions say) on all that is fallow, at Lent ladie day.

5. The level open country as the chief scene of military operations; = CHAMPAIGN 5.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 85 After the King was entred, he dispersed his men of warre into the champion. 1658 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iii. § 35 (1670) 377 The plain Champion is good for the Cavalry.

b. Hence, A field of battle; the 'field'.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 29 The dusty champian, where many a helm and shield .. were strew'd. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 87 And many a noble Gentleman that day, Weltring in gore, on the wilde Champion lay. 1640 GENT *Knave in Gr.* II. i, One of us twaine, or both..On this cold earth, this very Champion, shall Offer up a crimson sacrifice of his most precious blood.

6. A 'field' of inquiry, study, etc.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 26 The abuses of customes; in which, mee seemes, you have a faire champian layde open unto you. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 136 To expatiate a little into a Champian and Field of matter.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.* use of *sb.*)

1. Of the nature of a champaign; level and open; = CHAMPAIGN *a.* 2.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 22 There about was some champyon countrey, with corne and medowes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 8 b, A holsome place..some part of it champion, some hilly. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* i. i, And change his mountains to a champion lea. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 555 In champion countries.

2. *fig.* Level, equal.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 233 That all Offices should be made champian for their profits, none higher than other.

†**3.** *Agric.* Of land: Unenclosed, common, as distinct from 'several' or 'enclosed'. *Obs.*

[1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 To kepe..the damme at harde meate in the house, as they vse in the playne champyon countrey.] 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 50 Good land that is seuerall, crops may haue three, in champion countrie it may not so bee. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1678) 8/1 Here champion, there inclosed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Inclosures* generally maintain treble the Number of Inhabitants, or more, than the Champion Ground. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Champion*, or rather champain-Lands, are lands not inclosed.

b. Of or pertaining to unenclosed land.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 2 Of Champion husbandrie now doo I write.

Champian, -pine, obs. ff. CHAMPAIN.

Champignon, -pinion (tʃæ̆mpi·niən, ʃæ̆m-). Also 6 ?**champion,** 7–8 **cham-, campinion,** 8 **-pignion.** [a. Fr. *champignon* (14th c. in Littré) :—L. type **campiniōn-em.* OF. had *champigneul* = It. *campignuolo* :—L. type **campinolius.* Both forms appear to be derivatives of *camp-us* field, open country, but their structure is not clear.]

A name applied originally (as in French) to fungi, or mushrooms generally; in 18th c. to edible mushrooms, esp. *Agaricus campestris*; but, subsequently, restricted to the Fairy Ring Agaric (*A. Oreades*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. ii. 6 Venemous Champions or Tode stooles. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 258 Scarce an inveterate tree but some kind of campinion adheres thereunto. 1681 T. DINELEY *Jrnl. Tour Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 179 Mushrooms, toadstooles, or champinions are in great number good and fair. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats, Secure for you, himself champignons eats. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The Champinion or Toad-stool. 1743 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 601 Although many Species of Mushrooms are eatable .. the Gardeners only propagate that Sort with red Gills, called, by way of Excellence, Champignon, a Name given by the French to all sorts of Mushrooms. 1762 HUDSON *Flor. Angl., Agaricus Oreades*, champignion. 1775 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1777) II. 1021 Champignion or Fairy Agaric. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 501 The Champignon or common eatable Mushroom. 1807 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 137 The broadest rings that I have seen were those of the common mushroom (*Ag. campestris*); the narrowest .. are those of the champignon (*Ag. oreades* of Dr. Withering). 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 334 The champignon .. grows on more moist land than the..mushroom.

Cha·mpine, var. CHAMPAIGN, -AIN, CHAMPIAN.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* vii. 7 Toward the South, and in the champine.

Champing (tʃæ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. CHAMP *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CHAMP; chewing with vigorous action, mashing.

1592 LYLY *Mydas* IV. iii. 49 Give mee a pastie for a parke ..then shalt see a notable champing. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 162 This little bit, after much champing and chewing .. goes down with him like chop'd hay. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xv. 268 When eating, they [alligators] make a loud champing noise. 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 9 The beating, or, as it was called, the 'champin'', of the potatoes was a work of strength. 1882 *19th Cent.* No. 69. 738 He..heard the champing of the bits.

†**Cha·mping,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* = SHAMPOOING.

1698 HANS SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 462 A kind of Instrument, called, in China, a Champing Instrument. Its use is to be rub'd or roul'd over the Muscular Flesh. 1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 262 Nor is this operation of champing..only practised after bathing.

Cha·mping, *ppl. a.* That champs.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. XC, Corvino straight foam'd like his champing jade.

Champion (tʃæ·mpiən), *sb.*1 Forms: 3-4 **champiun,** 4–5 **champioun,** (**chaumpion, -yon, -youn, scaumpioun, schampion,** 5–6 **champyon**), 4– **champion.** [ME. *champiun, -on,* a. OF. *champiun, -on* (= Pr. *campio, -on,* Sp. *campion, -eon,* Pg. *campião, -eão,* It. *campione*) :—late L. *campio, -ōnem* combatant in the *campus* or arena, professed fighter, f. L. *campus* field of athletic or military exercise, place of combat, lists: see CAMP *sb.*1 and *sb.*2

Campio was formed on *campus*, like *tabellio* 'scrivener' on *tabella* 'written deed'. Isidore has '*campiones* gladiatores, pugnatores'; Joh. de Janua '*campio*, gladiator, *vel* in campo duellum exercens'; see Du Cange. ME. had also the doublet CAMPION from northern Fr., and see KEMP *sb.*]

1. A fighting man, a combatant; a stout fighter, a man of valour. Also *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 Heo weren itented, & þuruh þe tentaciuns ipreoued to treowe champiuns. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1007 With hem com mani chanbioun. *Ibid.* 1015 Champiouns, and starke laddes. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 203 A champioun is in þe place þat hath i-wrou3t me sorwe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campyon, or champyon, *athleta, pugil, campio.* 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* ix. 26 Nor play I the champion as some do, which for their pastime with their handes do beate the ayre. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iv. 19 A stouter Champion neuer handled Sword. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 176 The Boare..is counted the most absolute Champion amongst beasts. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 224 The champion ..who won the ancient fortress.

2. One who fights on behalf of another, or on behalf of any cause. *techn.* One who 'does battle' for another in 'wager of battle', a duel, or the like.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxiii. § 15 Et ausi en totes batayles de champiouns.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 31 Or fynd a noþer man To fight with Colibrant, þat was his champion. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 104 3oure champion chiualer, chief knyght of 3ow alle, 3elt hym recreaunt rennynge. 1494 FABYAN VI. ccix. 222 This Gunylda was falsely accused of spowsebrech, for tryall wherof she was put to her champion. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 104 The parties must either themselues in person, or else finde other for them, who be called in our law Champions, or Campions. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 51 When the Philistines sawe their champion was dead, they fled. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Mar., The Duke of Buckingham did bid Holmes, his champion..go to him to do the business. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 340. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXVII, God will raise me up a champion.

b. Also, one who fights in 'wager of battle' in his own cause.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 5 The Champions are prepared, and stay for nothing but his Maiesties approach. 1672 *Cowel's Interpr.* s. v., In the Common Law, it [champion] is taken no less for him that tryeth the Combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the Quarrel or Place of another.

c. *Champion of the king,* or *queen, of the realm* or *England*: (see quots.).

1672 *Cowel's Dict., Champion of the King*, His Office is at the Coronation of our Kings, when the King is at Dinner, to ride armed into Westminster-hall, and by a Herald make a Challenge, That if any Person shall deny the Kings Title to the Crown, he is there ready to defend it; which done, the King drinks to him, and sends him a gilt Cup with a cover full of Wine, which he hath for his Fee. This Office ever since the Coronation of Richard the Second, hath continued in the Family of the Dymockes. 1685 *Acc. Coronation* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2028/3 The Kings Champion..performed the usual Ceremony of the Challenge. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 ₱ 2 Just such a great Action as that of the Champion's on a Coronation Day. 1714 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5270/8. 1832 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii. *note.*

3. *fig.* and *transf.* One who in any kind of contest or conflict acts as the acknowledged defender of a person, cause, or side; one who stoutly maintains any cause. (The literal sense is sometimes distinctly in view, sometimes out of sight.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18651 Sua did iesus, vr champiun [*v. r.* scaumpioun], þof he lai ded for vr ranscun. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 289 Strong schampions and pileris of holy chirche. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/4 God fader .. gafe & betoke the sayd kyng champyon or deffensour of the feythe. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* II. i. 15 Bodin the champion of witchmongers. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 43 To heauen, the widdowes Champion. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 25 He hated persecution for religion, and was always a champion for all religious people against all their great oppressors. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 144 ₱ 8 No other qualification for a champion of controversy. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 544 The great champion of vaccination. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess. Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 110 Human virtue demands her champions and martyrs. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. i. (1864) 10 He never was the champion of a class, because He was the champion of Humanity.

4. He who holds the first place in prize-fighting, rowing, walking, or other trial of strength or skill; one who has defeated all opponents, and is open to contend with any new competitor.

1825 [implied in CHAMPIONSHIP]. 1840 G. C. BOASE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 331/2 On 26 Oct. 1840 he beat John Leechman, known as Brassey .. and was hailed 'champion of England'. 1887 *Ibid.* IX. 332/1 A subscription had been raised to purchase a 'champion's belt'. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 325 Gold medals ..were won by the champion and championess.

b. *transf.* The animal, plant, etc., which obtains the first prize in a general competition; also applied to a variety of vegetable, fruit, etc., for which the first excellence is claimed; *e.g.* to a variety of potato.

[*a* 1845 HOOD *Decl. Chivalry* iv, Bold Sidney, and his kidney—nay, Those 'early champions'—what are they?] 1880 *Social Notes* 20 Nov. 246/2 Five tons of Scotch Champions. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 79/1 A vast store of Potatoes—Champions, sir; Champions!

5. *attrib.* **a.** Acting as champion. **b.** That has defeated all competitors, as *champion boxer, punter, sculler, walker.* **c.** Hence, Of the first class, excelling all others, as *champion pease, turnips,* etc.

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXIX, The office of Champion Defender had devolved, not on a Preceptor, but on a Companion of the Order. 1860 SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* xi. (L.) The case of the champion fighting-cock. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Champion lode*, a large vein of metal. 1886 *Illust. Lond. News* 16 Jan. 71 Mr. Warton, the champion 'blocker' of the late Parliament. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 331/1 Benjamin Caunt (1815–1861), champion pugilist.

6. *Comb.*, as *champion-like* adj.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii, He undertook Most championlike, to win the prize at tilt. 1836 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husenbeth* 44 Let us hear his champion-depute in continuation.

Champion, *sb.*2 and *a.*: see CHAMPIAN.

Champion (tʃæ·mpiən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** To challenge to a contest; to bid defiance to. *rare. Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 72 The Seedes of Banquo Kings. Rather then so, come Fate into the Lyst, And champion me to th'vtterance. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xliii, She stood as one who champion'd human fears.

2. To fight for; to defend or protect as champion.

[Not in TODD 1818, or earlier dicts.] 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxix, Championed or unchampioned, thou diest by the stake and fagot. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 279 Who ever .. championed them [dames] more gallantly in the chivalrous tilts of the Vivarambla?

3. *fig.* To maintain the cause of, stand up for, uphold, support, back, defend, advocate.

1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 77 His nature .. prompted him to champion any cause in which justice had been outraged or innocence wronged. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 140 The idea must be championed, however much against hope. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 402 If a friend be in adversity, Gratiano will champion him with good words and deeds.

4. To make a champion of. *rare.*

1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlii. 7 They .. crowned him, and championed him.

Hence **Cha·mpioning** *ppl. a.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xi, The championing little wife.

Champion, obs. f. CAMPION, and ?CHAMPIGNON.

Championage. *nonce-wd.* [see -AGE.] = CHAMPIONSHIP.

1885 R. BURTON in *Academy* 1 Aug. 69/1 Championage, when the warrior .. sallies forth to 'renown it', and gains glory by slaying one adversary or more.

Championess (tʃæ·mpiənės). [f. CHAMPION *sb.* + -ESS.] A female champion.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 41 Then laid the noble championesse strong hond upon th'enchaunter. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. cviii, The Championesse he thought he saw and knew. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 75 Calliope..the championesse that defends the Standard of the Muses. 1728 *Daily Post* 7 July, This present Monday, being the 7th of October, will be a complete Boxing Match between the two following Championesses. 1873 *Q. Rev.* 187 The .. ablest championess of 'the Rights of Woman', Mary Wollstonecraft. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 10/2 Archery in Wiltshire. Mrs. Eyre Hussey is the championess of the year.. Mr. Clarke being the champion.

Championize (tʃæ·mpiənəiz), *v. rare.* [see -IZE. Cf. It. *campioneggiare* (Florio).]

†**1.** *intr.* To play the champion. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation*, With a Blunted blade, To Championize under a Tented shade As at your Tourneys. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial. Man-hater* Wks. 1874 VI. 190 To championise and wrestle.

2. *trans.* To act as champion of.

1840 AGN. STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* III. 48 Louis duke of Orleans..undertook to championize her wrongs.

Hence **Cha·mpionism** *nonce-wd.*, action of championing; professed championship.

1877 *Academy* 10 Mar. 206 Matthew Arnold's championism of Falkland .. is just and excellent.

Cha·mpionless, *a.* Without a champion.

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 51 Louis XI is by no means championless.

Championship (tʃæ·mpiənʃip). [f. CHAMPION + -SHIP.]

1. The position or office of a champion; the acting as champion *of*; advocacy, defence.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 228 Markham's extempore championship of the twelve tribes. 1869 SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* i. 7 Cæsar's championship of the provincials. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 12 The most disinterested of conceivable championships, the championship of the theory of persecution without the advantage of the fact, which is now no longer possible.

2. The position of 'champion', conqueror, or superior in any contest or trial.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 427 A modern pugilist would call this a set-to for the championship. 1887 G. C. BOASE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 332/1 He..met Bendigo..on 9 Sept. 1845, and..contested for 200*l.* and the championship.

b. *attrib.*

1874 J. HEATH *Croquet-Player* 93 The championship meeting..when 'The Championship of Croquet'.. is competed for. 1881 *Echo* 17 Jan. 4/2 The Championship Billiard Match..Quickest time on record in a championship match.

Champit, variant of CHAMPED *a.*[2] *Obs.* embossed.

Champkin. *nonce-wd.* (Cf. *bumpkin.*)

1653 BROME *Mad Coup.* i. i. Wks. 1873 I. 13 Did it tell it Kinseman that it is got with Champkin.

Champoo, obs. form of SHAMPOO.

Cha·mpy, *a. Sc.* [f. CHAMP *sb.*[2] or *v.* + -Y.] Broken up and miry, by trampling of beasts, etc.

1844 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 355 A champy waggon-way.

Chamur, obs. form of CHAMBER.

Chan, Chanbioun, Chanbur, obs. ff. KHAN, CHAMPION, CHAMBER.

Chance (tʃɑns), *sb.* Forms: 3 **cheance,** 3–4 **cheaunce,** 4 *Sc.* **chanss,** 3–7 **chaunce,** 4 **chauns**(e, **chanse,** 4–5 **chawnce,** 4–6 **chans,** 4– **chance.** [ME. *chea(u)nce,* a. OF. *cheance* (= Pr. *cazensa,* It. *cadenza*):—late L. *cadentia* falling, f. *cadent-* falling, pr. pple. of *cad-ĕre* to fall: cf. CADENCE.]

1. The falling out or happening of events; the way in which things fall out; fortune; case.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 465 To come .. to helpe is moder, that was her ofte in feble chaunce. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10690 Þe biscop þam þe chauns tald, Qui he did þam sembled be. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 273/1 As he would haue made yᵉ contrary choyse, if he had foresene in them the contrary chaunce. 1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 89 If chaunce be that .. the stoore increase. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XVIII. 388 The chance of war Is equal, and the slayer oft is slain.

b. A happening or occurrence of things in a particular way; a casual or fortuitous circumstance; = ACCIDENT 1 b.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 58 Fesnyng of frendschip and of pess, That neuir for na chanss suld cess. 15.. *Cokwolds Daunce* 105 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 43 That was thruȝht a chans. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* vi. 9 It was a chance that happened to vs. 1614 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 18 It is a chance, if ever riches were good to any. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg.* II. i. 5 'Tis a curious chance that the looms should be all four quiet. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* 112 It was a chance that the late Chief-Justice and his wife .. did not meet on the road.

2. (with *pl.*) A matter which falls out or happens; a fortuitous event or occurrence; often, an unfortunate event, mishap, mischance; = ACCIDENT 1 a, c. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28055 Mani sinful chances þat mai fall. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2494 Al his cheânces that he hadde By Tywesdai hi come. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 199 If þou wolt ..charite kepe in eche chaunce. 1529 MORE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 12 There shall no poore neighbour of mine bere no losse by any chance happened in my house. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* All the changes and chances of this mortal life. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 656 The bearing well of all calamities, All chances incident to man's frail life. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. XXXII. 330 A lamentable chance happened. Sir Tho. Finch .. taking ship at Rye .. [was] lost with the ship. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1658 Ye surely have endured Strange chances.

†**3.** That which befalls a person; (one's) hap, fortune, luck, lot. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 14 Hym þouȝte þe ymage in hys slep tolde hym hys cheance. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 345 My destinye or chaunce. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Coloss.* i. 3 It hath not yet hitherto been my chaunce to see you. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 177 If it be thy chance to kill me. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 53 It was my chance lately to be in company with three Gentlemen.

b. in the game of Hazard.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 325 Seuene is my chaunce, and thyn is cynk and treye.

4. An opportunity that comes in any one's way. (Often passing into sense 5.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 468 The king let Henri is sone, as God ȝef the cheaunce, Lowis doȝter spousi. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 132, I That haue this Golden chance, and know not why. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 254 The Cholera .. gives the Patient scarce a single Chance for his Life, if those Symptoms are not speedily mitigated. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 470 A change of climate is his only chance. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 250 Thou hadst one chance, thou wilt never have another. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 3 Hitherto the moral sciences have had no fair chance. 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 6/5 The second half of his innings was disfigured by two chances. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 153 This is the second chance Milly's thrown away.

5. A possibility or probability of anything happening: as distinct from a certainty: often in plural, with a number expressed. b. *Math.* = PROBABILITY; so also *theory* or *doctrine of chances.*

1778 T. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 153, I would know how many Chances there are upon 2 Dice .. The Answer is 36. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 626 The doctrine of chances is a branch of mathematics little more than an hundred years old. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xix. Wks. (Bohn) I. 239 Unless the chances are a hundred to one that he will cut and harvest it. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 215 There was no chance that..the scheme..would be supported by a majority. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 7 The chances against any given grain reaching the pistil of another flower are immense.

6. Absence of design or assignable cause, fortuity; often itself spoken of as the cause or determiner of events, which appear to happen without the intervention of law, ordinary causation, or providence; = ACCIDENT 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 b, In cases of chaunce or vncertaynty. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 160 b, Those whiche .. doe committe the successes of thynges to happe hazard, and blynd chaunce. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 389, I ha' not so much Wealth to weigh me down, Nor so little (I thank Chance) as to daunce naked. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 83 Chance seems to be only a term, by which we express our ignorance of the cause of any thing. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. § 2 (1819) 198 A conformation so happy was not the gift of chance. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xiv. Wks. (Bohn) I. 183 The ancients, struck with this irreducibleness of the elements of human life to calculation, exalted Chance into a divinity. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xvii. § 2 It is incorrect to say that any phenomenon is produced by chance; but we may say that two or more phenomena are conjoined by chance..meaning that they are in no way related through causation.

II. Phrases.

7. *By chance*: **a.** As it falls or fell out; without design; casually, accidentally, incidentally, haply.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 60 And ȝef the man other that wyf By cheaunce doumbe were. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 108 Pelleus .. hade a wyfe .. Tetyda she heght: Þes gret in þere gamyn gate hom betwene, Achilles, by chaunce. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* i. 6, I came by chaunce vnto mount Gelboa. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* XXIV. 4 Encountred me upon the seas by chaunce. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 122 Not *obiter* and bichance, but purposelie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 53 Sometime by chance a blind man may catch a hare. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ⁋ 8 If by chance the Coachman stopped at a wrong Place. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 41 Some book that you picked up, as you say, by chance.

† **b.** Perchance, perhaps, maybe. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6b, Thou mayst lese thy goodes..and also by chaunce the helth of thy body.

† **c.** At random, anyhow. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. i. 29 From the given Point C, to the Line AB, draw a Line by chance.

†**8.** *In, through, with chance*: = by chance (see 7 a). *Of chance*: (*a.*) = by chance (7 a); (*b.*) = on the chance (10). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6771 If þis ahut be stoln in [*Fairf.* wiþ] chanse. *Ibid.* 7171 Thoru chance he fand an assban. *Ibid.* 1514 (Fairf.) Cayme he sloghe wiþ [*Trin.* bi] chance. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 59 Þer fader & þei o chance togider gan mete. *Ibid.* 207 Þe kyng..atires him gode nauie Tille Inglond, ochance to wynne it with maistrie.

†**9.** *For any chance*: for anything that might happen, in any event, anyhow, ever. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 245 (Gött.) Seldom was for ani chance Englis tong preched in france. *Ibid.* 5575 (Fairf.) May na mon for nankin chaunce for-do þat lordes puruyaunce.

10. *On the chance*: acting on the chance or possibility (*of* or *that* . . .); see sense 5.

11. *To take one's chance*: **a.** to take what may befall one, submit to whatever may happen; to 'risk it'. So †*to stand to one's chance* (*obs.*). **b.** To seize one's opportunity (see 4).

a 1300 *Land Cokaygne* 184 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 161 Ye stond to yure cheance. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 107 Me is best take mi chaunce. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 86 Wishing rather to stande to thy chaunce, than to the choyce of any other. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 151 Brother, take you my land, Ile take my chance. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. i. 38 You must take your chance. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 382 Wilt take thy chance with me? 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 98 To take the chance of the morning's tide. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 127 We had limed ourselves With open eyes, and we must take the chance.

12. *The main chance*: †**a.** The chief or paramount issue, the most important eventuality. *Obs.* **b.** That which is of chief importance; now *esp.* the chance of enriching oneself or of getting gain, one's own interests; in such phrases as *to mind, provide for, have an eye to the main chance.* (A cant phrase in 1699, and still partaking of that character. Perhaps from the game of *Hazard*: see further under MAIN.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 104 Either content yourself with my choice, or lette mee stande to the maine chaunce. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 83 A man may prophecie With a neere ayme, of the maine chance of things, As yet not come to Life. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (6 Jan. 1625), [Bacon] scarce left any money..which did argue no great wisdom, it being .. a property of a wise man to provide for the main chance. *a* 1677 J. HARRINGTON *Syst. Politics* x. 512 The Master..that either keeps himself up to his antient bounds, or increases his Stock, looks very well to the main chance. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s. v. *Eye*, Tis good to have an Eye to the main Chance. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. 79 Bubalion .. thinks himself wise, and passeth for one that minds the main chance. 1832 MACAULAY *Burghley, Ess.* (1854) 221/2 He had .. a constant eye to the main chance.

13. *To stand a (good, fair) chance*: see STAND.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 108 He .. hardly stood a chance of becoming a beggar. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 5/1 The Ministry..stand a good chance of seeing themselves reduced to insignificance.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That occurs or is by chance; happening to be such; casual, incidental. (Often unnecessarily hyphened.)

1676 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1888) VI. 15 John Sherdley Butcher for sellinge of two chance cowes vis. viiid. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 18 My Dealings were..not by a Shop or Chance Trade. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 179 There were five chance auditors. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i. 2 The chance amusements of former days. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* III. i. 427, I parted with my chance companion. 1868 ISAB. SAXON 5 *Yrs. Golden Gate* 181 Chance gains. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 77 A chance paragraph in a book.

C. as *adv.* By chance, perchance, haply. *arch.* (In some of the examples *chance* may be a verb.)

1595 *Maroccus ext.* 20, I may chance of these and more leave a deeper print. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 12 It may chance cost some of us our lives. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 265 If chance her Geese be scatter'd over the Common. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Harold* IV. lxvii, While, chance, some scatter'd water-lily sails. 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 167 Lest some mischief may chance befall them.

D. in *comb.*, usually in attrib. or adv. relation (cf. B), = by chance, casual, -ly; as *chance-comer, -hit, -hurt, -shot; chance-dropped, -meeting, -poised, -ravelled, -sown, -taken, -won,* ppl. adjs.; also **chance-bairn, -child,** an illegitimate child; **chance lot,** a lot (of land or other commodity) constituted not by design, but as an incident of other operations; **chance-wise** *adv.*, by chance, casually. See also CHANCE-MEDLEY.

1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.*, **Chance-bairn,* an illegitimate child. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* V, No *chance-child was he, for he could trace his genealogy all the way back to his parents. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ⁋ 8 A man .. does not care for sacrificing an Afternoon to every *Chance-comer. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 77 A variety of species may .. thrive there and then perish, and be followed by other chance-comers like themselves. 1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 153 By some *chance-correct reply. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* I. i, Liberal words *chance-dropped. 1882 W. B. SCOTT *Poet's Harv. Home* 36 Ears .. *Chance-hearing that fate-laden song. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXVII, Jeanie's last *chance-hit..obliterated the ill impression which had arisen from the first. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. 420 A *chance-hurt? an accident against thought, or intention? 1888 *Scotsman* 8 Feb. 3/6 *Chance-lot Feus, convenient to Cars and N.B. and Cal. Railway. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 120 Imaginary cities raised in the sky by *chance-meeting clouds. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* I. xii. 32 A *chance-shot sooner took him. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xix, No sapling, *chance-sown by the fountain. 1830 KINGLAKE *Eothen* 293 He lets him rave for a season, but all *chance-wise, of people, and things once dear. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 388 If I died, sir, I should not like her to hear of it chance-wise. 1887 PROCTOR *Chance & Luck* 162 Greed for *chance-won wealth.

Chance (tʃɑns), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **chaunce, chaunse,** 4–7 **chanse,** 6– **chance.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To come about by chance; to happen, occur, fall out, come to pass.

a. with the event as subject, expressed either by a sb. preceding the verb, or by a clause following it, the verb being then preceded by *it,* as 'It chanced that I saw'. *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 Flaterie passeth alle .. For upon thilke lot it chaunceth To be beloved now a day. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13777 When Troylus..was turnyt to ground By Achilles, as chaunset of þat choise kyng. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* ii. 23 It chaunced that he went thorowe the corne feldes. 1535 COVERDALE *Phil.* i. 19 Yᵉ same shal chaunce to my Saluacion. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII*, 122 Let a more plenteous fruitfulnes chaunce. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 57 All thinges that chaunce in heauen and earth. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III, This slaughter chanced on a saturdaie. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* XV. 37 Bare graine, it may chance of wheat. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXI, Three days ago chanced an occurrence of a nature which alarmed me. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. iii. 74 Whenever it chanced that the feelings of the people were roused.

† **b.** followed by an indirect obj. (dative); the event being expressed as in **a**, or by infinitive following *it. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12305 Pollexena .. Thurgh whom Achilles, þe choise kyng, chansit his end. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 46 Yt chaunced me to turne here and there. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 122 It chaunced him that as he passed through Oxfoorde, the schollers picked a quarrell unto his servauntes. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 6 All those things that should chance him. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 12 At last him chaunst to meete upon the way A faithlesse Sarazin. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* XXIII. 10 By reason of vncleannesse that chanceth him.

c. with the indirect object of b. changed into grammatical subject; followed by inf. expressing the event. (*e.g.* 'Him chanced to come', 'He chanced to come': cf. HAPPEN.) Somewhat *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7701 Than Achilles with a chop chaunset to sle Philles. 1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 124 Yf anything in her body afterward should chaunce to offend and myslyke them. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 5 There chaunsed..to come to my handes, a shiete of printed paper. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 209 If she chance to nod, Ile raile and brawle. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 11 Where any discord chanced to arise. 1711 BUDGELL

Spect. No. 77 ₱ 6, I chanced the other Day to go into a Coffee-house. **1867** TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlvi. 23 If he chanced to be at home.

2. To happen to come, come by chance (*on* or *upon*; also formerly with other prepositions). Somewhat *arch.* (Cf. *happen.*)

1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 139 He chaunced vnder an arche of yᵉ bridge where yᵉ water was very shallowe. **1548-63** J. BALE *Sel. Wks.* 156 But this chancellor, belike, chanced upon that blind popish work. **1551-6** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 66 Chaunsynge into the company of them. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 64 At the last chaunced upon the right key, and so opened the gate. **1630** WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* ii. 6 Wee chanced on a .. shippe.. bound for Callis. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. § 10 Every one of the forms that Flaxman has chanced upon.

†**3.** To speed, have luck (of some kind). *Obs.*

(In quot. 1553 perh. = to speed badly: cf. to *mischance.*)

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kk viij, Wryte to me .. if thy wyfe Dyorsilla chaunced welle of the flote that came out of Cetin. **1553** SIR E. MONTAGU in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 2 What was best to be done for the safeguard of his life, which was like to chance in that fury and great anger presently.

4. *trans.* To risk, venture, take one's chance of. *colloq.*

1859 FARRAR *Eric* 323 Oh! chance the towels. We can run about till we're dry. **1870** A. R. HOPE *Schoolboy Fr.* 77 Never mind; we'll chance it. **1879-80** *Rep. Attorn. Gen. of Pennsylv.*, Very few would chance the pains and penalties of perjury to save a few dollars of taxes.

¶ **5.** *How chance* was formerly used in questions for 'how chances it that', 'how is (was) it that'.

Here *chance* takes no inflexion, and almost assumes the character of an adverb. Cf. CHANCE *sb.* C.

a **1555** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 156 How chance you go not to the service upon the holy-days? **1590** MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv. 564 How chance this was not done before? **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 230 How chance you went not with Mr. Slender? **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 151 How chance my brother Troylus went not?

Chanceable (tʃɑ·nsăb'l), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Happening by chance, subject to chance, casual, accidental, fortuitous.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 56 Where things be measured by chanceable disorder, rather then by necessary vse. *a* **1628** F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 15 The chanceable arrival of Euarchus. **1656** FINETT *For. Ambass.* 14 It might be interpreted as chanceable, and not of design. **1881** DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 437 Foul-mouthed babblers .. [who] in a chanceable way divulge new paths for [the] pursuit [of vice].

b. Non-essential, subsidiary; = ACCIDENTAL 3, 4.

c **1550** CHEKE *Matt.* xvi. 68 Reason..thinketh pleasuer a chanceable thing to honestee.

¶ quasi-*adv.*: By chance, casually.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 508 Wordes as they chanceable fall from the mouth. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiv. 183 Some one pastor chanceable coming to that parish for the time.

Hence **Cha·nceableness, Cha·nceably** *adv.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 160 b, All chanceablenesse of fortune. **1672** H. MORE *Brief Reply* 65 The sudden surprisedness, or inevitable chanceableness of the mistake. **1559** W. BALDWIN in *Mirr. for Mag.* (1563) E iv b, Chanceably slayne with a piece of ordynaunce. **1579** FULKE *Refut. Rastel.* 732 Comming in chanceably or curiously. **1601** F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 34 The king..being chanceably slain by the glaunce of an arrow.

Chanced (tʃɑnst), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. CHANCE *v.*] That has come about by chance; accidental.

1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* IV. i, Left To learn, on chanced return, what dim report Had scarce suggested.

Chanceful (tʃɑ·nsful), *a.* [f. CHANCE *sb.* + -FUL; cf. the earlier CHANCEFULLY.]

1. Dependent on chance; casual, accidental. *arch.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 9 This is a chancefull case, and not placed in the choice of such as learne. **1641** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 395 All which kinds, howsoever they may seem chancefull, are yet..directed by God. **1827** HARE *Guesses* (1859) 189 Poetry is not an arbitrary and chanceful thing. **1855** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. 158 We can see, in what else seems so chanceful, the hand that turns the wheel of fortune.

†**b.** Exposed to chance; risky, perilous. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 98 In this aduentures chauncefull ieopardie. **1610** HEALEY *City of God* 410 To say somewhat in Gods defence from that chancefull rashnesse.

2. Full of chance or chances; eventful.

1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 192 We may soon be carried away from him by the chanceful stream of life. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 48, I will..in plain speech my chancefull story tell. **1855** BROWNING *In Balcony* III, We two lived A chanceful time in waiting for the prize.

3. In *comb.*

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 221 Chanceful-falling dice.

Cha·ncefully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a chanceful manner, accidentally; in quot., unhappily, unfortunately (*obs.*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10676 Chaunsfullyche hyt vaylede no3t.

Chancel (tʃɑ·nsĕl). Forms: 4 **chaunsel**, *Sc.* **chancell, -sell, chancer, -ser**, 4-7 **chauncell**, 5-6 **chauncel**, 6 **chauncelle, chawnsell**, 7 **chancell**, 6- **chancel.** [a. OF. *chancel*:—late L. *cancellus* in same sense, f. L. *cancelli* bars of lattice-work: the plural name being extended from the grating or screen of lattice-work to the place which it enclosed, and then made singular. Mod.F. has *chanceau*; but usually *cancel*, assimilated to the Latin name retained in ecclesiastical use.]

[**1.** 'Used to denote a separate division of the ancient basilica, latticed off to separate the judges and council from the audience part of the place' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.*).

This is the original of the chancel in a church; but the sense hardly occurs in English.]

2. 'The eastern part of a church, appropriated to the use of those who officiate in the performance of the services' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.*), and separated from the other parts by a screen, railing, etc.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8806 Þe lewede man holy cherche wyl forbede To staunde yn þe chaunsel whyl men rede. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 356 Thair chancer [*v. r.* chansell] full sturdely Thai held. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99/3 Poul entred .. within the chauncell and put hym to prayer. **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* v. viii. 109 b, The vpper parte of the Church called the Chancel or Quire. **1648** LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* 38 It consisted of three parts .. as our Churches doe, of the Chancell, Church, and the Churchyard. **1697** BP. OF LINCOLN *Charge* in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 68 A part of the church..prepared for the celebration of the Lord's Supper, which we call the Chancel. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* III. 44 A clerk had given a bond to the patron..to keep the rectory house and chancel in repair. **1870** F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 16 Long chancels were then in great esteem.

†**3.** *transf.* Used of other buildings, as the temple at Jerusalem, heathen temples, etc. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Test. Love* II. (1560) 282/2 Poore chauncell, open holes in every side: beddes of silke with tapites going all about his chambre. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 233 (D.) The priest went into the priue chauncell, and .. came forth againe, and aunswered that Jupiter did..make him a graunt of his boune. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 340 Holie of holies..or the chauncell of the temple. **1649** LOVELACE *Poems* 112 Enter the dismall chancell of this roome.

4. *Comb.*, as *chancel-arch, -building* vbl. sb., *-casement, -screen, -steps, -window*; **chancel-table**, a communion-table.

1832 TENNYSON *May Queen, New Year's Eve* vi, Upon the chancel-casement, and upon that grave of mine. **1846** KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 116 Chancel-screen and Altar stair. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 18 Many a great chancel-window. **1863** SIR G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Ab.* 14 The pier of the chancel-arch. **1882** *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 183/3 Wholesale 'restorations' (the leading object of many of which is chancel-building).

Chanceler(e, obs. form of CHANCELLOR.

†**Cha·ncellary.** *Obs.* [One of the forms of CHANCELLERY, of partially specific use.]

1. An office in the general register office in Edinburgh, also called *Chancery*, managed by a director and his deputies, in which are recorded all charters, patents of dignities, and writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal.

1676 W. ROW *Supp. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 355 The Earl of Lothian's son, Director of the Chancellary. **1687** *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/5 In Order whereunto, this shall be to the Directors of Our Chancellary, and their Deputs for Writing the same..a sufficient Warrand.

2. An occasional form of CHANCELLERY 2 b.

Chancelled (tʃɑ·nsĕld), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. CHANCEL + -ED; in first quot. as if f. a vb.] **a.** Placed in a chancel. **b.** Having a chancel.

1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. No Convent.* 12 If they .. will not be chancell'd, when they read Common-Prayer to the whole Congregation, they must be censur'd for cancelling the Laws. **1881** *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 247/2 These early chancelled churches.

Chancelleer, variant of CANCELEER.

Chanceller, -eur, obs. ff. CHANCELLOR.

Chancellery, -ory (tʃɑ·nsĕlәri). Forms: 3 **chancelerie**, 4 **chauncelrie, chauncellerie**, 7 **chancellary**, 9 **chancelry, chancellory**, 8- **chancellery.** Also in F. form *chancellerie* (see sense 3). [a. OF. *chancel(l)erie*, f. *chancelier* CHANCELLOR; cf. late L. and Pr. *cancellāria*, Sp. *cancelaria*, It. and Cat. *cancelleria*: see -ERY. Contracted at an early date to *chancelry*, CHANCERY; also, partly refashioned as CHANCELLARY.]

1. The office or position of a chancellor.

c **1300** *Beket* 359 Therfore ich 3ulde the up here al clene the chancelerie. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 191 Thoffice of the chauncellerie Or of the kinges tresorie. **1886** J. GILLOW *Hist. Eng. Catholics* II. 380 His *locum tenens* in the Chancellory.

2. A chancellor's court, or office, with its officials. [Cf. Ger. *kanzelei, kanzlei.*]

1803 SYD. SMITH *Rev. Catteau's Danois*, The chancelry of Denmark interprets all laws which concern privileges in litigation .. The German chancelry has the same powers and privileges in Sleswick and Holstein. **1876** *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3/1 Each governor will have a chancellery, and a council composed of four members.

b. The office or department of a court secretary or notary (with its formalities of drawing up documents, official style of penmanship, etc.).

1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 441 The Titles in the new Powers should be inserted..according to the usual Stile of the Chancellary of each Court. **1727** T. JENKINS tr. *Father Paul on Benefices* (1736) 142 The Commendams contracted too much of this Habit, not altogether commendable, from the Roman chancellery. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 639 Became Scriptor Apostolicus in the papal chancelry in Avignon, 1371.

c. The office attached to an embassy or consulate.

1869 *Echo* 4 June, He will merely succeed the Clerk of the Chancellery, M. Farine, who has been assisting the United States' Minister in the task .. of protecting the interests of the French residents. **1877** WALLACE *Russia* xxxiii. 560 The chancelleries of the courts. **1881** *Daily News* 20 Jan. 3/4 The Chancelleries of the Great Powers consider the Turkish Note expressive of a willingness to make greater concessions.

3. The building or room occupied by the chancellor's office.

1831 *Remembrancer* 251 [Cardinal Riario] employed many of the blocks of travertine..for constructing the chancellery. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, Their French rivals shut up their chancellerie. **1884** T. HUGHES in *Daily News* 3 Mar. 6/1 [The bishop] striding along one morning on his way to his chancellery. **1885** T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns, &c.* I. 86 The friend, looking at him between the bars of his little chancellerie, asked his hotel.

Chancellor (tʃɑ·nsĕlәr). Forms: 1-2 **cancelere**, 1 **cancheler**, 3-4 **chaunseler(e**, 3-6 **chaunceler, chanceler**, 4 **chancelere**, (**chancelier**), 5 **chanceller**, (**schanchler**), 6 **chaunsler, chansler, chauncellour**, **-or, chauncelour, -or, chancelleur**, (*Sc.* **chanclair**), 6-7 **chancelor**, 7-8 **chancellour**, 6- **chancellor.** [ME. and AFr. *canceler, chanceler*, a. OF. *cancelier, chancelier*:—L. *cancellārius* usher of a law court, whose station was *ad cancellos* at the bars or grating which separated the public from the judges (see CANCELLI, CHANCEL). The word appeared already in late OE. as *canceler* (occas. *cancheler*), evidently introduced by Edward the Confessor from Norman French *cancheler*; this was in 13th c. supplanted by the Central Fr. form *chanceler*; and this in late Anglo-Fr., and thence in 16th c. English, was erroneously spelt *-our, -or*, like other words properly in *-er, -re*, etc.: cf. ANCESTOR, and see -OR.]

[The early history of the sense lies outside English: in the Roman Empire, the *cancellarius* was a petty officer stationed at the *bar* (of lattice work) in a basilica or other law court (cf. CANCELLI, CHANCEL), as usher of the court; in the Eastern Empire he had risen to be a secretary or notary, who in later times was invested also with judicial functions. From the ancient Roman Empire, the name and office was transferred to the Western Empire, and Kingdoms, with a varying but generally increasing importance. It appears to have been introduced into England by Edward the Confessor, and became an important office under the Norman Kings, the chancellor as official secretary having superintendence of all charters, letters, and official writings of the sovereign, the custody of the royal seals, and important legal functions; see senses 1 a, 2 a. From the Roman Empire the office also passed into the church (whence sense 5), and into the mediæval orders of knighthood (whence 6 b).

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (ed. 2) I. 352 The chancellor of the Karolingian sovereigns..is simply the royal notary .. Edward the Confessor, the first of our sovereigns who had a seal, is also the first who had a chancellor..The whole of the secretarial work of the household and court fell on the chancellor and chaplains.]

I. 1. General sense of secretary, official secretary. *Obs.* or *alien.* †**a.** of the king of England. *Obs.*

This office has developed into that described in 2 a, and for the sake of historical continuity the quotations are all given there, but the earliest also belong here, and the phrase the *King's Chancellor* continued in occasional use down to the 16th c.

†**b.** of the queen-consort. *Obs.*

a **1131** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Þes cwenes canceler Godefreið wæs ȝehaten.

c. of foreign or ancient potentates.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1810 Darie..of-clepith his chaunselere, And hoteth him sende, fer and nere..lettres hard. **1382** WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xx. 24 Josaphat, the sone of Achilud, the chaunselere [**1535** COVERD. chanceler; **1611** recorder]. **1611** BIBLE *Ezra* iv. 8 Rehum the Chancellour, and Shimshai the Scribe.

d. of a nobleman or great lord.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 20 The Great Duke Came to the Bar..At which appear'd against him, his Surueyor, Sir Gilbert Pecke his Chancellour, and Iohn Car.

e. The French equivalent is sometimes applied to the chief secretary of an embassy, and the English form occurs as its representative.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 499 The Consuls and vice-Consuls, and persons attached to their functions, that is to say, their chancellors and secretaries. **1885** *Whitaker's Alm.* 312 [Officers of the Austrian Embassy in London] Chancellor.

II. Modern uses of the title arising out of the original sense:

2. a. *Chancellor of England*, also called *Lord Chancellor*, and *Lord High Chancellor*: the same officer who was originally the *King's Chancellor* (see 1 a), who has in course of time become the highest officer of the crown, and an important member of the cabinet.

He is the highest judicial functionary in the kingdom, and ranks above all peers spiritual and temporal, except only princes of the blood, and the archbishop of Canterbury; he is keeper of the Great Seal, is styled 'Keeper of his Majesty's conscience', and is president and prolocutor of the House of Lords; he presides in what was the Court of Chancery, but is now the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court; appoints all justices of peace; is the general guardian of infants, lunatics, and idiots; is visitor of hospitals and colleges of royal foundation, and patron of all church livings under twenty marks in value.

a **1066** *Chart. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 229 Stigand se

archebisceop, Harold eorl, Rengebold cancheler. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1093 [Se cyng]..betæhte..Rodbeard his cancelere þæt biscoprice on Lincolne. *a* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Þar he nam þe b' Roger of Sereburi..& te Canceler Roger his neues. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 468 The king him made is chaunceler. *c* 1300 *Beket* 219 Seint Thomas that was Chanceler. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 128 His Chancelere Thomos of London. 138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 335 Oure bishopis þat pressen to be chaunseler. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* iv. xxxiii. (1483) 81 The thyrd councelour of the kynge is the chaunceler. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 93 Morton, cardnalle & chanceler of Ynglond. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 242 The bishop of Elie, the Kings Chanceler. 1591 Lambarde *Arch.* (1635) 51 Edward..having spent a great part of his age in Normandie, first brought the use of the Seale from thence into this Realme; and with it (as I suppose) the Name of Chancellor. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 54 In some respects, the office of the Imperial quæstor may be compared with that of a modern chancellor. 1818 Cruise *Digest* IV. 370 It was resolved by the Chancellor, and all the Judges of England, except one. 1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 741/1 Our ancient chancellors, up to the time of Wolsey, were mostly ecclesiastics. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 269 Robert Burnell was the first great chancellor, as Hubert de Burgh was the last great justiciar.

β. Lord Chancellor.

(*Lord*, or *my Lord*, was at first no part of the title; it now distinguishes him from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.)

1485 *Plumpton Corr.* 48 My lord Schanchler publyshed in the Parlament house the same day, that, etc. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 39 Bacon..Whom a wise King, and Nature chose Lord Chancellor of both their Lawes. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* Pref. 2 A common..Sentence of my Lord Chancellours. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. I. ii. 133 The lord chancellor..sends his warrant to the clerk. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 273 The highest of all the Judges, though only clothed with a civil jurisdiction, the Lord Chancellor.

γ. Lord High Chancellor.

1589 *Hay any Work* 27 The offices of our L. high Chancellor, high Treasurer, and high Steward of Englande. 1707 (*title*), The History of the Rebellion..Written by the..Earl of Clarendon, late Lord High Chancellor of England. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 433 The Lord High Chancellor of later times, the highest Judge in Equity, the Speaker of the House of Lords, the proverbial Keeper of the King's conscience, arose from more lowly beginnings than any other of the great officers of state.

b. *Lord Chancellor of Ireland*, an officer of the Irish government, having duties analogous to those of the same officer in England.

1850 C. Phillips *J. P. Curran* 408 The Irish Lord Chancellor received a hint that his resignation would not be unacceptable. *Ibid.* 409 The Irish Chancellor felt himself..compelled to give way.

† c. *Chancellor of Scotland*, a similar officer before the Union of 1707, who was the head of law as well as equity in that kingdom. *Obs.*

3. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*: the highest finance minister of the British Government: historically, he is the under-treasurer of the Exchequer, whose office has become of prime importance, since that of Treasurer came to be held not by an individual, but by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. (See also Exchequer.)

[1248 *Trin. Commun.* 32 *H.* 3., *Rot.* 8 b [Madox 580] Rodulphus de Leycestria de Licentia Regis remisit Regi Officium Cancellarij de Scaccaria. *a* 1300 *Red book of Excheq.* 14 b (Oath) Ên loffice de Chanceller del Escheqer.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 280 To Berwik cam þe kynge Eschekere, Sir Hugh of Cressyngham he was chancelere, Walter of Admundesham he was Tresorere. 1535 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The Treasurer, Chancellor, Chamberlaine, and Barons of the Kings Eschequer. 1672 R. Wild *Poet. Licent.* 35 May the wise Chanc'lour of th' Exchequer be A greater Treasure than the Treasury. 1711 Madox *Hist. Excheq.* 580 In the 18th year of K. Henry III, John Mansell was appointed to execute a certain office at the Exchequer. I cannot tell what office it was unless it was that of Chancellour. 1713 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Mar., The chancellor of the exchequer sent the author of the *Examiner* twenty guineas. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 482/1 The chancellor of the Exchequer is under-treasurer, and holds the seal of the Exchequer. 1838 *Ibid.* X. 110/2 The judges of the court of exchequer are the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, the chief baron, and four other barons..When the court sits in equity the chancellor of the exchequer has a voice (although now rarely exercised) in giving judgment. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (ed. 2) II. 275 In the same reign [Henry III] was created the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom the Exchequer seal was entrusted, and who with the Treasurer took part in the equitable jurisdiction of the Exchequer, although not in the common law jurisdiction of the barons.

transf. 1841 Marryat *Poacher* xxvi, For..two years Joey had filled his situation as chancellor of the exchequer to Mrs. Chopper.

4. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*: originally the chancellor of the Duchy Court of Lancaster, the representative of the King as Duke of Lancaster; now one of the ministers of the crown (he may or may not be in the cabinet), who presides, personally or by deputy, in the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster, deciding on all matters of equity connected with lands held of the crown in that Duchy.

1553 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 26 Writs..shall and may from henceforth be directed..to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. 1607 Cowel *Interpr.* s. v. *Dutchy Court*, A Court wherein all maters appertaining to the Dutchy of Lancaster are descided by the decree of the Chauncelour of that Court. 1698 *Petition* in *N. & Q.* (1885) II. 364 Thomas, Earle of Stanford, Chancellour of his Majtys Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancashire. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 78. 1804 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 133 Lord Mulgrave to be Chancellor of the Duchy. 1874 *Times Summary* 1873 The return of Mr. Bright to the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

5. *Chancellor of a bishop* or *of a diocese*: a law officer, who acts as vicar-general for the bishop, and holds courts for him, to decide on cases tried by ecclesiastical law.

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 968 þoo þapostoile had his book, His chanceler he it bitook To rede. 1536-40 *Pilgryms T.* 274 in *Thynne's Animadv.* The bisshop is not her..ner yet his chansler. *a* 1581 Bp. R. Cox *Injunctions*, That all Churchwardens within the dioces of Elie shal..certifie..all such matters..to the Chauncelour or his deputie vpon some court day. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 160 Chancellors or Bishops Lawyers. 1735 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 137 In the diocese of Wells the bishop and his chancellor have quarrelled. 1888 *Whitaker's Alm.* 238 [Diocese of] London..Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram.

6. *Chancellor of a chapter*: a. *of a cathedral*: one of the four chief dignitaries in the cathedrals of old foundation.

(He applies the seal, writes letters of the chapter, keeps the books, etc.)

1578 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 167 Though thow bee archbishop or deane, Chantour, chanclair or chaplane. 1884 *Crockford's Clerical Direct.* 426 Forrister, Hon. Orlando Watkin Wild..Canon Residentiary, and Chancellor of York Cathedral 1874.

b. *of an order of knighthood*: the officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of their order.

1577 Harrison *Eng.* II. v. (1877) I. 123 The chancellor of the order [garter] fiue yards of woollen cloth. 1688 R. Holme *Accid. Arm.* III. 54 The Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, doth wear about his Neck in a Gold Chain, the cognizance of a Rose of Gold. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 87 Knights of the most noble order of the Garter..*Chancellor*, Bishop of Oxford.

7. The titular head of a university.

In the English Universities an ancient office: in the Scotch established by the Act of 1858. The office now is mostly honorary, the actual duties being performed in the English Universities by a *Vice-Chancellor*, appointed from the Heads of Colleges. Certain important prizes are given by the Chancellor; hence *Chancellor's Prize Poem*, *Chancellor's Medal*, *Chancellor's Medallist*.

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 240 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 þe Chanceler..sede þat he schulde bigynne & rede. 1473-4 *Act* 12 & 13 *Edw. IV* in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 8 The chaunceler and Scolers of the universite. 1577 Harrison *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 82 Over each universitie also there is a seuerall chancelor. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 57 Iobertus sometimes the learned Chancellor of the Vniuersity of Mompelier in France. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 3 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 10 The Chancellours, or Vice Chancellors of either of the Vniuersities. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Chancellor of an University, is he who seals the diplomas or letters of degrees, provision, etc. given in the university. 1875 *Edin. Univ. Calend.* 30 The Chancellor is elected for life by the General Council. He is the head of the University. [First] Chancellor Right Hon. Lord Brougham, elected 1859, died 1868. *c* 1878 Trollope *Thackeray* (Eng. Men Lett.) 5 The subject which was given for the Chancellor's prize poem of that year. 1879 Escott *England* II. 454 (Hoppe) A double-first, an Ireland Scholar, or a Chancellor's Medallist. 1884 *Bidding Prayer, Oxford*, The most honourable Robert marquis of Salisbury our Chancellor.

8. In *Scotland*, the foreman of a jury.

1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.*, The jury..of which the Earl of Caithness was chancellor. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VI. 283 That he should act as chancellor of the jury about to serve his grace heir (as the law phrase goes) to the Scottish estates of his family. 1867 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 10 The poor foreman [of the jury], *Scotticè* chancellor.

III. In foreign countries.

9. Most of the European countries have or formerly had a chief minister with this title; it was abolished in France at the Revolution; it is retained in Austro-Hungary from the Holy Roman Empire, and is also established in the new German Empire, as title of the President of the Federal Council, who has the general conduct of the imperial administration.

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Chancellor*, The Lord Chancellor is the principall Magistrat of France (as ours of England). 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 192/1 The archbishop of Mainz, arch-chancellor of the empire for Germany. 1869 *Times Summary of Year*, The relations between the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor [Beust] and the Prussian Minister [Bismarck] have been for the most part unfriendly. 1870 *Ibid.*, The purpose..of sounding the North German Chancellor on the possible conditions of peace. 1875 *Ibid.*, It may be doubted whether the Imperial Chancellor will pay the same deference to a hostile Bavarian majority, etc.

10. *U. S.* The title of certain judges of courts of chancery or equity, established by the statutes of separate states.

† **Chancellor,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb.] *To chancellor it*: to act the part of a chancellor.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 78 He being the highest Judge, is a Chancelor also; and as he may create a Chancery, so may he self-ly Chancelor it, and check the ridged letter of the Law for its intention.

Chancellorate (tʃɑ·nsĕlərēit). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ate^{1}. (L. analogies would give *cancellariate*.)] The office of chancellor, chancellorship.

1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., The earliest authentic records of the Irish Chancellorate.

Cha·ncellores·s. *nonce-wd.* [see -ess.] A female chancellor; also a chancellor's wife.

1748 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) I. 113 The gentleman then made the same confidence to the chancelloress. 1861 Thackeray *Lovel the Wid.* iii, Because she has not been invited to the Lady Chancelloress's soirée.

Cha·ncellorism. [see -ism.] The system of government by a chancellor.

1881 *American* III. 99 A system of Chancellorism [in Germany] not quite unlike French Imperialism.

Chancellorship (tʃɑ·nsĕləʃi·p). [f. as prec. + -ship.] The office of chancellor. (In various senses: see Chancellor.)

1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 3 The Kyng put oute of the Chaunceler-schepp the Bysshope of Excetre. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 In the office of chauncellourship of the augmentacions. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 35 In October the cardnalle was deprived of the chanslercheppe. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 275 During the time of his Chancellourship of England. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 161 No one should be admitted to a Bishops Chancellorship without good knowledge in the Civil and Canon Laws. 1809 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 407 Mr. Percival has decided to offer Mr. Vansittart the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. 1873 *Times Summary of Year*, Prince Bismarck, who had retained his Chancellorship of the Empire, has, etc.

Chancellory, var. of Chancellery.

Cha·ncelry. [A shortened form of the earlier Chancellery: cf. Ger. *kanzelei*, *kanzlei*.]

1. An earlier form of Chancery, q. v.

2. A frequent form of Chancellery 2, and (occasionally) 2 b.

† **Cha·ncely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Chance *sb.* B + -ly^{2}.] By chance, accidentally, haply.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 778 And he ful chauncely hatz chosen to þe chef gate. 1389 *E. E. Gilds* (1870) 4 Þt eny debat chaunselich falle among eny of hem.

† **Cha·ncemeal,** *adv. Obs.*—° [see Meal.] At chance times.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chauncemele [*K* chavncemely], *subtelaris*. [There is some blunder in the Latin equivalent given, which appears to belong to the next word *chauncepe* or *chaucepe*.]

Chance-medley (tʃɑ·nsˌme·dli). [a. AF. *chance medlée* mixed or mingled chance or casualty: see Chance; *medler* is a var. of *mesler* to mix, mingle: see Meddle. From the fact that *medley* is also a sb., and *chance medley* a possible combination in the sense of 'fortuitous medley', the meaning has often been mistaken, and the expression misused.]

1. *Law.* Accident or casualty not *purely* accidental, but of a mixed character. Chiefly in *Manslaughter by chance-medley* (for which later writers often use *chance-medley* itself): 'the casual killing of a man, not altogether without the killer's fault, though without an evil intent; homicide by misadventure; homicide mixt' (Cowel).

1494 Fabyan VII. 499 Sir Thomas de Agorne..was by Chaunce medley slayne of a Bryton knyght. 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, xiv, Sayntuary for that..offence of..manslaughter by chaunce medly. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. viii. 74 b, That had doen any murther unware or by chauncemedly. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 74 William Rufus..received his deaths wound by casualtie or chancemedlie. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 390 If a man had committed manslaughter by chauncemedley. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 9 To put a difference betweene homicide by chaunce-medley and murder. 1631 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel* (1848) Pref., Is hap turn'd hapies, or is chance chance medly? 1670 Blount *Law Dict., Manslaughter*..differs from Murder, because it is not done with foregoing malice; and from Chancemedley, because it has a present intent to kill. 1742 *Lond. Mag.* 359 The Jury found it Chance Medley. 1855 Brimley *Ess.* 80 Why does..Hamlet after murdering Polonius die by chancemedley?

b. *fig.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. ii. 155 If without thine intention..by chancemedly thou hittest Scripture in ordinary discourse, yet fly to the city of refuge, and pray to God to forgive thee. *a* 1745 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 116 By mere chance-medley shot his own fortune dead with a single text.

2. Inadvertency, haphazard or random action, into which chance largely enters. (*Erroneously* put for 'pure chance', and for 'a fortuitous medley or confusion'.)

1583 Fulke *Defence* vii. 319 You make them in the case of chance medley, that have translated 'sheol' a grave. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 213 This is true in the generall right of marriage, but not in the chance medley of every particular match. 1785 Cowper *Tirocin.* 858 Whom thou wilt chuse..Is all chance-medley and unknown to me. 1849 T. B. Head *Stokers & P.* viii. (1851) 72 The strange chance-medley of objects before us. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 70 Left to the guidance of unreason and chance medley.

3. *attrib.*

1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xxvii. 247 Having been handled rather roughly..in the chance-medley affair of May-day. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. ii. 93 Such lax, chance-medley maxims. 1853 Sir J. Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iv. § 22 (1873) 159 By a simple chance-medley confusion.

Cha·ncer, *v. rare.* [? f. Chancery.] *trans.* To 'tax' (an account or bill of costs).

1798 Root's *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 114 Pray to have said note chancered as to the principal and interest. The Court is of

opinion that the case is within the statute and that said note be chancered to £3 15s. 3d.

Chancer, obs. Sc. form of CHANCEL.

Chancery (tʃɑ·nsĕri). Forms: 4–5 **chaunserie, -rye,** 4–6 **chauncerie, -rye,** 5 **chauncere, chauncre,** 5–7 **chauncery,** 6 **chaunsery,** 6–7 **chancerie,** 7 **chanserie,** 6– **chancery.** [A worn-down form of *chancelry, chancelery,* CHANCELLERY.]

† **1.** The office of a chancellor; chancellorship.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 2 Seculer officis, that is, chauncerie, tresorie, privy seal, and other siche seculer officis in the chekir. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., La Chancelerie,* the Chancerie. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Chancilleria,* a chauncellorshippe, the chauncerie. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp.* (1687) 410 The Bishop shall give them an Account of the Profits of his Chancery.

2. The court of the Lord Chancellor of England, the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords; but, since the Judicature Act of 1873, a division of the High Court of Justice.

It formerly consisted of two distinct tribunals, one ordinary, being a court of common law, the other extraordinary, being a court of equity. To the former belonged the issuing of writs for a new parliament, and of all original writs. The second proceeded upon rules of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of the common law, and giving relief in cases where there was no remedy in the common-law courts. Its functions in this respect are now transferred to the Court of Appeal.

In Ireland the Court of Chancery was distinct from, but analogous in character to, the English court; but it has been similarly changed into a division of the Irish High Court of Justice.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 28 In þe cheker and at þe chauncerie. [1362 *Ibid.* A. IV. 46 In Esschĕker and Chauncelrie.] 1489-90 *Plumpton Corr.* 91 Whereof, I have a *dedimus potestatem* out of the Escheker, & another out of the Chauncre. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 56 b, A manne should appele from the common place to the chauncerie. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 300 Thomas Lord Coventry, when coming from the chancery to sit down at dinner, was wont to say, 'Surely, to-day I have dealt equally, for I have displeased both sides.' 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3724/4 S. Keck Esq.; a Master in the High Court of Chancery. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 168 True honour is to honesty, what the court of chancery is to common law. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 189 The writ .. was issued from the chancery. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak H.* ix. 60 'There never was such an infernal cauldron as that Chancery on the face of the earth.' 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. 287 Gridley's real name was Ikey—he haunted Chancery. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 135 Under the Conqueror we see the first beginnings of that class of clerks of the King's chapel or chancery who had so large a share in the administration of the kingdom. *Mod.* The heiress is a ward in Chancery.

b. Applied to similar courts elsewhere; in U.S. 'a court of equity' (Webster).

'In imitation of the High Court of Chancery in England, various local courts of equity have sprung up in the British dominions and dependencies. Some of these are called Courts of Chancery..In each of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Durham, and in Ireland, there is a court so named, which dispenses the same equity within the limits of its jurisdiction, as the High Court of Chancery.' *Penny Cycl.* s. v.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 272 Auditour of the courte of the Chauncerie in Valladolith. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 20 Oct. 1632, Lubeck wher .. their prime Chancery is still. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 5 The government is vested in the chancery of Bolcheresk, which depends upon and is subject to the inspection of the chancery of Ochotsk. 1850 BURRILL (in Webster), In some of the American States, jurisdiction at law and in equity centers in the same tribunal..In others ..the courts that administer equity are distinct tribunals, having their appropriate judicial officers, and it is to the latter, that the appellation *courts of chancery* is usually applied; but in American Law, the terms *equity* and *courts of equity* are more frequently employed.

c. *Scotland.* An office in the General Register House, Edinburgh (formerly called CHANCELLARY, q.v.), in which is kept a record of all writs relative to crown lands; also of crown charters of incorporation; commissions or gifts of office from the crown; service of heirs, general and special; and all writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal. From it are issued, in the sovereign's name, brieves of inquest regarding idiotcy or insanity, and letters of tutory and curatory.

(Established by James I on his return from his English captivity 1424, and apparently intended to be a court on the model of the English Chancery. But it was never completely organized, and after the complete establishment of the Court of Session 1532), the Chancery office was reduced practically to the function of issuing certain brieves, and recording certain writs. Cf. sense 3.)

1807-8 R. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Mod.* 'Served heir to his ancestor conform to decree of general service by the Sheriff of Chancery, dated..., and recorded in Chancery ...' 'The Quarter Seal is kept by the Director of Chancery (the officer at the head of the Chancery Office).'

d. *fig.* (with reference to the functions of the court.)

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 93 It is thy gracious Court of Chancery and mitigation which I flye vnto: I am afraid to appeare at the Bench of Iustice. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warb.* II. ii, We carry A Chancery of pity in our bosoms. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 8 The Propheticall office was a kind of Chancery to the Mosaick Law, wherein the Prophets did interpret the Pandects of the Law *ex æquo & bono.* 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 888 His Will is not meer Will..but it is Law, Equity and Chancery. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1864) 213 Oh .. righteous opium that to the chancery of dreams summonest .. false witnesses.

e. *fig.* Equity, or proceedings in equity.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 1341 Whosoever came to see That peece of Chauncery, supposed me A very cheating Rascall. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* viii. 207.

3. A court of record; an office of public records; archives; also *fig.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiv. 35 The kyng caused [these letters] to be kept in his chauncery. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xvi. 1166 The Censours..shut up and locked all the offices of the Chauncerie. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VI. viii. 297 The accusing spirit, which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, blush'd as he gave it in. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 499 The Consuls and vice-Consuls..may establish a chancery, where shall be deposited the consular determinations, acts and proceedings. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 789 Its slender chancery of written memorials. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 217 In Heaven's Chancery also there goes on a recording.

† **4.** Treasury. *Obs. rare.*

1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 206 To pay back into the chancery of war, as into some fund of abeyance, all his own prizes, and palms of every kind.

5. = CHANCELLERY 2.

1561 NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 45 How great difference there is betwene the popes chauncerie, and a well framed order of the Chirche. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 27 There are two chanceries, one for the Danish, and the other for the German language. 1882 C. E. TURNER *Stud. in Russ. Lit.* ix. 138 [He] offered Kriloff a place in his chancery.

6. = CHANCELLERY 3.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India,* That he should be sent prisoner to the Chancerie of Santo Domingo. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 594 Entering the Place Vendôme, on their way to the Chancery.

7. *Pugilism.* [From the tenacity and absolute control with which the Court of Chancery holds anything, and the certainty of cost and loss to property 'in chancery'.] A slang term for the position of the head when held under the opponent's left arm to be pommelled severely, the victim meanwhile being unable to retaliate effectively; hence sometimes figuratively used of an awkward fix or predicament.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlvii, He'll not 'put his head in chancery', that's clear. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1883) 143, I had old Time's head in chancery, and could give it him. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. ii. 28 What a thing it is to have your head in Chancery.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chancery-court, -judge, -man, -practice, -suit, -suitor, -ward*; **chancery-double,** a name for a kind of paper (*? obs.*); **chancery-hand,** a particular style of engrossing.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 161 The memory is as it were the register and *chancery court of all the other senses. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 328 A national chancery court. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called ..*Chancery double 2s. ..per Ream. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 12 July, Mr. Kipps .. directed me to Mr. Beale to get my patent engrossed; but, he not having time to get it done in *chancery-hand, I was forced to run all up and down Chancery Lane. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak H.* Pref., A *Chancery Judge once had the kindness to inform me .. that the Court of Chancery .. was almost immaculate. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 395 A *Chauncerie man, or a practiser in the law, to drawe out writtes. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* 55 The House of the Rolls..hath beene of long time, as it were, the Colledge of the Chancerie-men. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. 244 [Dickens] I have heard had real effects on *Chancery practice. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* XXI. 162 A *Chancery suit, the costs of which would undoubtedly fall on the claimants. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 258 The celebrated injunction of a noble *chancery-suitor to his son.

Chancing (tʃɑ·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHANCE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CHANCE; † happening, befalling; fortune, luck (*obs.*).

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 195 VVhy liue I wretch In hope of better chancing.

† **b.** Gambling, playing games of chance. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 220* Cogging, dicing, or chancing.

Chanclair, obs. Sc. form of CHANCELLOR.

Chancre (ʃæ·ŋkəɹ). Also 7–8 **shanker, chanker,** 8 **shancre.** [a. F. *chancre* cancer, also venereal ulcer:—L. *cancer* crab. Cf. CANCER, CANKER.] An ulcer occurring in venereal diseases.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 308 The chaud-peece, the chanker. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 50 When.. They first brought Shankers ov'r the alps. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 507 Symptomatic chancres are commonly accompanied with ulcers in the throat. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 113 Chancres about the lips, tongue, and hard palate, produced by actual contact. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, According to most modern authorities, this soft chancre or local contagious ulcer..is not a syphilitic, although a venereal, disease, the Hunterian or hard chancre being the local manifestation of syphilis.

Hence **Cha·ncred** *a.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Shanker'd, colliflower'd..Martyrs and Confessors of Venus.

Cha·ncriform, *a.* [f. prec. + -(I)FORM.] Of the form or nature of a chancre.

1868 *N. Syd. Soc. Trans., Lancereaux's Treat. Syphilis* I. ii. 83 Chancriform erosion.

Chancroid (ʃæ·ŋkroid), *sb.* [f. CHANCRE + -OID.] 'A synonym of *soft chancre*': first used by Clerc.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 339, I adopt the name of 'chancroid' to designate the 'contagious and local ulcer of the genitals'. 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* III. 104 Hence in Clerc's chancroid there has been no transformation .. of the syphilitic poison.

attrib. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 720 Chancroid disease of the rectum.

Chancroi·dal, *a.* Pertaining to a chancroid.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 340 The chancroidal poison .. may be reinoculated.

Chancrous (ʃæ·ŋkrəs), *a.* [f. CHANCRE + -OUS, or ad. F. *chancreux.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of a chancre.

1751 R. BROOKES *Gen. Pract. Physic* (1758) II. 46 Chancrous Ulcerations. 1785 J. PEARSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 66 The .. true chancrous appearance. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 227 The chancrous ulcer.

Chancy (tʃɑ·nsi), *a.* Also 9 **chancey.** [f. CHANCE *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. *Sc.* Lucky. **a.** Bringing good fortune, auspicious; **b.** having good fortune, fortunate, happy. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 103 To the chancy wyndis [he slew in sacrifice] ane mylk quhite [beist]. *Ibid.* XII. vii. 128 Desyre to be chancy and fortunate. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Eclog.* Poems (1845) 57 Ye never saw sic chancy days. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* II. 132 'Puir tead, it's no had a very chancy ootset.'

2. *Sc.* Lucky or safe to deal or meddle with; 'canny'.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 2 (Jam.) Some fiend or fairy, nae sae very chancy, Has driven me..To wed. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, 'Tak tent o' yourself, my bonny lassie, for my horse is not very chancy.' 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* 161 Which it is not chancy to meddle with.

3. Liable to chance or sudden change, uncertain, 'casual', risky, untrustworthy. *colloq.* or *dial.*

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. 166 There's never so much pleasure in wearing a bonnet the second year, especially when the crowns are so chancy—never two summers alike. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. XXV. 221 City money is always very chancy. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. XXVIII. 236 By a roundabout course even a gentleman may make of himself a chancy personage. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* 3 The crop, however, is a very 'chancey' one.

Hence **Cha·nciness,** casual quality.

1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1379 The illustration is admirable, and not least admirable for the 'chanciness' of its effect.

† **Chandelabre.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 **chaund-.** [a. OF. *chandelabre* (mod.F. *candélabre*) ad.L. *candēlābrum* CANDELABRUM.] A candlestick, chandelier.

c 1430 LYDG. *Lyfe our Ladye* A vj/1 (R.) In figure eke the chaundelabre of golde.

Chandelar, -er, obs. ff. CHANDLER.

† **Chandelew.** *Obs. rare*—1. = CHANDLERY.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 321 Chandelew schalle haue and alle napere.

Chandelier (ʃændĕlĭə·ɹ). Also 8 **-eer.** [mod. a. F. *chandelier*; see CHANDLER.]

1. An ornamental branched support or frame to hold a number of lights (originally candles), usually hung from the roof or ceiling.

1736 STUKELEY *Palæogr. Sacra* 69 (T.) Lamps, branches, or chandeliers (as we now modishly call them). 1745 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 167 Two brass branches or chandeliers..for St. Geo^s. Church. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 274 This church is illuminated by chandeliers of the most superb workmanship. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth* XXXI, From the oaken roof hung a superb chandelier.

2. *Mil.* 'A wooden frame, which was filled with fascines, to form a traverse in sapping' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*), and cover the sappers.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Dja, To blow up Ditches, Estacades, and Chandeliers. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/3 They brought a great number of Chandeliers to cover their Workmen. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. lix. 196 Gabions and fascines and chandeliers for the redoubts.

3. ? A branched support.

1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Anil,* A kind of pretty large Pails, fasten'd to strong Poles, plac'd upon Chandeliers, by Means of which, the Negroes violently and continually raise, beat, and stir the Water.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; **chandelier tree,** *Pandanus Candelabrum*: from its mode of branching.

1823-33 LAMB *Elia, Trag. Shaks.* (L.) By chandelier light, and in good company. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 285 The Chandelier Tree of Guinea and St. Thomas's derives its name from this peculiar tendency to branching.

Chandery, var. of CHANDRY.

Chandler (tʃɑ·ndlə). Forms: 4–7 **chaundeler,** 5–7 **chandeler,** 6–7 **chaundler,** 6– **chandler**; (also 5 **condler, candeler(e, chaundeller, chaundlar, chawndelere,** 6 **chandelar, -ellor, -illar,** 7 **chaundelor, -our,** 8 *Sc.* **chanler**). [ME. *chaundeler, chandeler,* a. AF. *chandeler,* OF. *chandelier* (= Pr. *candelier,* It. *candelliere*):—L. type *candel(l)ārius,* f. *candel(l)a* CANDLE.]

† **1.** A stand or support for a candle, a candlestick; a chandelier. (Chiefly *northern,* now *Obs.*)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1272 þe chef chaundeler charged with þe lyȝt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxiv, Candelis and oþer priketis beþ set on candelstikkis, and chaundelers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Candelere, *candelabra.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 76 He..reft the goldin alter, the chandelaris of lycht, and al the goldin veschel. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 50, Ij chaundlers of woode. 1674 RAY *N.-C. Wds., Chaundler,* a candlestick. *Sheffield.* 1733 RAMSAY *Clout the Caldron* i, Have you any pots or pans Or any broken chandlers?

2. One whose trade it is to make or sell candles. (Also TALLOW-CHANDLER, WAX-CHANDLER.)

1389 *E. E. Gilds* (1870) 18 Ye^el shul bene at y^e Chaundelers by pryme of y^e day. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1596 Cokes

condlers, coriours of ledur. **1464** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 160 To pay the chandeler that ffynd my lordys candyllis, xx.*s.* **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 52 A Candeler, *candelarius.* **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 52. **1602** *Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. (Arb.) 4 We haue promised the Copies to the Chandlers to wrappe his candles in. **1711** *Act 10 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* 5031/6 Such Chandler or Maker of Candles. **1872** J. YEATS *Hist. Comm.* 269 The present number of chandlers in England is estimated at about 3,000.

† **b.** Formerly, an officer who superintended the supply of candles, etc., in a household.

c **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 824 in *Babees Bk.* 326 Now speke I wylle a lytulle whyle Of þo chandeler, with-outen gyle. **1601** F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 15 The serjant chaundeler shal receve the wax and lights .. And the chaundelor shal make his liveree. **1860** *Our Eng. Home* 89.

3. In extended sense: **a.** A retail dealer in provisions, groceries, etc.: often somewhat contemptuous. **b.** in *comb.* = dealer, trader, as in CORN-CHANDLER, SHIP-CHANDLER.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 49 *Theod.* Be there any Chandlers there? .. What do they sell for the most part? *Amphil.* Almost all things, as namelie butter, cheese, fagots, pots, pannes, candles, and a thousand other trinkets besides. **1664** ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* I. ii. (1723) 13 This morning the Chandler refus'd to score a quart of Scurvygrass. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/9 Robert Collier..Chandler of Small Wares. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* Answ. Introd. Ep., Another steps into a chandler's shop, to purchase a pound of butter. **1836** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 205 The neighbours stigmatised him as a chandler. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXVI, Revenge is..not to be meddled with in the spirit of a chandler.

4. *Comb.*, as *chandler-shop*; **chandler-chafts** *Sc.*, lantern jaws; so **chandler-chafted**, lantern-jawed.

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy John Cowper* xii, Shame fa' ye'r *chandler-chafts, O Death! **1790** A. WILSON *Poems* 75 (Jam.) My sons wi' chanler chafts gape roun', To rive my gear, my siller frae me. **1785** *Journ. fr. London* 4 (Jam.) A *chanler-chafted auld runk carlen. **1782** V. KNOX *Ess.* No. 170 (1819) III. 249 The *chandlershop-keeper. **1817** COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 76 The ignorance of the Chandler-Shop Knights is equal to their impudence.

Chandleress (tʃɑ·ndlərés). [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female chandler.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6220/4 Eleanor Warren .. Tallow-Chandleress.

Chandlering (tʃɑ·ndləriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The dealing or trade of a chandler.

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. 221 Families in the grocery and chandlering lines.

† **Cha·ndlerly,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. In quot. spelt **chaunlerly.** [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Chandler-like, pertaining to a chandler or petty shop-keeper.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 67 To be taxt by the poul, to be scons't our head money, our tuppences in their Chaunlerly Shop-book of Easter.

Chandlery (tʃɑ·ndlərı). In 7 also **chaundelary.** [prob. in part a. OF. *chandel(l)erie*, f. *chandelier* (cf. CHANDLER and -ERY); in part f. CHANDLER + -Y, as in *bakery*, etc.]

1. A place where candles, etc., are kept.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 73 The offices of the panetry, Butery .. marshalsy, avenery, Chaundlery. **1667** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 109 The yeoman of the chandlery [is to bring] seared cloths. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1877) III. xxi. 531 The several departments were organised under regular officers of the buttery, the kitchen, the napery, the chandlery, etc.

2. a. Candles and other lighting materials. **b.** The commodities sold by a retail provision-dealer (also in pl. *chandleries*). Also *attrib.*

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 10 He shal survey .. the liveres of Chaundelary that shalbe everi day in the warderobe. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii, To open a little shop in the chandlery way. **1842** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* VI. 424 A vendor of the unenumerable things called chandleries. **1886** *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 678/2 The outstanding debts of a chandlery business.

c. With defining word, as *ship chandlery* (the business and commodities of a *ship-chandler*).

1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 16 Trade in Naval Stores and Ship Chandlery.

† **Cha·ndling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. CHANDLER: cf. *peddling, peddler.*] The business of a chandler, the manufacture of chandlery.

1589 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 257 Implements and utensils for soapmaking and for Chaundlinge. **1876** L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Thought* I. 163 The exception to his tallow-chandling was a short residence with Sir Joseph Jekyll.

‖ **Chandoo, -du** (tʃændū·). [Hindī *chandū.*] A preparation of opium used in China for smoking.

1847 in CRAIG. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

† **Cha·ndry,** *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **chandery, chaundrie, -y,** 6–7 **chandrie, -dry.** [Contracted from *chandlery*, like *chancery* from *chancelerie.*]

1. The place where candles, etc., were kept in a household; = CHANDLERY 1.

1478 *Liber Niger* in Pegge *Cur. Misc.* 74 To pantry, buttery, or cellar, spicery, chaundry, or any other office. **1541** *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 12 The yoman of the chaundrie ..shall..haue in redinesse seared clothes, sufficient for the surgeon. **1668** COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 178 One of the yeomen of the chaundry to the king. **1884** *Leisure Hour* 301/2 The chaundeler .. also moulded quarions and morters in the chaundry.

2. Chandlery, small wares.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* (1673) Pref. 11 The shops of Chaundry, and slight wares.

3. The feast of Candlemas.

1478 *Liber Niger* in Pegge *Cur. Misc.* 100 Two servants ..to bear the trumpets, pipes and other instruments..whilst they blow to suppers and other revels at Chaundry.

Chane, obs. form of CHAIN, KHAN.

Chanel, Chanfer, obs. ff. CHANNEL, CHAMFER.

‖ **Chanfrin** (ʃānfrɛn). [a. F. *chanfrein*; cf. CHAMFRON.] The fore-part of a horse's head.

1730–6 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Chang, *sb. north. dial.* [An echoic word: cf. *chink, clang.*] A ringing or resonant sound.

1807 STAGG *Poems* 51 An' the grove, with gladsome chang Their joy confest. **1809** in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* 180 (Jam.) To fear the chirming chang Of gosses grave.

Chang, *v. north. dial. intr.* To make a loud ringing sound; to clang or twang. Hence **Cha·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1614 G. MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. xxii. (1668) 79 A certain hollow changing in his mouth. **1807** STAGG *Poems* 140 Wi' merry lilts the fidlers chang, The lads and lasses bicker.

Chang, var. of CANG, *Obs.*, fool, foolish.

Change (tʃē·ndʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **chaunge,** 4 **chonge,** 4–6 **chaynge,** (5 **chounge**), 3, 6– **change.** [a. AF. *chaunge*, OF. *change* (= Pr. *camge, camje*, Sp. *cange*):—late L. *cambi-um* exchange (Laws of Lombards), f. *cambīre*, to CHANGE.]

1. The act or fact of changing (see CHANGE *v.* 1, 2); substitution of one thing for another; succession of one thing in place of another.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 132 Change worþ of bischopriches, & þe digne sege y wys Worþ ybro3t to Canterbury, þat at London now ys. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 195 Thus was there made a newe chaunge. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 61 In the Realme of Fraunce was never chaunge of their Kyng..but by the Rebellions of such mighty Subgetts. **1473** WARKW. *Chron.* 11 Alle Englonde .. hatyd hym, and were fulle gladde to have a chounge. **1553** EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 31 *marg. note*, Chaunge of ayre is daungerous. **1663** COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 136 No change of Consuls marks to him the year. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxix. 93 Everything I see seems to me a change of scene. **1733** MISS KELLY in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 47 For God's sake try the change of air. **1832** *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 *Change of Position* is when the Line moves altogether off its ground, at the same time advancing or retiring one of its flanks. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* (Hoppe) Said to have made a change for the better.

b. Substitution of other conditions or circumstances, variety; esp. in colloq. phr. *for a change.*

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* Prol. 33 Our fathers did, for change, to France repair. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 314 Take 6 or 7 ripe Plantains..boil them instead of a Bag-pudding..this is a very good way for a change. **1842** TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 18 He .. sick of home went overseas for change. **1876** BURNABY *Ride Khiva* xviii, Anything for a change .. we are bored to death here.

† **c.** ? A round in dancing. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 209 Then in our measure, vouchsafe but one change.

d. *spec.* The passing from life; death.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xiv. 14 All the dayes of my appointed time will I waite, till my change come. **1741–3** WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 56, I went to my mother, and found her change was near..She was in her last conflict. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxxiii, I fear, sir, your Aunt .. is not in such a state of mind as will fit her very well for the change which is imminent.

† **e.** *To put the change upon*: to deceive, mislead (a person); to make things appear to (him) other than they are. *Obs.*

1693 CONGREVE *Double Deal.* v. iv, I have put the change upon her, that she may be otherwise employed. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 51 He put the Change upon the unthinking Senate, and ordain'd a Presbyter or Elder in the room of every Parish-Priest. **1742** JARVIS *Don Quix.* II. II. ix. (D.) Those enchanters..are perpetually setting shapes before me as they really are, and presently putting the change upon me, and transforming them into whatever they please. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, You cannot put the change on me so easy as you think.

† **2.** The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; exchange. *In change*: in exchange. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28820 If þou had lede, & hade nede For to haue gold ne wald þou bede For to ma [=make] chaunge. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 379 Of hym..chaynge wes maid For othir that men takyn had. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 527 Took his herte in chaunge for myn. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7881 þai .. made a chaunge .. of hor choise lordes, Toax..was turnyt to the grekes, For Antenor. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 155 Chaunge is no robry, but robry maketh chaunge. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 185 That I .. Maintain'd the change of words with any creature. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 27 They will almost, Giue vs a Prince of blood..In change of him.

† **b.** *spec.* Exchange of merchandise, commerce.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 57 þe auteris of Crist are maad þe bordis of chaungis bi couetous men. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 32 Ane riche toun .. quhair sum time wes gret change, be repair of uncouth marchandis.

3. A place where merchants meet for the transaction of business, an exchange. (Since 1800, erroneously treated as an abbreviation of *Exchange*, and written *'Change.*) Now chiefly in phr. *on 'Change*, at the Exchange.

a **1400** *Octouian* 793 As he toward the chounge yode. **1614** T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xii. 2 'A heart and a heart'; one for the church, another for the change. **1676** ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, She saw you yesterday at the Change. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 386 ₱ 5 If such a Man comes from Change. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 336 It is powerful on Change. **1821** in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 49 Old stock-jobbers..are gone hobbling to 'Change. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 321 What good, honest, generous men at home, will be wolves and foxes on change! **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. (1881) 415 Grave merchants upon 'change.

4. The act of changing (see CHANGE *v.* 6, 7); alteration in the state or quality of anything; the fact of becoming other than it was; variation, mutation.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 166 Worldliche þinges þet beoð, ase þe mone, euer ine chaunge. **1340** *Ayenb.* 104 He [God] is zoþliche..wiþ-oute enye chonge eure to yleste. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (1495) 93 Flewme is able to be ..chaunged in to blode, and whan the chaunge is full made, etc. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5441 Withoute chaunge or variaunce. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxvii. § 11 A true change both of soul and body..from death to life. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 311 Remarkable Changes that have happen'd among the Fix'd Stars. **1775** SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, *Justice.* Do you really see any change in me? *Rosy.* Change! never was man so altered. **1842** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 182 Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change. **1850** LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ii. 20 Growth is the reconcilement of permanence and change. **1858** J. BENNET *Nutrition* i. 26 Change, constant change, is the law of organic life. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 1 (1882) 61 The change in him self was as startling as the change in his policy.

† **b.** *spec.* Changefulness, changing humour, caprice; 'inconstancy, fickleness' (Schmidt). *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xx, A woman's gentle heart, but not acquainted With shifting change. **1605** — *Lear* I. i. 291 You see how full of changes his age is. **1611** — *Cymb.* I. vi. 115. **1675** DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i. 401 You bid me fear; in that your change I know.

c. *Mus.* Variation; modulation.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 69 Harke, what fine change is in the Musique. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 332 *Change*, the word used as the short for change of key or modulation.

d. *Change of life*: (see quot.).

1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 54 *note*, When menstruation is about to cease, the period is called 'the change or turn of life'. **1864** F. CHURCHILL *Dis. Women* VI. 237 The period occupied by this 'change of life' ranges from two to four years, if not longer.

5. Of the moon: **a.** Properly, the passage from one 'moon' (*i. e.* monthly revolution) to another, the coming of the 'new moon'; **b.** extended more or less widely to include also the attainment of 'full moon', and even of intermediate phases.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 109 Of flodes high and ebbes lowe, Upon his [the Moon's] chaunge it shall be knowe. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 178 To follow still the changes of the Moone With fresh suspitions. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. I. 10 A Rule to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon..The 29th day of October is the day of her Change, or New Moon. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 551 Sacrificing at the change of every moon many victims, chiefly children, to the river Ganges. **1858** in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 365 It is high water, full and change ..at 10 h. 11 m. **1881** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 810, I still have 'em [fits] once or twice a week sometimes, always with a change in the moon.

6. That which is or may be substituted for another of the same kind; esp. in phrase *change of raiment* (*apparel*, etc.). (In this sense sometimes unchanged in the plural; see quot. 1611.)

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 9 Mistresse Lamilia, like a cunning Angler made readie her chaunge of baytes. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 33 If he change it at all, then both it, and the change thereof, shall be holy. — *Judg.* xiv. 12 Thirtie sheetes, and thirtie change of garments. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 141 Who, drench'd, ne'er catch cold, though without change of smickets. **1836** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 248 Four horses with clothes on—change for a coach. **1876** BURNABY *Ride Khiva* xxi, A change of clothes, a few instruments and my gun.

7. a. Money of a lower denomination given in exchange for a larger coin, a bank-note, etc.; hence generally, coins of low denomination (often with adj. *small*); also coins of one currency given in exchange for those of another. **b.** The balance that remains over and is returned when anything is paid for by a piece of money greater than its price.

1622 MASSINGER, &c. *Old Law* v. i, *Lysander.* Your hat is too high-crowned. *Gnotho.* I do give him two crowns for't, and that's equal change all the world over. **1691** LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 97 These in Change will answer all the Fractions between Sixpence and a Farthing. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 177 ₱ 7 He had just received in a handful of change, the piece that he had .. been seeking. **1777** SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. i, Can you give me change for a guinea? **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* iv, I'll..bring back your change all right. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 25 Still used as small change. *Mod.* No change given. Passengers are requested to examine their tickets and change before leaving.

fig. **1864** LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 199 A poor Anglo-Saxon must..look twice at his small change of quarters and minutes.

c. *slang.* Something given or taken in return. In such phrases as *to give* (a person) *change*, to do him a service; also ironically, to give him his deserts, 'pay him out'; *to take one's change out of*, to take one's revenge on (a person), or for (a thing); *take your change out of that!* a slang expression when a 'settler' is given in the shape of either a repartee or a blow.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. xi. (1849) 184 Take your change out of that! **1847** DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc.* Wks. VI. 238, I should certainly have 'taken my change' out of the airs she continually gave herself. **1855** THACKERAY *Diary J. de la Pluche* (Hoppe) Whenever I see him in a very

public place, I take my change for my money. I digg him in the ribbs, or slap his padded old shoulders. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* (Hoppe) If you showed me a B. I could so far give you change for it as to answer Boffin.

8. *spec.* in *pl.* †**a.** *Math.* The different orders in which a set or series of things can be arranged; permutations (*obs.*). **b.** *Bell-ringing.* The different orders in which a peal of bells may be rung.

(The name has reference to a change from the 'usual order', viz. the diatonic scale, struck from the highest to the lowest bell; but in a wider sense, this is included as one of the changes; see GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s. v.)

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (J.) Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 462/2 In..Ringing Bells .. Changes or Tunes [is] when they are rung to Immitate the airy sound of a Psalme or Song. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Changes* in arithmetic, etc., the permutations or variations of any number of quantities; with regard to their position, order, etc. 1864 JEAN INGELOW *Poems* 140 O Boston bells! Ply all your changes.

c. *To ring the changes*: (*a.*) to go through all the changes in ringing a peal of bells; *fig.* to go through all the possible variations of any process; to repeat the same words, statements, etc., in various ways. (Constr. *on, upon*; now usually *contemptuous.*) (*b.*) *slang*: see quot. 1786, 1874.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 331 Some ring the Changes of opinions. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 62 They shall only ring you over a few changes upon the three words: crying, Faith, Hope and Charity; Hope, Faith and Charity; and so on. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 36 A parcel of roaring bullies..ringing the changes on butcher's cleavers. 1786 *Remark. Trials Y. Shepherd* 8 To initiate him into the art of what that gentleman stiled *ringing the changes*; that is, ingeniously substituting a worse for a better article, and decamping without a discovery. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxxvi. (D.) He could .. have astounded him by ringing changes upon Almugea, Cazimi, etc. 1874 *Slang Dict.* s.v. *Ring*, 'To ring the changes' in low life means to change bad money for good.

9. *Hunting.* Phr. *To hunt change*: see quots., and cf. COUNTER *adv.* ? *Obs.*

1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706)16 When the Hounds.. take fresh scent, hunting another Chase..we say, they Hunt Change. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Buck-Hunting*, To have a care of Hunting Counter or Change, because of the plenty of Fallow Deer that use to come more directly upon the Hounds, than the red Deer doth. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Change* (among Hunters) is when a Buck, etc., met by Chance, is taken for that they were in pursuit of.

†**10.** *Surveying.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. i. § 2. 4 Provide ten small sticks..at the end of every one of those Chains, stick one of these..into the Ground, which let him that followeth take up..These Ten Chains if the distance be large, you call a Change, and so you may denominate every large distance by Changes, Chains and Links.

11. *Sc.* An ale-house; = CHANGE-HOUSE.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 68 A gentleman that keeps a Change..They call an alehouse a change.

12. *Comb.* and *attrib.*

a. *Comb.*, as *change-day, -time* (sense 5), *change-ringer, -ringing* (sense 8 b), *change-keeper* (sense 11); **Change Alley**, a narrow street in London, scene of the gambling in South Sea and other stocks (see ALLEY); **change-broker** = exchange broker; **change-ratio** (see quot.); **change-wheel** (see quot.). See also CHANGE-HOUSE.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VI. v, Poor sub-lieutenant Duhamel, innocent *Change-broker. 1633 T. JAMES *Voyage* 18 It flowes on the *change day, about a eleuen a clocke. 1752 in *Scots. Mag.* (1753) July 338/1 Duncan Campbell *changekeeper. 1883 A. GREY in *Nature* XXVII. 320 The multiplier .. or *change-ratio as it has been called by Professor James Thompson, is .. the number of the new units of velocity equivalent to one of the old units. 1884 *Athenæum* 18 Oct. 501/3 The *change-ringers have done far more evil than revolution and bigotry combined. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* iii. 31 *Change-ringing is pre-eminently [an art] .. which exercises the mind and body at the same time. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 526 **Change-wheels*, having varying numbers of cogs of the same pitch, are used to connect the main arbor of the lathe with the feed-screw. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 266/1 The screw is driven by means of..change-wheels from the end of the lathe-spindle.

b. *attrib.* in sense 'taking the place of another, acting as substitute, exchange-, vice-'.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. II. i. § 3. 147 The change-horses being better at the regular hunt-stable. 1886 *Daily News* 22 July 5/1 Mr. Bonnor and Mr. Jones are also very useful change bowlers. 1884 BP. OF CHICHESTER in *Times* 20 Aug. 5 To keep a book .. in which the name of every change-preacher should be entered.

Change (tʃēndʒ), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **chaungen, chaungi**, 3 **changen, changi**, 3–7 **chaunge**, 4 **schaungen, chawnge, chong, chongi**, 5 **chonge, chawngyn, chaunch**, 6 **chaung, chaundge, chaynge**, ? **chonch**, 3– **change**. [ME. *change-n*, a. OF. *change-r* (= Pr. *camjar, cambiar*, Sp. *cangear, cambiar*, It. *cangiare, cambiāre*) :–late L. *cambiāre* (in Salic Law, etc.), f. *cambi-um* exchange; used for cl. L. *cambīre* to barter, exchange: perh. cognate with Gr. *καμπ-* to bend, turn, turn back.]

1. *trans.* To put or take another (or others) instead of; to substitute another (or others) for, replace by another (or others); to give up in exchange for something else.

(Here (but not in 1 b) the 'something else' is almost always of the same kind as the thing it replaces.)

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Þat tu naldes chaungen Þat tu liuest in for to beo cwen icrunet. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29410 He chaunges crun or wede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1003 In Þis werld es bothe wele and wa, Þat es ofte chaunged to and fra. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 109 He shall his place chaunge And seche many londes straunge. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 125 The same herbes .. were sent to the Kinges closid and sealled with their sealles, to thentent that they shulde not be chaunged. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 250 Which for a better liuing will chaung his colledge. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Warres* IV. xxxiv, Changing the Clyme, thou couldst not change thy Care. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 14 He shaued himselfe, and changed his raiment. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 155 They change their weekly barber, weekly news. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 197 When I had changed my things, and taken my tea.

b. with *for* (*with* obs.) before the thing put or taken in exchange. (Now usually *exchange*.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 548 Mani on stilleliche hor armes a wei caste, & chaungede hom vor herigaus. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1233 And swore so depe to .. chaunge hire for no newe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7589 He may be chaungit .. for sum choise other, Þat is takon of Troy. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 114 Who will not change a Rauen for a Doue? 1599 — *Hen. V*, III. vii. 12, I will not change my Horse with any that treades but on foure postures. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 234 Where Jove..Might change Olympus for a nobler hill. *a* 1875 MONSELL *Hymn*, '*When I had wandered*' iii, I..changed my hopes for fears.

c. *spec.* To give or procure money of another kind (*e. g.* foreign or smaller coin) in exchange for money of some defined kind or amount.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 129 [Ihesus] caste adown her stalles, Þat .. chaungeden any moneye. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.) A shopkeeper might be able to change a guinea..when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 382 When we change a guinea, the shillings escape as things of small account. 1876 BURNABY *Ride Khiva* xii, The Commercial Bank would change my English gold.

d. *To change oneself*: *i.e.* one's clothes. So *to change one's feet*; *i.e.* one's shoes or other covering for the feet. Now only *Sc.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 260 Than the kyng entred into a lytel chaumbre, and there dyd chaunge him. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* IV. v, I change myself twice a-day. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118 She did not change her feet when she came in from the wet.

e. *intr.* To change one's clothes. (*colloq.*)

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 319 A gentlewoman .. brought him a shirt of fine linen cloth; but he changed not there. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 350 After dinner I .. washed and changed.

2. Often with plural object, in sense: To substitute one thing for another of the same kind; to quit one and take another.

Thus *to change hands*, to pass from one hand to another, from one person's possession to another's; *to change sides*, to go over from one side to the other; *to change carriages* (e. g. on a railway). (Rarely with obj. in sing. as † *to change the hand* (obs.), *to change one's side*; these cases belong properly to 1.)

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 529 The place however only chang'd the hand without going out of the Family. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 435 Their weak heads .. 'Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 22 If you change ends, still the Air will rush out at the upper end. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 2 Money changeth hands. 1755 *Game at Cricket* 7 The Bowler .. shall bowl to the Number of Four [balls] before he changes wickets. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 Feb. 5/3 The Simla..after changing owners, was converted into a sailing ship. *Mod.* Passengers by these trains change carriages at Didcot.

b. *intr.* or *ellipt.* To change carriages on a railway, boats on a river, etc.

18.. *Tyneside Song*, Ye mun change here for Jarrow. *Mod.* Passengers for Cambridge change at Bletchley. All change here, please!

3. *trans.* To give and receive reciprocally, exchange, interchange. (For this *exchange* is now the ordinary prose word, but *change* is still in *dial., arch.*, and *poet.* use, and in 'change places', and the like.)

Const. A and B change places, A changes places with B.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1052 Quaþ horn..We schulle chaungi wede. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 238 Will you vouchsafe with me to change a word? 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 31 Some say, the Larke and loathed Toad change eyes. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 93 Wilt thou change Fathers? I will giue thee mine. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks*, After they had changed a few bullets [they] boarded a tall ship of the Turkes. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1826) 172 Purposing to change a pistol-shot or two with the first I met. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 45 Forbid by fate to change one transient glance! 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iii, Her attendants changed expressive looks with each other. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 42 If you..change a word with her he calls his wife. 1864 *Blackw. Mag.* XCV. 764 (Hoppe) Do you believe that the Æsculapius would change places with him? 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., Whose owner..by 'changing works', as the exchange of labour is called, does as much for his neighbours.

†**b.** To exchange (a thing) *with* (a person).

(Here the thing given is the sole object, that received being understood to be the corresponding thing in relation to the other person or party. The construction is thus a mixture of 1 and 3.)

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxix, I scorn to change my state with kings. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 317, I would change my Humanity with a Baboone. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), Those thousands, with whom thou wouldst not .. change thy fortune and condition.

†**4.** To give or bestow in exchange. *Obs. rare.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam.* x. 9 God changed unto him another hart.

5. *intr.* To make an exchange.

†**a.** with *for* (also *with*) before the thing given.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 b, In Indie, saith Isidore, there is neyther Lead nor Brasse of his owne, therefore it chaungeth for his owne Marchandise (as with Gemmes and Margarets). *a* 1637 B. JONSON '*Drink to me only*', But might I of Jove's nectar sip I would not change for thine.

b. with *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 356 It cannot be long that Desdemona should continue her loue to the Moore .. She must change for youth. [But the sense may be different.] 1608 — *Per.* IV. vi. 174 Thou hold'st a place, for which the pained'st fiend Of hell would not in reputation change.

c. with *with* before the person, as in 3.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xvii, Ere we part change with me.

6. *trans.* To make (a thing) other than it was; to render different, alter, modify, transmute.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Olibrius..changede his chere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 14 He ne myȝte hire herte change, Þat heo to sore ne drow. *c* 1300 *Beket* 258 He gan to changi al his lyf: and his manere also. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 68 His forme he chaungeth sodeinly. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clii. 181 He changed his countenance. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* v. (1637) 42 So times are changed to and fro, and chaunging times have chaunged us too. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 145 No errour of a subordinate Judge, can change the Law. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 9 He so far changed his purpose as to go back through Macedonia. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8 (1882) 430 A series of victories which..changed the political aspect of the world.

b. With *into* or *to*: To turn or convert *into.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1258 Þat sumtyme wer gentyle, Now ar chaunged to chorles. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiv. 58 The vertue that tornyth and chaungyth the substaunce of the sede in to the substaunce of al the partyes of the plante. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 126 Cambio is chang'd into Lucentio. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cvi. 20 They changed their glory, into the similitude of an oxe. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 123 Chang'd to a bird, and sent to flit in air. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* vi, You changed a wholesome heart to gall. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 48 They would change the patriarchal or dynastic form into aristocracy or monarchy.

c. To turn from the natural or proper state; to render acid or tainted; as, the wine is *changed*; thunder and lightning are said to *change* (or *turn*) milk. (*colloq.* or *dial.*)

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become different, undergo alteration, alter, vary.

c 1275 LAY. 3791 Þo changede [1205 twineden] hire þonkes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 On þe fifte day changed þer wynde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 779 Tho chaungen gan here colour in here face. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 156 When the french kyng sawe the englysshmen, his blode chaunged. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxviii. 441 The flowers be..of an incarnate..colour changing upon blewe. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 96 Their mindes may change. 1611 BIBLE *Malachi* iii. 6, I am the Lord, I change not. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxiii. (1862) I. 90 Ye have not changed upon, nor wearied of your sweet Master, Christ. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 68 Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 91 Nothing will die; All things will change.

b. To turn *into* or *to* something else.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 306 Ha..Chaungeþ fram water into blod. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 88 Our solemne Hymnes, to sullen Dyrges change. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii. 5 He chang'd almost into another man. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* liv. 16 And every winter change to spring.

†**c.** With complemental adj.: To become, turn. *Obs. rare.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 128 Endive..by this means will change whitish.

d. Of the moon: (*a.*) To pass through her various phases. (*b.*) To pass from one monthly revolution to another, pass through the phase of 'new moon'; sometimes extended to 'full moon', and intermediate phases. Cf. CHANGE *sb.* 5.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5336 It shal chaungen .. as the moone. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. 83 The minde of men chaungeth as the mone. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 110 The Moone .. That monethly changes in her circled Orbe. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 322 The moon changeth; *Luna coit, vel novatur.* 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 810 When the moon changes, I have the fits.

†**e.** *spec.* To change countenance; to turn pale, blush, etc. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 140 He changes more and more, I thinke he be angrie indeede. — *Hen. V*, II. ii. 73 Looke ye how they change: Their cheekes are paper. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 12 Change you, Madam?

f. *spec.* To turn sour or acid, become tainted; to 'turn'. (*colloq.* or *dial.*)

†**8.** *trans.* To shift, transfer (*from* one place *to* another). *rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 131 From feble lande eke chaunge hem yf thou mowe: For man and tree from feble lande to goode Who can and wol not chaunge I holde him woode.

b. *intr.* To remove to another place or into other circumstances; to be shifted or transferred. (*rare*; occas. *colloq.* with *about, over*, etc.)

c 1360 *Song of Yesterd.* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 Hit [worldly bliss] schaungeþ so oft and so sodeynly, To day is here, to morwe a way. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 134 To forein blode that it not ne choinge, The crowne to put in non hondis straunge. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 155 When trewe mens money, chaungth into theeues purses. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 119 a, If a person or a vicar..dieth or chaungeth. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* (Hoppe) To let us change and change about.

9. *Phrases.* [In some of these it is uncertain

whether the verb was originally transitive or intransitive.] *To change arms*: (*Mil.*) to shift the rifle from one shoulder to the other. *To change colour* or *hue*: to become altered in colour; *spec.* of persons, to turn pale, blush, etc. (cf. COLOUR). † *To change* (*one's*) *copy*: to change or alter one's style, manner, character. † *To change countenance* or *face* (obs.) = *to change colour*. *To change foot*: † **a.** to change sides, play the turncoat (*obs.*); **b.** (also *to change feet*) = *to change step*. *To change front*: (orig. *Mil.*) to face in another direction, to alter one's direction of standing or marching; usually *fig.* *To change hands*: see 2. *To change hand*, or *change a horse* (*Horsemanship*): see quot. † *To change one's life* (obs. rare): to die. *To change one's mind*: to alter one's opinion or purpose (see MIND). *To change one's note* or *tune*: to alter one's manner of speaking, to speak more respectfully, to change from laughter to tears (*colloq.*). *To change sides*: see 2. *To change step*: to alter the cadence of the steps in marching so that each foot falls at the instant the other would have fallen. *To chop and change*: see CHOP *v.*[2].

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl. 795 With those wordes the duke a lytell chaunged *colour. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 192 Change you colour? **1634** BREERETON *Trav.* (1844) 5 Mr. Thatcher ..was so apprehensive of the danger, that he changed colours. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 72 One large star..changed colour incessantly. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. [cix.] 327 Chaunge your *copye, so that we haue no cause to renewe our yuell wylles agaynste you. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 190, I shall change copie from a Duke to a King. **1640** G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 374 Howsoever we change Copy, we are embased .. thereby. **1637** HEYWOOD *Royall King* Wks. 1874 VI. 22 Why, to change *face They say in modest maides are signes of grace. *a* **1619** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 153 Glocester .. conceiving his turning, not so to serve his turne, as he expected..againe changed *foote. **1833** *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 18 *Change Feet*.. This may be required of a man who is stepping with a different foot from the rest. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., To change a *horse, or change *hand, is to turn or beat the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the right to the left, or from the left to the right. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 4210 (Trin.) Soone bigon he chaunge *hew. **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. i. 83 a, At y^e^ same time Marye the Vyrgyne .. did chaunge her *life. **1611** BIBLE *Hebr.* xii. 17 Hee found no place of repentance [*marg.* way to change his *minde]. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. viii, Mrs. Western had changed her mind on the very point of departure. **1885** SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times* LXXX. 136/1 The lady .. afterwards changed her mind and wished to take it back. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix, I'll make him change his *Note presently. **1578** *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 185 Priestes change your *tune. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* (Hoppe), You must not suppose.. that I can change and chop my *politics for my own purpose.

Changeability (tʃēⁱ·ndʒăbiˑlĭti). Also 4 **chaungeablete.** [In its ME. form, **a.** OF. *changeablet*é: see CHANGEABLE, and -ITY.] The quality of being changeable. **a.** = CHANGEABLENESS. **b.** Capability of being changed.

1388 WYCLIF I *Sam.* xv. 11 *marg.*, Repenting, whanne it berith chaungeablete, may not be in God. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. li. (1859) 54 Chaungeabylyte of wylle. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. x. 248/1 Freelte and unstabylyte and chaungeabylyte. **1785** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) II. 384 Her emphasis has that sort of changeability, which gives an interest to everything she utters. **1866** ARGYLL *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 319 The changeability of phenomena through human agency.

Changeable (tʃēⁱ·ndʒăbˑl), *a.* Forms: 4 **chaungeabil,** etc. [a. F. *changeable*, f. *change-r* to CHANGE; see -ABLE.]

1. That may change; liable or subject to change; mutable, variable, inconstant.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxviii[ix]. 8 All ere chawngeabil & passand. **1340** — *Pr. Consc.* 1413 Þe life of þis world es ..ful variand and chaungeable. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 384 Fortune is chaungeable. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 44 It is certeine that he is vnchangeable, and that if he were not so the whole chaungeable nature should perish. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 431 A moonish youth [would] greeue, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking. *a* **1762** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxix. 114, I have been very near leaving this changeable world. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Astron.* II. 420/2 The most remarkable of these changeable stars. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 The weather was very changeable.

2. Liable to be changed (by others); alterable.

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 404 II. 30 This chaungebyll rewle. **1604** H. JACOB *Reasons* 70 It is not Changeable by man, and therefore it only is lawfull. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xi. 247 Their places of meeting were changeable, and only known to their own party. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 275 A merely arbitrary determination ..changeable at pleasure.

3. Showing different colours under different aspects; 'shot', changing-coloured. *arch.*

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 116 Grene chaungeable velvet. **1550** *Inv. Ch. Goods* in *Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII. 34 A cope of blew changeable sylke. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 323 Pigeons haue feathers of changeable colours. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 12 Changeable coloured vrchins. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 76. **1624** *Inv.* in *Archæol.* XLVIII. 136 Changable taffaty curtains. **1712** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ₱ 3 A Robe of changeable Silk. *c* **1815** MOORE *Irish Melod.* Poet. Wks. II. 137 Love's wing and the peacock's are .. both of them bright, but they're changeable too.

† **b.** Variegated, parti-coloured. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 960 Each one strives who shall lay the first hand upon that changeable cote [Joseph's].

† **4.** Varying, various. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdr.* vi. 44 Floures of chaungeable coloure and smell. **1572** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 203 The shepheard must often driue them ouer changeable pastures and grounds whereas there is scant of feeding.

5. as *sb.* † **a.** A changeable fabric (see 3, 3 b). *Obs.* **b.** A changeable thing or person. *rare.*

1496 *Will of Byllisdon* (Somerset Ho.) Tartron or Sarsenet of Chaungeable. **1627** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ix, First went Lying..clad all in Changeable. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 35 No Change .. the Unchangeable affects, To his fix'd Glory God all Changeables directs. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 298 The changelings, or changeables, if thou like that word better.

Changeableness (tʃēⁱ·ndʒăbˑlnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being changeable; mutability, variableness; inconstancy, fickleness.

c **1430** *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 106 Þe blamefull chaungeablenesse of þe queene. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 13. 161 According to the changeablenesse of mens mindes. **1695** LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* II. 49 *note*, Considering the Changeableness of Fortune. **1709** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 ₱ 5 The changeableness of the Weather. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1 (1882) 215 The old sneer of the changeableness of woman.

Changeably (tʃēⁱ·ndʒăbli), *adv.*

† **1.** By way of exchange or interchange. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 109 In wytnesse herof both partyes hath chaungeably sette their seales the day and tyme before rehersed.

† **2.** Alternately in order or position. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xv. 40 To vse chaungable [*alternis autem uti*]..is delitable. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* D ij a, So chaungeably she [Anna wyfe to kyng Rich. II.] bare theys armys [i. e. of Englond and of Fraunce and of thempor of Almayn] in xvj. quarteris.

† **3.** In a manner liable to change. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 181 God .. created man good, howbeit chaungeablie good; free from euill, howbeit so as he might choose the euill.

4. In a changeable or changing manner; with constant change or variety.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, His several colours, he wears, wherein he flourisheth changeably, every day.

† **Cha·ngeant,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *changeant*, pr. pple. of *changer* to change: cf. CANGEANT.] Changing.

c **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 90 The changeant colour of Dove's glist'ring neck.

† **Cha·nge-church.** *Obs.* [f. CHANGE *v.* + CHURCH.] One who changes churches; who holds various ecclesiastical preferments in succession.

1662 FULLER *Worthies, Herts.* (1811) I. 429 (D.) Boso .. was a great Change-Church in Rome.

Changed (tʃēⁱndʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHANGE *v.* + -ED[1]. Sidney's form *caunged* is prob. after It. *cangiato* changed; cf. CANGEANT, It. *cangiante* changing, changeful.] That has undergone change; made other than it was; altered.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 116 You might well see by his caunged countenance .. that hee felt the part hee playd. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 381 Your chang'd complexions. *a* **1674** MILTON *Hor. Ode* I. v. 6 How oft shall he On faith and changed gods complain. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. 187 Changed opinions will bring change of feelings.

Changeful (tʃēⁱ·ndʒful), *a.* [f. CHANGE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of change, greatly given to change; changing, variable, inconstant. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 99 When we will tempt the frailtie of our powers, Presuming on their changefull potencie. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 565 The changeful Temper of the Skies. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 I. 55 Woman, that various and that changeful thing. **1798** SOUTHEY *To a Friend, &c.*, The changeful April day. **1852** KEBLE *Chr. Year., 6th Sund. aft. Epiph.*, The changeful year.

Hence **Cha·ngefully** *adv.*, **Cha·ngefulness.**

1857 J. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* x, The gleams from the great burning logs lighted up..the polished walnut panels so changefully. **1777** BOSWELL *Johnson* II. 582, I complained of a wretched changefulness, so that I could not preserve.. the same views. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 227 A day was coming when .. this sad world was to put off for ever its changefulness.

Cha·nge-house. *Sc.* [f. CHANGE *sb.* + HOUSE.] 'A small inn or alehouse' (Jam.). (Perhaps originally a wayside inn at which horses were or might be changed; in which sense it sometimes remains as a proper name on the old coach-roads.)

c **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 72 When men see the Ivy bush hang out, They knowe the change-house. **1700** SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett.* 52 (Jam.) A little kind of chainge-house .. that provides meat for men and horses. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xi, The guests had left their horses at the small inn, or change-house, as it was called, of the village. **1848** CLOUGH *Bothie* VI. 78 These .. Went by the lochside along to the changehouse near in the clachan.

Changeless (tʃēⁱ·ndʒlės), *a.* [f. CHANGE *sb.* + -LESS. Not in Bailey or Johnson.)] Without change, unchanging, immutable.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 215 Thus for each change my changelesse heart I fortifie. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxvii. (R.) Vnto the cuckooe..she Adjudg'd a spring-time's changeles note. **1636** HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* 101 O changelesse fate, direct mee to the end. *a* **1700** SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Letter fr. Sea*, As changeless as my mind. **1847** M. BOWLY in *Bk. Praise* 438 Free and changeless is His favour. **1875** MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* IV. 101 God alone is changeless.

Hence **Cha·ngelessly** *adv.*, **Cha·ngelessness.**

1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* in *Education* III. No. 6. 560 The Chinese idea of the Infinite was that of changelessness. **1840** GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 7 The changelessness .. of the church in the fundamental truths of the Gospel.

Changeling (tʃēⁱ·ndʒliŋ), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 **chaunge-.** [f. CHANGE *v.* + -LING, dim. suffix.]

A. *sb.*

1. One given to change; a fickle or inconstant person; a waverer, turncoat, renegade. *arch.*

1555 T. HAWKES in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 263/2, I am no changeling, nor none will be. **1596** SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, v. i. 76 Fickle Changelings, and poore Discontents. **1651** HOWELL *Venice* 45 Which have their being under that changeling the Moon. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 42 They would never be Changlings, nor forsake their old Lord for a new. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. VI. 459 Darnley was such a changeling. **1807** SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 28 June in *Life* (1862) II. 286 England has nought to fear from such changelings.

2. A person or thing (surreptitiously) put in exchange for another. ? *Obs.* (exc. as in 3.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 13 They put a stinkyng harlot in place of the holy spouse of Christe. That this puttyng in of a changelyng should not deceiue vs, etc. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 53, I..Folded the Writ vp in forme of the other..plac't it safely, The changeling neuer knowne. **1640** BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xx. 204 It is not St. Ambrose .. but a changling in his clothes. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 175 Who live as changelings ever since, For love of your domains.

3. *spec.* A child secretly substituted for another in infancy; *esp.* a child (usually stupid or ugly) supposed to have been left by fairies in exchange for one stolen. (In quot. 1590 applied to the child taken, not to that left.)

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. XV. 122 They have so fraied us with..elves, hags .. changlings, incubus, Robin goodfellow .. and such other bugs, that we are afraid of our own shadowes. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 23. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 65 Such, men do chaungelings call, so chaung'd by Faeries theft. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 24 To steal a Prince out of his cradle, and leave a Changeling in the room. **1726** GAY *Fables* I. iii. 14 Your precious babe is hence convey'd, And in its place a changeling laid. **1840** AINSWORTH *Tower of L.* 370 Yes! I am a changeling.

transf. and *fig.* **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. i, That great tower..A changeling of man's art, nursed amid nature's brood. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 530 The small pox was always present..turning the babe into a changeling at which the mother shuddered.

attrib. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 120, I do but beg a little changeling boy, To be my Henchman. **1825** T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* 49 *note*, A strong similarity in the traits of changeling character.

4. A half-witted person, idiot, imbecile. *arch.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xii. 182 A Changeling .. is not one child changed for another, but one child on a sudden much changed from it-self. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 28 Dec., To think how ill she do any serious part .. just like a fool or changeling. **1845** H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. iii. 100 The giant becomes a dwarf—the genius a helpless changeling.

† **5.** The rhetorical figure *Hypallage*. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 182 Hipallage or the Changeling .. as, he that should say, for tell me troth and lie not, lie me troth and tell not.

† **B.** as *adj.* (attrib. use of 1). Changeable, variable, inconstant. *Obs.*

1646 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 20 Some are so studiously changling in that particular. **1691** *New Disc. Old Intreague* Introd. 4 Crouds of Thoughtless Mob with Changeling Praise. **1702** ROWE *Tamerl.* I. ii. 606 Curse on that Changeling Deity of Fools [Fortune].

Changement (tʃēⁱ·ndʒmĕnt). *rare.* [a. F. *changement* changing, change: see CHANGE *v.* and -MENT.] Change, alteration, variation.

1584 MELVIL *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) IV. 80 An appearance of changement of mind in him. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 208 The most notable changement which happened in Religion. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 57 Arrows, of different weights .. according to the different changements made in the distance of the ground.

Changer (tʃēⁱ·ndʒəɹ). Forms: 4 **chaungeour, changeour,** 4–6 **chaunger,** 5 **chawniore, chaungere,** 6– **changer.** [ME. *changeour*, a. OF. *changeor* (mod. F. *changeur*):—late L. type **cambiātōr-em*; but prob. often directly f. CHANGE.]

1. One who, or that which, changes anything; see CHANGE *v.* 1, 6.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XVII. (1495) 325 The mone is chaunger of the ayre. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 52 Though chaunge be no robbry .. Yet shall that chaunge rob the chaunger of his wit. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 264 The same thing cannot be the chaunger and changed. **1854** W. WATERWORTH *Anglicanism* 84 Reformers .. and changers in matters of religion. **1881** P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 192 Christ, the changer of hearts.

† **2.** One who changes money, a money-changer.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 14732 (Trin.) Þe chaungeours [*Cott. Gött.* moneurs; *Fairf.* moneyers] for þat gilt Her bordes [iesus] ouer kest. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* XXI. 12 He turnyde vpsadoun the bordis of chaungeris. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* III. iv. (1860) 8 b, The chaungers, and they that lene money. **1611** BIBLE *John* II. 14 Found in the Temple .. the changers of money, sitting..Powred out the changers money.

3. One who changes or varies; an inconstant person. *rare.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx, To be thy chiftanes changers ay thou chuisis. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxiv. 21 Medle not with them that are giuen to change [*marg.* Heb. changers].

4. *Sc.* One who keeps a CHANGE-HOUSE.

1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 177 *foot-n.*, In 1673 the Council of Paisley .. ordain that changers selling drink to scholars shall pay £10.

Changing (tʃē·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHANGE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CHANGE.

1. The action of substituting one thing for another, or of giving and receiving reciprocally; exchange.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1532 Many men se ofte chaungyng Of sere maners of gys of clethyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawngynge or yeuynge oone thinge for anothere, *cambium*. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 18 For confirmatioun of peace and changeing of seillis. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* 76 b, A choppyng and chaungeyng of benefites one for an other. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 137 Change your Fauours too .. But in this changing, What is your intent? 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 9 Neither was there this chopping and changing in the more ancient times onely.

†**b.** *concr.* A thing given in exchange. *Obs. rare.*

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* lx. Wks. I. 184 What chaungynge shal a man 3yve for his soule.

2. The action of making a thing other than it was; alteration.

a 1225 *Anc. R.* 6 Þeos riwle .. is euer on, & schal beon, wiðute monglunge & wiðute chaungunge. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 182 For chawngynge of Cristis ordynaunce. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 271 Notable alteracyon or chaungynge of the partes. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 133 So many various shiftings and changings of modes. 1866 SHARPE *New Test.* Pref., The Translator .. has made no change for changing's sake.

†**b.** *Mus.* Variation; modulation; = CHANGE *sb.* 4 c. *Obs.*

1633 FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* VII. xix, Change when you sing, muses delight in changing. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xix. § 31 The Musick was simple, without Art of Changings.

3. The action of becoming other than it was; change, alteration, variation.

c 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 871 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 192 Bi chaungynge of his hewe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. x, Þe rauen haþ foure and sixty chaungynges of voyse. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* ci. 38 There is no changyng foundyn in the. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* iii. 9 The chaunginge of their countenaunce bewrayeth them. 1659 C. NOBLE *Moderate Answ. Immod. Queries* 6 A person given to vacillations and changings.

†**b.** Of the moon; = CHANGE *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj, Take hony at the chaungyng of the moon. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xliii. 8 The moneth is called after her name, encreasing wonderfully in her changing.

4. *attrib.* in various senses; see the vb.

1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 75 The appoggiatura .. in the latter case .. is .. sometimes called 'transient' or 'changing' note. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 200 The grave is not a goal, it is but a changing-place. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 130/1 Plan .. of Dry or Changing House where miners change their clothes.

Changing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That changes (*intr.*); undergoing alteration; varying, inconstant; that changes colour.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1588 Suche a chaungande chaunce. 1340 *Ayenb.* 104 Alle oþre þinges byeþ chonginde. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* v. (1637) 42 So times are changed to and fro, and chaunging times have chaunged us too. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxxvii, Every changing scene. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* § XXV. (1700) 152 The changing necks of Doves. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 216 The sea .. always changing, yet unchangeable. *Mod.* A changing-coloured silk.

2. That changes (*trans.*); causing alteration.

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Sept. II. 53 Time changing, sneaking People. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* II. xxi, The changing hand of time.

Changing, *vbl. sb.*[2]; see CHANG *v.*

Chanh, var. CANG *a. Obs.* foolish.

Chanily, obs. form of CHANNELLY, gravelly.

†**Chank,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Shortened form of CHANCRE.

1586 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (N.) Of a marvellous virtue against blearedness of the eyes, chanks, and burning.

Chank (tʃæŋk), *sb.*[2] [a. Hindī *çankh* :—Skr. *çankha*: cf. Pg. *chanco, chanquo.*] 'A large kind of shell (*Turbinella rapa*) prized by the Hindus, and used by them for offering libations, as a horn to blow at the temples, and for cutting into armlets and other ornaments. It is found especially in the Gulf of Manaar' (Col. Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 322 (Y.) There are others they call Chanquo; the shells of which are the Mother of Pearl. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 131 (Y.) Chonk, a Shell-fish in shape of a Periwinkle, but as large as a Man's Arm above the Elbow. 1798 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* IV. iii. (1820) II. 276 Nor armed himself with any other panoply than the sacred chank. 1863 C. R. MARKHAM in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 420 Large conch shells called chanks.

2. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *chank-bed, -fishery, -shell.*

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinn. & Pearls* i. 1 The chank beds that enrich the north-west coast of the island. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 372 The chank and pearl fisheries. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* 471 Chank-shells contributed to swell the din.

†**Chank,** *v. Obs.* App. a variant of CHAMP, or a word representing a similar action.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 206 Ramping up the grasse With uglie nailes and chanking it. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xii. 34 His tongue could not well part from the roofe without a kinde of chanking.

Chanker, obs. form of CHANCRE.

Chanler, obs. and Sc. form of CHANDLER.

Channel (tʃæ·nĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **chanel,** 4 **chanelle,** 4–7 **chanell,** (6 **chenell**), 6–7 **channell,** 6– **channel.** [ME. *chanel*, a. OF. *chanel*, 'old form of *canal*' (Littré):—L. *canāl-em*; see CANAL, which also compare for the senses.]

I. A channel of running water, or the like.

1. The hollow bed of running waters; also, the bed of the sea or other body of water.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22563 Of hir chanel þe see sal rise. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iii. (1495) 442 Somtyme by grete reyne .. the water in a ryuer arysith and passith the chanel and brymmes. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 7 That riuer .. leueth ofte the chanel. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* xlii, Flye from thy chanell Thames. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 130 The Chanels of Rivers [will be] corroded by the Streams. 1698 KEILL *Exam. The. Earth* (1734) 129 They would fill the great Channel of the Ocean if it were empty. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 19 A River, or rather a Channel of a River, for it was now almost dry. 1789 BURNS *Mary in Heaven*, As streams their channels deeper wear. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 226 The water in the second and third channels has a .. quicker flow than in the main channel.

†**2.** A rivulet, a stream. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 422/1 They came to a ruysel or chanel. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 916 The broke or chenell, *le ruisseau.* 1586 R. SCOT *Holinshed* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. 87 When the flood came, the chanell did so suddenlie swell. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 24 Many drops fill the channels; and many channels swell up the brooks. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4122/3 The Navigation of the Fleet Chanel.

3. An artificial course for running water or any liquid. **a.** The watercourse in a street or by a roadway, the gutter; see esp. quot. 1876; = CANAL 2 a, KENNEL *sb.*[2] Still common locally.

[Earlier examples under form CANAL, q.v.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chanelle of a strete, *canalis, aquagium.* 1579 LYLY *Euphues* 38 Dronken sottes wallowing .. in every channel. 1628 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 20 Euery obscure holy-day takes the wall of it, and thrusts it into the channell. 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. London* III. i, Overturned in the channel as we were going to the playhouse. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Channel*, a long gutter sunk below the surface of a body, as in a street. 1882 HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS *Outl. Life Shaks.* (ed. 2) 18 House slops were recklessly thrown into ill-kept channels that lined the sides of unmetalled roads. *attrib.* 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 185 Scraping base channell roguerie.

b. *Founding.* A trough to conduct melted metal to the pig-bed or mould.

4. *Geog.* A (comparatively) narrow piece of water, wider than a mere 'strait', connecting two larger pieces, usually seas. *The Channel*: spec. the English Channel (Fr. *la Manche*). **b.** A navigable passage between shallows in an estuary etc.: e. g. the Thomas Channel, Queen's Channel, South Channel, at the mouth of the Thames.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 The sea in certaine chanels is of such heigth and depth, that no anker may come to the bottome. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 114, I go of Message from the Queene to France: I charge thee waft me safely crosse the Channell. 1727 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* Wks. 1755 III. II. 48 Cou'd I but live on this side Trent, Nor cross the channel twice a year. 1786 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) III. 117 The island [in the Rhine] .. is separated by a narrow channel from the town. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1852) 217 This [Beagle] Channel which was discovered by Capt. Fitz Roy during the last voyage. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 89 Our gay Celtic neighbours across the Channel. *Mod.* Wreck in St. George's channel.

†**5.** An artificial waterway for boats; = CANAL.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. (1748) 369 And her a channell call because she is so slow. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 159 The Channells [at Venice] which answer to our streetes. 1683 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 30 The Chanel of Languedoc.

6. A tube or tubular passage, natural or artificial, usually for liquids or fluids. (Now usually less technical than CANAL.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 389 A greet pestilence of euel in þe chanelles of men at þe neþer ende. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 199 Certain chanels or veins of the earth. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 4 The Stings in all Bees are hollow .. so that when they prick the flesh, they do also, through that channel, transfuse the poyson into it. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Ductus Pancreaticus*, is a little Channel, which arises from the Pancreas or sweet-bread, running all along the middle of it. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 96 The poison channel in its [a snake's] fangs. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 266 *E*, a door for the introduction of coke through the channel *F*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 498 The style .. may be penetrated by a channel consisting of a narrow elongation of the cavity of the ovary. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 A channel through which heated matter is erupted from below.

b. *Mining.* An air conduit or pipe in a mine.

II. *fig.* from I.

7. (from 1.) Course in which anything moves onward; line of action, thought, etc.

[1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 521 Certaine .. Mountaines, through which this Riuer passeth with a streight channel.] 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 271 Keepe the even Channell, and be neither swayde, To the right hand nor left. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 518 Their affections so turned into their proper chanels. 1727 SWIFT *What in Loud.* Wks. 1755 III. I. 190 The world went on in the old channel. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxix. 249 The conversation happening to turn into this channel. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* ii. 34 Turning [his] abilities .. into that channel in which he was most likely to excel.

8. That through which information, news, trade, or the like passes; a medium of transmission, conveyance, or communication; means, agency.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* 6 A foule filthy chanel of all mischiefes. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 174 Another chanel wherein this doctrine is traditionally deriv'd from St. John. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* Introd. 12 The Preservation of the great Channels of Trade. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § I. 320 A pure Chanel of Conveyance for Truth. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 277 Knowledge .. comes by another channel. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 98, I inquired of him the channel of his information. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. 194 No new .. channel for investment has been opened. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xi. 166 He sought it .. through the legitimate channel. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 15 Channels of grace.

III. *transferred* variously.

9. A lengthened groove or furrow on any surface; *spec.* in *Arch.* a fluting of a column; in *Masons' work*, a long groove or furrow cut in the line along which a stone is to be split.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 48 [Pillars with] their Fusts cut into Angles, about the breadth of an usual Channel. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 174 Observe the cavetto, or channel, in a cornice. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 277 The external surface of the column is .. divided .. into mere channels or flutings. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 2 Each carpel is marked by five vertical ridges .. these ridges .. are separated by channels.

b. In the *Manege*: see quot; *Naut.* the rope track in a tackle-block; *Shoe-making*: see quot.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Channel*, in the manege, is used for that concavity in the middle of the lower jaw of a horse, where the tongue lies. 1874 *Harper's Mag.* 26 Sept. 802 (Hoppe) She wore English channel shoes. 1874 *Leslie's Illust. Newspr.* 10 Oct. 74 (Hoppe) What are English channel-shoes? Sewed shoes have the seam that unites the sole and upper sunk into a channel cut in the sole .. As it cannot be cut in thin poor leather, it indicates a good article.

†**10.** The neck; the throat. (An ancient sense in the parallel form *canel*; see CANNEL 5, and cf. CANNEL-BONE, CHANNEL-BONE. *Obs.*

?*c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* 97 Thei wil breke my chaneles and my throte. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii. 102, I will strike And cleave him to the channel with my sword.

11. *Sc.* Gravel. [being the material of which the *channel* or bed of a river is composed.]

1743 MAXWELL *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 109 (Jam.) Having only sand and channel below it.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *channel-bed* (= sense 1), *channel-tile, -way*; (sense 4) *channel fleet, steamer, tunnel*, etc.; **channel-bill,** an Australian bird, *Scythrops Novæ Hollandiæ*; †**channel-dirt,** mud from the gutter (see 3 a); †**channel-raker,** a scavenger, a low mean fellow; = *kennel-raker*; **channel-shoe** (see 9 b); **channel-stone,** (*a.*) a stone used in paving gutters; (*b.*) (**-stane**), a stone used in the game of curling (*Sc.*); †**channel-water,** gutter-water. See also CHANNEL-BONE.

1848 AYTOUN *Danube & Eux.* 12 Glorious tokens do I bring thee From my distant *channel-bed. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* v. 92 A lather made of *channel dirt. 1888 *Standard* 14 Aug. 3 Of his *Channel journeys, two were to France, one to Holland. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 17/2 Neither dooth the popes monarchie lacke his *chanelrakers, etc. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 158 (Jam.) The *channelstane, The bracing engine of a Scottish arm. 1460–5 *Chw. Accts. St. Andrew's East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 396 For *chanel-stone, pauying-stone, etc. 1875 GLEN *Publ. Health Act* IV. (1878) 153 Channel stones. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 28 *Channel-tiles. 1888 *Standard* 14 Aug. 3 The prospects of a *Channel trip were brighter for the rest [of the passengers]. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. iii. 27 Here's *channel water. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 68 To look for ice-cracks in the level *channel-way.

Cha·nnel, *sb.*[2] *Naut.* [corruption of CHAINWALE; cf. *gunwale* (gʌ·nĕl).]

1. One of the broad thick planks projecting horizontally from the ship's side, nearly abreast of the masts. They are distinguished as the fore, main, and mizen channels.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), Channels, or Chain-Wales of a ship. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 207 *note*, There being a great swell, she damaged the main channels. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xi, I took my station in the fore-channels. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105 Our unusually large cargo .. brought the ship channels down into the water.

2. *Comb.*, as **channel-board** = *channel*; **channel-bolt,** a long bolt passing through all the planks, and connecting the channel with the side; **channel-plate** = CHAIN-PLATE; **channel-wale,** one of the 'strakes worked between the gun-deck and the upper deck ports of large ships; also, the outside plank which receives the bolts of the chain-plates' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1808 *Marine Pocket-Dict.*, Channel-wale, *préceinte supérieure.* *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 105 *Channel-wales*, three or four thick strakes .. for the purpose of strengthening the topside.

Channel (tʃæ·nĕl), *v.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To form channels in; to wear or cut into channels; to furrow, groove, flute.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 7 No more shall trenching Warre channell her fields. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 127

Four wreathed columns, partly channelled. **1781** COWPER *Truth* 174 The streaming tears Channel her cheeks. **1865** GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scotl.* vi. 116 Heathery slopes channelled with brooks. **1869** GILLMORE *Rept. & Birds* Introd. 190 The sides of the mandible deeply channelled with nostrils.

b. *spec.* To provide (a street) with a channel or gutter for the conveyance of surface-water.

1875 GLEN *Public Health Act* IV. (ed. 9) 144 The Urban Authority shall .. cause all such streets to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, altered, and repaired.

2. To excavate or cut out as a channel.

1816 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 246 That vast aqueduct .. was then channeled by Sir Hugh Middleton. **1862** D. WILSON *Preh. Man* iii. (1865) 43 The Ashley River has channeled for itself a course through the eocene and post-pliocene formations of South Carolina. **1871** SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 16 'The strong man and the waterfall' says the proverb 'channel their own path.'

3. To convey through (or as through) a channel.

1648 POWER in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1852) III. 485 The urine is channelled all along, with the blood, through almost all the parenchymata of the body. **1657** R. CARPENTER *Astrol. proved harmless* 1 We know not the mysterious .. Things of God, but as they have been channel'd to us by God himself in divine Revelation. **1837** NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xiv. 213 Gifts of mind .. are .. channelled out to the many through the few.

† **4.** *intr.* To pass by (or as by) a channel. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 38 If you observe her [the great Black Snail]..you shall see a little stream of clouds, channel up her belly from her tail to her head.

† **Channel-bone.** *Obs.* = CANNEL-BONE 2, the collar-bone, clavicle.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 805/1 Doublets of crimsin velvet, voided low on the backe, and before to the chanell bone. **1591** *Soliman & Pers.* I, I have broken..my channel-bone. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 266. **1621** AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. i. (1639) 6 The Cane (or chanell bone) of the shoulder. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Deltoides*.. proceeds from the Clavicula or Channel-Bone.

Channel coal: see CANNEL *sb.*[2] c.

† **Channelet.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1] + -ET dim. suffix. Cf. mod.F. *chanelette*, in technical use.] A little or tiny channel.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 82 Some onely counted the grand and solemn ostiaries of Nilus..whiles others cast all his chanelets (rather cuts than courses) into the number.

Channelled, -eled (tʃæ·nĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having channels or grooves; furrowed, grooved, fluted; having a (street) channel or gutter; in *Bot.* = CANALICULATE.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xv. E vj, The siluer channeld sande. **1697** POTTER *Antig. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 31 Ionick Pillars Channelled. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 137 Two fine channel'd Pillars. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Plantain*, The Stems .. about a Foot high, are angulous and channelled. **1794** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Path. Odes* Wks. III. 382 Griev'd at thy channell'd cheek, and hoary hair. **1877–84** F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* Introd. 8 Leaves long, linear, channelled.

2. Directed or conveyed along a channel; formed with a channel. *lit.* and *fig.*

1796 *Monthly Mag.* II. 489 Now flows along Music..For so the master will'd To lead its channel'd course. **1804** *Ann. Rev.* II. 259 Something more .. than had already reached us through the channeled courses of intelligence. **1851** MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 56 The deep look which shall drain Suffused thought into channelled enterprise.

¶ Situated in, or surrounded by, a channel.

1795 COLERIDGE *Ode to Sara* vii, Dark reddening from the channelled Isle [*note*, The Holmes, on the Bristol Channel] The watchfire..Twinkles.

¶ *Half channelled over* = half seas over, half drunk.

1709 HEARNE *Coll.* 10 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 304 One w[d] think he was halfe Channelled over.

† **Cha·nneller.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1] + -ER [1].] A fisherman or mariner in a channel.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* 60 b, For them that are Channellers or occupiers amongst sandes and banks .. it is good for them to sounde the channelles.

Cha·nnelling, -eling, *vbl. sb.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. Channelled work; fluting, grooving.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Caneleure*, chamfring, chaneling. **1728** R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 51 The Channellings of the Triglyphs. **1885** C. E. CRADOCK *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mount.* vii, A deep gorge..washed by the wintry torrents into divers channelings.

2. Making of channels; providing with a 'channel' or gutter.

1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 619/1 The paving and channelling of the street. *attrib.* **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824/1 [Marble quarrying]..The channelling process, now familiar to mining engineers, was introduced in 1841.

3. A rude form of curling. (Cf. *channel-stone.*)

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 970 The only approach to the game [Curling] made there [in the north of England]..being what is called 'channelling', a rude and artless amusement, with chance stones from the brook.

† **Cha·nnellize,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] *trans.* To convey in a channel, form a channel for.

1609 DAVIES *Holy Roode* 20 (D.) His Vaines and Nerues that channellize His Blood.

Cha·nnelly, -ely, *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.*[1] II + -Y [1].] Gravelly.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1648) 3 Some thinke the Hasell would have a chanily rocke. **1743** MAXWELL *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 91 (Jam.) The soil being light, sandy, and channelly. **1787** *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 10 Very bad land of a channelly quality. **1791** P. BLACKFORD *Perthsh. Statist. Acc.* III. 207 Grey oats..yield a pretty good crop upon our channelly ground, where hardly any other grain will.

Channelure (tʃæ·nĕliuɪ). [variant of CANNELURE after *channel.*] = CANNELURE, groove, fluting. Hence **Cha·nnelured** *a.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 468 Round stalkes chanellured and fluted. **1813** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 589 Between the channelures and the annulets of the Grecian Doric capital.

Cha·nner, *v. Sc.* (Also *jawner*, JAUNDER, q.v.) *intr.* To mutter, grumble, murmur, fret.

c **1375** ? BARBOUR *St. Agatha* 123 Quhy channeris þu My gret god agane now? **1790** A. WILSON *Poems* 235 (Jam.) Ay channerin' and daunerin' In eager search for cole! *a* **1802** *Ballad* xi. in Child *Ballads* III. lxxxi a (1885) 239/2 The cock doth craw, the day doth dawe, The channerin worm doth chide.

Channon, chanon, -oun, owne, -un, obs. forms of CANON [2].

† **Chanoper.** *Obs.* Also **-eper, -yper.** A by-form of CANOPY.

1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Stafford* 66, ij pere of chanypers of brasse. *Ibid.* 67 A chaneper of brasse. *Ibid.* 68 A holy-water stocke of brasse, ij chanopers.

Chans(e, Chansell, -er, Chanserie, obs. ff. CHANCE, CHANCEL, CHANCERY.

Chansler, obs. f. CHANCELLOR.

‖ **Chanson** (ʃãnsoñ). [Fr.:—L. *cantiōn-em* song, f. *cant-* ppl. stem of *canĕre* to sing.] A song (French, or of France).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 438 The first rowe of the Pons [*edd.* pious] Chanson will shew you more. **1639** G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlvii. 27 Each his Instrument, His holy Chanzons fitted to their String. **1781** T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xliv. (1840) III. 129 These [Carols] were festal chansons. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. x. 445 Gentle poet, would that thou hadst some chanson or courtly compliment.

‖ **Chansonnette** (ʃãnsone·t). [Fr.; dim. of prec.] A little song.

1813 S. ROGERS *Jacqueline* 92 What time the Miller's maid Colette Sung, while he supped, her chansonette. **1875** MRS. RANDOLPH *Wild Hyac.* 95 Humming..the refrain of one of Lady Tynedale's chansonnettes.

Chanss, obs. Sc. f. CHANCE.

Chant (tʃant), *sb.* Also 8–9 **chaunt.** [prob. a. F. *chant* song :—L. *cantu-m* (4th decl.) singing, song; but possibly formed immed. from the vb., without reference to the French.)]

1. A song, melody; singing. *poetic* (also in rogues' cant.).

1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 290 Chant of tuneful birds. **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Chaunt*, a song..To throw off a rum chaunt, is to sing a good song. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct. 5/2 To troll his jovial chaunts..in a tavern-parlour.

2. *Music.* A short melody or phrase to which the Psalms, Canticles, etc., are sung in public worship.

The essential characteristic of a chant is the long 'reciting-note' to which an indefinite number of syllables are sung, followed by a rhythmical cadence. The modern Anglican chant (derived from the old Gregorian) is either single or double. A *single chant* is sung to one verse of a psalm, and consists of two strains, of 3 and 4 bars respectively, each beginning with a reciting-note. A *double chant* has twice the length of a single one, and is sung to two verses.

a **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. i. 280 The Chants or Canto Fermo to some of the hymns of the Romish Church. **1795** MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 156 The accompanied chaunt used in the Psalter. **1867** MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 10 The chant peculiar to the Gallican Church. *a* **1876** NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. iv. i. 360 The influence of the Ambrosian chants when first introduced at Milan. **1879** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 337 Our own chants for the responses after the Creed.

b. A psalm, canticle, or dirge, so chanted.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 467 The solemn chants of the Church of Basil and Chrysostom. **1860** ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poet.* viii. 154 Having admitted profane songs among the chants of the church. **1882** ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn.* 154 The slain king's corpse on bier was laid With chaunt and requiem-knell.

3. A measured monotonous song; the musical recitation of words. (Used with a vague range of meaning between 1 and 2, but usually implying something less tuneful than an air or song.)

1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 300 The minaret-cryer's chaunt of glee. **1827** F. COOPER *Prairie* II. xii. 198 Raising the threatening expressions of their chaunt into louder strains. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 3 The exiles uplifted one of the patriotic chaunts. **1882** B. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. iv. 73 The low monotonous chant of an Arab party.

b. A singing intonation or modulation of the voice in speech; a distinctive intonation.

1848–55 MACAULAY *Hist.* xvii, His strange face, his strange chant, his immovable hat .. were known all over the country. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *D. Deronda* xvi, The tutor, an able young Scotchman .. answered, with the clear-cut, emphatic chant which makes a truth doubly telling in Scottish utterance.

4. *slang.* (See quots.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Chant*, a (person's) name, address, or designation ;..a cipher, initials, or mark of any kind, on a piece of plate, linen, or other article ; anything so marked is said to be *chanted*. .. an advertisement in a newspaper or hand-bill, etc. **1824** *Compl. Hist. Murd. Mr. Weare* 258 'We may as well look and see if there is any chaunt about the money,'—and examined the four notes, but there were no marks upon them.

Chant (tʃant), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **chaunte(n,** 5–9 **chaunt,** 5 **chawnt,** 6– **chant.** [a. F. *chante-r* to sing :—L. *cantāre*, freq. of *can-ĕre* to sing. The frequentative force had disappeared already in Latin, and in Romanic *cantare* took the place entirely of L. *canere.*]

1. *intr.* To sing, warble. *arch.* or *poet.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 181 Herestow nat Absolon That chaunteth thus vnder oure boures wal. **1611** BIBLE *Amos* vi. 5 That chaunt [COVERD. synge] to the sound of the Viole. **1613** R.C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chaunt*, sing. **1790** COWPER *Odyss.* x. 281 And at her task So sweetly chaunts. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 182 Sirens .. such As chanted on the blanching bones of men.

fig. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 99 Bid .. the sea winds chaunt in the galleries.

b. of birds.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 39 The grene serene sang sueit, quhen the gold spynk chantit. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 23 The birdes that chaunted on their braunches. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 194 The only bird which chaunts on the wing. **1830** TENNYSON *Poet's Mind* 22 In the heart of the garden the merry bird chants.

c. *transf.* of other animals; *spec.* of hounds.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 42 Keepe hog I aduise thee from medow and corne .. If dog set him chaunting he doth thee no wrong. **1846** E. JESSE *Anecd. Dogs* 268 'Good hounds' as an old writer observes 'will come chanting and trail along by the river side.' **1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (ed. 2) I. ii. 43 The hounds came trailing and chanting along by the river-side.

2. *trans.* To sing, utter musically. (Often with notion of 'prolonged or drawling intonation', due to influence of sense 4.) Chiefly *poetical.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 12. **1595** — *John* V. vii. 22 This pale faint Swan, Who chaunts a dolefull hymne to his owne death. **1704** POPE *Pastorals, Summ.* 79 Your praise the birds shall chant in ev'ry grove. **1812** J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 791 When she chants her evening hymn. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 1 The sea ..whose hoarse music is chaunted day and night. **1842** TENNYSON *Poet's Song* 6 He..chanted a melody loud and sweet.

3. To sing of, celebrate in song. *poet.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Manhod and garbroyls I chaunt, and martial horror. **1606** *2nd Pt. Returne fr. Parnass.* V. iv. (Arb.) 70 Weel chant our woes vpon an oaten reede. *c* **1750** SHENSTONE *Elegy* xviii. 48 The soft shepherd ..Chants his proud mistress to his hoarse guitar. — *Wks.* (1764) I. 49 Poets, not inglorious, chaunt their loves.

4. *Music.* To recite musically, intone; to sing to a chant, as the Psalms, etc., in public worship (see CHANT *sb.* 2). **a.** *intr.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawnten, *discanto, organiso.* **1796** SCOTT *Chase* xii, With pious fools go chant and pray. **1884** F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* i. 24 The priests and canons chant.

b. *trans.* (In first quot, ? to drawl out.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 Not skyppyng ony worde, not chauntyng nor brekyng your notes. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 24 To chant, *cantillare.* **1706** A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 68 The Jews..do not Read, but Chant out the Hebrew Text. **1835** WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xv. 114 A short service was then chaunted. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 336 The 'Common Tunes' for chanting the Psalter.

5. *fig.* To talk or repeat a statement monotonously; to harp *upon* (*obs.*). **a.** *intr.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 36 Those things which they chaunted upon with open mouth. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. ii. (1851) 153 Let them chaunt while they will of prerogatives. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xiv. 232 If .. a man goes chanting and chanting in servile response to a newspaper.

b. *trans.*

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 132 Chaunting unabatedly her extreme deficiency in personal charms.

c. *To chant the praises* (or *eulogy*) *of.*

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 239 Some syren from Billingsgate, chaunting the eulogy of deceased mackerel. **1868** SEYD *Bullion* 580 Chaunting the praises of our financial institutions. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/7 To chant the praises of the Darwinian system.

6. *slang.* (*trans.*) To sell (a horse) fraudulently [app. 'to cry up'].

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLIX. 305 Frauds .. in the disposal of horses..by a gang of .. swindlers, who technically call it 'chaunting horses'. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* x. (D.) Jack Firebrace..was here this morning chanting horses with 'em. **1861** — *Philip* xx, Horses..are groomed, are doctored, are chanted on to the market.

Chantable (tʃa·ntăb'l), *a. rare.* [cf. F. *chantable*, f. *chanter* to sing: see -ABLE. *Cantābil-is* was used in L.] That may be chanted or sung.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* CXVIII. [CXIX.] 54 Chauntable [*O. E. Psalms* singendlic; *E. E. Psalter* sanglic; Vulg. *cantabiles*] weren to me thi iustefiyngus.

‖ **Chantage** (ʃãnta·ʒ, tʃa·ntėdʒ). [a. F. *chantage* 'action de faire chanter quelqu'un, c'est-à-dire de lui extorquer de l'argent en le menaçant de révéler quelque chose de scandaleux, ou de le diffamer, etc.' (Littré).]

A mode of extorting money by threatening to make scandalous revelations or statements.

1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 367 Who extorted money from rich and quiet people by a sort of chantage. **1882** *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 176/2 Literary chantage. **1883** *World* 12 Sept. 8 (*Social Chantage*). Chantage, blackmail or by whatever name the levying of pay, in one shape or another, out of the fear of the payer, is called. **1884** *Law Times* 29 Nov. 77/2 No one proposes that the laws which protect women from insult and outrage should be relaxed because they may be abused for the purpose of *chantage.*

‖ **Chantant** (ʃɑ̃ntaṅ, tʃɑ·ntănt), *a.* [a. F. *chantant*, pr. pple. of *chanter* to sing.]

adj. Of a singing style, melodious, tuneful.

a 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. Introd. 10 Adagios are now made more chantant and interesting in themselves. 1854 J. W. MOORE *Encycl. Music, Chantant* (F.) a term, applied to instrumental music, etc.

Chantarelle, var. of CHANTERELLE [2].

Chanteclere, -eer, obs. ff. CHANTICLEER.

Chanted (tʃɑ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHANT *v.* + -ED [1].] Sung to a chant; musically recited.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxv, The chanted Service-Book. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 160 The chaunted mass, and virgin's holy hymn. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 280 A musician .. accompanying the chanted recitation. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 135 One chaunted note.

‖ **Chantepleure.** *Obs.* [Fr.; f. *chanter* to sing + *pleurer* to weep. The word has several senses in mod.F., e. g. 'weep-hole', 'flood-opening' in a wall, etc., which have not entered into English.]

1. Name of a French poem of the 13th c. addressed to those who sing (*chanter*) in this world and shall weep (*pleurer*) in the next (Godef.): hence used of a mixture or alternation of joy and sorrow.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 320, I fare as doþe þe songe of Chaunte pleure For nowe I pleyne and now I playe. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Conformyng them to the chante plure Now to synge and sodaynely to wepe. *c* 1430 — *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 11 a, Like unto the chantepleure: Ginning with ioy, ending in wretchednesse.

2. (See quot.)

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 38 Chante Pleures, or Woodden Gods, 02 00 per 100 Weight.

Chanter [1] (tʃɑ·ntəɹ). Forms: 4–6 **chauntour,** 5 **chawntowre, -tour,** 5–7 **chantour,** 5–8 **chauntor,** 6 **chantoure,** 4–9 **chaunter,** 7–9 **chantor,** 6– **chanter.** [ME. and AF. *chauntour* = OF. *chanteor* (mod.F. *chanteur*):—L. *cantātōr-em* singer. In sense 1, prob. aphetic f. ENCHANTER.]

†**1.** An enchanter, a magician. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 243 An chanteor [*printed* anchanteor] Edwyne adde of Spayne..þat couþe hym segge of ys dedes al hou yt ssolde go þoru ys chantement. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 5897 Þen calde þe king his chauntours [*Cott.* enchaunturs].

2. One who chants or sings; a singer, musician, songster.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 349 Linus .. þe grete chauntour [*musicus*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawntowre, *cantor.* 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 138 If the chaunter or musicion bee very expert in his arte. 1607 *Lingua* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 340 The winged chanters of the wood. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 444 Jove's ethereal rays (resistless fire) The chanter's soul and raptured song inspire. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 411 When the chanter from the minaret announced the death of a Mahometan. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 158 Musical instruments were used to support the voice of the chanter.

3. *spec.* **a.** One who sings in the choir of a cathedral, etc.; a singing-man, chorister.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xl. 44 With oute the ynner ȝate, treseries of chaunters [1611 chambers of the singers]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 16 The Chawntours eche of them [to haue] vj *d.* 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 34 He wolde do on a cope and stande and synge as a chantoure in myddes of the quier. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All great chapters have chantors and chaplains to ease and assist the canons ..But the word grows obsolete in this sense, and instead thereof we use the word *chorister*, or singing-man. 1868 *Daily News* 10 Nov., Dr. Elvey and Mr. Keeton, with the chanters, assembled in the Horseshoe-cloisters.

b. The precentor, or chief singer in the choir; = CANTOR.

[1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* Prol., Asaph, the chauntour of the temple of the Lord.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242/2 The freres assembled at pryme and the chauntor began *Jam lucis orto.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 76 b, The chaunter..made the whole quier .. to fall streight a laughyng. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 99 Simeon also, the Chanter of Durham. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1703) II. 91 The Bill for the utter abolishing .. of all Archbishops, Bishops ..Prebendaries, and all Chaunters..of any Cathedral, or Collegiate Church. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chantor* is used, by way of excellence, for the præcentor, or master of the choir; which is one of the dignities of the chapter. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 108 *note*, The Rev. River Jones, Chanter of Christ Church Cathedral at Oxford. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 19 There were 4 principal persons in the Chapter of Sarum, namely the dean, Chanter, Chancellor and treasurer.

4. A priest who sings masses in a chantry.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 268/1 Whan the chantour herd hym he..shewed hym that he erred. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Berkshire* iii. 24 (L.) A certain revenue sufficient for a chanter to one chapel. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* III. i, In a chapel on the shore, Shall the chaunters sad and saintly..Doleful masses chaunt for thee.

5. That pipe of a bagpipe, with finger-holes, on which the melody is played. (Also used of similar instruments; also *fig.* and *attrib.*)

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Piper* 143 Hee can pipe when hee cannot speake: so as, his chanter becomes his interpreter. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Sept., A broad yellow ribband, fixed to the chanter-pipe. 1782 BURNS *Death Poor Mailie* 110 Wha on Ayr your chanters tune. 1794 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. xv. 409 The god Pan playing on his chaunter. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvi, See the proud pipers on the bow, And mark the gaudy streamers flow From their loud chanters down. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 123 Its [the bagpipe's] essential characteristics have always been, first, a combination of fixed notes or 'drones', with a melody or 'chaunter'.

6. *Hedge-chanter*: the Hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*).

1865 *Morning Star* 19 July, A cuckoo..found..in the nest of a hedge-chanter.

7. *slang.* (More fully *horse-chanter*): One who sells horses fraudulently.

1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 350/1 He was a horse chaunter. 1836 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search Horse* ii. (1841) 36 A systematic chaunter, who will swindle you both out of horse and money. 1845 THACKERAY *Leg. of Rhine* ii, He is a cogger of dice, I tell thee—a chanter of horseflesh.

†**Cha·nter** [2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *chantier* prop (= It. *cantiere*, Pg. *canteiro*):—L. *cantērius*, *canthērius* (1) gelding, ass, mule, (2) spar, rafter, prop, (3) as here.] 'A pole furnished with cross-pieces for supporting the vine, a trellis'.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 531 If so be it [the vine stock] rest vpon one chanter or range of perches.

‖ **Chanterelle** [1]. [a. F. *chanterelle*, It. *cantarella* treble string of a musical instrument, bird-call, call-bird, f. *cantāre* to sing.]

†**1.** A decoy bird. (*In quot.* A female partridge used as a decoy.) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 289 Forth they goe against the foulers chanterell or watch which calleth them out.

‖ **2.** (See quot.)

1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 135 The chanterelle or melody-string [in the banjo] is called from its use..the thumbstring. *Ibid.* II. 176 Making thirteen strings in all [for the lute], the highest, or Chanterelle, being a single string.

Chanterelle [2] (tʃɑ·ntĕrē·l). Also **chantarelle.** [a. Fr. *chanterelle*: in mod.L. *cantharellus*, dim. of *cantharus* drinking-vessel.] A yellow kind of edible fungus (*Cantharellus cibarius*).

1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1777) II. 1008 Yellow Agaric or Chanterelle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXXII. 501 The Chanterelle, or little Yellow Mushroom, so common in the fairy rings on dry pastures. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 15. 342 The beautiful yellow chantarelle, growing by the bushel. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 12 Myriads of mushrooms, morels, truffles, chantarelles, champignons are wasted..because the poor do not understand their use.

†**Cha·nterer.** *Obs. rare.* = CHANTER [1] 3 b or 4.

c 1540 *Compl. Rod. Mors* XXII. F v, I say bisshoppes, canons and chanterers.

Chanteress, -rie, obs. ff. CHANTRESS, CHANTRY.

†**Cha·nterist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = CHANTER [1] 4.

1548 *Bk. of Sales* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. ZZZ. 92 The chanterists of the chauntry of East Kirby.

Cha·ntership. [f. CHANTER [1] (sense 3 b) + -SHIP.] The office of a chanter or precentor.

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13. § 31 No .. Treasurership, Chantership, or Prebend in any Cathedral. 1691 BP. OF WORCESTER *Charge* 51. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 625 He gave up his Chantorship. 1809 E. CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* I. 392 The statute expressly excepts..chanterships, prebends, and sinecure rectories.

Chanticleer (tʃɑ·ntiklīəɹ). Forms: 3–5 **chauntecler,** 4–6 **chaunticlere,** 5 **chantecleer,** 6 **chauntecleere,** 7 **chaunticleere, -cleare, (chant-it-clear), chante-, chanticle(e)re, -icler,** 8– **chanticleer.** [a. OF. *chantecler* (mod.F. *chanteclair*), proper name of the Cock in *Reynard the Fox*, f. *chante-r* to sing, crow + *cler* (mod.F. *clair*) clear.]

An appellation applied to a cock, usually in manner of a proper name; but now mostly written without a capital. (Cf. *Bruin, Grimalkin, Reynard,* etc.)

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 37 Be stille, ich hote, a Godes nome! Quath the vox, Sire chauntecler. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 29 Sche had a cok, hight Chaunticlere. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 9 So sawe they comen doun the hylle to hem chauntecler the cock. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 1 Chearefull Chaunticlere with his note shrill. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* V. 160 Poore Gallus now .. Is turned to a crowing Chauntecleere. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 30 My Lungs began to crow like Chanticleere [cf. *Temp.* I. ii. 385]. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 94 When Chanticleere, (the Bellman of the morne) Shall summon twilight with his bugle horne. 1633 B. JONSON *T. Tub* III. v, Brave chant-it-clear, his noble heart was done. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Lake Geneva* (1839) 176 Many a chanticleer and partlet. 1858 LONGF. *Birds of Pass., Day break* vi, O chanticleer, Your clarion blow.

Hence **Cha·nticleer** *v. nonce-wd.*, to crow as a cock; **Cha·nticleering** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 713 The courageous bird..chanticleered away louder than ever. 1856 STRANG *Glasgow* 515 Voices as cheerful and chanticleering as the Cock.

‖ **Chantier.** [Canadian Fr.; cf. F. *chantier* 'place where one sleeps, place where one puts certain things to store them or to work them': see Littré.] A (Canadian) log-hut, a SHANTY.

1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan., A lumberman's Chantier in the valley of the Ottawa is made of pine logs. *Ibid.*, Farms the products of which are entirely consumed by the chantier-men. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 26 They build themselves chantiers, of rough logs.

Chanting (tʃɑ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHANT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CHANT; singing, musical recitation, etc. (In early usage, also: Incantation, enchantment.)

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* viii. 19 That sounen strongli in their chauntingus [1388 enchauntyngis; Vulg. *incantationibus*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawntynge, *discantus, cantus organicus.* 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. XXXVI. (1591) 21 Different chantings of dull flattery. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 66 The Plain Chanting of our Cathedral Service. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 338 The arrangement of the words in chanting.

Cha·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That chants.

1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 174 The chaunting thrush upon the spray. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 60 The chaunting falcon. During the breeding season the male of this species is remarkable for its song. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 210 These chanting poets.

2. Having the character of musical recitation.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 79 The chanting tone in which he spoke. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 169 In a low chanting voice.

Chantlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHANT *sb.* + -LET, dim. suffix.] A little song or melody.

1874 DOBELL *Snowdrops* Sel. Poems (1887) 315 All the tiny Snowbells swinging Tiny chantlets.

†**Cha·ntment.** *Obs.* In 3–5 **chauntement** (*trisyll.*). [a. OF. *chantement* singing, incantation, f. *chanter* to sing.] Incantation, enchantment.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 149 Merlyn with ys chauntement, & myd ys quoyntyse. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 312 Þurez coniureson and chauntement. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, A lawe ysette By chauntement. 1803 W. ROSE *Amadis* 128 The dread chantments of the avenging fay.

Chantor, -our, -ship, var. CHANTER, -SHIP.

Chantress (tʃɑ·ntrĕs). Forms: 5 **chaunteresse,** 6 **chanteres,** 7 **-esse, chauntress,** 7– **chantress.** [a. OF. *chanteresse*, fem. of *chantere, -eor*, singer: see CHANTER [1] and -ESS.]

†**1.** A female magician, sorceress, enchantress.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Albe she were a passynge sorceresse And chefest named of any chaunteresse.

2. A female chanter or singer; a singing woman; a songstress; also of birds, etc. *arch.* or *poet.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 36 Hys syster Mary was chyfe chanteres in the womens quyer. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 66 Those Chanteresses..may live long among so good provisions. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 63 Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among I woo, to hear thy even-song. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 312 She was sister to the Reverend River Jones, chanter of Christ Church Cathedral at Oxford, and Johnson used to call her the chantress. 1830 EG. WARBURTON *Hunting Songs* (1883) 3 With Chorister, Concord, and Chorus, Now Chantress commences her song.

Chantry (tʃɑ·ntri). Forms: 4–5 **chaunterie,** 4–6 **-tre,** 5 **chawnterye,** 5–6 **chauntrye(e,** 6 **chauntrie, -trye, chawntory, chanterie,** (? **schawittry, schawnter**), 6–7 **chauntrey,** 7 **chantrie,** 5–9 **chauntry,** 5– **chantry.** [ME. *chaunterie*, a. OF. *chanterie*, f. *chanter* to sing: see -ERY. In med.L. *cantaria, cantuaria*, whence CANTARIE, CANTUARIE, q.v.]

†**1.** Singing or chanting (of the mass). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 63 Þe chauntre of þe chapel cheued to an ende.

†**2.** Incantation, enchantment. *Obs.*

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 2056 (Mätz.) How that lady bryght To a warm [= worm] was dyght Thorugh kraft of chaunterye.

3. An endowment for the maintenance of one or more priests to sing daily mass for the souls of the founders or others specified by them. Also applied to the body of priests so endowed.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 512 And ran to Londone, unto Seynte Poules, To seeken him a chaunterie for soules. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 2080 Men that .. foundyd chyrchys and chantryse. 1509 *Plumpton Corr.* 206 To occupie peassiablely his poore chawntory all the profitte & commodity to the said chawntory belonging. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 86 The greate substance which ye bestowe vpon chauntries. 1775 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 98 Priam founds a regular chantry of priests. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 145 The foundation of chantries, in which masses were to be sung for the departed.

b. A chapel, altar, or part of a church so endowed.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 27 To singe goddys seruice for my soule .. in the Chaunterie of the Chirche of Saint Leonard. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 318, I haue built two Chauntries, Where the .. Priests sing still for Richards Soule. *a* 1600 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durham* (1733) 56 In a Chantry made of most excellent blue Marble stood our Lady's Altar. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, It still contains some arches of the old chantry. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 31 'Chantries' were added to churches, or enclosed by screens within them, for the erection of altars.

c. *attrib.* as in *chantry-house, -door, -lands,* etc.; **chantry-priest,** a priest attached to a chantry.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 62 My seid chauntry priest .. wiche is assigned to pray for the seid soules. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 62 Unius cubiculi vocati le Chauntre house. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. before Edw. VI* (Arb.) 68, I woulde not that ye should do wyth chauntrye priestes, as ye dyd wyth the Abbotes. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 47 Having used the service book peaceably within the chantry [*printed* chanry] kirk of Ross. 1732–8 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 65 The chantry-lands were sold among the laity. 1881 *Academy* 29 Oct. 334 The chantry-priests had a character of their own.

†**Chao·dical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. χαώδ-ης like chaos (f. χάος) + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, chaos.

1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's The. Earth* I. 70 All

would return into a Chaodical Confusion. *Ibid.* II. 157 The Generation of the World..the Chaodical Egg.

Chaogenous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χάος Chaos + -γενης born + -OUS: see -GENOUS.] Chaos-born.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 272 The chaogenous hero-deities of Hesiod and other ancient mythologists.

†**Chaoize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. CHAOS + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to chaos or utter confusion, to make chaotic. Hence **Chaoized** *ppl. a.*

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* To Rdr. 10 As the troubled mind..Th' Idea doth confuse and chaoize. *Ibid.* Prol. ii, What chaoized conceit doth forme my feares? *Ibid.* xiii, Chaoiz'd Ideas of conceit.

Chaology. *rare*—°. [f. Gr. χάος CHAOS + -λογια discourse: see -LOGY. So F. *chaologie.*]

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Chaology*, the history or description of the chaos... Dr. Burnet likewise gives us a chaology, in his theory of the earth. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH, etc.

Chaomancy. *rare*—°. [ad. med.L. *chaomantia*, f. Gr. χάος CHAOS, in Paracelsian language = the atmosphere + μαντεία divination.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Chaomancy*, a kind of divination by the air. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Chaomantia*, amongst the enthusiastical chymists, is the art of making presages from observations on the air.] 1775 in ASH, etc.

Chaos (kē·ɒs). [a. L. *chaos*, a. Gr. χάος 'any vast gulf or chasm, the nether abyss, empty space, the first state of the universe', f. vb.-stem χα- to yawn, gape.]

†**1.** A gaping void, yawning gulf, chasm, or abyss: (chiefly from the Vulgate rendering of Luke xvi. 26). *Obs.* (In Greek *spec.* 'the nether abyss, infinite darkness', a use also often glanced at by English writers.)

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxvii, There is a grete chaos [1533 cause] that is to sayen a thycke derknes betwene vs & the that we mowe not come to the ne thou tyll vs. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xvi. 26 Betweene us and you there is fixed a great chaos [Vulg. *chaos*, Gr. χάσμα, WYCL. derke place, TIND. greate space, *Geneva* great gulfe]. 1583 FULKE *Defence* vii. 286 There is a great chaos, which signifieth an infinite distance between Abraham and the rich glutton. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 975 (Trench) What thing soever cometh within the chaos of this monster's mouth .. down it goeth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 55 The Gulf Of Tartarus, which ready opens wide His fiery Chaos to receave thir fall.

2. The 'formless void' of primordial matter, the 'great deep' or 'abyss' out of which the cosmos or order of the universe was evolved.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1875) 3 Take awaie Ordre frome all thinges, what shulde than remaine? Certes nothing finally, except some man wold imagine eftesoones, Chaos, whiche of some is expounded, a confuse mixture. 1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 101 That old confusion, which we call chaos, wherein without order, without fashion, confusedly lay the discordant seeds of things. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 2 The order and disposition of that Chaos or Masse, was the worke of sixe days. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. i. (1739) 8 The whole Body like a Chaos capable of any form that the next daring spirit shall brood upon it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 10 In the Beginning how the Heav'ns and Earth Rose out of Chaos. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 731 As when of old..Light uncollected thro' the chaos urg'd Its infant way. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 99 The formation of the earth, and the other planets, out of a general chaos.

b. *personified.* (By some of the Greeks *Chaos* was made the most ancient of the gods.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 99 The unformed matter of the world, was a god, by the name of Chaos. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 895 Where eldest Night And Chaos, Ancestors of Nature, hold Eternal Anarchie. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 10 Dulness o'er all possess'd her antient right, Daughter of Chaos and eternal Night. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vii. (1872) 243 If Chaos himself sat umpire, what better could he do?

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A state resembling that of primitive chaos; utter confusion and disorder.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 125 This Chaos, when Degree is suffocate. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 74/1 The whole mass of their designs, as well what remained in Chaos as what was Formed. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 232 Reduce all Order..to the first Chaos of Violence, and Civill warre. 1819 ARNOLD *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. ii. 59, I stand at times quite bewildered, in a chaos where I can see no light either before or behind. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxv. 27 In Ireland all is confusion and chaos.

b. 'Anything where the parts are undistinguished' (J.); a confused mass or mixture, a conglomeration of parts or elements without order or connexion.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53 They make their volumes no better than .. a huge Chaos of foule disorder. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 36 Oft did we grow To be two Chaosses. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 202 One glaring Chaos and wild heap of wit. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xi. 118 Arranging the vast Chaos of laws and regulations. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXV. 283 The vessel went plunging on through the wild chaos of green and grey mists.

†**4.** *transf.* An undigested or amorphous mass or lump. *Obs.* (Cf. the 'rudis indigestaque moles' of Ovid, applied to Chaos in sense 2.)

[1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (R.) One face had nature, which they chaos nam'd, An undigested lump.]

1562 EDEN *Let.* in *1st. Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 44/1, I stilled of the water from the masse or Chaos lefte of them bothe. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 161 To disproportion me in euery part, Like to a Chaos, or an vn-lick'd Beare-whelpe.

†**5.** ? Element; environment; space. (Among Greek senses were 'space, the expanse of air'.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1676) 27/1 Paracelsus stiffely maintaines..that they [devils] have every one their severall Chaos..The water (as Paracelsus thinks) is their [Naiads'] Chaos, wherein they live. *Ibid.* II. ii. III. 155/2 Creatures, whose Chaos is the earth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Chaos*, in the phrase of Paracelsus, imports the air. It has also some other significations amongst the alchemists.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chaos-flood, -state*; *chaos-founded* adj., *chaos-like* adj. and adv.

1611 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* To Rdr., By dissoluing of this chaos-like or confused lump. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 109 Nature relapses hastily into that chaos-state. 1821 BYRON *Heaven & E.* I. iii. 815 Come, Anah! quit this chaos-founded prison. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 164 Not a few..now swim weltering in the Chaos-flood.

Chaothei·stic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χάο-ς CHAOS + θε-ός God + -IST-IC.] That identifies chaos or crude matter with the first principle or God.

1858 F. HALL *Bibliog. Ind. Philos. Syst.* (1859) iii, The Sánkhya, or chaotheistic, system.

Chaotic (keɪɒ·tik), *a.* [f. CHAOS, app. on the analogy of other Greek-derived words in *-otic*, as *demotic, erotic, hypnotic*, where the ending has various origins. (Such a formation would have been normal from the derived Gr. vb. χαό-ειν, in passive, to be reduced to chaos; cf. βιωτικός f. βιό-ειν). In mod.F. *chaotique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the primordial chaos; in the state of chaos.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* III. ii. (R.) At that time (whatever it was) when the terraqueous globe was in a chaotick state. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 259 Janus is by him supposed to be the chaotic deity. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 87 During the separation of the atmosphere and the ocean from the chaotic mass. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 85. 95 That the present solar system gradually condensed into its present state from a chaotic mass of nebulous material.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Resembling chaos; utterly confused or disordered.

1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 191 Translators, who have formed a chaotic dialect of heterogeneous phrases. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 61 In these early and unrefined ages, the jarring parts of a certain chaotick constitution supported their several pretensions by the sword. 1837 MACAULAY *Bacon, Ess.* (1854) I. 349 Opinions were still in a state of chaotic anarchy. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. 81 The rules .. are at first sight chaotic and bewildering.

Chaotical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 295 As by its presence in any part of the Chaotical Horizon it made Day, so by its absence there-from it caused Night. 1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* Pref. 11 Beetling rocks hurled together in chaotical confusion.

Chaotically (keɪɒ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.2] In a chaotic manner.

1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. ii. 318 It [matter] is a stubborn substance, And thinks chaotically, as it acts. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 19 Some huge foolish Whirligig, where kings and beggars .. and stars and street-sweepings were chaotically whirled. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. i. 28 *note*, The life..has been..chaotically mis-narrated.

Chaoticness. *rare.* Chaotic quality.

1887 STOCKTON *Borrowed Month* 212 The chaoticness of initiatory existence.

Chap (tʃæp), *sb.*1 [f. CHAP *v.*1 or its source.]

1. An open fissure or crack in a surface, made by chopping or splitting.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr skinne is very rowghe & full of chappes & riftes. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 6 Ground..through the heat of Sommer full of chaps. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 659 Bark of Birch, which .. cleaveth and openeth it self into chaps. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 117 These great Chaps and Cracks ..made in the primitive earth by the strong action of the Sun. 1746 DA COSTA *Belemnites* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 397 A Chap or Seam running their whole Length.

b. *esp.* A painful fissure or crack in the skin, descending to the flesh: chiefly caused by exposure of hands, lips, etc., to frost or cold wind.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 280 Lepra ..makyth chappes, chynnes and clyftes. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clvii. 56 b, A chappe or chappes beynge in the lyppes, tongue, handes and fete of a man. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xxiii. (1639) 138 Like the chaps which are made through a North wind on the lips. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chilblain*, Chaps, on the hands; and kibes on the heels. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 185/1 The margin..of the mouth, is subject to fissures, chaps, and superficial excoriations.

c. *fig.*

a 1661 FULLER (Webster) There were many clefts and chaps in our council.

2. A stroke, knock, rap. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* x, Then Burnewin comes on like death At ev'ry chaup. *a* 1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* xxiii. in Scott *Minstr. Bord.*, Lie still, ye skrae, There's Water-Kelpie's chap [at door or window]. *a* 1809 *Christmas Ba'ing* (Jam.) He did na miss the ba' a chap.

3. The act of fixing upon as one's choice; choice, selection. Cf. CHAP *v.* 8. *Sc.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 114 (Jam.) Spare no pains nor care, For chap and choice of suits ye hae them there.

Chap (tʃæp), *sb.*2 Also 6–7 **chappe.** [Found first in the middle of the 16th c.; the variant *chop* is quoted from the Scottish poet Dunbar *c* 1500, and is now more usual in certain senses. Perh. f. CHAP, CHOP *v.* (The suggestion that it is a southern corruption of the northern CHAFT, suits the sense, but no explanation of such a phonetic change appears). See also CHOP.]

1. Either of the two bones (with its covering of muscles, skin, etc.) which form the mouth; a jaw; also either half of the bill of a bird.

1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 195. Take them with your tongs or clampes by the lower chappe. 1610 HEALEY *Aug. City of God* 335 [The Crocodile] moveth his upper Chappe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. (1686) 85 Broad and thick chaps are required in birds that speak. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. VI. iii. 177 The stork .. produces no other noise than the clacking of its under-chap against the upper. *c* 1870 J. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xi. 18 The pelican [has].. in the under chap a pouch capable of holding many quarts.

2. *pl.* The jaws as unitedly forming the mouth; the biting and devouring apparatus. Used of animals, esp. beasts of prey; and applied contemptuously or humorously to human beings, in which sense more commonly CHOP.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 231 The hooke ouerthwarteth & catcheth hold of his chappes. 1569 GOLDING tr. *Heminge's Post.* 18 The deliverer of mankinde out of the chappes of the serpent. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 89 Open your chaps againe. 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* IX. iv. 324 Being euen in the chaps of death. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Epigr. on Blanch*, To bind up her chaps when she is dead. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 39 Supping up his Coffee, and scalding his chaps for hast. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 6 The hounds with blood about their chaps.

3. The side of the external jaw; the cheek.

1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* II. ii, She threatned to slap my Chaps, and told me, I was her Servant, not her Governess. 1718 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* 50 Bury their faces in mighty periwigs, which inviron either chap. 1845 HOOD *Last Man* iii, The very sight of his broken orts Made a work in his wrinkled chaps. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* iii. 40 A coarse, obese man, with heavy chaps.

b. The lower half of the cheek of the pig or other animal as an article of food, as in pickled *Bath chaps.*

1870 *Daily News* 19 Apr., The feast was chaps and eggs.

4. The lower jaw.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 91 The chap should be fine, indicating a disposition to feed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 238/2 The 'chap' or under jaw, is clean, or free from flesh.

†**5.** *pl.* The fauces of Snapdragon and allied plants.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 314 The chaps [of Toadflax] are orange-coloured.

†**6.** *pl. Mech.* The 'jaws' or 'cheeks' of a vice or other tool, etc., which fit together and hold something firmly between them; the jaws of the futchells in a carriage, etc. *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 3 Tongs, to be used for ..such thicker work, as will be held within the Returns of their Chaps. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/2 The Chaps..of a Vice .. are cut rough. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 50 The futchels are contracted in the front to receive the pole, which part of the futchels is called the Chaps. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 238 Nail up a new pair of chaps on the fore part of the pump for a new handle to be fixed in. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 201 Pinched when red hot between the chaps of a vice.

7. *Chaps of the Channel*: see CHOP *sb.*

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5813/3 Ships in the Chaps of the Channel.

8. *Comb.*, as *chap-band, -choke*; CHAP-FALLEN *a.*

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 24 Put upon his [a horse's] Head a gentle Cavezan .. with a chap-band underneath. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gall.* III. v, Thou shalt straight to Bridewell—Sweet master! Live upon bread and water and chap-choke.

Chap (tʃæp), *sb.*3 [An abbreviation of CHAPMAN, which seems to have come into vulgar use in the end of the 16th c.: but it is rare in books, even in the dramatists, before 1700. It was not recognized by Johnson, though in Bailey (1731) in sense 1. With sense 2, cf. the colloquial use of *customer* = 'person to have to do with'; also *callant* = 'customer, lad'.]

1. A buyer, purchaser, customer. Still *dial.*

1577 BRETON *Toyes Idle Head* (Grosart) 55 (D.) Those crusty chaps I cannot love, The Diuell doo them shame. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ₱ 6 In hunting after Chaps, and in the exact Knowledge of the State of Markets. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. i. 229, I had a meeting with my Chaps, and..told them what the current Price was in Town for every Species of my Goods. 1731 BAILEY (ed. 5) A chap (*in commerce*), a chapman or customer. 1764 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 66 Perhaps Mrs. Mead would buy.. but she would be a hard chap. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 619 The pedlar has but a faint interest in the good opinion of his chap. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, Harry Wakefield was lucky enough to find a chap for a part of his drove. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Chap*, a dealer, a purchaser. 'I hae some bacon to sell, can you find me a chap for 't.'

2. *colloq.* 'Customer', fellow, lad. (Todd, in 1818, said 'it usually designates a person of whom a contemptuous opinion is entertained'; but it is now merely familiar and non-dignified, being chiefly applied to a young man.

1716 M. DAVIES *Dissert. upon Physick* in *Athenæ Britann* III. 46 The Names of those Country-Chaps be, Absyrtus, etc. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 8 'Prithee!' returned my

scornful, choleric chap; 'Don't compare me to any of your scoundrel Barbarians!' *c* 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 89 Another [Oxford man] said, 'These chaps belong to poor Wesley'. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. x, The fishers are wild chaps. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii, What sad wild fellows some of the chaps were. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xx, You might give a chap a civil answer.

b. *humorously* applied to a female.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 35 (Jam.) Nought would do But I maun gang, that bonny chap to woo.

Chap, *sb.*[4] Elliptical for CHAP-BOOK.

1883 *Life D. Graham* Wks. I. 72 Among the chaps..were many of a religious character.

Chap, *sb.*[5], earlier form of CHOP, *Anglo-Ind.* stamp, seal, license (Hindī *chhāp*).

Chap (tʃæp), *v.*[1] [ME. *chapp-en* (14th c.) answers in sense to later MDu. *cappen* (Du. *kappen*, also LG., and thence in mod.Ger.), MSw. *kappa*, MDa. *kappe*. But the relation of these to the ME. form is uncertain, and no trace of the word is found in the earlier stage of any of the langs.; cf. CHIP. The sense-development is not clear.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* (with *off*). To chop *off*. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4550 Anon her hedes wer off chappyd. [Jamieson mentions *chap aff* to strike off, and gives *chap* in some parts of Scotl. = chop, cut into small pieces. Cf. also sense 7, and CHAPPED *ppl. a.*[1]]

II. To crack, cause to crack in fissures. (To connect this with the prec., the trans. sense 3, as if 'to chop or cut the surface', ought to be the earlier.)

2. *intr.* To become fissured, burst into cracks or clefts, as if the surface or skin were chopped by cutting blows.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 339 And yf thai chappe [Lat. *crepent*], a stoone under the heed Roote is to doo. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. H, So bedawbed, that.. she had a viser on her face and dareth not laugh for making it chappe. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 333 The earth chappeth or goeth a sunder for drought. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 3) 498 Nutmeg .. is clothed with two Barks, but when it comes to maturity, the uppermost chaps and lets the second appear. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Earth*, Claiey or stiff earth .. subject to chap during the heat of summer. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 582 Useful when the skin has a tendency to crack or to chap.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. viii. 170 Heat of passion makes our souls to chappe, and the deuil creeps in at the cranies.

3. *trans.* To fissure, cause to crack or open in chaps.

1460, 1549, etc. [see CHAPPED *ppl. a.*[1] 1.] 1597 LYLY *Euphues* D ij b, Parched with the Sunnes blaze, and chapped [1580 chipped] with the Winters blast. 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View of Death* (1735) 30 The extremely cold winds .. chap the timber, and kill the cattle. 1845 *Peter Parley's Annual* VI. 196 The earth is chapped with parching. *Mod.* The girl's fingers had been chapped by working in water during the frost.

III. To strike sharply (sometimes with reference to the sound made). *north dial.* and *Sc.*

4. *trans.* To strike. *To chap hands*: to strike each other's hand in concluding a bargain.

1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 130 And so chapped him by the host a little, and at an outside watched him. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 120 (Jam.) Syn Lindy has wi Bydby chapped hands They's hae their gear again.

5. *trans.* and *intr.* To strike, as a clock.

1652 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 42/1 Till the hour chap. 1814 J. BOSWELL *Justic. Opera* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Sc. Poems* (1862) 64 The clock's chappit ten. 1822 E. IRVING *Let.* 5 Nov. in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* I. 157 Till four chaps from the Ram's Horn Kirk.

6. *intr.* To knock, rap, at a door.

1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Sc. Poems* (1862) 38 But Morpheus begins to chap, And bids them a' gae tak a nap. *a* 1803 *Erlington* iii. in Scott *Minstr. Bord.*, O whae is this at my bower door That chaps sae late? 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.*, *Chap*, to knock, rap; at a door. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 38 'Wha's there?.. that neither chaps nor ca's?'

b. trans. *To chap out*: to call one out by rapping or tapping. (Cf. *knock up.*)

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 531 Chappin out, is the phrase used in many parts of Scotland to denote the slight tap at the window given by the nocturnal wooer to his mistress. *Ibid.* 532 To chap-out some of them is not worth while.

7. To chop or beat small.

a 1776 in Herd *Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 79 (Jam.) With chapped kail.

IV. *Sc.* [perh. not the same word.]

8. To choose, select, bespeak; to fix upon as one's choice. *Chaps me that!* the call of children in laying claim to anything, equivalent to the Lancashire *barley* (or *balla*) *me!* and English schoolboy's *bags I.* (Hence Galt's incorrect 'I'll chapse'.)

1720 RAMSAY *Edinb. Salut. Mrg. Carnarvon* iv, You's hae at will to chap and chuse, For few things am I scant in. *a* 1806 in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* I. 299 (Jam.) 'Hech, husto!' quo' Habbie, 'I chaps ye.' 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xix. 162 'I'll chapse that place,' said Walter.

Chap, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [ME. *chapi-en* was app. a phonetic variant of *cheapien*, OE. *cēapian*, owing to different treatment of the diphthong *ea* (cf. CHAPMAN); but the mod. dial. use may be from *chapman* or other derivative.] To buy; to buy and sell; to barter; to truck. Cf. CHEAP; CHOP.

a 1225 *Juliana* 63 [Þu] lettest an of þe tweolue þat tu hefdest icoren chapi þe and sullen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 58/2 To chappe, *mercari*, *negociari*. 1818 TODD, *Chap*, to cheap or cheapen; to bargain or deal for a price. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chap*, to buy and sell, in a chance way.

Chapaile, obs. form of CHAPEL.

‖ **Chaparral** (tʃæːpärǽl). *U.S.* [a. Sp. *chaparral*, f. *chaparra*, *-arro* evergreen oak + *-al* a common ending for a grove, plantation, or collection of trees, as in *almendral*, *cafetal*, etc.]

properly, A thicket of low evergreen oaks; hence *gen.* Dense tangled brushwood, composed of low thorny shrubs, brambles, briars, etc., such as abounds on poor soil in Mexico and Texas. (The word came into use in *U.S.* during the Mexican War, *c* 1846.)

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* x. (1862) 94 The road passed between low hills, covered with patches of chapparal. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., This word, chapparal, has been introduced into the language since our acquisition of Texas and NewMexico, where these bushes abound. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* 47 We descended the long slope, through chaparral and forest. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 236.

b. **Chaparral Cock,** a species of cuckoo (*Geococcyx californianus*) in the west of North America.

1882 A. E. SWEET *Sketches fr.* 'Texas Siftings' 177 The American name chapparel cock is evidently the Mexican name *caporal* Americanized. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 423/1 This bird .. is .. known under several names, such as road-runner, chaparral cock.

Chap-book (tʃæːpˌbuk). [f. *chap* in CHAPMAN + BOOK.] A modern name applied by book-collectors and others to specimens of the popular literature which was formerly circulated by itinerant dealers or chapmen, consisting chiefly of small pamphlets of popular tales, ballads, tracts, etc.

[Not in TODD 1818.] 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 238 It is a chap-book, printed in rather a neat black letter. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxxiv. 292 A hero of the popular chap-books of old times. 1882 J. ASHTON *Chap-Bks. 18th C.* in *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 302/1 A great mass of chap-books, such as 'Jack the Giant Killer', 'Long Tom', 'Mother Shipton'.

Chape (tʃēip), *sb.* (In 5 *Sc.* **chaip, schape,** 8 **cheap.**) [a. F. *chape* 'a Churchman's Cope; a Judge's Hood; .. the chape or locket of a scabbard; the top or crown on the top of a Bell; a Mill-hoope, or Mill-case' (Cotgr.); 'said in the arts of certain things which are applied over others, cover them, or envelop them' (Littré), *e.g.* the cap of a compass needle, etc.; f. late L. *capa*, *cappa*, hood, cap, cape. Hence, according to Diez, Sp. and Pg. *chapa* 'plate, thin piece of metal with which any thing may be plated', which may also have influenced the Eng. use.]

†**1.** A plate of metal with which anything is covered, overlaid, or ornamented. *Obs.*

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 Ypouthered with chapes and scochons..of myn Auncestres armes. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2522 He bare sessenande in golde thre grayhondes of sable, With chapes & cheynes of chalke whytte sylver.

2. The metal plate or mounting of a scabbard or sheath; particularly that which covers the point. In some early quots. it may mean the scabbard or sheath itself.

The following explanations also occur in Dicts.; 'The transverse guard of a sword for a protection to the hand' (Fairholt, cited by Ogilvie). Johnson says 'the catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap' [citing *All's Well* 'the chape of his dagger']. But here the chape of a dagger appears to be confused with that of a buckle.

c 1400 *Songs Costume* (1849) 50 My baselard hath a sylver schape. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chape of a schethe, *spirula*. 1459 *Inv. Sir J. Fastolf* in *Paston Lett.* I. 478 Item, j. bollok haftyd dager .. and j. chape thertoo. 1530 PALSGR. 204/1 Chape of a shethe, *bouterolle de gayne*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 26 A chape, *ferretum*. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 11 A whittle with a siluer chape. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 164 That had the whole theoricke of warre in the knot of his scarfe, and the practise in the chape of his dagger. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 483 Their scabberds and sheaths bee set out with siluer chapes, and their sword-girdles, hangers, and bawdricks, gingle again with thin plates of siluer. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 295 A Sheath, without a Chape or top. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Dict., *Chape*, the iron, brass, metal, or silver put at the end of the scabbard of cutlasses, swords, etc. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 101 Bayonet-scabbards, with brass chapes.

3. The tip of a fox's tail. [From its suggesting the tip of a scabbard.]

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat., Hunting* (1706) 11 Terms of the Tail. Of a Fox, the Brush or Drag; and the Tip at the end is called the Chape. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Brush* of a fox..the tip or end of which is called the chape.

4. The part of a buckle by which it is fastened to a strap or belt. [So in F.]

Some buckles are made with a metal chape, e. g. a stirrup-buckle; an ordinary strap-buckle is made without, and attached by a chape of leather.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 376 The Spurr-Buckle maker .. makes the buckle, the chape, tongue and roll. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 304/2 A Chape .. holdeth the Tongue of the Buckle in its proper place. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3868/4 A Gold Buckle with a Steel Chape. 1720 *Ibid.* No 5993/4 Buckles without cheaps. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 160/2 Steel chape silver buckles. 1779 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 163 The edge of another stair met my right buckle, and snapped the steel chape of it in two. 1796 FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 145 The Buckles..are all made to be sewed in the leather, having only a middle bridge and a tongue, but no chape. 1886 from *Harness-maker's Acct.*, 2 pieces leather, buckles, chapes, straps, and loops for portmanteau 2*s.* 6*d.*

b. In some places: 'The loop on harness . . or on any leather strap, close to the buckle, through which the end of the strap is passed.' Elworthy *W. Somerset Wdbk.*

Cf. Ogilvie: The sliding-loop on a belt to which a bayonet-scabbard is attached'.

Hence **Chapemaker,** a maker of buckle-chapes.

1886 *Birmingh. Weekly Post* 31 July 1/1 Chape makers.. a chape, or anchor is a piece of work added to the tongue (or prong) of a buckle. .. Several makers in Birmingham.

Chape, *v.*[1] [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish (a scabbard, etc.) with a chape. Hence **Chaped** (tʃēipt) *ppl. a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 366 Hir knyues were chaped noght with bras But al with siluer wroght ful clene and weel. 1530 PALSGR. 480/2, I chape a sworde or dagger. I put a chape on the shethe. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 With his chaapt staf speedelye running. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 3 Strong Scabards, chapt with Iron.

† **Chape, chaip,** *v.*[2] *Obs. north. dial.* [Aphetic f. A-CHAPE (*e-chape*, *es-chape*), a. OF. *es-chaper*, *é-chaper*, *a-chaper* (mod.F. *échapper*) to ESCAPE, q. v. Very common in early Sc.] To escape.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 24 How he chapyt wes throw cas. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7904 In eschaunge of þo choise, þat chaped before. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* II. 389 This King Richard wes livand..Of Poumfret as he chapit wase. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 423 Tha will nocht chaip Siclicke ane deid. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Trag.* 151, I chapit frome Captyuitie.

Chape, chaper, obs. ff. JAPE, -ER.

1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 806 *Hec nuga*, a chape. *Hic nugator*, chaper.

‖ **Chapeau** (ʃapō). Also 6 **chapewe, shapeau.** [F. *chapeau*, in OF. *capel*, *chapel* hat, head-covering (= Pr. *capel*, Sp. *capelo*, Pg. *chapeo*, It. *cappello*) :—L. *cappellum*, *-us*, dim. f. *cappa* CAP.]

1. A hat or other covering for the head. The French name, formerly partly naturalized; now chiefly in *Heraldry*.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* clxxxvii. (R.) Bearynge on his heed a chapewe of Montaban. *Ibid.* I. ccccxix. 734 They were armed the moost partie with malles and chapeause of stele. *Ibid.* I. ccccxxx. 756 With pauasses and cootes of steele, hoctons, shapeause, and bassenettes. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 138 The heaume and Chapeau that the Duke or King doth weare. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. iv. 53 A bull Saturn standing upon a Chapeau Mars, turned up Ermin. 1787 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Chapeau* .. is taken in Heraldry for an antient Cap of Dignity. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 272 The crest-coronet and also the chapeau are still retained in modern blazon.

2. Chapeau-bras (ʃapō brā). [F. *bras* arm.] A small three-cornered flat silk hat which could be carried under the arm: worn by gentlemen at court or in full dress in the 18th century.

1764 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett.* 1*st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 114 The common *chapeau bras* cocked in the Nivernois style. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, Give me..my chapeau [*Servant brings a dress hat*]. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. v, A *chapeau bras* and sword necessarily completed his equipment. 18.. in *Lockhart* IV. (1839) I. 169 He used to come to the Greyfriars Church in a suit of white and silver with a chapeau-bras. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 314 The chapeau-de-bras.

Chapel (tʃæːpĕl), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **chapele,** 4–6 **-elle,** 4–7 **-ell,** 3– **chapel**; also 4 **chapaile,** 5 **-ylle, schapell(e,** 6 **chappelle, -ylle, capell, cappell,** 6–8 **chappel(l.** [ME. *chapele*, a. OF. *chapele* (in ONF. *capele*, Pr. *capella*, It. *cappella*) :—late L. *cappella*, orig. little cloak or cape, dim. of *cappa*, cloak, cape, cope (see CAP). From the *cappella* or cloak of St. Martin, preserved by the Frankish kings as a sacred relic, which was borne before them in battle, and used to give sanctity to oaths, the name was applied to the sanctuary in which this was preserved under the care of its *cappellani* or 'chaplains', and thence generally to a sanctuary containing holy relics, attached to a palace, etc., and so to any private sanctuary or holy place, and finally to any apartment or building for orisons or worship, not being a church, the earlier name for which was *Oratorium*, ORATORY.

The chief data for the history are: the Monk of St. Gall (*Vita Car. Magn.* i. 4) 'Quo nomine Francorum reges propter capam St. Martini sancta sua appellare solebant'; a charter of Childebert A. D. 710 (Mabillon *De Re Dipl.*) containing 'in oratorio suo seu capella S. Marthini'. In the capitularies of Charles the Great (cap. v. 182) c. 800 it is used of chapels in or attached to palaces; the Laws of the Lombards (III. iii. 22) have 'ecclesiae et capellæ quæ in vestra parochia sunt'.

Cappella was generally spelt *capella* in med.L.; the true form is evidenced not only by It. *cappella*, but even more by the persistence of *-ap-* in Fr. and of *-p-* in the other langs. *Capella* would have become in F. *chevelle*; as *capillos*, *caprum*, *capistrum* become *cheveux*, *chevre*, *chevêtre*.]

1. *gen.* A sanctuary or place of Christian worship, not the church of a parish or the cathedral church of a diocese; an oratory. (In earlier times always consecrated, and having an altar; in modern use not necessarily so.)

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Hwa so omi nome makeð chapele

oðer chirche. *c* **1275** LAY. 26140 He lette þar arere ane chapel [*c* **1205** chireche] mære. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 27198 In kyrcgarth, chapell or kyrk. *a* **1300** *K. Horn* 1380 Horn let wurche Chapeles and chirche. **1485** MALORY *Arthur* (1868) XVI. i. 378/1 They entered into the chapel, and there made their orisons a great while. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 34 There was an holy chappell edifyde, Wherein the Hermite dewly wont to say His holy thinges. *a* **1617** BAYNE *On Eph.* i. (1643) 13 Where God hath His Church, we say, the Devill hath his Chapell: so on the contrary, where the Devill hath his Cathedrall, there God hath his people. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 249 The Room is a Chappel or small Church. **1644** *Direct. Publ. Worship* Ordinance 2 In any church or chappell. **1857** STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* i. 19 The first object that would catch their view would be the little British chapel.

fig. **1340** *Ayenb.* 56 Þe tauerne ys þe scole of þe dyeule.. and his oȝene chapele þer huer me deþ his seruese.

2. *spec.* A private oratory or place of worship.

a. A room or building for private worship in or attached to a palace, nobleman's house, castle, garrison, embassy, prison, monastery, college, school, or other institution.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 472 Thulke prelat solde in is [the king's] chapele ichose be. *c* **1330** *Amis & Amil.* 2342 Sir Amis lete him ly alon, And into his chapel he went anon. **1360–80** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 65 ȝif þei [lordes & ladies] holden wiþ goddis tresour curatis in here worldly seruyce or chapellis. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* XXXV, Ther-inne was a schapelle, a chambur, and a halle. **1654** EVELYN *Diary* July 12 Thence we went to New College [Oxf.] where the Chapel was in its ancient garb, notwithstanding the scrupulositie of the times. *a* **1672** WOOD *Life* (1848) II He was buried..in the north part of Merton Coll. outer-chappell or church. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* 20 The Chappel of the Jesuites College. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 165 Domestick Chapels..built by Noblemen and others for the private Service of God in their Families.. are not consecrated. **1764** H. WALPOLE *Castle Otr.* (1791) 3 The company was assembled in the chapel of the Castle. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* 1003 King's College Chapel, Cambridge, has no side aisles, but in lieu of them are small chapels between the buttresses. **1880** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* IX. (1883) 95 Service was sung daily in all the Chapels. **1887** MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Pattison* III. 156 He read the service in chapel when his turn came.

b. An oratory in a mausoleum, burial vault or aisle (*sepulchral*, or *mortuary chapel*), or elsewhere, having an altar at which masses might be chanted for the souls of the deceased (*chantry chapel*). Hence, a cell or compartment of a cathedral or large church (usually in the aisle, and originally often sepulchral), separately dedicated and containing its own altar. *Lady-chapel*, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, often situated eastward of the high altar in a cathedral church. (See LADY.)

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 22 Þer þei fond þe hede is now a faire chapelle. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 119 A Chirche and A Chapaile with chambers a-lofte. **1428** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 80 The trinite schapell. **1517** TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 39 The Chirche of the holy Sepulcre ys Rounde..and hath..Chapellys hygh and lowe, in gret nowmber. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. VI. (Arb.) 124 The virgin, to whom he buylded and dedicate a chapell and an altare. **1640** SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 46 The high altar at St. Austin's, with the Chapells about it. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 264 On the altar of this chapel is the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, in oil colours, by Domenichino. **1842** BURN *Eccles. Law* (ed. 9) I. 295 *Chantry*, was commonly a little chapel, or particular altar in some cathedral or parochial church, endowed.. for the maintenance of a priest to pray for the souls of the founder. **1874** BARING-GOULD *Lives of Saints* 395 Upon these remains Benedict built two oratories ..and..round these chapels rose the monastery. **1875** *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 343/1 Although very many churches built before A. D. 800 exist..scarcely any clear examples of chapels [forming parts of the main building] can be pointed out. *Ibid.* 344/1 In the East, as the rule that there should be only one altar in a church has always existed, chapels have rarely formed parts of churches. *Ibid.* 345/2 At what time the practice of placing an altar and of celebrating the eucharistic service in a sepulchral chapel was first introduced cannot be stated with precision. *Mod.* He is buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster Abbey.

3. A place of public worship of the established Church, subordinate to, or dependent upon, the church of the parish, the accommodation supplied by which it in some way supplements. These are of various kinds:

a. *Chapel of ease*: a chapel built for the convenience of parishioners who live far from the parish church. Also *fig.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 36 There was a nother Paroche Church yn the Towne yet standing, but now it servith but for a Chapelle of Ease. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 32 (1810) 36 Shute.. is a chapel for ease to Colliton. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 180 One of those Parish Churches hath fourteene Chappels of ease within the circumference of her limits. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 166 Chapels of Ease.. commonly built in very large Parishes, where all the people cannot come to the Mother Church. **1826** PETERSDORFF *Abr.* 433 A chapel of ease may.. have the rights of a parochial chapel by custom. **1870** F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 128 Bolton Church..is considered a Chapel of Ease.

fig. **1622** MASSINGER, &c. *Old Law* III. ii, What is age But the holy place of life, chapel of ease For all men's wearied miseries? **1651** CLEVELAND *Square Cap* iv, And making a Chappel of Ease of her Lap, First he said Grace, and then he kiss'd her. *a* **1859** DE QUINCEY *Wks.* II. 113 Sedburgh, for many years, was a sort of nursery or rural chapel-of-ease to Cambridge.

b. *Parochial chapel*: the place of worship of an ancient division of a parish attached to it by custom and repute, as e.g. in the case of the numerous divisions of the parish of Kendal, and other large parishes of the Lake district; *District chapel*, that of a modern 'district' or division of a parish constituted under the Church Building Acts, from 59 Geo. III, c. 134, onwards. To both of these the name CHURCH is now commonly given, except in remote districts or special instances.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 11 So that thoes espousels be solempnysed in Churche, Chapell, or Oratory. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 55 This yere [1547] was Barkyng chappylle at the Towre hylle pullyd downe. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 14 Chappels had beene Churches, and poore mens cottages Princes Pallaces. *c* **1650** *Parl. Surveys of Livings, etc.* XVII. 238 The Parish [Swyne] hath belonging to it Six Chappells, and a Viccaridge House. *Ibid.* Drypoole hath a Parochiall Chappell depending upon Swyne. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 185 Concerning the Mother-Parish-Church twenty shillings; and concerning a Chappel ten shillings. **1838** *Act 2 & 3 Vict.* c. 49 § 2 In the case of any church or chapel, for or to which any district chapelry has been.. assigned.. such church or chapel.. shall be and is hereby declared to be a perpetual curacy and benefice. *c* **1840** HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 13 It is to be regretted that countenance to the assumption of the name of chapel for their place of assembly on the part of dissenters, is too often given by our designating as churches many of the new sanctuaries, which are, in fact, only chapels. **1842** BURN *Eccl. Law* (ed. 9) I. 306 The last species of chapels, those erected under the authority of the various Church-Building Acts, and usually designated District Chapels. **1855** HT. MARTINEAU *Eng. Lakes* 120 Wastdale Head..There is a chapel, the humblest of chapels, with eight pews, and three windows in three sides. **1868** A. SEDGWICK (*title*), Memorial by the Trustees of Cowgill Chapel. **1873** PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* II. 1824 A parochial chapel is that which has the parochial rights of christening and burying; and this differs in nothing from a church, but in the want of a rectory and endowment

c. *Free chapel*: a chapel not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary, having been founded by the king or by a subject specially authorized by him.

1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen.* VIII, c. 9 The Deane and Chapiter ..of the free chapell of the kynge, of Sainct Martins le graunde. **1545** *Act 37 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 There have been divers Colleges, Free Chapels, Chantries, Hospitals, Fraternities. **1672** *Cowell's Interpr., Free Chappel, Libera Capella*.. the King may Licence a Subject to found such a Chappel, and by his Charter exempt it from the Diocesans Jurisdiction. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 165. **1873** PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* II. 1824 The king himself visits his free chapels ..and not the ordinary.

d. *Proprietary chapel*: one that is the property of private persons.

1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* II. 1183 Proprietary chapels .. are anomalies unknown to the ecclesiastical constitution of this kingdom, and can possess no parochial rights.. Dr. Lushington said..the ancient canon law of this country knew nothing of proprietary chapels or unconsecrated chapels at all..The necessity of the times..gave rise to the erection of chapels of this kind, and to the licensing of ministers of the Church of England to perform duty therein. *Ibid.* II. 1834 It is at any time competent to the proprietors of an unconsecrated chapel to convert it to secular purposes.

4. Applied to places of Christian worship other than those of the established church of the country: e.g. to those of Roman Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Episcopal Church in Scotland; of the Nonconformists ejected in 1662; of Methodists since the 18th c., and, recently, of Protestant Dissenters generally (in England and Wales).

These uses go back to a time when 'church' had still its historical value of the endowed place of worship of a parish, with its beneficed rector or vicar, tithes, etc., and when no other place of worship, whatever its architecture, ritual, or communion, was thought of as the 'church'. Of R. C. chapels the earliest mentioned were those of foreign ambassadors, and Roman Catholic queens of the Stuarts (see sense 2 a'); in the 18th c., and down to 1830–40, 'chapel' was the regular name, as it is still in Ireland. The name first used by Protestants separating from the Church of England was app. 'meeting-house'; but the places of worship founded by the non-conforming clergymen ejected in 1662 were commonly 'chapels'; after that, 'meeting-house' and 'chapel' were used more or less synonymously by Protestant Dissenters; the former became the prevailing name in the 18th c., but was mostly abandoned for 'chapel' in the first half of the 19th c. (except by Quakers). For his connexion, Wesley introduced 'preaching-house'; but Methodist Churchmen appear to have preferred 'chapel'; and it was in the sequel often used by Wesley as = 'preaching-house', and gradually took its place. During the present century, the custom of applying 'church' to the parochial and district chapels of the Church of England, has been followed by the use of 'church' for 'chapel' by Roman Catholics, Scotch Episcopalians, and many Nonconformists. (See CHURCH.) But the earlier usage has made *chapel* in Ireland the common appellation of the R. C. places of worship and service, as distinguished from those of the Protestant (Episcopal) Church; and in England and Wales of nonconformist places of worship or service, as distinguished from those of the Church of England. Hence such combinations as *chapel-goer*, *chapel-going*, *chapel-people*, etc.

a. **1662** PEPYS *Diary* 21 Sept., The Queene.. going to her chappell at St. James's..I crowded after her..and saw the fine altar, ornaments, and the fryers in their habits. **1669** *Ibid.* 11 Apr., I took my wife to St. James's, and there carried her to the Queen's Chapel. *a* **1718** PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 135, I have not..look'd into any Chappel of the Roman Religion. *a* **1793** J. MORRIS in *Arminian Mag.* (Feb. 1795) 72, I consented to go with her to the Catholic Chapel. **1794** Z. YEWDALL *ibid.* Aug. (1795) 371 The Episcopalians had likewise a chapel in the place [Dalkeith]. *Ibid.* He had taken the English Chapel [at Musselburgh]. *c* **1815** GRACE KENNEDY *Anna Ross* (1837) 69, I have decided on taking a pew..in one of the Church of England Chapels [in Scotland].

1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 421/1 About forty years ago there were only 30 Catholic chapels in Great Britain; but in 1835, we find the number increased to 510.

b. **1662–3** BAXTER *Life of Wife* (1681) 58 When she saw that I could not use the Chappel which she built, she hired another near. **1666–7** — in *Reliquæ Baxterianæ* (1696) III. 19 The churches being burnt, and the Parish ministers gone, the Nonconformists.. did keep their meetings very openly, and prepared large Rooms, and some of them plain Chappels, with Pulpits, Seats, and Galleries..The Independents also set up their Meetings more openly than before. **1694** *Trust-deed, Brook St. Chapel, Knutsford*, Indent. Mch. 7 The ground on which the said new-erected Chappell or Meeting-house now stands, together with the said Chappell or Meeting-house. **1715** HEARNE *Diary* 29 May, Last night a good part of the presbyterian Meeting-house in Oxford was pulled down.. in the evening they pulled down a good part of the Quakers' and Anabaptist Chapels. **1818** W. J. FOX *Wks.* (1865) I. 110 A Sermon preached before the Unitarian Society, at Essex-Street Chapel, on Thursday, April 16, 1818. **1836** *Gentl. Mag.* July 30/2 A red-brick structure, resembling a dissenting chapel. *c* **1840** HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 13 The places in which dissenters, whether Romish or Protestant, meet are not chapels, but meeting-houses. **1884** DALE *Manual Congregat. Princ.* App. i, A hundred years ago it was probably the universal custom of Congregationalists to call their places of worship 'meeting-houses'. 'Chapel'.. early in this century..displaced the older and better name.

c. **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. Suppl. 620 That the said Mr. J. W——y, about two years ago, preached a sermon to the Methodists at Salisbury in Mr. H——ll's chapel. [**1763** in Tyerman *Life of Wesley* II. iii. 478 The people were to be warned..Against calling our society a church, or the church. Against calling our preachers ministers, our houses meeting-houses (call them plain preaching houses).] **1789** WESLEY *Will.* 25 Feb. in Coke & Moore (1792) 515, I desire my Gowns, Cassocks, Sashes, and Bands, may remain at the Chapel for the use of the Clergymen attending there. **1792** COKE & MOORE *Life of Wesley* (ed. 2) Sold..at the Chapel in the City-Road; and at all the Methodist Preaching-Houses in Town and Country. **1817** S. DREW *Life T. Coke* IX. 180 Independently of the chapels or preaching houses that had been erected in the towns.

5. A chapel service, attendance at the service in a chapel. Hence in college phrase, *to keep a chapel*, to attend chapel on a single occasion; *to keep one's chapels*, to fulfil the prescribed number of attendances; so *to miss a chapel, lose a chapel*, etc.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Dec., Walked..up and down till chappell time. **1814** JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* IX, Without danger of reprobation because chapel was missed. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. 168 After hall they went to Mr. Buck's to take wine; and after wine to chapel. **1882** C. KEGAN PAUL in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 275 At Oxford, the daily chapel, so often a formal observance, still had its effect on many minds. *Mod.* 'You must keep your chapels'.

b. *To hold chapel* (F. *tenir chapelle*): said of certain princes, and especially of the pope attending divine service in state; said of cardinals, when they are present at solemn religious service, without the pope's intervention.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2285/1 At some Chapels of late held by the Colledge of Cardinals.

6. *gen.* Of other than Christian worship: A lesser temple, fane, or sanctuary, having an altar to a deity (used *e. g.* to translate L. *sacellum*).

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 9149 As Achilles this choise in chapell beheld. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 95 He tuke purpois to distroy be augury all the remanent tempillis and chapellis [*fana sacellaque*]. **1535** COVERDALE *Amos* vii. 13 Prophecy nomore at Bethel, for it is the kynges chapel, and the kynges courte. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 77. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XL. li. 1091 Behind the church [*fanum*] of the goddesse Hope, he caused to be built the chappel [*ædem*] of Apollo the Physician. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* i. 47 Set vp altars, and groues, and chappels of idols. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 12 And in what Chappel [*sacello*] too you plaid your Prize. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlvi. 54 A new chapel.. had been built at Delphi.

7. A choir or body of singers attached to a chapel (usually of a king or prince); 'now extended to mean the choir or the orchestra, or both, of a church or chapel, or other musical establishment sacred or secular' (Grove *Dict. Music*). Often in French form *chapelle*, Ger. *kapelle*, or It. *capella*.

1420 *Siege Rouen* 1295 in *Archæol.* XXII. 381 His chapelle mette hym at the dore there, And wente bifore hym alle in fere. **1515** PACE in J. S. Brewer *Reign Hen. VIII*, xi. (1884) I. 270 Surely he would have out of your chapel not children only but also men.. your Graces chapel is better than his. **1546** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. A. 9 The prelats censed the corps, the chappel singing 'Libera me, Domine'. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 9 The annual allowances of the gentlemen of his Chappel.

8. The sacred vessels, etc., used for the services in a church or chapel. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[**1475** *Bk. Noblesse* 84 Every officer shulde have noo more silver vesselle but for a chapelle and a cupbourde.] **1862** HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. xi. 655 He.. gave to the church an excellent chapel, which in his testament he styled his best. (*Note.*) In the language of the period (1205) a chapel means whatever was required for the performance of divine worship.

† **9.** An alembic. [F. '*chapelle, couvercle d'un alambic*' (Littré), ? from orig. sense of *cappella*.]

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. XXIV. (1737) 103 As for the Chapel..it shall be a Chapel of Rose-water.

10. a. A printers' workshop, a printing-office. **b.** A meeting or association of the journeymen in a printing-office for promoting and enforcing order among themselves, settling disputes as to price of work, etc. It is presided over by a *father of*

the chapel annually elected. Hence *To hold a chapel.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 120/1 Every Printing-House is termed a Chappel. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, In this sense they say, the orders, or laws of the chapel, the secrets of the chapel, etc. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 61, I proposed some reasonable alteration in their chapel laws. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1135 It is to be noted, as a 'custom of the *chapel*'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xv. (1858) 341 The petty tricks by which Franklin was annoyed were said to be played him by the chapel ghost. 1879 *Women's Suffrage Jrnl.* 1 Nov. 183/2 A circular .. to all 'fathers of chapels', i. e. trades officials in printing shops.

11. *slang* or *low colloq.* House of ease, privy.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chapel-bell, -cell, -clerk, -door, -prayers, -service, -stead, -tent, -yard*, etc.; in sense 4, *chapel-goer, -going, -monger, -people, -society*, etc.; † **chapel-bed**, ? one with a canopy; **chapel-man**, one of the clergy or officials of a chapel; **chapel-master**, used occas. to translate F. *maître de chapelle* or Ger. *kapellmeister*, director of the music of a royal (or other) chapel (sense 7); **chapel-rate**, a rate for the support of a chapel.

1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, In the chamber next to the lytle chamber, a *chapell bed all of bundwork. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 171 Gynglen .. als cleere And eek as loude as dooth þe *Chapel belle. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 446 The chapel-bells Call'd us. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Streams*, Ye have burst away, From your *chapel-cells to the laughing day. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 69 The cryis Of Naturis *chapell Clarkis. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 382 A chapel clerk and sexton. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* xi, Sir Amadace..rode vn-to the *chapelle dur. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 265 What now is the great body of dissenters? *Chapel-goers, and no more. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 61 *Chapel men who have countenanced the chapel ceremonies and novations. *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 1018 He became *chapel-master to Cardinal Charles of Lorraine. 1880 VERN. LEE *Belcaro* v. 113 The poor chapelmaster of Hoffmann. 1812 *Religionism* 17 Muse, drop the subject, Pluralists, adieu! Next, *Chapel-mongers, hark!—a word with you. 1658 WALTON *Hooker* 15 In four years he was but twice absent from the *chapel-prayers. 1850 *Carr* v. *Mostyn*, 19 *Law Jrnl.* 255 There was no necessity for *chapel-rates, as the trustees would repair. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* 467 Seldom did she go to *chapel-shrift. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 63 Congregationalism insulates each *chapel-society. 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 408 The *chappel tent at the camp was open'd this day. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* (1868) VI. xv, Beyond the *chapel-yard there met him a fair damsel. 1850 *Carr* v. *Mostyn*, 19 *Law Jrnl.* 253 The inhabitants of the said townships .. might ..bury their dead in the chapelyard.

Cha·pel, *v.*[1] *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. *to church.*] *trans.* To put (bury, etc.) in a chapel.

1612 FLETCHER *Two Noble K.* I. i, Giue us the bones Of our dead kings, that we may chapel them.

Cha·pel, *v.*[2] *Naut.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *faire chapelle.*] (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Chapeling a ship*, the act of turning her round in a light breeze of wind when ..close-hauled, so as that she will lie the same way as she did before. This is commonly occasioned by the negligence of the steersman, or by a sudden change of wind. *Ibid. Faire*, or *pendre Chapelle*, to chapel a ship; to build a chapel at sea. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 248* *Chappelling.*

Chapelain, -ayn, obs. forms of CHAPLAIN.

† **Cha·pelcy.** *Obs.* [? error.] = CHAPELRY 1.

1594 WEST *Symbol* II. *Chanc.* § 88 One mesuage or tenement in B. within the Chappelcy of B. in the Countie of Y.

† **Cha·peler.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *chapelier* in same sense.] A hat-maker.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 65 (1876) 46 And a chappeler who shal make the Chapeux..of the household.

Chapeless (tʃē·plĕs), *a. rare.* [f. CHAPE *sb.* + -LESS.] Wanting a chape or sheath.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 48 An olde rusty sword .. with a broken hilt, and chapelesse.

† **Cha·pelet**[1]. *Obs.* In 6 **chappellet**, 7 **chappelet, chaplet.** [f. CHAPEL + -ET. Cf. It. *capelletta*: the Fr. form would be *chapellette.*] A little chapel, oratory, or shrine.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 56 There is..a litle chappellet hard by on that common. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xvii. 223 Many private oratories or chaplets. 1653 HAMMOND *Paraphr. Acts* vii. 43 (R.) Ye set up a chaplet or shrine with an image in it. 1675 CAVE *Antiq. Apost.* (1702) 71 There were..multitudes of silver cabinets, or chappelets, little shrines, made in fashion of the temple.

Chapelet[2] (tʃæ·pĕlĕt). Also **chapellet** (Webster). [a. F. *chapelet*, CHAPLET, variously transferred.]

1. (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Chapelet*, in the manege, a couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, called the head of the chapelet, by which they are made fast to the pummel of the saddle, after being adjusted to the rider's length and bore. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Hydraulic Engineering.* A chain pump composed of pallets, scoops, or buckets attached to an endless chain passing over two axles. So called in French from its resemblance to a rosary or string of beads; whence, also, according to Knight, known as a 'paternoster pump'.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Chapelet, -eyn(e, obs. ff. CHAPLET, CHAPLAIN.

† **Cha·pelize**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [see -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a chapel. Hence **Cha·pelizing.**

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 343 Bishop Andrews.. manifested the least regret at the chapelizing of this place.

Chapellage (tʃæ·pĕlĕdʒ). *rare.* [f. CHAPEL *sb.* + -AGE.] A chapel-stead, = CHAPELRY 4.

1802 SCOTT *Eve St. J.* vii, He lighted at the Chapellage.

Cha·pellany. ? *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *chapellenie* (in Cotgr. *chapelainie*) benefice of a chaplain, or of med.L. *capellānia*, the cure, living, office or estate of a *capellānus* or CHAPLAIN; also, a small oratory or chapel, having its own chaplain, founded within a larger place of worship: see Du Cange.] = CHAPELRY; also CHAPEL 2 b.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 164 But a Chapellany is usually that, which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependant thereon.

Chapelled (tʃæ·pĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. CHAPEL *sb.* + -ED[2].] Placed or stationed in a chapel.

1852 *Meanderings of Memory* I. 182 The Chapelled templer.

Chapelleyn, obs. form of CHAPLAIN.

Chapelry (tʃæ·pĕlri). [a. OF. *chapelerie*, in med.L. *capellāria*; see -ERY, -RY.]

1. The district attached to a chapel; a division of a large or populous parish having its own parochial or district chapel.

1591 *Charter Jas. VI* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* App., Chapelries. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxii. 212 The Chaplain living in another house of the Chappelry. 1672 *Cowel's Interpr.*, *Chapelry* is the same thing to a Chappel, as a Parish is to a Church. 1753 [see CHAPELWARDEN]. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VII, This remote and humble chapelry..offered to his doubtful choice By an unthought-of patron. 1870 A. SEDGWICK *Supp. to Mem. Trustees Cowgill Chapel* 3 A district Chapelry was annexed to the Chapel of Cowgill in the Parochial Chapelry of Dent, in the parish of Sedbergh. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 21 Ancroft is one of the Chapelries .. of Holy Island. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. ii. 1. No. 2 The rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice to which the rentcharge belongs.

† **2.** The constituency of a Nonconformist chapel. *Obs.*

1707 *Deed of Risley Chapel, Culcheth, Indenture* Mch. 25 Whereas an edifice, Chapel, or ortary, is this year erected at the cost of .. Protestants dissenting from the Church of England .. Trustees with the consent .. of the members of that Chapelry or congregation and not otherwise nominate .. the minister.

3. A foundation for a chantry chaplain.

1877 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's Miserables* II. lxvi, The same who endowed the sixth chapelry of the Abbey of Villers.

4. A chapel with its precinct and its accessory buildings; a chapel-stead.

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 378 To seek protection in the vaulted doorway of a lone chapelry. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 370 The neighbouring chapelry, the site of which may yet be traced.

Cha·pelwa·rden. One who holds the same office in a 'chapel' (of the established Church of England), as a churchwarden holds in a church: now commonly replaced by 'churchwarden'.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2375/1 The Churchwardens, Chapelwardens, and Sidesmen. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 435/1 The churchwardens and chapelwardens of every parish or chapelry. 1834 in J. Raine *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 330 Your letter was read communicating to the chapelwardens your resignation of the living.

Chapelyn, obs. form of CHAPLAIN.

Chaperon (ʃæ·pĕrǫn, -ōun). Also 6–7 **chapperon**, 7 **chapron, chapperoon, shaparoon, shaparowne, shabbaron**, 7–9 **chaperoon.** [a. F. *chaperon* hood, a kind of dim. deriv. of *chape* cope, cape (cf. *moucheron* gnat, f. *mouche* fly); also used in sense 3 (in which English writers often erroneously spell it *chaperone*, app. under the supposition that it requires a fem. termination).]

† **1.** A hood or cap formerly worn by nobles, and, after the 16th c., by ladies. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

(Cotgr. (1611) has '*Chaperon*, a hood, or French hood (for a woman); also any hood, bonnet, or lettice cap.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Rule St. Francis* Wks. (1880) 40 Clobis of probacion, þat is to seie tweie cotis or kirtlis wiþ-outen hood and a girdil & a brech & a chaperon to þe girdel. *a* 1552 LELAND *Brit. Coll.* (1774) II. 468 The Quenes Party ..causid his Chaperon and also Baldokes to be taken of, and to have on theyr Heddes Chapelettes of poignante Netles. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1634) 71 The reason of her chapron with long eares. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iv. (1660) 56 The more resemblance of a Chaperon or Hood. 1619 *Irish Hobbob* in *Rich's Honest. Age* (1844) Pref. 22 If she be not suted in her Shaparowne. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 36 Gay gawdy women..tricking vp their fronts with chaperoones And powdred haire. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* x. iii. 432 Their White Hoods or Chapperons. *a* 1700 *Songs Costume* (1849) 200 Her shabbarons next I'll show. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 295 To thee, who .. rear'st thy proud and thy pale chaperoon .. God of the western wind, God of the shower. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxxiv. 150 Deep in the mysteries .. of chaperons and fraises. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 157 Hats, caps, and high bonnets are worn as well as chaperons [*temp.* Rich. III].

† **b.** part of the full dress of Knights of the Garter.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 116 He [Edw. III] ..inuented this societie of honour..giuing them [Knights of the Garter] .. a kirtle, gown, cloke, chaperon, collar, and other solemne and magnificent apparell. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. § 33 Their Purple Mantle, their Gown, Kirtle, Chaperon, and chiefly their Garter. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Chaperon*, the Hood anciently worn by the Knights of the Garter, being part of the Habit of that Order.

† **2.** A small escutcheon placed (esp.) on the forehead of a horse drawing a hearse. *Obs.*

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1487/4, 6 silver Forks marked with a Spread-Eagle upon a Chapperoon. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Chaperon* .. a little Escutcheon fix'd in the forehead of the Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funeral. 1768 *Bristol Jrnl.* Oct., A chaperon with the auntient Arms of Brystowe fastende on his Forehead. 1783 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (1821) 297 Little shields, drawn on hearses at pompous funerals, are called chaperonnes.

3. *fig.* A person, esp. a married or elderly woman, who, for the sake of propriety, accompanies a young unmarried lady in public, as guide and protector.

[See quot. 1864; the same explanation is given by Littré.]

1720 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* I. 66 She .. begged I would be her chaperone when she went to public places. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 219, I was at the Oratorio Wednesday, in character of chaperon. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. i. 15 A perfectly fit chaperon for any young lady to appear with in public. 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. V. 280/2 Chaperon .. when used metaphorically means that the experienced married woman shelters the youthful *débutante* as a hood shelters the face. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Jan. 49/1 Chaperones often painfully contrast with their fair protégées. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxxxviii. 410 He delivered his charge to her chaperon.

b. *transf.* One who escorts; guide, conductor.

1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sk. Club* 189 The Præses made a capital chaperon.

Hence **Chaperonee**, a young lady who is chaperoned. **Cha·peronless**, *a.*, without a chaperon. **Cha·peronship**, the office of a chaperon. (*Colloq.* and *Newspr.* words.)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 4 Success will .. attend the chaperon's efforts, however unattractive the chaperonee. *ibid.*, Chaperonless.

Chaperon (ʃæ·pĕrǫn), *v.* [f. prec. sb. (The F. deriv. vb. (in different sense) is *chaperonner.*)] *trans.* To act as chaperon to (a young lady); to escort. Hence **Cha·peroning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xx, I shall be very happy to chaperon you at any time. 1818 TODD, *To chaperon*, an affected word, of very recent introduction .. to denote a gentleman attending a lady in a publick assembly. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 69 Chaperoning matrons talk right solemnly of heat. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 145, I chaproned her Sunday-school children in and out of church. 1865 *Morning Star* 4 Oct., Had I the uncontrolled chaperoning of an intelligent sight-seer.

Chaperonage (ʃæ·pĕrǫnedʒ). [f. CHAPERON *sb.* or *v.* + -AGE.] The action or practice of chaperoning; the attendance or protection of a chaperon.

1857 LD. DUFFERIN *Lett. high Lat.* vii. (1867) 85 Sent forward..under the chaperonage of a guide. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 97 To offer her .. my chaperonage at the conversazione. 1884 L. OLIPHANT *Altiora Peto* 154 A month of the London season under my chaperonage.

Chapetyll, var. of CHAPITLE.

Chap-fallen (tʃæ·pˌfǭ·lĕn), *a.* Also 7 **-faln(e.** [f. CHAP *sb.*[2] + FALLEN. A common variant is CHOP-FALLEN.]

1. With the chap or lower jaw hanging down, as an effect of extreme exhaustion or debility, of a wound received, or *esp.* of death.

1598 GERARD *Herbal* I. i. 3 Beasts that be chap-fallen through long standing in pound. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Her tung .. wagges within her chap-faln jawes. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-G. Chase* IV. iii, Till they be chap-fall'n, and their tongues at peace, Nail'd in their coffins. *a* 1809 MRS. COWLEY *Bold Stroke* 26 That plump face of yours will be chap-fallen I believe. 1842 TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* iv. 110 Trooping from their mouldy dens The chap-fallen circle spreads.

b. Said of the mouth-piece of a helmet.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) A chapfaln beaver loosely hanging by The cloven helm.

2. *fig.* Dejected, dispirited; crest-fallen.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* I. i. (1881) 6, I woulde poure Spirit of life..Into the iawes of chap-falne schollership. *a* 1651 CLEVELAND *To Mrs. K. T.* Poems 16 The Chapfalne Puritan. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. III. 37 But, if his Nymph unfortunately frowns, Sad, chap fall'n, lo! he hangs himself, or drowns! 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. iv. (1883) 37 His clerk .. stood with staring eyes and open mouth, chap-fallen and terrified.

Hence **Cha·pfa·llenly** *adv.*

1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. i. vii. 112 'You would not like it, of course?' he says, chapfallenly.

Chapfare, obs. form of CHAFFER.

Chapiltre, obs. form of CHAPITER.

Chapin, obs. form of CHOPIN.

Chapin(e, chapiney, var. of CHOPINE.

† **Chapitel.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *chapitel* (now *chapiteau*) ad. L. *capitellum* dim. of *caput* (or rather of *capitulum*): see CAPITAL sb.[1]] The capital of a column.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 59 There are few Chapitels of Pillars to be seen.

Chapitel(e, obs. f. CHAPITLE.

Chapiter (tʃæ·pitəɹ). Forms: 5 **chapiture, -ytur(e**, 6–8 **chapter**, (6 **chaptre**), 7– **chapiter**, (7 **-tre, -tar**). [a. F. *chapitre*:—OF. *chapitle*: see next. (French no longer uses *chapitre* in sense 3, but *chapiteau*:—L. *capitellum*: see CAPITAL, and also CHAPTER.]

†**1.** *gen.* Earlier spelling of CHAPTER.

†**2.** *spec.* A summary; = CAPITLE 3. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON 22 Des chapitres qe liveré lour serrount en escrit.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 58 A chapiture, *capitulum*. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1672) Chapiters, *capitula*..signifies in our Common Law a Summary, or content of such matters as are to be inquired of, or presented before Justices..in their Sessions. *Chapitres* or *Capitula* be now called *Articles*. 1641 in *Termes de la Ley*. 1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.*

3. *Arch.* The capital of a column. (Still an occasional equivalent of CAPITAL.)

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/4 (*Nomina pertin. domorum*) *Hoc capitulum, A*[e] chapytur. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Soom for great palaces doo slise from quarrye the chapters. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. XX. 1126 A certaine columne..rent and cloven from the very base to the chapter. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vii. 16 Two Chapiters of molten brasse, to set vpon the tops of the pillars. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 142 Great Pillars, whereof the chapters are either of gold or silver. 1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* II. 580 Temples with pillars and chapitres demolish't. 1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 145 A moulding next above the chapiter or head of a column. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. i. 4 The chapiters seem to be a mixture between the Ionic and Doric orders. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 28 On bulging chapiters that enthrone Colossal lotus leaves of stone.

Chapitere, obs. form of CHAPTER.

† Cha·pitle. *Obs.* Forms: (1 **capitel,** 2 **captel**), 3–5 **chapitle,** 4 **chapitel, -til, -tele, chapytyl,** 5 **chapytle, chapetyll, chapyttyl, chapytylle.** [a. OF. *chapitle* (now *chapitre*), in ONF. *capitle,* early ad. L. *capitulum* little head, capital of column, 'head' of discourse, chief division of book, section of law, etc., dim. of *caput* head. Cf. CAPITLE: later forms of the same word are F. *chapitre,* Eng. CHAPITER, and CHAPTER, q. v.]

1. A chief section of a book, a CHAPTER.

[*a* 1000 *Ecgberht's Penit.* cont. 1. 1 (Bosw.) Her onginþ se forma capitul. 1340–1440, see CAPITLE.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 136 Ase we habbeþ be-uore y-ssewed ine þe chapitele of prede. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. XXXVII, In this Chapitle I shall reherse anone. *c* 1450 *Why I can't be Nun* 345 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 147 Hyt ys wretyn in Genesye, In the fowre and thyrty Chapytylle.

2. A CHAPTER or assembly of canons, monks, etc.

[11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Hi hæfden cosen ærcebiscop æror in here capitele æfter rihte.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 473 Ȝuf eni play to chapitle were idrawe. *c* 1325 *Poem on Edw. II,* 193 in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 332 Officials and denes that chapitles sholden holde. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7837 Þat grete chapytyl [of devils]. 1456 in *Paston Lett.* 289. I. 395 To compleyn upon me at the next chapitle.

Chapitre, -ture, obs. ff. CHAPITER, CHAPTER.

Chaplain (tʃæ·plĕn). Forms: **1 capellan,** 2 **capelein,** 3–5 **chapeleyn**(e, 4–5 **-layn, -lleyn**(e, 4–6 **chapleyn**(e, 4–7 **-layn**(e, 5 **chapyllayne, chapelen,** 5–6 **chapellayn**(e, 6 **chapelyn, chapline,** 6–7 **chappellane, chapplein, chaplin, -lein**(e, **-laine,** 7 **-lan, -len,** 7– **chaplain.** [a. OF. *chapelain* (in ONF. *capelain,* Pr. *capellan,* It. *cappellano*) :— late L. *cappellān-us,* f. *cappella* CHAPEL: see -AN. The earliest Eng. examples were directly from L. or ONF.: see sense 2.

The original *cappellani* were those who had charge of the sacred cloak of St. Martin: 'custodes illius capæ usque hodie Capellani appellantur'; Honorius in Du Cange.]

1. *gen.* The priest, clergyman or minister of a CHAPEL; in ME. a chantry priest.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 930 Chaplaynez to þe chapeles chosen þe gate. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* II. 187 Meny chapelayns aren chast ac charite hem faileþ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chapeleyne, *capellanus.* 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II,* § 18 (1876) 14 A Chief Chaplin, or deane of the Chappel. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 71 A man seised in fee of landes deuisable, did deuise them to one for terme of his life, and that he should be a Chapplein, and that he should chaunt for his soule all his life time. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 53 Chaplein is he that performeth divine Service in a Chappell. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. XXVI, He shall dwell In Augustin the chaplain's cell. 1828 J. HUNTER *S. Yorkshire* I. 73 The Vicar of Blythe was bound to find a chaplain to celebrate in the chapel of Bawtry.

2. *spec.* A clergyman who conducts religious service in the private chapel of a sovereign, lord, or high official, of a castle, garrison, embassy, college, school, workhouse, prison, cemetery, or other institution, or in the household of a person of rank or quality, in a legislative chamber, regiment, ship, etc.

Thirty-six clergymen of the Church of England, and six of the Church of Scotland have the office and title of *Chaplain in Ordinary to her* (or *his*) *Majesty*; there are also several *Honorary Chaplains*; and among other official positions are those of *Chaplain to the Forces, Chaplain of the Fleet, Army Chaplains, Navy Chaplains,* etc., etc.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1099 Se cyng Will'm .. Rannulfe his capellane þæt biscoprice on Dunholme geaf. *a* 1123 *Ibid.* an. 1114 Se wæs æror þæs cynges capelein. *c* 1300 *Beket* 961 Thi Chapeleyn make thu me. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 511 Some chapeleyns of houshold, summe chapeleyns of honour. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 26 The bisshop of Rochestre is tharchebisshops chapelayn of Caunterbury. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* IV. iii. 29 The Chaplaine of the Tower hath buried them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. XV. (1651) 131 A trencher chaplain in Gentlemans house. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 427 Bishops or Presbyters we know, and Deacons we know, but what are Chaplains? 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. I. 186 The chaplains of the several regiments. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 217 Chaplains to the Forces receive the Pay and Allowances of Majors in the Army. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 99 Wellington esteems a saint only as far as he can be an army chaplain. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 150 As to that cemetery chaplain. 1884 *Crockford's Cler. Directory* 399 Examining Chaplain to Abp. of York.

b. A nun who recites the inferior services in the chapel of a nunnery. [Littré makes the F. *chapelaine* an *ancient* title of dignity in a nunnery.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 164 Anothur Nonne also with hire hadde sche, That was hire chapelleyn. 1884 *Private letter from Montreal,* In the convents of Canada the domestic Chaplain is frequently, if not always, a woman.

c. *transf.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 17 *marg. note,* The deuiles chaplins. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 662 At Listra Jupiters Chaplaines wold have sacrificed unto them. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 362 What shall I say? What? as Ahabs chaplaines, 'Go, and prosper!'

d. *attrib.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 29 To haue changed their Princely Soueraignties into such a kind of low, and Chaplaine tenure.

3. *Chaplains of the Pope*: auditors or judges of causes in the sacred palace.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 131 There was a Pope .. that committed to a Chaplain of his own, Apostolical power to absolve with plenary authority.

Chaplaincy (tʃæ·plĕnsi). [f. prec. + -CY: a modern term, which probably began in the Army; cf. *captaincy,* etc.] The office or position of a chaplain; = the earlier CHAPLAINSHIP.

a 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (T.) The chaplaincy was refused to me, and given to Dr. Lambert. 1821 FOSBROKE *Aricon.* 183, I.. was offered a Chaplaincy in the Forces. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 291 The promotion of Latimer to a royal chaplaincy. 1878 *Clergy List* 414 Foreign Chaplaincies .. are under the superintendence of the Bishop of London.

Chaplainry (tʃæ·plĕnri). Forms: 6 **chappelanry,** 7 **-lanry, -linary,** 9 **-lenary,** 8– **-lainry.** [f. as prec. + -RY.] = prec. (*Sc.* and chiefly *Hist.*)

1560 *1st Bk. Discipline* viii. (1836) 55 Chanteries, colledges, chappelanries. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* (1849) 297 (D.) Enabling Lay-Patrons to dispose of their Prebendaries and Chaplinaries unto Students. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 506 He might have a lieutenancy, or the chaplainry if he liked it better. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vii. 315 There was a chaplainry of St. Ninian attached to the cathedral church of Ross.

Chaplainship (tʃæ·plĕnʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a chaplain; chaplaincy.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII,* c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 Dimishippees, Brotherodes, Chaplenshippes. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 347 To pop into the Bethesda of som Knights Chaplainship. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 164 A secular Chaplainship or Capellania was that, which men built and founded on their own Estates, and in their own proper Houses. 1846 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 181 The Chaplainship of Chelsea Hospital.

b. *humorous.* As a title: (After *lordship,* etc.)

1589 *Pasquil's Return* D iiij, Seeing you come to his Chaplinship.

† Cha·ple. *Obs.* Also **chaplee.** [a. OF. *chaple* violent stroke, shock of combat, f. *chapler* to cut in pieces, to fight fiercely (mod.F. *chapeler* to hack, cut clumsily) :—late L. *capulāre* to cut (very common in Salic and Burgundian Laws), app. f. *capulus, capulum,* handle, hilt of a sword, f. *capĕre* to take hold of.] A fierce combat or encounter.

c 1450 *Merlin* 134 Whan the speres were broken thei leyde honde to swerdes, and be-gan the chaple so stronge and dured longe tyme. *Ibid.* 326 Ther be-gan the chaplee so mortall that neuer was sein more mortalite.

Chapless (tʃæ·plĕs), *a.* [f. CHAP *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without the lower jaw or chap.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 83 Yellow chappels [chappeless] sculls. 1602 — *Ham.* V. i. 97 Chaplesse, and knockt about the Mazard with a Sextons Spade. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* V. lxiv, Pale Death, the chapless and the grim. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 225 Nor .. does he .. recognise the chapless bones with wonderful sagacity.

Chaplet (tʃæ·plĕt). Forms: 4–8 **chapelet,** 5 **chapelytte, capelet,** 5–7 **chappelet,** 6 **chapellette, chapplett,** 4– **chaplet.** [ME. *chapelet,* a. OF. *chapelet* (in ONF. *capelet*), dim. of *chape, chapeau* head-dress, hood, hat: see -ET.]

1. A wreath for the head, usually a garland of flowers or leaves, also of gold, precious stones, etc.; a circlet, coronal.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 546 Ane rose of his chaplet Wes faldyn. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 227 The mayden .. hadde on hir heede a riche chapelet of preciouse stones. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 149 Thei sette on his hed but a chapelet, that they schulde do no prejudise to the Cherch of Cantirbyry, to whom longith to crowne the Kyng. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCIX. 192 Men set vpon hir hedes chappeletz of sharpe netteles. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 89 This Damosell..in a scarlet peticoate, with a chaplet of flowers on her head. 1691 SWIFT *Athen. Soc.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 230 Pluck'd a laurel branch..And made an humble chaplet for the king. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 100 ₱ 3 Crowned with Chaplets of Roses. 1794 COLERIDGE *Death Chatterton,* Poor Chatterton! farewell!..This chaplet cast I on thy unshaped tomb. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 318 The Spartans gave him a chaplet of olive leaves. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* Introd. 42 St. Peter holds in his hands the chaplet which designates his martyrdom.

fig. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 175 [His] laurelled head was girt with a chaplet of all the domestic affections. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 147 [It] fastens this gross chaplet round the memory of a great deliverer of the poet's own country.

b. *Her.* A bearing representing a garland of leaves with four flowers at equal distances.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 63/2 A Chaplet..is..4 Roses set upon a Chaplet, or Circle for the head. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* XIV. § 1 (ed. 3) 168 A chaplet of rue in bend vert.

2. A string of beads.

a. *esp.* One used for counting prayers, one third of the length of a rosary. Also, the prayers recited over this.

A *rosary* has 15 decades of aves, a *chaplet* 5. *Littré.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXVI. (1663) 102 An old woman..with a Chaplet hanging down on her neck. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The orientals have a kind of chaplets ..which they use in their prayers. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 14 The chaplet's last beads fall In naming the last saintship. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. XXXIV. 362 Parties would meet in the cabins to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs.

b. *gen.* A string of beads; a necklace.

c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 591 Hanging a large necklace, or chaplet round his neck.

3. Anything resembling a string of beads; *e. g.* the string of eggs of the toad.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 40 The eggs of female butterflies are disposed in the body like a bed of chaplets. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 105/2 The eggs..are gradually ejected in double chaplets as in the toad. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 210 Certain male toads take the chaplets of eggs from the females and wind them round their own thighs.

4. *Arch.* A moulding of the astragal species.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 4 Artificiall marble ..whereof so many goodly chaplets and pillars were made in our Churches. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Chaplet,* or *chapelet,* in architecture, a little moulding cut, or carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like. A chaplet..is little else but a baguette enriched with sculpture. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Baguette,* The baguette is called a *chaplet* when ornaments are cut on it.

†**5.** A kind of circular gridiron. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 25 The best Tables in France and Italy make them a service, eating them with Salt, in Wine, being first rosted on the Chapplet [*ed.* 1776 Chaplet].

6. *Founding.* One of the metal supports of the core of a hollow moulding, *e. g.* of a cylindrical pipe. Hence **chaplet-block.**

1885 *Pattern Making* (Crosby Lockwood) 192 In nearly all large hollow machine castings chaplets furnish the chief support to the cores. In their rudest form they are simply thin plates of hoop iron, into which a bit of wrought bar of the necessary length is riveted, the opposite end of the bar being steadied against a bar of the box, or a cubical wooden chaplet block embedded in the sand. These chaplets..prevent the liquid pressure of the metal from thrusting the core against the side of the mould.

7. See CHAPELET[2].

8. *Comb.,* as *chaplet-cap, -maker.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 113 The Chaplet-makers in Egypt .. sow and plant [Persoluta] in their gardens onely for to make Coronets and Guirlands. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. v. 65 The imposition of a Chaplet cap with a circulet of gold.

Chaplet, var. of CHAPELET[1], *Obs.*

Chapleted (tʃæ·plĕtĕd), *a.* [f. CHAPLET + -ED[2].] Wearing a chaplet.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 It semiþ not chapletid men to ren among þe mytrid vncorteysly. 1845 BROWNING *Flight of Duch.* XVII, His forehead chapleted green with wreathy hop. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* XII. 399 A young man newly come from the wrestling-ground, anointed, chapleted.

Chapleyn(e, chaplin(e, obs. ff. CHAPLAIN.

Chapman (tʃæ·pmăn). Forms: *α.* 1 **céap-, cepe-, cyp-, cypemann,** 2–3 **chepmon,** 3 **cæpmon,** 3–4 **chepman**; *β.* 3 **chapmon,** 3– **chapman,** (*Orm.* **chappmann,** 6 **shapman**). [OE. *céapmann* = OHG. *choufman,* (OHG., MHG. *koufman*), Ger. *kaufmann,* MDu., Du. *koopman,* WGer. type **kaupmann*; f. *kaup,* OHG. *chouph,* OS. *côp,* OE. *céap* barter, business, dealing + *mann* man. OE. had also the by-forms *cýp-, cýpe-, cépemann* founded on the vb. *cíepan, cýpan, cípan* to sell (:—WGer. **kaupjan*); see CHEAP *v.* The normal ME. repr. of OE. *céapmann* was *chepman* (with vowel shortened by position); but sometimes, in OE. *ea, eo, e* blended with a preceding palatal, leaving *a* or *o* as the vowel, hence the surviving form *chapman.*]

1. A man whose business is buying and selling; a merchant, trader, dealer. *Obs.* or *arch.*

α. *c* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. i. Bosw.) Cypemen moniz cepeþing to ceapstowe brohte. *a* 1000 *Law Ine* § 25 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 118 (Bosw.) Ȝif ceapman uppe on folce ceapie, do þæt beforan ȝewitnessum. *c* 1205 LAY. 13313 Her beoð chæpmen [*c* 1275 chepmen] icumen. *Ibid.* 30681 Swulc he weore a chepmon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4186 Selle we him to ȝone chepmen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 285 Þanne schipmen [*v. r.* chepmen] wolde have i-bouȝt his bisshopriche. *a* 1400 *Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 357 Gadere þat ryȝte of chepmen.

β. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15783 Ut off Godes temmple he draf chappmenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4239 Þir chapmen þat haue

ioseph boght. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 249. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chapman, *negociator, mercator*. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 131 So should few honest chapmen be brought to decaie. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 247 It is not a meete thing that man should be both chapman and customer. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 476 The calling of a chapman, who is one that buys and sells any thing. 1859 *Times* 16 Apr. 9/4 Mr. Cobden .. has made for us the best bargain..ever made by chapman. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 278 Sometimes too would the foreign chapmen come, And beach their dromond in the sandy bay.

fig. 1529 FRITH *Antith.* (1829) 301 The Pope and bishops suffer chapmen in the church, that minister the sacraments for money daily unto the common people.

† **b.** *pl.* People engaged in buying and selling; market people. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 52 Heo leac him efter hire endelong þe cheping chepmenne huting [*v. r.* chapmen to huting]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 262 The chapmen of such mercerie .. So many shulden beie and selle.

† **c.** *Petty chapman*: A retail dealer; esp. = 2.

1553 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 21 No Tinker, Pedler, or petit Chapman shall wander about from the Towne..but such as shall be licenced by two Justices of Peace. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 182 A King to buy and sell the bodies of men, as it were a petie-chapman. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlv. § 491 Petty chapmen buy up commodities of those that sell by whole sale; and sell them off dearer by retaile, and parcell them out. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. Introd. 1 Such as carry goods from market to market, or from house to house, to sell, we usually call petty chapmen. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. vi. 196 Before he was twenty he followed the army as a petty chapman.

2. An itinerant dealer who travels about from place to place selling or buying; one who keeps booths at markets, etc.; a hawker, pedlar.

1592 H. CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 17 Chapmen, able to spred more pamphlets..then all the bookesellers in London. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* clvii. Wks. 1839 VI. 262 Let .. Travellers [look] after fair-days, and Chapmen after market-days. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* II. xxxii. 58 The country chapman to whom the tradesman sends his goods. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 1 When chapman billies leave the street. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 429 A general meeting of the travelling chapmen or pedlars of the three Lothians. 1831 DYCE *Life of Greene* Wks. I. Introd. 47 Sold on ballad-mongers' stalls and hawked about the country by chapmen.

† **3.** An agent in a commercial transaction; a negotiator, broker. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 20 A chapman, *institor*. 1654 C. LYTTLETON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 12 If she please I should find her a chapman..that may lay out her mony to y^e^ best advantage. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lv. 22 *annot.* 285 A Syrian merchant .. bidding his chapman weigh out his parcel.

† **4.** A purchaser; a customer. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ancre þet is cheapild, heo cheapeð hire soule þe chepmon of helle. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 298 He is gone To seche .. His stone to selle and so he dede And lefte it with his chapman there. 1539 *Will of T. Everard* (Somerset Ho.) Yf none of my children will bye it I will my executours shall take ther beste chapman. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 391. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. (1843) 810/1 His majesty therefore writ to prince Rupert ..he should find some good chapmen to buy the ships. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2380/4 The Real Estate of the said Bankrupt will be sold to the best Chapman. 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* Wks. 1745 VIII. 8 Your father sent a cow to you to sell, and you could not find a chapman till nine at night. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 152 When they meet with a likely chapman, they produce other [prints] of the most obscene and mischievous kind.

5. *dial.* (See quot.)

1863 ATKINSON *Yorksh. Gloss. N. Riding, Chapman*, a distinctive name applied to horses of the Cleveland breed.

† **Cha·pmanable,** *a. Obs.* [see -ABLE.] Fit to be sold; marketable.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* E j b, Whether he [a barreld herring] be rotten or merchant and chapmanable or no. 1599 — *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 42 Taking and smudging it (merchant and chapmanable as it should be).

† **Cha·pmanhood, -head.** *Obs.* [f. CHAPMAN + HOOD, -HEAD.] = CHAPMANSHIP.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 238 Ffor eueremoore we moote stonde in drede Of hap and ffortune in oure chapmanhede. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 Of chapmenhode he found the wey And eke to coigne the money Of sondry metal. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. x. 291 Neyther in knyghthode ne in chapmanhode ne in werkmanshyp. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 106 Ne yet eauer I thralled My self too wedlock: I toe no such chapmanhed harckned.

† **Cha·pmanry.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -RY.] The employment or dealing of a chapman; mercantile business. (With quot. 1790, cf. CHAP-MONEY.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 58/2 A chapmanry, *negociacio*. 1691 in *Archæol.* XII. 191 (D.) He is moderate in his prices..which gets him much chapmanry. 1727-31 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Chapmanry*, that which is abated, or given again, by the seller, on receiving money of the buyer.

Cha·pmanship. [see -SHIP.] Performance of the functions of a chapman, trader, or dealer.

1727-31 BAILEY, vol. II, *Chapmanry, Chapmanship*, the employment or dealings of a chapman, or buyer or seller. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 52 Chapmanship is the vogue of the day. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXI. 177 To trust the chapmanship of the children of the East.

Cha·p-money. *dial.* (See quot., and cf. CHAPMANRY, quot. 1790.)

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chap-money*, a small sum of money returned by the vendor to the vendee on receiving payment. The ancient form of allowing discount on the settlement of an account.

Chapolory, obs. form of SCAPULARY.

Chapon, obs. form of CAPON.

† **Chapourn.** *Her. Obs.* [Said by heraldic writers to be corruption of F. *chaperon* hood.] = CHAPOURNET. Hence **Chapourned** *a. Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. vii § 49 The point Chapourn or Champaine is also reversed, and set in any of the four points of the Escochion. *Ibid.* I. ix. § 115, He beareth Argent three Shapernes in Pale, Sable, called Chaperons, Chapourns, and Shapournetts from the resemblance they have to Hoods or Head attires after the old Fashion. *Ibid.* I. 19 If one side of an Ordinary be bowed inward it is termed invex or concave .. if the bending be outwards it is termed Shapourned, or Convexed.

Chapournet. *Her.* Also 6–7 **shapournet**(t. [dim. of *chapourn*, or corruption of F. *chaperonnet*.] In a coat of arms, a chief divided by a bow-shaped line, understood to represent a hood.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 62 b, The field is Tenne, a chief Shapournet, Or, and Ermines. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iv. (1660) 56 The field is Tennè, a cheefe, or, charged with a Shapournet Ermine. This tearm *Shapournet* (if I mistake not) is derived from the French word *Chaperon* which signifieth a Hood, whereof this is a diminutive and beareth a resemblance. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Chapournet*, a little Hood, a bearing in Armory. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Chapournet*, a little Hood; the Figure of which Heralds take for the Bearing of a Coat of Arms.

Hence **Chapournetted, Shap-***a.* = CHAPOURNED.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. viii. § 86 He beareth .. a Fesse and a shapournett shapour[n]ed (or shapournetted or headed) of the third. *Ibid.* I. ix. § 1 He beareth Argent a [Chief] Shapournetted Reversed, Azure. (Some term it a Chiefe Shapourned).

Chapparal, -rel(le, bad sp. of CHAPARRAL.

‖ **Chappe.** *Obs.* [a. F. *chape* (in 16th c. *chappe*) :—late L. *cappa*: see CAP.] A cape or cloak.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XXVII, De Vaux .. then removed the chappe (*capa*), or long riding-cloak which Richard wore.

Chappe, obs. form of CHAP.

Chapped (tʃæpt), *ppl. a.*[1] Also 6–9 **chapt.** [f. CHAP *v.* and *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Fissured; cracked; as clayey ground in summer, or the hands and lips by exposure to frost.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 98 My fyngers ar chappyd. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxv. 9 When that the earth is chapt and dry, and thirsteth more and more. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xiv. 4. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 205 His hands..were swelled and chapt. 18.. KEATS *Life* (1848) II. 137 Who waits for thee, as the chapp'd earth for rain. *Mod.* A cure for chapped lips.

b. *slang.* Parched, thirsty.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 37 *Chap'd*, Dry, or Thirsty. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. Cut small or short; chopped; beaten small.

1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 404 The ragged furze; Stretch'd o'er the stony heath, the stubble chapt. *a* 1776 in Herd's *Sc. Songs* II. 79 (Jam.) With chapped kail.

Chapped (tʃæpt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CHAP *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Having a chap or jaw: chiefly in *comb.*

a 1678 MARVELL *To coy Mistress*, Rather at once our time devour Than languish in his slow chap'd power. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 33 Yon dainty chapp'd Fellow.

Chappel(le, obs. forms of CHAPEL.

Chappellane, -ayn, obs. ff. CHAPLAIN.

Chappellet, obs. form of CHAPLET.

Chapperon, -roon, obs. ff. CHAPERON.

Chappie, -y (tʃæ·pi). *colloq.* [f. CHAP *sb.*[3] + -IE, -Y 4.] Little chap or fellow. (Used colloquially of a 'chum' or intimate friend; orig. *Sc.*)

1821 GALT *A. Wylie* III. 229 (Jam.) He was a clever chappie. 1830 — *Laurie T.* I. viii. (1849) 29 Ye're an auld farrant chappy. 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1.

Chappin, Sc. form of CHOPIN.

Chapping (tʃæ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHAP *v.*]

1. The fissuring or cracking of the surface; a chap or crack.

1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man.* (1564) 53 b, Pushes, chappynges or chynes, which cause great payne. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* X. § 1 (1681) 205 Pave it very well with Flints .. which preserves the clay..from the chapping of the Wind or Sun at such times as the Pool is empty. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 244 Hair keeps the Mortar from Cracking or Chaping. 1860 F. CHURCHILL *Midwifery* (ed. 4) xxix. 668 Excoriation or 'chapping' [of the nipple].

2. *Sc.* Striking, knocking. *Chapping stick*, a stick to strike with, a weapon of offence.

[1657 *Chopping-stick*; see CHOPPING *vbl. sb.*] 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 104 (Jam.) Fools should not have chapping sticks. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vi. 1823 TENNANT *Cdl. Beaton* 117 (Jam.) An' I but ance tak up a chappin-stick, I'd fain knap a crown wi't, mair especially a rotten Papist's.

Cha·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. CHAP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That chaps or breaks in chinks or clefts.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Chapping grounds, chinking, or chauming with Cranies.

2. Breaking in short waves; = CHOPPING *ppl. a.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 32 The wind..blowing hard..caused a chapping sea.

‖ **Chappow** (tʃapau·) *Anglo-Ind.* [a. Pushtoo *chapā'o* raid, foray, inroad; cf. Pers. and Turki *chapū* plunder, *chapāwal* attack, charge.] A plundering expedition, a raid.

1860 MAYNE REID *Odd People* 240 Trained for a chappow, or plundering expedition. 1879 LOW *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott* ii. 150 They were determined to make a chappow on our camp at Tezeen. 1884 O'DONOVAN *Merv.* xiv, The Khan of Kuchan .. sent out a chappow of a hundred horsemen to seize whatever corn .. they could find.

Chappy (tʃæ·pi), *a.*[1] [f. CHAP *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Full of chaps or clefts.

1611 COTGR., *Fendu* .. gaping, chappie. 1833 LAMB *Last Ess. Newspr.* 35 *Years ago*, Whose chappy knuckles we have often yearned to amputate. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* I. II. i. 216 Muttering from his chappy lip.

† **Chappy,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CHAP *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Given to using the chaps; talkative.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 193 A very chappy fellow; all tongue. *Ibid.* 1203 A chappy boy.

Chappylle, obs. form of CHAPEL.

Chappytre, obs. form of CHAPTER.

Chapron, obs. form of CHAPERON.

Chapter (tʃæ·ptəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 **cheapitre,** 3–5 **chapitre,** 4 **chapitere, chaptire,** 4–6 *Sc.* **chaptour,** 4–8 **chapiter,** 5 **chapytur(e, chappytre, chapiltre, chaptur,** 5–6 **chapytre,** 6 **chapyter, chapytour, chapitour, chapiture,** ? **chapit,** *Sc.* **cheptour,** 6– **chapter.** [A later syncopated form of CHAPITER, a. OF. *chapitre*, earlier *chapitle*:—L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput* head, used, in ancient Latin, in the senses 'little head, head of a plant, capital of a column', and later, those of 'head-dress of women, chapter of a book, section of a law'. The form *chapter* appears in Sc. in 14th c., but in Eng. is rare before the 16th; *chapiter* survived beside it till the middle of the 17th, and is still occasional in the sense 'capital of a column'. Cf. also CAPITULUM, CAPITLE, CHAPITLE, CHAPITER, all orig. the same word.]

1. A main division or section of a book (whether the latter is an entire literary work, or one of the divisions or parts of a large work). Esp. used of the main divisions of the books of the Bible. Cf. BOOK *sb.* 7.

[*a* 1000–1450 see CAPITLE, CHAPITLE.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Þeos boc ich to dele on eihte distinctiuns..Iþisse distinctiun beoð fif cheapitres. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 245 In the same book .. Right in the nexte chapitre after this. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) I. 9 The chapytours of euery of thyse bokes folowyng. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 113 In the book of Deutronomye, the seven and twenty chapitre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 In the last chapyter of his epystle to the Galathees. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.*, The first boke of Moses.. The first chapter. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Sainct Agustyne .. in the ix cheptour of his seuynt beuk. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 124 In the next Chapiter of this Booke. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1502 In his Chapiter, Surato-Wagra .. he bids them marry one, two, three or foure wives a man. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 10 Unable to read a chapter in the bible. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 243 The preceding sections of this chapter.

b. *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 242 *Ol.* Where lies your Text? *Vio.* In Orsinoes bosome. *Ol.* In his bosome? In what chapter of his bosome? 1661 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 59 It is like the bills of mountebanks, where the contents promise more than in the chapter is made good. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 29. 317 Their [the Prophets'] lives constitute some of the noblest chapters of Jewish Chronicles. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 'Tis a curious chapter in modern history, the growth of the machine-shop.

c. A head or division of the Acts of Parliament of a single session.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 192 First we have granted to God, and by this our present Chapter have confirmed for us and our heirs for ever, that the Church of England shall be free. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. iv. 20 The Acts of each Session were not divided into chapters with distinct titles.

2. *fig.* Head, heading, subject, category. (Usually preceded by *on, upon.*) *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 192 Avarice, In whose chapitre now we trete. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 Prestis are nowe in þe same chapiter. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 342 Upon which Chapter I said a good deal. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* III. 150 There are some chapters on which I still fear we shall not agree. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. v. 39 Must lead a life clear of reproach; and more particularly on the chapter of women!

3. A short 'lesson' or passage of Scripture read in certain services of the Latin Church. (In med. L. *capitulum*; F. *chapitre* and *capitule*.)

Also **b.** 'An anthem in the Ambrosian rite said at Lauds after the psalms and before the antiphon, and varying with the day'. *Dict. Chr. Antiq.*

[*c* 1200 *Winteney Rule S. Benet* (1888) 45 Æfter þam filye þæt captel of þare apostele lare, þæt beo ʒesed butan bocc. 55 On non þri capitles syn ʒesungene of þam forseadan sealme.]

1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 126 A chapyter ys as moche to say as a lytel hed .. yt ys alway taken of holy scripture, and often of the pystel that is redde in the masse the same daye. *Ibid.* 232 As ys writen before .. in the chapiter at lawdes. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 21 When the chaptur was ronge as the tyme requyred to calle the couent to matens, he went than to chirche as he did the daye before. 1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 288/1 The 'little chapter', said at all the canonical hours excepting Matins, after the psalms .. consists of one or two verses of Scripture, usually taken from the Epistles .. often from the Prophets, and occasionally from other parts of Scripture. It is recited by the officiating priest, standing.

4. A duly constituted general meeting or assembly of the canons of a collegiate or cathedral church, of the members of any monastic or religious order,

or of an order of knights, for consultation and transaction of the affairs of their order.)

['From the last-mentioned usage (the *capitula* of a monastic rule) coupled with the practice of reading a capitulum or chapter of the Rule, or (as was St. Augustine's practice) of the Scriptures, to the assembled canons or monks, the assembled canons or monks themselves came to be called in a body the *capitulum* or chapter, and their meeting-place the chapter-house.' *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 288/1; cf. Du Cange and Littré. More exactly the name *chapter* was first transferred to the *meeting*, and then to those who met. The transference was easy through such expressions as *ire* or *convenire ad capitulum*, to go to (the reading of) the capitle or chapter, thus to the meeting.]

[1123-1456 see CHAPITLE.]

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 435 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 82 Þe chapitre of salesbury amorwe was plener; Alle þe Canouns of þe queor þer come fur & ner, To consailli him of þisse þinge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 589 That bargane callit wass The chaptour of mytoune; for thare Slayn sa mony prestis ware. 138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 Þe chesynge of his successour be maad of mynistris prouincial & custodis in þe chapitre of witsontide. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 77 He ordained that al the kings of armes, should keepe their Chapiters once euery quarter of the yere. 1679 PRANCE *Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 There being a Chapter (as they call it, that is, a General Convention) of Friars held in Somerset-House. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1606/4 This morning was held a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4300/2 The King of Prussia held a Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The establishment of general chapters of religious orders is owing to the Cistercians, who held the first in 1116. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. iv, To hold A chapter of St. Benedict, For inquisition stern and strict.

† **b.** As the court for the trial and discipline of offences against ecclesiastical law. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Sirix* 243 (Mätz.) For al the world ne wold I nout That ich were to chapitre ibrout. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 61 He wolde..somne hem to the Chapitre. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 199 The word Chapter .. sometimes .. denotes the Place, where Delinquents receive Discipline and Correction according to the Orders of the Church.

† **c.** The place in which the chapter meets; = CHAPTER-HOUSE. *Obs.*

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 237 In oure chapitre pray we day and night. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242/1 He called hys bretheren in to the chappytre.] 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 199 The word Chapter is sometimes put to signify the Place where Collegiate Persons or Bodies Politick Ecclesiastical do usually meet.

5. The members of such assembly collectively as a permanent body: *esp.* The body of canons of a collegiate or cathedral church, presided over by the dean.

Of a cathedral.—1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 3 And confermed by the Chapiltre of the Cathedrall Churche. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 The Deane and Chapiter.. of the free chapell of the kynge, of Sainct Martins le graunde. 1535 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlvi. 142 In the name of the whole chapter they have appealed unto th' Arches. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 95. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 11 A Cloistered Chapiter, among which are usually the very dregges of lowest men. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. ii. 297 The dean and chapter are..the nominal electors of a bishop. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 115 A body of clergy both to assist and counsel the Bishop and to serve the church itself..the Chapter as it is called.

Of Knights.—1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 180/1 The Master [of the Knights Templars]..was elected by the Chapter, or general body of the Knights..The head province was that of Jerusalem; the affairs of the order .. were for the most part directed by the chapter of this province.

6. (See quot.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 199 The word Chapter is sometimes ..used to signify a Decretal Epistle.

7. = CAPITULATION 3 b, c.

1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 105 With many ceremonies and courtly rites the 'chapters', or preliminaries of the combat, are arranged.

8. *Clockmaking.* [From the use of Roman numerals to mark chapters of the Bible, etc.] (See quot.)

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 [The] Chapters .. [are] the Roman characters used generally to mark the hours in watch and clock dials.

† **9.** *Arch.* The capital of a column: for this the fuller form CHAPITER is now used. *Obs.*

10. Phrases.

† **a.** *A hard chapter*: a painful lesson or experience, 'hard lines'. *Obs.*

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 146, I dare say it was a hard Chapter that then he did read unto them. 1699 FRAMPTON in *Life of Ken.* (1854) 766 (D) An hard chapter you'll say, for me. 1696 PHILLIPS *s. v.*, We say 'tis a hard Chapter when a man suffers undeservedly. And by way of reproof, we say, he read him a Chapter in Job. 1721-33 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. I. x. 91 Lady Jane..had a very hard chapter to be set up to be queen, even against her will,..and soon after adjudged to be executed for being queen. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 209 (D.) Necessity is a hard chapter.

b. *Chapter and verse*: the exact reference to a passage of Scripture; *fig.* exact authority *for*.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xliii. (Arb.) 63 Turning downe the leafe in her Booke when shee heares nam'd Chapter and Verse. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 71 Here is an ugly Story with Chapter and Verse. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* II. xiii, She can give chapter and verse for her belief. 1870 J. A. PICTON *New The. & Old Faith* iv. 112 The early Fathers did not care nearly so much about chapter and verse.

c. *To the end of the chapter*: (*fig.*) through the whole of the subject; to the end, throughout.

a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) And so forward, *mutatis mutandis*, to the end of the chapter. 1843 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick Eng.* ii. (Hoppe) You always was a fool, and always will be to the end of the chapter. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 30 Questions on which doctors will doubtless disagree to the end of the chapter.

d. *The chapter of accidents*: the unforeseen course of events. So *the chapter of possibilities*. (Cf. 2.)

1769 MRS. BROOKE *Emily Montague* (1784) II. lv. 2 Not having supposed her refusal to be in the chapter of possibilities. *a* 1773 *Beauties of Chesterfield* 46 (Hoppe) Consider how propitious the chapter of accidents is to them. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 160 Leaving every thing to the day and the chapter of accidents. 1871 [see ACCIDENT 1.] 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* iii. 110 It will..trust to the chapter of accidents to turn over as it darts back. *Mod. Story.* The chapter of accidents was not yet complete.

11. *Comb.* as *chapter-heading*, *-room*; **chapter-bread** (see quot.); **chapter-lands**, lands belonging to a chapter (sense 5); **chapter-quest**, an inquest or inquiry held by an ecclesiastical chapter. Also CHAPTER-HOUSE, q.v.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm*, Such is the white bread which is sold of the bakers, and *chapter bread: as also that which is wel leuened, knodden, somewhat salt, somewhat hollow, and well risen, like vnto court bread. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* June 107 With regard to the *chapter-headings. *c* 1577 *Canon* in Mill *Manx Ord. & Stat. Laws* (1821) 53 All those which are suspected of Sorcerrie..and are presented by the *Chapter-Quest. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 277 The *chapter-room of the bishop's palace. 1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford*, Suppose him [the new dean] gone through all vexations..First-fruits, and tenths, and chapter-treats.

Chapter (tʃæ·ptəɪ), *v.* [f. prec. sb., or a. F. *chapitre-r*, 15th c. in Littré.]

1. *trans.* To divide into chapters; to arrange in chapters. Hence **Cha·ptering**, *vbl. sb.*

1485 CAXTON *K. Arthur* ad fin., xxi bookes chapytred and emprynted & finisshed. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* Prol., This boke..was .. presented to our sayd souerayne lorde chapytred and marked after this table. 1603 STOW *Surv.* 196/1, I had long since gathered notes to have chaptered. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 182 This general tradition of Langton's chaptering the Bible. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 105 Where I stopped in the First Part. I have, in like manner, resumed the chaptering.

2. To reprove, take to task. [Cf. CHAPTER *sb.* 4 b, and F. *chapitrer*, 'reprimander en plein chapitre; *fig.* et *fam.* adresser une reprimande'.]

1693 DRYDEN *Char. Polybius* (T.), He .. arraigns him for the inconstancy of his judgement, and chapters even his own Aratus on the same head. 1888 *Daily N.* 18 Oct. 5/1.

3. To mark with Roman numerals.

Chapter-house (tʃæ·ptəɪˌhaus). For forms see CHAPTER *sb.*; also 2 **captelhus**, 4 **chapitelhous**, **chapitele-house** (cf. CAPITLE, CHAPITLE).

A building attached to a cathedral, monastery, etc., in which meetings of the chapter are held.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1116 Baernde eall þæt mynstre of Burh, and eallæ þa husas butan se Captelhus and se Slæpperne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 174 If I telle any tales .. am chalanged in þe chapitelhous. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 199 Þanne was þe chaptire-hous wrou3t as a greet chirche, 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Redynge in .. the chapyter hous at collacyon. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 25 The Chapiter house of Yorke Minster. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/1 The three Officers of the Order went into the Chapter-House. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 296 The election took place in the chapter-house of the cathedral.

† **Cha·pterist.** *Obs.* A member of a chapter.

1716 M. DAVIES *On Drama* in *Athen. Brit.* III. 4 Oratorians, Seminarists, Chapterists.

† **Cha·pterly**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. CHAPTER *sb.* + -LY 2.] **1.** In full chapter; in due form and style; see quot, 1825.

1560 *1st Bk. Discipline* vii. (1836) 49 The principalls being convened with the whole regents [of the universitie] chapterly. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/3 A fit opportunity for their [Knights of Thistle] Meeting Chapterly at His Majesties Royal Chapel in His Palace of Holyrood-house. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., A presbytery is said to be chapterly met or convened, when all the members are present.

2. With reference to the chapter (of a book).

a 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 557, I haif schawin quhair it standis chaptourlie.

Chaptire, -tour, -tur, obs. ff. CHAPTER.

Chaptre, obs. f. CHAPITER, CHAPTER.

Chaptrel, (tʃæ·ptrĕl). *Arch.* [dim. of CHAPTER in sense of CHAPITER: see -EL.] The capital of a pier or pilaster supporting the springing of an arch; an impost.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 279 If you will add a Keystone, and Chaptrels to the Arch..make your Chaptrels the same thickness that..the Keystone is. 1751 HALFPENNY *Designs Chinese Doors* III. 3 From the lower Line of the Plinth, to the upper Line of the Chaptrel.

† **Cha·pwoman.** *Obs.* [after CHAPMAN.] A female dealer or hawker; a trafficking woman.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. ii, Is there hope, sir, He has got me a good chapwoman? *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 23, I being none of the wisest Chapwoman. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4343/8 Mary Swinstead, late of St. Giles's in the Fields..Chapwoman. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 141 Methinks I would not be a petty-chapwoman, if I could help. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 261 The exhortations of chapmen and chapwomen.

Chapylle, obs. form of CHAPEL.

Chapyter, -our, -re, -ur(e, obs. ff. CHAPTER.

Chapytle, -tylle, obs. ff. CHAPITLE.

† **Char,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Return, turn; turn of work: see CHARE.

† **Char,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3 (**chiare**), 3-6 **chare**, 4-5 **chaar**(e, 4-6 **charre**, 5 **charr**, 6 *Sc.* **cher**, 7-9 CHAIR *sb.*[2] [a. F. *char* (12th c. in Littré):—L. *carrus*. But the form *charre* (and possibly *chare* in some quots.) was perh. a. OF. *charre*:—L. *carra*; see CAR *sb.*[1]]

1. A chariot, car; a cart, wagon.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9162 (Cott.) Helias was..Translated in a golden chiare [*other MSS.* chare]. *Ibid.* 4657 To ride ai quar in kinges char [*Fairf.* chare]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1292 Aboute his chaar [*so* 3 *MSS.*; char -e, chare -e] ther wenten white alauntz. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 957 When Phebus chare hath goon aboute it twye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 294 Al the horses drawyng the chare were trapped in blak. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3 Uprisith arly in his fyre chare. *Ibid.* 734 Mony o strong chariot and cher. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxiii. 591 Sixe chares laded with..brede and wyne. 1677 HOBBES *Homer* 175 For all his flaming horses and his charre.

2. ? A cart-load. *Char of lead* (see quot.)

c 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 87 (Jam.) For ane char of leid, that is to say, xxiiii fotinellis, iiiii*d.* 1672 *Covel's Interpr.*, *Charre* of Lead, consists of thirty pigs, each pig containing six stone wanting two pound, and every stone being twelve pound, *Assisa de ponderibus*, Rob. 3 R. Scot, cap. 22, sect. 2. 1708-21 KERSEY *Charre of Lead* (as in Cowel). (Erroneously made by BAILEY, 1721, into *Charge of Lead*, which is copied into mod. Dicts. as a current term!)

Char (tʃɑ̄ɪ), *sb.*[3] *Zool.* Forms: 7 **chare, charre**, 7-8 **charr**, 8- **char.** [Known in books only since 17th c.; but may have been in local use long before. Etymology unknown: possibly of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *ceara* red, blood-coloured, *cear* blood; also the W. name *torgoch* red-bellied].

1. A small fish (*Salmo salvelinus*) of the trout kind, found in the lakes of mountainous districts in the north and in Wales, and esteemed a delicacy.

1662 PHILLIPS, *Charr*, a kind of fish which breeds most peculiarly in Winandermere in Lancashire. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 141 Trout, Charr. 1674 RAY *Fresh-w. Fish* 109 There are two sorts taken in Winander-mere. The greater having a red belly they call the red Charre: and the lesser having a white belly, which they call the Gilt or Gelt Charre. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 261 The Gelt, or Barren Charr. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 47 To pot Chars. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 100 Trout and char from the lakes supply me with food. 1882 J. PAYN *Priv. Views, Hotels* 184 Among other native delicacies, they give you fresh char cooked to a turn. *Comb.* 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 381 The Charfish..which we saw in Lancashire, and also in Switzerland.

2. The Brook Trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) of U.S.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Char, *sb.*[4] [f. CHAR *v.*[2]] A charred substance.

1879 H. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* ii. 21 The sun itself will become..dead as a burned-out char. 1881 *Echo* 21 Mar. 6 The coke or char left in the retorts.

Char, dial. f. CHAIR.

Char, *v.*[1], to turn, do turns of work, work as charwoman: see CHARE.

Char (tʃɑ̄ɪ), *v.*[2] Also 8 **charr.** Pples. **charred, charring.** [A comparatively modern word (or sense), taken app. from the first element of CHARCOAL: perhaps originally a 'collier's' (i. e. charcoal-burner's) term for the making of charcoal. (Immediate identity with CHAR *v.*[1], is not tenable historically; and Mahn's suggestion of connexion with 'Celtic *caor*, *gor* fire, flame', is futile.)]

1. *trans.* To reduce by burning to charcoal or carbon; to burn slightly or partially, scorch.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 128 They have a way of Charring it [coal] (if I may so speak without a solecisme) in all particulars the same as they doe wood. The coal thus prepared they call Coaks. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* p. xliv, The ore has been carried to where the woods were charred. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 174 You may .. char or burn a piece of wood to a coal. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xi, Round the fire they char The stake-points. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 277 Nor ever lightning char thy grain.

b. To burn, scorch (liquids).

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (1743) 184 One [Cooler] heats the other, and often charrs the Wort. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Will always char and sour their Liquors. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 614 Concentrated sulphuric acid chars it [spiroil].

c. To mark or delineate by charring. *rare.*

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 2) I. ii. 48 Falling on white paper, the image chars itself out.

2. *intr.* To become reduced to charcoal.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Charcoal*, If it Charrs faster at one part than another. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom., Heretic's Trag.* II. 200 Larch-heart that chars to a chalk-white glow.

Char, *v.*[3] [? Cf. F. *carrer* (un bloc de marbre) :—L. *quadrāre* to square.] To hew or work (stone).

1846 in PARKER *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* 62.

Char, *v.*[4] *dial.* [The form answers to OE. *ceori-an* to creak: see CHARE sb.] 'To chide, to bark at' (*Whitby Gloss.* 1855).

Char-, see CHARE *sb. Comb.*, and CHARWOMAN.

‖ **Chara** (kē·ră). *Bot.* [L. *chara* name of some unidentified plant. The mod. botanical application appears to be due to Vaillant (*d.* 1722).]

Name of a genus of aquatic acrogenous plants, type of the N.O. *Characeæ*, having their axis covered with tubes on which calcareous matter is deposited, and emitting a fetid smell.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Chara* .. called by some hippuris. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 201 Aquatic plants, such as charæ, which absorb large quantities of carbonate of lime. 1884 *Brit. & For. Ev. Rev.* Apr. 280 In the transparent depths were suspended great green clouds of chara.

‖ **Char-à-banc** (ʃarabaŋ). [a. F. *char-à-banc* lit. 'benched carriage'.] A kind of long and light vehicle with transverse seats looking forward.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 61 Tourists bound for Chamouny..hire a *char-à-banc*, which resembles an outside jaunting-car bisected lengthwise. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct., The King's waggonette, or, being out of England, let us call it his char-à-banc. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. La.* 12 Taking the char-a-banc from Ambleside to Coniston.

Characeous (kărē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. CHARA; see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the aquatic order of plants *Characeæ*; see CHARA.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 53. 352 The characeous plant Nitella Translucens.

Characin (kæ·răsin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Charac-eæ* (see prec.) + -IN.] A camphorous substance found in *Characeæ* and other algoid plants.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 220 It is characine that gives plants of the Chara genus their marshy odour; it is..a species of camphor, forming very thin pellicles on the water surface. 1881 *Philada. Rec.* No. 3455. 6 Chlorophyll and characine.

Charact (kæ·răkt). *arch.* Also 5–6 **charecte**, 6 **charect**, 6–7 **characte**; and see CARACT. [a. central OF. *characte* = ONF. *caracte*: see CARACT.]

†**1.** An engraved or impressed mark; a stamp, impress; a letter, figure, etc. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. ii. (1554) 102 Charectes of his woundes. 1552 BALE *Apol.* 96 The very charactes or markes of the infernall beast. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 194 b, Those three charects (χ, ξ, ϛ). 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VII. def. ii. 184 Figures or charactes of number vsed in Arithmetique. 1603 KNOLLES *Turks* (1621) 476 Mourning letters written in blacke paper with white charactes.

2. A cabbalistic or magical sign or emblem.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 437 b, To Christen .. with Salt, Oile, Water, Charactes and exorcismes. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 347 Written charms carried for defence are also known under the name of charact. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 126 Inscribed with talismans and charact.

Charact, obs. form of CARAT.

Character (kæ·răktəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **caracter**, 6 **caractere**, **carracter**, **-actre**, 7 **-ecter**; 6 **charecter**, 7 **charracter**, **characture**, (**charractker**), 6– **character**. [ME. *caracter*(*e*, a. F. *caractere*, ad. L. *charactēr*, a. Gr. χαρακτήρ instrument for marking or graving, impress, stamp, distinctive mark, distinctive nature, f. χαράττ-ειν to make sharp, cut furrows in, engrave; or perhaps a refashioning of the earlier F. *caracte* after this. In Eng. it was further assimilated in 16th c. by (fictitious) spelling with *ch-*. (Wyclif used both *caracte* and *caracter*; he may have taken the latter directly from Latin, as Littré cites F. *caractère* only from 15th c. In 16–17th c. often *charac·cter*.]

I. Literal senses.

1. A distinctive mark impressed, engraved, or otherwise formed; a brand, stamp.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 44 Caracter thet is prente y-cliped, Nys non of eliinge. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xiii. 16 To haue a caracter .. in her forhedis. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 264 Amongst the ancients, there was a custom to make the character of a horse in the forehead of a bondslave. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 220 What Characters are in your seale, will soon be seen by your wax. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 150 Melons..full of embroidery and characters. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* IV. Wks. 1774 II. 135 On which, in Characters of fire, Shapes Antic, horrible and dire, Inwoven flam'd. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. IV. iv. 280 Graven characters on the walls. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 58.

b. *fig.* with distinct reference to the literal sense.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, Thou..by characters graven on thy brows .. Deserv'st to have the leading of an host. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* IV. i, Woman's the Gem of Heaven, in which Nature Hath carv'd the universe in less Characters. *a* 1771 GRAY *Wks.* (1807) I. 26 The characters of hell to trace. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 92 All are stamped with the character of sublimity.

2. A distinctive significant mark of any kind; a graphic sign or symbol.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Cliefe is a charecter set on a rule at the beginning of a verse. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. viii. 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters. 1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 8 Various characters or marks used in Arithmetic.

3. *esp.* A graphic symbol standing for a sound, syllable, or notion, used in writing or in printing; one of the simple elements of a written language; e.g. a letter of the alphabet.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 The Fenyces were the fyrst inuentours of caracteris dyfferencing that one fro that other, of whiche were fourmed lettres for to write. 1530 PALSGR. 11 If *i* and *u* be vowelles, they shalbe written with these caracters *y* and *v*. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 13 With whiche Carractris ys Geffry Chausyer written. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 6 Set forth by Potken in Syrian characters. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 4 God hath writ his Commandements in so large characters. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 36 Several of the Characters may signifie whole words. 1829 DICKENS in Forster *Life* (1871) I. 70 When I had .. mastered the alphabet, there appeared a procession of new horrors, called arbitrary characters. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 32 The Chinese characters or written words are symbols of ideas. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. IV. iv. 280 The experienced eye will discern Runic characters.

†**b.** *spec.* in *pl.* Shorthand. *Obs.*

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 478 Whom his Majesty had observed to take his Speech in Characters. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* XXXIII. 48 Short writing called Characters though expeditious, is hard to be read by others. 1723 JON. EDWARDS *Wks.* (1834) I. LXXVI/1 [*Mem.*] When I am unfit for other business to perfect myself in writing characters.

4. *collect.* **a.** *gen.* Writing, printing.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lix, Since minde at first in carrecter was done. 1607 — *Timon* V. iii. 6 What's on this Tomb, I cannot read: the Charracter Ile take with wax. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Law of Com.* I. ii. 52 Without the help of art or character.

b. The series of alphabetic signs, or elementary symbols, peculiar to any language; a set of letters.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 29 The Saxons Character is the same with the Irish. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* XXXII, An universal Character .. easie to be written, yet intelligible in any Language. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* I. 11 That Inscription .. was by the Character not of above 300 years Antiquity. 1882 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 5/4 Bismarck says that it takes him eighty minutes to read in Roman type what he can read in an hour in German character.

c. The style of writing peculiar to any individual; handwriting.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 208 Heere is the hand and Seale of the Duke: you know the Charracter I doubt not. 1638 WENTWORTH *Let.* in Carte *Coll.* (1735) 26, I write in much pain..be your Majestie therefore pleased to pardon ..the badness of the character. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* III. i. 1036 Some of your Friends may by the Character Discover him who sent it. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 252 Written in a rough unsteady character.

d. Kind or style of type or printed letter.

1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 29 Elzevir's printing house.. renowned for the politeness of the character and editions of what he has published through Europe. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. IV, Imitation of printed Roman character.

5. A cabbalistic or magical sign or emblem; the astrological symbol of a planet, etc.; = CHARACT 2.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* V. 168 A book where I might see all characters and planets of the heavens. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Vertues & Vices* II. 90 He weares Paracelsian Characters for the tooth-ache. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 384 By what the stars Voluminous, or single characters In their conjunction met, give me to spell. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. XV, The characters That tell beneath what aspect they were set. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. XVII, On cross, and character, and talisman.

†**6.** *gen.* A symbol, emblem, figure; an expression or direct representation. *Obs.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 175 Signed with the character of Christ in baptisme. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 4 Enamell'd bank, whose shining gravel bears These sad characters of my miseries! 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 186 No truths, but such as are couch'd in the worst Characters. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 117 That the Son is..the Brightness of his Glory and Character of his Power.

7. A cipher for secret correspondence.

[1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 28 There is a kinde of Character in thy life, That to th'obseruer, doth thy history Fully vnfold.] 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Jan., I .. interpreted my Lord's letter by his character. 1664 *Ibid.* 15 July, He hath given my Lord a character, and will oblige my Lord to correspond with him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 296 That [letter] which I copied myself in character last Sunday.

II. Figurative senses.

8. A distinctive mark, evidence, or token; a feature, trait, characteristic. *arch.* in gen. use.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. iii. (W. de W. 1506) 39 A spyrytuell token y^t these theologyens call caractere, that maye neuer be defaced. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* ix. 151 Felicitie seemeth to bee a character of the fauour..of the diuine powers. 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 65 It were imprudent, and a character of much ignorance to inquire, etc. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. I. 174 Tell me, what one character of liberty the Americans have. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 126 Complete moral insensibility and insensate readiness to evil, which were the leading characters of E. H.

b. now *esp.* in *Natural History.* One of the distinguishing features of a species or genus.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Character* of a Plant. See Genus, Characteristic, etc. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) 127 The most striking character is the 2 upright petals at the top. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* ii. 34 Dr. Hunt has discussed very fully their chemical characters. 1878 *19th C.* Dec. 1037 These attributes of structure, size, shape, and colour are what are called its 'specific characters'.

9. The aggregate of the distinctive features of any thing; essential peculiarity; nature, style; sort, kind, description.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 372 The character of the day on which our Saviour died is undeniable. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 173 Your paper has much more the character of a piece in an adverse controversy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 234 Natural stupidity is by no means the character of Mahomet's Book. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 90 He now tried to give to the war the character of a crusade. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ii. 59 The amount and character of the deposits of English banks.

†**10.** The face or features as betokening moral qualities; personal appearance. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 51, I will beleeue thou hast a minde that suites With this thy faire and outward character. 1607 — *Cor.* V. iv. 28, I paint him in the Character. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 68 She was a widow, and wore a character of distress.

11. The sum of the moral and mental qualities which distinguish an individual or a race, viewed as a homogeneous whole; the individuality impressed by nature and habit on man or nation; mental or moral constitution.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 36 The Nature, and Character, and Fortune of the Duke. 1660 C. LYTTELTON *Let.* in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 20, I heare he writt the King's charractker. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 9 Cunning, Industrious, and enur'd to Hardship..which was likewise the Character of the old Ligurians. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 158 There is greater variety of parts in what we call a character, than there are features in a face. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 Thorough selfishness formed the basis of Henry's character. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 52 The character is that intellectual and moral texture into which all our life long we have been weaving up the inward life that is in us.

12. Moral qualities strongly developed or strikingly displayed; distinct or distinguished character; character worth speaking of.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 2 Most Women have no Characters at all. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Wars* IV. xi. § 4 As the day came on, many men of character came over. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 660 Too void of character, to write anything of himself. 1859 J. S. MILL *Liberty* 108 A person whose desires and impulses are his own—are the expression of his own nature, as it has been developed and modified by his own culture—is said to have a character. One whose desires and impulses are not his own, has no character, no more than a steam-engine has a character.

b. *transf.*

1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xlv. 500 What is usually called Character in a face, is probably excess in some of its parts. 1888 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* II. 213 It is an excellent picture and from its strong character must be a good likeness.

13. The estimate formed of a person's qualities; reputation: when used without qualifying epithet implying 'favourable estimate, good repute.'

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 ₱ 5 Till he be prov'd by Time, and established in a Character. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 566 These debts must be paid, or our character stained with infamy. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. XV. 164 It pleased me to find that I had earned character with these people. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 60 An act strangely out of keeping with his character for sanctity.

b. *transf.* of things.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 275 Shops of established character and respectability. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 40 Such an impression..as shall establish its character as current money of certain value.

†**c.** *By character*: by repute or report. *In (great) character*: in (good) repute. *Obs.*

1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 82 A medicine formerly in great character. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 76 A nobleman scarce known to him, but by public character. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. X. 294, I had known you by character long before.

14. A description, delineation, or detailed report of a person's qualities.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. 18, I heard her setting him forth one day, and giving this character of him. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 465, I name Sir George Saville last because he deserves a more copious character. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. XX. 455 He went on to amuse himself by drawing the characters of the conspirators.

†**b.** *transf.* of things. *Obs.*

1651 EVELYN (*title*) A Character of England. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.) This subterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a character of it. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 13 Believing by the Character which he had given me, that the Work was brought near to the being finish'd.

c. *esp.* A formal testimony given by an employer as to the qualities and habits of one that has been in his employ.

1693 *Col. Rec. Penn* I. 399, I have had a good character of you, Sir. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND in *Observer* No. 96 § 2 [I] took the rascal upon his word without a character. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 120 Then came .. the coachman, the grooms, the sweeper. For each and all of these I had to write characters. 1878 LADY LYTTON *Shells fr. Sands of T.* 162 She got a place with a false character.

15. Recognized official rank; status; position assumed or occupied. Now influenced by sense 17.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. 10 The Spaniard, when he petitions to his King, gives him no other Character but Sir. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1703) II. 151 Mr. Hyde was made Chancellor of the Exchequer; who, till that time..was not under any Character in the Court. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 39 He had the appointments of an ambassador, but would not take the character. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 160 The East India company, not only in their political character, as a great sovereign power in India, but in their commercial character. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 335 He never really appeared but in one character, that of a philosopher. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 189 From that day the legal recognition of his royal character begins.

16. A person regarded in the abstract as the possessor of specified qualities; a personage, a personality.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. i, Eminent characters have ..played the fool. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* II. 29 A magistrate, who acquits himself with ability..is a respectable and useful character. 1854 LANDOR *Lett. American* 52 He [Cobbett] had more sagacity and foresight than any other public character of his time. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 53 Ælfred is the most perfect character in history.

17. A personality invested with distinctive attributes and qualities, by a novelist or dramatist; also, the personality or 'part' assumed by an actor on the stage.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. i, Whatever characters any..have for the jest-sake personated..are now thrown off. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. ii. 57 The comic character of Sir Trusty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 In the Philebus the character of Socrates has disappeared. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 215 To no other author were his own characters ever more real.

b. *In* (or *out of*) *character*: in (*or* at variance with) the part assumed; hence *gen.* in (*or* out of) harmony, appropriate, fitting.

1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. iv. (1853) 41 It is always Self-ignorance that leads a man to act out of character. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, That would be in character, I should think. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 715 The matter of the answer is clearly in character.

18. *colloq.* An odd, extraordinary, or eccentric person.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, A very impudent fellow this! but he's a character, and I'll humour him. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 473 'Ahi lassa', added with a sigh the old man, who was a bit of a character. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III* (ed. 2) 270 He was.. a character as it is called: By this is meant a mind cast in a peculiar mould.

19 *attrib.* or in *comb.*, as *character-drawing, -monger*, etc.; also **character-actor** (see quot.)

1843 MACAULAY *Mad. D'Arblay, Ess.* (1854) 710/2 His dear little Burney, his little character-monger. 1866 *Reader* 26 May 510 In comedy and character parts, such as Justice Shallow. 1882a *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 5/2 His powers of plot-weaving or character-drawing. 1883 *Stage* 9 Nov., By a 'character actor' is understood one who pourtrays individualities and eccentricities, as opposed to the legitimate actor who..endeavours to create the rôle as limned by the author.

Character (kæ·rĕktəɹ). *v.* Also 7 **carractre, caracter, charracter.** [f. prec. sb. By Shakspere, and in 17th c., often accented *chara·cter.*]

1. *trans.* To engrave, imprint; to inscribe, write.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 4 The Table wherein all my thoughts Are visibly Character'd, and engrau'd. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* cviii, What's in the braine that Inck may character Which hath not figur'd to thee my true spirit? 1609 HEYWOOD *Bryt. Troy* v. xxviii, The hoofed Centaures..character deepe halfe Moones where they tread. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 823 As if in golden pomp Were character'd on ev'ry statesman's door, 'Batter'd and bankrupt fortunes mended here'. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 1052 His holy ring Characterèd over with the ineffable spell.

b. *fig.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 59 These few Precepts in thy memory See thou Character. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 101 Religion characterèth itselfe upon the regenerate soule in innocency. 1657 *Divine Lover* 278 Imprint, and caracter them in my Hart.

2. To represent, symbolize, portray. *arch.*

1594 GREENE *Selimus* Prol., You shall behold him character in bloud, The image of an vnplacable King. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* ii. (1881) 17 The Author in his Russet Bee Characters Hospitalitie. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynel* (1791) 47 Several of our passions are strongly charactered by the animal world. *a* 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. (1848) 272 The contrition so queerly charactered of a contrite sinner.

3. To describe the qualities of; to delineate, describe; = CHARACTERIZE *v.* 3.

1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 68 Perkin, according to the Dutch phrase, who character cowardly and timorous younglings in that manner. 1627 BARGRAVE *Serm.* 8 In Sauls offence, cleerely characterd in this chapter, two points are most remarkable. 1798 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 232 You have well charactered him. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* I. I. 189 There's our Count Charactered in a word.

† **b.** with complement. *Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 27 This great Prince, which his [divining] art had charactered to him for the miracle of these times. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxx. (1739) 187 Otherwise it can..be charactered as a trick. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ii. 6 Charactered to be a countrey flowing with milk and honey. *Ibid.* II. xii. 254 The Canaanites..hitherto had charactered them invincible. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 237 He was charactered to be a virtuous godly man.

4. To distinguish by particular marks, signs, or features; to stamp; = CHARACTERIZE *v.* 4.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* i. 26 We call that Aspect an Opposition, and character the Aspect thus ☍. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xxi. 85 We have..charactered them with a 'Rem.' for 'Remove'. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Christmas-Day* 25 So has the year been character'd with woe. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Art.* iii, But her son Had Nature character'd so legibly, That when his tongue told fair, his face bewray'd The lurking falsehood.

5. To invest with a character, impart a character to; = CHARACTERIZE *v.* 5.

1654 [see next]. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. vii. 23 That the Days are..Character'd in their constitution, according to her accesses or recesses to the Sun or Tropick. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvii, A warrior's impulse character'd The impassion'd gesture. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. vii. 369 The trusting of one's self over, sinner to Saviour, to be.. new charactered by Him.

† **Chara·cteral,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CHARACTER *sb.* + -AL.] Character-depicting, descriptive.

1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept., That characteral name ['man of sin'], given him.. in the epistle to the Thessalonians.

Charactered (kæ·rĕktəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHARACTER *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Marked or inscribed with characters; invested with or possessed of character.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 68 The charactred sides lying vpward. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 80 The Charactered man you speak of, gives God the glorie of those Trials of his Character. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 113 The man who was so strongly charactered. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 12 Looking at these charactered rocks.

Characterial (kæɹĕktī·ɹiăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IAL; after *ministerial*, etc.] Of or belonging to (dramatic) characters.

1881 HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS *Outlines Shaks.* (1885) 80 Shakespearian in its characterial fidelity. *Ibid.* I. (1886) 104 Shakespeare's.. unlimited power of characterial invention.

† **Characte·ric,** *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *χαρακτηρικ-ός.*] Of or pertaining to magical or astrological symbolism.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* i. 3 Characteric Astrologie, and other superstitions of the Chaldeans.

† **Characte·rical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to symbolic characters.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xiii (*heading*), Of the literall sense of Scripture, not assertive, but meerely characticall.

2. Pertaining to magical symbols or charms.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 345 The observing of these signes..with charactericall practises. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 504 Some Protestants practice this and characterical cures.

3. Characteristic, distinctive.

16.. E. BOLTON *Hypercritica* (1722) II. § i, Many other Qualities characterical, and proper to a most worthy Man. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* iii. § 4 Divers differences, or characterical marks, whereby Bearers of the same Coat-of-Arms are distinguished each from others.

Characterism (kæ·rĕktĕri·zm). Also 7 **car-**. [ad. L. *charactērismus*, Gr. *χαρακτηρισμός* a marking with a distinctive sign.]

† **1.** Description of character; = CHARACTERIZATION 3. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 231 The Characterisme of an Honest man. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* Dram. Personæ, The Persons of the Play, With some short characterism of the chief actors. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 178 Bamfylde Moore Carew, the anonymous author of characterism.

† **2.** Characteristic quality (or qualities collectively); a CHARACTERISTIC. *Obs.*

1647 TORSHELL *Harmon. Bible* 23 The Characterismes of language peculiar to..different Ages. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. II. I. v. 60 Every single Year..hath its proper Characterism. *a* 1742 BENTLEY *Freethinking* III. (1743) 342 Preserving this Lucanism, this characterism of an author. 1871 BREWER *Eng. Studies* (1881) 225 Times..when individual characterism had not yet crystallized into one dull uniformity.

3. Representation by means of signs or characters, symbolization.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 3. 1 Artistic representation.. is a representation properly so called..and not a characterism like language.

Characterist (kæ·rĕktĕrist). [f. CHARACTER *sb.* + -IST.] † **a.** One who employs magical symbols or charms; cf. CHARACTERICAL 2 (*obs.*). **b.** One who depicts traits of character.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 504 Some Protestants..he therefore calls..Magi-Calvinists, Characterists, etc. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & W.* ix. 205 Mr. Du Maurier, characterist rather than caricaturist.

Characteristic (kæ·rĕktĕri·stik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-ick, -ique.** [ad. Gr. *χαρακτηριστικός* in same sense; cf. F. *caractéristique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. That serves to indicate the essential quality or nature of persons or things; displaying character; distinctive; typical. Const. *of.*

1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 65 The Characteristick note between false and true Prophets. 1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* 1814 V. 249 The characteristic letter, and the termination of verbs. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxi. 110 Fleshy lips, broad chin, and large ears, I believe to be characteristic of the Dutchman. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 83 Shells characteristic of the Triassic and Jurassic periods.

b. *Math.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Characteristic Triangle of a Curve*, in the higher geometry, is a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypothenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 331 The function thus determined and employed to express the solution of the kinetic problem was called the Characteristic Function.

2. Relating to or descriptive of character.

1725 H. GALLY (*title*) Theophrastus, Moral Characters, with notes and a critical essay on Characteristic Writings.

B. *sb.*

1. A distinctive mark, trait, or feature; a distinguishing or essential peculiarity or quality.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. 2 The most obvious circumstantial Characteristick of the Whore of Babylon. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. II. I. iv. 59 These numbers..are undoubted Characteristiques..serving to discriminate one Year from another. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 265 The chapel of Lincoln's-inn has none of the characteristics of that architecture. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 335 Superstition is certainly not the characteristic of this age. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 125 It was the characteristic of our English kings, to be liberal to their buffoons. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 9 Color, scent, and honey are the three characteristics by which insects are attracted to flowers.

† **b.** ? A distinctive name or appellation. *Obs.*

1851 *Life of Ken* (1854) 653 (D.), I never use any characteristic in the prayers myself, nor am present when any is read.

† **2.** A system of alphabetic characters; = CHARACTER *sb.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1769 tr. *Michaelis' Opin. Lang.* (1771) Introd. 6 A characteristic of easier execution. *Ibid.* 77 The written language of the Chinese.. is rather a characteristic than a language.

3. *Math.* The whole number in a logarithm. *Characteristic of a cubic*: the invariable anharmonic ratio of the four tangents which can be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 156 The integral part of a logarithm, usually called the Index, or Characteristic.

Cha·racteri·stical, *a.* and *sb. arch.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Engraved or inscribed with magical emblems.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. IV. ii. (1651) 631 A Characteristicall Seal stamped in the day and hour of Venus.

2. = CHARACTERISTIC *a.* I.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Wks.* I. (1633) 28 Who those characteristicall Ideas conceiues. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccvii. 292 He applied himself to study with his characteristical ardour. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii, That little characteristical touch of vanity in his narrative. 1876 W. C. RUSSELL *Is he the Man?* I. 51 In his oddness a characteristical flavour which a girl would relish.

3. Consisting of characteristic (speeches); in which the speakers speak in character.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1763) II. xvi. 156 What is truly the most difficult, is a characteristical dialogue upon any philosophical subject.

B. *sb.* = CHARACTERISTIC *sb.* I.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. v. 300 The Characteristicals of his Person. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Characteristical*, the notes, signs or figures belonging to a character.

Cha·racteri·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.]

† **1.** In secret written character, in cipher. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Rome's Master-p.* (ed. 2) 6 All the inclosed Letters are written Characteristically.

2. In a characteristic manner, in a way that characterizes, betokens character or special quality; distinctively and expressively; typically.

1665 SPENCER *Prophecies* 36 (T.) The title of wise men seems to have been anciently the peculiar addition of prophets, and used characteristically. 1816 KEATINGE *Travv.* (1817) I. 150 Philosophers..have, characteristically as such, a saying for everything. 1847 H. MILLER *First. Impr.* iii. The frankness struck me..as characteristically English.

Cha·racteri·sticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being characteristic.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 7 The punishment is said..to be characteristic of the offence: Characteristicalness is therefore a fourth property. 1871 *Spectator* 22 Apr. 475 The characteristicalness of handwritings.

Cha·racteri·sticness. = prec.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 165 The extreme characteristicness of its costume.

Cha·racteri·zable, *a.* [f. as next + -ABLE.] That may be characterized.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch.-of-Englandism* 196 Under one or other of these names will the end of the system..be found characterizable.

Characterization (kæ·rĕktĕrəizē^{i}·ʃən). [f. next; see -ATION.] The action or result of characterizing.

† **1.** The marking out of the precise form of anything; the form, mould, or stamp thus impressed.

1570 DEE *Math Pref.* 33 The Symmetrie..Characterization..of any parcell of the sayd body. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Characterization or Stamp of Matter.

2. Distinction by means of peculiar features or characteristics.

1879 DE QUATREFAGES *Human Spec.* 107 It is the law of permanent characterisation which alone permits Darwin to explain the filiation of groups.

3. Description of characteristics or essential features; portrayal in words.

1814 *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 362 An impartial and a morally meritorious characterization are in some cases inconsistent. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 98 John the Baptist's characterisation of the Messiah. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. ix. 137 Emerson's happy characterisation of language as fossil poetry and fossil history.

4. Creation of fictitious characters.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xii. 508 A force of characterization, worthy of the genius of Shakespeare. 1870 *Athenæum* 21 May 681 Touchstone and Audrey..showing capital characterizations, dashingly and spiritedly painted. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 212 That highest part of the novelist's art, which we call characterisation.

Characterize (kæ·rĕktĕrəiz), *v.* Also 7 **car-**. [ad. med.L. *charactērizāre*, ad. Gr. *χαρακτηρίζειν* to designate by a characteristic mark, f. *χαρακτήρ* CHARACTER; cf. F. *caractériser.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To engrave, imprint, impress; to inscribe, write; to define in form or outline; also *fig.*; = CHARACTER *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1591 [see *vbl. sb.* below]. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 150 Waue-tossing windes characterizing feare On marble furrowes of the threatfull deepe. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 405 With the effigies of a male lambe characterized vpon her belly. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 60 Sentiments characterized and engraven in the Soul. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 513 A tusk of a young elephant, half petrified, but perfectly characterized.

† **2.** To represent, portray, figure; = CHARACTER *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 288 Desolation presignified unto Greece..numerally characterized in that word.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. vi. 73 Janus was caracterised, bifrons. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* VI. ii. (1737) III. 361 Silence shou'd be distinctly characteriz'd in Hercules.

3. To describe or delineate the character or peculiar qualities of (a person or thing).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 10 Let me now characterize to you the man, in whose heart there is this assurance. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxii. 98, I have no thoughts ..of characterizing the militating spirits of my country. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. 87 *note*, I do not choose to use the expressions which alone could characterize it.

b. with compl., now introduced by *as*.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 296 This is .. a blessed vertue: characterizing vs Gods children. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) II. 360 They are .. characteriz'd to be Scholars, Men of Piety. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 81 Here is a good man expressly characterized, as distinct from a dishonest..man. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 Might rather be characterized as 'ravening wolves'.

4. To mark or distinguish as a character does; to be a characteristic of.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 191 What is it that characterizeth or differenceth the sulphurs themselves? 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 139 Every disease is characterized by a peculiar expression of the countenance. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 24 That excellent taste which characterises her writings. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4 (1882) 298 The semi-serious infidelity which characterized the group of scholars round Lorenzo the Magnificent.

5. To impart character to; also *absol.*

1807 OPIE *Lect. Art* ii. (1848) 285 To leave out all that dignifies..all that characterises. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 401. 534 In the forms of the Winds..ancient art displays .. its capacity for characterizing with delicacy and precision.

Hence **Cha·racteri·zed** *ppl. a.*, **Cha·racteri·zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1732) I. 196 Their Mimes or characteriz'd Discourses were as much relish'd as their most regular Poems. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* Ep. Ded. 2 With new caracterisings bepasting al the posts in London. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 353 All discriminating characterizing names..are nothing else but badges of faction. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Tully's de Finibus* 54 These Illustrations and Characterizings of the Forms and Essences of Things are call'd Definitions. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 13 *note*, Exaggerated characterizing is caricature. 1870 GOULBURN *Cathedral Syst.* i. 14 The great characterizing idea.

Characterizer (kæ·răktĕrəi·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who characterizes; one who describes or delineates character.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 20 The most ingenious Characterizer of our times. 1801 *Monthly Mag.* XII. 422 As a characterizer he is inferior to our Butler.

Cha·racterless, *a.* [f. CHARACTER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a character, in various senses; *esp.* **a.** without distinctive feature; **b.** without distinctive qualities of mind, without individuality; **c.** without (any testimony to) personal character.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 195 Mightie States characterlesse are grated To dustie nothing. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 12 May, Shakspeare's poetry is characterless..it does not reflect the individual Shakspeare. 1864 F. W. ROBINSON *Mattie* II. 78 Who went away characterless in a world ever ready to believe the worst. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* i. 49 Surely no boy ever reached eighteen so..characterless as I was!

Hence **Cha·racterlessne·ss.**

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 16 Feb., Re-introducing the characterlessness of the Greek tragedy with a chorus. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 655 A sort of cosmopolitan characterlessness marked the nation.

Charactery, rarely **-try** (kæ·răktĕri; in Shakspere kăræ·ktĕri). [collective noun f. CHARACTER *sb.*; see -ERY, and cf. Gr. χαρακτήριον.]

1. Expression of thought by symbols or characters; the characters or symbols collectively.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 77 Fairies vse Flowres for their characterie. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. i. 308, I will construe to thee, All the Charractery of my sad browes. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 767 Nor mark'd with any sign or charactery. *a* 1821 — *Sonn.* '*When I have fears*', High piled books, in charactry, Hold like rich garners the full ripen'd grain. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* CXXIII. 65 Far better..Through rude charactery, than .. That lettering of your scribes! 1879 TRENCH *Poems* 99 All o'er-writ with charactery strange.

† **b.** *spec.* Shorthand; cf. CHARACTER *sb.* 3 b.

1588 T. BRIGHT (*title*) Characterie, an Arte of Short, Swifte, and Secrete Writing.

† **2.** Delineation of character. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 221 Drawing out the true lineaments of every vertue and vice .. which Art they significantly tearmed Charactery.

Characture, obs. form of CHARACTER *sb.*

Charade (ʃărā·d). Also 8 **charrade.** [a. F. *charade* (18th c.), of doubtful origin. Littré (Suppl.) derives from Pr. *charrada* long talk or chatter, f. *charrà* to chatter, babble, Norm.-Fr. *charer* (Scheler); Skeat compares Sp. *charrada* speech or action of a clown, a dance, a showy thing made without taste, f. *charro* churl, peasant.]

A kind of riddle, in which each syllable of the word to be guessed, and sometimes the word itself also, is enigmatically described, or (more recently) dramatically represented (*acted charade*). Extended also to similar sportive trials of skill, as *dumb charades, numbered charades*, etc. Also *attrib.*

1776 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. II. 238 Pray send me some *charrades* .. but I shall not guess them as you do. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I back him at a rebus or a charade against the best rhymer in the kingdom. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1878) II. xvi. 173 The performers disappeared to get ready for the second charade-tableau. *Ibid.* li. (1853) 428 The amiable amusement of acting charades had come among us from France. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 87 The universe, I hold, is no charade, No acted pun, unriddled by a word.

Charat, obs. form of CARAT.

Charbocle, -oncle, -okel, -ucle, -ugle, -ukkil, obs. ff. CARBUNCLE.

‖ **Charbon** (ʃarbŏñ). [Fr. *charbon* charcoal, carbon; also in sense 2 below.]

1. A small black spot or mark remaining in the cavity of the corner tooth of a horse after the large spot or mark has become obliterated. ? *Obs.*

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

2. Malignant pustule; = ANTHRAX 2.

[1834 J. M. GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) II. 554 Among the Veterinary Surgeons of France [Melanosis] has obtained the name of Charbon or maladie charbonneuse.] 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 193. 1884 E. R. TURNER in *Law Times* LXXVII. 310/2 The disease of which the calves died was anthrax or charbon.

Charced, obs. f. CHARKED; see CHARK *v.*

† **Charche,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *charche*:—Romanic type *carca*: see CARK and CHARGE.] Charge.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 43 Thai..That have the charche of 3oure soule in here kepyng. 1534 *Hen. VIII, Liber Regis* (1786) p. v, Suche as shall have charche..to survey the same.

† **Charch(e,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *charchier* dial. var. of *karkier* to CARK, and in its origin a doublet of *chargier* to CHARGE.] = CHARGE *v.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 230 And ich man y-charchid to schoppe at his croune.

Charcher, variant of KERCHER, kerchief.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 12, I..waring a charcher, feeling mi hed sumwhat could.

Charcoal (tʃā·ɹkōul), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **charcole, 5 charcolle, charkole, 6 chark(e cole, (colle, coole), cherke cole, charecole, 7 charcoll, charcoale, charecoale, char-cole, charcoale, charr-coale, 7–8 char-coal, 7– charcoal.** [The first element is of uncertain origin; from the earliest instances it appears to be *char; charke, cherke*, found from beg. of 16th c., being app. due to erroneous analysis of the spoken word, and having no independent origin or meaning, though afterwards (in 17th c.) used as an independent word. A current suggestion is that *char-* is an application of CHARE *v.* or *sb.*[1], as if *turn-coal*, i. e. wood *turned* or *converted* into *coal*; but for this no actual evidence has been found.

The name 'coal' itself originally meant 'charcoal' (*collier* being a 'charcoal-burner'), and no satisfactory explanation appears of the introduction of the name *charcoal* in the same sense, esp. as there is no contemporary reference to 'earth-coal', 'stone-coal', 'pit-coal', or 'sea-coal' (as mineral coal was, for various reasons, called). See COAL.]

1. The black porous pulverizable substance, consisting (when pure) wholly of carbon, obtained as the solid residue in the imperfect combustion of wood, bones, and other vegetable or animal matter. Hence specified as *wood charcoal, vegetable charcoal, animal charcoal.* † *Pit charcoal,* coke (*obs.*).

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 875 A cheyer by-fore þe chefinné, þer charcole brenned. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXXV, A schimnay of charcole, to chaufen the knyȝte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Charcole [*Pynson* charkole], *carbo.* 1470–1 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 216 Ij skeppis carbonum vocatorum charcole. 1514 *Acc. Churchw. St. Dunstan's Canterb.* in *Archæol. Cantiana* XVII. 79 Item for ij quarters of charecole. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 6 Working .. of any .. Stone, Sea cole, stone cole, Moore cole or cherke cole. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. x. 85 Victuall, and some Char-coale for a fire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 775 Sea-coal last longer than Char-coal; and Char-coal of Roots, being coaled into great pieces, last longer than ordinary Char-coal. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 26 The fumes of Charcoale, that has often made men fall down dead. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 5 A picture drawn in Charcoale. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 214 The inside of all pieces of pit charcoal is full of cavities. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 755 Animal charcoal is a much more powerful discolouring principle than vegetable charcoal. 1864 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* 119 A figure in shovel hat Drawn in charcoal on the wall. 1865 JEVONS *Coal Quest.* (ed. 2) 299 Until the middle of the last century, however, iron was always made with charcoal, and a woody country was necessarily its seat. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 764 Animal charcoal especially .. has been much employed in the construction of filters.

† **b.** = CARBON. *Obs.*

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 57 Charcoal, the base of animal and vegetable matters, is widely diffused.

† **c.** ? = CARBONATE.

1790 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 107, I heated charcoal of copper in 41 ounce measures of dephlogisticated air.

† **2.** *collect. pl.* in sense of 1. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxi. 135 Thre thousand sackes of charcolys made of wilowe tree. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 25 A man that made charke coles in a wood. 1557 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 76 Item, for charke cooles. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XXV. i. (1615) 253/2 Charecoales of Brouse wood, 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 302 Croidon..is very well known..for char-coles which the townsmen make good chaffers of. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 111 Those glowing Char-coals.

3. A charcoal pencil or crayon for drawing.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 144/2 Charcoals are Sallow Wood, or Withy Burnt and split into the form of Pencils, and sharpened to a Point.

4. Short for Charcoal drawing.

1884 *American* VIII. 59 A few good charcoals, but this last branch..seems to be sadly neglected by our own artists.

5. *pl.* 'The name by which the best tin plates are known; these are always made by charcoal fires' (Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 767).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *charcoal-basket, -dust, -fire, -man, -merchant, -poultice, -powder*; **charcoal-black,** a pigment obtained from charcoal; **charcoal-burner,** one whose occupation it is to make charcoal by burning wood, etc.; so **charcoal-burning**; † **charcoal-collier** = *charcoal-burner*; **charcoal-filter,** a filter in which charcoal is used to absorb impurities; **charcoal-furnace,** a furnace in which charcoal is made by dry distillation of wood; **charcoal-iron,** iron containing a certain percentage of carbon; **charcoal-oven** = *charcoal-furnace*; **charcoal-point** (*Electr.*) = *carbon-point*; see CARBON 2, 3 c.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 The Green sickness of the Mind..A kind of *Charcoal Appetite. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 132 Shaddow it with *Char-coale blacke. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Ist.* I. 257 A few *charcoal-burners among the brakes. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 759 If the supply of air is limited, only the more volatile ingredients [of wood] burn away, and the greater part of the carbon remains behind. This is the principle of the process of *charcoal-burning. 1636 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 78 To the *charcoal colliers uppon my lordes guift towardes the buying of their sackes 00 03 06. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 101 Add to it as much very dry *charcoal-dust. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXXIX. § 2 (1689) 254 A clear *Charcoal or Wood-coal Fire. 1801 N. COXE *Tour Monmouth.* I. 3 Tintern Abby, *charcoal furnace, forges, and wire-works. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 166 *Charcoal iron has .. been the only stub twist barrels they .. have ever been served with. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 167 The charcoal iron of Newland and Backbarrow, near Ulverston .. unrivalled in quality. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Apr., The rope is of charcoal iron, and two inches in circumference. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 895 With an admixture of charcoal pig-iron. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 245 A hundred *Charcoal-men .. provide the Wood, which is to burn those that are condemned to the Fire. 1830 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* Introd., The..romance of Rauf Colziar, in which Charlemagne is introduced as the unknown guest of a charcoal-man. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 30 His Father..exercised the trade of a *charcoal-merchant. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 463 In the immediate vicinity of *charcoal-ovens. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 136/1 If the *charcoal-points are too close together. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 553 A *charcoal-poultice differs from an ordinary poultice in having powdered charcoal incorporated with the mass. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cataplasma carbonis*..The charcoal poultice. For correcting the fœtor ..of ill-conditioned ulcers. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 81 *Charcoal powder darkens..the flowers of the dahlia.

Charcoal, *v. trans.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To mark, write, or blacken, with charcoal.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1867) 387 Half a lame couplet charcoaled on the wall. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 47. 493 Brows..charcoaled with some black pigment. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 178.

2. To suffocate with the fumes of charcoal.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXXVII, Because she wouldn't shut herself up in an air-tight three-pair-of-stairs and charcoal herself to death. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 16 June 665 The novelist..drowned one character, shot another, charcoaled a third, and in some manner got rid of the entire lot.

Cha·rcoaler. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] A charcoal-burner or -seller.

1881 F. T. PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 44 The charcoaler's wain.

Cha·rcoaly, *a. humorous.* [f. CHARCOAL + -Y[1].] Like charcoal; characterized by charcoal.

1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharn.* II. ii, My charcoally friend.

† **Chard[1], charde.** *Obs.* An intermediate form between CARD and CHART, in the sense of 'card, map, chart'.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) Introd. 12 A Charde of the seaven sundry Kingdoms into the which this Realme was sometime divided. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. x. R iii, Now ye must set the three diameters .. vpon some charde, paper, or other playn. 1577–87 HARRISON in *Holinshed* I. ii. 2 Dividing the latest and best chards each way into two equall parts. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 283/1 A Pilot without his Chard. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1177 Throgmorton had plotted a chard of the Hauens and Harbours of England.

Chard[2] (tʃāɪd). [var. of CARD *sb.*[3] (Cf. F. *chardon* thistle.)] = CARD *sb.*[3] Hence *chard-beet.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 160 To procure the chard of artichoks. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Transplant the Beet-chard which you sowed in August, to have most ample Chards. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 142 Chard-Beets..that in the middle have a large white, and thick downy Cotton-like Main shoot, and that downy Cotton-like shoot is the true Chard used in Pottages. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 252 The footstalks and midribs of the leaves [of white beet] .. are stewed and eaten under the name of Swiss chard. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 372 The Chard of Artichokes, or the tender central leaf-stalk blanched.

Chardecoynes, -quynce: see CHARE *sb.*[4]

Chardon, -doon, obs. ff. CARDOON.

Chare, char (tʃēəɹ, tʃāɪ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cierr, cirr, cerr, cyrr,** 2–4 **cherre,** 3 **chærre, chearre,**

3–4 **chere**, 4–5 **charre**, 6–7 **chair**, (7 **chaer**, **chewre**, **charr**), 5– **chare**, 3– **char**; see also the variant CHORE. [OE. *cęrr*, *cięrr*, *cyrr*, masc. *i*- stem :—O. Teut. type **karri-z* or **karzi-z*: cf. CHARE *v.*[1]

(Often identified with OHG. *chêr*, MHG. *kêr*, Ger. *kehr*, MDu. *kêr*, Du. *keer*, masc.; besides which there is OHG. *chêra*, MHG. *kêre*, Ger. *kehre*, MDu. and MLG. *kêre*, LG. *kêr* str. fem.; but these represent OTeut. types **kairi-z -oz* or *kaizi-z, -oz*, and **kairâ* or **kaizâ*, the vowel of which has no connexion with that of the OE. word. No forms cognate to either are known outside Teutonic.)

In modern English the ordinary form of the word from the 13th c. onwards was *char*: but sense 5 is now usually *chare*; *char*, *chore*, *chewre*, are dialectal; *chore* also in U.S. On the other hand the compound, which in the 17th and 18th c. was so commonly *charewoman*, *chairwoman*, is now CHARWOMAN.]

I. Obsolete senses: usually *cher*, *char*.

† **1.** The return or coming round again of a time; hence *gen.* turn, occasion, time. *Obs.*

(The literal sense 2 is not cited in OE.)

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 32 Æt sumum cyrre [*Lindisf.* hwile ȝicerred] ȝewend andtryme þine ȝebroðru. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXXVIII. 18 Æt þam cyrre heo wearð mid cilde. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 214 Ærest þry..æt þam feorþan cyrre niȝon. *c* **1205** LAY. 6844 Makeden hine þridde chærre king. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 23 At an chere. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 3461 Allas! that ilche cherre Hii wente fro hire alto ferre.

† **2.** A turning or movement back, return, retreat; *fig.* (in *after-char*, *again-char*) repentance. *Obs.*

c **1220** *Bestiary* 643 Þanne he makeð ðer-to char. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 21922 Qua-sum be-for will noght be-warr, He sal find þan nan efter-char. *c* **1300** in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 46 To late cometh the ȝeyn-char. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Graal* lii. 617 So sore to-gederis they mette..there was non geyn char.

† **b.** *On char*: on the turn, in the act of shutting; AJAR.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Done is a battell, &c.* 11 The auld kene tegir, with his teeth on char. *a* **1510** DOUGLAS *K. Hart* xlvi, The dure on chare it stude. **1513** — *Æneis* III. vi. 177 Quhill percace The pipand wynd blaw up the dur on char.

† **3.** A turn or movement generally. *Obs.*

c **1325** *Body & Soul* 157 (Mätz.) Bote as tou bere me aboute, ne miȝt I do the leste char. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 5172 (Trin.) [Abraham] drowȝe his swerde priuely þat þe childe were nat war Ar he had done þat char.

† **4.** A turn or stroke of work; an action, deed; a piece of work or business. *Obs.*

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* iv. 36 Menn þe bið abisȝod..mid oðrum cierrum [*v. r.* cirrum]. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Sulche monne þe him deð .. wiken and cherres. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8801 Sleyght & connyng doþ many a chare. *c* **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 96 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 302 While þou holdes mete in mouthe, be war To drynke, þat is vnhonest char. **1570** [see CHARE *v.*[1] 4]. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiv. (1612) 306 This Chaer thus chaerd .. returnes he backe. *c* **1622** FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III. ii, Here's two chewres chewr'd. **1680** *News fr. Country* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1881) IV. 201 How pure a Charr had it been then, they not one, to ten times Ten.

II. Extant sense: now usually *chare*.

5. *esp.* An occasional turn of work, an odd job, *esp.* of household work; hence in *pl.* the household work of a domestic servant. (The regular phrase in U.S., where the word has the form CHORE, q.v.).

c **1325** *Pol. Songs* 341 Unnethe wolde eny don a char. *c* **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xiii. 32 (Gibbs MS.) Makyng þe beddes and suche oþer chares. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 75 The Maid that Milkes, And doe's the meanest chares. **1608–11** BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* III. (1614) 74 Many weare Gods cloth..that never did good chare in his service. **1679** *Hist. Jetzer* 2 Cleft out Wood, carryed Stones, and did other odd Chairs. **1832–4** DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. IX. 69 The peasant who does the humblest chares. **1866** *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan. 5/2 The mother will be grey, and 'past chares'. **1881** MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 321 Not less monotonous than the humblest chars. **1881** HUXLEY *Sc. & Cult.* ii. 34 Mere handicrafts and chares.

6. *Comb.*, in sense 5, as *chare-work*; also *charfolk*, *-parson* on analogy of CHARWOMAN, q.v.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 116 Who, instead of their own servants, use *Chair-folk in their houses. **1881** GOLDW. SMITH *Cowper* ii. 24 A *char-parson .. who walked sixteen miles every Sunday to serve two churches. **1613** HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 240 Woman..spinnes, Cards, and doth *chare-worke.

Chare (tʃēəɹ), *sb.*[2] Forms 3 **chihera**, 4 **chere**, 5– **chare**; also 6 **chayer**, 8 **chair**. [? The same as CHARE turning; cf. Sc. *wynd*.]

Local name for a narrow lane, alley, or wynd, in Newcastle and some neighbouring towns; also for some country lanes and field tracks, e. g. the three which converge at *Chare ends*, by the landing-place on Holy Island.

12.. *Carta Willi de Glanavilla* in Surtees *Hist. Durham* (Gateshead) Poters-chihera. *a* **1400** *Ibid.* Waldeschere. **1430** *Inquest on death of R. Thornton*, ibid., Pylot-chare. **1596** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 263 In the lowe seller, in Chapmane chayer. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4293/3 A Large Dwelling-House in the Broad Chair in Newcastle upon Tyne.. will be sold. **1772** PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1790) III. 305 The lower streets and chares or alleys are extremely narrow. **1862** SMILES *Engineers* III. 411 The queer chares and closes, the wynds and lanes of Newcastle.

Chare, *sb.*[3], chariot, car: see CHAR *sb.*[2]

† **Chare,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [a. OF. *char* (mod.F. *chair*) :—L. *carn-em* flesh.]

1. Flesh, meat. (Only in French names of dishes.)

c **1450** *Courses of a Meal* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 92 Graunte chare. **1461–83** *Liber Niger Edw. IV*, in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 30 For his yoman .. he taketh dayly, one payne, one messe gros chare [*elsewhere* 'gret flessh', 'great meat'].

2. 'Flesh' or pulp of fruit, as in the following:

† **Chare de quince.** *Obs.* Also 5 **chardecoynes**, **-qweyns**, **charequynses**, 6 **chardequynce**. [F. **chair de coings* (OF. *cooins*) pulp of quinces: see QUINCE.] A preserve made of the pulp of quinces.

c **1440** *Douce MS.* 55 fol. 28 b, In maner as men seth chare de quincys. *c* **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 455 A halfe pounde of chardecoynes. **1452** MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 182 I. 245, I pray yow that ye wol send me a booke wyth chardeqweyns that I may have of in the monynggs, for the eyeres be nat holsom in this town. **1469** *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 95 Empty pottes of grene gynger, bagges, bookes of charequynses, boxes of comfettes. *Ibid.* 103 Charequynses, 10lb. the boke, vs.—*2l.* 10*s.* **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 266 Loke ye haue in all seasons butter, chese, apples, peres, nottes..compost, grene gynger and chardequynce.

† **Chare de wardon.** *Obs.* A preserve made of the pulp of Warden pears.

a **1422** *Dinner to Hen. V*, in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 91. *c* **1425** *15th c. Cookery Bk.* (Harl. MS. 279) § 34 Chardewardon.—Take Pere Wardonys, sethe hem in Wyne or in fayre Water.

Chare, *sb.*[5], obs. f. CHAR *sb.*[3] a fish.

† **Chare,** *a. Obs.* [App. shortened from CHARY: ? influenced by CHERE, F. *cher* dear.]

1. = CHARY; careful.

1564 *Brief Exam.*, As the prudent and chare ouerseers iudge. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1593) 336 My forrest Ide, of which I am most chare. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1339/1 Chare defense of faithful league.

2. Dear. Cf. CHARY 3, CHERE.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxiii. 134 He sheweth howe deare and chare our soulehealth is vnto him.

Chare, char (tʃēəɹ, tʃāɹ), *v.* Forms: 1 **ciérran**, **cerran**, **cyrran**, 2 **cherre**, 2–4 **cher**, 3 **churre**, **chearre**, 3–4 **chere**, 4 **charre**, 4–6 **charr**, 7 (**chaer**, **chewre**), 3– **chare**, 4– **char**. [OE. *cęrran* (Vesp. Ps.) W. S. *cięrran*, *cyrran* :—OTeut. type **karrjan* or **karzjan*, f. **karri-* **karzi*, OE. *cęrre*, CHARE *sb.*[1]. Senses 4 and 5 are perhaps newly formed on the sb.

(Often identified with OHG. *chêran*, *chêrran* (:—*chêrjan*) MHG. *kêren*, Ger. *kehren*, OLG. *kêrjan* (*kêrôn*), MDu. *kêren*, Du. *keeren*, OFris. *kêra*, with the same signification. But these represent an OTeut. **kairjan* or **kaizjan*, the vocalism of which is entirely different. Cf. CHARE *sb.*[1])

The modern form is generally *chare*, though *char* is not uncommon; *chore* and *chewre* are dial.]

† **1.** *trans.* To turn; *esp.* to turn aside or away (also with *by*); to lead aside; to drive away. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* cxiii.[iv] 8 He .. clifu cyrreð on cwicu swylce wæteres wellan. *a* **1240** *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 And cher me from sunne. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 52 Satenas our wai will charre. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 850 Þe lorde hym charred to a chambre. *a* **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 325 And chare awey the crowe. **1501** DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xix, And stand on rowme quhair better folk bene charrit. **1513** — *Æneis* II. v. (iv) 43 As ane bull..charris by the aix with his nek wyght. **1674** RAY *N. C. Wds.* 10 *Chare*, to stop: as char the Cow, i.e. Stop or turn her. So **1721** in BAILEY.

† **b.** Inverted constr. (='to turn the rain from her'.) *Obs. rare.*

a **1500** *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 142 She hadde no clopes to chare hir fro þe rayne.

† **2.** *refl.* in sense of next. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Cædmon's Satan* 698 (Gr.) Cer ðe on bæcling. *c* **1205** LAY. 21266 Þis isæh Childric, & gon him to charren. [*c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8643 Achilles for the chop cherit hym not litle, Braid out of batell, bound vp his wounde.]

† **3.** *intr.* To turn; *esp.* to turn away or aside, depart; to turn back, return. *Obs.* Cf. AGAIN-CHARE in AGAIN- 2.

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* lxix. [lxx.] 3 Hi on hinderlincg .. cyrrað. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Hwan ic aȝen cherre. *c* **1205** LAY. 29495 And charde aȝein sone eft into Rome. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 33 Te þreo children þe chearre nalden from þe lahen. *a* **1250** *Prov. Ælfred* 85 in *O. E. Misc.* 106 Eueruyches monnes dom to his owere dure churreþ. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2390 Or ic of werlde chare. *c* **1375** ? BARBOUR *St. Theodera* 121 Scho .. as scho mycht, did turne & chare.

† **b.** To turn from one bodily state, belief, etc., to another. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2260 Chear ananriht, þæt te ðore chearren þurh þe. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15730 Þe ffeuere agu ful sore hym hatte; But sone he chared [Wace *Dont cil retorne*] & wel swatte.

4. *trans.* To do, accomplish (a turn of work). *arch.* or *Obs.*

1570 *Marriage Wit & Sc.* IV. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 375 This char is char'd well. **1602** [see CHAR *sb.*[1] 4]. **1612** FLETCHER *Two Noble K.* III. ii. 21 All's chared when he is gone. *c* **1622** — *Love's Cure* III. ii, Here's two chewres chewr'd. **1816** SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vii, How now, ruffian, is thy job chared?

5. *intr.* To do odd turns or jobs, *esp.* of housework; to work in this way by the day, without continuous employment; hence *trans.* (*colloq.*) to do the cleaning work of (a house). Hence **Cha·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1732 *Acc. Workhouses* (ed. 2) 95 If any person shall go a begging, or charing..they shall be sent to Bridewell. **1810** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1883) 230 Him, herself, and two little children, she had to maintain by washing and charing (*note*, I am ignorant whether there be any classical authority for this word, but I know no other word that expresses occasional day labour in the houses of others). **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 528 The identical lady of the mop, who occasionally chared at the house. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 273/1 'Betsy Martin .. goes out charing and washing, by the day'. **1864** H. KINGSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 144 Look at that girl's charing; why I never see anything like it, with the exception of Mrs. Chittle, who chared Park Villa at the end of a fortnight, nursing two.

[**Chare** *v.*, in Bailey, etc. misprint for CHAVE q.v.]

Chare, obs. form of CHAIR.

Chare = *schare*, cut, obs. pa. t. of SHEAR *v.*

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiii. 160 Before þe Burde..The Dukis Brede þis childe þan chare.

Charect(e, charecter, obs. ff. CARAT, CHARACT, CHARACTER.

Chare de quynce, -quynse: see CHARE *sb.*[4]

† **Cha·rely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CHARE *a.* + -LY[2].] = CHARILY; carefully.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. (R.) Being al to ware, and to charely circumspecte. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Mark* xiv. 92 Laye ye handes upon hym, and leade hym charely. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Thou fleest that vice..so charely [*rime* barely].

Charely(e, obs. form of CHARILY.

† **Charet, charette.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **charrette**, 5–6 **charett**, 5–7 **charette**, (6 **chear-**, **chairette**), 6–7 **charet**, **charret**. [a. OF. *charrette*, (*charete*) wagon, cart, dim. of OF. *charre* CAR *sb.*[1] (prob. of Romanic age: cf. It. and med.L. *carretta*, Sp. and Pr. *carreta*). In mod. French *charrette* is a two-wheeled vehicle with two shafts, while *chariot* is four-wheeled. This distinction may be historical, and may have existed originally in Eng. also; but here, after the shifting of the stress to the first syllable, and consequent obscuration of the termination, *charet*(*te* and *chariot* were confounded and treated as synonymous; and the former became obsolete before the middle of the 17th c., though it virtually survived as a pronunciation of *chariot* till the 19th c. With six exceptions *charet* occurs uniformly in the Bible of 1611, but has been everywhere changed in later editions to *chariot*.]

1. A wheeled vehicle or conveyance: **a.** for persons or goods; a carriage, chariot, cart, wagon, etc.

? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 141 Fower charrettes came anon. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxii. 241 In a Charett with 4 Wheles..and 4 or 5 or 6 of the grettest Lordes ryden aboute this charyot. **1494** FABYAN VII. 535 So many wedgys of golde as shulde charge or lade viii. charettis. **1533** CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 114 II. 37 Riche charettes..furnysshed with diverse auncient old lades. **1606** BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 100 It is harder to rule two horses to guide a coach or charret then one. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 16 So Iehu rode in a charet. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iii. § 2. 7 This Imposter rode up and doun the Town in a triumphant Charret. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xlv. 4 The Kings of the earth..have their Charrets drawn by other horses.

b. A war-chariot. (In biblical or classical use.)

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* xi. 40 And the kinge of the north.. shall come agaynst him with charettes. — *Zech.* vi. 2 In the first charet were reade horse. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xiv. 7 Hee tooke sixe hundred chosen charets. **1650** R. GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 20 There were seen in the air .. charets and armed men. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* III. 28 Arm'd from his charret to the ground leapt he.

2. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *charet-city*, *-driver*, *-horse*, *-wheel*; **charet-man,** = CHARIOTEER.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* i. 14 A thousand and foure hundred charets, and twelue thousand horsemen, which he placed in the *charet-cities. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xciv. (1591) 108 Vitellius..builded vp stables for *charet driuers. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Sam.* viii. 4 Dauid houghed all the *charet horses. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 18 The *charetman rode to mete them. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 26/2 And those charetmen by exercise and custome were so cunning. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xviii. 33 Hee sayd to his charetman, Turne thine hand. — 1 *Kings* vii. 33 *Charet wheele.

† **Cha·reter.** *Obs.* Forms: 7 **charrettier**, **chariter.** [a. OF. *charetier*, now *charrettier*, f. *charete*, *charrette* (prob. of Rom. age: cf. It. *carrettiero*, Sp. *carretero*).]

1. The driver of a 'charet'; a charioteer.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 60 The charrettiers mingled themselves with the battel of the footmen. **1656** HEYLIN *Surv. France* 14 There our chareter brought us to the ruines of an house.

2. (A horse) that draws a 'charet'. *rare*—[1]. [F. *cheval charrettier*.]

1601 F. TATE tr. *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 56 (1876) 41 A vallet herbergeour, who shal herberge the said horses, sommers, and chariters.

Chare Thursday, corrupt f. SHERE-THURSDAY.

Chareuille, obs. form of CHERVIL.

Char-folk: see CHARE *sb.*[1] 6.

Charge (tʃāɹdʒ), *sb.* Also 4 **charg**, **chaarge**, 6 **chardge**, *Sc.* **chairge**. [a. F. *charge* fem. :—Romanic *carga*, late L. *carrica* (cf. It. *carica*, Sp. *carga*), f. the vb. *carricāre*, *cargar*: see CHARGE *v.*, and cf. CARK, CHARCHE *sb.*]

I. A material load; that which can be borne, taken, or received.

† **1.** A (material) load, burden, weight. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 140 He was bute charge—& teide uor þui ane clot of heui eorðe to hire. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 416 So heuy charge of wayn. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 169 So mykelle was þat barge..& so heuy of charge. **1382**

Wyclif 2 *Kings* viii. 9 Fourty chamel chaargis [1388 the burthuns of fourti camels]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1352 Of fruyt hadde every tree his charge. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xix. xxii, The shyp was great, fyve c. tonne to charge. 1638 Heywood *Wise Wom.* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 300 Having a charge of money about me. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 257 This charge, or weight, will be stopped, or stayed by the Inverse Arches. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Charge*, An unweildy Ship .. is a Ship of Charge.

[¶ '*Charge of Lead.*'

1721 Bailey, A charge of Lead is 36 Pigs, each containing six Stone wanting two Pound.

This is merely a mistake of Bailey's for *Charre of Lead*, used in Scotland in 14th c., explained by Cowel in his *Interpreter*, whence it passed into succeeding Law Dicts., and into Kersey 1708–21. See Char *sb.*[2] 2. Bailey's error is duly perpetuated in modern Dictionaries, as if *charge of lead* were a current expression.]

2. The action of loading a vessel, etc. ? *Obs.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Any hauen, porte or rode of charge or discharge.

3. The quantity of powder, or (more loosely, with sportsmen, etc.) of powder and shot, with which a fire-arm is loaded for one discharge. See Bursting *charge, vbl. sb.* 6.

1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xli. § 2. 162 Artillery, or Cannons of wood..behind the which they put boxes of iron, that held their charge. 1669 Sturmy *Mariners Mag.* II. v. xi. § 1. 46 To tell readily how much Powder is a due Charge for any Piece. 1846 Grener *Sc. Gunnery* 327 One half of the musket charge will escape past the ball during its passage up the barrel. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xviii. 331 A single charge of gunpowder. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* II. 57 After watching the animal for about half an hour I gave him a charge of shot.

b. So *Mining.* A quantity of gunpowder or other explosive used in blasting.

4. *gen.* The quantity of anything which a receptacle, a piece of mechanism, etc. is fitted or constructed to bear, take in, or receive; *e.g.* the quantity of coal which a gas-retort takes in, the quantity of ore, etc. put into a furnace at one heat, etc., etc.

1672 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5097 By that means the Microscope will..bear a deeper Charge. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 82 A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw. 1832 G. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 165 The opening through which the charge was introduced. 1858–75 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 55 The charge [of lead-ore] employed varies in almost every establishment. In the North smaller charges are used than in most other localities. At Newcastle, the charge varies from 12 to 14 cwts. .. in Cornwall, charges of 30 cwt. are not unfrequently worked. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Charge*, the materials introduced at one time or one round into a furnace.

5. *Electr.* An accumulation of electricity in a Leyden jar, electric battery, etc., which may be again discharged.

1782 Brook in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 387 No glass to be charged, as we call it, with electricity, will bear a greater charge than, etc. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr.* I. 89 The algebraic sum of all the electricity on the surface of a conductor is called the charge on the conductor.

fig. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 269 [They will] accumulate fresh charges of threatening power in the intellectual atmosphere which surrounds the church.

6. *Her.* Any device 'charged' or borne upon an escutcheon; a bearing.

1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 15 Chaucers armes are not so meane, eyther for coolour, chardge, or particione as some will make them. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. iii. (1660) 52 A Charge is that thing whatsoever that doth occupy the field. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xv. 47 This to my Elder Brother I must yield, I have the Charge, but he hath all the Field. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* vi. 56 To introduce many heraldic charges.

7. *Farriery.* A thick adhesive plaster applied to the body of a horse.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 287 Then lay on this charge following. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4495/4 He had, when lost, a hot charge laid on with Deer's Hair on every Leg. 1831–72 Youatt *Horse* xvii. 382 A charge, or very strong adhesive plaster, across the haunch may be useful. *Ibid.* xxiii. 483 The following mixture makes a good charge.

II. A load of trouble, expense, responsibility, blame, etc.

* *of trouble.*

8. *fig.* A burden, load, weight (of trouble, inconvenience, etc.). *Obs.* **b.** *concr.* Anything burdensome; a source of trouble or inconvenience.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7292 He n'ul that youre barouns..No beore charge of all this. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xx. 12 To vs, that han born the charge of the day and hete. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* H ij b, Which shalle be in grete charge and payne to gyue a good ansuere. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 131 Folewe vertue and leue charges mundayne. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 4 The charge of intelligence, the pain in compiling. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxi, Thank God..I need not be a charge on the old mother.

* * *of importance.*

† **9.** *fig.* Moral weight, importance, moment. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 620 Thyng that beryth more effect & charge. *c* 1400 Maundev. xxii. 243 Thus anon hathe he hasty tydynges of ony thing, that berethe charge. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 28 Occupyed in maters of charge and weyghty. 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 18 The Letter was not nice, but full of charge, Of deare import.

† **b.** In such phrases as *it is no charge*, it is of no importance, it does not matter; *to make, give, have no charge*, to make of no account, not to care (const. *of* or with *clause*). (Cf. Charge *v.* 20.)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1940 Of þe chepe no charg. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxii. 16 There is no cure, or charge, to thee of eny man [1388 thou chargist not of ony man]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Squire's T.* 359 Dreem of which ther nys no charge. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 744 For hay .. Make housyng as the list; it is noo charge [*non refert*]. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) vi, He .. makith noo charge what comyth of hymself. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. iv. 13 They retched not ne had no charge of suche goodis.

* * * *Pecuniary.*

10. Pecuniary burden; expense, cost. *arch.*

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (*heading*) Ordynaunces for the Kyngs Ordenarye Chargys. *c* 1510 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 90 Thou hast lytle money & much charge. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 157 The Globe which M. Sanderson to his very great charge hath published. 1653 Walton *Angler* iii. 79 'Tis the company and not the charge that makes the feast. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 265 January..is the rich mans charge, and the poor mans misery. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlii. 114 The Profits can hardly bear the Charge. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 118 When the .. certain charge of the Out-fit was duly taken into consideration. 1842 Macaulay *Fredk. Gt., Ess.* (1854) II. 673/1 The whole charge of his kitchen was brought within the sum of two thousand pounds sterling a year. 1848 — *Hist. Eng.* I. 593 A small body guard of forty young men, well armed and mounted at their own charge, attended Monmouth.

b. The price required or demanded for service rendered, or (less usually) for goods supplied.

1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 388 The charge for conveying a single letter was twopence for eighty miles, and threepence for a longer distance. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* x. xx, His charges, too, are moderate. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 117 The bank is always willing to do the work for fixed low charges. *Mod.* What is the charge for admittance? He declined to make a charge, but left it to us to pay what we thought proper.

c. *pl.* Expenses: often with sense scarcely or not at all distinguishable from the sing. *arch.*

1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 145 Atte custages and charges of the seid Maister and brethern of the seid Gilde. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 61 Sent ouer of the King of Englands owne proper Cost and Charges. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 44 I'll bear your charges this night, and you shall beare mine to morrow. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 25 Builders ought to calculate the Charges of their designed Building. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvi. 12 To defray the charges of his funeral. 1783 Bailey, *Cadet, Cadee*, one that serves as a volunteer in the wars upon his own charges. 1845 Thackeray *Cornh. to Cairo* ii, A..cathedral, built by the present bishop at his own charges.

d. *Commerce.* Expenses incidental upon business or commercial operations, especially such as do not come under other particular headings of the Profit and Loss Account.

1546 Johnson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 143 II. 174, I have allowed for freight and charges of the same thiether. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 17 Tolls, fees, and tariffs of charges. *Mod.* An analysis of the General Charges Account.

† **e.** *To be at charge* or *at charges*: to undergo (great) expense; to bear the expense or cost. So also, *to be at the charge(s of. Obs.*

1542 Brinklow *Compl.* vii. (1874) 20 Nexte terme he must be at charge to come vp. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 256 Ile be at Charges for a Looking-glasse. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 110/2 These live sparingly, Are never at the charges of a Barber, Unguents, or Baths. 1714 Steele *Lover* i. (1723) 7 As I am a young Author .. he would not be at that Charge. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 212 That the Court should be at great Charges for this Pomp.

11. A liability to pay money laid upon a person or estate.

c 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 20 To setten downe a bill of charge. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 54 Charge is where a Man granteth a Rent issuing out of his ground .. this is called a Rent-charge. 1788 J. Powell *Devises* (1827) II. 51 They do not furnish a single case of such a charge failing in event by the death of the devisee in the devisor's life time. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 109 Whether the same proportional charge should be made on incomes of 100*l.* or 500*l.* a year, as on those of 1000*l.* or 5000*l.*? *Ibid.* II. vii. 318 A mere charge by one government department against others. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxiv. 184 Limitation has..been put upon proceedings to recover charges on the estate. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 11 Any mortgage or charge duly created ..upon the profits of any benefice.

* * * * *Responsibility, care.*

12. A task or duty laid upon one; commission, trust, responsibility; an office entrusted to one.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20790 (Fairf.) He wille take na charge on him. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 393. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 28 Jason thenne began to thenke on the grete honour and charge that he hadde receyued. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 Whose mere function or charge is the service of God. 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 45 Pastors have a dreadfull charge, not performed by a formal preachment twise a week. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iii. 14 Your tutor..I dare say he is every way equal to such a charge. 1810 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 151 It is incumbent on those who accept great charges, to risk themselves on great occasions. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/2 He is now obliged by ill-health to seek a less burdensome charge, and the living becomes vacant. [Cf. 14.]

13. The duty or responsibility of taking care *of* (a person or thing); care, custody, superintendence. Phrase, *To have, take, give (the) charge of.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 He shal take þe charge al sone as he is warned þerof. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8952 A cheftan with charge of hom all. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 A charge, *cura*. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xc[i]. 11 He shall geue his angels charge ouer the. 1611 Bible *Acts* viii. 27 An Eunuch ..who had the charge of all her treasure. — 1 *Macc.* xiv. 42 He should take charge of the Sanctuarie. 1727 Swift *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 187 If the reverend Clergy showed more concern .. I charitably impute it to their great charge of souls. 1841 Macaulay *W. Hastings, Ess.* (1854) II. 597/1 His uncle..determined to take charge of him. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxvi, Under the charge of her kind..patroness.

b. *In charge (of)* is used both actively and passively; *e.g.* to leave children *in charge of* a nurse, or a nurse *in charge of* the children. The latter is the more recent use; thence *officer, clerk, curate in charge*, i.e. having actually the charge or care (of a place, business, etc.), 'on duty'. *To give* (an object) *in charge* (*to* a person): (*a.*) to commit (it) to his care, entrust him with it; (*b.*) to give an order or command, to charge (see sense 15, and Charge *v.* 14). *To give* (a person) *in charge*: to hand over to the custody of the police. So *to have, take in charge.*

1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 276 Forgetting nothing given to him in charge. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 70 Where is the gold I gaue in charge to thee? 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warrs* 349 The Earl of Bulloin having in charge matters of greater concernment. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 478 The weighty terms, That he had taken in charge. 1793 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 51, I have it in charge from the President to assure the merchants..that, etc. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* i, I was now left almost altogether in charge of the deck. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 440 *note*, The Dutch Archives..are in the charge of gentlemen whose courtesy..cannot be too highly praised. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 78 Having the education of young girls in charge. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* iv. 33 No one seemed to know what it is to be 'in charge', or who was in charge. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/4 Mr. Shaw-Lefevre..was left..in full charge of the House. 1885 Sir C. Butt in *Law Rep., Probate*, 101 The European ..was in charge of a duly licensed pilot. 1887 *Newspr.* The thief was promptly arrested and given in charge.

14. A thing or person entrusted to the care or management of any one. *spec.* The people or district committed to the care of a minister of religion.

1530 Palsgr. 157 *Vne cúre*, a cure, a parsonage, or a charge. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* 12, I will not be theyr vpholder which lye sleeping and snorting in their charges. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiii. (1612) 300 When Stafford and his double charge to Italie were come. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 6 *Dio.* How now my charge? *Cres.* Now my sweet gardian. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 220 Woe be to that Priest..That will not..preach his Charge among. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 69 He hoped her fair charge was well. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* x. (1866) 70 [The dog] has driven his charge away. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 58 The Vicar .. resided on the latter charge. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. liv. 76 Instructions that the clergy should reside within their charges.

† **b.** Term for a 'company' of clergy having the cure of souls. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Dignyte of chanonys, a Charge of curatis.

* * * * * *Mandate, admonition.*

15. A precept, injunction, mandate, order.

138. Wyclif *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 24 The chargis of profetis tretynge þis matir. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 193 He..yaf him charge, That they ne suffre..His wife to go. 1535 Coverdale *Eccles.* viii. 2 When a kynge geueth a charge, his commaundement is mightie. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xviii. 5 The king gaue all the captaines charge concerning Absalom. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 324 A charge or commandment. 1702 Pope *Sapho* 119 No charge I gave you, and no charge could give, But this, be mindful of our loves, and live. 1726 Gay *Fables* I. xlviii. 36. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. (1847) 11 His parting charge.

b. *spec.* An official instruction or admonition given by a judge to a jury, by a bishop or archdeacon to his clergy, or by a member of a presbytery or senior minister to a young minister at his ordination.

1690 *Bp. of Worc.'s Charge* 11 Sept. 1 The Charge was given by the Bishop himself. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) II. 245 Johnson .. with humourous formality gave me a Charge, pointing out the conduct expected from me. 1864 *Daily News* 26 Mar., Irving's 'charge' to the young minister at London-wall is something almost terrible to read. 1881 Bp. Wordsworth in *Public Opinion* No. 1044. 395 The main portion of my charge .. delivered at our annual synod in Perth. 1888 *Falkirk Mail* 1 Sep. 3/5 Mr. Reid..ascended the pulpit and delivered the charge to the pastor and the congregation. *Mod.* In his charge to the jury, the Lord Chief Justice said, etc.

c. *Sc. Law.* The command of the sovereign's letters to perform some act, *e.g.* to enter an heir. Also, the messenger's copy of service, requiring the person to obey this command, or generally to fulfil the decrees of a court of law.

* * * * * * *Accusation.*

16. Attribution or imputation of something culpable; accusation.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. 43, I pray God that this turne not me to Charge. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D vij b, Puttyng the charge of the dede upon other. 1577 Patericke *Gentillet's Agst. Machiavel* (1602) 318 The gentleman..gave charge upon those which had taken away his betrothed wife. 1625 Bacon *Truth, Ess.* (Arb.) 501 Such a Disgrace, and such an Odious Charge. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 50. 324 He cannot prove these heavy Charges of Disloyalty. 1777 Priestley *Matter & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 34 The writer .. has well defended my hypothesis from the charge of infidelity. 1867 Mrs. Oliphant *Madonna M.* iii, That such a charge was hanging over her

head. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* IV. 418 He made the most startling and..the most sweeping charges.

b. Phr. *To lay to one's charge*: to impute to one as a fault, charge one with, charge upon one.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 11 False witnesses .. laye to my charge thinges that I knowe not. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 139 To lay his Goatish disposition on the charge of a Starre. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* ii. (1813) 172 Two offences..you last night laid to my charge. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. v. 75 Not having anything very serious to lay to the charge of the man himself.

c. *spec.* The accusation upon which a prisoner is brought up for trial; hence, in the slang of the police: A prisoner charged with an offence and brought up for trial.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 422 One by one the 'charges' were brought in..and set before him in that little iron-railed dock. Some were felonious charges: scowling, beetle-browed, under-hung charges, who had been there many times before, and were likely to come there many times again.

III. An impetuous attack (and allied senses).

†17. The position of a weapon ready for action. Cf. Charge *v.* 21. *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 120 Their armed Staues in charge, their Beauers downe. 1635 Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* ii. (1643) 10 The Charges of the Pike are twofold, either for Defence, or Offence. 1650 R. Elton *Art. Milit.* I. v. (1668) 5.

18. *Mil.* An impetuous attack or onset; the act of bearing down impetuously upon the opposing force (see quot. 1832). Also said of the rush of a powerful animal, as a bull, an elephant, of a player at football, etc.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 275 It chaunced certeine French men and Almaynes to geve such a charge and onset of the English hoste, that perforce they opened the Archers of the Princes battaile. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 152 To abide a charge. 1611 Bible 2 *Macc.* xi. 11 Giuing a charge vpon their enemies like lions. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. II. 158 Of Knowledge great Either for Charge or for Retreat. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xix. 531 The two armies rushed with equal fury to the charge. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 63 The Charge is that attack made with the greatest velocity and regularity possible, to break the order of the opposite enemy. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 137 Egmont returned to the charge, but was forced back with greater loss than before. 1855 Tennyson (*title*) Charge of the Light Brigade. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* v, The 'Bravos' of the School-house attest the pluckiest charge of all that hard-fought day. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 532/1 Reform meetings were dispersed by charges of Dragoons.

b. *fig.*; esp. in phr. *To return to the charge.*

1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 194 ¶ 11 He returns every day to the charge with increase of courage. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* (Hoppe) Nor, although he returned to the charge very often, could he obtain any useful intelligence.

19. *Mil.* A signal for the attack sounded on a trumpet or other instrument. (Also *fig.*)

1650 R. Elton *Art Milit.* III. xxiii. (1668) The several beats of the Drum; as first, of a Call; second, a Troop;.. a March;.. a Preparative;.. a Battle or Charge;.. a Retreat. 1682 Otway *Venice Pres.* I. i, Beats not my heart as't would alarum thine [heart] To a new charge of bliss? 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 92 The trumpets on both sides sound the charge. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The pipers on both sides blew their charge. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I. xix. 311 The..proclamation rang like a trumpet charge over the hills and valleys of France.

20. *Comb.*, as *charge-bearer, -bearing*; **charge-inspector**, an officer who inspects the charges entered in a charge-sheet; **charge-man**, the leader of a working squad; **charge-sheet**, the paper kept at a police-station on which are duly entered the names of persons brought in custody to the station, with the charge against them, etc.; **charge-ways** *adv.* (see 7), in the manner of a 'charge' or horse-plaister.

1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.*, A German souldier was observed to kill in the field some captain or *charge-bearer among the Romans. 1592 Dee *Comp. Rehears.* in *Chetham Misc.* (1851) I. 35, I have received..in money towards some of my *charges-bearing the som of, etc. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 3/1 The *charge-inspector, being trained as a criminal lawyer as well as a policeman. 1885 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 6/3, I, as a *charge man, was the oldest at the particular hammer that I worked at. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 9/1 It was the custom for the constable to give the information which appears in the *charge-sheet. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farriers Disp.* xvi. (1734) 304 Apply it *Charge-ways all over the part.

Charge (tʃāidʒ), *v.* Forms: 3– **charge**; also 4 **cherge, scharge**, 5 **charg**, 6– *Sc.* **chairge**. [a. OF. *charge-r, -ier*, 11th c. in Littré (= ONF. *carguer, cargier*, Pr. *cargar*, Sp., Pg. *cargar*, It. *caricare*) :—L. *carricāre* (in Jerome) to load, f. *carr-us* car, wagon: cf. *commūnicāre* to share in common, *caballicāre* to ride, etc.

(Several forms resulted in Romanic from the L. type *carricāre*. When the original vb. in sense 'load' was syncopated at an early period to *carcāre* (cf. It. *caricare, carcare*), this gave OF. *karkier, charchier* (cf. L. *caballus* horse, *caballicāre, cabalcāre* to ride, F. *chevaucher*); thence ME. Cark and Charche. Otherwise, *carricāre* became *carrigāre*, and was then syncopated to *cargare*, OF. *cargüier, chargier*, Eng. Charge. After these changes had taken place, and the original verb had become Romanic *carcare, cargare*, a new *carricare* was formed in the sense 'to convey in a *car*', 'to cart', and this gave OF. *careyer, carier, charier* (cf. *manus* hand, *manicāre* to handle, F. *manier*); thence Eng. Carry.)]

I. To load; to cause to bear, hold, or receive.

(*To charge* is, in sense, causal of *to bear*; hence in the passive *charged with* is equivalent to 'bearing', 'taking', or 'receiving' what it can bear or hold.)

†1. *trans.* To place a load on or in; to load (*e.g.* a vehicle, ship, beast of burden, etc.). Also, in *passive*; *charged with*: laden with, bearing. *Obs.* exc. as merged in other senses.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 13 Me chargede þre hondret schippes.. þer wyþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8253 It was so cherged [*v. r.* charged, karkid, karked] ilk a bogh. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3136 Two & þyrty grete somers y-charged alle & some Wyþ fair flour. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 967 A tre, That charged was with fruyt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chargyn wythe byrdenys, *onero*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. i. 114 Mak prayer and offerandis Chargeand the altaris oft with his awin hands. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 57 Cæsar, charging his shippes with a great number of captives. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 191 Her head, armes, necke, nose, eares, legs and toes, each charged with Amulets and Bracelets of silver. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 Branches, charg'd with Leaves. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 633 Ten mules charged with large hampers. 1854 Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxxv. 655 The frigate charged with the mortal remains of Napoleon.

† b. *transf.* To load with blows. *Obs.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 33 All those..blowes wherewith you haue charged me.

†2. To lay or place (goods, etc.) as a load *upon*; to lade. *Obs.*

c 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* 423 All .iii. .. chargyd in theyr neckes mete ynowe & brought it to the shyp. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 There to charge and discharge the sayde goodes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 133 They must charge and discharge their wares.

fig. 1665-9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* II. xv. To charge no more upon a Day than the trouble that belongs to it.

†3. To carry as a load or lading. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 57 Merlin hem shewde the stones that were grete and longe..They..seide it was a thynge inpossible to charge, they were of soche gretnesse and wight. 1660 Burney Κέρδ. Δῶρον (1661) 98 Fear not man..thou charges Cæsar and his Fortune.

4. To put in or on (a thing) what it can bear or is adapted to receive; to cause to take or receive to the extent of its capacity or requirements; to furnish *with* its full complement; to fill (*e.g.* a vessel *with* liquor, etc.).

In some modern phrases probably transf. from 5.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Hit is iueðred [as an arrow]; þet is, icharged. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 58 A distaffe charged with flaxe. 1674 Ray *Iron Work* 126 The Furnace which is before charged with coles. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Wks.* (1764) I. 286 The trembling tears that charge thy melting eyes. 1785 Cowper *Task* VI. 570 Creeping vermin ..charged perhaps with venom. 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* I. 9 When you charge your rocket. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 20 Charging the cylinders with dry split wood. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 26 An organ with bellows constantly charged. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 24 The water with which the rock is charged. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah* (ed. 3) 134 The slave who charged thy pipe.

b. Construction transposed as in 2.

1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/1 These bars are cut to lengths and charged into a suitable furnace.

5. *spec.* To put into (a fire-arm) the proper charge of powder and ball; to 'load'.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 No person..shal cary..any crosse bowe bent, or gun charged or furnished with pouder fire or touch for the same. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 382 Their battering Canon charged to the mouthes. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. xii. § 45 When any Piece of Ordnance is Charged with such a Shot as will not be driven home unto the Powder. *Ibid.* II. v. xiii. § 4 How Granadoes are to be Charged in a Mortar, and Fired. 1670 Nye *Gunnery* 39 He should know how to charge and discharge Gunner like. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 82 ¶ 8 Did you charge these Pistols? 1803 Rees *Cycl.* s.v., Engineers have contrived a sort of cannons which are charged by the breech.

fig. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 88 What are they, That charge their breath against us?

6. *Her.* To place a bearing on (an escutcheon or another bearing). *Charged with*: bearing.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* 12 A 'Gartiere'..maye not bee charged, but with floures or leaues. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 210 Charged with a Mullet of sixe poynts. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xxxviii, He.. charged his old paternal shield With bearings won on Flodden Field. 1882 *N. & Q.* 25 Mar. 230 John, his younger brother, should charge his ancestor's crescent with another for himself.

transf. 1705 Addison *Italy* (J.) It is a pity the obelisks in Rome had not been charged with several parts of the Egyptian histories. *a* 1719 — *Medals* i. 19 Nor are they [coins] only charged with Things but with many ancient Customs.

7. To fill (any substance) *with* other matter, diffused or distributed throughout it (*e.g.* the air *with* vapour, water *with* mineral substances, etc.). Usually in pa. pple. *charged with*: containing or full of (the matter specified) in a state of diffusion or solution.

[1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 106 The riuer Glaucus, charged with the riuer of Telemessus.] 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 82 The hard waters are such as are charged with some .. metallic matter. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 371 A black argillaceous limestone, charged with belemnites. 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* v. 103 The air may be charged.. with aqueous vapour. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 79 Water highly charged with calcium carbonate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/2 Old workings charged with foul gas. (Cf. 4.)

b. *Electr.* To cause to receive (electricity); to accumulate a quantity of electricity capable of being again discharged in (a Leyden jar, or any electrified body, or an 'accumulator').

1748 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 199 The bottle being thereby discharged, the man would be charged. 1750 *Ibid.* 243 How does the phial become charged (as we term it)? 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 48 The moving clouds were highly charged with electricity. 1881 Sir W. Thomson in *Nature* No. 619. 434 One of the twenty kilogramme cells charged ..and left with its 60 candle-hours' capacity.

8. *fig.* To fill, furnish fully, render replete. Usually in pa. pple. *charged with*: = bearing.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 175 Their braines be not so much charged, neither with weight nor with multitude of matters. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 61 The harder he charges his Head with Politics, the more it recoils. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* i. § 15. 26 Fair fronts of variegated mosaic, charged with wild fancies. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* I. 246 Soft accents clear Charged with high meanings. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 3 A face charged with memories of a keen and various life. 1877 H. Page *De Quincey* I. xi. 205 The stores of fact..with which his memory was charged.

II. To load heavily; to burden, put anything onerous, troublesome, hateful upon.

†9. To lay too heavy a load upon; to overload, burden. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cliv. (1495) 705 A voyde thynge of codware .. and chargyth more than it fedith. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. x. 89 The clustres of grapes ben so grete..that the men ben gretly charged to bere one of them only vpon a colestaff. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iii. 11 Charge not the wound with too much stitching. 1671 tr. *Freius' Voy. Mauritania* 33, I drank five or six cups of this admirable water, with which I felt my stomach no more charged than if I had drank but one. 1692 Locke *Educ.* (J.) A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the charging of childrens memories with rules and precepts.

b. *Painting* and *Decorative Art.* To overload.

1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 182 His shades not charged, but helped by varnish. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* iii. 133 Nothing is unskilfully charged for the purpose of obtaining grandeur.

†10. To press hard; in *pass.* to be hard pressed.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 317 And thai with speris swa him met..That he and horss..war chargit swa That bath doune to the erd can ga. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 281 The Frenche king understanding well that his men in Calyce were charged sore.

†11. *fig.* To burden *with* sin, guilt, care, sickness, etc. *Obs.*

c 1308 *Pol. Songs* 195 Men that..Mest i-charged beth with sinne. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7953 Þai salle be swa hevy charged with syn. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 24233 (Fairf.) Þou charge þe [*earlier MSS.* cark þe] no3t sa fast wiþ care. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 31 A lytel charged in my conscyence. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xx. 28 Kyng Robert of Scotland .. was greatly charged with the great sickenes. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Sacrifice* lii, Lo, here I hang, charg'd with a world of sinne.

†12. To burden with expense, tribute, exactions, etc.; to put to expense; to be burdensome to. *Obs.* (Cf. 17, 18.)

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 54 Hardeknout did charge þe lond in suilk treuwage, þat noiþer erle no barone myght lyue for taliage. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 344 The pouir folk of this cuntre Ar chargit .. Of vs, that ydill lyis her. 1484-5 Caxton *Curial* 4 They knowe not of what dyspence they ben charged for to nourysshe them. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* 225 He had more charged his people than euer had any of his predecessors. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 171. 1611 Bible 1 *Tim.* v. 16 Let not the Church be charged. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 250 Charging the Kingdom by Billetting of Soldiers.

13. To impose a duty, task, or responsibility upon; to burden, entrust, commission *with* (*of*, obs.).

c 1300 *Beket* 836 And thu afonge the bischopriche..That thu of non other thing ne scholdest icharged beo. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 305 He scharged hem with his message. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 9, I shal tel him al alonge all that ye have charged me of. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* iv. 6 He hath charged his angels with yow. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 163 What you haue charg'd me with, that haue I done. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 193 Soveraigns .. need not be charged with the Sciences Mathematicall. 1877 Brockett *Cross & Cr.* 482 He was .. charged with the supervision of all the military schools. 1881 J. C. Shairp in *Academy* 12 Feb. 111 A few poets .. who are charged with some old truth to revive.

† b. *elliptic.* To commission, put in charge (or office). *Obs.* Cf. *discharge.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7202 He chargyt was for no cheftain, ne chosyn by hym. *Ibid.* 8944 Sum clene prinse..To be charget as cheftain. 1532 Hervet tr. *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 13 Is there euer any other wyse man that ye trust and charge soo moche in your busines, as ye doo your wyfe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 167 Then was he discharged, and Sir John Breton knight charged for the rest of the yere.

c. *refl. To charge oneself with*: to take upon oneself the charge or responsibility of.

1727 Arbuthnot *Coins* (J.) He charg'd himself with all the sea risk of such vessels. 1788 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1861) II. 89 The Venetian Ambassador has charged himself with my visitors.

14. To lay a command or injunction upon; to command, order, enjoin; to exhort authoritatively; to give charge. Const. with *inf.*, or with clause introduced by *that*; also *simply* (sometimes followed by the exact words of the command).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 464 How þe cheuetayn hym charged þat þe kyst 3emed. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne*

1421 Whan he was chargede þe soþe to seye. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 940 Enyas was chargit by Venus To fleen a-wey. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 218 And chargeth hem, that they ne flee. 14.. *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 107) He charged hem.. Homward by hym they schuld repeyre. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 277 They .. charged hym to lye still. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xxii. 16, I charge yᵉ that thou saye no other thinge vnto me but the trueth, in the name of yᵉ Lorde. 1594 MARLOWE *Dido* I. i, Charge him from me to turn his stormy powers. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 49 Hold Toby, on thy life I charge thee, hold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 200, I charg'd thee, saying: Thou shalt not eate thereof. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. ii, Papa charged you to keep close to me. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. vii. He had charged, that his array Should southward march by break of day. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* iii. 47, I have strictly charged them..not to speak of this.

† b. *To charge to an answer*, etc. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 151 Thou canst not (Cardinall) deuise a name So slight..To charge me to an answere, as the Pope. 1596 — *Merch. V.* v. i. 298 Charge vs there vpon intergatories, And we will answer all things faithfully.

c. To deliver an official or formal instruction or exhortation to (as a judge to the jury, a bishop to his clergy, etc.). Also *absol.* to deliver a 'charge'. Cf. CHARGE *sb.* 15 b.

1618 PULTON *Statutes* 172 (*Act* 28 *Edw. III*, IX. *marg.*) No writ shal be directed to the Sheriffe to charge a Jury to indict any. 1856 *Nat. Intelligencer* 3 Nov. (Bartlett) 'Well', said the lawyer, 'did the judge charge you'? 1870 *Echo* 19 May, The Bishop of Bath and Wells charged the clergy of his diocese at Castle Carey, yesterday. 1881 *Newspr.* The Lord Chief Justice proceeded to charge the jury.

absol. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 244 The Bishops one after another began to charge against me.

15. To lay blame upon, blame, censure; to bring an accusation against, accuse.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 þei chargen hemsilf as ypocritis. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 She wende to have lytelyd her synne, to have charged an other. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 21/2 The king..charged him verie deepelie and sharplie for his rash and hastie adventures. 1611 BIBLE *Job* i. 22 In all this Iob sinned not, nor charged God foolishly. 1687 ABP. WAKE *Prep. for Death* (L.), I am so far from charging you as guilty in this matter, that, etc. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 284 For trespass of Battery..the master shall not be charged for his servant, unless he did it by his commandment. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 267 The husband shall be charged in an action of waste.

b. Usual const. *To charge* (a person) *with* (a fault, crime, etc.): = to accuse of.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* l. 7 To charge me with offence. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 175 Charge an honest Woman with picking thy pocket? 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. IV. ii, In charging your Unkindness with my Death. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xi, Thwackum, who was immediately charged by Mr. Blifil with the story. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 96 Two labourers.. were charged with creating a disturbance.

† c. Former constructions. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 87 The French Chronicle chargeth king Richard to be in great fault. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 475 [He] chargeth the Papistes of wilfull ignorance. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 271 Charged before King Henry the seventh for burning the Metropolitane Church of Cassiles in Ireland. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* Introd., To charge me for not subscribing of my name. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. v. 91 The Bishops charged the Protestants to have been the propounders of the questions. 1756 JOHNSON *K. of Prussia* Wks. IV. 550 [He] charges the English that they still retain it.

16. *To charge* (a fault, etc.) a. *on, upon,* †*against* (a person): to lay it to his charge, impute as a fault.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 836 The poynts of his speeches were as that fellow charged vpon him in open Parliament. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 11 To have all manner of evil charged on you..falsly. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iii. (J.) Charge the crime, On native sloth, and negligence of time. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) No. 13. vii, Will they not charge my Fall on Thee? 1786 *Trials J. Shepherd* 46 I am perfectly innocent of the robbery charged against me. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. (1857) 13 The blame should rather be charged on Philip's ministers than on Philip. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 333 The inconsistency which is charged upon us.

† b. To impute or ascribe *to*. *Obs.*

1737 SWIFT *Let.* 22 May, I hear it [a certain poem] is charged to me.

c. To bring as an accusation; to state or assert in an indictment, to make a count in an indictment; to make the charge (*that*).

1785 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 38 We ought to be very careful not to charge what we are unable to prove. 1862 J. F. STEPHEN *Defence Williams* x, The second Count charged that Dr. Williams was Vicar of Broad Chalke. *Ibid.* xi, The fourth Count charged a publication in the Diocese of Salisbury. *Mod. Newspr.* (*U.S.*) It has been charged that Coleridge appropriated the ideas of Lessing. Some months ago a 'Mason', so it was charged, poisoned the archbishop of Quito.

17. To subject or make liable (a person, estate, etc.) to a pecuniary obligation or liability. Const. *with* the liability; formerly *to*.

a 1626 BACON *Use Com. Law* 29 That heire..shall be charged of his owne lands or goods .. for this deed of his ancestor. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 1 (1642) 1 What things a man may grant or charge. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 50 They [certain lands]..must be charged equally with them [the Parish] to all the Burdens of it. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, He was .. charged to make payment of the expenses of a long lawsuit. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II. 185 H. Lawson..charged..all his personal estate, with the payment of his debts. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 138 The incomes of those charged..in schedules D and E.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. XXV, If the Count pay the debts, and the lady's fortune be only charged with your own.

18. *To charge* (a sum or price):

a. To impose as a liability or pecuniary charge (*on* an estate or income).

1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 340 The debts were not..charged upon the real estate. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 135 Whether it [the tax] should be charged indifferently on all incomes. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vic.* c. 3. § 9 Moneys to be charged on the revenues of India.

b. To impose, claim, demand, or state as the price or sum due *for* anything.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 46, I myself saw 3*s.* charged in his bill for wine. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaëton* XXVIII. 376 Do you think we ought to charge twopence this time? 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 115 [The price] she charged for her eggs. *Mod.* How much do you charge for these?

c. *absol.* To make a (pecuniary) charge.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* 46 If he charges at this rate for all things. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* ix. 128, I could not charge..please say no more about payment.

d. With double object (combining 17 and 18): *To charge a person a certain sum* (*for* a service or thing sold).

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x. (1876) 109 Charging his customers too .. high prices. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 113 If every depositor of a pound were liable to be charged 2 per cent. for lightness. *Mod.* He charged me a shilling for the operation. They were charged five shillings a head for dinner.

19. *To charge* (a thing sold or offered for sale):

a. To lay the liability of payment for (a thing) on a person; to put as a charge *to* or *against* (his account).

Mod. To whom are the cigars to be charged? Charge these to my account (*or* against me).

b. To put a price on; to rate.

Mod. He charges coal at 8*d.* a cwt. (=He charges 8*d.*.. for coal; cf. 18 b).

III. To attach weight to. [A transference of the notion of *load*.]

† 20. To attach weight or importance to; to care for, regard, reck. With *negative*, To make no account of, set at nought. *Obs.*

a. *trans.* (or with obj. clause.)

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 470 þat he nat chargeþ hym self to spyl. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 For þei chargen more þer owne statute..þan þei done þe lawe of þe gospel. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXV. 34 Esau..chargide litil that he hadde seld the riȝt of the firste gendrid child. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chargyn or gretely sett a thynge to herte, *penso*. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 445 Nile thou [Timothy] litil charge the grace which is in thee. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 456/1 They chargen more mens traditions than thy commandment.

† b. *intr.* Const. *of*. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXII. 16 Thou chargist not of ony man. *c* 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chargyn, rekkyn or yeve tale, *curo*. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2453 He chargit not bot of encress and fame.

† c. *To be not* (*nought*) *to charge*: to be of no importance, to matter not. *Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 352 Dette is not to charge but ȝif it turne to goostli help. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XX. 120 Childre wordis are noȝt to charge. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 12 A thyng that nought is to charge or lityl.

IV. To attack impetuously: and senses leading up to it.

[Sense 21 may be connected with 4 or 5, but the links are not clear; perhaps 21 b is the earlier, and connected with 14. Sense 22 is also in French, but Littré gives no clue to its origin. Cf. the sb. senses 17, 18.]

21. To place (a weapon) in position for action; to 'level', direct the aim of. (In *charge bayonets!* it appears to have passed into sense 22.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. XV, My spere I charged.. and to this giaunt I toke my course. *Ibid.* (1845) 193 As I gan my grete stroke to charge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 136, I shall meete your wit in the careere, and you charge it against me. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.) He rode up and down gallantly mounted, and charged and discharged his lance. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 116 But when ..they..gaue a shout, and charged their pikes, the enemy.. fled. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier*, Several bodies of the enemy's foot..stood with their pikes charged to keep us off. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liii. 266 With a charged Trident in his right Hand, ready to throw at Offenders. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s. v., *Charge bayonets!* a word of command given to infantry to advance on the enemy with bayonets fixed.

transf. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* viii, P. blundered into the middle of the apartment, with his head charged like a ram's head in the act of butting.

† b. To spur on (a war-horse) to full speed.

† c. To direct and aim (a blow or stroke). *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 3398 His horss than can [=gan] he with his spuris charg..And in the thikest of the press is gon. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 193 Thy grete stroke to charge.

22. To rush against or upon, with all one's force, in a hostile way; to spur one's horse against at full gallop; to bear down upon, make a violent onset on, attack or assail with impetuosity. *Esp.* in military use; also said of a powerful animal rushing at any opponent, of players at football, etc.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 With his chaapt staf speedelye running Strong the steed [the Trojan horse] he chargeth. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 8 Lord Clifford and Lord Stafford all a-brest Charg'd our maine Battailes Front.

1605 — *Lear* II. i. 53 With his prepared Sword, he charges home My vnprouided body, latch'd mine arme. 1664 in 10*th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* App. IV. 69 Col. Ludlowe with a regiment of Wilshire horse..did charge and route 1400 of the King's forces. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 583 Then sallying forth, With such fierce onset charged them in the rear. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* V, Meet them like Englishmen, you School-house boys, and Charge them home. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VII. 223 On foot to charge the foe. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., The Englishmen asserting that Payne charged Maclagan over before he got the ball. *Mod.* The infuriated bull charged one of the horses.

fig. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) A ij b, Constantly charged with furious onsets of his sharp diseases.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 15 Richard cry'de, Charge, and giue no foot of ground. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 362 Hee, with five Horsemen more, charged into the Earl of Venavente's troop. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 902 Through thickest of his Foes he charg'd. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XXXII, 'Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!' Were the last words of Marmion. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. vii. (1857) 120 Orders were then given to charge, and, spurring forward their horses, the whole column came thundering on against the enemy. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. 219 (Hoppe) As she [the canoe] charged up, bold and confident, propelled by the paddlers. 1881 *Times* 14 Feb. *Hunting*, A mob of hard-riding strangers charging across their fields and breaking through their fences. *Mod.* The elephant charged at the tree with terrific violence.

‖ **Chargé,** and more fully **Chargé d'affaires** (ʃɑ̃rʒe dafɛr). [F.; = (one) 'charged' or in charge of affairs.]

1. A minister who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the temporary absence of the ambassador; also, the representative of a country at a less important foreign court, to which a diplomatist of higher grade is not appointed.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. 547 Garnier, French chargé at London. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 111 Gunning, the English chargé d'affaires.

2. *gen.* Man or officer in charge (for the time).

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XLVI, The 'Pall Mall Gazette', of which he acted as the editor and chargé-d'affaires during the temporary absence of the chief.

Chargeability (tʃɑ̄·rdʒăbi·lĭti). [f. CHARGEABLE + *-bility*: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being chargeable.

1867 W. L. NEWMAN in *Quest. for Ref. Parl.* 112 There is nothing in the Union Chargeability Act to undo the mischief that has been done. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vic.* c. 51 Concerning the chargeability of persons born in poorhouses.

Chargeable (tʃɑ̄·rdʒăb'l), *a.* [f. CHARGE *v.* + -ABLE.]

† I. Of the nature of a charge or burden. *Obs.*

† 1. Burdensome, troublesome. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 37 Labours diuers to chargeable of warke. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Ode A. Stafford* 4 Leave the chargeable noise of this great Towne.

† 2. Weighty, grave; important. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI. clxv. 160 Charlys was at that tyme lettyd with chargeable busynesse. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 352 The judges shall in full chargeable and lamentable wise, charge the parties..to make true relation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. vi. § 2. 619 His chargeable and remarkable seruice.

† 3. Involving responsibility; responsible. *Obs.*

1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 269 A chargeable office is committed unto thee. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, iv. (Arb.) 105 Supremacy [of the church)..wylbe a chargeable dygnitye whan accompte shal be asked of it.

† 4. Burdensome (as a tax or payment); costly, expensive. *Obs.* (Formerly the most frequent meaning.)

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXIV. 255 Grete taxes, costages and raunsonnes—whiche charges were importable and to chargeable. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xiii. 25 Let vs not all go, lest we be to chargeable vnto the. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 234 Costly and chargeable apparell. 1618–29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 15 The Innes and Victualling-houses in England are more chargeble to the Travellers, then in other Countreys. 1660 *Trial Regic.* (1679) 186 That [royalty] was a dangerous, chargeable, and useless Office. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* II. i. 20 Oxford is a chargeable Place, Sir, there is no living there without it [money]. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 417 They .. furnish them with every chargeable decoration.

II. Capable of being, or liable to be, charged: in various senses and constructions of the verb.

† 5. Liable to be called to account, answerable, responsible. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 199 Yᵉ ministers of the Guyld be not chardgeable towardes the cure. 1613 SIR F. COTTINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 267 III. 109 None to speake with them but theyr chargable keepers. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 431 A master is .. chargeable if any of his family casteth any thing out of his house into the street..to the damage of any individual. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 56 Writing signed by the party chargeable.

6. Liable to be charged *with* (a fault, etc.).

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 7 Another thing which is chargeable with the very same difficulty in a higher degree. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 172 ¶ 11 Chargeable with all the guilt and folly of their own actions. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 424 The faults with which it is chargeable

7. Subject to a charge, tax, or payment.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 268 If he then had a Thane.. that to the King's tax..had fiue Hydes of land chargeable. 1641 SIR T. TREVOR in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 341 That he the said John Hampden..was Chargeable with the Money then in question. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 29

Chargeable by English taxation. 1817 Ld. Lascelles in *Parl. Deb.* 782 A bill to make lead mines chargeable to the Poor Rates. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 236 The various duties with which it had..been chargeable.

8. Liable to be made a charge or expense (*to* the parish, etc.).

1646 *Bury Wills* (1850) 189 Widowes .., not to be such as are or haue bene a charge or chargeable to the said parish of Hartest. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 117 ¶ 9 When an old Woman begins to..grow chargeable to a Parish, she is generally turned into a Witch. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 *Queen's B. Div.* 359 Relief and employment of the chargeable poor.

9. Capable of being charged as a liability, obligation, debt, fault, offence, *upon, on* a person, etc.

1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 47 The repair of the Bodie of the Church were no way chargable upon the Rector. 1796 Bp. Watson *Apol. Bible* 271 The blunder is not chargeable upon Matthew. 1818 Cruise *Digest* I. 510 Such debts as are chargeable on the inheritance. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* vi. 104 The same faults are chargeable on the leaders of all the popular movements in England.

10. Proper to be charged *to* an account.

1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. iii. ix. 497 The balance..unless this were also chargeable to territory. 1884 Sir C. Bowen in *Law Rep.*, 13 *Queen's B. Div.* 85 The question whether extraordinary expenditure after the entry .. is rightly chargeable to general average.

Cha·rgeableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being chargeable: †**a.** *esp.* Burdensomeness, costliness, expense (*obs.*). **b.** The fact that a thing is accountable, accountability.

1647 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 6 If the chargeableness of that course were the hinderance. 1674 Staveley *Rom. Horseleech* (1769) 203 The chargeableness and expensiveness of popery. 1682 *2nd Plea Nonconformists* 29 No respect to his Gray Hairs, [or] the chargeableness of a diseased Body. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 11 Proving the chargeableness of this evil on Lead-sheathing.

†**Cha·rgeably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Chargeable + -ly 2.] In a chargeable way (in various senses).

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 13 Summes..wherwith the benefices..chargeably by this act, shal be sette, taxed, and charged. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 236 b, We haue ayded you chargeablye against the French kyng and the Turk. 1571 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 133 Not chargeablie bought by him but liberallie geuen. 1652 J. Taylor *Wks.* II. 31 [Flower beds] circular, triangular, quadrangular, orbicular, oval, and every way curiously and chargeably conceited.

† **Cha·rgeand,** *a. Obs.* [see -and.] = next.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 458 That surcharge to chargeand wass.

†**Cha·rgeant,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 **chargeaunt(e.** [a. F. *chargeant* charging: see -ant 1, 2.]

1. Burdensome, onerous.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1604 Of þat chargeaunt chace þat were chef huntes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 106 And if freris ben combrouse, preestis ben wel more; or ellis telle.. Whi the toon is chargeaunt more than the tother. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Charyawnt, *onerosus.* 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 7 Imposicions upon his people, gretter and more chargeant then ever.

2. *Cookery.* ? Thick.

c 1425 *Cookery Bk.* liv. (*Harl. MS.* 279) Make it chargeaunt, and coloure it wyth safroun. *Ibid.* 21 Late it boyle wyl tille it be as chargeaunt as it may. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 fol. 67 b, Loke that be natt so chargeant butt att a man may powre it out of the bolle. *a* 1500 *Noble Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 90 When it boilithe let it not be chargant.

Chargeant (tʃā·ɪdʒănt), *sb.* [see prec.] One who has a charge upon an estate; = Chargee.

1887 *Scott. Leader* 14 Sept. 4 Attempts to defraud the mortgagees and family chargeants on their estates.

†**Cha·rgeantly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. adj. + -ly 2]. *Cookery.* ? Thickly.

c 1425 *Cookery Bk.* cxiv. (*Harl. MS.* 279) Draw hem thorw a straynoure also chargeauntly as thou my3th.

Charged (tʃāɪdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Charge *v.*]

1. Loaded, laden, burdened, filled, etc.; see the verb. Now *esp.* = 'Charged with electricity'.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1295 Wyth charged chariotes þe cheftayne he fynde[z]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 84 The lady is lefte charged with childe. 1588 T. Delany *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 385 With charged Cannons, they laide about them then. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exer.* (1703) 159 A piece of Timber over charg'd for its Bearing. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 82 Going to let off a charg'd Pistol at his Breast. 1762-9 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 665 Round the charged bowl the sailors form a ring. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Arts* I. 55 Connecting one of the wires with the outside of a charged jar. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 45 Methods of insulating charged conductors.

b. *Painting.* See Charge *v.* 9 b.

1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 131 His women in general are either charged and heavy .. or dry and petite. *Ibid.* 134 The heavy charged style at the Farnesina.

†**2.** *Naut.* In *High-charged*: see Cargued.

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 357/1 Two manner of built ships: the one with a flush deck..the other lofty and high charged, with a half-deck, forecastle, and copperidge-heads.

Chargee (tʃāɪdʒī·). [f. Charge *v.* or *sb.* + -ee; on analogy of *mortgagee.*] The holder of a charge upon property, or of a security over a contract.

1884 *Law Rep.* 26 *Chanc. Div.* 625 The chargees .. were entitled to a charge on 90 per cent. of the moneys payable under the contract. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 166/1 The.. chargee intended to protect himself by a policy of insurance against the infants both dying under twenty-one.

†**Cha·rgeful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Charge *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Onerous, burdensome; expensive, costly.

c 1529 Frith *Antith.* (1829) 303 Christ came to seek the poor and comfort them; he was not chargeful unto them. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 3 b, That ye may be hable to susteyne so chargefull an entrepryse. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 29 Chargefull fashion. 1598 Spenser *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 553 Less chargefull is the grosse accompte.

2. Full of responsibility, responsible, grave.

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 342 Faithful, studiouse, and diligent in that so chargefull a function. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 600 So chargefull an enterprize.

Cha·rge-house.

†**1.** A house for the charge of youth; a (boarding-) school. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. i. 87 Do you not educate youth at the Charg-house on the top of the Mountaine?

2. A house or building in which cartridges are charged and made up.

Chargeless (tʃā·ɪdʒlĕs), *a.* [f. Charge *sb.* + -less.]

†**1.** Free from charge or cost, inexpensive. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 71 How easie and chargelesse a thing it is to keepe silkworms. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 1034 Worldlings..which could be content to do God chargelesse service. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 25 So certain, speedy and chargeless an Expedient. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. iii. (1852) 521 The ministers have, at their own united expences, employed minister to make a chargeless tender of preaching among them.

2. Without a (clerical or pastoral) charge.

1839 Carlyle *Chartism* X. 185 Briefless lawyers, chargeless clergy. 1886 *Chicago Advance* 21 Oct. 665 Every pastorless church and chargeless pastor.

3. Not loaded. (*rare.*)

1881 Mrs. H. Hunt *Childr. Jerus.* 80 In his hand he held his father's chargeless pistol.

Chargeling (tʃā·ɪdʒlĭŋ). *rare.* [f. Charge *sb.* + -ling.] A young charge. (*attrib.* in quot.)

1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* I. XV. 217 At this period Jesuits stamp the future of their chargeling flocks.

Chargeour(e, obs. form of Charger.

†**Cha·rgeous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **charjous(e, chargeuse, chargous,** 4–6 **chargeous,** 6 **chargious.** [a. AF. *chargeous, -jous* = OF. *chargeus*:—Rom. type **cargoso*, f. *carga* charge: see -ous.]

1. Of the nature of a load; onerous, heavy.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* XXVII. 3 Heuy is the ston, and charious is the grauel.

2. Burdensome; expensive, costly; troublesome.

1382 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 Alle þes olde ordris, ben chargious to þe Chirche. 1382 — 2 *Cor.* XI. 9 Whenne I was anentis 3ou, and nedide, I was chargeous to no man. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 277 (Harl. MS.) Ful chargeous [*v. r.* chargeaunt, -geant] and ful anoyous for to hiere. 1540 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 113 In daliaunce and bankettynge .. and other chargious solasyng. *a* 1563 Bale *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 105 He [St. Paul] was not chargeous unto them.

Charger[1] (tʃā·ɪdʒəɹ). Forms: 4, 5 **chargeour(e,** 5 **charyowre, charyooure, charioure, chargiour, chargour, chargere,** 5– **charger.** [ME. *chargeour* may represent an AF. *chargeour*, that which loads; or it may be ad. OF. **chargeoir*, on L. type **carricātōrium*, utensil for loading.]

1. A large plate or flat dish for carrying a large joint of meat; a platter.

c 1305 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 136, I was þat cheef chargeour, I bar flesch for folkes feste. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 183 Grett swannes fulle swythe in silveryne chargeours. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Lay þe hare in charioure. 1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 49, Ij chargours of seluer. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 70 *Lanx, latus discus*, a charger. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 7 Workmanship of Tin or Pewter .. in Platters, Chargers, Dishes, Saucers. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* vii. 50 Flat peces, charges, basens, spones, and censours of pure golde. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xiv. 8 Giue me heere Iohn Baptists head in a charger [Wycl. disch, Tindale and *Genev.* platter, *Rhem.* dish; cf. *Mark* vi. 25 Wycl. disch, Tindale, *Genev.*, and 1611 charger, *Rhem.* platter]. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 102 Why do not those goodly Flanks and Briskets march up in your stately chargers? 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bee*, Placing a large Pewter Charger or Platter, under the Cluster of Bees. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 113 Silver chargers and christening bowls.

2. a. ? A large soup-plate or vessel for liquids. **b.** A large flat vessel for the wort in brewing. †**c.** See quot. 1496.

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 293 Item for ij dowbill platis of quhit irne to be gun chargeouris. 1766 *Antig.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1766) 147/1 A charger full of wine, which he holds with both his hands. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* viii, An immense charger of broth. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 25 Fermenting backs and wash chargers.

Cha·rger[2]. [f. Charge *v.* + -er 1: cf. F. *chargeur.*]

†**1.** One who loads. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 A Chargere, *onerator, sarcinator.*

†**2.** One who makes a charge, an accuser. *Obs.*

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 18 In presence of the .. chargeris, viz. bischopis, preistis, blak freris and grey. 1700 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 602 Hee desired y^e^ charge might be exhibited ag^t^ him in writing under y^e^ charger's hand.

3. *Sc. Law.* One in whose favour a decree suspended is pronounced.

1747 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 13 No Superior shall be obliged to give Obedience to such Charge, unless the Charger at the same Time shall pay or tender to him such Fees or Casualties. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 482 A charger, who .. wants dispatch, may .. apply to the Court.

4. One who has a charge on an estate or revenue.

1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 116 § 5 The charger shall .. pay or tender to such superior such duties or casualties as he is by law entitled to receive. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 6/2 As long as he remained a charger on the estate.

5. A horse ridden in charging the enemy; that ridden by an officer in the field or in action.

[1712 Motteux *Don Quix.* IV. 1248 [The Knight of the White Moon] presently mounted his Charging-Horse, and leaving the City that very Day, posted homewards. (*Some later edd. have* charger.)] 1762 Smollett *Sir Lancel. Greaves* I. viii, That elegant charger who excelled him as much .. as his rider Timothy was outshone by his..master. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1846) VI. 25 The chargers saddled .. were embarked in the flat palanders; and the knights stood by the side of their horses. 1801 Campbell *Hohenlinden* iii, Furious every charger neighed. 1808 Scott *Marm.* V. xii, They reached the hall-door and the charger stood near. 1818 Todd, *Charger*, the horse of a military officer; 'a charging horse'. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 413 The embarkation of the Officers' chargers.

6. An appliance for charging.

a 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) *Chargers* are either Bandaleers or Flasks that contain the Powder. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Charge*, a device for dropping into the bore of a fowling-piece from a shot-belt or pouch a gaged quantity of shot. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Charger* (Cornw.), an implement for charging horizontal bore-holes for blasting.

Chargeuse, variant of Chargeous. *Obs.*

Charging (tʃā·ɪdʒĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb Charge, in various senses.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 247 Charging and lading of Waggons. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 20 § 1 All Chargings of such Benefices..with any Pension. *c* 1610 Raleigh *Let. Prince Wales* in *Rem.* (1868) cxlv, The high charging of ships .. brings many ill qualities. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 344/1 They [the guns] are easier in Charging. 1748 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 198 We are of opinion, that there is really no more electrical fire in the phial after what is called its charging, than before, nor less after its discharging. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 223 A greater degree of pastosity, or charging of colour, on those parts. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 10/1 The car..can be run for two hours with one charging of the accumulators. 1887 *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 3/2 The wild charging goes on.

Comb. †**Charging-horse** = Charger 5, q. v.

1695 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 507, 15 charging horses embarqued at Deptford. 1712–1818 in Charger 5.

Cha·rging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That charges; in various senses of the verb.

1576 A. Hall *Acc. Quarrel* (1815) 21 The Mayor, with charging wordes, commaunded him. 1886 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/1 The 3-cell battery gives a light equal to 25 candles immediately after removal from the charging source.

2. *Charging-order*: an order from a judge binding the stocks or funds of a judgement debtor with the judgement debt.

1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 10/4 That instead of a conveyance and mortgage, there should be substituted a simple charging-order, which should be free of stamp duty.

Chargiour, -gour, obs. ff. Charger.

Chargious, -gous, var. of Chargeous. *Obs.*

†**Charientism.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *charientismus*, a. Gr. χαριεντισμός gracefulness of style, expression of an unpleasant thing in an agreeable manner; cf. F. *charientisme.*] (See quots.)

[1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 201 The Greeks call it charientismus.] 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 1/1 A Charientism is that Species of an Irony, which couches a Disagreeable Sense under Agreeable Expressions.

Charily (tʃē·rili), *adv.* Forms: 6 **charely, -lye, charilie, -lye, charyly,** 6– **charily.** [f. Chary + -ly 2.] In a chary manner; carefully; cautiously; warily, circumspectly; with preserving or saving care; sparingly.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1001/1 Let vs beware wee alwayes walke charily. 1582 Breton *Comparison* in *Heliconia* (1815) I. 118 So charyly keep a faithfull friend. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 This Polydor..Too King Treicius was sent, to be charelye noozeld. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 603 Many broken pieces of one cup which he caused to be gathered together full charily. 1640 Brome *Sparagus Gard.* IV. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 188 Set mee charily in my sickly chaire. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 126 Thy life was robb'd untimely.. by him whom it behov'd most charily to have preserv'd it. 1799 Southey *Eng. Eclogues* vii, There's not a testy Squire preserves his game More charily than I. *Mod.* One must walk charily there. A man who gives charily to any benevolent object.

Chariness (tʃē·rinĕs). [f. Chary + -ness.]

1. The quality of being chary; caution; scrupulous care; heedfulness, circumspectness; sparingness.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lix. 6 Hee commendeth..his peculiar charines which hee beareth towards his children. 1592 Greene *Disput.* 28 Nor doo their charinesse for a moneth, warrant their chastitie for euer. *a* 1600 Hooker *Serm. Faith* in *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 91 It behoueth vs with so much the greater charinesse to wade through it, taking special heed both what we build, and whereon we build. 1681 Manton *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 2 Wks. VI. 19 Keeping the word relates to our chariness and tenderness of it, when we are as chary of the word as a man would be of a precious jewel. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. iii. There was no fastidious over-refined chariness in the use of that name.

†**2.** One's carefulness of anything, carefully preserved state, scrupulous integrity. *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 102, I wil consent to act any villany against him, that may not sully the charinesse of our honesty. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 250 To preserve, however, the chariness of their reputation.

Charing, *vbl. sb.*: see Chare *v.*[1] 5.

Chariot (tʃæ·riət). Forms: 4-5 **charyot**, (4 **schariot**), 4–6 **chariotte**, 5 **chariett(e**, (**scharyette**), **charyett**, **charyott**, **chariet**, **chareot**, 6 **charryet**, 7 **charriot**, 4– **chariot**. [a. OF. *chariot* (13th c. in Littré), augm. of *char* CAR. Since the 17th c. *chariot* has also taken the place of CHARET, the two having been confused in English, though in F. *chariot* and *charrette* are quite distinct, the former being generally 4-wheeled, the latter 2-wheeled; cf. Littré's 13th c. quot.:

Hallage pour cheriot quatre sols, pour charete deux.]

1. A wheeled vehicle, coach, or conveyance.

†a. A vehicle for the conveyance of goods; a cart or wagon. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1295 Wyth charged chariotes þe cheftayne he findez. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 4201 To charyotes þey drowen þe grete bales. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 32 In a charyot is moche thynge caryed at ones. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 271 Other Iewelles as many as viii charyettes my3t carye. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 426, x. or xii. Chariots laden with victuall and Artillery. **1693** *Mem. Count Teckely* IV. 59 The Regiment of Dragoons of Buquoi, which convey'd 200 Chariots of Provisions.

b. A stately vehicle for the conveyance of persons; a triumphal car, a car of state, or a carriage for private use. Now chiefly *poet.*, and applied *fig.* to the car in which the sun, moon, night, etc., are represented as pursuing their course.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 39 Whan phebus þe sonne by-gynneþ to spreden his clereness with rosene chariettes. **138.** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 330 If iche lord of ynglond and his wiif haden two schariotis to lede hem. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 341 þe firste þat brou3te chariot [*quadrigam*] in to Grees. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* B j, Beyng wythin hys charyot of worshyp. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 48 And when you saw his Chariot but appeare, Haue you not made an Vniuersall shout? **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 90 Nero had the same vanity in driving a chariot. **1827** POLLOK *Course T.* VI, Chariot reined by awkward charioteer. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 279 Like the sun's chariot at mid-day.

c. A car or vehicle used in ancient warfare.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 163 A Chariot was a certeine Engine of warre, made with long and sharpe pikes of yron, set in the forefront. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xlvi. 9 He burneth the chariot in the fire. **1675** HOBBES *Homer* 62 Idomeneus slew Phæstus with a thrust, As up into his charriot he went. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 221 The operations of the chariots did not extend much farther on this side. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 384 Assyrian sculptures attest how greatly their pride lay in their chariots.

d. *spec.* Applied in 18th c. to a light four-wheeled carriage with only back seats, and differing from the post-chaise in having a coach-box. *Chariot-and-four*: one drawn by four horses.

1661 PEPYS *Diary* 29 May, We had great sport to try who should drive fastest, Sir W. Butten's coach, or Sir W. Penn's chariot, they having four, and we two horses. **1673** LD. POLWARTH in *Lauderd. Papers* (1885) III. xli. 69 A handsome chariot will doe well anuffe, but nou I think on it wee will be for the most part three togither, and by any means a coach must be gott. **1716–8** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxi. 108, I went..the other day all round the town in an open gilt chariot. **1794** W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 8 There is no Carriage looks better than a genteel Chariot. *Ibid.* II. 51. **1833** *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 113 To license .. hackney coaches, landaus, chariots, or other carriages for hire. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx, He might have been rolling at that moment in his chariot-and-four.

†2. *fig.* Vehicle. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 151 There is a pipe that passeth from the middle ventricle to the last, which is as it were the chariot of the spirite, to passe from one to another. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* III. 144 Consider of the blood ..how in the same the whaye is as a chariot or mediator. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 791 These Philosophers generally conceived the Humane Soul..to have had a Lucid and Etherial Body..as its Chariot or Vehicle.

†3. The asterism of the Wain or Plough, forming part of the Great Bear; also some asterism near the South Pole. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 218 When the starres whiche are cauled the wardens of the north starre are vnder the chariotte. *Ibid.* 280 We saw also syxe cleare bryght and great starres verye lowe aboue the sea .. We iudged them to bee the chariotte or wayne of the south.

4. *Watchmaking.* In cylinder watches, a small plate for the bearing of the foot-pivot of the cylinder.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 Slight alterations in the intersection of the cylinder and escape wheel are made by shifting the chariot.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as *chariot-course*, *-driver* -(*ing*), *-horse*, *-match*, *-pole*, *-race*, *-racer* (*-ing*), *-service*, *-shape*, *-shell*, *-side*, *-way*, *-wheel*; *chariot-breaking*, *-like*, adjs.; **chariot-man**, a driver of a chariot; **chariot-service**, the management of war chariots.

a **1811** R. CUMBERLAND tr. *Clouds* in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* (1822) II. 136 Hard-hearted, *chariot-breaking fates! **1832** G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 409 Circus of Caracalla .. is a very well-preserved specimen of the ancient-*chariot-course. **1769** GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 224 *Chariot-driving was his favourite pursuit. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 29 The *chariot-guiders in the meane time depart a little out of the medly. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xli. (1495) 802 *Charyotte horse were ordeyned and halowed to the sonne. **1685** H. MORE *Illustration* 80 This is a *Chariot-like Throne, as that a Throne-like Chariot. **1725–8** YOUNG *Sat.* I. 124 (Jod.) *Chariot-like, I kindle as I run. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 175 A *Chariote man ought rather to knowe howe to guide his Carte in driuing, than to drawe it himselfe. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Macc.* ix. 4. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 12 Having spent all the estate..in horse-races and *chariot-matches. *c* **1720** PRIOR *Flies*, A fly upon the *chariot pole. **1769** GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 224 He never missed the circus, when *chariot-races were to be exhibited there. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 425 Having gained a victory in the Olympic chariot-race. **1696** CREECH *Manilius* IV. 2 (Jod.) *Chariot-racer. **1647** N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* I. 2 Where the people .. had obtained such exquisite perfection in *Chariot-service. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii, In Venus' *chariot-shell, with hues of morn, Comes Galatea. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 231 A man riding by the *chariot-side. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. VII. 228 An ample *chariot-way. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 39 What Tributaries follow him to Rome, To grace in Captiue bonds his *Chariot Wheeles? **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 386 The chariot-wheels quiver in the rapid onset.

Chariot (tʃæ·riət), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: OF. had *chareter* in same senses.]

1. *trans.* To carry or convey in a chariot: also *fig.* Hence **Cha·rioted** *ppl. a.*

a **1659** R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 48 Our thoughts are charriotted .. to the furthest parts of the world. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 27 As in a fiery column charioting His god-like presence. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* XVII. 596 Bright-charioted Aurora. **1819** SHELLEY *Ode West Wind*, O thou Who charioteest to their dark wintry bed The winged seeds. **1864** TENNYSON *Boadicea* 3 Standing loftily charioted.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To drive or ride in a chariot.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlviii. Wks. (1677) 76 The Golden Sun Chariots thorow the rounding Sky. **1821** KEATS *Lamia* 217 Charioting foremost in the envious race. **1845–6** TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* vi. (ed. 3) 246 The charioteer charioting, and not dragged in the dust and mire at the heels of his horses.

Chariotee (tʃæ·riŏtī·). [f. CHARIOT *sb.*] A light pleasure chariot, with four wheels and two seats, covered by a calash-top.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Charioteer (tʃæ·riŏtī·ə·r), *sb.* Forms: 4 **charietere**, **charyeter**, **chariatour**, 5 **charyetter**, 7 **charioter**, 7– **charioteer**. [app. a mixed form f. OF. *charioteur*, and OF. *charetier* (whence CHARETER).] The driver of a chariot or car.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 21287 (Trin.) þe charietere [*v.r.* carter] is ihesu crist. **1382** WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxii. 34 And he seide to hys charyeter, Turn thin hond. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 383 The chariatour herde þat. **1621** G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 29 With hands that cannot erre Hurls lightning at the audacious Charioter. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 390 On a heap Chariot and charioteer lay overturned. **1859** LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 45 The horsemen and charioteers of the Britons .. poured such a shower of javelins upon the Roman galleys.

Charioteer, *v.* Also 9 -ier. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as charioteer; to guide or manage a chariot or car; to drive.

1802 SOUTHEY *Ode Astronomy* (D.), To charioteer with wings on high, And to rein-in the Tempests of the sky. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* App. Wks. (1846) 761/1 Whom I saw charioteering over the French flag.

2. *trans.* To drive (a chariot or vehicle).

1883 *Leisure Hour* 145/1, I charioteered one of these [buggies]. **1883** *Gd. Words* 205 He compared [them] to.. Phlegethon charioteering the sun.

3. *trans.* To drive (a person) in a chariot. Hence **Cha·rioteered** *ppl. a.*

1849 [W. M. CALL] *Reverberations* II. 96 Chariotiered, as in an ocean car. **1862** SIR R. CHRISTISON *Let.* in *Life* II. xi. 301, I shall always remember his charioteering me through the finest part of his property.

Charioteering (tʃæ·riŏtī·ə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* The driving or management of a chariot.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlvii. 29 Charioteering began to take the place of a state institution. **1882** *19th Cent.* No. 69. 738 The scene of his former charioteering.

Charioteership. Performance as a charioteer.

1836 LANDOR *Pericl. & Asp.* Wks. (1846) II. 370 The brave .. men whom he celebrates for charioteership. **1871** *Athenæum* 22 July 115 [Such] charioteership .. could only have been displayed on turf, or sand.

Chariotry (tʃæ·riətri). [f. CHARIOT *sb.* + -RY. (There may have been a Fr. *charioterie*, in sense 1; with sense 2 cf. *cavalry*, *camelry*, etc.)]

†1. The art of driving a chariot. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1686–7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilisme* (1881) 120 Chariotry is one of the antiquated Modes of Chivalry.

2. The collective name for soldiers who fought from chariots. Cf. *cavalry*, *infantry*.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 260 Deep ruts..indented..by the wheels of Fingal's chariotry. **1871** F. C. COOK in *Speaker's Comm. Ezek.* v. 28 I. 309/2 The entire loss of the chariotry and cavalry. *Ibid.* 463/2 Israel had no chariotry.

Chariour(e, -jour, obs. ff. CHARGER [1].

Charious(e, -jous, var. of CHARGEOUS *a. Obs.*

Charish, -isshe, obs. ff. CHERISH.

†Cha·rishness. *Obs. rare.* [Implies an adj. **Charish** f. CHARE *a.* + -ISH [1].] Carefulness.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 153 Thou seest..in beastes, a charishnesse to bring up their yong .. and in all folkes a regard to the maintenance of the things which they haue either made or manured.

Charism (kæ·riz'm). *Theol.* Pl. *-ata* and *-s*. [a. Gr. χάρισμα *pl.* -ατα, (*esp.* in N. T.) favour given, gift of grace, f. χαρίζ-εσθαι to show favour, f. χάρις grace, favour.] A free gift or favour specially vouchsafed by God; a grace, a talent.

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 217 The Charismata of grace. **1644** BULWER *Chirol.* 149 Is used in the conveyance of that Charisme or miraculous gift of healing. **1852** CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* I. xiii. (1862) 402 The gift of prophecy was that charism which enabled its possessors to utter, with the authority of inspiration, divine strains of warning. **1862** COLENSO in *Evangel. Christendom* Oct. 475 He [St. Paul] speaks, indeed, of various charisms or graces. **1876** M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 322 The charismata of the early Church.

Charismatic (kærizmæ·tik), *a.* [f. χαρισματ- (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a charism.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 873 Church offices are.. impossible without charismatic endowment. **1885** tr. *Pfleiderer's Infl. Apost. Paul* VI. 248 The Pauline spirit of evangelical freedom and individual charismatic enlightenment.

†Cha·rister. *Obs.* [a. F. *charistère*, ad. Gr. χαριστήριον thanksgiving.] A thank-offering; a song of thanksgiving.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. iv, Singing some plaisant Verses and Charisters.

Charisticary (kări·stikări). [f. Gr. χαριστικ-ός bounteous, freely given + -ARY.]

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Charisticary*, *Commendatary*, or *Donatary*, a person to whom is given the enjoyment of the revenues of a monastery, hospital, or benefice. The *charisticaries* among the Greeks..enjoyed all the revenues of hospitals and monasteries, without giving an account thereof to any person. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* III. 692 Charisticaries, officers (in Greek ecclesiastical history).

Charitable (tʃæ·rităb'l), *a.* Also 4–5 **charatable**, 5–6 **cherytable**, 6 **charytable**. [a. OF. *charitable*, *cheritable* (13th c. in Littré), f. *charité*; see -ABLE, and cf. the later *veritable*, *equitable*. It. has *caritatevole*; there was no L. *cāritābilis*.]

†1. Showing Christian charity or the love of God and man. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 145 And charitable, louiinde and louerede, uor hi deþ man parfitliche louie his nixte ase him-zelue. *c* **1375** WYCLIF *Comm. Luke* Prol. (MS. Bodl. 143) The meke and pore and charitable lyuyng of Crist. **1494** FABYAN VI. clxxxv. 184 Fyll to fastynge and prayer, and contynued therin by a certayne of tyme with parfyte and cherytable deuocyon. **1547–64** BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 100a, The true lover of god (which is properly the charitable persone) is under no rule; but he is lord above all lawes. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 189 See whether is more pacifique and charitable, and by consequent whether is the more Euangelicall.

†2. Tender-hearted; loving, kindly; well-disposed; benevolent. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 143 Sche was so charitable and so pitous, Sche wolde weepe if that sche sawe a mous Caught in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmonde* (1708) 22 Consyderynge her gracyous and charytable mynde. **1529** WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Yt wold please yow of your cherytable goodnes. **1634** W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) Ded. Note, The kind acceptance of your charitable hands.

3. Full of active charity to others; *esp.* liberal in almsgiving to the poor.

?a **1400** *Chester Pl.* I. (1843) 213 With your charatable almes the poore man to comforte. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmonde* (1708) 14 Martha is magnifyed for her godly hospytalyte and charytable dealynge to her neybours. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, And buylde vpon thy fayth by charytable werkes. **1602** *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 4 Which lands, tenements, etc..haue not beene imployed according to the charitable intent of the giuers and founders thereof. **1608** *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ix. 215, I thought it the charitablest deed I could do. **1645** FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 36 He was more charitable to relieve others. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 51 The burden of relieving distress will no longer fall wholly upon the charitable.

4. Connected with or devoted to a recognized object of charity, *esp.* as defined in the various statutes on the subject; of the nature of a charity.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxix. § 1 If we convert some ..portion..to charitable uses. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 187 The first Protestant, who erected a charitable House of that nature. *a* **1711** KEN *Prepar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 102 Each Grain of Charitable Gold, Is in the Book of Life enroll'd. **1788** J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 15 The great statute of charitable uses is st. 43 El. c. 4. **1823** LAMB *Elia* (1860) 78 The old monastic institutions and charitable orders. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 174 The statutes for the better administration of Charitable Trusts. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 160 To aid some charitable object.

5. Inclined to think no evil of others, to put the most favourable construction on their actions, etc.

a **1626** BACON (J.) By a charitable construction it may be a sermon. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. v. (1647) 50 We will be more charitable then those that say that the Patriarch.. did bewitch and bemad Godfrey. **1710** PALMER *Proverbs* 151 Such a provoking impudence, that the charitablest people in the world can't help reflecting upon it. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* 46 Few men are charitable who remember not that they have sinned. **1846** J. E. RYLAND in *Life & Corr. J. Foster* (1846) II. 2 Allowed the charitable hope.

6. *Comb.*, as *charitable-minded*.

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 104 Charitable-minded men will know certainly where to dispose of their charity.

Cha·ritableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being charitable.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 24 [St. Margaret] Fully replenyshed with cherytabylnesse. **1635** AUSTIN *Medit.* 233 Let therefore Love abound among us; and..overflow, even to our Enemies, in Charitablenesse. **1687** in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2246/2 Loyalty toward so Gracious a Prince, and Charitableness one to another. **1773** J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxford* 7 No purity, no forbearance, no charitableness. **1850** L. HUNT *Autobiog.* ii. (1860) 45 Notwithstanding her charitableness to the poor maid-servant.

Charitably (tʃæ·rităbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a charitable or kindly manner; with charity.

c 1400 *Wycliffite Tract* in *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. 14 *note*, Men .. that 3yuen charitably the greet almes of Goddis word, declaryng it ry3tly to cristene puple. 1494 FABYAN v. cxxxii. 116 He exortyd his .ii. sones charitably to loue. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 15 If thy brother be grieued with thy meate: now walkest thou not charitablye. 1563 ABP. PARKER *Articles*, And releaue the poore charitably. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 Let him first charitablie reprehend them. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 213 We then learn to think soberly, and to judg charitably. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 195 ₱ 2, I was always charitably inclined to believe the Fault lay in myself. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiii, A supply of provisions charitably sent us by my kind parishioners. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 270 Illogical people .. I charitably hope that my amiable critic is not one of them.

Charita·rian. *nonce-wd.* [cf. *humanitarian*.] One who makes charity his 'hobby'.

1858 F. HALL *Bibliog. Ind. Philos. Syst.* (1859) Introd. 11 Some divine charitarian benevolently planted an eye in one of his feet.

† **Cha·ritative,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *charitatif, -ive, caritatif, -ive*, med.L. *cāritātīv-us* charitable; see CHARITY and -IVE.]

1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, charity.

1647 HAMMOND *Fraternal Admon.* § 5. 3 There is a double Correption or admonition, the former paternal or authoritative, the latter fraternal, or Charitative. 1652 W. SCLATER (son) *Civil Magistr.* (1653) 23 Out of the charitative love of Justice. 1673 *Ladies Calling* II. iii. § 23 The World is .. seldom guilty of the charitative [errors], does not overlook the smallest appearance of evill.

2. Of the nature of a charitable gift or donation.

1582 GRINDAL *Let.* Wks. (1843) 371 This visitation, I do mean that it shall be merely charitative, and not to burden the clergy of any procurations as yet. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the canon law, a charitative aid, or subsidy, is a moderate allowance, which a council grants a bishop upon any urgent occasion; e. g. when his revenues will not bear his expenses to a council, etc.

Chariter, var. of CHARETER, *Obs.*

† **Cha·ritous,** *a. Obs.* Also -ɐuus. [a. OF. *charitos, -eus*, in med.L. *cāritōsus*: see CHARITY and -OUS; cf. *necessitous, calamitous*.] Characterized by charity; charitable.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 894 Þat nis no chariteuus chois so schast for to libbe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 271 To him that wroughte charite He was ayeinward charitous.

Charity (tʃæ·rĭti). Forms: α. 2 **carited, kariteþ, -teð**; β. 2–6 **charite, cherite**, 4–5 **cheryte**, 4–6 **charyte, charitee**, 4–7 **charitie**, 4– **charity**. [Two early types of this word appear in Eng.: (1) *caritеð, -tep*, (2) *charité*; these are adoptions respectively of ONF. *caritedh, -tet(þ)*, (later, and mod.Pic. *carité*), and the somewhat later central OF. *charité* (earlier *charitet*); which correspond to Pr. *caritat*, Sp. *caridad*, It. *carità*, semi-popular adaptations of L. *cāritāt-em* in its theological sense. In truly popular use L. *cāritāt-em* had already become, through pop. Lat. **cartāt-em*, Pr. *cartat*, ONF. *kierté*, OF. *chierté*, mod.F. *cherté*. But this had the general Latin senses of 'dearness (high price), fondness, affection', as well as those belonging specially to New Testament and Christian use; subsequently, to indicate the latter more distinctly, the Latin word, familiar in the language of the church, passed anew into popular use, and undergoing (from its later date) less phonetic change, gave *caritat, caritet, charitet, charité*. Mixture of the two forms gave the type *cherité*, and, in Eng. at least, the two words were not kept altogether distinct in use. See CHERTE.

The Greek word for 'love' in the N. T. (occasionally also in LXX) is ἀγάπη, from root of vb. ἀγαπά-ειν 'to treat with affectionate regard', 'to love'; in the Vulgate, ἀγάπη is sometimes rendered by *dilectio* (noun of action f. *diligere* to esteem highly, love), but most frequently by *caritas*, 'dearness, love founded on esteem' (never by *amor*). Wyclif and the Rhemish version regularly rendered the Vulgate *dilectio* by 'love', *caritas* by 'charity'. But the 16th c. Eng. versions from Tindale to 1611, while rendering ἀγάπη sometimes 'love', sometimes 'charity', did not follow the *dilectio* and *caritas* of the Vulgate, but used 'love' more often (about 86 times), confining 'charity' to 26 passages in the Pauline and certain of the Catholic Epistles (not in 1 John), and the Apocalypse, where the sense is specifically 1c. below. In the Revised Version 1881, 'love' has been substituted in all these instances, so that it now stands as the uniform rendering of ἀγάπη, to the elimination of the distinction of *dilectio* and *caritas* introduced by the Vulgate, and of 'love' and 'charity' of the 16th c. versions.]

1. Christian love: a word representing *caritas* of the Vulgate, as a frequent rendering of ἀγάπη in N. T. Greek. With various applications: as

† **a.** God's love to man. (By early writers often identified with the Holy Spirit.) *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 3000, & Godess Gast iss kariteþ & soþfasst lufe nemmnedd; & tatt wass all þurrh kariteþ & þurrh soþ lufe forþedd þatt Godess sune Allmahtiȝ Godd Warrþ mann of Sannte Marȝe. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 509 ȝoven of Crist of .. his endeles charitee to mankinde. 1382 — *Rom.* viii. 39 The charite [TINDALE, etc. love, *Rhem.* charitie] of God, that is in Jhesu Crist oure Lord. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 27 The whiche goodnes is god hymself for he ys all charyte. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 223 Be the merit of the same maist haly Passion the Charitie of God is powred forth in thair hartes. [1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV. xxi. 363 Charity is but another name for the Comforter.]

† **b.** Man's love of God and his neighbour, commanded as the fulfilling of the Law, Matt. xxii. 37, 39. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Hwet is riht cherite..þet þu luuie þine drihten ofer..alle eorðliche þing..and seoðdan beoden uwilc mon swa þu waldest þet me þe bude, þis is riht cherite. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 21 Ic clepie and bidde for ðo muchele kariteð ðe is an ȝeu. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 3 That man lovye God and man, Ase charité hyt hoteth. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 27 In goodnes of charyte is a bonde of loue the whiche draeth us to god. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Charity* II. (1859) 69 Charity stretcheth itself both to God and man, friend and foe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 Quhate is cherite? It is lufe, quharby we lufe God for his awin saik..and our neichbour for Gods saik, or in God. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* ii. 4 Neuerthelesse, I haue somwhat agaynst thee, because thou hast left thy fyrst charitie. [So WYCLIF, and *Rhemish*: *Geneva* 1560 'love'.] 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 14 This I think charity, to love God for himselfe, and our neighbours for God. 1846 KEBLE in *Plain Serm.* VIII. ccxli, Charity—the true love of God in Christ..ensures the practice of all other virtues.

c. *esp.* The Christian love of our fellow-men; Christian benignity of disposition expressing itself in Christ-like conduct: one of the 'three Christian graces', fully described by St. Paul, 1 Cor. xiii.

(One of the chief current senses in devotional language, though hardly otherwise without qualification as 'Christian charity', etc. In the Revised Version, the word has disappeared, and *love* has been substituted.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10043 Cherite [*v.r.* cheryte, charite] euer fordos envie. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* viii. 1 Sothli science, or kunnynge, inblowith with pride: charite edifieth. *Ibid.* xiii. 13 Nowe forsothe dwellen feith, hope, and charite, thes thre; forsoth the mooste of thes is charite. *c* 1450 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* 308 Haue cherité with herte fyne..That eche man loue wel othere. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xx. 318 Some tell vs that Religion is nothing els but charitie, that is to say, the performing of a mans duetie towards his neighbour. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 261 'Twere good you do so much for charitie. *Iew.* I cannot finde it, 'tis not in the bond. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 63 A Shee precise Hypocrite..Shee is so taken vp with Faith, shee ha's no roome for Charity. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 483 The charity of the Gospel should extend to men of every Religion. 1845 R. JEBB in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 709/1 The law of charity does not require me to have a greater regard for him than for myself. But, on the other hand, the same law requires that I should not have a less.

d. In this sense often personified in poetic language, painting, sculpture, etc.

c 1300 *Deus Caritas* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 127 Let Charite nou a-wake, And do hit þer neode is. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* VIII. 45 Charite þe champioun chief help aȝein synne. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 354 The conscious heart of Charity would warm. 17.. HAN. MORE *Ode Charity*, O Charity, divinely wise, Thou meek-ey'd Daughter of the skies! *c* 1850 G. ROBISON *Hymn to Trinity*, Lift on us thy Light Divine: And let charity benign Breathe on us her balm.

e. *In, out of, charity*: in or out of the Christian state of charity, or love and right feeling towards one's fellow Christians.

c 138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 274 A symple pater noster of a plouȝman þat his in charite is betre þan a thousand massis of coueitouse prelatis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 38 He falleþ nat out of charite. 1455 E. CLERE in *FourC. Eng. Lett.* 5 And he seith he is in charitee with all the world. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xxiv. 201, I can nat be in charity with hym that holdeth wrongefully from me my landis. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way* I. ii, I am out of charity With none so much as the thin-gutted squire. 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat.* iv. 3, I die in charity with fool and knave.

f. In various phrases: see the quotations.

a 1240 *Ureisun* 161 in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Nu ich þe bi-seche ine cristes cherite. *c* 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 19 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Bisech þin sune par cherite þat he me sschilde from helle pin. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* ad fin., Prey we god so mote hit be. Amen, per seinte charite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 324 Levys me tharfor, par cheryte. 1461 J. PASTON, jr. in *Lett.* 410 II. 39 Besechyng yow for cheryte of your dayly blyssyng. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii, Helpe me to my neede, for Gods sake, and Saint Charitie. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 247 Ah deare Lord, and sweete Saint Charitee [E. K. *gloss.*, The Catholiques comen othe]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 273 Peace, peace for shame: If not, for Charity. 1601 — *Twel. N.* V. i. 273 Of charity, what kinne are you to me? 1602 — *Ham.* IV. v. 58 By gis, and by S. Charity, Alacke, and fie for shame.

2. Without any specially Christian associations: Love, kindness, affection, natural affection: now esp. with some notion of generous or spontaneous goodness.

In Wyclif, repr. *caritas* of the Vulgate, which (like ἀγάπη, -ησις) is used very generally in the O. T. In other cases influenced perhaps by OF. *chierté*, L. *caritas*, or simply with generalized sense.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 Cherite—þet is cherte of leoue þinge & of deore. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 2 Rewende thin waxende ȝouthe, and the charite of thi weddyng. *Ibid.* xxxi. 3 In euere lastende charite Y louede thee. — *Hosea* xi. 4 In litil boondis of Adam Y shal drawe hem, in boondis of charitee. — *Rom.* xii. 10 Louynge to gidere the charite of britherhed [Gr. τῇ φιλαδελφίᾳ]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 17 b, The king, the quene of Corinth, the country, Had the chylde in so great charitie. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij b, Tulle sayth that emonge al other charite the charite of our contre ought to be loued and preferred before al othe[r] charitees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 216 Dwells in all Heaven charity so dear? 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* Introd., I cannot too often acknowledge your charity in bringing it upon the stage. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 54, I am one who requires to be treated with kindness and charity.

b. *pl.* Affections; feelings or acts of affection.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 756 Relations dear, and all the Charities Of Father, Son, and Brother. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 507 Can he be strenuous in his country's cause, Who slights the charities, for whose dear sake That country, if at all, must be belov'd? 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IX. 238 The charities that soothe, and heal, and bless, Are scattered at the feet of Man—like flowers. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 177 Cutting off her members from the charities of domestic life.

3. A disposition to judge leniently and hopefully of the character, aims, and destinies of others, to make allowance for their apparent faults and shortcomings; large-heartedness. (But often it amounts barely to fair-mindedness towards people disapproved of or disliked, this being appraised as a magnanimous virtue.)

App. a restricted sense of 1 c., founded upon one of the special characteristics ascribed to Christian charity which 'thinketh no evil' 1 *Cor.* xiii. 6; cf. also 1 *Pet.* iv. 8 'Charity shall cover the multitude of sins'.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3, I .. beseche alle suche that fynde faute or errour that of theyr charyte they correcte and amende hit. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, I begon after my poore maner to wryte in latyn, but your charite preuayled and letted me. 1634 PRYNNE in *Documents agst. Prynne* (1877) 42 Your Lordship therefore might have in charity forborne to quarrel with my two syllogismes .. till you had produced some better of your owne. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 198 Charity bids hope the best. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 390 ₱ 3 She has not the least Charity for any of her Acquaintance. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 137 Happy would it be, if where Unity ends, Charity did begin. 1857 T. HOOD, JR. *Pen & Penc. Pict.* 125 We all want a little charity shown us sometimes. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 157 No charity nor good-will can narrow the intellectual breach.

† **b.** Fairness; equity. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. v, That their ground, with parfit charitie Conveyed be to their advauntage. 1496 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 [Certain foreign nations] have, contrarie to all lawe, reason, charite, right and conscience .. made an ordinaunce .. that noe Englishman resortyng to the seid Martes shall, etc. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* iii. 8 In Charity, therefore, the English Church in those daies must be of mean repute for outward pomp.

4. Benevolence to one's neighbours, especially to the poor; the practical beneficences in which this manifests itself.

a. as a feeling or disposition; charitableness.

c 1200 ORMIN 1017 Till kariteþess hallȝhe mahht To wirken allmess werrkess. *Ibid.* 10120 Kariteþess mahhte Iss mikell all unnse333enndliȝ. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxviii, The Jewes .. now upon the breaking up of the Chaldæan Army, repent them of their Charity. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 367 Their Temperance and Gratitude, their Justice and Fidelity, their Humanity and Charity. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 ₱ 1 Charity, or tenderness for the poor..is, I think, only known to those who enjoy..the light of revelation. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 78 Charity—the only thing that we can give away without losing it. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 138 Mrs. Heron took the bairn out of charity.

b. as manifested in action: *spec.* alms-giving. Applied also to the public provision for the relief of the poor, which has largely taken the place of the almsgiving of individuals.

[Some would explain quot. 1154 as hospitality, or 'agape Christianorum, convivium quo amici vel etiam pauperes excipiuntur' (Du Cange).]

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 On al þis yuele time heold Martin abbot his abbotrice—& fand þe munekes & te gestes al þat heom behoued & heold micel carited in þe hus. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28919 When þou sall do þi charite [*v.r.* giues þi charite] .. gif noght so largely till ane þat þou may gif anoþer nane. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 271 To him that wroughte charite He was ageinward charitous. 1530 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 To lyue of the charitee and almes of the people. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 61 Do poore Tom some charitie. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 119 Doing his Charity effectually, but with a possible privacy. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 231 The boys and girls whom charity maintains. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 16 June, A dependence upon the charity of their fellow countrymen. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 10 All that the political economist insists upon is that charity shall be really charity, and shall not injure those whom it is intended to aid. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 4 The poor thing has been living on charity.

c. *plural.* Acts or works of charity to the poor.

1607 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 240 Deferre not Charities till Death. *c* 1818 CAMPBELL *Lines on Scene in Bavaria* xiv, If the wild winds seem more drear Than man's cold charities below. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 57 He who devotes himself to charities.

5. That which is given in charity; alms.

The phrase *do one's charity*, in 4 b., easily passed into *give one's charity*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19062 He þam be-heild, bot wel wend he þai suld him giue sum charite. Petre said til him onan, 'Gold ne siluer ha we nan'. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 167 Moni Chapeleyns..Chewen heore charite and chiden after more. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 44 Your honour has through Ephesus pour'd forth Your charity. 16.. DRYDEN (J.), I never had the confidence to beg a charity. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) She did ill then to refuse her a charity in her distress. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 ₱ 3 An old Woman applied herself to me for my Charity. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* viii. 222 An Archbishop..leading a panniered mule laden with charities.

6. A bequest, foundation, institution, etc., for the benefit of others, esp. of the poor or helpless.

The term, especially under the influence of legislative enactments, such as the statute on charitable uses 43 Eliz. c. 4, and the various modern Charitable Trusts Acts, has received a very wide application; in general now including institutions, with all manner of objects, for the help of those who are unable to help themselves, maintained by settled funds or voluntary contributions; the uses and restrictions of the term are however very arbitrary, and vary entirely according to fancy or the supposed needs of the moment; chief among the institutions included are hospitals, asylums, foundations for educational purposes, and for the periodical distribution of alms.

1697 Evelyn *Mem.* 10 Mar., I went this evening to see.. Christ's Hospital..having never seen a more noble, pious and admirable charity. **1748** Butler 6 *Serm.* (1844) 308 In the first establishment of a public charity. **1788** J. Powell *Devises* (1827) II. 15 Lord Eldon lately held that Jews were properly excluded from the Bedford charity, consisting of a grammar school, etc. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 538 Upon the recommendation of any one for relief by this Charity. *Ibid.* XV. 549 The advantages of medical charities have usually been confined in large towns. **1843** Prescott *Mexico* VII. v. (1864) 454 With a fate not too frequent in similar charities, [it] has been administered to this day on the noble principles of its foundation. **1853** *Act* 16 & 17 *Vict.* c. 137 To examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, etc. **1862** Low (*title*) Account of Charities in London.

7. A refreshment dispensed in a monastic establishment between meals; a bever. (App. only a modern rendering of med.L. *charitas* in sense of 'quævis extraordinaria refectio, maxime illa quæ fiebat extra prandium et cœnam in Monasterio.' Du Cange.)

1802-43 Fosbrooke *Brit. Monachism* iv. 31 They entered the refectory to receive their charities (cups of wine), while the Collation was reading. *Ibid.* xlviii. 264 *note*, These Charities did not consist of wine only..for we find a Charity, consisting of a sallad, seasoned with honey.

8. A popular name of the plant 'Jacob's ladder', *Polemonium cæruleum*.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 37 Add to your Buds Betony, Charity, Sanicle, the Tops of St. John's-wort when blown.

9. *Phrases.* **a.** *Cold as charity*: referring to the perfunctory, unfeeling manner in which acts of charity are often done, and public charities administered; (but cf. *Matt.* xxiv. 12). *Charity begins at home*: used to express the prior claims of the ties of family, friendship, etc., to a man's consideration (cf. 1 *Tim.* v. 8, etc.).

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiv. 12 The charite of manye schal wexe coold.= — *Of Prelates* xi. Wks. (1880) 78 Hou schulde he þanne here hem for opere men, whanne charite schuld bigyne at hem-self. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxiv. 12 The charitie of many shal vvaxe cold. **1616** Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* v. ii, Charity and beating begins at home. **1642** Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. iv, 'Tis the general complaint of these times, and perhaps of those past, that Charity grows cold. *Ibid.*, Charity begins at home, is the voice of the world: yet is every man his greatest enemy. **1705** Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 25 Though Charity should begin at home, it should not end at home. **1795** Southey *Soldier's Wife*, Cold is thy heart and as frozen as Charity! **1798** — *Eng. Eclog.* v, But charity begins at home, And, Nat, there's our own home in such a way This morning! **1865** Trollope *Can you forgive her* xliii, The wind is as cold as charity. We are much more comfortable here.

b. *Brother* or *Sister of Charity*: a member of a religious organization devoted to works of charity, of which several have at various times been founded.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 450 The Brothers of Charity were instituted by St. John de Dieu. **1848** Thackeray *Van. Fair* lvii, Sisters of Charity.. without the romance and the sentiment of sacrifice. **1881** Lady Herbert *Edith* 247 The other person present was the Superior of the Sisters of Charity.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (all referring to 4–6), 'given or devoted to the furtherance of a charitable object', as *charity ball, land, money, sermon*; 'brought up in a charity-school or on a charitable foundation', as *charity-boy, -child, -girl*; *charity-bred* adj.; **charity-bob** (see Bob *sb.*4); **charity-box**, a money-box for collecting contributions to a charitable object; **Charity Commission, Commissioners**, a board created by the Charitable Trust Act of 1853 to control the administration of charitable trusts, with powers as to the management, re-organization, application, etc., of any of the funded charities; **charity-house**, a house or building devoted to a charitable object.

1882 *Life* 7 Dec. 1018/1 A grand *Charity Ball under the gracious Patronage of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. **1782** Burney *Hist. Mus.* II. 72 The plate or *charity-box is held out to them. **1714** Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 306 Among the *charity-boys there are abundance of bad ones that swear and curse about. *Ibid.* 306 They bring up their *charity-children to handicrafts, as well as trades. **1838–9** Dickens *O. Twist* 21/2 A big charity-boy. **1841** Emerson *Ess.* Ser. I. ii. (1876) 55 Let him not..skulk up and down with the air of a charity-boy. *a* **1845** Hood *Tale of Trump.* liv, Nay, happy the urchin—*Charity-bred. **1861** Thackeray *Four Georges* (Hoppe), In all Christendom there is no such sight as *Charity Children's Day [at St. Paul's]. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. (Hoppe) Solecisms and faults of spelling such as a *charity-girl would now be ashamed to commit. **1758** Massie (*title*) A plan for the Establishment of *Charity Houses for Exposed or Deserted Women and Girls. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 16 It [England] is stuffed full.. with towns, towers, churches, villas, palaces, hospitals, and charity-houses. **1887** Hazell *Ann. Cycl.* 87/2 The secretary to the [Charity] Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of 'The Official Trustee of *Charity Lands'. **1711** Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 695 There was remaining..of the *charity money gathered..upwards of 2000*l*. **1840** Malcolm *Trav.* 32/1, I regretted to see so much charity-money bestowed on Portuguese schools. **1700** R. Holland (*title*) The Good Samaritan; a *Charity Sermon. **1817** Syd. Smith *Lett.* cxxiii, I am going to preach a charity sermon next Sunday.

Cha·rityless, *a.* [see -less.] Void of charity.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* viii, People.. living and flourishing in the world—Faithless, Hopeless, Charityless.

Charity-school. A school, supported by charitable bequests or voluntary contributions, for the free or cheap education of children of the poor. Also *attrib.*

1682 March (*title*) Erecting a Charity School; a Charity Sermon. **1710** Smalridge (*title*) An account of Charity Schools erected in Great Britain and Ireland, with the Benefactions thereto. **1715** Nelson *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 163. **1720** De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 319, I was a kind of a charity-school boy. **1835** Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 422 In the township of Turton..there is a charity school in which ten or twelve boys are boarded and educated.

Charivari (ʃɑ·riˌvɑ·ri). [a. F. *charivari* (14th c. in Littré), Pic. *caribari*, in med.L. *c(h)arivarium, charavaria*, etc.; of unknown origin; various conjectures are mentioned by Littré.] A serenade of 'rough music', with kettles, pans, tea-trays, and the like, used in France, in mockery and derision of incongruous or unpopular marriages, and of unpopular persons generally; hence a confused, discordant medley of sounds; a babel of noise.

1735 tr. *P. Bayle's Dict.* II. 104 A Charivary, or Mock Music, given to a Woman that was married again immediately after the Death of her Husband. **1848** C. Brontë *J. Eyre* xvii. (D.) We..played a charivari with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons. **1854** Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 173 We..are all drawn into the charivari; we chide, lament, cavil, and recriminate. **1863** Kingsley *Water-b.* i, Never was heard..such a noise, row, hubbub, babel, shindy, hullabaloo, stramash, charivari, and total contempt of dignity and order.

¶ From its original sense, taken as the name of a satirical journal in Paris; in imitation of which

1841 (*title*) Punch, or the London Charivari.

Chark (tʃɑ:k), *sb.*1 [app. short. from *chark coal*, which appears soon after 1500, for Charcoal, q.v. No independent origin of the word appears. Cf. Chark *v.*2.]

1. Wood or coal charred; charcoal; coke.

1708-15 Kersey, *Charks* (in *Worcester-shire*) Pit-coal chark'd, or charr'd. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 38 Coals-Chark per Maund, 01 06. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* xii, I contriv'd to burn some Wood..under Turf, until it became Chark, or dry Coal. **1789** Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 223 Wood burned to Chark is a real poison.

2. (See quot.) (Perh. a distinct word.)

1872 Hardwick *Trad. Lanc.* 35 The discoverer of the Chark or 'fire-drill', an instrument for obtaining fire by artificial means.

‖ **Chark** (tʃɑ:k), *sb.*2 [Russ. чарка (*charka*), dim. of чара (*chara*) glass, noggin.] A small (Russian) glass or cup.

1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (1857) 146 They beginne commonly with a chark, or small cuppe, of aqua vitæ. **1686** *Diary P. Gordon* 26 Jan. (Spalding Club 1859) Receiving a charke of brandy out of the youngest his hand.

† **Chark,** *v.*1 *Obs.* or *dial.* [OE. *cearcian* to creak; found also in ME. as *cherk*, Chirk: cf. *merk, mark*, etc.]

1. To make a grating noise with the teeth. (*Sc.*)

c **1000** Ælfric *Gram.* xxvi. § 5 (Z.) 157 *Stridĕo oððe strido*, ic cearcige oððe gristbitige. [Somner has also cearciende tẽþ, *stridentes dentes*.] **1825** Jamieson, To chark as the teeth do [In South of Scotl. pronounced *chairk*].

† **2.** To creak, as a wheel on its axle, a door on its hinges. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Amos* ii. 13 Lo! Y shal charke vndur 30u, as a wayn chargid with hei charkith. **1393** Gower *Conf.* II. 102 There is no dore, which may charke. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 70/1 Charkyn as a carte or barow or opyr thynge lyke, *arguo*, VG. *alii dicunt stridere*.

3. To complain continuously, be querulous. *Sc.*

1825 in Jamieson.

Chark (tʃɑ:k), *v.*2 [appears only about the middle of the 17th c.; see Chark *sb.*1] *trans.* To burn to charcoal; to char; to coke (coals).

1662 Fuller *Worthies* III. 97 A way..to Charke Seacole in such manner, as to render it usefull for the making of Iron. **1664** Evelyn *Sylva* 32 Small-coal..made by charking the slenderest brush, and summities of the twigs. **1684** T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 53 We are not to conceive that the earth will be onely scorcht or charkt in the last fire..it will become a molten sea mingled with fire. **1806–7** J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IX. v, A beefsteak..completely charked by over-dressing. **1836** Sir G. Head *Home Tour* 128 Fires, for the purpose of charking the coal used in smelting the metal.

Hence **Charked** *ppl. a.*; **Cha·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1655 *Counc. Order* in Thurloe *State Pap.* (1742) III. 496 The sole exercise of their invention of charking or calcining of New Castle coals..His invention of making of iron with pitcoal charked. **1667** Denham *Direct. Paint.* II. ii. 104 Paint..the Great Harman charkt almost to Coal. **1870** Jevons *Elem. Logic* vi. 45 Coal..originally..was the name of charked or charred wood.

† **Chark,** *v.*3 *Obs.* Dial. var. of Cark to burden.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 23994 Charked sua i was wit care.

Charke coal, obs. f. Charcoal.

† **Charl.** *Obs.* A variant of Carl or Churl. [ME. *cherl* might have a phonetic variant *charl*, as well as *churl*; cf. Berne and its variants, etc.]

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 139 The olde charle had ryght gret corage. *Ibid.* 181, I xal sle scharlys, And qwenys with therlys. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherelle or charle [**1499** *Pynson* churle or carle], *rusticus. Ibid.* 77 Choffe or chuffe, charle or chutt, *rusticus*.

Charlatan (ʃɑ·lătăn, -tæn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 7 **chiarlatan, charlitan,** (**schareleton**), 7– **charlatan.** [a. F. *charlatan* 'a mountebanke, a cousening drug-seller, a pratling quack-salver, a tatler, babler' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *ciarlatano* = *ciarlatore* babbler, patterer, mountebank, f. *ciarlare* to babble, patter, act the mountebank, f. *ciarla*, chat, prattle; cf. Sp., Pg. *charlar*, Wallachian *charrar*, ONF. *charer* (Diez) to prattle, babble. Cf. *quack* to gabble like a duck, talk like a Cheap Jack, puff patent medicines, act as a charlatan.]

A. *sb.*

† **1.** A mountebank or Cheap Jack who descants volubly to a crowd in the street; *esp.* an itinerant vendor of medicines who thus puffs his 'science' and drugs. (Now included under 2.)

[**1605** B. Jonson *Volpone* II. ii, The Rabble of these ground Ciarlitani, that spred their Clokes on the Pavement. **1611** Corvate *Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, Sometimes to hear the Ciarlatans.] **1618** D. Belchier *Hans Beer-pot* D j b, I think the Serieant is grown Mountebancke To cling by shifts, hey, passe, passe, Italian grown; a sharking Charlatan. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Saltimbancoes, Quacksalvers, and Charlatans, deceive them in lower degrees. **1678** Butler *Hud.* III. II. 971 For Chiarlatans can do no good, Vntil th' are mounted in a Crowd. **1771** Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 214 At the masquerade..Mr. Banbury was a most excellent friseur, Lord Berkeley a charlatan. [**1864** Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 145 He is called a charlatan, quack, and mountebank.]

† **b.** One who puffs his wares; a puffer.

1670 Cotton *Espernon* Pref., Though in the foregoing Paragraph, I have discover'd something of the Charlatan in the behalf of my Bookseller.

2. An empiric who pretends to possess wonderful secrets, esp. in the healing art; an empiric or impostor in medicine, a quack.

a **1680** Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 197 Charlatans make Diseases fit their Medicines, and not their Medicines Diseases. **1710** Addison *Tatler* No. 240 ₱ 3 Ordinary Quacks and Charlatans. [**1762** J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 34 *note*, *Charlatans*, a Word with which we have none precisely correspondent in our Language: It signifies here, one who is a Pretender to Medecine by the Arts of Magic.] **1791** Burke *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1842 I. 478 The nation is sick, very sick, by their medicines. But the charlatan tells them that what is passed cannot be helped. **1841** Brewster *Mart. Sc.* II. iv. (1856) 153 The charlatans, whether they deal in moral or in physical wonders, form a race which is never extinct. **1860** Tanner *Pregnancy* i. 3.

3. An assuming empty pretender to knowledge or skill; a pretentious impostor.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 193 The Alexandrian sages [Proclus, etc.]..were in fact the *charlatans* of antient philosophy. **1840** Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 268 A questionable step for me..to say..that Mahomet was a true Speaker at all, and not rather an ambitious charlatan. **1858** Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 363 His [Cromwell's] true creed was a hatred of charlatans. **1872** Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* v. xlv. 335 A charlatan in religion is sure to like other sorts of charlatans.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a charlatan; empirical, quack.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 376 But the schareleton tricks of a pitiful impostor. **1852** Gladstone *Glean.* IV. ii. 141 Theatrical, not to say charlatan and mountebank, politics. **1862** Shirley *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 472 Because I love freedom.. I hesitate to apply the charlatan quackeries which may fatally hurt all that is best and most living in English liberty.

Charlatanic (ʃɑrlătæ·nik), *a.* [f. Charlatan *sb.* + -ic; cf. *puritanic, satanic*, etc.] Of or belonging to a charlatan or quack.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 244 Think not that charlatanic genius rests content with triumphs even so transcendent as these. **1854** Lady Lytton *Behind Scenes* I. i. iv. 129 The charlatanic shade of that great petty larcener of sentiment, Lawrence Sterne. **1872** *Daily News* 25 July, Seeking to make themselves a charlatanic fame out of their prosecutions.

Charlatanical (ʃɑrlătæ·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al1.] Of the nature of a charlatan; related to, or of the nature of, charlatanry; charlatanish.

1663 Cowley *Cutter Colem.-St.* Pref., A cowardly ranting Soldier, an ingnorant charlatanical Doctor, a foolish Cheating Lawyer..have always been, and still are the Principal Subjects of all Comedies. **1847** *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 754 Books ushered into existence by such charlatanical manœuvres.

Charlatanish (ʃɑ·lătăniʃ), *a.* [f. Charlatan *sb.* + -ish1.] Savouring of a charlatan, charlatanical.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 121 [It] was charlatanish and contemptible. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 512 Charlatanish and generally interested eulogies of virtue.

Charlatanism (ʃɑ·lătăniːz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism; prob. after F. *charlatanisme*.] The practice or method of a charlatan; the being a charlatan.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 85 We particularly noticed the charlatanism of their amateurs. **1844** *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 349 What the charlatanism of necromancy effected a thousand years ago, was now effected by the charlatanism of genius. **1848** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. VI. i. 382 One glance at it

ought to prove the complete charlatanism and trickery of the whole system. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. 65 Ignorance and charlatanism in work of this kind are always trying to pass off their wares as excellent.

Charlatanry (ʃɑ·rlătănri). [a. F. *charlatanerie*, ad. It. *ciarlataneria*: see prec. and -ry.] Action which bespeaks a charlatan; quackery, imposture. (More contemptuous than the prec., and referring more to actual practice.)

1638 *Divine & Pol. Observ. fr. Dutch* 54 The shift he useth could not have saved another man from imputation of impudency and charlatanery. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Charlatanerie*, cousening or gulling speech, cogging, lying. 1766 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) II. 327, [I] do not even envy you Rousseau, who has all the charlatanerie of Count St. Germain to make himself singular and talked of. 1869 Sir J. T. Coleridge *Mem. Keble* 374 Rules like these .. to guard against direct swindling, and charlataneries.

Charlatanship. *nonce-wd.* = Charlatanism.

1836 G. S. Faber *Answ. Husenbeth* 11 The literary charlatanship of this writer.

† **Charlatism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = Charlatanism.

1611 Cotgr., *Charlaterie*, Charlatisme; or as *Charlatanerie*.

Charles's Wain. Forms: 1 **carles-wǽn**, 4 **Cherlemaynes-wayne**, 5 **Charlmons wayn, carle wensterre, carwaynesterre, Charelwayn, Charlewayn**, 6 **Charle wane**, 6–7 **Charles wayne** or **waine**, 7 **Charles** or **Carol's wain(e, Charlemagne** or **Charles his wane, wain(e, Charle-waine, Charlmaigne Wain**, 7– **Charles's Wain.** [OE. *Carles wægn* the wain (ἅμαξα, *plaustrum*) of Carl (Charles the Great, Charlemagne). The name appears to arise out of the verbal association of the star-name *Arcturus* with *Arturus* or Arthur, and the legendary association of Arthur and Charlemagne; so that what was originally the wain of Arcturus or Boötes ('Boötes' golden wain' *Pope*), became at length the wain of Carl or Charlemagne. (The guess *churl's* or *carle's wain* has been made in ignorance of the history.)] The asterism comprising the seven bright stars in Ursa Major; known also as The Plough.

As the name *Arcturus* was formerly sometimes applied loosely to the constellation Boötes and incorrectly to the Great Bear, the name *Carlewayne-sterre* occurs applied to the star Arcturus.

a 1000 *Ags. Man. Astron.* in Wright *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 16 Arhcton hatte an tungol on norð dæle, se hæfð seofon steorran and is ge-haten septemtrio, þone hatað læwede menn Carleswæn. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxxv, Arcturus is comynly clepid in Englis Cherlemaynes wayne. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 59 *Arlophilaxe*, the carle wensterre. *Arturus, quoddam signum celeste: anglice*, a carwaynesterre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 Charelwayn [*v.r.* Charlewayn], *arthurus plaustrum*. *a* 1491 J. Rous *Hist. Regum Angl.* (1716) 30 Ursæ majoris, vulgariter dictæ Charlmons wayn. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 151 The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane, The elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris hufe. 1593 Fale *Dialling* 56 The greater Beare called also Charles Waine, and of country men, the plough. 1600 Tourneur *Transf. Met.* ii, Now are they mounted into Carols waine. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 74 The starres of the celestial beare [*marg. note*, Charlemaine his waine]. *a* 1626 Davies *Poems* (Grosart) II. 237 (A. S. Palmer) Those bright starres .. Which English Shepheards, Charles his waine, do name; But more this Ile is Charles, his waine, Since Charles her royall wagoner became. 1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Wks.* (N.) Charles his Cart (which we by custome call Charles his wane) is most gloriously stellifide. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 248 He had fixed them in their stations after the fashion of a Charlewaine. 1654 R. Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* iii. 74 Sevn Stars .. Which are by vulgar *Charlmaigne Wain* named. 1832 Tennyson *New-Year's Eve* 12 Till Charles's Wain came out above the tall white chimney-tops. 1876 J. F. Blake *Astron. Myths* 59 (A. S. Palmer) In England it goes by the name of 'King Charles' Wain'.

† **Charlet.** *Obs.* Also 7 **charlett**. [cf. OF. *charlet* 'sorte de vase'; also Charlotte.]

1. A kind of custard containing milk, eggs, brayed pork, and seasoning, boiled to a curd.

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* 27 Charlet and charlet yforced. *c* 1425 *Cookery Bk.* (Harl. MS. 279) (1888) 17 Charlette (*recipe*) .. Charlet a-forcyd ryally (*recipe*). *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charlet, dyschemete, *pepo*. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 273 Gelly, mortrus, creme almondes, blaunche manger, iussel, and charlet, cabage, and nombles of a dere, ben good; & all other potage beware of. *c* 1631 *Turnam. Totenham* 277 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 95 Chese crustis in charlett As red as any scarlette.

Charlewaine, obs. form of Charles's Wain.

Charley, Charlie (tʃɑ·rli). *colloq.* [a familiar variant of *Charles*.]

1. The name formerly given to a night-watchman. [The origin is unknown: some have conjectured 'because Charles I in 1640 extended and improved the watch system in the metropolis'.]

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Charley*, a watchman, *Charley-ken*, a watch-box. 1823 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1628 No *Charlies* have they now. *a* 1845 Hood *Tale of Trump.* lv, That other old woman, the parish Charley! 1852 *Bentley's Misc.* 1 June 620 Oh, those dear old 'Charlies' of the Dogberry school! 1856 Strang *Glasgow & Clubs* 413 Boxing a Charley .. was an affair of weekly occurrence.

2. A small triangular beard extending from the under lip, and ending in a point a little below the chin; well-known in the portraits of Charles I and his contemporaries.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. I. 295/2 With white pantaloons, watch chains and Wellingtons, and a charley at their under lip. *a* 1841 Hook *Widow* x. 145 He .. wore .. a Charley on his under lip. 1861 Taylor *Antiq. Falkland* 43 That square, short man .. wearing a moustache and Charlie is William Laud.

3. Applied as a proper name to the fox.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i. (D.) A nice little gorse .. where abideth poor Charley. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* (D.) 'You don't know Charley, I can see,' said Halbert.

Charley-pitcher. *slang.* A thimble-rigger.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 160 'Charley-pitchers,' the knavish gentry who pursue the games of 'under seven or over seven', 'red, black, leather and star', or inveigle the unwary with 'three little thimbles and one small pea'. 1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* I. ix. 100 'Charley-pitchers', who gained an honourable livelihood with the thimble and the pea.

Charling. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? Snarling.

1632 W. Lithgow *Totall Discourse* 108 This charling Ape, with counterfeits and lies.

Charlock (tʃɑ·rlɒk). Forms: 1 **cerlic**, 5–6 **carlok**(**e**, 6–7 **carlock**(**e**, **charlok**, 6–8 **chadlock**(**e**, 7 **carloc**, (9 **cherlock**), 6– **charlock**. See also Cadlock, Kedlock. [OE. *cerlic, cyrlic* of unknown etymology, probably gave *cherlock, charlock*. The forms in *car-, ker-, cur-*, are not easy to account for phonetically, unless there was also an OE. type *carloc, cearloc*. For the forms *chadlock, chedlock, cadlock, kedlock*, (OE. *cedelc*), see Kedlock. There appears no basis for the guess that the second syllable is *lēac*, 'leek'.]

Popular name of *Sinapis arvensis* or Field Mustard (N.O. *Cruciferæ*); but applied also to other gregarious field-weeds of the same order. **Joint-podded charlock**, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 207 & 451 *Mercurialis*, cedelc, cyrlic. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Wiþ hatum omum, nim .. cerlices sæd, drince on wine. *c* 1325 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 80/2 Szerlok, *caroil*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carlok, herbe, *eruca*. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 153 *Rapistrum* .. anglice kennekel *uel* carlokes. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 22 a, The herbe whiche we call in Englishe Carloke or charloke, or wild cole. 1598 Gerard *Herbal* II. ii. § 2. 179 Charlock or Chadlock — 180 Called Charlock, Kedlock, and Carlock. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Velar*, Others improperly call the Rape Chadlocke or Charlocke. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 7 Carloc is much higher than the Barly. 1645 Ward *Serm. Ho. Comm.* 31 Whatever seed is cast in, it returns nothing but carlock and such like raffe. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) III. 82 The name Charlock, or as it is more commonly pronounced in the midland counties, Kedlock .. is not confined to one plant only, but is indiscriminately applied to *Sinapis nigra, Brassica Napus, Sinapis arvensis*, and *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, as one or other of these abound more or less. 1862 Ld. Palmerston *Sp. at Romsey* 19 Dec., When a man walks over a field of turnips and sees it full of charlock, he must say there is room for some improvement. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 158 Runch, cherlock, chedlock, or Kedlock. [Still called *curlick* in Herts. by the farmers. T. Austin.]

Charlot.

1866 *Colonist* (*Belize*) 5 May 2/1 [In enumeration of a ship's cargo] Oil, charlots, and shell.

Charlotte (ʃɑ·rlət). [F. *charlotte*: possibly the feminine proper name.] A dish made of apple marmalade covered with crumbs of toasted bread. Hence **Charlotte Russe**, a dish composed of custard enclosed in a kind of sponge-cake.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* v, He would have had jellies and Charlottes Russes, instead of mere broth, chicken and batter pudding. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 246 Charlottes of a thousand fruits. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* (1887) 90 *Charlottes*, caky externally, pulpy within.

Charlysche, obs. form of Churlish.

Charm (tʃɑm), *sb.*¹ [ME. *charme*, a. F. *charme* charm :—L. *carmen* song, verse, oracular response, incantation.]

1. *orig.* The chanting or recitation of a verse supposed to possess magic power or occult influence; incantation, enchantment; hence, any action, process, verse, sentence, word, or material thing, credited with such properties; a magic spell; a talisman, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28521 With charm and coniurisun, wende i womman to bewile. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 43 Be charmes oþer be wychecreft. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1854 To othere woundes and to broken armes Somme hadden salues and somme hadden charmes. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 19 Ich haue saued wiþ þis charme Of men and of wymmen meny score þousend. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 947 Now thies charmys and enchauntementtes are cheuit to noght. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charme, *incantacio*. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 462 Quhen M. Fabius .. wes sittand in his chiar, makand charmis [*præfante carmen*] of his maner to the sacrifice of Goddis. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 67 The serpent .. stoppeth hir eares with hir taile, to the end she may not heare the charmes and sorceries of the inchanter. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 31 My Charmes Ile breake, their sences Ile restore. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Pref. (1851) 336 Any charme, though never so wisely murmur'd. 1676 Dryden *Aureng-z.* iv. i. 1955 His Name alone .. Repeated as a Charm. 1817 Byron *Manfr.* I. i. 35, I call upon ye by the written charm Which gives me power upon you. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 46 A charm .. denotes any material object or outward act, the possession or use of which is thought to confer safety or blessing, not by natural operation, but by occult virtues inherent in it, or mystical effects appended to it.

b. Anything worn about the person to avert evil or ensure prosperity; an amulet.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 18 Curse on that Cross .. Dead long ygoe, I wote, thou haddest bin, Had not that charme from thee forwarned itt. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 86 An Amulet or Inchantment and Charm hung about one's neck or wrest against witchcraft. 1832 Hr. Martineau *Life in Wilds* vii. 84 Dame Fulton tied a charm round her neck to prevent her being wounded by any venomous reptile. 1832 Lander *Exp. Niger* I. xi. 72 The horse's head was loaded with charms and fetishes. 1838–42 Arnold *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xi. 407 He was very much afraid of thunder and lightning and always carried about with him a seal skin, as a charm against its power.

2. *fig.* (cf. *spell.*)

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. Prol. 6 Alike bewitched by the charme of lookes. 1665–9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* II. vii, Cards and Company will give them enough to prove a Charm against Thinking. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 59 On whom the charm of the Roman name had no power.

3. *fig.* Any quality, attribute, trait, feature, etc., which exerts a fascinating or attractive influence, exciting love or admiration. In *pl.*, esp. of female beauty, great personal attractions.

[1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 107, I neuer knew a woman so doate vpon a man; surely I thinke you haue charmes, la .. Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I haue no other charmes.] 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 112 All she said and did was full of Charms. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* IV. 4 Scornful virgins who their charms survive. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. § 1 Every thing has, in that stage of life, the charm of novelty to recommend it. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 289 Slights every borrow'd charm that dress supplies. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 29 A mole is considered an additional charm. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 75 When parted by the sea from the charms which had so strongly fascinated him. *Mod.* (Statue) Venus hiding her charms.

b. (without *pl.*) Fascinating quality; charmingness, attractiveness.

1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vi. 111 Something of the charm of fiction is thrown into the historical composition. 1878 Morley *Diderot* I. 41 To Diderot we go not for charm of style, but for a store of fertile ideas. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 5 Her charm is chiefly dependant upon expression.

c. *Charms* (*U. S. slang*): Money.

† **4.** ? A conjuration, adjuration (cf. Charm *v.* 6).

a 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. ¶ 125 She knocked him up at Midnight, with Charms of Secrecy; for, said she, if my Friends come to know I have been with you, I am undone.

5. A small ornament or trinket worn fastened to a watch-chain or girdle. (From sense 1 b.)

1865 *Look bef. you Leap* I. 227 A small charm in the shape of a heart. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. x. 155 Rose's watch and bunch of charms.

6. *Comb.*, as *charm-reader, -ring*; *charm-bound*, pple. and adj.; *charm-built, -like, -struck*, etc. adjs.

1800 Coleridge *Piccolom.* I. ix, Inextricably .. In this name hath my destiny *charm-bound me. 1804 Leyden *Mermaid* ad fin., The charm-bound sailors. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 69 Amid her *charm-built towers. 1868 Ld. Houghton *Select. fr. Wks.* 162 *Charm-engirdled isle. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 55 The *charm-reader, the fortune-teller and the medicine man. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring L.* 133 In the Braybrooke Collection is a bone *charm-ring. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* iii. 115 Mountain-nymph *charm-struck by the night.

Charm (tʃɑm), *sb.*² Also 6 **charme**. [A dialectal variant of *cherme*, a common 16th c. form of Chirm, q.v. Perhaps some fancied association with Charm *sb.*¹, or with L. *carmen*, may have contributed to give this form its literary standing; for an original *chirm* would naturally give later *cherm* and *churm*, but not *charm*, (cf. *fir, first, bird, dirt*, none of which become *ar*).]

1. The blended singing or noise of many birds; the blended voices of school-children, and the like.

[1530 Palsgr. 617/2 What a cherme these byrdes make, *comment ces oyseaux jargonnent*.] 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) 31 b, The hymne .. which that same heauenly quier of Aungels .. syng all together in one charme. 1580 H. Gifford *Gilloflowers* (1875) 97, I .. listened .. Unto the small birdes chirping charme. 1584 Peele *Arraignm. Paris* I. iii. 12 Hark, Flora, Faunus, here is melody, A charm of birds. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 642 Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet, With charm of earliest Birds. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 233 Thousands of starlings, the noise of whose calling to each other is indescribable .. the country folk call it a 'charm', meaning a noise made up of innumerable lesser sounds, each interfering with the other. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* s.v., The coppy's all on a charm. — Whad a charm them childern bin makin i' school. 1886 W. Barnes *Dorset Dial. Charm*, a noise or confusion of voices, as of children or birds.

† **2.** Song or singing: **a.** of a bird; **b.** of men.

1587 Churchyard *Worth. Wales* (1876) 102 The chirp and charme, and chaunt of euery bird. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 38 The small Birds warbled their harmonious Charmes. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. xviii. 5 If .. Mævius chaunt his thoughts in brothell charm.

Charm (tʃɑm), *v.*¹ [a. F. *charme-r* (13th c. in Littré), f. *charme* Charm *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To act upon with or as with a charm or magic, so as to influence, control, subdue, bind, etc.; to put a spell upon; to bewitch, enchant.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2411 And hymen he charmeþ so, þat hy ne my3te a-wakye no3t. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 288 He enchaunted and charmed oure knyghtis. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* viii. 17, I will sende Cockatrices & serpentes amonge you (which will not be charmed). 1591 Florio *Sec. Frutes* 13 It is good to drinke in a morning to charme the mist. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 128 Each of these animals have a power of fascinating, or charming birds. 1856 Kane

Arct. Expl. II. xxiv. 243 They wanted me to charm or cure him. *Mod.* Many people still believe in charming warts.

b. Const. *to* and *inf.* (obs.), *from*. Also † *fig.* To persuade or induce *to*, to dissuade *from*.

1594 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix, If thou canst by magic charm The fiend..From pulling down the branches of the tree. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 129 Ile Charme the Ayre to giue a sound. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 454 Has almost charm'd me from my Profession, by perswading me to it. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 31 As if Men could be charmed to transplant themselves from their own Native .. Country merely by Words. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 440 Nor all her hellish arts Can charm my arrows from their destin'd course.

c. With various extensions; e.g.: *To charm asleep, charm away, charm out*, etc.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 8 He..that..charmyng out your christian mynde hath by enchauntment cast you into this frensye. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 39 This Hydra-Sonne of Warre ..Whose dangerous eyes may well be charm'd asleepe. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 117 'Tis your Graces That from my mutest Conscience, to my tongue, Charmes this report out. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 20 Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day, Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old-age away. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 26. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 232 To charm that rich prize out of the iron gripe of robbery. 1806 CANNING *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 56 'Twill charm away the fiends. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxi, When Science..charms Her secret from the latest moon. 1859 — *Vivien* 330 The charm so taught will charm us both to rest.

2. To endow with supernatural powers or virtues by means of charms; *esp.* to fortify against evil or dangers.

a 1564 BECON *Humble Supplic.* in *Prayers, etc.* (1844) 234 The bishop mumbleth a few Latin words over the child, charmeth him, crosseth him. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vii. 56 Then charm me that I may be invisible. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. (R.) Feed not the Grecians pride; They are not charm'd against your points of steele, nor iron fram'd. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 68, I, in mine owne woe charm'd, Could not finde death.

† **b.** To mark with a symbol as a charm. *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1338/4 A grey Mare..charm'd upon the 4 fetter-lock joints.

3. *intr.* To work charms, use enchantments or spells, practise magic.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 342 Thus charmed Neptanabus. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvii[i]. 5 He charmys swa wisely in his crafte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. x. (1495) 763 She heryth not the voys of the charmyng nother comyth out to hym that charmyth. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lvii[i]. 5 That she shulde not heare the voyce of the charmer, charme he neuer so wysely. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 163. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 71. 94, I do..give my enemies leave to charm against my Pill.

4. To overcome or subdue, as if by magic power; to calm, soothe, allay, assuage. † *To charm the tongue*: (formerly a very common phrase for) to keep it silent.

c 1540 *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 37 Fall you to kyssyng, syr ..Your mother shall charme you, go your wayes. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* xi. (Falfr.) 170 Charme thy tongue, thy belly, and thy privities. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 39 A person..That well could charme his tongue, and time his speach. 1602–9 A. MUNDAY *Palm of Eng.* I. xii, Beroald.. receiving him at the point of his launce charmed his attempt. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. 254 The stench of His corps could be charmed with no embalming. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 118 Music the fiercest grief can charm. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 285 Mercy gave, to charm the sense of woe, Ideal peace. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 670 The sound of their own language..charmed their rage for the moment.

5. *fig.* To influence, enthral, powerfully attract or engage (the mind, senses, etc.) by beauty, sweetness, or other attractive quality; to fascinate, captivate, bewitch, enchant, delight.

In Shakspere's time, still a strong metaphor from sense 1; but now, from constant use, applied without any thought of this connexion.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charmyn, begylyn or forspekyn, *fascino*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 19 Fortune forbid my out-side haue not charm'd her. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 178 So I charm'd their eares That Calfe-like they my lowing follow'd. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 360 The moderate Beauty they disclose to the Eye (which is sufficient to please, though not to charm it). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 787 They.. with jocond Music charm his ear. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) III. 17 That's something charms me mightily about London. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 ¶ 3 He every where charms and pleases us by the Force of his own Genius. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 33, I was perfectly charmed with the empress. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 124 What always charmed him in Racine and Boileau..was that they said what they intended to say. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 491, I can tell you a charming tale..And we, Socrates..shall be charmed to listen.

b. *absol.*

1704 POPE *Spring* 76 If Sylvia smiles..vanquish'd nature seems to charm no more. 1732 — *Ess. Man.* II. 200 The fiery soul abhorr'd in Catiline, In Decius charms, in Curtius is divine. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 107 We .. sat on, So much the gathering darkness charm'd.

† **6.** To conjure, entreat (a person) in some potent name. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 16 She Pyram drencht, and then thus charmes: Speake loue, O speake, how hapned this to thee? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 271 Vpon my knees, I charme you, by my once commended Beauty..That you vnfold to me..Why you are heauy. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. ¶ 15. 239 His learned Counsel .. made an Harangue, charming him to be free .. in answering to his Questions.

† **7.** [Prob. with some assoc. with CHARM *sb.*[2]] To temper, tune, play (an instrument or melody).

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 118 Here we our slender pipes may safely charme. 1595 — *Col. Clout* (T.) Charming his oaten pipe unto his peers. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. ix. 13 Like as the fouler on his guilefull pype Charmes to the birds full many a pleasant lay. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* (1812) 32 O what songs will I charm out.

b. *intr.* (of an instrument): To sound harmoniously. See CHARMING *ppl. a.* 3.

Charm *v.*[2], dial. var. of CHIRM: cf. CHARM *sb.*[2]

1881 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 5/1 The ducks and widgeons go on 'charming'.

Charmed (tʃɑ:md, in verse also tʃɑ:mɪ̀d), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED[1].]

1. Influenced by magic power, bewitched, under a spell.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charmyd, *incantatus*. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 90/1 A farmer had a daughter .. who was seized with a lingering disorder..He .. persuaded himself that his daughter was charmed. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 112 The charmèd god began An oath.

2. Affected with a magic spell, so as to possess occult powers or qualities; enchanted.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 377 (R.) Anoynted wyth the holye chrisme, which he calleth charmed oyle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 50 He beares a charmed shield, And eke enchaunted armes, that none can perce. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 51 Circe..whose charmèd cup Whoever tasted lost his upright shape. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. xi, The charmed water. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 114 Apollonius .. considered the use of charmed rings..essential to quackery.

3. Of persons or lives: Fortified, protected, rendered invulnerable, etc., by a spell or charm.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 12 Let fall thy blade on vulnerable Crests, I beare a charmed Life. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 245 Hence came .. the story of Kidd's having a charmed life, and that he had to be twice hanged. 1884 *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 757/4 General Gordon believes himself to bear a charmed life.

4. Fascinated, greatly delighted.

Mod. She sang to a charmed audience.

Charmedly (tʃɑ:mɪ̀dlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a charmed manner.

1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 359 But charmedly live on again, And never quite be dying.

Charmele, obs. var. of CARMELE, Heath-pea.

1760 POCOCK *Tour Scotl.* (1887) 89 They chew the root of an herb called charmele [*mispr.* charnicle] a..wild liquorice.

Charmer (tʃɑ:ɹmə). [f. CHARM *v.* + -ER[1]; or a. OF. *charmere* (nom. of *charmeur*), f. *charmer*.]

1. One who uses spells and enchantments, or who has magic powers; an enchanter.

c 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 Ase doþ þise charmeres and þise wychen. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvii[i]. 5 He lufes not charmers and venym makers. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxviii. 3 Saul..slew3 hem that hadden chaarmers of devels in the wombe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lvii[i]. 5. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 57 She was a Charmer, and could almost read The thoughts of people. *c* 1638 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 56 From .. montebanks and charmers .. deliver us. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 148 Filling his barbaric court with charmers and sorcerers.

2. One who overcomes, subdues, allays, etc., as if by magic power.

1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xxxii. 10 Faith in God is the great charmer of life's cares.

3. One who possesses great attractiveness or powers of fascination; usually applied to a woman.

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. ii, Speak sweet Charmer, Will you be always true? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 232 Thus the sweet charmers warbled o'er the main. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. XXXV, How happy could I be with either Were t'other dear charmer away. 1765 GOLDSM. *Hermit* XXXVIII, Turn, Angelina, ever dear, My charmer, turn to see Thy own, thy long-lost Edwin here. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xi. (1876) 223 Mrs. Mountford..(a veteran charmer of fifty). 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* VIII. (1875) 346 Such a charmer of the literary sense as Voltaire.

† **4.** Applied to a kind of dance. *Obs.*

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. ii. (D.), I don't believe there was a man of 'em but could dance a charmer.

† **Charmeress.** *Obs.* [a. F. *charmeresse*, fem. of *charmeur*: see -ESS.] A female charmer.

c 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 Þe deuines and þe wichen and þe charmeresses, þet worke þe þe dyeules crefte. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1261 Phitonesses, charmeresses, Olde wytches.

Charmful (tʃɑ:ɹmfûl), *a.* [f. CHARM *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of charms or spells, connected with magic; *fig.* full of alluring qualities, charming, delightful.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. (1687) 13 Bid his charmful Lyre to bring. 1747 COLLINS *Ode Manners* 39 As Fancy breathes her potent spell, Not vain she finds the charmful task. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 151 He is charmful and endearing in his private associations. 1879 KARL BLIND in *19th Cent.* 1091 In our forefathers' weird and charmful creed.

Hence **Charmfulness.**

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 732 There was a charmfulness about his manner.

Charming (tʃɑ:ɹmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHARM *v.*[1]]

1. The operation or using of charms; the working of spells; enchantment, incantation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28311, I .. folud wiche-crafte and frete, and charmyng. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 9 In this comandement es forboden .. all wychecrafte and charemynge. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 17 The werste serpentis, to whiche is no charmyng [1382 enchauntyng]. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. (1880) 33 Masse .. makes their charmings vaine. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. i, The charmings of their Priests. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 214 It was supposed that serpents..had also a power of charming. 1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. II. 36/1 The power of curing diseases by 'charming'.

2. Fascination, charm (*obs.*); now *gerundially*, fascinating, delighting.

1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* II. xiv. 383 Grant that I may be Ravisht with Thy Charmings. *Mod.* She has lost none of her power of charming.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *charming-cup, -rod, -wand*.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D ij, With thy charming wand. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* v. ii, Mercury Hath travelled this way with his charming-rod. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 272 Chastity and love .. whose charming cup is only vertue. 1662 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 2 A bloody Sword in one Hand, a charming Rod in the other.

Charming, *vbl. sb.*[2] ? *Obs. rare.* [f. CHARM *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Giving tongue, 'music' (of beagles).

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The..charming of Beagles, gnarring of Puppies.

Charming, *ppl. a.* [f. CHARM *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Using charms; exercising magic power.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxviii. 7 Sechith to me a womman havynge a charmynge goost. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 Charmynge, *incantans, carminans, fasciuans*. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. vii. 183 And beates downe frute with charming strokes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iii. 31 Now helpe ye charming Spelles. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VII. 550 Her charming Song the Syren sings in vain.

2. Fascinating; highly pleasing or delightful to the mind or senses. (At first distinctly *fig.* from 1, but now used without any thought of that, and as a milder word than *enchanting*.)

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Avb, A Palace, so charming as to hinder furious Mars himself to lay his destructive hands thereon. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Death very yng. Gentleman* 3 O charming youth! in the first opening page. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 3 She is however in my Eye a very charming old Woman. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xix. 60, I love that charming princess, if I may use so familiar an expression. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, Was not Wilkes the..charmingest..man? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 447 Children think variety charming. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 2 The Empress is looking charming.

† **3.** With a mixture of the sense of CHARM *sb.*[2]

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. Pref., ad fin., To follow freely the charming pipe of him who sounded and proclaimed liberty and relief. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 363 And all the while harmonious airs were heard Of chiming strings or charming pipes.

Charmingly (tʃɑ:ɹmɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a charming way; enchantingly; fascinatingly; delightfully.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 118 A most maiesticke vision, and Harmonious charmingly. 1611 COTGR., *Enchanteusement*, charmingly, inchauntingly. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 154 *note*, Orpheus..was said to play so charmingly, that the Woods and stones moved. 17.. MRS. DELANY *Corr.* (1861) III. 359 That has a good effect, and is charmingly painted. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i, We all behaved charmingly. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 56 Charmingly true to nature.

Charmingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being charming; power to charm.

1730–6 in BAILEY. 1840 L. HUNT *Leg. Florence* I. iii, Be sure you make your wife well..With some transcendent charmingness.

Charmless (tʃɑ:ɹmlés), *a.* [see -LESS.] Destitute of charms; personally unattractive.

1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) III. 5 Ophy Butler's wife, who is grown a little charmless. 1856 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* II. 208 The wise woman whom the charmless female of the East consults.

Charmlike, *a.* Like or resembling a charm.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* H iij a, Certaine Magike praiers and charmelyke Rosaries. 1647 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) I. 17, Such *Charm-like observations. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. vi. 211 There was something charm-like and alluring in the conversation of one who was silent to all others.

Charmwise, *adv.* [see -WISE.] In the manner of a charm, in magical manner.

1647 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., I could never open my mouth Charmwise, nor breath out Spells.

Charn(e, obs. form of CHURN.

† **Charneco.** *Obs.* Also -aco, -ico. [According to Steevens, from a village so called near Lisbon.] A kind of wine.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 63 Here's a Cuppe of Charneco. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 29 There wanted neither sherry, sack nor charnaco. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 79 The vertue of three cuppes of Charnico. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* II. 152. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 301 What wine will you drink?..Canary or Charnico? [1775 ASH, *Charneco* (a cant word), any kind of strong liquor which is like to bring drunken fellows to the stocks.]

Charnel (tʃɑ:ɹnĕl), *sb.*[1] (& *a.*[1]). [a. OF. *charnel, carnel* in same sense:—late L. *carnāle* 'flæschus' (flesh-house) (Ælfric's *Gloss.*), = *carnārium*, whence OF. *charner, charnier*.]

1. † **a.** A burial-place, cemetery (*obs.*). **b.** A mortuary chapel, a charnel house.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 50 For in charnel atte chirche cherles ben yuel to knowe, Or a knizte fram a knaue þere. 1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 75 Sir Iohn, preest of þe charnell. 1434 *Ibid.* 96 My body to be beryed anenest the charnell of Poules in Poules chircheyard. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, The commune charnell of the Cite. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 295 The carriage of those bones from the charnell. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 69 The vast charnels of bones, tombs, pyramids, and sepulchres, took up much of my time. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 394 Supposed to be the Charnal of the Antonine family. 1766

ENTICK *London* IV. 199 Facing this [Paul's] cross stood the charnel, in which the bones of the dead were .. piled together. **1868** MILMAN *St. Paul's* 156 A chapel..called the Charnel, from whence .. were removed cartloads of human bones.

† **2.** A skeleton. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 199 The monks whereof had caused to be curiously painted, the charnel of a man, which they termed—Death.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense: **a.** 'of or pertaining to a charnel', as *charnel-chapel, -priest, -stool, -vault, -yard*; also *charnel air, breath, meteor*; **b.** 'that is or serves as a charnel', as CHARNEL-HOUSE, *charnel-cell, -dungeon, -ocean*; **c.** 'savouring or characteristic of a charnel', as *charnel-book*: some of which pass into true adjective uses as in B.

1813 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 148 As dies the lamp In *charnel airs, or cavern-damp. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 Some are raking in old musty *charnell-books, for old mouldy monosyllables. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men* iii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 334 A *charnel-breath so mingles with the temple incense, that boys..will shun the spot. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxxii, Ere they left that *charnell-cell. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* II. 42 At the West end of the Area..is a *Charnel Chapelle. **1768** BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xxxii, Ghosts that to the *charnel-dungeon throng. **1815** MOORE *Lalla R., Fire-worsh.* I. (1850) 163 Lights, like *charnel meteors, burn'd Bluely. **1655** FULLER *Waltham Ab.* (1840) 269 [The charge of an obit] to the *charnel-priest, three pence. **1451** in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 554, 2 *charnel stools in chancel. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 471 Those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft seen in *charnel-vaults and sepulchres. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 II. 131 The half-drunk clown, as he staggers through the churchyard or rather *charnel-yard, to his home.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or fit for a charnel, or the remains there preserved; sepulchral; death-like, ghastly. (Not distinctly separable from prec., the use of the hyphen being unsettled.)

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 193 Something wildly charnel and characteristic of the tomb. **1845** HIRST *Poems* 51 Charnel figures..hurried by. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Dr. of Exile*, Shall split the charnel earth. **1871** G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 147 In every charnel breast Dead conscience rises slow.

† **Charnel** (tʃā·rnĕl), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **charnaill, -ale,** 6 **-elle,** 6–7 **-ell,** , **-aylle, chernell,** 8 **charnal.** [a. OF. *charnel*, prob.:—L. *cardinālē*, neut. of *cardināl-is* of or pertaining to a hinge (*cardo, cardin-*); cf. It. *cardinale*, and Sp. *charnela* hinge.] A hinge.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1153 On charnaill bandis na[i]ld it full fast and sone. **1488** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 84 Item a ring with a paddok stane with a charnale. **1511** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For ij charnellis and ij barys for þe ovyn ys mowth. **1531** *Ibid.*, For ij new paire of charnellis for the pewys in the Church. **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 7 Charnels that are fixed fast, and beare the doore in frame. **1741** MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 43 The Hinge of a Door or Window .. Tradesmen call it Charnal.

b. The hinge of a helmet, on which the beaver and visor moved.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Fyrst they haue hewen and to broke The mighty charnelle of his bassenet And whan his vyser after was of smet .. his face naked was and bare. **1510** *Justes at Westmtr.* in Meyrick *Anc. Armour* II. 252 Item who breaketh his spere above the charnell to be allowed ii speres well broken. **1548** HALL *Chron. 12 Hen. VIII* (1809) 612 The Charnell of his Hedde pece..was broken. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 120 His helme .. from the charnell vpwards ought to be of three inches at the least. [**1830** JAMES *Darnley* x. 48/2 Broke his spear twice on the very charnel of his helmet.]

† **Charnel,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *charnel*:—L. *carnāl-is* fleshly (Tertullian), f. *carn-em* flesh. A doublet of CARNAL.] CARNAL, non-spiritual.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 269/4, I desyre no thynges terreyn ne charnel.

† **Charnel,** *v. Obs.* [f. CHARNEL *sb.*[2]] To hinge. Hence **Charneld,** hinged, jointed.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 674 The Duke strake the Kyng on the brow right under the defence of ye hed pece on the verye Coyffe, Scull, or bassenet pece, whereunto the Barbet for power and defence is Charneld, to which coyffe or bassenet never armourer taketh hede for it is evermore covered with the Viser Barbet and Volant pece.

Charnel-house. A house for dead bodies; a house or vault in which the bones of the dead are piled up.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 57 This yere [1548] was put downe the chappell with the charnell howse in Powlles church yerde..and a iiij. or v. C. lode of bones carred in to the feldes and burryd there. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 206 The Charnell house, or place of dead mens sculles for remembrance of death. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 88 Golgotha, the charnell house of the city. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 101 A Charnel House. The Corpses are let down into it from the top. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 655 The sight of a human skull and bones in a charnel-house. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 40 These charnel-houses or ossuary chapels are general.

attrib. **1839** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Said Mrs. Crummles in the same charnel-house voice.

Charnico, var. of CHARNECO *Obs.*, a wine.

Charoin, var. of *caroine*, CABRION.

Charon (kē·rɒn). [Gr. pr. name.]

1. In Greek and Latin mythology the name of the ferryman who conveyed the shades of the departed across the Styx; often used allusively.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 63 Ȝon grislie ferriar to naim Charon hait. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 41 Which damp holes breathing out a deadly aire some call *Charoneæ Scrobes*, i. Charons ditches. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 11. **1616** J. LANE *Sqrs. Tale* IX. 304 Yowr lives for him shall goe to Carons ferrie. **1822** BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* lxxii, The other side Of Charon's ferry. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men.* iii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 329 This Charon ferries them all over in his boat.. and all gather one grimness of hue and style.

2. Ferry-man. (*humorous.*)

1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 72 He had acted as Charon of the Dee at Banchory. **1873** TRISTRAM *Moab* xviii. 361 The gentlemanly-looking Charon, whose negro slaves work the boat.

Hence **Charo·nic,** *a.*[1]

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pag. Idol.* I. 359 The brethren of this Charonic society.

† **Cha·rope,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. χαροπ-ός glad-eyed.] Cheerful, bright.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. (1653) 131 A good amiable charope Eye, not very concave nor preminent.

Charotte, obs. form of CHARET or CHARIOT.

?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1552 Charottez chokkefulle charegyde with golde.

Char-parson: see CHARE *sb.*[1] 6.

‖ **Charpie** (ʃā·rpī, ʃarpī). Also **-pee.** [Fr.; pa. pple. fem. of OF. *charpir* to card: see CARPET.] Old linen unravelled into short ends of thread for surgical dressings; 'very narrow, thread-like strips of linen torn off so as to leave fringed edges'.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Arsenic*, He directs..dry *charpee* at each dressing. **1807-26** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 71 A bit of charpie. **1813** J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 347 The dry charpee is found to irritate the surfaces of some abscesses. **1872** COHEN *Dis. Throat* 94 This deposit is detached, as by a pledget of charpie.

‖ **Charpoy** (tʃā·rpoi). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **charpai.** [a. Urdū *chārpāī*, f. Pers. چهارپای *chahār-pāī* four-footed.] The common light Indian bedstead.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 97 A camp-table, a camp-stool or folding-chair, a charpoy or bedstead. **1859** LANG *Wand. India* 138 He attempted to rise from the charpai. **1885** *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 80/2 The native bed, or charpoy, a web of netting stretched on four short legs.

‖ **Charqui** (tʃā·rki). Also **charquè.** [Quichua (Peruvian) *ccharqui* dried slice of flesh or hung beef. The corruption *jerkin* occurs in Captain J. Smith *a* 1612, and *jerk* vb. in Anson *a* 1748.]

Beef prepared for keeping by cutting into thin slices and drying in the wind and sun; 'jerked' beef (the latter being a corruption of this word).

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* II. VIII. ix. 271 [Chili] .. supplies [Peru] with wheat .. besides sole leather .. Grassa, Charqui, and neat tongues. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1873) 260 The miners are allowed a little charqui. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* v. (Skeat) The male deer and some of the.. sheep were slaughtered..and their flesh cut into thin slices was distributed among the people, who converted it into charqui. **1871** *Gd. Words* 716 Cattle .. the flesh of which is converted into charquè, better known as jerked beef.

attrib. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov. 7/2 An unlucky prejudice against their meat in the dry or *charqui* state.

Hence **Charqued** *a.*, 'jerked'.

1821 *Monthly Rev.* XCVI. 87 Charqued beef is, in this district, a great article of exportation.

† **Charr.** *Obs. rare.* [? Echoic: but cf. OE. *ceorian* to murmur, complain, which would give a ME. *cherr, charr.*] A term applied to some of the notes of the nightingale.

a **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlviii, Sweet Philomene, with cheiping chyrris and charris.

Charr, charr-: see CHAR, CHAR-.

Charrack, charract, obs. ff. CARRACK, CARAT.

Charre, obs. f. CHAR *sb.*[2], 3, CHARE *v.*, CHARREY.

Charred (tʃāɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHAR *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Burnt to carbon, burnt black; also *fig.*

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 304 Charred sawdust. **1865** LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* VI. (1869) 178 Burning the wood and then scraping away the charred portion. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 592 A heart..charred with self-indulgence.

Charret, -ette, -ot, var. of CHARET.

Charrettier: see CHARIOTEER.

† **Cha·rrey, -oy.** *Obs.* Also **charry, charré, carroy.** [a. OF. *char(r)ei, char(r)oi*, f. *char(r)eyer, char(r)oyer*, variants of *char(r)ier*:—late L. or Romanic *carricare* to CARRY.] The 'carriage' or transport vehicles of an army; *rarely* a carriage, car, or chariot.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 5097 His bestes..That drowen and ledden his charrey. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 8067 To kepe wele hir charrois, Her astore and her harnois. *Ibid.* 4787 Carroy. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 123 So gret rowme held thar charre. **1640** *Witt's Recreat.* (Nares s.v. *Charet*) We'll pluck the wheels from th' charry of the sun.

Cha·rring, *vbl. sb.*[1] The action of the vb. CHAR; burning to charcoal. Also *attrib.*

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 130 The charring of the coal in their vicinity. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 24 Charcoal might be started at once from its charring place to close vessels. **1878** PARKES *Man. Pract. Hygiene* I. (ed. 5) 31 The charring of the Casks was more effectual than the immersion [of pieces of charcoal].

Charring, *vbl. sb.*[2], var. of CHARING.

Charriot, Charry, etc: see CHAR-.

Charry (tʃā·ri), *a.* [f. CHAR *v.*[2] or CHAR-COAL.] Of the nature of charcoal or a charred substance.

1786 C. WEBSTER *Edin. New Dispens.* (1791) 58 The residuum [of the bitumen] is a charry matter. **1792** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 49/2 Casks fired in the making, till a thin charry matter is formed over the whole internal surface of the staves, will preserve the water .. sweet. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 712 At 428° it [Berberite] swells and leaves a charry residue, having a strong metallic lustre.

Charsley, obs. form of SCARCELY.

Chart (tʃāɪt). *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **charte, (charde).** [a. OF. *charte* card, map, etc.:—L. *carta, charta* 'paper, leaf of paper', later also 'card, chart, map', etc. *Charte* was the native Fr. repr. of L. *carta*; but already in 14th c. the It. equivalent *carta* was introduced for a 'playing-card', in the adapted form *carte*, which was gradually extended by the 17th c. to all senses of the native *charte*, and at length superseded it. *Carte* gave the Eng. CARTE and *carde*, CARD (q. v.), both used in 15–17th c. in the sense of 'chart, map'; but late in the 16th c. *charte* was introduced in this sense, for which it became the accepted term. Branches II, III, represent mod.F. *carte* and L. *charta*.]

I. A map or chart.

1. A map. *Obs.* in the general sense.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxiv. L j b, One fayre carde or mappe. *Ibid.* xxxv. L ij b, Appoynting the lengthe of your myle according as you desire to haue your charte great or small. *Ibid.* L iij, Diuide the circle at the myddes of your map into 32 partes, pulling out straight lines fro the centre to the vttermost bounds of the charte. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. 167 The Geographicall Mappe is twofold: either the Plaine Chart or the Planispheare. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Chart*, also a Map or other Draught. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Plain Charts are those wherein the meridians and parallels are exhibited by right lines parallel to each other. **1828** J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 97 Mr. Gerrard Mercator, a Fleming, in 1556 published a similar chart..whence called Mercator's Chart.

b. *spec.* (short for *sea-chart*): A map for the use of navigators; a delineation of a portion of the sea, indicating the outline of the coasts, the position of rocks, sandbanks, channels, anchorages, etc. Also *fig.*; and in *comb.*, as *chart-box, -wright.*

1696 PHILLIPS, *Chart*, or *Cart*, a Sea-Cart. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 443, I do not find it set down on any Sea Chart. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chart*, is a Draught projected for the use of Seamen, discovering the Sea-coasts, Sands, Rocks. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 174 ¶ 1 He .. ought to make some improvements in the chart of life, by marking the rocks on which he has been dashed. **1796** PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 35 The Doctor .. was apt to be offended if any one called his work a Map: he would have it called a Chart; and yet in strictness I think it cannot be called so, since we have appropriated this word to Sea-affairs. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxi, A chart..points out..the peculiarities of his navigation. **1854** ADM. SMYTH *Mediterranean* (L.) The more recent plans..reveal the awful neglect of our modern chartwrights. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 349 Our navigation is safer for the chart. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.*, We speak of the plan of an estate, the map of a country, the chart of an ocean.

c. An outline map for other than purely geographical purposes, as a *magnetic chart, chart of temperature*; also, a plan of military operations, or the route of an expedition; an itinerary.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 307 He was not .. contented to see them [battles] drawn .. in Charts and Maps. **1675** OGILBY *Brit.* Ded., These Peutingerian Military Charts .. appear too faint a Resemblance. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 56 Making maps or charts of his route. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 409 Magnetic charts .. present, at one view, the variations and dip of the needle for all parts of the world.

2. A graphical representation (by means of curves or the like) of the fluctuations of any variable magnitude, such as temperature, barometric pressure, prices, population, etc.

1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 228 The temperature chart, fig. 42, is interesting. *Mod.* A barometric chart.

3. A sheet bearing information of any kind arranged in a tabular form.

1840 (*title*) Gentone's Chart of Inheritance. **1846** (*title*) Historical Chart of the Sovereigns of England. **1851** (*title*) Genealogical Chart of the Descent of Queen Victoria.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 57 The screen unfolds its many coloured chart. **1856** DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II. § 2. 114 [When] we turn to the Social World of men, the pantheistic chart is folded up. **1863** BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 3 Feb., A chart of the condition of Europe. **1876** GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 26 This rude chart of religious thought. *Mod.* 'Not a portrait, a mere chart of his face'.

II. In other senses of F. *carte*, OF. *charte*.

† **4.** *Blank chart* (= OF. *charte blanche*, mod.F. *carte blanche*): a blank paper to be filled up at discretion. *Obs.*

1707 *Chart Blanch*; **1712** *Charte Blanche* (see CARTE BLANCHE). **1711** P. H. *View 2 last Parl.* 247 The Necessity of sending, almost, a blank Chart to the Treaty.

† **5.** = CARD *sb.*[2] in several senses: **a.** An ordinary card. **b.** A playing-card. **c.** The compass-card.

a **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 227 And practis'd all the Tricks upon the Charts. **1704-32** *Gentleman Instruct.* 412 (D.) The discovery of the chart is but of late standing, tho' of great importance. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Compass*, The mariner's compass with a chart, is much less dangerously moved than the common compass with a bare needle. **1796** H. BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 241 One of the brightest [rays] .. fell on the chart.

III. = L. *charta* in mediæval senses.

†**6.** A charter, grant, title-deed; a deed or document of any kind. *Obs.*

1616 Bullokar, *Chart*, a writing, a written deed. **1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Chart*, paper, parchment or anything to write on; also a writing or written deed. **1673** Sir P. Leycester *Hist. Antiq.* II. Proleg., Some other Chartes of this Hugh I have met withal. **1775** T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Dissert. ii. 2 A series of royal charts or instruments. *Ibid.* 74 Hebrew rolls and charts, relating to their estates in England..are now..in the Tower.

Chart (tʃāɹt), *v.* [f. Chart *sb.*1] *trans.* To make a chart of; to lay down in a chart; to map.

1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 114 The idea of actually charting these profound regions. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 254 A large indentation which they had seen and charted. **1879** *Times* 5 June, The great outlines of the ocean bed have been charted. **1885** Proctor in *Knowledge* No. 172. 119 To chart every single star..in its proper place.

b. *fig.* To figure as in a chart; to outline.

1842 Tennyson *Walk. to Mail* 97 The world..charts us all in its coarse blacks or whites.

Hence **Cha·rted** *ppl. a.*, **Cha·rting** *vbl. sb.*

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 455 A star..that stood not in the chartings of his heaven-inquiring seer. **1857** I. Taylor *World of M.* 831 The charted pathway of direct knowledge.

‖**Charta** (kā·ɹtă). [L. *charta*, *carta* papyrus, a leaf of papyrus, paper, a paper, writing, document, ad. Gr. χάρτης a leaf of papyrus or paper. The common med.L. for legal writing, charter.]

†**1.** In OE. form *carta*: Paper, letter. (Later only as Latin.) *Obs.*

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 202 Alecze ða sealfe on hatne claþ oððe cartan. *c* **1000** *Nicod.* xx, Hiȝ hym tosendon ane cartan, seo wæs þus awriten.

2. A Charter. Also used *fig.*

1698 Norris *Treat. Sev. Subj.* 329 The Divine Law, which is her Original Charta. **1851** Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* line 532 And if, ne'ertheless That good day's sun delivered to the vines No charta.

b. *esp.* in Magna Charta, the Great Charter of English Liberties.

Chartaceous, cartaceous (kaɹtē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *c(h)artāce-us*, f. *charta* paper: see -aceous.] Of the nature of paper, made of paper; papery.

1655 R. Fellowes tr. *Milton's 2nd Defence* 234 Rejoice ye herrings.. Salmasius..is preparing chartaceous jackets to invest you all. **1657** Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 610 Inclosed in chartaceous bags. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, *Chartaceous*, having the texture of writing-paper.

Chartale, -el(**l**, obs. variants of Cartel.

Cha·rtaline, *a.* [factitious term f. L. *charta* paper.] Trade name for a thick paper produced as a material for blankets.

1880 *Print. Times* 15 Mar. (*Advt.*) Manufacturers of the chartaline blanket. **1883** *Newsp. Advt.* One Chartaline Blanket is as warm as two pairs of Woollen Blankets.

Charte, obs. form of Chart.

Charte(**e**, variant of Cherte, *Obs.*, dearness.

Charted, *pa. pple.* of Chart *v.*

Charter (tʃā·ɹtəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–6 **chartre**, (3 **cartre**), 5 **chartour**, **-yr**, (**-yre**), **-ere**, (7 **carter**), 5– **charter**. [ME. *chartre*, a. OF. *chartre*, ONF. *cartre* (for **cartle*):—L. *cartula* charter, lit. small paper or writing, dim. of *carta*, *charta* paper. Cf. Chapter, F. *chapitre*:—L. *capitulum*.] *lit.* A leaf of paper (in OE. called *bóc*, Book); a legal document or 'deed' written (usually) upon a single sheet of paper, parchment, or other material, by which grants, cessions, contracts, and other transactions are confirmed and ratified.

1292 Britton II. viii. *De chartres.* Quant al garnement de escrit, qe home apele chartre, fet a saver qe en moutz des maneres sount chartres.

1. A written document delivered by the sovereign or legislature:

a. granting privileges to, or recognizing rights of, the people, or of certain classes or individuals. *Great Charter*, that signed by King John guaranteeing the fundamental liberties of the English people: see Magna Charta. *Charter of the Forest* (*Charta Forestæ*), a charter conceded by Henry III in 1217, and revised 1224, restraining the severity of the forest laws of previous reigns.

†*a* **1250** [*Forged*] *Charter Æðelstan* (dated 939) in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 235 Ich Æðelstan..grantye and confirmye þ ðisse minre chartre. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 77 Þe emperour with god cartre, & mid ys owne cel, Hym ȝef of þe se..þe warde..þis false mon wende þo mid his cartre a-boute. *Ibid.* 498 Alle hor chartren ywis, That adde of is fader..Of franchise & of other thing, al clene were vndo. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 88 b/1 The Kynge made to them two charters..the great chartrye of fraunchyses, and..the charter of forest. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 71 A charter, *diploma.* **1591** Lambarde *Arch.* (1635) 65 The great Charter of England..for which the Englishmen had no lesse striven, than the Trojans for their Helena. **1593** Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 48 Our Substitutes at home shall haue Blanke-charters: Whereto..They shall subscribe them for large summes of Gold. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 276 Charters are donations of the sovereign; and not laws, but exemptions from law. **1766** Blackstone *Comm.* I. 135 The language of the great charter is, that no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land. **1818** Cruise *Digest* III. 163 When King Edward I created the Black Prince Duke of Cornwall, he gave him a charter, by which he granted to him the name and honour of Duke of Cornwall. **1835** Lytton *Rienzi* x. i, There is but one nobility, and Nature signs its charter. **1846** Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. x. 179 The second great charter of Roman liberties. **1875** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 27 The Charter of the Forest..was a great measure of relief; the inhabitants of the counties not living within the forests are released from the duty of attending the courts except on special summons; the forests made in the last two reigns are disafforested; much of the vexatious legislation of Henry II is annulled.

†**b.** granting pardon. Hence *To have one's charter* = to receive pardon. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Havelok* 676 And with þi chartre make [me] fre. **1413** Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxxiv. (1859) 38 Oure lordes graunt and chartre of pardon. **1468** Fabyan in *Plumpton Corr.* 18 Whan they shulde have been hanged, there chartours were shewyd, & so preservyd. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cclii. 323 Maister John hume had his chartre and was pardoned by the kyng. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 b, Why almyghty god sholde gyue his..charter of pardon to man. *a* **1626** Bacon *Maxims Com. Law* xi. 49 If a man be attainted and have a charter of pardon.

c. creating or incorporating a borough, university, company, or other corporation.

1474 *Act 12 & 13 Edw. IV*, in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* (1869) 8 Among certeyn liberties and privileges by charters..graunted unto the Chaunceller and Scolers of the said universite. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 39 If you denie it, let the danger light Vpon your Charter, and your Cities freedome. **1680** Prideaux *Lett.* (1875) 78 The University will be at large to act according to the utmost extent of their charter. **1684** *Ibid.* 136 Y° University concern is about y° town carter..to induce them to surrender it, y° Earle of Abington promised them y° addition of several new grants. **1725** Berkeley *Proposal etc.* Wks. III. 218 If his Majesty would graciously please to grant a Charter for a College. **1765–9** Blackstone *Comm.* (1793) 204 The king's charter either creating new or reviving old boroughs. **1817** W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 888 The Royal Exchange Assurance and the London Assurance Companies were established by charters, bearing date the 22d day of June, 1720. **1844** H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 497 The main question..was the renewal of the Company's charter. **1861** Buckle *Civilis.* II. viii. 575 The earliest charter was granted to an English town in the twelfth century.

d. *People's Charter*: the name given to the famous document (published 8 May 1838) embodying the principles and demands of the Chartists.

1838 W. Lovett *Address* (issued in Mch. or Apl.) In the course of a few weeks this Bill will be prepared and printed for circulation, under the title of 'The People's Charter'. **1838** *Northern Star* (Leeds) 6 Aug. 7/2 That this meeting cordially approves of the People's Charter as the outline of an Act to provide for the general representation of the people..in Parliament. **1845** *Penny Cycl. 1st Supp.* I. 331/2 The 'People's Charter'. The principal points of this proposed charter are, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, the division of the country into equal electoral districts, the abolition of property qualification in members, and paying them for their services. **1877** C. Mackay *Forty Years' Recoll.* II. 50 The Charter—a document exceedingly well drawn up—derived its name from the French Charter of 1830.

2. A written evidence, instrument, or contract executed between man and man: **a.** *gen.*

c **1270** *Saints' Lives* (Laud MS.) (1887) 290 Þe chartre he wrouȝte sone And a-selede hire with is ryng. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 122 For may no cherle chartre make ne his catel selle, With-outen leue of his lorde. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 78/1 And toke a chartre and wrote the conscrypcion of the wedlok. **1494** Fabyan VII. 545 Many blanke chartours were deuysyd and brought into the cytie, whiche many of the moost substancyall men of the same were fayne to seale to theyr payne and charge. *c* **1530** Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 26 Ye shall gyue to Perron your wyfe this nyght y° charter of her endowry. **1786** Burns *A Dream* xiii, But first hang out, that she'll discern Your hymeneal charter. **1847** C. G. Addison *Law Contracts* I. i. 19 The Normans..caused the ancient Saxon contracts and writings to be sealed..and gave them the name of charters or Deeds.

b. applied *esp.* to the documents or deeds relating to conveyance of landed property.

c **1386** Chaucer *Merch. T.* 929 Min heritage, toun and tour, I give it yow, makith chartres as yow leste. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 55 Charters of lands are writings, deeds, evidences, and instruments, made from one man to an other, upon some estate conveyed or passed between them of lands or tenements. **1656** H. Phillips *Purch. Pattern* (1676) 2 Make thy Charter run To thee, thine Heirs. **1818** Cruise *Digest* I. 259 In Madox's collection of ancient charters there are some leases..which considerably exceed that period. **1885** L. Goodeve *Real Prop.* 286 A record of the gift or alienation [of land], called the Charter of Feoffment.

c. *spec.* A document embodying the contract between owners and merchants for the hire of a ship and safe delivery of the cargo; more fully Charter-party. Also, the contract thus made.

1794 in Nicolas' *Disp. Nelson* (1845) I. 428 He was under no Charter. *Customary clause in Charter-parties*, The Brokerage on this Charter is at the rate of Five per cent.

3. Privilege; immunity; publicly conceded right.

1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 263 Ye haue a Charter to speake what ye list, **1600** Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 48, I must haue liberty Withall, as large a Charter as the winde. — *Sonn.* lviii. **1665** Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xii. 67 To impose Names is part of the Peoples Charter. **1805** Wordsworth *Prelude* VI. (1850) 149 And mighty forms seizing a youthful fancy Had given charter to irregular hopes. **1839** De Quincey *Lakes* Wks. II. 167 Every man..must grant a charter of large enthusiasm to such an occasion.

†**4.** As a rendering of L. *charta* taken: Paper; a paper, writing, letter, document, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* Prol., Ioyne the epistil whom joyneth presthood; ȝhe, the chartre twynne not [Vulg. *ne dividat charta*], whom the looue of Crist knytteth. — *Job* vii. 16 And the chartre taken [*accepta charta*], thei maden the conscripcioun of the wedloc.

5. *Comb.*, as *charter-beer*, *-box*, *-chest*, *-room*; **charter-bond** = Charter-party; **charter-boy**, a boy on the Charter-house foundation; **charter-brother**, an inmate and pensioner of the Charter-house; **charter-colony**, a colony founded by Royal Charter; **charter-day**, a day appointed by charter for some special purpose; **charter-exemption**, exemption from taxes, etc. by Royal Charter; **charter-government**, a government founded by Royal Charter; **charter-hold** (see Charter-land); †**charter-horn**, a horn used as a charter or instrument of conveyance; †**charter-man**, ? licentiate, ? licenser; **charter-park**, a park held by charter; †**charter-patent**, a letter-patent; **charter-system**, the system of working a mine by a Chartermaster; †**charter-tailzie**, charter of entail: see Tailzie. See also Charter--house, -land, -master, -party, -school.

1634 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 156 A kind of beer called *Charter beer. **1836** Marryat *Midsh. Easy* 172 He would forfeit his *charter-bond. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Ability*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 36 If all remedy fails, right of revolution is at the bottom of his *charter-box. **1866** Carlyle *Inaug. Address* 181 Compiled out of all kinds of parchments, *charter-chests. **1881** J. Russell *Haigs* II Those in the charter-chest of the family date from 1425 onwards. **1766** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 41/1 There are several sorts of colonies in British America: the *charter-colonies, the proprietary governments, and the King's colonies. **1817** W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1007 Upon an omission to elect at the *charter-day, or to do such acts as were by the charter required to be done at certain times..a forfeiture of the charter might be incurred, and the corporation dissolved. **1775** Wesley *Wks.* 1872 XI. 85 The plea of *charter-exemption drops. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 293 The *charter governments were empowered to enact laws, and no ratification by the king was necessary. **1710** Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* iv. 203 His *Charter-hold Lands. **1774** C. Lyttelton in *Archæol.* III. 22 Account of certain *Charter-Horns in the Cathedral of Carlisle. **1683** Dryden *Vind. Dk. of Guise* Wks. 1725 V. 333 The *Charter-man in the very Title-page. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3900/4 A *Charter-Park walled about. **1599** Greene *Alphons.* (1861) 291 I seal your *charter-patent. **1816** Scott *Antiq.* xxiv, There's a parchment book in the *charter-room at Knockwinnock Castle. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct., 'Doggies' and 'butties', as they are called by the pitmen, work the mines for the owners, under terms of arrangement known as the 'charter system'. **1634** S. Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 111 I cannot but think, seeing the ends of the earth are given to Christ (and Scotland is the end of the earth, and so we are in Christ's *charter-talizie) but our Lord will keep His possession.

†**Cha·rter,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also **chartour.** [a. OF. *chartier*:—L. *c(h)artārium* place for papers, archives.] A repository for charters or deeds.

a **1600** *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.) Ane tyne [tin] chartour weyand four pund tua unsis.

Charter (tʃā·ɹtəɹ), *v. trans.* [f. Charter *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To grant a charter to; to bestow or establish by charter.

c **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxiii. 210 Þe thred Robert, charterit, and sesit eftyrwart..þat Lady. **1800** Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* I. 5 The Russia Company..was chartered ..in 1555. **1859** C. Barker *Assoc. Princ. Mid. Ages* ii. 48 Early in the reign of Edward III..we find the Goldsmiths' Company chartered.

2. To privilege, license.

1542 Udall tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 255 b, He was..chartreed or priuileged from beareyng almaner offices of charge. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* X. 719 If discipline be utterly Relax'd, Vice charter'd, Wickedness let loose. **1879** Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 795 With spreading lands Where pleasure charters all.

3. To hire (a ship) by charter-party. Hence *colloq.* to hire (a vehicle, etc.).

1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 217/1 They had no vessels of their own, but chartered vessels from Whitehaven, Bristol. **1836** W. Irving *Astoria* III. 215 It was impossible to charter a ship for the purpose. **1869** W. Bradwood *The O. V. H.* (1870) 191 To charter a dogcart for the afternoon. **1875** J. Bennet *Winter Medit.* IV. xxi. 638 A carriage may be chartered for a given journey at a certain price.

Hence **Cha·rtering,** vbl. sb.

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. i. 7 The Company preferred the hiring of ships, called chartering. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 5/2 Chartering limited to sailing vessels.

Charterable (tʃā·ɹtərăb'l), *a.* [f. Charter *sb.*1 or *v.* + -able.] Capable of being chartered.

In mod. Dicts.

Charterage (tʃā·ɹtərèdʒ). *rare.* [Charter *v.* + -age.] The practice of chartering.

1806 W. Taylor in Robberds' *Life* (1843) II. 146 Roscoe..proposes in parliamentary reform the very step to which the adversary could now with least inconvenience accede, so in slave-trade, so in charterage.

†**Cha·rteral,** *a. Obs.* [f. Charter *sb.*1 + -al1.] In accordance with a charter.

1700 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 609 Onlie present 19 persons, q'as the Charteral number should have been 24.

Hence **Cha·rterally** *adv.*

1696 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 505, I could not even by it have acted more Charterallie than I did.

Chartered (tʃā·ɹtəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Charter *v.*]

1. Founded, privileged, or protected by charter.

c **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. vi. 113 Þai gert þe Chanownis be Chartryd. **1780** Cowper *Table-t.* 259 Britain's chartered land. **1800** Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* viii. 257 The Governors..of the different Chartered Companies. **1840** Marryat *Poor Jack* xxxi, There was a foundation or chartered school.

1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4 (1882) 239 The fugitive bondsmen found freedom in a flight to chartered towns.

2. *fig.* Privileged ; licensed.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 48 When he speakes, The Ayre, a Charter'd Libertine, is still. 1783–94 BLAKE *Songs Exper., London* 3 Near where the charter'd Thames does flow. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 472 A certain sense of decorum..still preserved its sway over the chartered libertines of Rome. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 25 The sworn and chartered foes of light.

3. Hired under a charter-party.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 Chartered, hired for a voyage. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 420 The gunboats in the river ; the chartered transports..lying at the levee.

b. *fig.* Freighted, charged.

1823 T. ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. S. Europe* (Bohn) I. 375 The moment chartered with Clorinda's doom.

Charterer (tʃɑ·ɹtərəɹ). [f. CHARTER *sb.* and *v.*[1]]

1. a. One who holds land by charter ; a freeholder. **b.** A freeman of a chartered borough.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiii. (1615) 217 A Bookeland man, which at this day is taken for a Charterar or a freeholder. 1669 in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 276 The Aldermen and such of the charterers of this towne as he shall think meet. 1698 *Ibid.* I. 283 The Lord of Derby is a Charterer. 1708–21 KERSEY, *Charterer,* (in Cheshire) a Free-holder.

2. One who hires a vessel under a charter-party.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xxii, I was assured by the.. charterer, that it would be all right. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* VI. 224 The Charter-party is the written contract by which a Vessel is let, in whole or in part ; the person hiring being called the Charterer. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 7/1 The charterers of the Swedish steamer Bifrost.

† Charter friar. *Obs.* [see next.] A Carthusian.

1686 J. SERJEANT *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 42 The Order of the..Charter-Fryers, instituted by one Bruno.

Charterhouse (tʃɑ·ɹtəɹhɑus). Also (in sense 3) 7 **chartrous.** [An alteration, by popular etymology, of AF. *chartrouse* = F. *chartreuse*, i. e. *maison chartreuse* Carthusian house. (But, in sense 3 really corresp. to the masc. F. *chartreux*, AF. *chartrous*, which is preserved in quot. 1641.) OF. *chartreus, -euse* (AF. *-ous, -ouse*) was itself a corruption of an earlier form *charteus, -euse* (AF. *chartous, charthous, -ouse*, cf. It. *certosa*) repr. L. *cartusius, carthusius* : see CARTHUSIAN. This earlier form was also used in Eng. as *chartous*, CHARTHOUS, q. v.

The popular understanding of *chartrouse* as *chart(e)r-(h)ouse*, was of course helped by the fact that the meaning was Carthusian 'house', *maison chartreuse.* The earlier corruption of *charteus, -ous* to *chartreus, -rous*, was app. one of French popular etymology, and probably due to association with *chartre* prison, suggested by the rigid confinement and severe discipline of the order.]

1. A Carthusian monastery. *arch.*

[*a* 1500 *Siege of Rouen* 7 in *Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camd. Soc. 1877) With [inne] a howse of Chartere There loggyd hym oure kynge.] 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1323/1 As one myghte saye that looked for too dye, or that were entring into the charter house, I wyll neuer eate fleshe more in thys worlde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 38 Draune from the tower unto Tyborne the iij. priors of the Charterhowses [London, Beauvale, and Hexham], and there hongyd, heddyd, and qwarterd. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1236/1 Buried in the charterhouse at Hull. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. IV. 249 Think not heaven a Charter-house, where Men .. must not speak to one another. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II* Wks. (1711) 105 Margaret the old queen .. was buried in the charterhouse of St. Johnston. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 251 Buxheim, a considerable charterhouse, situate one hour's distance from Memmingen. 1839 MAR. HACK *Eng. Stories Olden T.* 183 He took lodgings near the Charter-house, among the Carthusians.

2. Hence : Name of a charitable institution or 'hospital' founded in London, in 1611, upon the site of the Carthusian monastery, which has since become one of the great English public schools.

(Now removed to the neighbourhood of Godalming.)

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. § 15 (an. 1611) Richard Sutton, the Phœnix of our age, and sole founder of Charter House Hospital .. Children not yet come to, and old men already past, helping of themselves, have in this hospital their souls and bodies provided for. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 325 The course of classical study in the Charterhouse is similar to that at other public schools.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* [cf. CHARTHOUS.] Carthusian.

1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther on Gal.* 198 The Turke thinketh the selfe same thing that the Charterhouse monke doth. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 201 Dionyse the Charterhouse Monke. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1274/2 Being of the charterhouse order. 1641 R. HARRIS *Abners Funerall* 12 Call your selves Sinners ; els we (with that Chartrous Monk in story) Saint all who will see and supple us.

† Charterism. *Obs.* [f. CHARTER + -ISM.] Adherence to the 'People's Charter' ; Chartism.

1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 368 Charterism is extending upwards. Meaning always by Charterism, an attachment to the great principles of popular government ..embodied in what was called 'the People's Charter'.

Charterist. *Hist.* [f. CHARTER *sb.* + -IST.]

† 1. *Eccl. Hist.*

1579 J. FIELD *Calvin's Serm.* Ded., The..olde Charterists, and new Anabaptists, and such as are of the Family of Love.

2. *Eng. Hist.* = CHARTIST.

1888 E. PEACOCK in *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. VI. 273 Charterist and Charterism were the words commonly used by those with whom I came in contact, in or about the year 1840.

Charter-land. Land held by charter ; freehold land. (In OE. *bócland*, BOOKLAND.)

1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 13 Lands and tenements..to the yearly value of xx.*s.* of Charter land or freehold. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 b, There maye be in one manere a lordshyp bothe charter lande and copye lande. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 54 Charter-land .. which otherwise is called freehold. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 90 Book-land, or charter-land. 1860 C. INNES *Scotl. in Mid. Ages* ii. 54 Bocland or Charter-land was such as was severed by an act of government, that is, by the King with the consent of his parliament, from the public land.

Charterless, *a.* Without a charter (in various senses of that word).

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* p. 114 And chartirles gothe this man fulle of drede. *Mod.* The borough forfeited its charter, and still remains charterless.

Chartermaster. [f. CHARTER *sb.*[1] 2 ; *i.e.* a 'masterman' who works by 'charter' or written contract.] 'In the mining districts, one who raises coal or ironstone at a contract price' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

Charter-party (tʃɑ·ɹtəɹˌpɑ·ɹti). Forms : 6 (? **chartwrpartte**), **chartparte, chartipartie** ; 6–7 **charter-partie**, 7 **charter-party.** [In 16th c. *charte-, chartipartie*, a. F. *charte partie*, in med. L. *charta partīta* (also called *charta divisa*) a divided 'charter' or legal instrument, *i.e.* one written out in duplicate, and then divided through a rubric or title, half being given to each party to the transaction ; an indenture.]

† 1. *gen.* An indenture ; a contract written out in duplicate on a single sheet, and then divided so as to yield two counter-parts, fitting each other with their indented edges, or by the division being made through a rubric, title, or alphabet, written between the two. *Obs.*

[RYMER *Fœdera* XIII. 43/2 (Du Cange) Contractus per chartas partitas. DUGDALE *Monast. Angl.* II. 94 (Du Cange) Tenent etiam totam terram de Stelden per Cartas Divisas.]

2. In modern use confined to : The charter or deed made between owners and merchants for hire of a ship, and safe delivery of the cargo.

It contains the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freighters, the price or rate of the freight, the place and time of lading and unlading, and stipulations as to demurrage.

1539 T. PERY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 142 As larger will apere by the sayde chartwrpartte. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The chart parte to be made betwen the said owner or maister and the marchantes. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Contrapoliça*, the counterpane of a chartipartie, *antigraphum.* 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 272 It is requisite that the same be declared in the charter partie. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 37 Those which hire ships for that purpose are bound by conditions vnder hand and Seale, which we call Charter parties. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 55 Charter partie. 1658 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 219 He hir'd out his Ship by a Charter-party Agreement, to one Joseph Arman, an Italian. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 101 When the .. Charter-Party is signed, the contracting Parties shall be reciprocally bound one to another, to observe the conditions stipulated therein. 1804 in Nicolas' *Disp. Nelson* (1845) V. 356 Whether their Vessels are found agreeably to their Charter Parties which they are hereby directed to produce. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 43 A Charter-Party is an insurable interest or property.

Charter School. The name given to schools established in Ireland by the Charter Society founded in 1733, to provide Protestant education for the Catholic poor. In 1745 a special tax was devoted by parliament to their support.

1763 DK. NORTHUMB. *Sp. Irish Parlt.* in *Ann. Reg.* 197/1 For this purpose your protestant Charter schools were established. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 206 [Galway] has ..a charter-school, and an hospital. 1881 FROUDE *Eng. in Irel.* I. 573 The long celebrated Charter Schools so fiercely condemned by the Catholic priests. 1883 LECKY *Hist. 18th Cent.* II. 200.

† Charthous. *Obs.* Also **chartous.** [Earlier form of CHARTERHOUSE ; a. AF. *chart(h)ous* = OF. *charteus* :—L. *Carthusius* : see CARTHUSIAN.] Carthusian, -s.

c 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 305 Aboute that tyme bygan the ordre of the Charthous in Calabria. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 674 Monkes ne preistes, Chanouns ne charthous þat in chirche serveth.

Charting *vbl. sb.* : see under CHART *v.*

Chartism (tʃɑ·ɹtiz'm). *Eng. Hist.* [f. L. *charta* in sense 'CHARTER' + -ISM.] The democratic movement and principles of the Chartists, 1838–48.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 536 A sort of intellectual Chartism, very sublime and beautiful in theory, but very useless in practice. 1839 CARLYLE (*title*) Chartism. 1859 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* II. 189 The democratic movement among the operative classes, commonly known as Chartism, was the first open separation of interest, feeling, and opinion, between the labouring portion of the commonwealth and all above them. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xviii. 18 Chartism did not die of its own excesses ; it became an anachronism.

Chartist (tʃɑ·ɹtist). [f. L. *charta*, in sense CHARTER + -IST.] One of the body of political reformers (chiefly of the working classes) who arose in 1837–8, and whose principles were embodied in the document called the 'People's Charter' (CHARTER *sb.* 1 d). (The organization came to an end after 1848.)

'Not found in their organ, the *Northern Star*, before August 1838.' (*N. & Q.* 7 S. VI. 433.)

1838 *Ann. Reg.* xv. 310–11 A public meeting of the 'Chartists' was convened in the day time at Palace Yard, Westminster. 1850–1 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. v. 263 The body soon to be called *Chartists*—as soon as their political ideas had resolved themselves into the form of a charter which the people might demand. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 22 A country of extremes—dukes and chartists, Bishops of Durham and naked heathen colliers. 1882 W. J. LINTON in *Century Mag.* XXIII. 423/1 The very name of the People's Charter helped the opponents to a nickname ; Chartist became a word of reproach.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* Introd. 2 The Chartist outbreaks. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 219 Chartist doctrines..made such progress in South Wales, as to give rise to dangerous commotions. 1848 *Illust. Lond. News* 17 June 391/2 Failure of the Chartist Demonstrations.

Chartless, *a.* Without a chart.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 56 O'er the chartless main. 1871 JOAQ. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 98 Chartless strange and most uncommon seas.

Chartographer (kɑɹtɒ·grăfəɹ). Also CART-. [f. L. *charta, carta*, in med. sense 'chart', 'map' (a. Gr. χάρτης) + Gr. *-γραφος* writing, writer + -ER : in mod.F. *chartographe.*] One who draws charts or maps. Cf. CARTOGRAPHER.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July (L.) We should have thought it better for a chartographer to admit his ignorance. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 379 The chartographer has spoiled his map.

So **Chartogra·phic, -al,** *a.*, **Charto·graphist, Charto·graphy,** all which are also written CART-.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July (L.) The careful delineation .. showing a considerable advance in chartographic certainty. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 323/1 The chartographic prints of the cadastral survey. 1884 *Academy* 22 Mar. 207 Mr. Cust ..obliged the chartographist to adhere to Fred Müller's classification. 1851 J. R. JACKSON (*title*) Chartography. 1883 *Gd. Words* 241 Columbus turned his attention to chartography.

† Chartomancy. *Obs.* [f. Gr. χάρτης paper + -MANCY.] (See quot.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Chartomancy [divining] by writing in papers.

Chartour, -tre, obs. forms of CHARTER.

Chartous, var. CHARTHOUS, *Obs.*, Carthusian.

† Chartre. *Obs.* [a. OF. *chartre* (12th c. in Littré) :—L. *carcer-em* prison, dungeon.] A prison.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2043 Him ðe chartre haueð bitaȝt. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L ij, The prysoners which were in the prysons and chartres.

‖ Chartreuse (ʃɑrtrø̃·z). [Fr. ; fem. of *Chartreux* : see next and CHARTERHOUSE.]

1. A liqueur made by the monks of La Grande-Chartreuse (the head monastery of the Carthusians, near Grenoble), with aromatic herbs and brandy.

1866 SALA *Barbary* xx. 379 The absinthe and the chartreuse..should all come from France.

2. A shade of colour ; a pale apple-green.

1884 *Western Daily Press* 26 Dec. 7/5 With white all pale shades are employed, such as heliotrope, citron, chartreuse.

‖ Chartreux (ʃɑ·ɹtrø̃). [mod.F., for earlier *charteux* :—L. *Carthusius* ; see CHARTERHOUSE.]

1. A CARTHUSIAN. Also *attrib.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 223 a Yeue me your honde with chekes dead and pale, Caused of watche and long abstinence, Sir Chartreux. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 148 Sir, a Chartreux Fryer, His Confessor. 1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 655 The Chartreux wants the Warning of a Bell To call him to the Duties of his Cell. 1732 POPE *Use of Riches* I. 187 Like some lone chartreux.

2. The Charterhouse (School).

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 42 I have enquired when he was sent to the Chartreux .. At the school of the Chartreux..he pursued his juvenile studies under the care of Dr. Ellis.

Chartulary[1] (kɑ·ɹtiʃŭlări). Also spelt CARTULARY, q.v. [ad. med.L. *chartulārium* (*cartu-*) repository of charters, f. *chartula* CHARTER : see -ARY.] A collection or set of charters ; particularly, the large volume, or set of volumes, containing a duplicate copy of all charters, title-deeds, and like documents, belonging to a monastery, corporation, or other land-owner ; a (private) register of charters. Also applied to a modern printed edition of such a register or collection.

(Some have erroneously confounded *chartulary* with *charter* : see Todd. Johnson's explanation 'A place where papers or records are kept' gives the radical sense of L. *chartularium*, but appears not to be in use in Eng.)

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1633) Pref. 2 Diverse manuscripts, Annales and Chartularies. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 697 He brought forth five antient MSS. in folio, which were Chartularies of the Lordships and Lands first given to the Cath. Ch. of S. Paul in London. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 835 Publish'd from an Original in the Chartulary of St. Giles. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 148 M. Guerard..the learned editor of the chartulary of Chartres. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. xi. 369 The ecclesiastical chartularies or collections of title deeds. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 209/1 He does not know the difference between an indenture and a chartulary, between a deed on a single membrane and a register of numerous writings.

Chartulary[2]. [ad. L. *chartulāri-us* keeper

of the archives, f. *chartula*: see prec.] A keeper of the archives; he who had charge of the records.

1678–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1708–21 KERSEY. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Chartulary*, a keeper of a Register-roll or Reckoning-Book. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. vi. 318 Maurice the chartulary harangued the soldiers.

Charvaile, -vel, etc. obs. ff. CHERVIL.

Charwoman (tʃē·ɪ-, tʃā·ɪwumăn). Forms: 6 **charr-, charre-, 7–8 chare-, chairwoman, 8–9 charwoman.** [f. CHARE *sb.*[1] 5, *v.*[1] 5 + WOMAN.

The spellings *chare- chair-* have now gone out, though the pronunciation indicated by them is still frequent.]

A woman hired by the day to do odd jobs of household work.

a. 1596 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 116 All such yonge Wemen and others called Charr Wemen in this towne as are in noe service. 1597 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* ix. 107 To be a charre-woman in rich mens houses. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 142 ₱ 6 Illicit correspondence with cottagers and charwomen. 1861 W. COLLINS *Dead Secr.* 66 He allowed no living soul, not even an occasional charwoman, to enter the house.

β. 1626 FLETCHER *Fair M. of Inn* IV. ii, The witches of Lapland are the devil's chairwomen. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 198 The Chare-woman, and her daughters Pocketing and Filch. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 22 It is no good huswifery to hire Chair-women. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6385/3 Elizabeth Maulkham..Charewoman. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 550 As a Chairwoman was cleaning out an uninhabited house in Blaney's Court.

Chary (tʃē·ri), *a.* Forms: 1 **cearig, -eg, ceari,** 3 **chariȝ,** 5 **charry,** (6 **chearie, cheyrye, chairie,** 7 **chairy**), 6–7 **charie,** 6– **chary.** [OE. *cearig* = OS. *carag* (in *môdcarag*), OHG. *charag*:—OTeut. type **karag-oz,* f. *karô-* sorrow, trouble, care. With the sense-development cf. CAREFUL.

The palatalization of initial *ca-* in this word, while it remains guttural in CARE, is thus accounted for: in the sb. the original OE. type was nom. *caru*, gen. **cære*, whence *ceare* (cf. *cæster, ceaster* etc.); so app. the derivative **cærig*, whence *cearig*, with palatal *ce-* becoming *ch-*. But the sb. retained guttural *c* in the nom. (even when by *u-* umlaut it was occasionally written *cearu*), so that no such form as *chare* is found in ME. As to sense 3 cf. CHARE *a.*]

† **1.** Causing sorrow, grievous. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Doomsday* 67 (Gr.) Wæs Meotud on beam bunden fæste cearian clomme.

† **2.** Feeling or showing sorrow; sorrowful, mournful. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Crist* 148 (Gr.) Hie bidon hwonne bearn Godes cwome to cearigum. *a* 1000 *Soul's Address* 162 (Gr.) Ne þurfon wyt beon cearie. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1274 For turrtle ledebþ chariȝ lif..fra þatt hire make iss dæd.

† **3.** Dear; precious, cherished. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2965 Ffore the charry childe so his chere chawngide, That the chillande watire one his chekes rynnyde! 1593 PEELE *Edw. I*, 200 And henceforth see you call it Charing-cross; For why, the chariest and the choicest queen, That ever did delight my royal eyes There dwells. *a* 1600 W. ELDERTON in Farr's *S. P. Eliz.* II. 514 O God, what griefe is this thye charie church should want A bishoppe of so good a grace. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 253 Things of charie price. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, Fill the stirrup cup .. from a butt yet charier than that which he had pierced for the former stoup.

4. Careful, cautious, circumspect, wary.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 221 b, I am much more charie, that it may not be lost. 1566 *Answ. Examination pretending to mayntayne Apparell, etc.* 148 Those prudent and chairie ouerseers which tythe mint and anice. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.*, I..have not touched them but with a light and chary hand. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 343 Yet in this concession, he was very chary. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xiii. 15 Enough to madden a chary lover.

b. Fastidious, shy, particular.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. ii. H iv, Whilste theye indite, and reade theire toyes, Moste chearie and most coy. 1592 GREENE *Ciceronis Amor.*, Man having swilled in this nectar of Love is so chary that he .. admitteth no partaker of her favours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 36 The chariest Maid is Prodigall enough, If she vnmaske her beauty to the Moone. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 114 Another [eagle]..not quite so chary in its food as the former.

c. Const. *in, of.* Shy of, disinclined to.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 66 To be very chary and circumspect in opening himselfe. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. (1875) II. 253 Men ought to be chary of aspersing them [the clergy]. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, Chary of mixing in causeless strife. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 882 Crown authorities were very chary in putting it in force. 1884 *Law Times* 16 Feb. 278/1 Tradesmen chary of allowing vessels to leave port prior to payment.

5. Careful (in preservation *of*). Const. *of*, † *over.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 58 If you bee chary of your good name. 1598 GREENE *James IV* (1861) 219 With chary care I have recur'd the one. 1598 YONG *Diana* 390 Her father was so tender and charie ouer her, that few times he suffered her to be out of his sight. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* I. i, 'Faith, I am very Chary of my Health. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 221 The curious sea-chest of glasses ..which I shall be very chary to keep as a monument of your love. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. viii. 56 Be chary of them, and return them when perused. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv, In reference to your safety and comfort, of which he desires us to be chary.

6. Careful not to waste or part with, frugal, sparing (*of*).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 106 Cheyrye, *parcus.* 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 4 Hee that is most charie of his crownes abroad. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 154 They drank nothing but water, of which they were very chary. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, They were more chary of their royal presence. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead-Sea Fr.* I. ii. 20 He had much need to be careful of shillings, and chary even of pence. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. vii. 478 He is rather chary than enthusiastic. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 281 The primitive barbarian ..would have been extremely chary in his use of words.

† **7.** Requiring care or careful handling. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 28 The cheife and chariest point is, so to plie them all, as they may proceede voluntarily.

8. quasi-*adv.* Charily; carefully.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi. 175 Thanks, Mephistophilis, for this sweet book, This will I keep as chary as my life. *a* 1600 W. ELDERTON in Farr's *S. P. Eliz.* II. 513 And charie went to churche himselfe. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii, Which I will keepe so chary, As tender nurse her babe. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 44 Let men live as charie as they can. *a* 1845 HOOD *Mary's Ghost* v, You thought that I was buried deep, Quite decent like, and chary.

Charybdis (kări·bdis). [L.; a. Gr. χάρυβδις.] A dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily (now Calofaro), opposite the Italian rock Scylla. Used allusively of anything likely to cause shipwreck of life, etc., and *esp.* in combination with Scylla, of the danger of running into one evil or peril in seeking to avoid its opposite.

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Ev., Ess.* (Arb.) 147 And contrarie the remedy of the one euill is the occasion and commencement of an other, as in Scilla and Charybdis. 1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 22 The very sinke of sensuality and poole of putrifaction; a Sylla to citizens, and Caribdis to countrie-men. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 72 If we consider what mighty Charybdes there are in the World. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 87. 1860 *All Y. Round* 382 In avoiding the Scylla of the mud-bank we had all but stumbled upon the Charybdis of a dredging-machine.

Charyowre, -ooure: see CHARGER.

Chas, obs. f. of CHASE *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]; Sc. f. CHESS.

Chasboll, -bow, Sc. variants of CHESBOLL.

Chase, chace (tʃē·ɪs), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **chaas, chasshe, chas,** 6 *Sc.* **chaise, chess.** [ME. *chace*, a. OF. *chace* (= Pr. *cassa*, Sp. *caza*, Pg. *caça*, It. *caccia*):—Romanic type **captia*, f. stem of **captiare*: see CHASE *v.*]

1. The action of chasing or pursuing with intent to catch; pursuit; hunting.

1297 R. GLOUC. 6 Mest plente of fysch..And mest chase.. of wylde bestes. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 199 Liouns chas..and beore baityng. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 Then might nought make sute and chace, Where that the game is nought provable. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXX. (1495) 793 Yf a hart fynde dowble wayes..that it be harder for the houndes to fynde and to folowe his chaas by odour and smell. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 393 The Lord Seytoun.. brak a chase upoun Alexander Quhitelaw. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 107 The chace and following of hereticks is more necessary than that of infidels. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 307 Three bulls .. which they killed after a long and tedious chace. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1873) 57 The Carranchas will unite in chace of large birds. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 191 The Silesians made a deliberate chase after elegant and original words. See STEEPLE-CHASE, WILD-GOOSE-CHASE.

b. *The chase*: the occupation or pastime of hunting wild animals for profit or (more usually) sport; 'hunting'.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 Þat neuer on Friday to wod þou go to chace. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E j a, Beestys of venery, or of chace. 1606 *2nd Pt. Returne fr. Pernass.* II. v. (Arb.) 31 Your speciall beasts for chase, or as we huntsmen call it, for venery. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 1 The Chace, I sing, Hounds, and their various Breed. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. IV. 268 An Asiatic, who depends for subsistence on the chace. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* X. 424 As two fleet hounds, sharp fang'd, trained to the chace. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* IX. 201 Passionately devoted to the chace. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 Ardently fond of the chase. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xi. 391 Like hunted beasts of the chace.

c. Pursuit of an enemy; rout. *Obs.* (exc. as in **a.**).

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6801 There were a thousand prysoners and mo. The chace lested swythe longe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 27 Þe toþer were affraied, þat þei went to þer schippes, so hard he sette his chace. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1274 Þemperours men manly made þe chace, & slowen doun bi eche side. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xli. 79 In the Chace mony there War takyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 A chase, *fuga*. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 37 Thair was not many slain at this chess. 1571 H. MARLEBORROUGH in *Hanmer's Chron. Irel.* (1633) 207 The chase or discomfiture of Ophaly. 1790 BURNS *Batt. Sheriff-muir* iv, The chase gaed frae the north, man. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 565 I have been on the pursuit, or rather chace of Soult out of Portugal.

d. In Naval warfare: The pursuit of a ship.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 3 Wee gave chase to a Turkish Pirat, after halfe a dayes chase, we gave him over. 1669 STURMY *Mariners Mag.* I. i. 18 With a Man of War in Chase. *Ibid.* 19 We have a stearn-Chase, but we shall be up with her presently. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., *A Stern Chase* is when the Chaser follows the Chased a-stern, directly upon the same Point of the Compass. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M, The admiral displayed the signal for a general chace. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXX, This will be a long chase; a stern chase always is.

e. Phrases: *In chase* is said both of the chaser and of the chased, as *to be in chase* (*of*), *have in chase, hold in chase. To give chase* (*to*): to pursue. † *Fair chase*, a fair field; † *free chase*, free scope, 'full fling'.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3250 Thai ne war fayn of that fair chace. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1346 Where he list, Foly hath fre chace. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 143 Howbeit still all is ace, And there still a fayer chace. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 102 When a hart is in his chase, he is greatly pained in his bowels. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 19 Spies of the Volces Held me in chace. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 496 When we have anything in chase. 1634 [see prec. sense]. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 419 What suttle and unpeaceable designs he then had in chace. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Brigantine*, is a small light Vessel.. and is either for Fighting or giving Chase. 1732 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 324 Two of the frigates gave us chase. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 60 It gives chase to small birds on the wing. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. x, And now the two canoes in chase divide .. To baffle the pursuit. *a* 1842 MACAULAY *Armada*, The tall Pinto till the noon had held her close in chase.

2. The right of hunting over a tract of country; also, that of keeping beasts of the chase therein.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 146 Thrughe alle sees and sandys I gyf the the *chace. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 38 A man may have a chase in another man's ground as well as his own. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 253 A chace is a franchise or liberty of keeping certain kinds of wild animals within a particular and known district.

3. A hunting-ground, a tract of unenclosed land reserved for breeding and hunting wild animals; unenclosed park-land.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 362 Have ye nat perkus and chas? What schuld ye do a this place. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 53 Thenne shalle alle the hunters flee awaye fro the chasshe. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 A chase .. for nourishyng, generacion and feeding of beastes of venery. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iv. (1874) 16 The inclosing of parkys, forestys, and chasys. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* i. (1615) 24 In these three things, a Forest doth differ from a Chase, that is to say, in particular Lawes, in particular Officers, and in certaine Courts. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 144 Edward Sawyer, keeper of Cranburn Chace, in Windsor Forest. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* II. vi. (1806) I. 432 A part of these domains consisted of parks and chaces. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 28 It is almost the only forest in England in the hands of a subject; by whom, in strict language, only a chase is tenable. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 543 Their wide enclosed parks, and unenclosed chaces.

fig. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. IV. 343 That ancient watery park, that pathless chase of ocean.

4. The object of pursuit; the hunted animal.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 208 Fast after the chace he spedde. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* iii. 7 And kill at force, hart, hind .. and euery chace. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat., Hunting* (1706) 15 When Hounds .. find some Game or Chase, we say *They Challenge*. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* 6 For badgors, wolves and foxes..Or for the yet less sort of chaces. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 178 The frighted Chase leaves her late dear Abodes. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 62, I have been fifll oft The chase of Fortune. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 4/1 The intrepid little chase lay dead and mangled.

b. *Naut.* The ship chased.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 The shortest way to fetch vp your chase is the best. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxix, It was almost dark when we came up with the sternmost chace. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Chace*, a vessel pursued by some other. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 864 The chase opened fire on the Carolina.

5. Those who hunt, 'the hunt'.

1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 80 And all the chace rode on.

6. The chase-guns of a ship (cf. BOW-CHASE, -CHASERS); the part of the ship where the chase-ports are. *Stern chase*: the chase-guns in the stern.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 184 The vice-admirall ..began with her chace to salute her with three or foure peeces of artillery, and so continued chasing her and gunning at her. *Ibid.* 190 Doubtlesse it is most proper for shippes to have short ordinance, except in the sterne or chase. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 55 Her Bow and chase so Gally-like contriued, should beare as many Ordnances as..she could. *Ibid.* xiii. 60 To giue her also your full chase, your weather broadside. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/4 Whilst our Stern Chace so galled the rest a Stern. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. viii. 501 The galeon returned the fire with two of her stern-chace. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Feb., Firing at each other their bow and stern chases.

7. *Tennis.* Applied to the second impact on the floor (or in a gallery) of a ball which the opponent has failed or declined to return; the value of which is determined by the nearness of the spot of impact to the end wall. If the opponent, on sides being changed (see quot. 1653), can 'better' this stroke (*i. e.* cause his ball to rebound nearer the wall) he wins and scores it; if not, it is scored by the first player; until it is so decided, the 'chase' is a stroke in abeyance.

Since the distance of the place of impact from the wall is the point of value, the common explanation in Dictionaries is 'The place where the ball completes its first bound'.

[=F. *chasse*, It. *caccia*, Sp. *caza*, MDu. *caetse*, from ONF. *cache*, Du. *kaats*. Thence Du. *kaatsspel* i. e. 'chase-play', tennis, whence Sc. CACHESPEL, and *caich, cach*, CATCH *sb.* 5. The original meaning appeares to be 'drive', viz. the driving of the ball to such a point.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chace of tenys play, or obyr lyke, *sistencia, obstaculum, obiculum*. 1522 SKELTON *Why come ye* 880 Marke me that chace In the Tennys play. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 403/2 Tindall is a great marker, there is nothing with him now but mark, mark, mark. It is pitie that the man wer not made a marker of chases in some tenis play. 1541 SIR T. WYATT *Defence* 263/3 As a man should judge a chace against him at the tennis, wherewith he were not all the best contented. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 25 Boye, marke that chace. *B.* It is marked, and it is a great one [=bad one]. *Ibid.* I have two chaces. *T.* The last was not a chace, but a losse. *H.* Why is it a losse? *T.* Because you stroke it at the second rebound. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 266 (1623) 72/2 All the Courts of

France will be disturb'd With Chaces. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. lviii, After the two chases are made, he that was in the upper end of the tennis-court goeth out, and the other cometh in. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Chace* .. also in the game of Tenis, the fall of the Ball in such a certain part of the Court, beyond which the opposite Party must strike the Ball next time to gain that stroke. **1820** *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 357 Marking the chaces.

8. *dial.* Haste, hurry.

1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Chass*, 'Tak your awn time ower 't, there's nae chass about it.'

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chase-fight* (cf. 1 d); **chase-gun**, 'such guns as are removed to the chase-ports ahead or astern, if not pivot-guns' (Adm. Smyth); **chase-halter**, a large halter with a long rein used for breaking colts; **chase-piece** = *chase-gun*; **chase-ports** (see quot. 1850); **chase-sight**, 'where the sight is usually placed' (Adm. Smyth).

1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 280 A *chase fight to the northward till 7 at night. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxii, Raking *chase-guns through our sterns they send. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chase guns*, are such whose Ports are either in the Head (and then they are used in chasing of others) or in the Stern, which are only useful when they are pursued or chased by any Ship or Ships. **1748** ANSON *Voy.* III. viii. (ed. 2) 501 He gave orders to fire upon them with the chace-guns. **1607** MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 75 Tye him downe to the manger, and take off his *chase halter. *Ibid.* II. iii. 29 Hauing .. got a chase halter made of strong Hempe, with the reine aboue three fadome long at the least. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 130 A watering snaffle, and then ouer it a strong soft chasse halter. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Giue him a *chase peece with your broad side. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Duckup*, When a shot is to be made by a chase Piece. *Ibid.* s.v. *Bulk heads*, The Bulk-head afore.. in which are the *Chase Port. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 *Chase-ports*, the ports at the bows, or through the stern of the ship. The former..are called bow-chasers.

Chase (tʃēˑs), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *châsse*, in OF. *chasce*, *chasse*, shrine of relics, setting of gems, casing, case :—L. *capsa* 'repository, box, case', f. *cap-ĕre* to take, receive. (It is doubtful whether sense 2 belongs here; cf. next, and L. *capsus* enclosure).]

1. The 'setting' of a gem.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *La Saillie & cabochon d'vne pierre prétieuse taillée en bosse*, the chase wherein a precious stone is enclosed.

2. *Printing.* The quadrangular iron frame in which the composed type for a page or sheet is arranged in columns or pages, and 'locked up' by the quoins or wedges, so as to be placed in the press.

1612 STURTEVAUT *Metallica* (1854) 78 A Printing Presse hath his seuerall parts..as the screw, the nut, the pear-tree, and the chase. **1656** DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 492. 143 The Compositor..closeth them with chases, (lest they slip out). **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 207 The form ..properly arranged and confined by quoins or wedges within an iron frame, denominated a chase.

Chase (tʃēˑs) *sb.*[3] [a. F. *chas*, orig. 'enclosure, enclosed place', needle-eye, etc. (=It. *casso*):—late L. *capsum*, thorax, hollow of the chest, 'locus conclusus'; a parallel form to L. *capsa*, *capsus*, f. *capĕre* to take, receive, contain.] *General sense*: A lengthened hollow, groove, or furrow.

†**1.** The hollow furrow or 'gutter' on a cross-bow wherein the arrow lies. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Coulisse d'un arbaleste*, the hollow furrow wherein the arrow lyes; we call it, the gutter, or chace (of a crosse-bow).

2. The cavity of a gun barrel; the part of a gun which contains the bore; the part in front of the trunnions (or, sometimes, between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle).

1647 NYE *Gunnery* I. 47 Every Gunner ought to try his Piece, whether it be not wider in the mouth than the rest of the chase. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Ordnance*, The whole Cavity or Bore of the Piece is called her Chase. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) I iij b, The chace comprehends the ogee nearest to the second reinforce-ring; the chace-girdle and astragal; and the muzzle and astragal. *Ibid.* R iij b, The shot would..roll out of the chace. **1859** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* Plate (1862) 50. **1860** TENNENT *Story Guns* (1864) 213. **1876** *Daily News* 20 Oct. 3/3 Obtained by elongating the chase or barrel of the gun.

3. A groove made to receive something which lies within or passes through it: e. g. **a.** A groove cut in the face of a wall, to receive a pipe, etc. **b.** A trench cut for the reception of drain tiles. **c.** The curved water-way in which a breast-wheel rotates, so as to confine the water.

1871 *Week's News* 7 Jan. 5 It would be quite practicable to carry the pipes up in a chase by the side of the kitchen flue, and to place the cistern near the chimney stack.

4. a. *Carpentry.* 'A score cut lengthwise for a tenon to be fixed in, as the tenon at the heels of pillars, etc.' (Weale *Rudim. Navig.* 106.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 311 These joints should be chased or indented, and such chases filled with lead. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 144 A large pillar .. with its ..end tenoned into a chase.

b. *Shipbuilding.* A kind of joint by which the overlapping joint of clinker-built boats gradually passes at the stem and stern into a flush joint as in carvel-built boats; this is done by taking a gradually-deepening rabbet out of each edge at the lands.

5. See quot.

1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Surv. Heref.* 40 *Chase*, a stone trough used in cider-making, into which apples are thrown, and then crushed by a stone drawn by a horse into a kind of paste, provincially must.

6. *Comb.*, as **chase-hooped** *a.*, (of a gun) having the chase strengthened by hoops; so **chase-hooping**; **chase-mortice** (from 4), 'a long mortise cut lengthwise in one of a pair of parallel timbers, for the insertion of one end of a transverse timber by making the latter revolve round a centre at the other end, which is fixed in the other parallel timber' (Gwilt).

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 6/2 The other 43-ton guns were to be *chase-hooped. **1888** *Ibid.* 1 June 4/2 Alterations of designs, modifications of tests, *chase-hooping. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 251 On the top of these crank shafts are moving crank heads, with a *chase mortice in each.

Chase, chace (tʃēˑs), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **chace-n, chaci, chacy, chasce-n**, 4–5 **chass**(e, (5 **chas, chasy, schase**, 6 *Sc.* **chaiss**), 4–9 **chace**, 4– **chase**. [ME. a. OF. *chacie-r*, later *chascie-r*, *chasse-r*, in 11th c. *cacer* (ONF. *cacher*, Pr. *cassar*, Sp. *cazar*, Pg. *caçar*, It. *cacciare*) :—late L. **captiāre*, used instead of *captāre* (freq. of *capĕre* to take) to seize, catch, in late L. also 'to chase, hunt': see Du Cange. The ONF. form *cacher*, gave CATCH, which had at first both the senses 'chase' and 'catch,' but was at length differentiated, and confined to the latter.]

I. To pursue with a view to catching.

1. *trans.* To pursue for prey or sport; to hunt.

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1206 Þe hert to chacen and þe hinde. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 2741 Tristrem on huntinge rade, An hert chaci bigan. *c* **1440** *Ipomydon* 64 In wodde to chase the wild dere. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 37 That wont in charet chace the foming bore. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 126 The practise of hunting, chasing and taming Elephants. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* v. 24 Cats will risk the losing of their prey, to chase it over again. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 464 Where I have .. Chaced the gay butterfly from flower to flower. **1859** TENNYSON *Vivien* 406 For here we met..To chase..the hart with golden horns.

b. *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 128 To rowze his Wrongs and chase them to the bay. **1596** — *Merch. V.* II. vi. 13 All things that are, Are with more spirit chased than enjoy'd. **1784** BURNS *Green grow the Rashes*, The war'ly race may riches chase. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 386 Do I chase The substance or the shadow?

†**c.** *intr.* (*absol.*) To hunt, go hunting. *Obs.*

c **1320** *Sir Beues* 194 Þat erl swor..In þat forest he wolde chace, Þat bor to take. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. vi. 64 Thei .. chacen aftre Bestes, to eten hem. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E vj b, Iff youre houndis chase at hert or at haare. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvii. 78 On a day he chased in the wodes.

2. To pursue (a flying enemy).

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 Right vnto Donkastre þe Danes gan him chace. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1008 Yowr lord fled out of the place, And the tother gan hym chace Heder into his awyn halde. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* xxviii. 1 The vngodly flyeth no man chasynge him. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 19 His appearance .. put them to flight, and he chased them back to Olynthus with a loss of eighty men. **1886** *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/2 A large crowd ..chased the process-server and attacked the police.

b. *esp.* To pursue (a ship) at sea.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 In giuing chase or chasing, or to escape being chased, there is required an infinite iudgement. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 174 We saw a small white Island which we chased, supposing it had been a Sail. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 178 We were chased by two pirates, who soon overtook us. **1788** FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 224 We were several times chased in our passage. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii. 42 The boats were constantly out, chasing the vessels along shore.

†**c.** *fig.* To persecute, harass. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6704 Þe strenthe of hungre sal þam swa chace Þat þair awen flesshe þar sal of-race. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 452 Preyeth for hem..that yow chacen and pursewen. ?*c* **1460** *Belle Dame* 287 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 61 But fervent love too sore me hath y-chaced. **1596** B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* xxix, Griefs, chase this earth, that it may fade with anguish. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 217 Though Fortune, visible an Enemie, Should chase vs.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* (Former const. *after*.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 53 He..styntyt swagat the chassaris, That nane durst owt off batall chass. *c* **1450** *Erle Tolous* 446 Aftur hym yorne they chaste. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 53 The children of Israel returned from chasing after the Philistines. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 52 We let our reefs and chased with the squadron. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xv, 'Horse! horse!' the Douglas cried, 'and chase!' **1842** TENNYSON *Captain* 33 'Chase,' he said: the ship flew forward.

3. *trans.* To pursue or run after in play.

1830 TENNYSON *Merman* ii, And then we would wander away, away .. Chasing each other merrily. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 202 Lovely shapes in marble .. chasing one another round the sides.

4. *fig.* To call upon (a person) to fill up his glass; to push the bottle towards. Cf. HUNT.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. i, Why, when I fill this very glass of wine, cannot I push the bottle to you, and say 'Fairford, you're chased'?

†**5.** *fig. To chase forth*: to pursue (a narrative).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 285 But shortly forth this matere for to chace. *Ibid.* 337 And shortly forth this tale for to chace.

6. *intr.* To run with speed; to hurry or rush along. (Cf. CATCH *v.* 2.) Still *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 51 To a iustes in iherusalem he chaced awey faste. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 10436 Þen Achilles come chaseand with a choise wepyn. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 29 Now chacing to and fro, Now hurtling round advantage for to take.

II. To cause to move off or depart precipitately.

7. *trans.* To drive forcibly and precipitately *from, out of, to, into*, etc. (a place or position).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3766 Þis esau wit his manace Oute o þe land did iacob chace. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8003 Þai salle be chaced ogayne þair wille Tylle alle manere of thing þat es ille. **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 237 Distroie synne & chasse it out of londe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Man Lawes T.* 268 Chaced from oure heritage. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 113 As the smoke chaseth men out of theyr owne hous. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 134 Loue hath chas'd sleepe from my enthralled eyes. **1636** E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 191 The Principal men of the Citie being chac't out of Florence. **1661** BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 11 They have .. separated us & chased us from their communion. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 112 A..method of chacing from the earth one of its bitterest maladies. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 207 They had repeatedly chased him into banishment.

b. with advbs. *away, forth, out, about*, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4316 He sal..chace þe wyndes about and þe ayre. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 955 Þe opre.. chacyeþ forþ Olyuere. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 94 Than is it chased sore about, Till it to fire and leit be falle. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. Prol. (1839) 3 To..chacen out alle the mysbeleevynge men. *c* **1450** *Crt. of Love* iv, Of ignoraunce the mist to chase away. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 104 Vpspryngis the brycht day, Chasand the cloudis of the nycht away. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 Theyr hope..chaceth awaye all euyll feares. **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* XVI. 61 Thy mere image [shall] chace her foes away.

8. To put to flight, scatter in flight, rout; to dispel = *chase away* in 7 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1754 Y schal wynne the maistrie Of Darie, and him so chase, And his men. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Þe sange of psalmes chases fendis. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxviii. (1495) 562 Crisolitus .. ferith fendes and chasseth them. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 29 The Danes were chased, and the Englishe men had the victory. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 67 Their rising senses Begin to chace the ignorant fumes that mantle Their cleerer reason. **1705** POPE *Ep. Miss Blount* 37 Marriage may all those petty Tyrants chase. **1792** S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 9 Whose constant vigils chase the chilling damp. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xvii, To chase the spirits that love the night.

†**9.** To clear (a place) *of* (its inhabitants, etc., by driving them out). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 118/2 The Lacedæmonians..chasing Scilluns of the Eleans, built a Town there.

†**10.** To drive (cattle, etc.). *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. 249 Thei beren ..a lytille Whippe in hire Hondes, for to chacen with hire Hors. [*c* **1440** *Promp Parv.* 58 Chasyn or drvye furþe [**1499** catchyn or dryue forth bestis], *mino.*] **1620** J. WILKINSON *Courts Baron* 147 If any Tenant..bring cattell from his other farme unto his farme within this Manor .. this is called chasing and re-chasing. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Chase*..a driving Cattle to or from any place; as to chase a Distress to a Fortlet. **1863** ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.*, 'Chassin' tharro's', driving the horses which are drawing the harrows.

Chase (tʃēˑs), *v.*[2] [App. short for ENCHASE; French has *enchâsser*, but no *châsser*.]

1. *trans.* To adorn (metal, plate, etc.) with work embossed or engraved in relief; to engrave a surface. See also CHASED *ppl. a.*[2]

1438 [see CHASED *ppl. a.*[2]] **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Enchasser en or*, to chace in gold. **1862** *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 277 The great golden statues may have been cut up into rings, and chased by Woeiriot of Lorraine. **1879** H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 3 This medal appears to have been chased by hand and not to have been struck from a die. **1879** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 191 Sometimes a pole which has been lying by .. is found to be curiously chased, as it were, all over the surface under the loose bark by creeping things. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 8/6 Apparatus .. for chasing, glazing, and embossing cloth.

2. To set *with* (gems, etc.).

1536–40 *Pilgrim's T.* 330 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 86 Most rychestly chast with margarites euery dell.

b. To 'set' (a gem, etc.) *in*. (See ENCHASE.) Also *fig. rare.*

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1047 And close beneath, a meadow gemlike chased In the brown wild, and mowers mowing in it.

Chase, *v.*[3] [f. CHASE *sb.*[3]] To groove, indent.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 311 These joints should be chased or indented, and such chases filled with lead. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 Chased about into the carlings.

Chase, obs. pa. t. of CHOOSE.

Chaseable, chasable (tʃēˑsăbˈl), *a.* [f. CHASE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Fit to be chased or hunted.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 169 Inough Of bestes, which ben chaceable. **1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* 100 The next yeare he is called a Sanglier Chaseable. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* 373 Of all things huntable, chaseable, rundownable.

Chased (tʃēˑst), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CHASE *v.*[1] + -ED.] Hunted, pursued, driven away.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 268 Like to the chaced wilde bore. **1557** *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 171 The chased dere hath soile, To coole him in his het. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 297 The King .. furiously pursued the chased Turks. **1761**

FRANCES SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* (1777) IV. 323 My little chased fawn.

Chased (tʃēˑst), *ppl. a.*[2] Also 5 *Sc.* **cassit.** [f. CHASE *v.*[2] + -ED.] Of plate, etc.: Ornamented with embossed work, engraved in relief.

1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 110 A cuppe..chased with Rosys. 1454 *Ibid.* 133 A stondyng cuppe gilde, with chased werk. 1488 in *Ld. Treasurer's Acc. Scott.* I. 85 A cassit collere of gold made like suannis set in gold. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xlvi. 972 Many vessels engraved and chased [*cælata*]. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 80 The carved and chased covers of old books. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 164 Shields .. constructed of chased metal.

Chased *ppl. a.*[3]: see CHASE *v.*[3]

Chasee (tʃēˑsīˑ). *nonce-wd.* [f. CHASE *v.*[1] + -EE.] One who is chased.

1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 150 As soon as the chasee had taken up his station..behind a tree.

Chasee (Wyclif *Ex.* XXX. 24): see CASSIA.

Chaselette: cf. CHAFLET (for which this is app. either a scribal error or misunderstanding).

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXXVIII, King Arthur schayer was sette O-boue in his chaselette.

Chaser[1] (tʃēˑsəɹ). In 3 **chasur**, 4 **chasour, chassar.** [a. OF. *chaceür, chaceour* (mod. F. *chasseur*), agent-noun f. *chasser* to CHASE *v.*[1]]

1. One who chases or hunts; a hunter *of.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. i, As king Meliodas rode on hunting, for he was a great chaser. 1686 *Voy. East Tartary* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 187 The poor Creatures tired with the violence of their Coursing, came and fell down at the Feet of their Chasers. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 81 At once the chaser and at once the prey. 1856 BRYANT *Catterskill Falls* xiii, There pass the chasers of seal and whale.

† **b.** A horse for the chase, a hunter (*obs.*). **c.** A horse trained for steeple-chasing.

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgm.* 110 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 Palfrei, chasur, no no stede. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A) 3210 At his in he tok a chasour. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lii. (1739) 90 The Relief of an Earl, 8 horses..4 chasers, 1 Palfray, bridled and sadled. 1884 *Illust. Sporting & Dram. News* 16 Feb. 563/3 A famous trainer and rider of chasers.

2. One who pursues (*esp.* with hostile intent).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 439 The chassaris .. ourtuk sum at the last. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iii. 40 Then beganne A stop i'th'Chaser; a Retyre. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 167 He in chase the chaser cannot fly. 1822 DE QUINCEY Wks. V. 118 My chasers, that pursued when no man fled.

3. *Naut.* **a.** A ship which chases another. **b.** A CHASE-GUN: see BOW-CHASER, STERN-CHASER.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 337 Were the ship chased as good a sailer as the chaser. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 71 Firing our bow-chasers. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* viii, We mounted ten guns, besides chasers.

4. *nonce-use.* = CHASSEUR 3.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. xii. 224 He dismissed the Guard sent for him; would have nothing there but six chasers (*jäger*).

Chaser[2] (tʃēˑsəɹ). [f. CHASE *v.*[2] + -ER.]

1. One who chases or engraves metal.

1707 EARL BINDON in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4339/3 Engravers, Carvers, Chacers. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 153 Enamellers and chasers of plate. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 371 Machinery has invaded even the art of the chaser.

2. A tool used for cutting the threads of screws.

1881 HASLUCK *Lathe Work* 46 The screw thread is originated by hand with the chaser.

3. *Metall.* One of the edge-wheels which revolves in a trough, to grind substances to powder.

Chaˑser[3]. *Sc.* 'A ram that has only one testicle' (Jam.).

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsb.* II. 26 (Jam.) When selling my eild ewes and chasers.

Chase-work, *sb. Obs.* Chased work (CHASED[2]).

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2230/4 A Tankards Chace-work.

Chasing (tʃēˑ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHASE *v.*[1]]

1. Pursuing, hunting, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 83 With his men..That litill sped in thair chassing. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chacynge awey, *fugacio.* 1808 SCOTT *F. Lochinvar* There was racing, and chasing, on Cannobie Lee. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown*, The house was filled with constant chasings.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as † *chasing spear, staff.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1823 With a chasynge [*printed* chasynye] spere he choppes doune many. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 464 The chasing staues and bore-speares were of siluer. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 49/2 Charging the boar with his chacing staff.

2. Short for STEEPLE-CHASING.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 9/2 He..was a constant participator in both racing and chasing.

3. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Chacing*, following a vein by its range or direction.

4. *Dancing.* = CHASSÉ.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv, My balancing, and chasing.

5. *Workmen's slang.*

1884 RAE *Cont. Socialism* 361 This is shown .. in their prohibition of 'chasing'.. i. e. of a workman exceeding a given average standard of production.

Chasing (tʃēˑ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CHASE *v.*[2]]

1. The action or art of embossing or engraving in relief; also *attrib.*, as in *chasing-chisel, -hammer.*

1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxiv, They are very clever in chasing of metals. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 110 Chasing, or the art of working forms on hammered or hollowed out plates of metal. 1883 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 Chasing had degenerated into a poor kind of diaper work.

b. *concr.* The figures or design chased on metal, etc. Also *transf.*

1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 277 The Vase..has, in its general form and chasings, signs of exquisite taste. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 23 The little wavelets run and climb and cross each other, and thus form a lovely chasing.

2. (See quot.)

1881 *Metal Work* No. 2. 23/3 In bronze work the casting process presents the chief difficulty .. Next in importance comes the 'chasing', a final operation, which consists in polishing and in the removal of any small surface inequalities or imperfections, in order that the cast may bear a perfect resemblance to the model.

3. The cutting of a screw. Hence *chasing-lathe*, a screw-cutting lathe.

1881 HASLUCK *Lathe Work* 46 During the process of chasing it, the thread is always cut deeper at the end.

Chasing (tʃēˑ·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CHASE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Pursuing, following, driving.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. i. 18 It blows a brave chaseing Gale of Wind. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1851) 166 [He] return'd fiercely upon the chaseing Enemy.

Chasm (kæˑzm). Also 6–7 **chasma**, 7 **chasme.** [ad. L. *chasma*, a. Gr. χάσμα yawning hollow. The Gr.-L. form *chasma* was used for some time unchanged.]

† **1.** A yawning or gaping, as of the sea, or of the earth in an earthquake. *Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 Earth-gaping Chasma's, that mishap aboades. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 1 That gaping Chasma, and insatiable gulfe of the Soules appetite. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 31 Chasmes, and gapings of the Sea. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 91 Earthquakes, Chasmaes, and Voragoes were at his command. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 331/1 Earthquakes, Chasma's, and the like.

† **2.** An alleged meteoric phenomenon, supposed to be a rending of the firmament or vault of heaven. [So in Latin.] *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 17 The firmament also is seene to chinke and open, and this they name Chasma. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. i. 1 Halo's, Rainbows, Parelia, Paraselenæ, Chasms. 1741 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 630 A list of all the Chasms or Burnings in the Heavens, recorded in our Annals.

3. A large and deep rent, cleft, or fissure in the surface of the earth or other cosmical body. In later times extended to a fissure or gap, not referred to the earth as a whole, *e. g.* in a mountain, rock, glacier, between two precipices, etc.

a 1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Bless. Birthd.* (1881) 147 Thus is th' Abyssus fild, the Chasma clos'd. 1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1682) 23 The open chinks or Chasmaes of the Earth. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. § I. 134 This Effort ..in some Earthquakes..tears the Earth, making Cracks or Chasmes in it some Miles in length. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., The Water of this vast Abyss .. doth communicate with that of the Ocean by means of certain Holes, Hiatus's or Chasms, passing betwixt it and the Bottom of the Ocean. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 196 Iceland..with its..horrid volcanic chasms. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 7. 49 An arch of snow .. may span a chasm one hundred feet in depth. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 135 The Colorado River.. flows .. at the bottom of a profound chasm.

4. A deep gap or breach in any structure; a wide crack, cleft, or fissure. Also *fig.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 26 Heauen it selfe, and the great Chasma betwixt it and vs. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 107 So many chasmes or breaches must there be in the Divine Nature. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 356 The amphitheatre of Verona .. has no holes or chasms in the wall. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. v. (1762) 11 An infinite number of small chasms between them, into which the roots may glide. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iv, This part of the castle..exhibited a great chasm, through which Mannering could observe the sea.

5. *fig.* A break marking a divergence, or a wide and profound difference of character or position, a breach of relations, feelings, interests, etc.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 99 Where then is that Chasma, that great Gulf of difference? 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. iv. 9 That great Chasma betwixt God and Matter will be as wide as before. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 203 The two hierarchies, the spiritual and the temporal..were now separated by a deep and wide chasm. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* i. (1875) 25 If Christ be not truly man, the chasm which parted earth and heaven has not been bridged over. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 390 A gulf..almost like the chasm of death.

6. *fig.* A break or void affecting the continuity of anything, as of a chain of facts, a narrative, period of time, etc.; an intervening blank, hiatus, break, interval.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 216 Authors with many Plurima Desunts, many Chasmes and vacancys. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 137 It is carried down from the beginning of Time..without any chasma or interval. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol., In the author's original Copy there were not so many Chasms as appear in the book. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 519 ₱ 7 The whole chasm of nature, from a plant to a man, is filled up with divers kinds of creatures. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 189 The fables with which our own writers have replenished the chasms in our history. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 109 The chasm of Seven Centuries. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 52 There is an historical chasm manifest in their modes of thinking.

7. A vacant place affecting the completeness of anything; a void, blank, gap.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. (1762) 125 Some chasms occasioned by our not having kept the drill in a parallel direction. 1838 MACAULAY *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 2 The chasm Tom's departure has made. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* III. 580 Recruits were sent to fill the chasms which pestilence had made in the English ranks.

Chasmal (kæˑzməl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of or belonging to a chasm.

1871 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* ix, Any commanding point was sufficiently chasmal and precipitous. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 351 A chasmal difference exists between Orleanists, Legitimists, Bonapartists, and the Opportunist Government.

† **Chasmaˑtical,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. Gr. χασματικός, f. χάσματ- stem of χάσμα + -AL.] = CHASMAL; 'pertaining to a chasm, which is the gaping or opening of the earth or firmament' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Chasmed (kæˑzmd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHASM + -ED.] Having chasms; cleft into chasms.

1796 *Ess. Soc. Gentlem. Exeter* 542 (T.) Yon chasmed hill..Cleft by an elemental shock. 1849 J. GRANT *Mem. Kirkaldy Gr.* xxiii. 268 Jagged here and there by chasmed cliffs of impending rocks. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 148 Mountains .. chasmed, caverned, and dark with timber.

† **Chaˑsment.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = CHASM.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 124 A terrible fire upon London-Bridge..whereof the still extant gap and chasment is a visible demonstration.

Chasmy (kæˑzmi), *a.* [f. CHASM + -Y[1].]

1. Abounding with chasms; full of breaks.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* IV. 334 A strange, incongruous, chasmy compilation. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 146 A strange high-lying chasmy place.

2. Of the nature of or like a chasm.

1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* 249 They cross the chasmy torrent's foam-lit bed. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* XXV. 248 The passage plunged again into a chasmy shaft.

3. Void, abyssal.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, Who pours..from ample urn, The first effusion into chasmy space.

Chasoun, var. CHESON, *Obs.*, reason.

Chasour, obs. form of CHASER.

Chass(e, obs. form of CHASE *v.*

Chassagne. A kind of Burgundy wine.

‖ **Chasse**[1] (ʃās). [F. *châsse*:—L. *capsa* CASE: see also CHASE *sb.*[2]] A shrine or case for the relics of a saint.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 35 In this church are to be seen relicks of S. Mary Magdalen .. her body in a gilt chasse. 1865 *Reader* 18 Mar. 219/1 A .. fine chasse of Limoges enamel of the middle of the thirteenth century.

‖ **Chasse**[2] (ʃas). [Fr.; short for *chasse-café*, lit. 'chase-coffee, coffee-chaser', f. *chasse-r* to CHASE, drive away. (Now called in Fr. *pousse-café*.)] A draught or potion of some spirituous liquor, taken ostensibly to remove the taste of coffee, tobacco, or the like. The full **Chasse-café** is now less used.

1800 MAR. EDGWORTH *Belinda* iii. (1857) 45 She ordered coffee, and afterward chasse-café. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 25 For the digester itself is digested by a liqueur..called a *chasse-café* (coffee-chaser). 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* vii, So one glass of cognac neat, as a chasse (to more things than good claret). 1866 SALA *Barbary* xv. 298 Tourists..who breakfast in the Valley are in the habit of..'potting' the monkeys by way of a *chasse-café*. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. vi. 205 The coffee and *chasse* followed. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 3/2.

So ‖ **Chassé,** *pa. pple.* [Fr.] Treated, or having the taste disguised, with a chasse.

1840 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* (Hoppe), Tea or coffee? there's the rum if you like it 'chassé'.

‖ **Chassé** (ʃaseˑ), *sb. Dancing.* [Fr.; lit. 'chasing, chase'.] A gliding step, in a quadrille and other dances, executed by bringing one foot behind the other while this is at the same time advanced, much as in bringing oneself into step in walking; also, the name of a figured step, containing two of these, the direction for which is *chassez croisez.*

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Fl.* (Hoppe) Who makes her steps and chassés, as the world chasséd in the days when she was Miss Morton Harris. 1880 *Ball-room Compan.* (Routledge) 22 (Quadrille) Steps are gone quite out of fashion: even the *chassé* has been given up for some time past. *Ibid.* 74 (*Valse à deux temps*) The step contains two movements, a *glissade* and a *chassez.*

‖ **Chassé,** *v.* Also **chassez, chassey.** [parts of the F. verb *chasser* (in same sense), esp. the imperative *chassez* as a direction.]

1. *Dancing.* To execute the step or movement called a *chassé.*

1803 *Petit. agst. Tractorising Trumpery* 14 And made them rigadoon and chassée. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* (1868) 364 A husband chassezing forward to murder his wife. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 614 Lighting upon one toe at the Twickenham letter-office, turning on it while exchanging bags, and chasséing back to town. 1880 *Ball-room Compan.* (Routledge) 74 Pass left foot behind right, and *chassez* forward with it. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 406/1 She pirouetted and chasseyed at the changes of the tune.

2. *trans.* To dismiss. (*Society slang.*)

1847 THACKERAY *Lords & Liv.* III, He was *chasséd* on the spot. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* (Hoppe) If indeed the turf were not abandoned, and the 'confederate' chasséd.

‖ **Chasselas** (ʃasəlā). [Fr.: named from a village near Macon.] A variety of white grape.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 220 The Chasselas, and other Grapes. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in subsequent Dicts.

‖ **Chasse-marée** (ʃas|marē). [Fr. = chase-tide, that which chases the tide: cf. CASHMARIE, which shows another of the French senses.] A coasting-vessel, generally lugger-rigged, used on the French side of the Channel.

1801 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 264/2 From Chasse Marées laden with salt. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxviii. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. i. (ed. 2) 17 The subjoined cut represents the Chasse marée.

‖ **Chassepot** (ʃa·spo). [From the name of the inventor.] The type of breech-loading, centre-fire needle-gun adopted as the rifle of the French army in 1866.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 13 He lies with his shoulder shattered by a chassepot. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lx, A brigade of French infantry armed with chassepots.

Chassery. (See quot.)

1715 KERSEY, *Chassery* or Besidery Sandry, a Pear that ripens in November and December. So in BAILEY, ASH, etc.

‖ **Chasseur** (ʃasŏr). [Fr. *chasseur* hunter:—OF. *chaceor, -eür* (It. *cacciatore*):—late L. type *captiātōr-em*: see CHASE *v.*]

1. A huntsman; a hunter.

1796 SCOTT *The Chase* Pref. note, Once, as a benighted Chasseur heard this infernal chase pass by. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 154 Chasseurs in green and gold beat its woods.

2. A soldier equipped and trained for rapid movement; in the French army the designation of a body forming the élite of a battalion; later of a particular type of infantry and cavalry.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 Another small corps of chasseurs. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. iv. 78 *note*, A corps of European chasseurs, or rifle-men .. after the manner of the light infantry in England. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xxxvii, He found a number of Chasseurs. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 225 The vanguard was composed of chasseurs of the line, hussars, and lancers.

3. An attendant upon a person of rank or wealth, dressed in a military style. Cf. Ger. *Jäger*.

18.. W. IRVING (Webster) The great chasseur who had announced her arrival. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* 468 A servant in chasseur's livery entered.

‖ **Chassie** (ʃasī). *Obs.* [Fr.; in OF. *chacie*: see Littré.] (See quot.)

1742–1800 BAILEY, *Chassie*, Blear-eyedness, or the Gum of the Eyes. 1775 ASH, *Chassie* (not much used).

‖ **Chassis** (ʃa·si). [F. *châssis* frame, app. f. *chas*, late L. *capsum, -us*, 'locus inclusus'; the suffix belongs to L. type *-īcius*, It. *-iccio*, Sp. *-izo*. Hence *shashes, shasses*, now *sashes*: see SASH; also Sc. CHESS window-frame.]

†**1.** A wooden frame-work that can be fitted with paper, linen, glass, etc.; a window-frame; a SASH. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 224 Open all the Windows from ten in the Morning till three in the Afternoon: Then closing the Double-sheets, (or Chasses rather) continue a gentle Heat. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 5 These Windows should also be fitted within side of the House, with Chassis of doubled Paper, that is, by glewing the Sheets on both sides of the Frame; and without this, another Chassis of Glass. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li. 414 Chassis or Paper-Windows. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 15 The tumid bladder bounds at every kick, bursts the withstanding casements, the chassys, lanterns, and all the brittle vitrious ware.

2. The base-frame, forming the lower part of the carriage of a barbette or casemate gun, on which it can be slid backward and forward.

1869 *Times* 18 Jan., In all firing the *chassis* rails should be well sanded.

† **Chassoygnet.** *Obs. rare* [1]. (See quot.)

1477 CAXTON *Dictes* 149 A tre named chassoygnet, on whyche tre ther ben many thynges sharp and pryckyng.. and yet neuerthelesse that tre bringeth forth good dates.

† **Chast,** *sb. Obs. rare* [1]. Perh. only a bad form of CHEST; but possibly repr. F. *châsse* case, confused with *chest*. Cf. *arrow-case* = quiver.

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* 272 A chast with arowes.

Chast, obs. form of CHEST.

† **Chast,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. Chastity.

1719 LADY WARDLAW *Hardy Knute* ii. 6 His Dame sae peerless anis and fair For Chast and Beauty deemed.

Chastaine, -ayne, var. of CHESTEINE, *Obs.*

Chaste (tʃēⁱst), *a.* Forms: 3–8 **chast**, 4 **schast**, 4–6 **chest**, 5 **chaast**(e, 6 **cheste**, **chaist**. 3– **chaste**. [a. OF. *chaste* (13th c. in Littré), semi-popular ad. L. *cast-us, casta* morally pure, chaste, holy.]

1. Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; continent, virtuous. (Of persons, their lives, conduct, etc.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Meidenhod .. oðer, efter meidelure, chaste clennesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 191 Þat made, lo! Þe wymmen Þe chastore lyf lede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 202 He ne is naȝt chast. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 209 And chast [*v. r.* chaast] was man in Paradis certeyn. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 188 Sayntes ioye of mary the cheste. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 All thame quhilk leivis ane chast lyfe. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low-C.* 55 None more Chast and true to their Husbands. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Simplicity* 12 O chaste unboastful Nymph! to thee I call. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 153 Had the Irish peasants been less chaste, they would have been more prosperous.

b. *transf.* Pertaining to sexual purity.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaur., Abstinentes oculi*, Chast and honest eyes. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 144 The chaste and cautious maxims in which she had, as it were, steeped her. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 278 Then reign the world's great bridals, chaste and calm.

†**2.** Celibate, single. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 61 Ac ȝef eny ys ine the cas, Red ich that he be chaste. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. ii. 492 Bidden .. britheren being in the religiouns forto lyue chaast for euer. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 709 All wedding he forsuik, And euirmoir..He levit chest. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 223 She hath sworne, that she will still liue chast. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 116.

† b. Used to render *eunūchus*. *Obs. rare.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xix. 12 Ther are chaste, which were so borne..And ther are chaste, which be made of men. And ther be chaste, which have made them selves chaste for the kyngdome of hevens sake. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 167 The word Chast, signifieth, Gelded.

†**3.** Morally pure, free from guilt, innocent. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxvii[i].1 Þe dred Þat a man has to wreth god..is chaste drede. *c* 1450 *Why can't be nun* 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 140 That I may lyue chaste For the corupcion of synnyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd. of Sol.* iv. 1 O how fayre is a chaist generacion with vertue?

4. *fig.* Undefiled, stainless, pure.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 2 Let me not name it to you, you chaste Starres. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 209 In her chaste current oft the goddess laves. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. viii. (1866) 142 The chaste clear stars.

5. Decent; free from indecency or offensiveness.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iv. (1676) 191/1 Use honest and chast sports. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 160 All seem'd Chast within those Walls. 1724 WATTS *Logic* 56 Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some chaste, others obscene. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. ix, The Hero's horse was a horse of chaste deportment.

†**6.** Restrained, subdued, chastened. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Octouian* 603 The lyoun com..And be the chyld sche ley thon chaste As sche were tame.

7. *fig.* Chastened, modest, restrained from all excess: †**a.** of processes of thought. *Obs.*

1774 REID *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 2 A fair and chaste interpretation of nature. 1785 — *Int. Powers* 248 Discovered by patient observation, and chaste induction.

b. of tastes, qualities, etc.

a 1797 BURKE in H. Rogers *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 71 Raising them to the level of true dignity, or of chaste self-estimation. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 26 Her tastes, were, however, too feminine and chaste ever to render her eccentric.

8. Pure in artistic or literary style; without meretricious ornament; chastened, subdued.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xiv. 196 They purposely deadened their colours, and kept them what they affectedly called 'chaste'. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. v. 272 So chaste and correct a writer. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 197 A specimen of chaste biographical composition. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 45 Its chaste proportions and tasteful arrangement in detail. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 51 Chaste jewellery. 1873 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* II. x. 136 We prize our prayer book..for its chaste fervour.

9. *Chaste tree*, also †*chaste lamb* [mistranslation of L. *agnus castus*, the name of the tree being mistaken for *agnus* lamb]: the tree AGNUS CASTUS, a species of *Vitex*.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 165 b, Chast tre. *Ibid.* 166 a, It is called agnos that is chaste because weomen kepinge chastite in the sacrifices of Ceres vsed to straw this bushe vpon the ground. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 39 Chastlambe or Agnus castus. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 389 Agnus Castus Ἄγνος Chast Tree. The seed..restrains lust. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 207 Chaste Lamb. This has got a Name for a Cooler. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 264.

10. *Comb.*, as *chaste-eyed, -glowing, -reserved* etc., adjs.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & P.* Wks. 1873 III. 189 The gods wills secret are, nor must we measure Their chaste-reserued deepes by our dry shallowes. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* ix, The oak-crown'd Sisters, and their chaste-ey'd Queen. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 92 Chaste-glowing, underneath their lids, With fire that draws while it repels.

† **Chaste,** *v. Obs.* [The two ME. verbs *chast-en* and *chasti-en* (CHASTY) appear both to originate from OF. *chastie-r*:—L. *castigāre* to make chaste or pure, correct, chastise; f. *cast-us* CHASTE. The OF. vb. was adopted in 12th c. Eng. as *chastien*: in early southern Eng., where the OE. weak verbs in *-igan* still retained *-ien* in the infinitive, as OE. *lufigan* (3rd s. *lufeð*), ME. *luvien* (3rd s. *luveth*), later *luvi, luvy, luv-en, luv-e*, the *-ien* of *chastien* was apparently treated in the same way, giving *chast-y, chast-en, chast-e*. But in those dialects in which *lufigan* was already reduced to *luv-en, chasti-* was recognized as the stem of *chasti-en*, and gave later *chasty-e, chasty*. Hence in 13th and early 14th c., *chasti* is the infinitive of *chaste*, or the stem of *chasty*, according to dialect.]

1. *trans.* To correct or amend by discipline; to discipline, train; to bring up under restraint.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 No prest. ne no bissop ne mai him chastien ne mid forbode. ne mid scrifte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Þet tu ne schuldest nout tuhten, ne chasten þi meiden. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2475 In þat forest fede Tristrem hodain gan chast. 1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Þeruore me ssel þe children chasti, and wel teche. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 317 A wikked wyf þat wil nouȝt be chasted. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlv, How he..chastith [1533 chastyseth] hem. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxix. 11 Though I doe fast my flesh to chaste. *c* 1550 *Friar & Boy* 30 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 36 He is a cursed ladde, I wolde some other man hym had, That wolde hym better chaste.

2. To reprove, rebuke.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Nenne weopmen ne chasti ȝe. *Ibid.* 96 Ne chastie ȝe neuer nenne swuchne mon bute o þisse wise.

3. To inflict corrective punishment on.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 Þench þet he is Godes ȝerd, & tet God bet þe mid him, & chasteð, ase ueder deð his leoue child. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 428 Sparye he wolde myld men, & chasty þe proute. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6478 He chasted heom with sweord. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 10 Toke a rodde for to chaste hym. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 40 Blaming and chasting with much crueltie. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 22 (*an.* 33 *Hen. VI*) If any..which the said chieftayne may chaste, doe any trespasse or felony.

4. To restrain, subdue, tranquillize.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Hwil þi wit atstond & chaisteð þi wil. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 860 Harlote with his hendelayk he hoped to chast. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* in *Engl. Studien* XI. 111 Al þat day & alle þat niȝt Noman miȝt him schast. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 729 Mi hauteyn hert bi-houes me to chast, & bere me debonureli. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xiv. (1495) 39 [Angels] chaste euyll spyrytes that they doo not soo moche harme as they wolde.

5. ? To keep chaste. *rare.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 To herien hare drihtin & þonken him ȝeorne þat his mihte ham i cleanschipe chaste.

Chaste, obs. form of CHEST.

† **Cha·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CHASTE *v.* + -ED [1].] Kept or made chaste; chaste, pure.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1674) 160 (D.) Ah, chasted bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore couldest accuse me of one defiled thought. 1793 *Compl. Hist. Drama* 101 'Euripides,' says Aristotle, 'although not very exact nor chasted in the subject of his plays, etc.'

Chastein(e, var. of CHESTEINE, *Obs.*, chestnut.

Chastelain (tʃa·stĕleⁱn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **chastelyn, chastlayne**, 5–6 **chasteleyne**, 7 **chastellan**, 8–9 **-lain**, 9 **chastelain.** See also CASTELLAN, CHATELAIN. [In ME. *chasteleyn*, a. OF. *chastelain*:—L. *castellān-us* CASTELLAN.]

The governor or keeper of a castle; = CASTELLAN.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6330 Now am I knyght, now chasteleyne. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1520 Furth in his waye goth now the Chastelyn. 1494 FABYAN VII. 463 The chasteleyne of Beauuays. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 249 In the Territorie of Cracow, the Chastellan is before the Palatin. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan Arc* x. 277 Chastellains. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1876) II. ii. 15 The chastelain offered to set his prisoner free.

Chastelet, earlier form of CHATELET.

† **Cha·steling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CHASTE *a.* + -LING.] A eunuch. Cf. CHASTE *a.* 2 b.

a 1570 BECON *Summ. N. T.* Matt. xix. Wks. 1844 III. 568 Three kinds of chastelings.

Chastely (tʃēⁱ·stli), *adv.* [f. CHASTE *a.* + -LY [2].]

1. In a chaste manner; purely, continently.

1340 *Ayenb.* 225 He ssel him loki chastliche ase longe ase he is ine þe stat of wodewehod. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 1117 Chastely to keepe us out of loves grace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 Yf yⁿ lyue here religyously & chastly in soule & body. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 27 Though it were as vertuous to lye, as to liue chastly. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* (R.) That fire of jealousy eternally and chastely burning. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxiii, Her [Philosophy's] chastely-awful eyes. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 306/1 An implied condition that the parties should live chastely.

2. In chaste style or taste (see CHASTE *a.* 8).

1815 *Scribbleomania* 160 His prose chastely flowing. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 886 Richly and chastely colored glass. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 171 The style, always pure, clear, and forcible, and often chastely elegant.

Chastelyn, obs. var. of CHATELAIN.

† **Cha·stement.** *Obs.* [f. CHASTE *v.* + -MENT; cf. CHASTIMENT.] Chastisement.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1559 Ne hadde hys wyf had chastement. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 28 To chaste me onworthy in a fadyrly chastment.

Chasten (tʃēⁱ·s'n), *v.*[1] [f. CHASTE *v.* + -EN [2]: taking the place of the earlier CHASTE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To inflict disciplinary or corrective punishment on; to visit with affliction for the purpose of moral improvement; to correct, discipline, chastise. (Usually of Divine chastisement.)

1526 TINDALE *Hebr.* xii. 6 Whom the Lorde loveth, him he chasteneth. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 96 He shall by this meanes chasten the vnruly and disobedient. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxviii. 18 The Lord hath chastened me sore. — *Dan.* x. 12 Thou diddest set thine heart..to chasten thy selfe before thy God. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1637 The love Wherewith we love the Heaven that chastens us.

†**2.** To punish, chastise (generally). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxiii. 16, I will therfore chasten him and let him lowsse. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 160 He overcamme him and chastened him with crewell death. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 437 That your Majestie would cause them to be chastened, which were the causes of their vexation.

3. To render chaste or pure in character or style; to purify, refine. (Cf. CHASTE *a.* 8.)

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Mem. Th.* I. IV. x. 190 The Ancients ..were wont to strain their Snow.. to chasten their Wine. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 104 A good writer..makes haste to chasten and nerve his period by English monosyllables.

4. *fig.* To restrain from excess or intensity; to moderate, temper, subdue. (Cf. CHASTE *a.* 7.)

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xx. 246, I am not as sanguine as I was—time and experience have chastened me. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 110 The feuds of the families had been chastened, if they had not been subdued. 1884

Browning *Fershtah* (1885) 318 Reflected possibilities of pain, Forsooth, just chasten pleasure!

† **Chasten,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*, for *chasen* to Chase.

1548 G. Wishart in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 17 To resyst the deuyll..and by all meanes to chasten him away.

Chasten, var. of Chesteine, *Obs.*, chestnut.

Chastened (tʃē·snd), *ppl. a.* [f. Chasten *v.*[1]]

1. Corrected by disciplinary punishment.

1781 Fletcher *Lett.* Wks. 1795 VII. 234 Chastened, spared like you.

2. Refined, purified (in character, feeling, style).

1794 Southey *Lyric P., To Hymen*, Chasten'd Friendship comes. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. 181 *note*, A poem written in the chastened tone of fine taste. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 95 The more chastened writings of Roman and Grecian lore.

3. Restrained from excess; subdued; tempered.

1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) II. ix. 114 The return, though in a more chastened form. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 11. 84 The chastened light told us that day was departing. 1862 — *Mountaineer.* vi. 45 A chastened hope was predominant in both our breasts.

Hence **Cha·stenedly** *adv. rare.*

1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 30 I..prepare to be chastenedly and moderately glad to see them.

Chastener (tʃē·snəɹ). [f. Chasten *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which chastens.

1567 Drant *Horace's Ars P.* A vj, A solemne Censor, and chastner of euery younge mans sinne. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xcviii, Before the Chastener humbly let me bow. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* ii. 66 As a wholesome chastener to the pride of success.

Chasteness (tʃē·stnės). [f. Chaste *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being chaste.

1. Chastity, sexual purity. *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nonnes T.* 88 Pure chaastnesse of virginitee. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 258 In her let beautie both, and chastnesse fully raigne. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 415 So great a Patron of modesty and chastness, that he prohibited the Marriages of Cousin-germans. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 108. 20 It tends .. to corrupt the Sobriety and Chasteness of the People's Morals.

2. Purity of style, etc.; see Chaste *a.* 7, 8.

Mod. Nothing can surpass the chasteness of the ornamentation.

Chastening (tʃē·snin), *vbl. sb.* Also 7 **chastning.** [f. Chasten + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Chasten; disciplinary punishment, chastisement, correction; subduing of excess or intensity.

1526 Tindale *Hebr.* xii. 5 My sonne despyse not the chastenynge of the Lorde. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* vii. 33 Though God be angrie with vs a litle whyle (for oure chastenynge & reformacion). 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 70 Whom he would correct by wholsome chastning. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* x, Striking his nose with the knuckle of his forefinger as a chastening for his forgetfulness. 1851 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. x. § 7 The..real power of all colour is dependent on the chastening of it.

Cha·stening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That chastens; correcting, chastising; purifying, refining, subduing.

1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 373, I..to the hand of Heav'n submit, However chastening. 1814 Southey *Roderick* VII, A healing and a chastening grief. 1843 J. G. Deck *Hymn*, *'It is Thy hand, my God'* i, I bow beneath Thy chastening rod. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* iii. 127 The most solemn, the most chastening, the most stimulating consideration.

Cha·stenment. *rare.* [f. Chasten *v.* + -ment.] Chastening; restraining from excess, etc.

1882 Traill *Sterne* 29 The restraint of one instinct .. implied the over-indulgence of another which stood in .. as much need of chastenment.

† **Chaster.** *Obs.*—[o]. Chaste-tree; see Chaste *a.* 8.

1570 Levins *Manip.*, Chaster (herbe), *vitex.*

Chastese, obs. form of Chastise.

Chasteyn, var. of Chesteine, *Obs.*, chestnut.

† **Cha·stful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Illogical formation, from Chaste *a.* + -ful.] Chaste.

1497 Bp. Alcok *Mons Perfect* D iij, This worlde of virgyns and chastfull men. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* 18 b, To winne the chastfull youth to filthie lust.

† **Cha·sthede.** *Obs.* [ME. f. *chast*, Chaste *a.* + *-hede*, -head.] Chastity.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2022 For to don him chasthed for-3eten. 1340 *Ayenb.* 230 My chasthede hit ssel by me ydobbled.

† **Cha·stice.** *Obs. rare.* [app. in sense 1 f. L. type **castitia*, f. *castus* Chaste: cf. *justice, malice*, etc. (Godef. has a single example of OF. *castece.*) In sense 2, connected with Chastise *v.*]

1. Chastity.

1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* 71 b, My chastice was a wandring Rovers pray. — *To his Love, &c.*, As she from Collatinus wife of chastice bore the bell.

2. Chastisement.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 211 The irascible is the chastice geuer, and sword of reason.

Chastice, obs. f. Chastise, *v.*

† **Cha·stify,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **chaistefie.** [a. OF. *chastifie-r, chestifie-r*; f. late L. *castificāre*, to make chaste: cf. *justificāre, justifier*, Justify.]

1. *trans.* To chastise.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* II. 133 To be confiderat with the pepil that may chaistefie thame maist esaly. 1669 *ed.* of Bible *Jer.* xxxi. 18, I was chastified as a Bullock.

2. To make celibate.

1581 N. Burne *Disput.* 65 b (Jam.) He sayis thair be sum quha hes chastifeit thame seluis for the kingdome of heauen, quhairbie he declaris that thay astrict tham seluis to perpetual continencie and chastitie.

† **Cha·stiment.** *Obs.* Also 3–4 **chastiement,** 4 **castiment, chastyment.** [a. OF. *chastiement* (mod.F. *châtiment*), on L. type **castīgāment-um*, f. *castīgāre*: see Castigate and -ment.]

1. Chastisement, correction, punishment.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Hwose..uorhoweð chastiement. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26004 (Cott.) Lauerd .. ic am redi for to thol þi castiment [*Fairf.* chastiment]. 1338. Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 115 Þis is chastyment of þe felle fend and nevere chastyment of Crist.

2. Reproof, rebuke.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Þurh swuch chastiement haueð sum ancre arered..a valsinde luue, oðer a much weorre. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 169. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* III. 419 Bettir is opine chastiment, Na luf that is hid in thin entent.

† **Cha·sting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Chaste *v.* + -ing[1].] Chastening, castigation.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 28974 (Cotton Galba) Chastyng of flesch.

Chastise (tʃæstəi·z), *v.* Forms: 4 **chastise-n, chastis, chastizen,** 4–5 **chastyse,** 4–7 **chastice,** 5 **chastyzyn, (shastyse),** (6 **chaistice, -ise, chastese**), 6–9 **chastize,** 4– **chastise.** [An equivalent of the earlier Chaste and Chasty, the formation of which is not easily accounted for. There is no recorded med.L. *castizāre*, F. *chastiser*, and no OF. *chastir, chastiss-*, the usual sources of *-ise, -ize* in English verbs; the word is too early to be a simple English formation from Chaste *a.* + -ize. The stress was originally always on the first syllable *cha·stise*, is generally so with Shakspere (7 times against 2), and also in later poets, as still in *cha·stisement*; but already in Chaucer sometimes, and Gower often, on the second, as now.

If *chastise* was in some way altered from *chasty*, the alteration has not been accounted for. If the sb. *chastice* had been more frequent or of earlier date in the language, it might have been suggested that the verb was formed on it.]

† **1.** To correct (authoritatively) the faults of; to amend, reform, improve (a person or thing). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 28 To chastise alle oþer he tok vengeance on him. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 515 ffor he fro vices wolde hym chastise Discreetly as by word and nat by dede. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 24 A woman may chastise her husbonde, and make hym do welle, with fairnesse rather than with rudenesse. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 He that wyl not be chastysed by fayre and swete wordes. 1494 Fabyan VII. ccxxvi. 253 This Henry chastysed the olde vntrewe mesure, and made a yerde of the length of his owne arme. 1579 T. F. *News fr. North* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 134 These .. large Expences .. have chasticed and amended me.

† **b.** To discipline, train, break in (*e.g.* a horse or dog). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1143 Braches bayed þerfore, & breme noyse maked, & þay chastysed, & charred, on chasyng þat went. 1486 [see Chastised below].

† **2.** To reprove, rebuke, censure. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 54 Þe cherl..chastised his dogge, bad him blinne of his berking. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 338 But I the shall chastise now. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 17 It is not honeste to chastise a man afore all folkis. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 265 After his resurrection, he chastised the dulness of his disciples. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 319 He chastises me for saying, That the Sophists affected to excell one another in writing Attic.

b. To accuse, charge. *dial.*

1875 Parish *Sussex Dial.* s.v., They've been chastising my boy of setting the faggot-stack a-fire.

3. To inflict punishment or suffering upon, with a view to amendment; also simply, to punish, to inflict punishment (esp. corporal punishment) on.

c 1325 *Cursor M.* 2612 (Göttl.) Þu chastis [*Cott.* chasti, *Fairf.* chasty] hir, þu has þe wand; So chastisd Sare hir fra þat day. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 32 He chargede Chapmen to Chasten [*v. r.* chastice; *B.* chastizen, chastisen] heore children. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxv. (1495) 717 Chyldren and houndes hatyth the rodde, for they ben therwyth chastisyd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5104 Not cherist, but chastist, by charge of his foly. 1461 Marg. Paston *Lett.* 403 II. 29 God defend yt but they be shastysyd as the lawe wolle. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xii. 179 Good Spirites..when they strike, it is to chastice men. *Ibid.* xii. 183 Not that God is not able to chaistice vs himselfe .. for his Storehouse is neuer vnfurnished of roddes to scurge vs withall. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ii. 11 Threatning to chastize me, as doth t' a chyld pertaine. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xii. 11 My father hath chastised you with whippes, but I will chastise you with scorpions. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 113 Why should I chastise one for the trespass of another? 1876 Burnaby *Ride Khiva* xv, He at once procured a whip, and chastised the official.

b. in military language.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxvii. 274 How Huon..chastesyd his rebelles. 1570–87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 54 The governor prepared to make a journie into the Iles to chastice the foresaid Donald. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 471 A plan for chastising the intruder. 1845 S. Austin tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 513 To bring an army into the field to chastise the landgrave.

c. with the offence as object.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 117 That Iudge .. Vnder whose warrant I impeach thy wrong, And by whose helpe I meane to chastise it. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, V. II. 286 [He] was assembling an army to chastise Robert's insolence.

4. To free from faults, purify, refine; to correct, revise (a literary work); = Chasten 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1620 Sanderson 12 *Serm.* (1632) 96 To chastice his very method and phrase. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 6 Behold the Beauty of her Person chastised by the Innocence of her Thoughts. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Mar. 459/2 To correct and chastise his productions so that they have .. a sort of formal merit.

5. To restrain from passion or excess; to moderate, temper, subdue; = Chasten 4. *arch.*

1704 Steele *Lying Lov.* Epil., With Pity to chastise Delight. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVI. 196 Then with surprise (surprise chastised with fears) .. he cried. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* XV, A love chastised by awe. 1818 Hallam *Middle Ages* (1872) I. 51 Since the regularity of modern tactics has chastised its enthusiasm.

Hence **Chastised** (tʃæstəi·zd) *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chastyzed, *castigatus.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, A chastised hounde. 1595 Shaks. *John* V. ii. 84 Betweene this chastiz'd kingdome and my selfe. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 268 It would make a more moderate and chastised use of it [power]. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. ix. § 7 A recension or chastised edition of Saint Luke's Gospel. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* II. 242 To sober themselves with a little severe and chastised thinking. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 313 Accents..more chastised and under control than the lamentations of Miss C.

Chastisement (tʃæ·stizmĕnt). [f. Chastise *v.* + -ment: cf. the earlier Chasti-, Chastement.]

† **1.** Authoritative correction of one who is in fault; means of amendment, discipline, training. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 17 He is ine grat peril to huam alle triacle went in to venym. Also deþ techinge and chastisement to þe proude. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 [Sedechias] sayd that experyence is a good chastisement. *Ibid.* 80 It is a grete chastisement to the peple to haue a rightwys lord. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 547 As for Oliues..their roots must be bared and laid open..by this manner of chastisement they will amend.

2. Corrective or disciplinary punishment, correction, chastening; also simply punishment.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4854 Man or womman þat haþ a chylde þat wyþ vnþewes wexyþ wylde..Chastysment behoueþ þarto. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 849 (Petw. MS.) Þe punsshment and þe chastisement and þe vengeaunce of þis outrage. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 212 Esay ..sayth: the chasticement (or correction) of our peace was vpon him. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 69 Lord Talbot there shal..giue him chasticement for this abuse. 1779 Cowper *Olney Hymns, Welcome Cross* iii, Did I meet no trials here, No chastisement by the way. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 348/2 But bullying noblemen and gentlemen meets with instant chastisement, mental or manual as it may chance. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 269 He was occupied with the chastisement of the Dardanians.

3. Keeping within modest bounds; restraint. **b.** Purifying or refining. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* vii. § 2. 184 If by liberty you mean chastisement of the passions.

Chastiser (tʃæstəi·zəɹ). [f. Chastise + -er[1].] One who chastises.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chastysowre, *castigator. Ibid.* Chastysowre þat beryth an instrument of chastysynge, to make pees, *castifer.* 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 381 A chasticer or correcter, *castigator.* 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 107 The mildnes and good will of the chastiser, doth fortifie the austeritie & bitternes of the chastisement. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 305 The thought of death..That kind chastiser of the soul to joy! 1849 *Mem. Kirkaldy Grange* XX. 230 The chastisers chased Seaton to Leith.

Chastising (tʃæstəi·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Chastise; chastisement.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4858 Better were þe chylde vnbore þan fayle chastysyng. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* ii. 49 Chastisyng, and tyme of distruccioun. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 98 Outher by necgligence in chastisynge. 1535 Coverdale *Hebr.* xii. 11 No maner chastisynge for the present tyme semeth to be joyous. 1647 H. More *Song Soul* II. i. I. xi, With their continuall chastisings [*rime* wings.]

Chasti·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That chastises.

1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 221 There is a Chastising as well as Destroying Angel. 1807 Sir R. Wilson *Jrnl.* 15 May in *Life* (1862) II. 217, I hope she may con twice this chastising memorandum. 1878 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. App. 304 Theories of the chastising judge.

Chastity (tʃæ·stĭti). Forms: 3–5 **chastete,** 4–6 **chastite, chastyte,** 4–7 **chastitie,** 5 **chastitee, chastiti,** 6 **chastytye,** 6– **chastity.** [ME. *chastete, -etie*, a. OF. (13th c.) *chastete*, ad. L. *castitāt-em* under influence of the adj. *chaste.* The later spelling shows further assimilation to Latin; see -ity.

This was the second adaptation of the L. word in OF.; at a much earlier date it had been taken in as **castetet, *castedēt*, which, under the regular operation of the phonetic laws, had passed through *chastedet* to *chasteet, chasteé*, and in ONF. to *casteed*, before it was anew adapted as *chasteté.*]

The quality or state of being chaste.

1. Purity from unlawful sexual intercourse; continence.

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 83 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 73 He ne miȝte neuere fynde non of so gret chastete. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 234 Chastete, which selde where Cometh now a daies into place. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chastyte, *castitas, pudicacia.* 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 19 So she concluded that she wold kepe her chastete. 1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) VII. vii, The first degree of chastity is pure virginity, and the second faithfull matrimony. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 23 [Una]..the flowre of faith and chastity. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 18 Hee hath bought a paire of cast lips of Diana..the very yce of chastity is in them. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 75 And would instantly

put her to death if he but suspected her chastity. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. iv. ii. 323 The law of chastity cannot be violated without producing evil. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 149 Chastity was the supreme virtue in the eyes of the church.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 124 Whose chastity standeth in this, to be dedicated to God alone. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 27 Wee define the spirituall chastitie of our minde to be a stedfast abyding faith, in calling upon God, in soundnesse of hart, and in obedience to ye word. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 317 He felt the chastity of silent woe.

2. Abstinence from all sexual intercourse; virginity, celibacy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Non ancre..ne schal makien professiun ..bute þreo þinges, þet is, obedience, chastete, & studestaþeluestnesse. 138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 40 Frere menours ..lyuynge in obedience, wiþ-outen propre, & in chastitie. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. vi. 311 Oonli vndir counseil he [St. Paul] profrid chastite to alle men that myȝten it take. 1538 STARKEY *England* iv. 128 The law wych byndyth prestys to chastyte. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 21 Vpon whose Graue thou vow'dst pure chastitie. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 33 A nun, whom love seduced from her vow of chastity.

†**3.** Ceremonial purity. (for L. *castitas.*) *Obs. rare.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xiv. 36 Thei..defouliden alle thingis that weren in cumpas of hooli thingis, and ȝauen greet wounde to chastite. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 39 To enter into this rowme unlesse it be of necessitie & with devout chastitie, men make it scrupulous & are affraide.

4. Exclusion of meretricious ornament; purity of style, modesty, chasteness.

1760 STERNE *Serm. Yorick* III. 90 In our own church .. there is the greatest chastity in the external parts of religion. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 218 The engaging chastity of dress. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 37 Chastity and elegance of style.

5. Exclusion of excess or extravagance; moderation, restraint.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 480 ¶ 5 Indulge me, my Noble Master, in this Chastity of Renown.

Chastize: see CHASTISE *v.*

Chastlayne, obs. form of CHASTELAINE.

Chastment, var. of CHASTEMENT, *Obs.*

Chastner, -nesse, obs. ff. CHASTENER, -ENESS.

†**Cha·ston.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *chaston*, mod. F. *chaton* = It. *castone*, in same sense: the same word as OHG. *chasto*, mod.G. *kasten* chest, coffer, box; but their mutual relations and ultimate source are uncertain.] The broad part of a ring in which the stone is set; the collet.

1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. ix. 353 A looking-glasse of golde, shining and well burnished .. They called this glasse or chaston of golde 'Irlacheaya'.

†**Chasty,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **chastien, chasti,** 5 **chastie,** *Sc.* **chaistee,** 6 *Sc.* **chestee,** 3–6 **chasty.** [a. OF. *chastic-r* (mod.F. *châtier*):—L. *castīgā-re*: see the doublet CHASTE *v.*]

(The earlier (southern) examples of *chasti, chasty*, in which the *-i, -y* is not treated as radical, are given under CHASTE.)

1. *trans.* To correct, chasten; to amend.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 245 Bute wit ase lauerd chasti hire þe betere. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 957 Þat he and we Shul euer more chastyede be. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5869 Fadirs and modirs .. Sal yhelde acount .. Of sons and doghtirs .. Þe whilk þai here chastied noght. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 122 He is happy, That be othir will him chasty. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 160. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* III. 417 Chaistee thi childyr quhil þow may.

2. To reprove, rebuke.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28097 Qua chastid me, me thoght hethyng, and snybbyd þam þair chastyyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 742 Ȝe chasty me, bot ȝhe Aw bettir chastyit for till be. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6995, I, that other folk chastie, Wole not be taught fro my folie.

3. To inflict disciplinary punishment on.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16229, I rede men chasti him forþi And bete him to þe blod. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1877 He moste chasti hire ginne, For iuel blod was hire withinne. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2612 Chasty hir, þou has þe wande. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Yif no peyne of Iustice ne chastied[e] hem. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1665, I ne herde .. Old man chasty ȝong wyfe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 19 He dois chestee them be the abstractione of that superfluite.

†**Cha·stying,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 4 **-iing, -iyng, -yyng, -ijng.** [f. CHASTY *v.*] Chastising, chastening.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28632 Þar es tuin betyng berand mede, Þe tan in werk of almus dede, Þe toþer is chastying of fles. *Ibid.* 29025 Flexsli chastijng. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii[i]. 39 Þi chastiynge suffers me noght to erre fra þe end.

Chastyse, obs. form of CHASTISE.

Chasuble (tʃæ·ziŭb'l). Forms: 4–6 **chesible**; also 4 **-eble, cheisible,** 4–5 **chesyble,** 5 **-sibil, -ciple, -siple, -sypyl, -ylle,** 5–6 **chesybyll,** 6 **chisible**; 5 **chesabyll, -pyll,** 6 **chesable, -sabell**; 5 **chesuble, chezuble,** 6 **cheasuble,** 7– **chasuble.** [ME. *chesible* was a. OF. *chesible* (cf. med.L. *cassibula*); the current form, which has taken its place since 1700, corresponds to mod.F. *chasuble* (*casuble* 13th c. in Littré), and to the med.L. *casubula* (*cassubula, casubla,* etc.); these go back respectively to late L. types **casipula,* **casupula* (in It. *casipola* and *casupola* little house, poor cottage, cot, hut), popular forms used instead of the literary L. *casula,* dim. of *casa* 'cottage, house'; meaning originally 'little house, cot', but also, already in Augustine (*c* 400), the ordinary name of an outer garment, a large round sleeveless cloak with a hood, according to Isidore (XIX. xxi. 17) 'vestis cucullata, dicta per diminutionem a casa, quod totum hominem tegat, quasi minor casa'.

(*Casipula* from *casa* has been compared to *manipulus* 'little band' from *manus*. The literary *casula* appears to have left no representative in mod. Romanic langs.; the OF. *chasule, casule* (*casure*), Sp. *casulla,* point to the secondary diminutive *casulula* (see Du Cange).

As an article of dress, *casula* appears to have been a popular or provincial name for the *pænula* of classical Latin, a garment consisting of a circular piece of cloth with a hole in the centre for the head, worn in cold or rainy weather, by peasants in the fields, travellers, etc.; as the most ordinary of garments, it was worn by the monks, and by the Council of Ratisbon, 742, was decreed to be the proper dress of the clergy out of doors. For the supervestment worn in sacerdotal offices, the ordinary name from 5th to 8th c. was *planeta*; 'the earliest undoubted instance of *casula* so used (in *Sacramentary of St. Gregory*) dates from the 9th c., or possibly the 8th' (*Dict. Chr. Ant.*). But it at length supplanted the earlier names *planeta, amphibolum, infula*; and in English *chasuble* has this sense only.]

1. An ecclesiastical vestment, a kind of sleeveless mantle covering the body and shoulders, worn over the alb and stole by the celebrant at Mass or the Eucharist.

α. *c* 1300 *Beket* 953 Tho Seint Thomas hadde his Masse ido, his Cheisible he gan of weve. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 20 And ȝe, loueli Ladies..souweþ..Chesybles for Chapeleyns and Churches to honoure. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 172, i chesabyll of cloth of golde. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 755 *Hec casula,* a chesypyl. 1475 *Inv.* in *Hist. MSS. Commiss.* I. 554 A chesapyll .. of sylke beryng branchis of blewe purpyll. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108/1 The whyte chesyble that saynt Thomas had said masse in. *Ibid.* 435/1 He reuesteth hym wyth the chezuble. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 16 b, Fyrst do on the amys, than the albe, than the gyrdell, than the manyple, than the stoole, than the chesybyll. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffsh.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 55, V chesabells one of grene velvet & the other iiij of dyvars colowres. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 739 Why doth not the priest weare his chisible & other vestments at euensong? 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 292 The sepulchral monument of a priest, wearing the chesible.

β. 1611 COTGR., *Chasuble,* a chasuble. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 33 The neat Chasuble of cloth of tissue. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. CXX. 63 Copes and chasubles are finding their way back into the Establishment. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* Introd. 67 Till about the close of the 8th century, 'Planeta' was the name given to the supervestment .. at a later time .. known as the Chasuble. 1884 *Times* 11 Feb. 7/5 The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, putting on a finely-embroidered red chasuble. 1884 MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* June 1018 The cassock and chasuble turned out to be great-coats, worn originally by laity and clergy alike.

†**2.** Used to designate other sacerdotal garments, *e.g.* the Jewish ephod. *Obs.*

c 1430–40 *Wyclif's Bible, Ex.* XXV. 7 (MSS. *I. S.*) With ephod, that is, a chesiple.

Hence **Cha·subled** *ppl. a.*, clad in a chasuble.

1885 *Ch. Times* 1 May 349/3 He received the Holy Communion at Powderham Castle from a chasubled priest.

†**Chasule.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *chasule*: see CHASUBLE.] = CHASUBLE, CASULE.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 6 Plucking the Chasule [*some edd.* Casule] from his back.

Chasur, obs. form of CHASER *sb.*

Chat (tʃæt), *sb.*1 Forms: 6 **chatte,** 6–7 **chatt,** (7 **chate**), 6– **chat.** [f. CHAT *v.*]

†**1.** Chatter; idle or frivolous talk; prating, prattle, small talk. *Obs.*

c 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 835/2 Yet shall shee finde chatte ynough for all an whole yere. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 266 A Chough of as deepe chat. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* III. 992 They will prate Till they tire all men with their idle chatt. 1660 MILTON *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. (1851) 394 The rest of his Preachment is meer groundless Chat. 1668 GLANVILL *Plus Ultra* 92 No more to be regarded than the little chat of Ideots and Children. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 13 Scarce list'ning to their idle chat. 1768 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 162, I have plagued you a good deal with political chat.

2. Familiar and easy talk or conversation. † *To hold one chat, with chat, in chat*: to keep one engaged in talk (*obs.*).

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 134 Insteade of drye studdy fall to gentle chatt. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* II. i, She was a help to Jove, And held me chat, while he might court his love. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 32 Thus he held her a long while with chat. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 163 Oh how I long to haue some chat with her. 1629 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. i, I'll keep the old man in chat, whilst thou gabblest to the girl. 1655 *Theophania* 171 Wits, who..can hold up a chat. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 92. ¶ 4 The Chat I had to Day at White's about Fame and Scandal. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1869) 241 Holding them in a Chat till they came to the Ship's side. 1798 SOUTHEY *Ballads, Cross Roads* 7 It would .. only spoil our chat. 1832 LYTTON *E. Aram* I. ii, Two old gossips..in familiar chat with the landlady. 1836 L. HUNT *Bodryddan* 81 Poems (1860) 298 In magic talk, which men call 'chat'. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 131 A chat about old times.

3. *colloq.* The thing under discussion, the question.

1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* vi. 39 Has the gentleman any right to be in this room at all, or has he not? Is he commercial, or is he—miscellaneous? That's the chat, as I take it.

4. *dial.* Impertinent talk, impudence.

Mod. Sc. 'Give us none of your chat'.

Chat (tʃæt), *sb.*2 [f. CHAT *v.*, in reference to the character of their voice.] A name applied to several birds, chiefly *Sylviadæ* or Warblers: viz. to the species of *Saxicola*, the Furze-chat or Whin-chat, Stone-chat, and Wheat-ear; also to the Hay-chat or Nettle-creeper, and Sedge Warbler; b. in N. America, to other birds, *e.g.* the Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria polyglotta*) and Long-tailed Chat (*I. longicauda*).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. I. 403 The Chatt has a black Tail with white Tips. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* (1807) 148 The chats come to us in April and breed and about Autumn return to Afrik. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 209 Yellow Breasted Chat, *Garrulus Australis.* 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 405 Chats, larks, and grey wagtails. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* XXVIII. 543 The Whitethroat..sometimes called the Hay chat and Nettle-creeper. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 50 The chats, who perch on the furze or on the heaps of flints.

Chat (tʃæt), *sb.*3 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5–6 **chatte.** [a. F. *chats* barren flowers of walnut, hazel, willows, etc., lit. 'cats', from their downy appearance; cf. the equivalent F. *chatons* kittens, Du. *katteken,* Eng. CATKIN. Sense 2 (if related) is perhaps a loose popular extension of the word.]

1. A name given to the catkin, inflorescence, or seed of various plants:

a. The downy catkin of the willow, pine, oak, hazel, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. XV. 168 The long Peper .. is lyche the Chattes of Haselle, that comethe before the Lef, and it hangeth lowe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 460 The Oke called Robur, bringeth forth likewise a certaine pendant chat or catkin. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Chats,* the catkins of trees.

† **b.** The spikes or spikelets of grasses, carices, and the like. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Plin.* XVIII. vii, Panick .. is found with a tuft or bunch, from which depend certain small clustered chats or panicles. *Ibid.* II. 3 It commeth from a certaine fennie reed growing in marishes, I meane the tender muchets or chats thereof. *Ibid.* II. 557 Certaine chats or catkins which grow vpon many reeds and canes.

† **c.** The 'key' or samaroid seed of the ash, sycamore, and other trees. *Obs.*

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 30 a, And the coddes did grow upon clusters, like the chattes or kaies of Ashe trees. 1615 LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. vi. (1668) 13 Ashes, Round-trees, Burt-trees, and such like, carried in the chat, or berry, by the birds into stone walls. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 *Chats,* Keys of Trees, as Ashchats, Sycomore Chats, etc.

d. The scaly cone (*strobilus*) of alder, pine, etc.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 374 I observed about Mid-August, the Chats of the Alder to be Gummy. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Chats,* the cones of the fir-tree.

2. A small branch or twig, such as is used for kindling a fire. Also **chat-wood.** *dial.*

[1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 4. 128 Their boles and boughes, their buds and chats, their leaves and flowers, sprouting upwards.] 1670 RAY *Prov.* 42 Love of lads and fire of chats is soon in and soon out. [1670 E. TONGE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1165 And in what forwardness their Buds and Leaves, or Chats were then shot, or broken.] 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Chat-wood,* little sticks fit for fuel. 1794 in *Ann. Reg.* 361 Even the spray-wood, here called chats .. might be made into fagots. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Chats,* small branches or twigs used for firing. 'Dick, run an' fatch suthree dry chats to put i' the oven'.

Chat, *sb.*4 *dial.* A small poor potato.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 198 Buy inferior weak chats, and rye bread. *Ibid.* xviii, Potatoes small and waxy, such as we should call chats in England. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chat* (Mid. and E. Lanc.), a small potato. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chats,* small and diseased potatoes, unfit for market.

Chat, *sb.*5 *Mining.* Ore with a portion of the matrix adhering to it, forming the second portion or stratum of a mass of ore in the process of washing.

1876 *Mid.-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chat,* ore and stone together, Nidd. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Chats,* Northumb., Small pieces of stone with ore.

b. *Comb.* **chat-mill, -roller,** a special mill or roller through which the 'chats' have to go, the product being known as **chat-ore** or 'seconds'.

† **Chat,** *sb.*6 *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *achat.*] = CATE.

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* 43 The greatest part of theyr provision consisting in choise chats and junkettinge dishes.

Chat, *sb.*7 *Thieves' Cant.* A louse.

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chatts,* lice. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Chats,* lice.

Chat (tʃæt), *v.*1 Forms: 5–6 **chatt**(e, 6 **chate,** 5– **chat.** [app. an onomatopœic abbreviation of CHATTER, which has lost the frequentative, and to some extent the depreciative, force of that word.]

† **1.** *intr.* To talk idly and foolishly; to prate, babble, chatter. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXXIII. 3, I charge ȝou as ȝour chiftan þat ȝe chatt for no chaunce. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 60 To Chatte, *garrulare.* 1494 FABYAN VII. 294 Thoughe I shulde all day tell Or chat with my ryme dogerell. 1526 SKELTON *Maguyf.* 1451 What nede you with hym thus prate & chat? 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 381 To chat like a pie or lyke a birde in a cage. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 123. 1611 COTGR., *Babillarde,* a title-tatle..a chatting or chattering Minx. 1617 *Janua Ling.* 18 Admit not thy wife to thy secrets; for she will vndoe you both by chatting.

†**2.** *trans.* To chatter, prate, or prattle (a thing); to utter familiarly; to talk in a gossiping way. *Obs.*

1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 30a, While she lyueth she may chatt [*obgannial*] it at hys eere. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 12/2 A woman .. possessed with a babling spirit, that could have chatted any language saving the Irish. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 46 To what purpose do I chat such ianglerye trimtrams? 1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in Fuller *Appeal* (1840) 399 Bent to learn this language, for fear they should not chat it handsomely when they came to heaven. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* 1841 II. 86 To chat their scandal over an infusion of sage.

3. *intr.* To talk in a light and informal manner; to converse familiarly and pleasantly.

1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 22, I muste commen with my wife, chatte with my children, and talke wyth my seruantes. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 51 Matter for them and others to chat of. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 27. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 87 The shepherds on the lawn .. Sat simply chatting in a rustic row. 1740 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 98 They can chat about trifles. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xxiii. (1879) 255 After chatting on indifferent subjects. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 245 Lord and Lady Burworth, and the Squire, were chatting by the fire.

†**4.** *trans.* To speak familiarly of, talk of, tell as gossip. *Obs.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* 1867 II. 406 She began to chat the same amongst her gossips. 1596 W. SMITH *Chloris* (1877) 11 When to my flocke my daily woes I chate. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 224 Your pratling Nurse Into a rapture lets her Baby crie, While she chats him [Coriolanus].

†**Chat,** *v.*[2] *Obs. Sc.* Generally referred to CHATE *sb.*, and explained as 'Hang': but this is quite uncertain.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 126 Quod I, Churle, ga chat the and chyd with ane vther. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, He chereist hir, scho bad gae chat him.

Chate, chatte, chat. *Thieves' Cant.* ? *Obs.* [Origin uncertain: see quot. 1610.] *pl.* Gallows.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *Chattes*, the gallowes. *Ibid.* 86 Tryning on the chates [gallowes]. 1610 ROWLANDS *Mart. Markall, Chates*, the Gallowes; here he mistakes.. for *chates* it should be *cheates* which word is vsed generally for things..if you will make a word for the Gallows, you must put thereto the word *treyning* .. and so *treyning cheate* is ..hanging things or the Gallows and not *chates*. 1673 R. HEAD *Cant. Acad.* 36 *Chats*, the Gallowes. *c* 1690 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

‖ **Château** (ʃătō). *Pl.* **châteaux.** [Fr. *château* :—OF. *chastel* :—L. *castellum* CASTLE.] A castle; a large mansion or country house (cf. CASTLE *sb.* 3): used only in reference to France and other parts of the Continent. (Formerly in more general use.)

1789 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* iv. 37 At a distance .. was a chateau of a considerable German nobleman. 1793 COWPER *To W. Hayley*, Dear architect of fine chateaux in air. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 122 The mansion-house of Dalziel, attached to the old tower or *chateau* of the manor. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 341 From a love of Montaigne, he had made a pilgrimage to his chateau. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 109 He was transferred from the dungeon to the château.

Chatel, -ell, obs. ff. CHATTEL.

‖ **Chatelain** (ʃătəlɛn, ʃa·tĕlɛ·ĭn). Also 6 **chatelyne,** 7 **-aine.** [a. mod.F. *châtelain* :—OF. *chastelain.*] = CHASTELAIN, CASTELLAN. (*Obs.* as an Eng. title.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxv. 87 Therle of Mountfort entred into the castell..and receyued the feaultie of all the men of that Chatelayne. *a* 1533 — *Huon* cxxxiii. 493 Then the chatelyne of yᵉ toune came to huon. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 17 The foure Chatelaines..of the Castles of Northampton, Kenelworth, Nottingham, and Scarborough. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 340 The Chatelains must keep Their Castle walls.

‖ **Chatelaine** (ʃa·tĕlɛ·ĭn). [a. F. *châtelaine*, fem. of *châtelain.*]

1. A female castellan; the mistress of a castle or country house.

1855 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Is.*, The youngest fairest chatelaine That this realm of France can boast. 1861 LADY CHATTERTON in *Mem. Adm. Gambier* I. iv. 52 A good châtelaine and true, of an English country house.

2. An ornamental appendage worn by ladies at their waist, supposed to represent the bunch of keys, etc. of a mediæval châtelaine: it consists of a number of short chains attached to the girdle or belt, etc., bearing articles of household use and ornament, as keys, corkscrew, scissors, penknife, pin-cushion, thimble-case, watch, etc., according to taste. (Sometimes applied to a bunch of ornaments worn at a watch-chain.)

1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 43/1 The modern chatelaine is but a reproduction of an article of decorative ornament, worn by ladies..more than a century and a half ago. The watch, the scissors, *etui*, pincushion, &c. were then ostentatiously appended to the dress of ladies. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *Elgin's Mission* II. 191 [They] tie bundles of charms or chatelaines to their watch-chains. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* vi. 85 The women wear a large bunch of charms as a sort of châtelaine. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/1 Châtelaine bags are much worn again.

Chatelainry (ʃa·tĕlɛ·ĭnri). [f. CHATELAIN + -RY: in OF. *chastellenerie.*] The district under a *chatelain*; CHATELLANY.

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 495 The adjoining towns and chatellaineries.

†**Cha·telet.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 **chastelet.** [a. OF. *chastelet*, mod.F. *châtelet*, dim. of *chastel*, *château* CASTLE: see CASTLET, CASTELLET.] A little castle; the name of an ancient prison in Paris.

1494 FABYAN VII. 501 The kynge was kept in the castell of Lourre, and the other .ii. in the chastelet. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clvi. 189 Caryed to Parys, and put in prison, in the castell of Loure, and after into the chatelette. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. iv. 187 The little chatelet at the entrance into Paris.

Chatellany (ʃa·tĕlăni). Also in 7 **chastellenie.** [ad. mod.F. *châtellenie*, OF. *chastellenie*, assimilated to CASTELLANY, q.v.] = CASTELLANY.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 250/2 With all the extent of their Bailiwicks, Chastelenies, Territories. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4907/1 The Chattelanies of Lisle and the Tournesis. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5354/2 The Chattellany of Tournay. 1881 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 88 The restitution of Douai, Lille and other chatellanies.

Chater(e, -ing, obs. ff. CHATTER *v.*, etc.

Chateract, obs. form of CATARACT.

†**Cha·terestre.** *Obs.* [fem. of *chaterere*, CHATTERER: see -STER.] A female chatterer.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 655 Site nu stille, chaterestre! Nere thu never i-bunde vastre.

†**Chateus, -eux.** *Obs.* Also -tews. [a. OF. *chateux*, pl. of *chatel* CHATTEL.] = CHATTELS.

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 3 Si soynt ses chateus taxez, *transl.* let his chattels be appraised.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 113 Richesse..of chatews, and of londes al so. *Ibid.* 471 That holi churche ne solde nouȝt the chateus there lette. *Ibid.* 569 Saue euerich lif & lime, & chateus al so. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 53 To certefyen ȝou of godes & chateux.

Chathamite (tʃæ·tăməit). *Min.* [Named from Chatham, Connecticut, where found.] A variety of smaltite containing much nickel.

1844 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XLVII. 351.

Chathern, obs. form of CHAWDRON; hence **Cha·thernwise** *adv.*, like a chawdron.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 74 His rinckled jaws, like an old cows neck hang chathernwise, lank and loose.

†**Cha·ting,** *vbl. sb. rare*[1]. Apparently a nonce-word, formed on the hunting term RECHATING.

c 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 217 To hunt them into hell, With blowyng out your hornes .. With chatyng and rechatyng, And your busy pratyng.

Chatir, obs. form of CHATTER.

†**Cha·tmate.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CHAT *sb.*[1] + MATE.] A gossip.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 68 The toothless trot her nurse, who was her only chatmate and chambermaid.

†**Cha·ton, chatton.** *Obs.* [a. F. *chaton* kitten, catkin, dim. of *chat* cat.] A catkin.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lvi. 730 [The walnut tree] bringeth foorth long tentes or yellowe ragged things .. hanging vpon the tree, like smal Cattes tayles .. longer then the Chattons of Whythie..After these tentes or Catkens, the leaues showe.

Chator. Aphetic form of *achatour*, = CATER.

1619 DALTON *Countrey Justice* cvii. (1630) 279 If any subjects Chator or other officer.

†**Chatoyant** (ʃatwayaṅ, ʃătoi·ănt), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* [F. *chatoyant* in same sense, pres. pple. of *chatoyer* (on L. type *caticā-re*): cf. *flamboyant.* Littré gives *chatoyer* in dial. of Berry, as 'to stroke or caress as a cat, to pet'.]

A. *adj.* Having a changeable, undulating, or floating lustre, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 257 This mineral has a crystalline structure .. It is slightly chatoyant. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* 38 The 'Moon-stone' a variety of pearly adularia presenting chatoyant rays when simply polished. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 79 The..chatoyant..sea of..silks and satins.

B. *sb.* **1.** Chatoyant quality or lustre. [So in Fr.]

1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 414 The chatoyant or play of light, on these dark crystals, is very remarkable.

2. A chatoyant stone, as the Cat's eye, the surface and interior of which, when cut and polished, exhibit a floating lustre.

‖ **Chatoy·ement.** *rare.* [F.; see prec.] Changing or undulating lustre; play of colour.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 41 Changeable colors, or chatoyement, or play of colors; irised colors..For the former, which is the most beautiful, we have mentioned the French term *chatoyement*, because it is expressive, and because there is no word in English. *Ibid.* A mineral is said to exhibit changeable colors, or a chatoyement, when different collections of colors alternately appear and disappear.

Chatre, obs. form of CHATTER *v.*

‖ **Chatta** (tʃæ·tă, tʃa·tă). *Anglo-Ind.* [Hindī *chhātā*, Skr. *chhatra.*]

1. An umbrella (in India).

1796 *Ann. Rev.* (1803) I. 212/2 Two bearers, who .. carry a chatta. 1832 G. C. MUNDY *Pen & Pencil Sk.* II. 158, I therefore ordered my chair, my Chattah, and my telescope. 1836 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxvi, Gold chatta chiefs .. permitted to have a gold umbrella carried over their heads.

2. The Umbrella-tree (*Magnolia tripetala*), a native of India.

1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* v. 58 The chatta-tree is here so plentiful, that we made use of it as a standing umbrella.

Chattable (tʃæ·tăb'l), *a.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -ABLE.] Ready to chat or to be chatted with.

1867 E. YATES *Forlorn Hope* ii. 16 He finds old friends chattable and kindly. 1885 B. L. FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* III. iii. 8 He was fond of a chattable mate.

Chatta·tion, *nonce-wd.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -ATION.] Chatting, chat.

1799 in Mad. D'Arblay's *Diary* VI. 219 An excellent dinner it was, and our chattation no disagreeable sauce.

Cha·ttative, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -ATIVE (cf. *talkative*).] Chatty, talkative.

1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* I. 643 They grew civil and chattative.

Chatte, obs. form of CHAT.

Chattee (tʃætī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -EE.] The person to whom one chats.

1886 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 11/2 Chat requires conditions not always obtainable, more especially a pleasant chattee.

Chattel (tʃæ·t'l). Forms: 3 **chatel, chetel,** 6 **chatel, -ell,** 6–7 **chattell,** 6– **chattel.** [a. OF. *chatel, chetel* (ONF. *catel,* Pr. *captal, capdal*):—late L. *captāle,* L. *capitāle* principal, property, goods, etc.: see CATTLE. *Chatel,* pl. *chateux,* was the form adopted in legal Anglo-French; it appears in vernacular use in the 13th c., and the pl. *chateux* is occasional as a technical term in ME.; but the actual form adopted in Eng. was the Norman *catel,* later *cattell, cattle.* In the 16th c. (as shown under CATTLE) this was gradually restricted to 'live stock', and at the same time *chatel, chattel,* began to pass from law French into general use for the wider sense 'article of property'.]

I. Collective senses. *Obs.*

†**1.** Property; goods; money; = CATTEL 1. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 To dealen his feder chetel to neodfule. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 271 Aihwer wiȝ chatel mon mai luue cheape. 1440 *Paston Lett.* 27 I. 41 All maner of chattell to the seide John Lyston apperteynyng, arn acruwyd on to the Kyng.

†**2.** Capital, principal. *Obs.*

1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) IV. xxi. 227 The chatell that is the somme gyuen .. and the gayne .. In puttynge the gayne & chatel in certayne.

†**3.** Live stock; = CATTLE. *Obs. rare.*

[Apparently an attempt to extend the *ch-* form to all senses of the earlier *catel, cattell.*]

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 85 Nor neuer leaue till they their Chattell cleare. 1696 DE LA PRYME *Diary* 78 Chattel eats turneps in this country better than they'll do hay.

II. As an individual sb. with *plural.*

4. A movable possession; any possession or piece of property other than real estate or a freehold. (Generally in *plural.* Cf. CHATEUS.)

1549 *Will* in *Boorde's Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Introd. 73 Also I giue and bequeth all my chattelles and houses lying abowte Wynchester vnto Richard Mathew. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. 1. § 23 All goods, chattels immouable, bondmen, and other things not being by Law prohibited may be sold. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, A rich uncle died, and left me chattels. 1642 PRYNNE *Sov. Antid.* iii. 14 So if Subsidies be granted, and the King dye before they are levyed, his Executors shall not enjoy them, though a chattle; but his Successor. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, Deliver up to me the chattels of the Man Charles Stewart. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let.* Wks. 1859 II. 263/2 It is an absolute chattel, which, like any other chattel, is part of the Archbishop's assets .. and within the memory of man such options have been publicly sold by auction. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 834/1 A sale of goods generally, as distinguished from the sale of a specific chattel. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 242 Frank's sketch-book, and some other precious chattels.

b. In *Law* distinguished as *chattel personal,* and *chattel real*: see the quots.

1552 HULOET Chatelles personalles..Chatels reall. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Chattels reall* are leases or wards. *Chattels personall* are all moueable goods, as money, plate, cattell. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 199 Of chattels personals. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 26 All moveable Goods (which by us are tearmed personall Chattells) which the Wife brings .. do presently passe into the husbands Patrimony. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 386 Chattels real .. are such as concern .. the realty; as terms for years of land, wardships in chivalry ..next presentation to a church. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* V. § I. 208 Thus leasehold interests came to be classed with personal property. Since however they are rights over things immoveable, they received the mongrel name of 'chattels real'.

c. *Goods and chattels*: a comprehensive phrase for all kinds of personal property. (Cf. CATTLE 3).

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 505 The custodie, not of the landes onely..but of the goods and chattels also. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 232, I will be master of what is mine owne, Shee is my goods, my chattels, she is my house. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 35 If you finde that he is guilty, you shall enquire, what Goods, and Chattels he had. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 314 For he in all his amorous battles, No 'dvantage finds like goods and chattels. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 174 All his goods and chattels were confiscated. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 99 All the residue of his goods and chattels, personal estate and effects whatsoever. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. ii, Part of his goods and chattels.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 50 Compassed about with the goods And chattels of leisure and ease. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 II. 194/1 Originality and vigour of mind, which are the best chattels and possessions of the world.

e. Used (chiefly rhetorically, by emancipation writers and others) of slaves or bondmen.

1649 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 11 To make the subject no better then the Kings slave, his chattell, or his possession that may be bought and sold. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) V. 263 Does he not by this step make me his Chattles, a piece of furniture only, to be removed .. at his pleasure. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 93 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xv. 400 Much eloquent indignation has..been vented superficiously on the application of the term chattel to the slaves in the English colonies: seeing that the term chattel

..[imports] that the rights of the master over his slave..devolve on his intestacy to a certain class of his representatives. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. 10 To see what this intelligent chattel had been about. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 391 The chief traffic was in human chattels.

5. *Comb.*, **chattel-interest**, an interest in leasehold property.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 173 That by this means a remainder may be limited of a chattel interest, after a particular estate for life created in the same. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 35 Where the portion of real estate left undisposed of is a chattel interest, it devolves upon the heir as personal estate. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 1. 206 A leasehold, or, as it is often called, a chattel interest in land. *Ibid.* § 2. 216 There can be no estate tail in a chattel interest, such as a term of years.

Chattelhood (tʃæ·t'lhud). The condition or position of a chattel.

1871 *Echo* 15 Aug., The last great country in which human chattelhood exists as an institution.

Chattelism (tʃæ·tĕliz'm). [See -ISM.] The system of holding human beings as chattels.

1865 W. PHILLIPS in *Commonwealth* (Boston U.S.) 18 Feb. To grind the negro without restoring chattelism. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xl. 295 The..spirit of the nominally defunct system of Chattelism was still alive.

Chattelization (tʃæ·tĕləizē·ʃən). [f. next.] The action of chattelizing, or converting (human beings or real property) into a chattel.

1888 *Guardian* 29 Feb. 309/2 What is oddly enough described as the 'chattelisation' of the land..the custom sanctioned by modern society of treating land as an object which like other objects can be bought or sold, let and hired.

Cha·ttelize, *v.* [f. CHATTEL + -IZE.] To treat as a chattel. Hence **Cha·ttelized** *ppl. a.*

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 251 Chattelized humanity.

Cha·ttelship. [see -SHIP.] = CHATTELHOOD.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 447/1 The woman is the chattel, and must put up with the consequences of chattelship.

Chatter (tʃæ·tər), *v.* Forms: 3 **cheater**, 3–7 **chater**(e, 4–6 **chatre**, 5 **chyter, chatir, chatere, shatur**, 6 **chytter, chattre**, 5– **chatter.** [An onomatopœic word of frequentative form: cf. Du. *koeteren* to jabber, *kwetteren* to chatter, and Eng. *twitter, jabber*, etc. See also CHITTER.]

1. Of birds: To utter a rapid succession or series of short vocal sounds; now applied to sounds approaching those of the human voice, *e.g.* of starlings, magpies, etc., but originally used more widely, so as to include what is now called the 'twitter' of sparrows, swallows, etc.

(Human 'chattering' was originally transferred from the chattering of birds; but the 'chattering' of a magpie, etc., is now commonly taken as a simile from that of a human being.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Sparuwe is a cheaterinde brid: cheatereð euer ant chirmeð .. so ouh ancre .. chirmen & cheateren euer hire bonen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 131 Small byrdes crye and chatter more than grete. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 150 (Mätz) The stare wyl chatre. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 917 The byrdes chermes and chattereth. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 610 The old ones [swallows] will fly away chattering, and chirping in mournful sort. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxviii. 14 Like a crane or a swallow, so did I chatter; I did mourne as a doue. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. ii. 66 Sometimes called Chattering Crows because they chatter like a Magpy. *c* 1810 WORDSW. *Resolution & Ind.* 6 The jay makes answer as the magpie chatters. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* x. 169.

b. *trans.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* Prol., How should then a French man borne, such termes conne iumpere in his matter, but as the Jay chatereth English. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 234 An infinite number of pretie small Birds, which continually..doe chatter and chant their proper and naturall branch-songs.

2. Of human beings: To talk rapidly, incessantly, and with more sound than sense. Esp. said of children; but often applied vituperatively to speech which one does not like. Also said of apes and other animals whose voice suggests human chattering.

a. *intr.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 322 Thu chaterest so doth on Irish preost. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 226 If he chyde or chatre Hym chieueth be worse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chateryn, *garrio*. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 180 Þou chaterist like a churle þat can chyde. *c* 1450 *Why can't be nun* 251 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 144 Whoso chateryt lyke a py..schalle be put owte of company. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* v. 13 Shamefully chattring of mariage..of the naughtynes..done in other mens householdes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 9 Like Apes, that moe and chatter at me, And after bite me. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ii. 11 The female slaves..worked, and chattered, and quarrelled. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 174 Chattering about what he had done for the good cause.

b. *trans.*

a 1225 [see 1]. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. vi, He looked in at some of his creditors to chatter charming delusions. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxix, They chatter'd trifles at the door. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 70 Even the girls Chatter half-atheism.

3. Of the teeth: To make a noise by rapidly repeated collision; to shiver, shake.

a. *intr.* (Rarely said of the person.)

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xi, The schaft and the shol, shaturt to the shin. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.*, His tethe chattrit and shiveret with the chin. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 142, I stode..in a cold ffrosty mornyng, tyll that my teeth chattred in my heed. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 103 When the raine came to wet me, and the winde to make me chatter. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. ii, My Teeth chatter, and my whole Body does shake strongly enough to make the Bed it self do so. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* iv, The evening wind already Makes one's teeth chatter. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xvi. 289 Her very teeth chattered with anxiety and cold.

b. *causally.* To make (the teeth) chatter.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 119 The poore Devil chattered his teeth so sore. 1866 SALA *Barbary* vii. 131 Cowering in corners..gibbering and chattering their teeth like disconsolate pagods.

4. Applied to similar sounds: *esp.* to clatter, rattle from vibration.

1853 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* XIII. 125 It burned with the..flame..of cannel coal, and 'chattered' in burning. 1879 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* IV. 342 The vibration causes the work and the tool to 'chatter' upon each other. 1880 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2 [He] first heard one of the bars 'chatter' when a train was passing over the bridge. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 138 If the cutting edge is above the centre of the body pressure..causes it to 'chatter'.

Chatter (tʃæ·tər), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **chatere**, 6– **chatter.** [f. prec. vb.]

1. The chattering of certain birds; also of apes, etc.: see the vb.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 284 Mid chavling and mid chatere. 1784–99 COWPER *Pairing-time* 15 And with much twitter, and much chatter, Began to agitate the matter. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 123 Its note of anger is very loud and harsh, between a chatter and shriek.

2. Incessant talk of a trivial kind; prate, tattle.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* VI. *Sch. Salerno*, Your words are but idle and empty chatter. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The chatter of French politics ..had quite put most of the old legends out of mind.

3. *Comb.*, as *chatter-house*; **chatter-bag, -basket,** dial. variants of CHATTERBOX, q.v.; †**chatter-chitter,** small talk, gossip (cf. *chitter-chatter*); **chatter-pie,** familiar name for the Magpie; also *fig.* = *chatterbox*; **chatter-water** (*humorous*), tea.

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.*, **Chatter-bag.* 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, **Chatter-basket*, an incessant talker; gen. applied to a child. 1711 *Wentworth Papers* 207 You bid me send you all the *Chatter-Chitter I heard. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxvi. (1632) 120 A *Chatter-house for women to meet and determine of their Attires. 1721–1800 BAILEY, **Chatter-pie*, a kind of bird. 1888 [Common in dial. Glossaries]. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.* s.v., What a time you sit over your *chatter-watter.

†**Chatter** (tʃæ·tər), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. CHAT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who chats; a gossip.

1556 HOBY *Courtier* (1561) Vy iv, Not to be a babbler, brauler or chatter. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 5 He sharply reproueth such..as chatters and vnprofitable.

Chatteration (tʃætərē·ʃən). [See -ATION.] *humorous.* Systematic or pretentious chattering.

1862 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. vi. 318 Carlyle taxes one's patience by wilful chatteration with the pen. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 323 The noisy din, and general chatteration.

Cha·tterbox. [Perh. in origin akin to *clapdish.*] Contemptuous or playful name for a habitual chatterer.

1814–18 in TODD. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 93 A set of idle chatterboxes. 1876 HARDY *Hand of Ethelb.* I. 41 One of those hostile days .. when chatterbox ladies remain miserably in their homes. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 52 A mere political chatterbox.

Chatterer (tʃæ·tərəɹ). [f. CHATTER *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who chatters; an idle and petty talker, prater, babbler, tattler, prattler.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. xvi. (R.) They ment they were bablers and chatterers. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 193 A babbler, prater, chatterer or jangler; a man more full of words than wit. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 77 Mere London Divines .. chatterers in booksellers shops. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 161 A voluble and empty chatterer. 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 51 A chatterer of other-world phrases.

2. The name of birds of the family *Ampelidæ*; esp. the Bohemian Chatterer or Waxwing (*Ampelis garrula*); in N. Amer. the Cedar-bird or Chatterer of Carolina (*A. carolinensis* or *cedrorum*).

1730 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 431 *Garrulus Carolinensis*, the Chatterer. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 508 The chatterer visits this kingdom at very uncertain times. 1863 *Spring Lafl.* 279 There is no northern bird whose breeding habits have been shrouded in such mystery as the waxwing chatterer. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* iv. 71, I saw here for the first time the Sky-blue Chatterer (*Ampelis Cotinga*)..it is a dull, quiet bird.

Chattering (tʃæ·tərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHATTER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action expressed by the verb CHATTER (in its various senses).

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 560 Bute thu canst of chateringe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 84 Chateryng-oute-of-resoun. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 38 The Pye Betrayes her birdes by her chattering and crye. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 34 Murning & chatering of teith. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Neuer trouble the church with chattering. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 27 Irreverent chattering of certain Prayers. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 212 Several rigors, and regular chattering of the teeth. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 2 He had no knowledge of ironwork; but he knew sufficient to lighten the 'chattering'.

b. *attrib.*

c 1678 *Roxb. Bal.* (1882) IV. 358 He cut her Chattering-string, And he [quickly] set her Tongue on the run.

Chattering (tʃæ·tərin), *ppl. a.* [f. CHATTER *v.* + -ING[2].] That chatters (in various senses of the verb). Hence **Cha·tteringly** *adv.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Sparuwe is a cheaterinde brid. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 39 Take example by the chattering pye. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 58 To tame a shrew, and charme her chattering tongue. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 457 Leader of a chattering train. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 223 To intrude chatteringly upon the midnight privacy of Apollo.

†**Cha·tterist.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [See -IST.] A professed or systematic chatterer.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 204 (D.) You are the only modern chatterist that I hear has succeeded me.

Cha·tterment. *rare.* Chattering.

In MAD. D'ARBLAY'S *Diary* (F. Hall).

Chatterton's compound. A composition used for insulating submarine telegraph cables.

1887 *Jrnl. Soc. Telegr. Engineers* XVI. 459 This compound (which is perhaps somewhat erroneously known as 'Chatterton's compound') is usually composed of..gutta percha 3 [parts] resin 1 [part] and Stockholm tar 1 [part].

†**Cha·ttery,** *sb. Obs.* [f. CHATTER *v.*, after *battery.*] Chatting, chat, chatter.

1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Corr.* V. 17 There was no lack of chattery and chatterers. 1813 *Ibid.* VII. 13 She certainly would not leave town without seeking another chattery with her old friend.

Chattery (tʃæ·təri), *a.* [f. CHATTER + -Y[1].]

1. Characterized by chattering. *rare.*

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 11 As chattery in the teeth as if their under jaws were loose.

2. *dial.* 'Stony or pebbly. Craven' (Halliwell).

Cha·ttiness. [f. CHATTY *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality of being chatty.

1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. v. (1882) 47 Tradition told..of his chattiness over the adventures of his life. 1885 *Bookseller* 3 Sept. 883/2 This learning, chattiness, and usefulness was eventually to be turned to good account.

Chatting (tʃæ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHAT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CHAT (in various senses); *esp.* Easy familiar talking.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 39 For all their chatting and plentie of language. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 289 b, He could not..awaye with the chattyng and contynual bableyng of Cicero. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1625) 48 The Augures did divine from hearing the chatting or the crowing of the birds. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 276 The impertinent chattings, which are so rife in the world. 1884 *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 762/5 An hour spent in chatting.

Chatting (tʃæ·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CHAT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That chats (in various senses of the verb). Hence **Cha·ttingly** *adv.*

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 13 The chatting swallow. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Conscience* i, Listning to thy chatting fears. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. xvii. 156 The two redressers of wrongs chattingly proceeded towards Grippy. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 3 Some members have spoken chattingly and inquisitively about it.

Chattle, obs. form of CHATTEL.

Chatton, var. of CHATON, *Obs.*, catkin.

‖ **Chatty** (tʃa·ti), *sb. Anglo-Ind.* [Hindī chāṭī earthen vessel or pitcher.] An East Indian pot for water; *spec.* a porous earthen water-pot or jar.

1781 in *Lives of Lindsays* III. 285 (Y.) We drank his [majesty's] health in a chatty of sherbet. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* IV. 92 *note*, The chatties are vessels made of earth, of little or no value. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxxiii, Pedro came in with a chatty of water. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vii. 169 Earthen pots, like Indian chatties. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 11/2 Playing with wooden spoons on brass chatties.

Chatty (tʃæ·ti), *a.*[1] [f. CHAT *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Given to chat or light easy talk.

a 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. 35 (T.) As chatty as your parrot. 1795 W. SEWARD *Anecd.* II. 260 (Jod.) He was very chatty in conversation. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xix. 143 A chatty and readable column.

Cha·tty, *a.*[2] [f. CHAT *sb.*[1] + -Y.] (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Chatty*, lousy.

Chatyue, obs. form of CAITIFF.

Chau, chaw, var. of CHA, *Obs.*, tea.

Chaubuck, var. of CHAWBUCK, (oriental) whip.

Chauceore, -eur, obs. form of CHAUSSURE.

†**Chaucepe.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *chaucepié*, mod.F. *chausse-pied.*] A shoeing-horn.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson) Chaucepe or schoynge horne [*c* 1440 chauncepe], *parcopollex.*

Chaucerian (tʃɔ̄sī·riăn), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. the name of the poet Chaucer + -IAN. Cf. *Spenserian.*]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Chaucer or his writings.

1660 M. PARKER *Hist. Arthur* sig. C, In an old Chaucerian manuscript. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 211 Homeric .. or Chaucerian pictures. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* II. 364 His imagination has a Chaucerian certainty in representing a natural object in its exact form.

B. *sb.* A student or admirer of Chaucer.

1868 FURNIVALL *Temp. Pref. Canterb. Tales* 89 A vote of thanks to Mr. Skeat from all Chaucerians is hereby recorded. 1883 *N. & Q.* 17 Nov. 398/2 William Thynne, known to us as a Chaucerian.

Chaucerism (tʃɔ̄·səriz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] An expression used by, or imitated from, Chaucer.

1593 NASHE *Strange News* Wks. 1883–4 II. 175 Newes, which if your worship (according to your wonted Chaucerisme) shall accept in good part. 1662 FULLER *Worthies*

(1811) II. 80 (D.) The many Chaucerisms used (for I will not say affected by him [Spenser]) are thought by the ignorant to be blemishes. **1851** TRENCH *Study of Words* v. 154 The employment of such 'Chaucerisms'.

Chauces, obs. form of CHAUSSES.

† Chaud, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *chaud*:—L. *calid-us* hot.]

1. *adj.* Hot. *rare.*

1398. *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 130 Metes..well dist wiþ spicerie chaud & pluse-chaud.

2. *sb.* Heat. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 574 (D.) The over-hot breathings of Ministers, like the chaud of Charcoale, stifle and suffocate the vital spirits of true Religion.

Chauder, -ern, obs. ff. of CHALDER, CHALDRON.

Chaud-mellé, mella. *Sc. Law.* [a. OF. *chaude mellee* (in med.L. *calida melleia*) 'heated affray or broil': see MÊLÉE. (By Selden and others erroneously identified with *chance medley*, from the partial coincidence of sense and form.)]

A sudden broil or affray arising from the heat of passion; hence, the wounding or killing of a man in such an affray, without premeditation.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xix. 23 Gyve ony be suddane chawdmellè Hapnyd swa slayne to be Be ony of the Thaynys kyne. **1597** SKENE *De Verb. Signif., Chaud-Melle*, in Latine *Rixa*; ane hoat suddaine tuilzie, or debaite, quhilk is opponed as contrair to fore-thoucht-fellonie. *Ibid., Melletum, Medletum*, Chaud-mella is ane fault or trespasse, quhilk is committed be ane hoate suddainty, & not of set purpose, or *præcogitata malitia*. **1672** SELDEN *Notes on Hengham* in Fortescue 123 Our Chaunce medley corrupted from 'Chaud melle'. **1752** *Scots Mag.* (1753) May 231/2 The murder is not said to have been committed from sudden passion, or *chaud mella*. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 184 Chance-medley, or (as some rather chuse to write it) chaud-medley; the former of which..signifies a casual affray, the latter an affray in the heat of blood or passion. **1860** COSMO INNES *Scotl. Mid. Ages* vi. 198.

† Chaudpisse. *Obs.* In 5 **chaudpys,** 6 *Sc.* **chaudpeece.** [a. F. *chaudepisse*.] Strangury, or other urinary or venereal disease.

a **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 17 Diabetica passio .. dicitur chaudepisse. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 71 Cawdpys or chaudpys [*erroneously* cawepys or chavepys] or strangury, sekenesse. *a* **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 308 The snuff and the snoire, the chaud-peece, the chanker.

‖ **Chaudron** (ʃōdrɔñ). [F. *chaudron* a cauldron, a 'copper'.] A reddish colour, somewhat resembling copper. Also *attrib.*

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/2 The lining is chaudron satin. **1884** *West. Daily Press* 11 Apr. 7/6 Shades of velvet, such as chaudron, myrtle-grey, or sapphire-blue.

Chaudron, obs. form of CHALDRON.

Chaue, obs. form of CHAFF *sb.*[1]

Chauel, obs. form of JOWL.

Chauf(e, chauff(e, obs. ff. CHAFE.

† Chauffe, *a. Obs.* [f. CHAFE *v.*: perhaps the vb.-stem used adjectively or attributively.] Chafed, chafing, fuming, angry.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 In chauffe sea plasshye we tumble.

Chauffer (tʃǭ·fəɹ). [var. of CHAFER (formerly *chaufer*), perh. with some influence of mod.F. *chauffoir*, f. *chauffer* to heat, CHAFE. Also found as CHOFFER.] A metal basket containing fire, formerly used in light-houses; a small portable furnace usually of iron, fitted with air-holes and a grate.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* 359 Open coal fires, placed in open chauffers, were exhibited to the mariner. **1861** SMILES *Engineers* II. 224 The lights consisted of coal fires in chauffers. **1871** CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 179 In a room upstairs, where a chauffer was burning against damp.

b. *Comb.*, as *chauffer-pan.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 452 The workman ..carries the contents of the mortar to the first chauffer-pan, where it is heated.

† Chauffet. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *chaufette* chafing-dish (Cotgr.), f. *chauffer* to warm.]

A vessel containing charcoal for warming the feet.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 316 Not one of them will stir without a chaudpied, or chauffet, which is carried by a servant, that it may be ready to place under her feet, whenever she sits down: though few of these chauffets have fire in them.

Chaufrain, variant of CHAMFRAIN.

Chaufur, -yr, obs. ff. CHAFER.[2]

Chauiale, obs. form of CAVIARE.

Chauk(e, chaulk(e, obs. forms of CHALK.

Chauld, chaul(e, obs. forms of CHAVEL, JOWL.

Chauldron, obs. f. CHALDRON.

Chaum, *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also CHAME. [a phonetic variant of CHAWN *sb.*] = CHAWN.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. lxxxvi, Chawmes [ed. 1634 chawnes] and gaping gulfes. **1825** BRITTON *Beauties of Wilts.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Chawm.* a chasm, a crack in the ground. **1882** *W. Worcestersh. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Chaum*, a crack in a floor or wall. **1884** *Upton-on-Severn Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Chawm*, a crevice, an earth-crack.

† Chaum, *v. Obs.* [phonetic variant of CHAWN *v.*: cf. prec.] *intr.* To chap, crack, gape in fissures.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Chapping grounds, chinking, or chauming with Cranies. [Elsewhere also *chaun.*]

Chaumber, -lain, obs. ff. CHAMBER, -LAIN, etc.

‖ **Chaumontel** (ʃōmōñtɛl). [F.; from name of a village in the department Seine-et-Oise.] A large variety of pear.

1755 in JOHNSON s. v. *Pear.* **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. 489 The most remarkable in both islands is the chaumontel. *Ibid.* 489 Chaumontel pears of extraordinary size.

Chaump-, obs. spelling of CHAMP-.

Chaun(e, var. of CHAWN, *Obs.*

Chaun-, obs. spelling of CHAN-.

Chaunber, -bour, -byr, obs. ff. CHAMBER.

Chaunch, chaunfer, obs. ff. CHANGE, CHAMFER.

Chau·noprockt. *nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. χαυνό-πρωκτος 'wide-breeched' (L. & S.).]

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 145 Curse on what chaunoprockt first gained his ear.

Chauns(e, -sel, etc., obs. ff. CHANCE, CHANCEL.

† Chau·nsel. *Obs.* [a. OF. *chansilh*, var. of *cheinsil*: see CHAISEL.] = CHAISEL.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 946 He ches þur3 þe chaunsel, to cheryche þat hende.

Chaus, var. of CHOUSE.

Chaussé (ʃōse), *a. Her.* [F.; pa. pple. of *chausser* to shoe, lit. 'shod'.] (See quot.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio) *Chausse* (in *Heraldry*) signifies *shod*, and in Blazon denotes a Section in Base.

‖ **Chaussée** (ʃōse). [F.:—L. type *calceāta*: see CAUSEY.] A causeway; a paved way; a high road or highway (in France, Belgium, etc.).

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 161 To bestow on their *chaussées* a degree of solidity .. so infinitely beyond any stress to which they could ever have been subject. **1849–50** ALISON *Hist. Europe* xciv. § 3. XIV. 3 The great chaussée from Brussels to Charleroi runs through the centre of the position.

‖ **Chausses.** *pl. Hist.* In 5 **chauces,** 6 **chauses.** [a. OF. *chauces*, mod.F. *chausses* = Pr. *calsas, caussas*, Sp. *calzas*, Pg. *calças*, It. *calze, calzi*, med. L. *calcias*, pl. of *calcia*, clothing for the legs, trousers, breeches, pantaloons, drawers, hose, stockings; f. L. *calceus, calcius*, shoe, half-boot. Formerly naturalized (tʃau·sèz); now usually pronounced as mod.French (ʃōs).]

Pantaloons or tight coverings for the legs and feet; *esp.* of mail, forming part of a knight's armour (in OF. *chauces de fer*).

1484 CAXTON *Chyualry* 61 Chauces of yron or legge harnoys ben gyuen to a knyght. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 14 Thus hathe the Antique recordes of Domus Regni Anglie, ca. 53..the messengers of the kinges howse..shalbe allowed for their Chauses yerely iiij*s.* viij*d.* **1834** PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 55 Long stockings or pantaloons with feet to them, called by the Normans 'Chausses'. **1850** C. BOUTELL in *Gentl. Mag.* II. 45 The lower limbs have jambarts .. strapped over the mail chausses.

‖ **Chaussure** (ʃōsiū·ɹ). In 4 (*erron.*) **chauceore,** 5–6 **chawcer,** 7 **chauceur.** [F. *chaussure*, in 13th c. *chauceure*, 'a hosing or shooing; also, hosen or shooes' (Cotgr.):—L. **calceātūra*, f. *calceāre* to shoe, f. *calceus* shoe. Formerly naturalized; now treated as mod. French.]

A general term for anything worn on the feet; shoes, boots, etc. (In quot. 1380 = hose of mail.)

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 5631 Ac 3ut þe strok ys ferþer wente ..And ful opon ys genyllere, & bar away ys chauceore, Of yre & styl y-mad. *c* **1430** *Bennet College MS.* Mark i. 7 (R.) Of whom I am not worthi downfallande or knelande to louse the thwonge of his chawcers. **1461–83** *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 29 Clothing and chawcers for his groomes in sojourne. **1601** F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 26 For chauceur, the whol yere iiij*s.* viij*d.* **1817** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 256 Those..leave their *chaussure* at the palace gate. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvi, The prettiest little foot .. and the prettiest little *chaussure*, too. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* ii. 29 That unfriendly *chaussure* [wooden shoes].

† Chausse-trap. *Obs.* [a. F. *chausse-trape*.] = CALTROP 2.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 317 Neither omit to cast Chausse traps, and Tables full of nayles.

‖ **Chauvin** (ʃōvɛñ). [F.; from the surname of a veteran soldier of the First Republic and Empire, Nicolas Chauvin of Rochefort, whose demonstrative patriotism and loyalty were celebrated, and at length ridiculed, by his comrades. After the fall of Napoleon, applied in ridicule to old soldiers of the Empire, who professed a sort of idolatrous admiration for his person and acts. Especially popularized as the name of one of the characters in Cogniard's famous vaudeville, *La Cocarde Tricolore*, 1831 ('je suis français, je suis Chauvin'); and now applied to any one smitten with an absurd patriotism, and enthusiasm for national glory and military ascendancy. Hence,

Chauvinism (ʃōu·viniz'm). [a. F. *chauvinisme*, orig. 'idolatrie napoléonienne' La Rousse.] Exaggerated patriotism of a bellicose sort; blind enthusiasm for national glory or military ascendancy; the French quality which finds its parallel in British 'Jingoism'.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 10 What the French may have contributed to the progress of culture within the last twenty years is nothing in comparison to the dangers caused within the same space of time by Chauvinism. **1882** *Spectator* 16 Sept. 1186 Throughout Southern Europe, including France, the journalists are much more inclined to chauvinism than the people are. **1883** *American* VII. 156 Educated men are supposed to see the difference between patriotism and Chauvinism.

So **Chau·vinist, Chauvini·stic** *a.*

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 10 'Là où Rhin nous quitte, le danger commence,' said Lavalée in his chauvinistic work on the frontiers of France. **1877** WALLACE *Russia* xxvi. 411 Among the extreme chauvinists. **1883** D. C. BOULGER in *Fortn. Rev., China & For. Powers*, The most chauvinist of Manchu statesmen. **1885** *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 504/3 The curious Chauvinistic character taken by German patriotism.

† Chavallery. *Obs.* [variant of *chevalerie, cavallery.*] **1.** = CAVALRY.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xx. 238 To raise a Chavallery. *Ibid.* 71 Master of the Roman horsemen, or Chavallery.

2. The CAVALIER party or cause (in 17th c.).

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 5 The chavaleery lately prevailed.

† Chavart. *Obs.* An alleged name for the hare.

13.. *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 134 In the worshipe of the hare .. the chauart, The chiche, the couart.

† Chave, *v. Obs.* [f. CHAFF: cf. *half, halve.* The northern form in sense 2 is CAVE *v.*[4]]

1. *trans.* To mix or strew with chaff.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 338 Yf thou ferne it weel, or chave. *Ibid.* IV. 119 Do chaved cley therto.

2. To free (corn, etc.) from chaff and short straw; to separate the chaff from.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 179 Thrash it out of the straw; and then chave it or clense it from the straw. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iii. § 4 (1681) 29 After you have thrashed it, and chaved it with a fine Rake. **1726** *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) To *Cave* or *Chave*, to separate the larger Chaff from the Corn or small Chaff.

Hence **Chaved** *ppl. a.* (see sense 1 above), **Cha·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 179 By chaving of it with a narrow toothed Rake. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iii. § 4 (1681) 29 And winnowing or chaving.

Chavel, a typical ME. form of the word now written JOWL, jaw-blade, cheek. OE. **ceafl,** ME. 3–5 **chæfl, cheafle, chefle, cheuele, chewyele, chelle, chele; chauel, -yl(le, chaul(e, chawl(e, chauld; chowl(e, choul(e, choll, chol;** 6 **chall(e;** 6–7 **chawl(e;** 7 **chowle.** See JOWL.

† Cha·vel, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **cheofle, chefle, cheuele, chavle,** 4 **chaule,** 7 **chavell.** [f. *chavel*, JOWL, cheek.]

1. *intr.* To wag the jaws; to chatter, talk idly.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 70 Heo grint greot þe cheofleð. *Ibid.* 128 Gelstreð, ase þe uox deð .. & chefleð of idel. *a* **1307** *Pol. Songs* (1839) 240 To chaule ne to chyde.

2. *trans.* To mump or mumble (food).

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xii. 34 He doth, as it were, chauell or chaw a little hay. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* x, Disarm'd of teeth, this chavells with his gums. **1796** MARSHALL, *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chavvle*, to chew imperfectly. **1855** *Whitby Gloss., Chavvle*, to chew imperfectly, to mumble like a toothless person.

Hence **Cha·veling** *vbl. sb.*, chattering, 'jawing'.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 100 Ved þine eien mid totunge, & tine tunge mid cheuelunge. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 284 Mid chavling and mid chatere. *Ibid.* 296.

Cha·vender. In 5 **chevender.** The same as CHEVIN, the chub (fish).

c **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 764 *Hec frisgula*, a chevender. **1653** WALTON *Angler* xii. 231 A choice bait for the Chub or Chavender. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 346 Chub (known by the Name of Chevin or Chavender).

Chavepys, erron. f. CHAUDPISSE.

Chaver, chaverell, var. CHAFER[2], CHEVEREL.

Cha·vish. *dial.* Cf. CHIRM. (See quots.)

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 61 A Chavish, a chatting or pratling noise among a great many, *Sussex.* **1868** *Ch. News* 25 Nov., Hearing the morning 'chavish' of the birds. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Dial., Chavish*, a chattering or prattling noise of many persons speaking together. A noise made by a flock of birds.

Chavyl(l, var. of CHAVEL, JOWL.

† Chaw, chawe, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (Also 6 **cheaw, chew.**) [App. a by-form of JAW, modified by association with the vb. *chew* or its by-form *chaw*; it was contemporary in origin with the latter.]

1. Usually in *pl.* Jaws, chaps, fauces.

1530 PALSGR. 507 Get me a kaye to open his chawes. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxxiii. 1, I will open my mouth, and my tonge shal speake out of my chawes. **1540** EARL SURREY *Poems* 66, '*How no age*,' My withered skin How it doth shew my dented chews..And eke my toothless chaps. **1548** OLDE *Erasm. Par. 2nd Tim.* 25, I was delyuered from the moste rageing lyons cheawes. **1557** *Primer* Mij, How swete be thy wordes to my chawes. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 64 From the chawes of the greedie lions. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 328 Any greater load than they can bite betweene their chawes. **1611** BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxviii. 4 [also xxix. 4], I will .. put hookes into thy chawes [*mod. edd.* jaws]. **1626** *Raleigh's Ghost* 116 The same little beast ..also entring into the chawes of the Crocodile.

b. rarely in *sing.* A jaw.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 30 All the poison ran about his chaw. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 337 The Camell..hath no fore-teeth in the vpper chaw.

2. *Comb.* **chaw-bone** = jaw-bone.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 77 a, The Chawbone of a serpent. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 6 (1619)

663 The Lord opened a chawbone. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 144 To break the chaw-bone of the lye.

Chaw, *sb.*[2] now *vulgar.* [f. CHAW *v.*] An act of chewing; also, that which is chewed, e.g. a quid of tobacco.

1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 191 The tars..Took their chaws, hitched their trousers, and grinn'd in our faces. **1833** MARRYAT *Peter Simple* xiv, The boy was made to open his mouth, while the chaw of tobacco was extracted.

Chaw (tʃɔ̄), *v.* (now *vulgar*). Also 6–7 **chawe.** [A by-form of CHEW (OE. *cēowan*), found since 16th c. The form is not easily accounted for, but it agrees with mod.Du. *kauwen*, Ger. *kauen*, LG. *kauen, kawen*, as distinct from MHG. *kiuwen*, OHG. *chiuwan*, MDu. *kuwen*; and it is not far phonetically from another variant *chow, chowe*, used in Eng. in 16th c., and now in Sc. and some Eng. dialects; see CHOW. *Chaw* was very common in 16–17th c.; it occurs in Udall, Bradford, Levins, Golding, Marbeck, Baret, Breton, Drayton, Marston, Dekker, Topsell, Donne, Ben Jonson, Markham, Boyle, Fuller, Cogan, Harris, etc. in addition to the authors cited below. It is now esteemed vulgar, and is used of coarse or vulgar actions, as 'chawing' tobacco.

(A suggested explanation of the form is a possible passing of the OE. *cēowan, cēaw, cuwon, cowen*, into another conjugation, as *ceawan, cēow, ceawen*; but as no trace of the *chaw* form occurs before 1530, this seems unhistorical.)]

1. *trans.* To chew; now *esp.* to chew roughly, to champ; or to chew without swallowing.

1530 PALSGR. 481/2 There be mo beestes than the oxe that chawe their cudde. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quots., As yet the flesh was betweene their teeth, neither as yet was chawed. **1562** TURNER *Bathes* 12 Chawe your meate well. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 132 b, If they [cattle] want their digestion, or chawe not cud. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 30 Malicious Envy .. still did chaw Between his cankred teeth a venemous tode. **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 456 When they eate, they chawe their meate but little. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* xxx. 14 A generation, that..chaweth with theyr grinding teeth. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 They are alwayes chawing it [opium]. **1653** WALTON *Angler* viii. 172 Chaw a little white or brown bread in your mouth. **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 7 June, Some roll-tobacco, to smell to and chaw. *a* **1700** DRYDEN *Fab. Cock & Fox* 485 Nor chaw'd the flesh of lambs but when he could. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 94 He has Thistles to chaw. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, You must larn to chaw baccy. **1878** MRS. STOWE *Pogauuc P.* iii. 23 They've bit off more'n they can chaw.

†**b.** *spec.* To make (bullets) jagged by biting (cf. CHAMP *v.* 5; for quots. see CHAWED). *Obs.*

c. *intr.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 967/1 Hauing some good morsell..giuen him to chaw upon. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 61 They doo not only forbid to eate, but also euen scienderly to chawe. **1638** W. GILBERTE *MS. Let. Abp. Ussher*, I have chawed many times upon those husks. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* xiii. 134 The women do continually chaw of these three things. **1704** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Blood-letting*, Making him [a horse] chaw and move his Chops. **1884** *Bath Jrnl.* 26 July 6/5 Two lions and a tiger..began 'chawing' away at my leg.

†**2.** *fig.* **a.** ? To corrode, fret, wear *down.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 137, I am god Tybris .. Quhilk..with mony iawp and iaw Bettis thir brayis, chawing the bankis doun [*but ed.* 1874 *has* schawand,=shavand, L. *stringentem*].

b. To mouth or mumble (words).

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 736 The Priests do so champ them and chaw them [Latin words]. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lxxi, They who in Richard's Raigne ..the gaudye word Of Tyrranie had Chaw'd.

c. To ruminate upon, brood over.

a **1558** Q. ELIZ. in Hearne *Coll.* 3 June (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 256, I..chawe them by musing. **1600** HEYWOOD 2 *Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 112 He chawes his malice. **1603** H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 89 Large roomes, wherein a man may walke and chawe his melancholy for want of other repast. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Content* viii, When all thy deeds .. are chaw'd by others pen and tongue. **1845** [see CHAWING].

3. *slang*, chiefly in U.S. *To chaw up*: to demolish, 'do for', 'smash'.

1844 DICKENS *Martin Chuz.* xxi, The patriotic locofoco movement .. in which the whigs was so chawed up. *Ibid.* There air some catawampous chawers in the small way too. **1857** F. DOUGLASS *Speech* (Bartlett, s.v. *Catawampously*), For fear of being catawamptiously chawed up.

Chaw, var. CHA, *Obs.*, tea.

Chaw-bacon. [f. CHAW *v.* + BACON.] A ludicrous or contemptuous designation for a country clown; a bumpkin.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 379 You live cheap with chaw-bacons, and see a fine flat country. **1863** *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 444 His companions are all the while laughing at him as an innocent, as a greenhorn, as a chawbacon. **1880** JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* 70 Half a dozen grinning chaw-bacons watching him.

†**Chaw-buck,** *sb. Obs.* Also **chaubac, -buck.** [a. Pers. and Urdu *chābuk* horse-whip: see CHABOUK.] A whip; flogging with a whip. (In India.)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 98 (Y.) He has a Black Guard that by a Chawbuck, a great Whip, extorts Confession. **1756** in Long *Rec. Bengal* 79 (Y.) The Nabob..threatened their Vaquills with the Chaubac. **1784** *Song* in Seton-Karr *Sel. Calc. Gaz.* I. 18 (Y.) With Muskets and Chaubucks secure, They guard us in Bangalore Jail.

†**Chaw-buck,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To flog with a chawbuck; to whip.

1682 HEDGES *MS. Diary* 2 Nov. (Y.) The next day he was beat on y[e] soles of his feet, y[e] third day..Chawbuckt. **1699** *Let. to E. India Comp.* 23 March (Y.) To be tyed up and chawbucked. **1726** in Wheeler *Hist. India* II. 410 (Y.) Another Pariah he chawbucked 25 blows.

Chawcer, obs. form of CHAUSSURE.

Chawdmelle: see CHAUD-MELLÉ.

†**Chaw-dron.** *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 **chaudoun, -on, -yn, -ern, -ron, chawdon, -wyn, chawdewyne, chaundron,** 6 **chauden,** 7 **chauder, chawdre, chawthern, chaldern(e,** 7–8 **chawdron, chaldron.** [ME. *chaudoun*, a. OF. *chaudun* (*caldun, caudun*) :—L. type *caldunum*, cf. med. L. *caldūna*, ('de novem ovibus fiunt fercula quæ vocantur *caldunæ*, Du Cange'); app. a deriv. or compound of *calid-us* hot, but the latter part of the word is obscure. In MLG. *kaldûne*, mod. G. *kaldaune-n.* In later Eng. corrupted app. by form-assoc. with CHALDRON. (See also CHOWDER.)]

†**1.** A kind of sauce, consisting of chopped entrails, spices, and other ingredients. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 9 Chaudoun for wylde digges, swannus, and piggus. *c* **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 441 Chaudern for Swannes. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 535 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 152 To signet & swann, convenyent is þe chawdoun. *Ibid.* 688 Swan with the Chawdwyn. **1469** *Ord. R. Househ.* 96 Garbages of swannes, the chaundron made sufficiently. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 680 Blamangers, jellies, chawdres, and a number of exquisit sauces. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Hous-w.* (1660) 77 This is called a Chauder or Gallantine, and is a sawce almost for any Fowl whatsoever.

2. Entrails of a beast, esp. as used for food. *arch.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xviii. 572 The second kind of Letuce hath crompled leaues .. drawen togither almost like the Moquet or Chauden of a calfe. **1604** DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 40 Calves chaldrons and chitterlings. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 33 Adde thereto a Tigers Chawdron, For th'Ingredience of our Cawdron. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 70 The chawthern, the head, and the feet of Calves. **1611** COTGR., *Fraise*, also, a calues chaldern. **1658** T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 51. 44 To make a Pudding of Calves-Chaldrons. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Calf's Chaldron*, The Chaldron is also eaten in a Court Bouillon, or Broth. **1798** *Progr. Man* 26 in *Anti-Jacobin* 19 Feb., How Lybian tigers' chawdrons love assails.

3. *comb. Chathernwise*: see CHATHERN.

Chawdron, obs. form of CHALDRON.

Chawed tʃɔ̄d), *ppl. a.* (now *vulgar*). [f. CHAW *v.*[1]]

1. Chewed (but not swallowed).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 They .. feede them [pigeons] with chawed white bread. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 50 In their pale dull mouthes the Iymold Bitt Lyes foule with chaw'd-grasse. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 328 Chewed or chawed.

†**2.** Of bullets: see CHAW *v.* 1 b.

1644 LD. A. CAPEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 364 III. 305 We have found divers bulletts which were chawd in our wounded men. **1683** CROWNE *City Pol.* v. i. 65 As venemous as a chaw'd bullet. **1689** MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. v. 39 Provided the shot were round and not chaw'd or jag'd.

Chawer. *rare.* (now *vulgar*). [f. CHAW *v.* + -ER[1].] One who chaws or chews.

1611 COTGR. *Mascheur*, a chawer, chewer. **1844** [see CHAW *v.* 3].

Chawettys: see CHEWET.

Chawfe, chawffe, obs. ff. CHAFE.

Chawfinch, obs. form of CHAFFINCH.

Chawing (tʃɔ̄·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* (now *vulgar*). [f. CHAW *v.* + -ING[1].] Chewing (e.g. tobacco); *fig.* 'rumination'. Also *attrib.*

c **1535** DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 903 The chawyng, *le macer.* **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Remaschement*, a chawing of the cudde. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 328 A chewing or chawing. **1845** *Whitehall* xix. 128 'Tis an observation for your chawing.

Chawke, obs. form of CHALK.

Chawl(e, obs. (14–17th c.) f. CHAVEL, JOWL.

Chawler, obs. form of JOWLER.

Chawlfe, obs. s. e. form of CALF[1].

Chawm(e, variant of CHAUM.

Chawmbyr, chawmer, -leyn, obs. ff. CHAMBER, -LAIN.

†**Chawn,** *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 **chawne, choane, chone, chaun.** [Identical in meaning with CHINE *sb.*[1], and perh. a deriv. of CHINE *v.*[1], of which the pa. t. was in OE. *cán*, ME. *chane, chone*; but the form-history is by no means clear.]

A gap, cleft, chink, rift, fissure; a chine.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 37 In one place the walls of cities are laid along: in another they be swallowed vp in a deepe and wide chawne. **1609** — *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. vii. 89 The earth waxing drie .. openeth very great chinkes and wide chawnes. **1611** COTGR., *Fendasse*, a cleft, rift, chop, choane. **1627** T. JACKSON *Chr. Obed.* iii. Wks. 1844 XII. 244 An earthquake..made a chaun or rift in the roof of the temple. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 82/1 An Adams Apple [hath] some rifts, chaps, or chones thereon. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lii, I was..plagu'd with Chaps, Chawns and Piles at the Fundament. **1799** REV. F. LEIGHTON (Shrewsbury) *MS. Lett. to Rev. J. Boucher* 26 Feb. Shropshire word chone, meaning a chap, gap, or cut in the flesh of the fingers, from excessive cold.

†**Chawn,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **chaune,** 7 **chawne, choane.** [Like the sb. found about 1600, and during the early part of 17th c. The vb. was probably from the sb.: cf. CHINE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

Hence **Chawned, Chawning,** *ppl. adjs.*

1. *intr.* To gape open.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 435 That the threshing floors should be wrought and tempered with oile lees, that they might not chawn & gape. **1610** — *Camden's Brit.* I. 512 Arches .. now chinking and chawning for age. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 19 Salt, bitter, chauning, burnt, parched..grounds.

2. *trans.* To cleave or rive asunder; to cause to gape open.

1600 MARSTON *Antonio & Mell.* I. iii, O thou all-bearing earth .. O chaune thy breast, And let me sinke into thee. **1611** COTGR., *Crevasser*, to chop, chawne, chap, chinke, riue or cleaue asunder. *Ibid. Fendiller*, to..chap, choane, open.

3. *trans.* = CHINE *v.*[2]

a **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxviii. 235 Chawned cod.

Chawn, obs. form of KHAN.

Chawnce, Chawndelere, Chawnge, Chawnjore, Chawnsell, Chawnt, etc., obs. ff. CHANCE, CHANDLER, CHANGE, CHANGER, CHANCEL, CHANT, etc.

Chawthern, var. CHAWDRON, *Obs.*, entrails.

Chaw-stick. [f. CHAW *v.* + STICK.] A species of Gouania (*G. domingensis*, N.O. *Rhamnaceæ*), a common creeper in the West Indies and Brazil, so called in Jamaica because its thin flexible stems are chewed as an agreeable stomachic.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 172 The chawstick..is generally kept to rub and clean the teeth. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 545 Tooth-brushes are made by cutting pieces of chaw-stick to a convenient length, and fraying out the ends.

†**Chaw-tooth.** *Obs.* A molar tooth, grinder.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Een Mael-tandt*, a great Chaw-tooth, or one of the Grinding teeth.

Chawylle, variant of CHAVEL, JOWL.

‖ **Chay, choy** (tʃɛ̄[1], tʃai, tʃoi), **chaya** (tʃai·a). Also 6 **saia,** 8 **shaii,** 9 **choya, chey, chay-root, shaya-root.** [ad. Tamil *saya*, in other Indian vernaculars *shaya, chaya.*] The root of the Indian plant *Oldenlandia umbellata* (N.O. *Cinconaceæ*), used to give a deep red dye to Indian cottons.

1598 tr. *Caesar Frederike* (*c* 1566 in Hakluyt (Y.) Died with a roote which they call saia. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 370 (Y.) The famous dye called Shaii. **1807** *Ann. Reg.* 874 The chaya, or red dye-root of the coast. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* v. 78 Chay-root, yielding the red dye which figures on Indian chintzes. **1845** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 373 The dye-root called chay .. which furnished the durable red. **1860** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 55 Choya-roots, a substitute for Madder. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 809/1 The celebrated red turbans of Madura are dyed with chayroot.

Chay, vulgar corruption of CHAISE [as if this had been a plural word *chay-s*; cf. *cherry, Chinee, pea*]; cf. also SHAY.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i, There's Mr. Sneak keeps my sister a chay. **1771** MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxxiii (1803) 56 The pleasure of keeping a chay of one's own. **1814** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III. 77 You know our chay-cart of old. **1839** DICKENS *Tuggs's at Ramsg., Sk. Boz* 369 'How shall we go?'..'A chay?' suggested Mr. Joseph Tuggs. 'Chaise,' whispered Mr. Cymon. 'I should think one would be enough,' said Mr. Joseph. 'However, two chays, if you like.'

Chayer, -yre, Chayn, obs. ff. CHAIR, CHAIN.

Chaynge, obs. form of CHANGE.

Chayote: see CHOCHO.

Chaytif, -tyf, ME. variant form of CAITIFF.

†**Che** (tʃə), *pron. Obs. dial.* An expanded syllabic form of CH, for *ich* I. (With *ch, che*, cf. the recent s.w. dial. *utch, utchy*, I.)

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 90 Chee vore tha cham no clowne. **1594** GREENE *Looking Glass* Wks. 1831 I. 97 Che trow, cha taught him his lesson. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 246 Keepe out che vor' ye.

Chea-, in many words, earlier spelling of CHEE-.

Cheadle. Used by Cockayne (who took it probably from Halliwell's *cheadle-dock*) as a transl. of OE. *cedelc*; it could not however be the representative of this word, which from the Vocabulary cited appears to be = *chadlock* or *charlock.*

[*a* **1000** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 297 *Mercurialis*, cedelc, cyrlic. *Ibid.* 451. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 186 Þas wyrte þe man mercurialis, & oðrum naman cedelc nemneð] Cockayne translates 'named mercurialis, and by another name cheadle.'

Cheadle-dock, in Halliwell as a name of *Senecio Jacobæa*, but no authority is given, and the name is otherwise unknown to Britten and Holland, and to the dialect glossaries.

Cheafle, early f. CHAVEL, now JOWL.

†**Cheald, chald,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **cheld.** [:—OE. (Saxon) *ceald* = Anglian *cald* (whence COLD). Cf. *chalf* = *calf, chalk* = *calk,* etc.] = COLD (in early Kentish dial.).

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 42 Ænne drinc cealdes wæteres. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* ibid. Ænne drinc chealdes wæteres. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 8840, Thurch the hert that ysen cheld Pased. **1340** *Ayenb.* 139 Honger an þorst and chald and hot. *Ibid.* 242 Hit is hard and chald ase a ston. Alsuo byeþ þet uolk chealde ine þe loue of god.

Cheany, variant of CHEYNEY.

†Cheap, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 cēap, 2–5 chep, 2–7 cheap, 4–6 chepe, (5 chype, schep), 5–6 cheep(e, *Sc.* chaip(e, 6 chiepe, 6–7 cheape. [A common Teut. sb.: OE. *cēap* 'barter, buying and selling, market, price, merchandise, stock, cattle', = OFris. *kāp*, OS. *kōp* (MDu. *coop*, Du. *koop*, LG. *koop*), OHG. *chouf*, MHG. *kouf* trade, buying and selling, merchandise, gain, payment (Ger. *kauf* purchase):—WGer. **kaup*:—OTeut. **kaupo-z* masc.; cf. ON. *kaup* bargain, pay, wages (Sw. *köp*, Da. *kjöb* bargain, purchase, price), neut. :—**kaupom*. The original sense was 'bargaining, barter, exchange of commodities', whence, after the use of money, 'buying and selling', 'buying or selling', in later times often restricted to 'buying, purchase' alone. Beside it, the Teut. langs. have the derivative verbs, **kaupjan* (OHG. *chouffen*, OE. *cēpan*), and **kaupôjan* (Goth. *kaupon*, OHG. *choufôn*, OE. *cēapian*) to barter, buy and sell, etc. (see CHEAP *v.*), and OHG. an agent-sb. *choufo*, WGer. type **kaupo, -on*, trader, merchant. OE. is the only language in which the sb. has the sense 'cattle', so that there is no ground for taking that as the original sense; it was either, like the word CATTLE itself, a special application of the general sense 'merchandise, stock', or perhaps connected with the use of cattle as a medium of exchange or measure of value; cf. FEE.

The coincidence of the stem *kaup-*, and esp. the identity of the WGer. agent-sb. **kaupo, -on* 'trader, merchant, dealer', with L. *caupo, -ōn-em* 'petty tradesman, huckster, tavern keeper', has suggested that the Teut. word and its family are of Latin origin. But there are serious difficulties.

Some, taking the Goth. vb. *kaupatjan* 'to cuff' as a deriv. of the same root, suggest for *kaup-* the original sense of 'stroke, striking': compare the notion of 'striking' a bargain, 'striking hands' over a bargain, Ger. *handschlag.*]

I. As a simple sb.

1. A bargain about the bartering or exchanging of one commodity for another, or of giving money or the like for any commodity; bargaining, trade, buying and selling.

Beowulf 4822 Næs þæt yðe ceap to ȝegangenne gumena ænigum. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 68 in *Lamb. Hom.* 163 Ech mon mid þet he hauet mei buggen houene riche..Alse mid his penie alse oðer mið his punde. Þet is þe wunderlukeste chep þet eni mon efre funde. *c* 1205 LAY. 31799 No mihtest þu þurh nene chep finde neouwer na bred. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 39 Al for on y wolde ȝeve threo, without chep.

2. The place of buying and selling; market. (Hence **b.** in place-names, as *Cheapside, Eastcheap.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxii. (Z.) 201 *Ueneo*, ic gange to ceape. 1462 *Paston Lett.* 452 II. 103, I wolle..man hyr and bryng hyr downne to the Gylys of Hulle, for that ys my chype.

b. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2654 Al so noble of riche mounde, So is chepe in this londe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 165 A Rakere of chepe. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 115 Deservedly crowned with a halter in Cheap.

3. That which is given in exchange for a commodity; price; value.

c 1025 *Cnut's Eccl. Laws* 18 (Bosw.) Deopum ceape ȝebohte. *c* 1205 LAY. 385 Hire cheap wes þe wrse. 1424 *Sc. Act Jas. I* (1597) § 24 Bread and aile..for reasonable price, after the chaipes of the countrie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheep [*K.* chep or pryse, 1499 chepe], *precium.*

4. Exchangeable commodities, merchandise, goods, chattels, *esp.* (live) cattle.

897 *O. E. Chron.*, Ac hie wæron micle swiþor ȝebrocede on þæm þrim ȝearum mid ceapes cwilde and monna. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Þæt we .. ȝeafon þone teoþan dæl þæs þe we on ceape habban. *Ibid.* Þone teoþan dæl on urum wæstmum, & on cwicum ceape. *a* 1000 *Laws King Ine* 40 (Bosw.) His neahȝebures ceap.

II. In contextual uses.

5. Bargain, purchase; qualified from the buyer's point of view as *good, great*, etc., as in the modern 'a good bargain', 'a great bargain', 'a bargain', etc. Cf. F. *faire bon marché.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Þe oþre beggeþ þe þinges, huanne hi byeþ lest worþ, to greate cheape. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf Bathes Prol.* 523 To greet chep is holden at litel pris. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 143 [They] makeþ it as þouȝ þey wolde nouȝt þerof, to have þe bettre chepe. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 820 To no man schuld hyt be sold Half swych a chepe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 102 Men say 'lyght chepe Letherly for-yeldys'. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 205 They toke the kynges prises for hir peny worthes at good chepe. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 49 *Marché*, a bargen or a marketstede or cheepe, as good cheepe, *bon marchie.*

b. *Niggard cheap*: close thrift, economy, niggardliness.

1463 *Paston Lett.* 478 II. 139 Summe sey þat ze kepe hym at home for negard chepe, and wyll no thing ware upon hym.

6. State of the market, qualified from the buyer's point of view as *good, dear*, etc. *Good cheap*: a state of the market good for the purchaser; low prices, abundance of commodities, plenty, cheapness. So *dear cheap*: a dear market, high prices, dearth, scarcity.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 341 Tho god ȝer was aȝein icome, and god chep of corn. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xviii. 108 In a ȝeer of derth and in a ȝeer of greet cheep. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 Ther is plente and good chepe in one yere, In another yere it is had in grete chierte. 1481–3 — *Bk. for Travellers* in *Promp. Parv.* 72 He byeth in tyme & at hour, so that he hath not of the dere chepe [*du chier marchiet*]. 1554–9 in *Songs & Ball. Ph. & Mary* (1860) 12 Dear cheape of vittels withe the thowe hast brought. 1574 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 223 Meruell of the good cheape that was in those dayes, and of the dearth that is nowe of victualles.

b. *transf.* Plenty, abundance.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1897 The Englishmen..slew of them so great cheaps, That there lay much folk on heaps. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xi. 261 It is but by wordes wherof is gode chep ynoughe.

7. Hence, *cheap* alone: Abundance of commodities, plenty, cheapness; opposed to *dearth.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1974 Of chepe, of derthe, and of ruyne. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 148, I xal not spare for schep nor derthe. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 6 Concerning dearth or cheape, goodness or harme. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 111 Slack neuer thy weeding, for dearth nor for cheape.

8. quasi-*adj.* *Good cheap* was used for: That is a good bargain, that can be purchased on advantageous terms; low-priced, cheap. Compared *better cheap, best cheap.* So (rarely) *great cheap.*

(It is not clear whether the notion was 'at a good market', or 'as a good bargain'.)

c 1375 *Cato Major* I. xxix. in *Anglia* VII, þat is good chep may beo dere, And deore good chep also. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 233 Clothes of Gold and of Sylk ben gretter chep there a gret del, than ben clothes of Wolle. 1494 FABYAN VII. 343 Vytayll..was better chepe in London, than in many shyrys. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Man. Margery Mylk & A.* 25 The best chepe flessh that euyr I bought. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 104 Count best, the best-cheap, wheresoever ye dwell. 1574 HYLL *Conject. Weather* ii, Vittayles shall be reasonable good cheape. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdr.* xvi. 21 Behold, victuals shall be so good cheape vpon earth. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 63 Nor is that which is best cheap, alwayes the best profit. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 25 Here is very good Bread and Wine, and good cheap I believe. 1736 BAILEY, s. v. *Best*, Best is Best-cheap.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* That costs little (trouble, etc.), easily obtained; plentiful, abundant; of small value, 'cheap'.

[1340 *Ayenb.* 256 Ac ulatours and lyeȝeres byeþ to grat cheap ine hare cort.] 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Because that vertue is so deere in thee, and makst folye so great cheape. 1557 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 83 Faire wordes..be good chepe, they cost right nought. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxxvi. 258 Nothing..is better cheap.. than Compliment. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* civ. (1862) I. 264 It cost me nothing, it is good-cheap love [i. e. Christ's]. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 200 They wish us well, and pity our case (good words are good cheap), but do little or nothing for us. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 315 That advice, which delivered by a common man, is good cheape, yet comming from a counseller, serjeant, judge, are of great value.

9. quasi-*adv.* *Good cheap* was also used (cf. *to* or *at good cheap* in 5) for: On advantageous terms, at a low cost, cheaply. (Compared as in 8.)

1420 *Will & Inv. N. Counties* (1835) 63 I wille þat my brothere William haue þe landes & rentys bettir chepe þen any othir man. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 82. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 395 My mastyr schal have it as good chepe as any othere mane. 1528 TINDALE *Wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 122 To buy as good cheap as he can, and to sell as dear as he can. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Settis it bettir chaip to ony wyis. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 125 As a man, that would feede vpon Acornes, whan he may eate, as good cheape, the finest wheat bread. 1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 21 No Tradesman should sell his ware too good cheape. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 47 The people will take him for their Minister that will do it best cheap. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xi. § 8. 324 Like sick men, who desire to die good-cheap.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* On good terms, with little effort; cheaply, easily.

1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 461 Ye might as good cheape, and as well haue wished, that all the whole people ..would learne to speake Greke. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxviii. 1040 [They] thinke thereby to scape the better cheape before God. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 39 Hoping ..to take them all Prisoners good cheap. 1665 SPENCER *Prophecies* 108 We may ever haue Prophecies from these persons very good cheap. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XVII. xii. The Romans..came off better Cheap.

10. *Comb.* **cheap-house,** a house of merchandise. [Cf. OE. *cēapstow* market-place.]

1606 HIERON *Truths Purch.* Wks. I. 46 This sinne of not caring to frequent Gods cheap-house, which is His church.

Cheap (tʃīp), *a.* and *adv.* Also 6 chepe, 6–7 cheape. [A comparatively recent shortening of 'good cheap', in its adjectival and adverbial uses; see prec., senses 8 and 9; not found before 16th c.]

A. *adj.* **1.** That may be bought at small cost; bearing a relatively low price; inexpensive. Opposed to *dear.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. xix, Of meate and drynke there was great plenty, Nothynge I wanted, were it chepe or dere. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 In these Ilands, fruit is cheape and delicate. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. i. 8 The silks of France are better and cheaper than those of England. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 416/2 On the top of the 'cheap and nasty', did you never pass through Birmingham? 1832 in C. M. Wakefield *Life T. Attwood* xiv. (1885) 231 (List of the banners..in the procession into Birmingham, May 28, 1832) Cheap Government, Cheap Religion, and Cheap Bread. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Compensation* Wks. 1884 I. 49 Cheapest, say the prudent, is the dearest labour.

b. *transf.* (Applied to the price itself, the place where a commodity is sold, etc.)

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i. (R.) He sells his reputation, at cheape market. 1656 H. PHILIPPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 4 The price of money falls cheaper, and the price of Land riseth dearer. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 200 Manufactures..set on foot in cheap parts of the country. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xiii, The cheapest lawyer's fee. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 479 Heidelberg is a very cheap place of residence. 1878 B. PRICE *Pol. Econ.* ix, To buy in the cheapest market. *Mod.* Patronizing cheap shops. He is not a cheap tailor.

2. Bearing a low price in proportion to its intrinsic value; of good value in proportion to its price; well worth the price.

1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 141 Good things are most cheape, when th' are most deere. *a* 1632 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* (1836) 141 Ill ware is never cheap. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* XXXVIII. (1841) 109 Our manufactures may be cheap, though high-priced, if the substance be rich. *Ibid.* XXXVII. 100 Goods may be low-priced and not cheap. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 122 The services of a Secretary of State..well qualified for his post would have been cheap at five thousand.

3. *fig.* Costing little labour, trouble, effort, etc.; easily obtained.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 105 Twer the cheaper way. Better it were a brother dide at once, Then that a sister, by redeeming him, Should die for euer. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church Porch* x, The cheap swearer through his open sluce Lets his soul runne for nought. *Ibid.* xii, The cheapest sinnes most dearly punisht are; Because to shun them also is so cheap. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 20 He thinks it as cheap to defie the Court, as Submit to it. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVI. (1875) 435/2 The courage of a soldier is found to be the cheapest and most common quality of human nature. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 10 My kisses ain't cheap.

4. Involving little trouble and hence of little worth; worthless, paltry.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 63 Take it gentle reader as cheape as you finde it. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 22 The cheap laughter of all illiterate men. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 36 The cheap reward of empty praise. 1872 F. HALL *False Philology* 88 *note*, His cheap Latin has about the same..relevance, etc. 1884 EARL GREY in *19th Cent.* Mar. 513 To win a cheap popularity with a large class of electors

5. Accounted of small value, made little of, lightly esteemed; *esp.* brought into contempt through being made too familiar.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 41 Had I so lauish of my presence beene..So stale and cheape to vulgar Company. *a* 1626 BACON (J.) He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another occasion of society, maketh himself cheap. 1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Jan., Making the king cheap and ridiculous. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 179/1 Pericles..took care not to make his person cheap among the people. 1799 in W. Jay *Mem. C. Winter* (1843) 70, I would not make my company cheap. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 90 Leagues of friendship with cheap persons, where no friendship can be. 1850 MRS. H. B. STOWE *Uncle Tom* ix. 73, I shall feel rather cheap there, after all that's been said and done.

b. *To hold cheap*: to hold of small account, think little of, despise.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 21, I hold your dainties cheap, sir, and your welcom deer. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* 171 The works of the three Scotch writers, which you and I hold so cheap. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 123 Possibly he [Cicero] held the Senate's intellect cheap.

6. Phr. *Dirt cheap*: as cheap as dirt, exceedingly cheap (*colloq.*). So the earlier *Dog cheap* (*colloq.*). *To be cheap of* a thing (*Sc.*): not to be over-paid in respect of, to get less than one's deserts (in the way of retribution, etc.). So *to be cheap served.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., Descr. Irel.* iii, They afourded their wares so doggecheape, that, etc. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Farew. Odes to R. A.* xi, And though what's vulgarly baptiz'd a rep, Shall in a hundred pounds be deem'd dog-cheap. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXVIII, [*Cumbrian log.*] She should hae been boorned aloive, an' cheap o't. 1818 — *Br. Lamm.* xii, 'If he loses by us a'thegither, he is e'en cheap o't.' 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXXVII, I sold myself, said Mr. Bumble..I went very reasonable. Cheap, dirt cheap! 1845 *Whitehall* 271 Excommunication and public penance and cheap of it. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xix, Oh, let that pass: he is cheap served.

B. *adverbially.* At a low price, at small expense, cheaply; with little trouble, easily,

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 If the Englishemen brenne our houses, we care little therefore, for we may soone make them againe cheape inough. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D iij a, They care not..so they buy it cheape. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CX, Sold cheape what is most deare. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. § 1. 81 We got not this victorie so cheap, but that it cost seventeen mens lives. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 69 This work hath been done cheaper. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (R.) Poor people, who work cheap and live meanly on a little rice. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iii. 59 You shall have them cheap. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. XXV. § 3 To sell cheaper in the foreign market.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Cable*, Sometimes they say, Pay cheap the Cable, i. e. put or hand it out apace.

C. *substantively* in the colloquial phrase *On the cheap*: on the cheap scale, cheaply.

1888 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/2 The processes cannot be both rapid and good. As a consequence the prices cannot be low; you cannot do it 'on the cheap.' *Mod. colloq.* To do his philanthropy on the cheap.

D. *Comb.* **Cheap Jack** or **Cheap John,** a travelling hawker who offers bargains, usually putting up his wares at an arbitrary price and then cheapening them gradually; **cheap trip,** a public

excursion (by rail, steamer, etc.) at a specially reduced fare: see TRIP; **cheap-tripper** (*colloq.*), one who makes a cheap trip.

1826–7 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1310 Which Cheap John is offering for next to nothing. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* vi. (D.) Making a sort of political Cheap Jack of himself. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* CXXXIII. 66 A Cheap-John is retailing his rude witticisms..to induce people to purchase his Sheffield cutlery. 1878 J. RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* II. 274 *note*, Mobs of cheap-trippers. 1884 J. PAYN *Lit. Recoll.* IV. 116 The irruption of the cheap tripper.

† **Cheap**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **cēapian**, 2–3 **cheap-en**, (3 **chepin**, **chapi**), 3–4 **chepen**, 4–6 **chepe**, (5 **chepyn**), 5–6 **cheape**, 6–7 **cheap**. [A common Teut. vb.: OE. *cēapian*, *-ode* to bargain, trade, chaffer, buy = OS. *cōpôn* (LG. *kôpen*), OHG. *choufôn*, MHG. *koufen* to bargain, trade, buy and sell, buy, mod.G. *kaufen* to buy, ON. *kaupa* to bargain, barter, buy (Sw. *köpa*, Da. *kjöbe* to buy), Goth. *kaupôn* to traffic, trade, buy and sell:—OTeut. **kaupôjan*, f. **kaupo-*, OE. *cēap*, CHEAP *sb.* Beside this was another vb. **kaupjan* (not in Goth.), OLG. *cōpian* (LG. *köpen*, MDu. *cōpen*, Du. *koopen* to buy), OHG. *chouffen* (MHG. *käufen*), OE. *ċiepan*, *ċīpan*, *ċȳpan*, *-te*, to sell; this does not appear to have come down into ME. For the derivation, see CHEAP *sb.* This verb has now been superseded by CHEAPEN.]

1. *orig.* (*intr.*) To barter, buy and sell; to trade, deal, bargain.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 12 Ða se Hælend into þam temple eode, he adraf ut ealle þa þe ceapodun [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* cheapeden innan þam temple]. — Luke xix. 13 Ceapiaþ oð þæt ic cume. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Cheapiað oððæt ic cume.

2. *trans.* To buy. (Ger. *kaufen*.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 8 Þætte metto ceapadon [*Rushw.* bohton, *Ags. G.* mete biczan]. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Crist* 1096 (Gr.) He lifes ceapode moncynne. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* 159 Such chaffare y chepe at the chapitre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 268 Sche wol on him lepe, Til that sche fynde som man hire to chepe.

3. *trans.* To bargain for, bid for, offer to buy, offer a price for, ask the price of, 'price'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Hwon he uor so liht wurð.. cheapeð þine soule. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 380 Who so cheped my chaffare chiden I wolde, But he profred to paye a peny or twayne More þan it was worth. 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37 As for your cope, I have cheaped diverse, and under a hundred shillings I can by non. 1530 PALSGR. 482, I cheape, I demaunde the price of a thyng that I wolde bye, *Je marchande*. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* 25 A Flax-wife that wanted coles.. cheped, bargaind and bought them. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. iv, Why.. stand heere.. cheaping of Dogges, Birds, and Babies?

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1271, & al þe wele of þe worlde were in my honde, & I schulde chepen & chose. 1598 MUNDAY & CHETTLE *Downfall Earl Huntingdon* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 161 Come, cheap for love, or buy for money. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, IV. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 65 You come to cheape, and not to buy.

4. *trans.* To treat or bargain in order to sell, to offer for sale; also (with inf.) to offer *to sell*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 63 Þu.. lettest an of þe tweolue þat tu hefdest icoren chapi [*v.r.* chepin] þe & sullen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Þes deofles best, þet he let to chepinge.. & cheapeð hit forto sullen. *Ibid.* 418 Ancre þet is cheapild, heo cheapeð hire soule þe chepmon of helle. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 115 in *O. E. Misc.* 40 He com to þe Gywes.. And chepte heom to sullen vre helare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14723 Mani chapmen.. Serekin marchandis chepand. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1909 Four outlawes.. chepede me that chyld to sale, For syxty florencys. 1580 [see CHEAPING 1].

5. To fix the price of, set a price on, value.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 180 A grete ordinauns to chepe vitaile. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 62 To chepe, *taxare*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 208 To cheape, *licitari*, *appreciare*.

Cheap, var. of CHEEP *v.*, to squeak.

† **Chea·pable**, *a. Obs.*—° Valuable.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2 Cheapable, *estimabilis*.

Cheapen (tʃī·pn), *v.* [f. CHEAP *a.* + -EN, or modification of CHEAP *v.*, by the suffix *-en*.]

1. *trans.* To bargain for, ask the price of, bid for, offer a price for; = CHEAP *v.* 3. Also *fig.* *arch.* or *dial.*

1574 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Ep.* (1577) 129 A Colte..the which he cheapened, bought, and brake. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 10 She would make a puritan of the devil, if he should cheapen a kiss of her. 1727 SWIFT *City Shower* Wks. 1755 III. II. 39 To shops in crowds the daggled females fly, Pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy. 1766 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 173, I cheapened a pig..and was asked only eighteen sols. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* V. 48 As though he was cheapening pippins at an apple-stall.

b. *absol.* To bargain, chaffer.

1620 QUARLES *Pental.* (1717) 66 A great Exchange of ware, Wherein all sorts, and sexes, cheapning are. 1883 *Standard* 31 Aug. 2/3 To sell and to cheapen in the Market Square.

† **2.** *trans.* (?) To chaffer, haggle about terms with (a person), or about (a bargain). *Obs.*

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 541 His Enemies.. without any cheapening, charg'd him so roundly, that, etc. 1677 — *Art of War* 30 In.. Field Engagements..where we intend not to cheapen an Enemy, but to fall on merrily. *a* 1679 — *Guzman* II, I wish, whilst you are cheapening the Bargain, that they do not clap it up.

3. *trans.* To make cheap, lower the price of.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* viii. 125 This.. lessens the cost of production, and.. would cheapen our corn. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 113 Cheapening production. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 240 His melancholy, perhaps, might have been put on with a view of cheapening the terms..with his employers.

b. *fig.* To lower in estimation, cause to be thought little of, bring into contempt, vilify.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 426 Meannesse of Birth, or slender Havings, cheapen the richest Abilities. 1668 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* III. i, I find my proferd love has cheapend me. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 65 Who cheapens life, abates the Fear of Death. 1879 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* 2 She was too proud to cheapen herself with coquetry.

4. *intr.* To become cheap (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 308 Corn cheapens in the Baltic when it becomes dear in the Mediterranean. 1886 *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Jan. 49 The calm and quiet delights of home circles never cheapen.

Hence **Chea·pening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 Cheepenyng of a face of furre. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 798. 249 Contented with the moderate gain of the cheapening parties. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* (L.) It is only after a long series of cheapenings that a purchase can be effected. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. viii. (1876) 86 Labourers are benefited..by the cheapening of any article of ordinary consumption.

Cheapener (tʃī·pnəɹ). [f. CHEAPEN + -ER 1.]

† **1.** One who offers a price; a bidder. *Obs.*

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* Pref. 6 Many wil be comers, hearers, cheapners, until they finde that the word growes somewhat high rated. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 75 ₱ 11 Why should she think her cheapener obliged to purchase?

2. One who makes a thing cheap.

1846 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. 251 Religion has sternly revenged herself on those who made her ridiculous..she has thrown into the mire her cheapeners.

† **Chea·per**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **cheper**. [f. CHEAP *v.* + -ER 1.] One who bids a price, or inquires the price; a bidder, a purchaser.

a 1529 SKELTON *Maner of World* Poems I. 151 So many chepers, So fewe biers.. Sawe I never. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 67 Bycause the cheaper shulde be the more wyllynge to gyue the reasonable & due price. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 140 [He] had required yᵗ yᵉ price of yᵉ ground whereof he was a cheaper [*emptor*] shold once be shewed him, and yᵉ seller had so done.

Cheapfare, obs. form of CHAFFER.

† **Cheapgild.** *Obs.*—° Modernized spelling (in dicts.) of OE. *ċēap-gyld* market-price, price of what is stolen, given in Spelman, etc.

1678–96 PHILLIPS, *Cheapgild*, a restitution made by the Hundred, or County, for any wrong done by one that was in plegio. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **Chea·pild.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CHEAP *sb.* + -HILD.] A female trafficker.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ancre þet is cheapild, heo cheapeð hire soule þe chepmon of helle.

† **Chea·ping**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **cēaping**, **-ung**, **cēping**, **-inc**, 3–6 **cheping**(e, (4 **sheping**, 4–5 **chepyng**(e, **chepeing**), 6 **cheaping**, **cheeping**. [f. CHEAP *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Bargaining; buying and selling, marketing, mercantile dealing.

a 1000 *Laws Athelstan* I. ₱ 24 (Bosw.) Dæt nan ceaping ne sy Sunnan dæ̆gum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15419 To þaim þat þe cheping did. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XX, Þe house..of chepynges [1535 marchandize]. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 403 A setting out to sale to him that will offer most: a prising; a cheaping, *licitatio*.

2. Market, a market-place.

c 1205 LAY. 16682 Samuel nom Agag..& lædde hine a þan cheping. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Vrom mulne & from cheping, from smiðe.. me tiðinge bringeð. 1385 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 99 Stondinge ydel in þe cheping to be hired. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1856) 63 Att churche, at chepyng, or at nale. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 460/1 They love..the principal Chaires in Churches, and greetings in cheeping.

3. Merchandise, ware, goods. *rare*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Gif hit chepinge be þe me shule meten oðer weien.

4. *Comb.*, as *cheaping-booth*, *-place*, *-town*. Also in proper names of English towns, as *Chipping Barnet*, *Chipping Norton*, *Chipping Ongar*, etc. (Cf. *Market Drayton*.)

c 1200 ORMIN 16095 Ne birrþ ȝuw nohht mi Faderr hus Till chepinngboþe turrnenn. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1700 Til thai com to a chepeing toun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 211 Julius his ymage in þe chepynge place.

Cheapish (tʃī·piʃ), *a.* Somewhat cheap.

1872 HOWELLS *Their Wedd. Journ.* 26 Cheapish boarding-houses.

Cheapitre, obs. form of CHAPTER.

Cheaply (tʃī·pli), *adv.* [f. CHEAP *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. At a low price, at a cheap rate, at small cost. *lit.* and *fig.*

1552 HULOET Cheapely, *viliter*. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. viii. 37 So great a day as this is cheapely bought. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 81 One may almost as cheaply and easily rig out a Ship. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. Pref. 3 The antiquary..is more cheaply pleased than a common reader. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* ii. 87 We ought not to get books too cheaply. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* IV. 58 The fourth player's duty is usually but to win the trick if he can, and as cheaply as he can.

2. In low esteem, lightly, slightingly.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 44 Holding the Protestants thus cheaply. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 95 A tendency to hold cheaply by Holy Scripture. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 6/1 St. Paul..treating rather cheaply the pretensions of this church at Jerusalem.

Cheapness (tʃī·pnės). [f. CHEAP *a.* + -NESS.] Quality of being cheap; lowness of price or cost; also *fig.* (see CHEAP *a.*)

1550 *Royal Procl.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. XXVII. (1721) II. 222 In plentiful Sort and Cheapness of Price. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 234 For lacke of money.. victuall came to such reasonable cheapnesse and price. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* VI. XXVII. 611/2 Allured with the cheapness of the Rent. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ₱ 6, I resolved to walk it, out of Cheapness. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) II. XXXVIII. 108 Cheapness causes consumption. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 133 The cheapness of the material.

† **Cheapth.** *Obs.* ? nonce-wd. [f. as prec. + -TH.] Cheapness.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. XC, There hucking cheapth, here hearkening dearth.

Chear-: see CHAR-.

Cheare, obs. form of CHAIR, CHEER.

Chearette, chearie, obs. ff. CHARET, CHARY.

Chearful, -ly, obs. ff. CHEERFUL, CHEERLY.

Chearish, obs. form of CHERISH.

Chearm, chearre, obs. ff. CHARM, CHARE.

Chearupping, *ppl. a.*: see CHEERUPPING.

Cheas(e, obs. f. CHEESE; obs. pa. t. CHOOSE *v.*

Cheasell, variant of CHESIL, gravel.

Cheaste, var. of CHEST *sb.*2 *Obs.* strife.

Cheast(es: see CHESS 1.

Cheasuble, obs. form of CHASUBLE.

Cheat (tʃīt), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 **chet**, 4–7 **chete**, 6–7 **cheate**, 7 **cheit**, **chate**, 6– **cheat**. [In sense 1, ME. *chet*(*e*, aphetic f. *achet*, var. of *eschet*, ESCHEAT. Sense 3 is of doubtful origin; senses 4–9 appear to have been formed immed. from the vb.]

† **1.** An ESCHEAT; property which falls to the lord of the fee by way of forfeit, fine, or lapse. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Mathias* 193 Pylat gef Tyberea To Judas, & hyre gud also, As chet. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 175 Þorw ȝoure lawe.. I lese many chetes [C-*text*, menye escheytes]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chete for the lorde, *caducum*, *confiscarium*, *fisca*. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 140 a, It is called Marchett, as it were a chete or fine for mariage. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lvi. (1739) 101 It is nonsense for a Conqueror to entitle himself by a cheat, where he had an elder Title by Conquest.

† **2.** Any product of conquest or robbery; booty, spoil. *Obs.* (With quot. 1592 cf. 3.)

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 41 Having lost three of our souldiours we are come home with these present cheates. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* III. 33 A Cunning villaine..had long time haunted this Cittizens house, and gotten many a cheat which he carried awaye safely. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. XX. 444 The taking off these vessels was not the best and goodliest cheate of their victorie. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* II. 144 They suppose, that a cheat or booty is sent unto them from God as his gift.

† **3.** *Thieves' Cant.* According to Randall Holme, orig. A stolen thing (cf. quot. 1592 in 2); but as early as Harman's date (1567) used in general sense 'thing, article', usually preceded by some descriptive word. *The cheat* (=*nubbing-cheat*, *topping-cheat*, *treyning-cheat*): the gallows. (Cf. the Shakspere passage, 1611.) *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caueat* G ij (Peddelars Frenche) A *smeling chete*, a nose, a *pratlynge chete*, a tounge..a *belly chete*, an apern, a *grunting chet*, a pyg.. *hanging chattes*, the gallowes. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* F, Cheates, which word is vsed generally for things, as Tip me that Cheate, Giue me that thing.. and so *treyning cheate* is as much to say, hanging things, or the Gallous. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 28 With Dye and drab, I purchas'd this Caparison, and my Reuennew is the silly Cheate. Gallowes, and Knocke, are too powerfull on the Highway. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. iii, To maund on the pad, and strike all the cheats [*explained below* To beg on the way, to rob all thou meets]. *Ibid.* V. i, *F.* Surprising a boores ken, for grunting cheates? *P.* Or cackling cheates? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iii. § 68 Cheat, a stollen thing; but the word cheat joined to others hath then a variable signification. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crashing-cheats*, teeth; so 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* IV. ii. (D.) See what your laziness is come to; to the cheat, for thither will you go now, that's infallible. 1826 SCOTT *Woodstock* XXXVI, A make to a million, but we trine to the nubbing cheat..to-morrow.

† **4.** The action of cheating or defrauding; deception, fraud. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 186 A false Prophet taken in the.. most dangerous cheat, the cheat of soules. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 65 For what does vast Wealth bring, but cheat. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 5 'Tis plain Cheat and Abuse, when I make them [words] stand sometimes for one thing, and sometimes for another. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 179 The boasted pleasures of sensual..men are only..vanity and cheat.

b. A fraud, deception, trick, imposition. *To put a cheat on*: to deceive, impose upon (*arch.*).

1648 *Eikon Bas.* 28 Which have no cloak or cheat of Religion to impose upon themselves or others. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii. 18 The Gibeonites (who put a new cheat on the Israelites). 1690 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 293 Those who live by cheats and quirks. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 44 Which Cheat we saw them actually impose upon some other Travellers. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) I. lxvii. 81 He..had been noted for several cheats and even thefts. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. X. (1865) 300 For a man to put the cheat upon himself. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Mon. Ord.* (1863) 211 He insisted that the institution of the priesthood was a cheat.

5. Applied to a person.

¶ In the following early instance, the sense is uncertain: it may be = CHEATER 4, persons used as decoy.

a 1559 DOLMAN in *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Nj a, (Ld. Hastings says) Shore's wife was my nyce cheate, The wholye whore, and eke the wyly peate.

b. One who cheats; a swindler.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 307 Cheats to play with those still aim, Who do not understand the game. 1671 HEAD & KIRKMAN (*title*) The English Rogue Described .. a complete History of the most Eminent Cheats of both sexes. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 49 The cheat, the defaulter, the gambler. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 403 Corinth..was a city of extortioners and cheats.

c. A deceiver, an impostor.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 Own yourself and the rest of your sisterhood to be cheats. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 546 ¶ 1, I should think myself a cheat in my way, if I should translate any thing from another tongue, and not acknowledge it. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. VI. v, If she were not a cheat, If Maud were all that she seem'd.

† d. *attrib.* (*Obs. rare.*)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* Ded. (Arb.) 3 As for..Horace, Iuuenal, Persius, and thee rablement of such cheate Poëtes.

† 6. Dice or ? false dice. *Obs.*

1532 *Use of Dice Play* B iv, Callinge them selues Chetors, and the dice Chetes [*printed* Cheters], borowing the terme from among our lawers, with whom all such casuals as fall vnto the Lord at the holding of his lets, as waifs, straies & such like bee called Chetes. *Ibid.* C iij, Haue in a redinesse to be foisted in when time shalbe, your fine Chetes of all sorts. *Ibid.* C vj, I shall lend you a payre of the same sise that his chetes be. *c* 1590 GREENE *Mihil Mumchance* 12 Haue in readines to be foysted in when time shall require your fine Cheates, and be sure you haue Bard sincke Dewces and Flat sincke Dewces.

† 7. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 96/1 A..kind of Waistcoats are called Chates, because they are to be seen rich and gaudy before, when all the back part is no such thing. *Ibid.* III. 258/1 Such Gallants wear not Cheats or half Sleeves, but..their Wastcoats are the same clear throughout. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cheats*, ..also Wristbands or sham Sleeves worn for true, or whole ones.

8. A game at cards, the point of which is to cheat without detection, and to detect cheating in others, failure in either attempt involving a forfeit.

9. A name given locally to certain grasses 'from resemblance to the grain among which they grow'.

Britten & Holland name Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*), Corn Brome (*Bromus secalinus*), and 'Wild Oats'.

† **Cheat,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **chiete,** 5–6 **chet, chete,** 6 **chett,** 6–7 **cheate, cheat,** (8–9 *Hist.* **cheat, chete**). [Derivation uncertain. Not in actual use since 17th c.]

Wheaten bread of the second quality, made of flour more coarsely sifted than that used for MANCHET, the finest quality. Comb. *cheat-bread, -loaf.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* III. 452 Manchet and chet bred he shalle take. 1461–83 *Housek. Ord.* 69 To make continually of every busshell halfe chiete halfe rounde..xxvij loves. 1526 *Ibid.* 163 One chet loafe, one manchet, one gallon of ale. 1570 T. WILSON tr. *Demosthenes' Olynth.* Ep. Ded., Lyke to them that eating fine Manchet, are angry with others that feede on Cheate breade. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* VII. (1586) 26 b, The second called Siligo they used in their fynest Cheate. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 154 The second [kind of bread] is the cheat or wheaton bread, so named bicause the coloure therof resembleth the graie or yellowish wheat. 1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 3 Their purest cheat, Thrice boulted, kneaded, and subdued in past. 1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 339 Our finest Manchet is made without Leaven, which maketh Cheat-Bread to be the lighter..and also the more wholesome. [1780 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* ii. (1816) 45, 41 kinds of wheaten bread.—the finest called Manchet the second cheat or trencher bread. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 79.]

Cheat (tʃīt), *v.* Also 5 **chetyn,** 7 **cheate.** [ME. *chete,* aphetic f. *achete* (ACHEAT), phonetic variant of *eschete,* ESCHEAT.]

† 1. *trans.* To escheat, confiscate. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chetyn, *confiscor, fisco.*

2. To defraud; to deprive *of* by deceit.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 70. 1594 — *Rich. III,* I. i. 19 Cheated of Feature by dissembling Nature. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Cheate,* to cousin, to deceiue. 1679 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 68, I am unwilling a rogue should cheat me of 5*l.* 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lady G. B.* ix. 6 The Scaffold of its prey to cheat. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 71 If they were to be cheated of their right. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 328 You are lazy and mean to cheat us out of a whole chapter.

3. To deceive, impose upon, trick.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 155 To cheat the eye with blear illusion. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 52 All Fanatics cheat themselves with Words, mistaking them for Things. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 78 They would not by any means cheat and impose upon them. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 386 Let us cheat ourselves, if it be a cheat, with this fancy.

4. *intr.* To deal fraudulently, practise deceit.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Discov.* iv, He would cheat for his relief. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 20 Cleon..could cheat at cards. *Mod.* Accused of cheating in an examination.

5. *trans.* To beguile (weariness, tedium, etc.).

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 406 ¶ 6 No Lay unsung to cheat the tedious Way. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. iv, The tuneless rhyme With which the warder cheats the time. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xi. 172 Devices by which the ladies..were wont to cheat fatigue.

† 6. To obtain by cheating. *Obs.*

1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. I. 119 Making restitution of thousands he has cheated. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. vi. 93 Something which for your honour they may cheat.

Cheatable (tʃī·tăb'l), *a.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be cheated, liable to be cheated. Hence **Cheatableness.** *rare.*

1647 *Power of Keys* iii. 29 These incautious, cheatable men. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 272 Cheatable excursionists. 1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. IV. 554 An easy cheatableness of heart.

Cheated (tʃī·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -ED [1].] Defrauded; deceived, tricked.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 14 ¶ 4 All the cheated People oppose the Man that would open their Eyes. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* IX. 42 Circles of..light Charm .. the cheated sight. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 247 Vixen laughed merrily at the image of that cheated lady.

Cheatee (tʃītī·). *colloq.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -EE.] One who is cheated.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* in *Dodsley* (1780) VII. 133 In this city No dwellers are but cheaters and cheatees. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 307 Reineke was not only the cheater ..but the cheatee. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. v. 74 The cheater and the cheatee (to parody law-jargon) are equally enjoying themselves.

Cheater (tʃī·tɔɪ). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 **cheitur,** 5 **chetowre,** 6 **chetor,** 6–7 **cheatour,** 7 **cheator,** 6– **cheater.** [ME. *chetour,* aphetic f. *achetour, eschetour,* ESCHEATOR.]

† 1. The officer appointed to look after the king's escheats; an escheator. (The 17th c. quots. show its passage into the later sense.) *Obs.*

c 1330 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 338 At justices, at shirreves, cheiturs, and chaunceler. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chetowre, *confiscator, caducarius.* 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living, Restit.* § 13 Cheaters of men's inheritances, unjust judges, etc. 1656 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 201 As a Cheater may pick the purses of innocent people, by showing them something like the Kings broad seal, which was his own forgery.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 111, I play'd the Cheater for thy Fathers hand. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iii. 77, I will be Cheaters to them both, and they shall bee Exchequers to mee. 1600 — *Sonn.* cli, Then gentle cheater urge not my amisse, Least guilty of my faults thy sweet selfe prove.

† 2. A dishonest gamester, a sharper. *Obs.*

1532 *Dice-Play* B iiij, They call theyr worthy arte by a newe found name, callinge themselues Chetors. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Fruites* xii. 169 Milk-maides to daunce, and cheaters to the dice. 1637 WOTTON *Let. Prof. Reg. Div. Cambr.*, That Pack of Reverend Cheaters, among whom Religion was shuffled like a pack of Cards, and the Dice were set upon us.

3. One who cheats or deals fraudulently; a deceiver; a swindler. (A systematic or habitual *cheater* is now called a CHEAT.)

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 52 Vnthrifts cheaters and the rest of their faction..were borne downe. 1614 [see CHEATEE]. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 81 It is the nature of Ambition to make men Lyars and Cheaters. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 134 Hard Texts are Nuts (I will not call them Cheaters). 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, It is the resource of cheaters, knaves, and cozeners. 1820 KEATS *Otho Gl.* v. v, I was the fool, she was the cheater! 1831–72 [see CHEATEE]. 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. vii. 201 What a cheater he is.

† 4 *Tame cheater*: ? a decoy duck or other tame animal used as a decoy. Shaks. plays on other senses, and Scott uses it with allusion to Shakspere's application of it to Pistol.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. iv. 105 Hee's no Swaggerer (Hostesse): a tame Cheater, hee: you may stroake him as gently, as a Puppie Greyhound. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid Inn* IV. ii, You..will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. iii, Sinking from ruffling bullies into tame cheaters.

Cheater, obs. form of CHATTER.

Cheatery (tʃī·təri). Also 6 **chetory,** 8–9 *Sc.* **cheatry, cheatrie.** [f. CHEAT *v.* or CHEATER: see -ERY.] The practice of cheating; swindling, trickery.

1532 *Dice-Play* D vij, Now I vnderstand by what chetory it was woon. 1678–1712 FOUNTAINHALL *Dec. Sessions* I. 359 (Jam.) Their cheatry, falshood, and unfaithfulness to their trust. 1823 GALT *Entail* xci, Ye Goliath of cheatrie! 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. iii. 176 If thou only cheat five times a-day, and give a tenth of thy cheatery to the poor. 1867 STUBBS *Gesta Regis Hen. II,* II. Pref., Much room for exaction, cheatery, and litigation.

attrib. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXV, Warrants and poindings and apprizings, and a' that cheatry craft. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 150 Maids are witches—we the fools They cast their cheatrie glamour on.

Cheating (tʃī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CHEAT. † a. Confiscation of an escheat (*obs.*). b. Fraud, deceit, swindling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chetynge, *confiscacio.* 1532 *Dice-Play* B v, The first..ground of Chetinge is..a studdy to seme to be, and not to be in deede. *a* 1734 NORTH *Sir D. North* 134 Falsities, such as cheating by Weights or Measures. 1845 POLSON *Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 816/1 Cheating is the obtaining from any one, under false pretences, any chattels, money or valuable security, with intent to cheat or defraud him of the same. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* IV. iii, 'But, Bob,' said Maggie, looking serious, 'that's cheating'.

Cheating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That cheats; fraudulent, swindling, deceitful.

1532 *Dice-Play* D iij, Such cheting craftes. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. Introd. § 19 A vicious cheating knave. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi, That Old Lewis Baboon, it is the cheatingest, contentious Rogue, upon the Face of the Earth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 158 The cheating tradesman..shall be deprived of his goods.

Cheaunce, obs. form of CHANCE.

Cheavin, obs. form of CHEVIN, chub.

Cheaw, obs. variant of CHAW, jaw.

Cheb: see CHEBULE.

Cheba·cco. [app. a. Pg. *xabeco* (pronounced ʃabe·ko), OSp. *xabeque,* and so the same word as CHEBEC, XEBEC. (Knight, *Pract. Dict. Mech.* gives it under the form *chebec.*)

(By Worcester and Webster conjectured to be named from *Chebacco,* old name of Essex in Massachusetts.)]

Chebacco-boat: A kind of vessel employed in the Newfoundland fisheries; called also *pinkstern.*

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 92 Innumerable voyages aboard men-of-war and merchant-men, fishing schooners and chebacco boats.

Chebec, -ck (ʃibe·k). Also written *shebeck,* and now usually XEBEC. [a. F. *chebec*; in OF. *chabec,* Sp. *jabeque,* OSp. *xabeque, -veque,* Pg. *xabeco, -veco,* OPg. *enxabeque,* It. *sciabecco, zambecco, stambecco,* mod.Arab. شباك *shabbāk, shobbāk,* Turkish سنبكى *sunbekī* (Meninski, 1680). Ulterior origin uncertain. (Jal shows that the vessel was originally a fishing-boat.)]

A small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean, a XEBEC; it resembles the felucca, but is rigged with square besides lateen-sails.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 262 It consists .. of twenty-six men of war, thirteen frigates, two packet-boats, eight chebecks. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily,* Three of their [Turks'] chebecks ran into a small harbour .. and carried off six merchant-ships. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 158 Twelve chebecks, each of two 24-pounders. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Comm. Chebec,* a kind of naval craft.

Cheboll, cheboule: see CHIBOL.

‖ **Chebule** (kĕbū·l). Also 7 **cheboule, cheb.** [a. F. *chébule,* It. *chebuli* (Pegolotti has *c.* 1303 *chebuli mirabolani*) pronounced *kebūli*; according to Thevenot, *c* 1665, ad. Urdú *Kābulī* ('les Orientaux les appellent *Cabuly*') of Cabul, it being imported thence into India. (Yule.) Florio 1598 has *chebuli,* Cotgr. 1611 *chebule.*]

The dried prune-like astringent fruit of *Terminalia Chebula,* a tree of Central Asia, etc., imported commercially under the name of myrobalan. Also *attrib.*

[1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. iv. (Arb.) 151 *Mirobalanes* ..which the phisitians caule *Emblicos* and *Chebulos.*] 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Day's Mirth* Wks. 1873 I. 60 If there be any cheboules in your napkins. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 530 Take bark of the yellow Myrobalans and of Chebs. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 742/2 The chebule myrobalan.

Hence **Chebu·lic** *a.*, of the nature of a chebule.

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Myrobalan,* The third, chebulic myrobalans, the size of a date, of a yellowish brown, pointed at the end. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1132/1 The principal kinds of Myrobalan are the Chebulic..and the Belleric.

Chechin, obs. form of CHEQUEEN.

Checiple, obs. form of CHASUBLE.

Check (tʃek), *int.* & *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **chek,** (4 **cheke, cheekke,** 4–5 **chekke,** 5 **chicke, chak**), 6–9 **checque,** 7–9 **cheque,** (7 **cheeque**), 4– **check.** [ME. *chek, chak,* aphetic f. **eschek, -chak,* a. OF. *eschec, -ek, -eq, eschac,* in ONF. *eskec, escac,* Pr. *escac,* It. *scacco* 'check' in chess, med. L. *scaccus, scāchus*; cf. also the parallel forms Sp. *jaque,* OSP. *xaque* 'check', Pg. *xaque* 'check' and 'shah' (of Persia). Adapted form (immed. from Arabic) of Pers. شاه *shāh* 'king', also the 'King' in chess; in this specific sense the Pers. word was taken into Arabic, where arose the phrase شاه مات *shāh māt*(*a,* 'the King is dead', i.e. can make no further move: see CHECKMATE. (This has been taken back into Persian in the form *shāh māt gardad* = the *shāh* becomes *māt.*) In a MS. written in Sevilla in 1283, *shāh* is made in OSp. *xaque* (*x* = *sh*), and *shāh māt*(*a* appears as *xaque mate.* But the adoption of the words in Romanic took place some centuries earlier, the common Romanic form taken by *shāh* being *scāc-, scacc-,* as in the med.L., It., Pr., and Fr. forms given above. Thence also the MHG. *schāch,* Ger. *schach,* Du. *skaak,* Icel. *skák,* Da. *skak,* Sw. *schack* 'check' and 'chess' (in the latter sense also *schach-spiel, skaakspel,* etc. = check-play). The general meaning in Romanic is 'check'; for the name of the game the plural is used in med.L. *scacci,* It. *scacchi,* Pr. *escacos,* F. *échecs*: see CHESS.

From its use in chess the word has been widely transferred in French and English. In the sense-extension the sb. and vb. have acted and reacted on each other, so that it is difficult to trace and exhibit the order in which special senses arose.]

A. *int.* A call at chess by which notice is given to the opponent that a move has been made which

exposes his King; one says also *Check to your King!* and even *Check to your Queen!* Also *fig.*

† *Check-rook*: the call of check when at the same time one of the rooks is threatened with capture.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) p. 426 (Zup.) Ate ches þai sett hem to playn .. þurch a chek Fabour seyd, for sob, Sadok in hert wex wrob. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 669 Therewith Fortune said Checke here, And mate in the mid point of the checkere. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii, The kyng .. ought to take hede that he stonde not so that a knyght or another sayth chek rook: than the kyng loseth the rook. 1656 BEALE *Chesse-pl.* 8 No piece can take him [the king], but must only salute him with the word check. 1791 W. TAYLOR tr. *Lessing's Nathan* II. i. (Tauchn. 1868) 41 (*Saladin & Sittah playing chess*) *Sittah.* I move—So—Now then—Check! and Check again! 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 45 When a player gives check, and fails to give notice by crying 'Check!' his adversary need not, unless he think proper, place his king out of check, or cover. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xxxix, 'Check, certainly', said Flaxman to himself ruefully.. 'not mate, I hope, if one can but find out how not to be a fool in future'.

B. *sb.*

1. *Chess.* The act of threatening the King; the position of the King when he is exposed to the attack of one of the opponent's men; if there is no escape from *check*, it is *checkmate* and the game is over.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (1844) 23 After chec for the roke ware sore the mate. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Donner vn eschec*, to giue a check. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 22 Chesse..is a game, sayde she, that the first danger is but a checke, the worst, the giuing of a mate. 1614 SAUL *Chess play* To Rdr., None of the Kings can take a man that standeth on a guard, 'Twere checke at once if he doe so. 1656 BEALE *Chesse-pl.* 5 The Knight's .. check, because it cannot be covered, the King must either remove out of check, or cause him to be taken .. [else] it is Check mate. 1848 STAUNTON *Chess Pl. Handbk.* 20 When the Piece moved does not itself give check, but unmasks another which does, it is called a discovered check. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 42 When your King is attacked by any piece he is said to be in check..you must then put your King out of check by..interposing one of your own men between the checking piece and your King, thus 'covering' check, as it is termed.

† **2.** In early use, *fig.* and *transf.*, in various shades of meaning, referring in some way to the 'check' in chess. *Obs.*

a. An attack.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1238 He watz mayster of his men & myȝty him seluen, þe chef of his cheualrye his chekkes to make. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1820 Þey handled bope sore þer nekkes, Chynnes, chekes, gef harde chekkes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 231 In sodeyn reses and chekkes [*incursionibus*]. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1986 ffor-thi the kynge chargez hym .. Cheftayne of the cheekke, with chevalrous knyghttez. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 233 (Jam.) And Fergy Flitsy yeid befoir, Chiftane of that chef chak.

b. *To win* or *achieve a check*: to succed in inflicting a reverse or defeat on the foe; to win an advantage in a contest.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1107, & quat chek so ȝe acheue, chaunge me þer-forne. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1539 We hafe eschewede this chekke, thurghe chance of oure Lorde. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* lxxi, A noble cheke here wonn hafe ȝee. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3098 Was noȝt Sexes him-selfe þe souereynest in erth, And cheued him of cheualry chekis out of nombre.

c. An act that gives trouble, or is harmful; an evil turn or trick.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 Þou has broken it alle, & don him many ille chek. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 107 (Ld. Ilchester's MS.) Þair sire..chastised not his children of her euel chekkes. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 914 When Beryn passid was vii yeer, & grewe in more age He wrouȝt ful many an evill chek. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4042 It was Amalekes That hath doon him so foule chekkes.

d. Contention; quarrel; strife.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 In alle þis ilk chek of Roberd & Henry, Bituex þam wex contek.

† **3.** A taunting call; a bitter reproach. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B iv/1 Jacke with the bushe shall taunt thee with a chek. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 300 Let se, this checke if ye voide canne. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* xii. 17 Yf any man perhappes offende you, gyue not checke for checke, ne one wrong for an other. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Coming Holy Ghost* I. (1859) 458 Counted woorthy to suffer rebukes, and checkes for the Name .. of Christ Jesus. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* Introd., She loaded her with checks and taunts.

† **4.** A reproof, reprimand, rebuke. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1540 ELYOT *Image Gou.* (1556) 4 The terrible checke that the good maister in the gospell gave to his idell servaunt. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 551 The Captaine .. had a great checke of the gouernour because he had not gone forwards. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Sept., I was very angry, and..did give him a very great check for it, and so to bed. 1679–80 C. HATTON *Corr.* (1878) 220 His Majesty gave him a severe checke. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxi, He became acquainted with the proctor betimes. But all the checks he received were insufficient to moderate his career.

† **b.** (without *pl.*) Reproof, censure, rebuke. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 113 Yet peradventure they shall not excuse our Justice of the Peace from checke and blame. 1623 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 291 III. 153 The Lord Marquess..hath had in the Spanish Court some check of late for forgetting himself so farre, etc. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* in *Wks.* (1726) I. 48 We..do intreat that we may have some Letter of Check to such Persons.

5. A sudden arrest given to the career or onward course of anything by some obstruction or opposition; a rebuff, repulse, reverse.

Quot. 1330 is doubtful: cf. 2 c.

[*c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 151 Þe folk..þer ȝates ageyn him sperd, & wild not lat him in .. & for þei did þat chek, an oth he suore to gram.] 1515 *Scot. Field* 470 Then betide a chicke, that Cheshire men felden. 1625 BACON *Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 297 They must haue some Checke or Arrest in their Fortunes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 265 A basket was sunk..to a certain depth of water, which gave a check to the boat's motion. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 303 The check which it would give to industry. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 241 The first great check that had ever been given to the arms of Lewis.

b. *spec.* A slight military reverse or repulse.

1793 CAPT. BENTINCK in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 29 Under the supposition that we first take Condé, then carry Famars, and meet with no kind of check. 1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 94 We have reports of our check in Holland, September 19th, and of our complete victory on the 24th.

c. A sudden stopping of the breath; a consonant produced by this means, a stopped consonant, 'stop', or 'mute', as *k, t, p, g, d, b.*

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (J.) The letters have the natural production by several checks or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath or voice.

d. *Hunting*: A stop in the progress of the hounds through failure of the scent.

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 213 When hounds are put to a check on a high road, by the fox being headed back, etc. 1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xxiii, The stag..sped..six miles on end without halt or hindrance, and the hounds ran him without a check.

6. *Hawking.* A false stoop, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, and pursues some baser game that crosses her flight. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii, Haukes, best preued, sumtime a check can make, Yet for a faute the foule is not forsake. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* I. ii, The free haggard will make an hundred checks To shew her freedom. *a* 1641 SUCKLING (J.) A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to go out on check.

b. Base game, such as rooks, crows, doves, etc., which induce a hawk to 'check'.

1575 TURBERV. *Falcourie* 110 If your hawke go out to anye checke and kill a doove or a crow or anye other checke and feede upon it. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 27 Take a fit houre at euening when all check be past. 1621 MARKHAM *Art of Fowling* (1655) 164.

c. *To fly at check*: to pursue such game. Also transf. *To run at check*: said of dogs.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxvi. When..Some falcon .. the quarry miss'd, Straight flies at check, and clips it down the wind? *c* 1700 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 331 Like ill-bred Spaniels, they run at Check on a false Scent.

7. A sharp stoppage of motion; an interruption in a course, a sudden stoppage or pause.

1532 *Dice-Play* 1 And he agein at eche check in our walking caste earnest lokes vpon me. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 94 Postes like the command'ment of a King, Sans checke, to good and bad. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* II, In they came from the yard without check.

† **b.** *To take check*: to stop short (as if checked), 'pull up'; to take offence. *Obs.*

1663 *Aron-bimn.* 51 Therefore our Consciences do take check at it, being afraid the Lord should upbraid us. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* II. i, Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects Take check, and think it strange? perhaps revolt? *c* 1700 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 465 Debauchees will take Check at the Fredom of these Papers. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 380 One man will be oblig'd to take cheque upon a disappointment, and retreat sooner than another.

† **8.** A stoppage of wages or a fine for non-fulfilment of duties or transgression of rules, inflicted upon servants of the royal household, etc.; the amount stopped. (See CHECK *v.* 9.) *Obs.*

1526 *Househ. Ord.* 230 The defaulkation and check of wages of all them which shall be absent. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 892/2 Yeomen of the gard, which before hauing twelue pence the daie with checke, were now allowed six pence the daie without checke. 1598 *Old Cheque Bk. of Chapel Royal* (Camd. Soc. 1872) 67 All and every checke and checkes..inflicted upon any Gentleman or other member of the Chappell by the Subdeane for breakinge of any of the statutes and orders..shalbe staied and taken by oure Clearke of the Checke..out of the offenders boord wages..and the same monye by checke or checkes soe staied and taken upp, the Clearke of oure Checke shall accounte for. 1663 *Ibid.* 82 The check for absence on ordinary weeke dayes shall be twelve pence every service. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 212 The whole band are to attend at the four principal Feasts of the year..under penalty of the cheque.

9. Restraint upon action or conduct by a supervising or controlling power.

1579 GOSSON *Ephem.* 61 b, When loue commaundes, we must receiue the check, He rules, and euery god obayes his becke. 1601 *Househ. Ord.* 287 The Clerke of the Kitchen ..hath..a checke over all the officers in the same. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 326/1 He also keeps Checque, by calling all the Workmen twice a day to their Labour. 1665 SIR W. COVENTRY in Pepys (*Corresp.* Nov. 7.) For a neglect of keeping a good checque upon his Purser. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 320 It is better the child should stand in awe of the old man in the cupboard .. than be under no check at all. 1860 MILL *Repr. Gov.* (1865) 47/2 Its own proper work, that of superintendence and check. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 47 No reasonable man or woman..would..be capable of receiving effective check or guidance from beliefs that would have sunk..to the level of doubtful guesses.

b. *In check*: under restriction of freedom of movement or action, under control. So formerly *at one's check, out of check.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 78 Seeing our case is out of that checke. And as our case is not checked by God's law, etc. 1579 GOSSON *Ephem.* 47 To confesse their owne weakenes which stand at his checke. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 61/1 Bearing themselues for gouernors out of checke. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 145 A powerful prince.. who could hold the Turks in check. 1851 GALLENGA tr. *Mariotti's Italy* 305 His task was..to keep Nugent in check. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 147 The common law of the desert found itself kept in check by the statute law of Palestine.

10. Any person or thing that checks, or acts as a stop or restraint.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1712) I. 55 He [the Earl of Manchester] was unhappily too much used as a Check upon the Lord Coventry. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Oct., He was a cheque to their engrossing the whole trade of the Navy-office. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* (Globe) 500 A satirical poet is the check of the laymen on bad priests. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 317 These imposts, if too heavy, are a check and cramp upon trade. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) I Of the checks to population. 1885 *Law Times* 16 May 38/1 The magistrate may be necessary as a check on the doctor.

b. *Mechanics.* (See quots.)

1796 J. BOYS *Agric. of Kent* (1813) 52 A strong chain..so fixed, as by means of notches (or a pin called a check) to let the whole plough out a greater length from the axle. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 37 In the inside of the stuffing box a small projecting ring, called a check, is cast, on which rests a brass ring, ground exactly to the size of the piston rod, which passes through it steam-tight.

c. *Angling.* In the reel of a fishing rod, a contrivance for marking, by the clicking of a wheel, the running out of the line.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 18 The best reels for bottom-fishing are the plain reels with a light check.

d. *Music.* A part of the action of a pianoforte fixed at the back part of the key, to catch the hammer and prevent its retouching the strings.

1879 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 341/1 In cottage pianofortes or pianinos that have check actions the check is placed before the hammer, and a stud projecting from the butt of the hammer comes in contact with the check.

11. Control by which accuracy, correctness, or agreement of facts and their representation, is secured.

1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 142 That the said Warren Hastings, by uniting the supply and the check in the same hands, did..disobey the company's specifick orders. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 101 The foreman on shore to take an account of every thing .. under the check of the engineer or his deputy when on shore.

12. One employed to check or control; a checker.

1774 BARCLAY *Dict. Check..*a person who examines any account. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* III. 353 (Hoppe) One gentleman told me he employed a 'ladylike,' and, as he believed, trusty woman as a 'check.'

13. A mark made against an item in an account, list, &c., to show that it has been 'checked', i. e. compared and found correct.

14. A means to ensure accuracy, correctness, security from fraud, etc.: as

† **a.** The counterfoil of a bank bill, draft, etc.

1706–1782 [see CHEQUE 1].

b. A token, usually a memorandum of receipt, a ticket, or piece of metal duly stamped or numbered, used for the purpose of identification, or as evidence of ownership or title: given, e. g. to the owner of luggage on a railway (as in U. S.), or to one who temporarily leaves luggage, cloaks, portable articles, at the cloak-room of a railway-station, place of entertainment, etc., to enable him to identify and re-claim the same; to a person temporarily leaving a theatrical performance, or going upon the platform of a railway, to allow him to pass the gate-keeper again without payment; to a purchaser in a co-operative or other store as his voucher for a share in a dividend, etc., etc.

1812 [see CHECK-TAKER]. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 4 Sept. 146/1 They will deny the receipt of a check, and exact the fare again. 1858 J. F. REDFIELD *Law Railw.* (1869) II. 37 Railways have made their checks evidence in regard to the delivery of baggage. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. iv. 32 As to your luggage, you need not trouble your head about it, as you have your 'check'.

15. A counter used in games at cards. *U. S.* Hence (*colloq.*) *To hand in one's checks*: to die.

1870 BRET HARTE *Outcasts Poker Flat* (Hoppe) Beneath this tree lies the body of J. O. who .. handed in his checks on the 7th December, 1850. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. at Home* II. (Hoppe) You see one of the boys has passed in his checks.

† **16.** Short for CHECK-ROLL, list of servants enrolled. *In check*: enrolled on a check-roll. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xvi, Nine score in check attending in their court, Whom honour'd Knighthood knits in mutual bands. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii. (1614) 13 Thou shalt be my Knight, and bee enrolled in my Checke, with a Fee answerable to thy worth.

† **17.** *As sure as check*: (cf. *chequer-pay* in CHEQUER). *Obs.*

a 1659 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* (1673) 464 Let the Proverb As sure as Check bayl me from the least suspicion of hyperboly.

18. *Clerk of the Check*: the title of officers in the

royal household, keeping the check-roll and having control of the yeomen of the guard and other servants, 'checking' the observance of their duties, their payment, etc.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. xii, Retourned by the two clarkes Comptrollers, the clarkes of the Checque, and clarkes marshalles. *a* 1561 G. CAVENDISH *Life of Wolsey* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* I. 348 Then had he a Clerke of the Checke, as well upon his Chaplaines, as of his Yeomen of his Chamber. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* cxliv, To setten downe a bill of charge, There is no Auditor, ne Clerke of Check Can penne it bet then he. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 83 Her Majesty's Body-guard of Yeomen of the Guard .. Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant, Lieut. Col. Francis Baring .. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms .. Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant, Major Philip L. Tillbrook.

† b. Formerly the title of officers of control appointed in the royal ports and dockyards (also occasionally to land forces). *Obs.*

1637 HEYWOOD *R. Ship* 47 Master Francis Shelton, Clerke of the Checke, whose industry and care, in looking to the Workmen imployed in this Architecture, hath beene a great furtherance to expedite the businesse. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 23 July, Comes sudden news..from the Clerk of the Cheque at Gravesend, that there were thirty sail of Dutch men-of-war coming up into the Hope. 1705 *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4166/1 The Muster-Books returned from the Clerks of the Checque of the said Ports. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5278/8 Matthew Pennefather, Esq., to be Muster-Master-General, and Clerk of the Checque of all His Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in Ireland. 1814 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 514 The Clerk of the Cheque of the Royal Hospital [Greenwich]. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli, To request my commission to be forwarded to the clerk of the cheque at Plymouth.

19. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *check-experiment*; *check-bitted, check-free* adjs.; **check-action** (see 10 d above); †**check-reel**, a reel provided with a check to control the quantity of thread wound up; **check-winch**, a winch on the reel of a fishing-rod provided with a check (cf. 10 c). Also CHECK-TAKER, etc. (For other comb. see after the vb.)

1845 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 288 A *check experiment. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 50 A fiery steed but bridled, *check-bitted by innumerable straps and considerations. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 162 *Check-free licentiousnesse. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* Pref. 22 To introduce the Practice of *Check-reels every where. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iii. 345 The reel should be a large-barrelled *check-winch.

Check (tʃek), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **checque, cheque.** [Goes with CHECK *v.*[2], either as its verbal sb., or as short for *checker, chequer.*]

1. *Her.* and *gen.* A pattern of cross lines forming small squares, as in a chess-board.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 189 He bare a Chek of goulis clere, An Egle of goolde abrode displayed. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 15 Cheuerons..Checkes, and suche lyke stande upon geometricall proportiones. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 389 The one half plain, the other wrought in cheque. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 73, I cut several ornaments and checks for the bills. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 617 And Jenny .. Displays a napkin of enormous check. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 3.

2. A fabric woven or printed with such a pattern. Also *attrib.*, as in *check kersey*; *check handkerchief, apron*; *check pattern, trade*, etc.

1614 W. PEYTON *Voy.* § 2 (1625) in Purchas *Pilgrimes* IV. xv, Indicoes of two sorts, Checques the courser. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxi, A couple of old check shirts. 1756 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 457 I should be glad of 30 yards of check. 1820 LAMB *Elia, Christ's Hosp.*, A large blue check handkerchief. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/6 Looms for weaving checks and trouserings.

Check, *sb.*[3] Another spelling of CHEQUE.

Check, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* = CHACK *sb.*[3], the Wheat-ear.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 547 The check, the linnet, and the sparrow.

Check, *sb.*[5] Var. of CHICK[2], screen. (E. Ind.)

Check (tʃek), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **chek(e,** 5 **chekk-yn,** (*Sc.* **chak**), 5-6 **chek,** 6-7 **checke,** 8 **cheque, checque,** (*Sc.* 9 **chack**), 6- **check.** [ME. *chek-en,* aphetic f. *achek-*, **eschek-*, a. OF. *eschequier, eschecqu-er* (in ONF. *eskek-ier*) to play chess, give check to; also in pa. pple *eschequié*, Cotgr. *eschequé*, It. *scaccato*, med.L. *scaccātus* chequered, f. the sb. *eschec, eskek, scacco,* CHECK[1], q.v.]

1. *Chess.* To attack the opponent's King by placing a man so that he could, at his next move, take the King if the latter were an ordinary piece; to give check to, place in check. Cf. CHECK *sb.*[1] 1.

1614 SAUL *Chessplay* To Rdr., But as they [pawnes] march who so they finde doe in their colour stande, Such may they kill or checke aslope to the right or left hand. 1656 BEALE *Chess-Play* 3 So also doth he [the pawn] check, (that is give notice to) the adverse King that he can take him. 1825 MACAULAY *Misc. Poems* (1860) 390 We check and take, exult and fret. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 42.

b. *fig.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* xxx. 306 What? spek I say, thou foulyng, evyl mot thou fare! Loke up, the devyl mote the cheke! 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 149 And so perhaps she might both checke And give the foole a mate. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 9 Such dydoppers must be taken vp, els theile not stick to check the king. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 123. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xvi. The Churchmen checked them often, but could never give them the mate.

†**2.** To come into collision with, strike, hit. *Obs.*

1576 GOSSON *Spec. Hum.* iii. (Arb.) 76 The prime of youth, whose greene vnmellowde yeares With hoysed head doth checke the loftie skies. 1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii. (1878) 20 And when he rid, his Hatt would check the signes.

† b. *intr.* To clash, come into hostile contact or collision. Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* To Rdr. (1834) 8 Neither is it meet to make them [saints] check with our Saviour Christ, much less then to make them checkmate. 1612 BACON *Ess. Love* (Arb.) 446 For if it [Loue] checke once with businesse, it troubleth Mens fortunes. 1632 *Stow's Chron.* 742 There checked with him at the entring thwart the Towne, sixe Gallies: but they in short time retired vnder their fortresses.

II. To stop sharply or suddenly.

3. To arrest, stop, or retard the onward motion or course of (a *person* or *thing*).

[*c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2093 When they metten in that place, They wer a-cheked bothe two.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 287 Barre we þe ȝates. Cheke we and cheyne we and eche chyne stoppe. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 156 The ambitious mind of the man, that even from his youth was ever to checke at the highest. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 126 As one who checks a fiend-drawn charioteer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 7. 51 Asperities..which incessantly check its [an avalanche's] descent. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ii. 6 Few fortresses checked the march of [the] armies.

4. *spec.* † **a.** ? To challenge (a sentinel). (Cf. *check-watch*, s.v. CHECK-.) *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 817 To chak the wache Wallace and x had beyn Rydand about.

b. Naut. *To check a bowline*: to slacken it and belay it again. *To check a brace*: to ease it off when found to be too stiffly extended. *To check a cable*: to stopper it, when running out. *Check her* (a ship): stop her way. (Adm. Smyth.)

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, Check her as she swings.

c. To pull (a rein).

c 1720 GAY *Apparition*, And now he checks the rein, and halts. — *Birth of Squire*, O check the foamy bit! nor tempt thy fate: Think on the murders of a five barr'd gate.

†**5.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To stop short; to stand *at*; to wince, take offence (*at*). *Obs.*

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Lit. French Lawy.* III. iii, A true friend should not checke at the hazard of a life. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* v. i. 49, I tamely beare Wrongs that a slave-born Muscovite would check at. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* (1718) Introd. 2 Let not the tender eye check, to see the allusion to our blessed Saviour figured in these Types. 1657 JER. TAYLOR *Let.* in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 98 That which you check at is the immortality of the soul. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xli. § 13 You may feel him check and tug at it. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 34 No man checks or takes offence at customs or ceremonies, he sees every day.

b. *Hunting.* Of dogs: To stop through loss of scent, or to make sure of its direction.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 255 Ah! yet once more They're check'd—hold back with speed—on either Hand They flourish round. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* III. (1868) 38 At last they struck upon the scent of the blood, and they checked for a moment to make sure.

6. *Hawking.* **a.** *To check at the fist*: to refuse to come to, recoil from, 'shy' *at* the fist.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Courte?* 732 Till he cheked at the fist. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 240 The hauke may check, that now comes fair to fiist. 1618 LATHAM 2*nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 37 She will neuer vnderstand what it is to checke at the fist: but..wil proue a certaine and bold commer.

b. See quot. 1615, 1852; and cf. CHECK *sb.* 6. (Sir Walter Scott's archaic use appears to be erroneous, since one falcon does not 'check' at another, and Marmion would not figure himself as 'base game' crossing the path of nobler quarry.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 71 Like the Haggard, checke at euery Feather That comes before his eye. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* Words of Art expl., *Checke*, or to kill Checke, is when Crows, Rooks, Pies, or other birds comming in the view of the Hawke, she forsaketh her naturall flight to flie at them. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. vi, E'en such a falcon on his shield..The golden legend bore aright, Who checks at me, to death is dight. 1852 BURTON *Falconry Vall. Indus* iii. 31 She 'checked' first at one bird, then at the other .. [*footnote*, To 'check' is to forsake the quarry, and fly at any chance bird that crosses the path].

†**7.** *trans.* To keep back or off *from*. *Obs.*

1597 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 313 A wreath of boughs To check the sun from her brows.

†**8.** To reject, throw back. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 404 A spring boiling out of the ground with such a force, that it scorneth and checketh any thing that is throwne into it. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 13 Those Easterly Monsoons always bring strong Currents with them from the Eastward, which check'd him over to the Coast of Magadoxa.

†**9.** To stop (a person) from receiving a part of his wages, as a fine or penalty; to fine, mulct. *To be checked*: to have one's wages stopped. *Obs.*

1526 *Househ. Ord.* 233 To be checkt of three dayes Wages. 1539 *Ibid.* in Thynne *Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 34 The Clerkes Comptrolers .. shall dayly .. default and check the Wages of all such as he shall finde to be absent without lycence. 1618 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (1872) 75 For all these thinges..he shalbe checked the soume of forty shillinges to be staied to his Majestes use out of wages next growinge and due to him. 1705 *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4166/1 All such Mariners..shall be Chequed out of Wages only from the respective Times they ought to have returned. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. (1743) 211 If any Gentleman-Pensioner in Ordinary fail in his attendance, he shall be chequed with the loss of three days' wages. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 61 If they do not attend their musters, they are checked of their pay.

III. To taunt, etc.

†**10.** To reproach, taunt, revile. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 Neyther yet vpbrayde ne checke hym. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xv. 32 And they that were crucified with him, checked him also [so 1539 CRANMER, 1557 *Geneva*]. 1530 PALSGR. 482/2. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *John* ix. 28 Then checked they hym, and sayd, Be thou his disciple: we be Moses disciples. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (1868) 32 With these speeches they did check me, and I said, etc. .. wherefore they did greatly reuile me. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 49.

11. To rebuke, reprove, reprimand. *arch.* or *dial.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshm.* (1847) Introd. 56 Still muste thou stande, or els shalt thou be chekt. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 38 Land-lordes by the wai checked for Rent-raisyng. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xl. (1591) 77 He checked the Generals for their slacknesse. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 346 His majestie yesterday checkt a young lord for swearing within his hearing. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 75 ¶ 15 The parson made no difficulty to check me when I was pert. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 427 The little flower her vanity shall check. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xii, Young enough to be checked for speech on subjects which they had spoken mistakenly about when he was in his cradle.

†**12.** intr. *To check at*: to aim reproof or censure at; to animadvert severely upon. *Obs.*

1642 *View of Print. Bk.* 4 How he checks at the King for using the word [Grace]. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 373 Tiberius hereupon sent letters to the Senate, severely checking at Caninius.

IV. To restrain, control.

13. (*fig.* from 3.) To stop (action, growth, exhibition of feeling, and the like); to stay the course of; to repress, restrain.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxviii. (1887) 108 The execution being checkt with a number of accidentarie occurrences, which art cannot comprehend. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 213 If I can checke my erring loue, I will, If not, to compasse her Ile vse my skill. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xv, Men as plants increase, Cheared and checkt euen by the selfe-same skie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 853 Half his strength he put not forth, but check'd His Thunder in mid Volie. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 178 His fury was checked. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. 43 She could perceive that he was rather offended, and therefore checked her laugh. 1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 313 The scurvy cannot be checked. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 157 The multiplication of animals is checked only by want of food, and by the hostility of races. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 149 Mr. Baldwin checked the enthusiasm of his visitors.

refl. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 109 He .. was about to cover his face with his hands, but checked himself. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* iii, She would have spoken to tell her husband her fears, but checked herself.

14. To hold in check or restraint; to curb, control; to act as a check on.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 138 Checke..the peruersnesse of mens wills. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxv. (1840) 164 To check this fort, the Christians built a tower on ships. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 52 Have they not been bold of late to check the Common Law? 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xiv. 241 These Arts .. have a natural Tendency towards Corruption, unless checked and chastised by wholesome Institutions. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xviii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 133 In England, the strong classes check the weaker. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* viii. 172 Cases in which one train of physical consequences is checked by the operation of another.

b. To rein. *poet.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 12 O Phœbus! hadst thou neuer giuen consent, That Phaeton should checke thy fiery Steeds. 1632 MILTON *Il Penser.* 59 While Cynthia checks her dragon yoke Gently o'er th' accustom'd oak.

†**15.** *intr.* To act as a check *upon*. *Obs. rare.*

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* III. i, Lead to the Temple: I'll avoid his Presence; It checks too strong upon me.

16. *trans.* To control (a statement, account, etc.) by some method of comparison; to compare one account, observation, entry, etc., with another, or with certified data, with the object of ensuring accuracy and authenticity. Also *to check a person* (in his account, execution of duty, etc.).

1695 *Minutes of Court of Bank of Eng.* 15 May, Ordered that these words following vizt. 'This note to be currant onely for a Twelvemonth and may bee chequ'd att the Bank, when desired, gratis' Bee added at the Bottome of the New Bank Notes [i.e. cash notes]. *Ibid.* 21 Aug., Ordered that noe Bank Bills brought in bee either allowed or paid or changed till they bee first checqued. 1755 JOHNSON *Check*, to compare a bank note or other bill with the correspondent paper. 1758 *Let. on State of Navy* 24 The Commissioners.. are not possessed of the Books..of other Vouchers, whereby they can examine and check these Tickets. *Ibid.* 35 Dead and discharged Tickets .. are paid at the Navy-Office, without being chequed. 1768 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 164 The one observation checqued with the other, will..differ by the quantity of 31″. 1774-82 BARCLAY *Dict. Check* vb. .. in *Commerce*, to compare the flourished or ornamented part of a draught or bank-bill with that which remains in the book from whence it was cut. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 398, I have checked this account ..and find it to be correct. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 382 The .. clerks .. check the weights. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 15 Dec., We have no means of checking all these statements.

b. *To check off*: to mark as examined and found correct; to 'tick off' as passed or duly entered.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Nearly every other member..pulled a written paper from his pocket, to check Mr. Pugstyles off, as he read the questions. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 46/2 The signer's name is .. checked off on the ..list by a third officer.

V. 17. *intr.* To draw a cheque (*upon* a person, *for* an amount). *U.S.*

1843 POE *Murders Rue M.* Wks. 1864 I. 190 Had checked for nothing until the third day before her death, when she took out in person the sum of 4000 francs. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* I. xvi. 323 To check upon him for $500.

Check (tʃek), *v.*[2] Also 8–9 **checque**, 9 **cheque**. [Goes with CHECK *sb.*[2], either as short for *checker*, *chequer*; or aphetic f. **escheck*, a. OF. *eschequier*, in Godefroy only in pa.pple. *eschequié*, *eschiqué* in same sense; in Eng. also the pa. pple. CHECKED, CHEQUED, is the part most in use.]

1. *trans.* To mark with a chess-board pattern, mark out or cut in squares (*obs.*); to mark with a pattern of crossing lines.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekkyn [1499 checken], *scacciſico.* *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 141 Whan ye þat venesoun so haue chekkid hit, with þe fore parte of youre knyfe þat ye hit owt kytt. 1513 *Bk. Kernynge* ibid. 273 Custarde, cheke them inche square that your souerayne may ete therof. 1800 CANNING *Anti-Jacobin, Rovers,* Sweet kerchief, check'd with heavenly blue.

2. *transf.* To variegate with rays or bands of different colours; to chequer. *rare.*

1590 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 44 He .. checkt the night with the golden rayes that gleamed from his lookes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 184 A glimpse of moonlight checq'd the plain.

†**3.** *fig.* To chequer, diversify, cloud. *Obs.*

[1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xiv. (1840) 24 Their first setting forth .. was checked with bad success.] 1790 *Town Talk* 5 The boy's countenance, that was chequed and overcast with blindness.

Check *v.*[3] var. of CHICK.

Check-, in *comb.* [from the stem of CHECK *v.*[1].] Used *attrib.* 'that serves to "check" or control', as *check-block, -list, -ligament,* †*-thong, -ticket, -valve, -weight, -wheel,* etc.; **check-book**, a book in which items of control are entered (but see also CHEQUE); **check-brace**, (see quot.); **check-bridge**, the fire-bridge of a boiler furnace; **check-clerk**, a clerk who checks accounts, lists, or any proceedings; **check-collar**, a collar used in horse-breaking; **check-key**, a latch-key; **check-lock**, a small lock for closing the key-hole of a large lock, or otherwise securing a lock, bar, bolt, etc.; **check-man**, a man who checks fares, tickets, etc.; **check-nut**, a nut screwed over another one to keep it from loosening; **check-piece**, a portion of the head-part of a rein; **check-rein**, (*a.*) a rein connecting the driving-rein of one horse to the bit of the other horse, a coupling-rein; (*b.*) a strap which prevents a horse from lowering his head; **check-ring**, a ring to fasten the check-braces to the carriage body; **check-strap**, the strap of a helmet, etc., running under the chin, by which it is held in position; **check-till**, a till with a contrivance to check the receipts; †**check-watch**, an officer who goes his rounds to challenge the sentinels so as to ensure their vigilance (cf. CHECK *v.* 4 a); **check-weigher, -weighman**, at collieries, a man who in the interest of the workmen checks the weight of the coal sent up; hence **check-weighing**.

1888 *Daily News* 26 July 5/5, 100 heavy *check-blocks were knocked away and the 20,000 tons of logs slid gracefully into the water. 1872 (*title*) The *Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal (Camden Soc.). 1794 FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 211 The *check-braces are .. single straps of leather, placed at the 4 angles of the body of Chaises or phaetons, to check the motion endways. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iii. 68 It is a tiresome task, and requires some degree of cruelty by means of the *check-collar and whip. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 173 These .. helping to stop excessive rotation of the skull are called *check ligaments. 1885 *Boston* (Mass) *Frnl.* 9 Mar. 1/8 Croydon's *check-list has 205 names. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 18 A *check-lock, with a small key, which throws a hard steel plate over the large key-hole. 1737–8 *Manch. School Reg.* (1866) I. 9 Edward Coppock of Manchester, *checkman. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 356 The old checkman came with his lantern to tick off the fares. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 71 The .. strap from *check-piece to check-piece, under the jaw-bone, is to keep the cavesson back from his eyes. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* i. 14 The *check-rein of his leading horse. 1801 FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., **Check-ring.* 1857 J. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* (Hoppe) Look at the helmet, with the clean even gap in it, cloven down to the *check-strap. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 7 Curbd with a *checkthong, as bigge as a towpenny halter. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 693 The *check ticket was a card. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 613 Apon the wall, The *chak-wachis assemblit all. 1828–41 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 112 The check-watches .. were making their round and challenging the sentinels. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 64/2 A *check-weigher in a mine. 1887 *Times* 23 June 9 The rights and duties of the curious, almost unique functionary—the *check-weigher, appointed by the men to supervise the employer. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 2/4 Matters relating to *check-weighmen and the question of rents and wayleaves for getting and carrying coal. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. iv. 79 Common sense thus acts as a *check-weight on sophistry. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ix. 151 The reel overran itself, having no *check-wheel.

Che·ckable, *a.* That can be checked.

1877 W. BOYD *Descrip. Model Newspaper*, In each of its 2239 checkable places.

†**Checkarsey.** *Obs. rare.* A fabric; possibly *check-kersey*, as understood by Ruffhead.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 15 All clothes named Checkarsey and Streites [ed. *Ruffhead*, 1763, Check-Kersee and Straits].

Checked (tʃekt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CHECK *v.*[1]]

1. Stopped in progress; repressed; restrained.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Calcul.* 194 Which medical men attribute to checked perspiration. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. cxxxiv, So supernatural was her passion's rise; For ne'er till now she knew a check'd desire; Even ye who know what a check'd woman is .. would much fall short of this.

†**2.** *Checked paper*: see CHEQUE 2.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 621 If I have an account with the Bank of England .. if I have no checked paper along with me, I cannot draw for a single sixpence to buy me a little bread and cheese.

†**3.** *Half checked.* (? *half-cheeked.*)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 57 With a halfe-chekt Bitte, & a headstall of sheepes leather.

Checked, *ppl. a.*[2] Also **chequed.** [f. CHECK *v.*[2] + -ED.] Marked with lines crossing at right angles; variegated with different colours in squares or other geometrical figures; chequered.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 147 Custard, chekkid buche, square with þe knyfe. 1536 *Wardrobe Acc. Hen. VIII*, in *Archæol.* IX. 248 Grene clothe of golde checked. 1625 B. JONSON *Paris Anniv.*, The checqued, and purple ringed daffodillies. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 171 Manufacturers of chequed goods in Glasgow. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, Her checked apron. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 6 White duck trousers and red or checked shirts. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 4/1 The Englishman's chequed travelling cap.

Checker (tʃe·kəɪ), *sb.*[1] [f. CHECK *v.*[1] + -ER.[1]] One who checks.

1. A reprover, rebuker, fault-finder; a controller.

1535 COVERDALE *Bible* To Rdr. ¶ 5 Not as a checker, not as a reprouer or despyser of other mens translacyons. 1611 COTGR., *Repreuart*, a reprehender, rebuker, reprouer, carper, checker, find fault, controller.

2. One employed to check or control the calculations, accounts, time, or work of others; esp. of collectors of money for others.

1867 *Morn. Star* 9 Sept., A 'checker' employed by the proprietors, and not .. a passenger. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct., Another porter .. who told his checker what he had seen. 1883 *Ibid.* 10 Oct. 7/1 A checker in the grocery department of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores.

Checker (tʃe·kəɪ), *sb.*[2]

1. A frequent variant spelling of CHEQUER, q.v., in all senses; esp. in *U.S.*

2. *spec.* in *pl.* The game of Draughts. (*U. S.*)

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 385 They think I go there to play checkers with him. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 8/1 In the Social Hall are checkers, chess, dominoes.

b. One of the 'men' used in Draughts.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 88 Out of blocks, thread-spools, cards, and checkers, he will build his pyramid with the gravity of Palladio.

c. *Comb.* as **checker-board**, a chess- or draught-board; **checker-man** = 2 b.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 245 They played much at a kind of checker board with glass beads flat on one side. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/2 He had built up a little tower of checkermen. *Ibid.* 280/2 [It] made a mouse-trap from a checker-board.

3. *pl.* (*dial.*) Pebbles; = CHECK-STONES.

1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Checkers*, small stones, pebbles. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Chequers*, pebbles .. They were used in the ancient game of merrils or nine men's morris, in place of the modern pegs, and were moved on the board so as to check the advance of those of the opposite side.

Hence **Che·ckery** *a. dial.*, pebble-like: '*checkery-bits*, small lumps of coal' (*N. W. Linc. Gloss.*).

Checker, *v.*: see the other spelling CHEQUER.

Che·cker-berry. [app. another spelling of CHEQUER *sb.*[3], transferred to another plant, as frequent with names of animals and plants.] The fruit of *Gaultheria procumbens*, a small trailing plant of North America, with oval evergreen leaves and drooping white flowers; hence the plant itself; the Winter-green.

1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* ix, A bunch of checker-berries. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xvii. 166 Chewing some checkerberry-leaves. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1885) 10 The flora is rich in checkerberries.

¶ The Partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens* (Webster). (Partridge-berry is also a name of *Gaultheria*: hence the confusion.)

Checkered, *ppl. a.*: see the spelling CHEQUERED.

Che·ckerist. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHECKER *sb.*[2] + -IST.] A player of checkers or draughts.

1883 *Glasgow Week. Her.* 5 May 7/3 A performance that may never again be equalled by any checkerist.

†**Che·cker-roll, che·quer-roll.** *Obs.* [f. *checker*, CHEQUER *sb.*[1] + ROLL *sb.*] A roll of persons chargeable to the royal exchequer; CHECK-ROLL. *transf.* a roll or list of persons.

1461–82 *Lib. Niger Edw. IV* (Chaucer Soc. 1876) Yeomen of Chambre iv, Taking for there wages, as yomen of Crowne doe in the Checkerrole. 1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 Any seruaunt admytted to be his seruaunte sworne, and his name put into the cheker-roll of his householde. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 His maiesties seruauntes in his Chequer-roll. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 2 To crosse out y^e^ misbegotten children of Abraham out of the checker roll of the godly. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 302 The king of ordinarie calleth euery second, third or fourth yere for his Checker roll, and bestoweth his *mercedes* of his owne meere motion.

†**Che ckery,** *a. Obs.*–[o] [Aphetic f. OF. *eschekeré*: see CHEQUER *v.* App. associated with Eng. formations in -Y.] Chequered, checky.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekrye as clobys and obyr thynge [1499 chekered], *scaccariatus.*

†**Che·ckery,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **chekery, checory**, 5 and 9 **checkery**. [same word as prec.; F. *eschekeré* was also so used: but in sense 2 app. associated with words in -ERY, like *napery, finery.*]

†**1.** Checked cloth; a checked fabric. *Obs.*

1420 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 420 A greene hake lyned with checory. 1459 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 82 Togam meam de chekery. 1472 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 77 Clad in a garment of green checkery.

2. Chequer-work, checked pattern. *rare.*

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiii, The beautiful checkery of the clan tartans.

†**Che·ckful,** *a. Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. CHECK *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Reproachful.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 22 Suche a checkefull rebuke as was fit for suche a byschop.

Checking (tʃe·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHECK *v.*[1] + -ING.] The action of the vb. CHECK[1]; particularly

†**1.** Taunting speech, invective, reproof. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xx. 3, I haue sufficiently herde the checkynge & reprofe. 1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in Fuller *Appeal* (1840) 608 To satisfy the desires of the Commons .. and repress their checkings.

2. A controlling and verifying of accounts, etc.

1879 *Theatre* Nov. 199 What a checking and adjusting there would be.

Che·cking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CHECK *v.*[2]] Chequering.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekkynge, *scaccatus.*

Che·cking, *ppl. a.* [f. CHECK *v.*[1] + -ING.] That checks; reproving, censorious (*obs.*); refusing the fist (as a hawk); restraining, controlling.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 3 *Rich. III* (1550) CC iij, Minatorie termes and checking woordes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 b, A sower checkyng sermon. 1570 TURBERV. *To friend that refused him*, Such checking bussards yll deserves or bell or hood so fine. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* XXII. viii. (1620) 828, I thought it good to giue her a checking admonition. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 13/2 Checking functionaries are as corrupt or as negligent as those whom they ought to check. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 42 You must then put your King out of check .. by taking the checking piece, etc.

Che·ckingly, *adv. rare.* In a checking manner.

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Serm. Exper.* (1638) 51 David .. checkingly adviseth his soul to return thereto.

†**Checklaton.** *Obs.* A variant of CICLATON, a stuff of silk or cloth of gold.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 43 In a Iacket, qvilted richly rare Vpon checklaton he was straungely dight.

†**Che·ckle,** *v. Obs.* [App. the southern equivalent of the northern KECKLE in its sense of 'laugh giddily', as distinguished from that of 'cackle'; cf. also CHUCKLE.]

intr. To laugh violently or giddily; hence **Che·ckling,** *ppl. a.*

1627 FELTHAM *Disc. Eccl.* Wks. (1677) 348 The Ape .. checkles when he meets the Dainties of a Spider. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *May Day* iii, See where the glittring Nymphs whirl it away In Checkling Caravans as blyth as May. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd. 126 Things of that Nature as to make ones fancie Checkle while his Heart doth ake.

Che·ckless, *a. rare.* [f. CHECK *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without check, unchecked.

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* IV. v. (R.) The hollow murmer of the checkless winds. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 28 Time's sand .. through its glassy strait Flowed checkless.

Checkmate (tʃe·kmē·t), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **chekmat**, 4–5 **chek mate**, 5–6 **chekmate**, 6 **checke-mate, checke and mate, chekemate**, 6–7 **check mate**, 7 **cheke mate**, 6–9 **check-mate**, 5– **checkmate**. [ME. *chek mat(e chekmat(e*, aphetic f. OF. *eschec mat, eschec et mat*, Pr. *escat mat*, It. *scaccomatto*, Sp. *jaque y mate*, OSp. *xaquimate*, OSp. and Pg. *xaque mate*, ad. Arabic شاه مات *shāh-māt* (a the king is dead: see CHECK *sb.*[1]]

A. *int.* Exclamation at chess by a player on putting his adversary's King into inextricable check, a move by which the game is won; orig. meaning '(your) King is dead'. (Now commonly MATE.)

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxii. (1859) 27 A shame hath he that at the cheker pleyeth, Whan that a pown seyith to the kyng, chekmate! 1789 TWISS *Chess* I. 127 The Colonel always took care to be on his feet, to fly to the farthest corner of the room, when he said, 'Checkmate, my Lord!'

b. transf. *To say checkmate* (to any one): to say 'you are beaten', 'your game is up'; to beat in a contest; to defeat, undo.

a 1346 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 29 In proprio climat tibi dicet aper cito chekmat. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 752 Shal nonne husbond sey to me 'chek mate'. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. 26 Princes, for they be not stable, Fortune full oft .. saith to them 'Checkmate'. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 55 Whan dethe with his darte sayth to us chekemate. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 109 A milksop, taunted and retaunted with check and checkmate.

B. *sb.* **1.** This exclamation taken as a name for itself, and for the move which puts the King into

inextricable check. *To give checkmate*: to make or effect this conclusive move. (Also MATE.)

[1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 23 After chec for the roke ware fore the mate.] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) When he takith [no] kepe of God, and hathe no meyne, than is hit to þe man chekmate. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Play Cheasts* C vj, If his Bishoppe take thyne, thou shalt geue checke and mate, setting thy Queene in the fourth house of his Kings Bishoppe. 1564 BULLEYN *Dial. pleasaunte & pietifull* (1888) 98 I did se .. a Parate giue one of their gentlewomen a checkmate at Chesse. 1656 BEALE *Chesse-Play* 11 The maine designe of the game .. is as suddenly as can be to give check mate. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* (Warne) 42 When a checkmate is obtained, the game is at an end. *Ibid.* 45 The player who effects checkmate wins the game. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 362 Bright ideas about checkmates occur only to persons who have studied chess.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 33 He gaue hym..a dosen chekmates [Lat. *sanna*, a jeer] or they had done. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 384 Our mayster shall you brynge..to lowe estate, And mate you with chekmate. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 540 If he then were overcome, the game had for the Englishemen bene clerely gotten, and to the Frenchmen, a perpetuall checkmate. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 53 Loue they him called, that gaue me checkmate. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* x. 20 To give a check-mate to Religion. *a* 1845 HOOD *Compass* xv. His fate, Check-mate.

c. *Phrase. To play checkmate with.*

c 1500 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 260 A noble clarke of late .. Hath played with them chekmate, Theyr courage to abate. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Courte?* 585 And he wyll play checke mate With riall maieste, Counte him selfe as good as he. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 90 When deadly hate Did play checke mate With me poore pawne.

†**2.** Apparently, from erroneous analysis of the preceding phrase, *checkmate* occurs as

†**a.** Chess. *Obs. rare.*

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 223 The name of the game, checkmate, is derived..from the Hebrew.

†**b.** Of persons: An equal in a contest, a rival, match; an equal in power or rank; as if 'a mate that checks'; also variously corrupted as *Jack mate, chek-meat*, etc. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. 73 She her selfe helde her estate In a gloryous chaumbre without chekmate. 1530 *Proper Dyalogc* (1863) 22 They resorte to lordes and great estates with whom they are dayly checke mates. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 12 Thou should not mack thy self chek-meat to the King. 1577 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 321 Then will all your Elders thinke you be with him Iack mate. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 18/2 All that proudly would play the checkemates against him. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. iii. 854 Untill at length they be checkmates [*exæquari*] with their husbands. 1647–51 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* lv. 156 The Clergy .. in every Nation grew checkmate [with the Sovereign]: and .. had..a principal part of the strength.

†**Checkma·te,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec., or ? short for *checkmated*.] In the position of a chess-player to whom *checkmate* has been given, and who is therefore defeated; beaten, undone.

? *c* 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 54 With a draght he was checkmate. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2926 He cryed 'alas'! and felle alle chekmate. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 334 He is conuict and maid chakmeit. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P., Agst. Dispair in Love* 12 Nou thou art chekmait.

Checkmate (tʃe·kmēi·t), *v.* [f. the *sb.*]

1. *Chess.* (*trans.*) To give checkmate to: see the sb. sense 1. (Now, commonly, to MATE.)

1789 TWISS *Chess* II. 165 A pawn which was hidden behind a castle checkmated me without mercy. 1847 STAUNTON *Chess-pl. Handbk.* 39 He must checkmate his adversary in fifty moves on each side at most. 1856 WHATELY *Bacon's Ess.* xxii. Annot. (ed. 2) 215 He is like a chess-player who takes several pawns, but is checkmated.

2. *transf.* To arrest or defeat utterly, discomfit. In mod. use, often: to defeat or frustrate the 'game' or scheme of (any one) by a counter-movement.

a 1400 *Octouian* 1746 There was many an hethen hounde, that they chekmatyde [*So MS. clearly*]. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Deedmans Hed* 30 Oure days be datyd To be chekmatyd With drawttys of deth. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 13 He is despitefully pulled out of his throne, and after a sort checkmated. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxiv. (1632) 414 As an impetuous or raging torrent..shockes and checkmates what ere it meeteth withall. [1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 58 At this distance he [Jas. I] contrived how to extinguish or check that mate [the Kirk] there.] 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxvi. 665 Some..had their own reasons for checkmating the Spaniards in relation to Ralegh, if they could. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 10 To checkmate their dangerous rival instantly. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 It will need a stringent clause to checkmate the ingenuity of the local taxmasters.

†**Check-roll.** *Obs.* [App. a later variant of CHECKER-ROLL; perhaps partly phonetic, through running together of the two *r*'s in *checker-roll*, but probably established by being associated in thought with CHECK *v. Checker-roll* is the form first occurring in official documents; later quotations of these often change it to *check-roll*.]

1. = CHECKER-ROLL: a roll or list containing the names, etc., of persons in the service of the sovereign and chargeable to the royal exchequer; used to 'check' their payment, performance of duty, etc.

1450 *Paston Lett.* 117 I. 157 It is seid that he [K. Hen. VI] hath do wretyn to alle his men that be in the chekroll to awayte on hym atte parlement in theer best aray. 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 34 The said Clerkes-Comptrollers shall make for every Quarter in the Yeare, a roule of Parchment that shall be called the Check-Roll. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor.* 156 The Check-Roll of the King's honourable houshold [*a quot. of Statute* 1486, *which has* Cheker-roll]. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 273.

2. A list of the servants of any large household.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1257/2 His [Earl of Derby's] famous housekeeping, and eleuen score in checkroll. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* v. ii. 165 So shall you..adde to the check-role of your seruants another faithfull Obseruer. 1636 J. TRUSSELL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 7 This carefull thriving age, In which a Coach, a Foote-boy and a Page, Makes up a great mans Check-rowle.

3. *fig.* A muster-roll, call-roll; a list whereby persons or things may be checked off as present.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 32 In the checkroule of his Ianissaries. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xviii. 520 To rase out of the publicke checkroll [*tabulis*] of the younger cittizens, the names, etc. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. iii. (1632) 462 Arte is but the Checke roule, and Register of the Productions uttered..by them [Wits]. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 382 The Hymne of the 3 Children in the furnace, who called al creatures, as by a check-rowle, to the prayses of God. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 44 Germanus..mustered the forces, and by the Check Roll of the soldiers names, he found a third part of them to be in Carthage.

†**Che·ck-stone**[1]. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 **chacke-**. [Of uncertain origin: the dial. synonym *checkers* appears to show connexion with CHECK *sb.*[1]; this is strengthened by the occasional use of *chess, chesses*, for *tesseræ*, also for *ἀστράγαλοι* or ankle-bones, used as dice, and also in the game of 'dibs' or 'knuckle-bones': perhaps the stones were substituted for the bones, and named from them. In Scotl. called *chucks* or *chuckie-stones*.]

A small smooth round pebble; a children's game played with these. Also *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. 287 Yoong children, which set al their felicitie in Checkstones and pins. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 44 Shee [Hero] dreamed that Leander and shee were playing at checkestone with pearles in the bottome of the sea. 1611 COTGR., *Cailleteau*, a chackestone, or little flint stone. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 389 Romists .. in their Checkstone trickes of beades. 1646 G. DANIEL *Wks.* (1878) I. 11 Some At Check-stones play'd, or Cherry-pit. 1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* I. xviii, But for triumphant Check-stones if, and shell For Dutchess Closet, 't hath succeeded well. 1883 EASTHER *Gloss. of Almondb. & Huddersf. Checkstone*..a game played by children, similar to the dibs of the south and the talus of the Romans. [See full account.]

Che·ck-stone[2]. [Cf. CHECK *sb.*[4], CHACK *sb.* 3, STONE-CHACKER.] A local name of the Stone-chat.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 82.

Che·ck-string. A string by which the occupant of a carriage may signal to the driver to stop.

1774 COLMAN *Man of Business* III. (D.) The young man was in the high road to destruction..it was time to pull the check-string. 1796 FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., *Check String*, a worsted line, by which the coachman has notice to stop. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 358 In passing along Brompton Road, he suddenly pulled the check-string.

Che·ck-taker. [Cf. CHECK *sb.*[1]] An official who takes or collects the checks of admission at a theatre, or other public place, in a railway-train (in *U. S.*), etc. So **Che·ck-taking** *ppl. a.*

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Theatre*, Hark! the check-taker moody silence breaks, And bawling 'Pit full', gives the check he takes. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Dover*, The Cheque-takers never would let her go through. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 43/2 The conductor or check-taker, or guard, or whatever he may be, wears no uniform. 1887 *Times* 1 Nov. 3/6 A check-taker at the Sanger's Theatre. *a* 1845 HOOD *Vauxhall* ii, The check-taking mortal I pass.

Checkwede, obs. form of CHICKWEED.

Che·ckwise, *adv.* [f. CHECK *sb.*[1] or 2 + -WISE.] = CHEQUERWISE.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 In setting of our fruite trees and Vines, either Checkwise, or Netwise.

Che·cky, chequee, *a.* Also 6 **checkey,** 7 **-ie, chequy,** 9 **-ey, -ee, checquey.** [orig. aphetic f. OF. *eschequié, eschequé* in same sense (see CHECK *v.*[2]), but assimilated to Eng. adjs. in -Y.] Checked, chequered: **a.** *Her.*

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* B v a, Called checky..whan the felde is chekerd with diuerse colouris. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 782 The Crosse is chequy. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Checky*, the Herald's Term for a Bordure or Ordinary, that hath more than two Rows of Checkers. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* (ed. 3) xv. 217 A fess checquy.

b. *gen.* Hence †*checkie-wise* adv.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 543 My booke .. is but uncoherent, checky, or illjoined. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 206 Checkie-wise falling On to the turf beneath, the sun made richest confusion Mixed with the foliage' shadows.

Checon, obs. form of CHICKEN.

Checqine, var. of CHEQUEEN.

Cheddar (tʃe·dəɹ). Also 7 **Cheder,** 8 **Chadder,** 9 **Chedder.** The name of a village near the Mendip hills in Somerset. Hence *Cheddar cheese* (or contextually *Cheddar*): see quotations.

1666 [see b]. 1684 MRS. BEHN *Bajazet to Gloriana*, Whose composition was like Cheder-Cheese, (In whose production all the Town agrees). 1721 BAILEY, *Cheddar* or *Chadder*..the most noted place in all England for making large, fine, rich, and pleasant cheese; for which purpose all the milk of the town cows is brought every day into one common room, where proper persons are appointed to receive it, and set down every person's quantity in a book kept for that purpose, which is put all together, and one common cheese made with it. 1879 *Echo* 18 Oct. 1/5 Fears that the makers of American cheese..would oust our home Cheddars from the position of supremacy they had so long held.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **Cheddar-club,** a club formed by dairies for the purpose of making Cheddar cheese; **Cheddar letter** (*humorous*), a letter to which a number of persons contribute each a paragraph, as a Cheddar cheese is made by the contributions of several dairies.

1666 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 181 As the Cheddar clubs dairy to th' incorporate cheese. 1726 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* 22 Sept., I wrote the other day the first paragraph of that Cheddar letter which is preparing for you.

c. Cheddar Pink. A pink with solitary flowers of a pale rose colour (*Dianthus cæsius*), found on the limestone cliffs at Cheddar.

‖ **Chedreux.** *Obs.* [from surname of a fashionable perruquier late in 17th c.] A peruke or wig of a particular fashion.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 57 What a Bush of Bryars and Thorns is here? The Main of my Lady Squeamish's Shock is a Chedreux to it. 1682 OLDHAM *Juvenal's 3rd Sat.* (1854) 191 Their Chedreux perruques, and those vanities. [1689 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* I. ii, (*Frenchman says*) If dat foole Chedreux make de peruque like me, I vil be hangd.] 1745 W. G. (aged 87) *Let.* in *Gent. Mag.* 99 I remember plain John Dryden..in one uniform clothing of Norwich drugget. I have ate tarts with him and Madam Reeve at the Mulberry Garden, when our author advanced to a sword and Chedreux wig.

‖ **Chee-chee.** *Anglo-Ind.* [Said to be from Hindī *chhī-chhī* fie! (*lit.* dirt, filth), an exclamation attributed to the Eurasians; 'but perhaps rather indicating the mincing pronunciation attributed to the class' (Yule).]

A word applied disparagingly to the 'minced English' of Eurasians or half-breeds in India, and so to the class themselves.

1781 *Hicky's Bengal Gaz.* 17 Mar. (Y.) Pretty little looking-glasses, Good and cheap for chee-chee misses. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* v. 118 *note*, Chee chee is the general designation the half-cast ladies receive in India. 1873 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 437 (Y.) The hybrid minced English known as chee-chee. 1880 *Sir Ali Baba* 122 (Y.) The accents of her tchi-tchi tongue.

Cheefe, obs. form of CHIEF *a.*

Cheek (tʃīk), *sb.* Forms: 1 **céce, céace,** (**ceike, ceke, ceoce**), 3 **cheoke,** 3–7 **chek**(**e,** 4 **chooke, choke, cheake,** (**chyke, checheˆ**), 4–7 **cheeke,** 5 **chik**(**e,** (6 *Sc.* **cheik**), 6– **cheek.** [OE. (Anglian) *céce*, (WS.) *céace* (from *ceéce, cáce*) fem.:—WGer. type **kâkâ*; whence also MDu. *câke*, Du. *kaak*, MLG. and mod.LG. *kâke, kêke*. It is doubtful whether the late WSax. instance of *ceoke* is other than an error: if it were really *céoce*, it might agree with Frisian forms which appear to point to an OTeut. type **keukôn-*, beside the **kâkôn-* implied by WGer. **kâkâ*. No related forms are known outside Teut.

The ME. variant *choke, chook*, may go with *ceoke*; but see CHOKE *sb.*[2]]

I. In the animal body.

†**1.** The jaw, jaw-bone; later called 'cheek-bone'. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxi(i). 9 Cecan heara ȝeteh. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Mandibula*, ceacban, vel ceacan, vel cinban. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Þe two cheoken beoð þe two grinstones. Þe tunge is þe cleppe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 48 And hadde no wepen but an asses cheeke.

†**b.** *pl.* (also *sing.*) The chaps, chops, or fauces; the swallow. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 48 Wiþ þara ceacna ȝeswelle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Cleued be mi tunge to mine cheken [*adhereat lingua mea faucibus meis*, etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxi. 72 Ne opene thou out thi cheeke rathere. *c* 1450 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 Cheke, *faux*.

†**c.** Used like *beard, teeth*, etc. in defiance, cursing. *Maugre thy* (his, etc.) *chekes*: see MAUGRE.

1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 37 Hou þat Wrong..Rauischede Rose Reynaldes lemmon, And Mergrete of hire Maydenhod maugre hire chekes. 1377 *Ibid.* B. vi. 158 We wil haue owre wille, maugre þi chekes. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister Doister* v. iv Roister Doisters champion, I shrewe his best cheeke.

2. The fleshy lateral wall of the mouth; the side of the face below the eye, in man or beast.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 39 Gif hua ðec slaes in suiðra ceica ðin. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., On ðæt swiðran ceke [*Ags. G.* wenge, *Hatton G.* wænge]. *c* 1000 *Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 290/25 *Male* ceocan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Me to-beot his cheoken. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24533 Bath frunt and chek [*v. r.* cheke], Muth and nese, and eien eke. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 615 Ys chyke þat swerd þo cam so neȝ [*orig. draft*, His cheche þat swerd cam ful neyȝ]. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* C vj b, When thou seeth thy hauke vppon his mouth and his chekis blobbed. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxxiv. 7 His..chekes were not fallen. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* viii, Throw baith the cheikis. 1615 SIR J. HARINGTON *Epigr.* No. 19 When others kisse with lip, you giue the cheeke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 602 Care Sat on his faded cheek. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 45 Mr. Nisby dined with me. First Course Marrow-bones, Second, Ox-cheek.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* liv, I signified my contempt of him, by thrusting my tongue in my cheek. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 185 The tears stole silent down her cheeks. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 599 The Cheeks form the lateral walls of the mouth. Externally they have no precise limits.

β. in form *choke, chook.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1820 Þer nekkes, chynnes, chekes [*v. r.* chokes]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 239 Chookes and lippes i-schaue. *a* 1400 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 218 Goddis sone a mayden soke, Miik ran by þe childys choke.

3. *fig.* of the sea, the heavens, night, etc., personified. (Formerly in sense 'chops' (from 1 b.), as in quot. 1432.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 The chekes and begynnenges [*fauces originales*] of those armes of the see. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 57 The cloudie Cheekes of Heauen. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 12 Ocean's cheek Reflects the tints of many a peak. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* 1, Every flower of fairest cheek.

4. *colloq.* **a.** Insolence in speaking to any one; 'jaw'. Phr. *To give cheek*: = CHEEK *v.*

1840 E. C. BAILEY in *Haileybury Observer* II. 53. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxii, The man, who was a sulky saucy sort of chap .. gives cheek. 1848 J. MITCHELL *Jail Jrnl.* 20 July, I once asked .. what fault a man had committed who was flogged ..'For giving cheek, sir'. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 133 If he gives me any of his cheek I'll knock him down.

b. Cool confidence, effrontery, impudence. *To have the cheek* (to do anything): to have the 'face', audacity or effrontery.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* liv. (D.) On account of his having so much cheek. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xlviii. (D.) She told him .. she wondered at his cheek. 1870 BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* 264 He can't have the cheek to ask for more. 1885 COL. HARCOURT *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 12 May, It shows a considerable amount of cheek to bring forward this matter.

5. Cheek by jowl; earlier **† cheek by cheek.** (In 6–7 *cheek(e to jowl, by chole, jole, joll, gig('g by geoul, jowl*, 7–8 *jig('g by jowl*, 9 *cheek by chowl, jor chowl, and jowl*, Sc. *cheek-for-chow*, dial. *jig-by-jow.*) Side by side; in the closest intimacy.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langt.* (1810) 223 Vmwhile cheke bi cheke. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 352 Then they .. rode togyther cheke by cheke. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 164 Cheek by iowle with the Emperour. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 4/2 Mercie and Justice, marching cheek by joule. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Justine* 101 a, Agathocles, sitting cheeke by cheeke with the king. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xxxvi, In their Churches .. the Laundresse gig by geoul with her Lady. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 293 He with his Master, jig by jowl, Unto old Gillian hy'd, *a* 1734 NORTH *Ld. Keeper Guilford* (1742) 142 Every one in his Turn .. came up Cheek by Joul, and talk'd with my Lord Judge. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* viii, An' cheek-for-chow, a chuffie Vintner. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, To stand cheek-for-chowl confronting us. 1861 Miss BRADDON *Trail Serpent* II. i, Destitution .. must be content often .. to jog cheek by jowl with crime.

6. *To one's own cheek* (vulgar): to oneself, for one's own private use.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 131 (Hoppe) Such a thing as a moor bird .. which can be eat up to a man's own cheek. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. (1886) 57. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix. 194 If I spent my earnings .. or let Tim keep his to his own cheek. 1874 *Slang Dict., Cheek*, share or portion; 'where's my cheek?' where is my allowance? .. 'all to his own cheek', all to himself.

† 7. *Cheeks and ears*: 'a fantastic name for a kind of head-dress of temporary fashion' (Nares).

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* IV. iii. (N.), *Fr.* Thou canst tell how to help me to cheeks and ears .. *Civ.* Ay, ay, Kester; 'tis such as they wear a' their heads.

II. Transferred and technical. Mostly in *plural.*

8. *gen.* Side. (Cf. 3.)

1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 8 So joyning in confederacie, [they] .. framed vp cotages, one by anothers chieque, etc. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvi. 271 Are ye to eat your meat by the cheeks of a red fire.

9. Each of the side-posts or uprights of a door, gate, etc. Also the side-pieces of a window-frame.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 229 Set evinly Betuix the chekys of the 3et. 1486 *Rec. Nottingham* III. 358 For a cheke to þe same wyndowe iiij*d.* 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ix. 1 Smyte the dore cheke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 107 Meete for the cheekes and postes of Gates. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 571 The sils, lintels, and cheeks of his dores. 1789 W. GILPIN *Observ. Picturesque Beauty* (1792) I. 125 The river makes a noble rush .. between the two cheeks of the rock, which support the bridge. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, To name sic a word at my door-cheek!

10. The side-pieces of a pike-head forming a kind of socket by which it was secured to the staff; also of a hammer, pick, or other tool with a similar head. **† b.** Also, the posture of the pike when cheeked: see CHEEK *v.* 2.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 A good Pike .. strongly headed, with the cheekes three foote long. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) iii. 44 Every one trayling his Pike, and holding the cheeke thereof in his hand, ready to push. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* ii. (1643) 9 From Comport, Cheeke, or Traile, the Pikeman may .. charge to the Front, Reare, or Flanks. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 99 *Cheeks*, extensions of the sides of the eye of a hammer or pick.

11. *Harness.* **a.** Of a bridle: The strap which passes down each side of the horse's head, from the head-stall to the nose-band; the cheek-strap. **b.** Of a bit: The ring or other part at each end of the bit proper. *To put a horse up to the cheek*: to put his reins on to the first or highest rings of the curb, so as to have the lightest leverage on the mouth.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 48 The bytt doth consist not of one entyre peece, but of many, as of mouth, cheeke, curbe, and such like. *Ibid.* 68 The cheeke .. I take to be but from the neathermost part of the eye of the bytt downeward, to the vtmost length of the bytt. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. 146 The Bit, which is of iron, is placed in the horse's mouth .. They are of different forms, some are made to be sharper in the mouth, and for a stronger purchase than others, and are called the straight cheek, the duke, and Portsmouth bit. *Ibid.* The bit is buckled in the top loop to the cheek of the bridle. 1851 'NIMROD' *Road* 16 Put .. the stallion up to the cheek. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 105 (*plate*). *Mod.* Ostler asks 'Do you drive in the cheek, the middle-bar, or the curb?'

12. *Mining.* The sides or walls of a vein.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 290 The walls or cheeks of the vein are of two different kinds of stone. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

13. *Naut.*, in various senses:

a. the projections on each side of the mast on which the tressle-trees rest; **b.** the shell or outside wooden part of a block; **c.** pieces of timber upon the ship's bows to secure the beak-head or cut-water; **d.** the 'ears' of a ship's pump; **e.** the circular pieces on the aft-side of the carrick-bits.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii, At the top of the fore Mast and maine Mast are spliced cheeks, or thicke clamps of wood. 1644 SIR H. MANWARING *Seaman's Dict.*, The sides of the blockes are called the cheekes. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 118 A Tree to make Cheeks for the Main-mast. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., The knees also which fasten the Beak-head to the Bows of a Ship are called Cheeks; and so are the Sides of any Block. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 270 A Piece of Wood about 15 Foot high, with a Notch cut in the upper End, like the Cheeks of a Ship's Pump. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cheville de potence de pompe*, a .. bolt which fastens the brake to the cheeks or ears of the pump. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1751 The carpenter discovered the cheeks of the foremast to be rotten. 1787 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (ed. 2) I. 207 The cheeks of her [the Ship Pegasus] head have been taken off. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 150 *Cheeks* of a block. The two sides of the shell. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 Cheeks are also the circular pieces on the aft side of the carrick-bitts.

14. *Mech.*, etc. A general name for those parts of machines which resemble cheeks in being arranged in lateral pairs: e. g.

The shears or bed-bars of a lathe on which the puppet slides; the side-pieces or brackets of any piece of ordnance; the side-pieces of a grate or stove; the jaws of a vice; the standards or supports in rolling-mills, printing-presses, etc.; the solid parts of timber on the sides of a mortise; the sides of a pillow-block which hold the boxing; the interior faces of an embrasure; an indent cut in a wall into which a pipe or the like is fitted; in *Founding*, one of the parts of a flask consisting of more than two parts.

1650 R. ELTON *Art Mil.* Suppl. (1668) 248 For the Traverses .. that joyn these Planks together, the foremost .. must enter one half of a Diameter in length into either of the Cheeks or Planks. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 170 These Puppets .. slide in the Grove between the two Cheeks. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Trunnions* of a Peece of Ordnance, are those Nobs or Bunches of the Guns Metal which bear her up upon the Cheeks of the Carriages. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Flasques*, the cheeks or sides of a gun-carriage. 1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1799 Chron. 400 The back and bottom of fire-grates, combined with cheeks. 1819 *Pantologia* III. s. v, The cheeks of a mortar, or the brackets, in artillery .. are fixed to the bed by four bolts. 1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 38 Cheeks of an embrazure, the interior Faces or Sides of an Embrazure. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organ* 50 A thick piece of pine or mahogany glued firmly on the front and back .. named the sound-board cheeks. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1224 The sides or 'cheeks' of the grate.

III. 15. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *cheek-band, -blade, -feather, -flap, -piece, -rose, -strap, -varnish*; *cheek-burning, -distending* adjs.; **† cheek-ball**, the rounded part of the cheek; **cheek-blade**, a jaw-blade; **cheek-block**, a block of which one side is formed by a cheek-piece fastened to an object which forms the other side; **cheek-knee** = CHEEK 13 c; **† cheek-lap**, jaw, jaw-bone; **cheek-pouch**, a pouch-like enlargement of the cheek, *esp.* in certain species of monkey; hence *cheek-pouched* adj. Also CHEEK-BONE, -TOOTH.

1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 28 *Gena, mala*, the *cheeke balle. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 502 The powder of unwashed wool .. doth very effectually purge the eye-lids or cheek-bals. 1535 COVERDALE *Tob.* vi. 3 Take him by the *cheke blade and drawe him to the. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 30 On each side athwartships are *cheek-blocks. *Ibid.* 155 *Cheek-blocks*, or half-blocks, are made of elm plank. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 488 The *cheek-distending oath. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 478 *Cheek feathers, that is, short feathers. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xvi, Slivering downward, left The *cheek-flap dangling. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Cheeks or *cheek-knees. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 29 A cokedril .. hauynge the nether *cheke lap vnmeuable, and meuynge the ouere. — *Judg.* xv. 15 A foundun cheek boon, that is, the cheek-lap of an asse. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 621 A helmet on his head .. and *cheek-pieces fastened under his chin. 1864 LD. DERBY *Iliad* IV. 166 The iv'ry cheek-piece of a warrior's steed. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 47 The Monkeys of America have .. the tail long; no *cheek-pouches. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 20 The true marmots [have] no cheek-pouches. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 30 *Cheek-pouched Monkeys. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 16 Haile Virgin .. as those *cheeke-Roses Proclaime you are no lesse. 1598 FLORIO, *Purpurino* .. a liuely redde colour women vse for painting, called *cheeke-varnish.

Cheek (tʃīk), *v.* Also 7 **cheke.** [f. CHEEK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To form a cheek or side to, to flank or border.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 105 To begyn this Causey, chekid on eche side. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXIV. 699 The brass That cheek'd Eupitheus' casque. 1670 LASSELS *Italy* (1698) I. 62 The altars round about the church are cheeked with exquisite pillars.

† 2. *To cheek a pike*: to hold it by the cheeks.

'The pike-man at the command *Cheek your pike*, grasped it with the left hand below the head, where the first and second rivets are, the head to the front, blade horizontal, left foot advanced, left elbow touching the side, the right hand grasping the pole at the right thigh, the pole sloping downwards, the butt nearly at the ground' (*T. Bunyan*).

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1634) 250 Postures .. Order your Pikes, Traile your Pikes, Cheeke your Pikes. 1625 MARKHAM *Sovldiers Accid.* 23 The sixe which are to be done marching, are—Advance your Pike, Shoulder your Pike, Levell your Pike, Sloape your Pike, Cheeke your Pike, Trayle your Pike. 1689 COTTON *To Earl of* ——, Standing at some poor sutler's tent, With his pike cheek'd, to guard the tun.

3. *colloq.* To address 'cheekily' or saucily; to speak with cool impudence to, confront audaciously. *To cheek it*: to face it out, 'carry it through'.

1840 E. C. BAYLEY *Haileybury Observer* II. 53 The various sensations of the party Cheeked. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 452 (Hoppe) They persuaded me to go and beg with them, but I couldn't cheek it. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Dec. 811/2 There are boys at every school who are never so elated as when they have 'cheeked' the master. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 188 But you must pluck up courage and cheek the Baillie.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cheek*, to accuse. 'I cheek'd him wi' it, an' he couldn't say a wod.'

Cheek, screen: see CHICK *sb.*[2]

Chee·k-bone. Forms: see CHEEK *sb.* and BONE.

† 1. The bone of the lower jaw, the jaw-bone.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 157 *Mandibula*, ceacban. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1073 (Trin.) Wiþ a cheke boon of an asse Men sayn abel slayn wasse. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5650 Al to-dryue Ys chekbon neȝ a-two. 1400 *Gamelyn* 850 Gamelyn cleued his chike bone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekebone .. chavylbone. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xv. 16 With the cheke bone of an asse haue I slayne a thousande men. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 115 His cheekebones would be even and small. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* iii. 7.

2. The bone above the cheek forming the lower boundary of the orbits of the eyes.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, Little could be seen besides two brown cheek-bones. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 363/2 The Ethiopian variety .. cheek-bones prominent.

Cheeked (tʃī·kt), *a.* Having a cheek or cheeks: in comb., as *blub-, cherry-, fair-, red-cheeked*, etc.

1552 HULOET *Cheeked* great, or hauynge great cheakes, *macticus.* 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Dij b, Cherry cheeked, like a shredde of scarlet. 1647 CRASHAW *Steps Temple* 80 Of all the faircheek'd flowers. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I s. v. *Cheek*, Full cheeked, or blub cheeked, *bucco.* 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., Rosy-cheeked apples. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 142 That black-eyed cherry-cheeked sister.

Cheekee, *nonce-wd.* [see -EE.] One who is 'cheeked'; see next.

Cheeker (tʃī·kəɹ). *colloq.* [f. CHEEK *v.* + -ER [1].] One who 'cheeks' or addresses impudently.

1840 E. C. BAYLEY *Haileybury Observer* II. 53 Neither is the moral constitution of the Cheekee benefited, nor is the talent and philanthropy of the Cheeker displayed.

Cheekiness (tʃī·kinės). *colloq.* [f. CHEEKY *a.* + -NESS.] 'Cheeky' quality, cool presumption, effrontery, impudence.

1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 142/1 They were beat .. by their slow, loggy stroke, and by their cheekiness.

Cheekish (tʃī·kiʃ), *a. colloq.* [see -ISH [1].] Somewhat 'cheeky', saucy, impudent.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 248 Being 'cheekish' (saucy) to the beadle.

Chee·kless, *a.* Without cheeks.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 598 He was .. earless, eyeless, cheekless, noseless, and chinless.

Cheek-tooth. A molar tooth or grinder.

1388 WYCLIF *Joel* i. 6 The cheek teeth therof ben as of a whelp of a lioun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. CCXXVIII. 239 Al that euer were borne after that pestilence hadden ij chekteth in hir hede lesse than they had afore. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 184 Gums with flesh growing too much about the Cheek-teeth. 1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 Cheek-teeth having short crowns with simple patterns.

Cheeky (tʃī·ki), *a. colloq.* [f. CHEEK *sb.* 4 + -Y [1].] Characterized by 'cheek'; insolent or audacious in address; coolly impudent or presuming.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXVI, These men in this here hut are a rougher lot than you think for; very like they'll be cheeky. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* III. XV. 251 'Don't be cheeky, Jack', remonstrated the landlord. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvii. (D.) You are the cheekiest young beggar I have the pleasure to know.

Cheekyn(e, Cheel, obs. f. CHICKEN, CHILL.

Cheep (tʃīp), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. CHEEP *v.*] A faint shrill sound, such as the voice of a young bird or a mouse.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Sitting of Session* Poems (1845) 27 The slow-gaun wheels when dry .. gie mony a cheep and cry. 1786 BURNS *Ordination*, Come screw the pegs wi' tunefu'

cheep. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Magic Bridle, Anniversary* 139 The mouse's cheep and cricket's chirrup. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* x. (1859) 210 The cheep of the tiller rope running through the well greased leading blocks.

Cheep (tʃīp), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: ? 4, 6 **chepe, cheip, cheape,** 6–7 **cheepe,** 9 **cheap,** 8– **cheep.** [An imitative word.]

1. *intr.* To utter shrill feeble sounds like those of young birds, mice, bats, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. viii. 76 Hir birdis chepand in thare nest. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 698 We sall gar cheknis cheip and geaslyngis pew. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 70 To cheepe, *pipilare*. 1606 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 71 A good conditioned Henne..after she hath once heard them cheape or chirpe vnder her. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Sc. Bord.* Pref. 75 The maxim of the Douglasses, that 'it was better to hear the lark sing, than the mouse cheep'. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 50 A bat affrighted cheeps In some deserted room. 1883 MRS. EWING *Jackanapes* 15.

2. *trans.* To utter with a cheeping voice.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 272 'Hold hard now', cheeps little Conchy. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 83, I would pipe and trill, And cheep and twitter twenty million loves. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 They cheep a good-morning to one another in soft, cheerful voices.

Hence **Chee·ping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 774 Thy cheiping and peiping with weiping thou salt rew. 1762 J. MAN *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* 385 *note*, This Archbald is sirnamed..cheeping Archbald from the way of his pronunciation. 1611 COTGR., *Piolement*, the .. cheeping of sparrowes or young birds. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* i. (1863) 59 Good for nothing but to raise cheeping squirrels on. 1886 *All Y. Round* 4 Sept. 103 The decks .. resounded incessantly with the noise of hammers; of cheeping blocks.

Cheeper (tʃī·pəɹ). [f. CHEEP *v.* + -ER 1.] That which cheeps, a squeaker; applied *esp.* to the chicks of partridge and grouse: also a provincial name for the Meadow Pipit, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Pioleur*, a puler, cheeper, chirper. 1863 *Spring in Lapl.* 340 When the young willow-grouse were just cheepers. 1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Cheeper*, a young partridge or grouse .. whose cry of alarm is acuter than that of the full grown bird. 1864 — *Provinc. Names of Birds*, Moss-cheeper, Grey cheeper, the Meadow Pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. 1878 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/1 The general hatch of cheepers, as chick partridges are called, takes place from the 18th to 24th of June.

Cheepy (tʃī·pi), *a.* [f. CHEEP + -Y 1.] Given to cheeping.

1864 CARLYLE in *Life in Lond.* II. 280. What a humiliated, broken-down, poor cheepy wretch I am.

Cheer (tʃīəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **chere,** 4–6 **cher,** 4– **cheer.** Also 4 **scher**(e, **chire, cheyr,** 4–6 **cheir, chier**(e, 4–7 **cheere,** 5 **chyr,** 5–6 **chyer**(e, 5–7 **cheare,** 6–8 **chear,** 7 **chaire.** [ME. *chere*, a. OF. *chiere, chere* face (=Pr., Sp., Pg. *cara* face) :—late L. *cara* face, countenance, used in 6th c. by the African poet Corippus (*De Laud. Justini* 'Caesaris ante caram').

The origin of *cara* is uncertain; the current conjecture is that it was a. Gr. *κάρα* head; but as to this there are many difficulties: see Diez. The word seems to have come by way of Africa and Spain: it is unknown to Italian and Wallachian.]

† **1.** The face. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Summe iuglurs .. makien cheres, & wrenchen mis hore muð, & schulen mid hore eien. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 143 For hire faired and for her schere. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* XXV. 20 The cheeres turned into the propiciatorie. — *Jer.* i. 17 To dreden the chere of them. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheere, *vultus*. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 18 b, His fair chiere. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 38/2 In the swete of thy chere thou shalt ete brede. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 96 All fancy sicke she is, and pale of cheere.

† **2.** The look or expression of the face; countenance, aspect, visage, mien. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Of one glede chere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1091 For be his chere he sagh him wrath. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 34 [He] schawyt him, with lauchand cher, The Endentur. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (ROXB.) 664 His chere was so sad and sori. 1559 *Mirr. for Mag., Salisbury* xiii, Where ever I went, I met thy smyling cheare. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* II. i. (1634) 102 Piety is drawne like a Lady of Solemne cheare. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 325 Chear or countenance. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet's Mind*, The flowers would faint at your cruel cheer.

† b. Phrases. *To change cheer*: to change countenance, as the effect of anger, fear, shame, etc. *To make a cheer*: to assume a (specified) look or expression. *Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Olibrius..þa he þis iherde, Changede his chere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 622 She no chiere maade of heuynesse. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 319 If my brother grucche or make foule cheere. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 265 Whan he cam to the place there he schuld deye he chaunged no cheere. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 42 The diuelish hag by chaunges of my cheare Percieu'd my thought. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Fab., Meleager & A.* 246 Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her cheer.

3. Disposition, frame of mind, mood, *esp.* as showing itself by external demeanour, etc. Usually with qualification as 'good', 'glad', 'joyful', or 'sorrowful', 'heavy', etc.

(In very many early quotations it is impossible to say whether the meaning is 2 or 3, or both at once.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5075 Ioseph comforth þan þere chere [*Göttt.* ioseph confort þaim þar chere]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 184 She thonked dyomede Of alle his trauaile and his gode chere. *c* 1500 *Merline* 768 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 446 The feend..beguiled her with treacherye, and brought her into a dreerye cheere. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 5 He was .. with heavie cheare enforced to seeke an other dwelling. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XCVII, If they sing, 'tis with so dull a cheere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 496 His words thir drooping chere Enlightn'd, and thir languisht hope reviv'd. 1783–94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.* Introd. 6 So I piped with merry cheer.

b. Phrases. † *What cheer with you?* † *what cheer make you? what cheer?*: lit. 'what is your state or mood?' 'how are you?' *To be of good cheer*: to be stout of heart, cheerful, courageous. *With good cheer*: cheerfully, joyfully, with ready will.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 85 Say Marie doghtir, what chere with þe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 282 He badde his felowes to be of goode chier. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (1836) 109 A, Gylle, what chere? 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* v. 6 We are alwaye of good chere. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 28 What chere make you, fayre loue Jehannet. 1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* ii. 4 Be of good chere, o Zorobabel. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 2 Heere Master: What cheere? 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 ¶ 16 His Friend .. bade him be of good Cheer. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I, The same strong voice more near Said cordially, My Friend, what cheer? 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* CXLIII, A second voice was at mine ear .. A murmur, 'Be of better cheer'.

4. Cheerfulness, gladness, mirth, joy, gaiety. *To make cheer*: to make merry, be cheerful.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 13 This blinde boteler [i.e. Cupid] Yiveth of the trouble in stede of chere And eke the chere in stede of trouble. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 570 He cowde not make no chere but alwey mourn. — 802 His comfort and his chere is all awaye. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XVI. 9 Myrth and chere was gone out of ye felde & vynyardes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 174 You are so sicke of late, So farre from cheere. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 955 Our sudden coming there Will double all their mirth and chere. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 325 Chear or gladness, *gaudium*. — 327 To make good chear, *genialiter agere*. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* lxxx, Naked I go, and void of cheer.

† **5.** Kindly welcome or reception, hospitable entertainment. *To make* (*do*, or *give*) *cheer*: to give a kindly welcome, to receive and entertain. Hence BELLY-CHEER, and ironical WHIPPING CHEER, q.v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5328 Quen iacob sagh þat hall plenar And all a-bute to mak him cher. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes T.* 904 Gret cheere doth this noble senatour To kyng Alla. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. XXXVIII. (1859) 63 To doo yow suche chere as to youre estate bylongeth. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. cxlix. 280 When she was come, she had all the cheer that might be done. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 12 They that dide him chere before haue him now in scorne. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 68 What occasion was here, To provide for learninge and make povertye chere? 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 89 She securely giues good cheare, And reuerend welcome to her princely guest. 1666 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 17 After I have welcomed you into the Climate with the same Chear and Kindness the Sun I know will do.

6. *concr.* What is provided by way of entertainment: fare, provisions, viands, food. *To make good* (etc.) *cheer*: to feast and make merry: cf. sense 4.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 453 That nycht thai maid thame merye cher. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 435 The Corinthians..came to feed their flesh, and to make carnal cheer. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* XVIII. 33 Make not to greate cheare of the thinge that thou hast wonne by avauntage. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. XIV. E v, Me to fede on simple cheare. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 194 Liuely cheese is lusty cheare. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 713 Their cheere was only rice and mutton. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. X. (1712) 119 This stranger not relishing his chear without salt. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 327 To make good chear, *Epulari hilariter*. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 39 Our Cheer was very indifferent..for the King's Troops had plunder'd all the Country. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* XXIII, I care not a rush for the decorations of the table so that the cheer be good. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 162 Every table was loaded with good cheer.

b. *The fewer the better cheer*: the fewer there are, the more there is for each to eat.

1649–50 NORWOOD *Voy. Virginia* in *Voy.* (1744) VI, We.. fell on without using the ceremony of calling the rest of our company .. the proverb telling us, The fewer the better chear. *c* 1720 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* ii, *Lady Smart.* Come, the more the merrier. *Sir John.* Ay, but the fewer the better cheer.

7. That which gives joy or gladness; comfort, solace; encouragement.

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* XLIII. 4 Then shall I to the altar goe of God my joy and cheare. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. LVIII. (1739) 107 Their deportment then was full of chear and safety to the people. 1757 DYER *Fleece* IV. 131 The cheers of life .. but not the vices, learn to taste. 1861 MISS COBBE in *Macm. Mag.* III. 461 A little breath of cheer from the outer world. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. Ded., With the cheer and encouragement which I owed to your unexpected kindness.

8. A shout of encouragement, welcome, approbation, or congratulation; *esp.* in *pl.* the loud, combined shouts (Hurrah!, Huzza!) and other expressions of applause of a company or crowd.

In the House of Commons, *Cheers* of approbation are expressed by the words *Hear! hear! Counter-cheers* are answering cheers from the opposite party as an assertion that the matter is really reason for congratulation to them.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XVII. (1840) 295 We gave them a cheer, as the seamen call it. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XXXIII, Peregrine..as he went out of the gate, was saluted with three chears by all the domestics. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night*, And hail'd the morning wi' a cheer. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* VII, They answered not our cheer! 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 516 Not a cheer was heard. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* VII. 91 We gave one cheer, fired our guns, and then pushed on for our lives. *Mod. Newsp., Parl. Rept.* The result of the division was received with cheers and counter-cheers. Loud and prolonged cheers, during which the honourable gentleman resumed his seat.

9. *Comb.*, as *cheer-marrer*.

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Poems (1717) 298 Chear-Marrer, Care, did then such Passions breed.

Cheer (tʃīəɹ), *v.* Forms: (5 **chyer**), 5–6 **cher**(e, (6 **chyr, chire**), 6–7 **cheere,** 6–8 **chear**(e, 5– **cheer.** [f. CHEER *sb.*, in various senses related to each other only through the sb.]

† **1. a.** *refl.* To give oneself or assume a disposition or state of mind of some sort, as in *They cheered them ill*, they became of evil cheer. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVI. 10570 For the choise kyng Achilles þai cherit hom euill, With mych dole for his dethe.

† **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) in same sense, as in *How cheer you?* of what cheer are you? *Obs.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xviii. 107 This sort [vnnaturall melancholie]..destroyeth the braine .. & maketh both it, & the hart cheere more vncomfortably. 1594 GREENE *Looking Glasse* (1861) 126 How cheer you gentlemen? 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* IV. 606 Aske Him how He cheeres. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 75 How cheer'st thou Jessica? 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* 94 The Landlord himself..asks how cheer you?

2. *trans.* To make of good cheer; to comfort, console, solace.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 240 Be glad, Sir .. We shul you chere in that we mown. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* v. 13 (Harl. MS.) Make me solas and comfort, and chere me. 1568 *Knt. Curtesy* 80 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 197 To hym comforte anone he toke, And began the lady for to chere. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 184 Therefore be cheer'd, Make not your thoughts your prisons. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap, Husb.* I. i. (1668) 8 Much rubbing is comfortable, and cheareth every member. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 129 So cheard he his fair Spouse, and she was cheered. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* IV. 118 He chears the souls of his people. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xvii. 378 The poor being cheered by these feasts of religion and charity.

b. *refl.* To comfort oneself; to take heart or pluck up courage. Mostly in imperative.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8643 Achilles for the chop cherit hym not litle. *Ibid.* 9303 Achilles was choise fayne, cherit hym the bettur, And now hatnis his hert all in hote loue. 1598 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiii, Yet, Bacon, cheere thee, drowne not in despaire. 1599 *George a Gr.* in *Dodsley* (1780) III. 19 Cheer thee, my boy. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* v. 8 O cheer thee, maiden! In His Name Who still'd Jairus' wail!

† **c.** *intr.* with refl. sense. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 2 She cast to bring him where he chearen might, Till he recovered had his late decayed plight.

† **3.** *trans.* ? To cure or recover. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10416 Achilles þurgh chaunse was cherit of his wond.

4. To make cheerful or joyous; to gladden, enliven.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheryn, or make good chere, *hillaro, exhillaro, letifico*. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jas. I. Scotl.* XX, With the Quene my wife and children me to chere. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* XI. 9 Let thy heart cheere thee in the dayes of thy youth. 1785 COWPER *Task* I. 200 Ten thousand warblers chear the day, and one The live-long night. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXXVIII. 5 One whisper of happy thought to cheer me.

† **b.** *intr.* To grow cheerful, be cheerful; to rejoice, enjoy oneself, make merry. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 61 Who hath wherewithall, may chéere when he shall: But charged man, must chéere as he can. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. XXXVIII. (1612) 189 He chats, she cheers, he courts, she coyes. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. XII. (1622) 338 All, which come to heare it, doe reioyce, and cheere at it.

5. † **a.** *trans.* To entertain with feasting and 'good cheer'; to feast. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 276 Arthour 3af ham 3yftez grete, And chered ham wyþ drynk and Mete. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Four Sonnes Aymon* iii. 115 Their moder .. fested and chered theym gretly. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 205 Into the Abbey, where they were feasted and cheered. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. ii. 113 What tho he chires on purer manchets crowne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* V. 107, I myself the Guests with friendly Bowls will chear.

† **b.** To comfort with warmth; to warm. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1088 So that the flamme upbende The celles forto chere and chaufe olofte.

c. To solace or comfort as food does.

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 95 Beif, Mutton, Veale to cheare their courage. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* IX. 13 Wine, which cheareth God and man. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 584 Their cold Stomachs with crown'd Goblets cheer. 1784 T. TYERS in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec., With tea he [Johnson] cheered himself in the morning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 Wine is to cheer them now that their limbs are old.

Berkeley's expression *to cheer but not inebriate* has been popularized by Cowper's application of it to tea, and has often been the subject of sportive allusions.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 217 The luminous spirit lodged in the native balsam of pines .. is of a nature so mild .. as to warm without heating, to cheer but not inebriate. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 39 The cups, That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.* (1865) 109 Had freely partaken of the cup which cheers and likewise inebriates. 1858 RUSSELL *Diary Ind.* (1860) I. 290 (Hoppe) A cup .. which to my mind neither cheers nor inebriates.

6. To brighten up externally (the face, etc.).

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. *Decay* 110 With her best Complexions Shee mends her Faces wrinkle-full defections, Her Cheek shee cherries, and her Ey shee cheers. 1662 *Prayer Bk., Veni Creator Sp.*, Anoint and cheer our soiled face With the abundance of thy grace.

7. To encourage, inspirit, animate, or incite, by

word or deed; now, *esp.* by cries or shouts. Also *to cheer on.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3781 Among his ost ful fast he rode, And chered his knightes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 130 A cry more tuneable Was neuer hallowed to, nor cheer'd with horne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 34 His Lady did so well him cheare, That hope of new good hap he gan to feele. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxii, As to some great adventr'ous fight This bravo cheers these dastards all he can. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xv, Men as plants decrease, Cheered and check'd even by the self-same sky. 1699 DRYDEN *Theodore & Hon.* 123 He cheer'd the dogs to follow her who fled. 1794 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) I. 426 Captain Walter Serocold was killed by a grape-shot..as he cheered the people who were dragging the gun. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. ix, Close on the hounds the hunter came, To cheer them on the vanished game. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 221 Cheering his troops by his presence and his words.

b. The following perhaps lead the way to 8.

1558 PHAËR *Æneid* V. O j, The Troians them did chere, and did receyue with wondrous ioye. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Ban.* xx, And whan our frendes on eche parte had vs chearde, And that the Harolds bad vs do our lust.

8. To salute with 'cheers' or shouts of applause; to applaud.

Not in Johnson, and app. modern.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. vii, The ship was cheer'd, the harbour cleared. 1815 W. BURNEY *Falconer's Marine Dict., To cheer*, to salute a ship en passant, by the people all coming upon deck and huzzaing three times, called three cheers. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iv. 54 A crowd of little children..had gathered together, to cheer the carriage. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 154 Many of the audience cheered and applauded this.

b. *intr.* To shout applause.

1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 146 The boys of the school cheered as he passed. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 42 A signal whether to groan or cheer. 1879 M'CARTHY *Own Times* II. xix. 59 The House cheered more tumultuously than ever.

†**9.** To blow (a whistle). *Obs.* [of doubtful position.]

c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Navigatioun* 135 Our Maister soon his lyttil vhissell cheir[d;] His mariners incontinent compeird.

10. Cheer up. a. *trans.* To raise the spirits of (anyone) by cheering words; to brighten up.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 113 My Soueraigne Lord, cheare vp your selfe, looke vp. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. i. 127 Come Sisters, cheere we vp his sprights. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* 537 The Seraphick Fraternity..chear'd up his countenance with ointment. 1883 FROUDE *Short. Stud.* IV. 72 The abbot cheered him up, laughed at his dejection.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pluck up heart, take courage.

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. i. Brother come, cheer up. 1759 GARRICK *Heart of Oak*, Come, cheer up, my lads! 'tis to glory we steer. 1840-5 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* '*Misadv. Margate*', Cheer up! cheer up! my little man.

Cheere, var. of CHERE *a. Obs.* dear.

Cheered (tʃĭəɹd), *a.* [f. CHEER *sb.* and *v.*]

1. [f. CHEER *sb.*]: Having a (certain) cheer, countenance, or demeanour. Chiefly in *Comb.*, as *glad-, heavy-, low-, well-cheered*, etc.

1175 *Cott. Hom.* 257 Ich iseo a sonde cumen swiðe gledd icheret. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 3 God lufis wele chered gifers. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 2 Heuy chered I 3ede. 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* iii. 7 Whanne Booz hadde eten and dronken, and was maad gladder cheryd. *c* 1407 OCCLEVE *To H. Somer* ii. 9 Glad cheerid Somer. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 123 Alwey heuy cherid and tryste. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 64 Your cheered action to install me so.

2. *ppl. a.* Encouraged, made cheerful, gladdened.

Cheerer (tʃĭəɹəɹ). [f. CHEER *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. He who or that which cheers, comforts, or inspirits; a comforter.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 41 Her Vine, the merry chearer of the heart, Vnpruned, dyes. *a* 1639 WOTTON in Walton *Angler* I. i. 33 Angling was..a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 90 Prime cheerer, Light! Of all material beings first and best! 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 315 That I might not shut out that prime cheerer hope. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & Find* 34 God the Giver, cherisher, cheerer, of life.

b. *Sc.* A cheering cup or drink.

1808-24 in JAMIESON. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, To draw on another cup of ale and another cheerer..of brandy and water. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* II. ii. (1842) 106 If you have taken a second 'cheerer' with them after supper.

2. He who cheers, applauds, hurrahs.

1855-9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 16 With the clapping and hurrah of men, And zeal of cheerers. 1874 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 6/1 A very faint cheer, for the cheerers were few.

Cheerful (tʃĭəɹful), *a.* Forms: 5 **cher-**, 5–6 **chere-**, 6 **cheare-**, 6–7 **cheere-**, 7–8 **chearfull**, (**-ful**, **-fulle**), **cheerfull**, 7– **cheerful.** [f. CHEER *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of cheer; of good cheer; joyous, gladsome, blithe, lively and in good spirits.

a. of persons, their disposition, looks, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XVII. 7500 Þen Achilles cherfull, & his choise cosyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* ix. 17 The corne shall make the yonge men chearefull. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') 2 *Cor.* ix. 7 God loueth a cheereful [ἱλαρός; Vulg. *hilaris*] geuer. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low. C. Warres* VI. 14 Egmont ..soone grew cheerefuller then ever. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Oct., I went out..to see Major-general Harrison hanged, drawn, and quartered..he looking as cheerful as any man could do in that condition. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 4 A chearful Temper joined with Innocence, will make Beauty attractive. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. *Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 57 As compared with the Americans, I think them [English] cheerful and contented.

b. *transf.* of things.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvi. 87 Delighted with this cherefull and substanciall profession. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 1 Chearefull Chaunticlere with his note shrill. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* Serm. ii. 89 A full, chearfull, and voluntary action. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* v. 90 With chearful Cries the Woods resound. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xxxi. 14 Nor love, nor honour, wealth, nor pow'r, Can give the heart a chearful hour. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 77 Our last conversation..was far from chearful. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 Cheerful hope and resignation.

2. Cheering, gladdening, animating; bright, enlivening, raising the spirits.

c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & Love P.*, Love..maketh hem to obeye his ordynance by cherefulle weies. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Duke Suffolk* v. 4 Fortune..Did smile upon me with a chereful light. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xli, As when the cheerfull sunne, elamping wide, Glads all the world. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 5 The Chambers were handsome and chearful Chambers. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 24/1 He died..of an Apoplexy, after a full and chearful Supper. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 64 The good effects of more cheerful colours. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* II. 514 Forth we stepped Into the presence of the cheerful light. 1855 ANNE MANNING *Chelsea Bun-house* iv. 71, I don't care if I have a cheerful glass with you to improve our acquaintance.

Chee·rfulize, *v.* [see -IZE.] *trans.* To make cheerful. Hence **Chee·rfulizing.**

1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* II. 257 My journey..has cheerfullized my existence. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cr.* II. 136 A mean straggling town..surrounded with gardens..that cheerfullize it. 1860 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 84 The wines of cheerfulizing pleasure are serviceable. *Ibid.* xi. 208 The flower-cup wine of comfort giveth..Wine to cheerfulize and cure.

Cheerfully (tʃĭəɹfuli), *adv.* [f. CHEERFUL + -LY[2].]

1. In a cheerful manner; with liveliness or gladness; blithely, willingly, readily, gladly, joyously.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 24 She..procedeth..stoutly & cherefully to the fyre. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxiv. 10, I do the more cheerefully answere for my selfe. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 17 Now I thanke god I can cherefully sing my nunc dimittis. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 183 My Friend..chearfully bade me Good-Morrow. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 191 We conquer our fate when we submit to it cheerfully. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 208, I cannot write cheerfully. I am not cheerful.

2. Cheeringly, encouragingly, so as to cheer one.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 34 God a mercy old Heart, thou speak'st chearefully. *Mod.* The fire blazing cheerfully on the hearth.

Cheerfulness (tʃĭəɹfulnès). [f. CHEERFUL + -NESS.] Cheerful quality or state.

1. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Gladsomeness, joyousness, alacrity, readiness.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* iii. 2 They..fought with cherefulnesse for Israel. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. vii. 12 There is no Christian duty that is not to be season'd and set off with cherfulnes. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 150 The soldiers do not begin the campaign with any great cheerfulness. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xliii. 600 The gravity of his manners was tempered by innocent cheerfulness. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 25 Cheerfulness is just as natural to the heart of a man in strong health as colour to his cheek.

b. As shown in the countenance: Liveliness.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 666 To show the gladness of the mind, by the chearfulness of the countenance. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 56 Encouraged them by the chearfulness of his voice and countenance.

2. *transf.* Bright and inspiring appearance; freedom from gloom.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. Pref. 8 The Chearfulness of clear Sky. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 272 The cheerfulness of the village with its cabins and its gardens.

Cheerily (tʃĭəɹrili), *adv.* [f. CHEERY + -LY[2].] In a cheery, lively, or enlivening manner, tone, etc.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* v. i. (R.) Come chearily, boyes, about our business. *a* 1667 COWLEY (T.) Let's go cheerily on with the business. [1755 not in JOHNSON.] 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. iv, 'Never fear', replied Trim chearily. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 18 Cheerily Tread thou the path that leads thee to the grave. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 40 Instead of the lively song of 'Cheerily, men!' in which all hands join in the chorus, we pulled a long, heavy, silent pull. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 31 And from the east the wind blew cheerily.

Cheeriness (tʃĭəɹrinès). [f. CHEERY *a.* + -NESS.] Cheery quality or condition, lively gladsomeness.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 96 'What have you two girls been talking about?'..asked Joshua, with an attempt at cheeriness. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* III. 98 The cordial cheeriness of Scott's letters. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 203 He fills the mind with the breezy cheeriness of spring-time.

Cheering (tʃĭəɹriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHEER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CHEER in various senses: *e.g.* †entertainment, gladdening, applauding.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiv. 371 The ouerplus..is spend..upon kny3tis..into her honest chering and weel fare. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. v, For the cheringe of the companye. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 319 Onely at certaine great feastes and cheerings. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Caresse*, chearing, welcomming, making much of. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 348 'Twould be some Solace yet, some little Cheering. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 135 Worthy of the Company and Chearings of three such Friends. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xvi, To us comes no cheering, To Duncan no morrow. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* VI. vii, Three cheers for the happy pair! At length the cheering is over.

Cheering (tʃĭəɹriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CHEER *v.* + -ING[2].] That cheers, in various senses of the vb.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* IV. 109 (Arb.) Seas ringing with cheering clamorus hoyssayle. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* (1652) 169 Springs of joy from whose all-cheering ray The fair stars fill their weakful fires. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. i. 14, I now had recourse..to a chearing glass of claret. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV. Wks. I. 141 A cheering promise Of better things to come. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxvi. 449 The martial pomp, the cheering crowds. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 119 The aspect of affairs was, on the whole, cheering.

Cheeringly (tʃĭəɹriŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a cheering manner; so as to cheer one.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 172 Speaking cheeringly, to those who are struggling upwards. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 239 The sun..shone cheeringly upon them. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. ix. 274 To his father..Winthrop..wrote cheeringly.

Cheerish, obs. form of CHERISH *v.*

†**Cheerishness.** Occurs in Milton's *Divorce* I. vii. in edd. of collected Wks. 1694, 1697, 1738, etc., where the original edd. of the treatise (1643, 1644, 1645) read *cheerfulness.*

1694 ed. *Milton's Wks., Divorce* I. vii, There is no Christian duty that is not to be season'd..with cheerishnesse [1643 cherfulnes].

Cheerless (tʃĭəɹlès), *a.* [f. CHEER *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of cheer or comfort; dull, gloomy, dreary, joyless, dispiriting.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 182 Whose voyces siluer sound To cheerefull songs can chaunge my cherelesse cryes. 1596 — *F. Q.* I. iii. 27 My chearefull day is turnd to chearelesse night. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 290 All's cheerlesse, darke, and deadly. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 169 Eden itself, after such a vision, would appear a cheerless desert. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 78 It has been thought that our teaching..would be 'gloomy and cheerless'.

Cheerlessly (tʃĭəɹlésli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a cheerless manner; drearily.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 409 The loneliness..the night, the uncertainty..all affected him cheerlessly.

Chee·rlessness. [f. CHEERLESS + -NESS.] Cheerless quality or condition; dreariness.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 196 The one thing which the born blind want most is to have their cheerlessness removed. 1886 *Spectator* 6 Mar. 307 The dark cold cheerlessness of the weather.

Cheerliche, var. of CHERELY.

†**Chee·rliness.** *Obs.* [f. CHEERLY *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being cheerly; cheeriness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 14 Hee pyned away for greefe & was bereft of all cheerlyness. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* 195 The..guest will take more content in the chearlinesse of your countenance, than in your meate.

Cheerly (tʃĭəɹli), *a.* and *adv.* For forms see CHEER. [f. CHEER *sb.* + -LY[1] and [2].]

A. *adj.* Characterized by cheer or cheerfulness; blithe, cheerful, lively, cheery. *arch.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 33 To be foreward and cheerly in mynd. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 131 The King himself also standing with a chearly countenance. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 373 Cheerly shelters raise. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 72 The merry 'water-cock'..the cheerliest fisher of the streams. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 233 The cheerly cries of the seamen.

B. *adv.*

1. In a cheerly manner; blithely, cheerily. *arch.*

1558 PHAËR *Æneid.* I. 15 Behold the flocke of six and six that yonder cherly flyes Of Swannes. 1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 321 They cherelie chaunt and rymes at randon fling. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vi. 14. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* 83 How fares the King, my Lord? speaks he cheerely? 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 53 Oft listening how the hounds and horn Cheerly rouse the slumbering morn. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *P'cess Eliz.* Wks. 1764 I. 323 Hark to yonder milk-maid singing Chearly o'er the brimming pail. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* I. iv, A song that echoes cheerly From the river winding clearly.

b. *spec.* as a cry of encouragement among sailors: Heartily, with a will.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 6 Heigh my hearts, cheerely, cheerely my harts: yare, yare. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. I. 20 Cheerly my Mates, the day will be ours. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Chearly*, a phrase which usually implies heartily, chearfully, or quickly, as row chearly in the boats! lower away chearly! i. e. row heartily, lower speedily. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *At Sea*, Cheerly, my hearties! yo heave ho!

2. In a way that cheers or enlivens; cheeringly.

1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I, The sun would shine as cheerly. 1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 78 Cheerly smil'd the morn. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* iii, Alighting cheerly to inspire The soldier slackening in his fire.

Cheerte(e, var. of CHERTE, *Obs.*

Cheer-upping, chear-, in *cheer-upping cup,* var. of CHIRRUPING-*cup*, taken as from *cheer-up.*

.. *Greenland Voy.* (N.), Come turn up the boats, let's put on our coats, And to Ben's, there's a cheerupping cup. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 328 They..retired to comfort themselves with a cheer-upping Cup. 1766 in Dodsley *Collect. Poems* VI. 280 Colin's good dame..Had taken too freely the cheeruping cup. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., When the Lowlanders want to drink a cheerupping cup, they go to the public house, called the change-house, and call for a choppin of twopenny.

Cheery (tʃīəri), *a.* [f. CHEER *sb.* + -Y[1]. More colloquial than CHEERFUL: in Johnson's opinion 'a ludicrous word'.]

1. Abounding in cheerfulness; in excellent spirits, lively.

1611 COTGR., s. v. *Lie*, To say a thing with a merrie countenance, cheerie visage, looke full of glee. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Apr., I find him pretty cheery over what he was yesterday. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. 209 The Corporal, with cheery eye. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 89 She had .. a stout cheery farmer for a husband. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew, etc.* xxvi. (1878) 144 Endeavouring to speak .. in a cheery voice. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 95 You will be in a cheerier mood to-morrow.

2. Such as to cheer or enliven; cheering.

c 1720 GAY *Pastoral* v, Come, let us hie, and quaff a cheery bowl. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 175 She was .. a kind of cheery sunshine in those otherwise Egyptian days.

Chees, obs. pa. t. of *chesen*, CHOOSE.

Chees, obs. form of CHESS[1].

Cheese (tʃīz), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cese, cyse,** 2 **cease, cæse,** 5 **schese,** 6 **chease, cheise, chiese, ches,** 2–6 **chese,** 4, 6– **cheese.** [OE. (Anglian) *cése,* (WSax.) **ciese, cýse* (with *i-* umlaut from *céasi, cæsi*) = OHG. *châsi* (MHG. *kæse,* Ger. *käse*), OLG. *kâsi, kêsi* (MDu. *kâse,* Du. *kaas*) :—WGer. **kâsi,* ad. L. *cāse-us* cheese (bef. 5th c.).]

1. A substance used as food, consisting of the curd of milk (coagulated by rennet) separated from the whey and pressed into a solid mass.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 23 *Formaticus*, cese. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy*, ibid. 91 And cyse and buteran ic do. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 Þa scyrte ða flescmete and se ceose and se butere. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þenne þe mon wule tilden his musestoch he bindeð uppon Þa swike chese. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 643 Bred an chese, butere and milk. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 93 A weye of essex chese. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 123 Hard chese .. wille a stomak kepe .. open. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 147 Tis time I were choak'd with a peece of toasted Cheese. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 538 ₱ 3 Such who could indeed bear the sight of cheese, but not the taste. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 349 Hung cheese..It is called hung when the curds are tied up in a cloth or net, to get quit of the whey..instead of being put under the press. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 284 The rich flavour of Parmesan cheese is owing to the aromatic plants which abound in the Italian pastures.

b. (with *pl.*) A mass of this substance, as made in the mould or press, of a definite size and shape (usually wheel-shaped, cylindrical, or globular), and covered with its hardened outer layer or 'rind'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 268 Twey grene cheeses. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvii. 18 And ten chesis thes thou shalt bere to the tribune. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. I. (Arb.) 109 Twelue barels of meale with a fewe chieses. 1711 J. DISTAFF *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 6 The richness of a Cheese is discovered by the multiplicity of its Mites. 1739 GRAY *Lett. West* 21 Nov., Parma,—The happy country where huge cheeses grow. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., 'Ghost,'* The Castle was a huge and antique mound, Resembling .. A well-scoop'd, mouldy Stilton cheese—but taller.

c. For the names of special kinds of cheese, see CREAM-CHEESE, CHEDDAR, CHESHIRE, PARMESAN, STILTON, etc.

2. Phrases. a. *Green cheese*: fresh cheese, not thoroughly dried; esp. in the expression *to believe (to persuade any one,* etc.) *that the moon is made of green cheese.* b. *Bread and cheese*: see BREAD *sb.* 2 d. c. *Chalk and cheese*: see CHALK *sb.* 6 a.

c 1425 *Chester Pl.* I. 123 Greene cheese that will greese your cheekes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 266 There is .iiii. sortes of .. chese .. grene chese, softe chese, harde chese, and spermyse. Grene chese is not called grene by the reason of colour, but for the newnes of it, for the whey is not halfe pressed out of it. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxv. 177 A yong Catt, wherevnto I haue giuen of these floures to eate, very finely pound with greene or fresh Cheese. *a* 1529 FRITH *Antith.* (1829) 315 They would make men believe .. that the moon is made of green cheese. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Arain*, (Wee say of such an Idiot) hee thinkes the Moone is made of greene cheese. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 13 You may as soon perswade some Country Peasants, that the Moon is made of Green-Cheese (as we say) as that 'tis bigger than his Cart-Wheel. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s.v. *Moon*, Tell me the moon is made of green cheese! 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iv. 195.

3. *To make cheeses* [F. *faire des fromages*]: a school-girl's amusement, consisting in turning rapidly round and then suddenly sinking down, so that the petticoats are inflated all round somewhat in the form of a cheese. Hence, applied sometimes to a deep curtseying.

1857–9 THACKERAY *Virginians* xxii (D.), It was such a deep ceremonial curtsey as you never see at present: she and her sister both made these 'cheeses' in compliment to the new-comer, and with much stately agility. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* vi. (D.), What more reasonable thing could she do than amuse herself with making cheeses? 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. iv. (1883) 150 Spinning round like a school-girl when she makes cheeses. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* II. vi. 157 Miss Knight performed a cheese worthy almost of Caroline, and swept away.

4. *transf.* (in *Cider-making*) A mass of pomace or crushed apples pressed together in the form of a cheese.

1796 MARSHALL *W. England* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Cheese*, the pile of pomage, in making cider. 1843 FALKNER in *Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 402 The cheese of pommey is then removed, to make way for another charge of the press. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. ix. 149.

5. The fruit of the common Mallow (*Malva silvestris*), of a flattened cheese-like shape. (Cf. F. *fromageon.*)

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D ij b, Water of malva .. the beste parte & tyme of his dystyllacyon is the rote and the stalke whan it bereth cheses and floures. [1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxiv. 581 The great wilde Mallow .. the seede .. is rounde and flat, made lyke litle cheeses.] *c* 1820 J. CLARE in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Picking from mallows, sport to please, The crumpled seed we call a cheese. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 41.

6. *Comb.*, as *cheese-basket, -chamber, -chandler, -cover, -curd, -factor, -grater, -loft, -maker, -making, -room, -scraper, -shelf, -trencher, -tub*; *cheese-like* adj.

c 1632 FULLER in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 226 Cheshire for the *cheesechamber, Northumberland for the colehouse. 1740 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 120, I must now..go see what's doing in the cheese-chamber and the apple-loft. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 29 [He] breakes open the dairy house, eats and spoils new *cheesecurds. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* III. vii, I an't Calf enough to lick your chalk'd Face, you Cheese-Curd you. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4347/4 John Lee .. *Cheese-Factor. 1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 143 *note*, With brazen *cheesegrater grated cheese. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 329 Encysted tumors, containing a *cheese-like matter. 1629 *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 174 In the *Cheese Lofte. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 221 The apple-room, the pear-bin, the *cheese-loft. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 201 Process of *Cheese-making. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 14/2 The *cheese-room is always very cool, and little light is admitted. 1629 *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 173 In the Dayrie .. ii *cheese tubbes. *Ibid.*, 3 *cheese shelves wth 3 stories. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* III. i. Wks. 1873 III. 38 A dozen of *cheese trenchers. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/1 A cheese-tub large enough to hold all the milk of the cows.

7. Special comb.: **cheese and bread,** is used in north. dial. for the literary *bread and cheese*; **cheese-bail** [see BAIL *sb.*[2]] = CHEESE-HOOP; **cheese-board,** †**-bred,** the cover of a cheese-vat; **cheese-borer?** = *cheese-scoop*; **cheese-bug,** local name (Kent) of the wood-louse: cf. CHEESE-LIP; **cheese-cement** (see quot.); **cheese-cloth,** †**-clout,** the cloth in which the curds are pressed; **cheese-cratch, -crate** = *cheese-rack*; **cheese-cutter,** (*a.*) an instrument with a broad curved blade used for cutting cheese; (*b.*) *slang* (see quot.); **cheese-fly,** a small black fly (*Piophila casei*) bred in cheese (see *cheese-hopper*); **cheese-hake** (*Sc.*), †**-heck** = *cheese-rack*; **cheese-hoop,** a broad hoop, usually of wood, in which the curds are pressed in cheese-making; **cheese-hopper,** the maggot of the cheese-fly, which makes long jerky leaps; also the fly; **cheese-knife?** = *cheese-cutter*; **cheese-maggot** = *cheese-hopper*; **cheese-mite,** the minute arachnid (*Acarus domesticus*) which infests old cheese; †**cheese-moat** = CHEESE-VAT; **cheese-mould,** (*a.*) a mould or form in which cheese is pressed, a *chessel*; (*b.*) the blue mould which forms on cheese; **cheese-pale** = *cheese-taster*; **cheese-plate,** a small plate, 5 or 6 inches in diameter, used for cheese at the end of dinner; hence *cheese-plate button* (or simply *cheese-plate*), humorous name for a large flat coat-button; **cheese-rack,** a frame for drying new-made cheeses; **cheese-scoop, cheese-taster,** an instrument with a small scoop for piercing cheese and withdrawing a small portion to be tasted; **cheese-toaster,** a fork for toasting cheese; hence *humorously,* a sword; †**cheese-water,** a water distilled from cheese; **cheese-wring** = CHEESE-PRESS.

1888 *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* XXXVI. 120 A *cheesebail is the Hoop that encompasses and gives form to the cheese in the press. 1552 HULOET *Chease bourde, *Albeolus, *Albeus, *Alcanna. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 151 Lay upon the top of the curd your hard Cheese-board. 1629 *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 173 In the Dayrie..i *cheese bread. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 12 A strong Iron Screw, something like an Augur or *Cheese-borer. 1847 CRAIG, **Cheese Cement*, a kind of glue, particularly serviceable in joining broken china, wood that is exposed to wet, painter's panel boards, etc. [cf. BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1562) 85 a, Whan stone pottes be broken, what is better to glew them againe..like the Symunt made of Cheese.] 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 124 Then lay a *Cheese-cloth in your lesser Cheese Fat. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 14/2 The whey runs out through the..cheese-cloth woven with wide interstices. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 303 Cheese vates, *cheese clouts and other perticulars. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 346. 97 Shee drieth the cheeses in a *chees-cratch, or chees-rack. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 119 Redolent of new wine, of the *cheese-crate. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, **Cheesecutter*, a prominent and aquiline nose. Also a large square peak to a cap. Caps fitted with square peaks are called cheesecutter caps. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Dial., Cheesecutter*, a cap with a straight peak. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 5 No caterpillars nor grubs, except the maggot of the small *cheese fly..can jump. 1611 COTGR., *Chasiere*, a *cheese-hecke; the long and round racke whereon cheese is dried. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 152 Throughly dry, and fit to go into the Cheese-heck. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 949/1 The maggot of the *Cheese-hopper. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* Instead of being straight, his shins curve like a *cheese-knife. 1694 LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 199, I put some *Cheese-Maggots in a Glass Tube in my Pocket. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 352 The *cheese-mite. To the naked eye, these minute creatures appear little more than moving particles of dust. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 269. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. IV. ii. 180 The attire of the Irish women's heads is more flat in the top, and broader on the sides, not much vnlike a *cheese mot. 1629 *Inv. Hatfield Priory* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 173 In the Dayrie .. 4 cheesemoates i wicker cheesemoate. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. 44 A white upper coat ornamented with *cheese-plate buttons. 18.. —*Night's Pleas.* Wks. 1883 IX. IV. 290 A bang-up white coat, covered with mother-of-pearl cheese-plates. 1865 *Reader* 18 *Nov.* 573 With tonsures as large as cheese-plates. 1530 PALSGR. 204/2 *Chese rake, *caisier a frommages.* 1789 R. FERGUSSON *Poems* II. 3 (Jam.) My cheese-rack toom that ne'er was toom before. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* 52 Pocketing the *cheese-taster. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 15 Mar. 5/2 Testing it [the earth's] interior composition as a grocer tries a Dutch cheese with a cheese-taster. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ₱ 2 A Silver *Cheese-Toaster with Three Tongues. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* x. (D.) I'll drive my cheese-toaster through his body. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 254/2 Wash yourselfe with the *cheese-water mixed with the Camphir. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wdbk., Cheese-wring*, a cheese-press, found in every dairy. A rock at Lynton is called [from its shape] 'the Devil's Cheese-wring'.

Cheese (tʃīz), *sb.*[2] *slang.* [Of doubtful origin; but prob. a. Pers. and Urdū چیز *chīz* 'thing'. Yule says such expressions used to be common among young Anglo-Indians as 'My new Arab is the real *chīz*', i.e. 'the real thing'.] The right or correct thing: applied to anything good, first-rate in quality, genuine, pleasant, or advantageous.

1818 *Lond. Guide* (cited in *Slang Dict.* 1873). 1847 ALB. SMITH *Man in Moon* I. 201 Admired 'Pets of the Ballet' .. in a print-shop window. Thought them the cheese as works of art. *c* 1850 THACKERAY *Codlingsby* iii, 'You look like a Prince in it, Mr. Lint'.. 'It *is* the cheese', replied Mr. Lint.

Cheese, *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To become cheese. Hence **Chee·sing** *vbl. sb. rare.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 111 The coagulation, curdling, or cheesing of milk.

Cheese, *v.*[2] *Thieves' slang.* To stop, give up, leave off. *Cheese it!* = have done! run away!

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Cheese it*, the same as *Stow it.* 1866 *Even. Standard* 27 July, As soon as he went up the prisoner Blagin said, 'Cheese it (run away), here's the bobby coming'. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Cheese* or *Cheese it* (evidently a corruption of *cease*) leave off, or have done: 'Cheese your barrikin', hold your noise. Term very common. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. XXXIII, 'Cheese it, mates! 'ere comes the bobbies!'

Cheese-bowl: see CHESBOLL.

Chee·se-cake. A cake or tart of light pastry, orig. containing cheese; now filled with a yellow butter-like compound of milk-curds, sugar, and butter, or a preparation of whipped egg and sugar.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chesekake, *ortacius.* 1530 PALSGR. 204/2 Chese cake, *gasteav, torteav.* 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 40 The dogg flies at the B[ishop] and took of his corner capp (he thought belike it had bene a cheese cake). 1611 COTGR., *Talmouse*, a Cheese-cake; a Tart made of egges, and cheese. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Aug., We .. eat some of the best cheese-cakes that ever I eat in my life. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. XXX. (1737) 125 Like three corner'd Cheese-Cakes. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 318 This we call saffron cheesecakes; the other, without currants, almond cheesecakes. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 292 A sort of cheese-cake, made of cheese, eggs, and butter.

b. *attrib.*

1644 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 15 Your [Laud's] cheese-cake cap and magpie gown. *a* 1718 PRIOR *Alma* III, Effeminate he sat, and quiet; Strange product of a cheese-cake diet. 1741 LADY POMFRET *Corr. w. C'tess Hartford* III. 232 Not sculking like a modern hero in a cheescake house. 1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), Cheese-cake-grass, *Lotus corniculatus*, birds-foot trefoil. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.)

Cheese-fat, obs. form of CHEESE-VAT.

Cheeseford: see CHESFORD.

Chee·seling. *rare*[−1]. [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + -LING.] ? A small cheese.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 224 Supposing the cheeseling to be made in the morning, it now remains in the press, untouched, until the evening.

Chee·selip, -lep[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **cese-, ces-, cis-, cyslyb,** 5 **cheslepe, -lypp, -leb,** 5–7 **cheslep,** 6 **ches-, cheselope,** 7 **cheslop,** 7–8 **cheeslep, -lip,** 7–9 **cheslip,** 8–9 **keslop,** 9 **cheeselop, caislip,** *Sc.* **keeslip.** [OE. *céselyb(b,* neut., = OHG. *châsi-, châsi-luppa,* MHG. *kêsluppe, kæseluppe* fem., in same sense; f. CHEESE (in its various forms) + a word which appears in Goth. as *lubjā-* (? fem.) in *lubjaleisei* witchcraft, ? poison-herb-lore, OE. *lybb* neut. poison, ON. *lyf* fem. 'medicinal herb, simple', OHG. *luppi* neut. deadly juice, mod.G. dial. *lüpp* rennet. Hence the original rennet appears to have been some herb juice.

Beside this, MHG. has *kæselab,* mod.G. *käselab,* the second element of which is *laab, lab* rennet, MHG. *lab* sour fluid, OHG. *lab* neut. broth, decoction. Du. has also *leb, lebbe,* MDu. & LG. *lebbe* rennet :—*labjō-,* and MDu. *libbe, lip,* MLG. *lip,* mod.G. dial. *lippe* neut. :—*libjō*[m]. The original relations between these words are uncertain.]

1. Rennet, for curdling milk in cheese-making.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 560 *Coagolum* ceselyb. *c* 1000 *ibid. Coagulum* ceslyb. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 18 Þa meolc ȝeren mid cyslybbe. *c* 1050 *Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 365/30 *Coagulum* cyslyb. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 2 As runnynge or chese lope maketh mylke runne together into cruddes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 435 The running or chese lope, *coagulum*. 1586 LUPTON 1000 *Notable Th.* (1675) 22 Snails .. stamped and mixed..with Cheslep or Rennet do draw out thorns. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Keslop*, cheese-rennet.

2. *spec.* The dried stomach of a calf (or, formerly of other animals, *e. g.* a hare) used for this purpose. (Formerly also called *cheeselep-bag.*)

c 1000 *Medicina de Quadrup.* in Sax. Leechd. I. 346 Haran cyslybb. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 666 *Hec lactis* .. cheslypp. *a* 1500 *Nominale* ibid. 703 *Hec lactis*, a cheslepe. *a* 1500 *Voc.* ibid. 591 *Lactis*, a chesleb. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 149 The Cheslep-bag, or Runnet, is the stomach bag of a young sucking calf. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cheeselp-Bag.* 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Keslop*, a calves stomach, sometimes called runnet. 1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cheslip-skin*, the calf's bag, used in making yerning. 1801 *Ord. Butchers' Guild* in Ferguson & Manson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 259 No brother .. shall buy any calf, to return the caislip in any State whatever. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss. Cheeselop*, the dried stomach of a calf used for curdling milk for cheese.

b. The following inaccurate explanation is found in Dicts.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Chees-lip*, the bag wherein House-wives prepare and keep their Runnet or Rennet for their Cheese. [So without essential change in PHILLIPS, RAY, BAILEY, WEBSTER, etc.]

† **Chee·selip, -lep.**[2] *Obs.* or ? *dial.* Forms: 6 **chesloppe, cheeselypp, -lippe**, 6–8 **cheselip**, 7 **cheslop, chislep**, 7–8 **cheese-, chees-, cheslip.** [Etymol. unknown.

Has been conjectured to be the same word as prec., the animal having possibly been in repute as a rennet. Against this is the consideration that this word belongs (now at least) to the southern dialects, while *cheeselip*, rennet, is more especially northern. Cf. also the equivalent CHESLOCK, and dialectal *chesil-, chissel-bob, cheese-bug.* (It seems hardly possible that the second part could be *lop* flea.)]

The common wood-louse; also (in 16–17th c. authors more commonly) the allied Armadillo wood-louse, or the similar pill-millipede.

1530 PALSGR. 204/2 Chesloppe, a worme, *cloporte*. 1552 HULOET, Cheeselypp worme, otherwyse called Robyn-good-felowe his lowse, *tylus*. 1573 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Tylus*, a vermin liyng vnder stones and tyles, somewhat blacke and scaled, which when it is touched turneth himselfe round like a pease. It is commonly called a Cheselip. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 It [barley-meal] is very good for the biting of the cheeslips or many-feet worms, called Multipedes. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 786 Cheeselips, or those creeping vermin with many feet called of some 'sowes'. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xviii. 152 Cheeslip Killimbobs, which being touched gather themselves round like a ball. 1611 COTGR., *Porcelet de S. Anthoine*, the vermine called a Ches-lop, or Wood-louse. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1048 When the Chislep rols himself up into a round body. 1717 *Dict. Rust.*, *Cheeselip*, an insect, the same as the sow or hog louse. *Cheselip*, a kind of small vermin that lie under stones and tiles. 1721 BAILEY, *Cheeslip*, and *Cheslip.*

Chee·semonger. [see MONGER.] One who sells or deals in cheese.

c 1510 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 9 Fruyters, chese mongers, and mynstrelles. 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 26 § 3 No Cheese monger..shall repack for sale any Butter in any Kinderkin, Firkin, etc. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* CX. They make cheesemongers and pastrycooks knights. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 318/2 The business of a grocer and cheesemonger.

Hence **Chee·semongering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (*fig.* in quot.), **Chee·semongerly** *a.* (often contemptuous); **Chee·semongery,** the commodities sold by a cheesemonger.

1839 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tuggs's at Ramsgate*, Mr. Tuggs attended to the grocery department; Mrs. Tuggs to the cheesemongery. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 21 This hind-counter, cheesemongerly, Newmarket, cock-fighting figment. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 489/2 A cheesemongering estimate of Parliamentary qualifications. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 1/5 Contracts for Butcher's Meat, Cheesemongery, and Flour.

Chee·se-pa·ring. [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + PARING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*]

A. *sb.* A paring of the rind of cheese; an object of no value save in the eyes of a miserly economist.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 332, I doe remember him at Clements Inne, like a man made after Supper, of a Cheese-paring. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr., I won't loose a cheese-paring. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 331 That their candle-ends and cheese-parings are no longer safe.

b. *fig.*

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 475, I am told the king of Saxony is to be re-established if he consents to give some cheese-parings to his neighbours. 1831 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* lvii. in *Blackwood's Mag.* Aug. 413 Such a tallow-faced cheeseparing of a beardless, bucktoothed ninny.

B. *vbl. sb.* The paring of cheese. *fig.* Niggardly economizing, parsimonious saving.

1871 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 40 (Hoppe) To supply the deficiencies which the wretched cheeseparings of the two previous years had made in our means [of defence]. 1873 *Spectator* 9 Aug. 1005/2 The discontent with the Government, much of it caused by cheeseparing.

C. *ppl. a.* Niggardly, miserly, parsimonious.

1867 *Cape Natal News* 1 Jan., The more rigid and cheese-paring school of economists.

Chee·se-press. [see PRESS.] An apparatus for pressing the curds in cheese-making.

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 371, j chesepresse cum vj chese fattes. 1557 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 159 A chespresse & a rakinge croke. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country F.* 63 Cheese-presses, and other implements. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Wedn. 41 The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn.

Chee·se-re·nnet. In 7 **-runnet.** [see RENNET.] A name for *Galium verum*, Lady's Bedstraw, from its property of coagulating milk.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 283 *marg.*, Chees-runnett. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. 92 Herbs .. except Docks and Cheesrunnet. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 145. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 72 Yellow Bedstraw.. Ladies' Bedstraw, or Cheese-rennet.

Chee·se-room. 1. See CHEESE *sb.* 6.

2. 'The common name in some parts of the country for *Agaricus arvensis*, or Horse Mushroom' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). [Not in BRITTEN & HOLLAND].

† **Chee·se-running.** *Obs.* Also 6–8 **ren(n)ing.** [OE. *rynning* coagulum: see RUNNING.] = CHEESE-RENNET.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxv. 539 Gallion .. we may also name it .. Cheese running, or our Ladies bedstraw. 1597 GERARD *Herball* II. cccclxiv. 1126 Ladies Bed straw or Cheese Renning. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 80. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 502 Among several things that will coagulate milk .. the plant call'd Cheeserening, or Yellow Ladies Bed-straw, is used commonly about Nantwich.

Cheesery (tʃī·zĕri). [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + -ERY. Cf. *buttery, grocery.*] A cheese-factory.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/2 From the upper stories of these cheeseries were long gutters leading to the ships.

Chee·se-vat, † Chee·se-fat. [see VAT.] The vessel or mould in which the curds are pressed and the cheese shaped in cheese-making.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxiv. (1495) 904 Chese is wronge other pressyd in a chese fatte. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 99 Thi tong likkith the chesefat, and the garner also. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793 *Hec sissma*, a schesfatte. 1577 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 The Milke commeth to a Curd, which is straightwaies put into Formes, or Cheesefattes, and pressed. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* 121 Turn it out of that Cheese-fat.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 303 Cheesevates, cheeseclouts and other perticulars. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* X. iv. 155 Baskets made of rushes, or palm, are the cheese-vats of Barbary. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/1 Cheese vats or moulds turned out of solid elm wood.

Cheesine. [f. CHEESE, after *butterine*, etc.] An artificial imitation of cheese.

1888 *The Grocer* 6 Oct. 584 I bought some lots of cheesine under the impression that it was cheese; it was unsaleable. — *Scott. Leader* 18 Oct. 3 Cheesine..comes from America, and is sold at a low price.

Cheesiness (tʃī·zinės). [f. CHEESY + -NESS.] Cheesy quality.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 226 (Hoppe) [Cream being] rather sour. Beginning to border on cheesiness. 1875 M'COSH *Scott. Philos.* liii. 398 At first there was a flabbiness, a sort of cheesiness about his look.

Cheeslep, -lip, obs. forms of CHEESELIP.

Cheeste, var. of CHEST *sb.*[2] *Obs.* strife.

† **Chee-stone.** *Obs.* Cf. A-JEE; also *char, ajar.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E. ij b, *Chee-Stone* [is] a stone that by reason of some Joynt, slips farther into the side than ordinary, and by and by, with some slant Joynt turns in again to the Sticking.

Cheesy (tʃī·zi), *a.* [f. CHEESE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Of or belonging to cheese; consisting of, or of the nature of, cheese; abounding in cheese.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XIX. lxxiii. (1495) 904 Wheye that is thynne and watry wyth chesy party synketh downe to the grounde. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. iv. 7 Eyther thicke and cheesie, or watry and whayey. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (1686) 30 The Butter and Cheesy part of Milk. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 81 Like to a maggot in her cheesy sphere.

2. Resembling cheese in appearance, consistence, etc.; esp. in *Pathol.* = CASEOUS 2.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a cheesy substance. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 196 Cheesy plugs often occlude the bronchial tubes. 1877 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* XVI. 783 The beginning of cheesy degeneration.

¶ 3. *slang.* 'Fine or showy' [prob. f. CHEESE *sb.*[2]]

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlviii. 211 To see him at Tattersall's sucking his cane, his cheesy hat well down on his nose.

† **Cheesyl,** obs. f. CHISEL[2], bran, whole meal.

1577 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 32 Indian Millet..being well drest with Cheesyl and Milke, it maketh indifferent good meate.

Cheet (tʃīt), *int. Sc.* and *north. dial.* 'The call directed to a cat, when one wishes her to approach. It is generally doubled' (Jam.). = *puss, puss!* So **Cheetie** = pussy.

1806 *Falls Clyde* 169 (Jam.), Cheat! cheat! waesucks, I doubt poor thing she's dead.

Cheet, *v. dial.* To cheep. Hence **Cheeter.**

1883 *Gloss. Almondb. & Huddersf.* 24 Birds *cheet*, and it is said specially of a robin as winter approaches .. If shoes *cheet*, they are supposed not to have been paid for. Young pigeons are .. called *cheeters* in Yorkshire. [Erroneously attributed by Webster, and others from him, to Tennyson, who uses *cheep.*]

Cheetah (tʃī·tă). Also 8 **chittah**, 9 **cheeta, chetah.** [a. Hind. *chītā*, f. Skr. *chitraka* speckled, variegated.]

The Hunting Leopard, *Felis jubata*, which is tamed and used for hunting deer in India.

[1704 tr. *Caveri's Trav.* in *Churchill's Coll.* IV. 108 There are three sorts of Tigers, called Bibo, Cito, and the Royal.] 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 2 The hunting Leopard, or Indian Chittah. 1823 *Sport. Mag.* LXII. 282 The cheeta resembles the panther, but is taller and lightly made. 1881 HUNTER *Gaz. Ind.* IV. 619 The cheetah or hunting leopard must be carefully distinguished from the leopard proper.

¶ It has been suggested that this animal is referred to by SHAKS. (2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 105) as 'tame Cheater'; but apart from the fact that this phrase elsewhere has a clear meaning, no channel is known through which Shakspere could have heard of the Cheetah.

Cheeve, var. of CHEVE *v.*

Cheewink, chewink (tʃī·wi·ŋk). *U.S.* Also 8 **cheeweeh.** [From its note; whence also *towhee.*] A North American bird (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), also called Ground-robin.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 210 Towhe Bird, Pewee, Cheeweeh. 1848-60 in BARTLETT. 18.. LOWELL *Beaver Brook*, From 'neath the arching barberry-stems My footstep scares the shy chewink. 1884 BURROUGHS *Birds & Flowers* 134 The cheewink is a shy bird also.

Cheezil, obs. form of CHISEL.

‖ **Chef** (ʃef). [Fr.; = 'head, chief'; used absolutely for *chef d'office* or *chef de cuisine.*] The man who presides over the kitchen of a large household; a head cook.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Romwold*, The chef's peace of mind was restored, And in due time a banquet was placed on the board. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVII, The angry little chef of Sir Francis Clavering's culinary establishment. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 74, 567 You have .. finally decided on the menu with your chef.

Chef(f, obs. ff. CHAFF, CHAFFER.

‖ **Chef d'œuvre** (ʃędö·vr). *Pl.* **chefs-d'œuvre.** [Fr.: *lit.* 'chief (piece) of work'.] A masterpiece.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 80 In 1721 Arlaud brought this chef d'œuvre to London, but would not sell it. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* viii. 68 While some chefs-d'œuvre live to weary one. 1831 SCOTT *Diary* 26 Mar. in Lockhart's *Life*, A rare collection of chefs d'œuvre. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* Ser. I. I. ix, A house of some architectural pretensions, his *chef d'œuvre*, people said.

† **Chefe.** *Obs. rare.* [perh. f. CHEVE *v.*] Hap.

1499 PYNSON *Promp. Parv.*, Cheefe or hap, *fortuna, eventus* [*c* 1440 has *chep*, evidently error for *chef.*]

Chefe, obs. form of CHAFE, CHIEF.

Cheffare, chefferie, obs. ff. CHAFFER, -RY.

Chefferie, obs. form of CHIEFERY.

Cheffonier; see CHIFFONIER.

Chefle, early form of CHAVEL, now JOWL.

Chego, obs. form of CHIGOE.

† **Cheho·,** *v. nonce-wd.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To sneeze.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. VII. 20 And made me so Cheho and Snivel, As if I'd got the Sneezing Evil.

Cheif, Cheigne, obs. ff. CHIEF, CHAIN.

Cheik, obs. spelling of SHEIK.

Cheil-, cheilo-, repr. Gr. χειλο- lip, used in scientific terms, but more commonly in the Latinized spelling *chil-*, CHILO-, q. v.

Cheine, -ȝie, Cheir, obs. ff. CHAIN, CHEER.

Cheir-, cheiro-, repr. Gr. χειρ(ο-, combining form of χείρ hand, frequent in the generic names of Natural History. In words that have come through Latin, written *chir-*, CHIRO-, q. v.

Chei·ropod, -ped. *Zool.* [(In mod.L. *cheiropoda* pl., f. Gr. χειρο- hand- + -ποδος footed, *lit.* hand-footed (animals).] A name applied by Ogilby to the mammals possessed of hands, including the Bimana (man), and Quadrumana (monkeys, lemurs), of other naturalists.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 521 A modern zoologist (Ogilby) has, not inaptly, applied the term Cheiropeds or hand-footed animals to this group. 1864 WEBSTER *Chiropod.*

‖ **Chei·roptera** (kəirǫ·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Zool.* Rarely **chir-.** [mod.L. (Cuvier), f. Gr. χείρο- hand- + -πτερος winged. (**Cheiropter** [= F. *chiroptère*] has been used as a singular.)] An order of Mammalia, distinguished by greatly elongated finger-bones supporting a membrane or 'wing' attached to the posterior limbs and the side of the body, and adapted for flight; the Bats.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 156 Bats and vampyres .. are denominated Cheiroptera, or hand-winged. 1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Grizel* III. iii. 4 A hectoring bat, a blustering cheiropter. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 437 They agree with most of the chiroptera.

Hence **Cheiro·pteran** *a.*, belonging to the Cheiroptera; as *sb.* a member of the Cheiropteran. **Cheiro·pterous** *a*, of or belonging to the Cheiroptera; having winged 'hands'.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 487 One tribe .. the Cheiropterans..seems rather to form an Osculant Order between it [the Predaceans] and the Quadrumanes. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2004. 402/1 The little-known chiropteran genus Aello.

‖ **Cheirotherium** (kəi·erǫθī·ĕriŭm). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. χείρ hand + θηρίον beast.] A large extinct four-footed animal, whose footprints (found in the Upper New Red Sandstone) resemble a human hand; considered by Prof. Owen to be the same as the LABYRINTHODON, a large Batrachian

reptile. Hence **Cheirothe·rian** *a.*, of or belonging to the Cheirotherium.

1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxii. (ed. 5) 339 A large unknown quadruped, provisionally named Cheirotherium by Prof. Kaup. *Ibid.* 341 The..Labyrinthodon having existed at the period when the Cheirotherian footsteps were made.

Cheis, obs. form of CHOOSE *v.*

Cheise, obs. form of CHEESE.

Cheisible, -sil, obs. ff. CHASUBLE, CHAISEL.

Cheist, obs. form of CHEST.

Cheit, Cheitefe, obs. ff. CHEAT, CAITIFF.

† Chekasyde. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. i. e. *'Cheek-aside'*: applied to the groats coined in the 18th year of Henry VII., when the king's head was, for the first time in English coinage, represented in profile.

1543 *Richmond. Wills & Inv.* (1853) 50, I gyff to the sayd George..ij hole angells of gold, and xx^{ti} of hold groyts cawlyd chekasydes, and my leyse of my fermold.

Cheke, obs. form of CHEEK, CHICK, CHOKE.

Chekeen, Chekin, obs. ff. CHEQUEEN.

Chekefull: see CHOKE-full.

Chekeleu, var. of CHOKELEW *a. Obs.* choking.

Cheken, -on, -yn, -ynge, obs. ff. CHICKEN.

Chekkel-bone, obs. f. SHACKLE-BONE, *Sc.*, wrist.

† Chel. *Obs. rare.* Also 3 **cheole.** [app. identical with OE. *ceole* wk. fem. 'throat', corresp. to OLG. *kela* (MDu. *kele*, Du. *keel*), OHG. *chela*, (MHG. *kele*, Ger. *kehle*):—OTeut. **kelôn-*.] Throat.

c 1000 *Ags. Psalms* cxiii[i] 16 Ne cleopiȝaþ hi, ðeah ðe hi ceolan habban. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 48 Þy-læs seo ceole sie aswollen. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 362 (*Egerton MS.*) Ne scal þer beo fou ne·grei..ne martres cheole [*Trinity Coll. MS.* methes-chele]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3194 And herte him so þer on þe chel, þat he was neȝ y-slayn.

‖ **Chela**[1] (kī·lă). *Zool.* In 7 **chely.** *Pl.* **chelæ** (kī·lī). [ad. L. *chēlē* or its orig. Gr. χηλή crab's claw.] A term for the prehensile claws of crabs and lobsters; also, of scorpions.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. v, It happeneth often ..that a Lobster hath the chely or great claw of one side longer then the other. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 14 The Field Spider had before, two Claws..just like a Crab's claws, with two black tips, like the chely's in Crabs. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 93 The chela of the scorpion. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ix. 330 In the higher crustaceans the anterior legs form a pair of chelæ or pincers.

‖ **Chela**[2] (tʃē·lă). [Hindī *chēlā* slave, servant, pupil, disciple:—Pāli *chēṭō*, Skr. *chēṭa*, *chēṭaka* slave, servant.] In esoteric Buddhism, a novice qualifying himself for initiation. Hence **Chelaship.**

1883 SINNETT *Esoteric Buddhism* i. 15 The chela, or pupil of occultism. *Ibid.* 169 In the East, such a resolution in the highest degree leads to chelaship, to the pursuit of truth. 1887 *L'pool Daily Post* 14 Feb. 5/4 He went through the various degrees of chelaship till he became a mahatma, or adept.

Chelate (kī·lēt), *a. Zool.* [f. CHELA[1] + -ATE[2].] Having chelæ or prehensile claws.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii. 397 Mandibles chelate. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 910 The chelate organs of Crustacea and Arachnida. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* 22.

Chelaundre, var. CHALANDRE, *Obs.*, a bird.

† Chelde, *sb. Obs.* [OE. (late WSax.) *chylder* from *cielder* (Anglian) *ċeldu*:—WGer. type **kaldī*, **keldī*, f. *kald* cold. (Or it may have been analogically formed in OE., after *yldu*, *ġeldu*, *strengu*, and the other abstracts of this class.)] Cold.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* P 12 Hás for cylde and hreame. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5501 He..had on..for the chelde, Twoo thik mantels, y-furred with grys.

Chele, obs. form of CHILL; see also CHEL, CHAVEL.

Chele·rythrine. *Chem.* [f. L. *chel(idonium)* celandine + Gr. ἐρυθρός red + -INE.] An alkaloid forming orange-red salts, obtained from *Chelidonium*, and other plants. Watts *Dict. Chem.*

Cheleu·tite. *Min.* [fr. Gr. χηλευτός netted, plaited + -ITE.] A variety of Smaltite or gray cobalt ore.

Chelicer, -cere (ke·lisəɹ, -sīəɹ). Also in L. form, *pl.* **cheli·ceræ** (-ɪī). [a. F. *chélicère*, mod.L. *chelicera*, f. Gr. χηλή (see CHELA[1]) + κέρας horn.] A term for the prehensile claws which arm the proboscis of scorpions and spiders. Hence **Cheli·ceral** *a.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 38 Claws..like the mandibles or cheliceres of spiders. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 261 Nature has provided the Spiders with two chelicers or antennæ, terminating in a pair of claws.. these constitute the poison apparatus. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 198 In the Scorpions the mandibles are short, and terminate in strong pincers, or 'chelicerae'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 384 Two horny hooks [are developed] from the cheliceral portion [of the proboscis].

† Chelideret. *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A variant of CHELYDRE. (Perh. bad spelling of *chelydric* adj.)

a 1600 BUREL *Pilg.* in Watson's *Coll.* II. 21 (Jam.) Thair wes the Viper, and th' Aspect [=aspic], With the serpent Chelideret, Quhois stink is felt afar.

† Chelido·nian, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *chelīdonius* (a. Gr. χελῑδόνιος pertaining to a swallow, f. χελῑδών swallow) + -AN; in senses 2–3, f. Gr. χελῑδονίας.]

1. [transl. L. *chelīdonius.*] (A fig) Of a reddish-brown colour, like the swallow's throat.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 442 The Chelidonian Figges be the last: and ripen against Winter.

2. Of a kind of serpent called χελιδονίας.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 631 The Chersæan asps..grow to the length of five cubits; the Chelidonian, not above one.

3. Of the spring wind, called in Gr. χελιδονίας.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 102 Such winds are called Chelidonian because they arise at the first-comming of the Swallowes. 1884 *Brit. Almanac* Comp. 56 An ancient name for the spring winds was the Chelidonian winds.

Chelidonic (kelidɒ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *chelīdonium*, a. Gr. χελιδόνιον the plant CELANDINE or Swallow-wort + -IC.] In *Chelidonic acid*, $C_7H_4O_8$, obtained from the juice of the Greater Celandine. Its salts are **Cheli·donates,** which are very numerous. **Cheli·donine,** an alkaloid contained in all parts of the same plant. **Chelidoni·nic,** epithet of another acid obtained from Celandine. **Chelidona·nthin,** a yellow very bitter substance contained in the juice of Celandine.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 847 Chelidonic acid is tribasic, and forms three classes of salts..the dimetallic chelidonates..the monometallic salts..the trimetallic salts. The acid chelidonates crystallize from the solutions of the dimetallic salts. *Ibid.*, Chelidonates of Iron, etc. *Ibid.* 850 Chelidonine crystallizes in small colourless tablets.

Cheli·donize, *v.* Used by Stainer and Barrett to anglicize Gr. χελιδονίζ-ειν to sing the swallow song (done by boys in ancient Rhodes), *lit.* to twitter like a swallow.

† Chelidony. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **chalydony,** 7 **chelydoin.** [ad. L. *chīlidonius* (*lapis*), F. *chelidoine.*] The same as CELIDONY[2].

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 257 The chalydony, or swallowe stone, found in the mawes of young swallowes. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 171 Diamond, Agate, or Chelydoin.

Chelidre, early form of CHELYDRE.

‖ **Chelifer** (ke·lifəɹ, kī·li-). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. CHELA[1] + L. *-fer* bearing.] A genus of Arachnids or Spiders having the appearance of small tailless scorpions, called also *Book-scorpion.*

1865 *Reader* No. 142. 326/2 Chelifers on the legs of the house-fly.

Cheliferous (kīli·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Bearing chelæ or prehensile claws.

1758 ELLIS *Barnacles* in *Phil. Trans.* L. 846 Six of the hinder [claws] on each side..are cheliferous. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 117 The cheliferous appendage.

Cheliform (ke·lifɔ̄ɹm, kī·li-), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of a chela.

1798 tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* V. 126 Four..feelers..two of which are..cheliform. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 8 Anterior thoracic feet..cheliform.

‖ **Cheli·ngo, -a.** [In mod.F. *chelingue*; quoted by Yule from Valentijn as *chialeng*, and by him identified with Arabic شلندية *shalandī*, which is app. the mediæval *chelandium*, χελάνδιον: see Du Cange. (But this is not certain.)]

A kind of large boat used on the Coromandel Coast; see quot. 1790.

1761 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 55 *note*, Send us chelingoes upon chelingoes loaded with rice. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 203 A snow and 7 chelingas (a sort of large boats used for landing of goods, people, &c.).

† Chelle. *Obs.* [Rimes with *wille*, and so prob. ought to be *chille*:—OE. *cylle*, *cyll*, leather bag, flagon, vessel, in ON. *kyllir*, OHG. *kiùlla*, *chiulla* bag, pouch:—WGer. **kullja-*, ad. L. *culleus* leather bag for liquids, etc.] A vessel.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 7 On anne cylle se wæs afylled monnes blodes. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 45 in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Mid guldene chelle.

Chell, -e, ? early var. of CHAVEL, now JOWL.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* 154 In helle With develes he [=they] shule duelle, For the clogges that cleveth by here chelle.

† Chello. *Obs.* Also **chilla, challo.** Some Indian fabric commonly used in the 18th c.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 Chints, Challoes, Carradarres. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz...Bejutapants, Chelloes, Lemanees. *Ibid.*, Coopees, Chillaes. 1788 CLARKSON *Impol. Slave Tr.* 104 Callicoes, Cushtaes, Chintz, Chelloes, Nicamees.

Che·lmsfordite. *Min.* [f. *Chelmsford* + -ITE.] A variety of Wernerite found near Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

1818 J. F. & S. L. DANA *Mineral. Boston* 21 It occurs in small quantity disseminated in Chelmsfordite.

Chelodine (ke·lədəin). [ad. mod.L. *chelodina*, formed with vague reference to Gr. χελώνη tortoise.] A genus (*Chelodina*) of river tortoises, with very long neck and flat head.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* I. 9 The carnivorous chelodines of America.

Cheloid (kī·loid). *Med.* Also (irreg.) **keloid.** [a. mod.F. *chéloïde*, badly *kéloïde*, according to Littré f. Gr. χήλη crab's claw + -OID.]

A disease of the skin; see quots. Also *attrib.*, as in *cheloid scar*, *tumour*, etc.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 383 Keloid is a formation of the skin similar to a hypertrophic cicatrix. 1854 DR. ADDISON *Wks.* (1868) 177 What I have ventured to call 'true Keloid'. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 159 The true cheloid. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cheloid*..a skin disease..named by Alibert on account of the peculiar processes which radiate from its extremities, and appear like to the claws of a crab.

Chelo·niad. *rare.* [f. mod.L. *Chelonia* (see next) + -AD.] A chelonian reptile.

1881 *Academy* 27 Aug. 163/1 Among reptiles..two cheloniads, the leathery and the hawk's bill turtle.

Chelonian (kĭlō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Chelōnia* (cf. Gr. χελώνη tortoise) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the order of Reptiles called *Chelonia*, distinguished by having the body inclosed in a double shell, and comprising the various species of tortoises and turtles.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 44, I allude to the Chelonian reptiles. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Academy* 23 Apr. 303 The head is less sauropsidian and more chelonian.

B. *sb.* An animal belonging to the order *Chelonia.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 382 Four Orders, viz.: Chelonians, Saurians, Ophidians, Batrachians. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 71 Intermediate..between the fish and the chelonian.

† Che·lonite. *Obs.* [f. Gr. χελώνη tortoise + -ITE.] An obsolete name for fossile Echinites.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* ii. 25,

Chely, obs. form of CHELA[1], JELLY.

Chelydoin: see CHELIDONY.

† Chelydre. *Obs.* In 4 **chelidre,** 7 **chelyder.** [a. OF. *chelidre*, *-ydre*, 'a most venomous and stinking snake' Cotgr., ad. L. *chelydrus*, a. Gr. χέλυδρος a kind of fetid amphibious serpent, f. χέλυ-ς tortoise + ὕδρος water-serpent, f. ὕδωρ water.]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 265 Chelidre her yafe her adders skin. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 716 Drive away strong smelling Chelyders..by Galbanum. [1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 122 Clay, by dun chelydri channelled out.]

Chelynge, obs. form of KEELING.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.* 182 *Chelynge*, an early name of the cod-fish.

Chemeis, obs. Sc. form of CHEMISE.

Chemene, -eney, -enye, obs. ff. CHIMNEY.

Chemer, -eyr, obs. ff. CHIMERE.

Chemiatric (kemi,æ·trik), *a.* [f. med.L. *chemiatria*, Paracelsian term (f. Gr. χημία, alchemy, chemistry + ἰατρεία medical treatment) + -IC.]

Relating to a theory of medicine adopted by Paracelsus and others, according to which the conditions and functions of the body in health and in disease were explained by the chemical doctrines of the time; morbid conditions being referred to disturbances of fermentations, effervescence of humours, and such like, and being treated accordingly. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) Also as *sb.* One who held this theory.

Only a term of modern literature; in 16–17th c. *chemic*, *chemical* were used.

1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. viii. § 38 Sylvius..is reckoned the founder of what was called the chemiatric school. *Ibid.* (1847) III. 599 Willis..was a partisan of the chemiatrics. 1881 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 409 In the Renaissance, the chemiatric school..said that diseases are derangements of a fermentative process in the body.

Chemic (ke·mik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: α. 6–7 **chymick(e, chimick(e,** 7 **chymique, -ike,** 8–9 **chymic.** β. 7–8 (also in 9 in sense B. 4) **chemick,** 8– **chemic.** [a. F. *chimique*, or mod.L. *chim-*, *chymic-us*, for med.L. *alchimic-us*: see ALCHEMIC. *Chymic-us* began to take the place of the earlier word, after the Renascence, under the influence of etymological studies and recognition of the Greek words (χῡμός juice, χυμικ-ός of or concerning juices, χυμεία infusion) considered to be the etymological source, it being held that chemistry was really ἡ χῡμικὴ (τέχνη) 'the infusory art'. The modern spelling *che-* in this word-group is based on the fact that χημία, χημεία is actually found in Greek *c* 300: see ALCHEMY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to alchemy; alchemic.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 6 a, The chymicke Authors. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brass. Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 221 The Art of making gold By Chimicke skill. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Proleg. 11 The Grecians that brought the Chemick Learning..out of Ægipt. 1718 PRIOR *Alma* III. 61 How could our Chymic Friends go on, To find the Philosophic Stone. 1815 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. Wks. IV. 58 Close toil with chemic fire; In quest belike of transmutations.

† **b.** Of alchemy metal, *i. e.* counterfeit gold.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. v. (1718) 83 Thy base And chymick metal. 1675 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV. i, I'm tir'd with waiting for this Chimick Gold, Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. ccxvii, A chymic treasure Is glittering youth, which I have spent betimes.

† **2.** Relating to the Paracelsian theory or practice of medicine. *Obs.* (Cf. CHEMIATRIC.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 224 Chymick medicines are to fooles like swords in mad mens hands. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) II. 187 The..difference..seems to be that of chemic and galenic medicines.

3. Of or belonging to chemistry. (*poet.* and *rhet.* for CHEMICAL.)

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 130 You by a chaste chimicke art, Calcine fraile love to pietie. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.*

241 With chymic art..draws the aromatick souls of flowers. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 14 Extract this essential oil by chemic art. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 163 You [Nature] form with chemic hands the airy surge. **1862** TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* v. 37 The mystic store of chemic force, which nobody understood. **1868** TENNYSON *Lucretius* 20 The wicked broth Confused the chemic labour of the blood.

B. *sb.* †**1.** An ALCHEMIST. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Alchimista*, a chimicke. *a* **1631** DONNE *Poems, Love's Alchemy*, As no chymique yet the Elixar got. **1673** B. OLEY *Pref. Jackson's Wks.* I. 17 The chymicks (which spend much gold only upon hope of getting more).

†**2.** A Paracelsian or CHEMIATRIC physician. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 253 Fixing or perfecting. This is that all good Chymickes desire. **1627** HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1635) III. viii. § 5 Galen mentions..three sects of Physitians..we have now a fourth that goe under the name of Chymikes, Hermetiques, or Paracelsians. **1660** HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.*, The Chymick sayes in stones, in herbs, in words, Nature for every thing a cure affords.

†**3.** A chemist. *Obs.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Vanitie* iii, The subtil Chymick can devest And strip the creature naked, till he find The callow principles within their nest. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 50 Some of our Chymicks facetiously affirm, that at the last fire all shall be crystallized and reverberated into glasse. **1651** DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. vi. 70 On which his chemics & distillers wrought.

†**b.** An apothecary or druggist. *Obs.*

1646 SUCKLING *Acc. Relig.* 117 Every petty Chymick in his little shop.

4. A bleacher's name for chloride of lime as a chemical bleaching agent. (Cf. CHEMIC *v.* 2.)

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 379 Chloride of lime..is universally called *chemick* in the manufactories.

Che·mic, *v.* In 7 **chimick,** 8 **chymick,** 9 **chemick.** [f. prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To transmute by or as by alchemy.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) A ij, They haue ..Melted the earth, and Chimickt into gold. **1720** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. Pref., Chymick'd into a Strange Shape.

2. *Bleaching.* To treat (cotton or linen) with solution of chloride of lime (see CHEMIC *sb.* 4). Hence **Che·micking** *vbl. sb.*

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 388 [Cotton cloth is] passed through chloride of lime, or chemicked. *Ibid.* 390 Directions [for bleaching linen]..7. Wash well. 8. Chemick..12. Chemick again. **1884** *Times* 15 Apr. 8 The goods are submitted to the 'chemicking' process. **1886** *Ibid.* 26 Jan. 3 [The cloth] then passes through the chemicking vat.

Chemical (ke·mikăl), *a.* Forms: 6–7 **chimicall,** 7 **chimical, chymicall, chemicall,** 7–9 **chymical,** 8– **chemical.** [f. as CHEMIC *a.* + -AL, or perh. f. *chemic-us* CHEMIC as sb. + -AL.]

†**1.** Of the alchemist, alchemical. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. § 99 Distillatorie vessels, furnaces, and other chimicall instrumentes. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 33 The Chimicall philosophers defyne the fermente to bee 'animam' the sowle or lyfe of the philosophers stoone. **1638** FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 9 The fire of Purgatory is rightly termed..chymicall, because by means of this fire, they extract much gold. **1747** JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.*, The jargon of Geber and his chymical followers.

†**2.** Relating to the Paracelsian theory or practice of medicine, as opposed to the 'Galenical'. (Cf. CHEMIATRIC.) *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. i, Paracelsus is so stiff for those chimical medicines..deriding..Hippocrates, Galen, and all their followers. **1741** WATTS *Improv. Mind* xvii. § 3 (1801) 145 Whether chymical or galenical preparations. **1782** JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 8 May, I am of the chymical sect, which holds phlebotomy in abhorrence.

3. Relating or belonging to the practice of chemistry; (of substances) obtained by the operations of chemistry. *Chemical works*: manufactories where chemical processes are carried on for commercial purposes, such as alkali works, etc.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* Pref., The vertues of medicines by chimicall distillation, are made..of more efficacie. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* I. ix. 37 The chymicall salte. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* 66 The Chymical examination of these Waters. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 14 A Chymical Operation. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 Stall-feeding..converts the stable to a chemical factory. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 36 The microscope and the chemical balance. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* i, The chemical telegraph was invented by Coxe.

4. Of, pertaining to, or relating to the science of chemistry, or to the substances and phenomena of which it treats. *Chemical affinity, analysis, attraction, combination, equivalent, formula,* etc.: see AFFINITY, ANALYSIS, etc.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 217 To act on either material, so as to alter their chymical action on one another. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 10 The chemical composition of plants. **1850** DAUBENY *Atom. The.* ii. (ed. 2) 69 The combining proportions..are termed chemical equivalents. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 2. 240 Beyond the violet end of the spectrum we have obscure rays capable of producing chemical changes. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 76 The discovery of the chemical composition of the atmosphere.

5. Of persons: Engaged in the practice or study of chemistry; versed in chemistry.

c **1615** RALEIGH *Last Speech* (1651) 148 A Chimical Frenchman. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 192 How to analyze limestones..my chemical friends will be at no loss. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 10 The experiments of a number of chemical philosophers.

6. as *sb.* (Chiefly in *pl.*) A substance obtained or used in chemical operations.

1747 J. WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) Pref. 11 Chymicals such as they neither had Skill nor Fortune nor Time to prepare. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 30 Chemicals of various kinds were stored in other parts. *c* **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 145/1 His chemicals are as the colours of the painter.

Chemically (ke·mikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†**1.** By alchemy. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. II. iv. (1676) 179 A lamp to be made of mans blood..which Chymically prepared forty dayes..shall shew all the accidents of this life. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 121/1 He..chimically turnes his coyne to liquor.

2. In a chemical manner, by a chemical process; in relation to chemistry.

1663 P. SKIPPON *Journ.* in *Voy. & Trav.* (1746) VI. 547 Four hundred glass bottles filled with the Materia Medica, chymically prepared. **1782** A. MONRO *Anat.* 13 Chemically analysed. **1842** W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 50 The substance ..is..precipitated..chemically speaking, in an unaltered state. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. iv. 102 The more refrangible rays are the most chemically active. **1883** *Standard* 27 Apr. 6/1 The nitric [acid] was commercially pure. There is another chemically pure.

Chemicking: see CHEMIC *v.*

Chemico- (ke·miko), combining form of CHEMIC *a.* used in compound adjs. in sense 'chemically', 'relating to chemistry in connexion with...'; as in *chemico-agricultural, -electric, -medical, -nutritive, -physical, -physiological, -vital,* and the like.

1881 in *Nature* XXIII. 456 *Chemico-agricultural subjects. **1805** W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* Introd. 18 The *chemico-medical publications of Shaw, Hoffman, and Lucas. **1880** BASTIAN *Brain* 5 Internal *chemico-nutritive changes. **1856** F. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 126 The *chemico-philosophico-politico-economico-botanical discussions of this happy family. **1847–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 329/2 These mutual actions between the nutritious juices and atmospheric air are purely *chemico-physical. **1855** J. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 345 *Chemico-physiological points in connection with this subject. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* II. VIII. vii. 80 His arbitrary *chemico-theological terminology. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 302 Those *chemico-vital actions which end in the production of vegetable secretions.

Cheminey, obs. f. CHIMNEY.

†**Chemis.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 (9) **chemis,** 6 **chymmis, -ys, -es, chymes, chemyis, chemise,** 7 **chemys.** [a. late OF. *chymois, chemois*, from earlier OF. *chef mez, chef més* 'chief country house or dwelling, mansion house' = Pr. *capmas* :—late L. *caput mansus, caput mansi* (Du Cange), f. *caput* head, *mansus* abode, dwelling, mansion. (Med.L. forms from Romanic were *capmansus, -masus, -masius*: OF. forms such as *chief-, chef-meis, -mais, -mois, chymois, chemois* (Godef.), *chefmois* (Cotgr.), show a further development of *-és* to *-eis, -ais, -ois*; cf. *remés* :—*remansus*).]

The chief manor-house, mansion house.

1488 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 7* The cheif chemis of Bothuile. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 126 The mychty gret Enee Wythin his narrow chymmis leidis he. *Ibid.* XI. vi. 22 Chargeand thai suld in his palice convene Onto the riall chymmys. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 38 Dunbar wes sum time the cheif chemis of the Erlis of Marche. *c* **1550** BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 109 (Jam.) The chemise or principall messuage sould not be devidit. **1883** TUDOR *Orkney & Shetland* 18 The eldest son could claim the head Bail or Chemis place, i.e. the chief manor or farm.

Chemise (ʃimī·z). Forms: *α.* 1 **cemes,** 4 **kemes, kemse**; *β.* 2, 6, 8–9 **chemise.** [Two types of this word appear in Eng., both ultimately derived from late L.: (1) OE. *cemes* (? fem.), early ME. *kemes, kemse*:—prehistoric OE. type **camisja-*, from the late L. word; (2) *chemise*, a. O. and mod.F. *chemise* (ONF. *camise, quemise, kemise*, Pr. and Sp. *camisa*, Pg. *camiza*, It. *camiscia, camicia*) :—late L. *camisia, camīsa* shirt, surplice (see Du Cange).

L. *camisia* appears first in Jerome *c* 400 (*Ep. Vest. Mul.* 64 n. 11 'volo pro legentis facilitate abuti sermone vulgato; solent militantes habere lineas, quas camisias vocant'). It is also in Salic Law (lviii. 4 *camisia*, and *camisa*), Isidore (XIX. xxi. 1, xxii. 29 'Camisias (*v. r.* camisas) vocari, quod in his dormimus in camis, id est stratis nostris'). Beside it is found the deriv. *camistle, -is, campsile*, OF. *cainsil, chainsil* fine linen, alb, etc. (see CHAISEL); also an uncertainly related *camix*, It. *camice*, OF. *cainse, chainse*, 'alb'. The ulterior history and origin of *camisia* are uncertain. German etymologists incline to consider it adopted from Teutonic, and related to OE. *ham* shirt, and Ger. *hemd*, OHG. *hemidi*, Gothic type **hamiþi*, f. root *ham* to cover, clothe. Kluge supposes a derivative **hamisjō-*, which, if it existed, might perh. give a Romanic *camisia*, as German *h* gave *c* in OFrench, through Frankish *ch*. But besides other difficulties, no traces of the required word are actually found in any Teutonic lang., the nearest thing being ON. *hams* masc. (:—*hamiso-z*) snake's slough. The Irish *caimmse*, Cornish *cams*, Bret. *kamps* an alb, and MCorn. *camse* an article of female clothing, are all adopted from L. or French.]

1. A garment: the name has been variously applied at different times; perh. originally (as still in French and other Romanic languages) the undergarment, usually of linen, both of men and women, a shirt; but now restricted to that worn by females, formerly called 'smock' and 'shift'. †Formerly also applied to some under garment distinct from the 'smock', as well as to a priest's alb or surplice (so med.L. *camisa*), the robe of a herald, etc.

a. *c* **1050** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 362 *Camisa*, ham, cemes. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 124 His moder dremid..Al the mikel water of Temis Rin in the bosem of hir kemes. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 In þe snowe for syght scho [Matilda] ȝede out in hir smok, Ouere þe water of Temse, þat frosen was iys, Withouten kirtelle or kemse, saue kouerchef alle bare vis.

β. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire chemise smal and hwit..and hire smoc hwit. **1562** LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 133 b, The Herehaught..in a chemise blanke, powdred and spotted with mullets sable. **1789** *Bath Jrnl.* 29 June, A chemise of very clean gauze, put over a dress of rose taffety. **1808** R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) II. xl. 167 A standard made of a shift that belonged to one of the ancient queens ..She would hardly make a present of so rough a chemise to her lover Broderson. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 392 Each [girl] is provided with fine flannel chemises by the proprietors. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Witches' Frolic*, He or She seizes what He or She pleases, Trunk-hosen or kirtles, and shirts or chemises. **1850** L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. xxiv. 218 That harmless expression [shift]..has been set aside in favour of the French word 'chemise'.

¶ Vulgarly corrupted to SHIMMEY: *chemise* being mistaken for a plural; cf. *chay, shay.*

2. In various senses from mod.Fr. †**a.** Mil. *Fire chemise* (F. *chemise à feu*): (see quot.). *Obs.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Fire chemise* is a piece of linen cloth, steeped in a composition of..combustible matters; used at sea, to set fire to an enemy's vessel.

b. in *Fortification.* (See quots.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chemise*, in Fortification, is a Wall with which a Bastion, or any other Bulwark of Earth is lined for its greater Support and Strength; or it is the Solidity of the Wall from the Talus to the Stone row. **1853** STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 57 *Chemise*, in mediæval fortification, an additional escarp or counter-guard wall, covering the lower part of the escarp.

‖ **c.** The lower part of a furnace.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 34 The anterior part of the furnace..in French *la Chemise*..A stone, called the Zinc-plate, placed at the bottom of the chemise in the furnace.

d. The iron lining or core on which a gun barrel is welded.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 231 All the better quality Damascus barrels are welded upon a 'chemise', or plain iron lining, which is bored out after the barrels are welded.

Chemisette (ʃemize·t). [a. F. *chemisette*, dim. of *chemise*; applied to a kind of (women's) bodice, and to a detached 'shirt-front' worn by men.]

1. A bodice, more or less like the upper part of a chemise, worn by women, in some countries.

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* in *Life* (1862) II. 239 She [a Polish girl] had a chemisette with a high and stiff frill. **1881** GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 185 A white puffed-out Russian chemisette. **1882** H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 219 Madame Peacock wore..a magenta chemisette.

2. An ornamental article of dress, usually of lace or muslin made to fill in the open front and neck of a woman's dress.

1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* 89 'Dress', and 'frock', and 'boddice', and 'collar', and 'habit-shirt', and sweet 'chemisette'. **1857** W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. iv. (1861) 95 She had a chemisette in her hand, the frill of which was laced through with ribbon. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 487 She..loosened the fastenings of her dress..removed the studs from the chemisette beneath it. **1883** MRS. LEACH *Dressmaker's Dict., Chemisette*, the lace or muslin which fills up the V, square, or heart-shaped opening of a dress.

Chemism (ke·miz'm). *rare.* [a. F. *chemisme*, parallel to *chimiste*: see -ISM.] Chemical action, operation, activity, or force.

1851 (*title*) Reichenbach's Physico-Physiological Researches on the Dynamics of Magnetism, Electricity..and Chemism in their relation to Vital Force. **1878** KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 20 Liebig draws a few crystalline threads out of the tissue of life, and holds them up to admiration as the share of chemism. **1887** A. SETH *Hegelianism* 88 Hegel passes from Mechanism to Chemism, and from Chemism to Teleology, and the notion of the organism.

Chemist (ke·mist, ki·mist). Forms: 6–7 **chimist,** 6–9 **chymist,** 8– **chemist.** [16th c. *chimist*, a. F. *chimiste*, ad. mod.L. *chimista, chymista*, used instead of the earlier *alchimista*, after the latter began to be analysed, and the Arabic *al-* separated from the rest of the word. Commonly written *chemist* since *c* 1790 (see CHEMIC), though, in sense 4, 'chymist' is still occasionally seen.]

†**1.** = ALCHEMIST. *Obs.*

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 69 a, The Chymistes or Distillers of Waters. **1576** BAKER *Jewell of Health* I. i. 1 The Chymistes doe terme the same both the Chymick and chimistick Arte. **1614** T. ADAMS *Divell's Banq.* 83 Like a Chimist, he turnes euery thing into siluer. *a* **1612** HARINGTON *Epigr.* (1633) II. 33 An Alcumist, That's all too much. Chimist you might him call And I think it were true, and leave out Al. *c* **1650** COWLEY *Reason* Misc., Like senseless Chymists their own wealth destroy, Imaginary gold t'enjoy. **1732** POPE *Ess. Man* II. 269 The starving Chymist in his golden views Supremely blest.

†**2.** A physician who followed the method of Paracelsus. (Cf. CHEMIATRIC.) *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. vi. § 1. **1616** BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Chymist*, a Physition following the method of Paracelsus.

3. One versed in the science of chemistry; one who makes chemical investigations.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The industry of the Chymists..discerning by their separations, the Oily, Crude, Pure, Impure, Fine, Gross, Parts of Bodies. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 227 Strange Hermetick Powder..By skilful Chymist with great Cost Extracted from a Rotten Post. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 16 Things to which these names are given by

the chymists. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 249 On the Experiments made by the English Chemist Mayow, towards the End of the seventeenth Century. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 433 The endeavours of all the most eminent chemists to ascertain the components of muriatic acid. 1879 Rutley *Rocks* 4 We can have the materials analysed by a chemist.

4. *popularly* and *commercially.* One who deals in medicinal drugs. (Not in U.S.; in Scotland also, *druggist* is the ordinary term.)

In Great Britain, the use of the terms *chemist-and-druggist* and *pharmaceutical chemist* is now regulated by the Pharmacy Acts of 1852, 1868, 1869; a *pharmaceutical chemist* (*pharmaceutist, pharmacist*) is a person who has passed the higher examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, which qualifies for membership, under the provisions of section 10 of the act of 1852; a *chemist and druggist* is a person who has passed the minor examination under the provisions of section 6 of the act of 1868, or who was actually in business when the act of 1868 was passed. No other person than these is legally entitled to use the name chemist (or druggist) in any connexion for trading purposes.

[1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* iv. (1841) I. 26, I have seen ..an apothecary turn chemist.] 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 248 May not the .. practice have arisen from .. apothecaries vending drugs by retail, and so far interfering with the business of the chemist? *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Lord of Thoulouse*, The bottles of green and blue light Which you see in a chymist's shop-window at night. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. xvi, She arrived in the drug-flavoured region of Mincing Lane, with the sensation of having just opened a drawer in a chemist's shop. 1888 *Chemists' & Druggists' Diary* 142 Candidates must be either pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists who were in business before the Act of 1868 was passed. *Ibid.* 102 Manufacturing, Pharmaceutical, and Analytical Chemists.

† **Chemi·stic, chimistic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of chemists or chemistry.

1576 Baker *Jewel of Health* I. i, The Arte of Sublyming, some..doe terme..both the Chymick and Chimistick Arte.

† **Chemi·stical,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **chym-.** [f. as prec. + -AL.] = Chemical.

1611 Cotgr., *Chymistique*, Chymisticall. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iv, Some skill in chymisticall [*later edd.* chemistical] distillations. *Ibid.* Paracelsus and his Chymisticall followers will cure all manner of diseases with Mineralls.

Chemistry (ke·mistri). Forms: 7 **chymistrie, chimistry,** 7–9 **chymistry,** 8– **chemistry.** [Of English formation: in 17th c. *chymistrie*, f. *chymist* (Chemist) + -RY, 'the art or practice of the chemist'; at first probably contemptuous, cf. *palmistry, sophistry, casuistry*, etc. For modern spelling, see Chemic.]

† **1.** = Alchemy. *Obs.*

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. i. 3 Those phylosophers which have written of chymistrie. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 360 A certain professor of Chymistry, which is a kinde of præstigious, covetous, cheating magick, would shew hands and feet of gold, etc. 1658–9 T. Wall *Charac. Enemies Ch.* 27 The sinful sons of Adam..by a piece of the divel's chymistry turn their necessity into delight, and make their curse their blessing. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lii, The most eager search of Arabian chymistry was the transmutation of metals, and the elixir of immortal health.

† **2.** The practice of medicine after the 'Chemical' or Paracelsian, as opposed to the 'Galenical', method. *Obs.*

1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physick* 171 Perverse I say, for such as Purge and Vomit I can assure you deserve no better Name, and no little defame Chymistry. 1711 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* 85 The great Plenty of generous Medicines, which Chymistry affords us.

3. That branch of physical science and research, which deals with the several elementary substances, or forms of matter, of which all bodies are composed, the laws that regulate the combination of these elements in the formation of compound bodies, and the various phenomena that accompany their exposure to diverse physical conditions.

Chemistry is thus at once a science and an art; the latter, called *applied* or *practical chemistry*, is that referred to by the earlier authors and explained in early dictionaries.

a. as an art or process.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i, This by the art of Chymistry is separable unto the operations whereof it is lyable. 1696 Phillips, *Chymistry*, is an Art that performs its Operations upon all natural Bodies. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Chymistry*, is the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire. 1755 Johnson, *Chymistry*, an art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels .. are so changed, by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy or medicine. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 158 It may be employed .. in the arts, in chemistry, or in medicine. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The full heat of the Christianity which fermented Europe, and drew, like the chemistry of fire, a firm line between barbarism and culture.

(*b*) said of natural chemical processes.

1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 237 We make use of fermentation, and all the chymistry of nature. 1796 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 386 The cold-blooded reptile race, whose poison is exalted by the chemistry of their icy complexion. 1876 J. Norris *Rudim. Theol.* i. 10 Plants by their curious chemistry preparing..food.

b. as a science.

This has many subdivisions: *Inorganic chemistry* is that portion of the science which treats of inorganic bodies; *Organic chemistry* treats of the substances found only in organic structures; *Agricultural chemistry* is that portion of chemistry which bears upon agriculture.

1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* V. xxxvi. 265 Application to medicine, chymistry, and natural philosophy. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 70 That the end of chymistry..was to discover and to be informed of the nature of bodies, and their action one upon another. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 109 These memoirs [Lamarck's] exhibit a new theory of chemistry. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 4 Agricultural Chemistry has for its objects all those changes in the arrangements of matter connected with the growth .. of plants. 1844 Emerson *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 261 Better than volumes of chemistry. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* xiii. (1874) 237 The fact made known to us by chymistry. 1877 Thorpe *Inorg. Chem.* 19 Organic Chemistry is to-day defined to be that portion of the science which treats of..the carbon compounds.

4. *fig.* (Referring to the results attributed to alchemy or chemical action.)

a 1600 Q. Eliz. in Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xl. 366 If the furnace of affliction produced such good effects, she should ever after have the better opinion of her chemistry. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 18 How .. can [you] by the Chimistry of your wits extract from these places any drop or quintessence of a morall command? 1827 Pollok *Course T.* III, With infernal chemistry to wring The last sweet drop from sorrow's cup of gall. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 325 The world has a sure chemistry, by which it extracts what is excellent in its children. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xxviii. 210 We mortals have a strange, spiritual chemistry going on within us.

Chemitype (ke·mitəip). [f. *chemi-*, in Chemic etc. + Type.] A stereotype or plate for printing, obtained in relief from an engraved plate by a chemical process; hence *chemitype process*, **Che·mitypy.**

(That of Piil consisted in filling with a metal the lines engraved or etched on a zinc plate, and then eating away the zinc surface so as to leave the other metal standing in relief.)

1851 *Illust. Lond. News* 5 July 26/3 The process of chemitypy, as practised by Piil, of Copenhagen. 1869 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. IV. 182 For .. obtaining casts in relief from an engraving, the process of chemitype is equally ingenious. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 535 *Chemitype*, a somewhat general term which includes a number of relief processes by which a drawing or impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed on an ordinary printing-press.

Chemne, obs. form of Chimney.

Chemolysis (kĭmɒ·lisis). *rare.* [f. *chem-* in *chemic*, etc. + Gr. λύσις loosening; after *electrolysis*.] Chemical decomposition: 'name by Thudichum for the decomposition of organic compounds into more simple substances by merely chemical agents' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So **Chemolyse** (ke·məlaiz), *v.* [cf. Analyse], *trans.* to decompose by chemical agency; **Chemolytic** (kemɒli·tik), *a.* [Gr. λυτικός loosening], relating to chemolysis.

1872 Thudichum *Chem. Phys.* 17 Both acids yield by chemolysis, cholic acid. *Ibid.* The liver splits up or chemolyses albuminous substances. *Ibid.* 8 The chemolytic method of research. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 369 In some chemolytic experiments upon albumin.

‖ **Chemosis** (kimō·usis). *Med.* [a. Gr. χήμωσις (Galen) 'an affection of the eyes, when the cornea swells like a cockle-shell (χήμη)'.]

An affection of the conjunctiva of the eye, 'in which there is effusion into the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball; which causes it to be elevated and projected over the edge of the cornea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1708 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Chemosis*, is the Tumor of the Albugineous Tunick that maketh the Black of the Eye appear Concave. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 43 The conjunctiva is swollen, with a vascular chemosis.

Hence **Chemo·sed** *ppl. a.* [cf. Anastomose], affected with chemosis.

1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 47 Scarification of the chemosed conjunctiva may be requisite.

‖ **Chemosmosis** (kemɒzmō·usis). [mod.L., f. *chem-* in Chemic, etc. + Osmosis.] Chemical action between two substances taking place through an intervening membrane. Hence **Chemosmotic** (-ɒ·tik), *a.* relating to chemosmosis. In mod. Dicts.

† **Che·my.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. mod.L. *chemia, chimia*; cf. mod.F. *chimie*, Ger. *chemie, chymie*, chemistry; cf. Alchemy.] Chemistry.

1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* ii. (L.) In philosophy, and in philosophical chemy.

‖ **Chenaille.** *Obs.* [OF. = *canaille*.] Canaille, rabble.

1340 *Ayenb.* 112 Þet bread..ne is nazt mete to gromes, ne to yeue. ne to piecaille. ne to chenaille. ne to cherles.

Chenam, var. Chunam, prepared lime.

‖ **Chenar** (tʃi·nāɹ). Also 7 **chenawr, chinor, zinnar,** 8 **chinaur.** [Pers. چنار *chinār*.] The Persian name of the Oriental Plane-tree.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 136 (Y.) Broad-spreading Chenawrs. 1682 Evelyn *Diary* 16 Sept., At Mr. Bohun's at Lee. He shewed me the Zinnar tree or platanus. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 259 (Y.) High Chinors, or Sicamores. 1815 Moore *Lalla R.* (1862) 7 They seem Like a chenar-tree grove. 1879 Low *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott* iv. 324 Fine chenar trees.

Chene, Chenell: see Chine, Chain, Channel.

Chenevixite (ʃenevi·ksəit). [Named 1866 after the French chemist Chenevix; see -ite.] A dark-green hydrous arsenate of iron and copper.

1868 Dana *Min.* 583.

Cheney, obs. form of China, Cheyney.

‖ **Chenille** (ʃĭnī·l). Also 8 **cheneil.** [a. F. *chenille* in same sense, lit. hairy caterpillar (= Pr. *canilha*):—L. *canicula* little dog (from its hairy appearance).] A kind of velvety cord, having short threads or fibres of silk and wool standing out at right angles from a core of thread or wire, like the hairs of a caterpillar; used in trimming and bordering dresses and furniture. Also *attrib.*, as in *chenille-work, -carpet, -machine.*

1738–9 Mrs. Pendarves in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 28 Lady Huntingdon's..petticoat was black velvet embroidered with chenille. *Ibid.* 424 To work a cheneil manteil for me. *Ibid.* Ser. II. (1862) I. 167, I desire you will pack up my chenilles ready for me. 1842 Louisa Costello *Pilgr. Auvergne* II. 158 This hat is..edged with velvet or chenille. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 176/2 The old process of making chenille by hand began by loosely throwing a woof of silk across a warp of thread or wire. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4/2 The chenille outline embroidery is frequently seen on shot silk skirts.

Chenoco·prolite. *Min.* [f. Gr. χήν goose + κόπρος dung + -lite; cf. Coprolite.] An impure iron sinter from Germany.

1837 Dana *Min.* (1880) 798 *Ganomatite*, Goose-dung Ore, Chenocoprolite.

Chenopod (ke·nopɒd). *Bot.* In 6 **chenopode.** [ad. mod.L. *chenopodium*, f. Gr. χηνόπους, -ποδα- goose-foot.] A book-name for the plant genus *Chenopodium* or Goose-foot, N.O. *Chenopodiaceæ.*

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 294 The herbe cauled Chenopode (which sume caule goose foote).

Hence **Cheno·podal** *a.*, **Chenopodia·ceous** *a. Bot.*, pertaining to or typified by *Chenopodium*; as in Lindley's *chenopodal alliance.*

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 287 Chenopodiaceous plants.

† **Chenser.** *Obs. Law.* = Censer *sb.*^{2}

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7. § 1 Yerely tributours or chensers.

Cheny, obs. form of China, Cheyney.

Cheny(ie, -ʒie, -zie, obs. Sc. ff. Chain.

Cheok, obs. form of Cheek.

† **Cheole,** obs. form of (?) Chel throat.

Cheopine, var. of Chopine.

Chep (tʃep). *dial.* [prob. a. ONF. *chep*, in central F. *cep*, 'partie qui porte le soc de la charrue' Littré:—L. *cipp-us* stump of tree, stock, stake, beam; whence also OE. *cyp(p*: see Chip. (It is less likely that *chep* is a variant of the latter.)] A piece of timber forming the sole of a turn-wrest plough; 'the piece of wood on which the share is fixed'. Boys (1796) loc. cit.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 247 Having also near the *chep* of the Plough a small fin to cut the roots of the grass. 1796 J. Boys *Agric. of Kent* (1813) 51. 1807 R. W. Dickson *Agric.* I. 9 The foot is tenoned to the end of the beam, and mortised at the bottom to the end of the chep. The chep, to which the share is fixed, is 5 feet long, 4 inches wide, 5 inches deep.

Hence † **Cheped** *a.*, having a chep.

1796 Boys *Agric. Kent* (1813) 75 Furrows made with a two or three-cheped plough.

† **Chep.** *Obs.* See Chefe.

Cheptour, obs. Sc. form of Chapter.

Cheque, check (tʃek). *Banking.* [*Cheque* is a differentiated spelling of *check*, which is also in use, especially in *U.S.* In meaning it belongs to Check *sb.*^{1} sense 13. Cf. also Check *v.*^{1} sense 16. From being the name of the counterfoil of an Exchequer or other bill, the purpose of which was to check forgery or alteration, the name appears to have been applied to any bill, note, or draft, having a counterfoil, and thus to its present sense, where a counterfoil (though usual) is not even necessary.]

† **1.** The counterfoil of a bank bill, draft, etc. *Obs.*

1706 *Act* 5 *Anne* c. 13 [Enacts that Exchequer Bills be made henceforth with *two* counterfoils instead of *one*, and] That the said Governor and Company [of Bk. of Eng.] shall .. have the use and custody of the one part of all and euery the Checques, Indents, or Counterfoyls of all such Exchequer Bills .. and from which the same Exchequer Bills shall be cut. 1708 *Act* 7 *Anne* c. 7 Such part of the said Cheques, Indents, or Counterfoils as shall relate to the Bills so discharged or cancelled..shall be delivered back into the Receipt of Her Majesties Exchequer by the said Governor and Company. [Cf. Mr. A. W. Chisholm's Return to Ho. of Commons, ordered 11 May 1857, on National Debt.] 1755 Johnson, *Check*, the correspondent cipher of a bank bill. 1774–82 Barclay *Dict.*, *Check* .. a counter-cypher of a bank bill; an account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office.

Hence *Checque-note*, a 'note' having a counterfoil.

1721 *Minutes of Court of Bank of England* 4 Jan., The affidavit of John Jocelyn of..relating to a checque note for a Dividend Warrant on Bank Stock pawned.

2. A draft form having a counterfoil. *Obs.*

1717 *Minutes of Court of Bank of Eng.* 24 Oct., Ordered..that Mr. Woolhead desire all persons who keep accounts by Drawn Notes to use cheques, who do not at present. 1765 *Ibid.* 19 Dec., Ordered that no cheques be delivered but to Persons keeping Cash with the Bank, or to their order in writing, or to their known servant, bringing with him the Bank Book; and that the servant be desired to write his Master's name and his own in a leaf of the Cheque Book, against the number of cheques delivered him, and that the Bank Officer do write the number of the said

cheques with the day when delivered signed with his own name in a spare leafe of their Bank Books .. That the name and place of abode of every person demanding payment of Bank Draughts be wrote on the Back thereof before the Draughts be paid. **1832** in Lawson *Hist. Banking* (1850) 186 Cheques are given out in books, and not in sheets as heretofore.

This was apparently the sense in which Tucker used *checked paper* (which could not mean *chequered* or patterned paper, as none such was ever used by the Bank of Eng.):

1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat. I. Gen. Good*, If I have an account with the Bank of England, and .. should I chance on some distant journey to be reduced low in pocket, if I have no checked paper along with me, I cannot draw for a single sixpence.

3. A written order (on a printed form or otherwise) to a banker by a person having money in the banker's hands, directing him to pay, on presentation, to bearer or to a person named the sum of money stated therein (called in Bank of England books 1717 a *Drawn Note.*) *Blank cheque*: (usually) a cheque signed by the drawer, but with the amount left blank to be filled up by the person to whom it is given.

Quot. 1774 may possibly belong to 1, or 2.

1774 Foote *Cozeners* III. i, A draft on his banker, I reckon..Let me see. What is the tote? A hundred and ninety two pounds, six and—Oh! here he is, I suppose with the check. **1803** *Ann. Rev.* I. 384/1 The clerks of government might pay to the several stock-holders their interest money in checques, as they are called, or drafts to bearer on some banker. **1818** Todd, *'Check*, the corresponding cipher of a bank bill' [J.] This word is often corruptly used for the *draft itself* of the person on his banker. **1823** Galt *Entail* xcii, Milrookit gave a cheque for two hundred pounds, and retired grumbling. **1832** Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xiv. (ed. 3) 126 All payments are made, through written orders called checks. **1845** M'Culloch *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 295 It has also been proposed to subject all checks drawn on bankers to a uniform stamp-duty of *1d.* or *2d.* **1858** Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 46, I have safely received your cheque this morning. **1880** *Standard* 11 Dec., The Paris 'cheque' [i. e. bill of exchange on demand] is maintained at 25.32½. **1886** W. A. Croffat *Vanderbilts* xiii, 'Ten thousand dollars'.. He drew his check for it and handed it to her.

b. *fig.* in various uses. *To give a blank cheque to*: nearly = to give *carte blanche* to.

a **1849** H. Coleridge *Poems* II. 376 Sense is only fraught With cheques and tokens taken upon trust. **1881** Boyd Dawkins in *Nature* XXIII. 309 He is drawing a cheque on our credulity which is not likely to be honoured. **1884** G. J. Goschen in *Parlt.* 19 Feb. (Hansard, Ser. III. CCLXXXIV. 1420), I have the courage of my opinions, but I have not the temerity to give a political blank cheque to Lord Salisbury.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **cheque-book**, *formerly*, a book in which the Bank kept a register of 'cheques', i. e. draft forms, issued to its customers (see quot. 1765 in 2); *now*, a book containing engraved cheque forms with their counterfoils, supplied by a bank to its customers.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiii, I've shown my gratitude to Sedley..as my cheque-book can show. **1853** Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 26 His Lordship began to feel for a checque-book. **1879** *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxviii. 16 A new method for the prevention of cheque frauds. **1882** T. Mozley *Remin.* Ser. I. I. xxi, Some people leave everything about; their cheque-books wide open; their tradesmen's urgent reminders.

Chequeen, chequin (tʃĭkī·n). *arch.* Forms: 6 **checkyn, chikino**, (**sechino**), **chekin**, 7 **chickin, -een(e, -en, chechin, cecchine, chiquiney, -ie, chicquin, checqine, chekeen**, 7–8 **chequin, chequeen**, 8 **shekin.** See also Sequin, Zecchin. [ad. It. *zecchino* (tsekkī·no), (tʃ) being the nearest Eng. sound to (ts); f. *zecca* the mint at Venice.

(This is the most thoroughly English form of the word, which is now however usually written in its French form *sequin*, although the old pronunciation has long survived the spelling.)]

A gold coin of Italy and Turkey, worth from 7*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* in English money; a Sequin.

1583 *Cæsar Frederici* in *Hakluyt* II. 343 (Y.) Chickinos which be pieces of Golde woorth seuen shillings a piece sterling. **1589** T. Sanders *Unfort. Voy. Tripoli* in Arb. *Garner* II. 14 To lend him 100 chikinos. **1599** Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 152 Euery man a chekin, which is seuen shillings and two pence sterling. **1601** W. Parry *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 30 Feeing her with two chickins. **1605** B. Jonson *Volpone* I. iii. (1616) 457 When euery word..is a cecchine! **1608** Shaks. *Per.* IV. ii. 28 Three or four thousand Chickeens [*mod. ed.* chequins]. **1611** Coryat *Crudities* 191 Chests .. full of chiquineys. **1611** Chapman *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 340 Half a chickeene to cut 's throat. **1632** Brome *Novella* I. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 113 Here's a thousand checqines. **1653** Greaves *Seraglio* 91 Six hundred thousand chicquins yearly. **1655** Massinger *Very Woman* III. i, Fifty chekeens, Sir. **1682** Wheler *Journ. Greece* VI. 413 This Convent payeth but one Chequin. **1703** Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 91 Presenting the Guardian with two Chequeens a piece. **1773** *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 249 A body of Jews .. tendered, as usual, 1000 shekins. **1794** Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 350 No objection to take your money .. 14000 chequins, 7000*l.* sterling.

Chequer, checker (tʃe·kəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–5 **chekere**, 4–7 **cheker**, 4 **scheker**, 4–5 **chekyr, chekir, checkere**, 5 **chekyre, chekur, chekker(e, chekkare**, *Sc.* **chakkere**, (**checher**), 7 *Sc.* **chaker**, 7–9 **checquer**, 6– **checker**, 4– **chequer.** [ME. *cheker*, aphetic f. ME. and AF. *escheker*, a. OF. *eschekier* (=ONF. *eskekier*, Pr. *escaquier*, It. *scacchiere*):—late L. *scaccārium* orig. a chess-board, f. *scacci, scāchi* (pl.) chess, checkers. Cf. Check, Chess, Exchequer.

(Although the spelling *checker* is historically better supported, and more in accordance with Eng. usage, *chequer* predominates in current use; of 20 quotations since 1750, 16 have *chequer*, 2 *checquer*, 2 *checker*.)]

I. A chess-board and connected senses.

†1. A chess-board; a square board divided into 64 small squares, coloured alternately dark and light. *Obs.*

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3195 Þe cheker þai oxy and þe meyne Bifor þe maiden þan pleyen he. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 309 A cheker he fond bi a cheire, He asked who wold play. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11396 Somme .. Drowe forthe meyne for þe cheker. *c* **1369** Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 660 Therewith Fortune said, checke here, And mate in the mid point of the checkere. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xxi. 71 The chekir or the chesse hath viij. poyntes in eche partie. **1474** Caxton *Chesse* IV. i, To speke of the forme and of the facion of the chequer. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 My trees stand foure square like the Chequer or Chesseboord. **1645** Bp. Hall *Contentation* 37 Neither should any of his men either stand or move, if in any other part of that Checker, it might bee in more hope to win. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* xxix, To finger a man off their enemies' chequer.

b. A square of the board. *rare.* Cf. 12.

1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. ii, The Polish Game requires a board with ten squares, or chequers, in each row.

†2. The game of chess. *Obs.*

At first only contextual in such phrases as *at the chequer*, orig. = 'at the chess-board'.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 192 Wyþ pleyynge at tables, oþer atte chekere. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (Caius) 3195 Than at Chequer with the meyne Before that maide pleyden they. *c* **1330** *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 351 He wil com the ner And bidde the plaien at the scheker. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1621 The chekker..The draghtes, the dyse, and oþer dregh gaumes. **1413** Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxii, He that at the cheker pleyeth.

†b. A chess-man. *rare. Obs.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* IV. viii, He..dyd do make the forme of chequers of gold and siluer in humayn figure.

3. *pl.* The game of draughts. *dial.* and *U. S.* See Checker.

1838 Ht. Martineau *West. Trav.* I. 280 Mr. Webster was playing chequers with his boy. **1886** W. H. Long *Dial. Isle of Wight* (E. D. S.) *Checquers*, the game of draughts.

4. A chess-board as the sign of an inn; hence a generic proper name for a public-house.

c **1400** *Beryn* Prol. 13 They toke hir In, and loggit hem.. Atte 'Cheker of the hope'. **1598** Stow *Surv.* (1633) 249 Now called Chequer-lane, or Chequer-Alley, of an Inne called the Chequer. **1659-60** Pepys *Diary* 24 Feb., As far as Foulmer ..here we lay at the Chequer. **1797** Canning *Knife-grinder*, A-drinking at the Chequers. **1843** Neale *Ballads for People* 14 So they're down at the Chequers, and at it once more!

II. The Exchequer.

Of the origin of this application of the word various more or less conjectural explanations have been offered: the earliest is that given in the *Dialogus de Scaccario* or *Dialogue concerning the Exchequer*, written in 1178 'by Richard Bishop of London the Treasurer, son of Bishop Nigel the Treasurer, and great-nephew of the justiciar Roger of Salisbury' (Stubbs). According to this the *scaccarium* (chequer or eschequier) of the King was a quadrangular table, covered with a black cloth marked with transverse lines a foot or a palm apart, and having 'calculi' in the spaces; it was presumed to be so called from its likeness to a *chequer* or chess-board.

†5. The table which gave its name to the King's Exchequer; any table for accounts, a counter. *Obs.*

1178 *Dial. de Scaccario* in Madox *Exchequer* App., Scaccarium tabula est quadrangula. Superponitur autem scaccario superiori pannus niger virgis distinctus, distantibus a se virgis vel pedis vel palmæ extentæ spacio. In spaciis autem calculi sunt .. *Disc.* Quæ est ratio hujus nominis? *Mag.* Nulla mihi verior ad præsens occurrit, quam quod scaccarii lusilis similem habet formam. *c* **1237** ? Roger of Wendover *Chron. Maj.* an. 1231 Sedebant ad scaccarium regis, laicas causas ventilantes. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 83 þai schulle bringe þe Catel & leyn vpon þe cheker bifor þe aldirman. **1742** R. Cornes in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 128 A large Purse..tossed by the two Chamberlains, standing upon the Chequer [a large square Table in Guildhall at Bridgnorth].

†6. The Court of Exchequer. *Obs.*

1178 *Dial. de Scaccario*, Licet autem tabula talis Scaccarium dicatur, transmutatur tamen hoc nomen ut ipsa quoque Curia qua consedente scaccario est scaccarium dicatur. *c* **1260** Matt. Paris *Hist. Angl.* an. 1209 Amotum est scacarium a Westmonasterio usque ad Northamtonam. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 312 His tresorere .. Fordos vsages olde, & lawes of þe chekere. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. I. 91 Somme seruen þe kynge and hus seluer tellen, In þe chekkere and þe chauncelrie chalengynge hus dettes. **1423** Sir T. Rokeby in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 31. I. 98 To comande the Tresorer and Barons of the Cheker of our Lord Kyng to here his Acompt. **1506-7** in *Old City Acc. Bk.* (*Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII) Thomas Basset presentid them Into the Cheker for takyn of hyme a fynne of iijs. iiij*d.* *a* **1618** Raleigh in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 58 The Red Book in the Checquer. **1691** Locke *Toleration* Wks. 1727 II. 34 Men who..allow high Use as an Encouragement to lending to the Chequer.

†7. *transf.* The royal or national treasury or court of account. *Obs.*

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 49 To make reckoning and giue compt thereof, at the Kingis Checker. **1473** *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 48 Dauid Rudeman .. passand with preceptis of the parliament and the chekkere on north halue Forth. **1473-4** *Ibid.* I. 6 b, His bill..particulary examinit at the Chakkere. **1535** Coverdale 1 *Macc.* x. 44 Expenses shalbe geuen out of the kynges Checker. **1609** Skene *Reg. Maj.* (*Act. Robt. III*) 57 The Schiref sovld compeir in the cheker. **1692** tr. *Sallust* 153 You tacitly murmur'd to see the public Chequer robb'd.

†8. A sitting of the Court of Exchequer or similar body. *Obs.*

c **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 34 The nest Compt, that that Schyrrawe thare Suld gywe, quhan haldyn the chekkare ware. **1513-75** *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 11 The kingis grace past to Striueling, and thair held his chekker. **1621** *Bk. Discipline* 3 To conveen the time of the next chekker.

†9. *transf.* and *fig.* Treasury. Cf. 'exchequer'.

1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* xviii. 37 That Nature .. made this place the Chequer of her store. *a* **1637** B. Jonson *Underwoods* 568 If the Checker be empty, so will be his Head. **1635** Quarles *Embl.* II. xv. (1718) 121 Makes ev'ry purse his chequer; and at pleasure, Walks forth and taxes all the world like Cæsar.

†10. ? A room or place for accounts. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[**1402-3** *Bursar's Roll New Coll. Oxf.* 3rd & 4th Hen. IV. (*Heading*, Custos Scaccarii et Librariæ), Item..pro tribus virgatis..de viridi Kersey emptis pro Scaccario et domo compoti.] **1577** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 856/2 The same daie, the king..landed at Calis..His grace was receiued into the checker, and there rested. **1593** *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durham* (1842) 81 He had alwaies one tonne of wyne lyinge in the said checker [at Durham], for the use of the sayd Church. *c* **1670** *New Coll. Oxf., Plan of New Building in Garden Quad.*, Rooms are described as 'Chequer, and Common Room over it', 'Audit House' [now Bursary] 'Treasury', etc. **1887** J. Sheppard *Literæ Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. Introd. 21 The Serjeant of Walworth must have his accounts audited in the Cheker at Canterbury. 104 *note*, The Cheker or Audit room of the Monastery .. is here meant.

†11. ? A checker-roll. *Obs.*

1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 406 It ys ordeyned.. euery citezein of the old cheker pay at this tyme but vij*d.* and euery citezein of the newe cheker but xiij*d.*

III. A chequered pattern.

12. *pl.* Squares or spots like, or suggesting, those of a chess-board.

1629 Parkinson *Garden Pleas. Flowers* vii. 43 *Fritillaria.* The flower is .. spotted in very good order, with fine small checkers. *c* **1705** Berkeley in Fraser *Life & Lett.* (1871) 430 Blew and yellow chequers still diminishing terminate in green. **1846** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. VI. i. § 18 The shadows of the upper boughs .. resting in quiet chequers upon the glittering earth. **1872** Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 85 The Netherlands are cut into chequers by canals.

13. Marking like that of a chess-board; alternation of colours; chequer-work, chequering.

1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea*, A white ensign, bordered with a checker of blue, yellow, and red. **1818** Keats *Endymion* II. 287 Hill-flowers running wild In pink and purple chequer. **1882** *Athenæum* No. 2860. 248 The ornaments are more Asiatic than Egyptian: rosettes, chequers, antefixal ornaments, gazelles.

†14. A fabric with a chequered pattern; chequered material; also *attrib.*; cf. Checkery *sb.* 2.

1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 185 Any hydes, fells, checkers. **1552** in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 222 One alter clothe of white Cheker sylk. **1579** *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 240 Two hundred and twelve yards of woolen cloth called 'Checkers'.

15. *Arch.* in *pl.* 'In masonry, stones in the facings of walls which have all their thin joints continued in straight lines, without interruption or breaking joints' (Gwilt).

16. *attrib.* or *Comb.* **†a.** 'belonging to the exchequer or royal treasury', as *chequer-compt, -matter, -pay, -tally*; **b.** 'resembling a chess-board in appearance, of a chequered pattern', as *chequer-hedge*; *chequer-faced, -windowed* adjs.; **†chequer-bill**, a promissory bill issued by the exchequer, an exchequer-bill; **†chequer-bird**, a name of the Guinea-fowl from its marking; **chequer-course** (see quot.); **†chequer-man**, a man employed in the exchequer; a man who keeps accounts; **†chequer-note** = *chequer-bill.* Also Chequer-chamber, -work, etc.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3289/4 Lost..a *Chequer Bill of 20*/. No. 17991. **1745** P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 20 Abundance of Pintadoes, or *Chequer Birds. *a* **1605** Montgomerie *Lesson how to die* 52 Quhen he [the great Judge] thy *checker compt sall craive. **1704** Worlidge *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Brick-making*, *Chequer-course is the lower row of bricks in the Arch. **1659** *Lond. Chanticleers* xii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 351 The *checker-faced scullion. **1677** Plot *Oxfordsh.* 238 Upon turning one of the cocks at *f* rises a *chequer hedge of water, as they call it. *c* **1570** Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 58 Your *cheker man for it doth keepe no chalke. **1641** Baker *Chron.* (R.), I have heard many chequer-men say, there never was a better treasurer. **1667** Pepys *Diary* 20 Feb., With the Chequer men to the 'Leg' in King Street; and there had wine for them. **1563-87** Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 249/2 Certeine bishops did sit on *chequer matters belonging to the King. **1705** Vanbrugh *Confed.* III. i, Not a penny of money in cash! nor a *chequer-note! nor a bank-bill! **1752** Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 336 To stuff the nation with this fine commodity of bank bills and chequer-notes. **1628** Mead in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 350 III. 283 In Queen Elizabeths days, when nothing on earth was surer than *Chequer pay. *a* **1680** Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 254 And all the Points, like *Chequer-tallies suit. **1865** E. Burritt *Walk to Land's End* 253 Low, *checker-windowed houses.

Che·quer, *sb.*2 *dial.* [app. in allusion to the chequered or spotted appearance of the fruit (Britten & Holl.). The surmises that *chequer* may be a corruption of *choker*, and that 'choker' may once have been the name, are gratuitous.]

In *pl.* The fruit or berries of the Wild Service tree, *Pyrus torminalis*. In *sing.* also the tree: short for *chequer-tree, -wood.*

1649 CULPEPPER *Phys. Direct.* 281 Services, Checkers called in Suffolk. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* x, Sorbus, the Service tree ..is rais'd of the Chequers or Berries, which being ripe (that is) rotten, about September, may be sown like Beech-Mast. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Chequer*, the service tree. *Pyrus torminalis.* The fruit is called chequers. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, At Edenbridge, Kent, it is called 'Chequer-wood'. 1883 *Academy* 7 Apr. 242 The bright bunches of red berries with which the Chequer-trees were laden.

Chequer, checker (tʃe·kəɹ), *v.* Forms: 5 **chekyr**, 6 **cheker**, 7–9 **checquer**, 5– **checker**, 7– **chequer**. [Either formed in Eng. from CHEQUER *sb.* chess-board, chess-board pattern; or aphetic f. **escheker*, a. OF. **escheker-er*, cited by Godefroy only in pa. pple. *eschekeré, eschequeré*, checkered, chequered, f. *eschequier* chess-board, CHECKER; on L. type **scaccar(ī)ātus*, f. *scaccārium*. In English also, only the *pa. pple.* or *ppl. a.* CHEQUERED, is found in early use.

Of 100 quotations since 1755, 70 have *chequer*, 21 *checker*, 9 *checquer*.]

1. *trans.* To divide or mark like a chess-board, in squares of alternately different colours.

1486 etc. [see CHEQUERED *ppl. a.* 1.] 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church floore*, Mark you the floore? that square and speckled stone, And th' other black and grave, wherewith each one Is checker'd all along. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 228 The other..is checquered brown and black, in half-lozenges. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* ii. 24 The wall which enclosed the whole was chequered with blue and white bricks.

2. To divide or partition into squares or sections by crossing lines (without reference to colour). Const. occas. *out.*

1601 *Death Earl Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VIII. 241, I scourg'd her for her pride, till her fair skin With stripes was checquer'd like a vintner's grate. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 7 The Gray, or Horse-Fly. Her eye is all latticed or chequered with dimples like Common Flyes. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 101 The grotesque branches of the almond trees..fantastically chequered the clear blue sky. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liii. 158, I have seen the rich Louisianian chequering out his cotton and sugar plantations. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 117.

3. To diversify with a different colour or shade; to variegate, mottle.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3268 A chayere of chalke-whytte siluer, And chekyrde with charebocle chawngynge of hewes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Rhinoceros..of the coloure of boxe somwhat variable, and as it were chekered. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 2 The gray ey'd morne.. Checkring the Easterne Clouds with streakes of light. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 109 'Tis checker'd with Natural Groves and Savannahs. *c* 1720 GAY *Araminta*, She saw the morning ray Chequer the floor. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. vii. 393 Moorish villages .. chequering the green slopes. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 332 To see something..checkering the waste of white snow.

b. *absol.*

1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 57 By glimpse of moonshine chequering through the trees.

†**c.** *To checker in*: to usher in by chequering. *Obs. rare.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 50 The golden wyers that checkers in the day, Inferiour to the tresses of her haire.

4. *fig.* To diversify or vary with elements of a different character; to interrupt the uniformity of.

c 1632 *Poem* in *Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/2 The other Indians from the East repayre, All which with mingled Germans chequered are, And Flemings white. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 28 He is not likely to deal afterward with much Latine; unless it be to checker a sermon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 4 The Letter was very modishly chequered with this modern Military Eloquence. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 30. 214 His Religious System is chequered with Contradictions. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 85/2 His sleep was checkered with starts and moans. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 5 Nine tolerable days fortunately checkered the uniformity of the heavy weather.

b. Often used of the vicissitudes of life.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xvii. (1840) 72 This king's reign was chequered with variety of fortune. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 163 In all the good and ill, that checker life. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 85 Its tranquil existence .. chequered by no vicissitudes. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. (1882) 195 A progress..chequered with darker vicissitudes.

5. To arrange or distribute chequer-wise; to intermix chequer-wise.

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art War* 191 This method of Checquering my Squadrons in the first Line of the Wing with small Battalions of Pike and Shot. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 271 The Ocean intermixing with the Land so as to checquer it into Earth and Water. 1798 EARL ST. VINCENT in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 104 *note*, It will be best to chequer them in your Line of Battle two in your Starboard Division..and two in the Larboard.

†**6.** To put or place alternately. *Obs. nonce-use* (with word-play).

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 206 In the reign of King Henry the Third, when Chancellors were chequered in and out, three times he [de Merton] discharged that office.

†**7.** To deposit in an exchequer; to treasure *up.*

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* (1876) 32 (D.) There..Nature chequers up all gifts of grace. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. ¶ 4 (1740) 506 For chequering the disbanding Money into the Chamber of London.

†**Chequer-chamber.** *Obs.*

1. The chamber devoted to the business of the royal exchequer; *transf.* treasury-room.

1494 FABYAN VII. 342 The Kyng..yode into the Chekyr Chaumbre, and there satte hym downe. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 449 A place where their Checker-chamber was for the safe keeping of the Roman treasure.

2. A court of appellate jurisdiction deciding cases of doubtful law; = EXCHEQUER-CHAMBER; the chamber in which this court sat.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 216/1 We might..make it a cheker chamber case. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 46 The major part of the Judges in the Chequer-chamber. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 66 That judge was one of those who delivered their judgment in the chequer-chamber against the ship-money.

Chequered, checkered (tʃe·kəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHEQUER *sb.* and *v.* + -ED; answering to OF. *eschequeré, eschekeré*, in sense 1, *esp.* in *Her.*]

1. Marked like a chess-board; hence, having a pattern of various colours in more or less geometrical arrangement.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* F j, They be calde armys chekkerit when they ar made of ij colouris to the maner of a chekker. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bxyt.* (1814) 497 The baner of Britaine wyth the chekered armes. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 97 He had the better of the whites in this checquer'd board; now have-at the blacks. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 901/4 Lost..a Green Checkerd Night-Bag. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 230 And checquer'd marble pav'd the hallow'd floors. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 170 Checkered cloths. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. XXX, His chequer'd plaid. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 33.

2. Diversified in colour, variegated; marked with alternate light and shade.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* I The checkerd (Paunsie) or party coloured Harts ease. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro*, Dancing in the Chequer'd shade. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 17 Here waving groves a checquer'd scene display, And part admit, and part exclude the day. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 457 And mark his [the stag's] beauteous chequered sides with gore. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 440 Beneath the o'er-arching forests' chequer'd shade.

3. Diversified in character; full of constant alternation (esp. for the worse).

1656 M. BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 423 The chequer'd and interwoven Vicissitudes and Turns of things here below. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 239 Our weather, for this fortnight past, is chequered, a fair and a rainy day. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 190 Manœuvres of a corps retiring .. must be more or less accomplished by chequered movements: one body by its numbers, or position, facing and protecting the retreat of another. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd., Life's chequered scene of joy and sorrow. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xii. 24 The chequered silence.

Chequering, checkering (tʃe·kəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Alternation in marking, order, etc.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 329 The names of Pierce ..and Richard have been..successively varied in this family for six or seven descents. Such chequering of Christian names serve heralds instead of stairs, etc. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. 237 The chequering of shade predominated. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 250 The chequering is then done, and the gun stripped of all the iron-work.

Chequer-roll: see CHECKER-ROLL.

Che·quer-wise, *adv.* Like a 'chequer' or chess-board; in squares of alternate colours; with lines crossing at right angles. (Orig. *in chequer wise.*)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The stretes paued..In cheker wyse with stones whyte and reade. 1534 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* v. (1866) 205 Red velvett .. powtherid wt gold checker wise. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 40 Rotes of Horse radice cut checkerwyse like to dice. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 11/1 They haue made a mingle mangle .. of both the languages, and haue in such medleie or checkerwise so crabbedlie iumbled them both togither. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* i. 267 To plant those Tufts Checquerwise. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 234 Battalion-columns posted .. chequer-wise on the flanks of the great Redoubt.

Che·quer-work, che·cker work.

1. Work arranged after the pattern of a chess-board; work chequered in pattern. Also *attrib.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xxix. 242 The rofe shalbe celed vautwyse, & with cheker work. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 366 The Romane coines, the checkerworke pavements. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3754/8 A Stuff Gown of Red and Blue Chequer-work. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 459 My letter, first written horizontally .. then perpendicularly to form a sort of chequer-work.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything chequered or diversified with contrasting characters.

1618 T. ADAMS *Serm.* 14 Now joy with sorrow, checkerworke. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 8 A Checquer-work of Arguments and Oratory. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lx. 10 The Churches prosperity, like checker-work, is intermingled with adversity. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi. 184 How strange a Chequer-Work of Providence is the Life of Man! 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, One of the most striking examples which the chequer-work of life could show.

Chequin, another form of CHEQUEEN, a coin.

Cherarchy, obs. form of HIERARCHY.

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & R.* 57 And as the blissful sonne of cherarchy The fowlis song throw confort of the licht.

Cherch(e, obs. form of CHURCH.

Che·rcock. A local name of the Missel Thrush in the northern counties.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* I. 67 Chercock..which gives the cheering notes of Spring.

Chere, obs. f. CHARE *sb.*1, CHEER and CHERRY.

†**Chere,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **chere**, 4–5 **cher, cheere**, (5 **chier**). [a. F. *cher, chère* dear, OF. *chier* :—L. *cār-um* dear. (In sense 2, there was evidently confusion with CHARY.)]

1. Dear. **a.** Of persons. Also as *sb.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 166 Þe chere men of lond. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* v. 19 A most cheere hynde and a most kindeli hert calf. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8629. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 306 Þis was a worthy chere. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail.* xlvi. 448 My brothir dere..of alle othere to me most chere.

b. Of things: Precious, valuable, goodly, etc.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 203 No þyng more profytable, ne more chere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4513 Achilles the choise was in the chere temple.

2. Loving, fond, careful (*over*). Cf. CHARY.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C XVIII. 148 Þat is charite, my leue childe, to be cher ouer thi soule. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. iii. 373/2 A pellycane, & of al foules he is moost chere ouer his byrdes and moost loueth them.

Chereche, obs. f. CHURCH.

Cherefelle, obs. form of CHERVIL.

†**Che·reful,** *a. Obs.* [Identical in spelling with early form of CHEERFUL; but app. associated with CHERE *a.*] Dear, loving.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2585 Pray, cause me not it refuse; Cherefull fader myne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A vj, Perfite in gouernawnce: and Cherefull to faythfulnes.

†**Che·refully,** *adv. Obs.* Dearly.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xii. (1495) 196 Men are stedfaste and stable and loue wymmen cherefully.

Cherelle, obs. form of CHURL.

†**Cherelly.** *Obs. rare*−1. [Orig. unknown. Some compare *bonally.*] A kind of liquor.

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* II. i. 351 Ile tend my Master and instantly be with you for a Cup of Cherelly this hot weather.

†**Che·rely,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **cherli**, 4–5 **cherlich**(e, 5 **cheerliche, cherly, cherely**. [f. CHERE *a.* + -LY 2; but confused with CHARILY.]

1. Lovingly, affectionately; carefully, watchfully.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 62 Þe cherl ful cherli þat child tok in his armes & kest hit. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 24 A wyf kepith cherli the ryng of her weddinge for love of her husbonde. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 203 And cherliche cheriche hem, as cheff in þe halle. *c* 1430 *Pilgrimage of Lyf of Manhode* (1869) 36 This releef j wole keepe streitliche and cheerliche. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 38 My good arraye..that y helde so cherely that y wolde not were it in the..sondayes in the worshipe of God.

2. ? Sumptuously.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 582 And cheruliche as a cheueteyne his chambre to holden Wiþ chymene and chapell.

Cherfill, obs. form of CHERVIL.

Cheri, -e, obs. form of CHERRY *sb.*

Cherice, cherich, obs. ff. CHERISH.

Cherif, var. of SHEREEF, an Arab title.

‖**Cherimoya** (tʃerimoi·ă). Also **chiri-, -moyer.** [Anglicized form of the Peruvian (Quichua) name: cf. mod.F. *chérimolier.*]

1. A small tree (*Anona Cherimolia*), a native of Peru, with sweet-scented greenish flowers.

1736 *Bouguer's Voy. Peru* in Pinkerton *Voy.* XIV. 299 The tree which produces the most delicious fruit that I am acquainted with..is called Chirimoya. 1779 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. II. 488 The fragrant Chirimoya.

2. The pulpy fruit of this tree, highly esteemed on account of its delicious flavour. It is of considerable size, irregularly heart-shaped, with a scaly exterior.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. v. vii. 284 The chirimoya is universally allowed to be the most delicious of any known fruit. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 28 That delicious fruit of the Peruvians called Cherimoyer. 1862 C. MARKHAM *Trav. Peru & India* 337, He who has not tasted the chirimoya has yet to learn what fruit is. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 102 'Cherimoya', corrupted in the British colonies into 'Cherimoyer'. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/2 The cherimoyer, a near relation of the sweep sop, the sour sop, and the custard apple..is..sent..from Madeira.

Cheriot, obs. Sc. form of CHARIOT.

1538 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 19.

Cherish (tʃe·riʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 **cheresch, chirisch**, 4–5 **cherisch**(e, **cheris**(s, **cherse**, 4–6 **cherice, -ych**(e, **-ys**(he, **-issh**, 5 **-eysch, -ysch**(e, **-ich, -issch, charisshe**, 5–6 **cherys**(h, 6 *Sc.* **chereis, charish**, 6–7 **cherrish, cheerish**, 6–8 **chearish**, 4– **cherish**. [ME. *cheriss, -isch*, a. F. *chériss-* extended stem of *chérir* to cherish, hold dear, f. *cher* dear: see -ISH. The *-eis, -ice* form was favoured in Sc.; with the abridged form *cherse*, cf. *nourish, nurse.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To hold dear, treat with tenderness and affection; to make much of. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 333 My dyscyple whych y haue chersid, Me to betraye hym haue þey hyred. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 52 But eche of hem wolde oother wel cheryce. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 121 The Erle Amerie, Which so was louyd and cherished tho. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 We be the yongest chyldren of God, and therfore he maketh moost of vs and cheryssheth vs. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 122/2, I studie to live for them, which you will not do unless you cherish yourself. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Voy. S. Seas* 61 The Spaniards are very kind to their black Slaves, whom they cherish and encourage highly.

† **b.** To make too much of, pamper, pet. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 And the yongger [daughter] was so cherissched that she dede what she wolde. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 32 b, I cherish or make to mykell of my selfe [*nimis michi indulgeo*].

† **c.** To caress, fondle; to hug; to stroke or pat endearingly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, He chereist hir, scho bad gae chat him. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 10 Take off his saddle and cherish him, and then dress him, and cloath him up for all night. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Calais* (*The Remise Door*), I could have taken her into my arms, and cherished her. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 224 Look how he leans To cherish him; and how the gallant horse Curves up his stately neck.

2. To treat with fostering care, foster tenderly, nurse (children, young creatures).

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 53 Hee cherished þe childe cheefe ouer alle, þat he was woxen full weele. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 16 They toke the child and cherishid it. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hieremye* i, Thynges precious or good, To cheryshe theyr so needie sowles. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* ii. 7 As a nurse cherisheth her children. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 156 He promised to cherish her as the henne cherisheth her chickens. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. vii. 76 The young prince..was cherished during the winter by a yeoman who knew his rank.

b. To foster, tend, cultivate (plants *obs.*, hair, etc.).

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* x, Some cherisshe theyr busshis of heare with moche kymbeynge and wesshynge in lye. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 69 Angelica..is cherished in our Gardens. 1586 T. COGAN *Haven Health* xliv. (1636) 58 For their sweetnesse they [gilliflowers] are worthily cherished in Gardens. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 21 For what doth cherrish Weeds, but gentle ayre? *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bagman's Dog*, How the Sailors, too, swear, How they cherish their hair.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 11 One of the most flourishing places..being cherished and put in a way of Trade. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, V. II. 273 He [Erasmus] first scattered the seeds, which Luther cherished and brought to maturity. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 65 That I should cherish that which bears but bitter fruit.

† **3.** To entertain kindly (a guest). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8758 Joye he made for his comyng .. & cherisched hym ouer alle obere of pris. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2055 3if þay for charyté cherysen a gest. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 46 The kynge of Ynglond ..had cherycyd and made moche of theme alle. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 194 Looke to thy Seruants, and cherish thy Guests. 1665 EVELYN *Let. to Wren* 4 Apr., I will charge you with some addresses to Friends of mine there, that shall exceedingly cherish you. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 196 Received And hospitably cherish'd.

† **4.** To cheer, gladden, inspirit, encourage. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 128 Rehayte rekenly þe riche & þe poueren, & cherisch hem alle with his cher. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6131 Ne be cheryst with chere thurgh our chaunse febyll. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xliii, Myn accusours .. cherissheth hem my deth to purchase. 1649 NORWOOD *Voy. Virginia* in *Voy. & Trav.* (1744) VI, We cherish'd him the best we could, and would not have him so profoundly sad. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 210 The verdant prospect cherishes our sight.

5. To take affectionate care of (a thing); to keep or guard carefully. *Obs.* exc. as passing into 7.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1154 Hov charged more watz his chaunce þat hem [vesselles] cheryche nolde. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 22 Suche thinges wol be gretely kept, and cherissched. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 86 Cherrish theese presents. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 415 Every memorial of so great a man .. has been preserved and cherished with peculiar veneration.

6. To keep warm; 'to give warmth, ease, or comfort to' (J.). *arch.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 144 Hennes..cherichen her chekonys ffro chele of þe wynter. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chersyn, *foveo*. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 436 Cherished as the hen doth her egges with heate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1068 Some better warmth to cherish Our Limbs benumm'd. 1785 BURNS *Vision* II. xv, When the deep green-mantled Earth Warm-cherished every floweret's birth.

7. To entertain in the mind, harbour fondly, encourage, cling to (a hope, feeling, design, etc.). (The most frequent current sense.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 462 It was myn entente To forthere trouthe in love & it cheryse. 1406 OCCLEVE *Mis-rule* 282 Men love [trouthe] nat, men wole it not cherice. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 147 You that doe abett him in this kind, Cherish Rebellion, and are Rebels all. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 191 You cannot enough esteem and cherrish this fancy. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xxx. 134 The hostile designs, which they had long cherished in their ferocious minds. 1798 FERRIAR *Varieties of Man* 196 Every age cherishes its favourite errors. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 292 You should not cherish resentment against him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 157 Opinions and beliefs which have been cherished among ourselves.

Cherishable (tʃe·riʃăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE: cf. F. *chérissable*.] Capable or deserving of being cherished.

1651 *Fenise* 313 Devises to obtaine this cherishable permission which I have given you. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. 253. 1885 — *Diana* III. vii. 134.

Cherished (tʃe·riʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. CHERISH + -ED [1].] Held dear, tenderly cared for or fostered.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chersydde [*H.* cheryschyd], *fotus*. ?*a* 1500 *Assemble of Ladies* 134 in Urry *Chaucer*, A woman.. And wel cherished. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 232 The cherished fields Put on their winter robe of purest white. 1789 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 15 In cherished sadness.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 12 He may thereby risk the continuance of cherished friendships.

Cherisher (tʃe·riʃəɹ). [f. CHERISH *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which cherishes.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, Apollo..Cherisher of fruite, herbe, floure, and corne. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 50 He that comforts my wife, is the cherisher of my flesh and blood. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. vii. 270 He was a great Cherisher of Wit, and Fancy, and good Parts, in any Man. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* xi. (1876) 299 Woman is the natural cherisher of infancy.

Cherishing (tʃe·riʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4 **cheriss-**, 5 **chers-**, **chersch-**. [f. CHERISH *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. CHERISH in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12174 Þan yode maria and iosep, Wit cherising to iesu spek. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cokerynge or grete cherschynge. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 119. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 296 So mochel he hadde hem in chersyng. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* C v b, The more cherisshynge that the carcase hath, the lesse is the soule loked upon. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 76 So shall he..increase his cherishings. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Treason*, He acts the crime that gives it cherishing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 568 An outside: fair, no doubt, and worthy well Thy cherishing. 1824 J. WILSON *Life* I. (1878) 19 The cherishing of my lusts.

Cherishing (tʃe·riʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CHERISH *v.* + -ING [2].] That cherishes; nourishing, fostering, cheering. † *Cherishing-cup*, a refreshing and comforting draught.

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. v. 42 Let [it] be applyed warm and cherishing all about the Joynt and Part. 1712 FRANCHAM *Spect.* No. 520 § 4 When I saw those cherishing Eyes begin to be ghastly. 1733 FIELDING *Quixote in Engl.* Wks. 1784 III. 100 Come, father-in-law of mine that is to be, what say you to a cherishing cup? 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 1 Cocoa is cherishing. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. 364 The cherishing benignancy.

Cherishingly (tʃe·riʃiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a cherishing manner; tenderly.

1611 COTGR., *Mignotement*, tenderly, gently. cherishingly. 1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry*, See .. nymphs are wiping Cherishingly Diana's timorous limbs.

† **Che·rishly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **chirsly.** [Cf. CHERISHNESS.] Dearly, lovingly.

c 1475 *Partenay* 23 [He] full moche loued hir, chirsly can hir hold. *Ibid.* 122 Als of hys men holden ful cherishlye.

Cherishment (tʃe·riʃmĕnt). Also 6 **cherysshemente.** [f. CHERISH *v.* + -MENT.]

† **1.** *pl.* Ways of cherishing, indulgences. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 28 As in clothynge, meates, drynkes, vayne trifyls or other cherysshements, to the whiche we be full prone & redy to fall.

2. The process or fact of cherishing; the bestowal of affectionate care or fostering tenderness.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Instit.* II. 131. 1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 573 With rich bountie and deare cherishment. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 345 The cherishments and blandishments that God bestowes upon them. 1804 H. J. COLEBROOKE *Husbandry Bengal* (1806) 130 The relation of master and slave appears to impose the duty of protection and cherishment on the master. 1823 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 370 The cherishment of the people was our principle.

† **b.** *concr.* Nourishment, sustenance. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 73 They that spoyled my house, and left me no kind of cherishment for me and my son. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* vii. 57 Defect of cherishment.

† **Che·rishness.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as if adj. *cherish* + -NESS: cf. CHARISHNESS.] Fondness, love.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 286 And for his loue had hem in gret cherysshenys.

Cherke, var. of CHIRK *v.*

Cherke-cole, obs. form of CHARCOAL.

Cherl(e, cherld, cherll(e, obs. ff. CHURL.

Cherlemaynes-wayne: see CHARLES'S WAIN.

Cherli, -lich(e, -ly, var. of CHERELY, *Obs.*

Cherloc(k, obs. form of CHARLOCK.

Cherma·dic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. χερμάδιον, a large stone or boulder used for a missile.]

1842 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIII. 306 This fact of the chermadic weight attached to the good war-stone explains, etc.

Chermar, obs. f. CHARMER.

† **Chermat,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [OF. *chère mate* downcast cheer or visage.] Downcast, chap-fallen.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5882 Thys bestly bere was passyng old and strong: Natheles tho was heuily chermat.

Cherme, obs. f. CHARM, CHIRM.

Chermes, obs. f. KERMES.

Chern, Cherne: see CHIRM, CHURN.

‖ **Cherni·tes.** [Gr. χερνίτης.] An ivory-like marble.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Chernites*, a stone like ivory used by the ancients to preserve dead bodies in. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 8 The 'Chernites' is described as a stone only differing from ivory in its superior hardness and density: the sarcophagus of Darius the Great was made of it.

† **Che·rogril, chœ·rogryl.** Also 4 **cirogrille.** [ad. L. *chœrogryllus* (Vulg.), ad. Gr. χοιρογρύλλιος, f. χοῖρος young pig + γρύλλος pig.] The CONEY of the Eng. Bible of 1611; a small gregarious quadruped (*Hyrax Syriacus*) of Palestine.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 5 A cirogrille which chewith code, & derparteth not the clee, is vnclene. 1609 — (Douay) *ibid.* Cherogril which cheweth the cudde, and divideth not the hoofe, is uncleane.

Cherokine (tʃe·rŏkīn). *Min.* [see quot.] A whitish variety of pyromorphite.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 536 Cherokine..occurs in slightly acuminated prisms, and also botryoidal and massive..from the Canton mine, Cherokee Co., Georgia.

Cheroot (ʃĭrū·t, tʃ-). Forms: 8 **cherute, chiroot, sharute,** 8–9 **sharoot,** 8– **cheroot.** [ad. F. *cheroute*, representing the Tamil name *shuruttu* roll (sc. of tobacco). An Eng. phonetic form *sharoot* was frequent *c* 1800.]

A cigar made in Southern India or Manilla. This sort being truncated at both ends, the name was extended to all cigars with the two extremities cut off square, as distinguished from the ordinary cigar, which has one end pointed.

1669-79 T. B. *Asia* fol. 46 (*MS. in possession of Col. S. L. Howard, Dorset*) The Poore Sort of Inhabitants viz[t] y[e] Gentues, Mallabars, etc., Smoke theire tobacco after a very meane, but I judge Original manner, Onely y[e] leafed rowled up, and light one end, holdinge y[e] other between their lips.. this is called a bunko, and by y[e] Portugal's a Cheroota. 1759 in Long *Rec. Bengal* (1870) 194 (Y.) 60 lbs. of Masulipatam cheroots. 1781 *India Gaz.* 24 Feb. (Y.) Chewing Beetle and smoking Cherutes. 1800 *Month. Mag.* VIII. 727 One hand moves to and fro the warm sharute. 1807 *Ann. Rev.* V. 267 He who wants to purchase a segar in the East, must ask for a sharoot. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxxii, Their Manilla cheroots. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxxi. 248 Monsieur withdrew to smoke his cherout. 1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 219 Cheroots are peculiar in their manufacture, not made by hand but wound on a wire, both ends being cut flat.

Cherp, obs. f. of CHIRP.

Cherre, obs. f. CHERRY *sb.*, CHARE *sb.*[1], *v.*[1].

Che·rried, *ppl. a.* [f. CHERRY *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Coloured red like a cherry, cherry-coloured.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xlvi, The cherried lip, the polished forehead, and speaking blush.

Cherrish, obs. form of CHERISH.

Cherry (tʃe·ri), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **cyrs, ciris**; *β.* 4 **chiri**(e, 4–7 **chery**(e, 5 **cheri, chere, cherree, chiry,** 6 **chirrie,** (**cheryse**), 6–7 **cherie, cherrie,** 6– **cherry.** [The OE. name *ciris, cyrs* (known only in comb.) was cogn. with OHG. *chirsa, chersa* (MHG. *kirse, kerse*, mod.G. *kirsche*), OLG. **kirsa* (MDu. *kerse*, Du. *kers*, Fl. *keerze*), all repr. earlier (? WGer.) **kirissa*:—**keresjâ*, adoption of a pop. L. **ceresia, *ceresea*, which was also the progenitor of the Romanic forms It. *ciriegia*, Sp. *cereza*, Pg. *cereja*, Pr. *cereisa, cereira*, F. *cerise* (cf. med.L. *ciresum*). The ME. *chery, chiri* is not known till 14th c.; it was probably derived from ONF. *cherise* (still used in Northern France), inferred to have given an early ME. *cherise, cheris*, which was subseq. mistaken for a plural in *-s*, and a singular *cheri* educed from it: cf. *pea, chay, riches*. It is hardly possible that the OE. *ciris* itself gave the ME. word.

Classical L. had *cerasus* cherry-tree, *cerasum* cherry, corresp. to Gr. κερασός (also κεραστέα, κερασία) cherry-tree, κέρασιον cherry; according to the Roman writers, so called because brought by Lucullus from Cerasus in Pontus (though some refer the Gr. to κέρας, horn). L. **Ceresea*, to which the Romanic and Teutonic names alike go back, was prob. an adj. form: its phonology is not evidenced; perh. there was a popular **cerĕsus* for *cerāsus*, whence **cereseus* for *ceraseus*. The sequence of forms in WGer. was app. *keresja, kerisja, kirisja, kirissa*, whence OE. *cirisse, ciris, cirs*. All the Celtic names are either from Romanic, as Breton *geres* (Rostrennen) *kerez* (Le Gonidec), Welsh *ceirioes, ceiroes* (Davies) *ceirios* (Pughe); or from O. or ME., as Irish *siris* (=*shirish*) (O'Reilly), Gaelic *siris, sirist*, Manx *shillish*. The fact that there is no native name in Celtic or Teutonic confirms the opinion of botanists that the tree is not indigenous to Britain or Western Europe.]

I. 1. A well-known stone-fruit; the pulpy drupe of certain species (or a sub-genus) of Prunus (N. O. *Rosaceæ*). When used without qualification it usually means the fruit of the cultivated tree (*Prunus Cerasus* or *Cerasus vulgaris*); of this, two forms are now also found wild in Britain; the more distinct of these, the common Wild Cherry or Gean, is sometimes considered a separate species (*P. Avium*).

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Vocab.* in Wr.-W. 269/18 *Cerasius*, cirisbeam. 1236 *Pipe Roll* 20 *Hen. III*, *Suffolk, Honour of Clare*, Et de lxvi. *s.* et de v. *d.* de pomis et cicera et cerasis venditis per eadem maneria.] *c* 1350 Cheriston: see CHERRY-STONE. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 281 Chibolles & cheruelys and ripe chiries monye. *a* 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 93 þe chirie and þe chestein, þat chosen is of hewe. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647 *Hoc ciresum*, chery. *c* 1425 *Disput. Mary & Cross* in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 217 Dropes rede as ripe cherrees..fro his flesshe gan laue. *c* 1425 *Cookery Bk.* (Harl. MS. 279) cxxiv, Take Chyryis & pike out þe stonys. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1763 Wyne redd as Cherye. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 118 A bob of cherys. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* R j, The cheryses that I wryte of be the comen great cheryses. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 136 The blacke sowre Cheries do strengthen the stomacke. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 They tooke a medicine of Cherries. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 209 We grew together, Like to a double cherry. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 56 The black hart Cherry is a very speciall fruit. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. v. 273 The only Cherries for Wine are Great Bearers, Murrey Cherries, Morello's, Black Flanders, or the John Treduskin Cherries. 1858

LONGF. *M. Standish* IX. 48 No man can gather cherries in Kent at the season of Christmas!

b. In proverbial expressions.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 329, I charde not þy croyse .. þe valwe of a cherye. 1587 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* 85 That old love now was scarcely worth a cherry. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxviii, By Jingo, I believe he wou'd make three bits [1737 bites] of a cherry. 1869 in Hazlitt *Eng. Prov.* 39 A woman and a cherry are painted for their own harm. *Prov.* It is no use making two bites of a cherry.

2. Short for CHERRY-TREE.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 593 Those that bear Flowers and no Fruit, are few, as the Double Cherry. 1861 DELAMER *Kitchen Garden* 147 The Cherry..A tree of handsome stature.. which furnishes a useful wood. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* i. 16 To the Roman invaders we are indebted for the cherry, which Lucullus brought to Rome from Pontus.

b. for **cherry-wood** (see 10).

1793 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* i, This Windsor-chair! (Of polish'd cherry, elbow'd, saddle-seated). 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 8/2 The reading room is..finished in polished cherry.

3. With qualifying words, applied **a.** to many species (and varieties) of the genus *Prunus* (and subgenus *Cerasus*), of which about 40 are named by Miller, 1884: among these are BIRD C., CHOKE C., GROUND C., etc., q.v.; **Black C.**, a formerly prevalent name of the Wild Cherry (*P. Avium*); **Canadian, Dwarf,** or **Sand C.** (*P. pumila*); **American Bird C.** or **Wild Red C.** (*P. pennsylvanica*); **American Wild Black C.** (*P. serotina*); **Evergreen C.** (*P. caroliniana*).

1530 PALSGR. 198/2 Blacke chery, *merise*. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 52 Take of Black-cherries..a gallon. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* i. (1851) 481 Black-cherry or divers other Berries.

b. Extended to many trees resembling the cherry-tree in fruit, quality of wood, etc. See BARBADOES C., BIRCH C., BRUSH C., CLAMMY C., CORNELIAN C., COWHAGE C., WINTER C., WOODEN C., etc. **Australian C.** (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*); **Beech C.** = BRUSH Cherry; **Black C.**, a local name of Deadly Nightshade; **Broad-leaved C.**, of W. Indies (*Cordia macrophylla*); **Cayenne C.** (*Eugenia Michelii*); **Hottentot C.** (*Cassine Maurocenia*); **Jamaica C.** (*Ficus pedunculata*); **Jerusalem C.** (*Solanum pseudo-capsicum*); **N. S. Wales C.** (*Nelitris ingens*).

4. 'A cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted' (Webster). Cf. CHERRY-BRANDY.

5. *fig.* **a.** Applied to the lips, etc.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 2 Shee spake to vs all, opening the cherrie of her lips. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 3 Pale look the roses, The rubies pale, when mouth's sweet cherry closes.

b. Applied to a person.

1500–20 (?) DUNBAR *In secreit Place* 52 Wylcum! my golk of maireland, My chirrie and my maikles munȝoun.

6. The cherry-like berry of the coffee shrub. (So called on plantations.)

7. *Mech.* A spherical bur or reaming-tool.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cherry*, a spherical bur used especially in reaming out the cavities of bullet-molds.

II. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. *simple attrib.* or as *adj.* Cherry-coloured, red.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 14 Hyr chyry chekys .. Hyr lyppys rosy. 1570 TURBERV. *To his Ladie* i, Thy chirrie lippe doth bleede. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 88 Is there no Paradise in Cherry-cheek. 1727 SWIFT *Tom Clinch*, A new cherry ribbon. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6068/8 Lined with Cherry Silk. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.* (1866) 54, I thought the sun was dead, But yonder burn his beacons cherry.

9. General comb.: **a.** attrib., as *cherry-bloom, -blossom, -dye, -feast, -fruit, -garden, -gum, -kernel, -orchard, -pie, -tart, -time, -stick, -stock, -yard*; **b.** similative, as *cherry-cheek, -colour*; *-crimson, -rose* adjs.; **c.** parasynthetic, as *cherry-cheeked, -coloured, -lipped* adjs. Also *cherry-like* adj.

1858 LONGF. *Birds of Passage, Day of Sunsh.* vi. The snow-flakes of the *cherry-blooms. 1761 FRANCES SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* II. 262 Dolly, who is a pretty little *cherry-cheek, and her father's great favourite. 1586 W. WEBB *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 78 Thou fine *chery cheekt child. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 127 A cherry-cheeked, blue-eyed country lass. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5842/2 *Cherry-Colour Sattin. 1695 *Ibid.* No. 3112/4 *Cherry coloured Sattin. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* vii. 172 Rich cherry-coloured amber. *a* 1790 WARTON *Maid. Garl.* (R.) Lips of *Cherry-dye. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 31 And that [i. e. hope] endureth but a throwe, Right as it were a *chery feste. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6030/3 A *Cherry-Garden near Newington Green. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* II. lxxxii. 391 [It] maketh young wenches to look faire and *cherrie like. 1595 BARNFIELD *Sonn.* xvii, *Cherry-lipt Adonis. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 149/2 Long *cherry stick pipes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 161 For she had childe in *chirityme. 1598 *Epulario* F iij b, To make garlike sauce in..Cherry time. 1636 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 76 Weedeing & settinge strawberryes in the *cherry yarde.

10. Special comb.: **cherry-apple**, the Siberian Crab-apple (*Pyrus baccata*); **† cherry-bag**, a kind of purse for holding gold; **cherry-bay** = *cherry-laurel*; **cherry-bird**, the American Wax-Wing or Cedar-bird (*Ampelis Carolinensis*); **cherry-blossom**, the blossom of the cherry; also its colour; **cherry-bob**, two cherries with stalks united used by children for earrings and in games; **cherry-breeches**, a nickname of the 11th Hussars, from their crimson trousers; **cherry-chopper, cherry snipe, cherry-sucker**, popular names of the Spotted Fly-catcher; **cherry-clack, cherry-clapper**, a rattle driven by the wind for scaring birds from cherry-trees; **cherry-coal**, a soft coal with a shiny resinous lustre, which ignites readily and burns without caking; **† cherry-cob** = CHERRY-STONE; **cherry-crab** = *cherry-apple*; **† cherry-cracker**, the Hawfinch or Grosbeak; **cherry-finch** = *cherry-cracker*; **cherry-laurel**, the common Laurel (*Cerasus Laurocerasus*); **cherry-pepper**, a species of Capsicum (*C. cerasiforme*); **cherry-pie**, popular name of the Great Hairy Willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) and of the garden *Heliotropium peruvianum*; **cherry-ripe**, *a.*, ripe like a cherry; also a mode of crying 'ripe cherries'; **cherry-rum**, rum in which cherries have been steeped; **cherry-stoner**, an instrument for forcing cherry-stones from the pulp; **cherry-water**, a kind of drink made from cherries; **cherry-wine**, wine made from cherries, *esp.* MARASCHINO, made from the Marasca Cherry; **cherry-wood**, the wood of the cherry-tree; also a popular name for the Wild Guelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*). See also CHERRY-BOUNCE, CHERRY-TREE, etc.

1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 308 The small *Cherry Apple or Scarlet Siberian Crab .. used for making quasar punch. 1539 *Will of Mary Hancoke* (Somerset Ho.) A *cherry bagg of golde. 16.. *Tom Thumbe* 67 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 179 Nimbly he Would diue into the Cherry-baggs. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* App. 1602 *Cherry bay (so called from having leaves like the laurel and fruit like the cherry). 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 Oleasters, Cherry-bay. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The *cherry-bird. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 616 The Carolina wax-wing, alias cedar or cherry bird. 1868 *Daily News* 18 July, A fine white and *cherry blossom in the cow class. 1871 FORBES *Exper. War Fr. & Ger.* II. 149 (Hoppe) When he [Lord Cardigan] commanded the '*cherry breeches'. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 380 Bee bird and *Cherry chopper are expressive enough, though the inference implied by the latter is absolutely false. 1824 T. FORSTER *Perenn. Cal.* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 877 The noisy *cherry clack .. drives its .. windsails round. 1763 G. COLMAN *Terræfilius* I, My words, however big and sonorous, are as innocent as the noise of a *cherry-clapper. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. v. 92 So long as his breath lasted, his tongue would wag as a cherry clapper does while the wind blows. 1853 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* XIII. 122 Bituminous coal is divided into *cherry coals, splint coals, caking coals. 1877 A. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 6. 80 A very beautiful variety [of coal] known as Cherry Coal in Scotland and Branch Coal in Yorkshire. 1682 H. MORE *Lett. on Several Subj.* (1694) Stickling to get the most Counters and *Cherry-cobs. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1586) I. 223 Bulfinshes, goldfinshes, wash-tailes, *chericrackers, yellow hamers, felfares. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 42. 424 A species of *cherry-finch. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 227 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive colds .. Laurels, *Cherry Laurel. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 251/2 The Cherry-laurel or Common laurel.. was introduced from the Levant in the 16th century.. *Cherry-laurel water* is a watery solution of the volatile oil of this plant; it contains prussic acid. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 7/1 Baron Kremer..mentioned that the wild chestnut, the cherry laurel, and the tulip had been introduced into Vienna by Imperial Ambassadors from Constantinople, and from Vienna had made their way to all the rest of Europe. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 314 *Cherry Pepper..native of..West Indies..shape of the pods..somewhat the form of a cherry. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (1861) 225 Some village child will show you it [the great hairy willow-herb] under the name of '*cherry-pie'. 1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 541/3 Some splendid trusses of Heliotrope White Lady, the finest variety of all the Cherry Pies. *c* 1450 *Women* 22 in *Wright's Chaste Wife* 24 Some be browne, and some be whit .. And some of theym be *chiry ripe. 1606 R. ALISON *Recreation* (Hoppe) There cherries grow that none may buy Till cherry ripe themselves do cry. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Cherrie-ripe* (1869) 17 Cherrie-ripe, ripe, ripe, I cry, Full and faire ones; come and buy. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 116. 192 Commonly sold for black *cherry-water. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster*, xliv, Negus and cherry-water were added to tea. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open* (1669) 127 The Countess of Newport's *Cherry Wine. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Cherry-wood, in Jacob's Pl. Faversh, the water-elder, from its bright red fruit.

† Cherry, *v.*[1] *nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To impart a cherry-like colour to; to redden.

c 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 110 Her cheek shee cherries, and her ey shee cheers.

† Cherry, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. F. *chérir* (pa. pple. *chéri*) to cherish.] *trans.* To cheer, delight.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. x. 22 Mylde Euphrosyne; Next faire Aglaia, last Thalia merry; Sweete Goddesses all three, which me in mirth do cherry!

Cherry-bounce. Also 7 -bouncer.

1. Colloq. for CHERRY-BRANDY.

[Said by Latham to be a term coined in order to sell the spirit without paying duty; but he gives no authority.]

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 369 Any mingled drink; as punch, cherrybouncer, etc. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin Rev., Rovers* II. ii, This cherry-bounce, this loved noyau, My drink for ever be. 1808 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 368 A glass of cherry-bounce, or raspberry-brandy. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xiv. (1855) 128 A glass of cherry-bounce was insisted upon.

2. Brandy and sugar.

1740 *Poor Robin* (N.) Brandy .. if you chuse to drink it raw, Mix sugar which it down will draw; When men together these do flounce, They call the liquor cherry-bounce.

Cherry-brandy. A liqueur of a dark red colour, made of brandy in which Morello or other cherries have been steeped for one or two months, sweetened with sugar.

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 31 Bottles of Cherry-Brandy. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ix, To a pastry-cook's opposite, to eat cakes and tarts and drink cherry-brandy.

Cherry-fair. A fair held in cherry-orchards for the sale of the fruit, 'still kept up in Worcestershire' (Halliw.); often the scene of boisterous gaiety and licence. Formerly a frequent symbol of the shortness of life and the fleeting nature of its pleasures: cf. *cherry-feast* (CHERRY *sb.* 9).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 19 For al is but a chery feire This worldes good. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* clxxxv. (1860) 47 Thy lyfe, my sone, is but a chery feire. 1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 23 So hasty fruytes be a pleasure .. for the tyme, but theyr time is but a chery feyre. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Edw. IV*, ii, As a chery fayre ful of woe.

† Cherrylet. *Obs.* [f. CHERRY *sb.* + -LET.] A little cherry; used *fig.* of a woman's lips, etc.

1611 SYLVESTER *Ode to Astræa*, Those twins thy straw-berrie teates, Curled-purled cherrielets. *a* 1674 HERRICK *Descrip. Wom.* 20 (1869) App. 434 Two smelling, swelling, bashful cherelettes.

Cherry-merry, *a. colloq.* or *slang.* [perh. f. *cheery* + *merry*; possibly only a jingling combination.] Merry: esp. from conviviality.

[1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* I. i, Tricks, tricks, kerry merry buff!] 1775 *Cont. Sterne's Sent. Journ.* 219 That every convivial assistant should go home cherry-merry.

['*Cherry-merry*, a present of money. *Cherry-merry-bamboo*, a beating.—*Anglo-Indian.*' *Slang Dict.*]

Cherry-pit.

1. A children's game which consists in throwing cherry-stones into a small pit or hole; originally the hole itself.

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 246, I can play at the cherry-pit. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 129 Tis not for grauity to play at cherrie-pit with sathan. 1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* II. iii, Your cheeks were sunk So low and hollow, they might serve the boys For cherripits. 1658 FORD *Witch of Edmonton* III. i, I have lov'd a witch ever since I played at cherrypit.

2. *U. S. dial.* A cherry-stone.

Cherry-red, *a.* Having the colour of ripe red cherries; *esp.* applied to the colour of iron, coal, etc., at a low red heat. Also *subst.*

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 59 Cheekes cherrie redde. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4250/8 His Hair Cherry-red. 1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 249 Red hot iron .. heated to the degree known by the term cherry red. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 7 The low red heat called cherry red. 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 296/3 Good and well tried roses .. most beautiful of the cherry reds.

Cherryry. *nonce-wd.* A garden or collection of cherry-trees. Cf. *pinery, vinery*, etc.

1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* 47 The product of his graperies, pineries, peacheries, cherryries.

Cherry-stone. See CHERRY *sb.* and STONE.

1. The stone or hard endocarp of the cherry.

c 1350 *Medical MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 354 Late hym take y^e cheriston mete And with holy watir it drynke & ete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheristone, *petrilla*. 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcr.* XIII. xxviii. 335 Take a nut, or a cheristone & burne a hole through the side of the top of the shell. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 276 Cæsar's Image drawn upon a Cherry-stone is a piece of great curiosity. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 13 June, Milton..could cut a Colossus from a rock; but..not carve heads upon cherry-stones.

b. As the type of a thing of trifling value.

[1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 74 Some diuels aske but the parings of ones naile .. a pin, a nut, a cherrie-stone.] 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 276 Not a cherry stone of theirs was sunke. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xix, He would not give a cherry-stone to choose amongst them.

2. A game played with these stones.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xxxii. 282 Playenge at cheriston is good for children. *c* 1520 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 331 To bryng all the see into a cheryston pit..To rule ix realmes by one mannes wytte. [1537 *Thersytes* in 4 *Old Plays* (1848) 82 The counters wherwith cherubyn did cheristones count.]

Cherry-tree. For forms see CHERRY *sb.* and TREE. The tree which bears cherries.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker, *Cerasus*, cyrstreow.] *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. IV. 22 As it were of Plombtrees or of Cherietrees. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherytre, *cerasus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 448 Before the time that L. Lucullus defeated K. Mithridates, there were no cherrie-trees in Italy. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 240 A lovely wild cherry-tree in blossom.

Cherse, obs. form of CHERISH.

Cherset = *cherchscet*, CHURCHSCOT, q.v.

c 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (1887) 60 Dare iij gallinas et j gallum ad cherset.

Chersonese (kə·ɪsŏnī·s). Also 7 **chersoness**(e, 8–9 in Lat. form **chersonesus**. [ad. L. *chersonēsus*, a. Gr. *χερσόνησος* peninsula, f. *χέρσος* dry land + *νῆσος* island; spec. the Thracian peninsula west of the Hellespont.]

A peninsula. (Now mostly *poetic* or *rhetorical*.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 405 Within the Chersonese of the Rhodians. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i, Hayle's vaster mouth doth make A chersonese thereof. 1635 R. N.

tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 176 A Byland or Chersonesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 392 Thence To Agra and Lahor of great Mogul, Down to the golden Chersonese. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 408 This little Chersonese, called The Land's End. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* I. 13 That great chersonese or peninsula .. known by the name of Arabia.

Chert (tʃɔ̄ɹt). Also 7–8 **chirt.** [App. a local term, which has been taken into geological use. Origin not ascertained. Prof. Skeat compares Kentish place-names like *Brasted Chart*; but this *chart* is explained by Parish and Shaw as 'a rough common overrun with gorse, broom, bracken, etc.', whence *charty* rough uncultivated (land).]

A variety of quartz, resembling flint, but more brittle, occurring in strata; also called *hornstone*. Also applied to various impure siliceous or calcareo-siliceous rocks, including the jaspers.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 124 A sort of black Chalk found between the beds of Chirts, and the beds of gray Marble. 1729 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 30 Chert, this is a kind of Flint .. called so, when it is found in thin Strata. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* (abridged) VI. II. 192 The Strata of Chert are often four Yards thick. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iv b, Attended with small Chirts, Cauks, etc. according to the Nature of the Vein. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 211 Seams of siliceous earth, called chert, which nearly resembles flint. 1853 LYELL *Princ. Geol.*, Gloss. *Chert*, A gradual passage from chert to limestone is not uncommon. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 195.

2. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1863 *Reader* 14 Feb., Flint and chert implements were found in much lower positions. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 5/4 The 'mill-room' in which huge chert-stones are shoved round by iron arms. 1888 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.*, The skeleton lay upon a bed of chert-fragments.

†Cher·te, -tee. *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **cherte,** 4–5 **cheerte, chierte,** -tee, 5 **cheertee, chierete, chyerete, cheretie,** -te, **charte,** 6 **cheritie,** (7 *arch.* **chiertee**). [a. OF. *chierte*, later and AF. *cherté* dearness (in ONF. *kerté, querté*, Pr. *cartat*) :—L. *cāritāt-em* dearness, f. *cār-us* dear. The OF. inherited form of the word which was subsequently taken anew into popular use in the form *charité* CHARITY. In Eng. the two were not always kept distinct; hence the forms *cherete, cheritie.*]

1. Dearness, tenderness, fondness, affection; *esp.* in phr. *to have* (or *hold*) *in chertee.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 Cherite, þet is cherte of leoue þinge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 396 He Wende þat I hadde of hym so greet chiertee [*v. r.* chierte, cherte]. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 37 Charitee holt in cheertee that that oothere holden in vilitee. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 141/2 He was grete with hym and had in grete chyerete. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. (1772) II Sonnes three, Which he had in great chiertee and great prise.

2. Dearness in price; dearth.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *Poems, Au Roy* iv. 7 Gold hath us in swich hate, That of his love and cheertee the scantnesse Wole arte us three to trotte un to Newgate. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 Ther is plente and good chepe in one yere, In another yere it is had in grete chierte.

3. [Connected with CHEER.] Cheerfulness.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 121 Men and wommen myȝte lyue..in lasse iolite and cherte of herte. *Ibid.* II. xx. 274 The sunne passith in cleernes, cheerte, and coumfort the moone. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Sanct Salvator* i, It grevis me both evin and morrow, Chasing fra me all cheritie.

Cherty (tʃɔ̄·ɹti), *a.* [f. CHERT + -Y 1.] Of the nature of chert; having chert as a constituent.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 161 The rocks are hard and cherty. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* ix. (ed. 2) 206 It [the limestone] abounds in masses of a cherty, siliceous substance. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 17 Cherty sandstone.

Cherub (tʃe·rŭb). Pl. **cherubs, cherubim** (tʃe·rʊbim). Forms: *a.* 1 **cerubin,** -im, 1–8 **cherubin,** 3–7 -ine, 4 -yn, (5 **cherybin**). *β.* 4–9 **cherub,** (6–7 **cherube**). *γ.* 4–5 **cherubym,** 6–8 -im. *Plur. δ.* 3–7 **cherubins,** 4 -ynes, 4–6 -yns, (6 -ines, -inis). *ε.* 4–5 **cherubyn,** 5 -in. *ζ.* 6 **cherubyms,** 6 -ims. *η.* 7– **cherubim.** *θ.* 6 **cherubis,** -es, 6– **cherubs.** [OE. and ME. *cherubin*, ME. and mod. *cherub*; derived (through F., L., Gr.) from the Heb. of the OTest., where כְּרוּב *kˈrūb*, pl. כְּרוּבִים *kˈrūbīm*, are used as explained below. (It has no root or certain etymology in Hebrew, and its derivation is disputed.) From Heb. the word was adopted without translation by the LXX as χερούβ, χερουβίμ (*-ίν, -είν*), also in N.T., Heb. ix. 5, and by the Vulgate as *cherūb, cherūbīn, cherūbīm* (the latter in the Clementine text). As the plural was popularly much better known than the sing. (e. g. in the Te Deum), the Romanic forms were all fashioned on *cherubin*, viz. It. *cherubino*, pl. *-i*, Sp. *querubin, -es*, Pg. *querubin, cherubin*, F. *cherubin*, pl. *-s.*

The earliest Eng. instances are of *cerubin, cherubin*, taken over from ecclesiastical Latin apparently as a foreign word, and treated implicitly as a singular, sometimes as a proper name, at other times as a collective. From the ME. period, the popular forms were, as in French, *cherubin* sing., *cherubins* plural. *Cherubin* survived in popular use to the 18th c.; but in the Bible translations, *cherub* was introduced from the Vulgate by Wyclif, was kept up by the 16th c. translators, and gradually drove *cherubin* into the position of an illiterate form. In the plural, *cherubins* is found from the 13th c.; and although in MSS. of the earlier Wyclifite version, *cherubyn* is more frequent (after the Vulgate), the later version has always *cherubins*; this was retained in ordinary use till the 17th c. But in the 16th c., acquaintance with the Heb. led Bible translators to substitute *cherubims*: this occurs only once in Coverdale, but always in the Bishops' Bible and version of 1611. From the beginning of the 17th c., *cherubim* began to be preferred by scholars (e. g. Milton) to *cherubims*, and has gradually taken its place; the Revised Version of 1881–5 has adopted it. A native plural *cherubs* arose early in the 16th c.; in Tindale, Coverdale and later versions (but not in that of 1611) it occurs beside *cherubins, -ims*; it is now the ordinary individual plural, the Biblical *cherubim* being more or less collective.

Briefly then, *cherubin, cherubins* are the original English forms, as still in French. But, in the process of Biblical translation, *cherubin* has been supplanted by *cherub*; and *cherubins* has been 'improved' successively to *cherubims, cherubim*; while, concurrently, *cherub* has been popularly fitted with a new plural *cherubs.*

The foreign form of the plural, coupled with the vagueness of the meaning in many passages, led to curious grammatical treatment even in MSS. of the LXX: here the Heb. sing. and pl. are normally reproduced as χερούβ, χερουβίμ (the latter taken in Gen. iii. 24 as a *neuter* plural, as it is in Heb. ix. 5), yet in Ps. xviii. 10 and the duplicate passage in 2 Sam. xxii. 11, and in 2 Chron. iii. 11, the Heb. sing. כרוב (of the Masoretic text) is represented by χερουβίμ, treated as a neuter *singular* (*ἐπὶ τῷ χερουβίμ, τοῦ χερουβίμ τοῦ ἑτέρου*). In the former case the Vulgate follows the LXX with *cherubim.* Since, in the Latin, there is, in many passages, nothing to show the number of *cherubin*, it is no cause of surprise that readers often took it as singular, and it is actually used as a sing. (masc. or neuter) in many mediæval Latin hymns and litanies.]

The history of the sense, or notion attached to the word, lies outside English, though English use reflects all its varieties. In the OTest. the *cherubim* are 'living creatures' with two or four wings, but the accounts of their form are not consistent: cf. the earlier notices with those of Ezekiel's vision (Ezek. i, x). They first appear in Genesis iii. 24, as guardians of the tree of life. This name was also given to the two images overlaid with gold placed with wings expanded over the mercy-seat in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, over which the shekinah or symbol of the divine presence was manifested. A frequent expression for the Divine Being was 'he that dwelleth (or sitteth) between (or on) the cherubim'. Psalm xviii. 10 (also contained in 2 Sam. xxii. 11) says of Jehovah 'He rode upon a cherub (LXX. *cherubim*), and did fly'. It is in connexion with this class of passages that the word first appears in English, and it is difficult to know exactly how the word was construed or used. The inclusion of the cherubim among angels appears to belong to Christian Mysticism. According to the 4th c. work attributed to Dionysius the Areopagite, the heavenly beings are divided into three hierarchies, each containing three orders or choirs, viz. (according to the received order) seraphim, cherubim, thrones; dominions, virtues (δυνάμεις), powers; principalities, archangels, angels. *Cherubim* were thus made the second of the nine orders, having the special attribute of knowledge and contemplation of divine things. Their angelic character is that which chiefly prevails in later notions and in Christian art.

†1. In early use: (*Cherubin, -yn, -ym*). A reproduction of the Latin form, app. treated as singular or collective, without article, and variously understood.

†a. In certain Biblical expressions describing the seat or dwelling of the Deity. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xvii[i] 10 Astaȝ ofer cerubim & fleh. — lxxix. 2, and xcviii[i] 1 Ðu ðe sites ofer Cerubin [L. in all 3 places *Cherubin*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xvii[i]. 10 And he astah eft ofer cherubin [*ascendit super cherubin*]. — xcviii[i]. 1 Sitteð ofer cherubin [*sedet super cherubin*]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 And steh eft abuuen cherubin. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 25 in *Cott. Hom.* 191 Heih is þi kinestol onuppe cherubine. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 11 And he stegh ouer cherubin and flegh thar. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xcviii[i]. 1 Crist is kynge þat sittys on cherubyn. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* iv. 4 The arke .. of the Lord of oostis, sittynge vpon cherubym [1388 cherubyn]. — *Ps.* xvii[i]. 11 He steȝede vpon cherubyn, and fleiȝ [1388 -ym]. — *Ps.* lxxix. [lxxx.] 2 That sittest vpon cherubyn [1388 -ym].

℗ The form *-in, -im*, also stands in one passage in Coverdale, and Bps.' Bible; in neither of which it is (elsewhere) the plural form :—

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxvii. 16 Thou God of Israel which dwellest vpon Cherubin. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') ed. 1573 *ibid.*, Which dwellest vpon Cherubim.

†b. Explained as 'fullness of knowledge', or 'a celestial virtue'.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii[i]. 12 He steghe abouen cherubyn, þat is he passis all manere of conynge, for cherubyn is als mykel as fulnes of conynge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ix. (1495) 36 Cherubyn is to vnderstonde plente of cunnynge. 1650 FRENCH *Chym. Dict.*, *Cherubin* is a celestiall vertue, and influence .. proceeding from God, and descending upon the earth, and upon all men. Of this divine glory Paracelsus speaks largely.

†c. Taken as the proper name of an individual angel; particularly of *Uriel. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Þis ilke is .. bitocned bi cherubines sweorde biuoren þe ȝeten of Parais. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1245 Now ga To paradis..Til cherubin þat es þe yateward. *Ibid.* 22599 Þan sal quak sant cherubin, and alsua sal do seraphin. *a* 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 152 in *E. E. P.* (1862) II Þan sal quake seraphin and cherubin. þat beþ angles two. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. ix. (1859) 7 Cherubyn, my dere broder, to whome is commytted the naked swerde for to kepe the entre of paradys. 1537 *Thersytes* in *Four Old Plays* (1848) 82 The fyue stones of Dauyd .. the wing with which seint Mychaell dyd fly to his mount, the counters wherwith cherubyn, did cheristones count. [1876 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 89/2 From the name of Uriel being little known, the fourth archangel is designated in some mediæval monuments as St. Cherubin.]

†d. Used collectively for a guard, company, or order of angels. *Obs.*

c 1367 *Eulog. Hist.* (1860) II. iv. xi. 12 Cherubin quoque, id est, Angelorum præsidium. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 24 Cherubyn, that is keping of aungels. 1535 Berthelet's ed. of TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ix, The ij ordre hyght cherubyn, and is to vnderstonde, plente of counnynge. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Cherubin*, order of Angels.

¶ Perhaps formerly taken in sense c. or d. in the *Te Deum*: see 2.

2. In extant use: A being of a celestial or angelic order.

a. One of the 'living creatures' mentioned in the Old Testament, and figured in the Jewish Temple.

b. One of the second order of angels of the Dionysian hierarchy, reputed to excel specially in knowledge (as the seraphim in love); a conventional representation of such an angelic being in painting or sculpture.

As the Christian notion was simply super-imposed as a kind of gloss upon the Hebrew, the two are not usually separable in med.L. or Eng. Milton completely blends them, as did *e.g.* Durandus in his *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum* (1286). In early Christian art, cherubim were app. coloured red, but according to some, blue, the seraphim being red. In modern art, a cherub is usually represented as a beautiful winged child, or as consisting of a child's head with wings but no body.

†a. Sing. *cherubin.* Obs. (Cf. 1 c.)

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 19 That o cherubyn [1388 cherub] be in the o syde .. and that othere in that othere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 624 A somonour .. That hadde a fyr reed cherubynnes [*v. r.* -ynys, -ynes] face. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 70 A cherybyn of gold xii spane long. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* cciv. 30 A Vintener, His face was redd as any Cherubyn. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 319 Which like a Cherubin above them hover'd. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1658) 22 The Spirit of Chastity..in the likenesse of a fair beautifull Cherubine. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* I. ii, No more then we know how a Cherubin sings or thinks. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* Ded., God in either eye has placed a cherubin. 1708–21 KERSEY, A *Cherub* or *Cherubin*. So 1721–31 in BAILEY. [1742–1800 *Cherub* or *Cherubin* [with pl. *-ims*].]

β. Sing. *cherub.*

c 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xli. 18, & cherubyns forged & palmes; & a palme bitwix cherub & cherub, & cherub hadde two faces. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxv. 19 And thou shalt make two Cherubyns .. yᵗ one Cherub maye be vpon the one ende. — 2 *Sam.* xxii. 11 He sat vpon Cherub and dyd flee. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *ibid.*, He rode vpon Cerub. —*Exod.* xxxvii. 7 One Cherub on the one side, and another Cherub, etc. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 50, I see a Cherube that see's him. 1632 MILTON *Pens.* 54 With thee bring .. The Cherub Contemplation. — *P. L.* VII. 198 Cherub and Seraph, Potentates and Thrones, And Vertues, winged Spirits. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 331 A cherub's face, a reptile all the rest. *c* 1800 DIBDIN *Poor Jack*, There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft To keep watch for the life of poor Jack. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 431 Taking the dimensions of a cherub, placed at some angle as a diminutive ornament. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. i. (1876) 281 A cherub in the clouds of Heaven.

γ. Sing. *cherubim.* Obs. (Still *dial.* and *vulgar.*)

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') ed. 1573 *Exod.* xxv. 18–19 Thou shalt make two Cherubims of gold..the one Cherubim shalt thou make on the one ende [*elsewhere* cherub]. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. 88 The arch of a cherubim. 1709 SWIFT & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 32 ℗ 2 Why should she wish to be a Cherubim, when 'tis Flesh and Blood that makes her adorable? 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxi, As he looks up at the organ, Miss Tox in the gallery shrinks behind the fat legs of a cherubim on a monument.

†δ. Plural *cherubins.* Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8282 Þe gilden oyle, þe propiciatori, Tua cherubins [*v.r.* -ynes]. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 18 Two goldun cherubyns. — *Ezek* x. 20 Foure cherubyns. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 22 Thè cherubyns and the syraphyns come to thyne helpe. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxv. 18 Two Cherubyns of beaten golde. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xviii. 10 On Cherubs and on Cherubins full royally he rode. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 74 Feares make diuels of Cherubins. 1673 H. MORE *Appendix* 11 The Cherubins in the Ark were of this figure.

†ε. Plural *cherubin.* Obs. or arch.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxvii. 7–8 Two cherubyn [1388 cherubins] of gold..two cherubyn in either heiȝtis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. 86, 4 Lyouns of Gold, upon the whiche thei bare Cherubyn of Gold, 12 Spannes long. [*Cherubin* in the *Te Deum* is now taken as an archaic plural: see below ℗.]

ζ. Plural *cherubims.* (arch. or vulgar).

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxvi. 1 Cherubyms shalt thou make theron of broderd worke [*elsewhere* -ins, -yns, or cherubs, -es]. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') ed. 1573 *Gen.* iii. 24 He set Cherubims and a flaming sword. — *Heb.* ix. 5 And ouer it the Cherubims of glory [*so always*]. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxv. 18 Thou shalt make two Cherubims of gold. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Life of Christ* I. iv, Inflam'd beyond the love of Seraphims..made more knowing then Cherubims. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 14/1 If there be but one in a Coat it is

called a Cherub, but if more then Cherubims. **1714** *Spect.* No. 600 ¶ 7 Rabbins tell us, that the cherubims are a Set of Angels who know most. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 207 Mural tablets with cherubims and flaming urns. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 10 June, [They] sing psalms and hymns like two cherubims.

η. Plural *cherubim.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 28 The first place..is giuen to the Angels of loue, which are tearmed Seraphim, the second to the Angels of light, which are tearmed Cherubim. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 100 Majesty Divine, enclos'd With Flaming Cherubim. *Ibid.* XI. 128 The Cohort bright Of watchful Cherubim: four faces each Had, like a double Janus: all their shape Spangl'd with eyes. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 52 The groupe of cherubim, seraphim, etc. in a marble basso-relievo. **1821** BYRON *Cain* I. i. 418, I have heard it said, The seraphs love most—cherubim know most. **1864** PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 520 The Cherubim..were objects of awe. **1885** BIBLE (Revised) *Gen.* iii. 24 He placed at the east of the garden of Eden the Cherubim [*so always*].

θ. Plural *cherubs.*

1526 TINDALE *Heb.* ix. 5 The cherubis of glory [WYCLIF **1382** and **1388** cherubyns, COVERD. -ins, CRANMER -ims, *Bps.' Bible* -ims, *Geneva* -ins, *Rhem.* -ins, **1611** -ims, **1881** -im]. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 24 Before the garden of Eden he set Cherubes. — 1 *Kings* vi. 23 He made also..two Cherubins..One wynge of ether of the Cherubs had fyue cubytes. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* x. 1 Ouer the head of the Cherubs [*so throughout the Chapter*]. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 201 Cherubs encircling Heav'n with Swords of Flame. **1718** PRIOR *Solomon* I. ad fin., That fatal Tree.. Which flaming Swords and angry Cherubs guard. **1822** BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* xxxi, The cherubs and the saints bow'd down before That archangelic hierarch.

¶ In the *Te Deum*, in 15th c., *cherubin* and *seraphin*, may have been a retention of the Latin plural; but they may also (as in some OFr. versions) have been taken as singular. They are now taken as plural, and in edd. of the Prayer-bk. of the American Episcopal Church, altered to 'cherubim and seraphim'.

c **1400** *Prymer MS.* Maskell *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Angl.* (1882) III. 1516 To thee cherubyn and seraphym: crien with uncecynge vois. *c* **1420** *Douce MS.* 275 lf. 6 b To thee cherubyn and seraphin: crien with outen stentinge. *c* **1420** *Douce MS.* 246 lf. 16 b To the cherubyn and seraphyn cryeth with voyce withouten cessynge. **1543** *Prymer in Eng. & Lat., use of Sarum* C. v. b To the crye forth all Angels..To the thus cryeth Cherubyn, and Seraphin contynually. **1546** *Primer*, Too the Cherubin and Seraphin continually do cry. **1549–62** STERNH. & HOPK. *Ps.* (1619) To thee Cherub and Seraphin, to cry they doe not lin.

3. *transf.* Applied to persons: † **a.** (in form *cherubim*) to a divine of surpassing intellect. *Obs.*

1547 HOOPER *Decl. of Christ & his Office* iv, No mans authoritie, Be he Augustine, Tertullian, or other Cherubim or Cherabim [? Seraphim]. **1638** E. KNOT in Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 9 S. Thomas [Aquinas] the Cherubim among Divines.

† **b.** (in form *cherubin*) to a beautiful or beloved woman (cf. *angel*). *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 63 Thou young and Rose-lip'd Cherubin. **1610** — *Temp.* I. ii. 152. **1634** HABINGTON *Castara* I. viii. (Arb.) 21 Sing forth sweete Cherubin. **1703** ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1756 Hadst thou been honest, thou hadst been a Cherubin.

c. (in form *cherub*, pl. *cherubs*) to a beautiful and innocent child.

1705 OTWAY *Orphan* II. ii. 446 My little Cherub what hast thou to ask me? **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* ii, The round-faced rosy cherub before him. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 18 Two little cherubs appeared in the Clapham Paradise. **1883** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* iv, The youngest .. a rosy-cheeked cherub, with golden curls.

d. *Cherubim*: a provincial name of the Barn Owl.

1864 HARRY JONES *Holiday Papers* 321 You've been and shot a cherubim. **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 126 [Locality not given.]

e. *Cherubims*: a nickname of the 11th Hussars, 'by a bad pun' from their cherry-coloured trousers. Brewer, *Phr. & Fable.*

† **4.** *In the cherubins*: unsubstantial, fanciful, 'in the clouds'. *Obs. rare.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 139 (D.) Diogenes mocking soch quidificall trifles, that were al in the cherubins, said, etc.

5. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 63 This fell whore..Hath in her more destruction then thy Sword, For all her Cherubin looke. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Cherubin, Rouge comme vn Cherubin*, Red-faced, Cherubin-faced, hauing a fierie facies like a Cherubin. **1617** S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 415 Seraph-like, not Cherub-like. *a* **1771** GRAY *Bard* ix, A voice, as of the Cherub-Choir. **1792** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 21 With a little cherub-like face. **1794** COLERIDGE *Death of Chatterton* 7 Assume, O Death! the cherub wings of Peace. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxv, Ah, Vice! how soft are thy voluptuous ways..A cherub-hydra round us dost thou gape. **1821** — *Cain* I. i. 90 The cherubim-defended battlements. *Ibid.* II. ii. 139 The cherub-guarded walls of Eden. **1877** MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 12 The gold-framed cherub face.

Cherubic (tʃĕrĭū·bik), *a.* [f. CHERUB + -IC; cf. F. *chérubique.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a cherub or cherubs; angelic.

Cherubic doctor: a title given to Thomas Aquinas. *Cherubic friar*: a Dominican. *Cherubic form* in art: a representation of the four faces of the 'living creatures' in Ezekiel's vision. *Cherubic symbols*: representations of the four 'living creatures' of Ezekiel and the Apocalypse as symbols of the four evangelists. *Cherubic hymn*: a hymn occurring in the chief eastern liturgies, beginning with '(We) who mystically represent the cherubim'.

c **1630** MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 12 The Cherubick Host in thousand quires Touch their immortal Harps. **1667** — *P. L.* v. 547 Cherubic Songs by night from neighbouring Hills. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiii. (1713) 229 The Cherubick or Angelick Body. **1709** KENNET Erasmus *On Folly* 121 They shall cite their doctors invincible, subtle, seraphick, cherubick, holy, irrefragable. **1826** SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 514 The Seraphic and Cherubic friars. **1866** *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 468/1 Plates of the Four Evangelists with the cherubic symbols. **1871** MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* v. 62 A fairer Eden.. where no cherubic sword guards the way. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xx. (1878) 265 The sapphire floor of the Cherubic Car. **1876** *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 89/1 Cherubic representations of the four 'Living Creatures'. *Ibid.* I. 634/1 A ..tetramorph or cherubic form bearing the evangelic symbols. *Ibid.* I. 801/1 While it is being sung, the priest says secretly a prayer called the prayer of the cherubic hymn.

b. Like a cherub represented as a child-angel; having a childish innocent face.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 323 The innocent distress on the cherubic face.

2. as *sb.* = Cherubic friar, Dominican.

1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 516 A host of shaven and shorn Cherubics have followed him.

† **Cheru·bical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Cheru·bically** *adv.*

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 54 The sword Cherubicall that glitters afore Paradise. **1615** *Curry-C. for Cox-C.* iii. 138 Lyra, with the rest of your Cherubicall Expositors. **1616** R. SHELDON *Mirac. Ch. Rome* viii. 162 The cherubicall angel, which..spoke to St. Francis. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, Cherubically escorted.

Cherubim, -in, *sb.* see CHERUB.

† **Cherubim,** *v.* To sing like the cherubim.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 238 We should have gone on cherubiming of it and carolling, to the end of the chapter. **1760–85** WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann.* Cherubimed and seraphimed.

Cherubi·mic, *a. rare.* [f. *cherubim* + -IC.] = CHERUBIC.

1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* II. 174 With cherubimic smiles and placid brows.

Cherubi·mical, *a.* = prec.

1731–42 BAILEY, *Cherubinical*, of or belonging to Cherubims. **1775** ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 17 The cherubimical figures, that were carried on the four principal standards of Israel. **1854** LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* II. 234 His face..was ruddy, round, and cherubimical. **1883** *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 340 Her beauty is..fair, round and cherubimical.

† **Cherubi·nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. *cherubin* + -IC + -AL. (Cf. *rabbinical.*)] = CHERUBIC.

c **1601** W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 201 No lesse Cherubinicall knowledge then Seraphical zeale. **1636** TRAPP *Comm. Coloss.* iii. 5 This is more than to have seraphical knowledge and cherubinical affections.

Cherup, obs. form of CHIRRUP.

† **Cherve,** *v. Obs.* To twist.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73 Cherwyn, or tetyn [*H.* chervyn or fretyn, *P.* cheruen or freten], *torqueo.* — Chervynge or fretynge in þe wombe, *torcio.*

Chervil (tʃə··ɹvil). Forms: 1 **cærfille, cerfelle, cerfille,** 3 **chareuille,** 4 **chiruylle,** 4–6 **cheruell**(e, 5 **cherefelle,** 6 **cheruyle, -uel, -uyll, charuiel, -uel, -vyle,** 6–7 **chervill, chervile,** 7 **cherfill,** 6– **chervil.** [OE. *cærfille, cerfille, -felle,* ad. L. *chær*(*e*)*phylla* pl. of *chærephyllum,* a. Gr. χαιρέφυλλον, applied to the same plant. Cf. OHG. *kervela, kervola* wk. fem., MHG. *kervele,* f. *kervel* m., Ger. *kerbel* m., MLG. and MDu. *kervele, kervel,* Du. *kervel* fem., from the same L. word or ? its variant *cærefolium.* The second element of the Gr. is φύλλον leaf, the first possibly from the vb. χαιρ- rejoice, be glad, χαῖρε hail. Cf. CERFOIL.]

1. A garden pot-herb (*Anthriscus Cerefolium*, formerly *Chærophyllum sativum*, N.O. *Umbelliferæ*) the young leaves of which are used to impart an aromatic flavour to soups, stews, salads, etc.

a **750** *Corpus Gl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 12 *Cerefolium,* cerfelle. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 80 Wið springe..cerfillan. *c* **1265** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558 *Herba Roberti, i.* herbe Robert, *i.* chareuille. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 281 Chibolles, cheruelys [*v.r.* & chiriuellis, B cheruelles] and ripe chiries monye. *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 38 Cerfolium, *gall.* cerfoil, *angl.* cherefelle. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 27 a, Cheruyle is verye profytable unto the stomacke. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick..Charuiel. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Cerfueil,* Charuel. **1699** EVELYN *Acetaria* 18 Chervil, whose tender Tops..are never to be wanting in our Sallets. **1813** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (ed. 5) 265 Chervil..was formerly in much estimation for its warm taste. **1860** DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 124 Chervil..is largely used, though in small quantities, chopped fine, in salads, stuffings, sauces, and omelettes.

2. With various qualifying words:

Bur Chervil, *Anthriscus vulgaris*; **Great C., Sweet C.,** *Myrrhis odorata*; **Hemlock C., Rough C.,** *Torilis Anthriscus*; **Cow C., Mock C., Wild C.,** also called Cow Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; **Needle C., Wild C.,** *Scandix Pecten*, commonly called Venus' Needle.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 615 In Englishe, Shepheardes Needel, Wilde Cheruel, and Needel Cheruill. **1597** GERARD *Herbal* II. ccccxvi. 1039 Sweet cheruill, or sweet Cicely. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 98/1 Sweet Cisley, or Chervil..[hath]..the leaves much cut and jagged. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II. *Pecten Veneris*, a kind of herb, wild chervil. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 231 Two umbellate plants ..under every hedge, called Wild Chervil and Rough Chervil. **1804** *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 370 Wild Cicely, Cow weed, Cow parsley, Cow weed chervil. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 21 The common Wild Chervil, *Chærophyllum sylvestre* [now *Anthriscus*].

Chery(e, obs. f. CHERRY *sb.*

Cherysshe: see CHERISH.

Cherytable, -te, obs. ff. CHARITABLE, -TY.

Ches, obs. form of CHESS *sb.*[1]

Chesabell, -able, -abyll, obs. ff. CHASUBLE.

Chesal, obs. form of CHISEL.

† **Che·sboll.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **chesbowlle, chesebolle, chessebolle,** 5–6 **chesboll**(**e,** 6 **chesboull, cheseboule,** *Sc.* **chasbolle,** 6–7 **chesboule, cheesebowl**(**e,** *Sc.* **chesbow,** 7 **chessboll, cheesbowl, cheeseboul,** *Sc.* **chasbow.** [Cited in *Promp. Parv.* and by a number of authors as *cheesebowl*, supposed to have some reference to the form of the seed-vessel. Phonetically there is no objection to this, as *cheese*, ME. *chese*, in composition has become *ches-* as in CHESFORD, *cheslip* or CHEESELIP, and *bolle* is the ME. form of BOWL; but the reason for the name is not obvious. The word is to some extent mixed with *chibolle*, CHIBOL, *chesbolle* being given in various 15th c. Vocabularies as 'onion', and *chebole* in one as 'poppy'. (The conjecture that *chesboll* = 'ball of pebbly seeds', as if the first part were *chesil*, OE. *ceosel*, has no basis in fact.)]

A poppy; particularly the Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* X. 134 Chesbolles nowe beth sowe in hoote and drie. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644 *Hec papauer,* chesbolle. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chesebolle, *papaver.* **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* I. liv. (1822) 94 He straik of the hedis of the chesbowis..with his club. **1544** PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) R iij, The heades of poppie, called chesbolles. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xi. 94 Quhar that he gat ony chasbollis that greu hie, he straik the heidis fra them. **1597** GERARD *Herbal* lxviii. 298 Poppie is called..in English Poppie, and Cheesebowles. **1611** COTGR., *Oliette,* Poppie, Chessbolls, or Cheese-bowles. *c* **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 2/2 Beneath a sleepy chesbow. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* iii. 6 Poppy for the most part, yet in some Countries it is called Red-weed; in others. Cheesebouls. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 67/2 Pash-Poles, or Chesboule, are double Poppies.

b. *attrib.*

c **1440** *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, fol. 9 (Halliw.) A male fulle of chesebolle sede. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ix. 28 Sleipryfe chesbow seid. *Ibid.* IX. vii. 150 As the chesbow hedes oft we se Bow down thare knoppis.

¶ = CHIBOL, an onion.

c **1410** *Swete Susane* 105 (MS. Phillips *c* **1410**) The cheruyle, þe cholet, þe chesboll, þe cheve [(Vernon MS. *a* 1400) þe chyue and þe chollet, þe chibolle, þe cheue]. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644 *Hec sepula,* chesbolle. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 62 A Chesse bolle [*v.r.* Chesbowlle], *papauer, cinolus.* *a* **1500** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 710 *Hec sepa,* a chesbolle.

Chese, obs. f. CHEESE, CHOOSE.

Cheseble, obs. f. CHASUBLE.

Chesel(e, -ell(**e,** obs. ff. CHESIL, CHISEL *sb.*[1]

Cheselip, -lope, obs. ff. CHEESELIP [1] and [2].

Chesen, variant of CHESOUN, *Obs.*, cause.

† **Che·sford.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **chesfoord, chesseford,** 9 *dial.* **cheeseford.** [f. CHEESE + *ford*, possibly a corruption of *fat* in an unaccented syllable; but not certainly explained (can it have been mixed up with the *-hood* of CHESSART, *chizzard*?).] A cheese-vat.

1596 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 271, xj chesfordes, for cheese. **1611** COTGR., *Caseret,* a cheese-fat, or chesford, to make a cheese in. *Ibid., Fromage esclissé,* formed in the Cheese-fat; or, that hath still on it the print of the Chesfoord. **1825–79** JAMIESON, *Chessford, Cheeseford,* the mould in which Cheese is made. Also *Chizzard, Kaisart.* **1881** EVANS *Leicestersh. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Chesford,* var. pron. of 'cheese-vat'.

Cheshire (tʃe·ʃəɹ). The name of an English county. Hence the phrase [of undetermined origin] *To grin like a Cheshire cat.*

1770–1855 [see CAT 13 f]. **1837–40** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 49 Lavender was there..grinnin like a chessy cat. **1866** DODGSON *Alice in Wonderl.* viii.

Cheshire Cheese (a well-known kind).

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* Prol. 10 Hee never since durst name a peece of cheese, Thoughe Chessire seems to priviledge his name. **1638** T. VERNEY in *V. Papers* (1853) 197 Twenty holland cheeses, or good chessheir chees. **1809** R. LANGFORD *Trade* 82 A Cheshire Cheese..at 10*d.* p. lb.

† **Cheshire-round,** 'a rough dance' (N.).

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* v. ii. (Hoppe) He shall box, wrestle, or dance the Cheshire-round with any man in the country. **1707** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. IV. (N.) The fidlers, with their chaplets crown'd, Now gave the mob a Cheshire-round.

Chesil[1], **chisel** (tʃe·zĭl, tʃi·zĕl). Forms: 1 **cisil, cisal, cysel, ceosel,** 2 **chisel,** 4–7 **chesel**(**l,** 5 **chesylle, chysel, scheselle,** 6 **chesill, chisil**(**le,** 7 **cheasell,** 7 **chisel,** 9 **chesil.** [OE. *cisil, ceosel, cysel,* corresp. to OHG. *chisil* (MHG. *kisel,* Ger. *kiesel,* MDu. *kēzel*) :—OTeut. type **kesulo-, *kisilo-,* deriv. of **kiso-,* whence MHG. *kis,* Ger. *kies* gravel. As the word is now chiefly dialectal, or retained in place-names, the spelling is unfixed; *Chesil* and *Chisel* both occur in place-names. See also CHISEL bran.]

1. A collective name for small pebbles, such as those of the sea-beach; gravel, shingle. (In

early quots. also = a siliceous stone or pebble, with *pl.*)

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 461 *Glarea*, cisil. *a* 750 *Corpus Gloss.* 975 *Glarea*, cisilstan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 26 þe getimbrode hys hus ofer sand-ceosel. 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid. Sand-chisel. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 137 For chisel, gravel [*printed* gravet], stones harde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxii. (1495) 560 A lytyll stone that hyghte Scrupulus, chesell: and is moost rough and sharpe..yf it fall betwene a mannes fote and the shoo it greuith full sore. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 56 As sond in the se..Hath cheselys many unnumerabylle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chysel, or grauel, *acerua* [*arena* P.] *sabulum*. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 72 To trench the Chisil hard by Seton Toun, and ther to let in the Se. 1567 TURBERV. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 644 On the sandie Cheasell. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 28 (1810) 34 A port..now choaked with chisel and sands. *Ibid.* § 156 Seperated from the sea by a ridge of chesell.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chesil-stone*; **Chesil-Bank or Beach** († the *Chesil*): see quot. **Chesil Spar**, a mineral.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 769 *Hec gloria*, a schesellestone. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* in Holinshed *Chron.* xii. 58 The head or point of the Chesill lieng northwest, which stretcheth vp from thence, about seauen miles, as a maine narrow banke. 1835 E. PEARSE in Bray *Descr. Devon* III. xxxix. 255 Specimens of chesel spar beautifully coloured. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 93/1 The island has one village, Chesilton, at the commencement of the Chesil bank ..Portland..has long been united to [the main land] by the Chesil Bank, one of the longest and most extraordinary ridges of pebbles in Europe.

Chesil [2], **chissal.** A small, smooth green variety of Pear.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 July, Fruits in Prime ..green Chesil Pears. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Every M. own Gard.* (1803) 672/1 Pears, Green Chissal.

† **Chesil.**[3] *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *chesule*; see CHASUBLE.] = CHASUBLE.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 86/2 Then he took away from him the Chesil, saying: By good right we do despoil thee of this Priestly Ornament, which signifieth Charity. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiii. 43 Those shavelings with their stoles and chesils.

Chesil,[4] obs. form of CHISEL, an edge-tool.

Chesil-bob. *dial.* Also **chissel-, chizzle-.** = CHEESELIP, CHESLOCK, wood-louse.

1881 SMITH *I. of Wight Gl., Chissel-Bob*, the wood-louse. 1883 COPE *Hampsh. Gl., Chesil-bob*, the wood-louse (North Hants). 1888 LOWSLEY *Berksh. Gl., Chizzle Bobs*, the bugs found under decaying wood or old bricks, etc.

Chesiun, variant of CHESOUN, *Obs.*, cause.

Chesleb, -lep(e, -lip, -lop(e, -lypp, obs. ff. CHEESELIP, rennet, and wood-louse.

† **Chesloaf.** Perh. for *chisel-loaf* = bran-loaf; but probably an error for *chet-*, CHEAT-, loaf.

1611 COTGR., *Pain de brasse*, a great houshold loafe of course bread, like our Chesloafe.

† **Che·slock.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **chestlock,** 7 **cheslok,** 9 *dial.* **cheeselog.** [Of uncertain etymology.

On one side the word appears related to the equivalent *cheslop*, CHEESELIP; on the other, the form *chest-lock* appears to be supported by an equivalent *lock-chest, lock-chester* 'wood-louse', found by J. O. Halliwell in use in Oxfordshire, and occurring in Promp. Parv. as *locchester*; also by the equivalent name CHEST-WORM.]

A woodlouse, allied animal.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 94 The timber that is not seasoned, is spoiled with chestlockes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 128 Ashes strewed on the outside of the Hive, will not suffer .. Earwig, Cheslok, or black Blatta to harbour there. 1888 *Gardener fr. Bucks* says 'We used to call them [wood-lice] cheeselogs.' C. B. Mount.

Chesnut, variant form of CHESTNUT.

† **Che·soun,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **cheson, -un, -oun,** (4 **-iun**), 5 **-oune, -owne, chesen,** 6 *Sc.* **chasoun, chessoun.** [Aphetic form of ACHESOUN, ENCHESOUN.]

1. Occasion, cause, reason.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3905 He was þe chesun of hir fine, Of him sco deid in gesine. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 129 þe Kyng for þat cheson wrathed with Thomas. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 10 Here es forbodene athe withowttene cheson. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxi. 29 For he is mekid bi chesoun of me [1388 for the cause of me]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chesun, or cawse [1499 chesen], *causa* [1499 *occasio*]. *c* 1480 J. WALTON *Spec. Chr.* in *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 6 And why this Cite destroied was Fals and coueitous men grete cheson was.

2. A cause or occasion of offence; ground of complaint; complaint, charge, or accusation; in *Sc.* objection, exception, demur.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10536 (Götting.) Ne sal na womman wid right resun Agaynes hir haue nan ille chesun. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 680 Anothir cheson I have good. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 711 The lordis..maid him tutour with thair haill consent, Into that tyme without debait or chasoun. *a* 1548 *Priests of Peblis* (Jam.) To that I can, nor na man, have chessoun. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 316 All hir sawis they ratifeit but chessoun.

3. Case, condition.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2072 þan hure spak þat burde briȝt: herknyaþ my chesoun. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4314, I may not telle, be my crowne, To no wyght my chesowne.

† **Chesoun,** *v. Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* **chessoun, chesson(e.** [f. prec. sb., after OF. *achaisoner* 'to accuse, to picke a quarrell against' (Cotgr.). Cf. med.L. *occasionare* = in jus vocare (Du Cange).]

To bring a charge against; to accuse, blame.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Flyting* 273 Scottis Lordis chiftanes he gart hald and chessone In firmance fast. *a* 1548 *Priests of Peblis*, I lufe him not in ocht that will me chessoun. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sag.* (1837) A ij, Thairfoir my wordis, se that thou not chessoun.

† **Che·sounable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to charge or accusation, blameable.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 168 My dedis ere..alouyd byfor þe þof men thynke þaim chesunabile.

Chess (tʃes), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **ches, chees,** 4–7 **chesse,** 5 **schesse,** 4, 7– **chess**; in *Comb.* 6 **cheast,** *Sc.* **chas,** 6–7 **chest(e,** 7 **ches**; also 5–6 **chesses,** 6 **chestes, cheast(e)s,** 7 **chests.** [ME. *ches, chess*, aphetic f. AF. and OF. *eschès* (OF. also *eschecs, eschas, eschax, escas*, mod.F. *échecs* = *échè-s*) 'chequers, chess', pl. of *eschec* (*escac*, etc.) CHECK *sb.*[1] So med.L. had *scacci, scāci, scāchi*, It. *scacchi*, Pr. *escacos*, all plurals, as name of the game; Sp. and Pg., on the other hand, have preserved in Sp. *ajedrez*, Pg. *xadrez*, the Arabic name, شطرنج *shâṭ-ranj*, from OPers. *chatrang*, Skr. *chaturanga* lit. 'the four *angas* or members of an army (elephants, horses, chariots, foot-soldiers)'. Cf. CHECK *sb.*[1]]

1. A game of skill played by two persons, on a chequered board divided into sixty-four squares; each player having a set of sixteen 'men', consisting of king, queen, two bishops, two knights, two castles or rooks, and eight pawns; the object of the game is to place the adversary's king in checkmate. (In early use, often *the chess.*)

[*c* 1180 A. NECKAM *De Nat. Rerum* [cap. *De Scaccis*], De scaccorum ludo..scribere non erit molestum.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 28338, I hame liked..til idel gammes, chess and tablis. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2172 They found Kyng Richard at play, At the chess in his galeye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 172 They dauncen and they pleyen at ches [*v. r.* chesse] and tables. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 2 Vnder this kyng was this game and playe of the chesse founden. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. viii. 49 b, The Chesse were inuented..by a certaine wiseman called Xerxes. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 96 There is no one game which may seeme to represent the state of mans life to the full so well as the chesse. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 19 Thus the Devill playd at Chesse with mee. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. v. 102 It requires a good capacity to play well at chess.

† **b.** in form *chesses, chests.*

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 12 As the Kyng plaid at the chesses with oone of his knyghtis. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 58 As they were playnge togyder at the Chesses. 1556 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1561) Yy iv b, To be meanly seene in the play at Chestes. 1562 J. ROWBOTTOM (*title*) The Pleasaunt and Wittie Plaie of the Cheastes. *c* 1610 DONNE *Poems, 2nd Lett. to Sir H. Wootton*, Whose deepest projects, and egregious gests Are but dull morals of a game at Chests. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 181 Chests.

c. *fig.*

c 1657 *Let.* in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XV. (1847) 857/2, I have often observed, that a desperate game at Chess has been recover'd after the loss of the Nobility, only by playing the pawns well. 1887 F. E. GRETTON *Classical Coincidences* vii. 5 Hannibal, in his famous game of chess with Fabius.

† **2.** The pieces or board used in playing; the CHESS-MEN. *Obs.* [So med.L. *scacci*, OF. *eschecs.*]

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4308 Take furþe the chesse or þe tabler. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1227 His harp, his croude was rike, His tables, his ches he bare. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1732 The Ches was al of yvery, the meyne fressh & newe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. viii, After that it is said in the chappitres of theschessys. 1618 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 35 Called him the son of a bastard and threw the chess in his face.

3. Loosely used to translate Gr. *ἀστράγαλοι, πεσσοί*, L. *tesseræ*, etc.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 75 Knyȝhtes of golde playenge with chesses of golde [*tesseris aureis*; TREVISA, dees of golde]. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XXIII. 90 And Childishly the quarrel took at Chess [ἀμφ' ἀστραγάλοισι]. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 143 At Chess [πεσσοῖσι] they vie.

4. *Comb.*, as *chess-game, -king, -pawn, -player, -playing, -rook*; † **chess-maker,** one who makes chess-men, etc.; † **chess-play,** (*a.*) ? a set of materials for the game, chess-board and chess-men (see quot. 1481); (*b.*) the game of chess; **chess-table,** a small table inlaid as a chess-board. Also CHESS-BOARD, -MAN.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 13 Councillors of State sit plotting, and playing their high *chess-game, whereof the pawns are Men. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 8 Like *Chesskings brave. 1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (1841) 514 Pay[d] to the *chesmaker for ij *chesplayes viij*d*. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 296 The soldier a *chess-pawn to shoot and be shot at. 1596 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. 112 *Chesse-play, is one of the things, which best discouereth the imagination. 1656 BEALE *Chess*, This most excellent and delightfull game of Chesse-play. *Ibid.* 121 (Advt.) The Stationer to the Ingenious *Chesse-player. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 269 These machines .. sink into insignificance when compared with the automaton chess-player. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 989 Of *chesse pleieyng & of tablere. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 272 The chess-playing machine .. was exhibited .. in Presburg, Vienna, and Paris. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) xv. 197 Charged with a golden *chess-rook.

Chess, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **ches,** 6–7 **chesse**; *pl.* 5 **ches,** 7 **chess(e, (chests),** (8 **chase**), 6– **chesses.**

[Connexion with the rows of squares or men on a chessboard has been conjectured. Senses 4 and 5 may not belong here; they are however parallel layers.]

1. One tier or layer above another; a storey of a house. Now only *dial.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 27 [Of the ark] thre ches chambre, thay ar welle maide. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 126 Observe that every board lye direckt1y over the board which is layde the nexte chesse beneath it save one. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) They keep 'em on trays, chess aboon chess, like cheney in a cupboard.

2. A row side by side with another. ? *Obs.*

1534 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 198, ij chesses of perle abowte every of them. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. vi. (1668) 12 A gutter .. set without with three or four chess of thorns. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 87 Three or four Chesse of stones. *Ibid.* 299 These Bay trees shall be planted in double chesse. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* Gloss. s. v. In planting quicksets a single chase is a single row: a double chase means another row planted below the first.

† **3.** *pl.* The parallel rows of grains in an ear of corn or grass. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 72 [Rice] hath comonly an Ear with ij chesses or orders of corn as barley hath. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* 154 The smutty ears are perfect in the chests. *Ibid.* 208 The chaff of the chesses is clung.

4. *Mil.* in *pl.* The parallel planks of a pontoon-bridge.

1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 488 Placing them at proper distances to fit the chesses or planks that cover the bridge. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man* (1862) 277 By removing the chesses over the gunnels, it may be bent. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr., Into these saddles were dropped the balks of timber which support the 'chesses'..of the bridge.

b. Hence *Chess man*, one whose duty it is to lay the chesses in making a pontoon-bridge.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 68 Rafts Nos. 5 and 6.—Chess Men.—Nos. 1 of No. 5 Raft will bring up two half Chesses and lay them across the Balks.

5. One of the parallel sections into which an apple, etc., may be divided by cutting from pole to pole; 'the chess or lith of an orange, one of the divisions of it' (Jam.). (*Sc.*)

a 1800 *Popular Rhyme* in Sibbald *Sc. Poet.* IV. lix. (Jam.) I've a cherry, I've a chess; I've a bonny blue glass.

Chess, *sb.*[3] [Cf. prec.: sense 3.] A kind of grass which grows as a weed among wheat: now chiefly in *U. S.*: see quotations. Cf. *cheat, cheats.*

1736 W. ELLIS *New Experiments* 71 Chess-grass. 1744 — *Mod. Husbandman* (1750) III. I. 50 (E. D. S.) Ches-seed Weed [*Bromus secalinus*]. *Ibid.* VIII. 304 Chess. 1828 WEBSTER, *Chess*, in New-England, that weed which grows among wheat, and is supposed to be wheat degenerated or changed, as it abounds most in fields where the wheat is winter-killed. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Cheat, Cheats, or Chess, *Bromus secalinus* and *Lolium temulentum*. American C., *Bromus Kalmii.*

Chess, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* [ad. F. *châssis*, and *châsse*: in 17th c. Eng. pl. *chasses*; see CHASSIS.]

1. A window sash; = CHASSIS.

1808 in JAMIESON. [Still in common use.]

2. A printer's CHASE. (In Jamieson.)

Chess, *v. dial.* [? f. CHESS *sb.*[2]]

1828 *Dial. of Craven, Chess*, to pile up.

Chess, obs. Sc. form of CHASE *sb.*[1]

Chess, -e, obs. form of JESS.

† **Chess-apple.** ? *Obs.* [Cf. CHEQUER *sb.*[2]] The fruit of the WHITE-BEAM, *Pyrus Aria.* (Britten & Holland.)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1420 The natives [of Westmoreland] call the berries red chesse apples and sea oulers [=alders]. [1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*]

Chessart. Also **chizzard,** KAISART. (Jam.) [Cf. Flem. *kaeshorde* (Kilian), *keeshurde* (Plantin, 1573) in same sense.] *Sc.* = CHESFORD.

a 1800 *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 453 (Jam.) The curd .. is put into the chessart or cheese-vat.

Chess-board (tʃe·sbōəɹd). The board on which chess is played.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 133 Of the chesse borde how it is maad. 1562 J. ROWBOTHAM *Chess* A viij b, Beholde here the forme of the Checker or Cheastbourde. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 248 An oracle of Hercules, constituted by a chest-board. 1656 BEALE *Chess* 2. 1718 PRIOR *Alma* III. 488 Cards are dealt, and chess-boards brought. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. ii. 193 Earth her chess-board, and the men and women on it, merely pawns.

b. *attrib.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* xiv. (Arb.) 65 Sevill is like a chesse-bord table, having as many Moriscos as Spaniards.

Chessboll, chessebolle, var. of CHESBOLL.

Chessel. Also 8 **cheswell, chessil.** [app. f. CHEESE + WELL.] A cheese-vat.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 141 (Jam.) He is gone out of the cheswell that he was made in [i.e. the position in which he was born]. 1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 157 The curds are put into the chessel or cheese-mould, which is placed under the press. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 209 The press (constructed so as to hold four chessils) .. A fine round cloth, the size of the chessil bottom.

Chesse-meyne: see CHESS-MEN.

† **Che·sses.** *Obs.* An old name for the Peony.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ii. 4 In English *Piony*, or *Peony*, and of some *Chesses*. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, 44.

Chessford: see CHESFORD.

Chessill, obs. form of CHISEL.

Che·ssist. [f. CHESS *sb.*[1] + -IST.] One skilled in chess; a professed chess-player.

1881 *Academy* 30 July, Some openings and end-games from the actual play of eminent Eastern chessists. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Dec., Meeting of Chessists in Dewsbury.

Che·ssite. *nonce-wd.* A partizan of CHESS.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 83 The airs of superiority the chessites assume over us poor backgammonists.

Chess-men (tʃe·smen). Rarely in sing. **-man.** [The ME. *chesse-meyne* contains *meyne* a company, a. OF. *meyné* (also used for 'les pièces du jeu d'échecs', Godefroy); from this, *chess-men* (Caxton) apparently arose either by substitution or by confusion.] The pieces (eight 'pieces' proper and eight pawns on each side) with which chess is played.

[*c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 3195 The cheker thai oxy and the meynè [*rime* pleyen he]. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* I. iii, The table of the chesse borde and the chesse meyne. *Ibid.* IV. i, The formes of the chesse men and of their offices. 1552 HULOET, Chest-men, or table men, *tessaræ*. 1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* 238 (Jam.) Greit chas men of bane. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 53 Wee must giue names to our Chesse-men. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 9 The Place of each Chess-man.

† **Che·ssner.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CHESS; ? on analogy of *partner*.] A chess-player.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game Chess* IV. (N.) Yonder's my game, which, like a politic chessner, I must not seeme to see.

† **Che·ssom,** *a. Obs.* [Of uncertain etymology: a suggestion is that it = *cheese-some* 'of the nature of cheese', which suits the phonology, though the sense may be questioned, since cheese is of many kinds.] Of soil: Loose, friable, and free from stones or grit.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 665 The Tender, Chessome, and Mellow Earth, is the best; Being meere Mould, between the two Extreames of Clay, and Sand. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 6 Mould of .. more delicate grain, tender, chessom, mellow; clear of stones and grittiness with an eye of loam and sand.

¶ Curiously mistaken by Johnson for a sb.; the error is retained in later Dicts.

Chessoun, Sc. var. of CHESOUN, *Obs.*, cause.

Che·ss-tree. *Naut.* (See quot. 1769.)

[The sense and form would fairly suit derivation from CHASE *sb.*[3], F. *chas* needle-eye, etc.; but no formal evidence in support has been found.]

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Tackes are..reeued first thorow the chestres. 1644 SIR H. MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict., Cheteres.* 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. i. 18 Get the main Tack close down, in the Cheese-tree. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 210 Then to the chess-tree drag the unwilling tack. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Ches-trees*, two pieces of wood bolted perpendicularly, one on the starboard, and the other on the larboard side of the ship. They are used to confine the clue, or lower corners of the mainsail; for which purpose there is a hole in the upper part through which the rope passes that..extends the clue..to windward. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XV, A huge wave.. struck us on the chess-tree, and deluged us..fore and aft.

Chessy (tʃe·si), *a. colloq.* [f. CHESS *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characteristic of good chess-play.

1883 GUNSBERG in *Knowledge* 15 June 365/1 Q to Kt 7 would have been more chessy. 1883 *Daily News* 19 July 5/1 Such encounters..are often more productive of 'chessy' situations than match games.

Chessylite (tʃe·silәit). *Min.* [f. *Chessy*, near Lyons + -LITE.] A synonym of AZURITE, the blue carbonate of copper. Also called **Chessy Copper.**

1854 DANA 459.

Chest (tʃest), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cest, cyst,** 3-6 **cheste,** 3-5 **chiste,** 4-7 **chist,** 5 **chast(e,** 5-6 **chyst,** (6 ? **gest**), 3- **chest.** See also KIST. [OE. *cest, *ciest, cist, cyst* (:—**cesta*) str. fem., app. an early adoption of L. *cista*, a. Gr. *κίστη* box, chest. Cf. OFris. *kiste*, (MDu. *kiste*, Du. *kist*), OHG. *chista* (MHG. and Ger. *kiste*) :—**kista* str. fem. ON. *kista* wk. fem. (Sw. *kista*, Da. *kiste*, was prob. a later adoption. Cf. KIST, CIST. (Some claim for OE. *cest* a native origin, connecting it with Ger. *kasten* box.)]

1. A box, a coffer; now mostly applied to a large box of strong construction, used for the safe custody of articles of value.

a 700 *Epinal & Erf. Gloss.* 231 (& *Corpus* 365) *Capsis* cest. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xiii. 29 Sume..woendun þætte ceste hæfde Iudas. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 276 *Capsis*, cist. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* 326 *Loculus*, cyst. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 222 Ne micte men finde .. Of his in arke, ne in chiste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 309 Wherfor hydestow .. The keyes of thy chist away fro me? *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 27 b, Out of her chist to take the fatell brond. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xii. 9 Ioiada the prest toke a chest, and bored an hole aboue therin. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 456 Certeine Frenche men .. entered into the kinges campe..and there..robbed tentes, brake up chestes, and caried away Caskettes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 455 Cloths and apparels bestowed in chists and coffers. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. *Lady's Answ.* 71 Those bright guineas in our chests. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 169 Set afloat in that monstrous wooden chest. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 4 To break open the chests, or mortgage the manors of his ancestors. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 653 Keep it like a puzzle chest in chest.

b. *esp.* A box devoted to the safe custody of the personal property of a sailor, etc.; or of the tools and requisites of any craftsman, as a *carpenter's chest, surgeon's chest*; or of the requisites of any particular department, as a *medicine chest, tool chest*, etc. (Commonly including the contents.)

1615 *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 634 Physic and Surgery helps..A Chest, with partitions, for all these things. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* xiii. (1790) 244, I found in the seaman's Chest about fifty pieces of eight. 1720 — *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 177 Things .. useful to furnish a surgeon's chest. *Mod.* Family medicine chests from one guinea upwards.

c. = CAISSON.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1457/1 The chest now sunck is of the same Dimensions. 1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s. v. *Bridges, Caisson*, a kind of chest, or flat-bottomed boat, in which a pier is built.

d. *Chest of* = chest full of, chestful of.

1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.* Wks. X. 461 The father of Ossian boasts of two chests more of ancient poetry. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 197 His [man's] body [is] a chest of tools. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. i, [He] brought forth..his chest of clothes.

2. *fig.* (With some of these, cf. sense 9.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxxiii, The brest is chest of dule and drerynesse. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 127 Holde þy wordes in chaste þat none skape ferther. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* cx, Some purer chest, to close so pure a mind,

† **3.** A coffin. Still *dial.*

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* IV. xxx. (Bosw.) Đæt hi woldan his ban on niwe cyste ʒedon. *c* 1000 *OE. Gosp.* Luke vii. 14 He..ðа cyste æt-hran. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., He .. þa cheste ætran. *c* 1205 LAY. 32303 His ban beoð iloken faste i guldene cheste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 50 Buryede with hym in hys chest. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes Prol.* 29 He is now deed, and nayled in his chest. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 96 The chest that his body laye in. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xiii, One Cn. Terentius..as he digged ..light upon a chist, wherein lay the bodie of Numa. 1602 *Return. Jr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 13 Let all his faultes sleepe with his mournefull chest. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* 180 A stone chest, formed of five flat stones. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 107 A shell is let down—Then, a small wooden chest.

† **4.** Applied to a basket or 'ark' of rushes, etc.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 204 *Cistula, Sporta*, uel cyst. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5617 (Trin.) In þis chist þe childe she dide. *c* 1700 ADDISON tr. *Coronis*, Minerva..the infant laid Within a chest of twining osiers made.

5. The place in which the money belonging to a public institution is kept; treasury, coffer; often used *transf.* for the fund of money itself. † **b.** A cash account (*obs.*).

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C ij, By Capsa is vnderstood the chyst or ready money .. And if .. the Creditor syde of your chyst..should bee founde more..than the Debitor side of your said Chist, then were there error. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 2 July, The business of the Chest at Chatham. 1699 T. C[OCKMAN] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 196 In the one Case we are beholden to the Chest, in the other to the Virtues and Abilities of the Person. 1803 *Collect. Stat. Admir., Navy, etc.* (1810) 651 A certain ancient .. Institution, commonly called .. The Chest at Chatham, for the perpetual Relief of such Mariners and Seafaring Men as have been or may happen to be hurt or maimed in the Service of his Majesty..It is expedient..that the said Chest should be removed from Chatham..to the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 138 The church possessed herself of a chest; that is to say, became mistress of a disposable capital. 1839-42 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-51) III. xiii. § 88 A military chest was formed. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 829 Starved on an annual pittance from the University Chest.

6. *Commerce.* A large box or case in which certain commodities, as tea, sugar, etc., are packed for transport; hence used as a variable measure of quantity for such commodities; now almost confined to tea chests.

1708 KERSEY, *Chest* .. also an uncertain Quantity of some Merchandizes, as of Sugar, from 10 to 15 Hundred Weight. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. ix. 98 They can yearly export 2000 Chests of Rose-Water..A Chest contains about 12 English Gallons. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A chest of sugar .. contains from ten to fifteen hundred weight: a chest of glass, from 200 to 300 feet; of Castile-soap, from 2½ to three hundred weight; of indigo, from 1½ to two hundred weight. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 170 Sheet lead, which comes to us in the way of lining round tea-chests. *Mod.* A small chest of tea as a christmas gift.

† **7.** *Chest of viols*: a case containing a set of viols; the set of viols itself. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Vn ieu de violles*, a set, or chest of Violls. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* 10 Musitians and a chest of Viols kept in the house. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. 356 Viols..of which it was usual, during the last century, for most musical families to be in possession of a chest, consisting of two trebles, two tenors and two basses.

8. *Chest of drawers*: a kind of large box or frame fitted with a set of drawers; formerly used for keeping money and other valuables, now an article of bedroom furniture in which clothes are kept.

[1599 MINSHEU, *Caxón*, a great chest, or standerd with drawing chests, or boxes in it.] 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1166/4 Quilts, Chairs, Carpets..and Chests of Drawers. 1691 M. PITT *Cry of Oppressed* Pref. 30 My Lord's Chest of Drawers wherein his Money was. 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 109 The key general of the chest of drawers with six locks. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 230 A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 86 Isaac locked the door, set his candle on the chest of drawers.

9. That part of the human body inclosed by the ribs and breast-bone, forming the upper part of the trunk, and containing the heart and lungs; the thorax. Also the same part in the lower animals.

1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chest of a man, *fovrielle*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 57 One that had a suppuration in his chist. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 163. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Costæ*, The Ribs, are those Bones which with other parts make the Chest or Thorax. *a* 1720 GAY *Dione* II. iii, The tall swan, whose proudly swelling chest Divides the wave. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 559 Inflammatory affections of the head, chest, or belly.

† **b.** *fig.* regarded as the seat of the emotions and passions. (Cf. *breast, bosom.*) *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 9 When corage first does creepe in manly chest. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. III. xiii, What rage, what sorrow boils thus in thy chest?

10. *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1, as *chestful, -lid, -lock, -maker*, etc. † **chest-breaker,** one who breaks open chests (cf. *house-breaker*); **chest-saw,** 'a species of hand-saw without a back' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **chest-trap** (see quot.).

b. In sense 9, as *chest-pressed* ppl. adj.; **chest-founder, -foundering,** a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest in horses; **chest-foundered** *a.*, affected with chest-foundering; **chest-measurer,** an instrument for measuring the capacity of the chest, or the movement of the walls of the chest in respiration, a stethometer; **chest-note,** a note produced in the lowest register of the voice (see *chest-voice*); **chest-protector,** a covering or wrap to protect the chest from cold; **chest-quake,** *humorous nonce-wd.*, after *earthquake*; **chest-voice,** the lowest register of the voice in singing or speaking.

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* II Hee would .. rather bee a Wood-cleauer in the Countrey, then a *chest-breaker in London. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3908/4 A black Gelding..goes stradling before, being *Chest-founder'd. *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xxvi. (1738) 90 Of *Chest-foundering .. The Disease..comes the nearest of any to that which in a Human body is called a Pleurisy. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 106 A large *chestful of Mr. Calderwood's papers. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. xli. 363/1 He promises red gold and chestfuls of pence. 1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 9 A huge *chestlid jealously and scantily Uplifted. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Cestero*, a *chest maker, a basket maker. 1862 H. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 26 An instrument proposed by Dr. Sibson. He has named it the *Chest-measurer. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Chest-measurer*, same as Stethometer. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 286/1 The notes of the natural voice—called also *chest-notes—are fuller. 1879 HAWEIS *Music & Morals* I. vii, The tenor has to come out with a high chest-note. *a* 1845 HOOD *Nocturnal Sk.* v, In a night-mare rest, *chest-press'd. 1888 *19th Cent.* Mar. 465 Most men need flannels, *chest-protectors, etc. 1855 G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat* (1872) 157 *Chestquakes of irresistible laughter. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) **Chest-Traps*, a kind of Boxes or Traps, used to take Pole-cats, Fitchets, Marterns and the like Vermine. 1879 HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 344 By '*chest-voice' is..understood the lowest sounds of a voice..in other words, the 'first register'.

† **Chest,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **céast,** 2-5 **cheste,** 3 **cheast,** 3-4 **cheaste,** 4 **chyste, cheeste,** (*Ayenb.*) **chyaste,** 4-5 **chest,** 5 (?) **chost.** [OE. *céast*, app. a later refashioning of the equivalent OE. *céas* (by addition of the ordinary *-t* of nouns of action: cf. OE. *hás*, ME. *hest*). *Céas* fem. corresponds to OHG. *kôsa* point of dispute:—WGer. **kausa*, app. a. L. *caussa* cause, matter of dispute, lawsuit, etc.] Strife, contention, quarrelling.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 116 *Seditio*, folcslite, *uel* æswicung, sacu, ceast. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 þet clene wif scunað ʒitsunge and cheste ne sturað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 þe uormest is Cheaste, oðer Strif. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 29 Now pais holdith, and leteth cheste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 67 Efter þe chyaste we zetteþ þe zenne of grochinge. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 109 Ferly me þinketh But chest be þere charite shulde be. 1382 WYCLIF *James* iv. 1 Wherof bateyles and cheestes, or chidinges, among 3ou? *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1638 Withoutyn ony more chest Thay dyden the emperour hest. *c* 1450 MYRC 1477 Hast þou I-lyued.. in chest [ed. chost] and stryf Wyþ þy meyne and wyþ þy wyf?

Chest (tʃest), *v.* Also 6 **chist, cheist.** [f. CHEST *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put into a coffin. Now chiefly *dial.*

1473 WARKWORTH *Chron.* 21 On the morwe he was chestyde and brought to S. Paulys. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 159 *note*, A cophin, soche as the carkesses of noble persons ar cheisted in. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* l. (*headnote*) Joseph taketh an oath of them for his bones. He dieth and is chested. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 339 That afternoon, we chested our late slain Commander. 1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 491 The body was chested. *Mod. Sc.* The corpse will be chested this evening.

2. To enclose in a chest or box; to stow away.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Christ's Larumbell* 48 All their mony is little enough..to chest vp in their Treasurie. 1636 R. JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (1845) Introd. 47 To cheste Eternall hatred in a mortall brest. 1657 MAY *Satir. Puppy* 14 He gaue charge his Unkles Wardrobe should be chested up, and kept as Reliques. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 39 Serious thoughts are folded up and chested.

3. Of a horse: To come against or strike with the chest. (Cf. BREAST *v.* I.)

1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XXV, My horse came with full force against it .. chesting the tangled branches. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1846) II. 216 The next moment my mare chested him, and sent him spinning and tangled in his long blue gown. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct., His hand ..the firmest..that ever beguiled a beaten horse to rise at a stiff bit of timber which his neighbours right and left were chesting or declining to negotiate.

Hence **Che·sting** *vbl. sb.*, the putting (of a corpse) into a coffin, 'with (in Scotland) the entertainment given on this melancholy occasion' (Jamieson).

1535 *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. xxxiii. 242 The leading and chesting was preparing. 1552 Huloet, *Chestynge* of a deade bodye in a close coffyn, or the ministration of baulmynge. 1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 77 Those who had the..chesting..of the dead corps. *Mod. Sc.* The chesting has been deferred to enable relatives at a distance to be present.

Chest(e, obs. f. Chaste, Chess *sb.*[1]

Chestable, obs. f. Chasuble.

Chestan, -ayn(e, var. Chesteine, *Obs.*

Chested (tʃe·stĕd), *ppl. a.*

1. [f. Chest *v.*] Inclosed in a chest or coffin.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 165 We .. haue seen their bodies how they lie embalmed and chested.

2. [f. Chest *sb.*[1] 9.] Having a chest; chiefly in compounds, as *bare-, broad-, deep-chested.*

1662 Fuller *Worthies, Rutlandsh.*, A very proper man, broad-shouldered and chested. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3941/4 A brown-bay Horse..well Chested. 1815 L. Hunt *Chorus Seneca's Thyestes,* No need .. of vulgar force .. or chested horse. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* xii. 403 Stately maidens and bare-chested youths.

Chestee, Sc. var. of Chasty. *Obs.*

† Chesteine, chesten. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **chastein(e,** 5 **chasteyn(e,** 5–7 **chasten,** 6 **chastayne.** *β.* 4 **chesteine, -ene, kesteyn,** 4–7 **chesten,** 5 **chestan,** 5–6 **chesteyn(e, chestayn(e,** 5–7 **cheston,** 6 **chestin.** See also Castane. [ME. *chasteine* (commonly *chesteine*, etc.), a. OF. *chastaigne, -aine* (= ONF. *castaigne,* Pr. *castanha,* Cat. *castanya,* Sp. *castaña,* Pg. *castanha,* It. *castagna*) :—L. *castanea* chestnut, a. Gr. *καστανέα,* synonym of *κάστανον, καστάνιον, καστάνειον* (in full *καστάνειον* or *καστανα῀ον κάρυον,* lit. 'Castanian nut', referred by some to Καστανα῀α a city of Pontus, by others to Castana in Magnesia (Thessaly). The word was already in OE. in the form *cisten-, cyst-béam,* corresp. to OHG. *che·stinna* (MHG. *ke·stene, kesten,* mod. Upper Ger. *keste*), pointing to a WGer. **kastinna, *kastinja* for **kastanja* (prob. by assoc. with Germanic suffix *-injô-*). It is doubtful whether this OE. form had anything to do with the change of ME. *chasteine* to *chesteine,* or whether this was merely due to the obscurity of the first syllable while the stress was still upon *-teine.* In its latest stage *chesten, nut* was added: see Chestnut.]

1. A chestnut-tree.

a 700 *Erfurt Gloss.* 249 (Sweet *O. E. T.*) Cistim beam. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 374 *Castanea,* cistenbeam. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 138 *Castanea,* cystel, *uel* cystbeam. *c* 1050 *Cotton Cl. Gloss.* ibid. 368 *Castaneus,* cistenbeam.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1699 He reinede his hors to a chesteine. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Kn't's T.* 2064 Wylugh, Elm, plane, Assh, box, chasteyn [*v. r.* chestayn, chesteyn, chasteine]. *c* 1400 Maundev. xxxi. 307 Grete Forestes of Chesteynes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 253 Chasten wol..of his seedes multiplie. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Mann.* (1570) F iij a, For Chastaynes colde places commonly choseth he. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 60 A chesten, *castanea.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 472 The Cheston, and the Walnut-trees, or Mast-trees.

2. The fruit of this tree; a chestnut.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* vii. 281 (MS. H) Chibolles, chesteyns and ripe chiries monye. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xx. (1495) 496 Plente of myle and chestens. *a* 1400 *Pystel Susane* 93. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1375 Medlers, plowmes, perys, chesteyns, Cherys, of which many oon fayne is. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 283 Chasteynes..under sande asonder leyde. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 715 *Hec castania,* a cheston, or the tre. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 285 Chesteynes doth nowrysshe the body strongly. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 53 b, Rough without like a Chestin. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1395 Browne as a chesten, *phoeniceus.* 1674 Cunningham (of Craigends) *Diary* (1887) 43 Ther was no chastens gotten.

3. *Comb.*: *chesten-nut* (Chestnut), *chesteine-tree.*

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 3 Hii leien hem doun..Under a chastein tre. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xliv. 14 He .. toc the kesteyn tre, and the oek. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646 *Hec castania,* chestantre. *c* 1535 Dewes (in Palsgr. 1852, 914) Chestayne tree, *chataignier.* 1580 *Conveyance* in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 141 Quandam silvam ..voc. Chesten woode.

† Che·ster.[1] *Obs.* (exc. in comb.). [OE. *ceaster* :—**cæster* :—*cæster* :—prehist. OE. **cæstra* (5–6th c.) fem., a. L. *castra* pl. neuter, 'camp', often applied to places in Britain which had been originally Roman encampments. (For the phonology, cf. Sievers *Ags. Gram.* 1886, § 75. 1.) This is one of the best ascertained of the Latin words adopted by the Angles and Saxons during the conquest of Britain. Still existing as the proper name, or part of the name, of many places. In Cumberland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and some counties south of these, it appears as *-caster,* without palatalization. The history of the form written *-cester,* of which only *-ster* is pronounced (in Worcester, Bicester, etc.), is obscure; the written form is perhaps of Fr. or med. L. origin.]

A city or walled town; orig. one that had been a Roman station in Britain.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 491 Ælla and Cissa ymbsæton ceaster. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 23 He com..& eardode on þære ceastre. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., On þare chestre. *c* 1200 Ormin 8439 þatt chesstre þatt te Laferrd Crist Comm till. [1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 377 Chester, denoted a walled or fortified place, being the same both in

woorde and weight that the Latine (*Castrum*) is.] 1881 Freeman *Subj. Lands Venice* 146 It was a *chester* ready made, with its four streets, its four gates.

† Che·ster.[2] *Obs.*—[o] [f. Chest *v.* + -er[1].] One who puts a corpse into a coffin.

1552 Huloet, Chester of a deade corps .. *pollinctor.*

Chesterfield (tʃe·stəɹfīld). [f. the name of an Earl of Chesterfield in 19th c.] A kind of overcoat.

Chesterfie·ldian, *a.* [f. prop. name *Chesterfield* + -ian.] Relating to, or characteristic of, the fourth Earl of Chesterfield (1694–1773), a writer on manners and etiquette. So **Che·sterfieldism.**

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 291 All the Chesterfieldian indecorums of laughter. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* June 545 We are not pleading..for Chesterfieldian etiquette. 1830 *Gentl. Mag.* C. II. 135 Business is not regulated by Chesterfieldism.

Chesterlite (tʃe·stəɹləit). *Min.* [f. place name *Chester* + -lite.] A variety of orthoclase.

1850 Dana *Min.* 678 New species, *Chesterlite.* 1868 *Ibid.* 355 *Chesterlite,* in white crystals, smooth, but feebly lustrous, implanted on dolomite in Chester Co., Penn.

Chestes, obs. form of Chess *sb.*[1]

† Chesticore. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. corruption of F. *justaucorps* a closely-fitting garment reaching to the knees, associated with *chest.*]

1671 Crowne *Juliana* I. 6 A rich chesticore with Diamond buttons.

Chestin, var. of Chesteine, *Obs.*, chestnut.

Chestnut, chesnut (tʃe·snɔt). Forms: 6 **chesten nut, chest nut, chestnutte, chestnot-(tree), chesse nut(te, ches-nut, chesnutte,** 6–7 **chesse-nut,** 6–8 **chest-nut,** 7 **chessenut,** 8 **chessnut,** 6– **chestnut, chesnut.** [f. *chesten,* late form of Chesteine + Nut. *Chesten-nut* was soon reduced to *chestenut, chestnut,* and *chesnut*: the last was the predominant form (82 per cent. of instances examined) from 1570 to *c* 1820, and is used in all the editions of Bailey; *chestnut* was adopted by Johnson, and prevails in current use.]

1. The large edible seed or 'nut' of the chestnut-tree (see 2), two or more of which are inclosed in a prickly pericarp or 'burr'.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* xvii. 165, I haue getherde chesten nuttis. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F j a, The chestain tres bring forth the soft swete chest nut. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 195 A chesnutte, *castanea.* 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 138 Chestnuts of all wilde fruits are the best and meetest to be eaten. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 365 That will..refuse the sweete Chesnut, for that it is couered with sharpe huskes. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 442 A chesten nut. 1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* Introd. 2 Take .. the quantitye of a Chesse Nutte. 1714 Gay *Trivia* iii. 46 Boars .. on Westphalia's fatt'ning Chest-nuts fed. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 258 Chesnuts..afford a very good Nourishment. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 238 Young chesnuts..afforded..a matter which appeared to be a combination of albuminous matter and tannin. 1861 Bryant *Poems, Third of November* iii, Children..Gathering tawny chestnuts.

2. The tree which bears these, *Castanea vesca,* N.O. *Corylaceæ,* now growing naturally all over Southern Europe, though said to have been introduced, within the historical period, from Asia Minor. Both the tree and the 'nut' are also called **Spanish** or **Sweet Chestnut.**

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 729 The Chesnut delighteth in shadowie places. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* vii. § 1 The Chesnut of which Pliny reckons many kinds. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 263 These chesnuts ranged in corresponding lines. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 65 A chesnut, or any other tree with pointed leaves. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xv, The chesnut's fretted foliage grey. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 204 An oak or a chestnut undertakes no function it cannot execute.

b. The wood of the chestnut-tree.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 262.

3. Applied to the tree *Æsculus Hippocastanum,* or to its seed; more fully called **Horse-chestnut.**

1832 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* vii, Those three chestnuts near, that hung In masses thick with milky cones. 1871 *Member for Paris* II. 207 (Hoppe) The spreading chestnuts ..dotted the..sand..with white flowerlets like snow-flakes. *Mod. Newspr.* Yesterday was 'Chestnut Sunday' at Bushey Park, and the day being fine, the chestnuts were visited by admiring crowds.

† 4. *Earth chestnut*: the roundish edible tuber of *Bunium flexuosum* (including *B. Bulbocastanum*), or the plant itself; = Earth-nut. *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 579 The small Earth Chestnut ..The roote .. in taste .. is muche lyke to the Chestnut. 1597 Gerard quoted by Britten & Holl. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.,* Earth-nut, or Earth-chestnut, *Bunium flexuosum.*

† 5. Name of a variety of apple. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 223 Apples .. Pear-Apple, Cardinal, Winter-Chestnut. *Ibid.* 232.

6. The hard knob in the skin of the horse at the inner side of the fore-legs; supposed to represent the thumb-nail of other animals. Cf. Castor.[4]

1859 Rarey *Taming Horses* iv. 45 To tame the horse, sometimes using the chestnut of his leg, which they dry, grind..and blow into his nostrils. 1876 Steel *Equine Anat.* 208 The circular horny process or chestnut found opposite the inferior part of the radius. 1888 *Veterinarian* May 304 Another organ in process of disappearance is that piece of horn inside the fore-arm, where it is termed the chestnut, and that inside the hock, where it is termed the castor; it corresponds to the finger-nail of the thumb of our hand, and of the foot of the five-toed ancestor of the horse.

7. *slang.* A story that has been told before, a 'venerable' joke. Also *attrib.*

[Origin unknown: said to have arisen in U.S. The newspapers of 1886–7 contain numerous circumstantial explanations palpably invented for the purpose. A plausible account is given in the place cited in quot. 1888.]

1886 in *Dram. Rev.* 27 Mar. 86/2 Minnie Palmer will give £1,000 to any one who will submit to her an idea for legitimate advertising..Chestnut ideas not wanted. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 6/2 This story is what the Americans would call a 'chestnut'. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Oct. 467 There are, of course, good things here, and some venerable chestnuts. [1888 in J. Hatton *Remin. Toole,* 'When suddenly from the thick boughs of a cork-tree—' 'A chestnut, Captain; a chestnut.' 'Bah! booby, I say a cork-tree!' 'A chestnut,' reiterates Pablo: 'I should know as well as you, having heard you tell the tale these twenty-seven times'.]

B. as *adj.* **1.** Of the colour of a chestnut; deep reddish-brown.

1656 Cowley *Davideis* iii. (1684) 98 Merab's long Hair was glossy Chestnut Brown. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1960/4 A Chesnut Sorrel Gelding. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. xxviii, Like the mane of a chestnut steed. 1835 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* III. 271 As much akin..as a horse chesnut proverbially is to a chesnut horse. *a* 1855 C. Brontë *Professor* I. xi. 187 Her rich chestnut locks.

b. *absol.* = Chestnut colour.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iii. iv. 12 His haire is of a good colour ..Your Chessenut was euer the onely colour. 1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 12 My hair would be a fine chesnut still. 1878 Morley *Diderot* II. 122 Her hair of resplendent chestnut.

c. Short for *chestnut horse.* (*colloq.*)

[See *chestnut-coloured,* 1636 in C below.] 1840 Lever *Harry Lorrequer* (Hoppe) The horses were dark chestnuts, well matched. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 41 Mrs. Tregonell's landau .. with a pair of powerful chestnuts. 1883 A. Robson *Old World Idylls* 27 Jumped on his chestnut

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *chestnut-bloom, -bud, -burr, -colour, -husk, -muncher, -seller, shade, tree; chestnut-brown, -coloured, -crested, -red, -winged,* adjs.; **chestnut-bread,** bread made with the meal of chestnuts; **chestnut-oak,** *Quercus sessiliflora* and other species.

1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 65 That islet in the *chestnut-bloom. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xi, The *chestnut-bread was on the shelf. 1656 [see B. 1]. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 79 The hedge-chafer, or *chesnut brown beetle. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 52 Fur chesnut brown back and head. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 450 The Acorns and *Chesnut-buds. 1842 Tennyson *Launcelot & Guin.* ii, Drooping chestnut-buds. 1874 Roe (*title*) The Opening of a *Chestnut Burr. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 338 Men are of *chestnutte colour at the ryuer of Plata. 1636 Massinger *Gt. Duke Flor.* iii. i. (R.), I mean the roan, Sir, And the brown bay; but for the *chesnut-coloured, etc. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1804) 137 He had..chesnut-coloured hair. 1868 Ld. Houghton *Select. fr. Wks.* 220 The *chesnut-crested plain. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* ix. 314 The *chestnut-muncher in Macbeth. 1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 535/1 Bright *chestnut-red. 1883 R. Burton in *Academy* No. 577. 366/2 *Chestnut-sellers from Friuli. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxx. 37 Iacob toke staues of grene wyllies, hasell and of *chestnottrees. 1816 Keith *Phys. Bot.* I. 58 Shady avenues of Chesnut-trees. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 5/1 Small *chestnut-winged butterflies.

Che·stnutting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec.; cf. Nutting.] The gathering of chestnuts. Also *attrib.*

1884 Roe in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 910/2 Amy wishes to have a chestnutting party to-morrow.

Cheston. ? *Obs.* [acc. to Dicts., from resemblance to a chestnut; see Chesteine.] 'A species of plum' (J.).

1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

Cheston, var. of Chesteine, *Obs.*, chestnut.

Chestree: see Chess-tree.

[Chest-rope. A misprint in some editions of Smith's Seaman's Grammar, and thence in Dictionaries for *ghest-rope,* Guest-rope, q.v.]

Chests, obs. form of Chess [1, 2].

† Che·stworm. *Obs.* [Cf. Cheslock.] A pill millipede, or wood-louse. It is doubtful whether quot. 1639 is a fig. use of this, or a distinct compound, meaning 'worm within the chest or breast'.

1544 Phaër *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) B iv, Also the chestwormes that are founde betwene the barkes of trees, whych wyll tourne themselves together like a beade when they be touched. *a* 1639 S. Ward *Serm.* 60 (D.) Universal tortures .. of which the pangs of childbirth .. gnawings of chest-worms, drinks of gall and wormwood, are but shadows. *Ibid.* 98 (D.) The..reproofs of it [conscience]..gnawing more than any chest-worm, tormenting worse than hot pincers.

Chesuble, -yble, ypyll, obs. ff. Chasuble.

Chesun, variant of Chesoun, *Obs.*, cause.

Chesyl(le, var. Chesil, gravel; obs. f. Chisel.

Chesyn, obs. f. Choose *v.*

Chet, var. of Chit *v.*[1]; obs. f. Cheat *sb.*[1, 2].

Chetah, var. form of Cheetah.

† Chete. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Possibly :—OE. *céte cýte* :—**cíete,* cot, chamber, cell.]

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 31 Alle heo lyven from last of lot, Ant are al hende ase hake in chete.

Chete, -en, -our, obs. ff. Cheat, Cheater.

† Chetel, -il, yl. [OE. *cietel* (*ce-, ci-, cy-*) :—**ceatil* :—*cætil,* ad. L. *catill-us*]. Obs. form of Kettle.

c 1300 *Juliana* (Ashmole MS.) 54 A chetel wol of iwelled

bras biuore þis maide was ibro3t. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 23 That Jenette my nece haue..j. bras pot, a chetill, a panne.

Chetel, obs. f. CHATTEL.

Cheter-, chetterling, obs. ff. CHITTERLING.

Chetopod, *a. Zool.* variant of CHÆTOPOD.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 434/2 In many chetopod Annelides, the setæ and cirrhi form..organs of progression.

Chett, var. of CHEAT *sb.*[2]

† **Chevachance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *chevauchance* riding, f. *chevauchier* to ride: see next.]

1. Chivalry, chivalrous spirit.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 36 That feasts continuance Which was maintained through noble chevachance.

2. = CHEVACHEE.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 45 King Iohn informed of our chevachaunce His sommons cald.

† **Chevachee.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **chivachee, -ie,** 4-5 **-ye, chyvachee, -ie, -ye, chiuache, cheuache,** 5 **chyvauche,** 6 **chevachey,** (9 **chevachie**). [a. OF. *chevauchie, chevalchié* (mod.F. *chevauchée*) :—Romanic type *cavalcata* a riding, f. pa. pple. of *cavalcare* :—late L. *caballicāre* to ride, f. *caball-us* horse. *Chevachee* is in its origin a doublet of CAVALCADE: see -ADE.]

An expedition on horseback; a raid, campaign.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1005 Þat chyuachee for to do. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 85 He hadde ben somtyme in chyvachie [*v. r.* chiuachye, chyuachie, chyuachye, cheualrie], In fflaundres, in Artoys, and Picardie. *c* 1386 — *Manciple's Prol.* 50 Down his hors him cast .. This was a faire chyuachee [*v. r.* chiuache, cheuache] of a coke. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 145 And thus was the chyuachie so privily kept. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 150 In their cheuachey a venture did befall. [1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 34 He .. had distinguished himself in many of the expeditions, or chevauchées. 1875 J. VEITCH *Tweed* 139 Four knights his peers Rode, famed in chevachee.]

† **Che·vage.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **chyvyage,** 6 **chyvage,** (**cheifage**), 6-7 **chiefage,** 7 **cheefage,** 7, 9 **chivage,** 7-9 **chevage.** [a. F. *chevage*, also *chievage, chefvage*, etc., capitation, f. *chef, chief* (*chev-*) head + -AGE.]

Capitation or poll-money paid to a lord or superior; particularly, an annual payment due to a feudal lord by each of his villeins.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON *De Leg. Angliæ* (1569) I. x, Cheuagium soluunt (quod dicitur recognitio in signum subiectionis & dominii de capite suo). 1292 BRITTON I. xxxii. § 9 Suffist qe les seignurs .. preignent .. un dener par an de chefage et un jour en aust de service.] 1461-83 *Lib. Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 23 The King offerithe or sendithe to the shryne of Seint Thomas of Caunterbury, in the name of Chyvyage, three florynes of golde..yerely. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1602) 163 One of the articles enquirable in the Kings bench, whether any persons doe take others to their Auowment & protection, & do receiue of them rents (or other giftes) yearely in the name of Chyuage (or rather Cheifage) because they seeme to take vpon them to be their Chiefes, heads, or leaders. 1607 COWEL *Interpr., Chevage* ..signifieth a summe of money paid by villeins to their Lords, in acknowledgment of their slaverie. 1626 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recov.* 20 Tenants must pay their rent, a cheefage..must they not? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 140 a. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 47. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Chevage, Chivage, Chiefage.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The Jews while allowed to live in England, paid Chevage or poll-money: viz. three pence per head, paid at Easter. 1880 ROGERS in *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 675 An annual tax, known as chivage.

fig. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxlvi. 900 In deede I am the owner of it; but yet God hath reserued some chiefage for himselfe. 1626 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recov.* 4 'Tis our profession, our promise, our cheefage and rent that is due to him.

‖ **Cheval** (ʃəva·l). Fr. for 'horse', used in comb. (as in *cheval-de-frise, cheval-glass*, and in some Fr. phrases, as *à cheval* 'on horseback', 'with one foot on each side'; in military phraseol. 'in command of two roads or lines of communication'. (Formerly somewhat naturalized as CHIVAL q.v.)

[F. *cheval* horse (= Pr. *cavalh*, Cat. *caball*, Sp. *caballo*, Pg. *cavalho*, It. *cavallo*) :— L. *caball-us* pack-horse, nag.]

1609-38 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 209 Then mount Chevall Brutus this night take you the charge of the army. 1887 *Times* (O.), The Western Powers will assuredly never permit Russia to place herself *à cheval* between the Ottoman Empire and Persia.

‖ **Cheval de frise;** usually pl. **Chevaux de frise** (ʃəvō· də frī·z). Also 7-9 **frize, freize,** 9 **frieze.** [Fr.; lit. 'horse of Friesland'; because first employed by the Frisians in their struggles for freedom during the latter half of the 17th century to supply their want of cavalry; cf. the Du. name *Vriesse ruyters* (Frisian horsemen). In 17th c. *Horse de Freeze* occurs.]

1. A defensive appliance of war, employed chiefly to check cavalry charges, and stop breaches: see description in the quotations.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2375/3 The Count de Serini..posted his men on the other side, and covered them with Chevaux de Frise .. fastened together with Chains. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 520 Numbers of chevaux de frize were shipt, an instrument to fix in the ground to keep off a body of horse from attacking the foot. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chevaux de Frise*, or *Friseland Horse*, in Fortification. 1708 KERSEY, *Chevaux de Frise* are large Joists, or pieces of Timber, Ten or Twelve Foot in length, with Six Sides into which are driven a great Number of wooden Pins aboue Six Foot long, crossing one another, and having their Ends armed with Iron-Points. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4675/1 The Danes..had planted themselves..behind their Chevaux de Frize. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cheval de Frise*, a large piece of Timber, etc. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 11, I shall be very glad to see the chevaux de frise. 1869 PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* xiv. (1875) 168 Its declivities were ..guarded by *chevaux-de-frise*. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 219/1 The main trunk seems .. to stand upon its lower branches like a *cheval-de-frise*.

2. *transf.* **a.** A line of spikes or nails similarly fixed along the top of a railing, paling, or wall. **b.** *fig.* Protective lines of spines or hairs in the corolla tube of plants; the eye-lashes, teeth, etc. † **c.** A name for jagged edges of women's dresses and caps in the 18th c.

Chevaux-de-frise is sometimes made a collective sing.

1753 *Songs Costume* (1849) 231 Your neck and your shoulder both naked should be, Was it not for Vandyke, blown with chevaux-de-frize. 1759 *Apollo or Muses Choice* xxvi. 21 Each nymp that one sees, Can teach us the use of the Chevaux de Frize. 1802 FORSYTH *Culture Fruit-trees* xxiii. (1824) 332 An oak paling..with a cheval-de-frise at top, to prevent the people's getting over it. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 79 When he laughed, there appeared from ear to ear a chevaux-de-frize of teeth. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 271/2 The top of the wall of the prison, where there is a chevaux de frieze. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, Bounded by a high brick wall, with iron chevaux-de-frise at the top. 1862 *Possibilities Creation* 182 Is it important that the organ of vision should be protected by a cheval-de-frise of bristle? 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 96 Sometimes..flowers are protected by chevaux de frise of spines and fine hairs pointing downwards. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 172/2 An unsightly fence with *chevaux-de-frise* of nails.

‖ **Che·valer,** *v.* [F.; f. *cheval* horse.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Chevaler*, A horse is said to chevaler when in passaging upon a walk, or a trot, his far fore-leg crosses or over-laps the other fore-leg every second time or motion.

Chevaleresque, var. form of CHIVALRESQUE.

‖ **Chevalet** (ʃəvale). [Fr. *chevalet*, dim. of *cheval*. Cf. It. *cavaletto*.] A trestle or framework for a bridge.

1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 177 A bridge upon chevalets cannot be very strong. 1811 — VII. 144 Beams of wood..have been made with chevalets to form bridges.

b. The bridge of a stringed instrument.

Cheval-glass (ʃəva·lglas). [f. Fr. *cheval* 'horse', also 'support' + GLASS.] A mirror swung on a frame, and of sufficient length to reflect the whole figure.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xix, The spare bedroom was endowed with..a bed as big as a general's tent, a cheval glass, etc. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvi. (D.) In the places of business of the great tailors, the cheval-glasses are dim and dusty for lack of being looked into. 1862 Miss BRADDON *Lady Audley* viii. 57 George Talboys saw his .. tall gaunt figure reflected in the cheval-glass.

Chevalier (ʃevăli·ə·). Forms: 4 **chevaller,** 4, 7 **chivaler,** 5 **chyvalour, -er, cheveler(e, chevaler(e,** 5-6 **chyvaller,** 6 **chivallier, chevillere, -ailer, -alour, (chevelrier),** 7 **(shavileir), chivalier, chevaliere,** 6- **chevalier.** [ME., a. AF. *chevaler, chivaler*, OF. and mod.F. *chevalier* = Pr. *cavallier*, Sp. *caballero*, Pg. *cavalleiro*, It. *cavaliere*:—L. type *caballāri-us* horseman, f. *caballus* horse. The mod. repr. of this would have been *che·valer*, or *chi·valer* (cf. *chivalry*); but since the 16th c. the word has been refashioned after mod.Fr., whence the pronunciation as given above; it is also often pronounced as Fr. (ʃəvalye).]

1. A horseman; *esp.* a mounted soldier, a knight. (Now only *Hist.* or *archaic.*)

[1292 BRITTON I. xiii. § 1 Gentz de religioun, clercs, et chivalers, et lour fiz eynznez.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 99 3owre champioun chiualer, Chief knyȝt of ȝow alle. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 918 He hath with hym dyuers Chyvalours Of Norwey .. and Denmark naciour. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 52 Knyghthes I comaunde..þas churles as cheueleres ye chastise & chase. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 15 The seyd erle made ser John Fastolfe chevaler his lieutenaunt. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Remonstr. to King* 10 Chevalouris, callandaris, and flingaris. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 33 Among the troupe of chyuallers, one Pelops doth arise. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 33 They saw .. The Cheualiers of Fraunce and crosse-bow-shot Make lanes of slaughtered bodies through thine hoast. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. xiv, Knights for the Shire in the Parliament .. and, if with the addition of Chivaler or Miles .. Knights by dubbing, before of that their Relation. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 164 Carried to his grave by 4 Irish chevaliers. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. iii, Sacred abbots and noble chevaliers—Normans all.

b. A member of certain orders of knighthood; and of modern French orders, as the Legion of Honour.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 317 During the short Reign of our promising King Edward VI, the Chevaliers [Knights of St. John] could do nothing here. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 37 The order of the Golden Fleece .. The Chevaliers were emperors, kings, princes, etc.

c. *The Chevalier* or *Chevalier de St. George*: a name applied to James Stuart, son of James II, the 'Old Pretender'. *The Young Chevalier*: Charles Edward Stuart, the 'Young Pretender'.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* (1741) 194 Of late the chevalier has been mention'd with an air of importance in our newspapers, as if he were really some-body. 17.. *Jacobite Song*, Charlie is my darling, The young Chevalier. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* iii. 25 A letter .. addressed, I think, to the Chevalier de St. George. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lvii, About the beginning of November the Young Chevalier..resolved to peril his cause on an attempt to penetrate into the centre of England. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. i, He spoke sometimes of the Chevalier, but never either of the Prince, which would have been sacrificing his own principles, or of the Pretender, which would have been offensive to those of others. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. Introd. 2.

d. Applied to the cadets of the Old French noblesse, who embraced a military career.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 99 His house immediately became the rallying-place of all the young French chevaliers. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 53 *note*, Chevalier appears to have been a title given by courtesy to the cadets of certain great families.

2. As an appellation of honour: A chivalrous man; a lady's cavalier; a gallant.

1630 DEKKER 2nd pt. *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 159 Let who will come (my Noble Shauileir). 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 9 O Chevalier! worthy to be call'd St. George. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. x, A noble devout-hearted chevalier.

3. *Chevalier of industry* (F. *chevalier d'industrie*) also *Chevalier of fortune*: one who lives by his wits, an adventurer, swindler, sharper.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 279 Doubtful characters; particularly pimps, bailiffs, lottery-brokers, chevaliers of industry, and great men. 1867 Miss BRADDON *Trail Serpent* V. ix, A puppet in the hands of the chevalier of fortune.

4. *transf.* **a.** *Her.* A horseman armed cap-à-pie. **b.** The knight in chess.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxx. 383 The hippocampus, or sea-horse, which I could compare to nothing better than the chevalier of a chess-board.

c. A bird: the Greenshank or Whistling Snipe (*Totanus glottis*).

[1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 56.] 1885 Lady BRASSEY *In the Trades* 118 The specimens included..curlews, chevaliers, rails, water-hens.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *simple attrib.* **b.** *comb.*, as **chevalier-crab**: see quot.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 281 The perfidy of Rupert..sank deep into the high chevalier bosom of the Palatine. 1868 J. TIMBS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 294 The Chevalier crabs (so called from the celerity with which they traverse the ground). These are found in Africa, and along the borders of the Mediterranean.

Chevaline (ʃe·vălin), *a.* [a. F. *chevalin, -ine* equine, f. *cheval* horse.] Of or pertaining to horses, horse-; now chiefly in reference to the flesh of the horse as an article of food. Also *subst.* horse-flesh.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Her.* (1877) § 163 Moyles .. asses, & al other beastis chevalynes. 1864 *Times* 5 Oct., Cold horse pie, and other chevaline delicacies. 1868 A. S. BICKNELL *Hippophagy* 10 Horseflesh .. or, as I propose henceforward to call it..Chevaline.

Chevalresque, -rie, -rous, -ry: see CHIV-.

Cheval-trap = CALTROP 2.

1787 in PORNY *Elem. Her.* Gloss.

† **Che·vance, chie·vance.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **chevaunce,** 5 **chy-, chevaunche,** 6-7 **chevance,** 7 **cheavance, chievance.** [a. F. *chevance* the wealth that one has acquired, f. OF. *chever* to finish, f. *chief, chef* (*chev-*) head. Cf. ACHIEVE, ACHIEVANCE.]

1. Success in acquiring wealth; fortune.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 275 Netheles men se pouerte..Full ofte make a great chevaunce And take of love his avauntage. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 28 By their auarice & cheuaunce the sciences come to nought. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 348 Such chevance made the legat..that he got togither twelve thousand marks towards his charges. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. xlii. 770 Those .. who happen to meet with some new good chevance [*bona fortuna*].

2. *concr.* Acquired wealth, fortune, estate.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 66 Alle my richesses and cheuaunche. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 23 Destructyue of theyr personis, honoures, goodes, and chyuaunches. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. iv, At Rome, a good garden .. was thought a poore mans cheiuance; it went..for land and liuing. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 46 What tell you me of Pluto [= Plutus] and his chievance.

3. Raising of money. *To make chevance*: to raise money or funds. Cf. CHEVISANCE.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 400 He was not able to make provision for household; and therefore required the best mitre, the best cross, and another thing or two, to make chevance withal for provision. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1865 As al is gone, you would fain haue me make another cheuance with the Bishops lands. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 354 Unlawful chievances and exchanges, which is bastard usury. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 269 You .. would make a cheavance on Church lands, etc.

4. Accomplishment, achievement.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 527/2 What a matter of howe great cheuance it is, wherein so many and so great difficulties do lie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 439 (R.) The vow made unto Mars for the good cheevance of that war.

Cheva·ster. *Surg.* Also **chevastre, chevestre.** [a. OF. *chevestre*, mod.F. *chevêtre*:—L. *capistrum* halter, f. *capĕre* to take hold of.] A double bandage for supporting the chin in cases of fracture of the lower jaw.

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 189/1.

† **Chevausende,** *pr. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *chevauchant*, pr. pple. of *chevaucher* to ride.] Riding.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Nor to our luste fully comprehende How Phebus in his chaire is cheuausende [printed *cheuansende*].

† Cheve, chieve, *v. Obs.* Forms: (4 **schef**), 4–6 **cheve**, 4–7 **chieve**, 4, 7 **cheeve**, 4–5 **chefe**, (7 **chive**). [ME. *cheve*, a. OF. *cheve-r*, f. *chef* head; but in sense 6 aphetic f. Eng. ACHIEVE.]

1. *intr.* To reach an end or object, succeed; usually with adv. *well, ill*, etc., to get on, fare.

c 1300 *Beket* 856 Thanne we miȝte..The bet cheve of oure consail. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 31 And summe chosen chaffare, to cheeuen þe bettre. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1841 And nowe has þow chevede soo: it es thyne awene skathe! *c* 1460 *Townley Myst.* 108 Go forth, ylle myght thou chefe. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* June 1556 One wished them ill to chieue, that should go about such an acte. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xviii. 363 All things went well and chieved prosperously [*res prosperas esse*]. 1674 RAY *N. Country Wds.* 10 *To Chieve*, to succeed: as It chieves nought with him .. Fair chieve you, I wish you good luck.

b. To fare well; prosper, thrive, flourish.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 104 ȝe, cherles, & ȝowre children chieue shal ȝe neure. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 297 Inoculing also in hem hath cheved. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. XV. in Ashm. (1652) 138 If thou do contrary thy Warke may never cheve. 1611 COTGR., *Faire bonne fin*, to thriue, cheeue, increase, or prosper well.

2. *intr.* To make or win one's way, get (*to* a place); to come, go, proceed: much used in allit. verse. Also *to cheve to an end*: to come to an end.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 408 After the schip so faste he schef that almest he com therto. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 63 þe chauntre of þe chapel cheued to an ende. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 78 Hee .. cheued forthe with þe childe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (1495) 590 Yf thou sowest the seed of a tree fyrste it cheueth and spryngeth forth as an herbe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9331 Our londes haue leuyt..and chefen fro hom Vnto a cuntre vnkynd.

3. *trans.* To come into possession of; gain, acquire, win.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1271, I schulde chepen & chose, to cheue me a lorde. *Ibid.* 1390 Tas [=take] yow þere my cheuicaunce, I cheued no more. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 16 That he hadde no chylde to cheuene his londis. [1614 DAVIES *Eclogue, Willy & Wernocke*, O hou it garres old Wernock swinck with glee In that emprise that chiuen featest fame.]

4. *intr.* To fall *to*, befall, happen, come to pass.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1125 If hit cheue þe chaunce vncheryst ho worþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 395 Hym chefet thurghe chaunse childer no mo. *Ibid.* 518 Auntres..Of chiualry & chaunce, þat cheuyt hym before. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 465 How as evere hit cheve; The knyght takes his leve.

b. *impers.* with object in dative.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 226 And if he chide or chatre, hym chieueth [*v.r.* cheueþ] þe worse. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 869 Hade I wytene of this, wele had me chefede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5985 Þurghe Achilles chiualry hom cheuyt the worse. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* I. iii, Foul chive him, he is too merry. 1657 SIR A. COCKAIN *Obst. Lady* III. ii, Foul cheeve him for it!

5. *intr.* To do homage *to*. Cf. CHEVAGE.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 111 Whan wrathed Steuen with Dauid of Scotland, þat wild not tille him cheuen, no bowe vnto his hand. *Ibid.* 323 Grete was þat linage & many to þam cheued. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 156 God ..Sav Caleys..That ever yt mot wel cheve Unto the crown of mery Yngland, Whils that this world wyll stand.

6. *trans.* To bring to an end or issue; to finish, accomplish, perform, achieve.

[*c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 16 New stories ben now..Cheuyt throughe chaunce & chaungyng of peopull. *Ibid.* 947 Thies charmys & enchauntementes are cheuit to noght.] 1426 *Pol. Poems* II. 132 Gladly he chevith what so he begynne. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 597, I shall plainly do your commaundement, What-someuer cost it for to cheue. 1530 PALSGR. 483/2, I cheve, I bringe to an ende, *Je aschieve.*

Cheue, obs. form of CHAFF *sb.*[1]

† Cheve day. *Obs. rare*[−1]. Explained by Gairdner as 'day of the chief or patron saint'.

1461 *Paston Lett.* 425 I was at Blofeld on Sent Andruys Day wyt the person, and he understode non noder but that I cam to se is masterchepe, for it was hese cheve day.

Chevel, -ylle, early var. CHAVEL, now JOWL.

† Chevel-bolt. Some kind of bolt in a car.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 For a chevel bolt and a lymour bolte weying xvj lb.

‖ **Chevelé.** [F. *chevelé* lit. 'haired', f. OF. *chevel* hair.] (See quot.)

1731–6 BAILEY, *Chevelle* [in Heraldry] signifies streaming, i.e. a stream of light darting from a comet or blazing star, vulgarly called the Beard. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chevelle*, used by the French heralds [of] a head, where the hair is of a different colour from the rest of the head.

‖ **Chevelure** (ʃəvĕlĭ·ŭr). Forms: 5 **cheveler**, 7– **chevelure**. [a. F. *chevelure*, in OF. *cheveleüre* = Pr. *cabelladura*, It. *capillatura*:—L. *capillātūra* head of hair, f. *capillāt-us* haired, f. *capillus* a hair. In ME. naturalized as *cheveler*, but in mod. use, treated as a French loan-word, and pronounced accordingly.]

1. The hair of the head, a head of hair; † a wig.

1470 in Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* (1829) I. 18 Item, longeth to the angels four chevelers. *c* 1488 *Digby Myst.* 139 (*Stage direction*) Ffyrst entreth Wysdam..vpon his hed a cheveler with browes. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 235 Majesty in his very chevelure. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* 49 Conspicuous .. by her chevelure which looked like a closely-fitting cap of Astrachan wool. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 An abundant chevelure, drawn up from the neck.

2. *transf.* The luminous appearance surrounding the nucleus of comets; also the diffused light round certain nebulous stars. [So in French.]

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4044 When we beheld the Comet with Telescopes, we saw about his head a chevelure of an almost equal length, without being able clearly to distinguish his tail. 1791 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 78 A star of about the 9th magnitude, surrounded by a milky nebulosity, or chevelure, of about 3 minutes in diameter. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 135 If the moon is an old comet, what has she done with her chevelure, or hair?

† Chevelu·red, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **che·velered.** [f. prec. + -ED.] With a wig; wigged.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* 150 (*Stage direction*) Alle iij .. chevelerede and crestyde in on sute.

Cheven, Chevender, obs. forms of CHEVIN, CHAVENDER.

Cheventayn, -eyn, etc.: see CHEVETAINE.

† Cheveral. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? a deriv. of *chèvre* goat: Godefroy has an OF. *cheveron* a sort of stuff into which goats' hair entered. Or can it be the next word?]

c 1517 *Wardr. Inv. Hen. VIII* (in Planché) Black and blue cloth of gold cheverall..green cloth of silver cheverall.

† Che·verel, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **chevrelle**, 5–7 **cheverell**(e, 5–8 **cheverel**, (6 **chaverell**), 6–7 **chiverel**(l, **cheveril**(l. [ME. *chevrelle*, a. OF. *chevrele, -elle* kid (Romanic type **caprella*), dim. of *chèvre*:—*capra*, she-goat; in mod.F. replaced by the synon. *chevrette*.]

1. *lit.* Kid; but always used in the sense of the full *cheverel-leather*, kid-leather. (Noted for its pliancy and capability of being stretched.)

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 241 Two doseyn poyntys of cheverelle, the aglottes of sylver feyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Cheurelle, leddare. 1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Cheverell lether, *cheuerotin.*" 1576 BP. CURTIS *Serm.* viii. (J.) The nature of cheveril leather is, that if a man take it by the sides and pull it in breadth, he may make a little point as broad as both his hands; if he take it by the ends and pull it in length, he may make it as small as a thread. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij, If they make their consciences stretch like chiuerel in the raine. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 108 A gloue of warmth, Not cheuerell. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cheveril*..now obsolete.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 87 Here's a wit of cheverell, that stretches from an ynch to an ell broad.

2. *attrib.* Made of cheverel-leather.

1515 *Will of Symson* (Somerset Ho.) Cheverell purse. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* R j a, To streche out heaven, that is to saie holy writte, lyke a cheverell skynne. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 13 A sentence is but a cheu'rill gloue to a good witte, how quickely the wrong side may be turn'd outward. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 734 Stretching like a cheverell-glove.

b. *fig.* Of the nature of cheverel-leather; stretching, flexible, pliable, yielding, elastic; *esp.* in phrase *a cheverel conscience.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 12 The lawiers have such chauerell consciences. 1605 T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 62 In his cheverel fancie. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 32 The Capacity Of your soft Chiuerell Conscience. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* IV. 4 Cheverel-consciences, which will stretch any way for advantage. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory's Father Grey-b.* 302 With wide open Mouth and Cheveril Lungs. 1705 — *Priest-Craft* II. vii. 72 Get Cheverel-Charity, that will stretch, wide, wide.

3. *Comb.*, as *cheverel-brained, -conscienced.*

1608 DAY *Law Trickes* IV. i. (1881) 58 Ile see which of my cheuerill braind immitators dares follow my fashion. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 73/2 A cheuerell conscienced Vsurer.

† Che·verel, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* (See quot.)

[1721–1800 BAILEY, *Cheverillus* [*Old Law*], a young cock or cockling.] 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 450 A variety of goldfinch .. called by the London bird-catchers a cheverel, from the manner in which it concludes its jerk.

† Che·verelize, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CHEVEREL *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] *trans.* To make capable of stretching to any extent, like cheverel-leather. Hence **Cheverelized** *ppl. a.*

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* iv. 23, I appeale unto your owne, though never so much Cheverellized consciences.

Cheverie, -ye, obs. forms of CHIEFERY.

Chevern, Chevernel, obs. forms of CHEVIN, CHEVRONEL.

Cheveron, var. form of CHEVRON.

† Che·veronne. *Obs. rare.* Apparently a corruption of *chaufron, shawfron*, CHAMFRAIN; perh. confused with the heraldic CHEVRON.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXX, His stede .. was trapput to the hele. Opon his cheueronne be-forn, Stode as a vnicorn Als scharpe as a thorn An nanlas of stele.

† Che·vesaile. *Obs.* [a. OF. *cheveçaille, -essaile*, part of any garment which goes round the neck, collar (:—L. type **capitiāle, -ia*), f. OF. *chevece*:—L. *capitia*, pl. of *capitium*, opening for the head in a tunic, neckband, collar, f. *capit-* head: cf. CAVESSON.]

The collar of a coat, gown, or other garment; in the 14th c. often richly ornamented. (By late antiquaries, historical novelists, etc., apparently often taken for a gorget, necklace, or collar, as a separate article of attire.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1082 Aboute hir nekke of gentyl entayle Was shete the riche chevesaile, In which ther was fulle gret plente Of stones clere and bright to see. [1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 196 They had also about this time [Rich. II] a gorget called a Chevesail, for as yet they used no bands about their necke. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ix, Some nowches and knackeries..indifferently well wrought, specially a chevesail. 1847–9 ROSSETTI *Bride's Prel.* ix, Around her throat the fastenings met Of chevesayle and mantelet.]

† Chevese. *Obs.* Forms: 1 (**cebis**), **ciefes, cifes, cefes, ceafes, cyfys, cyfese**, 3 **chivese, chevese.** [OE. *cębis* (=*ð*), *cęfes, ciefes, cifes, cyfes* str. fem., and *ciefese, cyfese* wk. fem.:—WGer. *kavis, kavisđ*, MLG. *keves, kevese*, MDu. *kefse, kevisse*, Du. *kevis*, OHG. *chebis, chebisa* (MHG. *kebes, keb(e)se*, Ger. *kebse*):—OTeut. **kabisjđ-*, **kabisjôn-*. ON. has a cognate masculine *kefsir* (:—*kabisjo-z*).]

A concubine, mistress, leman.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 745 *Pelices*, cebisae—Erf. [? *pellex*] caebis. *a* 800 *Corpus Gl.* 1540 *Pelices*, cebise. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. XXX. § 4 His suna..ðone he haefde be Elenan his ciefese. *a* 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 406 (Bosw.) Se ðe hæbbe riht wif, and eac cifese [*v.r.* ceafese, cefese]. *c* 1205 LAY. 6356 Ane chiuese [1275 lemman] him ichæs. *c* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Yef ha is freo wummon, ich hire wull habben ant to wif halden; yef ha theowe is, ich cheose hire to cheuese.

Cheves-born *a.*, born of a concubine, bastard.

c 1205 LAY. 4334 Ært þu þenne cheues-boren [1275 cheuisbore].

Chevestre, var. of CHEVASTER.

‖ **Chevet** (ʃəvē). [F. *chevet* pillow, 'eastern extremity of a church, especially considered externally'. In the latter sense, French formerly used *chevès*:—L. *capitium*, f. *caput-* head. (See Littré.)]

The French name of the apsidal termination (semicircular or semipolygonal) of the east end of a church; particularly applied to that of French Gothic churches, where it is sometimes surrounded by apsidal chapels.

1809 WHITTINGTON *Eccl. Antiq. France* II. iii. (1811) 132 Rebuild the upper end of the church, which is called the Chevet, or round point. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 568 The choir, chevet, and transepts of the Abbey church [of Westminster]..belong to the great rebuilding undertaken by Henry III. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* iii. 92 We have a further reason..for the adoption in our cathedrals of the chevet. 1888 LOFTIE *Tower of Lond.* 36.

† Che·vetaine. *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **cheveteyn**(e, 3, 6 **-aine**, 4–5 **-ayn**(e, 5 **-ein, -an, -un, chiveteyn, chyveteyne, -tayn**(e, 5–6 **chievetain**, 6 **chieuetaine**; 3–5 **cheventeyn**, 4 **-ayn**, 5 **eyne, -ein, -en**(e, **chevynteyn.** [ME. *chevetaine*, a. OF. *chevetaine, -aigne*, 12th c. semi-popular ad. late L. *capitāneus, capitānus*, chief, principal, f. *capit-* head: see CAPTAIN. The word underwent various corruptions in ME.; but the form *chev(e)taine* under the influence of *chef*, CHIEF, became *cheftaine*, CHIEFTAIN, which at length superseded all the others.] Earlier form of CHIEFTAIN.

c 1275 LAY. 5879 And ouer eche ferde anne cheuetaine [1205 heretoȝe]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 213 Cheueteyns he [Arture] made somme: As þe kyng of Cornwayll, etc. *Ibid.* 400 Roberd Courtehese hii chose to cheuenteyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1696 And if so be the chieftayn [*v.r.* chiefteyn, cheuynteyn, cheuentein, chevetayn, cheftaigne, cheventen] be take. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. Prol. 3 Withouten a Cheventeyn, or a chief Lord. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 9 Whenne þe cheventeyns of the cite sawe him. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxvi. 49 They take..the kynges broder to ben hir chyueteyne. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. i. G viij, Thee being cheuetaine [*te Principē*]. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 24 In the choise of Chieuetaines.

‖ **Cheville** (ʃĕvī·l). [a. Fr. *cheville*, in many technical senses, e. g. pin, plug (in carpentry), etc., and thence in the sense of word inserted to plug up a vacant place in a sentence.]

1. A meaningless or redundant word or phrase inserted to round off a sentence or complete a verse.

1883 SIMCOX *Latin Lit.* II. v. v. 77 One finds the chevilles at the end of the line in the 'Æneid'. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 551 Cheville .. is any meaningless or very watered phrase employed to strike a balance in the sound.

2. 'The peg of a violin or similar stringed instrument' (Stainer and Barrett, 1878).

Chevils, variant of KEVELS (of a ship).

Chevin (tʃe·vin). Forms: 5 **cheveyne**, 5–7 **chevyn, cheven**, (6 **chevion**), 6–7 **chevine**, (7 **chevern**), (8 **given**), 9 **chivin**, 6– **chevin.** [a. F. *chevin*, also *chevanne*, in OF. also *chevesne*, Swiss Rom. *chevenne* (Godef.): of uncertain derivation: see Littré.] A fish, the CHUB.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 613 *Strengula, quidam piscis*, a cheveyne. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* 28 The cheuyn is a stately fysshe: and his heed is a deynty morsell. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 913 Cheuyns, *chieuennes.* 1583 PLAT *Divers New Exper.* (1594) 4 For the cheven you must make your baites as big as cherrie stones. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. (1748) 371. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 59 Have you no other way to catch a chevin or chub? 1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 274 Chevins and Millers thumbs, are a kind of jolt-headed Gudgeons. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Standing Water*, They put into these Pools store of Chevins. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* i. (1864) 53 A shoal of white chivin. 1887 BURNAND *Incompl. Angler* 44 The Pike..Is worth a dozen cheven.

† Che·ving, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CHEVE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CHEVE. Ending, success, fortune: *ill, evil ch(i)eving*, ill success, bad luck.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 2 The people blesseth hym with evyll chevynge. 1530 PALSGR. 709 God sende you yvell chevyng, whiche is a maner of cursing. 1596 HARINGTON

Ulysses upon Ajax, You haue vsde a Doctour farre worse, and therfore look for ill chieving.

Cheviot (tʃĭ·vĭət, tʃe·v-). [Name of the mountain range on the borders of England and Scotland.]

1. *Cheviot sheep*, in plural often *Cheviots*: a hardy breed of short-wooled sheep, thriving on the Cheviot Hills and in mountainous districts, and valued on account of their heavy carcases and fine thick-set wool, *Cheviot wool*.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* ii, Highland cattle and Cheviot sheep. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 359/1 The Cheviots .. differ essentially from both the black and the dun-faced breeds by which they are surrounded, but neither history nor tradition has given the slightest clue to their origin. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* II. 5 (Hoppe) Jack's sheep .. the Cheviots that he was so proud of.

2. A cloth made from Cheviot wool.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 696/2 Cheviots and Vicunas are being employed for many autumn gowns. 1887 *Daily News* 4 July 4/3 Worsteds, diagonals, twills, and cheviots.

† **Che·visance** [1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **chevisans, chevicaunce, chewisance, chefesaunce, chyvesaunce, chevyssauns,** 4–5 **chevissaunce, -ance,** 4–6 **chevysaunce, -ance, chevesance, -aunce,** 4–7, 9 **chevisaunce, -ance,** 5 (**cheysaunce, chevysshaunce**), **chevesauns, chevyshaunce, -ance,** (7 **chevisancie**). [a. OF. *chevisance, chevissance*, f. *chevissant*, pr. pple. of *chevir*: see Chevise *v.*]

I. **1.** A bringing to an end or issue; issue, end.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 105 Whan Henry herd telle þis of þat gode cheuysance. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 248 (Harl. MS.) Shamide that he ne wiste what chevisaunce he myght make.

2. Furtherance; help, assistance rendered.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6978 (Götts.) Na folk þaim miht widstand .. Quilis þai wid þaim had goddes cheuisans. *a* 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4911 Yf a man .. Of his gode yeve you a gode substaunce, Kunneth hym thanke of his goode chevysaunce.

3. Resource, remedy, means of helping or extricating oneself, shift; also, expedient, device, shiftiness.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 181 If þe Soudan ros opon Philip of France, & I wer þan in clos withouten cheuisance. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 16 þauh he .. can no betere cheuesaunce, Neode nymeþ hym a-non vnder his maynpryse. 1440 *Protest Dk. Gloucester* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X. 766 Yf .. my said Lord can find noon other meen or chevesaunce to keep ony part. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* iv. iii, Eche daye they made wyttye cheuesaunce, To helpe them selfe at their necessitee. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* (1885) 104 The foreste is soo grete, that they shall fynde some cheuysaunce. 1530 Palsgr. 267/1 Schyfte, chevesaunce, *cheuesance*. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 406 Hir craftie chevesaunce tooke none effect in Brytayne. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 39 Violated by *Leger du main*, or chevisance of wit.

4. Contribution to the supply of any want; provision; supply.

1388 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 382 What chefesaunce & costis þe clergi makiþ. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 67 There was then neither such number of Altars, nor such cheuisance of Masses, as hath beene sithence.

5. Provision of what is wanted for life; *concr.* provisions, substance.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 402 He gat schippyne gud plente, And wictalis in gret aboundance: Sa maid he nobill chewisance. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.*, *Phillis*, Hys wyse folke conseyle han hym yeven .. To .. make in that londe somme chevissaunce, And kepen hym fro woo. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 169 Thus moste rude ware be in here chevesaunce. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 29 The store-house of Sunnes cheuisance.. Oceanus. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* xxiii. iii. 221 A strong towne of defence, and for rich chevisance and quicke traffique a most delectable place. 1611 Cotgr., *Bien*, wealth, substance, chevisance, riches, possessions.

6. Booty.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1390 Tas yow þere my cheuicaunce, I cheued no more. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 332 As a thefe maketh his chevesance And robbeth mennes goodes about. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2264 When we with Magnyfycence goodys made chevysaunce. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* xii, For him they might not slee whom they wolde, and make what cheuysaunce they lusted. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 149 [They] carried their pillage..to places of safety .. and full of gladnesse for their chevisance, did then come again to fetch more.

II. *spec.* The providing or raising of funds:

7. Regarded as the action of the borrower: Raising of money by some expedient, *esp.* on some surety or pledge; borrowing. *To make a chevisance*: to contract a loan; to pledge or pawn anything for ready money.

c 1386 Chaucer *Shipm. T.* 329 Chaffare is so dere, That nedes must he make a chevisance, For he was bonde in a recognisance, To payen twenty thousand sheldes anon. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 144 For he [Richd. I] purposed to go to the Holy Land, and must make chevesauns for mech money, he sent aftir the Kyng of Scottis. 1461 J. Paston *Lett.* 410 II. 41, I kowd make non othyr cheysaunce but I schuld a boruyed it of a strange man. 1474 *Ibid.* 745 III. 115 And as for the forte C. mark .. he wolde, rather than joperte sholde be, purvey it by weye off chevyshaunce at London, in so moche that .. he had for my sake leyde v. c. markes worthe of plate with Hewghe Fenne. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* xiii, The old Pope had none auctoryte to make anye soch cheuisaunce with St. Peters enheritaunce: he coude but haue the vse of it his lyfelonge.

b. Resource or shift to get money, way of 'raising the needful'. (Always in a bad sense.)

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. 243 A beggerys dowtere .. To cownterfete a jentylwoman..And yf mony lakke, this is the new chevesauns With here prevy plesawns to gett it of sum man. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) C iij, If he shame to begge ..Then turneth he to fraude and crafty cheuesaunce, Of all men borowing on suertie, othe or seale. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 Pream., Punyshment of Usurye ..and of other corrupte bargaynes, shiftes and chevisances. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 53 Pasturage was before tillage, or fishing or fowling, or any other predatory art or cheuisance.

c. Merchandise, gain (in a bad sense); esp. in *To make chevisance of*: to make merchandise, profit, or gain of.

1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xxi. 14 Then shalt thou let her go whither she wyll, and not to sell her, nor to make cheuesaunce of her. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 161 The parentes brought to niedinesse, vse there to make cheuisaunce of their doughters bodies. *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* cccxxix, And to commaund and haue the world at wyll Others for they mak of it chevisaunce. 1616 Bullokar, *Cheuisance*, merchandise, bargaining. 1623-6 so Cockeram.

8. Regarded as the action of the lender: The furnishing of funds, money-lending on security. Also, app. The lending of goods, etc., for profit; and sometimes, merely, Dealing for profit.

(Apparently commonly applied in 15–16th c. to some device by which the statutes against usury were evaded.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 249 Eschaunges and cheuesaunces With suche chaffare I dele. 138 . Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 88 Marchauntis by usure under colour of treuþe þat þei clepyn chevysaunce. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 283 So estately was he of governaunce, With his bargayns, and with his chevysaunce. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 252 þat chaffared with my chyuesaunce, cheuede selde after. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 33 Usury and Chevesaunce, increasith the Povertie of hym that borowyth. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 § 3 Ordyned..that all unlefull Chevysaunces and Usurye be dampned, and none to be used, upon payne of forfeyture of the Value of the Money or Goodez so chevysched or lent. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 5 Couenous and fraudulent Feoffements ..Conueyances, Bonds..to the overthrow of all true and plain dealing, bargaining and chevisance between man and man. *Ibid.* c. 7 (*Who is a Bankrupt*) Any .. Person .. using the Trade of Merchandize by way of Bargaining, Exchange, Rechange, Bartry, Chevisance or otherwise. 1588 J. Harvey *Disc.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) 146 Pitie, that any such knack of knauerie, or covenous chevisance.. should .. overthrow .. any well governed .. state. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 48 It is held to be simonie, and corrupt cheuisance, if any valuable consideration be giuen in such regard *pacto, vel facto*. [1641 *Termes de la Ley* 56. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxi.]

¶ Misused by Spenser and others after him, who have erroneously confounded the word with *chevance, chivalry, chevauchee*, etc.: Enterprise, performance; chivalrous enterprise or achievement; expedition on horseback; chivalry; prowess, etc.

(Spenser app. misunderstood some passage in Gower or other old writer: modern archaists have in turn misunderstood Spenser.)

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 92 They maken many a wrong cheuisaunce [*gloss.*, Cheuisaunce, sometime of Chaucer vsed for gaine: sometime of other for spoyle, or bootie, or enterprise, and sometime for chiefdome]. 1590 — *F. Q.* III. xi. 24 Shameful thing Yt were t' abandon noble chevisaunce For shewe of perill, without venturing. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* IV. lxxxi, Be it not pardie declar'd in France .. That we forsooke so faire a cheuisance, For doubt or feare that might from fight arise. 1612 *Pasquil's Night Cap* (1877) 109 None of more valour, might or cheuisance. 1624 Quarles *Div. Poems Sion's Sonn.* (1717) 377 Encreas'd in power, and high Chevisance Of Arms. 1849 Lytton *K. Arthur* VIII. xi, Frank were those times of trustful chevisaunce [*note*, chevisaunce, Spenser], And hearts when guileless open to a glance. *Ibid.* XII. CXCV, Stand forth..bold child of Christian Chevisaunce. 1882 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxxii, When the northern gods.. rode on their chevisance, they went down into the deep valleys singing magic songs.

Che·visance [2]. *Obs.* [prob. the same word as prec.] An old name of some flower, not identified: Dr. Prior has suggested the Wall-flower.

(The conjecture that this is 'evidently a misprint for *cherisance*', is baseless: there is no such word.)

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 143 The pretie Pawnce And the Chevisaunce Shall match with the fayre flowre Delice. *c* 1620 T. Robinson *M. Magd.* 317 The woody Primrose and the pretty Paunce; The Pinke, ye Daffodill and Cheuisance.

† **Che·visancer.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Chevisance *sb.*[1] 8 + -er.] A money-lender.

1598 Stow *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxii. 421/1 Also, if any Usurers or false Chevesancers be dwelling within this ward. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 302 If any false Chevesauncers, or extortioning, Usurers dwell within their Ward.

† **Che·visancing.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ing [1].] Money-lending; dealing for profit.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 99 If such a one now, through good husbandrye, cheuisauncing, lease monging, or perhaps miserable nigardnes shall rise up to a reunew.

† **Che·vise,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **chevesschen, chevese,** 4–5 **chevis**(e, 5 **-yche, -yss, -esshen, -isshe, -ice, cheveys.** [ME. *chevis-, chevish-*, a. F. *cheviss-* extended stem of *chevir, chevissant*, to bring to a head or end, finish, achieve, make an end of, carry out, succeed with, execute, manage, furnish, etc., f. *chef* (*chev-*) head.]

1. *trans.* To achieve, perform, accomplish.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8329 (Cott.) þat he ne it thoght to cheuis sua, Als þe angel brogh[t] him bodeword aa.

2. *intr.* To get on, speed, succeed.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 427 Gif that thai mycht cheviss [chewyss] swa .. That thai mycht vyn the vode agayn, His men, thai thoucht, thai suld nocht dreid. 14.. *Legenda Aurea* 64 b (in *Promp. Parv.*), And the nexte nyght after he departed in thabyte of a brother of Sympringham, and so cheuyssed yt he wente ouer see.

3. *intr.* (*refl.*) To come to an end or issue, come to terms *with*, get on *with*

1406 Occleve *Misrule* 101, I nat can with reason me chevice. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xi. 191 They sawe that they conde not cheuyshe with them by loue. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. xiv. (1495) 321 b, They bounde hym bothe handes and feet; for otherwyse coude they not cheuysshe with hym.

4. *refl.* To furnish, provide for, help, take care of (*oneself*), provide for one's sustenance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6409 (Cott.) 'Cheues þe,' he said, 'wit man an freck And ga fight a-pon amalec. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 72 Souereyn [of] him-self his soule for to ȝeme, And Cheuesschen him from charge. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* xiv, Alas! your honour and your emperise, Neigh ded for drede, ne can her not chevise. 1402 Occleve *Lett. of Cupid* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 65 O Woman! how shalt thou thyself chevice; Sith men of thee so mochil harm witness? 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* lxxxiii. 106 Rebecca loued best her sone Jacob..because he coude best cheuisshe hym selff, and was of good puruiaunce. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 3874 Had scho done weill Scho had ben maryt richly: Now lat her chewys her, fore thi.

b. To occupy oneself (*for* any one).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6427 He shal cheveys hym for me, For I trowe he can hampre thee.

5. *trans.* To provide, procure, obtain, earn.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 966 Ðof þow haue cheuesed þee a chylde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chevystyn or purveyn [*v.r.* chevyschen, cheuesshen], *provideo*. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 66 If I sawe..alle that I coude fine and cheuisshe perisshe in the..depnes of the see.

6. *trans.* To provide (funds), raise (money), borrow.

1455 Marg. Paston *Lett.* 260 I. 354 Wochesafe to chevesshe for her..xxti marke for to be payed to Mastre Ponyngs. 1469 Sir J. Paston *ibid.* 621 II. 374, I beseche you to sende me comfort with what money ye coude fynde the menys to get or chevysche uppon suerte sufficient. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 § 3 Forfeyture of the Value of the Money or Goodez so chevysched or lent.

b. *intr.*

1494 Fabyan VII. ccxxv. 253 Well I knowe he must cheuich for money to perfourme yt iourney.

‖ **Chevrette** (ʃəvre·t). [F. *chevrette* (= Pr. *cabreta*, It. *capretta*, dim. of *chèvre*, L. *capra* she-goat.]

† **1.** A machine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages. *Obs.*

1731–6 in Bailey. 1772 Simes *Mil. Guide.*

2. A thin kind of goat-skin leather used for gloves.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 37 Kid and chevrette leather ..is prepared in the dressing yards at Grenoble, Fontaine, and Ottignies, near Brussels. The supplies of .. chevrette, or young goat skins, for stouter gloves, from Saxony, Bavaria, and Bohemia. 1888 *The Lady* 25 Oct. 378 Tan, chevrette, and silk gloves.

Chevron (ʃe·vrən), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **cheffrounce, 6 chevorn, cheveroune, 7 cheverne, cheavern,** 5– **cheveron,** 6– **chevron.** [a. F. *chevron* rafter, chevron, circumflex accent (in Picard *caveron*, Pr. *cabrion*, Sp. *cabrio*, rafter, chevron):—L. type **capriōn-em* f. *caper* goat: Sp. has also *cabriol* in same sense:—L. *capreol-us*, dim. of *caper* goat, of which the pl. *capreoli* was applied to two pieces of wood inclined like rafters.]

1. A beam, or rafter; *esp.* in *pl.* the rafters or couples of the roof, which meet at an angle at the ridge.

(There is but little evidence of the actual use of this in Eng.)

[*c* 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (1887) 29 Quatuor cheverunis et omnia pertinentia in parietibus. 1331 *Literæ Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. 368, Xij. cheverones et ij postes de quercu.] 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Toug, Vn Chevron*, a Chevron, a rafter in the house that beareth vp the roofe. 1611 Cotgr., *Chevron*, a kid; a Chevron (of timber in building); a rafter or sparre. 1617 Minsheu, *Cheverons*. 1692 Coles, *Chevrons*, the strong rafters meeting at the house top. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 17 Its timber gable, and seven couples, or cheverons, of the roof.

b. (See quot.)

1762 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 240 Fish yards, cheverons, or other obstructions to navigation in the river.

2. *Her.* A charge or device on the escutcheon, consisting of a bar bent like two meeting rafters, thus, ⋀. *Chevron couped*: one which does not touch the sides of the escutcheon; *chevron in chief*: one which rises to the top of the field; *chevron rompee*: one with the upper part displaced, as if broken off.

1395 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 A keuerlet of red sendel ypouthered with Cheuerons. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B v b, The secunde pynyon is called cheffrounce, that is, a couple of sparis. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. v. (1660) 123 This Cheuron in Blazon is called Rompee, or rather Rompu. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1041/4 Stolen out of the Buttery and Butlers Chamber at New-Colledge in Oxford .. one large Silver Pot..and about eleven small ones, all markt with the Colledge Arms, viz. two Cheaverns between three Roses. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 235 The Chevron, a band bent at an angle (properly a right angle) .. represents the gable or roof of a house.

3. The same shape used in decorative art, etc.

1608 B. Jonson *Masque of Blackn.* (R.) The top thereof

was stuck with a chev'ron of lights. **1835** Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 208 The wings and tail are black .. the latter with a chevron of white. **1865** Lubbock *Preh. Times* vi. 169 Incised patterns in which the chevron or herring-bone constantly reappears. **1879** Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 816 These chamfers..enriched with chevrons of slight depth.

4. *esp.* A distinguishing mark or badge on the sleeve of non-commissioned officers, policemen, etc.

1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 363, I am ignorant to what purpose..5000 serjeants' chevrons..are to be applied. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 149 The Non-commissioned Officers ..are to wear Chevrons on each Arm. **1868** *Times* 3 Mar., Constables O'Brien and Mackay, who assisted in the arrest, received chevrons. **1884** Sir F. S. Roberts in *19th Cent.* June 1072 No reason why the chevron should not still be given..to mark certain periods of average good conduct.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chevron-cloth, -form, -pattern, -shaped* adj.; **chevron-bone**, the V-shaped bone branching from the vertebral column of some animals; **chevron-moulding**, an ornamental moulding of a zigzag pattern; **chevron-work** = prec. Also **chevron-wise** (**-ways**) *adv.*, in the manner of a chevron.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 569/1 The *chevron bones of the anterior portion of the tail. **1884** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 246/1 *Chevron cloth owes its name to the herring-bone weaving. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 138 The zigzag or *chevron moulding, which is generally used in great profusion. **1616** W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv, The Plow-man .. Throwes up the fruitful earth in ridged hils, Betweene whose *chevron forme he leaves a balke. **1854** Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 87 *Chevron-shaped coloured bands. **1610** Guillim *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 58 Two lines erected *Cheuronwaies. **1864** Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2. 274 A line set chevron-wise.

† **Che·vron,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also **cheveron.** [app. an error for Cheverel (but Cotgr. has '*chevron* kid'): *cheveron* in Old French was a stuff containing goat's hair. Sir W. Scott, in his use of the word, probably merely followed quot. 1754.] 'A glove' (Jamieson); app. meant for: Kid-glove.

1754 Sir J. Scott *Stagger. State of Sc. Statesm.* 50 (Jam.) Sir Gideon by chance letting his chevron fall to the ground, the king, altho' being both stiff and old, stooped down and gave him his glove. **1818** Scott *Hrt. Midl.* viii, A black pair o' cheverons! **1826** — *Woodst.* III. 200. **1828** — *F. M. Perth* v, I..am sorry for that poor lover who will never wear right-handed chevron again.

† **Che·vron,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Chevron *sb.*[1], or ad. F. *chevronner*, to adorn or charge with chevrons.] *trans.* To fit with chevrons or things arranged chevronwise; to make with a chevron pattern.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. I. vi. 92 You must sewe of cloutes incoled or cheverned and laye them upon the wounde. **1606** B. Jonson *Hymenæi* (R.) Whose nether parts, with their bases, were of watchet cloth of silver, chev'ron'd all over with lace. **1851-3** Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 227, (transl. Lib. Roll. 35 Hen. III) And cover the chamber..with shingle and chevron it [orig. *keveronari facias*].

Chevronel (ʃe·vrŏnel). *Her.* Also 6–8 **chevernel**(l, 7 **-onel**, 8 **chevronell**(e. [f. Chevron *sb.*[1] + -el [2] dim.] A bent bar on the escutcheon half the breadth of the chevron.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* 12 A Cheuernel containeth halfe the Cheuron. **1610** Guillim *Heraldry* II. vi. **1627** Drayton *Agincourt* 14 The men of Glostershire, In Gold three Bloudy Cheuernells doe bring. **1864** Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 191 A differenced shield of the De Clares which charges each chevronel with three *fleurs de lys*.

Che·vronelly, *a. Her.* [see -y [3].] Charged with or bearing chevronels.

1884 *N. & Q.* 9 Aug. 112/1, I have looked .. for any coat with two chevronels, and have only found instances of chevronelly of four and six.

Chevrony (ʃe·vrŏni), *a.* [ad. F. *chevronné*, pa. pple. of *chevronner* f. *chevron.*]

1. *Her.* Charged with chevrons.

1724 *Dict.* in *Guillim's Heraldry, Cheverony* (in French, *Chevronné*), signifies a Shield laid out into several equal Partitions, Chevron-wise.

2. *gen.* Formed of chevrons, zigzag.

1887 *Proc. Soc. Antig.* 24 Feb., A simple incised border with a chevrony pattern.

Chevrotain, -in (ʃe·vrotɛin, -tin). [a. F. *chevrotin* (*-ain*), dim. of OF. *chevrot*, itself orig. a dim. of *chèvre* she-goat.] The smaller species of Musk Deer, found in S. E. Asia and the adjacent islands.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. II. iii. 311 The chevrotin, or little Guinea deer..the least of all cloven-footed quadrupeds. **1847** Carpenter *Zool.* § 277 The true Musk-Deer inhabit.. central Asia .. The other Musk-Deer to which the general name of *Chevrotains* is given, are inhabitants of Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, and Southern India. **1880** A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 27 The Tragulidæ are small deer-like animals, known as chevrotains or mouse-deer. **1883** Mrs. Bishop *Sk. in Malay Penin.* in *Leisure H.* 85/1 The palandok or chevrotin, the hog deer..and the sambre, may not be far off.

Chevy, chivy (tʃe·vi, tʃi·vi), *sb.* Also **chivvy.** [This and the cognate verb are modern; and probably arise out of *Chevy chase*: see below.]

1. As a hunting cry.

c **1785** O'Keefe *Hunting Song*, '*Old Towler*', With a hey, ho, chivy Hark forward, hark forward, tantivy. **18..** Shairp in Knight *S. & Friends* 12 Then, with the music of the baying pack, All the old chivalries came floating back, And mingled with the chevy and the chime. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. x, When you are ready, I am..with a Hey Ho Chivey, and likewise with a Hark Forward, Tantivy.

2. A chase, pursuit, hunt.

a **1824** Capell Lofft *Self-Formation* (1837) I. 174 Running into a hare after a chevy of a full hour. **1842** S. Lover *Handy Andy* v. 48 The man .. made a chevy down the south side of Leicester Square, etc. **1860** J. C. Atkinson *Playhours* I Come out man and warm your blood with a chivy. **1862** H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 257 A stag hunt in full chevy. **1872** *Daily News* 3 Sept., With noisy chevies after the hares.

3. The game of prisoners' base.

1883 F. Anstey *Vice Versa* v, This particular sport 'chevy', commonly known as 'prisoners' base', being of a somewhat monotonous nature, and calling for no special skill on the part of the performers.

b. The set of players who are chased in this game.

1859 J. Payn *Foster Brothers* viii. 129 We were great at football; we were a most distinguished 'chevy'.

4. Chevy Chase: the scene of a famous Border skirmish, celebrated in a well-known ballad; hence, transferred, as in quots.

(Quot. 1665 refers possibly to a song of the name.)

1665 Locke *Letter* in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. iii. 113 He that could not .. make better music with a chevy-chase over a pot of smooth ale, deserved well to pay the reckoning and go away athirst. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chevy-chase*, a running pursuit. **1880** *West Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chevy-chace*, a great bustle or noise. 'What's all the Chevy-chace about?'

Chevy, chivy (tʃe·vi, tʃi·vi), *v.* Also **chevey, chivey, chivvy.** [See the sb.]

1. *trans.* To chase.

1830 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Chivy*, to chace, to run and career gaily, like boys in their sports. **1840** Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 50 The other side are to blame, if they do not, as we should say in the dragoons 'Chevy' them back again. **1873** G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xi. 85 We .. had been chevied by a diminutive black bull of exceedingly fierce aspect. **1883** *Daily News* 26 Feb. 2 Localities whence omnibuses and railways have chivied romance.

2. *intr.* To race, scamper.

1830 Forby [see 1]. **1863** J. C. Jeaffreson *Live it Down* II. 243 (Hoppe), I just caught sight of young Squire Turrett chiveying along as if the old 'un was behind him. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar., They [the hares] had .. 'chevied' over the moonlit open so securely, that they had almost forgotten to sleep with one eye open.

Hence **Chevied, chivied** *ppl. a.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1880 Blackmore *Eremа* (Hoppe) The very least child of all, too young as yet for chivying. **1886** N. Tirard in *19th Cent.*, The poor chivied outcast.

Chew (tʃiū), *v.* Forms: 1 **céowan**, 3 **cheowen, cheouwen, chewwenn** (*Orm.*), 3–5 **chewen**, 3–6 **chewe**, (4 **chyewe**, 5 **schewe**), 5– **chew.** See also variants Chaw, Chow. [OE. *céowan*, pa. t. *céaw, cuwon*, pa. pple. *cowen*, corresp. to OHG. *chiuwan, kiuwan*, pa. t. *kou, kūwun, gikūwan, kiuwan*:—OTeut. **kewwan.* The original strong pa. t. and pa. pple. appear not to have come down into ME.; an analogical pple. *chewen* occurs however in 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To crush, bruise, and grind to pulp, by the continued action of the molar teeth, with help of the tongue, cheeks, and saliva.

c **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* I. 510 (Bosw.) He het hine ceowan mid toþum his fingras. *Ibid.* I. 404 Hi cuwon heora girdlas, and gærs æton. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 80 Hwose cheouweð spices. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Miller's T.* 504 But first he cheweth greyn and lycoris, To smellen sweete. **1601** Cornwallyes *Ess.* (1632) xxiv, Barre some fellow from chewing a sticke. **1710** J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 175 It excites but a very small Sensation in those who chew the Wood. **1838** T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 803 No astringency is perceived when a piece of it is chewed. **1839** E. D. Clarke *Trav.* 102/1 To lead a very idle life .. chewing tobacco or opium. **1865** Livingstone *Zambesi* xix. 398 They frequently chew the branches for the bark and the sap alone.

b. In early times often equivalent to *gnaw.*

a **1000** *Soul's Address* 72 (Gr.) Þec sculun moldwyrmas ceowan. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Iuele wurmes mote þe chewe.

2. *esp.* To perform this operation upon (food), in preparation for swallowing it; to masticate. Sometimes, To eat with chewing, devour.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 199 Let hem chewe as þei and chide we not, susteres, For hit is a botless bale þe byte þat þei eten. **1450–1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 40 Bodely meate is not ryght profytable, but yf yt be wel chewyd. **1600** Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 102 Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancie. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 195 Pills..chewed, are for the most part cast up again without effect. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 349 These [teeth] also seem better adapted for tearing and chewing, than those of the cat kind. **1879** Froude *Cæsar* xv. 247, I am chewing what I have to swallow.

b. To masticate for another.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. ix. (1495) 195 The moder chewyth meete in her mouth and makyth it redy to the tothlees chylde that he may the easylyar swolowe the meete. **1552** [see Chewed]. **1713** Steele *Englishm.* No. 15. 101 Chew or cut it small, that the Lion may swallow it safely.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* in many applications:

a. by simile.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III. 140 Holy churche, and charite ȝe cheweþ and deuoureþ. *Ibid.* VII. 154 (MS. F), I spak no speche it swal so my breste þat I chewed it as a cowe þat code chewith ofte. **1597** Bacon *Ess. Studies* (Arb.) 8 Some bookes are to bee tasted, others to bee swallowed, and some few to bee chewed and disgested. **1696** Evelyn in Pepys *Corr.* 3 Dec., I have of late been chewing over some old stories.

b. in reference to spiritual food: To meditate on.

c **1200** Ormin 1241 Forr þe to ȝifenn bisne þatt te birrþ ummbeþennkenn a33 & chewwenn i þin heorrte Hu þu mihht cwemenn þin Drihhtin. *c* **1410** Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* (Sherard MS.) Gostly chewynge in þat manere the gospell of crist. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 174 The commaundementes of god, of the whiche we must fede dayly, and chewe them in our hertes, by ofte meditacyon.

c. in reference to counsels, opinions, statements, etc.: To consider or examine deliberately (as a process preliminary to swallowing and digesting them).

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 367/1 It is good .. to haue thinges well chewed, that we may the better digest them. **1626** Sir C. Cornwallis *Disc. Prince Henry* in *Harl. Misc.* (1641) III. 522 Counsels are to be chewed not swallowed. **1663** J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 397. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 560 Nor scrupulously chew or examine any thing.

d. in reference to plans, etc.: To meditate, devise or plan deliberately.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 56 Capitall crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested. **1682** Dryden *Duke of Guise* I. iii, If while alive, I cease to chew their ruin. **1718** Prior *To Mr. Harley* 285 He chews Revenge.

e. in reference to words: To take or retain in the mouth; to keep saying or mumbling over.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 5 Heauen in my mouth, As if I did but onely chew his name. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* xxxix, Her mother was startled when she put the question to her, and chewed it, and cursed her when she insisted upon the truth.

† **f.** *To chew to* (a person): (cf. 2 b); to reduce (anything) to a condition ready for another's use, to prepare (words, etc.) for another to utter. *Obs.*

1594 Carew tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1616) 156 Lawyers..if the cases which the law thrusteth into their mouth bee not squared and chewed to their hands, they are to seeke what to doe. **1641** Milton *Animadv.* ii. Wks. (1847) 60/1 A minister that can not be trusted to pray in his own words without being chewed to..should as little be trusted to preach.

4. *To chew the cud*: of certain quadrupeds, to bring back into the mouth and masticate the food which has been coarsely bruised and swallowed into a first stomach; to ruminate.

In OE. the simple *céowan* is so used; the Ayenb. has *eft-chyewe.*

c **1000** Ælfric *Lev.* xi. 3 Dæt hiġ eton þa nytenu þe hira clawe todælede beoþ and ceowaþ. Ne ete ȝe þa þing þe ceowaþ, and clawe ne todælaþ. *c* **1200** Ormin 1236 Oxe chewweþþ..Hiss cude. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1958 O beist has clouen fote in tua An chewand cude, ȝee ete o þaa. **1340** *Ayenb.* 86 Efterward me ssel þesne mete eft chyewe ase þe oxe þet gers þet he heþ vorzuelȝe. **1382** Wyclif *Lev.* xi. 3 Alle that han the clee dyuydid, and chewith kude. **1664** Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 16 Like so many Ginny-Pigs, munching and chewing the cud. **1834** M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 295 The cattle .. stood listlessly chewing their cuds.

b. *fig.* To 'ruminate'.

1382 Wyclif *Hosea* vii. 14 Thei chewiden cud vpon whete, and wyne, and departiden fro me. **1547** *Homilies* I. *Exhort. Holy Script.* II. (1859) 15 Let vs ruminate, and (as it were) chewe the cudde that wee maye haue the sweete iewse ..& consolation of them. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. iii, Having left her a little while to chew the cud, if I may use that expression, on these first tidings. **1768** Smollett *Humph. Cl.* let. 15 July, To chew the cud of reflection. **1829** Southey *O. Newman* vii, And in all outward patience chew the while The cud of bitter thoughts. **1876** Maxwell in *Life* xiv. **1880** Miss Broughton *Sec. Thoughts* I. I. xii. 196 She is dismally chewing the cud of sour reflection.

† **5.** To worry with reproaches, etc.; 'to jaw' (Cockayne). *Obs. rare.*

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 31 Chit te & cheoweð þe & schent te schomeliche.

6. *intr.* To perform the action described in 1, 2; to exercise the jaws and teeth (*on, upon* anything); to bite, champ.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 46 Ac of þese metes þis maister myghte not wel chewe. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* II. ci. 287 The same chewen upon maketh one to avoyde much flegme. **1596** Shaks. I *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 26 The veriest Varlet that euer chewed with a Tooth. **1608** *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii. 199 That mortgage sits like a snaffle upon mine inheritance and makes me chew upon iron. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 288 The cartilaginous parts of the fore-flippers were passed round to be chewed upon.

7. *fig.* To exercise the mind, meditate, ruminate *upon, on,* occas. *at.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 351, I haue more desire to chew vpon melancholy, then to dispute vpon Magicke. **1601** Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 171. **1649** Selden *Laws Eng.* II. viii. (1739) 49, I shall only leave the Reader to chew upon the point. **1732** Pope *Ep. Cobham* 244 Old Politicians chew on Wisdom past And blunder on in Bus'ness to the last. **1823** Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. vi. (1865) 271 To chew upon his new-blown dignities. **1883** Mark Twain *Mississippi* liii, When you come to .. chew at it and think it over.

8. *To chew up*: to demolish. Cf. Chaw *v.* 3.

1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 391, I felt as if I could chew him right up.

Chew (tʃiū), *sb.* [f. prec. vb. The 12th c. *icheu* may go back to an OE. **ġeceowu.*]

1. The action of the verb Chew.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ofte mid wurmene icheu. *Ibid.* 123 Hwile wurmene cheu and fele oðre þe ich telle ne mai. **1878** L. P. Meredith *Teeth* 217 After every smoke or chew, brush the teeth thoroughly.

† **2.** ? 'Jawing', reproach. *Obs.*

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Chest and chew and twifold speche and ilch fliting of worde.

3. That which is chewed or for chewing; *spec.* a quid (of tobacco).

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6387/2 Commonly has a Chew of Tobacco in his under Lip. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxii, One of the sailors .. put a large chew of tobacco in his mouth. 1887 M. ROBERTS *West. Avernus* xx, The floors..covered with saliva, old chews, and tobacco ash.

Chewa·llop, *adv. vulgar.* U.S. [Cf. WALLOP.] 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.*(1862) 368, I was on the edge of a wharf, and only one step more was over head and ears chewallop in the water.

Chewalrie, -ry, etc. obs. ff. of CHIVALRY.

Chewed (tʃi·ūd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHEW *v.* + -ED[1].] Bruised and reduced between the teeth, masticated. 1552 HULOET, *Chewed meate*..is the meate whiche a nource cheweth. 1611 COTGR., *Maschè*, chowed meat, such as Nurses giue vnto their children. 1745 SWIFT *Direct. to Servants, Footman*, A bit of dirty chewed paper.

Chewen, *ppl. a. Obs.* = prec. : see CHEW *v.* 6.

Chewer (tʃi·ūi·əɹ). [f. CHEW *v.* + -ER[1].] One that chews; *spec.* that habitually chews tobacco. 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. S. Martins* 6 The religious chewer of such a cudde. 1832 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 90 A hairy Savage and chewer of acorns. 1871 NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 45 To enlighten smokers and chewers upon this.

† Chew·et.[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **chewette, chawette,** 6 **chuette,** 7 **chuet**(t, **chewit.** [Derivation uncertain: it can hardly be referred to CHEW *v.*]

A dish made of various kinds of meat or fish, chopped fine, mixed with spices and fruits, and baked, fried, or boiled. Later also *chewet-pie.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Chewetes on fysshe day. Chewetes on flesshe daye. *c* 1430 *15th c. Cookery. Bks.* 48 Chawettys. Take buttys of Vele, etc. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 55 To mak chewettes of beef tak beef and cutt it smalle, etc. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* II. 556 Servinge ther god, ther belly With chuettes and with gelly. 1594 *Huswifes Handm. Kitchin* 39 Make two Chewets as you would make two Tarts. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 81 A chewet Pye. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) 14 Chuetts, which are likewise minced meat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii, Chewit, or small Pie: minced or otherwise.

† Chew·et.[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *chouette* 'a chough, cadesse, daw, jackdaw' (Cotgr.).]

A chough: applied to a chatterer, prater. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 Chatting to chiding is not woorth a chuet. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 29 Peace, Chewet, peace.

Chewing (tʃi·ūiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHEW *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. to CHEW; mastication. Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Sup pl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 179 *Ruminatio,* ciwung, *uel* edroc, *uel* aceocung. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Vorzuelȝe wyþoute chewynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chewynge of metys or oþyr þynngys, *masticacio.* 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* E iij a, You can sup of a coole cup of Sacke without any chewing. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. (1851) 428 If the kingdom shall tast nothing but after his chewing, what does he make of the kingdom, but a great baby. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 21 [In] chewing..there is a complicated concurrence of movements of the jaw, the tongue, and the cheeks.

† **b.** used as = Tasting. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17018 Hering, sight, smelling and fele, cheuing er wittes five.

2. The action of champing and squeezing any substance between the teeth, without reducing it to pulp, or intending to swallow it; *esp.* the habitual practice of so operating upon a quid of tobacco for the sake of the juice. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 131 The habit of chewing. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 78/1 The prevalence of those two odious practices of chewing and expectorating. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., Chewing is rapidly going out of fashion, but the quid has still a few votaries left.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as **chewing-ball** (see quot.); **chewing-gum** (U. S.), the hardened secretion of the spruce-tree, or other insoluble substance, chewed, after the manner of tobacco, by boys and girls. 1708-15 KERSEY, *Chewing-balls,* little Balls made of several sorts of Druggs, to be chew'd by Horses, in order to recover their Appetite. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1871 MARK TWAIN *Sketches* (Hoppe) Your little brother's 'chawing gum'. 1882 *Chicago Advance* 6 Apr. 219 They are the 'chewing-gum of literature, offering neither savor nor nutriment, only subserving the mechanical process of mastication'. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 16 Nov., Petroleum [is used]..to make the substance known as 'chewing-gum'.

Chew·ing, *ppl. a.* That chews; ruminating. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 540 By then the chewing flocks Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb.

Chewink, var. of CHEEWINK.

Chewre, obs. or dial. f. CHARE *sb.*[1], *v.*

Chew-stick = CHAW-STICK. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Chew-stick,* the branches and sticks of *Gouania Domingensis,* used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice.

Chewyele, var. CHAVEL, obs. form of JOWL.

Chewys, -ance, etc.: see CHEVISE, -ANCE, etc.

Cheyer, Cheyne, obs. ff. CHAIR, CHAIN.

† Chey·ney. *Obs.* Also 7 **cheney, cheany,** 8 **cheny.** [The same as *cheney,* variant of CHINA (rather its Persian form *chīnī*); see CHINA II. Cf. Littré, *Chiné; étoffes chinées,* f. *chiner* (with weavers) to give different colours to the threads of the warp, and arrange these so as to produce a pattern; It. 'far i drappi alla Chinese'.] A sort of worsted or woollen stuff.

[1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 The Bannyans..sell Callicoes, Cheney Sattins, Cheney ware.] 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 161 Colchester Bayes .. Cheanyes, and some other sorts of Norwich Stuffs. *c* 1680 POLEXFEN in *Coll. Poems* 205 In stead of our Stuff, Serges, Cheyneys, and other Goods. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3701/4 All sorts of Mercery Goods, viz. Bristol Stuffs, Toys..Shaloons..Silk Shags, Chenies..will be sold by Auction. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 107 Every airy woof, cheyney and baize and serge.. and all the countless list Of woollen webs.

In some passages it is associated with *Philip and Cheny* (also *Philip, Hob,* and *Cheny*): a phrase found from 16th c. in the sense of 'Dick, Tom, and Harry'; see PHILIP.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FLET. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* II. i, 'Twill put a lady scarce in Philip and cheyney, With three small bugle laces, like a chambermaid. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. 64 No cloth of siluer, gold or tissue here, Philip and Cheiny neuer would appeare Within our bounds. 1650 *Will of Brooke* (Somerset Ho.) My red bed of Phillipp & China.

‖ **Chia.** An early form of the word TEA. Cf. CHA. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 216 Water mixt with a certaine precious powder which they [the Japanese] use, they account a daintie beverage: they call it Chia. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. xviii. 437 They offer him 'Chia' to drinke. *Ibid.* V. xv. 524.

Chian (kəi·ăn), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **Chyan.** [f. L. *Chī-us* adj. (a. Gr. Χῖος adj., f. Χίος Chios) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the island of Chios (now Scio) in the Ægean Sea, anciently famed for its wine. *Chian earth* (*Chia terra*): an earth obtained from Chios, formerly used as an astringent and a cosmetic. Absolutely, *Chian,* an inhabitant of Chios; also short for *Chian wine.* 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ix. 68 Let them have Chyan from Greece .. Vsquebath from Ireland. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 945 The Chian and the Lesbian Grape. 18.. MRS. BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* vii, Go—let others praise the Chian!

Chian, obs. f. CAYENNE.

Chiarlatan, obs. f. CHARLATAN.

Chiaroscu·rist. [f. prec. + -IST.] An artist in chiaroscuro; a painter distinguished for his chiaroscuro. Also *attrib.*

1784-98 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 182 Practice adopted by the great chiaroscurists. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. 159 The chiaroscurists must leave much indeterminate in mystery, or invisible in gloom. 1871 *Athenæum* Mar. No. 2262. 280 The object of the chiaroscurist school is to get sunshine and warmth without colour. 1887 *Ibid.* 15 Jan. 102/1 Correggio was the only first-class colourist and chiaroscurist from whom Van Dyck learned nothing.

‖ **Chiaroscuro** (kyā·rɒskū·rō). Also 7-9 **chiar-oscuro,** 8-9 **chiaro-oscuro.** (Incorrectly 7-9 **chiaro-scuro, chiaro scuro.**) [It.; f. *chiaro* (:—L. *clārus*) clear, bright + *oscuro* (:—L. *obscūrus*) dark; thence F. *clair-obscur.*]

† **1.** The style of pictorial art in which only the light and shade, and not the various colours, are represented; black-and-white, or dark brown and white. ? *Obs.*

1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Expl. Terms s.v., It is taken in two Senses .. Painting in Chiaro-Scuro is meant, when there are only two Colours employed. *Ibid.* 163, I have a Head of his in Chiaro Scuro. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 2 The Witnesses before stood in naked and unfinish'd Lines, in Chiar-oscuro, as the Italians call it. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 119 Two pictures in chiaro scuro. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. V*, III. vi. 81 The paintings of Vandyke for the edifice of Inigo Jones exist only in a sketch in chiaroscuro.

b. A sketch in black and white; also *fig.* 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 4 To print off this Chiaro oscuro of my mind.

2. The treatment or disposition of the light and shade, or brighter and darker masses, in a picture. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Expl. Terms, *Chiaro-Scuro*..Secondly..is taken for the disposing of the Lights and Shadows Skilfully; as when we say, A Painter understands well the Chiaro-Scuro. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* let. 19 May, His management of the *chiaro oscuro,* or light and shadow .. is altogether wonderful. 1807 J. OPIE *Lect. on Art* iii. (1848) 295 'Chiaroscuro' includes not only light and shadow as it affects each separate part, but the proper division and distribution of the whole surface of a picture into bright or dark masses, whether the darkness be produced by shadow, or by the proper colour of..the objects represented. 1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 661 Their colour is superb, their chiaroscuro masterly and subtle.

b. *transf.* The effect of light and shade in nature, e.g. in a landscape. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 1 Hills, dusky in the after-sunset chiaroscuro of a fine summer evening.

3. *fig.* Used of poetic or literary treatment, criticism, mental complexion, etc., in various obvious senses, as mingled 'clearness and obscurity', 'cheerfulness and gloom', 'praise and blame,' etc. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* xi. (1870) 54 The portentous massiness of the forms, the splendid chiaro-oscuro, and shadowy horror. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. (1858) 113 Our Professor .. involves himself, now more than ever, in eye-bewildering *chiaroscuro.* 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 164, I delight in the bright and the cheerful..Now, these new people have no notion of chiaroscuro. They are all oscuro. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 1 Writers..left to the chiaroscuro of the candid friend or the monochrome of undiscriminating reverence.

4. A method of producing wood-engravings. 1758 *Month. Rev.* 348 An improved method .. of printing in chiaro oscuro. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Chiaro-oscuro,* a system of printing by successive blocks of wood which carry respectively the outlines, lighter and darker shades, etc. Practised in Germany and Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

5. *attrib.* **a.** *lit.* **b.** *fig.* Partly revealed and partly veiled. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1849) 227 The shading of these chiar-oscuro pictures. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. v, The singular chiaroscuro manner of procedure .. which his anonymous..thunderings in the *Times* necessitated in him. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. vii, Toward them he held only a chiaroscuro parentage. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. 158 The Greek or chiaroscuro school.

Chi·asm. Anglicized f. CHIASMA, CHIASMUS. 1870 LIGHTFOOT *Ep. Philipp.* (1885) 89 The order of the clauses is reversed by the figure called chiasm.

‖ **Chiasma** (kəiæ·zmă). *Anat.* Also **chiasm.** [mod. L., a. Gr. χίασμα arrangement of two lines (sticks, etc.) crossed like the letter X (χῖ), decussation; χιάζ-ειν to mark with or like a *chī* (X, χ).] Intercrossing or decussation. *Optic chiasma*: the crossing or decussation of the fibres of the optic nerves at the base of the brain; the optic commissure. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 769/1 The existence of a chiasma is not general throughout the animal series. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 387 This decussation of fibres is called the optic commissure or chiasma. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 104 In Palæichthyes the two nerves are fused together, immediately after their origin, into a chiasma.

Chiasmal (kəiæ·zmăl), *a.* [f. CHIASMA or CHIASMUS or their Gr. originals + -AL.] Of the nature of chiasm or decussation. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 292 The chiasmal interpositions which characterise this mineral.

‖ **Chiasmus** (kəiæ·zmŭs). *Gram.* [mod.L., a. Gr. χιασμός crossing, diagonal arrangement, esp. of clauses of a sentence, f. χιάζ-ειν; see prec.] A grammatical figure by which the order of words in one of two parallel clauses is inverted in the other. 1871 A. S. WILKINS *Cicero agst. Cat.* 138 *note, Frequentia sustentatur, alitur otio.* This is a good instance of the.. figure called chiasmus..in which the order of words in the first clause is inverted in the second.

Chiastic (kəiæ·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. χιαστ-ός arranged diagonally, χιαστί crosswise (see prec.) + -IC.] Characterized by chiasmus. 1868 tr. *Delitzsch's Comm. Hebrews* I. 225 They rightly regard the structure of vers. 1-10 as chiastic.

Chiastolite (kəiæ·stŏləit). Also **-lith, -lithe.** [named in 1800 from Gr. χιαστός arranged crosswise (see CHIASMA) + -LITE.]

A variety of Andalusite, a transverse section of which often exhibits the figure of a cross. [1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 547 Karsten, on account of the resemblance of its surface to the letter X, has denominated it Chiastolith.] 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 106 A recent discovery, chiastolite or hollow spar. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* viii. 162 Chiastolite .. occurring in long slender prisms, which cross and lie over each other in the masses of slate like the Greek letter χ.

Comb., as *chiastolite-slate* (see quot. 1855). 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. (1867) 146 Fine, glossy, chiastolite slates. 1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxxv. (ed. 5) Chiastolite-slate..includes numerous crystals of Chiastolite: in considerable thickness in Cumberland.

Chia·stre. *Surg.* [a. F. *chiastre,* f. Gr. type **χίαστρον* crossing appliance, f. χιάζειν to cross.] 'A double-headed roller for securing the compress over the wound when the temporal artery has been opened' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **Chiaus** (tʃaus, tʃauʃ). Forms: 6-7 **chaus,** 7 **chiause, chiaouse,** 7-8 **chiaush,** 8 **chiauss,** 7-9 **chiaus, chiaux, chiaoux;** 9 **choush.** [An imperfect adaptation of Turkish چاوش *chāush* (in Pers. *chāwush*) messenger, herald, lictor, sergeant.

The proper 16-17th c. representation of this word would have been *chaush* (tʃauʃ), but app. the nearest approaches made to this were *chaus* (whence CHOUSE, q.v.) and *chiaush*; the faults of both forms are combined in the prevailing form *chiaus.* The erroneous spelling with *chi-* seems to be borrowed from Fr., where the better 16th c. *chaoux* has been superseded by *chiaoux* (occasionally also followed by English writers). The more accurate spelling in modern French is *chaouch* (see Littré) and in English CHOUSH.]

A Turkish messenger, sergeant, or lictor. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 168 Our Ambassador sate downe ..and the Chaus stood before him. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii. (1616) 611 What doe you thinke of me, That I am a Chiause?..doe you thinke I am a Turke? 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. iv, There's your beglerbeg, or .. your chiaus. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 18 This Chaus .. made no answer. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 18 The Chiaush Bashaw ..and many other Chiaushes .. which are imployed in Ambassies, or in ordinary messages. 1666 *Oxford Gaz.* No. 57/3 Several Chiauses..have been returned with contempt ..with their Noses and Ears cut off. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 134 A Turkish Chiaux present in the Polish Court. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckeley* II. 115 Tekeli receiv'd a Chiaous from the Grand Seignior. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 286 Headed by a chiaush, or the messenger of the aga. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) V. liii. 246 Chiauss, Dragoman, Domestic. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 570 The Chiaus spake, and as he said, A bullet whistled o'er his head. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 221 They bribed the chiaoux.

Chiaus, *v.* : see CHOUSE.

† **Chibe.** *Obs.* Perhaps a variant of CHIVE[1]; but possibly representing OE. *cipe* 'onion' and (?) 'shalot, scallion', the normal modern repr. of which would be *chipe*. Cf. also Sc. *ciba*, *sybo*, 'onion'.

[*a* 700 *Erf Gl.* 286 *Caepa*, cipae. *c* 725 *Corpus Gl.* 448 *Cepa* ynnilæc, cipe. *a* 1100 *Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 296 *Ascolonia* cipe.] 1691 NICHOLSON *Gloss. Northanhymb.* in RAY *N. C. Words* 140 A Chibe, *Cepa*, AS. Cipe.

† **Chibol** (tʃi·bəl). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **chibolle**, (**chyball**), 4–7 **chibole**, (5 **chebolle**, 5–6 **chybolle**), 6 **chiboll**, (**chibal**, **chibboll**, **chebol(e**, **cheboule**), 6–7 **chibol**, (7 **chibbal**), 7–8 **chibbol**, (8 **chiboul**, 9 *dial.* **jibbole**, **chipple**). See also CIBOULE, SYBOW. [a. **chiboule*, a northern Fr. form = central F. *ciboule*, in same sense, cognate with Sp. *cebolla*, Pg. *cebola*, It. *cipolla* onion :—L. *cē-*, *cæpulla* onion-bed, f. *cēpa*, *cæpa* onion.]

1. A species of Allium (*A. fistulosum*), known also as Stone Leek, Rock Onion, and Welsh Onion, in appearance intermediate between the onion and the leek. Now little cultivated in Britain.

(This application of the name has been certain since the 16th c.; in earlier times, as now in popular use, other species or forms of Allium may have been included.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 281 Chibolles [*v.r.* -is, chibols, chybolys] cherueles, and ripe chiries monye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IX. 311 Ac ich haue porett-plontes, perselye and scalones, Chiboles and chiruylles. *a* 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 105 Þe chyue and þe chollet, þe chibolle þe cheue. *a* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 427 Take..grene Chebolles, and hew hom small. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XV. 12 b, They muste eat no salades, garlyke, ramsons, onyons, chybolles, or Scalyons. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 203 The roote [of Dog's-tooth] is long and slender lyke to a Chebol. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. i. 168 God sent not the pleasaunt Manna..as long as theyr flower and chibals of Egypt lasted. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. vi, As for the Chibbol, it hath in maner no distinct head at all, but only a long neck, & therfore it runs in maner all to a green blade; the order is to cut and sheare it often in manner of porret or leeks. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 158 Quarter out a bed for Leekes and Cyves, and .. two other for Onions and Chiboles. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. (1650) 139 Scallions and Chibols are much of the nature of Onions. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Appetite*, Roasted Victuals season'd with Garlick, or Onions and Chibouls, Leeks. [1778 See CIBOULE.]

2. A young or spring onion with the green stalk attached (in which stage it is much like a chibol proper). Chiefly *dial.*

1848 BARNES *Poems Dorset Dialect* Gloss., *Gibbole*, a young onion. [*In a letter the author says*, Here [S. Dorset] it is *chipple*. In the vale of Blackmore I certainly heard it as a boy in the form *jibbole*.] 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Gloss.*, *Chibbole*, a young onion with the green stalk attached; a favourite addition to salad.

‖ **Chibouk, chibouque** (tʃibu·k). Also **chiboque, chibbouk.** [a. Turkish جبوق *chibūk*, lit. small stick, also tube of the pipe; the pipe itself. The spelling *chibouque* is French.] The long tobacco-pipe used by the Turks. Hence **Chibouk-chy, chibouquejee** [Turkish], pipe-bearer.

1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. ii, The long chibouque's dissolving cloud. 1839 J. STEPHEN *Trav. Turkey* 38/1, I..lolled half an hour on a divan, with chibouk and coffee. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* 17 He had only taken a preliminary puff of his chibouque. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* vii. 105 The long chibbook of the Turk. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* I. 10 The sponge-merchant smokes his long chibouk.

1834 MORIER *Ayesha* (1846) 66 The end of the room was crowded with chiboukchies or pipe-men. 1869 *Guardian* 17 Mar., The Prince and Princess started..with a following ..of chibouquejees, syces, guides, cavasses, dragomans.

‖ **Chic** (ʃik), *sb.* and *a. slang.* [F. *chic*, of uncertain origin; it has been variously referred to the German *schick* tact, skill, and viewed as an abbreviation of *chicane*: see Littré.]

A. *sb.* Artistic skill and dexterity; 'style', such as gives an air of superior excellence to a person or thing.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 321 The French have invented a slang word..and by the expression 'Chic' have designated a certain property, by which objects assert their undoubted superiority over all their counterfeits. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 178 She had no *chic*. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* I. 12 There is an air of chic and high tone about him. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 4/2 Her voice is sweet and her delivery artistic, but she is wanting in what the French call 'chic'—an untranslatable word, denoting an indispensable quality.

B. *adj.* [Not so used in F.] 'Stylish', in the best fashion and best of taste.

1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 14 What they term 'Fashionable Chic Note'. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 44 They are all chic, you know. 1887 *Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 The ladies of New York .. think no form of entertainment so *chic* as a luncheon party.

‖ **Chica**[1] (tʃi·kă). [App. the name in a lang. of the Orinoco.] A red pigment obtained from the *Bignonia Chica*, a native of Guiana and Colombia, used by some native tribes for painting the skin. (Also called *carajuru*.)

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 237 Chica is a red feculent substance obtained by boiling the leaves of Bignonia Chica in water. 1860 MAYNE REID *Odd People* 253. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ix. 308 His skin besmeared with annatto, chica, or some other copper-red colour.

Chica[2]: see CHICHA.

Chicane (ʃikē·n), *sb.* [a. F. *chicane*. F. *chicane*, *chicaner*, *chicanerie*, *chicaneur*, are unknown to the other Romanic langs. So far as the evidence goes, *chicanerie* is considerably older than *chicane*, which latter looks like a derivative of the verb. Littré and Devic think the French derived from med. Gr. τζυκανίζ-ειν, var. of τζουκανίζ-ειν to play golf or polo (whence τζουκάνισμα the game, and τζουκανιστήριον a place for playing it, cited from Theophanas A.D. 817, by Sophocles); app. f. Pers. *chaugān* the crooked stick used in polo. But evidence actually connecting the French with the Gr. word appears not to be known.]

1. = CHICANERY 1.

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* Wks. IX. 176 Civil law .. concerns not the chicane of private cases, but the affairs..of civilized nations in general. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 5 With Impertinence, Insincerity, and Chicane. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 28 Chicane in furs, and Casuistry in lawn. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. v. 446 All the subtleties and chicane which the court of Rome can so dexterously employ to protract or defeat any cause. 1807 JEBB *Corr.* I. 350 That church .. tried everything that chicane and bribery could do, to gain her. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 56 The whole commerce was a mass of fraud and chicane.

2. (with *pl.*) A particular instance of chicanery; a subterfuge, petty trick, quibble. *Obs.*

1676 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 369 Sir Lyonell Jenkins told me .. of a Chicane made him by Monsieur Beverning upon the Point of first Visit. 1678 — *ibid.* II. 503 A Chicane about Words, whether the French Declaration were in Form, or their Promise in Writing. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1723) II. 78 *Cleo.* There is a great Difference between that [natural] and artificial Courage. *Hor.* That's a Chicane I won't enter into. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 488 One who takes advantage of such chicanes, is not commonly regarded as an honest man.

Chicane (ʃikē·n), *v.* [a. F. *chicaner* 'to wrangle or pettifog it; to spoyle or perplex a cause with craftie and litigious pleading; also to write a verie fast hand' (Cotgr.).]

1. *intr.* To employ chicanery; to use subterfuges and tricks in litigation, or quibbles, cavils, shifts, and petty artifices in debate or action; to quibble, cavil.

a 1672 WREN in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 252 At the Treaty of the Isle of Wight, while they stood chicaning. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. III. xviii. 250 We ought not to chicane upon the Word Worship. 1748 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* II. 81 Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and chicane about the motives. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 360 The Courts chicane very much here. *a* 1797 WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, III. 116 Chicaning upon it rather than attacking it openly. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 604 Mr. Hastings..chicaning about the quality of the Rajah, or his dignity and rank. 1840 J. S. MILL *Diss. & Disc.* II. 168 Chicaning on texts instead of invoking principles.

2. *trans.* **a.** To quibble over, cavil at (a thing). **b.** To overreach by chicanery. **c.** To enter into litigation with (properly French). **d.** *To chicane away*: to get rid of by chicanery; so *to chicane* any one *into*, or *out of* a thing, etc.

1777 BURKE *Address to King* Wks. IX. 186 The very possibility of publick agency..has been evaded and chicaned away. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 408 Those who read..to understand and not to chicane it. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 359 Their ingenuity in having chicaned the landlords of the north. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XXI. vi. 125 By way of codicil, Austria agrees not to chicane him in regard to Anspach-Baireuth. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 31 She could not..chicane me into admitting the promise of marriage.

† **Chicanee·r.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *chicanier* adj. and sb. (in same sense).] = next.

1705 DE FOE *Dyet of Poland* 48 A Whoreing, Gameing, Swearing Chicaneer.

Chicaner (ʃikē·nəɹ). Forms: 7–8 **chicaneur**, 8 **chicanner**, 8– **chicaner.** [a. F. *chicaneur*, f. *chicaner* (see prec.); afterwards taken as f. CHICANE *v.* + -ER[1].]

One who practises chicanery; a pettifogging lawyer; a quibbler, caviller, shifty man.

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (ed. 6) 455 A Quarrelsom Plaintiff and Defendant, and a Brace of Chicaneurs. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Posth. Wks.* 16 To distinguish a logical Chicanner from a Man of Reason. 1742 NORTH *Ld. Guilford* II. 73 (D.) The knavish confederating officers, and other chicaneurs that belong to the court. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 288 All men are not courtiers or chicaners. 1869 *Public Opin.* 15 May (*article*) The Chicaner of the Exchequer.

Chicanery (ʃikē·nəɹi). Forms: 7 **chiquanerey**, **-ery**, **chicanrey**, **chicannery**, 7–8 **chicanry**, 7– **chicanery.** [a. F. *chicanerie*, in Littré the earliest exemplified member of the group, implying however the existence of the vb. *chicaner* and sb. *chicaneur* as its source: see -ERY. Formerly more completely anglicized as *chi·canry*.]

1. Legal trickery, pettifogging, abuse of legal forms; the use of subterfuge and trickery in debate or action; quibbling, sophistry, trickery.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Observ. State France* (1856) 241 All this chiquanerey, as they call it, is brought into France from Rome. 1665 EVELYN *Lett. Sir P. Wyche* 20 June, We have hardly any words that do so fully expresse the French *clinquant*, *naiveté*..*chicaneries*. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 151, I shall not advise this honourable House to use any chiquanery or pettiffoggery with this great representation of the kingdom. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 57 To do it with all the Tricks and Chicanery possible. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Chicanry*, is a trickish and guileful Practice of the Law. 1708 OZELL *Boileau's Lutrin* V. (1730) 53 That foul Monster, void of Ears and Eyes, Call'd Chicanry. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. ii. 14 It was..by the chicanery of the lawyers..carried against him. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* II. xii. The period of lord Danby's administration .. was full of chicanery and dissimulation on the King's side. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 8. Forty days wasted in useless chicanery.

b. as a personal quality.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* let. 26 June, He carried home with him all the knavish chicanery of the lowest pettifogger. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* III. xvi. 256 The artifice, chicanery and low cunning of a crafty and corrupt mind.

2. (with *pl.*) A dishonest artifice of law; a sophistry, quibble, subterfuge, trick.

1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 23 Pitifull Chicanneries and tricks of the Law. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 103 These letters ..full of chicaneries about trifles. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 227 Impatient of such chicaneries.

Chicaning (ʃikē·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHICANE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CHICANE; quibbling, cavilling.

1775 J. TUCKER *Letter to Burke* 32 An effectual Stop had been put to American Chicaning. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. X. V. 644 The Hof kriegsrath..make no end of chicaning to one's clear answers.

Chica·ning, *ppl. a.* That chicanes; quibbling. 1698 PRIOR in *Lett. Eminent Lit. Men* (Camden) 266 With chicaning answers. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. V. 37 A poor Chicaning Petty Fogger. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxxvi. 306 A chicaning law. 1836 DISRAELI *Lett. Runnymede* 79 Your chicaning colleagues.

Chich (tʃitʃ), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **chiche**, 6–7 **cich(e**; commonly in *pl.* 4 **chyches**, 5 **chitches**, 6–8 **ciches**, 4–9 **chiches.** [ME. *chiche*, a. OF. *chiche* (also *cice*, both 13th c. in Littré); also 16th c. *ciche*, a. F. *ciche* (16th c.): the French forms correspond to It. *cece*, Pr. *ceze* (also *cezer*) :—L. *cicer*, with same meaning.

The French name is in none of its forms an inherited word (the plant not being native, nor in early times grown in France proper), but must have been adopted from a language of the south. An allied plant, the Chicheling or CHICKLING Vetch, or Lesser Chick Pea, had in OF. a native name *ceire* :—L. *cicera*.]

The older name of the CHICK-PEA, the seed of *Cicer arietinum*. Sometimes also applied to the Lentil, *Ervum Lens*. (Now nearly *Obs.*)

a. in form *chich*.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xvii. 28 Fried chichis [Vulg. *frixum cicer*], and hony. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 15 Take chyches, and wry hem in ashes all nyȝt. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 857 The thridde among his wortes chitches soweth. 1547 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* I. xviii, Tullius Appius..had on his nose a marke like a chiche, which is a kinde of pulse, called cicer. 1658 J. ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1114 Broth of black Chiches. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 117 Chiches; there are three sorts, white, red, and black. 1808 COLEBROOKE *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 523 The tame Gayáls .. eat rice, mustard, chiches.

β. in form *cich*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Cicer* may be named in english Cich, or ciche pease, after the frenche tonge. 1551 — *Herbal* 107 Ciche hath the longest roote of any pulse. 1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cizerca*, ciches. 1597 GERARD *Herball* II. iv. 182 Seedes like unto tares, or wilde ciches. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 62 Ciches are both white and black. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Cich* or *Cich-pease*, a sort of pulse. *Cichlings*, petty Ciches.

† **Chich,** *v. Obs. rare.* [cf. CHICK *v.*[1]] *trans.* To call as a hen (her chickens).

c 1420 *Pallad.* I. 661 She .. clocketh hem, but when she fynt a corne, She chicheth hem and leith it hem before.

Chich, *sb., a., v.*, earlier f. CHINCH, niggard, etc.

‖ **Chicha** (tʃi·tʃă). Also **chichi, chichia,** and *erroneously* **chica.** [Native name in the lang. of Hayti (Oviedo, Brasseur de Bourbourg). Carried by the Spaniards to other countries of S. America.] A fermented liquor made from maize and other plants by the natives of South America.

1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) I. v. v. 263 When the Indian has once got the money, he spends it all in chicha [*note*, A kind of beer or ale made of maize and very intoxicating]. *Ibid.* I. v. vii. 288 Called chica. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 114 The beverages .. known by the name of chicha. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1873) 296 A plant .. called by the inhabitants Chepones .. I saw the Chilotans making chichi or cider with this fruit. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 48 They did not refuse .. to quaff the sparkling chicha from golden vases. 1854 DE BONELLI *Trav. Bolivia* II. 109 We now partook of some chichia.

Chich(e)ling, obs. f. CHICKLING.

Chiche-pea, obs. f. CHICK-PEA.

† **Chi·chevache.** *Obs.* [A perversion of *chichefache*, north. Fr. form of *chicheface*, *chinche-face* lit. 'thin-face', 'niggard-face', 'ugly face', 'une chimère dont ils font peur aux petits enfants' (see Godefroy). The perverted *chichevache* = 'ugly' or 'lean cow', is found only in Eng., and, so far as is known, first in Chaucer. (See Montaiglon, *Poésie franç.* 15e *et* 16e *siècles* (1855) II. 191.)] The proper name of a fabulous monster said to feed only on patient wives, and hence, from the scarcity of the diet, to be always lean and hungry. Cf. BYCORNE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1132 O noble wyuys ful of prudence Let noon humilite 3oure tunge nayille .. Lest Chicheuache [*v. r.* chichi-, chyche-, chychyuache] you swolwe in hire entrayle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chichevache & B.* in *Dodsley* (1780) XII, Chichevache etith wymmen goode.

Chichie, Chichisbee: see CHINCHY, CICISBEO.

Chick (tʃik), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **chike, chyke,** 5–6 **chyk,** 6 **chik,** (**cheke**), 6–7 **chicke,** 6– **chick.** [A shortened form of CHICKEN. Probably in its origin merely a phonetic development, the final *n* being (in some dialects) lost, as in the inflexion of nouns and verbs, and the resulting final *e* then disappearing in the ordinary way. A few examples of the intermediate *chicke* have come down; cf. also *lent* from *lenten*; *often, ofte, oft*; ME. *selden, selde, seld,* etc. *Chick* is now treated generally as a kind of diminutive of *chicken*; but in s.w. dialect, *chick* is singular, *chicken* plural; and it appears to be certain that there *chick, chicken,* are the worn-down forms of ME. *chike*(*n, chikene,* OE. *cicen, cicenu,* the result being to bring them apparently into the class of *ox, oxen,* and dial. *house, housen, vurze, vurzen.*]

1. A chicken; esp. a young chicken; sometimes, the young of any bird.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 541 Hir flesh tendre as is a chike. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. xix. in Ashm. (1652) 165 The substance of an Egg by nature ys wrought Into a Chyk. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 203 Two greate chykens, the one was a hen chik & the other a cock chyk. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 199 As the old cocke crowes so doeth the chick. 1707 SWIFT *Manner of Living* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 288 On rainy days alone I dine Upon a chick and pint of wine. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Feb. 142/2 The..courage which the hen exhibits when her chick is threatened with the foe.

2. *esp.* The young bird still in the egg or only just hatched.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. liii. (R.) By the twentie daie ye shall heare the chicke to peepe within the verie shell. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 13 What the Hen by Incubation or Hovering, is to the Egg or Chick. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ₱ 14 With how much Nicety and Attention does she [the Hen] help the Chick to break its Prison? 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. The Chick within the egg sets itself free by tapping with its bill .. against the shell.

3. *transf.* Applied to human offspring; = CHICKEN 2; *esp.* in alliteration with *child.* Sometimes as a term of endearment (see quot. 1610).

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2159 He is the fendes chike. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4332 He semeþ ful wel þe deuels chyke, y-sprong of þe pyt of helle. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. I. 318 My Ariel; chicke That is thy charge. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bremant,* Hee hath nor child nor chicke to care for. 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 104, I haue no wife, I haue no child, haue no chick. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., For Duke of Yorke* 8 And so dresse him up with love, As to be the chick of Jove. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 280 He .. had no chick or child to bless his house.

4. *Digby chick*: a small kind of dried herring.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 72 Samples of Yarmouth Golden Digby Chicks in tins hermetically sealed. 1887 *Daily News* 2 May 2/8 Digby chicks, *6d.* per bundle.

5. *Comb.*, as †*chick-master,* chicken-keeper; *chickpecked* (*nonce-wd.* after *hen-pecked*).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xiv. 322 The Chick-master [*pullarius*]..sendeth mee word that the birds feed right. 1880 J. B. HARWOOD *Young Ld. Penrith* I. iv. 49 Families in which..the old folks..sorely chickpecked, yield precedence to the young.

‖ **Chick, cheek,** *sb.*[2] *Anglo-Ind.* Also **check.** [Hindī *chik.*] 'A kind of screen-blind made of finely-split bamboo, laced with twine, and often painted on the outer side; hung or framed in doorways or windows' (Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 92 (Y.) Their Windows are usually folding doors, screened with Cheeks or latises. 1825 HEBER *Journ. India* (1844) I. 192 (Y.) The check of the tent. 1835 EMMA ROBERTS *Scenes Hindostan* 218 A curtain..of a sort of gauze-work, formed of bamboo split very fine, coloured green, and called *chick.* *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 46 Peeping through the check by which my dressing-room was screened from the verandah.

Chick (tʃik), *sb.*[3] *Anglo-Ind. colloq.* An abbreviation of *chickeen,* CHEQUEEN, the Venetian gold coin, long current on the shores of India, and there valued at four rupees.

1866 TREVELYAN *Dawk Bungalow* (Y.) Whenever master spends a chick, I keep back two rupees, Sir. 1875 *The Dilemma* x. (Y.) 'Can't do much harm by losing twenty chicks', observed the Colonel in Anglo-Indian argot. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, 'I'll bet you a chick'.

Chick, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* [Cf. CHICK *v.*[1] 2.] A tick.

1791 BURNS *Let. to Ainslie* (Globe) No. 236 Here must I sit .. slowly counting every chick of the clock.

†**Chick,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Imitative of sound.]

1. Of chickens: To chirp, cheep.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chykkyn', as hennys byrdys [1499 chycke, as henne byrdes], *pipio, pululo. Ibid.* Chykkynge, or wyppynge of yonge byrdys [*K. H.* chickyng or 3ippyng of bryddys], *pupulatus, pupulacio.*

2. *Sc.* To tick as a clock or watch. (Jamieson).

†**Chick,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **chykkyn,** 7 **check.** [Onomatopœic. Closely related to prec., but denoting the sudden action of breaking which the sound there expressed often accompanies: cf. CHIP in same sense.]

1. *intr.* To sprout, shoot, germinate; to 'chip'. Hence **Chi·cking** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chykkyn, as corne, or spyryn, or sp[r]owtyn', *pulilo. Ibid.* Chickyng, or spyryng of corne, *..germinacio, pululatus, pululacio.* 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chicked,* sprouted, begun to vegetate, as seed in the ground. 1830 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Chick,* to begin to germinate; as seeds in the earth, leaves from their buds, or barley on the couch in the malthouse.

2. To crack or burst as a seed does in sprouting; to split; to chap. Also *trans.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 15 Soone as they are peel'd we carry them into some house because the sunne shoulde not checke and rive them [willows]. *Ibid.* 104 That paste that is made of barley meale, cracketh and checketh. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 246 Put a little [Onion seed] into a Porrenger of water, and let it infuse upon the hot embers, and if it be good it will begin to Check and Speer. 1830 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Chick,* to crack, chap, chop, as the skin in frosty weather.

Chickabiddy (tʃi·kăbidi). [f. CHICK + BIDDY 2.] A nursery formation on *chick* or *chicken*; hence a term of endearment to young children.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Chickabiddy,* a chicken so called to, and by little children. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* XXIV, You will be aboard of my chickabiddies. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (1865) II. 183 Do you, sweet Rob? Do you truly, chickabiddy? 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. XX. (1888) 427 I'll leave it to the eldest chickabiddy. 1878 *G. Canterbury's Will* 223.

Chickadee (tʃi·kădī·). *U. S.* Also **chickadee.** [Named from its note.] The Black-cap Titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*) of N. America.

1854 THOREAU *Walden* IV. (1886) 124 The chickadee lisps amid the evergreens. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 615/1 We all know the lively black-capped chickadees.

Chick-a-diddle = CHICKABIDDY.

1826 SCOTT *Diary* 3 Oct., Lay a chick-a-diddle down with his bill upon it.

Chickaree (tʃi·kări·). *U. S.* [From its cry.] The larger American Red Squirrel.

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* 206 The larger red squirrel or chickaree, sometimes called the Hudson Bay squirrel. 1860 — *Lett.* (1865) 186 The jays scream, and the chickaree winds up his clock.

Chickeen(e, obs. form of CHEQUEEN.

Chi·ckell. A name of the WHEAT-EAR in Cornwall and Devon.

1802 in Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (ed. 1833). 1806 W. BOWLES *Banwell Hill* III. 525.

Chicken (tʃi·kĕn). Forms: 1 **cicen,** (**ciken, ciccen**), 2, 4–6 **chiken,** 4– **chicken.** (4 **chykin, chekon,** 4–5 **cheken,** 4–6 **chyken,** 5 **chykyn, -on, -ynge, chycon, checon, schecon, schekyn,** 5–6 **chekyn, chikyn,** 6 **cheekyne,** 6–7 **chickin,** 7 (?) **chikin, chicking.**) *Pl.* 1 **cicenu,** 2–3 **chikene,** 4 **chikenes, -ys, chiknes, -nys,** 5– **ens.** [OE. *cicen,* pl. *cicenu.* In the same sense Du. has *kieken, kuiken,* MDu. *kieken* (*kiekijn*), *kûken,* MLG. and LG. *küken,* MHG. *küchen*; whence Ger. *küchlein*; also ON. *kjúklingr* (Sw. *kjukling,* Da. *kylling*). The relations between these words are not clear; some think that OE. *cicen* represents an earlier **ctecen,* going back, with Du. *kieken,* to an OTeut. **kiukĭnō*^{n}, a dim. of **kiuk-* (cf. the ON.), an ablaut-form of **kuk-,* whence *cock.*

But an OE. *ctecen* ought to have given in ME. *chicken*; and the non-palatalization of the second *c* could be accounted for only by an OE. contraction **ciecnes, *ciecnu,* etc. at a date anterior to that of palatalization. But in all the OE. and early ME. examples the word remains full and uncontracted.]

1. The young of the domestic fowl; its flesh.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 37 Suæ henne somnigas cicceno hire. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* ibid., Swa henne somnaþ ciken hiræ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 132 *Pullus,* cicen. *Ibid.* 318 *Pullus,* cicen oððe brid, oððe fola. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 37 Swa seo henn hyre cicenu under hyre fyðeru ȝegaderað. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid. chikene. 1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* viii. 11 Aboute chykenys crowyng [Vulg. *circa pullorum cantum*]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 380 To boille the chiknes [*v. r.* chikenes, -ys] with the Marybones. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 144 As þe househennes .. cherichen her chekonys. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 799 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 170 Boyled Chykon or capon agreable. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 14 The cok that nothyng norissheth his chekens. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 He..cherysshetb vs, as the egle her byrdes, the brood hen her chekyns. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI,* III. i. 249 To guard the Chicken from a hungry Kyte. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 96 The superstitious observation..of the flying of vulturs, and the pecking of chickings. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xl. 159 At Cairo..they hatch Chickens in certain Ovens. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 93 ₱ 2 The company may..refresh themselves with cold tongue, chicken, and French rolls. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 226 The spring-chickens come to market.

†**b.** Extended to the young of any bird. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. XXVIII. 108 The brydde in the nest is the Holy Goste..the vij. chekenis ben the vij. werkes of mercy. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) IV, The [Turkey's] Chickens being hatched under a Henne, may be kept with the Hennes Chickens. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 470 These Halcions making their nests in the sea rocks or sands, wil sit their Egges & hatch forth their chickens. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 58 The Chickins or young ones of such Birds as build in my Trees.

c. *Chicken* sometimes occurs as a plural or collective. Still *dial.*, with CHICK as the singular.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV,* Wks. 1874 I. 5 So our children haue beene still like Chicken of the halfe kind. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 30 In Chicken and other Fowl. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 195 There pigs and chicken quarrel for a meal. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* IV, The chicken were her delight. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial., Chicken,* in Mid-Sussex used as the plural of chick.

2. *transf.* of human offspring: A child.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4182 The churles chekyne hade chaungyde his armes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 218. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vi. 82 A chicken of the same broode was Messalina. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. x. (Bohn) 498 Well! my chicken, said he..are you satisfied?

3. *fig.* A youthful person; one young and inexperienced. (*To be*) *no chicken*: no longer young.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 216 ₱ 2 You ought to consider you are now past a Chicken; this Humour, which was well enough in a Girl, is insufferable in one of your Motherly Character. 1720 SWIFT *Stella's Birth-day,* Pursue your trade of scandal-picking, Your hints that Stella is no chicken. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 25 Mar. XV. No. 12. 421 An infant at law? A mere chicken? 1877 E. WALFORD *Gt. Families* I. 170 He must have been well forward in years—or at all events, as they say, no chicken. 1880 SPENCER WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 43 [Michael Angelo Taylor, M.P.] calling himself on one occasion 'a mere chicken in the law', he was ever afterwards known as 'Chicken Taylor'.

b. Applied to one who is as timorous or defenceless as a chicken. Cf. CHICKEN-HEARTED.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iii. 42 Forthwith they flye Chickens, the way which they stopt [*Globe ed.* stoop'd] Eagles. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xix. (1821) 199 Not finding the Defendants to be Chikins, to be afraid of every cloud or kite. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. iii. 54 *Gib.* You assure me that Scrub is a Coward. *Bou.* A Chicken, as the saying is.

4. *Mother Cary's* (or *Carey's*) *chicken,* a name given by sailors to the Stormy Petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*): also (in *pl.*) applied to falling snow.

1767 CARTERET in Hawksworth *Voy.* (1773) I. 318 The peterels, to which sailors have given the name of Mother Carey's Chickens. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 189 All this comes from your croaking—you're a Mother Cary's chicken. 1864 *Athenæum* 558/2 'Mother Cary's Chickens', the sailors' slang for snow..' Mother Cary' being the *Mater cara*..of the Levantine sailors.

5. Short for CHICKEN-HAZARD.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec. 3/4 'Don't go; let's have a little chicken'.. A 'little chicken' does not mean a wing and a little weak white wine and water, but the rattling of certain ivory cubes in a little leather box.

6. *Proverbs.*

1579 GOSSON *Ephem.* 19a, I woulde not haue him to counte his Chickens so soone before they be hatcht. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. § 33. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 923 To swallow gudgeons ere they're catch'd, And count their chickens ere they're hatched. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* Motto, Curses are like young chickens: they always come home to roost. 1882 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.*, Children and chicken must ever be picking.

7. General combinations, as †*chicken-bird, -cavie, -coop, -house, -keeper, -merchant, -pie, -salad*; also in parasynthetic compounds, as *chicken-brained, -spirited* (= CHICKEN-HEARTED), *-toed,* adjs.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4984 With bathe þe chekis & þe chauyls as a *chykin bird. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 24 What a *Chicken-brain'd Fellow am I grown? If I but dip my Bill I am giddy. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars,* Ahint the *chicken-cavie. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 173 St. Mark's Place is all covered over in a morning with *chicken-coops. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* ix. 70 The duchess carrying off the chicken-coop under her arm. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 288/1 They are shut up in the *chicken-house. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 140 He that kept them was called *Pullarius,* the *chickin-keeper. 1832 *Edinb. Rev.* LV. 490 Young Nick, the *chicken-merchant. 1824 SCOTT *Lett.* 3 Feb. in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 229 Though I shall never..eat her *chicken-pies. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* XX, A timorous, *chicken-spirited, though well-meaning man. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 69 The English gentry, in velvet jerkins, and *chicken-toed shoes.

8. Special combs.: **chicken-breast,** a malformed projection of the breast-bone; hence **chicken-breasted** *a.* (more usually *pigeon-breasted*); **chicken-broth,** a decoction of the flesh and bones of a chicken, used as a nutritious food for invalids; hence *v.* (*humorous*), to dose with chicken-broth; **chicken-cholera,** 'an infectious disease of chickens, which is very destructive in the poultry farms of France' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **chicken-flesh,** = *goose-flesh*; **chicken-grape,** an American species of the vine (*Vitis cordifolia*); †**chicken-knots,** the chalazæ of an egg; **chicken-pecked** *a.,* governed by a child (humorous *nonce-wd.,* after *hen-pecked*); **chicken-pepper,** the *Ranunculus abortivus* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **chicken-snake,** a species of American snake considered particularly destructive to chickens and eggs (Bartlett); **chicken stake,** a small stake (at play); **chicken thief** (*U. S. colloq.*), a petty thief, a pilferer; †**chicken-water,** = *chicken-broth*; **chickenwort,** = CHICKWEED.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1038/1 That deformity called "chicken-breast' appears to be independent of the condition of the spine. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 30 *Chicken-broath is not thinner than that which is commonly offered for a piece of most..convincing sense. 1870–4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. xi. 176 Every Nestorian..would sooner die than touch a spoonful of chicken-broth during a fast. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 386 Nursing, and comforting, and chicken-brothing me to my heart's content. 1883 *Standard* 29 Sept. 3/5 The attenuation of the virus of

..*chicken cholera, by the action of oxygen. 1888 *Spectator* 5 May 595/2 M. Pasteur's proposal to kill off the Australian rabbits by Chicken-Cholera. 1887 *Month* LXI. 14, I got *'chicken flesh' all over my body. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 The berries of the haw, the gum, and the *chicken-grape. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 55 Cleanse away the little white *chicken knots, which stick unto the yelks. 1786 Burgoyne *Heiress* III. i. (D.) What am I the better for burying a jealous wife? To be *chicken-peck'd is a new persecution more provoking than the old one. 1868 F. Boyle *Ride across Cont.* II. 285 The boba or *chicken-snake..rarely attains a greater length than twelve feet. 1785 Daines Barrington in *Archæol.* VIII. 133*, There are also considerable heaps of gold and silver on the table, so that these dignified personages seem to have played for what would not at present be called a *chicken stake. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 674 *'Chicken thieves', the nuisance of petty traders dealing with the negroes, and encouraging them to pilfer. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 313 To make *Chicken Water. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* 541 The patient may be supported .. by clysters of beef-tea, or chicken-water. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* 486 The frequent plowing of this soil makes it run much to *chickenwort, and other creeping weeds.

Chicken, obs. form of Chequeen.

Chi·ckenable, *a. nonce-wd.* [see -able.] Capable of producing chickens.

1852 Reade *Peg Woff.* ii. (1868) 55 Sitting upon eggs no longer chickenable.

Chi·cken-ha·zard. [*Chicken* is here, and in the earlier *chicken stake*, generally taken in the sense of 'small, comparatively harmless'. Col. Yule suggests its origination in *chickeen*, Chequeen, as if a hazard or stake not exceeding that amount.] A game at dice: see Hazard.

a 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Ld. of Thoulouse*, He was tired..Of billiards, shortwhist, chicken-hazard and punting. 1864 C. Clarke *Box for Season* II. 220 Let's have a little chicken hazard. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 138/2 The solace of congenial companions and occasional chicken-hazard.

Chi·cken-hea·rt.

a. A 'heart' or courage as faint as a chicken's.

b. A timorous, cowardly person.

1602 Middleton *Blurt* II. ii, Such chicken-hearts, and yet great quarrellers. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xii, Why, you chicken-heart. 1836 Marryat *Three Cutt.* iii, You must have a chicken-heart to be frightened at a blue pigeon. 1871 G. Murray *Member for Paris* II. 10.

Chi·cken-hea·rted, *a.* [f. prec. + -ed 2.] Timorous and cowardly as a chicken, faint-hearted.

1681 Dryden *Prol. Sp. Friar* 41 Where 'tis agreed by bullies chicken-hearted To fright the ladies first, and then be parted. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 117 He was himself so Chickin-hearted a Man. 1886 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* I. iv. 30 Small thanks to you big, hulking, chicken-hearted men.

Chickenhood (tʃi·kĕnhud). [see -hood.] The state or condition of a chicken.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 183 [They] enjoy the luxury of a natural death, in their chickenhood, from the hands of Dolly the Scullion. 1866 *Guardian* 31 Oct. (Supp.) The instinct which leads it [a parrot] in unfledged chickenhood to imitate its parent.

† Chi·cken-meat, chicken's meat, chick-meat. *Obs.* [OE. *cicena mete* 'chickens' meat'.] Food for chickens. Hence, an old name for various plants, including endive; now *dial.* for Chickweed.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 312 Nim .. cicena mete. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136 *Modera*, cicenamete. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558 *Intiba*, muruns, chicnemete. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 25 *Ippia minor*, chikenmete. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 119 *Morsus galline*, chikemete. *a* 1500 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 712 *Hec ipia*, chekynmette. 1830 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chicken's-meat*, the herb chick-weed.

Chi·cken-po·x. [Generally supposed to have been named from the mildness of the disease. (Fagge *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 234, conjectures an allusion to chick-pease.)]

The common name for Varicella, a mild eruptive disease, bearing some resemblance to small-pox, which chiefly attacks children.

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Pox*, Chicken Pox, a cutaneous disease, frequent in children, wherein the skin is covered with pustules like those of the small pox. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 440 Is there not the strongest probability that the swine and the chicken pox derived their origin, at some distant period, from the animals whose names they take? 1809 Mar. Edgeworth *Manœuvring* i. (1831) 2, I have just heard that there is a shocking chicken-pox in the village.

b. *Chicken-pock*: the pustule of this disease.

1780 Hunter *Small Pox* in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 134 Sometimes .. there is a pitt in consequence of a chicken pock.

Chickenweed: see Chickweed.

Chickenwort: see Chicken 8.

Chi·cker, *v.* ? *dial.* [imitative of the sound.] *intr.* To chirp as a cricket. Cf. Chitter.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 168 While chick'ring cricket sings.

† Chicket, *a.*

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 335 How blithe wast thou; how Buxome, and how Chicket.

Chickhood (tʃi·khud). [see -hood.] The state or condition of a chick. Cf. Chickenhood.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 287 Obliged to take to the nest again in his second chickhood. 1854 *Ibid.* XLIX. 109 [She] laid an egg in the home of her chick-hood.

Chickin, obs. form of Chicken, Chequeen.

Chickling[1] (tʃi·klin). [see -ling.] A tiny chick. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

Chickling[2]**, chichling** (tʃi·klin, tʃi·tʃlin). Forms: 6 **cich(e)lynge, cichelinge,** 6–8 **cichling,** 7–8 **chichling,** 8 **chicheling**; 7– **chickling.** [In 16th c. *cicheling, chicheling*, dim. of *ciche*, Chiche, formed to represent Lat. *cicercula* as dim. of *cicera*. Altered in 18th c. to *chickling*.

(It is doubtful whether the alteration was intended, or merely due to an error; *chickling* occurs in Wilkins 1668, perh. a misprint; Kersey's Dict. 1708–21 has *chichling*; so Bailey 1721, but from 1731 onwards the edd. have *chickling*; this was app. a misprint, for Bailey's folio of 1730–36 retains *chichling*, which also occurs in writers as late as 1759. The Index to Miller's *Gardener's Dict.* 1759 has *chickling*, but the text *chichling* (about 35 times under Lathyrus). Britten and Holland adopt the form *cichling*.]

A name given by Turner to the Common cultivated Vetch (*Lathyrus sativus*), largely grown in England for fodder, but in the south of Europe as pulse. *Black Cichlynge*: Turner's name for the allied *Lathyrus Cicera*, Lesser Chick Pea, Flat-podded Vetch; the *ciere* of OF., L. *cicera*.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes*, *Cicera* maye be called in englishe blacke cichlynge. *Ibid.* s.v. *Cicercula*, The puls maye be called in Englishe cichlynge, or litle or Petie ciche. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 476 There be two sortes of Cichelinges, the great and the small, or garden and wilde Cichelinges. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 142 The Cichling or pety Cich-pease [*cicercula*]. 1611 Cotgr., *Garvences*, Fitches, Chichlings. 1713 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 209 Manured White Chichling. 1708–21 Kersey, *Chichlings*. 1721 Bailey, *Chichlings* [edd. 1731–1800 *Chickling*; folio ed. 1730–36 *Chichlings*].

b. Now more fully called **Chickling Vetch** (formerly also *chicheling pease*).

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxxviii. [They] had hid themselves in the garden upon the chichling pease. 1756 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 843 Chichling Vetch. In boggy, watery places. 1759 Miller *Gard. Dict., Lathyrus*, Chichling Vetch. *Ibid.* (Index) Chickling Pea: see *Lathyrus*. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (*Catal. Seeds*) Vetch, Kidney, Chickling. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* II. 138 In Switzerland..the Chickling Vetch..is cultivated.

Chick-meat: see Chicken-meat.

† Chickny pea. App. variant of Chick-pea.

1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. li. 408 It is more .. hurtful than..the Fitches to the Chickny Pease.

Chick-pea (tʃi·k pī). Forms: 6 **ciche-, chiche-,** 6–7 **cich-,** 7–8 **chich-,** 8– **chick-.** [In 16–17th c. *cich-pease, chich-pease*, f. *cich*, Chich + Pease, after F. *pois chiche* (earlier simply *chiche*); but in the 18th c. altered (by some error) to *chick-pea* (cf. *chichling*, Chickling).

Chick-pea is used in Lisle 1752, and is the form adopted by Johnson 1755: he names Miller as his authority; but Miller's word is *chich pease*.]

A dwarf species of pea (*Cicer arietinum*), largely used for food in the South of Europe, in Asia, and in Africa. Its earlier name was simply *cich*, Chich.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes*, *Cicer* may be named in english Cich, or ciche pease, after the frenche tonge. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 28 a, Ciche-peasen sodden. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 479 The tame Ciche Peason is a smal kinde of pulse almost like to a lentil. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 570 Many sorts there be of these cich-pease. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 64 Beanes, lentill, and chich-pease. *Ibid.* 149 That little pulse which wee call..a chice peas. 1639 Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* xii. § 128 The red pease, the cich-pease, lupines, the vetch. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 138 As large as a Chich Pea. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 89 Of chick peas and chicklings, and peas three modii. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 136 Flour of Chich-pease or vetch. 1755 Johnson, *Chick peas*, a kind of degenerate pea. 1759 Miller *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) Cicer or Chich pease ..Chich pease with sawed leaves..Garden Chich pease, etc. 1855 J. F. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* I. 106 The chick pea, the gram of the East.

Chickweed (tʃi·kwīd), sometimes **chicken-weed.** Also 5 **chekenwede,** 5–6 **chekynwede,** 6 **chykenwede**; 6 **check-, chykwede, chikewed, -weede.** [f. Chicken *sb.* + Weed, as eaten by chickens. The full form *chicken-weed*, which is the earlier, is still used in Scotland.]

1. A name now usually applied to a small weedy plant, *Stellaria media* (N. O. *Caryophyllaceæ*), but formerly to many other plants more or less allied, as *Stellaria aquatica*, and species of *Arenaria*; and even to others having only a similar habit of growth, as the annual weedy species of *Veronica*.

a. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Ch[ek]yn wede, herbe, *hospia*. 1538 Turner *Libellus*, Chykenwede, *A[l]sine*. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iv, Like a hungry lion invited to a feast of chickenweed.

β. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* (1656) xxviii, Take chick weed, clythers, ale, and oat meal, and make pottage there with. 1538 Turner *Libellus*, Chykwede, *a[l]sine, anagallis*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 52 Chickweede, *anagallis*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 50 Chickeweede hath sundry upright, rounde, and knobby stalkes. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* II. cxcii. 615 The Chickweeds are green in Winter. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Give them [Birds]..Beets, Groundsel, Chickweed. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 43 Turnips among which chickweed grew luxuriously. 1873 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* v. 60 The purple lichnis and white-starred chick-weed.

2. With various defining adjuncts: as **Bastard C.** (*Sibthorpia europæa*); **† Germander C.** (*Veronica agrestis*); **† Ivy C.** (*V. hederifolia*); **Sea C.** (*Honkenya peploides*); **Water C.** (*Montia fontana*, also sometimes *Stellaria aquatica*, and *Callitriche verna*). See also Mouse-ear C., etc.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* II. cxciii. 615 Germander Chickweed hath small tender branches. *Ibid.* I. clxxxi. 487 The great Chickweede riseth vp with stalkes a cubite high, and some time higher. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 175 *Montia fontana*, Small Water Chickweed, or Blinks.

3. *Chicken-weed*: 'a name under which *Roccella tinctoria* has been sometimes imported' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Chicora·ceous, bad form of Cichoraceous.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 59/1 Decidedly chicoraceous coffee.

Chicory (tʃi·kŏri). Forms: 5–6 **cicoree,** 6 **cykory, -ie, sichorie,** 6–7 **cycory, -ie, cichorie,** 7 **cicory,** 7–8 **cichory,** (9 **chiccory,** 7– **chicory**). See also Succory. [a. F. *cichorée* (now *chicorée*) endive, chicory (= It. *cicórea*) :—L. *cichorium, cichorĕum*, ad. Gr. *κίχορα, κιχόρεια* (neut. pl.) succory, endive.

In 16th c. French (Littré) and in Cotgrave *cichorée* is the main form, *chicorée* occasional: the former was noted and condemned by Marg. Buffet 1668, and Ménage 1672, and is now obsolete; in English also *chicory* began to supersede *cichory* in the 17–18th c.]

1. The plant *Cichorium Intybus* (N. O. *Compositæ*), with bright blue flowers, found wild in the south of England, and elsewhere in Europe and Asia, and cultivated in various parts for its root.

[1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 132 Thilke herbe also..Cicorea the boke him calleth.] *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 53 Eleutropia..angl. et gall. cicoree. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Cykorie or suckorie is lyke in operation to lettise. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 142 Decoction, or powder of Cicory or Endiue. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, De la Cichorée*, Sichorie, an herb. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. vii. 140 Opium and cichory. *Ibid.* III. 172 The flowers of chicory, commonly called suckary. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 249 Cichory and Dandelion have some of the same Qualities. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 113 The most interesting circumstance of their farms is the chicory. 1806–7 — *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 8 Chicory is indigenous in every lane and on the borders of most of the fields. 1859 Loudon *Encycl. Garden.* III. III. vii. § 3 The succory, or chiccory, is a hardy perennial not uncommon in calcareous wastes and by road sides. 1860 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 109.

2. The root of this plant ground and roasted as an addition to, or substitute for, coffee.

[1805 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 301 A sort of coffee prepared from the chicorée (I suppose endive) root .. was given me by Sir Joseph Banks.] 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 270 Chicory, or succory, is received under the mask of coffee. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 199 Chicory, the kiln-dried, and then roasted and powdered root of *Cichorium Intybus*, used extensively to mix with coffee. *Mod.* In compliance with the Adulteration Act, this is 'sold as a mixture of Chicory and Coffee'.

3. *Comb.*, as *chicory-maker, -paste, -root.*

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iii. 17 At the begynnynge of dynner he shall eate cicoree rootes and leaves sodden. 1855 J. F. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* I. 218 The chicory-maker adulterates his chicory with Venetian red. 1862 Whyte-Melville *Queen's Maries* (1866) 67 For the dessert, seven dishes of fruit, and one of chicory-paste.

Chicquin, obs. form of Sequin.

Chidden (tʃi·d'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Chide *v.*] Reproved, rebuked, scolded.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 46 If we .. flye like chidden Mercurie from Ioue. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. Rom.* ii. 4 Pt. ii, The blushings of a chidden girle. 1865 G. Macdonald *A. Forbes* 113 As a chidden dog might steal across the room.

Chide (tʃəid), *v.* Pa. t. **chid** (tʃid); pa. pple. **chid, chidden** (tʃi·d'n). Forms: 1 **cídan,** 3–5 **chiden,** (4–6 **chyde(n,** 5 **chyte**), 4– **chide.** For inflexions see below. [OE. *cíd-an* wk. vb.: not known in the other Teutonic langs.

The original inflexions were: pa. t. OE. *clídde*, ME. *chidd(e, chid*, mod. *chid*; pa. pple. OE. *cíded, cidd, cid*, ME. *chidd(e, chid*, mod. *chid*; but in 5–6 *chode, chidden* formed on the analogy of the strong verbs (e. g. *ride*), came into partial use, and *chidden* at least is still common; *chided* is occasional in modern writers. (OE. and ME. contracted the 3rd pers. pres. indic. as *clt, chit.*)]

1. *intr.* To give loud or impassioned utterance to anger, displeasure, disapprobation, reproof.

† a. To contend with loud and angry altercation; to brawl, wrangle. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xxi. 18 Gif men cidaþ. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 347 *Altercaretur*, cidde. *c* 1205 Lay. 8149 Heo bigunnen to chiden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2722 He sa3 chiden in ðe wey two egypcienis, modi & strong. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6681 (Trin.) If two chide [*earlier texts*, flite] & þat oon þe toþer smyte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 115 We wille nawther .. Fyght nor chyte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63/1 To chyde, *litigare .. ubi*, to flyte. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 4 § 1 Yf anye person..shall..by wordes onelye quarrell, chyde or brawle in any Churche or Churcheyarde. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 329 They did chide and brawl so long till they fell together by the ears.

† b. To give loud and angry expression to dissatisfaction and displeasure; to scold. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Crist nalde flitan ne chidan. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8024 He chydde & made hym wroþ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 67 Þe ilke þet ne dar ansuerye ne chide .. he beginþ to grochi betuene his teþ. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 191 Chewen heore charite and chiden after more. *c* 1386 Chaucer

Chan.-Yem. Prol. & T. 368 Whan that oure pot is broke.. Every man chyt. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 180 Þou chaterist like a churle þat can chyde. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1187/2 Other folk..had a good sporte to heare her chide. 17.. Swift *Lett.* (1766) II. 293, I am confident you came chiding into the world, and will continue so while you are in it.

c. To scold by way of rebuke or reproof; in later usage, often merely, to utter rebuke.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 224 Ich cam noȝt to chiden. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* ciii[i]. 9 He wil not allwaye be chydinge. 1660 Milton *Sonn.* xiv, To serve therewith my Maker, and present My true account, lest he, returning, chide. 1764 Goldsm. *Hermit* xxxvii, The wondering fair one turned to chide. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 301 To smile on me, to speak to me, to flatter or to chide.

d. *fig.* Applied to sounds which suggest angry vehemence: as the yelping of hounds in 'cry', the querulous notes of quails, 'brawling' of a torrent, angry blast of the wind, etc.

1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* xxii. in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 397 His javelin..being denied entrance, for very anger, rent itself in forty pieces, and chid in the air. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 27 Partridges .. flie chiding about the vineyards. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 3 The lowdest storme that could ever chide. 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* iv, The silver snarling trumpets 'gan to chide.

†**2.** *Const.* **a.** In OE. construed with dative of personal object, in sense 'to rebuke'; later, with various preps., esp. *at*; hence by levelling of dat. and acc. the *trans.* sense 3. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 25 Ða cydde se hælend him. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þa kydde se hælend hym. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 295 If..thou at any time hast chid Toward thy love. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 132 You chide at him, offending twice as much. 1591 — *Two Gent.* II. i. 78 You chidde at Sir Protheus, for going vngarter'd.

†**b.** with *with*: To complain aloud against (so later, *to chide against*); to quarrel or dispute angrily *with*; to have altercation *with*. *Obs.*

a 1000 Thorpe *Hom.* I. 96 (Bosw.) Cide he wiþ God. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Þe mon sorȝeð .. and chit þenne wiþ gode. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 287 Ne lust me wit the screwen chide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12972 (Cott.) Yeitt can þat chinche wit godd to chide. 1382 Wyclif *Judg.* xxi. 22 Whanne the faders of hem comen and axens ȝou bigynnen to pleyne and chiden. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 She .. chidde with hym afore alle the peple. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 126 Churle, ga chat the and chyd with ane vther. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxxi. 36 And Iacob was wroth, and chode with Laban [so 1611]. 1611 Bible *Ex.* xvii. 2 Why chide you with mee? 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 329 To chide or quarrel with one. 1869 Spurgeon *J. Ploughm. Talk* 6 We have a stiff bit of soil to plough when we chide with sluggards.

3. *trans.* To address (a person) in terms of reproof or blame: in earlier use implying loud vehemence, to 'scold'; in later use often little more than 'reprove, rebuke', (The main modern use, but now chiefly *literary*, and somewhat *archaic*).

This comes down directly from the OE. const. with the dative, which may still be valid for early ME. examples.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Chit te & cheopeð þe & schent te schomeliche. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1329 Ah ȝet thu, fule thing, me chist. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13867 (Trin.) For iewes so had him chid. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 35 Þere Dunston was strongliche despised and i-ched. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, Ye shall heare anone how that he chit The quene Heleyne. 1557 *K. Arthur* (W. Copland) VII. vi, Euer she chode him and wolde not rest. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 410 Thou wilt be horrible chidde to morrow. 1629 J. Cole *Of Death* 32 Peevish children, who..are but chidden in their first schoole. 1646 Sir R. Murray in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden 1880) 108 You encourage me .. when I should rather be chid for it. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) II. 64 The Priest..First chid her, then her sins remitted. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 182 ¶ 5 Having chidden her for undutifulness. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVII. 520 He stroked them gently and as oft he chode. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* VI. 271 Kiss and be friends, like children being chid! 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. (1863) 40 The monks have been sorely chidden for [this]. 1861 P. Young *Daily Readings* II. 298 Our Lord..chode them for their want of faith. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. iv. 121 Atrides .. spake and chid them. 1879 Beerbohm *Patagonia* vi. 97, I have never seen a child chided or remonstrated with.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To scold, rebuke, or find fault with (a thing, an action, etc.).

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Priest's T.* 531 The Friday for to chiden..(For on a Fryday sothly slayn was he). 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 200 Wee haue chid the hasty footed time, For parting vs. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 221 The Rauen chides blacknesse. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 150 He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xi. 303 The emperor..chided the tardiness of the senate. 1860 Cdl. Wiseman *Past. Lett.* 25 Mar. 20 Could that power have been reproved, chided, and even corrected ..by so dependent an authority? 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Ilicet* 137 Before their eyes all life stands chidden.

c. Said of hounds, brawling streams, etc.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 1 His angry steede did chide his foming bitt. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 45 The Sea That chides the Bankes of England. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Eclog.* v. 132 Streams that .. the scarce cover'd Pebbles gently chide. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. viii, The baffled dogs .. Chiding the rocks that yell'd again.

4. With *adv.* or *advb. compl.*: To drive, impel, or compel by chiding.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 312 He hath chid me hence. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Church Militant* 105 He chid the Church away. 1634 Milton *Comus* 258 Scylla .. chid her barking waves into attention. 1643 Angier *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 29 This seasonable check chode us to duty. 1738 Wesley *Hymns*, '*Triumphal Notes*' ii, Thy Word bids Winds and Waves be still, And chides them into Rest. 1836 Emerson *Nature, Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 219 Be neither chided nor flattered out of your position.

Chide, *sb.* [f. prec. vb. OE. had *gecíd.*]

†**1.** Chiding; quarrelling, wrangling. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (1841) 342 Mid me to holde chide and cheste.

†**2.** An angry rebuke, a reproof. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 G. Browne *To Ld. Cromwell* in *Phenix* I. 123 The prior and the Dean..heed not my words: therefore send..a chide to them and their Canons. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Ab.* ¶ 174 A kind of chide for my proneness to desperation.

3. *transf.* 'Brawling' (of streams). *rare.*

1730 Thomson *Autumn* 1265 The chide of streams And hum of bees.

Chider (tʃəi·dəɹ). [f. Chide *v.* + -er 1.]

†**1.** A quarrelsome person, brawler, scold. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 43 Brawleres and chideres. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 371 Bawdes, scolders and chiders. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in T. Hawkins *Eng. Drama* I. 89 Braulers, lyers, getters, and chiders. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 227, I loue no chiders. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 278 A brawler or chider, *altercator.*

2. One who scolds or rebukes with vehemence.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) G ij, In flatterers then chiders count greater ieopardy, For chiders and braulers vse vices for to blame. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 451 A chider or rebuker, *obiurgator.* 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. XXV, His conscience .. becomes a perpetuall chider. 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* XXXII. 293 A partaker, not a chider, of their happiness.

†**Chi·deress.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ess.] A female chider or brawler.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 150 For hir wrathe, yre, and onde..An angry wight, a chideresse. 4265 Another is a Chideresse.

†**Chi·dester.** *Obs.* [ME. *chidestere*, fem. of *chidere*, Chider; see -ster.] = prec.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 291 Wher she be .. a shrewe, A chidestere [*v. r.* chidester, -ystere, -istere, chydester, *Harl. & Petw.* chidere] or wastour of thy good.

Chiding (tʃəi·din), *vbl. sb.* [OE. *cíding, cídung* f. Chide *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Chide.

†**1.** Quarrelling with angry words, contention; vehement expression of displeasure. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 30 Þer is uerst chidinge and þanne wrebe. 1388 Wyclif *Ex.* xvii. 7 For the chidyng of the sones of Israel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chydynge, *contencio, litigacio.* 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* 20 Nor are we ..to lyue in sedicion and chyding, but to lyue in peace and concorde. ? 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* v. 199 To take away occasion of chiding from his Disciples. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 141 There's no such joy as Chiding.

2. Scolding, reproof, rebuke.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. xii. § 2 For his cidinge and þurh his lare. *a* 1000 *Psalms* (Spelman, Trin. MS.) ciii. 8 [civ. 7] (Bosw.) Of cydunge ðinre hi fleoþ. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 415 Shal neuere chalangynge ne chydynge chaste a man so sone As shal shame. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xvii[i]. 15 The foundacions of the round worlde were discovered at thy chiding (o Lorde). 1697 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Ex.* iv. 14 No Punishment followed his anger but only a Chiding. 1774 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* II. 74 Nothing so much weakens authority as frequent chiding. 1877 Bryant *Litt. People of Snow* 283 As they came With gentle chidings ready on their lips.

3. Brawling or angry noise: *spec.* of fox-hounds. Also *fig.* of wind, waters, etc.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 120 They bayed the Beare With hounds of Sparta; neuer did I heare Such gallant chiding. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 42 The chiding of the winds and waters. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 7 The Chiding of the Hounds. 1818 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxi, The angry chidings of the inhabitants of the hive. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* V, The chiding of the sharp-tongued bell.

Chi·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That chides, that gives loud and vehement utterance to displeasure; brawling, scolding, rebuking.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þe prude, þe fordrunkene, þe chidinde sculen beon iwarpen ine eche pine. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 279 Droppyng hous, and eek smoke, And chydyng wyves maken me to fle. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Prov.* XXI. 19 Better to dwel in the wildernesse, then with a chiding and an angry woman. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. i. 32 Thou hast as chiding a nativity, As fire, air, water, earth, and heaven can make. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (Grosart) I. 26 Chiding streams betray small depth below. 1800 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 258 The sound Of distant sportsmen, and the chiding hound.

Hence **Chi·dingly** *adv.*, **Chi·dingness.**

1552 Huloet, *Chidingly*, or after the manner of chydynge. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 22 How often haue I .. chidingly communed with thy soule? 1677 Gilpin *Dæmonol.* (1867) 202 Gregory the Great writes chidingly to Serenus, bishop of Marseilles. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. xxiii. 600 Mayne .. wrote chidingly to Washington. 1880 M. Betham-Edwards *Forestalled* I. i. ix. 144 Smiling on his young wife with pensive chidingness.

Chidlings, *pl.* A dial. form of Chitterlings.

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 271 When you kill another pig .. to fry the chidlings. 1881 *Suppl. Oxfords. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), also 1888 *Berksh. Gl., Chidlins* and *chitlins*, chitterlings. 1887 *Dict. Kentish Dial., Chidlins*, chitterlings.

Chief (tʃīf), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **chef**, (**chiue**), 4–7 **chefe**, **cheif**, (5 **cheyff**, **cheef**(**f**, **chif**(**e**, **chyfe**), 5–6 **cheffe**, **chyef**, 6–7 **cheefe**, **chiefe**, 4– **chief**. [ME. *chef, chief*, a. OF. *chef, chief* (= Pr. *cap*, Sp. *cabo*, It. *capo* head):—Rom. type **capu-m* :—L. *caput* head.]

I. Proper and transf. material senses.

†**1.** *lit.* The head (of the body). *Obs. rare.*

(The first quot. is doubtful.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9513 The ferth he tok on the chiue, And carf him ato biliue. *a* 1535 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 901 [Membres longyng to Mannes Body], the heed or chyfe, *le chief.*

†**2.** The head, top, upper end (of anything). *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. XX. 217 At the chief of the Halle, is the Emperours throne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1663 In the cheffe of þe choise halle..Was a grounde vp graid with gresis of Marbill. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ix, Opon the chefe of hur cholle, A padok prykette on a polle. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov., Where bene the nosegayes that she dight for thee? The coloured chaplets wrought with a chiefe.

3. *Her.* The head or principal part of the escutcheon, occupying the upper third of the shield, and divided from the rest by a line which may be straight, indented, embattled, wavy, etc. *On a chief*, †*in* (*the*) *chief*: borne on this ordinary. *In chief*: borne on or occupying the upper part of the shield, within the limits of this ordinary, though no chief is marked off.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1029 He beres in cheef of azour Engrelyd with a satur With doubule tressour And treweloves bytwene. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xvii. 19 The lorde William Duglas..bare azure a cheffe syluer. *Ibid.* lx, His baner..was goules, a sheffe syluer, thre cheuorns in the sheffe. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 30 b, There maye be also borne in chiefe, diuerse tokens of armes, and yet the chief not altered in colour from the field. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* III. (1634) 143. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. ii, And in chief three mullets stood The cognizance of Douglas blood. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 171 The Helm always rests upon the Chief of the Shield.

†**4.** A head of discourse, a heading. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. Argt., A Generall Muster of the Bodies Griefes, The Soules Diseases, vnder sundry Chiefes.

†**5.** An end (of a bandage). *Obs. rare.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, This is done with rolles of one chyef or dyuers chyefs, or armes, begynnynge vpon the hurt place.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

6. The head of a body of men, of an organization, state, town, party, office, etc.; foremost authority, leader, ruler.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 212 Þo þe Romeyns were wyþ out chef, dyscomforted hii were. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 57 Wan any auerous or couetous is canonizid .. or maad cheef. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3662 To chese hom a cheftayn to be chefe of þem all. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 399 She was made abbesse and chyef of al the monasterye. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xi. 15 By the power of Belzebub, the chefe of the deuyls. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 288 The king sayde to Syr Gualtier Maury, I will that ye be chiefe of this enterprise. 1611 Bible *Num.* iii. 30 The chiefe of the house of the..Kohathites shalbe Elizaphan. 1666–7 Pepys *Diary* 20 Feb., A Frenchman come to be chief of some part of the King's musique. 1791 Burke in *Corr.* (1844) III. 202 The chief of every monarchical party must be the monarch himself. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess. Nom. & Realist* Wks. (Bohn) I. 253 Hence the immense benefit of party in politics, as it reveals faults of character in a chief. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxiii, The chief of the kitchen, Monsieur Mirobolant.

b. *spec.* The head man or ruler of a clan, tribe, or small uncivilized community.

1587 *Sc. Acts* (1597) § 94 Clannes..dependis vpon the directiones of the saidis Captaines, chiefes, and chiefitaines. 1695 C. Leslie *Gallienus Rediv.* 9 He gives these Directions to Collonel Hill. Till we see what is done by the Chiefs, it is not time to Receive their Tenants. 1713 Pope *Windsor For.* 405 And naked youths and painted chiefs admire Our speech, our colour, and our strange attire. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* ad fin., The death-song of an Indian chief! 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxii, Proud chiefs of Clan Ranald, Glengarry, and Sleat! 1841 Macaulay *Ess., W. Hastings* (1853) 95 Their chiefs, when united by a common peril, could bring eighty thousand men into the field.

c. A chief or superior officer; the head of any department; one's superior in office.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 93 Farewell great Chiefe. Shall I strike now? 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 566 Warriers .. A waiting what Command their mighty Chief Had to impose. 1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 126 Chiefs out of war, and Statesmen out of place. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 102 The chief of the squadron..gives the general caution..and the leaders of divisions give their words of execution. 1853 Whyte-Melville *Digby Grand* xix, Our old chief .. has been appointed to a command in India. 1888 Mowbray Morris *Claverhouse* iv. 67 In the report Lord Evandale makes to his chief.

7. Of things personified.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29281 (Cott.) Hali kirke o rome .. þat crist .. has in erth leued o cristen-dome for cheif and heued. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 8 Thou most have fayth, hope, and charyté..then charyté he is the chif. 1667 Milton *P. L.* V. 102 Many lesser Faculties that serve Reason as chief.

†**8.** The head town or city; the Capital. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22097 (Cott.) Þis tun was quilum chefe [*v.r.* chef, cheef, chief] o pers. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 164 Whan Rome was the worldes chefe. *c* 1400 Maundev. V. 35 Surrye of the whiche the cytee of Damasc was chief.

†**9.** The best part; the height, the prime. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. Chief *a.* 7.)

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XX. xiv. (1845) 97 The chefe is gone of all thy melody, Whose beauty clere made moost swete armony. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 35 He smote all ye first borne in their londe, euen the chefe of all their substance. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 36 Euen in the chiefe of his youth he was taken from schole into the Courte, 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* II. 12 The cheefe

of Sommer. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 270 By some corruption of the air, whereunto Rome in the chief of Summer is much subject.

†**10.** Chief position, first place, eminence, excellency.

(The meaning of the Shakspere passage is disputed.)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 281 He wanne the chieffe at euery game, *victor palmam abstulit*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 74 (Q° 1) And they of France of the chiefe rancke and station Are of a most select and generall chiefe in that. — (Q° 2, 3, 4) And they in Fraunce of the best ranck and station Or of a most select and generous chiefe [cheefe] in that. — (*Fol.* 1) Are of a most select and generous cheff in that.

11. Short for **chief-rent** (see 13).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 518 The lead mine named Antimonianum..which paid in old time but a chiefe of ten pound weight. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon., Let. to King* 2 But to the immortall and only true God of Heauen and Earth you pay no Chiefes or Acknowledgements. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 258 A 999 year lease, at the small chief of a shilling per ann. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiv. 200 An all but universal custom in Lancashire of letting building-sites on what is called chief, that is at a perpetual ground-rent.

12. Phrase. *In chief.* **a.** *Feudal Law* [med.L. *in capite*, F. *en chief*]. Applied to a tenant holding, or tenure held, immediately from the Lord Paramount, as when a tenant held directly from the king, rendering to him personally the service belonging to the tenure. Hence, by extension, applied to tenancy by a perpetual feu-duty or ground-rent, as opposed to a lease for a limited period.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9691 No man, that of the kinge hulde ou3t In chef, other in eni seruise. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 154 Gyff thow will hald in cheyff off me For euir-mar, and thine ofspryng, I sall do swa thow sall be king. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 48 § 1 The same Castelles .. be holden of your Highnes in Chief as of youre Crowne. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 5 Manours..holden of the kinge by knightes seruice in chiefe. 1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisbury* (1787) 236 He hath yet allotted to him .. in demesne, and in chief, ten ballibetaghs or thereabouts. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Ep. Ded., Proud to hold my dependence on you in chief, as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire.

b. In the chief or highest place or position. Often in titles, as *Commander-in-Chief, Colonel-in-Chief*, etc.

1607–12 BACON *Ess. Of Great Place* (Arb.) 286 Thinke it more honor, to direct in chiefe, then to be busie in all. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 542 Call thy friend In chief one near. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 17 Sittas..commanded the Armenian Army in cheif. *c* 1670 J. GORDON *Hist. Scots Affairs* IV. xxxix, They coulde not agree who should be commander in cheefe. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Elephant in Moon* 27 When one, who for his deep belief Was Virtuoso then in chief. 1866 MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* (Hoppe) Nelly Askell whom Will had appropriated .. as his sympathizer-in-chief. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 152 Department of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief .. Commanding-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. *Ibid.* 156, 1st Life Guards..Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales.

c. Chiefly; mainly, principally.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 220 Some speech of marriage ..which was broke off..in chiefe For that her reputation was dis-valued In leuitie. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures Florence*, 'Twixt the aloes I used to lean in chief.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †**chief-pledge**, a borrow-head, head-borough; **chief-rent**, a rent paid under a tenure in chief; now = quit-rent; **chief-tenant**, a tenant in chief: cf. 12 a. See also CHIEF *a.* 1.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 4 Si touz les chefs pleges soint venuz a la veuwe; *transl.* whether all the headboroughs are come to the view.] 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* i. (1630) 3 There be other officers of much like authority to our constables, as the borsholders in Kent, the thirdborow in Warwickshire, and the tythingman and burrowhead or headborow, or chiefe-pledge in other places. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 11 The lorde may haue a fre holder that holdeth his lande of hym & payeth hym chefe rentes and other seruyce. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortalitie* III. v. 209 Forgetting his homage to God, and chiefe-rent of obedience. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 42 Those of the freeholders are frequently called chief rents .. and both sorts are denominated quit rents .. because thereby the tenant goes quit and free of all other services.

Chief (tʃīf), *a.* and quasi-*adv.* Forms: 3–4 **chef**, 4– **chief**; also 4–6 **chefe, cheef**, (5 **chif, chiff**(**e, chyf**(**e, cheyf, scheff**), 5–6 **cheff**(**e**, 5–7 **cheefe, cheif**, (6 **chieffe, chyefe**), 6–7 **cheife, cheiffe, chiefe.** [f. prec.: originally the substantive used in apposition or attributively.]

1. Of persons: That is formally the CHIEF or head; standing at the head; taking the first place; = HEAD-. Used in many official designations, etc., as *Chief Baron, Chief Constable, Chief Justice, Chief Rabbi, Chief Secretary*, etc.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 Sir Egbriht, our chefe kyng. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4434 (Fairf.) Þe maister chefe iailer [*earlier MSS.* maister jailere]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3841 I schal .. mak him my chef stiward to stiȝtli all my godes. 1388 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 36 Siche cheefe lordis þat han not above hem anoþir cheef lord. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 26 Bodrygan scheff reulere of Cornwayle. *c* 1525 *Elegy Hen. VIII's Fool* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 45 Ye as chefe moerner yn your own folys hode. 1530 PALSGR. 204 Chefe baron of the Eschequer, chefe capitayne, etc. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 172 That the king of Englande ought of right to be their chiefe head and sovereigne. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 361 Paul Ricaut, esq., chief secretary to his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 21 The following officers shall be exempted .. viz. the chief-mate, the boatswain, and carpenter. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 503 Argued before Lord Chancellor Nottingham, assisted by the Chief Justices North and Pemberton, and Lord Ch. Baron Montague. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 365 Chief-consulship, Emperorship, victory over Europe.

†**b.** Of things: Highest in rank, capital, head-.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4758 An chyrche he lete rere, In Est end of Kanterbury, þat þe chef chyrche were. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 49 Of al his lond þe chief Cite. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10010 (Trin.) Þat are foure vertues principales Whiche men callen cardinales. Alle oþere vertues of hem han holde, þer-fore þei are for cheef Itolde. 1388 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 16 Aȝenst þe chifwerk of gostly mercy. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 23 Thre chefe chambers. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 54 Thou thyselfe dost cast thy beams from high From thy chief house. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 88 Vienna, which is the chiefe Citie of the Countrie. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 157 Creuznach, the chief town, is situated on both banks of the Nahe.

2. † *Chief father*: first ancestor, first parent; = ME. *form-fader. Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 684 Habraham .. chosen to be chef chyldryn fader. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 92 Schyr Dardanus..Our cheif fader.

3. At the head or top in importance; most important, influential, or active; principal, foremost, greatest: **a.** of persons.

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Of alle wicked men weiward prestis ben chiff whanne þei turne to cursednesse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chefe or princypale, *precipuus*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXIII. 253 Syr bartram Cleykyn that was chefe maker and cause of the werre. 1633 MARMYON *Fine Companion* III. iii, The cheefe and only mouer of yovr loue. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* i. (1879) 15 A very dear friend .. who in his early manhood had been his chief intimate. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 23 Archbishop Cranmer being his chief supporter.

b. of things.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 469 Holycherche chief help & chiftaigne of þe comune. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XIX. 23 And my cheffe helpe is he. *c* 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. ix. 97 a, To haue the chief stroke in all ceremonies. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Loue* 186 Children are their Parents cheefe joy. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 5 It was not my cheif design. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 168 O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 12 Hope is the chief blessing of man. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 51 The man who took the chief part in settling the conditions. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 133 The chief difficulty in adopting such a new metal.

4. More loosely: Belonging to the highest group or first rank; 'of the first order' (J.), prominent, leading. In this relative use, formerly often compared *chiefer, chiefest*; see 8.

a. of persons.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXV. 94, I shall declare playnly his comyng To the chiffe of the Jewes. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 48 The cheiffe peeres of the realme following the Kinge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 119 The king of Scottes did hang foure hundreth of the cheefe doers. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 252 Any Aristocracy of the chief Princes of the People. *c* 1785 BURNS *Answ. Ep. of Tailor*, He's rank'd amang the chief O' lang-syne saunts. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* XXX, All the chief among the Cardinals.

b. of things.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 11 For love drunke is the mischefe Above all other the moste chefe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CLXII. 200 Alwayes in the chyefe of the batayle [au plus fort de la bataille]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. VI. 58 The first, of all your chiefe affaires. 1631–3 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 321 This goeth as a cheife story amongst them. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 71 A short account of the chief crimes they have committed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 552 A chief object of the expedition.

†**5.** Pre-eminent in excellence; best, finest; choice. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 283 He hath the chieffe game, where so euer he goeth, *victor est omnium certaminum*. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. V. 12 The cheefe perfections of that louely Dame. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* VI. 6 Anoint themselues with the chiefe ointments. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Colet* (1867) I. 116 His chief companion was ever some chief book. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 28 The light colours are they that are chief for choice.

6. *Sc.* Intimate (as friends). Cf. the dial. *great, thick*. Apparently connected with the Biblical use in Prov. XVI. 28 (1611) 'A whisperer separateth chiefe friends', where the Heb. word means 'familiars, intimates'.

1530 PALSGR. 424, I am cheife a counsayle with one; I am moste aboute hym .. he is cheife a counsayle with hym. 1879 JAMIESON s. v., They're very chief wi' ane anither. *Mod. Sc.* You and he are rather chief.

7. *absol.* or *elliptically*. See also CHIEF *sb.* 9.

a. *pl.* Chief people.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 131 Neither Maior, nor Alderman, nor other of the chiefe of the Citie. 1597 BACON *Coulers of Good & Evill* ii. (Arb.) 140 In the northern climate the wits of chief are greater. 1612 W. SHUTE tr. *Fougasses' Hist. Venice* 4 Divers of the cheefe of Padua. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 Aug., One of ye chief who formerly got him turn'd by a Fellowship.

b. The main part; the most; the bulk.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XLVIII, The disasters occasioned by this hurricane were very great, owing to its having taken place at night, when the chief of the inhabitants were in bed and asleep.

8. Compared as *chiefer, chiefest*.

As the word was weakened in force from the meaning of 'head' or 'supreme' absolutely, to that of 'leading', comparison of relative position became possible; and thus a comparative *chiefer* occurs, and much more frequently a superlative *chiefest*, the latter very common in the 16th and 17th c., and still frequent in literary use.

†**a.** *comparative.* Obs.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* F viij, That they might be taken for chief, yea, and chiefer than the chiefest. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 269 The Master may imploy his paines principally amongst the chiefer; as the Vsher doth amongst the lower.

b. *superlative.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12418 He was chosyn..chevest of councell. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* XII. 29 The chefest commaundement of all commaundementes is. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 b, The cheefest time of planting .. is the end of Sommer. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 59 We giue vnto God the cheefest stroke and the cheefest rule in all things. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. II. 12 Within their chiefest Temple. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* X. 44 Whosoeuer of you will bee the chiefest [WYCL., *Rhem.* first, TINDALE, etc. chefe]. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 82 Patience is the chiefest fruit of Study. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. XIV. 387 The Chinese are the chiefest merchants. 1699 *Ibid.* II. II. IV. 112 About which they spend the chiefest of their time. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 279 There are six penny-post offices: the chiefest is in Threadneedle Street. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. XI, The Grave shall bear the chiefest prize away. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 339 Culture will instantly destroy that chiefest beauty of spontaneousness.

9. *Chief good*, † *chiefest good*: used to translate Lat. *summum bonum*.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 117 When Epicurus to the World had taught, That pleasure was the cheifest Good. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 493 As their chief good. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. I. 2 Desires after some one Chiefest Good. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* XIV. Wks. 1874 II. 193 Knowledge .. cannot be the chief good of man. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 31 Reason..informed the heathen sages that there was a chief good of man. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* (1882) 212 A good in itself, one of the chiefest of goods.

B. as *adv.* Chiefly, principally. *arch.*

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* III. V. (Arb.) 57 Sweete mistresse, where as I loue you .. chiefe of all For your personage, beautie, demeanour and witte. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (1880) 17 But chiefe through Iunoes long fostred deadlye reuengment. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 754 Not truly penitent, but chief to try Her husband. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 291 Me chief he sought. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 407 But chief where in the town The six great avenues meet. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. (1868) 73 And chief, that earnest April morn Of Richard's Love-court, was it time.

b. So *chiefest.*

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 51 But first and chiefest with thee bring Him that yon soars on golden wing. 1811 HEBER *Hymn, 'Hosannah, etc.'*, But chiefest, in our cleansèd breast, Eternal, bid Thy Spirit rest.

Chiefage, variant of CHEVAGE. *Obs.*

Chiefalrie, variant of CHIVALRY, after *chief.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 6 b, Common actes of chiefalrie. *Ibid.* Marcial chiefalrie.

Chiefdom (tʃī·fdəm). [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -DOM.] The estate, position or dominion of a chief; headship, leadership, chief place.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr., The chiefdome and soveraintie of all flowers and greene hearbes. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 146 They haue a superioritie and chiefdome ouer the kingdomes of the world. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* To Rdr. 2, I aimed both at Reason and Rhethorick; but principally the first, as first in worth and chiefdom. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 64 The sway of a feudal chiefdom .. was ending. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 117 To continue in the obscure dignity of his petty chiefdom.

Chiefery, chiefry, (tʃī·fĕri, tʃī·fri). Chiefly *Irish.* Also 6 **chefferie, cheuerie, -ye**, 6–7 **chiefrie**, 7 **cheifrie, cheeferie.** [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -ERY, -RY.]

1. The office and territory of an Irish chief.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 11/1 Rothorike..left the chefferie which he demanded. 1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisbury* (1787) 222 It was doubtful in whom the chiefrie of that country [Cavan] rested. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Cavelkind* ii. 15 Every Seignory or Chiefry in these Countries. 1885 R. BAGWELL *Irel. under Tudors* I. 13 Like a lay chiefry, the abbacy was elective.

†**2.** The body of chiefs or leading people. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 123 The chiefery, or greatest men of Ulster.

3. The institution of chiefs.

1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 345/3 To the clan-system, indeed, to 'chiefery', and to 'Celtic feudalism', the duke [of Argyll] ascribes all the evils of the Highlands.

4. The dues belonging to the chief or tanist of a clan or district; the analogous payment of tribute to the sovereign, or of rent to the lord superior.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 55/1 The Orians..denieng to paie their accustomable cheuerie, yeelded themselues vnto the earle of Ormond. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 542/2 Able .. to yeeld her Maiesty reasonable chiefrie. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 169 These cheeferies..did consist cheefly in cuttings and cosheries and other Irish exactions. 1731 SWIFT *Consid. on Two Bills* Wks. (1761) III. 211 Leaving a small chiefry for the minister to pay. 1884 MARY HICKSON *Irel. in 17th Cent.* I. 93 Large tracts of land..for which they paid merely nominal chiefries to the Protestant owners in fee.

Chiefess (tʃī·fĕs). [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -ESS.] A female (ethnic) chief.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 18 The converted chiefess, Kapiolani. 1882 *Good Wds.* 654 The highest chiefess dared not..taste food that had been prepared for any man. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 18 June 787 No one can address a chief or chiefess without being first spoken to.

† **Chieffe**, obs. form of KEEVE, a vat.

1536 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, X. 175, 2 washing chieffes.

† **Chieffront.** *Obs.* App. a corruption of CHAUFRON, CHAMFRAIN : cf. CHEVERONNE in same sense.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Chieffront*, a French word, is the arming for the forehead of the horse. **1622** F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ii. 166 The Horses head, necke, brest, and buttocke barbed with Pectron, Trappings, Crinier and Chieffront.

Chiefless (tʃī·flĕs), *a.* [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no chief.

c **1730** BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxiii. 221 The Chiefless Highlander was going to the place. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 617 And chiefless armies doz'd out the campaign. **1882** *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 501/2 From the lowly estate of chiefless Eskimo and almost chiefless Australians.

Chieflet. *nonce-wd.* A petty chief.

1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 22 The chief or chieflet, for he was no less, came out.

Chiefly (tʃī·fli), *a.* [f. CHIEF *sb.* + -LY 1.] Properly pertaining to a chief.

1870 MEADE *New Zealand* 356 A real chiefly exercise. **1876** H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* III. ix. (1879) 708 There is a natural relation between constant fighting and development of chiefly power. **1882** *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 502/1.

Chiefly (tʃī·fli), *adv.* [f. CHIEF *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In chief, in particular; preeminently; especially, particularly; above all, most of all. † *Chiefliest*: most particularly.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 850 Þe lorde hym charred to a chambre, & chefly cumaundez To delyuer hym a leude, hym lo3ly to serue. *Ibid.* 883 He .. achaufed hym, chefly, & þenne his cher mended. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 42 Crist is rich, for He haþ chefly & richli alle þingis. **14..** *Epiph.* (*Tundale's Vis.* 113) Sche answered .. With all the port of womonly clennes Hurself demenyng and chefly with mekenes. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 292 Many great inconveniences followed. And chiefely the price of Corne this yere beganne greatly to be advaunced. **1611** BIBLE *Tobit* iv. 12 Beware of all whoredome .. and chiefely take a wife of the seed of thy fathers. **1645** MRQ. WORCESTER in Dircks *Life* viii. (1865) 118 That which is chiefliest and earnestliest recommended you. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* iii, To make a fine gentleman several trades are required, but chiefly a barber. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 389 Not life, but a good life, is to be chiefly valued.

2. (Relatively to others.) Principally, mainly, for the most part. (Usually with the force of 'mainly but not exclusively'.)

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 370 Þe material swerde wiþ his purtenance in þe persone of cesar, in whom þat tyme was chefly þis swerde. — *Sel. Wks.* I. 14 Cristis prechours shulden chevely tellen Goddis lawe. **1529** FRITH *Antithesis* (1829) 300 We will chiefly touch the head, which is the Pope. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 300, I must needes commend you very much in all your doings, chiefely for your valiantnes .. in this battaile. **1711** ADDISON *Spec.* No. 169 ₱ 9 Cæsar's Character is chiefly made up of Good-nature. **1798** FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 58 The Anatomy of Melancholy .. consists chiefly of quotations. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 In consequence chiefly of his exertions.

† **Chiefness.** *Obs.* [f. CHIEF *a.* + -NESS.] The chief quality; supremacy, superiority.

c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 403 Þen ony state gretter nowherellys to bere, Of cheffenesse or of heyȝe governyng. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* vi. (D.) Accounted the principall; but .. their chiefnesse was *penes Regis arbitrium*.

Chiefry : see CHIEFERY.

Chiefship (tʃī·fʃip). [f. CHIEF + -SHIP.] The office and function of chief.

1783 BURKE *Affairs of India* Wks. XI. 193 Mr. Nicholas Grueber, who preceded Mr. Barwell in the chiefship of Dacca. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. ii. 625 The chiefship of the district has been ever since in the same family. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* 206 A recognized chiefship in the ministry.

Chieftain (tʃī·ftĕn). Forms : 4 **cheftayne**, 5–6 **cheftayne**, 6–7 **-taine**, 7–8 **-tan**, 5– **-tain**; also 4 **chefteyn, chiftaigne, chyftan**, 5 **chefteyne, -tane, -taigne, -tayn, -tan, chiftene, chiefteyn, chyeftayne**, 5–7 *Sc.* **chiftan**, 6 **chefetaine, cheefteine, cheefetein, chiefteyne, -teine, (cheiftane, chiefden)**, 6–7 **chiefetain(e, chiftain**, 7 **cheeftain(e**, (8 **cheiftan**). [ME. *chef-, chieftayne*, arose as a variant of the earlier CHEVETAINE, partly phonetic (for *chevtaine*), partly assimilated to *chef*, CHIEF, and gradually superseded all the varieties of the earlier form. *Chiefteyn, cheftain* occur occas. in Anglo-French.]

† **1.** The head of a body of men, of an organization, state, town, party, office, etc.; head-man, ruler, chief. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* (1864) B. 1295 Wyth charged chariotes þe cheftayne he fyndez. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3662 To chese hom a cheftayn to be chefe of þem all. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 97 To yeve vs a kynge and chiefteyn that may saue and maynteine holy cherche. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 151 Inglismen tuik not God to be their cheiftane. **1587** FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1019/1 The magistrates and cheefeteins of the citie. **1837** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* ii. (1844) 52 Every one of these groups of peasantry .. had a species of chieftain.

2. A military leader; a captain. *arch.* and *poet.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 Dardan hight þe cheftayn of þat company, Sadok sonne of Danmark kyng Danesry. . *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4790 Then Agamynon .. chargit hom as cheften all his choise pepull. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 416 The Scottes .. appoynted two Armies to invade Englande. Of the first was chiefetaine syr Thomas Halibarton. *Ibid.* II. 434 Sent to the sea Lord Edmond Holland Erle of Kent, as Chefetaine of that Crewe. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 16 These two armies conducted by their most resolute chiefetains. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 172 Ah, Hector, Chieftain of excelling form. **1816** BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxiii, Brunswick's fated chieftain. **1847** EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 489 The chieftain paced beside The centre of the troop allied.

b. The captain or leader of a band of robbers.

a **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I* Wks. (1711) 6 Rather .. than render himself chiftain of thievish troops. **1847** MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 134 The robber chieftain left them; the Pacha of Bosnia came to their aid.

3. The CHIEF of a clan or tribe:

a. of a Highland clan. (Attempts have been made to differentiate *chief* and *chieftain* : see quot. 1818.) Also sometimes extended to heads of Border clans and others representing the oldest branch of their family.

1587 *Sc. Acts* (1597) § 94 [erroneously printed § 96] The Captaines, chieffes, and chieftaines of all Clannes .. and the principalls of the branches of the saidis Clannes. *Ibid.* § 100 To require .. redresse thereof, at the chiefe of the Clanne, or chieftaine of the Cuntrie. **1639** *Sc. Parl., Minutes of Articles* 17 Oct., That the chieftanes of Clannes and Landislorde might be obleist to bring in all brokin men. **1772** PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 207 The islands still remained governed by powerful chieftains. **1814** SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* xxxiii, Health to the Chieftain from his clansman true! **1818** — *Rob Roy* Introd., Chieftains, which in the Highland acceptation, signifies the head of a particular branch of a tribe, in opposition to Chief, who is the leader and commander of the whole name. **1842** MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 160 She [Lady Willoughby] wore .. the chieftain's bonnet with two eagle's feathers. **1858** GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 460 The Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles .. who claimed to be Kings as well as Chieftains.

b. of an uncivilized tribe or primitive people.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 165 Prevailing upon the Crow chieftain to return him his horses. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 53 Beowulf, a chieftain of the Western Danes, was the Achilles of the North. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 69 The chieftains of Rajputana, particularly the Rajas of Bundi and Jaypur.

† **4.** One who takes a chief or leading part; a leader, principal, head. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 292 The Chiefetaynes of the conjuration in England. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 412 The Abbot .. heeryng that the Chiefeteynes of his Felowship were taken and executed. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XL. liii. 1092 To proceed against them who had been the cheeftaines and counsellers to persuade them to passe over the Alpes. *fig.* *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ₱ 313 The deedly synnes, this is to seyn Chieftaynes of synnes .. Now been they cleped Chieftaynes for as much as they been chief.

5. *Her.* = CHIEF *sb.* 3.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 30 b, Here the fielde remaynethe perfecte without alteration of coloure, and abydeth onely as charged in the chefetaine.

Chieftaincy (tʃī·ftĕnsi). [mod. f. prec. + -CY; (cf. *captaincy*); after *infancy, lieutenancy*, etc., in which the suffix, really *-y*, is apparently *-cy*.]

The rank or position of chieftain; government by a chieftain; = the earlier CHIEFTAINRY.

1817 *Month. Rev.* LXXXVIII. 203 Edward Davis having succeeded to the chieftaincy. **1835** COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 494 The Greek chieftancies, had .. passed into Constitutions. **1858** GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 459 The chieftaincies of the Celtic tribes.

Chieftainess (tʃī·ftĕnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS. *Cheventaynes* occurs in 15th c. and *chefetaynes* in early 16th c.; but app. the word after being long obs. was formed anew by Scott.] A female chief or chieftain; a female head of a clan or tribe.

c **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlix. (Gibbs MS. 103) Þe lady of alle worlde & princes of holy chyrche and cheuentaynes [ed. W. de W. 1530, chefetaynes] of Godes peple. [**1592** CONSTABLE *Sonn.* ii. Poems (1859) 41 Worthie dame! if I thee chieftayne call of Venus' host.] **1805** SCOTT *Let.* 21 *Mar.* in *Lockhart* (1839) II. 217, I don't know if ever you saw my lovely Chieftainess. **1818** — *Rob Roy* xxxi, The Highlanders who surrounded the chieftainess, if I may presume to call her so without offence to grammar. **1857** S. OSBORN *Quedah* x. 133 Tamelan .. under the rule of a petty chieftainess.

Chieftainry (tʃī·ftĕnri). [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. The rank of chieftain, chieftaincy; the rule or territory of a chieftain.

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 189 They were .. divided into the like petty chieftaineries as we find them to have been in Wales. **1773** JOHNSON *Lett.* I. lxxx. 144 The Laird .. has sometimes disputed the chieftainry of the clan with Macleod of Skie. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. v. 366 The .. chieftainry of Fergus descended to his son. **1833** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 326 A county of half-barbarian chieftainries.

2. A body of chieftains collectively.

1807 *Annual Rev.* V. 584 An aristocratic chieftainry. **1836** B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* II. iv, Not thought to hate the chieftainry.

Chieftainship (tʃī·ftĕnʃip). [f. CHIEFTAIN + -SHIP.] The office or position of a chieftain.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* let. 6 Sept., The chieftainship of the Highlanders is a very dangerous influence. **1790** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 241 A Highland gentleman .. consulted me if he could not validly purchase the chieftainship of his family from the chief. **1858** BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., A Government under the chieftainship of Lord Derby. **1866** LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. ix. 247.

Chieftance, obs. form of plural *chieftains*.

Chieftess (tʃī·ftĕs). [Abnormal f. *chief* or *chieft(ain* + -ESS.] A female chief or chieftain.

1878 SPRY *Cruise of H. M. S. Challenger* xvi. (ed. 7) 275 A small party of ladies .. amongst whom were .. Moa, Queen of Raiatea .. the Chieftess of Morea. **1883** *Mission Herald* (Boston) Jan. (1884) 37 The .. Christian woman and chieftess.

† **Chiefty.** *Obs.* [f. CHIEF + -TY.] Headship, supremacy, sovereignty; chief place, or degree.

1552 HULOET, Cheiftye, or cheife gouernaunce, or supremacy, *primatus*. Cheifty, or pryncipall rule of holy matters, *hierarchia*. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 104 To giue the soueraigntie, or chieftie of their Landes from them, to a straunger. **1616** HIERON *Wks.* II. 36 Surely, that, which hath the chieftie in a mans desire, will preuaile most in his endeuour. *a* **1626** W. SCLATER *Expos. Rom.* IV. (1650) 176 The chiefety of our hope and confidence must be placed in God. **1644** HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 These Titles .. import only Utmost chiefty.

Chiek, obs. form of SHEIK.

Chield (tʃīld). *Sc.* Also 6 **cheild**, 6– **chiel**. [App. a variant of CHILD.

For *Child* in its ordinary sense BAIRN is used in Sc. The chief difficulty with *chield* is phonetic : in no other word is Eng. *-ild* (-əild) represented by (-īld) in Sc. But no other origin for the word has suggested itself.]

† **1.** In *chamber-chield* = valet; see CHAMBER *sb.* 13. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 703 With ane sword .. His chalmer cheild and all the laif, to deid .. he pot thame all. *c* **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 27 (Jam.) He called for his chamber-chiels, and caused them to light candles.

2. A familiar term for man, *esp.* young man, lad; 'fellow', 'chap'.

a **1758** RAMSAY *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 83 Twa sturdy chiels. **1786** BURNS *Dream* iv, But facts are chiels that winna ding, And downa be disputed. **1789** — *On Captain Grose* i, A chield 's amang you taking notes. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, She 's breaking her heart .. about this wild chield.

3. '= CHILD in Aberdeenshire' (Jamieson).

1768 Ross *Helenore* 73 (Jam.) Heard ye nae word, gin he had chiel or chare? [(?) child or dear]. **1790** SHIRREFS *Gloss., Chiel*, child; *Wi' chiel*, with child.

Chier(e, obs. form of CHEER.

Chierete, chierte(e, obs. ff. of CHERTE.

Chiese, obs. form of CHEESE *sb.*[1]

Chievance, Chieve : see CHEVANCE, CHEVE.

† **Chiever.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *chièvre* :—L. *capra* she-goat.] A goat.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. vi. 10 a/1 The paas & way of the wylde bestes, as chicuers, beres & other.

Chif(fe, obs. forms of CHIEF.

Chiff-chaff (tʃi·fˌtʃaf). Also 8 **chiff-chaf, chif-chaf.** [Expressive of its note.] A bird, also called Lesser Pettychaps (*Phylloscopus rufus*), of the family *Sylviinæ* or Warblers, closely akin to the Willow Wren or Willow Warbler, with which it is often confounded in dialectal nomenclature.

c **1780** G. WHITE *Observ.* (1876) I. 409 The smallest uncrested willow wren, or chiff-chaf .. utters two sharp piercing notes. **1792** — *Lett.* xi. *To Marsham*, The smallest willow-wren .. called here the Chif-Chaf from its two loud sharp notes, is always the first spring bird of passage. **1860** TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* vi. 100 Here are the winter-quarters of many of our familiar English birds : the chiffchaff, willow-wren, and white throat hop on every twig in the gardens.

Hence **Chi·ff-chaff** *v.*, to utter this bird's note.

1884 J. BURROUGHS in *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 779/2 The little chiffchaff was chiffchaffing in the pine woods.

Chiffney-bit. A kind of bit, invented by Chiffney, a jockey, which gives more leverage upon the curb than an ordinary bit.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. xviii. 44 A mouth so callous that a Chiffney-bit might have broken his jaw, but I defy it to have stopped him.

‖ **Chiffon** (ʃifoñ). [F. ; = 'tout ajustement de femme ne servant qu' à la parure' (Littré), primarily piece of old cloth, paper, etc., rag; f. *chiffe* rag.] *pl.* Ornamental adjuncts of a lady's dress, 'fal-lals'; colloquially extended to matters of feminine dress considered as an object of ornament or display.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxix, It would stand out well among the fashionable *chiffons*. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 3 With various chiffons here and there, perhaps a bit of Japanese silk bunched out behind or swaddled up in front into a knot or a bow. **1888** E. M. MARSH in *Gd. Words* May 339 Tea and *chiffons* become monotonous. *Mod.* 'What did you and Miss B. talk about?' 'Oh! chiffons!'

Chiffonier (ʃifŏnī·ĕr). Also **-onnier, -onniere, -oniere, cheffonier.** [a. F. *chiffonnier, -ière* rag-gatherer, *transf.* 'a piece of furniture with drawers in which women put away their needle-work, cuttings of cloth, etc.' (Littré).]

1. A piece of furniture, consisting of a small cupboard with the top made so as to form a side-board.

1806 C. K. SHARPE *Lett.* (1888) I. 251 Driven out into the wide world with a small helpless family of chiffoniers, writing-tables and footstools. **1831** *Cat's Tail* 28 Littered table and chiffonnière. **1836-9** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 108/1 Rosewood chiffoniers. **1844** ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) II. ii. 176 The rout cakes are in the chiffonière. **1851** *Times* 2 Apr. 12/6 Cheffoniers, pier tables, rocking chairs.

‖ **2.** A rag-picker; a collector of scraps. (Consciously Fr., and usually so spelt.)

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 568/2 Play the part of political *chiffoniers*. **1861** *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 620 All kinds of odds and ends, scraps and rubbish, fished up as it were by the literary chiffonnier. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* 829/1 Swarms of Chiffoniers gather around it to pick out .. scraps of value.

‖ **Chignon** (ʃinʸoṅ). [a. F. *chignon* nape of the neck, chignon; in earlier F. *chaaignon* (13th c.), *chaignon du col*, *chinon du col*, *eschignon du col* (16th c.) nape of the neck, variant of *chaînon* ring or link of a chain, f. *chaîne* chain.]

A large coil or hump of hair, usually folded round a pad, which has, at various times (e. g. *c* 1780, *c* 1870), been worn by women on the nape of the neck or back of the head.

1783 *Lady's Mag.* XIV. 121 Fashionable Dresses for 1783. Full Dress.—The hair large, and the chignon low behind. **1817** MAR. EDGWORTH *Harrington* xiii, The hair behind, natural and false, plastered together to a preposterous bulk ..was [*c.* 1780] turned up in a sort of great bag, or club, or chignon. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* X. 267 Pretty little fantastic chignons and lovelocks. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 9/1 A young gentleman was seen riding .. holding on high at the end of his cane a chignon, as those heavy humps of hair are technically called. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. vi. 171 These girls..are all alike—from chignon to ankle.

Hence **Chi·gnoned** *a.*, wearing a chignon.

1869 *Daily News* 4 Mar., All the noisy world of carrotty, chignoned 'cocodettes'. **1870** W. WHITMAN in *Scott. Rev.* (1883) 291 Unhealthy forms .. padded, dyed, chignon'd.

Chigoe (tʃi·go). Also 7(?)–8 **chego**, 8 **chiego**, **chiger**, 8–9 **chegoe**, **chigre**, 9 **chigua**, **chigo**, **chigger**. Also JIGGER. [A West-Indian name: the F. form is *chique*, which Littré thinks identical with Sp. *chico* small; of this *chigo* might be a negro corruption: evidence is wanting. *Chigger*, *jigger*, are corruptions by English-speaking people.]

A small species of flea (*Pulex* or *Sarcopsylla penetrans*), found in the West Indies and South America. The female burrows beneath the skin of the human feet (and sometimes of the hands) and becomes greatly distended with eggs, which are sometimes hatched there, causing itching, and painful sores. Hence † **chigoe-pated** *a.* (quot. 1691).

1691 *Reply to Vind. of Disc. on Unreasonableness of New Separation* 11 By Vertue of which..a busie Chego-pated Priest may insolently attempt to Visit his Metropolitan. **1708** KERSEY, *Chiego*, a small Creature that gets into the Feet of those that live in the Island of Barbadoes, and makes them very uneasie. **1748** *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 162 The Chego. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 418 The Chigoe or Chiger..is very frequent and troublesome in all our sugar-colonies. **1781** SMEATHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 170 The jigger of the West Indies. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* I. vii. 137 Multitudes of chigoes or sand-fleas. **1810** SOUTHEY *Hist. Brazil* x. 436 The first settlers suffered terribly from the *chiguas* or jiggers. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 46 In the West Indies the juice of Mammea is employed to destroy the chiggers. **1868** F. BOYLE *Ride across Cont.* 68 'Neguas' ..better known in England by their West Indian name, 'jiggers' or 'chigos'.

Chik(e, -en, obs. form of CHICK, CHICKEN.

Chikino, var of CHEQUIN.

Chilandre: see CHILINDRE.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chylander or chylawndur, *chyndrus* [v.r. *chillindrus*]. **1530** PALSGR. 205/1 Chilandre, *chilandre*.

Chilbed, obs. form of CHILDBED.

Chilblain (tʃi·lblēn). Forms: 6 **chyll blayne**, **chilblaine**, 6–7 **chilblane**, (7 **child-blane**, **-blain**), 8 **chill-**, 7– **chilblain**. [f. CHILL + BLAIN.]

An inflammatory swelling produced by exposure to cold, affecting the hands and feet, accompanied with heat and itching, and in severe cases leading to ulceration.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Perfigedd*, chyll blayne. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 357 Wash chilblanes when they breacke with good warme wine. **1656** RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 80 Child-blanes are an inflammation of the Feet by the Winter cold. **1676** D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* I. i. (1677) 4 For fear of catching Chil-blanes. **1807–26** S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 91 If a limb, that is .. excessively cold, be suddenly warmed, chilblains .. are the result. **1826** SCOTT *Diary* 26 Mar., I catch chilblains on my fingers and cold in my head.

Chi·lblain, *v. trans.* [f. prec. sb.] To affect with chilblains. In mod. Dicts.

Chilblained (tʃi·lblēind), *a.* [f. CHILBLAIN + -ED.] Affected with chilblains; also *fig.*

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, Clumsie chil-blain'd iudgement. **1658** FLECKNOE *Enigmat. Charac.* (1665) 103 [His fingers] be so gouty and chilblain'd. **1831** *Cat's Tail* 9 Unstockinged legs and chilblained feet.

Chilblainy (tʃi·lblēini), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y¹.] Affected with chilblains.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 222, With chilblainy fingers **1859** *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 83 A small child in a distant school —gloomy, fireless, chilblainy.

† **Chilce.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *child* after *milce*:—OE. *miltse*, f. *mild.*] Childishness, childness.

a **1200** *Moral Ode* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 22 Mest al þæt ic habbe ydon ys idelnesse and chilce.

Child (tʃəild), *sb. Pl.* **children** (tʃi·ldrĕn). Forms: *Sing.* 1 **oild**, 2– **child**; also 2 **cyld**, 2–6 **chyld**, (4 **childe**), 4–6 **chylde**, 4–7, 9 (*arch.* in sense 5) **childe**, (5 **schyld**); see also CHIELD. *Pl.*: see below. [OE. *cild* neut. :—OTeut. type **kilpo*ᵐ (OE. *-ld* from OTeut. *-lp*) from root **kilp-*, whence also Goth. *kilpei* womb, *inkilpô* pregnant woman. Not found elsewhere: in the other WGer. langs. its place is taken by *kind*.

As the form of OHG., OS., OFris. *kind* is not satisfactorily explained from the root *ken-* (Aryan *gen-*) 'beget, bear', and is, for LG. at least, quite irregular, Prof. Sievers suggests the possibility that *kind* is a perversion of *cild*, *kilþ-*, by assimilation to the derivatives of root *ken-*, which may have spread from OHG. to OS. and Fris.

The OE. plural was normally *cild*; but in late OE. the word was partly assimilated to the neuter *-os* stems, making nom. pl. *cildru*, *-ra*, and esp. gen. pl. *cildra*. Ælfric, *Grammar* 23, gives nom. *cild*, gen. *cildra*, dat. *cildum*; but he also has nom. *cildru* (e. g. Hom. II. 324). No *r* forms occur in the earlier Vesp. Psalter nor in Northumbrian. The latter had *cild* and *cildo*; and sometimes made the word masc. with pl. *cildas*. In ME. there are rare instances of *chyld*, *childe* as plural; but the surviving type was OE. *cildru*, *cildra*, which gave ME. *childre*, *childer*: this was the regular northern and north midland form, and is still used in the dialects as far south as Shropsh., Leicester, and Lincolnsh. But in the south this was made *childer-en*, *childre-n* by conformation to the *-en* plurals: cf. *brethre*, *brether*, *brethren*, plurals of BROTHER. This has become the standard and literary form. The Old Northumbrian *cildas* is paralleled by *childes* in 15th c., which is exceptional; but the Sc. differentiated word CHIELD has always *chields* in plural.]

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

† *α.* **childe**: 1 *cildo*, *cild*, 2 *chyld*, 4 *childe*.

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 13 Þa brohte weron him cild. *c* **1000** *Ags. G.* Matt. xxi. 16 Of cilda and of sacerda muðe. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* Matt. ii. 16 Ealle þa chyld þe on Bethleem wæron. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 11578 Þe childe þat were slayne.

β. **childer**: OE. *cildru*, *cildra*, 2–6 *childre*, (3 *childere*), 3– *childer* (still in dial.), 4 *-ire*, 4–5 *-yre*, 4–6 *-ir*, 5 *childur*, *-yr*, 5–6 *chylder*, *-ur*. *Genit.* OE. *cildra*, 2 *chyldren* (or ? *dat.*), 2–3 *childrene*, 2–7 *childre*, 4–7 *childer*, 5 *chyldyr*, 6 *chillder*, *childers*.

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 16 Of muðe cildra & sukendra. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* ad. init., We cildra biddaþ þe. *c* **1000** Thorpe's *Hom.* II. 608 (Bosw.) Cildru. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 16 Of chyldren, & of sacerda muðe. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þa weren monie childre dede. *Ibid.*, Of milc drinkende childre muðe. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 422 Childrene scole. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 715 Fader, and breðere, and childre, and wif. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2707 Childir thre. *Ibid.* 5549 Þar childer [*Trin. MS.* childre] liues. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* cxii[i]. 1 Preise, 3ee childer, the Lord. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* I. xii, Techenge the childre. **1535** COVERDALE *Esther* ix. 28 Dayes..to be kepte of childers children. **1539** TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 41 Besydes women and chylder. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 13 His propir childir. **1578** *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 114 Thy childeris children thow sall se. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. 193 What childre-spell? what May-game have we here? *c* **1631** *Turnament Totenham* 154 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 89 It was no childer game. **1861** E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's T.* 31 We're o' God Almighty's childer, mon. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Childer*, or *Childern*, var. of 'children'.

γ. **children**: 3 *childerne*, *-rene*, 3–5 *chyldryn*, 4 *childeren*, *-drin*, 4–5 *-dryn*, 4–6 *childern* (still in dial.), *chyldren*, 5 *childeryn*, *-dyrn*, 6 *chylderne*, 2– *children*. Exc. in 3 **childres**. *Genit.* 4–5 *chyldryn*, 6 *children*, *-ern*, 4–7 *childrens*, 7– *children's*.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Feire children. *c* **1205** LAY. 12992 An of þissen children [**1275** childrene]. *Ibid.* 5323 Childre swiðe hende [**1275** children]. *Ibid.* 5414 Riche menne children. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 230 His leoue children. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 392 Of her chyldryn noȝt on. *c* **1300** *Beket* 79 Ȝunge childerne. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 684 Chef chyldryn fader. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. x. (1495) 229 The fallynge euyll also hyght childrens euyll. *c* **1430** *Freemasonry* 8 For these chyldryn sake. **1483** *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 2 § 1 Their childeryn unpreferred. **1548** HALL *Chron.* an. 1533. 215 Two hundreth chyldren. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Matrimony*, Their chyldrens [**1549** childers] children. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* 76 The men chylderne wyth the women chylderne. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xv. 26 The childrens bread [**1750** children's].

† *δ.* **childs**: OE. *cildas*, 5 *childes*.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 13 Lytlas cnæhtas *vel* cildas. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 152 Where so many childes Thare balys cannot bete.

† *ε.* **childres**. *rare.*

1275 LAY. 5465 Alle hire childres.

B. Signification.

I. With reference to state or age.

1. The unborn or newly born human being; fœtus, infant. App. originally always used in relation to the mother as the 'fruit of the womb'.

When the application was subsequently extended, the primitive sense was often expressed by *babe*, *baby*, *infant*; but 'child' is still the proper term, and retained in phrases, as 'with child', 'to have a child', 'child-birth', the verb *to child*, etc.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 44 Se cild in innað minum. *c* **1000** *Ags. G.* ibid., Min cild. on minum innoþe [*c* **1160** *Hatton G.*, Min chyld]. *Ibid.* Luke ii. 16 Þæt cild on binne aled. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* ibid., Þæt chyld on binne aleiȝd. *c* **1200** ORMIN 6944 Wiþþ þe childess moderr. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* i. 40 The ȝonge child [*16th c. versions* babe] in hir wombe gladide. — ii. 16 A ȝong child put in a cracche [*16th c. vv.* babe layde in a manger]. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 1892 Sevene chyldur she hym bare. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 208 In the same ȝere the qween had child at Gaunt. *c* **1475** *Pictorial Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 751 *Hec matrix*, a schyn that a schyld ys consevyd in. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* xii. 5 If she beare a maid child. **1652** CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 35 It expelleth the dead childe and the after-birth. **1788** J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 325 A child *en ventre*..is considered as a child *in esse*, and is entitled under all the circumstances, in which a child then born would be entitled. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 9 The last living child of the Princess Anne.

b. *spec.* A female infant, a girl-baby. *dial.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 71 A very pretty barne: A boy, or a Childe I wonder? **1775** ASH, *Child*, an infant—a son or daughter..a female infant. *c* **1780** HOLE *MS. Gloss. Devonsh.* (cited by Halliw.) *Child*, a female infant. **1876** *N. & Q.* 22 Apr., A country woman [in Shropshire] said to me, *apropos* of a baby, 'Is it a lad or a child?' **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* 126 *Chiel*..2 A female infant. 'Well, what is it theeäs time, a chiel or a bwoy?'

2. A young person of either sex below the age of puberty; a boy or girl.

A gradual extension of sense 1.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 222 Him hylpð .. þæt him fæt cild ætslape. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 7 Þa children ploȝeden in þere strete. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 422 Ancre ne schal nout ..turnen hire ancre hus to childrene scole. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prioress's T.* 49 To synge and to rede, As smale childer doon. *a* **1547** SURREY *Æneid* II. 300 Children and maides that holly carolles sang. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* I. 201 When I was yet a child, no childish play To me was pleasing. **1747** BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 484 Two children, a boy and a girl. **1804** WORDSW. *Poems on Childh.* i, The child is father of the man. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 303 A desire to lessen the labour of young children.

b. In the Bible, as rendering Heb. יֶלֶד 'child', 'bairn', extended to youths approaching or entering upon manhood.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 30 Ruben turned aȝen to the sisterne, fonde not the child [i. e. Joseph æt. 17]. — Dan. i. 17 God ȝaue to these children science and discipline. **1611** *Ibid.* As for these foure children, God gaue them knowledge and skil. — *Apocrypha* (*title*) The Song of the three holy children, which followeth in the third chapter of Daniel. *Mod.* (Canticle) *Benedicite* or the Song of the Three Children.

3. *transf.* One who has (or is considered to have) the character, manners, or attainments of a child; esp. a person of immature experience or judgement; a childish person. (See also 20.)

c **1250** *Moral Ode* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 22 Wel lange ic habbe child iben a worde & ec a dede. **1382** WYCLIF I *Cor.* xiv. 20 Britheren, nyle ȝe be maad children in wittis. **1526** TYNDALE ibid., Brethren be not chyldren in witte. **1534** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiv, He was a childe amonge children. **1678** DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. i, Men are but children of a larger growth. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* II. 44 Your language proves you still the child. **1857** BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 576 The French, always treated as children, are, in political matters, children still.

b. In contemptuous or affectionate address.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 409 Come recreant, come thou childe, Ile whip thee with a rod. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* VI. vii, Poor child, that waitest for thy love! *Ibid.* LXIX. iv, They called me fool, they call'd me child.

4. Formerly applied to all pupils at school, esp. to those at charity schools.

a **1200** *Charter of Eadwine* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 260 Ic Eadwine munek, cildremeistre on Niwan munstre. *c* **1340** HAMPOLE *Fr. Consc.* 5881 Maysters som tyme uses þe wand þat has childer to lere under þair hand. **1518** COLET *Stat. St. Pauls* in Lupton *Life of Colet* 276 All the Children in the scole knelyng in theyr Settes. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 76 Alle the men chylderne wyth the women chylderne..that perteynyd unto the howse of the powre [Christ's Hospital]. **1706** HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) I. 216 [They] were all poor Children, Taberders and afterwards Fellows of Queen's College. **1720** STRYPE (*St. Paul's Sch.*) in *Stow's Surv.* I. xxv, If any Child admitted here, go to any other School to learn there, such Child for no Man's Suit be again received into the School. **1810** *Minute-bk.* of *Mill Hill Sch.*, Regul. for Dom. Superint...His attention shall be directed to the Morals and Conduct of the Boys.. before and after School hours. He shall not suffer the children to pass beyond the Bounds prescribed, etc.

b. *spec.* A singing boy or chorister. Still retained at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

1510–11 *Northumbld. Househ. Bk.* 40 Gentyllmen and Childryn of the Chapell. *Ibid.* 44 Childer of the Chapell—vj. **1534** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 41 New surplecs for the childern. **1566** TURBERV. *Poems* (*title*) Epitaph on Maister Edwards, sometime Maister of the Children of the Chappell. **1584** LYLY (*title*) Campaspe, played before the Queenes Maiestie .. by her Maiesties Children..and the Children of Paules. *a* **1717** *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* 28 Dr. William Croft (as Master of the Children). **1887** *Daily Tel.* 8 Apr., Mr. C. S. Jekyll, organist and composer to her Majesty's Chapel Royal, and musical instructor of the children.

† **5.** A youth of gentle birth: used in ballads, and the like, as a kind of title. *arch.* When used by modern writers, commonly archaically spelt *chylde* or *childe*, for distinction's sake.

The precise force with which *cild* was used in OE. is not certain: Mr. Freeman (*Norm. Conq.* I. v. 374 *note*) merely concludes that 'it is clear that it was a title of dignity'. In 13th and 14th c. 'child' appears to have been applied to a young noble awaiting knighthood: e. g. in the romances of Ipomydon, Sir Tryamour, Torrent of Portugal, etc.

1016–20 *Charter of Godwine* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 10 Godwines Wulfeages sunu, and Ælfsiȝe cild, and Eadmer æt Burham. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6032 Ac a child yong man aplight.. Berard was his right nam, Alle on he folwed Sir Gii. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1822 Oþer cherl oþer child. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 123 To whom he ordeyned child Gilbert to be tutour. *c* **1430** *Syr Tryam.* 741 And Tryamowre rode hym ageyne, Thogh he were mekylle man of mayne,

The chylde broght hym downe! *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 143 Be he churle or childe. *c* 1525 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 55 (Camb. MS.) Anchises get! heynd childe [*v.r.* heynd, kynd], curtes and gude. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 124 Than was in Rome ane nobill childe..namit Caius Mucius. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 15 The noble Childe, preventing his desire.. smote him on the knee. *Ibid.* VI. ii. 36 Chyld Tristram prayd that he with him might goe. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 187 Childe Rowland to the darke Tower came. ?*a* 1700 *Child Waters* i. in Percy *Reliq.* III. ix, Childe Waters in his stable stoode. ?*a* 1700 *Child of Ell* ii. in Child *Ballads* I. vii. 103/2 Till he haue slaine the Child of Ell. 1765 PERCY *Reliq.* (1823) III. 315 Child is frequently used by our old writers, as a title. It is repeatedly given to Prince Arthur in the *Faerie Queen*. 1812 BYRON (*title*), Childe Harold. *Ibid.* I. iii, Childe Harold was he hight. *Ibid.* I. iv, Worse than adversity the Childe befel. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 267 The pious Childe began to sing.

† **6.** A lad or 'boy' in service; a page, attendant, etc. Cf. also *child-woman* in 22. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 25 By the mouth of oure fadir Dauith, thi child. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 191. 1478 *Will* in *Verney Papers* (1853) 28, I bequethe to John Jakke, child of my kichen, xs. *c* 1488 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 39 No man shall drawe in any office in this courte any chylde or servaunt, but he be come of clene byrthe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ix. 10 Saul sayde vnto his childe: Thou hast well spoken. 1555 *Will* in Maddison *Lincolnsh. Wills* (1888) 46 To Henry Scott 'sometyme my childe iijs. iiijd.' 1610 *Househ. Prince Hen.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 336 Noe childe, page, scowrer, or turnebroach, to marry.

† **7.** Used familiarly or contemptuously for 'lad'; 'fellow', 'chap', 'man.' *Obs.*; but cf. Sc. CHIELD.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 128 The false and malicious circumuentions of craftie children. 1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* 6 A Curtesy man..This child can behaue him selfe manerly. 1638 STRAFFORDE *Lett.* 28 July, They [the Scots] are shrewd Children, not won much by Courtship.

b. In U. S., esp. among negroes, 'this child' is used jocularly in speaking of oneself.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, 'Be careful for the horses, Sam..don't ride them too fast'..'Let dis child alone for dat,' said Sam. 1851 RUXTON *Far West* (Bartlett) This child has felt like going West for many a month.

II. As correlative to parent.

8. The offspring, male or female, of human parents; a son or daughter. This in OE. was expressed by *bearn*, BAIRN.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 49 Riche men..þe habbeð..feire wifes and feire children. *c* 1200 *Charter of Brihtmær* (dated 1053) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 133 Efter his childrene daȝe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 715 Fader, and breðere, and childre, and wif. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 901 *Tisbe*, Ye wrecched jelouse faders oure, We that weren whylome children youre, We prayen yow, etc. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 81 So mylde So xulde childyr to fadyr and modyr. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 20 Children [WYCLIF sones] obey youre fathers and mothers in all thinges. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* ix. 28 Not to be forgotten, but to be kepte of childers children. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 9 Ane ordinance til excerse his propir childir. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 148 Now you speake Like a good Childe, and a true Gentleman. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 28 Is the parent better than the child into whom he has cast his ripened being? 1843 MACAULAY *Mad. D'Arblay, Ess.* (1885) 702/1 Well known as.. the father of two remarkable children.

b. It has been pointed out that *child* or *my child* is by parents used more frequently (and longer) of, and to, a girl than a boy. Shakspere nowhere uses 'my child' of or to a son, but frequently of or to a daughter.

This is possibly connected with the use in 1 b; but is perhaps more due to the facts that *girl* has a wider range of application than *boy*, and that a daughter is more dependent on parental protection.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 77, I charge thee doe, as thou art my childe. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vii. 70, I thinke this Lady To be my childe Cordelia. 1610 — *Temp.* V. i. 198 That I Must aske my childe forgiuenesse.

c. The young of an animal. (*rare.*)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 27 A Lyonesse, did lowd require Her children deare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 742 Her Children gone, The Mother Nightingale laments.

9. *pl.* In Biblical and derived uses; Descendants; members of the tribe or clan.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 684 He [Abraham] is chosen to be chef chyldryn fader. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* iii. 14 Thus thow shalt seye to the children of Israel. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 121 Canaan is a region of Syria, possessede firste of the childre of Canaan. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* iv. 6 Ten thousand men of the children of Naphtali. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 127 A Helot feeling, compounded of awe and hatred, is..discernible in the children of the vanquished.

10. Theol. *Child of God*: i.e. by creation, or by regeneration and adoption.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Þeih alle men ben godes children, for þat he hem alle shop: and ches hem to sunes and to dohtres. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 Hwon God ȝifð him leaue on his leoue children. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6148 Commes now til me, My fadir blissed childer fre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 The chrysten man, as the welbeloued chylde of god. 1549 *Eng. Ch. Catechism* (1852) In my baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 144 Which way should I become the child of God? 1846 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* iv, Marvellously does He thus run oftentimes the lives of his children parallel with the life of the Church at large. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* I. iv. (1878) 54 Man is God's child, and the sin of the man consists in perpetually living as if it were false.

11. Applied (chiefly in *pl.*) to disciples *of* a teacher and those in a similar relation. (Chiefly Biblical.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1300 Þe..prophetes childer. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 374 Freris..maken dissencioun bitwix curatis and hor gostly childer. 1526 TINDALE 1 *John* ii. 1 My lytell children, these thynges write I vnto you, that ye synne not. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 1 Eliseus the prophet called one of the prophetes children. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *John* xxi. 5 Children, haue ye any meate? 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* ix. 139 The phrase 'children of the prophets'.. indicates men who were taught by a prophet.

12. *fig.* One of the spiritual or moral progeny of a person; one who inherits his spirit and hands down the tradition of his influence.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 351 Þei ben cayms childire. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 386 Freris also ben Scarioths childre. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xiii. 10 O thou childe of the deuell..and enemye of all righteousnes. 1888 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/2 The children of Izaak Walton have multiplied beyond all reckoning..and river fishing has been falling off.

13. *fig.* Expressing origin, extraction, dependence, attachment, or natural relation to a place, time, event, circumstance of birth, ruling or characteristic quality. Orig. a Hebraism of Scripture transl.; e. g. children of the East, of the world, of the kingdom; of light, of darkness, of the day, of wrath, of disobedience, of sin, of murder, of death; of wisdom, of folly, of truth, of fancy; of nature, of fashion, of the age, of the time, of the century; of adultery, of shame; of tears, of sorrow, of prayers, etc., etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Child of yre and of helle. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xii. 36 That ȝe be the children of liȝt [1382 sones]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 We all be borne the chylder of ire, as saynt Paule sayth. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Thess.* v. 5 Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the daye. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* vi. 32 This childe of murthure. — 1 *Sam.* xx. 31 He is a childe of death. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 171 This childe of fancie that Armado hight. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 139 This same Child of Honor and Renowne. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 106 Be a Child o' th' time. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* vi. 3 The children of the East. — *Luke* vii. 35 Wisdom is justified of all her children. — *Col.* iii. 6 The children of disobedience. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 133 Sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's Child. 1641 — *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 174 The..voice of truth and all her children. *c* 1800 WORDSW. *To a Young Lady* i, Dear child of nature. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3 Elizabeth ..was a child of the Italian Renascence. 1885 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 193 Thomas Carlyle..is in spirit a child of the great Revolution.

14. *fig.* That which originates from, or is produced by, something else; the 'offspring' *of*.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 97 Dreames: Which are the children of an idle braine. 1605 — *Mach.* IV. iii. 115 This Noble passion Childe of integrity. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxviii. 117 When Mischiefe is the childe of Mirthe. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 197 Baser courses, children of despair. *Ibid.* IV. 401 A hope, The child of regal compact.

† **III. 15.** Child-bearing. *Obs.* [? elliptical, or f. the vb.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11204 Sco was at hir time o child. *c* 1325 *Pope Gregory* in *Leg. Cath.* (1840) 12 The thridde day of hir childe To chirche sche ȝede. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 8 If prayers had not been..she had deyed of chylde.

IV. Phrases and Proverbs.

16. *From* († *of*) *a child* or *children* († *of a child little*): from childhood.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* ix. 21 How longe is it agoo, sens this hath happened him? And he sayde, of a chylde. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxix. 21 He that delicately bryngeth vp his seruaunt from a childe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* iii. 15 From a childe thou hast knowen the holy Scriptures. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* vi. 11 Coriolanus had so used his weapons of a child little. 1761 FR. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* I. 8 It was our continual practice, from children, to keep little journals.

17. *With child*: **a.** *lit.* Pregnant. Hence *To get* (*beget* obs.) *with child*; *to go with child.*

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* (Morris) 227 Hi..wurð mid cylde. *c* 1205 LAY. 265 Þeo wimon was mid childe [*c* 1275 Þe mayde was wid childe]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 974 Agar..wimman wið childe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2605 Agar was made wit child. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* (Mätz.) What sorewe hit is with childe gon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 224 Þe elifans nele nauȝt wonye mid his wyue þerhuyle þet hi is mid childe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. 317 She sayd that she was with child. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. iv. 10 If the childe I now go with, do miscarrie. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 74 For getting Madam Iulietta with childe. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* i. 18 Shee was found with childe of [COVERDALE by] the holy Ghost. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. (1727) 327 Women great with child. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 518 Such doubts and fears were common to her state, Being with child.

† **b.** *transf.* of ground, trees, ships with swelling sails. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 70 With ryshes, reede, graas.. also goo it [good land] with childe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 In the Spring, all Trees are as it were with child. 1606 CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & L.* III, All her fleet of spirits came swelling in, With child of Sail.

† **c.** *fig.* (*a.*) Full (*of* a thing) so as to be ready to burst with it; teeming, pregnant; = BIG *a.* 5; (*b.*) Eager, longing, yearning (*to* do a thing). *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 8 The man had of long tyme been with chylde to haue a sight of Iesus. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 1 The noble hart that..is with childe of glorious great intent. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 116 Their countnance mery and their eyes with child Of ioy. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 14 May, I sent my boy, who, like myself, is with child to see any strange thing. *Ibid.* 9 Oct., I went to my Lord, and saw..his picture..and am with child till I get it copied out. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 264 I'm with child to hear it.

18. *Child's play* († *child's game*, † *childer game*, † *childer spell*): **a.** *lit.* play befitting a child, childish sport; **b.** *fig.* a piece of work easily accomplished, trivial matter, trifle.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 It is but childes game. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 286 It is no childes pley To take a wyf with-outen auysement. 14.. *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 128 Childer pleye. 1548 *Luther's Art. Faith* Pref. A v, Forgette all children playes. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. 193 What childre-spell? What May-game have we here? *c* 1631 *Turn. Totenham* 154 It was no childer game when thei to geder mete. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* vi. 144 The..craftsman finds it no child's-play.

† **19.** *Child's part* (also in pl. *childer-parts*): child's portion or share of inheritance. *Obs.*

1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 10, I wit to the seid Lannslot a kist.. and his hole childe parte without enny trouble. 1547 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 64 Vij *li.* overe and besydes theire childreparts. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. i. 39 That has no other childe's-part but her honor. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 141 Every mothers child.. hath a childspart of those troubles.

20. In proverbs and proverbial phrases, as *The burnt child dreads the fire* (BURNT 3 b); *the child unborn*, as type of innocence or ignorance, etc.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1820 Brent child of fier hath mych drede. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 62 Oure common prouerbe..Children, drunkers and fooles, can not lye. 1547 DK. NORFOLK in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1855) V. iii. 103/1 Nor can [I] no more judge..what should be laid to my charge, than the child that was born this night. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 56 As the Prouerb is, *Senex bis puer*. An olde manne, twyse a chyld. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 69 Many kisse the childe for the nurses sake. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy*, VIII. xxviii. She knows no more ..of it..than the child unborn.

V. Combinations.

21. General combs. **a.** appositive, as *child-angel, -girl, -heroine, -king, -man, -mother, -noble, -prince, -saint, -sweetheart, -virgin*, etc.; **b.** attributive, as *child-cheek, -kind, -labour, -life, -literature, -nature, -sacrifice, -smile, -spirit, -suffering, -world*, etc.; **c.** objective: (*a.*) direct, as *child-eater, -eating* adj., *-killer, -killing, -lover, -loving* adj., *-murder, -murderer, -stealer*, etc.; (*b.*) indirect, as *child-bereft* adj.; **d.** similative, as *child-simple* adj., etc., etc.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* (Hoppe) The fair creature whom Leonard called his *child-angel. 18.. MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* lxii, The *child-cheek blushing scarlet. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xx, I was captain in Lunsford's light horse..I was a *child-eater, Sir. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Developm. Chr. Doctr.* (L.), The calumnies of *child-eating and impurity in the christian meetings. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 112 That Clifford, that cruell *Child-killer. 1828 *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 402 What would mankind, or womankind, or *childkind think. 1601 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 232 England felt all miseries which happen under a *Child-King. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 448 Limitation of *child-labor. 1884 *Mag. Art* Feb. 135/1 Scarcely painters of *child-life or child-character. *Ibid.* 133/2 The *child-literature of the last generation. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 190 The first Pagan Thinker..was precisely this *child-man of Plato's. 1869 FREEMAN *Old Eng. Hist. for Children* 272 That there should be some one in his College able to teach..he made the '*Childmaster' be one of the chief among the Canons [cf. 4.] 1755 BURN *Justice of Peace, Children & Infants* (L.), The offence of *child-murder. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* Aug. 162 The professional *child-murderer. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. viii, Teacher Ignorant of the fundamental facts of *child-nature. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 3 Baal and Ashtaroth, with all their abominations of consecrated *child-sacrifices. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 396 S. Rumald..was canonized..for a *Child-Saint. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 310 *Child-simple, undefiled, Frank, obedient. *Ibid.* II. 216 To erase the *child-smile from her lips. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 271 The condition of entrance into the spiritual kingdom is to possess the *child-spirit. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iv. 61 Titian's *child-virgin. 1856 WHITTIER *Brew. Soma* viii, As in that *child-world's early year.

22. Special combs.: † **child-age**, childhood; **child-bird**, (see quot.); **child-bishop** = *boy-bishop* (see BOY *sb.*[1] 7); **child-changed** *a.*, ? changed into a child, or ? changed by the conduct of his children; **child-crowing**, the disease *Laryngismus stridulus* or spasmodic croup; **child-farming** = *baby-farming* (see BABY 2); † **child-geared** *a.*, having childish manners; † **child-great** *a.*, big with child, pregnant; † **child-ill** (*Sc.*), the pains of child-bearing, labour; **child-land**, the (ideal) realm of childhood; **child-queller**, one who kills children (*obs.*); *humorously*, one who deals severely with children; **child-ridden** *a.*, overridden with children; † **child-rider**, (cf. sense 6); **child-rites** *sb. pl.*, the rites connected with the baptism of children; **childward** *a.*, directed towards children (*rare*); **child-woman**, † a girl, maid(-servant); a woman who is still a child. See also CHILD-BEARING, -BED, -BIRTH, -WIFE, -WITE.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref. 4 a, In your very *chyldage there appered in you a certayne..meruelous towardenes. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 43 Childage, which from the birth is extended to the foureteenth or fifteenth yeare. 1745 *Ovalle's Relation Chile* xix. (Churchill *Voy.* III.) [A] bird called the *Child-bird, because it looks like a swaddled child with its arms at liberty.. Perhaps they are the same, called Penguins. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xxv. 186/1 The Children every *Childermas day to go to Paul's Church and hear the *Child-Bishop Sermon. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 17 This *childe-changed Father. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 191

The *child-crowing, though merely a spasmodic disease, is not..free from danger. 1872 Forster *Dickens* (1874) III. 257 A *child-farming that deserved the gallows. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 86 He watz so ioly of his ioyfnes & sumquat *child-gered. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. I. 98 A *Child-great Woman. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 274 It is the layndar..That her *chyld-ill rycht now hes tane. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 11 Mortherers, Crakers, facers, and *chylderne quellers. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* viii, The castle of this ogress and child-queller was in a steep by-street. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 254 The Felton curate's fat, *childridden wife. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) p. vi, Footmen 24, Childryders 4, Falconers 12. 1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymns* 26 Every feeble chaine of earthy *childrights flew in sunder all. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (Hoppe) An Anabaptist minister conforming to the child-rites of the Church. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* vii. 267 She [must gain] mental breadth, nor fail in *childward care. 1382 Wyclif *Judith* xiii. 4 Judit seide to hir *child womman [1388 damesele]. — *Esther* iv. 4 The childer wymmen of Ester. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* 247 The childwoman in the childworld.

† Child (tʃəi·ld), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To bear a child; to be delivered.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 604 Time is come the lady schal childe: Scheo bad that God beo to hire mylde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 224 Þe wyfman lyþ a chi[l]ldebde oþer nyez to childi. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 108 Whanne she hadde childed she thanked God. 1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 71 Within ii dayes they chylded both. 1808 *Month. Mag.* XXVI. 453 Jeremy Taylor..says: the Virgin Mary childed on her knees, that she might bring forth her maker in the act of adoring him,

2. *trans.* To bring forth, give birth to (a child).

c 1200 Ormin 156 Þe shall Elysabæþ þin wif an sune childenn. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 978 Sche childed a selcouthe grome. 1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxiii. 4 Thei childiden sones and douȝtris. 1430–50 *Gregory's Chron.* 80 In the towne of Andeworpe, the quene chyldyd Sir Lyonelle. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. xii. 17 A litle mayde, the which ye chylded tho. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* iv. i. Wks. 1874 III. 56 The Queene shall childe a daughter beautifull.

3. *fig.* To bring out, bring forth.

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xv. 26 a/2 An vnfallible reule hit is amonge the chyldren of vanitie, to chylde the vices of theym that be vycyous. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxviii. 116 We childe that in a loose laughter, which should be graue.

Child: see Chill *v.*, Chilled.

Chi·ld-bearing, *vbl. sb.*

1. The bringing forth of a child; parturition.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxv. 24 The tyme of childberyng cam. 1611 Bible I *Tim.* ii. 15 She shall be saued in child-bearing, if they continue in faith and charitie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 1051 To thee Pains onely in Child-bearing were foretold. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 Sylvia has demurred till she is past Child-bearing. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 581 After childbearing, the veins..are often found distended with blood.

2. Gestation. (*rare.*)

1862 Lewis *Astron. Ancients* I. § 4. 21 The period of child-bearing in women..is 280 days.

Chi·ld-bearing, *ppl. a.* That bears a child or children. (Also *fig.*)

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlix. 21 Bareyn, not child berende. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 68 That gratifying Mother, child-bearing grace. 1655 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* (ii. 18) 255 Child-bearing women are more pitifull to others in their travails, than such women as are barren.

Childbed (tʃəi·ldbed). [f. Child *sb.* + Bed *sb.* Although instances are wanting, the literal sense I c is presumably the original.]

1. The state of a woman in labour; 'confinement'.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 On þre þinges. Þat on is childbed, and þat oðer chirchgang, and þe þridde þe offring. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 379 'Þe kyng', he seyde, 'of Engelond..lyþ myd hys gret wombe at Reyns a chyld bedde.' *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 237 She browte forthe a faire sone; but she dide in hir childebed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63 To ly in chilbed, *decubere*. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 45 That Fenyce, hys quene, should lye a chyldbedde at the Port Noyre. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* xli. 30 As for pillows, they said they were fit only for women in childbed. 1834 Macaulay *Pitt, Ess.* (1854) I. 304/1 Queens run far greater risk in childbed than private women.

† **b.** with *plur.* *Obs.*

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 165 All her child-beddes are false conceptions, and her productions, abortions.

c. The bed in which a child is born. Also *fig.*

1594 Southwell *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 115 The nest where sinne was first hatched, may bee now the child-bed of grace and mercie. 1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymns* 38 Her childbed made the mountain Cynthian.

† **2.** The womb. (Also *child's-bed.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. *bairn's-bed* s. v. Bairn.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdr.* iv. 40 Yf hir childeszbed maye kepe y^e byrth eny longer within her. 1863 Atkinson *Provinc. Danby, Childbed*, the matrix or womb.

3. *attrib.* (in sense I.)

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Accouchée & gisante*, a childebed wife. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 104 The Child-bed priuiledge deny'd, which longs To Women of all fashion. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 130 An wholesome Medicine for Child-bed Women. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5425/10 A Large Trunk containing Child-bed Linnen. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* vi, The great points about the Childbed-linen Monthly Loan Society.

Child-birth (tʃəi·ldbəɪþ). [f. as prec. + Birth.] The bearing or birth of a child; parturition.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony* Rubric, This prayer folowing shalbe omitted where the woman is past chylde byrth. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 242 An olde Oke..which at 3 childbirths of Vespasia sodainly did put forth every time a several bough. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Milton*, She died .. of childbirth, or some distemper that followed it. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 1 Jane Seymour died next year in child-birth.

fig. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (Arb.) 33, I am so great in child-birth with this iest.

Childe: see Child *sb.* 5.

Childe, obs. form of Shield.

Childed (tʃəi·ldėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Child *sb.* + -ed [2].] Provided with a child or children.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vi. 117 (Globe ed.) He childed as I father'd! 1615 Waltham *Complaint* in *Harl. Misc.* X. 15 She..did show in woeful wise Her childed womb. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* xi, One many-childed matron.

† **Childene,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [perh. f. Child + -en, like *wooden*, etc.; but the reading may be incorrect.] Of the nature of children, childish.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 To scheowe [childene *T.*, *C.*] heo beoð mid alle þet fleoð uor ane peinture.

Childer, obs. and dial. pl. of Child.

† **Chi·lderhed.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *childer*, pl. of Child + *-hed*, -head.] The state of being children of a certain parent; = Childhood 5.

138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 128 Fallen..fro kynraden and childerhed of God.

† **Chi·lderless,** *a. Obs.* [f. *childer* pl. of Child + -less.] Without children; = Childless.

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* K ij b, Attendaunce on olde men childerlesse.

Childermas (tʃi·ldəɹmæs). *arch.* Forms: 1 **cilda-mæsse,** 4 **childerne masse, children masse,** 4–7 **childermasse,** 6 **-messe,** 6–9 **-mas.** [Repr. OE. **cildramæsse* (*cyldamæsse* is found), f. *cildra* of infants + *mæsse*, Mass.]

1. The festival of the Holy Innocents (the 28th of December), commemorating the slaughter of the children by Herod (*Matt.* ii. 16). Usually *childermas-day, -tide.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 13 *rubric*, Þys god-spel sceal on cylda-mæsse dæȝ. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2009 Amorwe a childerne massedai. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 49 Þe legende þat is i-rad a children masse day. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 117 On childermasse day yn cristemasse. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Les Innocens*, as *le jour des Innocens*, childermas day at christmasse. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. vi. (1631) 31 Hold thy hand, childe of wrath..make it not Childermasse day in thy fury. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. xxv. 186/1 The children every Childermas day to go to Paul's church. 1849–53 Rock *Ch. Fathers* III. ix. 220 At Childermas-tide. 1889 *Letts's Diary* 28 Dec., Innocents' Day, Childermas.

2. 'The day of the week throughout the year, answering to the day in which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized' (J.).

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 32/1 That proues as ominous to the fisherman as the beginning a voyage on the day when Childermas day fell doth to the Mariner. 1745 Swift *Direct. Servants, The Cook*, Friday and Childermas are two cross days in the week, and it is impossible to have good luck on either of them.

Childern, obs. and dial. pl. of Child.

Childhead, hed(e: see Childhood.

† **Childhedi(heady),** *a.* [f. prec. + -y.] Childish.

1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Zuo childhedi..þet hi makeþ ham-zelue to by hyealde foles.

Childhood (tʃəi·ldhud): also † **childhead.** Forms: *a.* 1 **cildhád,** 2–3 **childhade,** 3–5 **-hode,** 4 **-hod,** 4–6 **chyld(e)hode,** 5 **-hodde,** 5–6 **childehode,** 6–7 **child-hood,** 7 **-hoode,** 6– **childhood.** *β.* 3–5 **childhede,** 4 **-hed,** 4–5 **childehede,** 5 **chyldhede,** 6– **head,** *Sc.* **child-, chyldheid,** (9 (*nonce-use*) **childhead**). [OE. *cildhád*, f. *cild*, Child + *hád* state, condition. For the history of the variant suffixes, see -head, -hood.]

1. The state or stage of life of a child; the time during which one is a child; the time from birth to puberty. (Formerly with *pl.*)

α. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 21 Soð he cuoeð from cildhad. 1205 Lay. 20311 He cuðen harpien wel an his childhaden. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 79 Þis meiden was bað faderles & moderles of hire childhade. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. i. (1495) 186 The fyrste chyldhode is wythout teeth..and durith vij monthes. 1535 Coverdale *Eccles.* xii. 1 Childehode and youth is but vanite. 1567 Mulcaster *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 107 Other Lords..in their childhood..are brought up in the Kings house. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 553/1 Trayned up therein from their child-hoods. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. i. 25. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 35 Others..understand the Scriptures from their Childhoods. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. i. 2 They had passed an unhappy childhood.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28500 (Cott.) In mi child-hede haf i wroght many thyng þat i aght noght. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress's T.* 49 To synge and to rede, As smale childer doon in her childhede. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xxii. 69 From theyre chyldhede men taughte hem the vse of armes. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 173 b, Fra my childheid pietie grew with me.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *infancy.*)

1585 Jas. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 54 It [Poesie] was bot in the infancie and chyldheid. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 95 Now I haue stain'd the Childhood of our ioy. 1856 Whittier *Brew. Soma* i, In the childhood of the world.

2. *concr.* This state or age personified. Cf. *youth.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. ii. 54 'Tis the Eye of Child-hood, That feares a painted Deuill. 1742 Gray *Ode Eton Coll.* ii, Ah fields..Where once my careless childhood stray'd. 1814 Scott *Wav.* iii, The well-governed childhood of this realm. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 321 Fair Childhood hard at play.

† **3.** Quality proper to a child, childishness. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 161 Mest al þet ich habbe idon bi-fealt to child-hade. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2652 We sulen nu witen for it dede Þis witterlike, or in child-hede. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 219 She upon childehod him tolde, That Perse her litel hounde is dede. *a* 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 74 Considerethe how that endityng..not accorde may Withe my childhode, I am so childisshe ay.

¶ For this sense app. the form *childhead* is used in the following (perh. by assoc. with *maidenhead*):

1854 S. Dobell *Balder* iii, The unconscious child—Tho', for his childhead, he be special child—Is universal man.

† **b.** (with *pl.*) A childish action. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 163 Ich dede gret childhod That alto long y ther abod. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12577 (Trin. MS.) Mony are his childehedes..Done ar he were twelue 3eer olde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 166 Þet lyeseþ hare time..ine fole pleȝes, ine childehedes, ine liȝthedes, ine zonges.

4. *Second childhood*: the state of childishness incident to extreme old age; dotage.

[*c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 399 She..turned ageyn unto childhede.] 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* ii. 113 S. John..died in his second childhood at Ephesus. 1789 H. Walpole *Remin.* ix. 76. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxix, Lord Privilege..was fast verging to a state of second childhood.

† **5.** = Childship; filial relation. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 181 Thou better know'st The Offices of Nature, bond of Childhood. 1609 R. Barnerd *Sheph. Practise* 18 Many discents doe not extinguish fatherhood and childhood in consanguinitie. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 27 The custome of Kent, that every male of equall degree of childhood, brotherhood, or kindred, shall inherit equally.

6. *attrib.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 202 All schooledaies friendship, child-hood innocence. 1869 Sir J. T. Coleridge *Mem. Keble* 312 Their childhood sports.

Childie (tʃəi·ldi). *rare.* [f. Child *sb.* + -ie, -y[4], dim. suffix.] Little child; dear little child.

1863 E. B. *Drifting Clouds* I. 90 'Nonsense, childie', said Lilla, laughing. 1881 E. Coxon *Basil Plant* I. 182 'You needn't be so decided, childie', said her father.

† **Childing** (tʃəi·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4 **chiltyng, chiltting,** *Sc.* **childyne.** [f. Child *v.* + -ing [1].] Child-bearing, parturition, delivery.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11021 Elizabeth..was..noght far fra childing. *c* 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 40 In childynge of the unwemmed vyrgyn. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 205 A woman hade vij. childer at oon childenge. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. xxi. 27 The throwes..that women haue in their childing. 1748 tr. *R. Mead's Influence Sun & Moon* ii. 42 Women who stop'd childing early.

attrib. 1655 *Francion* ix. 22 Her childing throws did begin to grow..and she was delivered of a goodly Boy.

Chi·lding, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].]

1. That bears a child or children, breeding; parturient, in labour; pregnant.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyldynge, or woman wythe chylde, *pregnans*. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 Þe oþer makeþ a childyng womman barayn. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 106/1 The childing or bearing woman, whie maie she not be baptised? 1637 Brian *Pisse-Proph.* (1679) 86 Most childing women go a year..before they conceive with child again. 18.. Southey *Batt. Blenheim* viii, Many a childing mother then, and new-born infant died. 1825 — *Paraguay* I. 28 Tender care, to childing mothers due.

2. *fig.* **a.** Fertile, fruitful. **b.** Applied to some plants which produce younger or smaller florets around an older (regarded as parent) blossom; as *childing daisy, pink.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 112 The childing Autumne. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* v. xix. 111 By him [Saturn]..Childing Tellus beares. 1636 *Gerard's Herbal* II. cciii. 635 Another pretty double daisie, which..puts forth many footstalkes carrying also little double floures..whence they haue fitly termed it the childing Daisie. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 64/2 The Childing Pink groweth..on upright stalks. 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* (1830) II. 539 *Dianthus prolifer*, Childing or Proliferous Pink. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.*, Childing Cudweed, *Gnaphalium germanicum.*

Childir(e = *childer*, obs. pl. of Child.

Childish (tʃəi·ldiʃ), *a.* [OE. *cildisc*, f. *cild* Child: see -ish [1].]

1. Of, belonging, or proper to a child or to childhood; childlike; infantile, juvenile.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2318 (Gr.) Cildisc wesan. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1168 Wole ye the childische jalousye countirfete? *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxi, Thyse ensamples arn chyldisshe. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 This dwelling, wheare rests thee childish Iulus. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 162 His bigge manly voice, Turning againe toward childish trebble. 1774 J. Wright in *Athenæum* (1886) 10 July 56/2 The youngest has..such a sweet childish expression. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 2, I feel..my father's hand..Stroke out my childish curls.

2. Exhibiting unduly the characteristics of childhood; not befitting mature age; puerile, silly.

a 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* xxviii. (1860) 8 After thy childisshe chere and froward conceyt. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 94 Ar ye so moche chyldyssh that ye byleue this false and subtyl shrewe. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 38 What cannot be auoided, 'Twere childish weakenesse to lament. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* 23 The distinction..is not ..so childish and impertinent as our Author would have believed. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 217 The childish titles of aristocracy. 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 Nov. 739/1 'Childish' and 'childlike' when applied to adults—the former implying censure, and the latter the reverse. 1884 *Chr. World* 30 Oct. 831/1 Child-like faith is not necessarily childish faith.

3. *Comb.* as *childish-minded, -mindedness.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 142, I am too childish foolish for this World. *a* 1626 Bacon (T.), I love birds, as the king does; and have some childishmindedness wherein we shall consent. 1701 Steele *Tatler* No. 83 ¶ 2 Neither Childish-young, nor Beldam-old.

Childishly (tʃəi·ldiʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a childish way. **a.** In a way befitting or proper to a child; in the manner of a child.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 804 My litel tonge If I discryven wold hire hevynesse, It sholde .. childisshly deface Hire heighe compleynte. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 263/2 Little ones, that childishly crave for some small coin. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. v, Childishly-inquiring gray eyes. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xxvii, A crop of fluffy curls frizzling childishly all over her head.

b. In a way not befitting mature age; in a puerile, foolish, or silly manner.

1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 10 Lactantius, childisshelye erringe denyed that, etc. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 12 As some have childishly imagined. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxiv. 36 Many learned men, who have thus childishly set their wits to play in so serious a business. 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* IV. viii, You talk foolishly and childishly. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* (1880) III. xlv. 345 Childishly ignorant of many things.

Childishness (tʃəi·ldiʃnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Childish quality.

1. Quality or conduct not natural to a child.

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xiii. 11 I put awaye all childesshnes. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iii. 157 Speake thou Boy, Perhaps thy childishnesse will moue him more Then can our Reasons. 1833 Lamb *Elia, Pop. Fallacies* xii, The children of the very poor do not prattle..there is no childishness in [their] dwellings. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 246 A sort of southern childishness and swiftness of gleeful apprehension.

2. Quality or conduct not befitting mature age; puerility, silliness.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 9 Gentle in behavor without childishenes. 1665 J. Spencer *Prophecies* 29 From a weakness and childishness of temper. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* II. 292, I cannot bear this silly Childishness. 1883 A. Roberts *O. T. Revision* x. 214 The most stupendous mass of childishness and folly.

b. (with *pl.*) A piece of childishness. *rare.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* ix. 120 What a childishnesse is this? 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* Pref., Follies and Childishnesses.

†**3.** = Childhood. *rare. Obs.*

1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) II. 17 Those years which are esteem'd the confines of Childishness and Manhood.

4. *Second childishness*: the childishness incident to old age, 'second childhood' (see Childhood 4).

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 165 Last Scene of all .. Is second childishnesse, and meere obliuion. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. xix. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 74 The old man doth not become a child by means of his second childishness. 1878 Mrs. H. Wood *Pomeroy Ab.* (ed. 3) 449 The revelation made..by Naomi in her second childishness.

Childless (tʃəi·ldlés), *a.* [f. Child *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no child or children; without offspring.

c 1200 Ormin 2312 Þatt wif þatt haffde ben A33 childlæs. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2591 Sare was childeles. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xv. 33 Like as thy swerde hath made wemen childlesse. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* i. § 71. 119 By it, parents ..have beene soone made childlesse. *a* 1721 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) tr. *Verg. Georg.* IV. (L.) The sad nightingale, when childless made. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 7 Being a childless widower.

Childlessness (tʃəi·ldlésnés). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Childless condition or quality.

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 60 Childlessness .. is the appropriate and frequent punishment of sins of the flesh. 1865 Trollope *Can you forgive her* xli, She recurred .. to her own childlessness, and to his extreme desire for an heir.

Childlike, child-like (tʃəi·ldləik), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. as prec. + Like *a.* and *adv.*: a reconstruction of the same elements which appear in Childly.]

1. Belonging to or becoming a child; filial.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1594) I. 264 This childlike feare, which is unseparablie joined with the true love we owe to our common Father. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 75, I thought the remnant of mine age Should haue beene cherish'd by her child-like dutie. *a* 1600 Hooker (J.), Who can owe no less than childlike obedience to her.

2. Like a child; (of qualities, actions, etc.) like those of a child, characteristic of a child. Almost always in a good sense, with reference to the innocence, meekness, etc., of children; opposed to *childish*, which is generally used in a bad sense.

1738 Wesley *Psalms* xxxii. vii, I will instruct the childlike Heart. 1825 Southey *Paraguay* I. 17 To place a child-like trust in Providence. 1840 De Quincey *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. (1854) III. 295 In no subject is the difference between the childish and the childlike more touchingly brought forward. 1866 R. Chambers *Ess.* II. 194 Mr. Fox was marked by a childlike simplicity.

B. *adv.* Like a child; childishly.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* XV. 489 Him, child-like wand'ring forth, I'll lead away. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 11 The plot .. is..simple as a nursery narrative, 'childlike easy'.

Childlikeness (tʃəi·ldləiknés). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Childlike quality.

1814 H. C. Robinson *Diary* I. xvii. 432 Schiller says all great men have a childlikeness in their nature. 1870 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* ii. (1871) 62 The humility and childlikeness demanded by Christianity.

Childliness (tʃəi·ldlinés). *rare.* [f. Childly + -NESS.] Childly quality; childlikeness.

1851 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 376 Humility, childliness, and self-sacrifice .. are set forth as the conditions of entrance into the kingdom.

Childling (tʃəi·ldliŋ). *arch. rare.* [f. Child *sb.* + -LING, dim. suffix.] A little child.

1648 Goodwin in Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 6 Young Simplicius, childling. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 138 The king of all the fairies to the childling thus 'gan say.

Childly (tʃəi·ldli), *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *cildlīc*, f. *cild*, Child + *līc*, -ly; cf. *manly, kingly*. Often used in 19th c. literature, after having been obsolete since 16th c.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, belonging to, or natural to a child or childhood; childish.

c 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* IV. viii. (Bosw.) For ðære cildlican yldo. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1095 After my yong childely wit. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 119, I thought me past al chyldly ygnoraunce. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 464 Because of their childlie age. 1818 Todd, *Childly* ..Not in use. 1827 Hare *Guesses*, Their childly brains are bewildered. 1843 Ld. Houghton *Mem. Many Scenes, Mart. St. Christina*, Beautiful-wingèd childly shapes. 1851 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 338 A perfect plan with childly simplicity. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 181 A childly way with children.

†**2.** Becoming or proper to a child (as related to parent); filial. Hence *Childly fear.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* ix. *Mary in Temple*, A childely fer in dede, With a longyng love in oure Lorde. 1548 R. Hutten *Sum Divinitie* G iv b, This faieth also maketh dyfference betwene seruile feare and childelye feare. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. 24th Sunday aft. Trin.* II. 207 [To] stir up a childly love in our hearts towards him. 1563 Nowell *Hom. Just. of God* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 496 Chyldelie and reverent feare to his maiestie. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xlviii. 285 Ought wee not to yield him childely obedience?

B. *adv.* In a childish or childlike manner.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xii. 65 [They] glorien full veinli and ful childli and lewdeli in tho iij. textis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63 Childely, *pueriliter*. 18.. Mrs. Browning *Lady Geraldine* xvii, Then she smiled around right childly.

Childness (tʃəi·ldnés). *rare.* [f. Child *sb.* + -NESS.] †**a.** Childish humour, childishness (*obs.*). **b.** Child quality, being a child (cf. Breadness).

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 170 He .. with his varying child-nesse, cures in me Thoughts, that would thick my blood. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 289 Aren't you a spoiled child, without the childness. 1866 G. Macdonald *Unspoken Serm.* i. (1884) 12 Childlike enough to embrace a child for the sake of his childness.

Childre, obs. pl. of Child.

Children, plural of Child.

Childrenite (tʃi·ldrĕnəit). *Min.* [Named 1823, after Mr. *Children*, a mineralogist: see -ite.] A phosphate of alumina and iron found in Cornwall.

1826 in Emmons *Min.* 170. 1832 Shepard *Min.* 124 Childrenite approaches, in several of its properties .. lazulite.

†**Chi·ldrenless,** *a. Obs.* [f. *children*, pl. of Child + -LESS.] Without children; = Childless.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 183 [Þey] dradde also þat longe abidynge from home in werre .. schulde make hem childrenlese. 1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* v. K iij, If thoue be ryche, and chyldrenles.

Childship (tʃəi·ldʃip). Now *rare.* [f. Child *sb.* + -SHIP; cf. *sonship*. (App. formed to render St. Paul's *υἱοθεσία*.)]

1. The relationship of child to parent; the attainment of this status, filiation, adoption.

1535 Coverdale *Rom.* viii. 23 We..grone within in oure selues for the Childshippe. 1613 T. Adams *Pract. Wks.* (1862) III. 101 God's actual choice, and our potential childship. 1662 J. Sparrow tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks., Def. agst. Rickter* 19 It attaineth not the divine Childship, or Filiation. 1765 Law tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xl. (1772) 232 The inherited Adoption or Childship. 1886 Westcott *St. John's Ep.* 17 Love is the sign of divine childship.

†**2.** *Second childship*: = 'second childhood'. *Obs.*

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 646 Reduced to his second childship..his memory was quite decayed.

Childur, = *childer*, obs. pl. of Child.

Childwife, child-wife (see below).

†**1.** (tʃəi·ld,wəif), A woman in childbed, or who has lately borne a child. *Obs.*

1485 *Inv.* in J. M. Cowper's *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterb.*, p. xii, J candelstyke to stonde afore childwyfez. 1499 *Will of Frere* (Somerset Ho.), To the Ch. of S. Marg. Southwk ij cusshones of arras worke for childe wife to sitt & knele vppon. 1555 Bradford in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 136 The kinge .. held the child-wyfes backe while she had brought forth the chylde, and was her mydwyfe. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 7 Let vs go..to visite the childwife, and to gratulate the father. 1636 *Churchw. Acc. Cundal* (in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. XI. 138/2) A childwife pew.. 26*s.* 8*d. Note.* The childwife pew we take to be the 'some convenient place' of the rubric where the woman was to kneel in church at the time of her thanksgiving after child-birth.

†**2.** A midwife. *Obs. rare.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 425 Bi þe counsaile of a childe wyf [*obstetricis consilio*].

3. (tʃəi·ld,wəi·f), A wife who is a child, a very young wife. (In this sense always with hyphen.)

1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. xix. 199 Mary of England, the child-wife of Montfort. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xliv, 'Will you call me a name I want you to call me?' inquired Dora :—'Child-wife'.

†**Childwite** (tʃəi·ldwəit). *Old Law.* Also **-wit.** [OE. type **cildwīt*, f. *cild* child + *wīte* penalty, satisfaction made.] A fine paid to the lord for getting one of his bondwomen with child.

1194 *Charter Rich. I* in Rymer *Fœdera* I. 52 Concessimus, quod sint quieti de bridtol, et de childwite, et de gieres gieve. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Childwite*, chalenge de serf ki serf, serve enceinte. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 2 That the citezens..be alle quyte of bryyghtol, and childewyte, yerisgiue and scotale. 1607 in Cowel *Interp.* s.v. *Childwit*, Within the Mannor of Writtle in Com. Essex, every reputed Father of a Bastard gotten there, pays to the Lord for a Fine three shillings four pence, and the custome is there also called Childwit. 1861 Riley *Liber Albus* 117.

Childyr(e, = *childer*, obs. pl. of Child.

Chile, obs. form of Chyle.

Chile, chili, variant forms of Chilli.

Chi·leite. *Min.* [Named 1853 from *Chile* or *Chili*, where found + -ite.] A dark-brown vanadate of lime and copper.

1868 Dana *Min.* 612.

Chilenite. *Min.* [Named 1868 from *Chili*.] A silver-white compound of bismuth and silver.

1868 Dana *Min.* 36.

Chiliad (ki·liăd). [ad. L. *chilias, -ad-*, a. Gr. χιλιάς, χιλιάδ-ος, f. χίλιοι thousand. Cf. F. *chiliade*.]

1. A group of 1000 (things); a thousand.

1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 114 With a chiliade of crosse Fortunes. 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 490 Decads, Centuries, Chiliads of novel Tenents, brought in in this last Age. 1773 Horsley in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 300 Chiliads of fathom. 1876 F. Douse *Grimm's L.* § 54. 126 Centuries, perhaps .. chiliads of years before Christ.

†**b.** *esp.* of logarithmic tables. *Obs.*

[1617 H. Briggs (*title*) Logarithmorum Chilias prima.] 1675 Gregory in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 268 A table of logarithms, from the first chiliad, true to more places than any yet attempted. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 61 Briggs's first Twenty Chiliads of Logarithms. 1721-1800 Bailey s. v., Tables of Logarithms are often called Chiliads.

2. A period of 1000 years.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 220 The world then in the Seventh Chiliad will be assumed up into God. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 301 After some time, some Centuries, or even Chiliads. 1868 G. Macdonald *Seaboard Parish* III. ii. 32 The scars and dints of centuries, of chiliads of stubborn resistance.

b. *esp.* The 'thousand years' mentioned in *Rev.* xx. 1–5; the millennium. *rare.*

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. I. iv. (1852) 330 'Tis evident from Justin Martyr, that this doctrine of the Chiliad was in his days embraced among all orthodox Christians. 1871 G. Macdonald *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* iv. 104 Who in the chiliad sees the day, shall feel No anxious heart.

Hence **Chi·liadal, Chilia·dic** *adjs.*, of or belonging to a chiliad or thousand years.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 115 Another chiliadal repetition of the four ages. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 40 We .. make no pretensions to decide upon the completion of the chiliadic periods.

Chiliagon (ki·liăgŏn). [mod. ad. Gr. χιλιάγωνος, f. χίλιοι thousand + γων-ία angle. In mod. Fr. *chiliogone*.] A plane figure with a thousand angles.

1692 Norris *Curs. Reft.* 27 A Chiliagon, whose Angles we cannot represent in a distinct view, but may clearly understand it. 1724 Watts *Logic* I. iii. § 4 (1822) 46 When we speak of a chiliagonum. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* IV. iii, He brings forward, as a great discovery, the equality of the angles of a chiliagon to 1996 right angles.

Chiliahedron (ki·liăhī·drŏn). *rare.* Also **chiliaëdron.** [mod. f. Gr. χίλιοι thousand + ἕδρα seat, side.] A solid figure having a thousand sides.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. § 14 He that thinks he has a distinct Idea of the Figure of a Chiliaëdron, let him for Trial's-sake take another parcel of the same uniform Matter..and make it into a figure of 999 sides.

†**Chilia·nder,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *chiliandre*, ad. Gr. χιλίανδρος, f. χίλιοι + ἀνδρ- (ἀνήρ) man.] Containing a thousand men.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. li, Mighty Gallioons the large Floyts, the Chiliander and Myriander Ships.

†**Chilianism,** *Obs. rare*—1. = Chiliasm.

1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* 291 The opinion of Chilianisme.

Chiliarch (ki·liɹaik). [mod. ad. L. *chiliarchēs, -archus*, a. Gr. χιλιάρχης, *-os*, f. χίλιοι + ἀρχός ruler, f. ἄρχ-ειν to rule. In mod. Fr. *chiliarque*.] The commander of a thousand men; properly a term of Greek or Roman History.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Chiliarch*, a Collonel, Captain, or Commander of a thousand men. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1802) VI. xxxiii. 15 Appointing eighty chiliarchs, or commanders of thousands. 1879 C. Geikie *Christ* lx. 742 The chiliarch in command of the garrison.

Chiliarchy (ki·liɹaiki). [ad. Gr. χιλιαρχία: cf. *monarchy, heptarchy*, etc.]

†**1.** Government by a thousand rulers. *Obs. rare.*

1650 *Exercitation conc. Usurped Powers* 18 Not an heptarchy, but a chiliarchy, or myriarchy might follow.

†**2.** A body of a thousand men. *Obs.* (So in Gr.)

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* 195 The Chiliarchies also, or Regiments, as I may so call them, of the Lamb, being summed up in this number. 1685 — *Para. Prophet.* 358.

3. The post of chiliarch.

1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lvi. 129 The chiliarchy which had been assigned to himself.

Chiliasm (ki·liˌæz'm). [ad. Gr. χιλιασμός, f. χιλιάς, χιλιάδ-os, Chiliad.] The doctrine of the millennium; the opinion that Christ will reign in bodily presence on earth for a thousand years.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 819 This [promise] some applie to the proofe of Chiliasme. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 384 Chiliasm is the rule..with the Christian writers of the second century. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 166 Carnal notions of Jewish chiliasm.

Chiliast (kiˈliˌæst). [mod. ad. L. *chiliasta* (Augustine), ad. Gr. χιλιαστής. In mod.F. *chiliaste*.] One who holds that Christ will reign in person on earth for a thousand years; a believer in the millennium; a millenarian.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 324 Agreed on all sides, except the Chiliasts. **1641** SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xiv. 64 These the new Chiliastes. **1647** *Hist. Anabaptists* 52 All Anabaptists were and are still Chiliasts, expounding literally that Kingdome of a thousand years of Revel. xx. 6 to be a temporall Kingdome. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. i. 171 The Talmudic Jews and..the Chiliasts of the early ages. **1858** MASSON *Milton* I. 103.

attrib. *a* **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 90 The opinion of the Jews and Chiliast Christians.

Chiliastic (kiliˌæˈstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or holding the doctrine of the millennium; millenarian.

1675 CAVE *Antiq. Apostol.* (1702) 48 His millennary or chiliastick notions. **1710** R. WARD *Life H. More* 182 That no one may..have any Fabulous and Chiliastick Dreams ..concerning it. **1850** S. MAITLAND *Erwin* (ed. 2) 168 Whether Cerinthus held the Chiliastic doctrine. **1870** *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 292 The primitive Church..for the first two or three centuries was essentially chiliastic.

† **Chiliaˈstical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Inclined to chiliastic doctrines.

a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* IV. lii. 813 Judge by this..how powerfull the Chiliastical party yet was at the time of that Councell.

Hence **Chiliaˈstically** *adv.*

1882 A. SETH *Kant to Hegel* 131 The coming of the Kingdom of God, which, in the sacred records, is represented chiliastically as the end of the world.

Chilifactive, chiliferous, etc.: see CHYLI-.

† **Chiliˈndre.** *Obs.* Also 5 **chylendere, chilinder, chylander, -laundre, -lawndur,** 6 **chilandre.** [ad. med.L. *chilindr-us* (in same sense) for L. *cylindrus*, a. Gr. κυλινδρος CYLINDER: cf. It. *cilindro* 'a kinde of diall' (Florio).] A kind of portable sun-dial of cylindrical form used in early times.

[See 13–14th c. treatise *De composicione chilindri*, and Hoveden's *Practica chilindri* (Chaucer Soc. pt. 1, 2).]

c **1386** CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 204 And lat us dyne as soone as þat ye may ffor by my chilyndere [*v. r.* chylendere, chilinder] it is pryme of day. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Siege Thebes* (Arundel MS. 119 lf. 18) By my chilyndre I gan anon to se, Thorgh þe sonne þat ful cler gan shyne, Of þe clok that it drogh to nyne. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chylander or chylawndur. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572 *Chilindrus*, a leuel *vel est instrumentum quo hore notantur* [a chylaundre]. **1530** PALSG. 205/1 Chilandre, *chilandre.*

Chiliogramme, -liter, -metre: see KILO-.

Chiliomb (kiˈliˌǿm). [a. Gr. χιλιόμβη (in Julian, etc.), formed in imitation of ἑκατόμβη HECATOMB.] A sacrifice of a thousand (oxen).

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. iv. (1715) 219 Chiliombs, in which were sacrificed a thousand living Creatures. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. iv. 209 Mention is frequently made of hecatombs..and of chiliombs.

Chill (tʃil), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cele, ciele, cile, cyle,** 2–4 **chele,** 4 **chile,** 5 **cheele,** 7– **chill.** [OE. *cęle, cięle*, cold, coldness:—OTeut. type *kali-z* masc., f. *kal-an* to be COLD: not exemplified in the other Teut. langs. This word seems to have become obs. by 1400, after the vb. and adj. had been formed from it, its place being taken by COLD *sb.* Since *c* 1600 it has been revived, app. as a new formation from the vb., and in a modified sense evidently of verbal origin. But see note to CHILL *v.* For etymological relation of *chill, cool,* † *kele, acale, cold,* and their derivatives, see COLD.]

I. In OE. and ME. (*chile, chele, cheele.*)

† **1.** The former equivalent of the modern COLD, used, *e.g.*, of the coldness of the weather, frost.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvii. 6 Biforan ansiene celes his. *c* **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxix. 285 For ciele [*Cott.* cile] nele se slawa erian on wintra. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 59 On cyle he bið afeded. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 33 Hunger and þurst and chele. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 226 þurst and hunger, chele [*v. r.* chule] and hete. *c* **1200** ORMIN 1615 Wiþþ chele & þrisst & hunngerr. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 152 þat water of Baþe..euer is iliche hot..& euere springeþ ne be þe chele so gret. *c* **1300** *St. Brandan* 62 Ne chile ne hete ne fonde ȝe noȝt. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 135 Scythia..haþ moche wildernes by cause of greet colde and chele. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXIII. 236 Sitthen þei chosen chile and chaytif pouerte, Let hem chewe as þei chosen. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3392, I haue cheueride for chele. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4164 A velans vale, þare was a vile cheele.

II. In modern use [f. the vb. or adj.]. (*chill.*)

2. Coldness seizing upon or pervading the body; an unnaturally lowered bodily temperature marked by shivering, etc.; the cold fit of an ague; now especially a sudden affection of physical cold, a sudden chilling of the body, which is often a first stage or symptom of illness; hence, *to catch a chill, to give (one) a chill,* etc.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A vj b, A cold congealed ice, a bloudlesse chill. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (J.), To have a sort of chill about his precordia and head. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X. 403 The death-doom'd foe..Felt such a chill run through his shivering frame. **1802** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 310 Irregular chills, fever and sweats. **1860–1** FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 91 You may give a baby a chill which will kill it..without giving it fresh air at all.

3. A coldness of the air, water, etc., which tends to make one shiver; a cold which has a depressing, benumbing, or penetrating effect on the body. *To take the chill off* (a liquid): to raise it to a temperate heat (*colloq.*).

1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary in Spain* (1861) II. 89 At about six the air..changed suddenly to a chill. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 84 The chill was painful to the teeth. **1868** MISS YONGE *Pupils St. John* I. 34 The chill of early dawn. **1870** TENNYSON *Passing of Arthur* 96 A deathwhite mist.., Whereof the chill, to him who breathed it, drew Down with his blood, till all his heart was cold.

b. in *pl.* Chilling states of the atmosphere.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 167 No sooner have the chills withdrawn, Than the bright elm is tufted on the lawn. **1833** N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 19 The chills of night and the biting blasts of winter. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxvii. 58.

4. *fig.* **a.** A benumbing and depressing sensation or influence upon the feelings. *To cast or throw a chill over*: to damp the warmth or ardour of.

1821 BYRON *Sard.* I. ii, A chill Comes o'er my heart. **1874** MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 14 The comparatively prosaic results..have thrown a chill over our political imaginations.

b. Absence of warmth of feeling or sympathy; depressing coldness or iciness of manner.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 85 We..in no instance that I remember failed to dissipate the chill by showing that we were ready to..be sociable. **1839** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii, The boys gave three feeble cheers. Such cheers! sighs of extra strength with the chill on.

5. *techn.* An iron mould, or a piece of iron in a sand mould, for making 'chilled' castings: cf. CHILL *v.* 6.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 120 Iron..which had been cast in an iron mould or 'chill'.

b. A mass of chilled material in a blast-furnace.

1874 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engineers* II. 60 Firing shots up into the chilled mass..bringing down from time to time portions of the chill.

6. *Painting.* A cloudy appearance on the surface of a picture; 'blooming.'

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Science* II. viii. (ed. 6) 117.

Chill (tʃil), *a.* Also 5 **chele,** 6 **chyll, chil,** 6, 9 *Sc.* **schil**(l. [Mostly since 16th c.: app. f. CHILL *sb.*: cf. the use of *cold* both as adj. and sb.]

1. 'Cold; cold to the touch' (J.); now always unpleasantly, depressingly, or injuriously cold; that chills, tends to benumb, or causes to shiver.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 109 They that duellis langis the schil ryuere Of Anien [*gelidumque Anienem*]. **1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lvi, In winter quhen maist schill and persand stormes apperit. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 123 Chil, cold, *algidus.* **1640** MILTON *Arcades* 49 Noisom winds, and blasting vapours chill. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 394 Which [Lime] bestowed on cold and chill ground brings it to a fruitful consistency. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 1083 And humid Evening, gliding o'er the sky In her chill progress. **1797** COLERIDGE *Christabel* I, The night is chill. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* ix, A chill easterly wind was sighing among the withered leaves.

2. Depressingly affected by cold; having a pervading sensation of cold; 'creeping' or shivering with cold.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 77 My veins are chill. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* III. 101 Being frighted he grew chill, went to bed, and soon after died. **1818** MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xi, They had a fire to warm them when chill. **1821** KEATS *Isabel* 617 She kiss'd it with a lip more chill than stone. **1842** SIR T. MARTIN *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., I felt my person growing chiller and chiller.

b. Sensitive or liable to cold.

1576 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* 185 They are verie chyll of colde, and..where there is any fire, they will creepe so neare it that they will burne their coates. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 56 The manie will be too chill and tender.

3. *To run chill* (of the blood); *to blow chill,* etc.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 244 My very Blood ran chill in my Veins. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 13 How chill and tardy runs the blood. **1832–53** *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 12 The nicht is mirk, and the wind blaws schill.

4. *fig.* **a.** Said of circumstances or influences which repress warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, etc. In quot. 1400 perhaps simply 'cold, cold-blooded'.

[*c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7958 Ne neuer charite be cherisst þurghe a chele yre.] **1750** GRAY *Elegy* xiii, Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage. **1877** GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. xiv. 350 The chill elevation of political philosophy. **1883** A. DOBSON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 108 Let those who will be proud and chill.

b. Said of, or with regard to, the feelings under repressing or deadening influences.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxii, Oft therefore have I chid my tender Muse; Oft my chill breast beats off her fluttering wing. **1699** GARTH *Dispens.* I. (1700) 4 Chill Virgins redden into Flame. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* II. xx, One of whom would presently survive in chiller loneliness. **1878** B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iii. 71 Their chill calm of changeless being.

5. *Comb.*, as *chill-fit*; *chill-looking* adj.

1813 *Evangelical Mag.* Mar., To fence against blasts and chill-fits, the Holy Ghost has directed the use of zeal as a cloke. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 1/2 A large, chill-looking room, with a polished floor and very little furniture.

Chill (tʃil), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **chyll, chil**(**le,** (7 **cheel**), 6– **chill.** [First found in 14th c., but not frequent before 16th; app. f. CHILL *sb.*: but evidence is deficient.

It has been suggested that the vb. may have been deduced from a pa. pple. *child* (*chilled*), short for *childed*, from a vb. *child-en* repr. OE. **cieldan*, **cildan* to make cold. If so, the whole later series of *chill* v., adj., and sb. (since 1600), would be distinct from the ME. sb.]

I. *intr.*

1. To grow or become cold; to be injuriously cold.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 368 Al chaunged her chere & chylled at [? al] þe hert. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 123 To chil with cold, *algere.* **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 474 To Chill for colde: to be in great colde. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxxiii. § 2 (1665) 385/2 The outward parts burn, but the inward chill. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 104 That the Glew Chill not (as Work-men say when it cools)..as it chills, it thickens. **1722** DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 298 My very blood chills at the mention of the name of Newgate.

† **2.** *esp.* To shiver or shudder with cold. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyllyn, for colde, *frigucio.* *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 374, I Chille and Chever for this Orrible chaunce. **1530** PALSGR. 483/2 My handes chyll, *mes mains me frissonnent.* **1560** A. L. tr. *Calvin's 4 Serm. Songe Ezech.* Epist., Sometime chilling and chatering with colde. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 993 The Ape..did nought but chill and quake.

b. Of things: ? To vibrate, quiver, thrill, shiver.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iij, Lay one Hand on the Rock..and strike gently, or more hard as we feel it chills, the more faint and languid the motion is that is caused by striking, the more firm and fast it shews it to be.

3. To be seized with a sudden chill.

1830 W. TAYLOR *German Poetry* I. 75 A hoarse sigh rattled up his throat, he chilled, he fell, he stiffened, and arose no more. **1883** *Daily News* 5 July 5/6 He was carried out into the park, but chilled suddenly and fainted.

II. *trans.*

4. To make cold, lower the temperature of absolutely; to affect sensibly and injuriously with cold; to give a chill to. Also *absol.*

(The first quot. is very doubtful; perh. it is *chile* or *chill* adj., but 3 MSS. have *child*, 1 *scheld*, 2 *cold.*)

1399 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 49 And charite þat child is now 'sholde chaufen of himself. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 45 Heat burnes, cold chilles. **1670** DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Ev'ry Lady's Blood with Fear was chill'd. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 172 Winter lingering chills the lap of May. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 153 Cold stones and other objects which have become chilled by free radiation.

b. To deaden, benumb, blight, or blast with cold.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, You must..defend your Auriculas..from Rains that chill them. **1712** BLACKMORE *Creation* III, The fruits decay..by snows immod'rate chilled.

c. With advb. extension: *To chill up, down,* etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 41 The marmout..has all its faculties chilled up in winter.

5. *fig.* To affect as with cold; to check, depress, or lower (warmth, ardour, etc.); to damp, deject, dispirit.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxvii. § 12 Chilleth..all warmth of zeal. **1618** in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 424 The promoter..hath gotten his Charges of Sir Thomas Brookes, and Sir Thomas much cheeled. *a* **1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 122 Sifting and disputing too boldly chill all warmth of our zeal. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxvi. 51 Age had chilled the daring spirit of Athanaric. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 208 A supercilious air that chilled admiration. **1849** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xxi. (1866) 349 Nothing chills the heart like..distrust. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 170 Their courage was chilled by the ill success of their arms.

6. *techn.* To cool molten metal suddenly so as to harden it; *esp.* in moulding, to cool and harden the surface of cast iron by allowing the molten metal in the mould to come in contact with cold iron placed at the part where the hardening is to be effected, or by casting altogether in an iron mould.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 238 Both cases usually made of cast-iron chilled on the outside to make them hard. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 297 The frozen mercury resembled..lead, recently chilled after melting. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 474 A section of the casting shows the effect of chilling.

7. To dull or deaden (a varnished surface) by cold or other agency; to 'bloom'.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 214 Whatever varnish may be employed..a current of cold or damp air, which 'chills' or 'blooms' them [paintings] should be avoided.

8. *colloq.* To take the chill, or sensation of active cold, off (a liquid); to raise to temperate heat.

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. East Anglia, Chill,* to take off extreme coldness from any sort of beverage by placing it near the fire in frosty weather. **1836–9** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1866) 275 A pint pot, the contents of which were 'chilling' on the hob. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I often gets my mistus to chill a drop of beer for me, when I comes home winter evenings. **1881** EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., Did you chill the water for the 'osses?

Chill- in *comb.* [Various parts of speech.]

† **1. Chill-cold** [either 'as cold as chill', like *ice-cold, stone-cold*; or, as sometimes found, **chilled-cold,** like *burnt black*].

a. *adj.*, also **chilled-cold,** completely chilled, thoroughly cold.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* V. (1593) 125 A chil-cold swet my sieged limmes opprest. **1591** NASHE *Introd. Sidney's Astr. & Stella,* The earth..snatcht thee too soone into her chilled colde armes. **1594** MARLOWE *Dido* II. i. 263 Dipped it in the old King's chill-cold blood. **1601** *Downfall Earl of Huntington* II. i. Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 126 Friendship, honesty, Are chill-cold, dead with cold. **1611** BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 74 Tendring their spotlesse vows, in child-cold

dew, Of virgin teares. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrif.* 49 (D.) A chill-cold Bloud..Fleets through my veines.

b. *sb.* Chill coldness.

1693 ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 343 A chill-cold, *algor.*

2. Chill-hardening (see quot.); **chill-plough**, a plough having a share 'chilled' on the under surface: see CHILLED 2; **chill-room**, a room for chilling or refrigerating meat, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Chill-hardening*, a mode of tempering steel-cutting instruments, by exposing the red-hot metal to a blast of cold air. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 298/1 The animal is hung up..and then left to cool in the chill-room .. preparatory to shipping. 1886 *York Herald* 23 Aug. 3/6 There are several imitations of the original American chill plow in the market.

Chill, obs. and dial. f. *I will*: see CH *pron.*

Chilld, obs. form of CHILD.

Chilled (tʃild), *ppl. a.* [f. CHILL *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Made sensibly cold; injuriously or unpleasantly affected with cold.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. (R.), He said, and Priams aged joynts with chilled feare did shake. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 140 The God fostering her chilled hand. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Presenting a comfortable rampart of shoulder to the chilled figure of the man. 1877 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 292 Strove..To make the chilled blood move.

2. *techn.* Of cast iron: Rapidly cooled, and so hardened. Cf. CHILL *v.* 6.

1831 [see CHILL *v.* 6]. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec., Major Palliser, whose inventions—particularly his chilled shot—have been and are productive of enormous saving to the country. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 474 Their chilled ploughshares and chilled railway chairs are cast in moulds of such a construction that the melted iron comes in contact with iron in those parts of the moulds where it is wanted to be chilled. 1883 *Birmingham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Mixing metal, annealings, casting chilled ploughshares.

3. *Painting.* Clouded or 'bloomed'.

1882 MOLLET *Art Dict., Chilled* (Fr. *chancissure*), said of a moisture on the varnish of a picture by which the defect of cloudiness called Blooming is caused.

4. With the chill taken off.

1882 *Field* 7 Oct. 505 A thirsty horse..can then be either given gruel or chilled water.

† **5.** *Chilled-cold*: = chill-cold: see CHILL-. *Obs.*

Chiller (tʃi·lə(r)). [f. CHILL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which chills. Also in *comb.*, as *beer-chiller.*

1798 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posth. Wks.* III. l. 149 Tormented, as I now am, by these North-east chillers .. Give me, gracious Heaven! at least, genial weather. 1836 [see BEER *sb.*[1] 4].

Chilli, chilly (tʃi·li). Forms: 7 chille, 7–9 chile, 8 chilly, 9 chili, 7– chilli, *Pl.* chillies. [In Sp. *chile, chili*, a. Mexican *chilli*, the native name in 16th c.

Simeon *Dict. Langue Nahuatl*, has '*Chilli*, piment dont on compte douze espèces principales; il sert à composer avec le maïs une boisson très-recherchée *chilli atolli, chillatolli*'. So '*chilatl* eau de chilli', etc. As early as 1631, Bontius erroneously stated that the name was from Chile in S. America 'quasi dicas *piper a Chile*'.]

1. The dried pod of species of Capsicum or Red Pepper, esp. *C. annuum fastigiatum*, and *frutescens.* The pods, which are acrid, pungent, and of a deep red colour when ripe, are largely used as a condiment, and when reduced to powder form the basis of Cayenne pepper.

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 10 Some Pepper called Chille..was put in. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 179 Two Cods, or Pods, of Chile. *Ibid.* 184 Chile, or long Pepper. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 89 Some hold there are but two sorts of Chiles or Chilli, the one the Eastern which is Ginger, and the other Western, which is the Pepper of Mexico. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii. (1853) 18 'Try a chili with it, Miss Sharp', said Joseph, really interested. 'A chili', said Rebecca, gasping; 'oh yes!' She thought a chili was something cool, as its name imported. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 149 In tropical countries chillies are used in great quantities.

b. The shrub which bears chillies.

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III. vi. (1864) 169 Fields of towering maize, the juicy aloe, the chilli or Aztec pepper.

2. *Comb.*, as **chilli-vinegar**, vinegar flavoured with chillies.

1818 BYRON *Beppo* viii, Soy, Chili-vinegar, and Harvey.

Chillily (tʃi·lili), *adv.* [f. CHILLY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a chilly or chilling manner.

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 75 Winter's blast From the north is chillily returning. 1884 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 120. 1886 G. ALLEN *In all Shades* II. xxv. 193 Dupuy condescended..to ask chillily whether he was expecting friends.

Chilliness (tʃi·linės). [f. CHILLY *a.* + -NESS.] Chilly state or condition.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 63. 2/1 Chillyness, or sense of Cold. 1762 ACHARD in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 102 The bird .. from a chillyness in the air, did not revive to be able to fly. 1763 MACKENZIE *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 74 The pestilential fever shews itself first by a chilliness and shiverings. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intellect. Patrimony* 45 Cheerless chilliness of heart.

Chilling (tʃi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHILL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CHILL in various senses.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 335 For chillynge of hir Mawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyllynge of tethe or oþer lyke, *frigidor.* 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 206 The Water endangers the chilling and rotting of the Fibres. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 13 Whenever a tendency to chilling is discovered, hot bottles..should be made use of.

b. *spec.*; see CHILL *v.* 6.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 72 To case-harden railroad plates by casting them upon a piece of cold iron.. [is] termed chilling. 1881 *Metal World* VIII. 120 The property of chilling in iron is dependent to a large extent on the absence of silicon, and to the presence of carbon in what has been called the third form.

Chilling (tʃi·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That chills: in various senses of the verb.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2966 The chillande watire one his chekes rynnyde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 452 At Juill and Aust in landes chillingest [*frigidissimis*]. 1563 SACKVILLE *Myrr. Mag.* Induct. 4 His frosty face With chilling cold had pearst the tender green. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 212 A chilling sweat ore-runs my trembling ioynts. 1726 SWIFT *On Poetry*, Our chilling Climate hardly bears A Sprig of Bays in fifty years. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xvi, Chilling news. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xvii. 144 Chilling suspicious manners. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40.

2. *Comb.*, as *chilling-cold*, so cold as to chill.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past Charge* 14 Some of them were chilling cold in charitie. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* X. xii, To the touch They are chilling cold.

Hence **Chi·llingly** *adv.*

c 1784 in MAD. D'ARBLAY (F. Hall).

1804 MOORE *Poems* I. 349 Think not the veil he so chillingly casts, Is the veil of a vestal severe. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 737 Evening's breeze blew chillingly. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 2 Next-door neighbours .. are either on terms of the closest intimacy or chillingly distant.

Chillish, *a.* [f. CHILL + -ISH[1].] Rather chill.

18.. in CHALMERS, (F. Hall).

Chillness (tʃi·lnės). [f. CHILL *a.* + -NESS.] Chill quality or condition.

1. Unpleasant coldness, chilling quality.

1598 FLORIO, *Gelidezza*, coldnesse, chilnesse, freasing, frost. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 29 The exceeding chilnesse of the aire. 1784 JOHNSON *Lett.* 21 Apr., Not caring to venture the chillness of the evening. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 41 After so much stormy chillness.

2. The sensation of cold; the state of being unpleasantly cold and shivering.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 294/1 If it [the plague] take him with .. chillness .. cover him well that he may sweate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 793 There followeth a chilness or Shivering in all the Body. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 47 He cannot think of it but as we do of the grave, with a chillness in the blood and a tremour in the spirits. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 639 When cold bathing occasions chilness..it ought to be discontinued. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXV, The chillness of his ankles.

3. *fig.* Absence of warmth of temperament, feeling, or manner; want of zeal or interest.

1638 O. SEDGWICKE *Serm.* (1639) 93 Why that remissenesse and chilnesse to encourage..the exercise of Armes? 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 59 Under such Chilness of Zeal. 1754 JOHNSON *Life Cave* Wks. IV. 529 The same chilness of mind was observable in his conversation. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. iii. (1864) 68 The chillness of his moral atmosphere.

‖ **Chillum** (tʃi·ləm). [Hindī *chilam.*]

The part of the hookah containing the tobacco and charcoal balls; also applied loosely to the entire hookah, the act of smoking, and the 'fill' of tobacco.

1781 J. LINDSAY in *Lives Lindsays* III. (Y.), Dressing a hubble-bubble, per week at 3 chillums a day. 1828 *Kuzzilbash* I. ii. (Y.), Every sound was hushed but..the occasional bubbling of my *hookah*, which had just been furnished with another chillum. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i, It was the bitterest chillum I ever smoked.

‖ **Chillumchee.** [Hindī *chilamchī.*] A wash-hand basin of brass or tinned copper.

1715 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* II. 246 (Y.) The chelumgie of Manilla work. 1794 *European Mag.* XXVI. 289 Sir John Kennaway got a Chillumchee made here. 1851 MAWSON *Comm. Sir C. Napier* (Y.), A chilumchee of water sans soap was provided. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 146 Empty a bottle of brandy or gin into your chillumchee.

Chilly (tʃi·li), *a.* Also 6 chyllie, 6–7 chillie. [f. CHILL *sb* + -Y[1].] Characterized by chillness.

1. That chills or produces the sensation of cold; appreciably or disagreeably cold.

1570 TURBERV. *Lover to his carefull Bed*, Ne heate .. May bate my chillie colde. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid.* XI. Hhj b, Nights chyllie shade. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 435 A chilly fear congeal'd my vital blood. 1793 SOUTHEY *Tri. Woman* 124 The chilly mists of eventide. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* III. vi, It was as chilly as if it had been October.

2. Affected by a chill or by cold; feeling rather cold, coldish. b. Sensitive to cold, easily chilled.

1611 FLORIO, *Gricciloso*, chillie or shiuering through cold. 1727 W. PULTENEY in *Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 12 By nursing herself up too much, she is so chilly that she can scarce stir abroad without catching cold. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXII, The chilly cry of the poor sweep as he crept shivering to his early toil. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 93, I..found him, sitting near a fire, for he is of a chilly nature.

3. *fig.* Void of, or adverse to, warmth of feeling.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 143 A chilly feeling in which for a time grief is kept aloof by fear. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 33 Very chilly to general theories, loftily disdainful to the men of a principle.

4. In comb., as *chilly-fingered, -hearted*, adjs.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* IV. 971 Chilly-finger'd spring. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XIX. 223 He was chilly-hearted, but yet quite capable of enough love to make him a good son.

Chilly (tʃi·l,li), *adv.* [f. CHILL *a.* + -LY[2].] In a chill manner, with chillness.

1640 O. SEDGWICKE *Christs Counsell* 12 Done .. coldly, chilly, carelesly. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* Ode I. (R.) The midnight air falls chilly on my breast. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* I. 1 The March wind blew in chilly.

‖ **Chilo·cace.** *Obs.* Also **cheilocacē.** [f. Gr. *χεῖλος* lip + *κακή* evil.] (See quot.).

1715 KERSEY, *Chilocace*, a canker of the mouth, a disease which often happens to young children. 1731–1800 in BAILEY. 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Chilognathan (kəilǫ·gnăþăn), *a., sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Chilognatha* sb. pl., name of the order, f. Gr. *χεῖλος* lip + *γνάθ-os* jaw.] Belonging to, or a member of, an order of Myriapoda or Centipedes, with segmented bodies and heads furnished with two pairs of maxillæ, of which the second pair are united to form a lower lip.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 74 The Chilognathans, in their young state come nearest to the insect or hexapod tribes. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 244 In the Chilognatha the second and third pairs are converted into a kind of lower lip.

Chilogna·thiform, *a.* [f. prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of the *Chilognatha*: applied by Macleay and Kirby to the larvæ of those coleopterous insects which are herbivorous, elongated, and sub-cylindrical.

‖ **Chiloma** (kəilō·mă). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *χείλωμα* rim, edge, f. *χεῖλος* lip. Cf. Fr. *chilôme.*] The upper lip of a mammal when tumid and continued without interruption from the nose.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Chilo·nic,** *a. Obs.*—° [a. Fr. *chilonique* (Cotgr.), f. *Chilon* (Χίλων), one of the seven wise men of Greece.] (See quot.) So also **Chilo·nian** *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Chilonick*, brief, succinct, compendious, from one of the Grecian wise men, Chilo, who in all his speeches and writings was very short. *Cotgr.* 1708–15 KERSEY, *Chilonian* or *Chilonick* .. as a Chilonick Style. 1721–1800 in BAILEY, *Chilonian, Chilonick.*

Chilopod (kəi·lǫpǫd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *chilopoda* sb. pl. (also used as Eng.), f. Gr. *χεῖλος* lip + *πούς, ποδ-ός* foot. In mod.F. *chilopode.*]

A member of the *Chilopoda*, an order of Myriapoda, having segmented bodies, and two anterior pairs of legs converted into foot-jaws. The order contains the Centipedes proper.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 67/1 Chilopoda .. are carnivorous, and crawl about by night .. They conceal themselves under stones and fallen trees, and are all found in rotten wood.

Hence **Chilo·podan** *a.* and *sb.* as prec. **Chilopo·diform** *a.*, having the form of a centipede: applied to coleopterous larvæ, which are sub-hexapod, with a long, linear, depressed body. **Chilopodimo·rphous** *a.* = prec. **Chilo·podous** *a.*, of the nature of the Chilopoda.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 66 Chilopodans or Centipedes. 1828 — *Entomol.* III. xxix. 166 Those [larvæ] of the Gyronectima being the most perfect chilopodimorphous of the whole. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 551/1 In the Chilopodous genera.

Chilostomatous (kəilǫstǫ·mătəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *χεῖλος* lip + *στόματ-* mouth + -OUS.] Having the cell-mouth closed with a movable lip.

1881 A. W. WATERS in *Athenæum* 7 May 626/2 On Fossil Chilostomatous Bryozoa from the Yarra-Yarra.

Chiltern (tʃi·ltəɹn). Also 6 **chylturne, chiltorne,** 8 **chilturn.** [*Ciltern* occurs as a proper name in the OE. Chron. anno 1009; but also, since 16th c., applied to a kind of soil or country. This may be from the proper name, though the converse is also possible; at present no explanation of the word is known.]

1. Proper name of a range of hills, in some parts wooded, which extend from the south of Oxfordshire, near Wallingford, quite across Buckinghamshire into Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire.

a 1125 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 Ða æfter middan wintra hi namon þa ænne upgang ut þurh Ciltern, and swa to Oxneforda. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 483 The woodlands on the edge of Bucks and Hertfordshire, called the Chiltern.

2. *Chiltern Hundreds*: a name given to five (or more strictly four and a half) hundreds in Oxfordshire, and three in Buckinghamshire, which contain the Chiltern Hills. The manorial rights of these belonged to the Crown, which appointed over them Stewards and Bailiffs. These offices have long been obsolete or merely nominal, but that of the three Buckinghamshire hundreds (Stoke, Desborough, and Burnham) is the best known of several fictitious offices, now used for a special purpose. No member of parliament is by law at liberty to resign his seat, so long as he is duly qualified; on the other hand, a member who accepts an office of profit under the Crown must vacate his seat, subject to re-election. A member desiring to resign therefore applies for the *Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds*, or other similar appointment, which is, by a legal figment, held to be such an office; the appointment necessitates his resignation, and, having thus fulfilled its purpose, is again resigned, so as to be ready for

conferment upon the next member that wishes to make the same use of it.

The holding of an office of profit under the Crown became a disqualification in 1707. It was not till 1740 that the Stewardship of a royal manor was used in order to create a disqualification. In that year Sir Watkin Wynn took the Stewardship of H. M. Lordship and Manor of Bromfield and Yale (which was again taken in 1749). In 1742 Ld. Middlesex took the Head Stewardship of H. M. Honour of Otford in Kent. In Jan. 1750–51 John Pitt, M.P. for Wrexham, took the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which has come to be the ordinary form, except when a second resignation takes place before this is vacant.

c **1260** *Rot. Hund.* I. 22/2 Aria hundreda Ciltrie sunt in manu domini Regis, scilicet Dosteberge, Stokes & Burnham. **1653** *Parl. Survey, Bucks* No. 4 (MS. Recd. Off.) A Survey of the Rents, issues, and profitts of the three Hundreds commonly called or knowne by the name of y^e^ Three Hundreds of Chilturne, with y^e^ Courts and Bayliwick thereunto belonging..within y^e^ county of Bucks, parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart late King of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed. **1751** *Entry* in *Journal of Ho. Comm.*, Who since his election..hath accepted the Office of Steward or Bailiff of H. M.'s Three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough and Bonenham in the County of Buckingham. **1763** *Brit. Mag.* IV. 276 Norborne Berkley, Esq. steward of the manor of the three Chiltern Hundreds. **1781** HATSELL *Precedents* (1818) II. 55. **1817** EVANS *Parl. Deb.* I. 1303 A representative of the city of London, in the room of Harvey Combe, Esq. who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. **1844** MAY *Parl. Practice* 340. **1883** *Ibid.* 709. **1888** *Newspr.*, 'If he doubts it, let him apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, and present himself for re-election.'

3. *a.* and *sb.* Applied to a kind of soil, and to districts having this soil: see quots.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* B j, There be many maner of groundes and soyles. Some whyte cley, some redde cley, some grauell or chylturne. *a* **1640** JACKSON *Creed* XII. x, Agar or Sinai is not such a general name of the whole mountain country in Arabia as wold or chiltern is in English. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 13 Compare such Counties and Places in England, that are for the most part upon Enclosure, with the Champion or Chilterne Counties or Places. **1750** W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* II. i. 27 Hertfordshire in general, most part of Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and many other counties abounding in chalky, sandy, gravelly, and loamy soils, are deservedly called Chilturn countries, as being of a short dry nature, and lying in dry situations. *Ibid.* (*title* of Vol. VI) Chiltern and Vale Farming explained.

† Chilter-wheat. *Obs.* [possibly connected with prec., as if grown on such land.] ? A wheat of an inferior kind or quality.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 153 One trough full of small chilter-wheat, and another with water. *Ibid.* VII. xxiv, Sprinkle into it the grains of small chilter-wheat.

† Chi·ltonite. *Min. Obs.* [Named by Emmons after Dr. Chilton: see -ITE.] = PREHNITE.

1868 DANA *Min.* 411.

Chiltting, chiltyng, obs. f. CHILDING.

Chilver (tʃi·lvəɹ). [OE. *cilfer-, cilfor-lomb* ewe-lamb, corresp. to OHG. *chilburra, -ira* (MHG. *chilbere*, mod.G. Bav. dial. *kilbare, kilbere*; cf. Swiss *kilber* masc. 'young wether', Bav. *kilbern* to lamb); the stem *kilb-* is an ablaut form of *kalb-* in *kalboz-* CALF; there are many related words outside Teutonic, with the phonetic base *glbh-*, designating the young of animals.]

A ewe-lamb: commonly **chilver-lamb**. (Found in OE., and still common in southern dialects, though not evidenced in the intervening period.)

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Lev.* v. 6 Bringe an cilfor lamb [*offerat agnam*]. *a* **1100** *O. E. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 392 *Enixa est*, cilforlamb, oððe acennende wæs. **1815** *European Mag.* LXVIII. 337 I'll sell you a lamb that is called a Chilver [*note* or ewe lamb]. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 502 An eloquent sally on the rare wool of the chilver-hogs then present. **1825** BRITTEN *Beauties Wilts.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Chilver*, an ewe-lamb. **1883** in *Standard* 21 Apr. 5/8 The chilver (or breeding lamb) might be protected from the butcher's knife for a year or two. **1883** *Hampsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 15 *Chilver-lamb*, a ewe-lamb.

Chilyndre, var. of CHILINDRE, *Obs.*

Chimæra, variant of CHIMERA.

Chimæroid (kəimī·roid), *a. Zool.* Related to the genus of fishes *Chimæra*, having the tail ending in a slender thread, the head pointed, and only one spiracle. Also *sb.*

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 97/1 The cylindrical dental masses of the chimæroid and edaphodont fishes. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 78 The Chimaeroids [have] only one gill-opening, besides other peculiarities.

Chimar, Chimbe, var. of CHIMER[1], CHIME.

Chimblay, -bley, -bly, dial. var. of CHIMNEY.

Chimbora·zite. *Min.* [Named 1821 from Chimborazo, where found: see -ITE.] = ARAGONITE.

1868 in DANA *Min.*

Chim-cham: see KIM-KAM.

Chime (tʃəim), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 **chymbe, chimbe**, 4–6 **chyme**, 4, 7 **chim**, 5 **chymme**, (6 **cheyme, cheime**), 4– **chime**. [This and the verb of same form are of somewhat obscure history; but they were evidently derived in some way from L. *cymbalum* CYMBAL, in OE. *cimbal, cimbala*, which would naturally give a ME. **chimbel, *chimble*. Cf. also MHG. *zimbel, zimel* m. and n., *zimbele* f. 'a small bell struck with a hammer.' But while ME. *chimbe, chime, chim* agrees with the first part of *chimbel*, the loss of the latter part is not clearly accounted for (cf. however *much, lite, badde*, from *muchel, litel, bædel*). *Chimbe* may however have been from OF.: Godefroy has a single instance of *chinbe* = cymbal. As to the passages in which 'cymbal' is expressed by *chymbe belle, chymme belle*, these may indicate that a ME. **chimbel* was thus popularly understood and divided, making *chimbe* or *chim* a distinct word; but, on the other hand, if *chimbe* or *chim* already existed, the analysis of *chimbel* as *chimbe bell* would be equally natural. The following are the instances in question:

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1852 Anon he doth his bemen blowe, v. c. [500] on a throwe. His chymbe belle he doth rynge, And doth dassche gret taborynge. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Ch(y)mme belle [*H. P.* chyme bell], *cimbalum*].

† 1. A cymbal. *Obs.*

a **1300** *E. E. Psalter* Ps. cl. 5 Loves him ever in lande, In chimbes ful wele ringande [WYCLIF, cymbalis wel sounende]. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12193 Als a chim [*Gött.* chime, *Trin.* chymbe] or brasin bell, þat noþer can vnderstand ne tell. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11387 Fybeles, sitoles, sautreours, Belles, chymbes, and symfan. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 5 Louys him in chymys wele sownand: louys him in chymys of ioiynge.

† b. ? Instrumental music. *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (MS. Inner Temple cf. Rolls ed. 4209) He couth so mykelle musik and chyme, That the pupille said in his tyme, He was god of fithelers.

2. An apparatus or arrangement for striking a bell or set of bells so as to make it or them 'chime' or emit a musical sound.

The earliest method appears to have consisted of hammers actuated by pegs on a revolving barrel.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 9, I wille y^t^ John Elys .. owyr se the chymes at Seynt Marie awter, and the chymes in y^e^ stepyll, therto make a newe barell wiche is redy, and to make plombes of leed and newe lynes and ropys. *Ibid.* 28 To kepe the clokke, take hede to the chymes .. so that the seid chymes fail not to goo thourgh the defawte of the seid sexteyn. **1541** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* 4 Bought a roope for the cheymys. **1593** *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 34 And maide a goodly chyme to be sett on the said bells. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 159 When he speakes, 'Tis like a Chime a mending. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* II. xv, Those curious quadrants .. chims and dialls .. were first us'd by them.

3. Hence, A set of bells in a church tower, etc., so attuned as to give forth a succession of musical notes, or to be capable of playing tunes when thus struck, or when slightly swung. (See CHIME *v.*[1] 2 b.) Applied also to the small set of hand-bells used in the R. C. Ch. service; the set of bells with their strikers in an organ or musical box, etc.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 112 Should that clocke haue a chime? **1804** J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 98 Almost beyond the sound of city chime. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 213 Noise Of clocks and chimes. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., A set of three small bells mounted in a stand for ringing by hand, used in the Roman Catholic church service, is also called a chime, or altar chime.

4. The series of musical sounds, or tune, played on such sets of bells when struck in succession.

1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chyme of belles, *gamme*. *c* **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 228 Wee haue heard the Chymes at mid-night. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 331 The chimes, *numeri ad quos campanæ pulsantur*. **1812** J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 647 Ring on, ye bells! most pleasant is your chime. **1829** HOOD *Eug. Aram* XXVI, All night I lay in agony From weary chime to chime. **1847** A. GATTY *Bell* IV. 24 Chimes on the Continent are played by means of a barrel, like that in a hand organ, on which pegs are so arranged as to lift the levers in such harmonious succession that a tune is produced. **1876** GREEN *Stray Stud.* 3 The chime of a village clock falls faintly on the ear.

5. *transf.* The sequence of harmonious sounds given forth by any musical instrument; the musical sound, 'music' or 'melody' of any movement, etc.; harmony, musical concord.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* II, It was as silver, as the chime of spheres. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 1018 She can teach ye how to climb Higher than the sphery chime. **1667** — *P. L.* XI. 559 The sound Of Instruments that made melodious chime Was heard, of Harp and Organ. **1772** SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount.* (1777) 35 The chime of tuneful strings. **1782** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 14 Musical as the chime of tinkling rills.

fig. **1819** WORDSW. *Waggoner* Concl. 38 Mighty Fairfield, with a chime Of echoes, to his march kept time. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xl. 134 The silver chime of his melodious eloquence.

6. The rhythm, 'music', or 'ring' of verse.

a **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Char. Perfect Anagram* Wks. (1711) 231 For the use of the anagram..It may be the title or inscription of a tomb..the chyme of verses. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* IX. 73 Now the Chime of Poetry is done. **1850** WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 22 The sinewy vigor and sonorous chime which generally distinguish his style.

b. *depreciatively.* Mere rime, jingle.

a **1674** CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 37 Confounding..their understandings, by a chime of words. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 20 (1740) 242 Nothing but an empty Chime of Words signifying nothing. *c* **1793** SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* 39 In ding-dong chime of sing-song rhyme.

7. *fig.* A system of which all the parts are in harmony, showing a correspondence of proportion or relation.

c **1630** MILTON *Solemn Musick*, Disproportion'd sin Jarr'd against natures chime, and with harsh din Broke the fair Musick. **1633** B. JONSON *Epithalam.*, The kindly season of the time..calls all creatures forth, To doe their offices in nature's chime. **1701** GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* (J.), The conceptions of things are placed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another: in which harmonious chime, the voice of reason is often drowned.

8. *fig.* Accord, harmony, harmonious correspondence. Phrases, *To fall into chime with, keep chime with.*

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* ii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 428 Primal chimes of sun and shade, Of sound and echo. **1858** SEARS *Athan.* II. xi. 243 Each essential to the other and keeping chime with it. **1858** BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 167 A nature gloriously akin to God in its mold, falling freely into chime with his freedom. **1879** H. MAUDSLEY *Pathol. Mind* VIII. 410 Others have found no such happy chime of fact and theory.

9. *Comb.*, as *chime-keeper, -maker, -player*, etc.; **chime-barrel**, a barrel or cylinder (in clocks, a prolongation of the striking wheel), studded with pins placed so as to lift the tails of the bell-hammers in due succession; **chime-bell**: see above.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 332 A chimekeeper, *nolarum curator*. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., By setting the names of your bells at the head of any tune, that tune may easily be transferred to the chime-barrel. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ii. 21 In the last century..chime barrels..were more common than at present .. various psalm tunes were usually set in them.

Chime, chimb (tʃəim), *sb.*[2] Also 4 **chimbe**, 6 **chyme**, 9 **chimb**. [ME. *chimb(e*: cf. OE. '*cimstanas* bases of a pillar' alleged by Somner. Also Du. *kim*, MDu. *kimme* (**kembe, *kemme*, Flem. *kemme*) fem., edge of a cask, MLG. *kimme* fem., *kimm* masc., mod.G. *kimme*, edge, border (*kimmwasser* bilge-water); which appear to point to a WGer. **kimma* or **kimba* fem. App. related is OE. *cimbing*, explained as 'commissura', ? joining, jointing; cf. Ger. *kimmung* horizon, mirage, *kimmen* to notch, provide with a 'chimb'. The general sense appears to be 'edge'. In late use the word is often altered to CHINE.]

1. The projecting rim at the ends of a cask, formed by the ends of the staves. (Also applied loosely by coopers to the staves themselves; quot. 1580 takes it as the 'head' of a cask.)

[*a* **800** *Erfurt Gloss.* 291 *Commissuras*, cimbing. — *Corpus Gloss.* 554 *Commisura*, cimbing. *a* **1000** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 206 *Commisura*, s. dicitur tabularum coniunctio, ȝefeȝ, cimbing, clut, uel flihteclaþ.] *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 41 Almoost al empty is the tonne. The streem of lyf now droppeth on the chymbe [2 *MSS.* chimbe]. **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 266 Whan ye sette a pype on broche..set it foure fynger brede aboue y^e^ nether chyme. **1671** SKINNER, *Chimb*, the Vttermost part of a Barrell. **1721** URRY *Gloss. Chaucer, Chimbe*, the Rim of a Cooper's Vessel on the outside of the Head. The end of the Staves from the Grooves outward are called the Chimes. **1755** JOHNSON, *Chimb*, the end of a barrel or tub. **1830** M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 207 A cock is to be fixed in one of the staves, about an inch above the bottom chimb. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXV. 79 A false deck, which was rough and oily, and cut up in every direction by the chimes of oil-casks. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chime* (pron. *choime*), a stave of a cask, barrel, etc. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 5/1 Seated on the edge of the canoe, which was almost as sharp as the chime of a cask.

2. 'That part of the water-way [plank which connects the sides of a ship to the deck] which is left the thickest, so as to project above the deck-plank, and is notched or gouged hollow in front, to let the water run free' (Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, s.v. *Chine*, to which he refers *chime*). [So Ger. *kimme* 'am schiffe der äuszere rand', Hildebrand.]

Chime (tʃəim), *v.*[1] Also 4 **chimbe**; 4–7 **chyme**, (6 **chim**). [ME. *chimbe, chyme*, belongs to *chimbe, chyme*, CHIME *sb.*[1]

A corresponding verb occurs in the mod. Scandinavian langs. and dialects. In Swedish dial., Ihre 1766 has *kimba* 'to strike the bell with a quick succession of strokes' as used in Upland; it is now obs. there, but still used in part of Finland (Uleåborg). *Kimma* (*pronounced* tʃi·mə) is in Götland 'to strike a church bell with the clapper instead of ringing', and in the island of Gotland (*pron.* ki·mə) 'to strike a bell with a hammer or smooth stone'. Norwegian (Aasen) has *kime* (tʃi·mə) in same sense, and Danish *kime* (ki·mə) to ring an alarum bell, toll a bell, ring chimes. Although thus widely diffused, the word is not in ON., nor even in the lang. of the middle period bef. the Reformation in 1527; Swedish scholars think it possibly from English.]

1. *intr.* To resound when struck, give forth a musical sound, ring out; to tinkle. *arch.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* (Ps.) xi. 7, Imange all metalles nan is þat swetterly chymes þan syluere. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 13 The belle Whiche hath no clapper for to chime. **1600** *Dr. Dodypoll* III. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* III. 132 Chime, hollow caves, and chime you whistling reedes. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 90 Their eares doe chime and tingle. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 193 Rills..chiming as they fall Upon loose pebbles.

fig. **1833** TENNYSON *Poems* 121 To whom..The life before, the life behind, In the ear, from far and near, Chimeth musically clear.

b. *trans.* (with the sound or music as object). *arch.*

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 127 Thou chim'st me spheare-like musicke. **1793** SOUTHEY *Chapel*

Bell II. 143, I love the bell that calls the poor to pray, Chiming from village church its cheerful sound. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 20 The .. bell .. chiming a funeral peal.

2. *intr.* To produce a musical sound from a bell (or the like) by striking it (or by other means than ordinary 'ringing': see b).

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chymyn or chenken wythe bellys [**1499** clynke bell], *tintillo.* **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 124 By Chiming with a Hammer upon the outside of a Bell. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ii, Chiming in the regular way, i. e. swinging the bells just enough to make the clappers strike.

b. *trans.* To strike (a bell, etc.) so that a musical sound is given forth. See quot. 1880.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 252 With lifted Arms they order ev'ry Blow, And chime their sounding Hammers in a Row. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* CXXIII, The man in black sat next his mistress, helped her plate, chimed her glass. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 346 A bell is said to be chimed when she is swung through the smallest part of a circle possible so as to make the clapper strike, or when a separate hammer is fixed apart from her and she is struck by it. There are many different machines by which one man can chime any number of bells.

3. To ring chimes with a set of musically attuned bells. a. *intr.*

1530 PALSGR. 484/1 It is churche holyday to morowe .. in the nexte paryssh̃e, for they haue chymed there all this afternoone.

b. *trans.* (with the bells as object).

1611 COTGR., *Carillonner*, to chyme, or knowle, bels. **1639** HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* lix. (1643) § 629 The Sexton by chiming the bels in due measure, in the steeple or belfree, calleth the congregation together to divine service. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 454 Eight bells are chimed for an hour together.

4. *intr.* Said of a set of bells: To ring ? harmoniously, to ring chimes. See CHIME *sb.*[1]

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Porch* lxv, When the bells do chime 'Tis angels musick. **1832** TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xl, Those great bells Began to chime. **1833** J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling*, A number of little bells are attached in such a manner as to chime in harmony when the nets are moved. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 84 The bells chimed for early morning service.

b. *trans.* To indicate (the hour) by chiming.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 112, I .. might set the clocke..To strike and chime xij.

c. *intr.* With the hour as subject.

1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 18 The noon hours chimed from the bell-tower.

d. *fig.* (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1580–3 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. 1881–6 II. 85 Perceiuing Gostino to craue rest and that his drowsie eyes chymed for sleepe. **1596** COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 171 How sore for sleepe my eielids chim? **1624** MASSINGER *Bondman* II. iii, If I did not..Look on my watch when my guts chimed twelve, and wear A state beard .. degrade me! **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 693 My guts chime twelve, *jam annum esurio.* **1768** *Ray's Prov.* s. v. *Belly*, Your Belly chimes, it's time to go to dinner. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vi, My ears are chiming vespers with the strength of your good wine.

5. *trans.* To bring or put (into or out of a state or place) by chiming, summon by chiming.

1588 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 292 The clock..chimes her fast asleep. **1589** — *Arcadia* (1616) 14 Seeing they were wearie, and that sleepe chimed on to rest. **1647** CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 One chimes all in, and then the other strikes up, as the Saints-Bell. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 460 Song, fashionably fruitless!..Chiming her saints to Cytherea's fane. **1820** SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 403 His enemies had the indecency to chime him out of the church. **1859** KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* Misc. II. 140 As God's bells chiming him home in triumph.

6. Said of the human voice: To recite or repeat in cadence or mechanically; to prate, din (into the ears). a. *intr.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Reeves Prol.* 42 The sely tonge may wel rynge and chimbe Of wrecchednes, that passed is ful yoore.

b. *trans.*

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 186 Words which the Quakers have Chim'd over and over against us. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 495 Both [the orthodox and free-thinkers] expect that a constant repetition of positive assertions chimed into their ears by others, should pass for proof and explanation. *Ibid.* II. 373 Continual harangues chimed always in the same strain. **1809** BYRON *Eng. Bards* 918 Let simple Wordsworth chime his childish verse. **1814** J. GILCHRIST *Reason Arbiter of Lang.* 99 A senseless baby or drivelling idiot chimes over the same word without meaning or reason.

7. *intr.* Of verses, etc.: To rime or jingle.

a **1667** COWLEY *Liberty* Wks. (1710) II. 691 In the same Tune it shall not always Chime. **1704** J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* Prol. 15 His Numbers rarely chime, Nor bless the Gall'ries with the Sweets of Rhime.

b. *trans.* (*causative.*)

1878 *Masque Poets* 11 Chime word with word and pipe to catch the hour.

8. *fig. intr.* To accord harmoniously, harmonize, agree.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv, Father, and Son; Husband and Wife, and such other correlative terms .. do readily chime, and answer one another in Peoples Memories. **1693** SOUTH *Serm.* 455 Let it chime right to the humour which is at present a Gog. **1791–1824** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Anc. Cookery*, As in a concert instruments resound, My ordered dishes in their courses chime. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 327 The intention and expectation chime or go together.

b. Constr. *with.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lvii, There was a freshness in the sound .. which chimed exactly with his mood. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 158 A tendency..which chimed with his own private desires. **1870** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 20 How this fourth of the third eight chimes with the fourth of the fourth eight.

9. Chime in. To join in harmoniously or in unison (in music).

1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 9 The whole world was made an Harmonious Scheme; every Being from the least and lowest, to the greatest and highest, chiming into the Consort. **1821** BYRON *Sardan.* I. i. 32 The softening voices .. Must chime in to the echo of his revel. **1878** H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 366 Uledi, with a cry of Bismillah!..struck his axe into the tree, and two others chimed in.

b. To strike into a conversation with a note of agreement.

1838 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1876) II. 31 'He was extremely civil', Wiseman chimed in. **1863** MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 241 'Of course, nobody can doubt it,' chimed in gravely a highly cultivated Greek.

c. *Chime in with*: † (*a.*) To come into agreement or harmony *with*; (*b.*) To be in complete accord *with*. (= *Chime with*, 8 b, but expressing subordinate accord.)

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 5 Mrs. Bull had been pretty well tuned up by Frog, who chimed in with her learned harangue. **1713** *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 79, I must chime in with his Notion. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* viii, 'Indeed' said Elspeth, trying to catch and chime in with the ideas of the Sub-Prior. **1861** MILL *Utilit.* 71 It would always chime in with our feelings of fitness, that acts which we deem unjust should be punished.

Chime (tʃəim), *v.*[2] [f. CHIME *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To groove or chamfer the ends of cask-staves on the inner surface, and so to form the chime.

1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 10/3 The body thus formed is then taken to the chiming, crozing, and howelling machine, and is afterwards hooped by hand. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 83 Machine for chiming, crozing and howelling casks.

Chimed (tʃəimd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHIME *v.*[1]] Rung in harmonious succession; rimed, etc.

1630 SHIRLEY *Upon Prince's Birth* Wks. VI. 423 The Muses, that in well-chim'd verse..do sing. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. B.* xli, She heard the chim'd bells.

Chimenai, -enee, -eney, obs. ff. CHIMNEY.

Chimer[1], **chimere** (tʃi·məɪ, tʃimī·ɹ). Forms: 4 **chemer, chemeyr,** 4, 6 **chimmer,** 5–7 **chymer,** 5–8 **chymere,** 6 **chymmer, chymour, shemer, chammer, chamarre,** 6–7 **chimer,** 9 **chimar,** 7– **chimere.** [The same word as OF. *chamarre* (mod.F. *simarre*) 'a loose and light gowne' (Cotgr.). Diez mentions Sp. *chamarra, zamarra, -o,* sheepskin, Sard. *acciamarra* white sheepskin coat, It. *zimarra,* Pr. *samarra,* of uncertain origin. In med.(Anglo-)L. *chimēra, chimæra,* whence perh. the Eng. form, or *vice versa.*]

A loose upper robe. a. *esp.* That worn by a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are attached.

'Which, before and after the reformation, till Queen Elizabeth's time, was always of scarlet silk; but Bishop Hooper scrupling first at the robe itself, and then at the colour of it, as too light and gay for the episcopal gravity, it was changed for a chimere of black satin' (WHEATLEY *Common Prayer* (1710) ii. § 4).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 580 The gude bischop..A chemeyr [*v.r.* chemer, chimmer] for till heill his veid, Aboue his armyng had. *Ibid.* 601 With that he kest of his Chemer. *c* **1430** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2nd Prol. 30 His chymeris wes of chambelote purpour broun. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* 1050 Hys vpper garmente was a long Shemer [*ed.* **1583** Chymere] downe to the foote, and vnder that a whyte lynnen rochet. *Ibid.* (1596) 295/2 Their [priests'] chimmers and scappillers which they weare. *a* **1586** *Maitland Poems* (1786) 188 (Jam.) Thair hudes, thair chymours, thair garnysings. **1634** CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 273 Their black chimere, or sleeveless coat, put upon the fine white rochet. **1633** *Sc. Act Chas. I* (1817) V. 21 (Jam.) A chymer..to be worne over thair whytes at the tyme of thair consecratioun. **1679** OLDHAM *Satires on Jesuits* (1854) 131 Albs, ammits, rochets, chimers, hoods, and cowls. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xvi. 199 Grindal, the new Bp. of London, preached at St. Paul's Cross, in his rochet and chimere. **1732** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 71 His upper garment was a long scarlet Chymere. **1883** BP. FRASER in *Standard* 20 Jan. 3/6 The chimere is properly a kind of cope with apertures for the arms to pass through.

b. As worn by others: variously explained.

[**1380** *Acts New College, Oxford* Rubr. 23 Quod Custos, Socii et scholares .. capis, chimeris, et tabardis longis et talaribus .. superius induantur.] *a* **1500** *Metr. Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 629 *Est interula, braccæ, camisia, toga, et iupa,* [*glossed*] smokke, brechys, schyrt, gowne, a chymere. **1530** PALSGR. 558/2 Your sworde freateth the plyghtes of your chymer [*chammare*]. *Ibid.* 637/1 Put of this chymmer, it mysbecometh you. *Ibid.* 674/1 Wyll you put on your chamarre to daye? *a* **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 304 This purple chimar which we wear.

Chimer[2] (tʃəi·məɪ). [f. CHIME *v.* + -ER[1].] One who chimes bells, or plays a set of chimes.

1611 COTGR. *Carillonneur*, a chymer, or knowler, of bels. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 331 A chimer, *campanorum pulsator ad numeros.* **1872** ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* 262 Every Ringer shall also be a chimer.

Chimera, chimæra (kimī·ră, kəi-). Forms: 4 **chymere,** 5–7 **chimere;** 4–7 **chymera,** (6 **chemera**), 7 **chymæra,** 6– **chimæra, chimera.** [ME. *chimere,* a. F. *chimère,* ad. L. *chimæra,* a. Gr. χίμαιρα she-goat or monster, f. χίμαρ-os he-goat. Since the 16th c. the earlier form from Fr. has been supplanted by its Latin original. As *chimere* was certainly (tʃi·mer), the two spoken forms are practically distinct words.]

1. A fabled fire-breathing monster of Greek mythology, with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail (or according to others with the heads of a lion, a goat, and a serpent), killed by Bellerophon.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol. 31 Beestis clepid chymeres, that han a part of ech beest, and suche ben not, no but oonly in opynyoun. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. lv, The Chimere of Licy. *a* **1528** SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1334 By Chemeras flames. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. xviii, New Chimeres, Sphinges, or like monsters bred. **1613** HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 89 That monstrous beast of Cicily, Cal'd the Chimera. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 628 All monstrous, all prodigious things..worse Then fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd, Gorgons and Hydra's, and Chimera's dire. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxiv, A convocation of chimeras breathing fire and smoke. **1831** LANDOR *Siege Ancona* Wks. 1846 II. 584 The flames and coilings of the fell Chimæra.

2. In *Painting, Arch.*, etc. A grotesque monster, formed of the parts of various animals.

[**1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXXVII. (1495) 879 Somtyme they .. bryngyth to lesynges as he dooth that paynteth Chymera with thre heedes.] **1634** JACKSON *Creed* VII. xi, Chimeras, or painted devices which represent no visible creature. **1636** B. JONSON *Discov.*, He complains of their painting Chimaeras, by the vulgar unaptly called grotesque. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 83 ¶ 7 The third Artist .. had an excellent Hand at a Chimera. **1876** HUMPHREY *Coin-Coll. Man.* vi. 66 The Chimæra enriching the helmet is the monster Scylla.

3. *fig.* with reference to the terrible character, the unreality, or the incongruous composition of the fabled monster: a. A horrible and fear-inspiring phantasm, a bogy.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 72 Against the Chimer here stoutly must he fight. **1601** CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xvii, Chimeræs, begotten betweene Feare, and Darknesse, which vanish with the Light. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 1145 Full of pale fancies and chimeras huge. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 429 The nation .. exorcised the chimæra with a few resolute words for ever.

b. An unreal creature of the imagination, a mere wild fancy; an unfounded conception. (The ordinary modern use.) See also BOMBINATE.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV. 379 How could that Chymera haue come in any mans minde? *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. iv, That golden myne is proved a meer Chymera, an imaginary airy myne. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii, Exploded chimera's, the perpetuum mobile .. philosopher's stone, etc.. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 18 The sea-snake, or serpent of the ocean, is no longer counted a chimera. **1835** SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* XV. 237 The 'chimera of a north-west passage', as it has been termed.

c. An incongruous union or medley.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 27 The exterior of the Church..is a chimera in architecture, being Doric below, Corinthian above, and Ionic in the middle.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1619 BP. J. WILLIAMS *Serm. Apparell* (1620) 20 For a woman..to come vnto a Church Chimæra-like..halfe male and halfe female. **1761** FRANCES SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* III. 138 Our sex, said he, have not such chimæra notions.

Hence **Chime·raship** *nonce-wd.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 170 His serene Chimeraship.

† **Chime·rian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CHIMERA + -IAN.] = next.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 32 This is another of our Lady of Lorettoes Miracles..As for any more vertue of this Chimerian image, etc.

Chimeric (kime·rik, kəi-), *a.* [f. CHIMERA + -IC.] **1.** = CHIMERICAL; imaginary, fanciful.

1653 R. BAILIE *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 84 Your Chimerick excommunication which your self has invented. **1732** SWIFT *Beasts' Confess.*, Rise by merit to promotion; Alas! a mere chimeric notion. **1872** BROWNING *Fifine* iii. 6 With no chimeric claim to supermundane birth.

2. Of the nature of a chimera; chimera-like.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* V. § 21. 158 The irises of the eyes of its chimeric monsters being cut boldly into holes.

Chimerical (kime·rikăl, kəi-), *a.* Forms: 7 **chymærical, chymerical**(1, 7–8 **chimærical**(1, 7– **chimerical.** [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of a chimera; vainly or fantastically conceived, imaginary, fanciful, visionary.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 9 The fire of Purgatory is rightly termed..Chymericall, because a meere fiction. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 ¶ 1 He can .. distinguish between Chimærical and Practical Politicks. **1763** JOHNSON in *Boswell* XV, Sir, this book .. is a pretty essay .. though much of it is chimerical. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 178 The distant and chimerical projects of Hamilcar.

2. Prone to entertain chimeras; filled with idle fancies and wild dreams; whimsical, fanciful.

1660 *Charac. Italy* 10 Hammer'd in the impure mint of his own Chymærical Pericranium. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 95. 287 She is somewhat too scrupulous, if not a little chimerical. **1854** A. R. SCOBLE tr. *Guizot's Oliver Cromwell* I. 4 The most chimerical of the non-military republicans.

Hence **Chime·rically** *adv.*, in a chimerical way, 'vainly, wildly, fantastically', in Bailey (fol.) 1731–6, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.; **Chime·ricalness** *rare*—[0], chimerical quality, 'imaginariness, whimsicalness' (Bailey (fol.) 1731–6.)

† **Chi·merize** *v. Obs.* [f. CHIMERA + -IZE.] *intr.* To indulge in chimeras, to foster wild and unfounded fancies. Hence **Chi·merizing** *ppl. a.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* vi. 316 A certayne vayne and chimerizing discoursing, by which men build Castels in the Ayre. 1626 tr. *Boccalini* 226 (T.) Sophistical dreams and chimerizing ideas. 1651 Howell *Venice* 187, I found him chimerising within himself how he might make it possible, etc.

Chimice, obs. f. Cimice *sb.*[1]

Chimic(ke, etc., obs. f. Chemic, etc.

† Chi·min. *Old Law.* [a. F. *chemin* road, in Law Lat. *cheminus, chiminus.*] A way or road.

1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 159 Hither belongeth chemin, or way ouer ones land from one certain place to another. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 56. 1670 Blount *Law Dict., Chimin.* ..signifies a way; which is of two sorts. The Kings High-way, and a private way.

Chi·minage. *Feudal Law.* [a. OF. *cheminage* right of way, f. *chemin* road; in Law Lat. *chiminagium.*] A toll formerly paid for liberty of passage through a forest.

[1217 *Charter of Forest* § 14 Forestarius autem de feudo firmam nobis reddens pro balliva sua capiat chiminagium.] 1594 Crompton *Jurisdiction* 189 Chimynage, that is toll for wayfearage. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art Survey* III. iv. 70. 1617 in J. Guest *Rotherham* (1879) 381, Aug[t] 8. Pd for Chymynage, or libertie of passage [over Rotherham Moor]. 1717 *Dict. Rust., Chiminage,* a toll for wayfaring or passage through a Forest: also, a Fee taken by Foresters throughout their Bailiwick for Timber, Bushes, etc. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 Pream., Assarts, purprestures, chiminages, piscaries. 1817 *Ann. Reg.* 1816 Chron. 303 The accounts..proved..that chiminage had anciently been levied.

Chiming (tʃəi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Chime *v.*[1]] The action of the vb. Chime in various senses.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Carillon,* a chimyng of bels, courfew. 1646 Shirley *Friendship* Wks. VI. 453 The chiming of the Spheres. 1667 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Wks. 1725 I. 74 The Rhyme is disposed carelessly, and far from often chyming. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. I. xxxii. 266 [Piers Plowman] is writ in metre, but much different from the manner of our modern verse, there being no rhithms or chiming of words. 1864 *Ecclesiologist* in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* iv. (1872) 265 In both chiming and ringing the motion of the bell is oscillatory.

b. *Comb.*, as **chiming-barrel** (see quot.).

1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 51 [The] Chiming Barrel..[is] a brass or wooden cylinder studded with pins for lifting the hammers in a chiming train.

Chiming (tʃəi·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That chimes, in various senses of the vb.

1648 Herrick *Hesper., To Musick* (1869) 109 Fall down.. from those thy chiming spheres To charme our soules. 1656 More *Antid. Ath.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 This Assertion ..is a mere chiming contradiction. 1726 Gay *Fables* I. xl. 13 The poet's chiming close. *a* 1870 Monsell *Ch. Bells* in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* i. (1872) 20 Chiming Bells, with changeful sound, Scatter music all around.

Hence † **Chi·mingness,** chiming quality.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Those bewitcheries of speech that flow from Gloss and Chimingness.

Chimla, -lay, -ley, -lie, dial. ff. Chimney.

Chimmer, obs. form of Chimer.[1]

Chimney (tʃi·mni), *sb.* Forms: 4 **chimenee, chymenay,** 4–5 **cheminey, chymeney**(e, 4–7 **chymney,** 5– **chimney.** Also 4 **chimenai, chymnee, chemne, chimne,** 4–5 **chymenei, -neye, chymne, chemney, chemyney,** 5 **chemeney, -enye, -ene, chymene, chymnei, -eny, -yney, chympne, schimnay,** 5–6 **chymny**(e, 6 **chim-, chameney, chyminey, chymnaye, chymmeney, chimnie, -nye, -nej,** 6–7 **chimneye,** 7–8 **chimny,** *Sc.* 6 **chim-, chymlay, chimblay,** 8 **chimla,** 8–9 (also *dial.*) **chimlie, -ley, -ly, chumley, -lay;** also *dial.* and *vulgar* **chimbly.** [ME. *chimenee,* etc., a. OF. (and mod.F.) *cheminée* fireplace, and chimney, corresp. to It. *cam(m)inata* fireplace, room with a fireplace :—late L. *camīnāta,* deriv. of L. *caminus* 'furnace, forge, oven'. Pliny (*H. N.* XVII. xi) has *fossūra camīnāta* 'hole dug out ovenshape, wider below'. *Caminata* as sb. occurs in a Frankish document anno 584 'solarium cum camīnata'. From the persistence of the medial *i* in OF. it is seen that the word was not an ancient popular word, but a very early adoption of *caminata* with subsequent phonetic evolution. As the usual sense in med.L. is 'room with a fireplace', it is assumed that this was short for *camera caminata.* The sequence of senses as seen in It., Fr., and Eng. is 'room with a fireplace', 'fireplace', 'smoke-vent over a fireplace'.]

† **1.** A fireplace or hearth. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 352 Ase fer out of a chimenai. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 875 A cheyer by-fore þe chemné, þer charcole brenned, Watz grayþed for Syr Gawan. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2232 Þan was þer on a chymenay a gret fyr þat brente rede. 1461–83 *Ord. R. Househ.* 22 For his [the King's] own person, one chymney brenning day and night. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 111 And stretch'd out all the chimney's length Basks at the fire his hairy strength. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 79 ▶1 The Rules of Ben's Club, which are in Gold Letters over the Chimney. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxvii, 'The honest man thought it was best to gang and sit by the chimley when the reek rase'.

† **b.** Including the flue or vent over it. *Obs.*

1519 Horman *Vulg.* xvi, The shanke or tonel of the chymney voydeth nat the smoke. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 239 The multitude of chimnies latelie erected, wheras in their yoong daies..ech one made his fire against a reredosse in the hall. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 29 One great chimney, whose long tonnell thence The smoke forth threw. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The parts of a chimney are the jambs, or sides .. the tube or funnel which conveys away the smoke..and the hearth, or fire-place.

† **c.** ? The ornamental structure of marble, wood, etc., around a fireplace; a Chimney-piece.

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) V. 79 The Chaumbre wher King Henri the vii. was borne, in Knowlege wherof a Chymmeney is new made with the Armes and Badges of King Henri the vii. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 23 Nov., And so to buy a picture for our blue-chamber chimney. 1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 313 Reed roarin' chucks on the chimley aw'll place.

† **2.** Translating Gr. *κάμινος,* L. *camīnus,* furnace.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4368 His fete er like latoun bright Als in a chymné brynnand light. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* xiii. 42 Y[ci] schal throw y[em] in to y[e] Chimnej of fijr. 1611 Bible 2 *Esdras* vi. 4 Or euer the chimnies in Sion were hot.

† **3.** A (portable) fire-grate, fire-pan, stove. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxv, A schimnay of charcole, to chaufen the kny3te. 15.. *Burrow Lawes* c. 125 § 1 (Jam.) [Moveabill heirschip] .. ane bag to put money in .. ane chimney, ane water-pot. 1558 *Inv.* in J. Croft *Excerpta Ant.* (1697) 25 Item, one Iron chimley .. vj. viij. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 177 And so was brought ane chymlay full of burnyng coallis. 1616 in Raine *Hist. N. Durham* 243. [Cf. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 128.]

4. The passage or flue by which the smoke from a fire or furnace ascends and escapes.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2351 In to Floripas bour. By a Chemney he wente inne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chymney, *fumarium.* 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1710–2) VIII. II. 66 b, One thinge I muche notyd in the Haulle of Bolton, how Chimeneys were conveyed by Tunnells made on the syds of the Wauls..and by this meanes, and by no Covers is the smoke.. wonder strangly convayed. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 424 All chymneys .. shall .. be swept fower tymes everie yeare. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Prov. Mass.* iii. 326 Like to the roaring of a chimney when on fire. 1868 *Daily News* 10 Oct., Mr. Arnold said that the legislature had used a strange expression in the phrase 'chimney on fire', which must clearly mean the soot within it.

b. The part of the flue raised like a turret above the roof of a house.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 798 Chalk whyt chymnees þer ches he in noȝe, Vpon bastel rouez, þat blenked ful quyte. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That no chimneys of tre ner thached houses be suffred w[t]yn the cyte. 1494 Fabyan VII. 475 It blewe downe stronge & myghty buyldyngs, as toures, steples, houses & chymneys. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 60 The Night ha's been vnruly: Where we lay, our Chimneys were blowne downe. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 81 Hard by a Cottage chimney smokes From betwixt two aged okes. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 56 A multitude of Storks..building upon their Chimnies. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 58 Farther on, ..they can just see the chimneys of the Hall Farm.

5. a. The funnel which carries off smoke or steam from a locomotive engine, steam-boat, etc. **b.** A tube of glass placed over the wick of a lamp to protect the flame and promote combustion.

1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 5 Furnished with a cover and chimney. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 601 They see her [river steamer] lower her chimney to pass beneath the arch. 1857 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 171/1 In some lamps.. the same effect is produced by the contraction of the cylindrical glass chimney. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 41 The clouds of steam which issue from the chimney of a locomotive engine.

6. *transf.* **a.** Applied to a natural vent or opening in the earth's surface, *esp.* that of a volcano.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. iv. 12 Þe vnstable mountaigne þat hy3t Veseuus..þat wircheþ oute þoru3 hys brokene chemineys smokyng fires. 1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 19 Whether at or near the mouth or orifice, of the above mentioned chimneys or vents, there be found .. flowers of Brimstone. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 189 The ejected matter has fallen all round the orifice in conical layers .. sloping in all directions away from the central chimney. 1887 C. F. Holder *Living Lights* 13.

† **b.** A vent for humours or 'fumosities' of the body. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 103 The heed is the chymeneye and helynge [*caminus sive tectum sive cooperculum*] of alle the body, and therfore it takyth in itself many fumosytees that come out of al the body. 1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 15, I look upon the Windpipe as the great Chimney of the Body, in comparison of those little Chimneys in the Skin, at which the matter that is wasted by perspiration is emitted. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* v. v, Acute Distempers .. arising from a Diminution of Transpiration through the cutaneous Chimneys.

7. In an organ: A narrow tube inserted in the 'cap' or top of a stopped metal pipe, which allows a part of the air to escape and has the effect of sharpening the note.

1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 28 There are half-stopped pipes which have in the cap or stopper a small tube, or chimney, and hence called, in France, *flûte à cheminée.* 1880 Hopkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 538/1.

8. A name given by mountain-climbers to a cleft in a vertical cliff by which it may be scaled, usually by pressing rigidly against the opposite sides.

1871 Whymper *Scrambles in the Alps* 119, I lowered myself through the chimney, however. *Mod.* The 'great Chimney' of the Pillar Rock in Ennerdale.

9. *Mining.* An ore-shoot (Raymond *Min. Gloss.*)

10. General comb., chiefly attrib.: **a.** lit., as *chimney-fire, -flue, -grate, -ornament, -pier, -smoke, -smutch, -tile, -vault,* etc.; *chimney-like* adj.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. App. 157 The design of a *chimney-fire being to warm a room. 1763 Ferguson in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 171 The straight bars of a *chimney-grate. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* I. v. (ed. 2) 113 At Moye Point are two *chimney-like holes. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 196 Elegant and cheap *chimney ornaments. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 298 There are remnants of simple but well-designed *chimney-piers. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. ii. 16 Far from furnace-glare and *chimney-smoke. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XVIII. 34 Like an old hag Collied with *chimney-smutch! 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 29 The pictures on the *chimney-tiles of his nursery. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Naples* 124 The ample *chimney-vault is dun with smoke.

b. in sense 'belonging to the fire-side or chimney-corner, fireside-' (chiefly depreciatory), as *chimney-cavalier, -minstrel, -preacher, -tale, -talk.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. (Arb.) 41 Sir Raderick keepes no *chimney Cauelere, That takes Tobacco aboue once a yeare. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Rev.* vi. 13 Rome's dunghill deities, together with their chemarims or *chimney-chaplains, the priests. 1801 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 70 *Chimney-minstrels, crickets call'd. 1549 Bale in *Pref. Cheke's Hurt Sedition* (1641) b, These *chimney-Preachers, and bench-Bablers. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 53 Old Wives, in Superstition over-grown, With *Chimny-Tales, and Stories best are won. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxlvi, But it will out; for Chronicles haue made It Common *Chimney talke. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 44 Things..that serve for chimney and market-talk.

11. Special combs.: † **chimney-bacon,** smoke-dried bacon; **chimney-back,** the back of a fireplace; **chimney bellflower,** ? = *chimney-plant*; **chimney-board,** a board used to close up a fireplace in summer; **chimney-breast,** that projecting part of the wall which is between the chimney-flue and the room; **chimney-can** = Chimney-pot; **chimney-doctor,** one who cures smoking chimneys; **chimney-glass,** (*a.*) the looking-glass commonly placed over a chimney-piece; (*b.*) 'gardener's name, on the Bombay side of India, for the flower and plant *Allamanda cathartica*' (Sir G. Birdwood in Yule); **chimney-hat** = *chimney-pot hat* (see Chimney-pot); **chimney-head** = Chimney-top 1; **chimney-hook,** a hook or crook on which to suspend pots and pans over a fire, or for other purposes (see quot.); **chimney-jack,** a rotating chimney-pot or cowl; **chimney-jamb** (see quot.); **chimley-, chimla-lug** (*Sc.*), the side or 'cheek' of the fireplace; † **chimney-man,** the collector of Chimney-money; † **chimney-mantle,** a mantelpiece; **chimney-nook, chimley-nuik** (*Sc.*) = Chimney-corner; **chimney-plant,** a name for *Campanula pyramidalis,* which is placed as an ornament before fireplaces in the summer (*Treas. Bot.*); † **chimney-publican,** a farmer of the Chimney-money; **chimney-shaft** = *chimney-stalk*; † **chimney-shank,** a flue; **chimney-side,** one of the two vertical sides of a fireplace; chimney corner, fire-side (*obs.* or *arch.*); **chimney-stack,** a group of chimney-stalks, united in one block; **chimney-stalk,** (*a.*) the part of a chimney which rises, detached, from a house-top; (*b.*) a tall chimney built to carry off the smoke from a mill, factory, etc.; † **chimney-stock,** (?) one of the upright sides of a chimney or grate; **chimney-swallow,** the common swallow, *Hirundo rustica*; **chimney-tax** = Chimney-money; **chimney-throat,** the narrowest part of a chimney, between the gathering and the flue; **chimney-tun** (*dial.*) = *chimney-stalk.*

1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* II. ii. F v, With better meate.. then..*chimnye bacon. 1764 H. T. Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Chimney*, The mouth of the tube, or that part joined to the *chimney back. 1884 *Gardening Illustr.* 8 Nov. 426/2 A garden of Bell Worts..might include..the *Chimney Bell-flower. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Bod.* IV. iv. 64 Can you condescend to stand behind this *Chimney-Board, Sir George? 1796 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens.* XXXVIII, She never made any bones of hiding..behind a chimney-board, on purpose to hear what we said. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* III. 10 A mirror of gigantic proportions occupied the *chimney-breast. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 140 Edinburgh—A strong gale ..came on from the north-east, and the usual demolition of *chimney-cans, slates, etc. ensued. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. 127 A remarkable class of urns .. described in the old Statistical Reports as resembling chimney-cans. 1772 *Acc.* in Tomlinson *Doncaster* (1887) 237 Mr. Allen the *Chimney Doctor, for two chimneys. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 81 A *Chimney Glass and a pair of Sconces. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* XXXII, Sticking the card in the chimney-glass. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. iv. (L.) As great Sol scatters his first fire-handful, tipping the hills and *chimney-heads with gold. 1726 Neve *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2) **Chimney hooks.* These are Hooks of Steel or Brass put into the Jambs of the Chimney .. for the handle of the Fire-pan, and Tongs to rest in. *Ibid.*, **Chimney-jambs.* The sides of a Chimney..on the Extremities of which the Mantle-tree resteth. 1785 Burns *Ep. to Dœvie*, While frosty winds blaw in the drift, Ben to the *chimla lug. *a* 1695 Wood *Life* (1848) 201 The King's revenue in customs, excise, and *chimney men. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. xi. 36 Nor could the Treasury .. restrain the chimneyman from using his powers with harshness; for the tax was farmed. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 22 The *Chimney-mantles ought to be all of Stone or Marble. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, *Aiken.* Where saw you her? *Scath.* In

the *chimney-nuik within. 1788 BURNS *Friar's-Carse Hermitage* (2nd version) Seek the chimney-nook of ease. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'Ilka auld wife in the chimley-neuck'. 1671 BUTLER *Rem., In mem. Duval* vi, Th' Excise and *Chimney-Publican. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 9 Exorbitant *Chimney-Shafts. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 265 With the fireplace came that other modern feature, the chimney-shaft. 1552 HULOET, *Chymney shanke, or tonel, *fumarij*. 1732 SWIFT *Sacr. Test.* (J.) Low offices, which some neighbours hardly think it worth stirring from their *chimney sides to obtain. 1824 SCOTT *Let.* 18 Feb. in *Lockhart*, An accurate sketch of the windows and chimney sides of the drawing room. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess. Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 104 The nook and chimney-side of prudence. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxiv, Roof and *chimney-stack seemed drunk. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* 8 Abrupt gables and lofty chimney-stacks. 1828 SCOTT *Tapestried Chamber*, Ancient wreathed and carved *chimney-stalks. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2009. 566/2 Two enormous chimney-stalks. 1602 *How Choose Gd. Wife fr. Bad* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 54 He had a pound of soap to scour his face, And yet his brow looks like the *Chimney-stock. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 181 The crickets chirping behind the chimney-stock. 1775 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 258 The house-swallow, or *chimney-swallow, is..the first comer of all the British *hirundines*. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 37 An Act by which the *chimney tax was declared a badge of slavery. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 165 Perch'd on the brink of *chimney-throat profound. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 371 The chimney throat was contracted so as to lessen the draught. 1600 *Inscr. on Porch at Beaupré, Glamorganish.* (*N. & Q.* (1871) 2 Sept.) Rycharde Basset .. Bwylt This Porch With The *Chymnye Tunnes. 1875 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 168 On the great chimney-tuns, as country folk call them, and in the ivy, tribes of birds have taken up their residence.

Chi·mney, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a chimney or chimneys.

1833 LAMB *Elia, Old Margate Hoy*, A great sea chimera, chimneying and furnacing the deep.

Chi·mney-co·rner. [see CHIMNEY *sb.* 1.]

1. The corner or side of an open fireplace or hearth, *i. e.* of the large projecting or retreating fireplace of olden times; 'the fireside; the seat on each end of the firegrate' (J.); familiarly treated as the place of the old, the infirm, and idle.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Vn Cendrier*, he that keepeth the chimney corner, a sluggard. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 40 A tale which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., Every one has the priviledg to speak his mind in his Chimney-Corner. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. Ep., The parson would not leave the quiet of his chimney-corner. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii, All but confined to the chimney-corner now.

2. *attrib.* (Cf. CHIMNEY 10 b.)

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 300 To be made at length a Winters Tale, and Chimney-corner Discourse. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 46 A chimney-corner tale, fit for a legend. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. X. 29 *note*, A chimney-corner politician .. a mere speculator or unpractical dreamer. 1878 EMERSON *Sovereignty of Ethics* in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 417 A sterile chimney-corner philosophy.

Chimneyed (tʃi·mnid), *ppl. a.* [f. CHIMNEY *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having a chimney or chimneys.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Wallace* xxxiv. 8 Whose chimney'd roofs the steep ridge cope.

Chimneyless (tʃi·mnilĕs), *a.* [f. CHIMNEY *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no chimney or chimneys.

1662 FULLER *Worthies Merionethsh.* (R.) Two or more tipling houses, and chimnyless barns. 1881 COWEN in *Standard* 30 Aug. 3/3 An Irish peasant, reared amidst the smoke of a one-roomed and chimneyless cabin. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 80/1 The Patent..chimneyless burner.

† **Chi·mney-mo·ney.** *Obs.* A tax of two shillings per annum on every fire-hearth in England and Wales, imposed by Act 13 & 14 Chas. II, repealed by 1 Wm. & Mary; any similar tax.

1664 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 155 The payments of hearth and chimney money. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 74 Chimney-money and Excise is imposed. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Oct., One moved that the chimney-money might be taken from the King. 1689 *Address fr. Northumbld.* 17 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2483/1 Your Majesties great Clemency and unexampled Favour in freeing and easing Your Subjects from the Burthen of Chimney-Money. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* v. (1734) II. 13 The King, as he had come through the Western Countries .. had been in many places moved to discharge the chimney money.

Chi·mney-piece. [PIECE in the artistic sense.]

† **1.** A picture, piece of sculpture, or of tapestry, placed as an ornament over a fireplace. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 81 The Chimney Is South the Chamber, and the Chimney-peece Chaste Dian, bathing. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xiii. (1634) 128, I have seene many peeces of his [Hans Holbein] in oyle, and one of his owne draught with a penne a most curious chimney-peece. 1647-8 EVELYN *Mem.* 28 Jan. (1857) I. 254 A very good chimney-piece of water-colours. 1672 SIR C. WYVILL *Triple Crown* 167 A Cut (black and white) which serves for a Chimney Piece.

2. The ornamental structure, usually of stone or marble, with moulding, carving, etc., over and around the open recess of a fireplace. **b.** Now often used for the simple projecting slab or shelf over the fireplace, the MANTEL-SHELF.

1680 EVELYN *Mem.* 18 Apr., Excellent carving by Gibbons, especialy the chimney-piece of y^e^ library. 1726 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2) *Chimney-piece*, certain Mouldings of Wood, or Stone, standing on the fireside of the Jambs, and coming over the Mantle-tree. 1790 GOUV. MORRIS *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 348, I stay some time leaning on the chimney piece. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 206 Those beautiful chimney-pieces..known all over the kingdom by the name of Kilkenny marble. 1806-7 J. BEESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. 1 A little fat plaster-man on the chimney piece. 1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 153.

attrib. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* IX. 28 Poor..chimney-piece ornaments under glass-cases.

Chi·mney-pot.

1. A cylindrical (sometimes prismatic or square-shaped) pipe of earthenware, sheet-metal, etc., fitted on the top of a chimney-shaft, to increase the up-draught and carry off the smoke: a chimney-can.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 13 Why a church is with a steeple built; And a house with a chimneypot? 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 829/2 The painter has left his garret among the London chimney-pots.

2. *Chimney-pot hat*: a colloquial name for the cylindrical black silk hat now worn by men.

1868 *Mask* Apr. 87 The chimney-pot hat, the ugliest European head-dress known. 1885 *Graphic* 14 Feb. 165/3 Wearing a chimney-pot hat and a white rosette.

Chi·mney-sweep. [see SWEEP *v.* and *sb.*]

† **1.** *Phrase.* The cry of a chimney-sweeper. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Cheminée, Haut & bas la cheminée*, chimney-sweepe; the crie of chimney-sweepers.

2. = CHIMNEY-SWEEPER 1. (Now also simply SWEEP.) *Chimney-sweep's cancer*: see next, 1 b.

1727 SWIFT *Descr. Morning*, The small-coal man was heard with cadence deep, Till drown'd in shriller notes of chimney-sweep. *a* 1845 HOOD *Doves & Crows* iv, As fine as Chimney Sweeps in May. 1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Fredk. the Noble* 41 A particular form of cancer .. formerly .. common enough in England, is now almost extinct .. 'chimney sweep's cancer'.

3. The name of a fly used in salmon-fishing.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 446 The Chimney Sweep..is the only thoroughly black fly I ever saw.

Chi·mney-swee·per.

1. One whose business it is to sweep chimneys, in order to remove the soot.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 11 Chymney swepers, and costerde mongers. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 266 To look like her are Chimny-sweepers blacke. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 198 A Chimny-sweeper, with his Brooms, his Poles and Shackles. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 360 Dressed ..like..English chimney-sweepers on May-day.

b. *Chimney-sweeper's cancer*: 'epithelioma of the scrotum, caused by the irritation of soot' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. A stiff radiating brush fixed on a long jointed rod, used for cleaning chimneys; a sweep's brush. (Introduced in 1805 to supersede the use of climbing boys.)

3. Collector's name for a small black British moth (*Tanagra chærophyllata*).

So **Chi·mney-sweeping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 38 Such chimnie sweeping attributes of smoking and parching. 1650 VENNER *Tobacco* 412 Attended with Chimney-sweeping Lackeys. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, First of May*, Chimney-sweeping had become a favorite..pursuit.

Chi·mney-top.

1. The part of a chimney that rises above the roof, or more particularly the flat upper surface of this.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 44 To Towres and Windowes? Yea, to Chimney tops. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen, New Year's Eve* iii, Till Charles's Wain came out above the tall white chimney-tops. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Chimney*, The part which rises above the roof, for discharging the smoke into the air, is called a chimney-shaft, whose horizontal upper surface is termed the chimney-top.

2. In an organ: = CHIMNEY 7.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mechanics.*

Chimpanzee (tʃimpæ·nzi, tʃimpănzī·). Also 8 **chimpanze**, 9 **shimpanse.** [The native name in Angola, in W. Africa. (Cf. F. *chimpansé, -zé, -zée.*)]

A genus of African apes (*Anthropopithecus*), bearing the closest resemblance to man of any of the anthropoids. The name originally belonged to *A. Troglodytes* (formerly *T. niger*), which was long the only species recognized; but at least one other species is now known. (See *Nature* 1889, 254.)

1738 *Lond. Mag.* Sept. 465 A most surprizing creature is brought over in the Speaker, just arrived from Carolina, that was taken in a wood at Guinea. She is the Female of the Creature which the Angolans call Chimpanze, or the Mockman. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Chimpanzee*, the name of an Angolan animal..In the year 1738, we had one of these creatures brought over into England. 1788 J. MATTHEWS *Voy. R. Sierra-Leone* iv. (1791) 41 The Japanzees, or Chimpanzees, are also natives of this country. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 6 The chimpanzee and the gorilla must certainly give place to the bee and the ant.

Chin (tʃin), *sb.* Forms: 1 cin, 3–6 chyn(ne, 3–7 chinne, 3– chin. [OE. *cin* (prob. fem., but only known in gloss.), corresp. to OFris. *kin*, OS. *kinni* neut., 'chin, jaw', (MDu. *kinne, kin*, neut., mod.Du. *kin* f.), OHG. *chinni*, (MHG. *kinne, kin*, mod.G. *kinn*) neut. :—WGer. *kinni* :—OTeut. **kinnjo*^m^- (cf. Gr. *γένειον* chin), a neuter derivative from the primitive **kinn-* (retained in ON. *kinn* 'cheek, lower jaw'), a fem. cons. stem, standing for *kinw-* (with assimilation of *nw* to *nn* in a pretonic syllable, founded on an oblique-case form with accented suffix, e. g. genitive pre-Teutonic **genwós*); cognate with Gr. *γένυς, γένυος* lower jaw, side of the face, cheek, Skr. *hanus*. (In Goth. *kinnus* fem., the word had passed into the *u* decl., like Goth. *fôtus, tunthus*.

The word has in Teut. a somewhat wide range of signification 'cheek, cheek-bone, jaw-bone, chin'; in all the examples preserved in Eng. the meaning is restricted as in modern use: traces of the wider meaning appear however in OE. *cin-bán*, mandibula (jaw-bone), Ger. *kinnbein* cheek-bone, and OE. *cin-tóþ* molar tooth, grinder, OHG. *chinnizan* cheek-tooth.]

1. The part of the face below the under-lip formed by the prominent extremity of the lower jaw.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Mentum*, cin. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde..sitten on forste & on snawe up et mine chinne. *c* 1205 LAY. 8147 Hengal smat Æuelin swiðe vuele a þane chin. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 275 And sette Constantin therinne All naked up unto the chinne. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 747 *Hic mentum*, a schyne. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* vi. (1579) 18 The chynne falleth downe..the deadly sweat breaketh out. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx, A round and dimpled Chin. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 76 Stroke your chinnes, and sweare by your beards that I am a knaue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 89 The Mother Cow..Her double Dew-lap from her Chin descends. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xi. 61 The pointed chin is held to be a sign of acuteness and craft. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 156 Genus *Capra*.. Horns common to both sexes..chin bearded. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* i, I see the wealthy miller yet—His double chin, his portly size.

fig. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 204 Thy makers Muse in spite of enuies chinne, For wise deuise, deserued praise shall winne. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativ.* xxvi. 3 The Sun .. Pillows his Chin upon an orient Wave.

† **b.** The hair on the chin, the beard. *Obs.*

[*c* 1205 LAY. 18764 Swor bi his chinne þat he wuste Merlin.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18843 (Cott.) Forked fair þe chin he bare.

† **c.** ? Cheek.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25491 (Fairf.) Jhesus þat .. sufferred for our synne boffetis on þi faire chynne.

d. Phrases. † *To hold up by the chin*: to keep from sinking, support. † *Of the first chin*: with the beard just beginning to grow. *Up to the chin*: reaching to the chin; deeply immersed *in*.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 10 He must needes swym, that is holde vp by the chyn. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 222/1 Yet they remaine vnpunnished, yea they are holden vp by the chinne to harden them in their wickednesse. 1616 R. C[ROWLEY] *Times' Whis.* v. 1706 The richer sort doe stand up to the chin In delicates. 1630 SHIRLEY *Grateful Servant* III. iv, Your weak gallants of the first chin..will brag what ladies they have brought to their obedience. 1638 EARL STRAFFORD *Let. to Laud* 7 Aug., A languishing purpose to hold me up by the chin..for as long as I may be of use in these affairs.

2. *Comb.*, as *chin-beard, -chopper, -chucking, -high, -piece, -tip, -tuft, -whiskers*; **chin-band, -cloth,** † **-clout,** a band or cloth passing under the chin, formerly worn by women, and still used with corpses; also *fig.*; † **chin-cushion,** a kind of cravat which was puffed out under the chin; **chin-deep** *a.*, so deep as to reach the chin; *fig.* very deep, deeply immersed *in*; **chin-music** (*U. S.*), talk, chatter; **chin-mute,** a mute applied to the violin by the action of the chin; **chin-scab,** a disease in sheep; **chin-stay,** a band for fastening a hat or cap under the chin, also a support for the chin; **chin-strap,** (*a.*) = prec.; (*b.*) *Saddlery*, a strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter; **chin-wag** (*slang.*), chat, talk; **chin-welk,** a disease affecting the chin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIII. iii, In earings pendant at their ears, in staies, wreaths, and *chin bands. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 7 Broken loose From chin-bands of the soul, like Lazarus. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 109 A *chin-beard in the American fashion. 1837 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* IV. 171 A *'chin-chopper' or Jews'-harp player .. will find himself a privileged man in comparison with the philosopher. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. iii, 'More *chin-chucking, my dear', said Nancy. 1632 SHERWOOD, Chinne-peece of an helmet, or a (Ladies) *chin-cloth, *barbotte, mantonniere, nassel.* 1712 MISSON *Travels in Eng.* 90 (D.) Upon the head they put a cap, which they fasten with a very broad chincloth. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IX. (1882) 382 I'll get up from my grave And wear my chin-cloth for a wedding veil. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* in Dodsl. *O. Pl.* V. 362 (N.) The lower part of a gentlewoman's gown, with a mask and a *chin-clout. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. (N.) And from the chin-clout to the lowly slipper In Heliconian streams his praise shall dip her. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. 6 (D.) A King William's cravat, or some such antique *chin-cushion as by the pictures of that prince one sees was then in fashion. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* v. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 325 In any Noble Act Ile wade *chin-deepe with you. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Capt. Jackson*, To fancy himself all the while chin-deep in riches. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 237 Training the young top .. is done by cutting off the shoot *chin high. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. at Home* ii. (Hoppe) [I seek] somebody to jerk a little *chin-music for us. 1883 *Bread-winners* 77 If we have joined this order to listen to chin-music the rest of our lives. 1848 J. BISHOP tr. *Otto's Violin* App. v. (1875) 85 The *Chin-mute—by means of which..the violinist is enabled..to bring the newly-designed mute into immediate contact with the bridge. 1632 SHERWOOD, The *chinne-peece of an helmet..*barbotte.* 1736–1800 BAILEY, **Chin-scab*, a scabby Disease in sheep, which Shepherds call the Dartars. 1699 F. BUGG *Quakerism Exposed* 20 Four double Cross-cloths for a Woman, One Mantle and seven *Chin-stays. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 329 It was necessary to support his under jaw with a chin-stay. 1860 V. L. CAMERON *Future Highway* I. vii. 129 A semi-military forage cap with a chin-stay. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 411 The men were

obliged to have their *chin-straps as tight as possible to keep them [shakos] on. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (Hoppe) Young dandies with their *chin-tips. 1814 MOORE *New Cost. Ministers* ii. 312 Wig, whiskers, and *chin-tufts all right to a hair. 1879 *Punch* No. 2061. 4 I'd just like to have a bit of *chinwag with you on the quiet. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 463 The disease called *chin-welk, or mentagra, *Sycosis contagiosa*. 1883 GRANT WHITE *W. Adams* 113 That adornment known at the West as *'chin-whiskers'.

Chin (tʃin), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** To press chin to chin. *Obs.*

1599 BRETON *Author's Dr.* 17 A troupe of faire Ladies, Everie one her Lover, Colling and Kissing, Chinning and Embracing, and looking Babies in one anothers Eyes.

2. To bring up to the chin; also with *up*.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 357/1 It is not any 'fellah' that can *chin* this kind of fiddle. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xv, He chins up his fiddle, and touches two strings.

3. *U. S. slang.* To chat, chatter.

1883 *Bread-winners* (1884) 161 You haven't done a thing but..eat pea nuts and hear Bott chin. 1887 *N. York World*, 'They chin about the best methods of relieving poverty.'

Hence **Chi·nning** *vbl. sb.*, a talk, (*slang*).

1884 *Sunday at Home* Jan. 44/2 Are you the boss who wants to give the boys a chinning to-morrow?

Chin, obs. f. CHINE *sb.*[1]

China (tʃəi·nă), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: see under II. [Not a native Chinese name, but found in Skr. as *Chīna* about the Christian era, and in various modified forms employed by other Asiatic peoples. In Marco Polo *Chin*, in Barbosa (1516) and Garcia de Orta (1563) *China*. So in Eng. in Eden 1555. (The origin of the name is still a matter of debate. See *Babylonian & Or. Recd.* I. Nos. 3 and 11.)]

I. 1. The country so called, in Asia.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 260 The great China whose kyng is thought..the greatest prince in the world.

† **b.** A Chinaman, a Chinese. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651) 644 How those witty China's..should be so gulled. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* III. (1638) 338 The Chynaes are curious in novelties.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *simple attrib.* Now generally superseded by CHINESE *a.*, exc. where this would be ambiguous, as in *China trade, trader, merchant*, etc. See also 3 a.

1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 551 *margin*, China ships with one saile. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Sept., I did send for a cup of tee (a China drink). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Table 441 Concerning the China Character. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 344 The old China Books. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 245 We found the China traders. 1868 C. COLLINGWOOD (*title*) Rambles of a Naturalist on the shores and waters of the China sea.

b. in names of natural products, etc., as **China-aster** (see ASTER 3); **China-crape,** a kind of silk crape; **China-goose,** a variety of goose found in China in immense flocks during the winter, *esp.* near Canton; **China-grass,** *Bæhmeria* (*Urtica*) *nivea*, a small shrubby plant with broadly cordate leaves, native to China and Sumatra; also the strong fibre obtained from the inner bark of this shrub, used in the making of grass-cloth; **China-ink** = INDIAN-INK, a black pigment sold in bars and cakes, consisting generally of lamp-black and size (see also quots.); **China-orange,** the Sweet Orange of commerce (*Citrus Aurantium*), originally brought from China; **China-pea,** *Caragana Chamlagu*, a native of Siberia and the East; **China-pink,** *Dianthus chinensis*, a perennial flowering pink; **China-rose,** (*a.*) the Monthly Rose (*Rosa indica*) and the Red Rose (*R. semperflorens*) with their many varieties; (*b.*) *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis* (N. O. *Malvaceæ*), a tree 20 to 30 feet high, with beautiful flowers of various colours; **China-root** (see CHINA[2]); **China-tree,** (*U. S.*) the AZEDARAC; **China-ware,** ware from China (see 3 a); **China-wax,** a white crystalline wax soluble in alcohol, the product of *Coccus sinensis*.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 24 b, Cornwall hath Doues, Geese, *China geese. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 673 The excellent fibre known as *China-grass. 1884 *Weekly Scotsman* 9 Feb. 1/7 The rhea, China grass, or ramie plant, as it is variously called, is said to possess the strongest fibre in nature. 1880 BLACKMORE *Erema* xix. (Hoppe), I had not one atom of Russian twist or dyed china-grass cloth in my hair. 1782 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 156, I pencilled the bottom of the hollows all over black with *China ink. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 776 It is said that the true China ink is made from the condensed smoke or soot of burned camphor. 1665-6 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Mar., I .. made them welcome with wine and *china oranges (now a great rarity). 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 149 A hundred pounds to a China orange upon Eclipse. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II* (*Tonnage & Poundage*) Capravens, Cockared Caps, *China Pease, Citterns. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, Double *China Rose, commonly called in the West Indies, Martinico Rose. 1760 J. LEE *Botany* (1776) App. (Jod.) China rose, *hibiscus*. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 264 In the middle of a fine October, while the China-roses covered the walls. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 21 Shaded by *china-trees .. Stood the houses of planters. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xxxviii. 332 The shadows of the graceful china-trees lay minutely pencilled on the turf below.

II. *China porcelain, China-ware, china.*

[Throughout India, and the East generally, the Persian name چینی is widely diffused as *chīnī*, in the sense of 'porcelain', 'china-ware'. From India this form and use of the word was prob. introduced in the 17th c. into England, whence the spellings **7 chiney, cheny, cheney, chenea,** mod. dial. **chaney, cheenie,** and the fashionable pronunciation of last and beginning of the present century, tʃē·ni (see Walker), which with tʃī·ni, tʃi·ni, still survives in the dialects.]

3. A species of earthenware of a fine semi-transparent texture, originally manufactured in China, and first brought to Europe in the 16th c. by the Portuguese, who named it *porcelain*. Early in 18th c. it began to be manufactured in Europe.

a. *China-ware* (which naturally occurs earlier than *China*) had at first the literal sense of 'ware from China'. This was soon shortened to *China*, and as the shortened form became gradually the common name of the material, 'china-ware' came to be regarded as 'ware made of china or porcelain', the sense it now bears.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 They sell Callicoes, Cheney Sattin, Cheney ware. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 553 The price of china ware in London is fallen 12*s.* in the pound. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscr. xv, John came with his constable's staff to..break the Esquire's China-ware. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 125 His collection of China-ware [is] valuable and tasteful. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts & Manuf.* III. 603 A fusible earthy mixture, along with an infusible, which, when combined, are susceptible of becoming semi-vitrified and translucent in the kiln ..constitute true porcelain or china-ware.

b. *china.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lii. 206 A Present of certain very rich Pieces of China. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. 17 Massy Plate, Rich Cheny. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* I. 8 Women, like Cheney, shou'd be kept with care, One flaw debases her to common ware. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 281 Three trunks..in which were chenea and other fine things. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 172 Mistress of herself, tho' China fall. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 Calling for his Dresden China. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Old China*, I have an almost feminine partiality for old china. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xxx, A tea-table with Queen Anne urn and old English china.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *simple attrib.* Of china, made of china or porcelain.

[In the earliest quotations *China* prob. often bears sense 1, the transition being gradual.]

1579 *Drake's Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 736 Fine China-dishes of white earth, and great store of China-silks. 1598 FLORIO, *Porcellana*..whereof they make China dishes, called Porcellan dishes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 97 They are not China-dishes, but very good dishes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 7 We are not throughly resolved concerning Porcellane or China dishes, that according to common belief they are made of Earth. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 19 The sherbet .. was served in China bowls. 18.. L. HUNT *Country Lodging*, The *chaney* shepherds and shepherdesses on the mantelpiece. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* IV. (1870) 95 The fall of a china-jar.

b. *fig.*

1884 BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* 183 The mischief he will do to his neighbours' china creeds and delicate porcelain opinions, is shocking to contemplate.

c. *Comb.*, as *china-blue, -fancier, -hunter, -oven, -shop*; **china-closet,** a closet for china; **china-glaze,** a preparation for painting blue fret, composed of glass, lead, and blue calx; † **china-house,** a house where china-ware was exhibited (often alluded to as a house of assignation); **china-man** (see CHINAMAN 1); **china-paints,** pigments specially prepared for use upon china; so **china-painting**; **china-stone,** a kind of talcose granite, the felspar of which has undergone partial decomposition, used for producing a glaze in the manufacture of porcelain; † **china-tipper** (see TIP); **china-ware** (see 3 a); † **china-woman,** a woman keeping a china-house or china-shop. Also *china-like* adj. See also CHINA-CLAY, -METAL.

1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* ix, Her eyes were soft, large, and *china-blue in colour. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 348 Her *china-closet, cause of daily care. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Old China*, When I go to visit any great houses, I enquire for the china-closet. 1878 *Hallberger's Illust. Mag.* 1002 (Hoppe) To *china-fanciers he is known as the famous Maestro Giorgio. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. iii. (1616) 536 To watch when ladies are gone to the *China houses, or the Exchange. 1730 J. MILLER *Humours Oxford* II, For the evening, that noon of pleasure, operas, masquerade, assemblies, china-houses, play-houses. 1878 *Hallberger's Illust. Mag.* 1002 (Hoppe) To the *china-hunter, every object in his cabinet or on his brackets is a trophy. 1868 TIMBS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 299 Porcelain crabs, with delicate, *china-like shells. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 26 A *china oven takes about forty hours to fire. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscr. xi, How he set up a *China-shop over-against Nic. Frog. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii, Such a bull in a china-shop I never saw. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 776 No satisfactory explanation has yet been offered of the conditions which operate on the granite to produce the *China stone. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5900/4 Henry Ward..*China-Tipper, late of Little Old Bailey. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. iv, His wife was the rich *China-woman that the courtiers visited so often. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 336 P 3, I am, dear Sir, one of the top China-women about town .. One .. calls for a set of tea-dishes, another for a basin, a third for my best green tea.

III. 5. = CHEYNEY.

1790 A. WILSON *Poems, Groans fr. Loom*, And then the last boon I'll implore, Is to bless us with China so tight

China[2] (tʃəi·na). [From *China* the country, whence brought to Europe; early names were *Radix Chinæ* and *Tuber Chinæ*; the Ayeen Akb. (Pers.) calls it *chob-chīnī* 'China-wood'; cf. Pg. *raiz de China, pao de China*, (F. *bois d'eschine*). The French synonym *esquine, squine*, and mod.Lat. *china*, point to confusion with some other word. (App. with med.L. *schinus* mastic tree: cf. Susannah (Daniel xiii.) 54 *sub schino*, LXX. ὑπὸ σχῖνον.)]

1. The thick fleshy root-stock of a shrubby climbing plant (*Smilax China* L.) closely akin to Sarsaparilla, and once supposed to possess great medicinal virtues.

a. *China root.*

[1563 GARCIA DE ORTA *Simples* 177 Alguma raiz ou pao de China.] 1587 T. HARIOT *Virginia* in Hakluyt (1599) II. 272 The China root brought from the East Indies. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* (1864) 195 They heale them with the root China. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xv. 409 China affords Drugs in great abundance; especially China Root. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 19 Take .. 3 Ounces of China Roots. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1066 China root .. first introduced from China in A.D. 1535, as an infallible remedy for gout.

b. *China.*

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. xlvii. 67 This China is a roote like vnto the roote of Canna, the whiche is brought vnto vs, out of India, from an Ile called China, from whence it tooke his name China. 1633 *Gerard's Herbal* App. xxv, China..to cure the French Pox. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Aristippus*, a Decoction of Sarsa, China, etc.

2. American or **Bastard China:** the root of *Smilax pseudo-China* of W. Indies and Carolina, still employed in America as an alterative medicine; **Carolina China-root,** *Smilax tamnoides*; **West Indian China-root** (*Cissus sicyoides*), a tropical plant closely resembling the vine.

1580 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* 13 b, He said .. that not only was there in the newe Spaine the China, but, etc. 1633 *Gerard's Herbal* App. xxv. 1617 Of China, and Bastard China. 1673 in FOX BOURNE *Locke* (1876) I. vi. 326 By the last fleet I sent you a parcel of Carolina china-root. 1730 MORTIMER *Carolina* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 432 *Smilax*, the Inhabitants of Carolina..call it there China-Root. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 359 China-root is frequent in the more cool inland parts of Jamaica.

3. *Comb.*, as **China-ale,** ale flavoured with China-root, whence **China-alehouse; China-broth,** broth made with China-root.

1659 NEWTON in Brewster *Life* i. 18 *Otiose et frustra expensa*, sherbet and reaskes, *China ale, Beere. 1662-3 PEPYS 17 Jan., Thence with him to the *China ale-house. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (1743) 193 To make China-Ale. To six Gallons of Ale take ¼ lb. or more of China-root thin sliced, etc. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. ii. (1651) 75 A dyet drink in the morning, Cock-broth, China-broth.

China[3] (kəi·na, kī·na). [a variant spelling of *kina* or *quina* (see QUININE), the Peruvian word for bark, whence *kina-kina* 'bark of barks' Peruvian bark or Cinchona.]

1. 'A name of Cinchona bark' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); chiefly used in pharmacy, as *Calisaya China*, the bark of *Cinchona cardifolia*; *Huamalies China*, that of *C. pubescens*; *Huanuco China, Loxa China*, etc. (Also applied to the bark of other cinchonaceous trees.) Also a homœopathic medicine prepared from cinchona.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *China Bark*, the bark of *Buena hexandra*, an indifferent febrifuge.

2. In comb. or derivation *chin-* = QUIN-.

China-clay. [f. CHINA[1] 4 + CLAY.] A fine white potter's clay, called also kaolin, derived from the felspar of disintegrated granitic rocks, employed in the manufacture of china or porcelain.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 472/1 For the better kinds, a portion of China-clay .. is added. 1879 *Manch. Guard.* 25 Jan., Mixings of size which contained among other things .. glue and China clay.

b. *attrib.*

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 810 The depth of the China-clay pits is various, extending from twenty feet to fifty feet. 1888 *Daily News* 10 July 5/1 China-clay works are the chief offenders. Many of the Cornish streams are like rivers of milk from the..fine kaolin with which they are charged.

Chi·nadom. The Chinese community or quarter (in American cities).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 831/1 The most curious of all the sights connected with Chinadom.

† **Chi·naist.** *Obs.* [f. CHINA + -IST.] A native of China.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politiæ* 164 That .. prodigious Wall, which the Chinaists had erected to separate themselves insocially from the Tartars.

Chinam, var. of CHUNAM.

Chinaman (tʃəi·nămăn). [f. CHINA[1] 3, 1.]

1. A dealer in porcelain.

1772 *Lond. Directory*, Brown William, China-man, 1 Aldgate. 1800 *New Ann. Direct.* 79 Fogg and Son, Chinamen. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 123 Fogg, R., Chinaman.

2. A native of China.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 198 The disgust of California has not been able to drive nor kick the Chinaman back to the home. 1872 MEDHURST *Foreigner in Far Cathay* xi, John Chinaman is a most temperate creature.

3. Chinaman's hat, collectors' name for a gastropod shell, also called *Cup-and-Saucer*.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 152 The recent Trochita Sinensis—the 'Chinaman's hat' of collectors—is found on the southern shores of England.

China-mania, chinama·nia. [f. CHINA[1] 3 + MANIA.] A mania or extravagant fancy for the collection of (old) china. Hence **China-ma·niac.**

1875 *All Y. Round* XIV. 10 Like other mild forms of insanity, Chinamania has its peculiar phases. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 736/2 As a China-maniac fondles Nankin porcelain. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 30 Mar. 5/2 Sense and scholarship necessary to the making of a successful Chinamaniac.

† Chi·na-me·tal. *Obs.* An early name for porcelain or majolica, dating to a period when its composition was still a secret. (Cf. CHINA[1] 4 a. quot. 1646.) Hence **Chi·na-me·talled** *a.*

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dial.* (1623) 12 If a man will serue his turne with glasse, or China mettall [*marg.* i. the fine dishes of earth painted such as are brought from Venice]. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 227 How oft have I thought my fine wits and China-mettall'd understanding too dainty for thy matters. 1673 A. WALKER *Leez Lachrymans* 13 Their Venice-glass, and Purslane and China-Metal, cracks with as slight a blow as pots of courser Clay. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 153.

‖ Chinampa (tʃinæ·mpă). [Mexican: orig. 'raft'.] The native name of the floating-gardens formerly used on the lakes of Mexico, consisting of a wooden raft covered with earth.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 207 The form usually given to these Chinampas was quadrangular .. At first the use of these floating gardens was confined to the growth of maize and other objects of..necessity .. In time .. the owners.. applied themselves to the production of vegetable luxuries. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 250 Covered with aquatic plants, they resemble..floating meadows, the chinampas or floating gardens of the Mexican lakes.

† Chin-bone. *Obs.* [CHIN.] The jaw-bone.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Mandibula*, ceacban, vel ceacan, vel cinban. *c* 1050 *Ibid.* 444 *Mandibulas* cinban. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 678 *Hec sura*, a chynbone. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1595) C ij b, Cheeks that sag like a womans dugs ouer his chin-bone.

‖ Chincapin, chinquapin (tʃi·nkăpin). Also 7 **chincopine**, 9 **chicopin, chinkapin.** [A corruption of the Indian name: see first quot.] The Dwarf Chestnut (*Castanea pumila*), a native of Virginia and the adjacent states, a shrubby tree, from 6 to 20 ft. high, with a small, very sweet nut. **Water Chincapin** (*Nelumbium luteum*); **Western Chincapin** (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*).

[1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 353 They [the Virginians] haue a small fruit growing on little trees, husked like a Chesnut, but the fruit most like a very small Acorne. This they call Chechinquamins, which they esteeme a great daintie.] 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 629 A Chincopine, which is like a Chesnut, with a Burry husk, but lesse by far. 1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 619 The Flowring Beech of Virginia, and..the Chinquapin of the same place. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 326 Look at Cornelia's face! It is as brown as a chinquapin. 1863 *Times* 16 June *U. S. Corresp.*, A thick undergrowth of chicopin. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 408/2 A thicket of chincapins.

Chinch (tʃintʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 7 **chince**, 7–8 **chink**, 8 **chintse**, 9 **chintz**, 7– **chinch.** See also CIMICE. [a. Sp. *chinche*, It. *cimice*:—L. *cimic-em* bug.] **1.** The bed- or house-bug. (A name now confined to *U. S.*)

a 1625 FLETCHER *Loues Pilgr.* I. i. (*in Spain*) *Theod.* Will you shew me in? *Hostess.* Yes marry will I, sir: and pray that not a flea or a chink vex you. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Sept. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 372 We were very much troubled with Chinches. 1673 RAY *Trav.* (1738) I. 352 Chinces, or wall-lice, which are very noisome..by their bitings in the night-time. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 16 The Floor so furnished with Chinches. 1710 RAY *Hist. Insect.* 7 *Cimex*, the Chinche, or Wall-louse .. in Anglia paucis noti. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 7 He..asked if Chintses (so Buggs are by Negroes and some others there called), had bit me? 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 434 The Chink or Bug .. very common in Jamaica. 1844 G. W. KENDALL *Texan Santa Fé Exped.* II. xi. 229 Scarcely had we touched the mattresses before we were visited by myriads of chinches! 1851 R. BURTON *Goa* 4 The impolite animal which the transatlantics delicately designate a 'chintz'.

2. *Chinch-, chink-bug* (U. S.): 'an insect or bug, resembling the bed-bug in its disgusting odour, which is very destructive to wheat and other grasses' (Webster); also *chinch-bug fly.*

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 84 The Buonavista Chink. This is a small green flattish fly..and smells, when killed, like a bug. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 137 America suffers .. in its wheat and maize from the attack of.. the chintz bug-fly. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 356 Corn destroyed by the chinch-bug. 1887 *Standard* 19 Sept. 2/2 (*Iowa*) The damage done by chinch bugs.

† Chinch, *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **chinche**, 4–5 **chynche**, 5 **chynshe**, 6 **chynch, chince**, 4 **chyche**, 4–5 **chiche.** [ME. *chiche*, a. OF. (and mod.) *chiche* parsimonious, = Cat. *xic*, *chic* little, of little worth, Sp. *chico* little; cf. It. *cica* small thing. In later F. it became *chinche*, by nasalization of *i* (as in various other words). In Eng. also *chinche* in later use; often written by copyists, where the rime shows that the original had *chiche*.]

A. *adj.* Niggardly, sparing, penurious, parsimonious, miserly.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1763 He..dide greybe a super riche, Also he was no [whit] chinche [*so* l. 2941]. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1244 And that other lef to pinche, Bothe he was scars and chinche. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5591 He..Lyveth more at ese, & more is riche, Than doth he that is chiche. *Ibid.* 6001 For chynche & feloun is Richesse, That so can chase hem.

B. *sb.* A niggard, miser; a wretch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12972 (Cott.) Yeitt can þat chinche wit godd to chide. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 604 Þe gentyl cheuentayn is no chyche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 653 An auaricious man or chynche. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* ciii. 136 A woman shulde not be a chiche of that she hathe in gret plente. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134 A chince, *parcus.*

† Chinch, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] To be niggardly; to stint.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chynchyn, or sparyn mekylle [*H.* chinkinge or to mekel sparyn], *perparco.* *a* 1450 *Langl. P. Pl.* C XIII. 227 (MS. Dk. Westm.) That chafferen as chapmen and chynchen [*other MSS.* chiden] but þei geten.

Chinch *v.*, dial. form of CHINK *v.*[2]: see CHINSE.

† Chi·ncher. *Obs.* Also 5 **chynchyr, -are.** [f. prec. + -ER.] = CHINCH *sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 637 (Camb. MS.) That men haue ne matier ne cause to calle the neythir wreche ne chinchere [*other MSS.* chynche]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chynchyr or chynchare [*H. P.* chynche], *perparcus.*

† Chi·ncherd. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. F. *chichard* = *chiche* (Cotgr.).] Niggard.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2517 Not all the nygarde nor the chyncherde to play.

† Chi·nchery. *Obs.* Also 4–5 **chyncherie**, 4 **chyngerie**, 5 **chyncery, -chery.** [f. CHINCHER + -Y.] Miserliness, avarice.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 634 Bycause of his skarseté and chyncherie. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4743 Effect withe no wrecched chyncherie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyncery [1499 chincherye or scar(s)nesse], *parcimonia.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63 Chinchery, *tenacitas.*

Chinchilla (tʃintʃi·lă). Also 7 **chinchille.** [Sp.; app. dim. of *chinche* bug (= OF. *cincele*, *chincele*); perh. from an erroneous notion that the animal had a fetid smell, or in contradistinction from a larger beast that had.] A genus of small rodent animals peculiar to South America. *Chinchilla lanigera*, a native of Peru and Chili, supplies the fine soft greyish chinchilla fur of commerce.

1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* IV. XXXVIII, The Chinchilles is another kind of small beasts, like squirrels; they have a wonderfull smoothe and soft skinne. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 157 He is gray; his skinne is the most delicate, soft, and curious furre that I have seene .. They call this beast chinchilla. 1824 SCHMIDTMEYER in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 86/2 The Chinchilla is a woolly field-mouse, which lives underground, and chiefly feeds on wild onions. 1852 SIR W. PARISH *Buenos Ayres* III. XVIII. 310 The beautiful little chinchilla, thousands of dozens of the skins of which are yearly collected..for exportation to Europe.

b. Short for *chinchilla fur.*

1824 SCHMIDTMEYER in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 86/2 That which comes from Upper Peru is rougher and larger than the Chinchilla of Chile, but not always so beautiful in its colour. 1882 in *Draper's Dict.* s.v.

c. *attrib.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 251 She also wore a chinchilly tippet. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 75 Chinchilla fur is greatly admired for winter clothing.

2. A cloth with a long nap gathered in little tufts, in imitation of this fur.

‖ Chin chin (tʃin tʃin), *sb. Anglo-Chinese.* [Chinese *ts'ing ts'ing.*] A phrase of salutation.

1795 SYMES *Embassy to Ava* 295 (Y.) We soon fixed them in their seats, both parties..repeating Chin Chin, Chin Chin, the Chinese term of salutation. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Apr. 4/1 On the thirty-sixth day from Charing-cross a traveller can..be making his chin-chin to a Chinese mandarin.

Hence **Chin-chin** *v.*, to salute, greet. Hence **Chin-chinning** *vbl. sb.*

1859 *All Y. Round* No. I. 18 She 'chin-chins' the captain ..and then nods her pretty head. 1887 *Murray's Mag.* July 89 We were received with much ceremony and chin-chinning.

† Chinching iron. *Obs.* See CHINSE *v.*

Chinchona: see CINCHONA.

† Chi·nchy, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **chynchy**, 7 **chichie.** [f. CHINCH as *sb.* + -Y.] Niggard, stingy.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6005 Riche chynchy grede. 1406 OCCLEVE *Misrule* 134 Chinchy herte hath ther of but small. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liv, Chichie sneakbil rogues.

Chincough (tʃi·nˌkɒf). *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 **chyne cough, chyn-, chincoughe**, (**chyckock**), **choinecouch**, 7 **choynecough.** [For *chink-cough*, in northern dialect KINKCOUGH, f. CHINK *v.*[1], KINK + COUGH. An earlier form was KINKHOST (f. HOST cough), corresp. to MLG. *kinkhôste*, LG. *kinkhost*, Du. *kinkhoest*, *kik-*, *kiekhoest*, Ger. *keich-*, *keuchhusten*, Da. *kighoste*, Sw. *kikhosta*, hooping-cough, all containing the stem (Saxon) *kink-*, OTeut. *kik-* to chink, kink, gasp. By popular etymology the word seems to have been connected with *chin* and *chine*, and in north dial. with *king.*]

An epidemic distemper, especially of children, characterized by a violent and convulsive cough: now more commonly called *hooping-cough.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 35 b, I am foule rayed with a chyne [? chync] cowgh. [1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 525 Thre syppes are for the hyckock And vi more for the chyckock.] 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Pas pesswch*, chyncoughe. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 167 Was hee staied with the Choine-couch, and forced to breake off his tale in the midst. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. ii, It shall ne'er be said .. Thou diedst o' th' chin-cough. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra*, Not broken it of in the middle, as if you had had the Choyne cough. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 ¶ 1 Poor Cupid..lies under something like a Chin-Cough. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 508 A deep sonorous hoop, exactly resembling that of chin-cough. 1823 MOORE *Fables, Holy Alliance* vi. 92 That they and theirs stood by the King, Throughout his measles and his chin-cough. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Domest. Stories* (1862) 28 He cured Mabel of the chincough.

Chind, obs. f. CHINNED.

Chine (tʃəin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cine, cyne, cinu**, 4–5 **chene**, 4–6 **chyn**, 4–6, 9 **chyne**, 5–6 **chinne, chynne, chin**, 3– **chine.** [OE. *cinu*, *-an*, wk. fem., corresp. to MDu. *kēne*, Du. *keen* (:—*kina*) chap, germ, f. root *ki-* to burst open, split, etc.: see CHINE *v.*[1]

The phonetic history has points of doubt. The normal course was for the *i* to remain short, which is exemplified by the frequent *chynne, chinne, chyn, chin* of 15–16th c. But *chene* was the form with many (e. g. Trevisa, *Palladius*). In the middle of the 16th c. the word was superseded except in the local use, 2 b, by CHINK, in which mod. usage makes the *i* long.]

† 1. An open fissure or crack in a surface; a cleft, crack, chink, leak. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 3 Duru þær ðær ic ær ȝeseah ane lytle cynan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 154 (Bosw.) Gemette he ðæt fæt swa ȝehal ðæt ðær nan cinu on næs ȝesewen. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* ii. 14 In the chyne of a ston wal. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXIII. (Tollem. MS.) Schippis beþ pichid þerwiþ, and chynes [ed. 1535 chinnes] and crasyng of schippes beþ stopped. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1140 Iche hole & chene. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4259 In at the chynnes of the bordes they prye. *a* 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 100 A leude master .. letteth .. his shyp fal on a leke, and than careth not yet to stop the chines. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* Hh i, Betwene the chines and gynks [ed. 1564 chynes and chynkes] of closely ioynyd bourdes. 1572 J. BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 72 In the holes and chynnes. 1582 BATMAN *ed. Barth. De P. R.* 179 In chinnes. — 180 In chins and walls.

† b. *spec.* A fissure or crack in the skin; a chap.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14012 Where she fonde chyn or soore Wiþ oynement she anoynt þore. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXIII. (Tollem. MS.) Þey .. hauen ofte euel drye chines in þe hynder party of þe foot. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 49 Pusshes, chappyngs or chyns, which cause great payne. *Ibid.* III. iii. (1634) 170 The childes lippes .. hauing ..clefts and chines. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Sorenes & Chyr.* 45 a, Any clifte or chinne.

† c. A cut, an incision. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. vi. (Tollem. MS.) In that stone.. is seen of that stroke a chynne of an elne longe. *Ibid.* (Rolls) I. 223 Þe chene of his wounde [*vulneris hiatus*].

† 2. A fissure in the surface of the earth; a crevice, chasm. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 381 *Crypte*, cinan. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 402 In eried lond or in erðchine. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 233 þere was somtyme in þe myddel of Rome a greet chene in þe erþe; out of þat chene come smoke and brymston, and slow many man. 1480 *Cambriæ Epit.* 271 In that hither side in a chene Shall thou here wonder dene. *c* 1490 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. viii, By chynnes and krevays. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* X. 35 A rocke..which hath a little rift or chine upon the side.

b. *spec.* On the Isle of Wight and Hampshire coast, a deep and narrow ravine cut in soft rock strata by a stream descending steeply to the sea.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 281 One of these chines, near Boscomb, has been deepened twenty feet within a few years. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* XV, A certain point close to the Black Gang chyne. 1879 JENKINSON *I. of Wight* 69 The Shanklin Chine is the most beautiful of any on the island.

Chine (tʃəin), *sb.*[2] Also 4–7 **chyne**, (7 **chein, chaine**). [Aphetic f. **achine*, for OF. *eschine* (mod.F. *échine*) spinal column, back-bone (11th c. in Littré), corresp. to Pr. *esquina*, *esquena*, Sp. *esquena*, It. *schiena.*

For the Romance word Diez suggests an adoption of OHG. *scina*, MHG. *schine*, which, among other things, meant 'needle, splinter,' perh. originally 'small piece of bone or metal'. The transition of sense would be parallel to that of L. *spina*, prickle, fishbone, backbone, and Ger. *grat*; the difficulty being the want of evidence, either in German or Romanic, for this transition. (Scheler *Anhang*, to Diez quotes from an It.-Ger. Gloss. in Mussafia 'schena, *schinpein*' shinbone, which may be thought to show some approximation.)]

1. The spine, backbone, or vertebral column; more loosely 'the part of the back in which the spine is found' (J.). *arch.* and *techn.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3977 Thow .. Me byhynde at my chyne Smotest me with thy spere. 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 468 Take a pike or a tenche, and slitte hom by the chine. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 495 The emperoure was so brused wyth hys fal, that nye the chyne of his backe was broken asonder. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 139 The chine of a beast, *spina.* 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 217 My backe must beare Till the chine crack. 1705 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iii. 516, I..clove the Rebel to the Chine. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. iv. (1738) 35 It is continued along the Chine downwards .. and through all that passage is term'd the Spinal Marrow. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 263 Sheep..The chine should be low and straight from the shoulders to the setting on of the tail. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 206.

† 2. The back. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 5647 Well felt the strokes on the chinesse bred. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 3 Whom Calidore thus carried on his chine. 1611 COTGR., *Eschinon*, the chyne, or vpper part of the backe betweene the shoulders. 1775 *Songs Costume* (1849) 255 Then the fops are so fine, With lank-waisted chine, And a skimp bit of a hat.

† b. *To bow the chine. Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, And do theym bowen both in backe and chyne. — *Bochas* II. xxxi. (1554) 67 a, To that Lord bowe a down thy chine. 1443 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 211 Tofore whos face lowly they did enclyne.. Ffyl doun to ground, bowyd bak and chyne.

3. *Cookery.* A 'joint' consisting of the whole or part of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining flesh. The application varies much according to the animal; in *mutton* it is the 'saddle'; in *beef* any part of the back (ribs or sirloin).

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1354 Syþen sunder þay þe sydez swyft fro þe chyne [of a deer]. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* 260 Item, payed for a chyne of freshe salmon. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* (1878) 289 Yeomen ..Whose long backs bend with weightie chynes of biefe. *a* 1764 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* VI. 257 Chickens and a chine of lamb. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 7 In a sheep..the two loins together is called a chine or saddle of mutton. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* ix, A prodigious chine of roasted bear's meat.

b. *spec.* The backbone and immediately adjoining flesh of a bacon-pig, which remains when the sides are cut off for bacon-curing.

[1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 64 Podynges and chynes of porke.] 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ₱ 8 He had killed eight fat Hogs .. he had dealt about his Chines very liberally amongst his Neighbours. 1788 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* II. 208 As the person said about his friend from the country sending him a chine, that he wished he had sent the turkey too. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 647 When country cousins were not too fine to send up turkeys and chine.

4. *transf.* A ridge, crest, arête.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 166 And the billow now Upon its chine the ironed wheels supports. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 99 Crawling on hands and knees along the sharp chines of the rocks. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxix. (ed. 12) 170 Every man in his several place, keeping down the rig or chine. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 257 We then struck the roughest of descents, down broken outcrops and chines of granite.

† 5. *Mourning of the chine, mourne of the chine, mose in the chine, glanders of the chine*: a disease of horses: see MOURNE, -ING, GLANDERS. Hence, perhaps, *chine*, as name of a disease.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 87 Mournynge on the chyne..appereth at his nosethryll lyke oke water. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 55 Well, this Louer .. began .. to mourne of the chine, and to hang the lip. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 51 His horse..possest with the glanders, and like to mose in the chine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 77 The iuice of black Chamæleon killeth young kie like the chine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 746 The wheasing Swine With Coughs is choak'd, and labours from the Chine.

6. *Comb.* a. as † *chine-beef*; † **chine-bone**, the vertebral column; **chine-marrow**, spinal marrow.

1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 37 He took..Of good *chine-beef, and gave it to these guests. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 903 The *chyne boone, *la greue.* 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 42 If the chinebone were all of one piece, a man shoulde bee alwayes stiffe like to a pale. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The *chine or pithmarrow.

b. cf. sense 5: *chine-evil, -gall, -glanders.*

1630 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, The friction with fumigation, cannot save him From the chine-evil. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 90/1 The Chinegall, the Naulegall.. the Glanders. 1746 LANGRISH *Phys. Exper. on Brutes* 104 What the Farriers call the chine-glanders.

Chine (tʃəin), *sb.*[3] [a variant of CHIME [2], prob. altered by phonetic attraction to prec.]

1. The projecting rim at the heads of casks, etc., formed by the ends of the staves; = CHIME *sb.*[2]

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 121 When þow settyst a pipe abroche..iiij fyngur ouer þe nere chyne þow may percer or bore..and so shalle ye not cawse þe lies vp to ryse. 1601 *Househ. Ord.* 295 The yeoman drawer hath for his fee all the lees of wine within fowre fingers of the chine. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (1743) 312 Ornamenting the very Chines of his Cask by a moulding Instrument. 1883 *American* VI. 206 The old and mouldy casks had rotted away at their chines.

2. *Ship-building.* (See quot. 1850.)

1833 RICHARDSON *Mercant. Mar. Archit.* 5 The rabbet ..is always the same distance from..the chine, as the thickness of the plank intended to be worked on the bottom. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 *Chine*, that part of the waterways which is left the thickest, and above the deck-plank. It is bearded back, that the lower seam of spirketing may be more conveniently caulked, and is gouged hollow in front to form a watercourse.

3. *Comb.*, as *chine-hoop* (of a cask).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Chine-hoop*, the extreme hoop which keeps the ends of the staves together.

Chine, obs. f. CHAIN.

† **Chine**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 *cínan*, 2–3 **chinen**, **chynen**, 4–6 **chynne**, 3– **chine**; *pa. t.* 2–3 **chan**, 3–4 **chane**, **chon**, 4– **chined**; *pa. pple.* 6– **chined**. [OE. *clnan*, *cán*, *cinon*, *cinen* str. vb., corresp. to OS. and OHG. *kînan*:—OTeut. *kînan*, in which *n* appears to have been orig. a present-tense formative, f. stem. *ki-*; cf. Gothic strong pa. pple. *us-kijans* sprung up, also *us-keinan* to sprout out, spring up, with change of strong inflexion to the weak inflexion of the inchoative *na-* class. (Cf. AWAKEN.) From the same root came OE. *cíþ*, OS. *cíð*, OHG. *chîdi*, mod.G. dial. *keid(e* sprout. The primary meaning of the vb. root 'to burst open, split' was retained in Eng. See also the deriv. vb. *to* TO-CHINE.]

1. *intr.* To burst asunder, split open; to open in fissures; to crack, chink, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 495 *Hiulca*, cinaendi. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.*, cinendi. *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 221 *Dehiscens*, cinende. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 148 ȝif men cine hwilc lim. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 83 Þe sunne scineð þurh þe glesne ehþurl, þet gles ne brekeð ne chineð. *c* 1305 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 His lippes to clouen and chyned. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 212 Hys wounde .. gan to chine. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (1495) 599 By strengthe of hete the erthe cleuyth and chynnyth. 1530 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 129 Whan the erthe dyd chyne and gape .. he went downe in to that great chyne..and dyd se an horse of brasse.

b. To split off, separate by a fissure.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2228 He smot his stede in the mane, That hed fro the body chane.

2. *trans.* To burst, split.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7764 Tho that deth her hert chon.
1508 FISHER *Wks.* 148 After the erth be brent, chyned, and chypped by the hete of the sonne.

Chine (tʃəin), *v.*[2] Also 6 **chynne, chyne.** [f. CHINE *sb.*[2]; cf. F. *échiner* to break the back of.]

I. Connected with the *chine* = backbone.

1. *trans.* To cut along or across the chine or backbone; to cut the chine-piece.

1611 COTGR., *Eschiner*, to chyne; to diuide, or breake the backe of. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Hous-wife* 60 And the Pigge you shal chine [and] divide into two parts. 1636 *Divine Trag. lately Acted* 22 [He] with a hatchet chines him downe the backe, so as his bowells fell out. 1787 CANNING *Microc.* No. 28. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 331 Cutting out a pluck, or chining a whole sheep.

b. *spec.* To cut up (a salmon or other fish).

1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk.* 265 Chyne that samon.
1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 22 You chine the Salmon. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii, Chine or slit him through the middle, as a salt fish is usually cut. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 168.

2. To break the chine or back of. (? Also, To cleave to the chine.)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 13 On her horses hinder parts it [a stroke] fell .. That quite it chynd his backe behind the sell. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats Scapin* II. i. 79 By all the Honour of my ancestors I'll chine the villain [Fr. *je le veux échiner*].
1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 250 He would chine the Man, that was his Word, who offer'd to touch his Lady.

II. Connected with *chine* = ridge.

3. *intr.* and *trans.* To ridge. (Only in one writer.)

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) 18 The valleys [were] chined with shadow. 1873 — *Cradock Nowell* xi. (1881) 44 His mighty forehead would scarp and chine like the headland when the plough turns. 1880 — *Erema* xx. (Hoppe) The cliff was of chalk .. where it suddenly chined away from landslope into sea-front, a long bar of shingle began.

Chined (tʃəind), *ppl. a.* [f. CHINE *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2]]

1. Having a chine; chiefly in *comb.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 116 A good Horse .. Double chinde upon his loines, a gutter runes withall. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* V. i. (R.) These..steel chin'd rascals that undo us all. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., A..well-shaped, full-chined, fine-snouted..hog.

† 2. Broken-backed. *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Eschiné*..chyned, broken-backed.

† 3. Affected with 'mourning of the chine'; see CHINE *sb.*[2] 5.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* III. iii, He's chin'd, he's chin'd, good man: he is a mourner.

† **Chine·nses,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [f. *China*, on analogy of L. *Sinensis, -es.*] Chinese.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II, The Chinenses observe the same customes. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cvii, The wise Chinenses..soe make their Porcelane.

So † **Chine·nsian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 811 The Chinensian Succession in their several Families. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 233/1 A Chinensian, or a Man of China.

Chinese (tʃəinī·z), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CHINA + -ESE: in F. *chinois*. In 16th c. † **Chinish** was used.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to China. *Chinese compliment*: a pretended deference to the opinions of others, when one's mind is already made up.

1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 260 Whence the Chinishe nation haue theyr prouision for shyppyng. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., Those of Chinese kings. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 59 The Chinese language. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* i, There can be .. no doubt of the great antiquity of the Chinese Empire. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. vii. 144 Your asking me if I take exception to any of your arrangements is only a Chinese compliment.

2. In the specific names of many natural and artificial productions obtained from China, e. g. *Chinese-bellflower, cherry, crab, gall, gelatine, glue, indigo, pear, pitcher-plant, varnish, water-lily, yam*, etc.; *esp.* **Chinese-balance** (see quot.); **Chinese-blue**, a mixture of cobalt-blue and flake white; **Chinese-capstan** (see quot.); **Chinese crescent** = *Chinese pavilion*; **Chinese fire**, in pyrotechnics, a composition consisting of gunpowder, nitre, charcoal, sulphur, and small cast-iron borings; **Chinese-grass** = CHINA-*grass*; **Chinese-lantern**, a collapsable lantern of thin coloured paper, chiefly used in illuminations; **Chinese pavilion** (see quot.); **Chinese primrose**, *Primula sinensis*, a well-known early flowering window-plant; **Chinese tumbler**, a toy figure so constructed as to regain its balance from any position; **Chinese-wax**, see CHINA-*wax*; **Chinese wheel** (see quot.); **Chinese-white**, white oxide of zinc, a valuable pigment; **Chinese-windlass** (see quot.); **Chinese-yellow**, a bright sulphuret of arsenic, formerly brought from China.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Chinese-balance*, a form of the steelyard having four points of suspension, and as many quadrated sides to the weight-arm of the lever. *Ibid.* s.v., **Chinese-capstan*, a differential hoisting or hauling device, having a vertical axis, and therein only differing from the differential windlass. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 46/3 Among deciduous trees that flower about the end of April..one of the most beautiful is)the *Chinese Crab. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/2 **Chinese* or *Japanese galls*..are supposed to be produced by a .. species of aphis on a terebinthinous plant. 1825 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1027 *Chinese lanterns are hung. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 346/1 s.v., *Chinese Pavilion, Chinese Crescent .. consists of a pole, with several transverse brass plates of some crescent or fantastic form, and generally terminating at top with a conical pavilion or hat..On all these parts a number of very small bells are hung which the performer causes to jingle. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 5 The common toy, the *Chinese tumbler. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *China*, The tsi-chu, or varnish tree, which produces the admirable *Chinese varnish. *Ibid.* s.v. *Chinese*, *Chinese wheel is an engine .. for raising water from rivers to irrigate plantations of sugar canes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Chinese-windlass*, a differential windlass in which the cord winds off one part of the barrel and on to the other.

B. *sb.*

1. A native of China. [The plural *Chineses* was in regular use during 17th c.: since it became obs. *Chinese* has been sing. and pl.; in modern times a sing. *Chinee* has arisen in vulgar use in U. S. (So sailors say *Maltee*, *Portuguee.*)]

1606 E. SCOTT (*title*) An exact Discourse of the East Indians as well Chyneses and Jauans. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 438 Sericana, where Chineses drive With Sails and Wind, thir canie Waggons light. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xv. 406 The Chinese in general are tall. 1703 CUNNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1206 Saying that the Chineses are strangers to the art of grafting. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 228 The Chinese have long been the most numerous and powerful of these nations. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* xiv, If a Chinese feared or expected something from a foreigner.

b. sing. *Chinee.*

1871 BRET HARTE *That Heathen Chinee*, The heathen Chinee is peculiar.

c. *Comb.*, as *Chinese-owned.*

1881 in *Nature* XXV. 179 Large and well-appointed steamers, *Chinese-owned and manned.

2. The Chinese language.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* I. s.v., The Chinese has no analogy to any other language in the world. 1870 FARRAR *Grk. Syntax* § 6 Chinese has never possessed cases or inflections of any kind.

† **Chine·sian.** *Obs. rare.* *a.* and *sb.* Chinese.

1674 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* (1675) 392 Among the Chinesians, Indians..and Persians.

Chiney, obs. form of CHINA.

Chingle, -ly, early ff. SHINGLE, SHINGLY.

† **Chi·nian, -ean,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Chinese.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. IV. x. 344 In the Chinian Epistles.
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 146 Chinean Rhabarb.
1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 263 The Chinians are very suspitious and doe not trust strangers. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. IV. x. 344 Of the Chinians and Cathayans.

† **Chi·ning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CHINE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] Cracking, fissuring; a chink or crack.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 152 At many a chynnyng ..they myghten beholde And see. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 138 Than take mosse and laye thervpon for chynynge of the claye. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man* 122 Chappynge, or chynynge of the mouthe. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* III. ii, I did expect The chininge of his fork.

Chink (tʃiŋk), *sb.*[1] [f. CHINK *v.*[1]; = northern KINK.] A convulsive gasp for breath, or spasmodic losing of the breath, as in hooping-cough; a convulsive fit of coughing or laughing.

[*a* 1500 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 791 (Nom. Infirmitat.) *Hec reuma*, a chynge.] 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* iv, My Lord and Lady took such a chink of laughing, that it was some time before they could recover. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* ix. (D.), The boys were in chinks of laughing.

Chink (tʃiŋk), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **chynk**(e, **chincke**, 7 **chinke.** [This and its verb, CHINK *v.*[2], are known only from the 16th c. There is nothing similar in Teutonic or Romanic.

In sense, *chink* is exactly equivalent to the earlier word CHINE (sb[1].), and indeed its earliest known occurrence is in Berthelet's ed. of a work, where it has been substituted for *chine, chynne* of earlier MSS. and edd. And, although 'chynes and chynkes' occurs in 1545–64, it may be said that, generally, *chink* took the place of *chine*, between 1550 and 1580. It thus looks like a new formation on *chine*; but no satisfactory account of its origin can at present be offered. If *chinch*, CHINSE, is, as it appears to be, a variant of the verb, the whole may have to be referred to an earlier date.

Professor Skeat thinks it 'formed with an added *k* expressive of 'diminution'; but examples of this process in 15–16th c. are not known.

Wedgwood would identify it with CHINK[3], with the root notion of a sharp shrill sound, as in the chink of metal, and thence derive the sense of sudden fissure or fracture accompanied by such a sound. He compares the development of CRACK, 'sharp report' and then 'fissure', and of other words, in which actions are instinctively expressed by their associated sounds. (Cf. e. g. *bang, bomb, bum, chap, clap, pop.*) But the historical data are too scanty to establish this.]

1. A fissure caused by splitting; a cleft, rift, or crack; a crevice, gap. = CHINE *sb.*[1] 1, 2.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xl. (Tollem. MS.) Also in chines, holes and dennes of þe erþe. *c* 1450 *MS. Bodl.* 3738.

VIII. xxviii, and 1495 W. de W. *ibid.*, In chynnes holes and dennes.] 1535 ed. Berthelet VIII. xl, The chinkes, holes and dennes of the erthe. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Man* Hh j, Betwene the chines and gynks [ed. 1564 chynes and chynkes] of closely ioynyd bourdes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 77 See it be..not ful of chincks or cleftes, that the Sunne burne not the tender rootes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 585 A city swallowed vp by a wide chinke and opening of the earth. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 87 The Water descending..into Chinks and Veins. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 656 The chapt Earth is furrow'd o'er with Chinks. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* (1793) § 26 An iron chain..fast jambed into a chink of the rock. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 229 The cliff..is rent into endless chinks and clefts.

b. A fissure or crack in the skin; a chap.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. xl. 60 The chappes and chinkes of the hands. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 196 A sore like a Chap or Chink.

c. *fig.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* ix. 28 Any such chink or least crack in Religious worship. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 329 There is no chink or crevice in which it [power] is not lodged.

2. A long and narrow aperture through the depth or thickness of an object; a slit, an opening in a joint between boards, etc.

1552 Huloet, Chinck, clyft, cranny, or creues of earth, stone or woode, thorowe the whiche a man maye loke. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May, Privily he peeped out through a chinck. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 139 The box of devotion, with..two tapers on each side to see the chinke to put money in. 1656 Cowley *Misc., Reason* vi, There through Chinks and Key-holes peep. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 96 Fire was seen..Thro' some chinks of the door. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 111/2 The length of the chink of the glottis is very variable. 1862 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 127 Chinks and openings produced by imperfect carpentry.

fig. 1831 Landor *Andrea of Hungary* Wks. 1846 II. 540 That is the chink of time they all drop through.

Chink (tʃiŋk), *sb.*3 [An echoic word; used also as a verb, Chink *v.*3]

1. An imitation of the short, sharp sound produced by pieces of metal or glass striking one another; hence a name for this sound.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 276 b, As soone as theyr coyne shall cry chink in your boxes. 1601 Yarington *Two Lament. Traj.* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, And chinck of gold is such a pleasing crie. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 18 The chink of their money. 1782 Cowper *Truth* 140 At chink of bell. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* x. iii. 7 The chink of his pence. 1872 Holland *Marb. Proph.* 10 The sharp, metallic chink of grounded arms.

2. Any sound of the same kind.

a 1764 Lloyd *To Colman*, Ere Milton soar'd in thought sublime, Ere Pope refin'd the chink of rhyme. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. I. 165 Half a dozen grasshoppers..make the field ring with their importunate chink. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 299 The 'fink, chink' of the finches sounded almost as merrily as before.

†**3.** *pl.* Pieces of ready money, coins. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 134 To buie it the cheaper, haue chinkes in thy purse. 1577 Holinshed *Descr. Irel.* iii, Such as had not redy chinckes, and theruppon forced to run on y^e^ score. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 119 He that can lay hold of her, Shall haue the chincks. 1611 Cotgr., *Quinquaille*, chinkes, coyne.

4. A humorous colloquial term for money in the form of coin; ready cash.

Exceedingly common in the dramatists and in songs of the 17th c.; now rather slangy or vulgar.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 101 Til purse doe lack chinke. 1598 Florio, *Dindi*..a childish word for money, as we say chinke. 1652 C. Stapylton *Herodian* xv. 129 They shew withall their purses full of Chink. 1653 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* (1876) No. 20. 8 He pay'd the chinque, and freely gave me drink. *a* 1745 Swift *Martial* I. lxxxvi. 67 Nay, I'm so happy, most men think, To live so near a man of chink. *a* 1845 Hood *Black Job* iv, A Treasurer, of course, to keep the chink.

5. [from the sound of their note.] **a.** The Chaffinch; also called *chink-chink, chink-chaffey, chinky-chank. dial.* **b.** The Reed Bunting. *Sc.*

1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 104. 1864 Atkinson *Provinc. Names Birds, Chink, chinky*, chaffinch. 1875 Buckland *Note* in *White's Selborne* 356 The chiff-chaff is also called the 'chinky-chank'.

Chink, *sb.*4 *dial.* [app. a variant of Kink, a twist: cf. the corresp. vb. Chink 4.] (See quot.)

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Chink*, a sprain on the back or loins, seeming to imply a slight separation of the vertebræ.

Hence **Chink-backed** *a.*

1868 *Daily News* 8 Dec., The chink-backed bullock.

Chink, obs. form of Chinch *sb.*1, bug.

Chink (tʃiŋk), *v.*1 *dial.* Also Kink. [Goes back to an OE. **cincian* of which the vbl. sb. *cincung* occurs in 11th c., corresp. to LG. and Du. *kinken* to cough, to draw the breath with difficulty, app. a LG. nasalized form of **kîk-an*, whence MHG. *kîchen*, mod.G. *keichen* to gasp, cough. In Eng. the northern dial. form *kink* is common from the 14th c.; but *chink* is known only in modern dialect writers or illustrators (Lancashire, Cheshire, etc. Cf. Chink *sb.*1, Chincough.]

intr. To gasp convulsively for breath, lose one's breath spasmodically, in coughing or laughing.

[*c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 171 *Cachinnatio*, ceahhetung *uel* cincung. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 309, I laghe that I kynke. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glasse* 46 Hee laughes and kincks like Chrysippus.] 1853 Mrs. Gaskell *Ruth* xviii. (D.), He chinked and crowed with laughing delight. 1875 *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chink*, to lose one's breath with coughing or laughter. 1884 Holland *Chester Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chink*, to catch or draw the breath in laughing. When a child first begins to make a noise in laughing, it is often said 'it fairly chinks again'.

Chink (tʃiŋk), *v.*2 Also 6 **chynken, chincke,** 6–7 **chinke.** [Belongs to Chink *sb.*2, along with which it appears in the 16th c. Cf. also Chine *v.* and Chinse *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To open in cracks or clefts, to crack.

1552 Huloet, Chynken or gape, as the ground dooth with dryeth. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 484 The boate chinketh. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 467 The earth aboue head chinketh, and all at once..setleth and falleth. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Chapping grounds, chinking, or chauming with Cranies. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 332 To chink, as ground doth, *rimas agere.*

†**2.** *trans.* To crack or chap. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 11 Kissing their wal apart where it was chinckt. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 551 This kind of painting ships is so fast and sure, that neither sun will resolue..ne yet wind and weather pierce and chinke it. 1611 Cotgr., *Gercer*, to chink, chap, chawne (as the North wind does) the face, hands, etc. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Seasonable Serm.* 15 (L.) The surface..is chopped, and chinked with drought, and burnt up with heat.

3. To fill (*up*) chinks, *esp.* (*U. S.*) those between the logs in a log-house. (Cf. Chinch, Chinse.)

1822 Scott *Nigel* vii, The walls, doors, and windows, are so chinked up. 1845 G. W. Kendall *Texan Santa Fé Exped.* I. i. 25 Our log-house quarters, however, were closely 'chinked and daubed'. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* 79 While the men..build the house, the women chink the cracks.

Chink (tʃiŋk), *v.*3 [Corresponds to mod.Du. and EFris. *kinken*; a word imitating the sound expressed. See Chink *sb.*3, and note below.]

1. *intr.* To emit a short, sharp, ringing sound, as coins or glasses do in striking each other.

1589–1611 [see Chinking *vbl. sb.*2] 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Quip* iii, Then Money came..chinking still. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 50 The Arrows chink as often as he jogs. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 31 'Tis time To Rise to Matins! Thus the Bells did Chink! 1798 Southey *Ballads, Surgeon's Warning* Poems VI. 190 He made the guineas chink. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 83 When thrown into a tumbler, they chinked like lumps of ice.

b. said of a purse, pocket, etc., containing coins.

a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* IV. i, Enter Ruinous with a purse. *Ru.* It chinks; make haste! 1817 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 141 Our pockets chink with the sound of something real.

2. *trans.* To cause (things) to make this sound by striking them together; *esp.* coins.

1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 189 He chinks his purse, and takes his seat of state. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Milk-Maid* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 52 Oft in her hand she chink'd the pence. 1884 Miss. Braddon *Ishmael* xii, Chinking a glass against a bottle as a summons to the waiter.

[*Note.* The Harl MSS. 221 (*c* 1440) of *Promp. Parv.* has the entry '*Chymyn*' or *chenken*' wythe bellys *tintillo*', which, if genuine, carries back the evidence for this word a century earlier. Unfortunately, the reading is not supported by the other MSS., some of which, like the King's Coll. and Winchester, have not the entry, while MS. Addit. 22, 586, like Pynson's and the other printed edd., has '*chymyn* or clynke bellys, tintillo'. This and the treatment of *Clynkyn* farther on make it possible that *chenken* is a scribal error for *clynken.*]

Chink, *v.*4 *dial.* [Goes with Chink *sb.*4: there appears to have been a Teut. vb. *kink-* to twist, entangle.] *trans.* To give a twist to (the vertebral column); to crook slightly, sprain.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Chink*, to cause such an injury. 'The fall chinked his back.' 1831 Youatt *Horse* x. (1843) 227 Old horses who have..some of the bones of the back or loins anchylosed—united together by bony matter and not by ligament..Such horses are said to be broken-backed or chinked in the chine. 1881 Ouida *Village Comm.* x, As a packed mule is 'chinked' on the march.

Chink, var. of Chinch *v. Obs.* to stint.

Chinkapin, var. of Chincapin.

Chinked (tʃiŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. Chink *v.*2 and *sb.*2 + -ed.] Cracked, chapped.

1552 Huloet, Chyncked, or crannyed, *hiulcus.* 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* ix. 138 The Vine, with a chinked bark. 1855 M. Arnold *Balder Dead* 141 At the chinked fields of ice, the waste of snow.

†**Chi·nker**1**.** *Obs.* [f. Chink *v.*2 or ? *sb.*2] = Chink *sb.*2

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 312 Leave no chinker at all for Fayth, to peepe through. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 87 The chinkers or clefts which may grow must oftentimes be searched out and stopt, for feare of Rats or Mice.

Chinker2 (tʃi·ŋkəɹ). [f. Chink *v.*3 + -er1.] That which chinks; a coin, or piece of money.

1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* II. iii. i. (1849) 185 Are men like us to be entrapped and sold, And see no money down, Sir Hurly Burly?..So let us see your chinkers.

Chi·nking, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Chink *v.*2 + -ing1.]

†**1.** Fissuring, cracking. *Obs.*

1565–78 Cooper *Thesaur.*, *Lysis*, a chinking or opening of a wall.

2. *Chinking* and *daubing*: the process of filling the chinks of log-houses, and plastering them over with clay; cf. Chink *v.*2 3. *U. S.*

3. Material for filling up chinks. *U. S.*

a 1848 Carlton *New Purchase* I. 61 (Bartlett) The chinking being large chips and small slabs..and the daubing yellow clay. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake Dance of Moquis* vii. 67 Palisade, filled in with mud chinking. 1888 *Amer. Missionary* Apr. 108 She wore one of the smallest thimbles with a bit of cloth inside for 'chinking' to keep it on.

Chinking (tʃi·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Chink *v.*3 + -ing1.] Emission of a short sharp ringing sound.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi[i]. (Arb.) 192 Clinking of fetters, chinking of money. 1611 Cotgr., *Clinquallerie*, a chinking, clinking. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xvi, The chinking of glasses and tea-spoons.

†**Chi·nking,** *ppl. a.*1 [f. Chink *v.*2] Cracking, fissuring.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 650 A clouen barke, or chinking rinde.

Chinking (tʃi·ŋkiŋ), *ppl. a.*2 [f. Chink *v.*3 + -ing2.] That chinks or jingles.

1800 Coleridge *Piccolom.* IV. v. 209 Chinking gold and silver. 1882 J. Greenwood *Tag, Rag & Co.* 117 An article of his chinking treasure..a small common horseshoe.

Chinkle (tʃi·ŋk'l), *v.* [f. Chink *v.*3 + -le, frequentative suffix.] To chink continuously, jingle, tinkle. Hence **Chi·nkling** *vbl. sb.*

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 96 (1774) III. 191 The chinkling of a tin cascade. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 118 He chinkled the ginneys i' th' pockets of his breetches.

Chinky (tʃi·ŋki), *a.* [f. Chink *sb.*2 + -y1.] Characterized by, or full of, chinks.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. xxiii. 45 Those Rayes..scorch and parch this chinky gaping soyl. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 63 Plaister thou their chinky Hives with Clay. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Exp. Phil.* (1776) I. 327 The vapours..trickle downwards into the chinky bed of the hills. 1863 Worsley *Poems & Transl.* 156 And, torn from its familiar flood, The chinky pinnace rots apace.

Chinless (tʃi·nlĕs), *a.* [f. Chin *sb.* + -less.] Without a chin. **b.** Without the firmness of character held to be expressed by a prominent chin.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 598 Earless, eyeless, cheekless, noseless, and chinless. 1881 *Voice* (N. York) 17 Mar. 5/4 A nation of chinless men—without opinions.

Chinne, obs. f. Chin, Chine *sb.*1

Chinned (tʃind), *a.* Having a chin: *esp.* in comb., as *broad-, double-, short-, square-chinned.*

1606 J. Raynolds *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 86 Some three chind foggie dame. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXIII. 545 Would to heaven I were so young chinn'd now. 1654 Gayton *Fest. Notes* 141 He had been made so smooth chinn'd. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. vii. 31 The delicate-featured, double-chinned, smooth and sluggish Florentine.

†**Chinnel.** *Obs.*

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 51 When wee have a flatte of good chinnell-oates, that are large and well headed, wee usually..reserve them as choise seede for the clayes.

Chinny (tʃi·ni), *a. U. S.* [f. Chin *sb.* + -y1.] Talkative. Cf. *chin-music* s.v. Chin.

1883 *Bread-winners* 94 She was more chinny than the young one.

†**Chino,** *sb. Obs.* Also **Chinao.** [a. OSp.] **1.** A Chinese.

1588 R. Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 23 The Chinos do agree to this. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. vii. § 10 The Chinaos account all other Nations but Salvages. 1641 R. Brooke *Episcopacy* 59 The learning of the Chinoes.

2. Chino- is now used in comb. as in *Chino-Japanese*, etc.

Chinoidine (kinoi·dəin). [f. China3 (= *quinine*) + -oid + -ine.] A resinous substance, contained in the refuse of quinine.

1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 79 Under the name of chinoidine is sold by the manufacturers the black, intensely bitter residue left upon the evaporation of the mother-liquor after the crystallization of the alkaloids. 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 35/1 The chinoidin has a similar action to quinine.

†**Chinois.** *Obs.* [a. F. *chinois.*] = Chinese.

1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. v. xvii. 460 The Chinois sometimes Lords of Zeilan. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 69 By St. Thomas the Chinoises, and Ethiopians were converted. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 19 As an Indian or Chinois would perchance do. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 132 The Chinoys who live at the bounds of the earth. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 34 Some Runaway Chinois.

Hence ‖ **Chinoiserie** [mod.F.], Chinese conduct, a Chinese art, 'notion', etc.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 230/2 A bit of *Chinoiserie.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 3/1 One of those Chinoiseries that would seem to show that M. Ferry has not much to learn from the [Chinese]. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* II. 116 Japanese tea-trays, *chinoiseries*, unbreakable glass.

Chinoline (ki·nŏləin). [f. China3 + L. *ol-eum* oil + -ine.] A tertiary amine C_9H_7N (belonging to the series $C_nH_{2n-11}N$), an oily fluid, obtained by the distillation of quinine or cinchonine with potassium hydroxide; and also by the dry distillation of coal. **Chinoline-blue,** a fine blue colour produced by dissolving in alcohol the black resinous precipitate obtained from a mixture of chinoline oil, iodide of amyl, and caustic soda.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 134 The sulphates of..chinoline, picoline..are..insoluble. 1864 *Reader* 8 Oct. 450 Chinoline blue. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 288 Two isomerous bodies, Chinoline and Chinoleine. 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 14/1 Chinoline..is a transparent, colourless, mobile oil.

Chinologist (tʃəinɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. China, after the more usual Sinologist.] One who makes a special study of the language and affairs of China.

1883 *American* VII. 57 A commission of competent European Chinologists.

Chinook (tʃinū·k). *U. S.* [Native name of an Indian tribe on the Columbia river, N. America, with whom early intercourse was established by the Hudson Bay colony at Vancouver.]

A jargon which originated in the intercourse of the Hudson Bay Company's servants with the Indians of Oregon and Columbia, and is used by the latter as a means of intercourse between different tribes and with the white man. *Chinook wind*: an ocean wind, warm in winter, cool in summer, which blows on the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains.

1840 H. HALE *Ethnog.* in *U. S. Explor. Exp.* 636 Tshinuk jargon or Trade Language. **18..** JOAQUIN MILLER *Mem. & Rime* (1884) 134 All Indian [N. Am.] dialects, except the 'Chinook', a conglomerate published by the Hudson Bay Company for their own purposes. **1884** *Boston Jrnl.* 6 Mar., Our cold weather..is tempered by the 'Chinook' wind from the Pacific coast. **1887** *West Shore*, Snow..is frequently removed in short order by the chinook, as the warm ocean wind is called. **1887** *Governor's Rept.* in *Puget Sound Gaz.* July 1888 The Chinook is the natural enemy of the odious east wind. **1889** *Ill. Lond. N.* 2 Mar. 266 (*title*) The Chinook.

Chinquapin, var of CHINCAPIN.

Chinse (tʃins), *v.* Also 8 **chince**, 9 **chintze, chinch.** [App. the typical form is *chinch*, dial. var. of CHINK *v.*[2] Of this *chinse* and *chintze* are corruptions.]

1. *dial.* = CHINK *v.*[2] 3.

1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kent. Gloss. Chinch*, to point or fill up the interstices between bricks, tiles, etc., with mortar.

2. † To caulk; now *Naut.* to caulk slightly or temporarily; to stop seams, etc., which do not admit of regular caulking. Hence **Chi·nsing** *vbl. sb.*; *attrib.* in **chinsing-iron**, a caulker's tool for chinsing seams with, Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*

1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Loke ye haue a chynchynge yron, addes, and lynen clothes. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 317 As .. we might go down immediately .. we had no other resource left than chincing and caulking within board. **1776** FALCONER *Marine Dict., Chinse*, is to thrust oakum into a seam or chink with the point of a knife or chissel. This is used as a temporary expedient when calking cannot be safely or conveniently performed. **1804** A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 4 The doors, etc. of the ward-room, were chinsed up to keep out the smoke. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 61 The space..must be..filled up with battens, and chintzed.

Chintse, chintz, var. of CHINCH, bed-bug.

Chintz (tʃints). Forms: *pl.* 7–8 **chints, 7 chites**; *sing.* 7 **chint,** (? 7) 8–9 **chints,** 8 **chince, chinse,** 8– **chintz.** [Originally *chints*, plural of *chint*, a. Hindī *chīnt*; also formerly found as *chite*, F. *chite*, Pg. *chita*, a. Mahrāṭī *chīt* in same sense; both :—Skr. *chitra* variegated. The plural of this word, being more frequent in commercial use, came in course of time to be mistaken for a singular, and this to be written *chince*, *chinse*, and at length *chintz* (app. after words like *Coblentz*, *quartz*). This error was not established before the third quarter of the 18th c., although editors and press-readers have intruded it into re-editions of earlier works. Cf. the similar *baize* for *bays*.]

1. *orig.* A name for the painted or stained calicoes imported from India; *now*, a name for cotton cloths fast-printed with designs of flowers, etc., in a number of colours, generally not less than five, and usually glazed.

† **α.** sing. *chint*, pl. *chints* (-z).

1614 W. PEYTON *Voy.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* IV. xv. (1625) I. 530 Callicoes white and coloured .. Pintados, Chints and Chadors. **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 5 Sept., Bought my wife a chint [*so app. MS.*; *ed.* chintz], that is, a painted Indian callico, for to line her new study. **1678** J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* II. i. iv. 33 There is also a great Trade for all sorts of painted Calicuts, which are called Chites. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 134 Silks, Chints, Muzlins, Callicoes. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* (Index), *Chint*, a sort of Callico painted. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* 22 A quantity of .. wrought silks, muslins and Chints [*mod. edd.* chintz]. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* VIII. (1783) III. 350 Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muslins, silks.

β. sing. *chints* (*chinse*), *chintz*, pl. *chintzes*.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 163 In Callicoe, or lowly Chinse. **1732** POPE *Ep. Cobham* 248 Let a charming Chintz [*ed.* 2 chints] and Brussels lace Wrap my cold limbs. **1746–7** HERVEY *Medit., In Flower Garden*, The most admired chintses. **1755** JOHNSON, *Chints*, cloath of cotton made in India. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 553 A vast trade in chintzes. **1832** WEBSTER, *Chints* (sing.). **α 1845** HOOD *To Tom Woodgate* xviii, The maids in morning chintz. **1880** BIRDWOOD *Ind. Arts* II. 91 Masulipatam chintzes.

2. *attrib.* Of chintz; covered, etc., with chintz.

1712 ARBUTHNOT & SWIFT *John Bull* Postscr. x, How he ..could not sleep but in a Chints bed. **1722** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6068/8 One Chince Gown. **1756** MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Scotsman* 13 Dec. (1884) 9/6 A very pretty chince night-gown. **1768** in *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVIII. 395 Two ladies were convicted before the Lord Mayor in the penalty of £5 for wearing Chintz Gowns. **1849** LYTTON *Caxtons* 13 The chintz chairs in the best drawing-room were uncovered.

Chiolite (kəi·ŏləit). *Min.* [Named 1846; f. Gr. χιών snow + -LITE: the etymological formation would be *chionolite*.] A fluoride of aluminium and sodium occurring in the Ilmen mountains.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 128.

Chiopin(e, Chiorm, obs. ff. CHOPINE, CHIURM.

Chip (tʃip), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **chyppe, chype,** 5–7 **chippe, 6 chipp, shyppe.** [Found since *c* 1300: immediately connected with CHIP *v.*[1]; though the sense is not that of a verbal sb., as in *a cut*, *a knock*, etc.]

1. A small, and esp. thin, piece of wood, stone, or other material, separated by hewing, cutting, or breaking; a thin fragment chopped or broken off. (Unless otherwise specified, understood to be of wood, and to mean those made by the wood-cutter and carpenter in course of their work.)

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 91 Þat hewis ouer his heued, þe chip falles in his ine. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyppe, *quisquilie*, *assula*. **1481–90** *Howard Housek. Bks.* 291 For caryinge of ij. lodes of chippes *xd.* *α* **1528** SKELTON *Col. Clout* 245 Lyke sawdust or drye chyppes. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. II. (Arb.) 144 He broke the dartes into a thousande chyppes. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 259/1 Water, wherin hath bin sodden chippes of Iuniper. **1764** HARMER *Observ.* XIV. v. 226 Lighted by chips of deal full of turpentine, burning in a round iron frame. **1837** LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 46 Dry chips .. are the things for making a blaze. **1844** *P. Parley's Ann.* V. 369 The clattering of a chip of tile from the battlements. **1873** HALE *In His Name* v. 26 Chips on the ground showed that the wood-cutters had taken out some saplings.

fig. *α* **1541** WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1557) 47 That weigh .. A chippe of chance more than a pounde of wit. **1575** CHURCHYARD (*title*) The Firste Part of Churchyarde's Chippes. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper.* (Grosart) II. 169 For kissing love's dissembling chips The fire scortcht my heart. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xvi. § 4 (1669) 66/1 Some indeed he cuts down by Chips in Consumptive diseases, they dye by piece-meals. **1862** MAX MÜLLER (*title*) Chips from a German Workshop.

2. *spec.* † **a.** A paring of bread-crust; = CHIPPING *vbl. sb.* 2 **a**. *Obs.*

c **1440** in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 456 With a fewe Chippes of light bred stepet in vernage. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 188 Theyr sheepe han crustes, and they the bread; the chippes, and they the chere.

b. *Cookery.* A thin irregular slice of a fruit, etc.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 233 Put salt in the water for either oranges preserved, or any kind of orange chips. *Ibid.* 243 To make Orange Chips. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XXI. 341 Take your apricots or peaches, pare them and cut them very thin into chips.

c. *Naut.* A small quadrant-shaped piece of wood at the end of the log-line.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The chip is loaded at the circular edge so as to float upright, about two thirds being immersed in water..The chip or log being thrown overboard catches in the water and remains about stationary there, while the cord unwinds as the vessel proceeds.

d. A counter used in games of chance; hence, *slang.* a sovereign.

1873 *Slang Dict., Chips*, money. **1883** MISS BRADDON *Phant. Fort.* xli. (1884) 355 Divers values, from the respectable 'pony' to the modest 'chip'.

3. Applied to the keys of a spinet or harpsichord (quot. 1600), chessmen (quot. 1645), etc.

c **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXVIII, To be so tikled they [my lips] would change their state, And situation with those dancing chips, Ore whome thy fingers walke. **1645** BP. HALL *Contentation* 37 A skilful player will not stirre one of these Chips, but with intention of an advantage.

4. As a material: Wood (or woody fibre) split into thin strips for making hats and bonnets.

1771 [*see* 9]. **1784** COWPER *Lett.* 21 Mar., A fashionable hat .. a black one, if they are worn; otherwise chip. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 270 *Chip*, a material used for plaiting into various articles of ornament and use, and obtained from the leaves of the palm called *Thrinax argentea*. **1888** *Bow Bells* 22 June 3 Some of these [bonnets] in chip or crinoline.

5. Taken as the type of **a.** anything worthless or trifling (see also *not to care a chip*, etc., in 8.); **b.** anything without flavour, innutritious, or 'dry', dried up, scorched, parched.

α **1639** W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. XXV. (1640) 46 He takes not the chips for excellent things, but reckons of them as of chips. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 272 All the honours, riches, greatness, and glory of this world are but chips, toys, and pebbles to these glorious pearls. **1725** DUDLEY NORTH in North *Lives* II. 303 We had in the ship .. fresh mutton .. but all was chip to me. **1792** A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 23 They roast every thing to a chip. **1857** HOLLAND *Bay Path* viii. 100 Discussing some dry chip of a doctrine. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* xiv. 235 They [boots] were burned to a chip.

6. *fig.* Something forming a portion of, or derived from, a larger or more important thing, of which it retains the characteristic qualities. Usually applied to persons.

[**1658** OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 221 As most of the small Princes beyond the Alps, are themselves, or their wives, chips of the Cross.] **1815** *Scribbleomania* 2, I rank with the Nine a true chip of Apollo. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xiii. 116 A dry chip of the University. **1873** *Slang Dict.* s. v. *Chip*, Brother chip, one of the same trade or profession. Originally brother carpenter, now general. **1884** *Birmingham Daily Post* 28 July 5/1 Even a Parnellite will help a brother chip when he is in distress.

b. † *Chip of the same block*: a person or thing derived from the same source or parentage. *Chip of the old block*: one that resembles his father, or reproduces the family characteristics; also applied to things.

1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 205. **1627** *Ibid.* 283 Am not I a child of the same Adam .. a chip of the same block, with him? **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 297 How well dost thou now appeare to be a Chip of the old block. **1655** LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 126 Episcopacy, which they thought but a great chip of the old block Popery. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 266 b, One Mr. Coke (a true Chip of the old Block). **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 265 A chip of the old block, *Patris est filius*. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* LXXXIII. **1833** A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* II. 318 The crab is its mother's child—a chip of the old block.

7. a. A crack or slight fracture caused by chipping. **b.** *dial.* An act of chipping, a cut with an ax, or adze.

Mod. collog. One of the cups has got a chip on the edge. *South Scotch.* Let me take a chip at the tree.

8. Phrases. † *Chip in one's eye*, etc. (*obs.*; see quots.). *Not to care*, etc., *a chip* (sense 5). † *Such carpenters, such chips*: as is the workman, such is his work. *Chip in porridge* (*pottage*, *broth*): an addition which does neither good nor harm, a thing of no moment.

1339 [see 1]. *c* **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 279 b/2, For an old Proverbe it is ledged, He that heweth to hie, with chippes he may lese his sight. *c* **1430** LYDG. in *Anglia* IX. II. 112 Me list nat to hewe chippes ouer myn hede. *c* **1530** R. HILLES *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Clyme not to hye lest chypys fall yn thyn eie. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* XXXIX. 52 Thei differ not a chip. **1562** — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 14 So playde these twayne, as mery as three chipps. *Ibid.* II. vii. Suche Carpenters, suche chips. **1577** STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holinshed* VI. 17, I weigh not two chips which waie the wind bloweth. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 467 Looketh high, as one yat feareth no chips. **1603** BRETON *Dignitie or Indig. of Men* 197 Who looketh hye, may have 'a Chip fall in his Eye'. **1675** COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 115, I know, but care not of a Chip. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvii. 108 The Sextile is no Chip in Broth..but a very considerable Engine. **1688** *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 56 A sort of Chip in Pottage, which (he hopes) will not do Popery much good, nor the Church of England much harm. **1868** HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* XXXI. 164 Basil did not care a chip. **1880** *Ch. Times* 25 June (D.), The Burials Bill .. is thought .. to resemble the proverbial chip in porridge, which does neither good nor harm.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chip-bonnet -hat* (see 4); † **chip-box,** a small box made of thin wood. See also CHIP-AX.

1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 211 These seven parcels were all put into chip boxes. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 Apr., The ladies wear .. chip hats. **1810** *Ann. Reg.* 418 Wooden boxes called chip-boxes or pill boxes. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 51 A deep..bed of chip sand, affording very good whetstones. **1859** W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 63 The wood of the White Willow has been extensively used in the manufacture of chip-hats.

† **Chip,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **cipp,** 5 **chyppe.** [OE. *cipp*, corresp. to Du. *kip* neut. 'small strip of wood in the plough which holds fast the plough-share', ad. L. *cippus* 'post, stake, beam of the stocks', app. also in later times in this sense: cf. CHEP.] The share-beam of a plough; also, perh., (like L. *dentalis*) the share itself.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 102 *Dentale*, cipp. *α* **1500** *Metr. Voc.* ibid. 628 *Cultur*, *dentale*, *vomerque* [*glossed*] cultere, chyppe, chare.

Chip (tʃip), *sb.*[3] *Wrestling.* [f. CHIP *v.*[2]]

1. The technical term for: A trip, a trick, a special mode of throwing one's opponent.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 109 He .. knows a chip or two in wrestling. **1883** in *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 It is amongst the lighter men that the prettiest chips are seen. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 4/1 Mr. Steadman's favourite 'chip' is the 'long leg strike'.

2. A quarrel, tiff. *dial.*

1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s. v., We've nivver had a chip sin we was wed.

Chip (tʃip), *v.*[1] [In ME. found only since the middle of 15th c., but prob. in OE. **cippian*: Lye cites *forcyppod* = 'præcisus', from gloss to *Canticum Ezechiæ*, where another gloss has *forcorfen*. EFris. has *kippen* to cut, and MDu., MLG. *kippen* to chip eggs, to hatch; implying the existence of at least an OLG. (Saxon) *kippan*. But the earlier history of the whole group is uncertain; as is also the relation of *chip* to *chap*, *chop*. In actual modern use, *chip* is in sense 2 used in Scotland = *chop*; in sense 3 it is treated in Eng. as having the same relation to *chop*, that *tip*, *drip* have to *top*, *drop*, i. e. it expresses a slighter and more delicate action.]

† **1.** *To chip bread*: to pare it by cutting away the crust. *Obs.*

1461–83 in *Househ. Ord.* 71 Them oweth to chippe bredde, but not too nye the crumme. **1513** *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 266 Chyppe your soueraynes brede hote. **1554** RHODES *Bk. Nurture* ibid. 66 In your offyce of the Pantrye, see that your bread be chipped and squared. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 259 Hee would haue made a good Pantler, hee would haue chipp'd Bread well. **1634** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 17 To Furley 4 days chipping bread 00 01 04. **1725** BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* 193 He brings Bread, which the Guests may chip every one for themselves. **1727** POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 113 Uncork the bottle, and chip the bread.

† **b.** So *to chip* or *chip away* the crust. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* iv. (1636) 27 The utter crusts above and beneath should be chipped away. **1709** W. KING *Cookery* 590 'Tis ev'n so the butler chips his crust.

2. *trans.* generally, To hew or cut with an ax or adze, or with strokes from any other cutting tool. (In South of Scotland the proper word for to cut with an ax, to 'chop'.)

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. v. 34 His mangled Myrmidons. That noselesse, handlesse, hackt and chipt, come to him. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. ii. 57 The sap is white and the heart is red: the heart is used much for dying; therefore we chip off all the white sap, till we come to the heart. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 82 Industry .. Taught him [the savage] to chip the wood. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s.v. *Ax*, Chipped with an ax, *dolabratus*. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 235 The workman..cuts, or rather chips, the pipe into pieces of the requisite size. 1883 HASLAM *Yet not I* 17 Busy chipping and cutting wood.

3. To break off (by a sharp blow with anything hard) small fragments from wood, stone, or other hard substances (especially from an edge); to reduce or shape by thus removing small portions at a time. (In this sense it is in use a kind of dim. of *chop*.) **a.** with the substance as obj.

1859 *Handbk. Turning* 9 Do not push them roughly against the wood .. or you will spoil their edge, and chip the work. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ix. 260 Chipping, and modulating the sound of every bell. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1 (1882) 588 Statues were chipped ruthlessly into decency.

b. with the fragments as obj. (with *off*, *from*, etc.)

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 539 Coming to the edge of a layer .. they have occasionally chipped it off. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii. 131 They chipped several small pieces of stone from the walls. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 261 Men who chipped bits of rock and cherished fossils.

c. with the product as obj.: To produce or make by chipping.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxi. 214 As nice an epitaph as was ever chipped by stone-cutter.

d. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1753 [see CHIPPING *vbl. sb.* 1.] 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 491 It is extremely brittle, chipping on the smallest fall or shock. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 23/2 This often causes the earthy matter to 'chip' off.

† **4.** *trans.* To crack or fissure the surface of; to chap; = CHAP *v.*[1] 3. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1508 FISHER *On Ps.* cii. Wks. 148 After the erth be brent, chyned, and chypped by the hete of the sonne. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* 12 b, The beauty [of a fine face] .. parched with the Sunnes blaze, and chipped with the Winters blast.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Chip*, to chop as the lips or hands in frosty weather.

† **5.** *intr.* Of seeds or buds: To break open, burst, germinate; to break into leaf or blossom.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 124 The rois knoppis.. Gan chyp, and kyth thare vernale lippis red. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 100 When bushes budded, and trees did chip [*note*, blossom]. 1734 CURTEIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 275, I sow the Seed pretty thick, and in forty-eight Hours it will begin to chip.

6. *trans.* Of chickens, etc.: To crack and break away (the egg-shell) in hatching.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. XCVII. 387 Then had Churchpride chipped Shell. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXV, 'In comes Rashleigh and chips the shell, and out bangs the wonder amang us.' 1823 BYRON *Age Bronze* V, Thou isle!..That saw'st the unfledged eaglet chip his shell! 1823 — *Island* IV. II, The young turtle, crawling from his shell, Steals to the deep..Chipp'd by the beam, a nursling of the day.

b. *transf.* To crack or break the shell of a nut.

1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 273 The little tame squirrel that chippeth his nuts.

7. *Australia.* To harrow (ground). Cf. CHOP.

1798–1802 D. COLLINS *N. S. Wales* 24 The following prices of labour were now established: Chipping fresh ground, 12*s.* 3*d.* per acre; Chipping in wheat, 7*s.* 1818 J. HOLT in *Mem.* (1838) II. 91 Twenty shillings per acre for breaking the ground..and ten for chipping (the name used in New South Wales for harrowing).

8. *Chip in* (colloq.): to interpose smartly, 'cut in'. Cf. CHOP in.

c 1870 BRET HARTE *In the Tunnel*, Just you chip in, Say you knew Flynn. 1888 *Star* 12 Dec. 3/3 Justice Smith here chipped in with the remark that counsel..had not curtailed their cross-examination.

¶ **9.** *To chip at*: to aim a blow at, peck at, hit at, pick a quarrel with. [Of uncertain position: possibly related to next in sense c.]

1803 *Month. Mag.* XIV. 326 Geddes..has translated more of it..in a manner which it is the utmost of erudition to chip at, and of taste to criticize. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 7/2 So direct were his allusions to us that a prisoner whispered to me, 'He is chipping at you, Burns'.

Chip (tʃip). *v.*[2] Chiefly *north.* [Known in books only since the 18th c.; but perh. cognate with ON. *kippa* 'to scratch, pull', refl. 'to struggle, also to make a sudden motion, quiver convulsively', also with Du. *kippen* to seize, catch, ensnare. Relation to CHIP *v.*[1] is uncertain.]

a. *trans.* To trip up, cause to stumble (esp. in wrestling). **b.** *intr.* To step along nimbly, trip along. **c.** *intr.* To fall *out*, to quarrel.

a, b. 1788 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* Gloss., *Chip*, to trip: as, 'to chip up the heels': or, to 'chip a fall': as in wrestling. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, To Chip up, or rather 'to be chipped up', to be tripped up, as by the foot catching a stone. 1876 ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Chip*, to trip or cause to stumble. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Chip*, to trip: a term in wrestling.

c. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Chip*, to quarrel. 'We chip'd oot.' 1878 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Chip*, to quarrel. 'They chipped about the election for coroner, and hev never spok to one another sin.' 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Chip out*, to fall out. 'They chipped out while they were drinkin'.'

Chip-ax (tʃi·pˌæks). [f. CHIP *v.*[1] + AX *sb.*] A small ax used with one hand for cutting timber into the required shape. (Formerly, sometimes an adze.)

1407 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 347 Lego Petro meo apprenticio j chipax. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1187/1 A carpenter stoode hewing with his chyppe axe vpon a pece of timber. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxiii[iv.] 6 In hatchets, and chippeaxe they have cast it downe. 1611 COTGR., *Aisceau*, a Chip-axe, or one-handed plane-axe, wherewith Carpenters hew their timber smooth. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 192 A Little plaining ax or Chip-ax. 1745 *Columella's Husb.* II. ii, Let the ploughman make no less use of a chip-ax than of a plough-share. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Chip-ax*, a small, single-handed ax used in chipping or listing a block.

Chip-chop (tʃi·pˌtʃɒp), *a.* [Reduplicated formation on *chop*.] Chopping, harshly consonantal.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 27/1 The sweet Italian and the Chip Chop Dutch. *Ibid.* (N.) Our outlandish chip-chop gibrish gabbling [i. e. as contrasted with Greek, Latin, and Italian].

Chipeener, corr. of CHOPINE, high-heeled shoe.

Chiplet. [f. CHIP *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A little chip.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* (ed. 2) 125 Turn we..from these chiplets to view the machine that flings them out.

† **Chiplin.** *Obs.* ? Little chip.

1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 28 Popes were Kings Chiplins first, their Chaplains next.

Chipmuck, -munk (tʃi·pmʊk, -mʊŋk). Also **-minck, -monk, -muk.** ['Prob. an Indian word' (Bartlett); though the synonym *chipping-squirrel* (unless formed from *chipmunk*) suggests that 'chipmonk' may be an English compound.]

A species of ground-squirrel, the Striped Squirrel, Hackee, or Chipping Squirrel, of North America.

1842 MRS. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* (Bartlett), Watching the vagaries of the little chipmonk, as he glanced from branch to branch. 1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 13, I would not give a chip-minck's tail for both our scalps, if we were circumvented by that noted rascal. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. 31 The Chipping Squirrel, or Hackee, or Chipmuck (*Tamias Lysteri*), is peculiarly conspicuous. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xlv. 359 The merry little chipmunk. 1882 HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xxxiii, Hares and striped chipmonks cantered and scudded amidst the huckleberry bushes.

Chipped (tʃipt), *ppl. a.* [f. CHIP *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** Chapped. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. li. (1495) 633 Chyppid chynnes and whelkes of the lyppes. 1530 PALSGR. 307/2 Chypped as ones face or handes is with the marche wynde.

2. Cut into chips; made with chips or small pieces.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Engastár*.. to make inlaied worke, as chipped worke or checker work with bone, or timber. 1611 COTGR., *Chapplé*..also, chipped; as bread.

3. Having small pieces chopped or broken off the edges or surface; broken off in small pieces; made by chipping (as prehistoric flint implements).

1863 A. TYLOR *Educ. & Manuf.* 47 The supposition of man having lived in caves, using only the most simple tools made from chipped flint. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 195 A set of chipped implements belonging to the .. period of the cromlechs.

Chippendale (tʃi·pĕndēl), *a.* [f. name of a celebrated cabinet-maker and furniture designer of the 18th c.: see first quot.] Applied to a particular style of light and elegant drawingroom furniture; also to a style of book-plates. Hence **Chippendalism.**

[1754 T. CHIPPENDALE (*title*) Gentleman and Cabinet-Makers Director.] 1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Odd Couple* 167 (Hoppe) The chair upon which Mrs. T. sat was an elegant chippendale. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* iv. 28 The Chippendale style, which is the leading artistic fashion on English ex-libris after 1750. *Ibid.* xiv. 162 By 1780, Chippendalism had become on book-plates practically a thing of the past. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* I. i. 14 Spindle-legged Chippendale tables.

Chipper (tʃi·pəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. CHIP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] *gen.* On who or that which chips. **b.** *spec.* † A knife used for 'chipping' bread (*obs.*).

1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 266 One knyfe to square trenchoure loues, an other to be a chyppere. 1616 R. C[ROWLEY] *Times' Whis.* II. 775 Some bread-chipper or greasy cooke. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iij, *Chippers*, those that Dress the Round or Bing Ore. 1789 BURNS *To Capt. Riddel*, Our friends the reviewers, those chippers and hewers. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 129 A ship caulker, a chipper, or a carpenter..hardly knows, how the blows of the mallet or hammer are directed to..the chisels or the nails. 1880 *Academy* 15 May 366/1 No anthropoid ape at the present day..is a stone-chipper or a bone-cutter.

† **2.** Name of a bird. *Obs.*

1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1882) III. 510 Two small birds: the bigger called a chipper, or *betulæ carptor*.

Chipper (tʃi·pəɹ), *sb.*[2] *dial.* and *U. S.* [f. CHIPPER *v.*] Twitter, light chatter.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 314 A mirthful chipper and laugh under the song of the soaring larks. *Ibid.* 411 The twitter and chipper of birds.

Chipper (tʃi·pəɹ), *a. U. S.* [App. the same word as northern Eng. *kipper* lively, nimble, frisky, and perh. orig. a southern or midl. Eng. form of it; but now known only in U. S., and probably associated with, and influenced by CHIPPER *v.*] Lively, brisk, cheerful; 'chirpy'.

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 236 There sot Katey ..lookin' as bloomin' as a rose, and as chipper as a canary bird. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Tuesd. 234 The sparrows seem always chipper, never infirm. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* i. 21 They are cheerful, and chipper, and sunshiny, and not easily moved to anger.

Chipper (tʃi·pəɹ), *v. dial.* and *U. S.* [Prob. partly a metathesis of *chirrup*; but also independently imitative of the sound indicated; the form being diminutive-frequentative, like *twitter, chatter, totter*, etc.]

1. *intr.* Of birds: To twitter, chirp; (of persons, or of streams) to babble, chatter.

18.. MARY STONE in Schaff & Gilman *Libr. Relig. Poetry* (1885) 55 On my pine-tree bough The Chipperings are hushed. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chipper*, to chirp.. a metathesis of that word or rather of chirrup. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 22 Always chippering and chattering to each other, like a pair of antiquated house-sparrows. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 360 The sparkling stream that chippered among the ferns.

2. *trans.* To make 'chipper' or lively, to cheer *up*. *U. S.* [f. CHIPPER *a.*]

1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xviii. (1876) 235 Setting to work to 'chipper' her mother up.

† **Chippering,** *vbl. sb.*[1]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. = CHIPPING *vbl. sb.* 3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVIII. (1495) 695 The juys of the Cambmok helpith ayenst..the chypperynges [ed. 1582 chipperings] of the tonge.

Chippering, *vbl. sb.*[2] Twittering.

18..–61 See CHIPPER *v.* 1.

Chippine, obs. form of CHOPINE.

Chippiness (tʃi·pinės). *humorous.* [f. CHIPPY + -NESS.] State of being chippy, or 'dry as a chip'; shortness of temper.

1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 414 The utmost dryness .. sheer chippiness of manner.

Chipping (tʃi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHIP *v.*[1]]

1. The action of the verb CHIP; the act of chopping lightly or breaking off small pieces, of cracking or breaking the shell of an egg, etc.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Chapplis*..the chipping of bread. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Chipping*, a phrase used by the potters and China-men to express that common accident.. the flying off of small pieces, or breaking at the edges. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 17 Metals are sometimes wrought by chipping. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* i. Wks. (Bohn) II. 141 A little chipping..patching, and washing. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii, Show a vast predominance of chipping over grinding.

2. *concr.* † **a.** A paring of the crust of a loaf. (Usually in *pl.*) *Obs.*

1474 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 32 The Pantryes, Chippinges, and broken breade. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) F 19 b, Thou hast capt and kneed him..for a chipping. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. III. iii. (1651) 430 Poor Lazarus lies howling .. he only seeks chippings. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Duck*, [Ducks] eating such Grain or Chippings as you shall throw to them.

b. *gen.* A small piece (of wood, stone, etc.), chipped off, esp. in dressing or shaping. (Usually *pl.* Cf. *parings, cuttings*, etc.) Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyppynge of ledyr, or clothe, or other lyke, *succidia*. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 6 A little new cesterne of lead, a binge to putt the chipings in. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xli. 411 These Chippings of the world, these fragmentary and incoherent Men (who embrace no calling). 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 244 The chippings of the stone they hew at their Quarry. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* 8 j, Scafflings [is] what comes off from the Ore in dressing it .. which is called also by the name of Chippings. 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 152 Dealing in parings and chippings of reasoning.

† **3.** Chapping (of the skin). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 116 Exulceration or chyppyng of the mouth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 148 A dogs head made into powder..cureth..the chippings in the fingers

4. *attrib.* as **chipping-ax** = CHIP-AX; **chipping-bit** = *chipping-piece* b.; **chipping-chisel,** a cold chisel with a slightly convex face for chipping off the inequalities of cast-iron; † **chipping-knife,** a knife used for 'chipping' bread (*obs.*; see CHIP *v.*[1] 1); **chipping-machine,** 'a planing-machine for cutting dye-wood into chips' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **chipping-piece** (*Founding*), 'a. an elevated cast (or forged) surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools; b. the projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron-framing, where it is intended to be fitted against another' (Knight); † **chipping-time,** see quot. and CHIP *v.*[1] 5 (*obs.* ? *dial.*). So *chipping-block.*

1611 COTGR., *Epeau*, a Coopers *chipping ax. 1849 *Specif. Britten's patent* No. 12. 548 Instead of the ordinary *chipping bit..I use a set screw. 1601 *Q. Eliz. Househ. Bk.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 294 The yeomen [of the Pantry] have for their fees, all the chippings of breade .. for the which they find *chipping knives. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 8 Itm paring iron, cheeping knives, tosting forke. *c* 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* I. i. 2 If it [wheat] has a good sprouting or *shipping-time. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. on New-Made Lord* Wks. 1812 III. 191 The Carpenters.. the men of *chipping trade.

Chipping, common var. of CHEAPING market, in place-names.

Chi·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That chips; see the verb. In quot. = germinating (*obs.* ? *dial.*).

c 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. ii. 5 The chipping part of the wheat, as we call it in Hertfordshire.

2. *Comb.* as **chipping-bird,** a small species of sparrow (*Zonotrichia socialis*) common in the United States; **chipping-squirrel** = CHIPMUCK.

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Tues. 205 The chipping or striped squirrel. 1868 [see CHIPMUCK]. 1869 BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The chipping-bird.

Chippy (tʃi·pi), *a.* [f. CHIP *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -Y [1].]

1. Of, or composed of, chips.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. (R.) Here my chill'd veins are warm'd by chippy fires.

2. Full of chaps; chapped.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 301 Eyes, nose, and mouth chippy with lamp-black and undue evaporation.

3. Resembling a chip; as dry as a chip.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 375 A few .. have passed a dry, chippy, verseless youth. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 386 Chippy and parched.

b. Vulgarly applied to the physical sensations experienced after alcoholic dissipation.

4. *colloq.* Given to chipping, ready to chip. (*fig.*)

1888 '*Poor Nellie*' 271 She won't then be quite so chippy on her chipping-block.

Chip-squirrel = CHIPMUCK.

1884 J. C. GOLDSMITH *Himself Again* i. 5 A little chip-squirrel, no thicker than one's finger.

Chip-stone. (See quot.)

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 334/2 There are also some artificial and complicated games with the peg-top, especially one called chipstone, which we never saw played.

Chiquiney, -ie, obs. ff. CHEQUEEN.

† Chi·ragon. *Obs.* [f. Gr. χείρ hand + ἄγων leading, guiding.] (See quot.)

1832 *Athenæum* 781 The Chiragon, or guide for the hand ..by the assistance of which a person who has become blind after having learned the art of writing may continue its practice without the risk of confounding words or lines together. 1851 *Catalogue Exhib.* II. 538 The chiragon, a hand guide for blind and tremulous writers.

† Chira·grical, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *chīragricus*, f. *chīragra*, Gr. χειράγρα gout in the hand + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to, or having, gout in the hand.

[1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* G 2 Podagra, ye gout of the legges and feete, and Chiragra the goute of the fingers.] 1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 52 The standers by heartily wish their Hands qualified with some Chiragracall prohibition. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv, 186 Chiragricall persons doe suffer in this finger..sometimes first of all.

Chirapsy (kəi·ræpsi). *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *chirapsia*, a. Gr. χειραψία hand-to-hand combat, also gentle friction.] Touching or rubbing with the hand.

1828 M. RYAN *Man. Midwifery* 119 Whether the application of the mother's hand (chirapsy) to any particular part of her body..can .. induce an organic change on the same part of the fœtus. [1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chirapsia*, Gentle friction, manipulation.]

‖ **Chirayta** (tʃirai·tă), **chiretta** (tʃire·tă). Also **chirata, chireeta.** [a. Hindī *chirāītā*, Bengālī *chirāta*, Dakhnī *chirāēta*, Marāthī *kirāītā*:—Skr. *kirāta-tikta* butter plant of the Kirātas, an ancient forest tribe on the N.E. of Bengal.] A plant, *Ophelia* (or *Agathotes*) *Chirayta*, N. O. *Gentianaceæ*, found in northern India. **b.** The bitter tonic obtained from this, used like quinine.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 115 *Chiretta* or *Chirayta*, a perennial plant, growing in Hindostan and Bengal. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 277 Chirayta possesses the general properties of bitter tonics. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 511 Chiretta contains two bitter principles, chiratin and ophelic acid.

Hence **Chiray·tin, chira·tin, Chirato·genin,** *Chem.* bitter principles obtained from chirayta.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 277 What is .. sold as a sulphate of chirayt ine is well known to be only the disulphate of quinia. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chiratin*, $C_{28}H_{48}O_{18}$. One of the two bitter constituents of chirata .. a yellow, somewhat hygroscopic powder .. *Chiratogenin*, $C_{13}H_{24}O_3$ .. a yellowish-brown, amorphous, bitter substance.

Chirche, obs. form of CHURCH.

† Chire [1]. *Obs.* Also 4 **schyre,** 5 **chyre,** 6 **chyer,** 7 **chier, cheyre.** [This appears first as a variant reading for *chipe*; subseq. *chive* appears as a variant of this. What are the precise relations between *chithe, chire, chive*, it is difficult to say; *chive* might be a phonetic corruption of *chithe* or a graphic alteration of *chire*: see CHITHE, CHIVE 2.]

A sprout, a slender blade of grass, etc.; the pistil or stamen of flowers; a fibre.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xci. (Harl. MS. 4789) In þe myddel stondeþ schyres of saffron [*Harl.* 614 chiris; *Bodl., & B. M. Addit.* 27944 chipes; *Wynkyn de Worde* 1495 (659) chyres; *Berthelet* 1535 chyues.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, A Chire, *genimen*. 1591 DRAYTON *Harmony, Song Solomon* ii, As lily flower excells the thorn or little chyer of grass. 1611 COTGR., *Fibres*, The small strings, or haire-like threads of roots..in Lincolne-shire they are tearmed Cheyres. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 149 Pick out of it all manner of motes, chiers of grass.

† Chire [2]. *Obs.* Form of KIRE, OE. *cyre*, Choice. The palatalization of *c* before an umlaut vowel was unknown to OE.: *chire* was doubtless influenced by the *ch* forms of the cognate vb. *cheosen*, and the increasing extension of *ch-* to the parts which had properly *k*. See CHOOSE.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 219 God..let hi..habben aȝen chire.

[**Chire** *v.* ? misprint for CHEW. (Halliwell explains 'to feast or make cheer'.)

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 113 What tho he chires on purer manchets crowne.]

Chireche, chiriche, obs. ff. CHURCH.

Chiri(e, chirisch, obs. ff. CHERRY, CHERISH.

Chirk (tʃəɹk), *v.* Forms: (1 **cearcian**), 4–6 **chirke,** 5–6 **chyrke,** 5–7 **cherk**(e, 6 **churke,** 6– **chirk.** [In its origin, a variant of CHARK:—OE. *cearcian, stridēre*, with which sense 1 coincides. The change to *chirk* was not phonetic, but evidently a modification adapted to express a thinner sound: another (Sc.) variant CHORK, expresses a *coarser* sound.

It was in the form *chirk* that the word was applied to the voice of birds, for which the original *chark* was not used. (Here association with *chirm* may also have worked.) In this sense there further arose the variants CHIRT and CHIRP, the latter of which became the prevailing form.]

† 1. *intr.* To make a strident noise; to grate (or otherwise make a noise with) the teeth; to creak as a door; to croak. *Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXVI. (Z.) 157 *Strideo* oððe *strido* ic cearcige oððe ic gristbitige. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 531 Of hem that bileeuen in diuynailes as..by chirkynge of dores. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 Makiþ hir noyse wiþ grisbaytynge and chirkynge of teeþ. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxxvii. (1495) 565 Electrum chyrketh and chaungyth ofte in to diuers colours [ed. 1535 maketh a great chyrkynge noyse]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chyrkynge, *sibilatus*. *Ibid.*, Chyrkyn', *sibilo*. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 418 Lest the vehemency of Chirking Frogs, vex the wish'd for Repose. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* II. 338 (Jam.) The doors will chirk.

2. To chirp, chirrup (as a bird); to make a noise with the lips like a bird's chirp; to squeak (as a mouse). *arch.* and *dial.* (Not in *Sc.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Summoner's T.* 96 [He] kist kir swete, and chirkith as a sparwe With his lippes. 1530 PALSGR. 484, I chyrke, I make a noyse, as myse do in a house. 1533 MORE *Apology* xlvii. Wks. 922/1 A few birdes..chirking and fleing from bushe to bushe. 1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Gingrio*, to churke or make a chirme as birdes doe. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 143 Chyrke wyth your voyce and use those other soundes which falconers do to their hawkes. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Masque Q. Bersabe* 28 Ye chirk as starlings that be fed. 1885 A. DOBSON *Sign Lyre* 201 The sparrow..chirketh lustily.

† b. *trans.* To incite by 'chirking'. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B. iiij b, Cherke hir and whistyll hir [the hawk]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. x, A horse-rider cheering and cherking up his horse.

3. To become cheerful, cheer *up*. (*U. S. colloq.*; see CHIRK *a.*)

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* vi. 102, I ra'ally hope..she'll chirk up, and get along comfortable.

Chirk (tʃəɹk), *a. U. S. colloq.* [perh. f. CHIRK *v.*: but prob. associated with *cheer.*] 'Lively, cheerful, in good spirits'. 'It is in popular use in New England' (Webster 1828).

1828 in WEBSTER. 18.. *Major Downing's Letters* (Bartlett) The General looked as chirk and lively as a skipper. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* vii. 93 Be'n purty chirk this summer? 1885 *U. S. Mag.* in *Free Ch. Monthly* Aug. 244/1 He was as chirk and bright a little fellow as ever was.

Chirking, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* See CHIRK *v.*

Chirl (tʃəɹl), *v. Sc.* [Imitative of the sound: see CHIRR *v.*] To warble, to utter a long note with modulation; sometimes, to emit a low melancholy sound.

1818 *Ballad* in *Edinb. Mag.* Oct. 327 (Jam.) The laverock chirl't his cantie sang. 18.. HOGG *Hunt of Eildon* 323 (Jam.) The chirling echoes went and came. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 78 Short syne ye took a chirlin fit.

Hence **Chirl** *sb.*

c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* li. 3 Thy chivring chirlis, vhilks changinglie thou chants. 1850 *Zoologist* VII. 2527 [Crossbills] ..commence a fretful, unhappy chirl, not unlike the Redpole's. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 3 His voice ..had a kind of musical warble ('chirl' we vernacularly called it).

Chirm (tʃəɹm), *sb. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **cirm, cyrm,** 3 **chirm,** 6 **chirme**; 5–6 **chyrme, cherme,** 6 **chearm, charme,** 6–7 **churme,** 7 **churmne**: cf. also CHARM *sb.*[2] [Immediately connected with CHIRM *v.*]

1. Noise, din, chatter, vocal noise (in later times esp. of birds).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 925 *Fragor*, suoeg, cirm. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. XXV. 6 Æt middere niht þa cirm geworden wæs. *a* 1000 in Wr.-Wülcker 205 *Clangor, tubarum sonus* .. dyne, geþun, cyrm. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 305 Þeȝ crowe bigrede him .. And goþ to him mid heore chirme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 14 That wnderstandis the .. chirme of every birdis voce on fer. 1806 TRAIN *Poetical Rev.* 79 (Jam.) A chirm she heard..out o' a hole she shot her head.

2. *esp.* The mingled din or noise of many birds or voices, the 'hum' of school children, insects, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 617 What a cherme these byrdes make [*jargonnent*]! 1547 BREND *Lett.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 379 Words confirmed with a churme of those that stood about. 1556 HOBY tr. *Castilione's Covrtyer* (1577) G ii a, Then was there heard..a cherme of loude speaking. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lv. 1 With this a chirme in mumering there fell: Amongst them [insects] all. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. 235 Grammer schooles ringing againe with a chirme of schollers. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 186 [Perkin] was conueighed leasurely on Horsebacke..through Cheape-side .. with the Churme of a thousand taunts and reproches. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 457 A coming tempest announces itself by the birds subduing their song to a chirm.

† 3. A company or flock (of finches). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 30 A chyrme of fynches, a swarme of bees. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Cherme of Goldefynches. 1688 in R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/1.

Chirm (tʃəɹm), *v. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **cirm-an, cyrm-an,** 3 **chirmen,** 5–6 **chirme, chyrm**(e, 6– **chirm,** (9 **churm**). [OE. *cirm-an* to cry out, shout, make a noise. Cf. Du. *kermen*, MDu. *kermen, karmen*, to mourn, lament, MLG. *kermen*. The ulterior history is uncertain.]

1. *intr.* To cry out, vociferate, roar: originally used widely; but in Middle and modern English, chiefly restricted to the melodious chatter or warbling of birds, or of human beings compared to birds.

a 1000 *Judith* 270 Hi ongunnon cirman hlude. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 880 Swa wilde deor cirmdon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Sparuwe..cheatereð euer ant chirmeð. So ouh ancre .. chirmen & cheateren euer hire bonen. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 878 Briddes..meryly chirmed in the grene wod. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.) Repr. Gloss. XIII, *Cantillo*, to chante or chirme. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Chirme like birdes, *Gingreate*. 1700 WALLACE *Acc. New Caledonia* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 417 We have a Monkey aboard that chirms like a Lark. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) 12 Linties, chirmin' frae the spray. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 31 Then he wad chirm and talk, And say, Ded, ded; Mam, mam, and aw. 1840 GALT *Demon Dest., etc.* 63 Admiring wonder churm'd from all the throng. 1860–80 FERGUSON *Cumbrld. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chirm*, to chirp. 1865 A. SMITH *Summ. Skye* (1880) 345 The fairy sits..chirming and singing songs to the cows.

2. *trans.* or with cognate object.

1728 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* I. i, To hear the birds chirm o'er their pleasing rants! 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. I. 98 The corn-craik was chirming His sad eerie cry.

Hence **Chirming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1481 CAXTON *Old Age*, And knewe the thyngys to come by the chyrmyng and by the song and by the countenance of foulys and birddys. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymolog.* (E.D.S.) *Augur*, a gesser be the chirming of birds. 1854 *Phemie Millar* 33 A chirming .. foolish woman. 1877 OUIDA *Puck* XXIX. 359 Sounds of .. stirring bees and chirming birds.

Chirne, obs. form of CHURN.

Chiro-, chir-, = Gr. χειρο- combining form of χείρ hand, appearing in Greek in a very large number of words; several of these were adopted in Latin with the spelling *chiro-*, e.g. *chīrographum, chīromantia, chīronomia, chirothēca, chīrūrgia*, and have thus passed into the modern langs.; many more have been taken by these directly from Greek, e.g. *chirocracy, chiroscopy, chirosophy, chirotechny*, or formed from Greek elements and on Greek analogies, as *chiropodist, chirosopher*. In modern technical terms, esp. those of botany and zoology, the spelling is often *cheir-*, e.g. *cheiranthus, cheiroptera, cheirotherium*.

In words thoroughly naturalized in Latin, CH was treated as C, and had in Romanic the phonetic history of *c* before *i*: hence such medL. forms as *cirographum, cirogryllus, cirotheca, ciromancia, cirurgianus*, also written *cyro-*, and It. and OF. and Eng. forms in *ciro-, cyro-*. But, in most words, modern scholarship has restored the *ch*-spelling and *k* pronunciation: see however CHIRURGEON, SURGEON.

The more important of these derivatives follow in their alphabetical order; a few trivial ones are given here: **Chi·rocosme·tics** *sb. pl.* [Gr. κοσμητικός; see COSMETIC], the art of adorning the hands. **† Chi·rogram** [see -GRAM], used by Bulwer for a diagram illustrating chironomy. **Chirogy·mnast** [Gr. γυμναστής; see GYMNAST], an apparatus for exercising the fingers for pianoforte playing. **Chi·romys, cheiromys** [Gr. μῦς mouse], the AYE-AYE of Madagascar. **Chi·roplast** [Gr. πλάστης moulder, modeller], an apparatus devised by J. B. Logier in 1814 for keeping the hands in a correct position in pianoforte playing; hence **Chi·roplastic** *a.* **Chi·ropoie·tic** *a.* [Gr. ποιητικός making, f. ποιεῖν to make, do], ? surgical. **† Chiro·ponal** *a.* [Gr. πόνος toil + -AL], pertaining to or involving manual labour (*obs.*). **† Chirosco·pical** *a.* [Gr. -σκοπος inspector, examiner], pertaining to palmistry.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 119 Gloves of chicken skin .. were at one time a main article in chirocosmetics. 1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 26 Types and Chirograms whereby this Art might be better illustrated then by words. 1845 *Mag. Sc.* VI. 137 The Chirogymnast ..ought..to cause the different parts of the hand to acquire ..dexterity. 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly Mag.* XX. 423 The chiromys .. may be regarded as the last survivor. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* i. 9 As for the horse, his legs stuck through the bridge, as though he had been put in a chiroplast. *Ibid.*, The horse's first lesson in chiroplastic exercise. 1864 SPOHR *Autobiog.* II. 98 His [Logier's] chiroplast, a machine by means of which the children get accustomed to a good position of the arms and hands. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2025. 215/2 Logier with his 'cheiroplast'. 1823 H. H. WILSON *Ess.* (1864) I. 391 Operations of the chiropoietic art ..as extraction of the stone in the bladder. 1651 BIGGS

New Disp. 16 P 44 Chiroponall pyrotechny. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 187 What a chyroscopical horoscope .. of jugling, legerdemain, and superstitious imposture!

† **Chirocracy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. χειροκρατία, f. χειρο- hand- + -κρατια rule.] Government by the strong hand or by physical force.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 300 It might rather have been called Chirocratie, all things being managed by Violence and Tumult.

Chirognomy (kəiərǫ·gnŏmi). Also **cheir-**. [f. Gr. χειρο- hand- + γνώμη knowing, judgement, after *physiognomy*.] The alleged art or science of estimating character by inspection of the hand.

1868 W. R. CRAIG *Bk. of hand* 263 Chiromancy and chirognomy. **1885** E. H. ALLEN (*title*) A Manual of Cheirosophy; being a Complete Practical Handbook of the Twin Sciences of Cheirognomy and Cheiromancy.

Chirognomist, one who practises chirognomy.

1883 M. & F. COLLINS *You play me false* iv. 25 The skilled cheirognomist could learn a lesson from that small strong hand.

Chirograph (kəi·ərǫgrɑf). Also 5 **cirographe**, 7 **chyro-**. [a. F. *chirographe*, ad. L. *chīrographum, -us*, a. Gr. χειρόγραφον, *-os* (that which is) written with the hand, f. χειρο- hand- + -γραφος writing, written. It became a technical word in later L. (cf. Gaius iii. 134); its complete naturalization is shown by the prevalence of the form *cirographum*, whence OF. and Eng. forms in *ciro-, cyro-*.]

1. Applied technically to various documents formally written, engrossed, or signed.

a. An indenture; = CHARTER-PARTY 1; a deed of conveyance of land so indented. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[*c* **1280** *Charta Edw. I*, in *Rotul. Scot.* I. 1 (Du Cange) Que vous voudrez liverer par Cyrographe endenté entre vous e li.] **1727** *Cowel's Interpr.* (*augmented*), Anciently, when they made a Chirograph or Deed, which required a Counter-part, as we call it, they engrossed it twice upon one Piece of Parchment contrary-wise, leaving a Space between, in which they wrote in great Letters, the word Chirograph; and then cut the Parchment in two, sometimes even, sometimes with Indenture, thro' the Midst of the Word. **1736** GALE *Anc. Chirogr.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 212 This Marble .. exhibiting a compleat Formula of a Chirograph, or Conveyance of one Part of a Burying-Place from one Family to another.

b. The indenture of a fine; one of the counterparts of such indenture.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 556 The said Gundreda had a Fine levied unto her..and thereof produced the Chirograph. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1633/4 Notice, that whereas divers Fines that were lost or burnt in the late Fire in the Temple, remain uningrossed for want of bringing in the Chyrograps, or exemplifications thereof. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 700 The chirograph of a fine is evidence of such fine; because the chirographer is appointed to give out copies of the agreements between the parties. **1865** NICHOLS *Britton* II. 356 All general attorneys may levy fines and make chirographs.

c. An obligation or bond given in one's own handwriting.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 17/1 This dette here [*Col.* ii.14] thapostle calleth Cirographe or oblygacion. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 291 The divel casting in the chirograph, he was publiquely received into the bosome of the Church. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chirograph*, a sign Manual, a Bill of ones hand, an Obligation or hand-writing.

d. One of three forms in which the will of the Papal See is expressed in writing.

1528 *State Lett.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. Records xxii, That..by a new Chirograph, the Popes Holiness may be so astringed. **1823** LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 197 A new chirograph of pollicitation. **1864** *Daily Rev.* 24 May, The Chirograph is frequently in Italian, and .. is considered as a private act of the Pontiff. **1868** CARTWRIGHT in *News of World* 29 Mar., A third form of Papal expression in writing, called a Chirograph..It appears indeed to have no binding force except what it may derive from personal respect for its author, and resembles in authority somewhat the minutes which at times are drawn up in our offices, or the peculiar expression of Royal wishes formerly in use in Prussia, and termed Cabinets-ordre.

2. *gen.* **a.** Any formal written document; a charter. **b.** Handwriting. (*unusual.*)

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Chirograph*, hand writing. **1844** S. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 255 Our most beautiful chirographs, written in the Roman character.

Hence **Chiro·graphal** *a.*, **Chiro·graphary** *a.* [ad. L. *chirographārius*], related to or given in one's own handwriting; *chirographary creditor*, one who holds an acknowledgement of debt in the debtor's handwriting; **Chiro·graphate,** to set one's hand to, sign; **Chirogra·phic** *a.*, **-gra·phical** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or in handwriting; **Chiro·graphist,** a professor of chirography (used by Pope for *chirognomist* or *chirologist*); **Chirographoso·phic** (*nonce-wd.*), skilled in, or a judge of handwriting.

1694 FALLE *Jersey* iv. 111 Few of the Debts are Chyrographal, i.e. upon Bond. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 352 Privileged chirographary creditors. **1623** COCKERAM II, To Write his name to a Band or so, *Chirographate*. **1885** BEVERIDGE *Culross & Tulliallan* II. xv. 7 Interesting relics .. monumental and chirographic. **1623** COCKERAM, *Chirographical*, writing, a writing of ones owne hand. *c* **1714** ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Martin. Scribl.* iii, Let the Chirographists behold his Palm. **1755** JOHNSON, *Chirographist.* This word is used [in the prec. passage] I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosophist*, or *chiromancer*. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxiv. (D.), 'But what sort of handwriting was it?'..'Ou then—aiblins a man's, aiblins a maid's: he was no chirographosophic himsel'.'

Chirographer (kəirǫ·grăfəɹ). Also 6 **cyro-**, 6–7 **ciro-, chyro-**. [partly ad. F. *chirographaire*, ad. late L. *chīrographārius*; partly Eng. formation like *geograph-er* and the like.]

1. *Law.* The officer appointed to 'engross fines' (chirographs), in the Court of Common Pleas. (Abolished in 1833.)

[**1285** *Act* 13 *Edw. I*, c. 44 De Cirographariis pro cirographo faciendo.] **1400** *Act* 2 *Hen. IV*, c. 8 § 1 Loffice de Cirogrofer en la Comone bank du Roi est lessez a ferme. *a* **1577** SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 64 The Cirographer .. maketh Indentures tripertite. **1581** *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 7 The Chirographer of Fynes of the Common Plees for the tyme being. **1594** WEST *Symbol.* II. § 61 Delivered to the Cyrographer of fines to be ingrossed and proclaimed. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 62/1 In the Courts of Common Pleas .. the Chyrographer doth Enter and Ingrose Fines acknowledged. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 351 There are indentures made, or engrossed, at the chirographer's office, and delivered to the cognizor and the cognizee. **1845** LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) II. xxxviii. 144 The wealthy sinecure of Chirographer of the Common Pleas.

2. 'He that exercises or professes the art or business of handwriting' (Johnson, 1755); a copying clerk.

1845 *Bachel. Albany* 216 The seedy and dilapidated appearance of the old chirographer.

Chirography (kəirǫ·grăfi). Also 7 **cheir-**. [f. same Gr. elements as CHIROGRAPH, on analogy of *geography* and the like.] Handwriting; (own) handwriting, autograph (*obs.*); style or character of writing.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 169 It was .. assured him that it must be the cheirography of the Lord Lowden, whereupon he was committed to the Tower. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. ii. vi. 381 Beautifully executed as to their chirography. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 3 The extraordinary conflict of testimony among experts in chirography.

[**Chirography,** erroneously in Cockeram, etc., for CHOROGRAPHY.]

Chirologist (kəirǫ·lŏdʒist). Also **cheir-**. [f. CHIROLOGY taken in sense 'science of the hand' + -IST.] One who makes the hand a subject of study.

1834–47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 528 'Nature', says a Cheirologist, 'was a careful workman'. **1872** M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* I. ix. 197 Cheirologists know that it takes many generations to confer patrician form upon the fingers.

Chirology (kəirǫ·lŏdʒi). Also **cheir-**. [a. F. *chirologie*, f. Gr. χειρο- hand + -λογία discourse.]

† **1.** The art of speaking by signs made with the hands or fingers. *Obs.*

[**1644** BULWER (*title*), Chirologia, or the natvrall Langvage of the Hand.] **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chirology*, a talking or speaking with the hand, or by signs made with the hand. **1680** DALGARNO *Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor* Introd. (T.), Cheirology is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix, Such a fine Gesticulator, and in the Practice of Chirology an Artist so compleat..that with his very Fingers he doth speak.

2. The study of the hand: see CHIROLOGIST.

Hence **Chirolo·gical** *a.*, **Chirolo·gically** *adv.*

1834–47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 528 Cheirologically speaking.

† **Chiro·machy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. χειρομαχία, f. χειρομάχος that fights with the hands.] A hand-to-hand fight.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 544 Dreadful Chiromachies.. scufflings and fightings with hands and arms of flesh.

Chiromancer (kəi·ərǫmænsəɹ). Also 6–7 **chyr-**, 9 **cheir-**. [f. next + -ER [1].] One who practises or professes chiromancy.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks. (1587) 5 Why is Pasiphilo a chyromancer. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 39 This place the chirosophers or chiromancers abuse, to proove their palmistry. **1872** M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. xvi. 246 A cheiromancer would have said the same of .. his hands.

Chiromancy (kəi·ərǫmænsi). Also 6–7 **chiromancie**, 7 **-manty, -tie, chyromancy, -cie**, 7–9 **cheiro-**. [a. (prob. through F. *chiromancie*) L. *chīromantīa, -cīa*, a. late Gr. χειρομαντεία, f. χειρο- hand + μαντεία divination: see -MANCY.]

Divination by the hand; the art of telling the characters and fortunes of persons by inspection of their hands; palmistry.

a **1528** SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 140 Som pseudo-propheta with chiromancy. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii. (1616) 616 The Thumbe, in chiromantie, we giue Venvs. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 342 Physiognomy, Chiromancy, and other fantastic arts of prediction. **1883** FRITH & ALLEN (*title*) Chiromancy or the Science of Palmistry.

Chiromant (kəi·ərǫmænt). [ad. Gr. χειρόμαντις chiromancer.] = CHIROMANCER.

1876 *Overmatched* II. v. 66 The cheiromant of old was an artist, as the augur and astrologer were. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 5/1 He had better betake himself to a regular Chiromant and make himself miserable.

Chiromantic (kəi·ərǫmæ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. *Astromantic.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to chiromancy.

1627 DRAYTON *Elegy Sir H. Raynsford*, Some idle Chiromantick booke, Shewing the line of life, and Venus mount. **1867** VAMBERY *Sk. Centr. Asia* 11 The chiromantic feats.

† **B.** *sb.* A chiromancer. *Obs.*

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 161 Your Chiromantiks would writhe and wrest it to their purpose. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 437/2 Chiromanticks .. take upon them to tell Fortunes by the Lines of the hand.

† **Chiroma·ntical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Pertaining to chiromancy.

1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 73 This art of Chiromanticall Phisiognomie. **1701** W. SALMON (*title*) Polygraphice, or Arts of Drawing, Chiromantical Signatures, etc., etc. **1834–47** SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 527 The text appears more chiromantical in the vulgate.

So † **Chiroma·ntine,** † **Chiroma·ntist** = CHIROMANCER.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 354 These Physiognomers & Chiromantines .. as friuolous and foolish as they be, yet now adaies are in credite. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 240* The fatidicall chiromantist will divine all things sinisterly of me.

Chironomy (kəirǫ·nŏmi). Also 6 **chyronomie**, 9 **cheironomy.** [ad. L. *chīronomia*, a. Gr. χειρονομία management of the hands, gesticulation, f. χειρονόμος one who practises pantomimic gestures, f. χειρο- hand + -νομος managing, etc. In F. *chironomie*.] The art or science of gesticulation, or of moving the hands according to rule in oratory, pantomime, etc.

[**1644** BULWER (*title*) Chirologia..wherevnto is added Chironomia or the Art of Manual Rhetorick.] **1670** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. (1698) 26 He must have .. a chironomy or decent acting with his hands. **1847** GROTE *Greece* IV. II. xxix. 114 Cheironomy, or the decorous and expressive movement of the hands.

¶ Used by an etymological conceit for 'hand law' with allusion to *chirograph.*

1569 J. SA[NFORD] tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 121 b, A solemne Chyronomie, or hand law and prescript woordes.

So † **Chiro·nomer,** one who practises or professes chironomy; **Chirono·mic** *a.*, and (badly) † **Chironoma·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to chironomy; **Chironomon, -ont** [L. *chīronomōn*, Gr. χειρονομῶν, *-οῦντα*] = *Chironomer.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 13 Give me, quoth he, Royall Sir, this Chironomer. **1649** — *Pathomyot.* I. § 6. 36 To see in a Chironomer .. the Muscles of his Hand should bee directed so swiftly to the Nerves of his instrument. *a* **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 159 A Chironomatick Italianising of his Demand, with various Jectigation of his Fingers. **1746** MELMOTH tr. *Pliny's Lett.* IX. Let. 34 *note* (R.), Chironomic art, so much studied by the antients. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxi. 155 Assisting his meditations by certain mysterious chironomic signs. **1644** BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 12 The first man that usurped the name of Chironomon or Pantomime among the Romans was Pylades. *Ibid.* Lipsius confounds these structores or carvers, with the Chironomonts.

Chiropod: see CHEIROPOD.

Chiropodist (kəirǫ·pŏdist). [A factitious designation, apparently assumed in 1785: see first quots. Whether the inventor put together Gr. χείρ, χειρο- hand, and ποῦς, ποδ- foot, to indicate that hands *and* feet were the objects of his attention, or whether he had in view the ready-made Gr. χειροπόδ-ης (or χειρόπους, χειρόποδ-) 'having chapped feet', does not appear. The latter would better justify his formation, the former better suit his meaning.

Gr. χειρόποδ- is founded on χειρ-άς a chap, properly of the hands (χείρ) but also of the feet (χειράδες ποδῶν).]

'One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; now usually restricted to one who treats corns and bunions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1785 D. LOW (*title*) *Chiropodologia*, a Scientific Enquiry into the Causes of Corns, Warts, Onions [etc.] .. with a detail of the most successful Methods of..removing all deformities of the Nails; and of preserving or restoring to the Feet and Hands their natural soundness and Beauty. *Ibid.* 83 A skilful Chiropodist. **1785** *Europ. Mag.* VII. 429 Classic lore..has now reached Davies Street..the residence of our Lucretian *Chiropodist* (anglicè corn-cutter). But whilst we point out the absurdity and needless affectation of learning, the coining of new-fangled derivatives on every occasion, we should be sorry, etc. **1788** V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. ii. 24 It would not be surprising to see a barber style himself .. Chiropodist. **1818** *Art Preserv. Feet* 45 Self dubbed chiropodists or corn-doctors. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxi. **1861** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* I. 168 Even the cunning chiropodist who did so much for Louis Napoleon.

So **Chiropo·dical** *a.*, pertaining to chiropody; **Chiro·podism, Chiro·podistry** = *Chiropody*; **Chiropodo·logy,** 'a treatise on corns, warts, bunions, and their causes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chiro·pody,** the art of treating corns, warts, defective nails, etc., on feet or hands, *esp.* corn-cutting.

1871 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. xvii. 170 Taking off my shoe, I found that a small chiropodical operation was necessary. **1887** FRITH *Autobiog.* II. 230 The study and practice of chiropodism. **1886** *Belgravia* LX. 164 When she had finished her chiropodistry. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 2/1 The conversation .. happened to turn upon chiropody.

Chiroptera: see CHEIROPTERA.

† **Chiro·sopher.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. χειρόσοφ-ος 'skilled with the hands, *esp.* gesticulating well' (f. χειρο- hand + σοφός skilled, wise) + -ER [1].]

1. A person learned in the subject of the hand.
1648 (*title*) Philocophus, or the Deafe and Dumbe Man's Friend..By J. B[ulwer], sirnamed the Chirosopher.
2. = CHIROMANCER.
1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 39 This place the chirosophers or chiromancers abuse, to proove their palmistry.

Chiro·sophist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]
†1. One who practises sleight of hand. *Obs.*
1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 239* Stageplayers and juglers, which..we call chirosophists, that is, slight-handed.
2. = CHIROMANCER.
1755 JOHNSON, *Chirographist.* This word is used .. improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosophist*, or *chiromancer*. (Hence in mod. Dicts.)

Chiro·sophy. Also **cheir-**. [f. as prec., after *philosophy*, etc.]
†1. The science of the hand.
1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* 126, I could furnish a Prevaricator in Chirosophie, with some notions.
2. = CHIROGNOMY or CHIROMANCY (or both).
1885 HERON-ALLEN (*title*) A Manual of Cheirosophy.

†**Chiro·tonize,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. χειροτονία election by show of hands, appointment (f. χειροτονεῖν to stretch out the hand, to elect by show of hands, or voting) + -IZE.] To elect by vote, to vote.
1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. vii. (1700) 259 If they unchirotoniz'd or unvoted God of the Kingdom, then they had chirotoniz'd or voted him to the Kingdom.

So †**Chiroto·nia, Chiro·tony,** election or appointment to office by vote. (Sometimes confused with 'ordination by imposition of hands'.)
[1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xii. (1700) 308 The People gave the Result of the Commonwealth by their Chirotonia, that is, by holding up their hands.] 1878 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* III. 262 It was the cheirotony of the Acts that expanded into lay assent in the subsequent history of the Church.

Chirp (tʃɜːp), *v.* Also 5 **chyrpe**, 6 **churpe, shirp**, 6–7 **chirpe**, 7 **cherp.** [A late word, evidently owing its origin to the working of mimetic modification upon the earlier synonyms CHIRK and CHIRT. The labial *p* with which *chirp* ends, being more suggestive of the movements of a bird's bill (cf. *cheep, peep*, etc.), this has become the prevailing form, and the proper word for the action. (See also CHIRR.) Cf. mod.G. *zirpen*, a parallel imitative word.]
1. *intr.* To utter the short sharp thin sound proper to some small birds and certain insects.
1440 [see CHIRPING *vbl. sb.*] 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 72 The yonge larkes..peping and chirping about their mother. 1570 LEVINS *Manip. Voc.*, To churpe, *pipilare*. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 733 In our praiers we must not chirpe like birdes, but sing like men. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 26 If the Sparrowes doe sing and chirpe beyond measure. 1629 SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* 219 The swarmes of Locusts afresh chirping amongst vs. 1773 BARRINGTON *Singing of Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 249 To chirp, is the first sound which a young bird utters..and is different in all nestlings. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. ii, Crickets ..chirped the live-long night. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 146 A few sparrows chirping..in the eaves.
b. *trans.* To utter by chirping.
1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 61 The vncleane Sparrowes, cherping the voice of Lust on the house-tops. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I. The linnet .. Chirps her vernal song of love. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvi, Or chirps the grasshopper one good-night carol more. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. Snow-birds .. chirping sweet music.
2. *intr.* To make a sound imitative of, or similar to, the chirp of a bird; esp. to make a sound of suction with compressed lips by way of encouragement or greeting (now usually CHIRRUP).
1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 90 Rubbe hir feete with warme fleshe, chirping and whistling to hir. 1618 LATHAM *and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 25 Vsing your voice in whistling or chirping vnto her. 1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 89 The high-perch'd treble chirps at this. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxx, The tea-kettle had been .. chirping as never kettle chirped before.
b. *trans.* To greet or incite by chirping; *esp.* with adverbial extension. c. *To chirp up* (*U.S.*): to cheer up.
1832 L. HUNT *Poems, Redi's Bacchus in T.* 205 Chirp it and challenge it [wine], swallow it down. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xii. 161 The Shaker chirped his reeking horses into a livelier pace. 1888 J. GREENWOOD *Odd People in Odd Places* 87, I chirped her up for a time, but she did not last much longer.
3. *intr.* To speak in a manner compared in some respect to the chirping of birds.
a. To utter words feebly and faintly, to 'cheep'. b. To talk in sprightly and lively tones, to give utterance to cheerful feelings. Also *to chirp it.*
1604 BROUGHTON *Corruption in Relig.* 68 [They] graunt them more .. then of themselues they durst euer chirp to speak for. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Upon Mrs. E. Wheeler*, He chirpt for joy, to see himself disceav'd. 1664 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 38 As when you may remember wee chirpt it sometimes in Duke Street. 1823 LAMB *Elia* I. i. (1865) 5 How would he chirp, and expand, over a muffin. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. I. ii. 40 They're chirming and chirping like as many sparrows.

Chirp (tʃɜːp), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The short sharp shrill sound made by some small birds and certain insects; a sound made with the lips resembling this; a chirrup.
1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. v, The grey Lizard's chirp. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 7 Away went Mrs. P. .. bidding her dear dear friend good night, with a kiss and a chirp. 1845 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth*, Hark! how the Cricket joins the music with its Chirp, Chirp, Chirp. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* cxix. 5, I hear a chirp of birds. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. § 399 Even the chirp of the stormy-petrel ceases to he heard here.

Chirpation, humorous for *chirping*: see -ATION.
1638 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* I. iii. 32 Cawation, chirp-ation, hoot-ation, whistle-ation, crow-ation.

Chirper (tʃɜːrpəɹ). [f. CHIRP *v.* + -ER [1].]
1. One who or that which chirps; a little bird.
1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 49 Away to the landes ende they trigge all the skie-bred chirpers of them. 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* Civb, To gather killing Stones For harmless chirpers. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. 44 The one [species of willow-wren] has a joyous, easy, laughing note, the other a harsh loud chirp .. The songster is one fifth heavier than the chirper. 1798 LAMB *Lett. to Southey* 18 Oct., The owl and little chirpers. 1806 E. RUSHTON *Poems* 104.
2. A 'chirping' cup or glass (see CHIRPING *ppl. a.* 3).
1862 G. MEREDITH *Mod. Love, Juggling Jerry* xi, Hand up the chirper! ripe ale winks in it.

Chirpiness (tʃɜːrpinės). *colloq.* [f. CHIRPY + -NESS.] State or quality of being chirpy.
1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 248 He saluted us with a cricket-like chirpiness of manner. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 180 The chirpiness of the sparrow.

Chirping (tʃɜːrpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHIRP *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CHIRP.
1. *lit.* Of birds and certain insects. (Formerly used more widely.)
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 C[h]yrpynge or claterynge of byrdys. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 38 Against the chirping of the frogs, which perhaps seem to disquiet the Gardner in the sommer nights. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 42 The chirping of a Wren. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 252 Its song is only a disagreeable kind of chirping. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 392 The chirping of several *Orthoptera* seems to have a similar origin..the edges of their hard pergamentaceous wings being..scraped against each other.
2. *transf.* The making of a sound like this.
1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Buffa*, the dispisyng blaste of the mouthe that we call shirping. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 297 A kind of whistling or chirping with the lips. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 11 The cheerful chirpings of the lyre.

Chi·rping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]
1. That chirps.
1611 COTGR., *Gazouillard*, singing, chirping, or warbling, as a bird. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 148 Chirping Sparrows. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 182 Now chirping crickets raise their tinkling voice. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 26 Each time the horse put its foot on the fine siliceous sand, a gentle chirping noise was produced.
2. Merry, hilarious, lively. (Cf. CHIRPY.)
1616 B. JONSON *Masque Christmas*, [He] has been in his days a chirping boy, and a kill-pot. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chirping-merry*, very pleasant over a Glass of good Liquor. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, Drink..made him chirping and merry. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli, A chirping, healthy..fellow.
Hence **Chirpingly** *adv.*
1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 15 To be chirpingly drunk, and sing away sorrow.
3. Producing merriment, cheering.
[The original notion here is not quite clear: perhaps the word was properly a vbl. sb. used *attrib.*, 'chirping-cup' being = cup (productive) of chirping. In later use the phrase is merely traditional, without analysis.]
c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 5 July § 5 (1650) 162 The Fannian Law ..allows a chirping cup to satiat, not to surfet. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 412 To take a chirping cup: *Bibere ad hilaritatem.* 1710 W. KING *Love* x. 1480 Bacchus with his chirping cup. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 358 Sir Balaam .. takes his chirping pint and cracks his jokes. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 224 Sir Dudley North loved a chirping glass in an evening. 1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 224 That stimulation, which succeeds to a seasoned dinner and a chirping pint.

Chirpling. Little chirper; young bird, 'chick'.
1888 *Chicago Advance* 26 Apr. 257 For the joy that our chirplings will give us!

Chirpy (tʃɜːrpi), *a. colloq.* [f. CHIRP + -Y [1].] Given to chirping; cheerful, lively, merry, hilarious. (Cf. CHIRP *v.* 3.)
1837 J. BATES in Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 332 It makes me chirpy to think of Roseland. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 19 The soup and a glass of wine set Jack up; and he becomes quite chirpy. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xx. 146 Her ladyship put quite a chirpy face upon it.

Chirr (tʃəɪ, tʃəɪr, *dial.* and *Sc.* tʃɪr), *v.* [A modern formation naturally expressing a prolonged and somewhat sharply trilled sound: cf. *whirr, birr, burr, purr*; with *chirring* cf. the more ponderous *jarring*. As a recent onomatopœia, *chirr* was evidently largely suggested by the already existing *chirm, chirk, chirt, chirp, chirrup*, of which it retains the common phonetic element and the common kernel of meaning.
Along with the subsequently formed *chirl*, and the many derivatives of *chirp*, etc., these form a well-marked recent group or 'family' of words, which mutually illustrate and help each other's meaning. Thus *chirr* expresses continued and uniform trilled sound; in *chirk, chirt, chirp* this sound is abruptly stopped by oral action; in *chirrup*, a modulation is introduced before the stoppage; *chirl*, esp. in its northern form *chirr'l*, suggests the passing of the *chirr* into a warbling modulation; while *chirm* with its suggestions of verbal sbs. in *-m* of divers origin, e. g. *scream, bloom, blossom, rhythm, spasm*, assumes the appearance of a derivative of *chir-*. If these words, instead of being nearly all recent, were of prehistoric formation, or of Aryan standing, *chir-* would certainly be assumed as the 'root', and the other words as out-growths from it.]
intr. To make the trilled sound characteristic of grasshoppers, etc. (Often nearly equivalent to CHIRP, but properly expressing a more continuous and monotonous sound.) Hence **Chirring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1639 GLAPTHORNE *Argalus & P.* II. i, As Swans .. who do bill, With tardy modesty, and chirring plead Their constant resolutions. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (Grosart) II. 24 The chirring Grasshopper. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 202 The chirring of the grasshopper. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 103 Drowning the snoring of the toads and chir-chir-chirring and wheetle-wheetling of the numberless noisy insects. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 461 Rustles the lizard, and the cushats chirre. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XCV. 2 Not a cricket chirr'd. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 133 Throwing up his head, utters the chirring notes *ad libitum*. 1886 *N. & Q.* 20 Feb. 141/2 Claudian had high authority for the thin stridulous chirring which he assigns to his ghosts.

Chirr, *sb.* Also 7 **chyrr.** [f. prec. vb.] The sound described under CHIRR *v.*
c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlviii, Sweet Philomene, with cheiping chyrris and charris. 1883 SPALDING in Romanes *Mental Evol. Anim.* xi. 175 When a week old my turkey came on a bee right in its path..It gave the danger chirr.

Chirrie, obs. form of CHERRY.

Chirrup (tʃi·rŭp), *v.* Forms: 6 **cherip**, 7 **cherrip, cherrup**, 7–9 **cherup**, 7– **chirrup.** [Evidently formed from *chirp*, by trilling the *r*, and developing an additional syllable, to indicate a corresponding variation of sound. But it was thus brought into phonetic association with *cheer, cheerful, cheer up*, which have acted powerfully upon its sense-development, so that *chirrup* now conveys a more sprightly or cheery notion than *chirp*.]
1. *intr.* Of birds, etc.: To chirp, *esp.* with a more sustained and lively effect, approaching to twittering or warbling.
1579 [see CHIRRUPING *vbl. sb.*]. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of this Isle* 358 Birds cherup in the woods, And mingle notes. 1649 — *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 125 Finches are taught to Cherrip with the Quill. *Ibid., Rich. II*, 314 If the Great Ones Sing The smaller Cherrup. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit*, The cricket chirrups in the hearth. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 461 Cherups the contumacious grass-hopper. 1864 TENNYSON *The Grandmother* X, Whit, whit, whit, in the bush beside me chirrupt the nightingale.
b. *trans.* with cognate object.
1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 70 The poore wren Cherups what the Larke doth Sing. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ix. 189 [The ant] chirrups a few clear and distinct notes.
2. *intr.* Of persons: To make a sharp thin sound (by suction) with the lips compressed by way of encouragement or greeting (to a horse, an infant, etc.).
a 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. Lond.* II. (1730) 241 If I do but chirrup to her, she'll hop after me like a tame sparrow. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* vi. 93 Dr. Gilbert chirruped to the little black pony. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan* 100 Start him on the road: but chirrup, none the less.
b. *trans.* To greet or incite by chirruping.
1784 COWPER *Task* III. 9 He cherups brisk his ear-erecting steed. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.*, Trotted, chirrupped in babyhood on their knees.
c. *slang.* To cheer or applaud (public performers) for a consideration. Hence **Chirruper** = F. *claqueur.*
1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 4/2 A 'chirruper'..excused himself at the Lambeth police-court yesterday by alleging that 'he thought there was no harm in it'. *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 14/1 Chirruping, As to the etymology of the word .. the French *argot* for blackmail is *chantage*. Such paltry operations as those reported from the Lambeth music-hall do not merit the description of singing—they are simply twittering or 'chirrupping'. 1888 J. PAYN in *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Mar. 268 The..singers in music-halls cannot..do without him (the 'chirruper').
3. *intr.* To speak or sing in sprightly tones.
1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, How she did chirrup at Mrs. Piano's Concert! 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Domest. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 42 All..gabble and chirrup to him.

Chirrup (tʃi·rŭp), *sb.* Also **cherup.** [f. prec.]
1. A lively modulated chirp (of a bird or insect).
1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* vii, The sparrow's chirrup on the roof. 1845 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* (1887) 8 And here..the Cricket did chime in with a Chirrup, Chirrup, Chirrup..by way of chorus. 1862 TRENCH *Poems, Monk & Bird* XXX, The merry chirrup of the grass-hopper.
2. A similar sound made by man, expressing incitement, liveliness, etc.
1788 COWPER *Dog & Water-lily* vii, With a cherup clear and strong, Dispersing all his dream. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xiv, He heard .. the chirrup of the baby at his knee. 1872 HOLLAND *Marble Proph.* 29 Smothered his chirrup of delight.

Chirruping (tʃi·rŭpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHIRRUP *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb CHIRRUP.
1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June, Thy rymes..Whose Echo .. taught the byrdes..Frame to thy songe their cheerefull cheriping. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 351 Except

in the very coldest weather, they [crickets] never cease their chirruping. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 660 The first attempts to speak are mere chirrupings.

Chirruping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] **1.** That chirrups.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii, Robin-redbreast['s] chirruping song was heard. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xiii, A wholesome, whole-hearted, chirruping little woman. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 63 The small chirruping voice .. came from a little sunny-haired girl between three and four.

2. in *chirruping cup, glass,* etc. = CHIRPING *cup, glass,* etc. [perh. this is *vbl. sb.*]

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 35 This Saturnine People may sometimes drink a Cherripping Glass or two, without any danger to their Health. 1687 T. BROWN *Lib. Consc.* in *Dk. Buckingham's Wks.* (1705) II. 119 He wou'd take a Cherriping Cup off in a Corner. 1694 KING *Animadv. Acc. Denmark* Wks. 1776 I. 84 A chirruping dose of brandy.

Chirrupy (tʃi·rŭpi), *a. colloq.* [f. CHIRRUP *v.* or *sb.* + -Y 1.] Given to chirrup; lively, cheery; cheerfully chatty.

1874 BURNAND *My time* i. 8 A chirrupy stereotyped smile. 1884 *Christ. World* 25 Dec. 995/1 A chirrupy, garrulous old age.

Chirsly, var. of CHERISHLY, *Obs.*

Chirt (tʃɔ̄ɪt), *v. Obs.* or *Sc.* [In branch I, a parallel form to CHIRK, CHIRP: see CHIRR. In branch II, used to express an action accompanied by such a sound, and then transferred.]

I. *Obs.* Of sound.

†**1.** *intr.* To chirp. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Summoner's T.* 96 [He] kiste hire sweete and chirteth [4 MSS. chirketh] as a sparwe With his lyppes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. v. (Tollem. MS.) Excitep briddes and foulis to chirtynge [ed. 1495 chyrteryngе, 1535 cherterynge] and to loue [*ad garritum et amores*].

II. Of an action. *Sc.*

2. *intr.* To issue or spout out with a chirping sound, as liquid when squeezed; to spirt or squirt.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 72 The ȝoustir tharfra chir-tand and blak blud. *Ibid.* VIII. iv. 169 He him in armys claspit, And so strenȝeit his throtl, furth chirt his ene.

3. *trans.* 'To squeeze (liquid) through the teeth' (Ruddiman); 'to squeeze, to press out' (Jam.).

1805 G. M'INDOE *Million Potatoes* 149 John chirted out his hairy purse. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 335 All meaning is chirted out of these words. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 259 The love o' truth chirts it out o' me.

4. *intr.* To press *in.*

1790–1813 A. WILSON *Ep. E. Picken* Poet. Wks. 107 While lads and laughin' lasses free Chirt in to hear thy sang.

Chirt (tʃɔ̄ɪt), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

†**1.** A sound resembling a chirp; used by A. Hume to describe the sound of (tʃ). *Obs.*

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tong.* (1865) 13 With c we spil the aspiration, turning it into an Italian chirt; as, charitie, cherrie.

2. A squeeze (which ejects liquid).

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 171 Giving his trowsers a hitch, and his quid a cruel chirt.

Chirt, obs. form of CHERT.

†**Chirurge.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **syrurge.** [ad. L. *chīrūrgus* (med.L. *cirurgus*) surgeon, a. Gr. χειρουργός: see next.] = CHIRURGEON.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 513 Ane chirurge, the quhilk wes of maist fame. 1572 *Lady Scotl.* in *Sc. Poems 16th Cent.* II. 243 Lyke a gude medciner or gude syrurge.

Chirurgeon (kəirū·rdʒən, tʃi-). *arch.* Forms: *a.* 3 **cirurgian,** 4 **sir-,** 5 **cerurgien,** 6 **ci-, cyrurgyen, syrurgyan.** *β.* 6 **(chirurgean(e, chierurgion),** 6–7 **chi-, chyrurgian, chy-,** 6–8 **chirurgion,** (7 **shirurgion**), 6–8 **chy-,** 7–9 **chirurgeon.** [In ME., a. OF. *cirurgien* (= Sp. *cirurgiano,* Pg. *cirurgião*) :—Romanic type **cirurgi-an-o* f. *cirurgia*: see CHIRURGY. In later OF. *serurgien,* contracted *surgien,* whence Eng. *sirurgien, surgien,* now corruptly *surgeon.* The Renascence brought back to Fr. and Eng. (partly also to It.) the spelling *chir-,* but never to French the pronunciation with k, which has now established itself in Eng., largely because the word being no longer in popular use, the traditional pronunciation has yielded to a new one, founded immediately upon the Gr. The original ending which would normally give mod. *chirurgian,* was variously perverted in 16th c., and finally settled down in its present form: cf. SURGEON. The result of these successive re-formations and perversions is that the modern kəirū·rdʒən is, strictly, a different word from ME. siru·rdʒiĕn, though it would be difficult to draw a chronological line between the two.]

One whose profession it is to cure bodily diseases and injuries by manual operation; a SURGEON.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. 566 Maister Philip Porpeis, þat was a quointe man, & hor cirurgian. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 45 (Harl. MS.) A sirurgien..up ros, and to Melibeus sayde, etc. [*Of 6-text, 2 MSS. have* sirurgien; 2 surgien; 1 surgeen; 1 surgeane.] 14.. JOHN ARDERNE in *Rel. Ant.* I. 191 To aske counsell at all the lechez and cerurgienz that he myghte fynd. 1530 PALSG. 455, I bynde with a clothe as a cirurgyen dothe his pacyentes sore. 1541 R. COPLAND (*title*) *Guydon's Questyonary of Cyrurgyens, etc.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 129 Gif ane cirurgyen vald drau part of there blude.

β. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 64 Wes no chirurgeane of his craft so slie. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 3 b, Chierurgions ought to be wyse, gentyll, sober. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. i. (1660) 379 Bearing of the Worshipfull Company of Barber Chirurgions. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. VII. vi. 570 The Arts of the Apothecarie and Chirurgian. 1661 P. HENRY *Diary* 24 Aug., Sister Mary went to Chester to a Shirurgion. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 79 The Physicians to..use the assistance only of such Chyrurgeons as are prescribed in the Warrant. 1695 *New Light Chirurg. Put out* Introd. 10 Mr. Harris, Chirurgion to the Regiment. 1708 *Royal Proclm.* 20 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 Midshipmen .. Quarter-Masters Mates, Chirurgeons Mates. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5298/3 Alexander Inglis, Esq., to be Chyrurgeon-General of his Majesty's Forces. 1760 JOHNSON *Lett.* 18 Oct. in *Boswell,* I am glad that the chirurgeon at Coventry gives him so much hope. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xciv, If there might be chirurgeons who could solder The wounds they richly merited.

b. *fig.*

15.. *Sc. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 160 Thou art the chirur-gian sure That hailis all eirdly creature. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* Div. Poems (1717) 310 Thou great Chirurgion of a bleeding soul. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch.-Div.* Pref. I. § 1 Such excellent Chirurgeons, that they will heal Christs body by separating the members.

†**Chiru·rgeonly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Like a (properly trained) surgeon.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 140 *Gon.* You rub the sore, When you should bring the plaister. *Seb.* Very well. *Ant.* And most Chirurgeonly.

†**Chirurgerar.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. CHIRURGERY + -AR 3 = -ER 1.] A surgeon.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 11 Medicinaris and Chirurgeraris that begyles the seik and hurt men.

Chirurgery (kəirū·rdʒĕri). *arch.* Forms: *a.* 5 **syrurgery, cyrurgerye,** 6 **cyrurgery.** *β.* 6 **chirurgerie,** 7 **chyrurgery,** 6–9 **chirurgery.** [In ME. a. OF. *cirurgerie,* f. stem of *cirurg-ien, cirurg-ie* + *-erie,* -ERY. After the Renascence altered, with the cognate words, to *chir-*.]

That part of medical science and art which is concerned with the cure of diseases or bodily injuries by manual operation; = SURGERY.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (W. de Worde) VII. vi. (1495) 227 Holpe wyth crafte of Syrurgery. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 93/1 No maistre in phisike ne in Cyrurgerye. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* A ij, Cyrurgery is in two maners. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. 1 Suche medicinal instruments, as..are required in the arte of Chirurgerie. 1598 STOW *Surv.* viii. (1603) 76 There was founded a publike lecture in Chirurgerie. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 390 A Dropsy of the Breast is cur'd by Chirurgery. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, The gudewife .. showed some knowledge of chirurgery.

¶ *Etymological nonce-use.*

1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 48 It was mere chirurgery, that is hand-craft, handy-work.

Chirurgic (kəirū·rdʒik), *a. arch.* Also 7 **chyrurgick, chirurgick.** [ad. L. *chīrūrgic-us,* or its original, Gr. χειρουργικ-ός surgical, f. *chīrūrg-us,* χειρουργ-ός surgeon: see CHIRURGY.] Of or belonging to surgery, surgical.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 164 Medecine is of five kinds, Chyrurgick, by incision or cauterising, etc. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. IV. § 3. 58 The three parts of medicine, the Chirurgic, the Pharmaceutic, and the Diætetic. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. VIII. § 40. 346 Ambrose Paré..is deemed the founder of chirurgic science.

Chirurgical (kəirū·rdʒikăl), *a. arch.* Forms: *a.* 6 **cyrurgycall.** *β.* 7 **chyrurgical(l, cheir-,** 7–9 **chirurgical.** [In earliest form, a. F. *cirurgical,* or med.L. *cirurgicāl-is* (f. *c(h)irurgic-us* see prec., and -AL: cf. also 16th c. It. *cirurgico* surgeon); but in 16th c. altered with the other words of the group to *chir-*.]

Of or pertaining to surgery; skilled in, practising, or treating of, surgery; surgical.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.,* Operacyons Cyrurgycalles. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Ded. 2 A chyrurgical hand. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 8 By way of Apologie, to the Chirurgicall Reader. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 461 A set of chirurgical instruments. *Ibid.* xvii. The best chirurgical writers. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 111 The surgeon..was performing the chirurgical operations. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) 286 Chirurgical and medical knowledge.

¶ *nonce-use.* [with etymological reference.] Pertaining to manual operation or handicraft.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. ii. (1648) 9 The Cheirurgicall or Manuall [Mechanick] doth refer to the making of these instruments, and the exercising of such particular experiments.

†**Chiru·rgy.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **cyr-, syrurgye.** [In ME. *cirurgie, sirurgie,* a. OF. *cirurgie, sirurgie,* corresp. to It. *cirurgia, cirugia,* Sp. *cirugia,* Pg. *cirurgia* :—Romanic type *cirurgia,* repr. L. *chīrūrgia* (*cīr-*), a. Gr. χειρουργία abstr. sb. of office, f. χειρουργός surgeon. The latter was prop. an adj. (sc. ἰατρός professor of healing) 'operating with the hand' f. χειρο- hand- + -ἔργος -working. The word being fully naturalized in Lat., *ch* was treated as *c* (see CH- and CHIRO-), regularly giving *cir-* in Romanic and Eng., and in later OF. and Eng. *sir-, ser-.* But the Renascence brought back into Fr. and Eng. (partly also into It.) the Lat. spelling with *chir-*; in French, however, and formerly in Eng. pronounced with the 'soft' *ch.*] = Surgery, CHIRURGERY.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 38 Notable leches and gode maystres of Syrurgye. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref., As well the syckenesses the which doth parteyne to Chierurgy as to phisicke.

Chiruylle, obs. f. CHERVIL.

†**Chis, chise,** *a. Obs.* Also **chys(e.** [ME. *chīs,* OE. *cīs* fastidious, e.g. in eating. Of uncertain derivation: it is difficult to connect it with the root of *cēosan* to choose, although the meaning favours this.] Fastidious, dainty as to eating; particular or nice in choosing; to be chosen; choice; fond. (The sense in ME. in some cases very uncertain.)

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 406 *Fastidium* ciisnis [*Erf.* ciinis, *Corp.* fastidium [odium] cymnis]. *c* 1000 *Herb. Apul., Sax. Leechd.* I. 98 Gif hwa on þære untrumnysse sy þæt he sy cis. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 3294 Whan note brounith in haselrys The lady is of lemon chis. *c* 1320 *Maximon* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 123 Gent ich wes ant chys, Ant mon of muche prys. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 49 A king ryche, That was chyse of þe childe, & choicelich hym kept. *a* 1400 *Hymn to Virgin* vi. (Vernon MS.) in Warton *Hist. Poetry* II. 109 Heyl cher chosen that never nas chis. *c* 1425 *Cov. Myst.* 180 (Mätz.) Knyghtys wyse, Chosyn ful chyse, Aryse, aryse.

Chisel (tʃizĕl), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 **chisell, chesell,** 5 **chysel, chesel(e, cheselle, sceselle, scheselle,** 5–6 **chesyl(le,** 6 **chyssell, chesil(l, chesal,** 6–8 **chizel(l,** 7 **chissell, chessill, chizil, chizzell, (cheezil, chitzell),** 8 **chessel,** 7–9 **chissel, chizzel,** 4– **chisel.** [a. ONF. *chisel* (= central OF. *cisel,* in mod.F. *ciseau,* (= OPr. *cisel,* Cat. *cisell,* Sp. *ci-n-cel,* Pg. *ci-n-zel* chisel) :— late L. type *cīsell-um* dim. f. **cisum* = *cæsum,* f. *cædĕre* to cut: cf. L. *cīsorium* cutting tool; see SCISSORS. (It. *cesello* points to L. **cæsellum,* but It. has also derivatives of the **cis-um* type. See Gröber in *Archiv f. Lat. Lexicog. u. Gram.* I. 546.)]

1. A cutting tool of iron or steel with the cutting face transverse to the axis, and more or less abruptly bevelled on one or both sides; used for cutting wood, metal, or stone, and worked either by pressure, or by the blows of a mallet or hammer.

The ordinary carpenter's chisel has a wooden handle, and a plane face at right angles to the axis, bevelled on one side only; most of the stone-cutters' chisels are bevelled on both sides (or rarely on four sides); some chisels, as the gouge, have the plane of the face curved; others, used in turning, have the edge concave or convex.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xix. 24 Who ȝiueth to me, that my woordis be writen?..or with a chisell thei be grauen in flint? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 344 But there is also costlewe furrynge in hir gownes, so muche pownsonynge of chisel [*Harl.* chesellis, *Selden* cheseles] to maken holes, so muche daggynge of sheres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76/1 Chysell, instrument, *celtis.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 64/1 A Cheselle, *celtis, celium, scalprum.* *a* 1500 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 807 *Hic cunius,* a sceselle. *Hec seltis,* a scheselle. 1539 CRANMER *Bible* Pref., As mallettes..chesylles, axes, and hatchettes be the tooles of theyr occupacyon. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 21 The Chessill and Gowge of the carpenter. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 438 A Chesill, *celtis.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1247 The Lacedæmonians.. caused the said Epigram to be cut out with a chizzel. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. x. (1636) 312 The silver which hee had in the army was every where chipt with chizils. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 187 Fragments struck off from it with a Chizel and a Hammer. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 85. § 10 If our divines and physicians were taught the lathe and the chizzel. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (1871) 829 Such teeth are, in fact, chisels of most admirable construction. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 124 On almost every stone we found the marks of the mineralogist's hammer and chisel.

b. *esp.* as the sculptor's tool.

1631 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. iii. 78 What fine Chizzell Could euer yet cut breath? 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* X. 61 The most exquisite turns of the chissel in the hands of a master. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 705 Nor does the chissel occupy alone The pow'rs of sculpture, but the style as much. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 11 [The poetry] of Dante is picturesque indeed beyond any that ever was written. Its effect approaches to that produced by the pencil or the chisel. 1859 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 35 The Chisel, the architect's and sculptor's lithographic pen.

c. With various defining words prefixed, as *firmer chisel, mortise chisel, round chisel,* etc., **cold chisel,** a strong chisel entirely of iron or steel highly tempered, so as to cut cold iron (F. *ciseau à froid,* so called in contradistinction to the *ciseau à chaud,* or blacksmith's chisel for cutting hot iron, which, as it becomes itself hot in the process, is held by a withe or other temporary handle).

1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* 5 Some round cheezil or lathe perhaps it was. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* an. 1687 (R.) It was one man's work to be all day cutting out bars of iron into small pieces with a cold chisel. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 239 The Firmer Chisel is a thin broad chisel, with the sides parallel to a certain length, and then tapering, so as to become much narrower towards the shoulder. *Ibid.,* Paring chisel. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* § 1. 20 Some cold chissels, a screw driver..cutting chissels.

d. A surgical instrument of like make and use, for cutting bone. So **chisel-osteotome,** a chisel for dividing the bones in osteotomy.

1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* IV. II. iv. Fingers and Toes..may be removed either by fit Chizels or cutting-Mallets. 1871 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surgery* (ed. 2) V. 1076 Sets of bone-cutting forceps and chisels. 1883 — (ed. 3) III.

825 With Maunder's chisel-'osteotome' there is less chance of disturbing the soft parts.

†**2.** ? A paint-brush. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 571 *Celeps*, a chesell to peynte wyth. [Cf. *Cath. Angl.*, A Brusch for paynterys, *celeps*.]

3. U. S. colloq. phr. *Full chisel*: at full speed, 'full drive'.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 95 The long shanks of a bittern .. a drivin away like mad full chizel arter a frog. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* ix. 76 Then he'd turn and run up the narrow way, full chisel.

4. *attrib.* Resembling a chisel, chisel-shaped.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 58 The siluer scalit fyschis ..With fynnys schinand..And chesal [1874 chyssell] talis.

5. *Comb.*, as *chisel-edge*, *-mark*; *chisel-cut*, *-like*, *-pointed*, *-shaped* adjs.; **chisel-bone**, the one half of the lower jaw of the pike (fish); **chisel-draft**, a flat line, of the breadth of the chisel, cut on the edges of a stone which is to be dressed, to mark the level of the plane of the intended surface; **chisel-tooth**, a name given to the incisor teeth of rodent animals.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 214 Batrachomyomachia .. neatly described upon the *Chizel Bone of a large Pike's Jaw. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XXX. (ed. 3) 449 Able to read dates in *chisel-cut mouldings. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 261 (*note*) Driving a fair *chissel draft across the joints. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 83 When any unnecessary branches project inward, they cut them off with their *chisel-like teeth. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* (1878) 612 The very *chisel-marks of the men who built the castle. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 9 The Kentish turnwrest-plough with a *chisel-pointed share. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 8 [Incisors] with sharp *chisel-shaped edges. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 906/1 The long and large incisors of the Rodents have been termed..*Chisel-teeth.

Chisel, *sb.*[2], another form of CHESIL, gravel.

Chisel, chissel (tʃi·z'l, tʃi·s'l), *sb.*[3] Forms: 7 **chisel**(l, **cheasil, chizell, chesill,** 8 **chizzil,** 7, 9 **chissell, chizzel**(l. [The same word as CHESIL, CHISEL *sb.*[2] gravel, applied to bran from its coarse gritty character.]

Bran (called in some localities 'sharps'); sometimes also applied to the coarsest flour in which some of the bran is left, 'whole meal'.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 95 [They eat] Grass, Oats, Cheasil, Hay, and Bread. *Ibid.* 198 Mix goats bloud with chisel steept in broath. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 8 Common horse-bread..made of ordinarie Chissell, or branne. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 105. § 1 Chizell..which, hereaboutes, is called treate, in the South-country, branne. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 61 Chizzell, bran. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 470 Coarse bread made of chesill. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Chizzil, sb. bran (the common term). 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, Chizzel, bran, wheat skins from refining flour. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Chissells*, the coarsest kind of flour. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, When you get your corn grun, first comes the bran, then the chisel, then the fine flour.

Chisel (tʃi·zĕl), *v.*[1] [f. CHISEL *sb.*[1] which see for forms. Cf. F. *ciseler*. (Sense 3 is doubtfully connected.)]

1. *trans.* To cut, grave, pare, shape, etc. with a chisel. Often with *out*.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iii. 16 A grece there was ychesyled all of stone Out of the rocke. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 297 The Stones chesseled and made smooth. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iij, With this and a Hammer to strike with, we Chissel the Ore out of Loughs in Pipe Works. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 129 People were at work chiselling several statues.

b. *absol.* To work with a chisel.

1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 142 In these days no man will be content to chisel humbly.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxix. 135 These all modify, repair, and chissel forth the body. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 119 It is as if there were some fine art to chisel thought.

3. *colloq.* or *slang.* To cheat, defraud. *To chisel out of*: to cheat of.

[History obscure: written evidence wanting.]

1808 JAMIESON, *Chizzel*, to cheat, to act deceitfully. [Its use at Winchester Coll. in 1821 is vouched for by the Warden of New College (the Rev. Dr. Sewell), and in 1839 by Rev. C. B. Mount. Mr. H. H. Gibbs says, 'quite a current word in England in 1835'.] 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *To chisel*, to cheat, to swindle (comp. *To gouge*), a Western word .. 'have chiselled the people of California out of a million of dollars'. 1848 *Illust. Lond. News* 1 Apr. 220/3 We aint going to be chizzled out of it. 1856 SMYTH (U.S.) *Rom. Fam. Coins* 245 He muttered something about being 'chiselled' in the transaction. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 31, I never can stand quiet and see people trying to chisel me.

Chisel, chizzel, *v.*[2] *Sc.* [f. CHESSEL.] To press in a chessel or cheese-vat.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* July 379 (Jam.) Some ewe milk cheese ..pressed and chiselled wi' my ain hand.

Chiselled, -eled (tʃi·zĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. CHISEL *v.*[1] (or *sb.*[1]) + -ED.]

1. Cut, shaped or wrought with a chisel.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 336 An exquisitely chiselled gem. 1885 *Athenæum* 9 May 606/3 To lay the bones in a chiselled space in the centre.

2. *fig.* Having clear and sharp outlines, as if cut with a chisel.

1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 389 An incarnation of the poet's god In all his marble-chisell'd beauty. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 30 The broad and noble brow, and..the chiselled lip. 1830 TENNYSON *Character* v, With chisell'd features clear and sleek. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 5. 39.

b. *fig.* of thought or its expression.

a 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 331 That beautiful and chiselled style in which he habitually wrote. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. (1873) 11 A more distinct and more highly chiselled notion. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* II. xiii. 222 A chiselled emphasis.

3. Shaped or edged like a chisel.

a 1737 M. GREEN *Sparrow & Diam.* iii. in *Dodsley* I. 147 With chizzled bill a spark ill set He loosen'd from the rest. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX, A crowbar with chiseled edge.

Chiseller, -eler (tʃi·zĕlə1). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who cuts or shapes with a chisel.

1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 5/6 The chiseller's and mason's skill ..seen in some .. finely-carved marble chimney-pieces.

Chiselling, -eling (tʃi·zĕliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Cutting or working with a chisel. Also *concr.* Chiselled work.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xxxii. 224 His features are of the clearest Greek chiselling. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* ii. 20 His features..have..regularity in their chiseling. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* v. xlvii, Some bit of chiselling or engraving.

Chiselly (tʃi·z'li), *a.* and *adv. dial.* Also **chissely, chizzly.** [f. CHESIL, CHISEL *sb.*[2] gravel.] Gravelly, gritty; grittily.

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 208 A light mixed chissely land. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 55 Cheese made of cold Milk .. is apt to cut chiselly, or that breaks or flies before the Knife. 1830 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chizzly*, harsh and dry under the teeth. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.*, *Chizzly*, gritty, sharp: said of earth or sand.

Chi·selmanship. *nonce-wd.* (See first quot.)

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 28 That species of ornamental flourish, which, when it is done with a pen, is called penmanship, and when done with a chisel, should be called chiselmanship. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 86 (D.) This elaborate piece of chiselmanship.

Chisil(le, variant of CHESIL, gravel.

†**Chisly, chysly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CHIS *a.* + -LY.[2]] ? Choicely, fondly.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 543 Þat he chysly hade cherished he chastysed ful hardee.

Chissel(l, obs. form of CHISEL.

Chit (tʃit), *sb.*[1] [Often identified with CHIT *sb.*[3], but found more than two centuries earlier, and at a time when the latter (if it existed at all) existed as *chithe*. Seeing how this constantly renders *catulus*, we may compare it with *kitten*, *kitling*. Cf. also the Cheshire dial. *chit*, Sc. *cheet* 'puss', and *chitty*, *cheety* a cat. With sense 2 cf. *kid*, *cub*, *whelp* applied contemptuously to a child: as, however, sense 1 is obsolete, it is probable that people now often associate sense 2 with CHIT[3], as if='sprout', 'young slip'; cf. 'chit of a girl' with 'slip of a girl'.]

†**1.** The young of a beast; whelp, cub; kitten.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There hadde diches the yrchoun, and nurshede out litle chittes [1388 whelpis]. *c* 1450 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 624 *Murelegus*, *catus*, *catulus*, [glossed] catte, idem est, chytte. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 109 The lyon with his roryng awaketh his chittes. 1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Gatillo*, a chit, *Catulus*. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 129 That demure and seeming harmless Puss Herself, and mewing Chits regales with us.

2. Applied, more or less contemptuously, to a child, *esp.* a very young child (cf. *kid*); a brat.

c 1624 MIDDLETON *Game Chess* I. i, Priapus..Bacchus' and Venus' chit, is not more vicious. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 340 But this lickerish Chit, I see, defeats her plot. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr to Muse* 4 Scolding Wife and Starving Chits. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 474 While yet thou wast a grovelling, puling chit. 1864 H. JONES *Holiday Papers* 312 When I was a naughty little chit in a pinafore.

b. A person considered as no better than a child. 'Generally used of young persons in contempt'(J.); now, mostly of a girl or young woman.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxliv, Silly Chitts they knew not what Hee mean't. 1694 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 42 When a Nation submits To be govern'd by Chits. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, As for the chits about town, there is no bearing them about one. 1812 CRABBE *Flirtat.* Wks. 1834 V. 267 A girl, a chit, a child! 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, A little chit of a miller's daughter of eighteen. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 108 To be in love with a young chit of fourteen. 1879 MACQUOID *Berksh. Lady* 193 He either marries a kitchen-wench, or some chit twenty years his junior.

3. *attrib.* (Cf. CHITTY *a.*[2], CHITTYFACE.)

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x, He was so silly as to like her good-for-little chit face.

Chit, *sb.*[2] [CHICH, chick-pea, lentil, was in 16th c. corrupted to *chits*, which being taken as plural, yielded a singular *chit*. Sense 3 is entirely doubtful, and may belong to the prec. or following word.]

†**1.** = CHICH, chiches, or chick-peas. *Obs.*

a. pl. *chits.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 90 b, *Cicer*, and the pulse called in latin *ervum* (in englishe I suppose chittes). 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 90 a, Lenticula is a poultz called chittes, whiche..I translate peason. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 149/8 Chits, pulse, *lenticula*. 1578 COOPER *Thes.* s.v. *Acacia*, The seede whereof is lyke to chittes. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xv. (1639) 124 Minister Chits wel rosted.

b. sing.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 267 A few seedes in the figure of chit or Lentil.

†**2.** A freckle or wart. *Obs.* [cf. L. *lentigo* f. *lens*.]

1552 HULOET, Chyts in the face lyke vnto wartes, which is a kynde of pulse, *lenticula*. *a* 1677 JUNIUS *Etymol.*, Chit, *idem cum* Freckle, *Lentigo*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Chit*, a freckle..Seldom used.

3. *pl.* Small rice.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 477, 3,243 lbs. of 'broken' rice, 570 lbs. of 'chits' or 'small'. In the Carolina mills the product is divided into 'prime', 'middling' (broken), 'small' or 'chits', and 'flour' or 'douse'.

Chit (tʃit), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **chitte,** 5 **chytte,** 6 **chyt,** 6–8 **chitt.** [This and its verb of identical form appear about 1600: nothing is known of their history, but it is conjectured that the sb. may be a somehow changed descendant of ME. CHITHE, OE. *cíð* in same sense. But the shortening of the long vowel in such a position, and the change of *ð* to *t*, are in the present state of our knowledge inexplicable.] A shoot, sprout.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. iv, The stone or kernell of the Date .. hath a round specke .. whereat the root or chit beginneth first to put forth. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, The Barley..will..begin to shew the Chit or Sprit at the Root-end of the Corn. 1886 *W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Chit*, the first sprout of seeds or potatoes. 'I have set him to rub off the chits.'

†**Chit,** *sb.*[4] Obsolete name of a bird: the Tit, Titlark, or Meadow Pipit. [So called from its short and feeble note: cf. CHIT *v.*[2] and CHEET *v.*]

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 May-Chit, Spawe, Churre, Peeper .. Sea and Land Larkes. 1611 COTGR., *Alouette de pré*, the chit, or small meddow-larke. *c* 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 507 The..May chit is a little dark grey bird.

Chit (tʃit), *sb.*[5] *Anglo-Indian.* Short for CHITTY.

1785 in SETON-KARR I. 114 (Y.) [They] may know his terms by sending a chit. 1794 H. BOYD *Ind. Observer* 147 (Y.) The petty but constant and universal manufacture of chits which prevails here. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 109 The apparently time-wasting system .. which we shall denominate the Chit-system. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 294 The chit was found on Miss Crawford's dressing-table; a chit which nobody wrote, but which every body read. 1871 *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 296 In India the practice of writing chits, i.e. notes, on the smallest provocation has always been carried to excess. 1879 E. S. BRIDGES *Round World* 97 Everything [in Hong Kong] is done by what is called chits.

Chit, *sb.*[6] A small *frow* or cooper's cleaving-tool used in cleaving laths (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

†**Chit** (tʃit), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **chet.** [Goes with CHIT *sb.*[3], as its immed. source, or immediate derivative: cf. to *sprout*, *bud*, *seed*, etc.] *intr.* Of seed: To sprout, germinate.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 22 Dill seed will chit within foure daies, Lectuce in fiue. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 280 That steeped barly sprouting and chitting againe. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* i. § 4 To Sprout and Chet the Sooner. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Chitting*, Seed..is said to chit, when it shoots its small Roots first into the Earth. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* § 15 (1813) 239 Laying it [seed] in damp mould till it begins to chit. 1883 *Hants. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chit*, to bud, or germinate. 1886 *W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., The corn has not chitted a deal. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chit*, to sprout.

†**Chit,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Imitative of the sound: cf. CHEET *v.*, CHIT *sb.*[4], CHITTER *v.*] *intr.* To chirp.

a 1639 WARD *Serm.* 108 (D.) He soars like an eagle, not respecting the chitting of sparrows.

Chitch, obs. form of CHICH.

Chit-chat (tʃi·tˌtʃæt). [Formed by reduplication from CHAT *sb.*[1]; cf. *tittle-tattle*, *bibble-babble*, etc. The reduplication implies repetition or reciprocation, possibly with diminutive effect. Johnson says 'A word only used in ludicrous conversation'; it is now quite serious, though familiar.]

1. Light chat; light familiar conversation.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 52 'Tis the custom of foolish people ..in their chit chat to be always biting people's reputation behind their back. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 210 The dear Prattler .. began such a bewitching Chit-chat with Mrs. Jervis. 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. CXII. 306 The frivolous chit-chat of idle companies. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 179, I take up a book as a companion, with whom I can have an easy cheerful chit-chat. 1847 *Man in Moon* Jan. I. 3 Trifles that may..promote chit-chat and pleasant feelings, which we hold to be the great end of a dessert.

2. Matter of current gossip or common small talk; what people are talking about.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 ₱3 If Ralph had Learning added to the common Chit-Chat of the Town. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv. 124 Play-wrights, and opificers of chit-chat. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xi. 74 One was sure to hear all the chit-chat and gossip of the day. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiii, An additional scrap of local chit-chat.

b. *attrib.*

1714 *Spect.* No. 560 ₱4, I am a Member of a Female Society who call ourselves the Chit-Chat Club. 1819 *Month. Rev.* XC. 1 The careless chit-chat letters of eminent men.

Chit-chit-chat. *nonce-wd.* [Imitative of the sound meant: cf. CHIT *v.*[2] and prec.]

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* (1633) 501 Then flees the shame-less Bat Among the Birds, and with her Chit-chit-chat Shee seems to sing.

Chiter, -lin, obs. ff. CHITTER, CHITTERLING.

†Chithe. *Obs.* [OE. *cíð* young shoot, sprout, germ = OS. *kîd*, OHG. *kîdi* (MHG. *kîde*, Ger. dial. *keide*) :—OTeut. **kīpó-z* f. root *ki-* to split, sprout: see CHINE *sb.*[1], *v.*[1].]

1. A tiny shoot, sprout, or blade of grass or any plant; a glume or awn of chaff, a mote.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. vi, Ðu meaht gesion lytelne ciþ on ðines broður eagan. Ðæt is se smala ciið. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxii. 2 Swa dropan ofer gærsa ciþas. —*Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 100 Hwæt eac seo eorðe cyð mid hire ciðum. *a* **1100** in Wr.-Wülcker 416 *Gramina*, ciþas.

2. Applied to the filamentous organs in flowers, *esp.* to the style or stigma: see CHIVE[2], and CHIRE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xci. (Br. M. MS. addit. 27944) *De Lilio*, And þe flour [lilye] haþ wiþ inne, as it were, smal þrede þat conteyneþ þe seed. In þe myddil stondeþ chiþes of saffran [Pliny *stantibus in medio crocis*; MS. Bodl. chiþes; Harl. 814 chiris, Harl. 4789 schyres; ed. W. de Worde 1495 chiers: see also CHIRE, CHIVE[2]].

Chitin (kəi·tin). *Zool.* and *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [a. F. *chitine*, f. Gr. χιτών frock, tunic: see -IN. (The etymological formation would be *chitonin.*)] The organic substance which forms the elytra and integuments of insects and the carapaces of crustacea.

1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 881/2 The..substance that constitutes the hard portion of the dermo-skeleton is called chitine by Odier. **1874** SCHORLEMMER *Carbon Compds.* 467 Chitin, $C_9H_{15}NO_6$, is the principal constituent of the horny cover of beetles and crustaceans. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 53 The existence of cellulose as a constituent of chitin. *fig.* **1883** H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 331 Words are mere chitine.

attrib. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 113 A superficial homogenous chitin layer. **1877** W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. i. 7 Empty..chitine sacs.

Hence **Chi·tinize** *v. trans.*, to convert into chitin; **Chi·tiniza·tion,** conversion into chitin; **Chi·tino-calca·reous** *a.*, containing chitin and lime.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 254 Chitinised tendons. **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 22 Chitinised cuticles. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 133 [They] obtain considerable rigidity by chitinization. **1880** HUXLEY *Crayfish*, Its [the crayfish's] chitino-calcareous body-walls.

Chitinous (kəi·tinəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or consisting of, chitin.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. D. 539 A flexible chitinous investment. **1875** DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 324 The chitinous coats of insects.

Chitling (tʃi·tliŋ). Also **chitlin.** [See CHITTERLING.]

1. Another form of CHITTERLING: widely used in Eng. dialects, and in U. S.: cf. also CHIDLING.

1886 COLE *S. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chitlings.* **1887** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 2/4 A dish of smoking sausages was flanked by a dish of chitlins. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Chitlings*.. the small intestines of the pig—usually fried as a great delicacy amongst the poor. **1888** ADDY *Sheffield Gl.* s.v., To beg the chitlings of pigs. **1888** *Oxford & Berksh. Gl.*, Chidlings or chitlings.

2. *fig.* Rags, tatters, shreds. *U. S.*

a **1848** ROBB *Squatter Life* (Bartlett), They were tearing my character all to chitlins. **1855** HALIBURTON *Hum. Nat.* (1859) 188 (Bartlett), To tear my reputation to chitlins.

‖ **Chiton** (kəi·tɒn). [a. Gr. χιτών frock, tunic; coat of mail.]

‖ **1.** The ancient Greek tunic.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 337 The male chiton was a woollen shirt originally without sleeves. **1885** *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 741/2 His dress, a scarlet chiton bordered with gold.

2. A genus of Molluscs having a boat-shaped shell consisting of a series of eight separate plates in contact or overlapping each other.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 301 The anatomy of the chiton. **1835** KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 266 These with the multivalve Chitons, form the Gastropods. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 503 The Chitons have existed from the Silurian epoch..with very little modification.

Chitter (tʃi·təɪ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **chiter, cheter** 5 **chyter,** 6 **chydder,** 6–7 **chytter,** 6– **chitter.** [A parallel form to CHATTER, expressing a more attenuated action of the same kind: cf. *drop, drip, chop, chip, jabber, jibber*, etc. Cf. also CHIT *v.*[2]]

1. Of birds: To utter a short series of sharp thin sounds, to twitter. Formerly used also in the senses *chatter*, and *chirp*. *Obs.* or ? *dial.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 72 Of hir song, it was so lowd and yerne As eny swalwe chitering on a berne. —*Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 844 They mowe wel chiteren as þat doon Iayes. **1387** TREVISA Higden (Rolls) I. 239 in *Cath. Angl.* 64 *note*, With mouth than chetereth the stare. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 40 Chyteryng as chowȝes. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 315/1 The Swalowes chyteryd and Songe. **1530** PALSGR. 484/2, I chytter, as a yonge byrde dothe before she can synge her tune. **1600** F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 134 b, A Sparrow, chirping and chyttering to other Sparrowes. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 91 No music's heard the fields among; Save where the hedge-chats chittering play.

b. *trans.* (also with *out*).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 328 She .. chitereth out in her langage What falshede is in mariage. **1789** D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 120 (Jam.), They chitter their farewell.

2. To shiver with cold, to tremble. *dial.* and *Sc.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.*, Se, for God avowe, for cold as I chydder. *a* **1796** BURNS *Cauld blaws the wind*, The birds sit chittering in the thorn.

3. To 'chatter' as the teeth. Now *Sc.*

1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 424 The coldnesse of the snow shal make their teeth for to gnashe and chytter in theyr heades. **1728** RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* v, Your teeth they chitter, hair like bristles stan. *a* **1822** SIR A. BOSWELL *Skeldon Haughs*, Some teeth in angry fit may chitter.

Chitter (tʃi·təɪ), *sb.* [f. prec.]

1. Twitter.

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* xi. 147 The faint chitter of birds.

2. *dial.* [prob. agent-sb. f. CHIT *v.*[2]]

1887 *Dict. Kentish Dial., Chitter*, the wren.

3. *Comb.*, **chitter-pouch** *dial.* = CHATTERBAG.

1864 CAPERN *Devon Province., Chitter-Pooch*, a gabbler.

Chitter, chitteril, dial. var. of CHITTERLING.

Chi·tter-cha·tter. *rare.* A reduplicated extension of CHATTER: cf. CHIT-CHAT.

1712 LADY STRAFFORD in *Wentworth Papers* (1883) 283 You desired all the Chitter Chatter I heard.

Chittering (tʃi·təriŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also **chithering.** [f. CHITTER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CHITTER: twittering, shivering, chattering.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 19 The swalow Progne .. made her chiteryng. **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xix. 34 a, Of birdes .. Carus fyrste marked the chyttering. **1552** HULOET, Chytteryng, quiueryng or shakyng for cold. **1827** in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 903 The chithering of grasshoppers. **1870** J. MACGREGOR *Rob Roy on Jordan*, It was only the chittering of their bills. *Mod. Sc.* He could not speak for the chittering of his teeth.

2. *Comb.*, in **chittering-bite, -crust, -piece,** (*Sc.*), a bit of bread, etc., taken to prevent shivering or chattering of the teeth; cf. *shivering-bite.*

1808 JAMIESON, Boys .. call that bit of bread, which they preserve for eating after bathing, a chittering piece. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 529 The Greeks .. appear to have begun the day with a sort of 'chittering crust' (ἀκράτισμα).

Chittering (tʃi·təriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That chitters (in all the senses of the vb.).

1785 BURNS *Winter Night* iv, Whare wilt thou cow'r thy chittering wing. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 176 The chittering cricket. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. ii. 83 Wauken, at cauld-rife sax o'clock My chitterin' frame.

Chitterling (tʃi·təliŋ) (gen. in *pl.*). Forms: 3, 6 **cheterling,** 5 **chytyr-, chiterlynge,** 6 **chyter-, chetter-, chytterlyng, chiterling,** 7 **chiter-,** 7–9 **chitterlin,** 6– **chitterling.** [Found also in the dial. forms *chidling, chitling, chitter, chitteril*; the primary form and derivation are doubtful. The Germ. *kutteln* chawdrons, MHG. *kutel*, agrees in sense, but has only a remote relation phonetically, coming nearest to the form *chidling.*]

1. The smaller intestines of beasts, as of the pig, *esp.* as an article of food prepared by frying or boiling. Sometimes filled with mince-meat or force-meat, as a kind of sausage.

c **1280** R. DE GRAYSTANES in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. tres* (1839) 57 [Women quarrelling as they wash 'inwards' at the stream] Deinde solebamus crines evellere pungnis, cum cheterlingis et monifauldes mutuo nos cedere [=cædere]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chytyrlynge, *scrutellum, scrutum.* **1530** PALSGR. 205/1 Chyterlyng, *endoile.* **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 22 a, The inwarde of beastes, as trypes and chytterlynges. **1585** J. HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator*, A haggise: some call it a chitterling: some a hogs harslet. **1604** DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. vii. Wks. 1873 II. 40 How fare I?..as well as heart can wish, with Calves chaldrons and chitterlings. **1611** COTGR., *Andouille*, a linke, or chitterling; a big hogges gut stuffed with small guts [etc.], cut into small pieces, and seasoned with pepper and salt. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 120 His warped Ear hung o'er the Strings, Which was but Souce to Chitterlings. **1747–96** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v, Fill up your Chitterlings with the stuffing. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Chitterils*, the stomach of the pig, eaten as tripes. **1878** DICKINSON *Cumberl. Gloss., Chitters*, the small entrails of the goose or sheep.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Chitterlin or fat gut, *G. le gras boyeau.* **1619** MIDDLETON *Inner Temp. Masque* Wks. V. 139, I know him by his gauntness, his thin chitterlings; He would undo a tripe-wife. **1666** WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 413 Th' Indignities once offer'd to our King, Reduce ye [Dutch] from a Cheese, t'a Chitterling. **1687** SHADWELL *Juvenal* 305.

†2. A frill, ruff, or ornamental pleating; *esp.* the frill down the breast of a shirt. *Obs.*

[It has been suggested that this use is due to the likness of such a frill to the mesentery, called by Butchers the 'frill' or 'crow': cf. Ger. *gekröse* used in same way.]

[**1568** *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 310, I learn'd to make ruffs like calves chitterlings.] **1576** GASCOIGNE *Delic. Diet Droonkardes* (1786) 18 Of a French ruffe, [we make] an English Chytterling. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 120 Let..Chitterlings be worne for statute lace. **1807–8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1824) 323 Exuberant chitterlings..puffed out at the neck and bosom. **1849** SIR G. HEAD *Tour Many Days Rome* I. 70 Arranging his paper ruffles and chitterlin.

b. *attrib.*, like a chitterling, frilled in the manner of a chitterling. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* xi. (1804) 92 With a chitterlin shirt, and a buckle of stone. **1842** AKERMAN *Wiltshire Gloss.* s.v., Here comes old Warder wi' his chitterlin vrill.

3. [Treated as dim. of CHIT *sb.*[1]] A little chit.

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 163 She was but poor ten years old, A little snotty Chitterling. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. iii. 176 'I'll soon stop thy prate, chitterling!'

Chittish (tʃi·tiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. CHIT *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Somewhat of a chit.

1871 *Daily News* 29 Dec., The young chittish girl.

†Chittle, *v. Sc. Obs.* [cf. CHIT *v.*[2] and CHITTER.] To twitter, warble.

1810 CROMEK *Remains Nithsdale Song* 119 (Jam.), The lintie chittles sad in the high tower wa'.

Chitty (tʃi·ti), *sb. Anglo-Indian.* [a. Hindī *chiṭṭhī*, Mahrāṭī *chiṭṭī*:—Skr. *chitra* spot, mark, etc.] 'A letter or note; also, a certificate given to a servant, or the like; a pass' (Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* III. iv. 126, I sent my Gulleon Peon .. with his Master's Chitty, or Pass, to the Governor. **1786** *Tippoo's Let.* 284 (Y.) Every merchant from Muscat who brings you a chitty from Meer Kāzim. **1829** *Mem. of Col. Mountain* (ed. 2) 80 (Y.) He wanted a chithee or note, for this is the most note-writing country under heaven.

†Chitty, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. CHIT *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Freckled or warty.

1552 HULOET, Chytty, or full of chyttes or wartes, *lentiginosus.* *c* **1729** R. DRURY *Rural Milliners* II. xi, Shall they, such chitty Jades, so happy be.

Chitty, *a.*[2] [Apparently deduced from CHITTY-FACE, q.v., but afterwards associated with CHIT *sb.*[1]] Said of the face: **a.** Lean and pinched. **b.** Puny, childish, baby-like.

1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 229 A chittie, well complexion'd face; And yet it wants a beard. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 519 Every Lover admires his Mistress, though she..have a..lean, thin, chitty face. **1755** JOHNSON, *Chitty*, childish, like a baby.

†Chitty-face. *Obs.* Also 7 **chichie-, chits-, chit-face,** 7–8 **chittiface.** [Possibly originally F. *chicheface* thin face, pinched-face (see CHICHEVACHE), perverted by association with CHICH, with CHIT *sb.*[1] or [2], or with CHITTY.]

1. A term of reproach: thin-face, pinched-face; in later usage, baby-face.

1601 MUNDAY *Downf. R. Earl of Huntington* I iij You halfe-fac't groat, you thick [? thin] cheekt chittiface. **1602** J. COOKE *Good Wife* II. iii, That leane chittiface, that famine, that leane Enuy, that all bones. **1611** COTGR., *Chiche-face*, a chichiface, micher, sneake-bill. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor, Chittiface* proprie est facies parua et exigua. **1632** SHERWOOD, A chittie-face, or chichie-face, *Ciche-face.* **1681** OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III, Now, now, you little Witch, now you Chitsface. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chittiface*, a little puiny Child. **1725** *New Cant. Dict.*

2. *attrib.* = CHITTY-FACED.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, The peaking chitface page hit me ith' teeth with it [so ed. **1631**; ed. **1779** and mod. edd. have altered it to *chitty-face*].

Chitty-faced, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a thin pinched face; child-faced, girl-faced.

a **1622** MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* III. ii, A tender, puling, nice, chitty fac'd squall 'tis. **1695** CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xiii, Squabbling with yon Chitty-faced thing as he would have me marry. **1794** GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 70 Brow-beaten by a chitty-faced girl? **1877** *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Chitty-faced*, baby-faced. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss., Chitty-faced*, with white, pinched features.

Chiule. *Hist.* [A modernization of *chiula*, the Latinized form, in Nennius, of OE. *ciol, céol*:—WGer. *kiul*, ON. *kjóll*, barge, large ship, see KEEL. In Gildas it appears as *cyula.* Used occasionally by modern historical writers.] An Old English or Norse ship of war.

c **550** GILDAS xxiii, Tribus, ut lingua ejus, exprimitur, *cyulis*, nostra lingua longis navibus. [Hence BÆDA I. xv, tribus longis navibus. OE. CHRON. anno 449 On þrim ceolum.] *a* **800** NENNIUS xxviii, Tres chiulæ. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 11 The tradition is, that they came to his aid with three chiule carrying 1600 men. **1849** LYTTON *K. Arthur* XI. xciv, Your chiules..rot within your crowded bay. **1853** PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 118 The Humber .. Hither the Anglians, Danes, and Northmen directed their chiules. [**18**.. *Gildas* § 23 in Bohn 6 *OE. Chron.* 310 In three cyuls, as they call them.]

†Chiurm, chiorm. *Obs.* [a. F. *chiourme*, 16–18th c., also *chiorme*, ad. It. *ciurma*, Genoese *ciusma*, Sp. *chusma.* Ulterior origin doubtful: see Littré and Diez.] A crew or gang of slaves rowing a galley; also *contemptuous* 'crew', 'gang'.

[*c* **1645** HOWELL *Letters* I. i. 22 He went aboard the Cape Gallie .. passing through the Churma of slaves.] **1655** *Theophania* 85 The Chiorm .. consisted of twenty Banks, and twenty Slaves on a Bank. **1692** tr. *Sallust*, To Rdr., That insipid clutter which that impertinent and trifling Chiurm of Pedants make, that call themselves Expositors. *a* **1734** NORTH *Life Sir D. North* (1744) 59 Being well acquainted with..a Bey of a Galley, he procured of him a String of Slaves out of his *Chiurm*..to work in his building [*margin* Served by a Chiurm of Galley Slaves].

Chiuyng, var. of CHEVING, *Obs.*

Chiv, variant of CHIVE *sb.*[3]

Chivachee, -ie, var. of CHEVACHEE, *Obs.*

†Chival. *Obs.* [see CHEVAL.] A horse.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 148 b, I .. Upon the captive chivals came into my tents againe [In mea captivis castra revectus equis]. **1598** *Mucedorus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 204 And raise his Chival with a lasting fame.

Chivaler, -ier, obs. f. CHEVALIER.

Chivalresque (ʃivälre·sk), *a.* Also **chev-.** [cf. mod.F. *chevaleresque*, It. *cavalleresco*, Cat. *caballeresc*, Sp. *caballeresco*; f. *chevalier, cavallero*, etc.: see CHEVALIER, and -ESQUE.]

Wearing the garb, manners, or spirit of chivalry.

1800 *Month. Mag.* IX. 6 These stories .. received first in Armorica their chivaleresque garb. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 313 The scientific and chevaleresque race of Andalusia and Granada. *Ibid.* II. 215 The terms of the verdict seem to us somewhat chevalresque. **1817** GODWIN *Mandeville* II.

71 (D.) A strange mixture in it of the gallant and the chevaleresque. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 205 His manners were..courteous and chivalresque.

Chivalric (ʃivæ·lrik, ʃi·vălrik, tʃ-), *a.* [f. CHIVALRY + -IC; cf. *geometr-ic*, etc. (The first pronunciation is that sanctioned by the poets.)] Of or pertaining to chivalry; chivalrous.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* (ed. 2) I. 89 The innocence of her, whom you defend with so chivalric an air. 1824 BYRON *Deform. Transf.* II. ii, 'Gainst a foe I would not warrant thy chivalric heart More than Pelides' heel. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric*, Some extant spirit of chivalric kind. 1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 422/1 [At Drury Lane] *Chevy Chase* a grand chivalric entertainment, was produced. 1879 M^CCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxvii. 319 The spirit of the chivalric days had been restored under better auspices.

Chivalrist (ʃi·vălrist, tʃ-). *rare.* [f. CHIVALRY + -IST.] An admirer of mediæval chivalry.

1862 *All Year Round* VII. 259, I wish the pseudo-chivalrists to learn what the Sir Launcelots and the Elaines actually were, and how they lived.

Chivalriza·tion. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. assumed vb. *chivalrize* (f. CHIVALRY) + -ATION.] The action of making chivalric or chivalresque.

1800 *Month. Mag.* IX. 6 William of Britanny, Walter Chatillon and others preceded Guido Colonna and the Italian romancers in the chivalrization of ancient Epopœas.

Chivalrous (ʃi·vălrəs, tʃi·v-), *a.* Forms: 4 **chewalrouss, -rus, chevelrous, -russ,** 4–6 **chyualrous, -rus, cheuelrous(e, -rus,** 4–7 **cheualrous,** 5 **chevalerous(e, -allrus, chiualrus, -allrouse,** 6 **cheualrus, -ryous, -allorous,** 4–6, 8–9 **chivalrous.** [ME., a. OF. *chevalerous, chevaleros, -us, -eus, -eux* (not in mod.F.), f. *chevalier* CHEVALIER: see -OUS. In its original use this word became obsolete both in French and English before 1600, perhaps shortly after 1530 (Lord Berners), for in Shakspere, Spenser, and Dicts. *c* 1600, it was merely traditional. It reappears in Bailey's Dict., 1721–31, as a word of Spenser and Chaucer. Johnson 1755 has it merely as a Spenserian word 'now out of use'. But in the latter part of the 18th c. it was revived by writers on the romances of chivalry, and has become again a living word referring either to the historical or the ideal chivalry of the Middle Ages. The early pronunciation as shown copiously in alliterative verse was (as in OF.) with tʃ-; since its revival it is more generally pronounced with ʃ-, as if from modern French (where it is not found).]

I. In early use.

†**1.** Like, or having the characteristics of, a (mediæval) knight or man-at-arms; *esp.* doughty, valorous. (See quot. 1611.) *Obs.* exc. as forming part of sense 3.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2399 Cheualrous knyȝtez. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 802 Diomede was .. Hardy, testife, strong, and cheualrous. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3651 Achilles, a choise kyng & cheuallrus in armys. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 31 No chyvalrus chiftan may chere hym. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 To make hym more cheualerouse than eny othre of hys tyme. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) Pref. 3 The chyualrous feates and marcyall prowesses of the vyctoryous knyghtes of tymes paste. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 81 Ile answer thee in any faire degree, Or Chiualrous designe of knightly triall. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 1, In brave poursuitt of chevalrous emprize. 1611 COTGR., *Chevalereux*, cheualrous, doughty, valorous, valiant, couragious, stout, bold.

†**b.** Of places: Of warlike renown. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2 A more chyvalrous town then Troy was oon In londe was never seen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. (iv.) 77 O worthy Troiane wallis cheualrus [Inclyta bello].

II. In modern (revived) use.

2. Of or pertaining to the Age of Chivalry, or to the knights of that age (as viewed historically).

1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. § 3. 148 But to sing romantic and chivalrous adventures was a very different task. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 153 The old feudal and chivalrous spirit of fealty. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX. ii. (1837) 511 The manners of chivalrous times do not make so fair an appearance in Monstrelet. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi, By the Crusades chivalry became more religious, religion more chivalrous. *Ibid.* The chivalrous word courtesy designates a new virtue, not ordained by our religion. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 482 The chivalrous spirit is, above all things, a class spirit. The good knight is bound to endless fantastic courtesies towards men, and still more towards women, of a certain rank; he may treat all below that rank with any degree of scorn and cruelty. *Ibid.* 483 The whole chivalrous idea, an idea quite un-English. 1882 — *Wm. Rufus* II. 173 The massacre of Limoges, the most truly chivalrous deed ever done.

3. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the ideal knight; possessing all the virtues attributed to the Age of Chivalry; characterized by pure and noble gallantry, honour, courtesy, and disinterested devotion to the cause of the weak or oppressed. Sometimes, 'gallant, or disinterestedly devoted in the service of the female sex'; sometimes, in ridicule = 'quixotic'.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX. ii, Eminent instances of chivalrous virtue. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 106 Boasting of the 'chivalrous' treatment she [woman] enjoys. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 353 Certainly a most unpromising and chivalrous attempt. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 13 A chivalrous perception of the meaning of the word duty. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 88 Positively, Granville, you are quite chivalrous in her defence. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 45 Frank is the most generous, chivalrous fellow in the world.

4. Of knightly position or rank. *rare.*

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XX, Of gentle blood and chivalrous rank.

Chivalrously (ʃi·vălrəsli, -tʃ-), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In a chivalrous manner: †**a.** Bravely, valiantly, gallantly. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 89 The king full chewalrusly, Defendyt all his cumpany. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxi. 45 The..englysshmen assauted chyualrously. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Cauallerestamente*, cheuallorously, or valiantly.

b. In the manner of the ideal knight; with disinterested devotion and ideal courtesy.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxi. 661 To his accomplices he was religiously and chivalrously faithful. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 129 His colleagues chivalrously defended him. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 June 4/6 It is recorded how chivalrously the Emperor kissed her hand.

Chi·valrousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Chivalrous quality or character.

1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 127 There was a certain revelling chivalrousness still left in this man.

Chivalry (ʃi·vălri, tʃi·vălri). Forms: 3–4 **chy-, chivalerye, -ie,** 4 **chevalerie, chyualrie,** 4–5 **chiualrye,** 4–6 **cheuelry(e, chevelry,** *Sc.* **chewalry,** 4–7 **chevalrie, -ry, chyualry(e, chivalrie,** 5 **cheyvalery(e, chevallry,** 6 **chevalree,** 7 **chivaldry, -altry,** 5– **chivalry.** [ME., a. OF. *chevalerie* (11th c.), *chivalerie* = Pr. *cavalaria*, Sp. *caballería*, Pg. *cavallería*, It. *cavalleria* knighthood, horse-soldiery, cavalry, a Romanic deriv. of late L. *caballerius* (Capitularies 807):—L. *caballāri-us* rider, horseman, CAVALIER: see -ERY, -RY. (The same word has in later times come anew from It. into Fr. and Eng., as *cavalerie*, CAVALRY.) As a ME. word the proper historical pronunciation is with tʃ-; but the more frequent pronunciation at present is with ʃ-, as if the word had been received from modern French.]

1. *collect.* Knights or horsemen equipped for battle.

†**a.** The contemporary name for the 'men-at-arms', or mounted and fully armed fighting-men, of the Middle Ages. *Obs.* (In OF. *chevalier* translates *miles*, *chevalerie* = *militia*.)

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1495 He schipeth into Libie, With al his faire chivalrie. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2217 Þai wolde after vs .. Wiþ wonder-gret cheualrie, And do vs schame and vileinie. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 252 A parte of the chivalrie With him to suppe in compaignie Hath bede. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 203 With fourty thowsande chevalry Of worthy men of Were. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv. (Globe) 39/2 The eleven kings with their chivalry never turned back. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXVII. 302 Sir John Mountfort.. had..taken all the cheualry of Bretayne.

†**b.** *as collective sing.* A body of men-at-arms.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 187 King Eduard..gaderit a gret cheuelry.

†**c.** Applied by early translators to the horsemen (ἵππος, *equitatus*, *equites*) of ancient Greece and Rome, for which CAVALRY is the modern equivalent. *Obs.*

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 15 Lucius Tarquinius..captayn of cheualry. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4030 Prince Tytus, with his Chewalrye. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Psalms* XX. vi, Let trust of some men be In chariots, and some in chivalry [*hi in curribus et hi in equis*]. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 651 Hermogenes master of the Chiualrie, was slaine. 1796 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. XXVI. (1715) 181 The chivalry shall be detacht out of the most puissant and wealthy Athenians.

†**d.** Rarely applied to CAVALRY in the ordinary modern sense. *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* 59 a. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 65 The elector of Bavaria had remounted his chivalry.

e. As a historical term for the mediæval men-at-arms. Occasionally applied poetically or idealistically to 'cavalry' or 'horsemen' in general, *esp.* when chivalrous gallantry is attributed.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 13 The lordes and chevaltre of France..wolde have stoppyd [Hen. V] the kynges waye, that he shulde not passe to Callys. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 5 Able .. to decke the fieldes with lustie cheualrie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 20 And by his Light Did all the Cheualrie of England moue To do braue Acts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 307 The Red-Sea Coast, whose waves orethrew Busiris and his Memphian Chivalrie. *Ibid.* 765 At the Soldan's Chair Defy'd the best of Panim Chivalry To mortal Combat. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xv. 518 A valorous knight, who charged at the head of the Spanish chivalry .. against the Moors. 1802 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden*, Wave, Munich! all thy banners wave, And charge with all thy chivalry! 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 311 They met with some of the 'chivalry' of that noted pass. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* V. ii. (1864) 281 Cortez and his chivalry rode down the whole extent of the great street.

f. In more extended and complimentary sense: Gallant gentlemen.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. XXI, There was a sound of revelry by night, And Belgium's capital had gathered then Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 408 When Loveliness and Chivalry Were met to feast together. 1883 W. H. BREWER in *Daily Tel.* 10 July 5/3 The galloping turf was for the chivalry of the South.

†**2.** As at one time the 'chivalry' constituted the main strength of a mediæval army (the archers slingers, etc. being mere subordinate adjuncts), the word had sometimes the value of 'army', 'host'.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXI. 33 Phicol, the prince of his chyualrye [Vulg. *princeps exercitus ejus*]. 1388 — *Jer.* XIX. 13 Thei sacrifieden to al the chyualrie [1382 knyȝthed] of heuene. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 275 All the chyualry of heuen prayseth her. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 94/3 A grete companye of cheualrye of heuen.

3. The position and character of a knight, knighthood. †**a.** generally. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 216 Þo hii seye her kyng aslawe, flour of chyualerye! *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1818 *Lucrece*, Whi hast tow don dispit to chiualrye? Whi hast thow don this lady vilanye? 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 How this king in womanhede Was falle fro chivalerie. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A iiij b, Foure vertues of cheualry. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal., To his Bk.*, To him that is the President Of Noblesse and of chevalree. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C iiij, Great Bolingbrooke this type of chiualrie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 249 Braue Troylus the Prince of Chiualrie. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* I. 101 He swore That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore, And whate'er else to chivalry belongs. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Butler* Wks. II. 185 Pedantic ostentation of knowledge which has no relation to chivalry.

†**b.** In early use, *esp.* Bravery or prowess in war; warlike distinction or glory. Phrase, *To do chivalry. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 211 He bed hym sywy, trwelyche to do chyualerye. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 225 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 279 Hy weren men of Chevalerie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 345 Thai saw Thar fayis ridand ..Willful to do chewalry. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 45 Fro þe time þat he ferst bigan To riden out, he louede chyualrye Trouthe and honour fredom and curtesye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5985 Thurghe Achilles chiualry hom cheuyt the worse. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1054 He hath bene in Lombardy And done he hath great chyvalry. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXVI, So through Godde's helpe he had then the victory and bare thens a glorious chyvalrye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 1 Hie renowne of Martis cheuelrie. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 28 The desyre of fame by chyualry [*studium bellicæ gloriæ*]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 203 You shall see Iustice designe the Victors Chiualrie. *Ibid.* II. i. 54 This England .. Renowned .. For Christian seruice, and true Chiualrie. 1652 BROME *Joviall Crew* Prol., No Power can redresse Th' Afflicted Wanderers, though stout Chevalry Lend all his aid for their delivery.

c. The military art (of the middle ages), knightly skill and practice in arms and martial achievements. *arch.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chyualry or knyghtehoode, *milicia*. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 21 Vegecius in his boke of Chivalrie [*Institutio Rei militaris*]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 29 It happed neuer .. that clergye cheualrye & laboures of therthe myght be well knowne by one only man. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. i. 1 Experte in tharte of chyualrye. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (Arb.) 157 The resydewe of the daye they passe ouer in playes and exercise of cheualrye [*exercitio militaris disciplinæ*]. 1611 BIBLE Pref. 2 He excelled in feates of chiualrie. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Chiualrie*, Knighthood, the Knowledge of a Knight or Nobleman in feats of armes. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 104 Spaine, that brave martiall Countrey, ennobled for Chevalry [*viris armisque nobilem*]. 1655 *Francion* I–III. 73 My greatest pastime..was to read the feats of Chivaldry. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* 8 The last of all the Bards was he, who sung of Border Chivalry.

fig. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 49 [They] þat goo þ to holy chevalrie [*ad sacram militiam*].

d. Knighthood as a rank or order. *arch.*

c 1450 *Merlin* XII. 186 Who so myght take ordere of chiualrye moste in eny wise be a gode knyght. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 336/4 Thenne the quene..made them alle to swere this newe chyualrye. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. ii. 29 His device, a wreath of chivalry. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 491 There be now, for Martiall Encouragement, some Degrees and Orders of Chiualry; which neuerthelesse, are conferred promiscuously, vpon Soldiers, and nò Soldiers. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. 18 Never bent his stubborn knee To anything but Chivalry. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 488 That an order of Chivalry might be instituted, in imitation of the Civic Crown.

†**4.** A feat of knightly valour; a gallant deed, exploit. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4578 He smot of is heued as liȝtliche as it were a stouple · þat was is laste chiualerye. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 12 How ony man sa suddandly Micht do sa gret a cheuelry. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XIV. 220 Many feire chivalryes shewed on the oo parte and on the tother. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 16 Eche of you do Valyantly hys armes and hys chyvalryes. *c* 1580 SIDNEY (J.) Acts less famous, because they were but private chivalries. 1823 LOCKHART *Span. Ball., Introd.* 13 In the .. chivalries celebrated in the Castilian Ballads.

5. The knightly system of feudal times with its attendant religious, moral, and social code, usages, and practices. *Age of chivalry*: the period during which this prevailed.

1765 PERCY *Reliq.* Prelim. Ess., K. Richard I..the great hero of Chivalry. 1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. i. 65 The ideas of chivalry, the appendage and the subject of Romance, subsisted among the Goths. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 149 The age of chivalry is gone..The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroick enterprise is gone! 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xi, Cervantes smiled Spain's chivalry away. 1829 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1845) I. 255 If I were called upon to name what spirit of evil predominantly deserved the name of Antichrist, I should name the spirit of chivalry —the more detestable for the very guise of the 'Archangel

ruined', which has made it so seductive to the most generous minds. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 12 The student interprets the age of chivalry by his own age of chivalry. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi, Chivalry..left upon European manners..a punctilious regard for honour, a generous reverence for justice, and a hatred of injustice. **1857** BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 579 In the eleventh century there arose the celebrated institution of chivalry, which was to manners what feudalism was to politics. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 482 Chivalry..is in morals very much what feudalism is in law; each substitutes .. obligations devised in the interests of an exclusive class, for the more homely duties of an honest man and a good citizen.

6. The brave, honourable, and courteous character attributed to the ideal knight; disinterested bravery, honour, and courtesy; chivalrousness.

1790 BURKE [see 5]. **1822** K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) 89 Chivalry is only a name for that general spirit or state of mind which disposes men to heroic and generous actions. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi, All the noble sentiments, which blended together are chivalry. **1862** TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xl. (ed. 4) 289 He felt himself bound..to cling to her himself. Such was the special chivalry of the man. **1874** SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* III. viii. § 2. 302 Generosity or Chivalry towards adversaries or competitors seems to consist in shewing as much kindness and regard for their well-being as is compatible with the ends and conditions of conflict. **1885** L. STEPHEN in *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 696/3 Chivalry of feeling, as I understand the word, means a refinement of the sense of justice—an instinctive capacity for sympathizing with every one who is the victim of oppression.

7. *Flower of Chivalry*: in various senses: **a.** Flower or fairest type of knighthood, or of feudal chivalry; **b.** The prize or highest honour of knightly prowess; **c.** the choice portion of a force of armed knights.

1297 [see 3 a]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knightes T.* 124 And in his hoost of Chiualrie the flour. *c* **1440** *Partonope* 1227 The rereward .. wherin the floure Is herbowred of his Cheualrye. *Ibid.* 1902 This hethen kyng .. Which of chevalry beryth the flour Of alle the sette in hethen lay. **1494** FABYAN VII. CCXXXIV. 269 The kynge .. with the flowre of that Chyualry of Fraunce set forthward. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 2181 The flour of knychthed and of chevalry. **1587** THYNNE *Holinshed* in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 77 Which duke [Black Prince], being the flower of Chivalrie in his time. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 26 Flowre of chevalrie. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* I. 120 His host, the flower of Grecian chivalry. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* xii. 517 Our English swords .. Cut down the flower of all their chivalry. **1821** — *Vis. Judgem.* viii, He of the sable mail, the hero of Cressy, Flower of chivalry. **1833** LONGF. *Coplas de Manrique* xxxix, When all the flower of chivalry Was in his train.

† **8.** *Old Law.* Tenure by knight's service (abolished in 1662, and since only *Hist.*). *Guardian* or *warden in chivalry*: The guardian of a minor holding by knight's service. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[**1292** BRITTON III. ii. § 1 Plusours maneres de tenures dount touz les plus sount de chevalerie et de graunt serjaunties.] **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 10 b, And them [xx. acres of lande] hath and occupieth as warden in chivalry duringe the chyldes nonage. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 57 b, The services are all by Littleton divided into two sorts, Chivalry and Socage; the one martiall and military, the other clownish and rusticall. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v, Incident to the tenure in chivalry. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 607 The conversion of lands held till then [12 Car. II. cap. 24] in chivalry into lands held in common socage.

† **9.** *Court of Chivalry* (*curia militaris*): a court formerly held before the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal of England, having cognizance of matters relating to deeds of arms out of the realm. When deprived of its criminal jurisdiction it continued to judge civil cases concerning points of honour and family distinction. *Obs.*

1616 SELDEN tr. *Fortescue* xxxii, So as the Cognisance of it belong to the jurisdiction of the said Court of Chivalry. Note: That Court .. hath long been discontinued .. The Court of Chivalrie, wherein all matters of Armes, Treason committed beyond Sea, Warre, and the like, which could not be tried at the Common Law, were determinable. **1644** COKE *On Litt.* IV. xvii, The Honorable Court of Chivalry before the Constable and Marshall..this Court is the fountain of the Marshall law. **1863** H. COX *Institit.* II. ii. 321 footnote.

¶ **10.** *improperly.* Team of horses. [cf. *cheval.*]

1863 WORSLEY *Poems & Trans., Phaethon* 12 Nor even thus..had curbed That chivalry divine.

11. *Comb.*, as *chivalry-play, -ribbon, -romance.*

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 52 The Sentimentalists, the Chivalry-play writers. **1839** — *Chartism* iii. 121 Chivalry-ribbons, and plebeian gallows-ropes. **1849** SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 230 The chivalry-romances are all battles.

Chivan: see CHIVEN.

[Chivancy, error for CHEVACHEE.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Chivancy*, Chivalry, riding. *Chaucer.*]

† **Chivauchier.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *chevauchère* nom. of *chevaucheor*, rider, f. *chevaucher* to ride: see CHEVACHEE.] A rider, a courier.

1420 STOKES, etc. tr. *Hen. V* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. No. 29 We sende 30wr graciows lettres vn to the Erchebyschopys, of Mayns, Trese, and of Cologne by Hans Pruce 30wr chivauchier.

Chive[1] (tʃəiv), also **cive** (səiv). Forms: 5 **cyves, -ys,** 5–7 **cyve,** 6 **chyve,** 6, 8 **sive,** (9 **shive**), 6– **chive, cive.** [In form *cive* a. F. *cive* = Pr. *ceba*:—L. *cēpa, cæpa* onion. The form *chive* prob. represents a North Fr. *chive*. (Cf. *rive*:—*ripa.*; *cire*:—*cera.*)] It is probable that sense 2 is orig. the same word, though it never appears as *cive*, and early writers who regularly used *cive* for the plant, employed *chive* in sense 2.

In OE. *cipe*, a. L. *cēpa*, still retained the sense 'onion' (also that of 'shalot' or 'scallion'); but in Romanic the name was extended and transferred to smaller species of *Allium*. In French, *cive* included (or perhaps still includes) 'several small species or varieties', besides *A. Schœnoprasum*, to which the dim. *civette* (in Cat. *cebeta*) applies more exclusively. In Eng. *cive* or *chive* appears always to have meant this, *civet* being merely a rare, and now obsolete synonym. In French it is also called *ciboulette*, dim. of *ciboule* CHIBOL. Other OF. derivative forms were *civol, civon, civot*. The form *chive* is not recorded by Littré, but its existence in ONFr. may be inferred from the derivatives *chivon, chivot* (Godefroy). In Eng. *cive* and *chive* both occur from early times; but the former is the leading form, down to the present century. The phonetic corruption *siethe* used by Tusser, and interesting as exemplifying the interchange of *v* and ð, is still in familiar use in the south of Scotland. The modern prevalence of *chive* in the leading form is, perhaps, due to association with CHIVE[2], arising from the fact that it is for its slender leaves that the *chive* is cultivated. *Chived garlic* in 3 clearly points to this.]

1. The smallest cultivated species of *Allium* (*A. Schœnoprasum*), which grows in tufts, with rush-like hollow leaves and small clustered bulbs. The leaves are cut for use in soups and stews. *Wild chive*: a name sometimes applied to the Wild Garlic or Ramsons (*A. ursinum*).

a **1400** *Ep. Swete Susane* 105 (Vernon MS.) Þe chyue [*MS. Phillips c* **1410** cheruyle] and þe chollet, þe chibolle, þe cheue. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 78 Cyuys, herbe. **1530** PALSGR. 205/1 Chyve an herbe, *ciue.* **1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes*, Gethium is called in englishe a Syue, a chiue, or a ciuet. **1562** — *Herbal* II. 9 Chyue .. is not of yᵉ kynde of lekes, but of yᵉ kynde of an vnion. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 94 Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen: Siethes. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 642 Cyves or Rushe Onyons .. have litle smal, holowe, and slender piped blades, lyke to smal Rushes. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C. 557 Ciues, *cæpulæ.* **1597** GERARD *Herbal* I. viii. 11 The root is thicke and clouedlike .. Ciues. **1611** COTGR., *Escurs.* the little sallade hearbe called, Ciues, or Chiues. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 245 Sives, Rampions, Jew's Ears. **1784** TWAMLEY *Dairying* 90 Pastures much addicted to wild garlick, or cow-garlick, ramsons or wild chives. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 139 Here grow the humble cives. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 292 The chive .. is a hardy perennial plant. **1849** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vii. 356 He had often gathered *shives* for the pot there. **1860** DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 46 Chives or Cives..more like a cluster of miniature leeks than a tuft of onions.

2. A small bulb or bulbil; *esp.* one of the *daughter bulbs* or 'cloves' of a bulb of garlic.

(By Herrick possibly misapplied to the young leaves by confusion with CHIVE *sb.*[2])

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) K iv b, I saw the see gyrdell [*Laminaria digitata*] .. the rootes was lyke onto garleke, many chyues makyng one great hede. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper., Hymne to Lares*, To worship ye, the Lares, With crowns of greenest parsley, And Garlick chives not scarcely [Also *To Larr*]. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Chives* are the smaller parts of some bulbous Roots, as of Daffadil, Garlick, etc. by which they are propagated. **1692** in COLES s.v. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 36 Out of a Bulbe or Root of Garlick, chuse a Chive of a convenient Bigness.

3. *attrib.*, as **chive-** (or **chived**) **garlic** = sense 1; **chive-cheese,** cheese flavoured with chives.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) III. 335 Leaves cylindrical, awl-threadshaped, as long as the stalk..Chived Garlic. **1848** C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 304 Chive Garlic. **1883** *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/2 An English maker seized on the happy idea of making chive cheese.

† **Chive**[2]. *Bot. Obs.* Forms: 6 **chyve,** 6–8 **chieve,** 7 **shive,** 6– **chive.** (Mostly in *pl.*) [Occurs first in the expression 'chives of saffron', which in Berthelet's reprint (1535) of Trevisa's transl. of Bartholomæus *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, takes the place of *chithe, chire* in the 15th c. MSS., *chire* in the ed. of Wynkyn de Worde (1495). As *chithe* is app. the original word, *chive* appears to be an altered form, perhaps partly phonetic (cf. the form *siethe* in Tusser, *cīthe* in modern Scotch for *cive* = CHIVE *sb.*[1]), partly influenced by confusion with CHIVE *sb.*[1], this being an *Allium* of which only the *chithes* or slender thread-like leaves are used. The passage in *De Prop. Rerum* is a quotation from Pliny *H. N.* xxi. 5. § 11, 'stantibus in medio crocis', where 'crocis' has not the sense of 'saffron', but that of 'internal organs of other flowers analogous to saffron'; but whether the Eng. translator so understood it in rendering it 'chiues of saffron' is doubtful. In any case the sense of *chive* as thread-like organ in flowers is clear.]

1. *gen.* A general name for 'threads' or filamentous organs in flowers, *i.e.* stamens and pistils.

1535 BERTHELET 'corrected' ed. of Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xci, The floure [Lilye] hath within as it were smalle thredes that conteyne the sede. In the myddel standethe chyues of saffron [*stantibus in medio crocis*]. **1597** GERARD *Herbal* I. xxxiii. 45 Faire star-like flowers .. with certaine chiues or threds in them. **1688** R. HOLME II. vi. 115 Chives are thick, round and sharp pointed horns that stand in the middle of flowers, which in some are more slenderer than in others. Chives, tipt with pendents, is when the horn hath a seed hanging and shaking at the point of it. Chives are small pointels.

† **2.** *spec.* The thread-like style and stigma of a flower, *esp.* the stigma of the saffron crocus. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR., Chyue, of safron or suche lyke. **1562** LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 80 b, By the eating of one chieue of safron. **1587** HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1877) II. 52 In everie [crocus] floure we find commonlie three chives, & three yellowes, & double the number of leaves. **1622** PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* I. xxii. (1634) 69 Five or sixe shives of saffron. **1649** BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 249 In the middle of it comes up two or three chives which grow upright together..which chives, that is the very Saffron & no maore..you may take betwixt your fingers. **1678** *Phil. Trans.* XII. 947 The best Saffron is that which consists of the thickest and shortest chives. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 112 Saffron is the Chive, or Thread of a Flower. **1728** DOUGLAS, *Saffron* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 569 They fall to picking out the Filamenti Styli, or Chives, and with them, a pretty long Portion of the Stylus itself, or string to which they are joined.

b. wrongly applied to the ovary.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Alaturnus*, At the Bottom of the Flower grows the Chive, which turns to a Fruit or Berry fill'd with three Seeds.

3. The filament or thread of the stamen, or the stamen as a whole. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 49 Out of the middle of the Flower groweth a long style or poyntel, beset round about with small chives, which are tipped with pendents. **1672** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 13 Made up of two general parts, Chives and Semets, one upon each Chive. **1754** MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 614 It has four conspicuous chives, which sustain yellow summits, in which is great plenty of farina. **1750** G. HUGHES *Barbados* App. 316 Chives are those slender Bodies which surround the Ovarium in the Centre of Flowers, and support the Summits. **1787** WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* passim. **1807** J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 270 The Stamens, formerly called Chives.

b. Misapplied by Ray, and some after him, to the anther (also *apex, pendant, semet,* or *summit*).

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 124 The prolific seed contained in the chives or apices of the Stamina. **1707** PHILLIPS, *Chives*, the fine Threads in Flowers, or, according to some, the small Knobs that grow on the top of those Threads. **1721** BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 28 Little Threads, to which the Botanists have given the name of Stamina..are terminated at their tops by small Caps or Purses call'd Apices or Chives. **1732** *Flower Gard. Displ., Apices*, Chives, the small knobs that grow on the fine Threads or Stamina.

4. A slender blade (of grass); a mote, piece of chaff, or the like; = CHITHE I.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. XXXVIII. (1639) 60 If any chive, chip or dust skip into the eye. **1616** SURFL. *Countr. Farme* 645 A conie .. will gather vp the smallest chiue of grasse that may be. **1857** WRIGHT *Prov. Dict., Chives*, chits of grass. *Leic.*

5. One of the lamellæ or the gills forming the hymenium of an agaric. (Perhaps another word.)

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 19 Champignion..the Chives within side of the Cap have been by some taken for the Seed; but I do not find, with the greatest Care, they can ever be made to Germinate. **1744** PICKERING, *Mushrooms*, in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 96 The *Lamellæ* or Chives on the concave side of the Umbella. *Ibid.* 97 A.. Proof, that each distinct Chive is a Siliqua or seed-vessel.

Chive[3] (tʃiv). *Thieves' Cant.* A knife.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 12 He takes his Chive and cuts us down. **1725** *New Cant. Dict., Chive*, a Knife, File, or Saw. **1812** in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Os-Chives*, Bone-handled Knives. **1834** *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 490 The dreadful clasp-knife called a chiv is exposed and used if necessary. **1873** *Slang Dict.* s.v., *Chive*, a knife..the word is pronounced as though written chiv or chivvy.

Hence **Chive** *v.*, to 'knife'.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, To *Chive his Darbies*, to saw asunder his Irons. **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., to chiv a person is to stab or cut him with a knife. **1873** in *Slang Dict.*

† **Chivel,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. Of doubtful meaning: Prof. Skeat suggests—To shiver, to tremble.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B v. 193 As a letheren purs · lolled his chekes Wel sydder þan his chyn · þei chiueled [*v.r.* cheuerid] for elde. C VII. 199 Ychiueled [*v.r.* he chyuelede, i-reueled] for elde.

† **Chiven.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. the same as *chivin*, CHEVIN, chub, 'a very shy fish, which hides in holes'. But cf. also CHIVIE.] Only in phrase, *to play the chiven* (Nares *chivan*): 'to run away precipitately' (Nares).

c **1660** *Robin Hood & Stranger* (Ritson II. xi. 30) 'Go play the chiven' the stranger said, 'Make haste and quickly go'.

Chiver, obs. form of SHIVER.

Chiverel(l, obs. ff. CHEVERAL, CHEVEREL.

† **Chiveret.** *Obs.* See quot. and cf. CHEVERAL, -EL.

1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinster* 346 Many woollen stuffs, and stuffs mixed with silk..such as..Sattinets and chiverets.

† **Chi·vet.** *Obs.* [cf. CIVET], dim. of CHIVE[1], in sense 2. See quot.

1708–21 KERSEY, *Chivets* the small Parts of the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated. So BAILEY 1721–1800. [But this explanation comes verbally from Phillips and Coles, who give it as the meaning of *chives*: so that Kersey's *chivets* is possibly a Dictionary error.]

Chiveteyn, var. of CHEVETAIN.

Chiviatite. [Named 1853 from Chiviato, Peru, where found.] A sulphide of bismuth and lead, of a metallic lustre and grey colour.

1868 DANA *Min.* 86.

† **Chivie,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Fearful, trembling.

1636 R. JAMES tr. *Minucius* 42 Pale chivie people and deserving pitty [*pallidi trepidi misericordia digni*].

Chivin, obs. variant of CHEVIN, chub.

Chivy, another form of CHEVY *sb.* and *v.*

Chizel(l, -il, chizzel(l, obs. ff. CHISEL, CHESIL.

Chizz. [From the sound.] = CHIRR.

1884 G. M. FENN *Hard to Win* lix, Then from the dry grass hard by came the shrill crisp chizz of the grasshopper.

Chladnite (klæ·dnəit). *Min.* [Named 1846 after *Chladni*, writer on meteorites: see -ITE.] A variety of the mineral Enstatite, containing little or no iron, found in meteorites. (Dana, 1850.)

Chlamydate (klæ·midēt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. χλαμυδ- (χλαμύς) mantle: see -ATE[2].] Having a 'mantle'; applied to certain molluscs.

Chlamydeous (klămi·diəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *chlamyde-æ*, f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having one or more floral envelopes.

Chlamydophore (klæ·midəfō·ɹ). *Zool.* Also **chla·myphore.** [ad. mod.L. *chlamydophorus* (incorrectly *chlamyphorus*), f. Gr. χλαμύδ- (χλαμύς) mantle, cloak + -φορος bearing, wearing.]

A genus of edentate mammals consisting of a single South American species, a small burrowing animal allied to the armadillo, having the upper surface covered with a cuirass of leathery plates.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 46/2 The recently discovered American fossorial animal, the Chlamyphorus. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 203 The chlamyphorus..possesses characters so exclusively its own as to render it one of the most interesting discoveries in zoology. 1876 *Encycl. Brit., Chlamydophore* .. found at Mendoza on the Eastern slope of the Cordilleras, where it is known as the Pichiciago.

‖ **Chlamys** (klæ·mis). [a. Gr. χλαμύς mantle.]

1. *Greek Antiq.* A short mantle or cloak worn by men in ancient Greece.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 610 His right arm .. supports a chlamys, which crossing his breast descends on both his sides. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (ed. 5) 49 Charles .. had exchanged his simple Frankish dress for the sandals and the chlamys.

2. *Bot.* The floral envelope.

Chloanthite (klōi·æ·nþəit). *Min.* [(1845) f. Gr. χλοανθής budding, sprouting, f. χλόη a young green shoot.] A variety of SMALTITE containing a large proportion of nickel. (Dana, 1850.)

‖ **Chloasma** (klōi·æ·zmă). *Med. Pl.* **chloa·smata.** [f. Gr. χλοάζειν to become green (as if a. Gr. *χλόασμα).] An affection of the skin, characterized by yellowish-brown or blackish patches, either accompanied with a fungous growth, or due simply to deposits of pigment in the epidermal cells. b. *pl.* These discoloured patches.

1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 41 Chloasmata .. occasioned by the presence of an excessive amount of the normal pigment. *Ibid.* 338 Chloasma is a pigmentary affection.

† **Chlonaphtha·se.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. *chlo-* in CHLORINE + NAPHTHASE, q.v.] A name proposed by Laurent for *mono-chloronaphthalene*. So **Chlonaphthese** for *di-chloronaphthalene*, etc.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* (ed. 2) 195.

Chlor-[1], combining form of Gr. χλωρ-ός green, used before a vowel: cf. CHLORO-[1].

Chlor-[2]. *Chem.* Combining form of *chlorine* (*chloric*, *chloride*, and *chlorous*) used (chiefly before a vowel) in forming names of chlorine compounds. Like the fuller form CHLORO-, prefixed chiefly to the names of compound bodies (with the adjectives, etc. belonging to them) in order to form the names of new compounds due to the action of chlorine upon the former. Most of these are substitution products, in which chlorine takes the place of hydrogen, the nature of which is indicated by the remainder of the word; *e.g.* **Chloracetic,** name of acids derived from Acetic acid, by substitution of 1, 2, or 3 atoms of chlorine for hydrogen, giving *mono-, di-, tri-chloracetic* acids respectively. Similarly, *chloracetal, chloraceta·mic, chloracetamide, chloracetate, chloracetone, chloracetonitril, chloracetyl, chloraldehyde, chloraloïd, chloraloin, chloramide, chloramylal* (produced by the action of chlorine on amyl alcohol), *chloranil, -anilamic, -anilamide, -anilic, -aniline*, etc.; *chloranisic, chlorethane, chlorethene, chlorisamic, -isatic, -isatin*, etc.

b. Also **Chloracid,** 'an acid in which chlorine is supposed to play the part of acidifying principle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlorabin,** a crystalline substance ($C_6H_6Cl_4$) obtained in white needles by passing chlorine through coal-tar; **Chloralum,** a disinfecting agent, consisting of aluminium chloride and sulphide with some impurities; **Chloraluric** (acid), an acid produced by the action of chlorous acid on uric acid; † **Chlorare,** a name proposed by Mansfield, along with analogous forms in *-ere, -ire, -ore, -ure*, for a compound of chlorine with 1, 2, 3, etc. atoms of oxygen; **Chloraurate:** see CHLORO-AURATE in CHLORO-[2]; **Chlorazol,** an oily fluid obtained by treating albumen with nitric and hydrochloric acids; **Chlorhydrate,** a salt of **Chlorhydric** acid = Hydrochloric acid (H Cl); **Chlorhydrin,** a chlorhydric ether of glycerin, analogous to bromhydrin; of these there is a long series; **Chlorhydrosulphuric** acid, SO_3 H Cl, formed by union of SO_3 with chlorhydric acid; **Chloriodic,** combining chlorine and iodine, as *chloriodic acid*, an old name for iodine chloride; **Chloriodide,** a compound of chlorine and iodine with an organic radical, as *chloriodide of ethylene*, C_2H_4ICl; **Chloroform** (HC Cl_3 I), a transparent pale yellow fluid, intermediate between chloroform and iodoform, being chloroform in which one atom of chlorine is replaced by iodine.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 193 Vinegar .. exposed along with dry chlorine to the action of the sun's rays, is converted into an acid called the chloracetic. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 744 Phosphorus pentachloride converts aldehydes into chloraldehydes. 1888 *Wine, Spirit & Beer* 8 Mar. 186/1 They endeavoured to bring it round by the drastic remedy of chloralum and permanganate of potash. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 655 *Chloramylal* .. an oily yellow liquid, the result of the action of chlorine on amyl. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 143 In Hypochlorous Acid, Cl O (Chlorare). *Ibid.* 'Chlorous Acid,' Cl O_3 (Chlorire). 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 96 Acting on ammonia with chlorethylsulphurous acid. 1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 10/3 He applies to painted decorations .. chlorhydrate of ammonia. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 43. 391 He submits it to the action of chlorhydric acid. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 386 Heated with hydrochloric acid, glycerin forms compounds termed chlorhydrins. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxiv. 252 With oxygen [Iodine] produces *iodic* acid, and with chlorine chloriodic acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 624 Iodoform, distilled with phosphorus pentachloride is converted into chloriodoform. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 193 A compound called isatine, derived from the oxidation of Indigo, and two substances called chlorisatine and bichlorisatine, produced from it by the substitution either of 1 or 2 atoms of chlorine for 1 or 2 of hydrogen.

c. *Mineralogy.* **Chloraluminite,** 'a hydrous chloride of aluminium, discovered at Vesuvius in the lava of 1873' (Dana); **Chlorapatite,** a variety of APATITE, containing chlorine; **Chlormagnesite,** a native chloride of magnesium from Vesuvius.

1875 in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. X. 481 Chloraluminite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 531 Fluor-apatite; chlor-apatite.

Chloral (klō·răl). *Chem.* [mod. f. CHLOR(INE) + AL(COHOL); formed by Liebig after *ethal.*] A thin colourless oily liquid with a pungent odour, first obtained by Liebig by the action of chlorine upon alcohol; = *trichloraldehyde* (C Cl_3 · CHO). The name is applied popularly and commercially to *chloral hydrate* (C Cl_3 · CH · 2 OH), a white crystalline substance resulting from the combination of water with chloral, and much used as a hypnotic and anæsthetic.

[1831 LIEBIG in *Annales de Chimie* XLIX. 155 Dans la complète décomposition de l'alcool, le chlore en sépare l'hydrogène et le remplace. Il se forme une combinaison ..que j'appellerai..chloral. La composition..est calquée sur celle du mot éthal.] 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 316 The most certain method of obtaining chloral. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vi. 182, I took a dose of hydrate of chloral in order to secure sleep. 1874 SCHORLEMMER *Carbon Compounds* 146 Chloral hydrate..acts as a sedative and antispasmodic, producing anæsthesia and a quiet sleep. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 5 [She] destroyed her nerves with .. chloral. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 641/2 Devotees to the opium and chloral habit.

Hence **Chloralic** *a.* (*Chem.*), of or pertaining to chloral; **Chloralide** (*Chem.*), a crystalline compound formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon hydrate of chloral; **Chloralism** (*Med.*), 'the morbid condition of system produced by the long-continued use of chloral hydrate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chloralization,** the pernicious action of chloral upon the system (*fig.* in quot.); **Chloralize** *v.*, to bring under the influence of chloral; so **Chloralized** *ppl. a.*

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 13 Such magnitude has the disease produced by the hydrate attained that .. Dr. Richardson has given it the name of chloralism. 1885 *Ibid.* Jan. 102/1 War was a form of chloralization. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 446 Small quantities of chloral are present in the urine of men who are chloralized. *Ibid.*, [He] could find no chloroform in either the blood or the expired air of chloralized animals.

Chloranthous (klorænþəs), *a. Bot.* [f. CHLOR-[1] + Gr. ἄνθ-ος flower + -OUS.] Having green flowers.

Hence **Chloranthy,** a condition of regressive metamorphosis of a plant in which the coloured floral organs return to the colour and condition of leaves, as in the green rose, green flowers of *Pyrethrum*, etc.

1871 THISELTON DYER in *Jrnl. Bot.* IX. 19 A kind of corymb of chloranthous flowers.

Chlorastrolite (kloræ·strŏləit). *Min.* [Named 1837; f. Gr. χλωρ-ός green + ἄστρον star + -LITE.] A light bluish-green mineral, closely related to (or a variety of) Prehnite, of finely radiated or stellate structure and pearly lustre, sometimes used as a gem; found in rounded pebbles on the shore of Lake Superior.

1850 DANA *Min.* 307.

Chlorate (klō·rēt). *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-IC + -ATE[4]: cf. F. *chlorate.*] A salt of chloric acid, e. g. *chlorate of potash*, or *potassium chlorate*, KO_3Cl. *Perchlorate*, a salt of perchloric acid, as *perchlorate of potash*, KO_4Cl.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 65 Finely levigated chlorate, or hyperoxymuriate of potash. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 272 The chlorates .. deflagrate violently with combustible matter .. The only important chlorate is chlorate of potash .. The perchlorate of potash .. is the only perchlorate of interest.

Chloretic, *a. Min.* = CHLORITIC.

Chloric (klō·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -IC; cf. F. *chlorique.*] Of or pertaining to chlorine; containing chlorine in smaller proportion, relatively to oxygen, than *chlorous* compounds; as in *chloric oxide* or *anhydride*, Cl_2O_5; *chloric acid* (*hydrogen chlorate*), HO_3Cl, a colourless syrupy liquid, having a strong acid reaction, and powerful oxidizing and bleaching qualities: its salts are *chlorates*. *Chloric ether*, an old name of *ethyl chloride*, C_2H_5Cl; in *Med.* sometimes applied to a solution of chloroform in alcohol.

Perchloric acid HO_4Cl, containing a still smaller proportion of chlorine, is a colourless very volatile liquid; its salts are *perchlorates*.

1810 [see CHLORINE 1.] 1818 FARADAY *Res.* xvii. (1823) 81 The compound of chlorine and olefiant gas sometimes called chloric ether. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 219 *Chloric Acid*, a third compound of chlorine and oxygen .. existing in the class of salts .. now termed chlorates. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 906 Chloric acid when oxidated at the positive pole of a voltaic battery yields perchloric acid. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 724 A solution of 1 part of pure chloroform in 7 of Rectified Spirit has been much used under the fictitious name of chloric ether.

Chlorid, *a. rare.* [cf. *florid.*] Of a greenish tint of complexion; or ? = *Chlorotic.*

1834 GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 83 All cases marked by indigestion and a chlorid countenance.

Chloridate (klō·ridēt), *v. Photography.* [f. next + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To treat with a chloride; *e.g.* to cover (a plate) with chloride of silver, so as to render it photographically sensitive.

Chloride (klō·rid, -əid). Rarely **chlorid.** [f. CHLOR-INE + -IDE.]

1. *Chem.* A simple compound of chlorine with a metal or an organic radical. A compound analogous to one or more atoms of hydrochloric acid (H Cl), itself called on this type *hydrogen chloride.*

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Introd. 6 Some persons may chuse rather to use the word chloride, following the analogy of oxide. 1818 FARADAY *Res.* vii. 19 A strong solution of chloride of silver. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 202 Chlorid of ammonium. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 5 Ask the chloride's name From somebody who knows!

2. Applied in the arts to a number of bleaching and disinfecting compounds, such as 'chloride of lime', 'chloride of soda', 'chloride of potash', which are not simple chlorides, or combinations of chlorine with metals. (Ure.)

It is now generally believed, that these so-called chlorides of the alkalis and alkaline earths are either compounds or mixtures of true chloride with hypochlorite (Ca″ Cl. OCL.)

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 583 The chloride of lime is thus converted by heat into chloride of calcium. 1832 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 270 The chloride was brought since the cholera came. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1860) 235/2 Thoroughly fumigated with sulphur and Chloride-of-Lime. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 781 Chloride of lime—so called—was first employed in the liquid form as a bleaching agent in 1798. *Ibid.* In the manufacture of chloride of lime, chlorine gas is transmitted at a proper temperature through milk of lime, or over dry slaked lime, the product being thus .. a liquid or a powder. *Ibid.* 787 The property of chlorine, to destroy offensive odours and to prevent putrefaction, gives to the chlorides of lime and soda a high value. *Ibid.* Chloride of potash is known as Water of Javelle..chloride of soda as Labarraque's Liquor.

3. *Chlorides*: 'a common term [on the Pacific coast of U.S.] for ores containing chloride of silver' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

Chloridize (klō·ridəiz), *v.* Incorrectly **chlorodize.** [f. prec. + -IZE.]

1. *Photography.* = CHLORIDATE *v.*

2. *Mining.* 'To convert into chloride. Applied to the roasting of silver ores with salt, preparatory to amalgamation' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 647/1 A sensible loss of copper arises by being chlorodised, and carried off by the saline vapours. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 391/2 Salt is .. used at home in chlorodizing ores.

Chlorimeter, -try: see CHLOROMETER, -TRY.

Chlorinate, *sb.* [f. CHLORINE + -ATE[4].] A product obtained by saturating a caustic alkali or its solution with chlorine; = CHLORIDE in sense 2.

1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 264 If gangrene supervene, the wound must be syringed with weak solutions of nitric acid, tincture of myrrh, chlorinate of soda.

Chlorinate (klō·rinēt), *v.* (Chiefly in *passive.*) [f. CHLORINE + -ATE[3]]. To act upon or impregnate with chlorine; to convert lime, soda, etc. into the

so-called 'chloride' (sense 2); to treat gold or silver ore with chlorine, in order to extract the precious metal.

Hence **Chlorinated** *ppl. a.*, as *chlorinated lime*, a recent name for the so-called 'chloride of lime'.

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xv. 169 One salt-pork lamp with rusty chlorinated flame. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 178 Chlorinated Lime was first prepared .. in 1798. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 788 If the ore to be chlorinated contains finely-divided gold in quartz.

Chlorination (klōəˑrinēˈ·ʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

a. *Chem.* Combination, treatment, saturation, etc. with chlorine. b. *Mining.* The process of extracting gold and silver from certain ores by means of chlorine.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 322 Protochloride of iron is a union of chlorine with iron in the first grade of chlorination. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 787 The chlorination-process was originally prepared by Prof. Plattner, and .. applied in 1851. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

Chlorine (klōəˑrin, -əin), *sb. Chem.* [Named by Sir H. Davy in 1810, from its colour; f. Gr. χλωρός yellowish or light green + -INE[3], Gr. -ινη, a feminine patronymic and derivative suffix. In F. *chlore*, Ger. *chlor* (without any suffix).]

1. One of the non-metallic elements; a yellowish-green heavy gas (condensable by pressure into a yellow transparent liquid), having a peculiar irritating smell, and very active chemical properties. Symbol Cl; atomic weight, 35·5.

It is not found free in nature, but is widely distributed in its compounds, chiefly in the *chloride of sodium* (common salt). The simple element was obtained by Scheele in 1774, but was at first supposed to be a compound body (*oxymuriatic acid*); its elementary nature was established by Davy in 1809-10. It has powerful bleaching and disinfectant qualities, and supports the combustion of many bodies. With *bromine*, *iodine* and *fluorine*, it forms an important group of elements resembling each other in properties and compounds.

1810 (15 Nov.) DAVY in *Trans. Royal Soc.* (1811) 32 It has been judged most proper .. to call it Chlorine, or Chloric gas. 1813 — *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 44 Chlorine may be produced by heating together a mixture of .. muriatic acid, and Manganese. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 210 Chlorine was discovered by Scheele .. and first described by him .. under the name of dephlogisticated marine acid. It was afterwards termed in the French nomenclature oxygenated or oxygenized muriatic acid, and by Dr. Pearson oxymuriatic acid. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 56 The discovery of the disinfectant powers of chlorine. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 901 Chlorine, by combining with hydrogen or a metal, acts indirectly as an oxidising agent. Chlorine destroys the colour of most organic pigments. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 Chlorine is largely used as a bleaching agent.

fig. 1838 EMERSON *Address* Wks. (Bohn) II. 192 The religious sentiment .. is the embalmer of the world. It is myrrh and storax, and chlorine, and rosemary.

2. *attrib.*; esp. in names of compounds, where it is = *chloric, chlorous, of chlorine*; as *chlorine monoxide* (hypochlorous anhydride), Cl_2O, a pale reddish gas, with powerful bleaching properties; *chlorine tetroxide* (perchloric oxide), Cl_2O_4, a deep yellow explosive gas condensable to an exceedingly explosive yellowish liquid; *chlorine trioxide* (chlorous oxide or anhydride), Cl_2O_3, a yellowish-green explosive gas, liquefiable by extreme cold; so *chlorine sulphide, bisulphide, selenide*, etc.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 104/1 On the addition of chlorine-water. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 97 Chlorine gas. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 186 Chlorine tetroxide has a powerful odour. *Ibid.* 198 By decomposing chlorine bisulphide. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 33 With chlorine vapour. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 416 With this knowledge of the molecular constitution of hydrogen and of chlorine gases.

Chlorine (klōəˑrəin), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χλωρός light green + -INE[1].] Of the colour of foliage in spring; light green, grass-green. (In quot. 1849 *humorously* = 'green'.)

a 1849 POE *Welby* Wks. 1864 III. 204 Nothing is more clear than this proposition—although denied by the chlorine critics. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv. 34 Trees .. green with the first sweet chlorine foliage of April.

Chloriniferous (klōəˑrinifĕrəs), *a.* [f. CHLORINE + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding chlorine.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 511 Nitro-hydrochloric acid being the chloriniferous fluid.

Chlorinize (klōəˑrinəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat with chlorine.

1881 S. JENNINGS *Gold F. Wynaad* viii. 71 The chlorine gas is admitted, beneath the pulpy mass to be chlorinized.

Chlorinous (klōəˑrinəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the character of chlorine.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 36 A faint chlorinous odour.

Chlorite[1] (klōəˑrəit). *Min.* [ad. Gr. χλωρῖτις (Pliny), name of some green stone, f. χλωρός light green: see -ITE.] A name applied to certain green hydrous silicates of magnesia and alumina occurring in ancient rock-formations, and forming the characteristic ingredients of chlorite slate.

The name was taken as a specific one by Werner in 1789. In 1838 Von Kobell showed that Werner's name included more than one species, and restricted it to the hexagonal chlorite of St. Gothard, from which he separated *Ripidolite*: various other species have since been established, as *Penninite, Delessite, Leuchtenbergite, Clinochlore, Chloritoid*, etc., and as 'chlorite' has thus become a vague popular term, Dana has given the name of *Prochlorite* to the St. Gothard mineral on which Werner founded the species.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 626 Chlorites is a stone of a grasse green colour.] 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* 194 Chlorite is found in scales either investing other stones, or heaped together .. feels greasy. 1807 CARNE in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 293 It is composed of shist, chlorite, and quartz. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 41 Chlorite .. is nearly allied to talc. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. (1857) 297 It was encrusted over by a thin layer of chlorite, slippery as the mixture of soap and grease that the ship-carpenter spreads over his slips. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* v. 104.

2. *attrib.*, esp. in **chlorite schist, slate**, a green slaty rock, consisting of chlorite in foliated plates, often blended with quartz, felspar, or mica, and associated geologically with gneiss and clay-slate; **chlorite spar**, an old name of CHLORITOID.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 12 Micaceous chlorite, hornblend, and siliceous schistus. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 194 Chlorite Schist .. consists of chlorite, a green or gray substance somewhat analogous to mica and feldspar. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* xii. (ed. 2) 411 Hydrosilicates .. Example: Chloritespar. 1854 DANA *Min.* 298 Chlorite spar. 1863 LYELL *Antig. Man* xv. (ed. 3) 298 Three varieties of granite, besides gneiss, chlorite-slate .. serpentine. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 393 Chlorite rocks.

Chlorite[2] (klōəˑrəit). *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -ITE.] A salt of chlorous acid (*hydrogen chlorite*, $HClO_2$); *e.g.* chlorite of silver, silver chlorite, $AgClO_2$, having the form of yellow crystalline scales, which decompose with explosion.

Hypochlorite, a salt of hypochlorous acid.

1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 110 ClO_4, Cl_3O_{18}, and Cl_3O_{17} ..they all yield, with potash, mixtures of chlorate and chlorite. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 916 Hypochlorites, chlorites, chlorates, and perchlorates of alkali-metal, when strongly heated, are alike converted into chlorides by loss of oxygen.

Chloritic (klorˑitik), *a. Min.* [f. CHLORITE[1] + -IC.] Consisting of, or containing, chlorite.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 38 Of chalk and chloritic sand. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* viii. 157 Chloritic and argillaceous slates.

Chloritoid (klōəˑritoid). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -OID. Named by Rose, 1837, from its resemblance to chlorite.] A foliated hydrous silicate of alumina and iron, varying in colour from greenish black to gray; also called *chlorite spar*.

1844 in DANA *Min.* 523. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 399 Chloritoid .. has been observed at many of the corundum localities.

Chloritous (klorəiˑtəs), *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + -OUS: cf. F. *chloriteux*.] Of the nature of, or containing, chlorite.

1853 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 398 *note*, Chloritous slate. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* 339 Greenish colour which it owes to a chloritous silicate of iron.

Chloro-[1] (klōəˑrɔ), before a vowel commonly shortened to CHLOR-. [a. Gr. χλωρο- combining form of χλωρός green, pale green, as in χλωρόκομος green-leaved, χλωρο-μέλαν pale black.]

An element in many modern scientific terms, chiefly of Botany and Mineralogy. Besides those explained in their alphabetical places, are the following:

Chlorocarpous (-kāˑrpəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit: see -OUS], 'having yellow or greenish fruit' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlorocruˑorin** (see quot.); **Chloroge·nic acid**, *Chem.* [Gr. -γενικος producing] = *caffetannic acid* (see CAFFEIC), so called from colouring ferric salts green; **Chlorogenin** (-ˌdʒĭˑnin), *Chem.*, a substance obtained from madder, which forms a green powder; **Chloroˑmelan, Chlorome·lanite**, *Min.* [Gr. χλωρομέλαν- pale black] = CRONSTEDTITE; **Chlorophæite** (-fīˑəit), *Min.* [Gr. φαιός brown], a hydrated silicate of iron, occurring in amygdaloid, of a dark green colour, changing on exposure to brown or black; **Chloˑrophan** (-fæn), *Phys.* and *Chem.* [Gr. -φανης, -φανος showing], 'the greenish-yellow form of CHROMOPHAN' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chloˑrophane** (-fēˑin), *Min.* [as prec.], a variety of fluor spar which exhibits a green phosphorescent light when heated; **Chlorophanerite** [-fæˑnĕrəit), *Min.* [Gr. φανερός manifest + -ITE], a variety of GLAUCONITE or green earth occurring in eruptive rocks; **Chloroˑphanous** *a.* [Gr. -φανος showing: see -OUS], 'of a yellow or yellowish appearance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chloˑrophyte** [Gr. φυτόν plant], any plant having a successive evolution and green parts or expansions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlorosperm** (-spəːm), *Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], a sea-weed belonging to the division *Chlorospermæ* or *Chlorosporæ*, characterized by green spores; **Chlorospinel** (-spiˑnĕl), *Min.*, a variety of SPINEL of a green colour, due to the presence of copper; **Chlorotaˑnnin**, *Chem.*, 'a term for tannin when coloured with chlorophyll' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chloˑrotile**, *Min.* [Gr. τίλος fibre], 'a hydrous arseniate of copper, occurring in capillary green crystals' (Dana 1879); **Chloroxaˑnthous**, *a.* [Gr. ξανθός yellow: see -OUS], 'of a green or olive and yellow colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chlorocruorin*, a green substance which, according to Ray Lankester, is the cause of the green colour of the blood of some species of Sabella. 1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 124 *Chloromelan* (see Cronstedite). 1887 *Athenæum* 3 Sep. 317/3 Magnificent specimens of Oriental jade, together with chlormelanite, amber, and callaïs. 1822 CLEVELAND *Min.* 476 Chlorophæite. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 227 Chlorophæite .. is a common mineral in the Irish trap. 1802 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* I. 151 On the Chlorophane, and a supposed new Variety of Barytes. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 160 Chlorophane gives out abundantly an emerald green light by the mere heat of the hand; and after being exposed to the sun, or even to a candle, continues to shine in a dark place for some time. 1857 SHEPARD *Min.*, Chlorophanerite. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 88 Species possessing the true green of Chlorosperms and the rosy purple of Rhodosperms. 1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 426/1 The green varieties, called Chlorosperms, have their abode in shallow waters. 1850 DANA *Min.* 371 Chlorospinel is a grassgreen spinel.

Chloro-[2]. *Chem.* Combining form of *chlorine, chloride, chloric, chlorous*, used (chiefly before a consonant) in forming names of chlorine compounds and substitution products: see CHLOR-[2].

a. *esp.* in names of substitution products formed by the action of chlorine on other bodies specified; *e.g.* **Chlorobeˑnzene,** formed from benzene by the substitution of one or more chlorine atoms for hydrogen atoms; so *chloro-benzamide, -benzide, -benzil, -benzoic*, etc.; *chlorocyanamide, -cyanilide*; *chloro-ethane*; *chloromethane, -methyl*, etc.; *chloropionic*, etc.; *chloroproteic*; *chloroquinone*; *chlorosalicin*; *chlorotoluene*; *chlorovaleric*, etc.

b. **Chloro-aurate,** a compound of chloride of gold with a basic chloride or a hydrochlorate; **chlorobromide,** a compound containing chlorine and bromine in union with a metal or organic radical, as chlorobromide of silver; **chlorobromiodide,** a similar compound containing chlorine, bromine, and iodine; **chlorobromoform,** a liquid ($HCCl_2Br$) intermediate between chloroform ($HCCl_3$) and bromoform ($HCBr_3$); **chlorocarbonic acid,** a synonym of Carbonyl chloride or Phosgene gas ($COCl_2$); **chlorochloric,** name given to a supposed acid, of composition Cl_6O_{13}; **chlorochromate,** a salt of **chlorochromic acid,** an oxychloride of chromium (CO_2Cl_2); **chlorocyanic acid,** early name of **cyanogen chloride,** CN Cl; **chlorohydric,** etc., **chloroiodide**: see CHLOR-[2]; **chloromaˑnganese,** commercial name of *manganese chloride*, used as a disinfectant; **chloromeˑrcurate,** a compound of mercuric chloride with a basic metallic chloride or a hydrochlorate; **chloropaˑlladate,** a compound of chloride of palladium analogous to the prec.; **chloro-perchloric,** name of an acid of supposed structure Cl_6O_{17}; **chloropiˑcrin,** a colourless oily liquid formed by distilling picric acid with chloride of lime; **chloroplaˑtinate,** a compound of tetrachloride of platinum, analogous to chloroaurates; so **chloroplaˑtinous** *a.*; **chlorostaˑnnate,** a similar compound of chloride of tin; **chlorosulphuric acid,** old name of sulphuryl chloride.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 417 Auric chloride combines with a number of metallic Chlorides, forming a series of double salts, called *Chloro-aurates. *Ibid.* 813 *Chlorobenzoic Acid treated with sodium amalgam and water is converted into benzoic acid. *Ibid.* 427 The *chlorobromide is prepared by treating tetrammonio-platinous chloride with bromine. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 98/3 On some *Chlorobromiodides of Silver. 1882 — 16 Dec. 818/2 The author has detected carbon tetrabromide, bromoform, and *chlorobromoform. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 7 Acid Gases .. hydrochloric, carbonic and *chlorocarbonic acids. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 363 Chloro-carbonic acid has an intolerably pungent odour, and excites a copious flow of tears. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 138 Euchlorine, an explosive yellow gas, composed of a mixture of chlorine and *chlorochloric acid. 1854 RONALD *Chem. Techn.* I. 371 We have heard that *chlorochromic acid has been dispensed with in the purification of the paraffine. 1871 *Schellen's Spectrum Anal.* 434 The absorption spectrum of the vapor of chlorochromic anhydride. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 323 *Chlorocyanic acid was first observed by Berthollet, and called by him 'oxyprussic acid.' 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 579 *Chloroethane is often called Hydrochloric ether. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xi. 34 A *chlorohydrated tincture. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 714 Dissolved in *chlorohydric acid. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 246 The *chloroiodide of lime may be formed in the same manner. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 63/1 *Chloromanganese .. Camphoric Antiseptico, Salicylic Acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 549 Chlorine and Methane, exposed to diffuse daylight, yield the compound called *chloromethane or methyl-chloride. 1843 GRAVES *Clinical Med.* 33 The *chlorure platinosopotassique* now considered as a compound of chloroplatinous acid, and the chlorobase of potassium, must then be called *chloroplatinate of potassium. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 333 The chloroplatinate of ammonia .. is a yellow salt.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 422 Double salts called platino-chlorides or chloro-platinates. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 164 This substance [i. e. Chlorite of protein] is sometimes called *Chloroproteic acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 444 Stannic chloride forms with alkaline earth-metals, crystalline double-salts, called Stanno-chlorides or *Chlorostannates. 1886 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 401 Some chemists have .. proposed to call it the *chloro-sulphuric acid.

c. Also in some names of minerals containing chlorine; as **Chloroca·lcite** [CALCITE], a native chloride of calcium from Vesuvius; named 1872 (Dana); **Chlorothi·onite** [Gr. *θεῖον* sulphur], a doubtful mixture of chloride of copper and sulphate of potassium from Vesuvius; named 1873.

Chlorodyne (klō·rŏdəin). [A factitious formation from *chloroform* + *anodyne*. (Analytically, the elements are Gr. *χλωρός* green + *ὀδύνη* pain.)] A drug, popular as a narcotic and anodyne, composed of chloroform, morphia, tincture of Indian hemp, prussic acid, and other substances.

1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 158, I .. have been thinking of realising some chlorodyne. 1877 OUIDA *In Wint. City* iii. 49 Who could no more live without a crowd about her than she could sleep without chlorodyne. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 7/1 In the habit of taking enormous quantities of a patent medicine known as chlorodyne, which had the effect of stupefying her.

Chloroform (klō·rŏfōm), *sb.* [a. F. *chloroforme*, name given by Dumas in 1834, f. CHLORO-[2] + FORM(YL, as being a chloride of *formyl* (in its obs. sense of CH = methenyl; not in its present sense of the oxidized radical CHO of formic acid).]

The common name of a thin colourless liquid (sp. gr. 1·5), having a pleasant ethereal odour, and pungent sweetish taste, the vapour of which when inhaled produces insensibility; hence it is much used as an anæsthetic in surgical and obstetrical operations. Chemically, it is a triatomic haloid ether of the methyl series = trichloromethane, or methenyl trichloride, Cl_3CH.

[1834 J. DUMAS in *Ann. de Chimie* LVI. 120 La formule .. correspond à un chlorure d'hydrogène carboné, qui est l'équivalent de l'acide formique anhydre .. C'est ce qui m'engage à la désigner sous le nom de chloroforme.] 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* § 5. 312 Chloroform. This remarkable substance was discovered about the same time by MM. Soubeiran and Liebig [Dates 1831, 1832]. 1847 SIR J. SIMPSON *New Anæsthetic* 7, I have found, however, one infinitely more efficacious than any of the others, viz. Chloroform, or the perchloride of formyle. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 4 Dec. 370/2 Chloroform. This new anæsthetic agent was used most successfully last Monday. 1859 *Q. R.* Jan. 74 At the Liverpool meeting of the professors of 'Social Science' [1858] Sir James Stephen introduced .. the happy phrase of 'statistical chloroform'. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 45. 452 Had Simpson kept secret the means of abrogating pain by chloroform, what immense pecuniary benefit would have accrued to himself!

b. in *Comb.* as *chloroform-bottle, -drunkenness, -giver, -inhaler, -poisoning*, etc. **Chloroform-coagulum**: see quot.; **chloroform-narcosis**, insensibility produced by chloroform.

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 418 When defibrinated blood and chloroform are mixed together, outside the body, there is produced a peculiar albuminous precipitate of the colour of red sealing-wax (chloroform coagulum). *Ibid.* 431 Those who divide chloroform narcosis into several clearly distinguished stages. *Ibid.* 439 There is no medicinal treatment for cases of chloroform poisoning.

Chloroform (klō·rŏfōm), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To administer chloroform to; to render insensible by means of chloroform; to apply chloroform to (a thing), soak with chloroform.

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Lancet* 1 July 39/2, I had successfully chloroformed several of the lower animals. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xi. 107 She should be tenderly chloroformed into a better world. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Dec. 5/3 It was alleged that he chloroformed her.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To render insensible.

1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* vii. (1851) 62 We now chloroform all kindly feelings. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 381 If we chloroform ourselves against the painful perception [of human sorrows]. 1882 *Chr. World Pulpit* XXI. 25 The cold chloroforming them into an unconsciousness.

Hence **Chlo·roformed** *ppl. a.*, **Chlo·roforming** *vbl. sb.*

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Lancet* July 41/2 The chloroformed hand. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 10 Hold the chloroformed cloth close to his nose. 1883 *Standard* 22 Mar. 5/5 [They] had pleaded guilty of the chloroforming and robbery.

Chloroformic, *a.* [f. CHLOROFORM *sb.* + -IC; cf. F. *chloroformique*.] 'Relating to chloroform' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Chlo·roformist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who professionally administers chloroform; one versed in the use of chloroform.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 11 The assistance of a proficient chloroformist. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 119/1 To officiate as chloroformist at her then pending accouchement. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 6/1 The conspirators may be briefly described as a League of Chloroformists and Poisoners.

Chlo·roformiza·tion. *Med.* [f. next + -ATION; cf. F. *chloroformisation*.] The occurrence or the induction of the sleep and anæsthesia caused by the inhalation of chloroform.

1849 *Lancet* I. 538/2 In some cases of chloroformization and etherization. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* XII. 8, I .. observed the same recession of objects during the beginning of chloroformisation.

Chlo·roformi·ze, *v.* [f. CHLOROFORM *sb.* + -IZE; cf. F. *chloroformiser*.] = CHLOROFORM *v.*

1880 R. DOWLING *Sport of F.* III. 213 He was heavily chloroformised first .. then strangled.

Chloroformyl(e, early synonym of CHLOROFORM. *c* 1851 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Chloroid (klō·roid), *a. Chem.* and *Electr.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -OID.] Akin to or resembling chlorine. *Chloroid pole* = *chlorous pole.*

Chlorometer (klorǫ·mĭtəɹ). Also **chlorimeter.** [f. CHLORO- combining form of CHLORINE + -METER; cf. F. *chloromètre*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of chlorine in chlorinated lime, soda, or potash, with a view to estimating their bleaching power, etc.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 585 Gay Lussac has contributed to render the assay of chloride of lime by indigo more certain .. by the invention of an apparatus for the purpose, which he calls a chlorometer.

Hence **Chlorome·tric** *a.*; **Chloro·metry** (also *chlorimetry*) [cf. F. *chlorométrie*], 'the name given to the process or processes by which the amount of available chlorine is estimated in substances containing it, which are employed in bleaching, or as disinfectants' (Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 792).

Chloropal (klorō·u·păl). *Min.* [f. CHLOR-[1] + OPAL.] A green or greenish-yellow hydrated silicate of iron, resembling opal in appearance.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 170 Chloropal. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1884) 462 Chloropal is partly decomposed by muriatic acid.

Chlorophyll (klō·rŏfil). *Bot.* and *Chem.* (Also **-phyle, -phylle, -phyl.**) [a. F. *chlorophylle*, f. Gr. *χλωρός* green + *φύλλον* leaf.]

1. The colouring matter of the leaves and other green parts of plants; found in the cells usually in the form of minute granules (*chlorophyll-bodies* or *-corpuscles*). Its chemical composition is uncertain. It forms the colouring matter also of various green water-animalcules, e. g. *Hydra viridis*.

[1818 PELLETIER & CAVENTOU in *Ann. de Chimie* IX. 195 La matière verte des végétaux .. Nous proposons de lui donner le nom de chlorophyle.] 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 287 Chlorophyle is the green colouring matter of the leaves of plants. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. (1880) 88 The characteristic contents of the cells of parenchyma are grains of chlorophyll .. to which the green color of foliage is wholly owing. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 57 When I want to know why a leaf is green, they tell me it is coloured by 'chlorophyll', which at first sounds very instructive; but if they would only say plainly that a leaf is coloured green by a thing which is called 'green leaf', we should see more precisely how far we had got.

2. *Comb.*, as *chlorophyll-body, -cell, -corpuscle, -grain, -granule.*

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. (1875) 335 The upper stratum .. is composed of chlorophyll-cells. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. viii. 109 The colouring matter is limited to very minute granules lying in the colourless fluid contents. These are called the chlorophyll granules. 1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 45 These green-coloured portions of protoplasm .. designated Chlorophyll-bodies. 1883 M^c^NAB *Bot.* (Lond. Sc. Class-bks.) I. 17 The chlorophyll granule consists of two parts; a colourless solid portion derived from the protoplasm .. and a green colouring matter, the chlorophyll, which is diffused through and colours the granule.

Hence **Chlorophylla·ceous** *a.* [-ACEOUS], containing chlorophyll; **Chlorophy·llan,** 'a substance contained in chlorophyll; probably identical with what is called crystalline chlorophyll' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlorophy·llian** *a.* [cf. F. *chlorophyllien*], of or pertaining to chlorophyll; **Chlorophy·llite,** †a. *Bot.* = CHLOROPHYLL; b. *Min.* A greenish mineral, a variety of FAHLUNITE, an altered form of IOLITE; **Chlorophy·llous** *a.*, characterized by, or of the nature of chlorophyll.

1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 249 Forms belonging to the chlorophyllaceous series. *Ibid.* 758 The spectrum of Hoppe-Seyler's chlorophyllan is the same as that of chlorophyll. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 438 He did not succeed in demonstrating any chlorophyllian activity by the evolution of oxygen. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 425 The name chlorophyllite has been given by Pelletier and Caventou to the green colouring matter of the leaves of plants. 1841 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XII. 358 The aqueous content of the chlorophyllite. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* 311 Gloss., *Chlorophyllous*, spoken of the leaf-cells when they .. contain a .. mass, or little pellets of chlorophyll. 1871 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 117 No pure or chlorophyllous green.

Chlorosis (klorō·u·sis). [mod.L. (in F. *chlorose*), f. Gr. *χλωρός* green, lit. 'a making green': see -OSIS. In sense 2 a, the etymology is lost sight of, and the notion is that of 'loss of the natural colour', which in this case is green.]

1. *Path.* A disease mostly affecting young females about the age of puberty, characterized by anæmia, suppression or irregularity of the menses, and a pale or greenish complexion; green sickness.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Chlorosis*, the green-sickness, or the virgins disease. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 523 The indolent and lazy .. are in a manner eaten up by the chlorosis, or green-sickness. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 13 In those cases of chlorosis where the administration of iron is sufficient to reproduce the ruddy hue. 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, Chlorosis occurs almost without exception in young women about the time of puberty, but is found occasionally in children and married women, and, very rarely, even in men. [Cf. SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 100.]

2. *Bot.* a. A disease or affection of plants, in which the green parts become blanched or yellow through the chlorophyll not being developed, either on account of the absence of light (= ETIOLATION), or *spec.* for want of iron in the soil. b. The turning green of some part normally of another colour, as in the reversion of petals to the form of green leaves.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 85 When plants become pale from want of light .. he [Willdenow] terms it Chlorosis. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (1869) Gloss., *Chlorosis*, a loss of color: a reversion of the petals, etc., of a blossom to green leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 273 *Chlorosis*, one of the most formidable diseases to which plants are subject .. The most promising remedy is watering them with a very weak solution of sulphate of iron.

Chlorotic (klorǫ·tik), *a.* [f. prec.; see -OTIC. Cf. F. *chlorotique*.]

1. Pertaining to, or affected with, green sickness.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 150 The chlorotic fair Oft chalk prefer to the most poignant cates. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* (1826) 115 He was much emaciated .. and had a chlorotic appearance. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xv. 199 A sickly sensitiveness that would disgrace a chlorotic girl.

fig. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 987 Poor, thin, maundering,—we were going to call it chlorotic Christianism. 1881 *Standard* 7 Oct., Those who devote themselves to depicting chlorotic saints.

2. *Bot.* Affected with chlorosis (sense 2 a).

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 The field looks shabby, becomes chlorotic, pines away. 1870 T. L. PHIPSON *Sun* 56 A plant .. shut up in a dark place .. becomes chlorotic; its green colour disappears.

Chlorous (klō·rəs), *a. Chem.* and *Electr.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -OUS; cf. F. *chloreux*.]

1. Abounding in chlorine; *spec.* containing chlorine in greater proportion relatively to oxygen than chloric compounds, as in **chlorous oxide** or **anhydride**, Cl_2O_3, a yellowish green gas; **chlorous acid** (hydrogen chlorite), $HClO_2$, the salts of which are *chlorites*.

The compounds with a still greater proportion of chlorine are **hypochlorous oxide** or **anhydride** (Cl_2O), a pale reddish yellow gas; and **hypochlorous acid** (HClO), the salts of which are *hypochlorites*.

1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 41 Replaced by six atoms of chlorous acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 184 Hypochlorous and chlorous acids .. by direct oxidation of hydrochloric acid. *Ibid.* 186 Chlorous Oxide.

2. Of the quality of chlorine: applied to elements or radicals which unite with hydrogen to form an acid, and are relatively electro-negative. *Chlorous pole*, the negative pole of a galvanic battery, which exhibits the same attraction as a chlorous element.

1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 414 Such primary compounds were classified .. into electro-positive or basylous, and electro-negative or chlorous compounds. *Ibid.* 417 Illustrations of the greater atomic values which elements assume by combining with both chlorous and basylous atoms than with atoms of the one kind only.

Chlo·rurated, *ppl. a. Chem.* [f. F. *chlorure*, pa. pple. of *chlorurer*, f. *chlorure*: see next, and -ATE[3].] Combined or impregnated with chlorine.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 57. 239 [He] washes the wound in chlorurated water.

Chlo·ruret. *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -URET; cf. *sulphuret, phosphuret.* In F. *chlorure*.] A primary compound of chlorine with another element or a radical; now commonly CHLORIDE.

1842 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 275 Those compounds of chlorine which are not acid, are termed chlorides or chlorurets.

Choak, obs. form of CHOKE *sb.* and *v.*

Choakee, var. of CHOKY *sb.*

Choane, var. of CHAWN, *Obs.*, a cleft.

Choanite (kōu·ănəit). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *χοάνη* funnel + -ITE.] A fossil Zoophyte, generally characterized by a funnel-shaped skeleton, which forms the nucleus of many chalk flints.

1846-9 SMART *Dict. Suppl.* 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 215 The beautiful sections cut from the pebbles .. owe their exquisite markings to the fossil Choanite.

Choanoid (kōu·ănoid), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *χοάνη* funnel + -OID: cf. F. *choanoïde*.] Funnel-shaped; applied to one of the muscles of the eye in many vertebrata.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1002/1 The suspensory or choanoid muscle met with in Mammalia. 1881 MIVART *Cat* v. § 7 The eyeball .. is held in place by seven muscles. The first .. is the suspensor oculi, or 'choanoid' muscle.

Choar, obs. form of CORE, CHORE.

‖ **Chobdar** (tʃōu·bdāɹ). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 **chubdar, chobedar, chopdar, 9 choabdar.** [Pers. and Urdū چوبدار *chobdār*, f. چوب staff.] In India, an usher or beadle attending on persons

of consequence, who bears as his ensign of office a staff overlaid with silver; he is 'still a part of the state of the Viceroy, Governors, and Judges of the High Courts' (Col. Yule).

1701 in Wheeler *Madras in Old T.* (1861) I. 371 (Y.) He had sent four Chobdars and 25 men, as a safeguard. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. XI. 443 A person of the meanest station, called a Chubdar, at best answering to our common beadle or tipstaff. 1810–17 M. WILKS *Hist. Sk. S. India* (ed. 2) II. xxxi. 110 The Chobdars and attendants were ordered.

Choca. 'A mixture of coffee and chocolate' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*).

1859 DORAN *Table Fruits* The favourite beverage of Voltaire, at the Café Procope, was choca, a mixture of Coffee with Milk and Chocolate.. I do not know a draught which so perfectly soothes and revives as hot well-frothed choca.

Chochlea, -ry, obs. ff. of COCHLEA, -RY.

‖ **Chocho** (tʃō·tʃō). Also **choco, chuchu.** [Native name in Brazil.] Name in the British West Indies of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Sechium edule*), cultivated for its wholesome succulent fruit.

'From Madeira its fruits are sometimes .. sold in Covent Garden Market under the name of Chayotes.'

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 355 The Chocho Vine..is now cultivated in many places in Jamaica. 1882 *Standard* 14 Dec. 5/3 Clustering over an orange tree is the lovely chocho vine. 1887 — 16 Sept. 5/2 The chocho of Jamaica, the christophine of the French Antilles, the chuchu of Brazil .. chayota, or vegetable pear of Madeira .. is one of the most peculiar fruits of tropical America.

Chock (tʃǫk), *sb.*[1] Also 8–9 **choak,** and CHUCK q. v. [*Chock* and *chuck* appear to have been originally variants of the same word, which are now somewhat differentiated. Though they appear late, they may possibly go back to ONF. **chuque, choque, chouque* (mod.Pic. *choke,* Norm. *chouque*) = OF. *çuche, zuche, çouche, souche* 'log or block of wood'; cf. It. *ciocco* a burning log, block of wood, stump; also *ciocca* bunch, cluster, tuft, etc. In Eng. the word appears to have been influenced by CHOKE, with which it is occas. confounded under the forms *choke, choak.*]

1. A lumpy piece of wood, esp. for burning; a block or log, *dial.* a 'clog'.

1674 [see CHUCK]. 1852 W. COOPER *Gloss. Provinc. Sussex, Chucks,* large chips of wood. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Chock, Chog,* a small log or block of wood. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chocks,* small pieces of wood.

2. *Turning.* A contrivance for fixing the material to be turned to the mandril of the lathe; now CHUCK. Also *attrib.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 192 Sockets, or Chocks, belonging to the Screw-Mandrel. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 31 A stout mandrel, or arbor, for a chock Lathe. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 150 *Chocks,* cylindrical pieces of wood or iron, screw-cut at one end, to screw into the end of a mandrel. 1803 *Ann. Reg.* 780 Being afterwards strongly cemented to a plug or chock, [it] is screwed upon the lathe. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 147 Place it on the collar at the chock end of the screw.

3. A term applied to a block of wood (usually wedge-shaped) used to stop a cask, wheel, or other body from moving. *Boat-chocks:* 'clamps of wood upon which a boat rests when stowed on a vessel's deck' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Chock,* a sort of wedge used to confine a cask or other weighty body .. when the ship is in motion. 1775 FALCH *Day's Diving Vess.* 27, I secured them in proper chocks on the gunnels of the barges. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 98/2 The long-boat rests upon two large chocks when it is stowed. 1861 *Windsor Express* 5 Oct., To remove the chocks or wedges connected with one of the lattice girders. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Chock* (Ship-building), a block, preferably wedge-shaped, driven behind the props of a cradle to prevent it from slipping on the ways before the ship is ready to launch. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Chock,* a wedge for fastening the cart to the shafts. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Chock,* a wedge to keep the window from shaking, *Chock'd,* wedged. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Chock, Chog,* a block or stone used to chock, or scotch the wheel of a cart or waggon. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., We had only one boat, and no tackles ready to lift her out of the chocks.

4. *Mining.* See quot. 1888.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 21 We lay Choak Deals which is Deales put in as fast, or all along, as we dig the Sand, or Earth. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 1885 *Times* 10 July 10 A lighted candle placed against a chock in the working place of John Dyke. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss., Chock,* a thick, rectangular block of wood, used in building up a strong support for the roof in coal-mining.

5. In various applications on ship-board; e.g.

a. 'Smaller pieces of wood used to make good some deficiency in the main piece, as those at the head and heels of timbers, the frame-knees,' etc. (Weale *Rudim. Navig.* 106).

b. 'Blocks of timber latterly substituted beneath the beams for knees, and wedged by iron keys' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

c. 'A piece of timber, framed into the heads and heels of ship's timber at their junctions, to act as a lap to the joint, and make up the deficiency at the inner angle' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

d. *Chocks of the rudder:* 'large accurately adapted pieces of timber kept in readiness to choak the rudder, by filling up the excavation on the side of the rudder hole in case of any accident, when a ship is likely to get strong stern-way, etc.' (Smyth).

e. *Anchor chocks:* see ANCHOR *sb.*[1] 7.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 160 *Chock,* a square tapering piece of elm .. used in strapping large blocks. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 479 Shipped the rudder-choaks. 1806 *Ann. Reg.* (1804) 525, 10 vessels, completely fitted with slides, chocks, iron-bolts, sweeps, etc. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xlii, He stood up on the choak to ascertain what way she was making through the water. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 26 Reeve it through the after sheeve in the chock. 1860 GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* 260 In attempting to throw the line clear from the chock, a turn caught his left wrist. 1863 *Scotsman* 21 Aug., Laden to the chocks with cannon and bombshells.

6. *pl.* Blocks of wood or stone placed in or upon any machine to add to its weight and steadiness; e.g. stones placed in a mangle, weights laid on a harrow, roller, etc.

7. *dial.* (See quot.) Hence **Chock-hole.**

1884 HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chockhole,* the deep rutty hole to be met with in many of the bye-roads or occupation roads in the country. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chock,* an inequality, roughness in a road..also used quasi-adverbially=joltingly. 'Theer yo gon chock (*or* chick-chock) o'er a stone'.

† **Chock, -e,** *sb.*[2] Obs. form of SHOCK.

Chock (tʃǫk), *v.* [app. f. CHOCK *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *intr. To chock in:* to fit in tightly or exactly; to wedge in. *Obs.* (Cf. CHOKE *v.*)

1662 FULLER *Worthies* 149 The wood-work .. exactly chocketh into the joynts again. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 43 A small cylinder of hard steel .. made of a size so as just to chock in betwixt the extremities of the teeth.

2. *trans.* To furnish, supply, or fit with a chock or chocks; to make fast with a chock; to wedge (a wheel, cask, etc.); also with *up.*

1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. xii. 296 It was only by putting a shoulder to the wheels, and chocking them at every five or six feet, that these hills could be surmounted. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man* (1862) 103 Chock the wheels of the light guns. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 64 The casks are .. well chocked up with firewood. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 60 Have the waist netting well chocked and shored up.

3. To place (a boat) upon chocks.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiv. 76 We got..the launch and pinnace hoisted, chocked, and griped.

Hence **Chocking** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 110 This is called scotching, or chocking, and the handspikes are called 'chocking handspikes'.

† **Chock,** *v.*[2] and 3, obs. form of CHUCK, SHOCK.

Chock *a. dial.* Short for CHOCK-FULL.

1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 77 Ivery nuik was chock. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chock* and *Chock-full,* var. of 'choke-full' full to suffocation.

Chock, *adv.* Also **choke.** [Partly f. CHOCK *sb.* and *v.*[1]; but largely deduced from CHOCK-FULL.]

1. As close or tight as can be; so as to press 'dead' against, stop 'dead', etc.

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. iii. i, I drew a shaft Chock to the steel, and .. Aimed it at Serjeant Laubscher's heart. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xxvii. 361 A newly-broken team-dog .. carried one of the runners chock against the edge of the circle. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xiv. 134 It is the big wheel stopped as chock as a tombstone. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* xiii. 103 Seized up a great stone, and crowded it chock against the grinding, slipping wheel.

b. with adverbs, as *chock-aft, -home, -tight, -up.*

1799 J. M. in *Naval Chron.* II. 71 The small block is chock up to the truck. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 13 Irresolute whether to run it choke up or haul it down again. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. 46 We..ran her chock up to the yard. *Ibid.* xxv. 83 The seas..washing chock aft to the taffrail. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, Drawn chock-tight round his neck. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Chock-aft, chock-full, chock-home, chock-up,* etc., denote as far aft, full, home, up, etc., as possible, or that which fits closely to one another.

c. Chock-a-block (*Naut.*), said of a tackle with the two blocks run close together so that they touch each other—the limit of hoisting; *transf.* jammed or crammed close together.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 82 Hauling the reef-tackles chock-a-block. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Chock-a-block,* or *Chock and Block* is the same with *block-a-block* and *two-blocks.* 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* II. ii. 122 They hoisted it chock a block. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Naturalist's Wand.* III. viii. 259 Sideways, lengthwise, crossways, choke-a-block, as if the river had swept away a village or two and stranded them there anyhow.

Chock-full, choke-full (tʃǫ·kful, tʃō·kful), *a.* Forms: 5 **chokke-fulle,** (**cheke-full**), 8 **chocque-,** 7– **choke-,** 8– **chock-, choak-, chuck-full.** [The phonetic form and spelling and the derivation are alike unsettled, the uncertainty of the latter involving that of the former. In Dictionaries, first in Todd (1818) as *choke-full* (with mention of *chuck-full* as a 'corruption'). Subsequent dictionaries have *choke-full* as main form, with *chock-full* as a recognized variant. But the American lexicographers have *chock-full* as the standard form, with *choke-full* as a cross-reference; and this appears to agree with literary usage in U.S. *Choke-full* appears to be rather the more frequent in literary use in England; but *chock-full* is almost universal in spoken use; *chuck-full,* in literary use bef. and after 1800, is now only dialectal.

The uncertainty begins with the first appearance of the word as *chokke-fulle, cheke-fulle* in the alliterative Morte Arthur, the spelling of which is very insecure. Conjectural derivations are from CHOKE *v.* (ME. *choke, cheke*) with sense 'full to choking', or 'choked full'; from CHEEK (ME. *cheke,* CHOKE *sb.*[2]) or the related *chokes*=chops, fauces, with sense 'full to the chops'; from ME. CHOK, *chokke* ? to thrust, ram in, in sense 'crammed full'. Either of the two former derivations would give an original long *ō* (which might perhaps, however, be shortened in the combination); the third would give short *ŏ* from the beginning. Prob. there is a recent association with CHOCK *sb.* and *v.*, in some of their senses, but the latter are too late to be the origin; it is more likely that these senses have been developed under the influence of *chock-full*: see CHOCK *adv.* In Eng. dial. glossaries, *chock-full* is recorded from Lancashire, Cheshire, Sheffield, Whitby, Holderness, Leicester, Warwicksh., Worcester, Berks, Kent; and correspondents send it as the current form in Cornwall, Somerset, Wilts, Surrey, Warwicksh., Staffordsh., Derby, Notts, E. & S. Lincoln, Rossendale, Westmorland, Durham, Northumberland, Scotland, 'all parts of Ireland', and 'among all English soldiers in the army'. *Chuck-full* is in the Holderness Gloss., and is reported from Norfolk, Suffolk, E. London, Oxford, N. & E. Devon. *Choke-full* appears to have no local status. As the local pronunciation is usually entirely distinct from that of *choke* (*chōăk, chooăk, chowk,* etc.), the two words are not associated, and app. have nothing to do with each other; *choke-full* being thus merely a book-spelling founded upon a conjectural derivation.]

Filled so as to leave no vacant space; cram-full; stuffed full; full to suffocation.

a. Chock-full.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1552 Charottez chokkefulle charegyde with golde. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. ciii. 327 Stow thyself chocque-full of the best liquor in the land. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 153 With a head chock-full of these impertinences. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 106 Chock-full o' fight I guess. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. (1871) 6 Though you may be chock full of Science. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) 63 Gardens .. chockfull of flowers. 1866 DICKENS *Mugby J.* 4 Chock-full of trucks of coal. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. 19, I hate a fellow who is always chock full of facts! 1880 *Punch* 15 Mar. 124/2 Speeches..chockful of puerile insolence.

β. Cheke-full.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3605 [Ships] Charggede evyne chekefull of cheualrous knyghtes.

γ. Choke-full, choak-full.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 101 The Bay .. fild choke-full. 1790 BRUCE *Trav. Nile* IV. 549 (T.) We filled the skins choak full. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 272 Full of visitors; choke full of them. 1831 LANDOR *Coronation* Wks. (1846) II. 611 Catafalcs, choak-full and mountains-high. 1836 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Clouds* I. iv, Choakful of water. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 296 We have a house choke full. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 122 Chests choakful with gold. 1880 *Punch* 9 Feb. 64/2 It is..choke-full every night.

δ. Chuck-full.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 559 He is Drunk .. Top-heavy, Chuck full, Hocky, etc. *a* 1816 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 280 It is literally chuck full. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 598 Volumes .. chuck full of droll little pieces. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 148 Chuck-full and buoyant with good humour. 1834 CROCKETT *Tour down East* 86 (Bartlett) To make chuck-full the 'measure of the country's glory'.

Chock-hole: see CHOCK *sb.* 7.

† **Chock-tooth** = CHEEK-TOOTH. [Doubtful whether a misprint, or really to be referred to *chok,* CHOKE *sb.*[2]]

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict., Muela,* the chocke toth, *Dens molaris.* 1599 MINSHEU, *Muela de baxo,* the lower chocke tooth. *Muela de encima,* the upper chock-tooth.

Chocky, *a. dial.* [f. CHOCK *sb.*[1] 7.] Having chocks or obstructions, which stop or impede motion.

1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Chocky,* of a road, uneven, full of ruts and inequalities.

Chocky, obs. form of CHOKY *sb.*

Chocolate (tʃǫ·kŏlĕt). Also 7 **chocolata, -latte, -letta, -lat, chocaletto, -latte, chockelet, jocolatte, jacolatt,** 8 **jocalat.** [a. F. *chocolat,* Sp. *chocolate,* ad. Mexican *chocolatl* 'an article of food made of equal parts of the seeds of cacao and those of the tree called pochotl' [*Bombax ceiba*] Siméon *Dict. de langue Nahuatl. Chocolatl* has no connexion whatever with the Mexican word *cacauatl* 'cacao', or its modern corruption *cocoa*; but is, so far as is known, a radical word of the language. It is possible, however, that Europeans confounded *chocolatl* with *cacaua-atl,* which was really a drink made from cacao.]

1. A beverage made from the seeds of the cacao-tree; now, as distinguished from *cocoa,* that made by dissolving chocolate cake (see next) in boiling water or milk.

1604 E. G[RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxii. 271 The chiefe vse of this Cacao is in a drinke which they call Chocolate. 1662 H. STUBBES (*title*), The Indian Nectar, a Treatise on Chocolata. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Nov., To a Coffee-house, to drink jocolatte, very good. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan., They also drank of a sorbet and jacolatt. 1684 *Frost of* 1683–4 (1844) 28 Wine, beer, ale, brandy, chockelet. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vi. 62 Bless the Mahometan Coffee, and the Popish Spanish Chocolate. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 20 Apr., He asked if she would take a dish of chocolate. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. v. (1864) 43 The chocolate—from the Mexican chocolatl,—now so common a beverage throughout Europe.

2. A paste or cake composed of the seeds of the cacao-fruit roasted and ground, sweetened and flavoured with vanilla and other substances. This is used to make the beverage (sense 1), and also eaten in various comfits.

1659 LOVELL *Compl. Herball* 70 Cacao .. the confection thereof, Chocolate. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 11 The best Chocolata, call'd Chocolata-Royal, will cost six shillings six pence each pound. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 Chocolatte is sold, from *2s. 6d.* to *5s.* per Pound. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 27 The chocolate is a present, madam, for Stella. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Comm. Life* I. 224 The chocolate is made up into sweet cakes.

3. † Erroneously applied to the cacao-tree, its fruit or seed. *Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Chocolate*, the nut of the Cacao-tree [so in mod. Dicts.]. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* 370 There are four orders .. Chocolate [*Theobroma Cacao*] is in the first.

4. Chocolate colour.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 167 Pileus varying from deep chocolate to chesnut. 1883 SCARTH *Rom. Brit.* xviii. 177 Stones of a variety of shades, as cream colour, grey, yellow, and chocolate.

b. as *adj.* Chocolate-coloured; dark brown.

1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch Venison* 95 'The tripe', quoth the Jew, with his chocolate cheek. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 202 Pileus with black, brown, and chocolate stripes. 1869 *Daily News* 24 Apr., A Cariboo young lady of chocolate complexion.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chocolate-brown, -cake, -colour, -crimson, -cup, -maker, -pot, -puff, -red, -seller; -coloured, -confectioning*, adjs.; **chocolate-cream**, a confection made from chocolate; **chocolate-mill**, (*a*) an instrument for mixing the chocolate and milk or water in preparing the beverage; (*b*) a mill in which the roasted and crushed seeds of the cacao-tree are ground in the preparation of chocolate; **chocolate-nut**, the cacao-fruit or its seed (it bears nothing of the nature of a *nut*); **chocolate-root**, the root of a North American plant, *Geum canadense*, used as a mild tonic; also the plant itself; **chocolate-tree**, the cacao-tree, *Theobroma Cacao*. Also CHOCOLATE-HOUSE.

1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xi. 165 Good representations of olive-greens or *chocolate-browns. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 417/3 The colour is a bright chocolate-brown. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 34 A deep brown, or *chocolate colour. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 15 A dark *chocolate-coloured smooth coat. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind* xv. (1655) 104 The *Chocolatte-confectioning Donnas. 1882 *Garden* 18 Nov. 451/3 Flowers..of a rich *chocolate-crimson. 1757 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 29 Ten or twelve *chocolate-cups of the water. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* v. 78 Ignorant *Chocolata-makers, who amass whatever is good .. to be an ingredient. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3891/3 Lackered Tea-Tables, *Chocolat-Mills. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 207 Mill them with a chocolate mill, to raise the froth, and take it off with a spoon as it rises. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* (J.), The cacao or *chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 80 To come to church with their *chocalatte pots. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 277 To make *Chocolate Puffs. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 230/1 The ground colour is yellow, that of the markings a *chocolate-red. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 10 The mixture..is..confined only to the common *Chocolata-sellers. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 372 The Cacao, or *Chocolate-tree.

b. *Chocolate north, gale*: see quots.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. i. 39 The next day having a brisk N.W. Wind, which was a kind of a Chocolatta North, we arrived at Port Royal. *Ibid.* III. vi. 62 The Wind continues at N.W. blowing only a brisk Gale, which the Jamaica Seamen call a Chocolate North. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Chocolate-gale*, a brisk N.W. wind of the West Indies and Spanish main.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Cho·colate** *v.*, to drink chocolate; **Chocolate·sque** *a.*, pertaining to chocolate; † **Chocola·tical** *a.*, of the nature of chocolate; ‖ **Chocolatie·r** [F.], a maker or seller of chocolate.

1850 B. TAYLOR *El dorado* XXXVII. (1862) 38 We arose in the moonlight, chocolated in the comedor, or dining-hall. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 2 Mar. 5/3 The late M. Menier, of chocolatesque fame. 1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 14 As for the rest of the ingredients which make our Chocolaticall Confection. 1888 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/3 Sugar workers, liquorice refiners, chocolatiers, and fruit preservers.

† **Chocolate-house.** *Obs.* A house for the supply of chocolate as a beverage. Also *attrib.*

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 341 The lord Cholmley and Mr. Bertie (vice-chamberlain) quarrelling yesterday at the chocolate house, went out to fight. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. i, A chocolate-house lampoon. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 49 In the common Theaters, or in the Jocalat-Houses. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/9 All Keepers of Coffee or Chocolate-Houses. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clxi. 202 Seldom seen but at Newmarket and the chocolatehouse.

‖ **Chodchod.** A Hebrew word כַּדְכֹּד *kadkôd* 'a sparkling gem, prob. ruby', left untranslated by the LXX. as χοραχόρ, and by Jerome as *chodchod*, which was retained by Wyclif and the Douay version. Coverdale has 'Christall'; 1611 'agate'.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 16 Bijs, and silk, and chodchod, that is, precious marchaundise [1388 cochod, ether auer de peis]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.*, Fine linnen, and silke, and chodchod.

Chode (tʃōud), str. pa. t. of CHIDE *v.*

‖ **Chœnix** (kī·niks). [Lat., a. Gr. χοῖνιξ.] A dry measure of ancient Greece, variously estimated at one quart, and 1¼ pints imperial measure.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 15 Sit not upon the measure Chœnix. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 183 If one Chœnix of wheat be sold for a penny. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 619 Pay..a chœnix of chick-peas.

Chœrogryl: see CHEROGRIL, the coney.

Choff(e, obs. f. CHOUGH, CHUFF.

Choffer (tʃɒ·fəɹ). *Sc.* [By-form of CHAFER, CHAUFFER, ad. mod.F. *chauffoir*, f. *chauffer* to heat.] A small portable furnace, or chafing dish.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Journ.* (1884) 130 His tea-kettle boiling on a choffer. 1860-8 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s.v. *Balloon*, Heated by an iron choffer. 1885 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* I. ii. 60 We proceeded to kindle our choffer.

† **Choffing-dish.** *Sc. Obs.* A variant of CHAFING-DISH: cf. prec.

1689 A. HAY tr. *St. Germain's Physician* 223 (Jam.) Make balls, which ye shall put on coals, in a choffing-dish.

Chofinch, obs. form of CHAFFINCH.

Choghe, obs. form of CHOUGH.

Chogset (tʃɒ·gset). *U. S.* [Indian name.] A small, edible, salt-water fish, found on the eastern coast of the United States from Delaware northward; the Burgall.

1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Burgall*, other names ..are..Chogset, the Indian name.

Choice (tʃois), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 **choys**, 4 **chois**, 5-7 **choyse**, 6-7 **choise**, **choyce**, 6- **choice**. [ME. *chois, choys*, a. OF. *chois* (mod.F. *choix*), f. *chois-ir* to choose. *Choisir* (ONF. *coisir*) is cognate with Pr. *causir, chausir*, whence OIt. *ciausire*, OSp. **cosir* (in *cosido* seen), Pg. **cousir* (in *cousimento* choice):—Romanic **causire* ad. Ger. *kausjan*, in Gothic, to try, test, prove, taste, deriv. of *kiusan*, pa. t. *kaus*, to try, test, prove, discern, perceive, see, CHOOSE. The Rom. vb. had also in early times the senses 'perceive, see', as well as 'discern, choose'. The Fr. word *chois* supplanted the OE. *cyre*, early ME. *kire, cure(ü)*:—WGer. *kuri*:—OTeut. *kuzi-z*, f. *kuz-* weak grade of *keus-* to CHOOSE.

The fact that *kire, cure*, had in its phonetic development become so completely detached from any current inflexion of CHOOSE, while this French word lay phonetically so near, and so naturally suggested relationship to *choose, chose, chosen*, without doubt led to the displacement of the native by the alien word. The continuous mutual influence of the sb. and vb. is evidenced by the fact that there arose also a sb. CHOOSE and a vb. CHOISE.]

1. The act of choosing; preferential determination between things proposed; selection, election.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2415 Þe strengeste we schal bi choys and bi lot al so Chese out. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 273 Of his owne chois. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 58 Cosyn he [Octavian] was onto Julius Cesar, and, be choys, his son. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, Admitted as children by adopcyon or choyse. 1528 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 165/1 What coulde I do further than praye for grace to gyde my choyce. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* II. xxix, Be very circumspect in the choise of thy company. *a* 1687 MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 Being put to his choice whether he would yield to that, or the abuse of his body. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 531 The choice of the people is the best and purest title to reign over them. 1872 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* Pref. (1880) 15 In the choice of the elements of wealth. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 568 With this body too ..lay the choice of all future Protectors.

b. *To make choice of*: to choose, select. *To make a choice*: to perform the act of choosing. *To take one's choice*: perh. orig., to take after selection; but now usually, to choose what one will take or have.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 214 This law requireth that he..do therwithall make choise. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xv. 7. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* I. (1680) 50 The Colonel made choise of a thick leafed Oak. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 101 Take to thee from among the Cherubim Thy choice of flaming Warriours. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 12 As if Heaven had not already made the best choice for us. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* XXXVI, The dancers could take their choice in the motley crowd of dames and damsels, all masked. 1887 J. RAE in *Gd. Words* 237 He made the choice then without a back-thought.

c. *By, for, of* († *in, with*) *choice*: by preference. *Without choice*: without distinction, indiscriminately.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11014 Twey men were yn choys to take. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 289 Since..his workes without choice be condemned as Hereticall. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 197 Is the vse of their weapon with choice, for their calling, any blemish vnto them? 1885 *Punch* 2 May 210 a, Cutting blasts of wind, which seemed to blow from every quarter at once, but from the North and East for choice. 1886 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unl.* XXXIV, I have ties in Kilrush .. otherwise, for choice, I should infinitely prefer Chadford.

2. The power, right, or faculty of choosing; option.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8550 (Gött.) Mi lauerd has þe sent word bi me To giue þe choys of thinges thre. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. clii, This sufficeth .. For to destroye our fre choys everydele. 1413 LYDGATE *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxiii. (1483) 69 This is nought in thyn choys. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 206, I must (no choice) away of force like posting horse. 1663 COWLEY *Ess.* v. *Garden*, Happy art Thou whom God does bless With the full choice of thine own Happiness. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 82, I have given thee thy choice of the Manner in which thou wilt die.

b. † *To be at one's choice*: to act as one chooses, do as one pleases (*obs.*). *At choice*: at pleasure. *To have one's choice*: to have the right or privilege of choosing.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 246 If suche companies will not keepe the peace, let them be at their choise. 1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 34 That euery man..maie be at his free choise so to vse them, etc. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 332 We may be at our choice; *In nostra potestate est; manu est situm.* 1810 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* 2 Jan., I have chosen that [title], if ever I should have my choice. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra Hindus* 270 These, with the two coefficients..taking them at choice, furnish the values, etc. 1875 MRS. ALEXANDER *The Wooin' o't* XXXIII, I should not hesitate for a moment, had I the choice.

c. *Hobson's choice*: the option of taking the one thing offered or nothing.

Named from Tobias Hobson, the Cambridge carrier (commemorated by Milton in two Epitaphs), who let out horses, and is said to have compelled customers to take the horse which happened to be next the stable-door, or go without. See *Spectator* 1712 No. 509.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 128 If in this Case there be no other (as the Proverb is) then Hobson's choice..which is, chuse whether you will have this or none. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 331 The Masters were left to Hobsons choice, to choose Bennet and no body else. *a* 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 326 (D.) Where to elect there is but one, 'Tis Hobson's choice, Take that or none. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guildford* (1808) I. 163 (D.) They wanted a competition to make the money fly; and they said, Hobson's choice was no choice. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xliii. It was a case of Hobson's choice with them.

3. That which is specially chosen or to be chosen on account of its excellence, the preferable part of anything, the 'pick', 'flower', *élite*.

1494 FABYAN VII. 533 The sayde wyne was so plenteouose in Englonde, that a tunne therof was solde for a marke, & *xxs.* the choyse. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiii. 6 Heare vs, my Lord..in the choise of our sepulchres bury thy dead. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 191 Our enemies [were] thirteene hundred men and boyes..and those of the choice of Peru. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 313 The flower and choice of many Provinces. 1785 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 375 The choice of a chosen library. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 20 What I think were..Most the choice for quiet.

b. *concr.* A choice or picked company.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 72 A brauer choyse of dauntlesse spirits..Did neuer flote upon the swelling tide.

4. Abundance and variety to choose from; scope or field for choice.

[1486 Cf. CHOOSE *sb.* 3.] 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* vi. (1636) 29 As of Wheate, so likewise of Barley there is great choice to bee had. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 138 Faith (as you say) there's small choise in rotten apples. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 56 In England where we have so many choyces of good foodes. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 314 Here is more choise of tutors to be had. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 80 She had an unusual choice of cambrics and silks.

b. An abundant and well-chosen supply.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 16 So Diuine So full repleate with choice of all delights. 1606-9 BP. HALL *Medit. Cant.* iii. (1808) Dedic., I offer them to you, not for that yourself are not stored with choice of better, but as, etc.

5. The person or thing chosen or selected.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 31 *Qui.* M. Slender would speak a word with you. *An.* I come to him. This is my Fathers choice. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 74 For me, the Wilds and Desarts are my Choice. 1792 SWAIN *Hymn*, '*Come ye souls*' iv, His commandments Then become their happy choice.

b. A person (or thing) to be chosen. *rare.*

1806 *Temple of Truth* 342 No man..will contend that the pleasures of sense are the best Choice. 1818 MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 25 Pointed him out as a most eligible choice.

† **6.** Care in choosing, circumspection, judgment, discrimination. *With choice* (F. *avec choix*): elegantly. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 20 Therefore in my iudgement is there great choise to be made of schoolmaisters. 1625 BACON *Apophthegmes* Pref., They were collected with Iudgement, and Choice. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 415 Here he had need All circumspection, and we now no less Choice in our suffrage. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* Pref., Every Italian or Frenchman of any rank piques himself on speaking his own tongue correctly and with choice.

† **7.** Special value, estimation. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vii. 26 This Ring he holds In most rich choice.

8. An ALTERNATIVE: used both in the exact and the loose senses of that word, i.e. of the terms between which one may choose, or a term which may be chosen.

1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. § 3 (1817) 269 Death or conversion was the only choice offered to idolaters. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 146 In dealing with William the Conqueror there were only two choices, unconditional submission and resistance to the last. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 217 The refusal of the French sovereign .. left no choice for him but war. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 565/1 If a man is not orthodox he has no choice but to be rigidly scientific.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *choice-making, -picked, -worthy*; **choice-drawn**, chosen with special care; † **choice-mote**, a meeting for election.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Prol. 24 These cull'd and *choyse-drawne Caualiers. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXVIII. 104 He thought yᵗ God without any *choycemaking did unadvisedly outrage againſt men. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 267 In the first comitial assembly, or *choyse-moote. 1647

N. Bacon *Hist. Disc.* ii. 3 A *choice-picked place from al the earth. 1865 J. Grote *Treat. Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 103 Ideals..of deedworthy conduct..of *choiceworthy aim.

Choice (tʃois), *a.* Forms: 4 choys, chois, 5–7 choise, 6–7 choyse, choyce, 6– choice. [Prob. due to association of the native adj. Chis with the prec. sb.]

1. Worthy of being chosen, select, exquisite, of picked quality, of special excellence.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 727 Him a chalis ful chois wiþ good chere bringen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 400 William þat choys child in to his chaumber ledde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 490 The Knightes .. Intill a chaumber full choise chosen þere way. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 33 Among the select and choise people of God. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 8 The one with the choicest wits, the other with the multitude. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. (1612) 308 A Choyser is not here. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xiii. 302 In discourse her words are rather fit then fine, very choice and yet not chosen. 1738 Pope *Hor. Sat.* ii. vi. 126 In a sea of folly toss'd, My choicest Hours of Life are lost. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* vi. i. 274 The secretary had..given a choice toast, sung a choice song.

b. Often in the Shaksp. phrase, *choice spirit.*

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 3 Ye choise spirits that admonish me. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii. i. 163 The Choice and Master Spirits of this age. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxvii, A being perfectly different from the choice spirit of the evening before. 1867 Buckle *Civilis.* III. ii, He quickly rallied round him the choicest spirits in the Church.

2. Selected with care and judgement, well-chosen, fit, appropriate.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 17 A most singular and choise Epithat. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, i. ii. 162 Wishing me to permit..my Chaplaine, a choyce howre To heare from him a matter of some moment. 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 138 Two choice Metaphors. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 332 Things delivered in choice words; *Electis verbis dictatæ res.* 1807 Wordsw. *Resol. & Indep.* xv, Choice word and measured phrase, above the reach Of ordinary men.

†3. Of persons: Careful or nice in choosing, selective, discriminative. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* iv. 287 I'le make the aire Court thy choice eare with soft delicious sounds. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* i. § 1 He that is choice of his time, will also be choice of his company and choice of his actions. 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* Ps. xix. 13 (1689) 407 A Traveller in a deep rode will be choice of his way throughout.

b. Careful *of* (*over*), as valuing highly; making much of. Chiefly *dial.*

1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix. 103 Many of the latest sailor songs..which they were very choice of. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., 'He aint got but two brockyloes, but he's middlin' choice over them, I can tell ye.' 1881 *Shropsh. Gloss.*, 'They han but that one little lad, and they bin mighty choice and tid on him.' 1888 *W. Somerset Wd-bk.*, Terrible choice man about his things. Uncommon choice over her daughters.

c. Fastidious (as to diet); 'nice'.

1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Choice* or *Chice*, difficult to suit as regards food.

4. quasi-*adv.* Exceedingly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9303 Achilles was choise fayne, cherit hym the bettur.

Choiceful (tʃoi·sful), *a. rare.* [f. Choice *sb.* + -ful.] Full of choice: a. Making many choices, fickle in choosing. b. Offering or affording choice, varied.

1591 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 159 None of these .. Mote please his fancie .. His choicefull sense with every change doth flit. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Colonies* 460 For costly toyes, Silk Stockings, Cambrick, Lawne, Heere's choice-full Plenty.

Choiceless (tʃoi·slės), *a. rare.* [f. Choice *sb.* + -less.] Without choice; incapable of choosing.

1654 Hammond *Fundamentals* xvi. (J.) That dead, choiceless creature. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi. (1845) III. 337 In that Age there was a choicelesse choice, that Monks, or none at all, should write our English Histories.

Choicely (tʃoi·sli), *adv.* Also 6 choselie; and see Choice *a.* [f. Choice *a.* + -ly 2.] In a choice manner: with careful choice, with special care, carefully, specially, discriminatingly; daintily, exquisitely, excellently.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1752 The posterne of that perles erber, That was to Meliors chaumber choisli a joyned. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2772 My Sister Exiona fro seruage to brynge. That shal be choisly your charge. *c* 1425 *Leg. Rood* 218 To seche a childe þat choisly chees In maydenes blode to blome. 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 137 In euerie separate kinde of learning and studie .. ye must follow, choselie a few, and chiefliе some one. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. vi. 12 Choycely picked out from all the rest. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* (1611) 137 Keeping them exceeding choicely. 1678 H. Vaughan *Thalia Rediv.* (1858) 221 This they do most slow Because most choicely. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-mec.* iv. § 19 (1689) 50 So choicely handled, as not to be in the least bruised. 1797 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* II. 456 Our Ship..will be choicely manned. 1832 Tennyson *Palace Art* xxxvii, Below was all mosaic choicely plann'd. 1862 Ruskin *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 60 To furnish choicely his stable, or his cellar.

Choiceness (tʃoi·snės). [f. Choice *a.* + -ness.]

1. Selectness; special excellence, value, or fitness.

1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* (R.), In choiceness of phrase, round and cleane composition of sentence. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Serm. Hosea* Epist., The Choiceness of the Auditory might require the exactest preparation. 1792 *Copper-Plate Mag.* vi, Mrs. North's .. flower-garden .. in neatness, and the choiceness of its contents. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 264 The choiceness of the cuisine.

2. Discrimination in choosing; fastidiousness.

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 109 Here is no matter for choiceness of wisdom to shew itself. *a* 1687 H. More *Antid. Ath.* Pref. Contents (1712) 1 His caution and choice-ness in the Managing such arguments. 1886 J. W. Sherer *Worldly Tales* 76 He won the appellation of 'Spatts', from a supposed excessive choiceness in the selection of that equipment.

Choil. *Cutlery.* The name of the indentation in a pocket-knife where the edge of the blade adjoins the 'tang' or thick part by which it is hafted; or the corresponding part of any knife where the cutting edge ends. Hence **Choil** *v.*, to make this indentation or slope in a knife; **Choiler**, an instrument for making the choil.

Choil has been used in Sheffield from before the memory of the oldest inhabitant: it is also in use in cutlery establishments in U.S. (*N. & Q*, 7th S. VII. 197, 1889). 1888 in Addy *Sheffield Gl.* 1889 — in *N. & Q.* 9 Mch. 199 This filing cutlers call 'choiling', and they do it by means of a rather smooth three-sided file..one could not call the choil of a table-knife an indentation..it is a rounding off.

Choir, quire (kwəi·ər), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3 quer, 3–6 quere, 4 queor, queyr, 4–6 queer, 5 qwer, 5–6 qwere, qweer, 6 queare, *north.* qwhere, where; 6–7 queere. *β.* 5–6 quyre, queyere, 6 quiere, quyer, 6–7 quiere, 6– quire. *γ.* 7– choir, (8 choire). [ME. *quer*, *quere*, a. OF. *cuer* choir of a church (mod.F. *chœur*):—L. *chorus* company of dancers, dance; company, band; (in med.L.) body of singers in church, place for singers in church; a. Gr. χορός dance, company of dancers or singers: cf. Chorus. The change from ME. *quēre*, to *quyer*, *quire*, goes exactly with that of *brere* and *frere* to *brier*, *friar*. The spoken word is still *quire*, though since the close of the 17th c. this has been fictitiously spelt *choir*, app. as a partial assimilation to Gr.-L. *chorus*, or F. *chœur*.

The spelling *quire* has never been altered in the English Prayer-book. Some people affect to pronounce *choir* (koi·ər).]

1. The organized body of singers in cathedral or church service.

†a. The clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church engaged in performing the church service: formerly more or less coextensive with Chapter. *Obs.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 305 Tuelf other freres of the queor. *c* 1305 *E. E. P.* (1862) 82 Alle þe Canouns of þe queor. 1518 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 12 The Bishop of London, with all Powles quier, receaued him. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* 75 The qweer of Powlles had a commandment from the dene.

b. The band of singers who perform or lead the musical part of the service in a church or chapel.

A cathedral choir consists of the vicars choral or minor canons, lay-clerks, and choristers. This body is divided into two sets of voices sitting in the south and north sides of the chancel, called respectively *decani* and *cantoris* (i. e. dean's and precentor's side) who sing antiphonally. (But in some cases the positions are reversed.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 192 Whanne þer ben fourty or fyfty in a queer þre or foure .. lorellis schullen knacke þe most deuout seruyce þat noman schal here þe sentence. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 76 b, The Chaunter..made the whole quier, that then was redy for syngyng, to fall streight a laughyng. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 156 To haue plaide it on the organes with a quier of singing men. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 162 Let the pealing organ blow To the full voic'd quire below. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* iii. 207 Singing Men, much less singing Women, as a separate Choir made no part in the..orders, which St. Peter and St. Paul had..appointed. 1823 Byron *Juan* xiii. lxii, The silenced quire. 1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* xiv. 91 In writing for two choirs, it is always desirable to make the harmony of each choir complete. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v., 'Choir' is .. used for the singers in churches of all kinds; and for the portions into which a chorus is divided when the composition is written for two, three, or any other number of 'choirs'. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. 24 The choir answers from the organ loft.

†c. *transf.* The singers in the Jewish temple; also, in a heathen temple. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* ix. 27 The querys maad of syngers, thei wenten into the temple of her god. — *Neh.* xii. 39 Two queris of men preisende stoden in the hous of God. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xxxiii. 202 The Psalmes were written .. for the use of the Quire. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 546 The bright Quire their kindred Gods invoke.

2. That part of a church appropriated to the singers; *spec.* the part eastward of the nave, in which the services are performed, separated from the rest of the building by a screen or screens, usually of open work; the chancel. (Now so called chiefly in cathedrals and such large churches as show the cathedral or minster type.)

1297 R. Glouc. 4593 (Rolls) At glastinbury his bones subbe me fond. & þere at-uore þe heye weued amydde þe quer ywis. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xx. 293 In a fair towme in the queyr. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3138 In A chapelle, Amydde the quere, That bold baron they beryed thare. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 30 He went .. Towardes the quyere. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccli. 322 He lyeth worshipfully in a new chapel on the south-syde of the quyre. 1535 Fisher *Wks.* i. 366 Comming to the quire. — 367 Quyer. 1549 *Prayer Bk. Edw. VI, Morn. Pr.* Rubric, The priest beyng in the queer shall begynne wyth a loude voyce the Lordes prayer. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 256 Buried in the Quier, or upper parte of Paules Churche. 1591 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 266 The forme on the north side of the queare. 1635 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 115 Divine service .. is performed in the quire or chancel. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. & Even. Prayer* Rubric, In Quires and Places where they sing, here followeth the Anthem. 1708 Kersey, *Choir*, the Quire of a Church, that part of it where Divine Service is said or sung. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, In nunneries, the choir is a large hall, adjoining to the body of the church; separated by a grate, where the religious sing the office. 1815 Wordsw. *White Doe* i. 112 Can she be grieved for quire or shrine Crushed as if by wrath divine? 1874 Parker *Illust. Goth. Archit.* i. iv. 102 St. Hugh's choir of Lincoln Cathedral is the earliest building of the pure Gothic style.. that has been..found in Europe. 1875 — *Gloss. Archit.* s.v. *Church*, The name of chancel and choir became synonymous, but usage now generally confines the name of choir to the cathedrals or large churches. 1875 B. Taylor *Faust* iv. iii. II. 269 The rising..sun already lights the choir.

transf. 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxxiii, Those boughes which shake against the could Bare ruin'd quiers, where late the sweet birds sang.

†b. Phrase. *To keep one's choir* (cf. *to keep* Chapel). *Obs.* Prov. *To rob the church to mend the choir*, etc.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 566 Fye, preest..Go home and kepe thy Qwer. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Mann.* (1570) ciij, Uncouer not the Church, therewith to mende the quere. 1514 — *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 17 Some pill the churche, therewith to leade the quere. 1516 *Will of R. Peke, Test. Ebor.* V. 74 All other clarkes that kepes daly ther where i*jd. Sc. Proverb*, He rives the kirk to theik the quire.

†c. *Lady quire*: = Lady chapel. *Obs.*

1512 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 36 To be buried .. in the Lady qwere. 1550 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 166 Ye alter in our lady gwerre .. ye alter in nycholas gwerre.

†d. As a place for the Church-buckets.

1651 Cleveland *Poems, Rebell Scot*, Not all the buckets in a Countrey Quire Shall quench my rage. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* ccxxix, Some run for buckets to the hallow'd Quire.

3. *gen.* A company of singers; *spec.* an organized body of singers who perform at concerts, etc.; a choral society or institution.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* v. vi. (Arb.) 86 Let me fet your quier, that we may haue a song. 1595 *Pedler's Prophecie*, We foure will make an honest quere; I will follow, if the Pedler will begin. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 116 What Princes Quire of Musick can excell That which within this shade does dwell? 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 566/1 The choirs which the cities sent to sing the praises of Apollo. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 107 A choir of fair singers of Brientz usually accompanies the party. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 261 During this winter [1827–8] Felix [Mendelssohn] .. formed a select choir of 16 voices, who met at his house on Saturday evenings.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of angels, birds, echoes, etc.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 840 Still the quier of ecchoes answer. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 253 Where Eccho's come from severall Parts .. they must .. make as it were a Quire of Eccho's. 1628 Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth F.* 115 Like bright Apollo in the Muses Quires. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 366 They..by a Quire Of squadrond Angels hear his Carol sung. 1672–5 Comber *Comp. Temple* i. x. § 3 The great Mystery of the Trinity, which the Celestial Choir own by their Trisagium. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 186 Feather'd Quires that warbled in the shade. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 82 As if a quire of angels filled the firmament with their songs.

4. Each of the nine orders of angels in the heavenly hierarchy.

1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* iii. iv. 17 Say..that there are nine Orders, or Quires of Angels. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 666 Hath brought me [Satan] from the Quires of Cherubim Alone thus wandring. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* iv. ii. 222 My report Shall .. win the quires of heaven To love and honour him.

5. Cf. Chorus *sb.* 1.

a. A band of dancers, or of dancers and singers (in ancient heathen worship, etc.).

1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes* (1669) 21 Lo how the Years to come, a numerous and well-fitted Quire, All hand in hand do decently advance, And to my song with smooth and equal measure dance. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 243 How often have I led thy sportive choir With tuneless pipe, beside the murmuring Loire. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* iii. xxiii, Like a quire of devils, Around me they involved a giddy dance.

†b. A dance (or ? a carol). *Obs. rare.*

1535 Coverdale *Lam.* v. 14 Our mery quere [1611 our dance] is turned in to mourninge.

6. *gen.* An organized company or collection, a band (of persons, or *fig.* of things); sometimes with the idea of rhythmical motion or regular order as of dancers. (Cf. Chorus *sb.* 2.)

1382 Wyclif *Song Sol.* vi. 13 Queres of tentes [Lat. *choros castrorum*]. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 55 And then the whole quire hold their hips, and loffe. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 105 The King euer willing to put himselfe into the Consort or Quire of all religious Actions. 1692 Ray *Creation* i. 52 The Hypothesis of every fixt Stars being a Sun.. and having a Quire [1704 choire] of Planets..moving about him. *Ibid.* ii. (1704) 309 Nature which hath so skilfully ranked and disposed this Quire of our Teeth. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 12 The whole choir of cosmical sciences.

7. *Comb.*, as in *choir-house*, *-service*; (in sense 2) *choir-aisle*, *-chapel*, *-crypt*, *-door*, *-screen*, *-side*, *-stall*; **choir-boy**, a boy who sings in a choir, a chorister; † **choir-cope**, a cope worn by a member of a choir; **choir-master**, a leader or director of a choir; **choir-pitch** (*Mus.*), see quot.; **choir-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a choir, antiphonally. See also Choir-man, -organ.

1848 B. Webb *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 24 It is cruciform, with an apse, but has no retrochoir or *choir-aisles. 1837

THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, He had been a *choir-boy. *a* **1300** *Saints Lives* (1887) 227 Monekes .. yreuested faire and in *queor-copes. **1853** ROCK *Ch. Fathers* III. II. 250 All the canons and clerks .. took off the black choir-copes and arose clad in surplices. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 29 Here .. we have still remaining the *choir-crypt. **1513** *Test. Ebor.* V. 48 Afore the *quere dore in the church of Est Drayton. **1591** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 266 The seconde stall from the queare doore. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 2/1 The boys in the Abbey choir .. boarded in a *choir-house. **1860** RAMSAY *Remin.* (1874) p. xlv, Choirs have been organized with great effect by *choir-masters of musical taste and skill. **1852** SEIDEL *Organ* 22 Organs .. tuned either in the so-called chamber-pitch .. or in the *choir-pitch, which was a whole tone higher. **1643** CROMWELL *Lett.* 10 Jan. (Carlyle), I require you to forbear your *choir-service. **1774** T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 161 That part of our choir-service called the motet or anthem. **1661** HEYLYN *Hist. Ref.* II. v. 59 A song sung *Quire-wise .. Moses as Chanter.

Choir, quire (kwəiəɪ), *v. poet.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To sing, as a choir; to sing in chorus.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 62 Still quiring to the young eyed Cherubins. **1610** G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* IV. ii, Among whose infant leaves the joyous birds do quire. **1804** GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 22/2 With sweet response harmoniously they [seraphim] choir'd.

b. *trans.*

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 18 To the sacred Sun, Spontaneous Concords quired the matin strain.

c. *intr.* To resound, as music sung by a choir.

1838 D. MOIR *Casa's Dirge* Poet. Wks. 1861 I. 29 Where the psalm and song Of angels choir abroad.

Hence **Choiring, quiring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a **1774** FERGUSSON *Poems, Conscience* 1 No choiring warblers flutter in the sky. *a* **1843** CAMPBELL *Poems, View fr. St. Leonard's* 133 In thundering Concert with the quiring winds. **1843** E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 61 Oceanic choirings. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iii. 60 Hark, the .. Sound of their quiring.

Choired (kwəiəɪd, kwəiəɪrēd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. CHOIR *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

a. Assembled in a choir or company. b. Uttered in chorus.

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Depart. Year* 73 From the choired gods advancing. **1838** S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 44 Sweet unities..such as from quired tongues will break. **1843** E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 59 Choired cries.

Choirist. *rare.* A chorister.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 127 You my lively Choirists have perform'd Beyond my fleetest hope.

Choirister, obs. form of CHORISTER.

Choirman, quireman (kwəiəɪumăn). A man who sings in a choir; a 'singing man'.

1488 *Will of Stalworth* (Somerset Ho.) A preest of goode name .. & a goode quereman. **1502** *Bury Wills* (1850) 95, I wyll that an honest prest and a queerman shall syng for my soule. **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 16 Some others .. sing, whom Quier men they call. **1611** COTGR. *Chorieux*, Queeremen, singingmen, quirresters. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 109 Choirmen, to sing mass daily. **1888** S. H. LITTLE in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 106 No choirman..should be able to consider himself a necessity to the choir.

Choir organ, chair organ. [The latter is the original name. *Choir organ*, if not a blunder to begin with, has often been wrongly substituted for *chair organ* in printing 17th c. documents; and thus, even writers of repute have erroneously alleged that it was the original. (See Hopkins and Rimbault *Hist. Organ* (passim); Hawkins, quot. 1776; Grove, *Dict. Music* s.v. *choir organ.*)] One of the aggregated organs (now usually three in number, the others being the *great organ* and the *swell organ*) which go to make up a large organ, having its row of keys the lowest of the three, and containing stops of a lighter character than the great organ; used for accompanying a choir.

α. **1606–7** *Acc.-bk.* in Carter *King's Coll. Ch.* (*Camb.* 1867), The pypes, armes and scutchins of the chayre organ. **1613** *MS. Specif. of double organs in Cathed. Ch. of Worcstr.* In the chaire organ: 1 principal of mettal, 1 diapason of wood, etc. **1666** *Organ Agreemt.* in Hopkins & Rimb. *Hist. Organ* (1877) 121 He shall set up in the choyre a double organ, consisting of great organ and chaire organ. **1683** *MS. Agreemt. w. Father Smith* (*Durham MS.*), A good, perfect, tuneable, and harmonious Great Organ and Chair Organ. **1690** — *Agreemt. for addition to Organ* (*Durham MS.*), Chear organ by artikels. **1760–88** W. BOYCE *Cath. Music* xii, It is recommended to .. play the Full Chair-Organ. **1796** V. GREEN *Hist. Worcester* I. 114 On this side the lesser or chair organ is seen.

β. **1776** HAWKINS *Hist. Music.* IV. 150 We in England call it the Choir, and by corruption, the Chair organ. **1804** W. CROTCH *Ten Anthems* 26 Choir Organ. **1819** REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*, The upper row is appropriated to the swell, the middle to the great or chorus organ, and the lower to the choir or soft organ. **1848** B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 135 There is a choir-organ at the west end of the chancel. **1876** HILES *Catech. Organ* (1878) i. 3 The first, or lowest Manual, which is called the Choir Organ contains pipes of a narrow measure, and a soft, delicate, and somewhat penetrating tone.

†Choise, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Pa. t. and pple. **choised.** Forms: 6–9 **choise,** 6 **choyse,** 7 **choyce,** 8 **choice.** [? a. F. *chois-ir*, in same sense; or perh. rather an assimilation of CHOOSE *v.* (? in form *chose*) to the *sb. chois*, CHOICE, so that *choice, choise* would form a pair like *advice, advise, use, use, glass, glaze.* If it had been only Sc., the *oi* might have originated as the 16th c. Sc. spelling of *ō*. Cf. the use of CHOOSE, *chose*, for *choice*, adj.] = To CHOOSE.

1505 *Seal of Cause* in *Blue Blanket* (1780) 57 (Jam.) We haue power till choyse a cheplaine till do divyn service. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 357 a, That they them selues woulde choyse some experte Diuine. **1570** ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 38 By certein sure signes a man mey choise a colt. *Ibid.*, To choise a good witte. **1586** BRIGHT *Melanch.* XXXVII. 241 The objects onely are to be choysed. **1663** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* i. (1685) 10 They have chois'd to teach Principles which seem ridiculous. *a* **1700** *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 188 And choyc'd a guarden for his church and bed. **1747** MAXWELL *Bee Master* 21 (Jam.) Let such as choise straw, be sure to put it on thick. **1756** MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* IV. (1884) 94 To choice a Scots name. *Ibid.* V. 142, I was resolved to see a convent and choised this.

Hence **Choised** *ppl. a.*, chosen, selected.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 133 Choised seede to be picked.

†Chok, chokke, *v. Obs.* [Of uncertain origin: possibly a. F. *choquer* to strike heavily, come against with a shock: see SHOCK *v.* (Of this *schokke* might be a simple variant (see CH); but it may be a distinct word meaning to *heap*: cf. the sb. *schokke* in *Promp. Parv.* See SHOCK *sb.*[2])] ? To thrust, push, or drive with force; *to chokke togeder*, to thrust or ram together; *to chokke thurgh*, to thrust through.

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 2956 With a chasyng spere he chokkes hym thurghe. *Ibid.* 3604 Thare the false mene fletyde, and one flode lengede, With chefe chaynes of chare chokkode to-gedyrs. [*c* **1400** MAUNDEV. 252 Whan thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a plomp; that 3if there be 20000 men, men schalle not wenen, that there be scant 10000.]

Chokage (tʃōuˑkėdʒ). [f. CHOKE *v.* + -AGE. Cf. *blockage, stoppage.*] A choked up state; obstruction, congestion.

1889 *Standard* 16 Feb. 3/8 The supply-pipe was choked with foul air..When the chokage was cleared, the gas was found..to be of the full quality.

Choke (tʃōuk), *sb.*[1] [f. the vb. See note on sense 5.]

1. What chokes or impedes respiration: †a. *Chokes*: the quinsy. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 144 a, It will heale yᵉ diseases of the sciatica and yᵉ squynansie or chokes. *Ibid.* II. 164 a, Good for the squinancie or choukes.

b. *slang.* Prison bread.

1884 *St. Jas. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 12/2 He had no food but gruel and brown 'choke'.

2. The action and noise of choking.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, Miss Squeers..was..taken with one or two chokes and catchings of breath. **1870** SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 63 Men born dumb who express by grunts and chokes the inexpressible eloquence which is not in them.

†3. A condition in which progress is entirely obstructed; a block; a dead-lock. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 57 As to a number beyond the numbers of Arithmetick, I..ask, Whether it will be even or odd? if it be either, we have the same choaks for it that we had before; and if it be neither, then 'tis no number. **1715** WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 58 Some .. who are and will in a choak be found as hearty for King George as any in Britain. **1729** *Ibid.* III. 428 Pray for the Assembly; they are coming to a choak.

4. A constriction; the part of the paper tube of a firework where it is compressed to form a stop-page. Cf. CHOKE *v.* 13 and CHOKE-BORE.

1786 SIR B. THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 287 The tube or cylinder..was .. perfectly cylindrical..without any choak. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Choke*, the nip of a rocket.

5. The mass of immature florets with their scales and down in the centre of an artichoke head.

[This use is partly at least due to popular analysis of ARTI-CHOKE (q.v.), as having in its *heart* a 'choke'.]

1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 54 If many of them [leaves] be spread from the top, then the choke is shot so much, that much of the heart of the artichoke being drawn out, the bottom will be the thinner. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 65 The choke, which we take out of the middle, is an assemblage of florets which are beginning to be formed. **1888** *Daily News* 21 June 5/8 We are stripping the artichoke very fast..we shall soon come I think to the choke.

b. *transf.* to similar things.

1886 *Mehalah* x, Roses [bearing] hips, with hard red skins outside, and choke and roughness within.

Choke, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: plural, 4 **chokes, chookes,** 5 *Sc.* **chokkeis,** 8–9 *Sc.* **chouks, chowks,** *dial.* **chokes, chucks.** [Of uncertain relations: in some cases prob. merely a variant of CHEEK; but mod.Sc. *chowk* (tʃauk) suggests ON. *kjálki* jaw-bone.] The fleshy parts about and under the jaws; the chops.

1330–1400 [see CHEEK *sb.* 2 β]. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* v. 148 Wndir the chokkeis [? cholkeis] the grounden suerd gart glid By the gude mayle bathe hals and his crag bayne In sondyr straik. **1880** PATTERSON *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Chokes*, the sides of the neck. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Chuck*, the under part of the face; the throat. 'I like a pig's chuck.' *Mod. Sc.* Fat about the chowks.

Hence **Choke-band** *dial* and *Sc.* (See quot.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Chok-band*, the small strip of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Choak-band.*

Choke (tʃōuk), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **choked** (tʃōukt). Forms: 4–5 **cheke, [chekyn], 5–choke,** (6 **schoke**). Also 6–9 **choak**(e; occas. 6–9 (esp. in *mod. dial.*) **chock,** 6 **chouke,** 9 *Sc.* **chouk, chowk,** 9 *dial.* **chuck.** Rare str. pa. pple. in 7 **choaken.** [The early history is obscure, the word being comparatively rare. The ME. variation *choke* and *cheke*, also found in ACHOKE, *acheke*, points back to an OE. **céocian, acéocian,* of which the latter only is exemplified (Ælfric, *Hom.* I. 216). Possibly therefore *choke* is an aphetic form of *achoke*. No cognate verb appears elsewhere in Teutonic: but connexion with CHEEK *sb.* is perh. possible, at least if the latter had an OTeut. type **keukôn-*, since *acéocian* would also represent a stem **keuk-*. (The meaning of *céoc-ádl* in *Leechd.* II. 310 is doubtful. ? *cheek-* or *choke-* illness.)

Association between the two words is suggested by the ME. double form of both, *cheke, choke*; in mod. Sc., *chouk* to choke, and *chouks* chops, fauces, external parts about the top of the throat (see CHOKE *sb.*[2]), are always associated in sense. The possibility of such a derivation is further illustrated by the verbs ATHROAT, THROTTLE, G. *erdrosseln*, L. *jugulare*, and by *querken*, given by the Promptorium as a synonym of *choke*; 'chekyn or qwerchyn (*v.r.* querken) *suffoco*; chekenyd or qwrkenyd (chowked or querkened) *suffocatus, strangulatus.*' This *querken* to strangle or choke is a deriv. of ON. *kverk*, OHG. *querca*, the angle below the chin, in pl. throat, fauces, = Sc. chouks.

The normal ME. repr. of **céocian* was *cheke*; *choke* is explained by passage of OE. *céo-* into *cō-*; cf. *céosan*, ME. *chose*, CHOOSE. The form *Cheken* in the Promptorium (see above), appears to be a derivative with *-en* suffix, like *cheapen, threaten.*]

I. *proper.* To stop the aperture of the throat so as to prevent breathing; to kill by so doing.

1. *trans.* To suffocate by external compression of the throat; to throttle, strangle; to produce a sensation of strangling. (Still the ordinary word for this sense in Scotland.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3192 Now shal he me strangle and cheke, Ne shal y neuer aftyr speke. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.*, Chekyn, or querchyn [Pynson, querken], *suffoco.* **1584** POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 29 Slaine or some say Choaked by his own men. **1602** 'PHILARETES' (*title*), Work for Chimney-sweepers .. or A warning for Tobacconists..Better be chokt with English hemp, then poisoned with Indian Tabacco. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* III. 352 Choakt by the Latchet underneath his chin. **1790** COWPER *Iliad* III. 447 The broider'd band That underbraced his helmet at the chin..Choak'd him. **1865** HOLLAND *Plain T.* ii. 77 Men clothed in black and choked with white cravates. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiv. 183 The man who choked the Emir. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 99 The embroidered band that held The helmet..was choking him.

2. Said of the action of anything which sticks in the throat and blocks up the windpipe or its orifices; of disease or emotion which stops the action of the respiratory organs; of an unbreathable medium, such as water, gas, fumes, smoke, dust, or the like, when it fills the lungs and produces suffocation. (The ordinary use.)

[*c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 [Adam] þar-offe bot, and wearð þar mide acheked.] *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 104 Prelatis .. ben so chokid wiþ talow of worldly goodis .. abouten hem, þat þei may not preche þe gospel. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* v. xxxv. (1495) 147 Some parte of the mete fallyth in to..the pypes of the lounge, thenne the beest coughyth, and somtyme by myshappe is strangelyd and chekyd [*Bodl. MS. c* **1450** ichoked]. **1494** FABYAN VI. ccxii. 228 As soone as he had receyued the brede, forthwith he was choked. **1526–34** TINDALE *Luke* viii. 33 The heerd..ran heedlynge into the lake, and were choked [so Cranmer, Geneva, 1611 and 1881]. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 22 Welnigh choked with the deadly stinke. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 37. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vi. 380 Choked with the bones. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 354 They say of the dampe in Colepits, that if it come..the workemen haste them to the mouth of the pit presently, lest they be choaked. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 21 The dust began so abundantly to fly about, that Christian had almost therewith been choaked. **1704** SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* 259 Bentley..half choak'd with Spleen and Rage, withdrew. **1727** — *Gulliver* II. v. 142, I was almost choaked with the filthy stuff the monkey had crammed down my throat. **1775** JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isl.*, *Dunvegan* Wks. X. 398 Macleod choked them with smoke, and left them lying dead by families as they stood. **1863** DICKENS *Mrs. Lirriper's Lodg.* i, That I .. didn't force it down his throat, and choke him dead with it.

3. Said of a temporary and partial action of the same kind, which deprives of breath, power of speech, or command of one's faculties.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 746 The wheasing Swine With Coughs is choak'd. **1705** OTWAY *Orphan* IV. vi. 1552 Grief..choaks and will not let me tell the cause. **1771** MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xiv, He was choaked with the thought. **1825** LYTTON *Falkland* 41, I felt choked with contending emotions. **1863** MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xxi. 12 The words choked her as she uttered them.

4. *refl.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 87 But when to my good Lord, I proue vntrue, Ile choake my selfe. *a* **1631** DONNE *Paradoxes* ix. 28 And labour to choak himself.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer suffocation, complete or partial.

? *a* **1400** tr. *Chastel d'Amour* 429 The fend..choked on the godhede as fisch dos on the hoke. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneid* IV. 97 Amyd oft her parlye she chocketh. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxliv. (ed. 6) 482 Men are ready to Choak for want of Drink. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 195 He [the patient] really seemed choking. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 47, I must say—or choke in silence.

6. To choke the *breath, utterance, voice, speech, laughter*, the *tongue*: to stop (them) by choking.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 8 Redounding teares did choke th' end of her plaint. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 217 Impatience chokes her pleading tongue. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xii, Sin' I began to nick the thread, And choke the breath. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii, A laugh .. came choked and muffled through his vizard. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist.* I. iv. 501 Till the waves choked her voice. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii. 212. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 758/1 Passion which almost chokes his utterance.

b. in other transferred uses.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 102 Dying like men .. Leauing their earthly parts to choake your Clyme. 1607 — *Timon* v. ii. 16 Fearfull scouring Doth choake the ayre with dust. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 335 With sprinkl'd Water first the City choak. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* Prelude 18 The air choked with foul brown fog.

II. To produce similar effects upon vegetable life, fire, emotion, action, or the free play of anything; to smother, stifle.

7. To kill (or injuriously affect) a plant, by depriving it of air and light. Often *fig.* (from the parable of the sower).

1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 7 Some fell amonge thornes, and the thornes spronge vp and chooked it [WYCLIF strangliden]. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 147 Be there not as good wittes in wealth, though oftimes choked with dissolutenes and negligence. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 61 It rampeth upon, and is ready to choak whatever grows near it. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 8. 57 Being over-topt and choaken with predominant enemies in the other [ground]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 182. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvi. 44 To choke the progress of true knowledge with formalities. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* v. 108 Field choked with briars.

8. To smother (a fire) by stopping the free circulation of air. Also *fig.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* T iiij, The fier, without fannynge of the aier, is schoked and quenched. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 The irrationall and brutall part .. choakes those tender sparkes .. of reason. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 253 If any [rays] be .. reflected they are soon choaked in the black inside of the Uvea. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 369 The vestal-fire of conscience .. choked again and again with bitter ashes and foul smoke.

9. To suppress or smother any feeling, or aspiration.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 269 All pitty choak'd with custome of fell deeds. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 54 Not capable to choak a strong belief. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 168 In whose heart many an old enmity must have been choked, before, etc.

†**10.** To obstruct and prevent the free play of.

[c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 47 Yif þou wilt achoken þe fulfillyng of nature wiþ superfluites.] 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 9 As two spent Swimmers, that doe cling together, And choake their Art. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 502 Else you will choake the Spreading of the Fruit.

†**11.** To silence or 'shut up' in argument or debate; to stop the mouth of a witness, etc. *Obs.*

1533 FRITH *Bk. Sacrament* Wks. (1572) 130 Thus doth S. Ambrose choke our sophisters. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel.* 774 He will choake the Bishop and vs all with the last question. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 378 What, haue I choakt you with an Argosie? 1632 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 318 It may be some promise to choake you with a Benefice. 1649 BP. HALL *Confirm.* (1651) 78 Let no man think to choke me with the objection.

12. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become smothered.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, Rather let .. nature's beauty choke with stifling clouds.

III. To stop, obstruct, any channel or receptacle; block up, fill up.

13. To close or greatly narrow (a tube, etc.), **a.** by external constriction, as in the case of the paper tubes for fireworks, or **b.** by internal obstruction.

a. 1635 J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechnia* iii. (*heading*), How you shall choak a rocket .. A small cord will not choak a great rocket for want of strength. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. xiii. § 11 Fill two Inches more with Pistol-Powder, then choak the end up .. put in a little of the mixture. 1786 SIR B. THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 279 Having first choaked the cylinder .. by heating it, and crowding its sides inwards towards its axis. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 After this choak the rocket at top.

b. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 38 The cement wherewith we choak'd the upper part of the neck of the Bottle. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* 27 The bore is nearly choked .. by means of a bit of enamel or glass.

14. To obstruct or block up a channel, so as to prevent natural or proper passage; to congest: said of the obstructions.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxviii. (R.), A sullen brook .. Whose channel quite was chok'd with those that there did fall. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. § 3 Be sure your Barrels have great Touchholes, that the rust through time may not choak them. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 42 Thy glassy brook .. chok'd with sedges works its weedy way. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 639 All the northern avenues of the capital were choked by trains of cars. 1860 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 247 The pumps were choked. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 27. 384 Broken ice and débris .. choking the fissures.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. (R.), My sweat streames choake with mortalitie Of men, slaine by thee. 1834 TENNYSON *Poems, You ask me, why, tho' ill at ease* vi, Tho' every channel of the State Should almost choke with golden sand.

15. To fill chock-full, so as to leave room for nothing else. *lit.* and *fig.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507. § 2 Party-lies .. the press is chok'd with them, eminent authors live upon them. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris.* § 16 The trees .. unable to perspire .. are .. choked and stuffed with their own juice. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 131 We first attempted Belton Inn, but it was choked full by that time. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* x. 283 The interior was choked with rubbish. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 128 Rome was becoming choked with impoverished citizens. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 2/1 Infamous placards choked with appeals to the memory of civil strife and religious hatreds.

16. To stop the movement of any machine by clogging or jambing. Cf. CHOCK.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* App. 30 Such quantities of Weeds, as will choke and bury both Cable and Anchor. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 125 The whins in rising are very apt to entangle or chock the beam [of the plough]. 1779 CAPT. LUTTRELL in *Naval Chron.* X. 458 The .. rudder was choaked by a shot. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 164 *Choaking the Luff*, placing the bight of the leading part, or fall of a tackle, close up between the nest part and jaw of the block. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Choked*, when a running rope sticks in a block, either by slipping between the cheeks and the shiver, or any other accident, so that it cannot run.

17. To fit *in* tightly, jamb *in*, ram *in*. [Cf. CHOCK.]

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* D iv b, Made by Choaking in long stones between the two Sides. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 460 The floes were choaked in around us, so as to prevent the possibility of warping from our present position. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 191 The cartridge is choked tightly into the groove of the socket. *Ibid.*, Made up with Boxer's lubricators choked in them.

IV. In combination with adverbs.

18. Choke back, down, †in, out. To repress, smother down, as with a choking effort.

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* III. i, Choak in that threat. 1848 C. PICKERING *Races Men* in *U. S. Exploring Exp.* IX. 23 The Chinooks .. seemed to choke out their words. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. viii. 85 The deck blazed .. but .. I choked it down till water could be passed from above. 1866 BRYANT *Death of Slavery* iii, Choked down, unuttered, the rebellious thought. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *Robt. Elsmere* xliii, A passionate flood of self-reproachful love was on his lips. He choked it back. *Ibid.* xlvi, Choking down a sob.

19. Choke off. To cut off, put a stop to, get rid of, as if by throttling, as bulldogs are made to loosen their hold by choking them.

1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 72 The Duke's seven mouths .. made the Whig party choak off Sheridan. 1848 *New York Expr.* 21 Feb. (Bartlett), In the House .. of .. Representatives. The operation of 'choking off' a speaker was very funny, and reminded me of the lawless conduct of fighting school-boys. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xix. 65 The Major .. was .. not easily choked off when he wanted anything. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlv. 358 It was determined to .. choke off the patriotic movement.

20. Choke up. †**a.** *trans.* and *intr.* To suffocate completely (see branch I). *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 92 Winding the tayle of an oxe aboute their throte [they] choke vp and die. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 359 Her words were choakt up. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* III. i, The thought quite choaks me up.

†**b.** *trans.* To enclose so as to smother. *Obs.*

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Matt.* xiii. 22 The care of this worlde, and the dissaytfulnes of riches, choke vp the worde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 44 Her fairest Flowers choakt vp. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 34 Loading and choaking him up with Blankets.

c. To block up a channel. (The usual sense.)

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 378 The Haven is almost choaked up. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 306 The Western mouths of the Lena were so choaked up with ice. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 169 To open the course of a little river .. that had been chocked up with sand. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xx. 408 Multitudes of fugitives were choking up the bridges.

d. To fill chock-full.

1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 85 Take the words 'Absolute' and 'Infinite' to mean that He to whom they are applicable chokes up the universe, mental and physical.

Choke-, in *comb.* [the stem of the vb.]

1. in attributive relation to a sb. = 'choking, that chokes': as *choke-ball, -muddle*; **choke-strap**, a strap which connects the collar with the belly-band, and keeps the former in place when a horse is backing. Also CHOKE-DAMP.

b. *esp.* with fruit- and plant-names, as **choke-apple**, the Crab-apple; **choke-berry**, the astringent fruit of *Pyrus arbutifolia*; †**choke-plum**, a plum having qualities similar to the Choke-pear; used *fig.*; †**choke-wort** = CHOKE-WEED. Also CHOKE-CHERRY, -PEAR.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 379 A kind of wild Apple, called a *Choake apple, because they are verie harsh in eating. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 26 Lust and luxury, the only baine and *choak-ball to Honour. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xl. 305 Skin-bags filled with .. *choke-berries. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 26/1 The '*choke-muddle' shrubberies that one sees in all parts of the country. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxvi. 1 The spiders tale .. semth a choking *choke plum Against flies. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. III. 66 a/2 The name of *Choak-wort is to it assigned, Because it stops the venom of the mind.

2. with sb. in objective relation = 'what chokes (the thing in question)': as †**choke-bail**, an action, raising so great an issue as to prevent the possibility of bail being offered; **choke-dog**, *dial.* (see quot. 1886); †**choke-fitch**, an old name for Dodder, *Orobanche*; †**choke-pard** Leopard's Bane (*Doronicum*); **choke-priest**, a rendering of Ital. *strozzapreti*, a soup thickened with short pieces of a kind of pasta or macaroni.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* V. iii, Arrest him on an action of *choke-bail. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* V. iii, *Bailiff.* We arrest you in the King's name. *Widow Blackacre.* How, how? In a choke-bail action? 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 14 June, Bought a little bit of Gruyere cheese, instead of our dame's *choke-dog concern. 1886 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Chock-dog*, an epithet bestowed .. on hard Dorset cheese. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 71 b, Orobanche that is *chokefitche or strangletare. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li. 408 More .. hurtful than the Strangle-weed, Choak-fitch is to the Flax. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 27/1 The touch of *Choak-Pard Aconite [cf. LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxviii. 426 *Acomitum Pardalianches .. Aconit that baneth Panthers]. 1848 T. GRANT *Advent. Aide-de-C.* xxxiv, A famous maker of polenta and *choke-priest.

Choke-bore (tʃōu·kˌbōɹ). The bore of a fowling-piece which narrows towards the muzzle, thus tending to keep the shot together and increase the range of the gun. Also a fowling-piece with such a bore.

So **Choke-bored** *ppl. a.*; **Choke-boring** *vbl. sb.*

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iv. § 5. 82 The second barrel .. should .. be choke-bored. 1876 OUIDA *Moths* 76 A great duchess .. carrying her own chokebore. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 4/2 What need is there of choke-boring for ordinary game-shooting? A 10-bore choke loaded with No. 1 or 2 shot.

Choke-cherry. *U. S.* Two North American species of cherries, with astringent properties; also the trees, *Prunus borealis* and *P. hyemalis*, the latter called more fully *Black Choke Cherry.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 188 Dwarf or Choak Cherry (*Pr. canadensis*). 1838-44 LOUDON *Trees & Shrubs* 703 (L.) *C. borealis*. . Astringent in the mouth, and hence called choke-cherries. *Ibid.* 705 The fruit [of *Cerasus hyemalis*] .. is called by the inhabitants [of Virginia and Carolina] the black choke-cherry. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 835 The choke-cherry and the mountain ash display their red fruit.

Choked (tʃōukt), *ppl. a.* [f. CHOKE *v.* + -ED.] With the respiration stopped or impeded; suffocated; with the free passage obstructed; clogged.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Chowked or querkened, *suffocatus*. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 43 His choak'd Streams. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess. Tennyson* 12 Her own choked and stagnant existence. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 341 Analysis of the air of a choked sewer.

Choke-damp (tʃōu·kˌdæmp). [f. CHOKE- + DAMP.] A miner's term for the carbonic acid gas (or air largely mixed therewith) which accumulates in old workings in coal-pits, and at the bottom of wells, quarries, and caves; after an explosion in a coal-mine, it often rises and mingling with the remaining nitrogen, steam, smoke and dust, constitutes the *after-damp*, which suffocates the survivors from the deflagration of the fire-damp.

[1642 see CHOKE *v.* 2.]

1741 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 240 The choak-damp, or stith, found in the coal-mines. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 482 This [carbonic acid] gas, or air, is often found to occupy the lower parts of mines. It is called the choke-damp by the miners. 1812 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 97 This *after-damp* is called *choak-damp* and *surfeit* by the colliers. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* xxiii. 278 The choke-damp, or black-damp, the name given by the miners to carbonic acid gas. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 192 By lowering the patient into the choke-damp of a well. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 10/1 The officials, realizing that the catastrophe was due to choke-damp, called to the visitors to run.

fig. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 18 Stifled by the choke-damp of folly.

Choke-full, *a.*: see CHOCKFULL.

†**Chokelew, chekelewe,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. [f. *cheke*, CHOKE *v.* + -LEWE, ON. *-ligr*, as in *costlewe* costly (ON. *kostligr*), *drunklewe* drunken, etc.] Choking, suffocating, strangling.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* lxv, Ware hem of hempyn lane, For stelthe is meeded with a chokelewe [*v.r.* chekelew] bane.

†**Chokeling.** Apparently an early form of *chuckling*: see CHUCKLE *v.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 413 The Pardoner .. anoon he gan to syng .. chokelyng in his throte, ffor the tapster shulde here of his mery note.

†**Cho·kely,** *a. Obs.* [f. CHOKE *v.* + -LY 1.] That has a choking tendency.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlii. 713 Wilde Peares .. rough, binding, and chokely. *Ibid.*, Sower, rough, and chokely Peares.

Choke-pear. [f. stem of CHOKE *v.* + PEAR.]

†**1.** A name given to rough, harsh, and unpalatable varieties of the pear, used for perry.

1530 PALSGR. 154 *Estrangvillon*, a choke peare. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 108 a, The wyld Pere tre or chouke Pere tre or worry Pear tre. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Almsdeeds* II. (1859) 391 The crab and choak-pear seem outwardly to have sometime as fair a red, and as mellow a colour, as the fruit which is good indeed. *a* 1664 BEALE *Aph. Cider* xlv. in Evelyn *Pomona*, Of such unsufferable taste that hungry swine will .. shake it out of their mouths; .. the clowns call other pears, of best liquor, Choak-pears, and will offer money to such as dare adventure to taste them. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. § 3 (1682) 41 The Calculary (most observable in rough-tasted, or Choak-Pears).

2. *fig.* Something difficult or impossible to 'swallow', make away with, or get over; a diffi-

culty; a severe reproof; a 'settler', *arch.*; a gag (*obs.*). (Cf. F. *poire d'angoisse*, G. (*Folter*) *Birne*.)

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 8 He had givne us mani a choke pare in his dais. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 321 He gave him a choake-peare to stoppe his breath. 1592 — *Midas* IV. iii. 51. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 341 S. Austens testimonie..is a choake-peare that you cannot swallow. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 12 Who boggle so much at the Trinity, and look upon it as the choak-pear of Christianity. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. viii. 40, I believe I have given her a choak-pear. *Ibid.* (J.), Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving choke-pears. 1846 L. HUNT *Stories fr. Ital. Poets* I. 102 A great choke-pear to the commentators. 1868 N. I. LUCAS *Germ.-Engl. Dict.*, *Birne*,..choke-pear (as instrument of torture, forced into the mouth to prevent shrieking).

Choker (tʃōu·kəɹ). [f. CHOKE *v.* + -ER.]

1. 'One that chokes or suffocates another. b. One that puts another to silence. c. Any thing that cannot be answered' (Johnson).

1552 HULOET, *Choker*, or who that choketh, *Suffocator*. *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 87 Worldlinesse is a choaker and a quencher of the Spirit. *a* 1779 GARRICK *Lilliput* I. ii. (Jod.), That's a choker! 1848 THACKERAY *Dr. Birch* ad fin, A glass of water was on the table. I took it and drank it to the health of Anny Raby and her husband. It was rather a choker. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 352 She not being in the habit of pledging is a choker for them. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 194 I'll give that neck of yours a choker! 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Choker* or Wind-stopper, a garotter. 1883 LELAND *Snooping* vii. 83, I do not think there is any of this in this last story, and that it is either a choker or a chestnut.

2. *slang*. A large neckerchief which was worn high round the throat. *White choker*: the white neckerchief worn in evening dress, by waiters, etc., and *esp.* by clergymen; often used allusively and sometimes put for the wearer.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* i, A sham frill, and a white choker. *Ibid.* xiv, The mother of the Rev. F. Hughes, proud of her son in his white choker. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* v, In .. grey coat, speckled choaker, etc. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 122/2 [Clergymen] once more encase themselves in the stiff respectability of a white choker, etc. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 95 The platform array of stuttering nobodies in white chokers.

3. *slang*. = CHOKY 2: the lock-up, prison.

1884 *St. Jas. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 12/2 He preferred to go to 'choker'.

Hence **Chokered** *ppl. a.*, attired in a choker.

1865 *Look before you Leap* I. 46 A white-chokered young Exquisite. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 7 Apr. 388/1 A whitebait waiter is admirably chokered.

Choke-weed. A weed which chokes other plants; a species of Broomrape, *Orobanche Rapum*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Orobanche* .. it may be of his propertie called Chokeweede. 1551 — *Herbal* Pva, Chokewede .. groweth muche aboute the rootes of broome. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 259 A certain chokeweed grown Since o'er the waters.

Chokey, var. of CHOKY *sb.*

Chokidar (tʃōu·kidāɹ). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 **chocadar, chockedaur, chokadar, choukidar, chokeydar, chokedar.** [Urdū *chaukīdār*, f. Hindī *chaukī* watching, etc. + Pers, *-dār* possessing, lord.] A watchman, in India.

1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 416 (Y.) The Chocadars, or Souldiers, were remov'd from before our Gates. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-Mec.* I. 295 (Y.) The chokey-dar ..parading about with his spear, shield, and sword. *c* 1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* vi. 35–6 Through favour of the chockedaur. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 222 Call'd loudly to a chokadar. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 120 A sufficient number of watchmen, or choukidars.

Choking (tʃōu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHOKE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. to CHOKE; obstruction of the breath; blocking up of a passage, constriction of a tube; suffocation, smothering.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekenynge [1499 PYNSON Chowkinge] *suffocacio*. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 374 [Godwin] execrated vpon himselfe a choaking. 1635 J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechnia* iii. 4 A great cord will not serve for a small [rocket], in regard that it will make too great a choaking. *Ibid.* 8 Betweene the choaking of your Rocket and the end of the vent. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 215 Alarming sensations of suffocation or choaking. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. i. i. 18 The choking of the narrow inlets with mules and carts.

Choking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That chokes; that stops respiration; that produces a feeling of choking; also *fig.* **Choking apple** = *choke apple* (see CHOKE-); **choking pear** = CHOKE-PEAR; **choking pie** (see quot. 1611).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 To cast in my teeth, Checks and chokyng oysters. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 200 A choking gall. 1611 COTGR., *Chaumoufflet*, Bumbast put into a cornet of paper, then kindled, and the smoke thereof put into the nosethrils of a sleeper; we call it, a choaking pie, or cold pie. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* v. i. 48 Kept a choaking Peare in store for him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 619 Out of the choking cloud of dust. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xxi, Helpless children died in choking torture [of diphtheria].

2. Smothering, strangling.

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* 145 Like some choaking weed.

3. Drawing together; tightly closing.

1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 191 The putting in of the braid and choking string.

4. Showing a tendency to choke as with emotion.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. ii. (1871) 109 Her tone was severe and choking. 1844 — *Coningsby* IX. iv. (L.), Said Flora, speaking in a choking voice.

Cho·kingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a choking manner; so as to choke.

c 1620 BP. HALL *Serm. 2 Pet.* i. 10 The place is so chokingly convictive, that there can be no probable elusion of it. *c* 1868 Mrs. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* xii, Her heart beat a little chokingly. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 701 With chokingly over-crowded towns.

Chokkefulle, obs. form of CHOCKFULL.

Chokkeis: see CHOKE *sb.*2

Chokkode: see CHOK *v. Obs.*

Choky (tʃōuki), *sb. Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 **chukey, chocky,** 7–9 **chowkie, -kee,** 9 **chokey, choakee.** [Hindī *chaukī* shed, watch-house, station, lock-up.]

1. A custom or toll station, in India (in quot. 1608 erroneously applied to the toll itself); a station for palankin-bearers, horses, etc., a guard-house; a police-station.

1608 SARIS in Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 391 (Y.) The Kings Custome called Chukey. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 100 (Y.) At every gate, stands a Chocky, or Watch to receive Toll. *Ibid.* 410 A Chowkie, i.e. a Shed where the Customer keeps a Watch to take Custom. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 326 Duties are levied at the different chokeys close to the Island. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-Mec.* I. 297 (Y.) Chokies or patrol stations. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 192 Solitary chowkies.

2. A police 'station' or lock-up (in India).

1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. iii. 77 The idea of the great Mataka in 'chokee' made him wince. 1869 *Times of India* 4 Jan., He was taken to the chowkey close by.

b. In this sense also English *slang*, and by association with *choke*, variously misused. [Cf. CHOKE *sb.*1 1 b, CHOKER 3.]

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Chokey* is also very vulgar slang for prison. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vul.* II. vi. 223 I'll cool his heels in chokee for a month, and warm them on the treadmill afterwards. 1884 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 3/1 Wright ..would get two or three days 'choky' (i. e. bread and water).

Choky (tʃōu·ki), *a.* Now chiefly *colloq.* Also **Choaky, chocky, chokey.** [f. CHOKE *v.* + -Y 1.]

1. Apt to choke one who tries to swallow it; harsh, dry, and gritty. Said of fruit, and *transf.*

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 459 The sower, rough and choky Peares. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xi. (1707) 91 Keplar .. guesses that the Earth there is of a more choaky Soil. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 38 A choaky peare ..as bad and ill-savoured as ever. 1662 FULLER *Worthies*, *Warwickshᵉ.* 115 The Heart but not the Core of England, having nothing Course or Choaky therein. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 297 If it is kept .. it becomes dry, and eats harsh and choaky. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* 354 If milk be sour, the cheese..will always eat chocky and never eat fat.

2. Stifling, suffocating.

1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* III. 29 The room within is close and choaky.

3. Having or showing tendency to choking.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather chokey. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth* 71 Daintily picking her way through a somewhat dark and choky shrubbery.

Chol, early form of CHOWL, JOWL.

Chol-, variant of CHOLE-, Gr. χολή bile, used bef. a vowel: as in **Chola·crol,** an oily neutral body produced by the action of nitric acid upon bile. **Cholæ·mia** (also *cholehæ·mia*), bile in the blood, as in jaundice; hence **Cholæ·mic** *a.* **Chola·lic acid** [CHOL- + AL(KALI) + IC], the non-azolized acid obtained by the action of alkalis on the acids of bile: see CHOLIC. **Cho·lamide,** an amide of cholic acid $C_{24}H_{41}NO_4$, obtained in silky, hygroscopic crystals. **Cho·late,** a salt of cholic acid.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 80 The presence of the essential constituents of the bile in the blood constitutes the morbid condition called cholaemia. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 555 The cholæmic attack has so to speak a psychical character. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 21 Cholalic acid is formed by the decomposition of the bile acids by acids, alkalies, or fermentation. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 89 Cholic acid is said to yield cholamide. 1845–6 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* (1846) I. 49 Most of the cholates are soluble, and possess a sweetish taste.

Cholagogue (kɒ·lăgɒg). *Med.* Also 8 **cholagog, chologogue.** [a. F. *cholagogue*, f. mod.L. *cholagōgum*, f. Gr. χολαγωγόν, f. χολ-ή bile + ἀγωγός leading.] A medicine that carries off bile.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 722 Purge with Cholagogues. 1702 J. YOUNG *Plumb-stone* in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1281 A strong Cholagogue taken for a Jaundice. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 201 That mercury..is a cholagogue.

Hence † **Cholago·gal** *a.*, fitted to carry off bile.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 62 Golden pils .. are cholagogall. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 73 ℞ 115 It's false that a cholagogall medicine will cure bilious diseases.

Chold, dial. f. *I would*: see CHOULD.

Chole, early (13–14th c.) form of CHOWL, JOWL.

Chole- (kɒlē) repr. Gr. χολή gall, bile; formative of medical and chemical terms; as **Cho·leate,** a salt of choleic acid. **Cholechlo·rin** [χλωρός green], the green bile pigment, biliverdin. **Cholechro·in** [χρόα colour], a green resinous substance found in bile; a mixture of biliverdin and other substances. **Chole·ic** *a.* = taurocholic (acid). **Cho·lein,** a non-nitrogenous matter obtained from bile. **Cholei·nic** *a.*, applied to taurocholic acid, or a mixture of it. **Cho·lelith,** a gall-stone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cholepoie·tic** *a.*, forming or secreting bile. **Cholepy·rrhin, Chole·rythrin** [Gr. πυρρός flame coloured, ἐρυθρός red], two of the bile-pigments, biliphæin and bilirubin. **Cholesteato·ma** [στεάτωμα sebaceous tumour], a fatty tumour, laminated and pearly, principally composed of crystals of cholesterine (Mayne 1852). Hence **Cholesteato·matous** *a.*

1845–6 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 26 Choleate of soda. *Ibid.* I. 164 Decomposed into choleic acid, uric acid, etc. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 21/1 Bile is .. a solution of a salt of soda, formed by combination of the base with two acids—namely, the cholic acid and the choleic acid. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 3 Spoken of as choleinic acid. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 263 Its colouring matter [cholepyrrhin, or biliverdin] is carried off in the excrements. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 197 Cholesteatoma .. occasionally present in the brain. 1847–8 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 98/2 Composed of cholesteatomatous matter.

Cholecyst (kɒ·lĭsist). *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *cholecystis*, f. Gr. χολή gall + κύστις bladder, cyst.] The gall-bladder.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Cholecysti·tis** (see quot.); **Cholecystectomy** (-ĕktŏmi), [Gr. ἐκτομία cutting out], extirpation of the gall-bladder; **Cholecystotomy** (-ɒ·tŏmi), [Gr. τομία cutting], the opening of the gall-bladder for the purpose of removing gall-stones.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 635 Ulceration of the gall-bladder .. cholecystitis, as it has been called. 1885 *Lond. Med. Rec.* 16 Feb. 39/1 Cholecystectomy is said .. to have been done six times. 1880 LAWSON TAIT in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* LXIII. 17 Case of Cholecystotomy performed for dropsy of the Gall-Bladder.

Choledoch (kɒ·lĭdɒk), *a. Med.* Forms: 7 **choleduc,** 8 **cholidoc,** 9 **cholidoch, choledoch.** [a. F. *cholédoque*, f. mod.L. *choledochus*:—Gr. χοληδόχ-ος containing bile, f. χολή bile + δοχ-ός containing, receiving.] Containing or receiving bile; as *choledoch duct, canal*, the tube formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Choleduc vessels, the vessels that hold and send forth the gall. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 48 The cistic and cholidoc canals. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 395/2 The orifice of the choledoch duct.

B. as *sb.* The choledoch duct.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 94/1 An excretory duct..piercing the intestine of the side of the choledoch. *Ibid.* 106/2 Now in cats the pancreatic duct joins the choledoch before it enters the intestine.

Hence † **Chole·dochal** *a.* = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 232 Purging..evacuates the choledochal Vessels.

† **Choledo·graphy, choledo·logy.** *Obs.* Barbarous forms of CHOLOGRAPHY, CHOLOLOGY. [Dict. Fr. Acad. had *cholédologie*: see Littré.]

1833–57 DUNGLISON is cited by Webster.

Choler (kɒ·ləɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 **colre, colrye,** (**coloure**), 4–6 **coler**(e, 5 **collor,** 6 **coller, -ar, cholere, -ier, -ar, color,** (**colour**), 6–7 **choller, cholor,** 6– **choler.** [ME. *colre*, and *colere, coler*, a. OF. *colre* and *colère*, inherited form, and later learned adaptation of L. *cholera* (in med.L. often *colera*), a. Gr. χολέρα, name of a disease, = CHOLERA (sense 2), and including perhaps other bilious disorders (mod.L. dicts. say 'jaundice'). App. (as stated by Celsus A.D. 50) f. χολή bile, though the formation is obscure and the derivation disputed; another sense of χολέρα was rain-pipe, gutter. With Celsus and Pliny, L. *cholera* retained the same sense as in Gr.; but in 3rd and 4th c. it was used by Lampridius and Jerome in the sense of Gr. χολή 'bile', also 'bitter anger,' and became the ordinary name of one of the 'four humours' of the physicians (*sanguis, cholera, melancolia, phlegma*), as in Isidore. In this sense alone the word survived in Romanic, It. *collera*, Pr. *colera, colra*, OF. *colre, colle, cole*, bile, anger. The last has been superseded in Fr. by *colère*, a re-adaptation of the L. word, of learned origin. Both Fr. types appear in late ME., where also the word appears to have been sometimes confused with *colour*, esp. in its association with *red*. In the 16th c. the spelling was refashioned after the original Latin.]

1. Bile.

a. as one of the 'four humours' of early physiology, supposed to cause irascibility of temper.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 108 Certes this dreem .. Cometh of greet superfluytee Of youre rede Colera pardee [so 4 *MSS*; 1 colere, 1 colre, 1 coloure]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 The complexion .. Which in a man is coler hote, It maketh a man ben enginous And swifte of fote and eke irous. 1530 PALSGR., Colour, the complexion in a man, *colere, cole*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 71 Choler, humor, *cholera*. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. x. (1712) 69 Mere Choler engages the Fancy to dream of firing of Guns. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Sussex*, The Tetrarch Humour of Choler. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1875) 117 The four humours, choler, melancholy, phlegm, and the sanguine portion.

b. In the modern physiological sense.

(This only gradually disengaged itself from the prec.)

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9a, Naturall coler is the fome of bloud, the color wherof is redde and clere, or more lyke to an orenge colour. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 186 a, Halfe a pynt of greene choller. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* 23 Choler is separated by the Liver. 1715 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 230 The Seed of this Plant evacuates yellow Choler. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Choler*, Bile .. contained in the Gall Bladder. 1755- JOHNSON, *Choler*, the Bile. *fig.* 1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 16 Swarthy India .. Disgorging golden choller to the waves.

c. Bile viewed as a malady or disease; bilious disorder, biliousness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 126, I conseille yow..That bothe of Colere [1 *MS.* colre, 1 colour, 2 coloure] and of Malencolye Ye purge yow. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P's* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 365 It purgeth you clean from the Choler. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lvii. 84 Good against the dissease called choler or melancholy. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 153 Let's purge this choller without letting blood. 1624 HARINGTON *Diet & Sleep* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 257 To those that are subiect to choller, it is lawfull to feede often. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 83 Butter..ought not to be eaten in too great quantity, for then it generates Choler.

2. Anger, heat of temper, wrath; choleric disposition, irascibility. Cf. *bile, gall, spleen.*

1530 PALSGR., 207/1 Collar angre, *chavide cole.* 1560 THROCKMORTON in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 134 The queen uttered some choler and stomach against them. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 5 The peeres departed in choler from the Court. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 188, I doe know Fluellen valiant, And toucht with Choler, hot as Gunpowder. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 He must in great Choller breake out against the poore empresse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. x. 44 Hollis, in choler, pulled him by the Nose. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xiii. 96, I found my choler rising. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xliii. 466 Subject to violent fits of Choler. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Good Fr. Governess* (1831) 122 The embarrassed manner and stifled choler of Mrs. Grace. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. xiv. 225 A strong flame of choler burnt in all these Hohenzollerns.

† 3. In Bible versions probably = cholera, diarrhœa. [Vulg. *cholera*, LXX. χολέρα.]

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 33 Gredynesse shall neȝhen vnto colre [1388 colrye]. 1611 BIBLE *Ibid.* 30 Surfetting will turne into choler. — xxxi. 20 The paine of..choller, and pangs of the bellie are with an vnsatiable man.

b. The distemper in swine.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 502 The Distemper, called the Choler in Swine, shews itself by the Hog's losing its Flesh. [1887 *Times* Feb., Swine-fever:—in America it was termed hog-Cholera.]

4. Choler adust, also **Black choler** = *black bile, atrabile, melancholy.* A supposed thick black and acrid fluid formerly believed to be secreted by the renal glands, and to be the cause of melancholy; another of the four humours of ancient physicians: see MELANCHOLY. (By the end of the 16th c., it was recognized as merely a morbid condition of Bile: so Holland, Bacon.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. xi. (1495) 96 This blacke colera is enmye of kynde. *Ibid.* (Berthelet 1535), Melancoly—Physiciens cal it colera nigra, coler black. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 377 The leaves of Sena..do scoure away fleme and choler, especially blacke choler, and Melancholie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Table, Choler black and adust, what purgeth downward. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 222 Ambition is like Choler.. if it be stopped, and cannot have his way, it becometh Adust, and thereby maligne and venemous. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. x. 181 That humour in man, which we call Melancholy and choler-adust. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 335 Fevers and hot distempers from choler adust. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 156 Choler adust congeals our blood with fear. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Atra bilis*, black Choler, Melancholy.

5. *Comb.*, as † *choler-passage*, bile duct.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., The Gall-bladder, Choler-passage, and Piss-bladder, serve the Liver.

† B. as *adj.* = Choleric. [F. *colère* adj.] *Obs.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* xxiv. 16 The several Complexions, as Sanguine, Choller, Melancholly, Flegmatick.

Choler, obs. f. COLLAR.

Cholera (kɒ·lĕră). Forms: 4 **colora**, 4, 6 **colera**, 7– **cholera.** [a. L. *cholera*:—Gr. χολέρα, used by Hippocrates, Aretæus, etc., as name of a disorder = sense 2 below. (For derivation, and history in Latin, see CHOLER). Taken into Eng. in the med. L. sense, as a variant of *choler* bile. Through the translation of Pliny and other classical L. authors, *c* 1600, the word was restored to its Gr. and earlier L. signification, as name of the disease, sense 2. This is the historical sense; the *malignant* or *Asiatic cholera*, with which the name is now specially associated, having been so called from the general resemblance of its symptoms to those of aggravated cases of the original or European cholera.]

† 1. = CHOLER 1; bile. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 108 This dreem, which ye han met to-nyght, Cometh of the greet superfluytee Of youre rede Colera [*v.r.* colere]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vi. (1495) 89 In the humours is one partye that is lyght and comyth vpwarde. and that is colera. *Ibid.* IV. x, Some colera is kyndely and somme unkyndely. 1525 DR. SAMPSON *Lett. to Wolsey* in *MS. Cott. Vesp.* iii. 56 b, When your grace is movyd with colera, such words passith yow in a fume and hast. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 1 b If the headake commeth of colera, that is of hote and dry complexion.

† b. *Black cholera*, melancholy: see CHOLER 4.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C iij b, The black colera, that is melancolye. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 16 a, If the perbreakinge commeth of the black Colera.

2. A disorder, attended with bilious diarrhœa, vomiting, stomach-ache, and cramps. It generally occurs in late summer and early autumn, and is rarely fatal to adults.

In early times called also the *Disease Cholera*, and *Cholera morbus*, to distinguish it from sense 1; now called *Cholera nostras*, *Bilious*, *British*, *English*, *European*, and *Summer Cholera*, to distinguish it from sense 3.

[1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cholera*..the humour called Choler. Also a sicknesse of the stomacke, with a troublous flixe and vomite .. the cholerike passyon.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. viii, For the disease Cholera [Pliny has *In cholera quoque*] wherin choler is so outragious, that it purgeth vncessantly both vpward and downeward. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 550 She falls into a right-down Cholera. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 103 A Cholera is a Convulsive Motion of the Stomach and Guts, in which the Biliose Excrements are discharg'd in great Quantities both upwards and downwards. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 91 A cheap and effectual medicine to cure the Cholera or Colick. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 468 Diarrhœa and dysentery have more frequently occurred than cholera. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 33, I .. have been hindered by..an attack of British cholera. 1887 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, The English or European form of Cholera is accompanied by bile: the Indian is without bile.

b. *Cholera morbus.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Cholera morbus*, is a depraved motion of the Ventricle and the Guts, whereby the Bilious Excrements are discharged. 1710 J. TAYLOR *Lett. H. Walpole* in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1887) App. iv. 67 Your brother .. is very well recovered from his late sudden illness call'd Collero Morbus. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 566 With the symptoms of kine-pox was joined a cholera morbus. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Cholera biliosa*..or *Cholera morbus*, a common bilious disease familiarly known in most countries.

† c. Applied by ancient writers to jaundice.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 300 Two kindes of jaundise called of them 'cholera'.

3. A malignant disease (not of bilious nature), endemic in India and from time to time epidemic in other parts of the world. It is characterized by violent vomiting, purging with watery rice-coloured evacuations, severe cramps, and collapse, death often occurring in a few hours.

(A terrible outbreak of this disease began in India in 1816-17, and, extending year by year over an increasing area westward, at length reached Europe in 1831 and N. America in 1832. After rivalling the great pestilences of former ages in the mortality which it produced, it abated, or retreated back to India, after 1837.)

In earlier use, and sometimes still, distinguished as *Asiatic*, *Catarrhal*, *Epidemic*, *Indian*, *Malignant*, *Oriental*, *Serous*, and *Spasmodic Cholera*; but since its first invasion of England in 1831-2 this disease has more and more appropriated the simple name.

Cholera morbus, which originally belonged to sense 2 to distinguish it from sense 1, has also been in modern times vulgarly used to distinguish this from sense 2.

[1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 113-4 (Y.) The Diseases reign according to the Seasons.. In the extreme Heats, Cholera Morbus.] 1819 (*title*) Reports on the Epidemic Cholera (Bombay). 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 397/1 The Cholera Morbus, which has lately come across the Caucasus from Persia to St Petersburg. 1832 *Ibid.* Mar. 426/1 They .. shew all the symptoms of Malignant Cholera. 1833 CHRISTIE *Epidemic Cholera* 83 The Indian Cholera, or Cholera Asphixia of Scott, consisting of a violent discharge of the mucous membranes generally. *Ibid.* 99 May be employed in the catarrhal cholera. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water & Friction-cure* (1869) 181 Asiatic Cholera.—On the first appearance of cholera symptoms, which are generally those of languor and chilliness. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. 172 The Cholera-morbus had come to England..In the middle of February, 1832, cases of cholera were first observed in London. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Ht. Martineau* (1878) 260 The times were bad; cholera was abroad. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cholera morbus*, a synonym of malignant cholera.

4. Chicken Cholera (sometimes *fowl cholera*): an infectious disease of chickens, very destructive in the poultry farms of France: so called from its prevalence during a cholera epidemic, but in no way akin to either of the preceding diseases.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cholera-camp, -cell, -fluid, -hospital, -patient, -pill, -secretion*, etc.; **cholera-fever**, 'a febrile condition into which cases of choleraic diarrhœa pass'; **cholera-fungus**, the name given to certain fungi and fungoid appearances occurring in the dejections of those suffering from malignant cholera; **cholera-typhoid**, 'the secondary fever of malignant cholera' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 30 A cholera patient is denied a drop of water. 1833 CHRISTIE *Epidemic Cholera* 35 The discharges always consist entirely of a peculiar fluid, which has been very appropriately named the cholera secretion. 1843 GRAVES *Clin. Med.* 699 Used in the Cholera Hospital. 1883 *Daily News* 31 July 5/7 A cholera camp is being prepared near Mokattam. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 296 The reaction-stage of Cholera often presents a grave complication, which is known as Cholera-Typhoid.

Hence **Chole·ra·iza·tion**, the artificial communication of cholera to the lower animals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Choleraphobia [f. Gr. -φοβία, f. φόβ-ος fear], dread of cholera. **Choleraphonia** [f. Gr. φωνή voice], the feeble, hoarse or squeaking voice which accompanies the collapse stage of Asiatic cholera.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 563 Persons..under nervous excitement, imagine that they are about to be attacked, when no symptoms of the disease are present. These have been aptly called cases of choleraphobia.

Choleraic (kɒlĕrē·ĭk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: cf. *algebraic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, cholera.

1856 *Athenæum* 5 July 835 Seized with choleraic symptoms. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 151. 5/2 Cholera or choleraic diarrhœa. 1888 T. WEMYSS REID *Life Forster* (ed. 2) I. ix. 371 Mr. Forster was seized with a sudden and violent choleraic attack.

Choleric (kɒ·lĕrĭk), *a.* Forms: 4 **colrik, coloryk**, 4–5 **colerik**(e, 4, 6 **-yk**(e, 6 **-ycke, collerick**(e, **colloryke, colorycke, choloricke, -icque**, 6–7 **cholerique, -yke, -ike, cholleric**(ke, 6–8 **cholerick**, 7 **chollericke**, 7– **choleric.** [a. F. *colérique*, ad. L. *cholericus* bilious:—Gr. χολερικός of or relating to χολέρα CHOLERA.]

† 1. Of persons: Having CHOLER as the predominant humour; of bilious 'complexion', or temperament; bilious. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Þe dyevel .. asayleþ stranglakest .. þane colrik mid ire and mid discord, þane sanguinen mid ȝolivete, etc. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 587 The Reue was a sclendre colerik man. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. x. (1495) 95 Colerik men been generally wrathful, in yᵉ body longe & sk[l]endre & lene. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 245 Sanguyne and colorycke men. 1699 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., [Homer and Virgil] being so different in their tempers, one choleric and sanguine, the other phlegmatic and melancholic.

b. of the 'complexion' or temperament, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xiii. (1495) Mars..hath maystry ouer colera fyre and coleryk complexyon; he disposeth the soule .. to wrathe..and to other coleryke passions. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 148 Colerycke and egre humours. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi, The Bees..with their cholerike Complexion, which their very hue bewrayeth.

† c. *transf.* Of hot or fiery nature. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 43 In Aries, the colerik hoote signe. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 7 The common opinion is, that all hot, and choleric Grounds, are red or brown.

† 2. Subject or liable to bilious disorder; bilious.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 74 In ceasynge of paynes in the goute of cholericke personnes. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiii. (1636) 224 Honey is very..unwholesome for..such as be cholerick. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. vi. 10 Choleric men are of a pale or yellowish color.

† b. of maladies, symptoms, etc. *Choleric passion*: old name of CHOLERA, sense 2.

1565-75 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cholera*, a troublous flixe and vomite..the choleryke passyon. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C ij b, But for Cholericke diseases this scorching wether. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 126 They..helpe the cholericke passion, which is a vehement purging of choler vpwards and downewards. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxi, It is very profitable in Cholerick Feavers. 1707 FLOYER *Pulse-Watch* 379 The Serum and choleric Blood are mix'd .. when the Vesica invades the Heart.

† c. Causing choler, or biliousness. *Obs.*

a 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1071 Whan they ben rosted they ben somwhat more colloryke. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 19 What say you to a Neats foote?.. I feare it is too cholericke a meate. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 59 A cholerick parcel of food it is.

3. Inclined to wrath, irascible, hot-tempered, passionate, fiery: these being the characteristics of the choleric 'complexion' or temperament.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxvii. 1101 The sharpest, the roughest and the cholerickest man yᵗ euer was. 1588 *Marprel. Ep.* (Arb.) 4 My L. of Winchester is very cholericke. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 302 Infirme and cholericke yeares. 1793 GOV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 386 A choleric man beats the post which he has struck his head against. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxxi. (1876) 353 You are patient, and I am choleric.

4. In a passion, enraged, angry, wrathful. † *To be choleric with*: to be angry with. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 68, I durst haue denied that before you vvere so cholericke. 1593 — *2 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 51 What, what, my Lord? Are you so chollericke With Elianor, for telling but her dreame? 1641 BAKER *Chron.* an. 1087 (1674) 30 Winning much money of him, Lewis grew cholerick, that he threw the chess-men at Henry's face. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iv, Mrs. Bull you must know, was very apt to be cholerick.

b. As a characteristic of words and actions.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 This quick cholerick challenge hee could not abandon. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 130 That in the Captaine's but a chollericke word, Which in the Souldier is flat blasphemie. 1615 *Life Earl Essex* in *Sel. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 161 The cannon .. having discharged their cholerick errands. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xiii. 98 An exertion of spirit, as he called a choleric excess.

5. Of or pertaining to cholera; = CHOLERAIC.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 226 The small intestines distended with an enormous quantity of choleric fluid. 1865 *Reader* No. 153. 631/3 The action of the choleric poison. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, s.v., Infantile choleric fever.

† **Chole·rical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = CHOLERIC; bilious.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. II. 10 Colericall impostumations, as blytes and blastes. 1612 BENVENUTO *Pass. Dial.*, It helps yong men and persons collericall.

† **Cholericly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CHOLERIC + -LY².] In a choleric manner, passionately, hotly, angrily.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 74, I hope that disputation was very cholerickly performed. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 174 Florence..cholerickly uttered these words.

† **Cho·lericness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Choleric state or quality; passionateness, irascibility, anger, peevishness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 21 He compareth his choleriknesse to Leven. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 295 Through pride of heart, and choleriquenes. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 779 The cholerickness of his nature.

Cho·leriform, *a.* [see -FORM.] Having the form of, or resembling, cholera.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 19/2 M. Fauvel..declaring the disease..a form of cholerine, choleriform, or cholera nostras —of anything, in fact, but Asiatic cholera itself.

Cholerine (kɒ·lĕrəin, -ĭn). [a. F. *cholérine*, dim. of *choléra* CHOLERA.]

1. British or Summer Cholera.

1847 E. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 57 What used to be called cholera, and is by some now called cholerine..occurs in the height of summer from sudden chill, improper food, or travelling.

2. A mild diarrhœa which occurs extensively during the prevalence of malignant cholera; also applied to the early stage of cholera.

1850 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. v. 201 Assailed too by cholerine, by true cholera. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 16 Oct. 3/1 The cholera was decidedly better yesterday..There was, however, a great outbreak of cholerine in the barracks. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 202 In cholerine, and even to some extent in cholera, camphor is a very efficient remedy.

3. 'The zymotic cause of malignant cholera'.

1852 W. FARR *Rep.* in Aitken *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (1872) I. 653 A certain specific matter—the zymotic principle of Cholera, which he proposes to call *cholerine*.

Cho·lerized, *ppl. a.* Charged or mingled with bile; applied to the blood of the portal vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Choleroid (kɒ·lĕroid), *a.* [f. CHOLERA + -OID.] Resembling cholera, choleriform.

1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Cho·lerous,** *a. Obs.* [f. CHOLER + -OUS.] Pertaining to choler or bile, bilious, wrathful.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* IV. vii. (1639) 232 To mitigate the cholerous heate. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 441 They ..grow cholerous.

† **Cho·lery,** *a. Obs.* Having choler or bile.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 303 After that I certainly knew that there was no black choler in nature, it was easie for me..to forsake the black cholery Schools.

Cholesterin (kŏle·stĕrin). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. χολή bile + στερ-εός stiff, solid + -IN.]

A tasteless, inodorous, fatty-looking substance ($C_{26}H_{44}O$), found in most animal liquids and solids, and in the fruit and seed of many plants. It crystallizes in white transparent scales, and in this form is the chief constituent of gall-stones.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* x. 253 Alcohol is applicable to the crystallization of potash, cholesterine, etc. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 376/1 Cholesterine separates in white pearly scales. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 20. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 123 A remarkable crystalline substance, very fatty-looking, but not really of a fatty nature, called cholesterin. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cholesterin disease*, a term applied to certain forms of amyloid or lardaceous degeneration.

Hence **Cholesteræ·mia** (see quot.). **Choleste·ric** *a.*, as in *Cholesteric* (also **Chole·steri·nic**) *acid* ($C_8H_{10}O_8$), produced by the action of nitric acid on cholesterin, and forming salts called **Chole·sterates**. **Chole·steride** (see quot.). **Choleste·rilin,** a hydrocarbon formed by the addition of sulphuric acid to cholesterin. **Chole·sterone,** a hydrocarbon formed by the addition of phosphoric acid to cholesterin. **Chole·steryl,** the radical of cholesteric acid; hence **Chole·sterylami·ne,** etc.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 81 To a morbid increase of cholesterin in the blood he applied the name cholesteræmia. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 925 The cholesterates of the heavy metals are insoluble. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. xiii. 444 Cholesteric acid separates on cooling in the form of a yellow substance. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 98/1 Several small tumours..composed in great part of cholesteric scales. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 97 Compounds termed cholesterides..resembling saccharides in their general nature. *Ibid.* 98 Three hydrocarbons of the formula H_{42}, named cholesterilin. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 31 The olefiant gas of the series is cholesterilin. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 98 Cholesteryl chloride.

Choliamb (kō·uliæmb). *Pros.* [ad. L. *chōliambus*, a. Gr. χωλίαμβος, f. χωλ-ός lame, halting + ἴαμβ-ος iambus; cf. F. *choliambe*.] An iambic verse with a spondee or trochee instead of an iambus in the last (sixth) foot; a scazon.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 45 Hipponactean or limping verses, scazons or choliambs.

Hence **Cholia·mbist,** a writer of choliambs.

1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxix. 83 The Choliambist Hippônax.

Choliambic (kō·uliæ·mbik), *a. Pros.* [mod. ad. Gr. χωλιαμβικ-ός, f. χωλίαμβος, see prec.; cf. F. *choliambique*.] Of, or pertaining to, the choliamb.

1832 *Philol. Museum* I. 285 The ancient choliambic poetry of Hipponax. 1883 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 400/3 The choliambic metre, as employed by Babrius.

b. *subst.* in *pl.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal., Of Æsop's Fables* v, After him came one Babrius, that gave a new turn of the fables into choliambicks. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2863. 340 This simple and charming writer of choliambics.

Cholic (kɒ·lik), *a.* [mod. ad. Gr. χολικ-ός, f. χολή bile.] Of or pertaining to bile. **Cholic acid,** an acid ($C_{24}H_{40}O_5$) discovered in 1838, which is produced from the nitrogenized acids of bile during its putrefaction. Sometimes called *Cholalic acid*; the name *cholic* having been formerly given to *Glycocholic acid*.

1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. App. 507 Ultimate composition of cholic acid. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 401/1 Decomposed in the liver into..sugar and cholic acid. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 926 Cholic acid has a bitter taste, with slight saccharine aftertaste.

Cholic(k, cholical, cholicky, var. and obs. ff. COLIC, COLICAL, etc.

Cholidoc(h, obs. f. CHOLEDOCH.

Cholier, obs., f. COLLIER.

Choline (kɒ·ləin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. χολή bile + -INE.] An organic base, identical with or akin to neurine.

1869-71 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 448 Strecker in 1861 obtained from pigs' bile, and afterwards from ox-bile, a base which he called choline. *Ibid.* Choline or Neurine, $C_5H_{15}NO_2$.

Hence **Choli·nic** *a.*, as in *cholinic acid*, obtained by digesting bile with dilute hydrochloric acid.

1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 271 A mixture of the salts of cholic and cholinic acids.

Choli·tic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χολή bile.] Of, pertaining to, or acting on the bile.

1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 437 Hydrochlorate of ammonia, or other cholitic remedies.

Choll(e, early form of CHOWL, now JOWL.

Choller, *dial.* and *Sc.* Also **chiller, chuller, churl** (Jam.), **choler.** [perh. :—OE. *ceolur, ceolres* throat, cogn. w. OHG. *kelur* str. masc. :—OTeut. type *keluro-, kelro-*, from same root as *kelôn-*, whence OHG. *chela* (mod.G. *kehle*), OE. *ceole* (see CHEL). For the form, cf. OE. *weolur* lip, OS. *lepor* lip. The variant *chiller* might go back to the oblique form, genitive **cielr-es* (see Sievers *Ags. Gr.* 75 Anm. 3). But the late appearance of the word is an element of difficulty; and it is not impossible that it may be related to *cholle* JOWL.]

(Cf. *a* 1000 *Ps. Lamb.* cxlix. 6 (Bosw.) On ceolre oððe þrote heora [= *in gutture eorum*.])

1. The jaw, *esp.* the covering of the lower jaw when fleshy and over-hanging; hence, a flabby cheek, double chin, hanging lip of a hound, etc.

1785 *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 2 (Jam.) The second chiel..wi' a great chuller ouer his cheeks. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Chollers, Chillers*, the sides of the neck. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Ugly-looking woman—her chollers hang down like a bull-dog's.

2. in *pl.* The gills of a fish.

1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., You can slip your vingers into the chollers o' un. (Also in Scotch.)

Choller, -ic(k, obs. ff. COLLAR, CHULLER, CHOLER, CHOLERIC.

‖ **Chollet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. prob. = SHALOT.

a 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 105 The chyue, and the chollet, the chibolle, the cheue.

Chollick(e, -icall, obs. ff. COLIC, COLICAL.

Chollorick(e, obs. f. CHOLERIC.

Cholo-, corresp. to Gr. χολο- combining form of χολή bile: used as first element in numerous technical words, some of which have variants in CHOLE-. **Cho·lochrome** [χρῶμα colour], the general name for the colouring matters of bile; including chiefly **Cholochlo·in** or **Cholochlo·rin,** the green pigment, called also biliverdin, **Cholocy·anin,** a blue pigment, **Cholofu·lvin,** a yellow pigment, **Cholophæ·in,** the brown pigment. Hence **Cholochro·mic acid.**

Cholo·graphy, a treatise on the bile. **Cholo·lith** [λίθος stone], a gall-stone or biliary calculus. **Chololi·thic** *a.*, of or pertaining to gall-stones. **Cholo·logy,** the part of physiology and pathology which deals with the bile. **Cholo·nic acid,** produced by the action of strong acids upon glycocholic acid; its salts are **Cho·lonates.**

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 928 A dilute solution of cholochrome (either brown or green). *Ibid.* 927 *Cholophæin*, or the brown pigment..the substance to which excrements owe their colour..*Cholochloïn* or *Biliverdin*, this green pigment is produced by the oxidation of cholophæin. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 21 In disease of the bile in oxen the cholophæinate of lime predominates.

Choloid (kɒ·loid), *a.* [f. Gr. χολή bile + -OID.] Resembling bile (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

So **Choloida·nic** *acid*, a white acid, crystallizing in long hair-like prisms, formed in treating choloidic with nitric acid. **Choloi·dic** or **Choloidi·nic** *acid*, a product of the dehydration of cholic acid, and of the putrefaction of bile.

1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 282 Two fatty acids, termed the choleic and the choloidic. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 3 Demarcay succeeded in separating 3 acids, choleic [= taurocholic], choloidic, and cholic [= glycocholic].

Cholorick(e, -icque, obs. ff. CHOLERIC.

Cholt, cholter, *dial.* variants of JOLT, JOLTER in *jolt-headed, jolter-headed*, q.v.

Choltry, var. of CHOULTRY.

‖ **Cho·lum.** [Tamil.] A grass, the Indian millet or Guinea corn (*Sorghum vulgare*), largely grown for food in India and other parts of the East.

1858 DRURY *Useful Pl. of Ind.* 413. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 80 In Madras in 1875-76 more than 4½ million acres were under cholum.

Chomberier, obs. f. CHAMBERER.

Chomer, var. of HOMER, a Hebrew measure.

Chomp, var. (*U. S.* and *dial.*) of CHAMP *v.*

Chonch, obs. form of CHANGE.

Chondrarsenite (kɒndrā·ɪsĕnəit). *Min.* [f. *chondr-odite* + *arsen-ic* + -ITE.] A native arsenate of manganese, 'named from its similarity in occurrence, colour, and transparency to chondrodite'.

1868 in DANA *Min.* 562.

Chondre. *rare.* [ad. Gr. χόνδρος 'a groat, grit, or lump of salt'. In Ger. *chondrum*, pl. *chondren*.] One of the small rounded grains which enter into the composition of some stony meteorites.

1882 A. GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* III. II. § 2 In these [deep-sea] deposits..occur..'chondres', or spherical internally radiated particles referred to bronzite.

Chondric (kɒ·ndrik), *a.* [f. Gr. χόνδρος gristle + -IC.] Cartilaginous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Chondrifica·tion. *Physiol.* [n. of action f. next.] Formation of, or conversion into, cartilage.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 194 There is a slight chondrification of the same part in the Dog. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* 954 The continuous chondrification of the base of the skull.

Chondrify (kɒ·ndrifəi), *v.* [f. Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + -FY. (L. type **chondrificāre*.)]

trans. To turn into cartilage.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 194 In man the internal tendon ..is neither ossified nor chondrified. 1882 W. K. PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. III. 166 The floor also is slightly chondrified backwards from the internasal plate.

Cho·ndrigen, -glucose, = CHONDRO-.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 331 *Chondrigen* or *Chondrogen*. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chondriglucose*.

Chondri·genous, *a.* [f. Gr. χόνδρος gristle + -GEN + -OUS.] Furnishing cartilage: applied to tissues. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

† **Chondril.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. χονδρίλη, κονδρίλλη 'a kind of endive or chicory'; in L. *c(h)ondrillē*, *c(h)ondrillon*.] (See quot.)

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 131 Chondrillon or Chondrille..hath leaues like to Endiue or Cichory [*marg.* 'gum succorie'].] 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 243 To the wild succory are referred all the sorts of chondrils.

Chondrin (kɒ·ndrin). *Chem.* (Formerly **-ine.**) [f. Gr. χόνδρ-ος cartilage + -IN. Cf. F. *chondrine*.] A substance resembling gelatin, obtained from the cellular cartilages by boiling them in water. 'When dried, it is a hard, horny, diaphanous substance, which softens to a jelly in cold water, and dissolves completely in boiling water'. (Watts.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 214 Acetic acid..does not occasion any precipitate in a solution of albumen or gelatine, though it does in a solution of chondrin. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* § 264 It is only in the pure cellular cartilages..that Chondrine occurs. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 290 The Cornea yields chondrin on boiling, unlike the sclerotic, which yields gelatine.

Chondri·nogen = CHONDRIGEN; **Cho·ndrinous** *a.*, consisting of cartilage (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 45 Cartilage contains peculiar cells and chondrinogen.

Cho·ndrite. *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *chondr-us*, name of a genus of sea-weeds (a. Gr. χόνδρος cartilage) + -ITE.] A fossil marine plant of the chalk and other formations.

‖ **Chondritis** (kɒndrəi·tis). *Med.* [mod.L., f. Gr. χόνδρ-ος cartilage + -ITIS (= Gr. -ῖτις).] Inflammation of cartilage.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 790/1 External signs of..chondritis. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 22 The..operation of piercing it [the ear]..may give rise to serious chondritis.

Chondro- (kɒ·ndrɒ), combining form of Gr. χόνδρο-ς a grain, cartilage, used as the first element in many words, chiefly *Med.* and *Phys.*, as **Chondro-co·stal** *a.*, 'relating to the ribs and the costal cartilages' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cho·ndrogen** [see -GEN²] = Chondrin, or 'the tissues which yield chondrin'. **Chondroge·nesis,** the development of cartilage. **Chondroglossus** [Gr. γλώσσα tongue] a fasciculus of muscular fibre extending from the lesser corner of the hyoid bone to the tongue; part of the hypoglossus muscle. **Chondroglu·cose** [see GLUCOSE], a sugar obtained from cartilage; also *chondriglucose*. **Chondro·graphy** [Gr. -γραφία writing], a description of cartilages. **Chondro·logy** [Gr. -λογία discourse], 'a discourse or treatise on cartilages' (Hooper *Med. Dict.*

1811). **Chondro·meter** [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], a steelyard for weighing grain. **Cho·ndrophyte** [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], 'a growth, tumour, or vegetation, arising from a cartilage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cho·ndroplast** [Gr. *πλαστ-ός* formed, moulded], 'a term applied to the cavities in the matrix of cartilage which contain the cartilage cells' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chondro·podous** *a. Zool.*, applied to snakes, having the rudiment of a foot consisting in a simple cartilaginous filament (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chondro-ske·leton**, cartilaginous skeleton. **Chondro-ste·rnal** *a.*, relating to the sternum and to the cartilages of the ribs. **Cho·ndrotome** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting, cutter], a knife for dissecting cartilage. **Chondro·tomy** [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], dissection or cutting of cartilage. **Chondroxi·phoid** *a.*, relating to the xiphoid cartilage at the bottom of the breast bone.

c 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 360/2 The bones of the infant yield gelatine of cartilages or 'chondrogen'. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 333 The transformation of collagen and chondrogen into mucus or mucin. 1879 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 449 s.v. *Chondrin*, Pure rib-cartilage boiled with strong hydrochloric acid yields a sugar..De Bary..designates the sugar thus obtained as chondroglucose. 1881 P. M. Duncan in *Academy* 23 Apr. 303 The chondro-skeleton is now complete. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 177/2 The chondro-sternal ligaments. *Ibid.* The superior pubic ligament finds its homologue..in the chondro-xiphoid..fibres.

Chondrodite (kɒ·ndrŏdəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *χονδρώδ-ης* granular (f. *χόνδρος* groat, grain, granule) + -ITE.] A silicate of magnesium containing a little fluorine. It is usually of a yellowish or brownish red colour, and often occurs in imbedded grains.

1822 Cleaveland *Min.* 295. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* x. 299 Chrondrodite is found in ejected blocks with mica. 1884 Dana *Min.* 365 Chondrodite occurs mostly in granular limestone.

Chondroid (kɒ·ndroid), *a.* [f. Gr. *χόνδρ-os* cartilage + -OID.] Resembling cartilage.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 138/2 Its texture .. often acquires a chondroid appearance. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 275 Chondroid or Cartilaginous.

Chondropterygian (kɒ·ndrɒptĕri·dʒiăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *chondropterygii* (f. Gr. *χόνδρο-s* cartilage + *πτερύγιον* fin) + -AN.]

A. *sb.* A member of the order *Chondropterygii*, fishes having a cartilaginous endo-skeleton, as the shark, ray, and sturgeon.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induc. Sc.* III. xvi. vii. 369 Fish form two distinct series; that of fish properly so called, and that of chondropterygians or cartilaginous fish. 1861 Couch *Brit. Fishes* I. 3 The Cartilaginous state of the endo-skeleton of Cuvier's chondropterygians.

B. *adj.* = next.

1881 *Academy* 1 Jan. 11/3 Dr. Günther [adopts] the grouping together of the Ganoid and Chondropterygian fishes into a single sub-class, that of the Palaeichthyes.

Chondropterygious (kɒ·ndrɒptĕri·dʒəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Chondropterygii*; having a cartilaginous endo-skeleton.

1826 Good *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 30 In the..chondropterygious order, the gills are cartilaginous. 1861 Couch *Brit Fishes* I. 2 Because of the softness of the skeleton in the class of chondropterygious fishes.

Chondrose (kɒ·ndrōus). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *χόνδρ-os* cartilage + -OSE.] The same as Chondroglucose.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Chondrosis** (kɒndrō·sis). *Phys.* [f. as prec. + -OSIS.] The formation of cartilage.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chondrostean (kɒndrɒ·stiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *chondrostea* (f. Gr. *χόνδρ-os* cartilage + *ὀστέον* bone) + -AN.]

Belonging to the *Chondrostea*, a sub-order of ganoid fishes (mostly extinct), in which the vertebral column consists of a simple soft *chorda* not divided into separate vertebræ. Also called *Loricata*. **b.** *sb.* A member of this sub-order.

1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 249 There were also sturgeons, chondrosteans, possessing an archaic character.

Chone, var. of Chawn, *Obs.*

Chong(e, obs. form of Change.

Chonicrite (kɒ·nikrəit). *Min.* Also **-krite.** [Named 1834, f. Gr. *χωνεία* melting, fusion + *κριτ-ός* separated, selected, 'its fusibility distinguishing it from some allied species' (Dana).] A native silicate of aluminium and magnesium.

1835 Shepard *Min.* 321 Chonikrite. 1868 Dana *Min.* 494 Chonicrite..is a lime pyrosclerite.

Chooce, var. of Choose *sb.*, *Obs.*

Chooke: see Cheek, Choke *sb.*[2]

Choop, choup. *North. dial.* and *Sc.* The hip or fruit of the wild-rose.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 201 (Jam.) 'A hale regiment o' guid aik cudgels, every ane o' them as like my ane as ae choup is like to another.' 1847 Halliwell, *Choups*, hips, the fruit of briars. *North.* 1872 J. P. Morris *Maggie Bell* in *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Her cheeks were rosy as a choup. 1881 J. Shaw in *Gd. Words* Oct. 716 Choops, that is the heps of the wild rose. 1886 Britten & H. *Plant-n.*

Choore, obs. form of Coe.

Choose (tʃūz), *v.* Pa. t. **chose** (tʃōuz), pa. pple. **chosen** (tʃōu·z'n). Forms: see below. [OE. *cēos-an*, str. vb., belonging to the OTeut. ablaut-series *eu, au—u, u*. By reason of internal consonant-mutation (*s* to *z* and *r*), in OTeut. and WGer., and by OE. palatalization of *c*, the inflexion of this vb. presented, in the OE. and early ME. stages, various phonetic differences, which were subsequently levelled under the influence of analogy; while new phonetic or analogical influences changed the present and past stems in various directions, so that not one of its modern forms is the normal phonetic representative of the corresponding OE. form. The OTeut. inflexion was *keus-, kaus—kuzum, kuzano-* (with original *s* changed to *z* by Verner's Law), Gothic *kius-, kaus—kusum, kusans*; in WGer. with development of *z* to *r*, *kios-, kaus* (OS. and OHG. *kôs*)—*kuri—kurum, koran*, whence OE. *cēosan, cēas—cure—curon, coren* (with *c* palatal in *cēosan, cēas*, but guttural in *cur-, cor-*). Hence regularly in ME., *cheose* (*chēse*, with close *ē*), *cheas* (*chēs*, with open *ē*)—2 sing. *cure*,—pl. *curen, coren*. The first change upon this was the levelling of the consonant differences in the pa. pple. *coren*, which (though retained as *corn, core*, in s.w. dial. to 15th c.) was by 1200 assimilated to the general consonantism of the vb. as *chosen* (perh. through an intermed. *choren*: cf. *chure* in 2 s. pret.); this was subseq. often reduced to *chose*, but the full form is the survivor. By assimilation to this the pl. pret. *curen* became *chosen*, and in due course *chose*, still used. The prevalent ME. form of the pret. sing. was *chēs*; but there was also *chās*, app. repr. OE. *cēas*, for *cēas*. In later ME., and esp. in north. and n. midl. dial., these were also used for the pl.; and by similar levelling the pl. *chose* was also used as sing., app. only after 1500, and is now the standard form. In the pres. stem, OE. *cēose*, early ME. *chēose*, normally gave *chēse, cheese*, which survived to *c* 1500, and later in Sc. But a type *chōse* appears in the 14th c. and lasted till *c* 1575 (in More, Coverdale, Ascham); before 1550 the type *choose* is found. Probably ME. *chōse* represented OE. *cēōse*, for *cēose*, and regularly passed into *choose*: cf. *lose*, in later pronunciation (lūz). The chief difficulty attaches to the type *chuse*. This was no mere variant spelling of *choose*, but a much earlier form, which occurs somewhat sporadically in ME., but became very frequent in 16th c. (when it rimed with *amuse, refuse, excuse*). *Choose* and *chuse* are used indiscriminately in the Bible of 1611 and the First Folio of Shakspere: *chuse* was by far the prevailing form in 17–18th c., but has in the 19th been gradually superseded by *choose*, which Dr. Johnson, following Bailey, took as his leading Dictionary form, although in his own practice he appears to have spelt *chuse*.

(All other words in *-use*, as *abuse, accuse, amuse, refuse, ruse*, are of Fr. origin; and in some Sc. dialects *chuse* has still the sound of Fr. *u*. Of OF. *choisir*, Littré gives Picard forms *keusir*, Walloon *chûzi*, Rouchi *chusir*.)

On these various types of the present stem were formed weak types of the pa. t., *chesed, chosed, choosed, chused*, used alongside of the various strong forms already mentioned; none of them are now recognized in standard English, though some exist in the dialects. Perhaps these were in some measure due to a tendency to identify the Eng. verb with the F. *choisir*—a tendency which is distinctly marked in the rise of the by-form Choise, *choised*, formerly used in English, and still the ordinary word for *choose* in the South of Scotland.]

The complicated nature of these facts makes it necessary to illustrate the Forms apart from the sense-development.

A. Illustration of the Forms.

I. 1. *Present stem.*

† **a. 1 ciose, cēose, 2 cése, 2–3 cheose, 2–5 chese (chyese, chiese, chise, cheese, chees, chess, schese,** *Sc.* **cheyss, 5–6 cheise).** *Obs.*

Beowulf 2376 Þæt he..þone cynedom ciosan wolde. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1867 (Gr.) He heht hine wine ceosan. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Þæt hi scoldon cesen hem ærcebiscop. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hi habben aȝen chire, to chiesen ȝief [h]y wolden..lufie. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 To þin aȝen us ches. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ich cheose hire to cheuese. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 664 Þe fiss þat ihc wolde cheose. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8409 (Cott.) Quam godd will chesse Kyng efter þe for-soth beess. *Ibid.* 8552 Chese [*v. r.* ches; chees, chose] quilk þou will. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Huer by he conne chyese þet guode. *Ibid.* 93 He..wolde chise..þe gostliche blisse *Ibid.* 626 Þet..chyest al þet him may helpe. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 43 To cheyss a king. 1382 Wyclif *Phil.* i. 22 What I schal cheese [1388 chese] I know not. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 84 Land to chees eke must thou yeme. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lvi. 339 Now Mown ȝe schese. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1611 For thow shuld euer chess apone sich wyss. 1528 More *Dial. Heresyes* IV. Wks. 247/2 Men may..chese and hold yᵉ right way. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 142 To doo guid and cheise yam ane right tred of lyf.

† **b. 4–6 chose.** *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 451 To þe grene chapel þou chose. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2462 (Fairf.) Þou chose to wone in queþer side, queþer þou choses [so always in this MS.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12339 Chose you sum cheftane, & charge hym þerwith. 1528 More *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 165/2 We be likely to chose wel ynoughe. 1534 Tindale *Phil.* i. 22 What to chose I wot not [so Cranmer, and *Geneva*; *Rhemish* choose; 1611 chuse; Wyclif 1382 cheese, 1388 chese]. 1535 Coverd. *Josh.* xxiv. 15 Chose you this daye whom ye wyll serue. 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 46 Ye shal not chose but speake rudelie. *Ibid.* 78 Nou chose you, you Italian English men, whether you will be angrie with vs. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* xi. 25 Rather chosing to be afflicted [Wycl. chesynge; 1611 chusing, (mod. edd. and 1881 choosing].

c. 6– choose. The existing form.

1545 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) 82 b, He cannot choose but reuiue again. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 253, I cannot choose but muse. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Zech.* ii. 12 The Lorde..shal choose [Coverd. chose] Hierusalem yet agayne. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 646 The World was all before them where to choose. 1800 Wordsw. *'Tis said that some, etc.* iii, Sing another song, or choose another tree.

d. (3) **4, 6–9 chuse** *arch.* (The first quot. is of doubtful phonetic significance.)

c 1300 *St. Margarete* 103 Chus weþer þu wold..to deþe beon ibroȝt Oþer honoury our godes. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 140 Hee chused too chasen hem þere. *c* 1400 Maundev. 221 Who so wille not, may chuse. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 404 To elect and chuse the most couragious. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 2 How canour lives chuze but be sad. 1760 Johnson *Idler* No. 94 ¶ 1 At liberty to chuse their business. 1814 Scott *Wav.* ix, Would not Mr. Waverley chuse some refreshment after his journey? 1832 *Country Houses* III. vi. 208 In chusing carriages and jewels.

II. *Past tense.*

2. 1–3 *pers. sing.* † **a. 1 céas, 2–3 cheas, chæs, 2–5 chēs (4–5 chees, chese, chess).**

a 1000 *Ps.* (Spelm.) cxviii[i]. 173 Bebodu ðine ic ceas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 229 Þa aceas he him leorninchnihtes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He..ches þere crundel to halle. *c* 1200 Ormin 13930 Ne chæs himm nohht te laferrd crist. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 He cheas hire. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 791, I chees [*v. r.* ches, chese] loue to my first crafte. *c* 1400 Maundev. 1 That lond he chees. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 111 God ches and ordeyned hym.

† **b. 3–4 chās, 4–5 chaas, 5–6 chase (5 chace,** *mod. Sc.* **chaise).**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20914 (Cott.) Naild on þe rod he was, Als for-be he-self it chas [*Edin. Gött.*, Fairf., wes..ches, *Trin.* was..chas; *Cott. has* ches *in* 20532]. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 9875 (Laud) A clene stede he chas. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.) Cryst..chaas þat is moste harde to þe fleche. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxx, He chase hym to his apostle. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xiv. 20 And thus he chace her. 1484 Caxton *Chyvalry* i. 3 A wyse knyght..chaas to hym an heremytage. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xx, Whom God chase..to be kynge.

c. chose (the current form). [f. the plural.]

1526 Tindale *Luke* vi. 13 Of them he chose twelve [*so all 16th c. vv.*, Wyclif chees]. 1611 Bible *Acts* xv. 40 Paul chose Silas, and departed. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. xix, A mortal..who chose to go where'er he had a mind.

3. *2nd pers. sing.* † **1–2 cure, 3 chure.** (Afterwards fashioned on the 1–3 sing: now **chosest.**)

a 1225 *Juliana* 60 Þu chure..abráam isahac & iacob.

4. *plur.* † **a. 1 curon, 2–3 curen.** (So *subj.*)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1803 (Gr.) Him ða wic curon. *c* 1205 Lay. 6888 Þe eorles..curen heom enne king [*later text* chosen].

b. [f. pa. pple.] **3–5 chose(n, 4– chose.**

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 543 He chosen hem wiues. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 400 Roberd Courtehese hii chose to cheuenteyne. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7389 Tho schosen thai..A noble knight. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* vi. 2 Alle the whiche thei chosen [*v.r.* chesden]. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 30 Of Alemaine princes seven They chose. 1611 Bible *Acts* vi. 5 They chose Steuen [*so all 16th c. vv.*]. 1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 204 [They] chose me to be colonel.

† **c.** [f. sing. *chēs.*] **4–5 chesen, chese, ches (chees, chess).** *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 267 The Inglis þerto ches. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 283 Þe Romayns chees hym afterwardes. 1388 Wyclif *Luke* xiv. 7 Thei chesen [*v. r.* chosen, chesiden] the firste seetis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9627 Þai..Ches hym for cheftain.

† **d.** [f. sing. *chās(e.*] **5–6 chase.** *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 1325 They chase hym kyng. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* (1812) 31 Thei all accorded by one assent, And chase Philip. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. i. 28 That part of Arabia, that he, and his, chase to be theirs.

5. *Weak infl.* [f. *chese*] **4–5 chesid, -ed, 4–6** *pl.* **cheseden, -iden, chesden.** *Sc.* **chesit.** [f. *chuse*] **4, 6–8 chused.** [f. *chose*] **6 chosed.** [f. *choose*] **6–8 choosed.**

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Ps. xxi. 5 Þai chesid baraban þe thefe. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 140 For þis enchesoun hee chused too chasen hem þere. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* vi. 2 Which thei chesden [*v. r.* chosen]. — *Luke* xiv. 7 Thei chesiden the firste seetis [2 *MSS.* chosen, 1388 chesen]. — *Acts* vi. 5 Thei cheesiden Stheuene [2 *MSS.* chosen, 1388 chesiden]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 41 He chesid to be maid þe lowist. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* lxv. 12 Ye..chosed the thinge that pleased me not. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* viii, He chesit a flane. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* IV. 130 Mean space, with all his care he choosed. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* III. 143 She..chused one who seemed to excel all the rest. 1722 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 688 Which they choosed rather to do. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 538 As many goats as they chused to take.

III. *Pa. pple.*

6. *strong.* †**a. coren, corn, koren, core.** *Obs.* (More freq. *3e-coren, icorn, ykore, icore*: see the compd. *vb.* YCHOOSE.)

a **1000** *O. E. Chron.* an. 656 (end) And Cuðbald wæs coren to abbot. *c* **1205** LAY. 16354 Of hir ferde coren. **1330** *Roland & V.* (1836) 16 Our kinde lord y-corn. *c* **1330** *Amis & Amil.* 1431 That was so comly corn. **1340–70** *Alex. & Dind.* 415 Þei ben kindeli coren. *Ibid.* 407 Comelokur corn þan hur kynde askyþ. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 409 When he was Kyng furst y Kore. *Ibid.* 1079 Willyham Conqueror to þe Kyndam of Englond was core.

b. 3– chosen (4–5 **-in, -yn, -un**, etc.).

c **1200** ORMIN 15700 He þe33m..chosenn haffde. *c* **1300** *Cursor M.* 10859 He has þe chosin [*v. r.* chosen]. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 62 Any of hem y^t is schosyn. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XIX. lxxiii. (1495) 900 A drope of chosen mylke. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 39 He has chosen, or intended to chuse. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 5 If any one commodity be chosen.

c. [Shortened from **b**] **chose.** Occasional in ME., but very frequent in 18th c.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3378 A stif man & a stern .. cheuetayn was chose. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 60 Poule was not chose be Crist in His lyve. **1704** SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 241 We have chose to fill our Hives. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. II. xl. 53 The French King was chose of the Order. **1728** R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 90, I have chose this Ionick Example. **1820** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 206 Since the armies..have chose to interfere.

7. *weak*: cf. 5.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 139 The banis walit by and naitlie chosit. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxiv. 725 They be chosed men of warre. **1606** CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 211 In that freely choos'd obscuritie. **1631** — *Cæs. & Pomp.* ibid. III. 128 Chus'd by him, To be his blacke Guard.

B. Senses.

1. *trans.* To take by preference out of all that are available; to select; to take as that which one prefers, or in accordance with one's free will and preference.

c **893** K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 1 Him sædon þæt..hie him woldon oðerra wera ceosan. *c* **1230** *Hali Meid.* 15 He cheas hire bimong alle wimmen for to beon his moder. **138.** *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 151 Antecrist chesep to hise discyples þe sotil and slyȝe. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. i. 278 Leuy and hise children .. God chase to be preestis. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 318 Chuse thee what armes thou likest. **1611** BIBLE *Num.* xvii. 5 The mans rod whom I shall choose, shall blossome. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. iii. 51 Writs of Election .. for chusing new Members. **1684** EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* 96 Chuse an Author as you chuse a Friend. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 251 They chuse for the combat the darkest hour of the night. **1854** KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 431 If each drop of rain chose where it should fall. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 151 She had a right to choose the course which seemed the best to herself.

b. *Theol.* Of God: 'To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life' (J.). Cf. CHOSEN.

c. with complement, as 'to choose a man king'.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10859 Vr lauerd has chosen þe his lemman [*G.* chosin to his lemman]. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2523 Sir Aufreus thei chosen king. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 65, I would the Colledge of the Cardinalls Would chuse him Pope. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 37/1 How could he be chose Arbitrator? **1764** FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. i, Have unanimously chosen you Mayor.

2. with *infinitive obj.*: To determine in favour of a course, to decide in accordance with inclination. *To choose rather*: to resolve (*to do* one thing) in preference (to another).

a **1340** *Cursor M.* 22092 (Edin.) Criste him seluin chese be borne in bethlem for ure ese. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 41 He chesid to be maad þe lowist. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* 4 Chees rather to dye than lenger to lyue. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Some chose to go by the worlde and some by religion. **1611** BIBLE *Heb.* xi. 25 Chusing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, then to enioy the pleasures of sinne for a season. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 34 [He] chooses to forego the pleasure, rather than endure the pain. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 15 A wise traveller will naturally choose to visit the best of actual nations.

3. The notion of a choice between alternatives is often left quite in the background, and the sense is little more than an emphatic equivalent of, To will, to wish, to exercise one's own pleasure in regard to a matter in which one is a free agent.

a. *esp.* with *infin.* To think fit, to be pleased (to do so and so). *Not to choose* (to do a thing): not to be pleased and therefore to forbear.

1619 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1635) 4 Hee chuseth to forbeare those meates. **1768** GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. i, He chuses to remain concealed. **1773** — *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, When I travel, I always chuse to regulate my own supper. **1794** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 253 The lot of those who will choose to go to sleep on the edge of Dover cliff. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 105 He did not choose to keep a clerk, who was not in his interests. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVI, Pendennis chose to assume a very gloomy and frowning countenance. **1853** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 269 He did not choose to speak to her in public.

b. To wish to have, to want. *vulgar.*

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, The landlady returned to know if we did not choose a more genteel apartment. **1788** G. COLMAN *Ways & Means* I. i, Do you chuse any refreshment, Sir? **1814** [see A. I. d.] **1871** SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 453 A dish offered at table is declined with the words 'I don't choose any'.

†**c.** To take, accept, or embrace what is offered; not to refuse. (Only in OE.)

Beowulf 2376 Þæt he..þone cynedom ciosan wolde. *Ibid.* 5629 Þæt wæs þam gomelan ȝingeste word..ær he bæl cure. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 2442 (Gr.) Hie on þanc curon æðlinges est.

4. *intr.* or *absol.* To exercise choice; to make a selection between different things or alternatives.

c **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 219 To chiesen ȝief [h]y wolden hare sceappinde lufie, oðer hine ferleten. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7885 Muche of þys lond wyllede Roberd Courthese To be Kyng of Engelond, ȝyf hii myȝte chese. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. viij. 184 If God take upon him forto pointe and chese. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vii. 2 To choose is to will one thing before another. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 60 Here doe I choose, and thriue I as I may. **1722** DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 11 Give her leave to choose to her own liking. **18..** PRESCOTT (O.) They had only to choose between implicit obedience and open rebellion.

†**b.** To exercise one's own pleasure, do as one likes, take one's own way; esp. as an alternative to something suggested and rejected. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. XX. 221 Whoso that wole, may leve me ȝif he wille; and who so wille not, may chuse. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 51 If you will not have me, choose. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Polite Converss.* ii, *Neverout.* Miss, shall I help you to a pigeon? *Miss.* No, sir; I thank you. *Neverout.* Why, then you may choose. **1778** MISS BURNEY *Evelina* I. xxi, If Miss does not think us fine enough for her, why to be sure she may chuse. **1887** *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., 'Ah sall choose tell him' [I shall tell him or not, as I choose].

5. *Cannot choose*: = have no alternative, cannot do otherwise, cannot help. (Also *interrog.*: see quot. 1595.) *Obs.* exc. as in **b.**

a **1400** *Cov. Myst., Abraham* 54 Alas, dere childe, I may not chese, I must nedys my swete sone kylle. **1500** *God Speed plough* (Skeat) 35 Thus be we shepe shorne, we may not chese. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 Without any rest, but at suche passages as they coulde nat chese. **1595** A. DAY *Engl. Secret.* (1625) II. 13 How can it otherwise chuse? is not the matter plaine and evident? **1607** HIERON *Wks.* II. 499 There are some differences of opinion, as it cannot bee chosen. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 186 'Tis a good dulnesse, And giue it way: I know thou canst not chuse. **1709** BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 101 We cannot choose seeing what part of the man is nearest to the earth.

b. constr. with *but.* (*arch.*)

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 272 b, Suche .. crueltee .. as could not choose afterwarde but redound to his..confusion. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 97 It cannot be chosen, but that they muste. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 120 Hee cannot choose but breake. **1650** T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 82 It is done, and you could not otherwise chuse but do what you did. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxv, There cannot choose but be some whose interests are contrary. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 321 Who can chuse but bless you? **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. vi, The wedding guest sat on a stone, He cannot choose but hear. **1886** FROUDE *Oceana* viii, When earth is so kind, men cannot choose but be happy.

†**6.** To 'pick up'; to take, collect, or gather at pleasure. *Obs.*

a **1300** *K. Horn* 664 Ihc wene þat ihc schal leose þe fiss þat ihc wolde cheose. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* 1317 Such strengþe he him þo ches þat prince of al þe world he wes. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 18 Seuen oxen..the whiche in the pasture of mershe the grene leswis cheseden.

†**7.** To pick out by sight, distinguish, discern, perceive. *Obs.*

[An ancient sense; also in OHG. and in F. *choisir.*]

a **1300** *Havelok* 2147 Men Mouhte se by þe liht A peni chesen, so was it briht. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 798 Chalk whyt chymnees þer ches he in-noȝe. **1340** *Ayenb.* 86 Huerby hi conne chyese: þet guode uram þe kueade. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13509 By the chere of achilles he chese hym onone.

†**8.** *To choose one's way* or *gate*: to take one's way, proceed or go (of one's own accord). *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2736 Đo bi-thowte him moyses, and his weiȝe đeđen ches. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 146 William..his way to Scotland ches. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 930 Chaplaynez to þe chapells chosen þe gate. *?a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1225 To-warde Castelle Blanke he chesez hym the waye. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 490 The Knightes .. Intill a chaumber..chosen þere way.

†**b.** Hence simply *To choose* in same sense. *Obs.*

c **1320** *Sir Trist.* 2642 Into bretein he ches. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 451 To þe grene chapel þou chose. *?a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1619 To-wardez Chartris they chese, these cheualrous knyghttez. *c* **1440** *Sir Gowther* 312 Til the hegh borde he chese.

†**c.** *intr.* To 'take' or accede *to* (a course). *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 51 If he wille þe lond ȝeld, & to þe pes chese. *Ibid.* 267 þe Inglis þerto ches. *Ibid.* 270 Vnto þat conseil ches þe kyng of Almayn.

†**9.** To resolve upon, agree to have. *Obs.*

c **1320** *Sir Trist.* 65 A turnament thai ches Wiþ kniȝtes stiþe on stede.

†**10.** *refl. To choose oneself to*: to set or devote oneself to. *Obs.* [The orig. constr. is doubtful; the pronoun may have been gov. by following *to.*]

[*a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 144 Moyses þat goddis folk to lede him ches.] *Ibid.* 13304 (Gött.) þai þaim to þis lauerd ches, Alle þai forsoke þis worldes ese. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 684 Falshed of freres haþ..maid hem to leuen Here charite and chastite, & [chesen] hem to lustes. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8270 Achilles, þou cheses þe fast, For to prese me with pyne.

11. Choose out. To pick out, select and take.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2415 The strengeste me schal bi choys..chese out. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcii. 294 He chase out x. thousande of the moost valyauntes men in his company. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xvii. 9 Moses said vnto Ioshua, Choose vs out men. **1684** R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 35 Chuse out the smoothest and evenest Glass Cane.

12. *Phrases. To pick and choose*: to select with careful scrutiny. †*To choose*: as a thing to choose; hence *advb.*: by choice, in preference. *Obs. Not much, not a pin* (or the like) *to choose between them*: no ground of preference or difference.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 190 They..can..picke and choose out the best. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 175, I thinke there is not halfe a kisse to choose Who loues another best. *a* **1663** SANDERSON *Wks.* (1854) II. 260 (D.) But the worthy magistrate would meet with such a lion, to choose. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 222 (D.) The Scots, to chuse, prefer a monarchy before any other government. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1195 What made thee pick and chuse her out. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 136 (D.) 'Oh then,' said Miss Darnford, 'pray let us hear it, to choose.' **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. § 3 Contingence is blind, and does not pick and chuse for a particular sort of Events. **1887** EDNA LYALL *Knt. Errant* xxi, I can't see that there's a pin to choose between me and the man who murders in sudden anger.

†**Choose,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 **chos,** *Sc.* **choss,** 4–6 **chose,** 5 **chooce,** 6, 7 **choose.** [A variant of CHOICE treated as verbal sb. from CHOOSE, and assimilated in form to the verb. Perh. to a certain extent phonetic, *oi* being in 15–16th c. Scotch often reduced to *o*, e.g. *rejose, jone*; and conversely *oi* written for *ō* as *rois, clois.*]

1. The act of choosing, selection.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 264 Giff that thaim war set in chose, To dey, or to leyff cowartly. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Some will have of chose geseran. **1548** GEST *Pr. Masse* 105 Ye prophet prophesieth .. of the succession, chose, and acceptaunce of a new [sacrifyce]. **1570–87** HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 237 Of whom could they better take choose than of a king their neighbour? *c* **1620** Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 23 Referring to the said revisours to make choose of such of my Workis.

2. Power, right, or privilege of choosing.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8550 (Cott.) Mi lauerd..gis þe chose [*Gött.* choys] o thinges thre. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxiii. 85 Let them be at their chose. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 144 He is an vnhappy man .. that god .. putteth hym in chose, and woll chose the worst parte.

3. Scope for choice.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij a, Off spare hawke bellis ther is chooce.

Chooseable, choosable (tʃiˑzăbˈl), *a. rare.* [f. CHOOSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Fit to be chosen, eligible.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 7 It is most choosable for the glory of it to God.

Hence **Chooseableness,** eligibility.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvii. § 8 The true source of the nobleness and chooseableness of all things.

†**Choosed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 **chosed.** = CHOSEN.

c **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxiv. 725 They that be passed ouer be chosed men of warre. **1606** CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 211 In that freely choos'd obscuritie.

†**Chooseling.** *Obs.* In 4 **chosling, choseling.** [f. CHOOSE *v.* + -LING dim. suffix.] A chosen one; one of the elect.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1609 (Cott.) He to pin him-selfen did For his choslinges [*Gött.* schoslinges] on rod-tre. *Ibid.* 12717 Quen drightin gan to sprad his grace Til his aun choslings treu. *Ibid.* 17262 (Gött.) þi choselinges.

Chooser (tʃiˑzəɹ). Forms: 4 **cheser,** 5 **chesar,** 6–8 **chuser,** 6– **chooser.** [f. CHOOSE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who chooses.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 413 Alle þes cheseris cannot telle wheþer þei han chose a fend. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 131 Beggers should be no choosers. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 40 The greedinesse of worldly chusers. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 11 Her selfe might be her chooser. **1678** L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 414 We cannot be the Chusers of our own Parents but of our Friends we may. **1707** J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 425 Beggers must not be Chusers. **1870** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. l. 17 Pickers and choosers of God's words.

†**b.** *spec.* An elector. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 309 He [schulde be pope] þat hadde þe more partye of þe chesers assentynge to his allectioun. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 16 The eliseurs or chesars ought more to pourueye to the wele of the offyce. **1642** CHAS. I, *Answ.* 19 *Propos. Parl.* 21 The people who chuse the Chusers. **1697** *View Penal Laws* 320 None shall be Choosers or Voters, but such as can expend 40*s.* per annum. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 755 A College, or court of choosers or electors. **1805** *Ann. Rev.* III. 289 The choosers vary every election.

†**Choo·seress, cheseresse.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female chooser.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* viii. 4 The cheseresse of hise werkis.

Choosing (tʃiˑziŋ). *vbl. sb.* For forms see verb. [f. CHOOSE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. CHOOSE in various senses; selection, adoption, picking out, electing, etc.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Noht after chesunge ac after strene. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8566 (Cott.) Wisli þou has in chesing [*Fairf.* chosing] don. **1340** *Ayenb.* 42 Dingnetes þet me makeþ be chyezinge. *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. iv, Man in hys fyrste fourmynge ..had free chesyng. **1458** *MS. Christ's Hosp. Abingdon* in *Dom. Archit.* III. 42 They cockid for cartes, and cast for her chisyng. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 17 A stryffe in the yelde halle for chesynge of the mayer. **1563** *Hom.* II. *Repentance* I. (1859) 530 A superstitious abstinency, and chosyng of meates. **1597** BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* (Arb.) 150 Women that marrie husbandes of their owne choosing.

1651 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (1886) 266 A rule that there should bee noe picking and chuseing of partes of directions. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 112. ¶ 2 Several Texts of his own choosing. 1830 Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* I. 308 After long chusing selected a subject.

Choosing (tʃūˑziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That chooses. Hence **Choo·singly** *adv.*, by choice, in preference.

1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* iv. § 7 If our spirits can serve God chusingly and greedily. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 78 The love which seeks diligently, that is to say, choosingly and by preference to all things else.

Chop (tʃɒp), *sb.*1 Also 4–7 **choppe**, 5–6 **chopp** (6 **cheoppe**). [f. Chop *v.*1] The senses fall into a number of groups derived from those of the verb, but having no mutual connexion.]

I. from Chop *v.*1 I.

1. An act of chopping, or cutting with blows of an axe, cleaver, etc.; a cutting blow or stroke.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 187 Han þei none children bote chestes and choppes hem bitwene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7701 Than Achilles with a chop chaunset to sle Philles. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 763 Syr James had soche a chopp That he wyste not..Whethur hyt were day or nyght. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 209 § 11 He smote hym with small choppis of the axe. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. 97/2 The executioner tooke the axe, and at the first chop stroke off his head. 1879 Browning *Ivanovitch* 37 Now some chop athwart the bole Changed bole to billets.

2. A piece chopped off; a slice, cutlet. Also *fig.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* 428 II. 72 He had 3on [=given] 3ow and hym a choppe of xx. pownd of lond. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), Empson would have cut another chop out of him, if the king had not died. 1654 Gayton *Fest. Notes* 267 Forrests were my delight, this but a chop is; I have exchang'd a Forrest for a Coppice.

b. *spec.* A slice of meat, usually mutton or pork, including generally a rib, intended to be cooked and served by itself.

a 1640 Massinger *City Madam* III. i, A chop of mutton, Or a pint of drum-wine. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 9 July, Had a chop of veale. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 417 A cut or chop of meat. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. ¶ 117 (1740) 93 He kept no House, but lived upon Chops. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* v. 76 Take a neck of mutton..cut it into chops. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 57 Rarely out of England is a first-rate broiled chop to be obtained.

†**c.** *Twopenny chop*: ? chopped meat in broth.

1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 39 *Enter* Miles *with a messe of pottage and broth, and after him* Bacon. *Miles.* Spill, sir? why, doe you thinke I neuer carried two-penny chop before in my life? 1618 Mynshul *Ess. Prison* 46 Feeds on twopenny chops and pottage.

3. An instrument or appliance for chopping.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The cylinder in turning presses against an iron bar called the 'chop', which removes the skin of the cherry [=Coffee berry].

†**4.** *fig.* Cf. '*blow, stroke.*' *Obs.* (F. *coup.*)

1553 Bale *Gardiner's Obed.* Bjb, God hathe in this sodayne cheoppe, taken awaye the libertie of his most pure playne worde. 1567 Drant *Horace* To Rdr., Howe..fortune through this chop or that chaunce turned their bless to baile. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 94 § 2 They [sheep] are wasters ever after such a choppe, and neaver come to theire former estate. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A Chop by chance*, a rare Contingence [1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, rare Booty].

†**b.** *At the first chop*: at the first stroke, encounter, brush (F. *du premier coup*); immediately, at once (F. *tout à coup*).

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 241 Let them..not believe them at the first chop whatsoever they say. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 11 The worlde arose at the first chop with all his force. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 863 They were deceived of their hope at the first chop' 1611 Cotgr., *Prinsault*, presently..suddainely, at an instant, at the first chop. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) 49 It will bee denyed at the first chop, that..the said Elizabeth was then livinge.

†**c.** *At one (a) chop*: at one stroke, at once, (F. *tout d'un coup*).

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 134 b, This lusty gallaunt..challengeth the field agaynst foure choise and tryed souldiours at one choppe together. *Ibid.* 477 Here be two lyes at a chopp. 1583 J. Stocker *Tragicall Hist.* I. 47 a, Then the hangman letteth him slip at one choppe almost to the ground.

II. from Chop *v.*1 II. (cf. sense 9 of vb.).

†**5.** The act of suddenly striking *up* or *down*; a sudden or sharp turn.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* R ij, When Veins or Pipes take a chop up higher than ordinary into their proper Lids ..this is opposite to Troughing or Choping down.

III. from Chop *v.*1 III.

†**6.** A fissure, cleft, crack; a Chap in the skin.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 301 The joyntes, or cliftes, or choppes of Cleefes and Rockes. 1585 Lloyd *Treas. Health* G v. Choppes of ye gums and lippes. 1622–62 Heylyn *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 100 The many chops and chinks which the ardour of the Sun makes in the Sands. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* lxx. 133 Good for Chops in the hands or feet. 1712 W. Rogers *Cruising Voy.* App. 15 Broken in chops, as is all that coast. 1767 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) III. 299 His tongue turned black, with large chops in it.

IV. from Chop *v.*1 IV.

†**7.** A stroke as of a clock; in mod.Sc. Chap.

1619 Z. Boyd *Last Battell* (1629) 181 (Jam.) In the dumb choppe of the conscience. *Ibid.* 1203 The word without, and the dumbe choppes of his conscience within could not moue him to do well.

V. [see Chopping *ppl. a.*1, 2.]

8. A short broken motion (of waves); choppiness. Also *attrib.* = *choppy.*

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 347 The unusual swell and short chop of a sea on, led him to think that he was in shoaler water. 1868 J. Saxon *Five Years in Gold. Gate* 235 Conflict with the horrors of the Caribbean 'chop seas'.

VI. 9. *Comb. Chop-eater.* Also Chop-house.

1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1866) 182 The chop-eater was so fatigued.

Chop (tʃɒp), *sb.*2 Also 6–7 **chopp**(e. [Another form of Chap *sb.*2; and the more usual one in several senses. *Choip* in the quot. of 1505 (which occurs in a printed text of 1508) is the earliest trace of the word in any form: with this exception the *chap* form is evidenced earlier. The variation may have arisen from association with the other words in which *chap* varies with *chop.*]

1. A jaw.

c 1505 Dunbar *Flyting* 166 Thy cheik bane bair..Thy choip, thy choll, garris men for to leif chest. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 5 There is a Thread on one of Punch's Chops, which draws it up, and lets it fall. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 96 His fallen chop Most eloquently tells.

b. usually *pl.* Jaws; sides of the face.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 124 The muscles of the choppes. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Thierry* III. 460 He..laies me over the chops with his club fist. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 223 Make deep scarification under the Chops. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1727) 86 To give Nic. a good slap on the chops. 1731 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 50 If thou hadst as much brains in thy skull as beard on thy chops. 1875 B. Taylor *Faust* IV. ii. II. 247 His cheekbones and his chops are shattered. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chops*, the jaws. 'Ah'll slap thy chops fo' tha''.

2. *pl.* The jaws and intervening space, the cavity of the mouth, fauces, parts about the mouth; = Chap *sb.*2 2. (This is the more usual form in contemptuous or humorous application to men.)

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 69 Whose good names can take no staine, from a bishops chopps. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. vi. 8 Downe he dips his chops deepe in the myre, And drinks. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* (1682) 421 Two Hens.. changed, as they grow fat for the Priests Chops. 1655 Fellowes tr. *Milton's 2nd Defence* 227 The sight of this egg..caused our monarchy-men..to lick their chops. 1733 Fielding *Int. Chamberm.* I. v, My chops begin to water. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 37 Mixed with hot Water, and..poured down the Animal's Chops. 1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv.* Tuesd. 206 The nut stowed away in its chops. 1864 Capern *Devon Prov., Chops*, the mouth.

3. *transf.* An appellation for a person with fat or bloated cheeks.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 151 *Fal.* Ile hang you for going. *Poy.* You will, chops. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 235. 1611 Cotgr., *Fafelu*, Puffed vp, fat cheeked, a chops.

4. *transf.* The mouth, opening, or entrance of an abyss, cannon, valley, channel, etc.

1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* v. 64 In the very chops of destinie, or jawes of death itselfe. 1697 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Ex.* xiv. 2 They were to enter by the Chops of Pihahiroth. 1727 Swift *Poems, To Delany*, He runs into a cannon's chops. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* II. xv. § 3 Which army they placed at the chops of the mountains.

b. *Chops of the Channel*: the entrance into the English Channel from the Atlantic.

1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 646 A squadron of 13 French men of warr sailed from Brest..to lye in the chops of the Channell. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. (ed. 4) 548 Cruising in the chops of the Channel. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xi, The brig was not far off from the chops of the Channel. *a* 1845 Hood *Supper Superst.* vi, When down she went with all our hands, Right in the Channel's Chops.

5. *Mech.* The 'jaws' or 'cheeks' of a vice, etc.

1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 36 Two chops, free to slide between guides, embrace the pendulum spring.

†**6.** *Comb.*

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* v. vi, The chops-shoot is that which springs out of the middle, between two arms of the vine, as it were, in a fork.

Chop (tʃɒp), *sb.*3 [f. Chop *v.*2]

1. An exchange, a barter.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* i. 187 (D.) The Duke..drew on the King hardly to make a chop with those demeasnes.

2. *Chop and change*: a change, alteration; cf. Chop *v.*2 4.

1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xi, Surnames..which, in a course of years, have generally undergone as many chops and changes as their owners. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xvi, At last we were all arranged..although there were several chops and changes about, until the order of precedence could be correctly observed. *a* 1845 Hood *To Kitchener* iii, Like Fortune, full of chops and changes.

Chop, *sb.*4 [f. Chop *v.*3] A snap with the jaws or mouth. (Quot. 1693 may belong to Chop *sb.*1)

a 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll* v. 160 Give a double Choppe On the Mouth-fitting Vowel. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 124 [An apple that] requires to be Eaten greedily, and at a chop; that is to say, without Ceremony, and with its Coat all on. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. 298 'No' said Miss Wren, with a chop.

Chop (tʃɒp), *sb.*5 Also 7 **chaup**, 8 **chap**(p, (**tiapp**), 9 **chhap**. [ad. Hindī *chhāp* impression, print, stamp, brand, etc.: see Yule. The word has been carried by European traders to China, where it is now used in senses that have become obsolete in India.]

1. In *India, China.* A seal or the impression of a seal; an official impress or stamp.

1614 Milward in Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 526 (Y.) The King [of Achen] sent us his Chop. 1678 *Lett. from Dacca Fact.* in *India Office* (Y.), Alledging that they came without y^e^ Visiers Chaup to him. 1696 Ovington *Voy. Suratt* 251 (Y.) Upon their Chops as they call them in India, or Seals engraven, are only Characters, generally those of their Name. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. 340 Mr. Pigot is said to have seized his chop, or seal, and applied it to the paper. 1859 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Chhap*, on official mark on weights and measures, to indicate their accuracy; an eastern Custom-house stamp or seal on goods that have been examined and have paid duty.

2. A licence, passport, etc., made valid by means of such a seal; generally, a properly authenticated official document, permitting or authorizing some act; a permit.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. i. 16 The Governor or his Deputy gives his Chop or Pass to all Vessels that go up or down. 1711 Lockyer *Acc. Trade India* 35 (Y.) This [Oath, at Acheen] is administered by the Shabander..and it is called receiving the Chop for Trade. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Voy. S. Seas* 300 Came on board a Chinese Interpreter, or Linguist, who brought with him a Chop, for our going over the Barr. 1771 Forster tr. *Osbeck's Trav. China* I. 181 (Y.) With Tiapp or passports. 1802 Capt. Elmore in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 382 The Hong merchant furnishes you with a chop to deliver your cargo. 1859 S. W. Williams *Chinese Comm. Guide, Grand chop*, a ship's port clearance.

b. Hence **chop-boat**, 'a licensed lighter employed in the transportation of goods'; **chop-house**, 'a custom-house where transient duties are levied' (Williams *Chinese Comm. Guide*).

1882 *Fankwae at Canton* 25 (Y.) On the edge of the river ..were Chop houses..to prevent smuggling.

3. *China trade.* A mark on goods to declare their nature, quality, etc.; a trade-mark; hence, a particular 'brand', sort, or class of goods bearing the same trade-mark. Also *attrib.*

1828 in Webster. 1859 S. W. Williams *Chinese Comm. Guide, Chop of Tea*, a number of boxes of the same make and quality of leaf. 1859 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Chop*, a trade term in China for the entire bulk of a certain kind of tea brought to market, or the quantity made. 1861 *Guardian* 11 Nov., In China Silk..notwithstanding the continued small supply of 'classical' chops, the prices..have given way 6*d.* 1881 *Manch. Courier* 12 Jan., The only special chop in request has been 'hand and branch'.

4. Hence, *Anglo-Ind. & colloq. First* (*second*) *chop*: first (or other) rank, rate, position, quality, etc.; also *attrib.*

1823 C. W. Wynn *Let.* in Dk. Buckingham *Mem. Crt. Geo. IV* (1859) I. 478, I must make my table up with directors, military men, and such like second chop. 1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 7 It [a carriage] is a beautiful article —a real first chop—no mistake. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxix, We are the first-chop of the world. *Ibid.* xl, They are a sort of second-chop dandies. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xiii. (D.), You must be first chop in heaven, else you won't like it much.

5. In *China.* 'A hulk' (Y.). [Of uncertain origin.]

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 2. 38 He lives in a 'chop'—a floating house like a two-storied City barge, but larger.

Hence **Chop** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India* 98 (Y.) The Custom-house has a good Front, where the chief Customer appears certain Hours to chop, that is to mark, Goods outward-bound.

Chop (tʃɒp), *v.*1 Also 4–7 **choppe**, (5–6 **schoppe**, 6 **chopp**, 7 **chope**). [Another form of Chap *v.*1 The evidence of the quotations as to their relative priority in date is not decisive, nor is any trace of the word in either form to be found in OE., or in the older stages of Teutonic. *Chap* coincides in sense with Du. *kappen* to chop, cut, mince, hew, lop, prune, late MDu. *cappen* to hew off, chop off, LG. (whence mod.G.) *kappen*, Da. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa* to cut, chop. But the type to which these point is **kappôn*, OTeut. **kappôjan*, and this would app. have given in OE. only **cappian*, since *a* before double stops followed by guttural vowel, did not give *æ* in primitive OE. This again would have given ME. and modern **cap*; while the OE. type of *chap* would be **ceappian*, **cæppian*. Thus, the relationship of the Eng. to the continental words cannot, at present, be made out.

Chop and *chap* were subsequently somewhat differentiated, *chop* becoming the proper word for branches I and II, while III and IV are left to *chap*. In some respects, the use of the *chop* forms, esp. in the sb. (sense 2), suggests influence of F. *couper*, in 13–15th c. often *coper*; but whether the latter had, or could have, any influence on the rise or currency of the form *chop* is problematical.]

I. To cut with a blow.

1. *trans.* To cut with a quick and heavy blow; now always with a hewing, hacking instrument, as an ax or cleaver; formerly also with a sword.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 253 Children and Cheorles, Chop hem to dethe. 1377 — B. XII. 127 And medle we nau3t muche with hem to meuen any wrathe, Lest cheste chafen vs to choppe vche man other. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8230 Achilles mony choise men choppit to þe erthe. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* XXII. 83 Thei thre furyouse goddesses infernalle..kutten and choppen, breken and marren alle the werke. 1839 Sir C. Napier in Bruce *Life* iv. 132 Cavalry are only useful to bully a mob..by chopping them a little instead of destroying them by firearms.

b. To make by this action.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 543/2 The cotton-chopper

straddles the row, and chops wide gaps, leaving the plants in hills.

2. With various adverbial extensions (precisely as with CUT); as *about, away, down, off, through, from* anything, *in two, in* or *into pieces*, etc.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 64 Bote holy churche & charite choppe [*v.r.* chaste] a-doun swich shryuers. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 161, I shall choppe of his heade. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1967 I shuld..chop þurghe þi chekes for chaterying so high. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xix. 201 Thei choppen alle the Body in smale peces. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Wee chopt of softlye the cables. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI* v. i. 135 Chop away that factious pate of his. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* iii. 3 They breake their bones, and chop them in pieces. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 ¶ 4 The Pope..ordered ..both his Hands to be chopped off. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 26 Bones, chopped into small pieces. 1864 TENNYSON *Boädicea* 68 Chop the breasts from off the mother. 1885 *Mag. Art.* Sept. 448/1 [He] chopped the windows about, to fit in heavy shutters.

3. To cut (with an ax, cleaver, etc.) into pieces (usually for a purpose); to mince. This is = *chop in pieces* in 2. Also with compl., as *to chop small. Chop up*: to subdivide thoroughly by chopping; also *fig.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1026 Childre, Choppid in a chargour of chalke whytt sylver. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 Take.. brome, croppes..and chop them very smal. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij b, The herbes or leves chopt. *a* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 939 To chope brede, *chapler.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169 To chop herbes, *concidere.* 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 129 The Cleaver chops the Heifer's spoil. 1840 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. v. 251 Those complicated divisions and subdivisions into which our forefathers thought proper to chop up their discourses. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water & Friction-Cure* (1869) 89 Chopping or sawing wood is better exercise..than walking.

absol. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vj. § 2 (1681) 92 Good to make Dressers, and Planks to chop on. *Mod.* In chopping fire-wood we want a block to chop on.

4. *intr.* To aim a hacking or hewing blow *at.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 22 Ich man y-charchid to schoppe at his croune. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7259 He choppit to Achilles with a chere felle. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 202 He..chops at it fiercely and hastily. *Mod.* I found him with an ax chopping at one of the trees.

5. *trans.* (*fig.*) To utter abruptly and disjointedly, with words or phrases cut short.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ii. 278 Chopping the exclamation with that sharp little hatchet of hers. 1882 *Society* 16 Dec. 19/2 She was somewhat nervous..and chopped her words.

6. To harrow; = CHIP *v.*[1] 7. [Of doubtful connexion.]

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. xi. (1849) 78 Having seven acres chopped, and three of them under crop. *Ibid.* 80 That 'ere chopping, I reckon, is tarnation hard work.

II. To thrust or move with suddenness or force (as in delivering a blow).

†7. *trans.* To thrust with sudden force. *Obs.* (Cf. colloq. *to stick, clap.*)

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 33 b, The iust charge in pouder..may..be..put in bagges of linnen..which in a sodaine may be chopt into the mouth of a peece. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 348 b, All these toyes, (which you have chopt into the Church at this day). 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 160 (Globe) We will chop [1623 throw] him in the malmsey-butt in the next room. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvii. 146 A Souldier chopt his javeline into him. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 15 B. lying on the ground plucketh out his knife, and A. is so hasty to kill B. that he choppeth himselfe upon the knife of B. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* II. ii. (1676) 143, I chopp'd my hand suddenly into his [a lion's] throat. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 14 Have good strong wooden Plugs ready made, whilst boreing, to chop into the Bore-hole.

b. *To chop down, chop in, chop together.* (Cf. to *clap down, stick in, stick* or *clap together.*) *Chop in* (fig.): to interpolate, 'clap' or 'stick' in.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, I. 253 This covetous fellow..interrupted the sermon, even by suddenly chopping in 'Master..speak to my brother.' 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 104 She..chopt downe emptie candelsticks two or three. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 418 A certein Gloaser, who..doth chopp in an exposition of his own. *Ibid.* Could this Lymbus be a fitt place to chopp the unbelevers and holy ones together? 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 23 You chop so much vplandish in your tale, that by my troth, I scantly vnderstand the halfe of it. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catchers* (1860) 29 By a fine tricke of Legerdemaine gathers it [a gold chain] vp into his hand, and chops the copper chaine in place. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 29 You chop in the word *offer.* 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess. etc.* (1841) 327 He chops in *and therefore*, and makes an absurd consequence.

c. *absol.* To cause to fall with a sudden jerk.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 11 We have two Labourers at a time at the handle of the bore Rod, and they chop, or pounce.

†8. *intr.* To go or come with sudden impetus, or with violence. Of voluntary action: to 'strike', dart, swoop, bounce, pounce, force oneself. *Obs.*

a. *esp.* with *in, into,* to 'strike' in, thrust oneself in, enter forcibly, intervene, break in with a remark.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 20 So sodenly fyercely and boldely to choppe in to any mannis conscience. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 51 b, Some..choppe in at a windowe when the doore is shut up. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. iii. 252 Vnconstant menne, that nowe choppe in, and nowe runne out. 1600 J. NORDEN in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 460 A change chops in of more inconstant rate. 1631–2 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 320 It was not wont that men should choppe in and talke soe when the Court is speakinge. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxiv. (1668) 422 He..made no more ado but chopt into their company. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 22 He presently orders the Musick to play grave, and chop into a Dorion. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 254, I..chopt in upon him, and kept him at a Bay. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 204 [They] chop in with their nimble tongues. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii. How have I trembled, lest some passing stranger should chop in between me and the prize.

b. Also with other constructions, as *down, forth, off, out,* etc.; *to chop upon,* to pounce upon.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxv. 7 Flise at libertee in and out might chop. 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 [He] as rashely, as rudely, chopt foorth. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lx. 359 They chop downe to the table lyke swyne. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 152 a, When they see any Hawke..they choppe downe into the Snowe. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. ii, Thou wilt chop out with them unseasonably, When I desire them not. *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 108 They chop suddenly off from these duties, breake them off abruptly. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* (1714) 143 Whose Chastity he chops upon, he cares not. 1691 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* II. cxxi. 89 Now every thing is so soon chopped upon and gone. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 67 It would not do so well to..chop down right into a discourse about Religion.

c. Naut. *To chop to an anchor*: to come to anchor hastily.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 22 We chopt to an Anker; and sayed the pumps.

†9. Of involuntary action: To be precipitated, to come or go suddenly, to drop, fall, etc. With *down, in. Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 261/2 There be no stumbling blocks to make vs chop out of the way. 1583–91 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 366 A hard thing for princes to remember death; they..chop into the earth before they be aware. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 3 If his frinds or his foes chop into it vnawares. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 124 And being gotten to the top..downe on th' other side doth chop, And to the foot came rumbling. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 55 The water's margent here goes down so steep, That at the first step, you chop in middle-deep.

†b. To fall *in with*; come *upon* suddenly and by chance; to fall *upon. Obs.*

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Imp.* xxviii. 192 He shall never make a Plough to go with ease by his rules, unless he chop upon it by chance. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 503 One of our..ships..chopt upon a French privateer.. and took her. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 197 He is just chop'd in with a Pack of Dogs. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* III. (1728) 42 What shou'd I chop upon but the very place. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 217 We chopped upon a booty.

III. = CHAP *v.*[1] II.

†10. *intr.* To break open in clefts or cracks; to crack, cleave; now to CHAP. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 17 a, The Oven must..be well playstred with fast and strong Lyme, that the same chop not. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 318 A certayne fruit like unto peares, the whiche do also chop and cleeve asunder. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 23 Soils that easily Chop in the time of great long heats. 1759 HEBERDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 216 The nipples of her breasts chopped.

11. *trans.* To make a cleft or incision in, gash.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vj. § 2 (1681) 91 If the old [Elm] Roots be chopped or slit, and slightly covered with light Mould, they will send forth plenty of Suckers. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* vi. 76 That rough thread of soil, chopped by the blades of a hundred streams.

IV. = CHAP *v.*[1] III. *Sc.*

†12. *trans.* To strike, knock; mod.Sc. *chap.*

a 1375 in *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 137 He chopped his Cholle, A-ʒeyn þe Marbel-ston. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xii. 46 For wikkit Iuno..Choppyt by the schaft [of the spear]. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Scotland* Wks. 1846 I. 99 Thei wold chope thare familiares on the cheak with it. 1599 JAMES I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 11 Conscience..choppeth..him with a feeling that he hath done wrong. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 68 It was..his Maiesties pleasur, that they tuo should chope handes, and embrace one ane other, wich ..they werey cordially did.

†13. *intr.* To strike; mod.Sc. *chap.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 66 Diores, quhidderand at his bak fute hate, His tais choppand on his heill all the gait. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 206 The galayes.. eschapping a great danger, for upon the back of the sandis thei all schopped.

V. In various uses this verb and the next appear to run together, and produce senses which combine the two notions of 'striking', or suddenly moving in any direction, with that of 'turning' as in the chopping of the wind. Thus a fox is said to *chop back* and double; a mineral vein *chops up, down, back,* etc.

a 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 108 Such a sudden and immediate chopping from holy duties to matters of the world. 1747 [See CHOP *sb.*[1] II]. 1879 J. ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (Hexham) 85 The fox chops back and doubles like a hare.

Chop (tʃɒp), *v.*[2] Also 5–7 **choppe.** [Appears bef. 1400 in the appellation *choppe-churche,* which implies earlier use of the vb., though the latter has been found first, in the phrase 'to choppe and change', late in the 15th c. The history is not clear, but as CHAP was of occasional earlier use in the same sense, it is not improbable that *chop* was merely a variant due to the circumstance that other words of the same form varied between *chop* and *chap.* There appears little reason to think that the Flemish *kōpen, koopen,* to sell, or its Eng. form *cope,* or the ON. *kaupa,* or its Sc. form *coup,* had anything to do with the origin of *choppe.* The difference between (kōp) and (tʃɒp) is great.]

I. To barter, give in exchange.

†1. *intr.* or *absol.* To barter; make an exchange *with. Obs.*

c 1485 [see *chop and change,* 4 a]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Eschanger,* to exchange, to chop, to scorse. 1590 TARLETON *News Purgat.* (1844) 56 Will you chop with me? *voulez vous troquer avec moi?* 1611 COTGR. *Changer*..to exchange, interchange, trucke, scoorse, barter, chop with. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* I. ii, [A trader] in another country..Chopping for rotten raisins. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 34 Mars chops with Saturn; Jove claims Mars's sphere.

2. *trans.* To exchange one thing for another by way of commerce; to barter. *To chop away*: to barter away; also *fig.,* to bargain away or let go for unworthy objects or motives. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1554 LATIMER *Wks.* (1845) II. 433 Shall we go about to chop away this good occasion, which God offereth us. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 229 Schoole places..being in the hart of townes, might easely be chopt for some field situation. 1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* V. 157 Here one chops away the Truth, for fear or ambition. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* IV. (1720) IV. 467 Horses that are jades..may be chopt away, or sold in Smithfield. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4236/4 The same Person has..chopp'd and dispos'd of several Horses. 1880–81 *E. Cornwall, Oxford, I. of Wight,* etc. *Gloss., Chop,* to barter, to exchange. *Mod. Kent. dial.* He chopped away three old hens for two young ones.

†3. To buy and sell, make commerce of. *Obs.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1738) 254 To limit it to that age, when it was in fashion to chop matrimonies.

4. To chop and change: an alliterative phrase in which, as the force of the word *chop* has become indistinct, the meaning has passed from that of 'to barter' to that of 'to change, alter'.

a. *intr.* To practise bartering; buy and sell; bargain *with.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 641, I..choppe and chaunge with symonye, and take large yiftes. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* ii. 17 Many..which choppe and chaunge with the worde of God. 1578 T. N[ICHOLS] tr. *Conq. W. India* 197 A hundred thousand persons come thither to choppe and change. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 148 To speake with some of the Indians..to see if they would..chop and change with us.

b. *trans.* To buy and sell, exchange; also *fig.*

1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 29 She hath chopped and changed it; yea she hath solde it. 1558 *Will of C. Alee* (Somerset Ho.), Shall neither give, sell, choppe nor chaunge any part. 1584 *Leicester's Commonw.* (1641) 60 He doth chop and change what lands he listeth with her Majesty. 1590 H. BARROW in *Confer.* i. 6 You buy and sell, chop and change your ecclesiasticall offices..as horses in a faire. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxxix. 212 He was continually chopping and changing his horses.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To change one's tactics or ways, to make frequent changes; to change about.

1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 419 Even as ye pervert the words of holy scripture..as ye chop and change with it. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 108 They cannot content themselues with common, and vsuall fashions, but they must chop and chaunge euerie day with the worlde. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. ix. (1718) 38 O, who would trust this world..That..chops and changes ev'ry minute. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 299 It is to be hoped he knows his own mind this time, and does not intend chopping and changing about again.

d. *trans.* To change, make different, alter.

1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) 1 *Pet.* ii. 2 *note,* [That] they be not deceaued by them which chope and change it, and gyue poyson in stede of it. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 63 Thus he choppeth and changeth his minde. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iv. (1669) 254/2 [Laban] chopping and changing his wages so oft. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 222 To chop and change the whole Old Testament as he pleases.

II. Hence the meaning of 'change' passes over into *chop* alone. (As said of the wind, there was prob. some influence of CHOP *v.*[1] in the sense of 'striking' in a given direction.)

†5. *trans.* To change. *Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 61 This is not to put down Prelaty, this is but to chop an Episcopacy; this is but to translate the Palace Metropolitan from one kind of dominion into another.

6. *intr.* esp. *Naut.* Of the wind: To change, veer, or shift its direction suddenly; usually with *round, about* (*up,* obs.).

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 191/2 The Wind would chop up Westerly. 1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 It was the time of Tornado, when the winds chop about into the South. 1754 FIELDING *Amelia* III. iv, The wind, which was at first fair, soon chopped about. 1794 SOUTHEY *Bot. Bay Eclog.* iii, Then the fair wind of fortune chopt round in my face. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 174 At the same moment the wind chopped from N. N. W. to west. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* i. (1860) 5 The wind chopped suddenly round, and they all set out to sea.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* To turn with, or like, the wind.

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 13 The probablest reason why three or four tydes do chop in one day is, because the winds blowing, etc. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref. When a Cough comes to last above a Month, and begins to chop in its Indications. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 395 The weathercock chopping with the wind, so pliant to move, and so stiff when fixed. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, The ship turned slowly to the wind, pitching and chopping as

the sails were spilling. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i, How the House of Lords and House of Commons chopped round.

8. *trans.* To exchange or bandy words; esp. in *To chop logic*: to exchange logical arguments and terms, bandy logic, reason argumentatively, argue. (In late use, often erroneously referred to CHOP *v.*[1], as if 'to mince', divide minutely, 'split hairs', or 'hash up'.)

c 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 118 Wolde..That wyse Harpocrates Had your mouthes stopped..Whan ye logyke chopped. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed VI. 49 You charge me..that I presume to chop logike with you..by answering your snappish Quid with a knappish Quo. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. B. Pestle* I. 51 Harke how he chops Logick with his Mother. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Prin.* 349 Bublings up of carnal reason against divine dispensations..which our English Proverb calls chopping Logick with God. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 142 What confusion would be brought..if a Son, or a Servant, or a Subject might have liberty to stand upon terms and chop Logick with his Father, Master, or Prince. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 25 A man must not presume to use his reason, unless he has studied the categories, and can chop logic by mode and figure. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 232 A bastard kind of Christianity..chopping barren logic merely! 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ix, Men chopping little familiar logic on one of the profoundest mysteries of Revelation.

†**b.** *rarely* with other objects.

1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers Man.* 140 To chop reasons. 1746 BERKELEY *Wks.* IV. 304 We will chop politics together.

†**c.** *intr.* To bandy words, to answer back.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 181 With some Logicall helpe to chop, and some Rhetoricke to braue. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* 1619–20 II. 321 How soone came he [Jonah] to that extremity of testinesse, that he feared not (as it were) to chop with God. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 252 Echoes are, some more sudden and chop again as soone as the voice is delivered. *Ibid.* § 248 If it [an Eccho] be neare, and yet not so neare, as to make a Concurrent Eccho, it choppeth with you upon the sudden. 1625 — *Ess. Judicature* (Arb.) 457 Let not the Counsell at the Barre, chop with the Iudge..after the Iudge hath Declared his Sentence.

†**d.** *trans.* To find fault with; = ARGUE *v.* 2.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Pref. 3, I was never afraid to be choped by my master for telling of truth.

Chop (tʃɒp), *v.*[3] Also 6–7 **choppe.** [app. f. CHOP *sb.*[2] in the sense of 'take with the chops'; but probably vaguely associated also with those senses of CHOP *v.*[1] which express sudden action.]

†**1.** *trans.* To take into the chops and eat; to snap *up*. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 350 With your fingers you handle the reall, corporall, substanciall, identicall presence of Christ, behold the same with your eyes, and choppe him uppe at a morsell. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxviii. (1840) 230 With which [goods] the waves played a little, and then chopped them up at a morsel. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. v. (1675) 195 A large Fish, espying the Fly..having greedily chop'd it up, etc. 1701 J. COLLIER *M. Aurel.* 244 She does not chop him up at a Mouthful, like the Sphinx.

†**2.** *fig.* Applied to hurried reading or speaking in which the words are 'swallowed' or bolted. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 74 Which maketh them [Reading ministers] to gallop it ouer as fast as they can, and to chop it vp with all possible expedition, though none vnderstand them. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To chop up Prayers*, to huddle them up, or slubber them over.

†**3.** *intr.* To snap, to bite *at*. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 76 [The fish] seeing the mark fall so just in his mouth, chopped a-loft and snapped her up. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Chop Cherry*, Thou mad'st me chop, but yet, Another snapt the cherry. 1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 184 If a Dog chop at the bigger morsel. 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xcvi. (1714) 111 The Common People will Chop like Trouts at an Artificial Fly.

4. *trans. Hunting.* To seize (prey) before it has time to get fairly away from cover.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 201 While the Vrchin..creepes forth to sucke the cow, he is dogged, and chopped in. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. 28 The Pleasure of this Play, like hunting, does not consist in immediately chopping the Prey. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* 141 Harefinders are of one great use: they hinder your hounds from chopping hares, which they otherwise could not fail to do. 1875 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* I. I. vii. § 8. 108 The spaniels will ..even chop them occasionally; but..the bird (woodcock) is very nimble in evading the jaws of his enemy. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk* s.v., Bad luck, the hounds chopped a fox in Tripp brake, and after that 'twas a blank.

†**b.** *trans.* To seize. *Obs.*

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 449 David Griffith..who was chopp'd, that is, seiz'd till the man who was guilty of the crime was deliver'd to them.

Chop, *v.*[4] *colloq.* [f. CHOP *sb.*[1] 2 b.] To eat a chop.

1841 MRS. GORE *Cecil* xx, I would rather have 'chopped' at the 'Blue Posts' as I once did, fifteen years before. 1887 SALA *Illust. Lond. News* 5 Feb. 144, I went one day ..to 'chop' at the Cock.

Chop, *v.*[5] *Anglo-Ind.*: see under CHOP *sb.*[5]

†**Chop-cherry.** *Obs.* [f. CHOP *v.*[3] + CHERRY.] A game in which one tries to catch a suspended cherry with the teeth; bob-cherry.

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) I 6b, Manye women..for a season played as children doe at Chopcherie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* I. 3 How they may play at chop-cherrie, when cherrie time is past. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (*title*) Chop-Cherry. 1659 C. NOBLE *Inexpediency of Exped.* 7 To see themselves Tantalized and plaid at Chop-cherry weath. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 240 That the Tree of Life was not set in Paradise for Adam to eat of, but to play at Chop-cherry with him, and to mock him.

Chop-chop. An imitation of a natural sound.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct. The idle flapping of a sail or the ceaseless chop-chop of a boat at her moorings.

†**Cho·p-church.** *Obs.* A dealer or trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices; one of 'those secular priests who drove a trade, or made an advantage by exchanging of their benefices' (Kennett); also called *church-chopper*.

1391 in Spelman *Concilia* II. 641 Litera missa omnibus Episcopis suffraganeis Domini contra Choppe-Churches. *a* 1500 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 594 *Manglisa*, a choppechurche. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 488 Chopchurch, Merchaunt, Grocer..Spinster, &c. bee good Additions of misterie. But Citizen is not, because it is no misterie, arte or degree. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 201 Those Chop-churches, against whom some late constitutions had been made in this diocese.

Chopdar, variant of CHOBDAR.

Choperloche, perversion of CHOP-LOGE, *Obs.*

Chop-fallen (tʃɒ·pˌfɔ̄·lĕn), *a.* Also 7 **-falne.** [f. CHOP *sb.*[2] + FALLEN.] With the lower jaw fallen, hanging down, or shrunk; *fig.*, dejected, dispirited, miserable, crest-fallen; = CHAP-FALLEN.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 212 Where be your Jibes now? Your Gambals? Your Songs?..Quite chopfalne. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 139. 3/2 Thy chop-fallen Face. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 305 Alas, how chop-fallen now! 1789 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Ode* vii. Wks. 1812 II. 530 In piteous chop-fall'n plight. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, Sir Arthur..looked extremely embarrassed, and, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase, chop-fallen. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. i, Most chopfallen, blue, enter the National Agents.

Chop-house. [f. CHOP *sb.*[1] 2 b + HOUSE.] An eating-house where mutton-chops, beefsteaks, and the like are supplied; 'a mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold' (J.).

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chop-houses*, where Both boyld and roast Mutton (in chopps) are alwayes ready. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 ₱ 3, I dine at the Chop-house three Days a Week. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Poems, Mari Magno* 577 Who friendless in a London lodging lives, Dines in a dingy chop-house.

Chopin (tʃɒ·pin), *sb.* Forms: (3 **schopin**), 4 **chopyn**, 6 **choppyne, choppen**, 7–8 **choppin, chopine**, 7– **chopin**, 8– *Sc.* **chappin.** [? a. F. *chopine* an old measure = half a pint; f. *chope* 'a kind of vessel containing about half a litre', identified by Littré with mod.Ger. *schoppen*, LG. *schopen* a liquid measure of the same amount.]

a. 'A French liquid measure containing nearly a pint of Winchester' (J.), *i.e.* half an Old French *pinte*. **b.** A Scotch liquid measure, equal to a Scotch half-pint, or about a quart of English wine-measure.

1275 *Mun. Gildhallæ, Lond.* (Rolls) III. 432 Mensuræ quæ vocantur 'schopinas' et 'gilles'. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 26 *marg.* A sextarie is as a chopyn of Pariys. 1426 *Sc. Act Jas. I* (1597) § 70 Twa gallownes and a halfe, and a choppen of the auld mette. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 17 Meate was brought and layde by him, and a Choppin of Wine (for so they call it there). 1611 COTGR. *Chopine*, a chopine; or the Parisien halfe pint; almost as big as our whole one. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. 59 My Landlord..brought up a chopin of Whitewine. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Sept., They..call for a chopine of two-penny. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth.* 215 A chopin (two English pints) of new milk. 18..GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. 217 (Jam.) On this night..they hae a chappin. 1837 in *Fifesh. Advert.* 21 Sept. (1888) 4/5 6½ bolls of meal, 3 chopins of milk. *c* 1850 G. MILLSWOOD *New Fam. Receipt Bk.* 57 One teaspoonful of this liquid to a choppin of water.

b. *attrib.*

c 1520 DUNBAR *Poems, Rycht airlie* 26 Owt of ane choppyne stowp They drank twa quartis. 1749 *Lett.* in *Soc. Life former Days* (1865) A man was to go into a chopin bottle, and there play on the fiddle. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 160 Chopin bottles were sold at 4*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Hence †**Chopin** *v.*, ad. F. *chopiner* to tipple.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xviii, Chopining and plying the pot. *Ibid.* II. xxx, We tipled and chopined together.

Chopine, chopin (tʃɒpī·n, tʃɒ·pin), *sb. arch.* Forms: 6–7 **choppine, shoppino, chopino**, 7 **chapin**(e, **chapiney, cioppino, ciopine, chioppine, chiopin, cheopine, chippine**, (?) **chipeener**, 7– **chopin**(e. [Identical with obs. F. *chapins, chappins* 'choppins, a kinde of high slippers for low women' (Cotgr.), and Sp. *chapin* 'a woman's ..high cork shoes' (Minsheu); mod. Sp. *chapin* 'clog with a cork sole', Pg. *chapim* 'a high-soled clog made of cork'. The Eng. writers *c* 1600 persistently treated the word as Italian, even spelling it *cioppino*, pl. *cioppini*, and expressly associated it with Venice, so that, although not recorded in Italian Dicts., it was app. temporarily fashionable there. App. orig. Sp., and a deriv. of *chapa* plate of metal, etc.; hence perh. orig. a shoe with a *thin* cork sole, and gradually transferred. See Skeat in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1885–7, 79.]

A kind of shoe raised above the ground by means of a cork sole or the like; worn about 1600 in Spain and Italy, esp. at Venice, where they were monstrously exaggerated. There is little or no evidence of their use in England (except on the stage); but they have been treated by Sir Walter Scott, and others after him, as parts of English costume in the 17th c.

1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 252 b, He [Chinaman] goeth in woodden Choppines a foot hygh from the grounde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. 49 The actors did walke vpon those high corked shoes..which now they call in Spain and Italy Shoppini. 1598 FLORIO, *Piannelloni*, great pattins or choppins. — *Zoccoli*, chopinoes that women vse to weare. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, I do wish myself one of my mistresses choppini. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* III. iv. (N.), To say he wears cioppinos, and they do so In Spain. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 445 Byrlady your Ladiship is neerer Heauen then when I saw you last, by the altitude of a Choppine. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 261 There is one thing used of the Venetian women..that is not to be observed amongst any other women in Christendome..It is called a 'Chapiney,' which they weare vnder their shoes..by how much the nobler a woman is, by so much the higher are her Chapineys. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. i. 172 The Women of Venice weare choppines or shoos three or foure hand-bredths high. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* (1650) 99 From their high chapins. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, The noblemen stalking with their lady's on choppines. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* vi. 179 Raising themselves upon their Ciopines. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xv. 118 She put her Chapines into her sleeve, and lifting her long coats went as fast as she could. 17.. *Revenge, or Match Newgate* III. (D.), I do not love to endanger my back with stooping so low; if you would wear chipeeners, much might be done. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* viii, As I will but take my chopins and my cloak..and cross the street to neighbour Ramsay's. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 302 Your wooden heeled chopines to raise your little stunted limbs up.

†**Chop-living.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. CHOP *v.*[2] + LIVING *sb.*] One who traffics in ecclesiastical livings; cf. CHOP-CHURCH.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 100 Covetous chancellors, dignified chaplains, alias choplivings, ambitious pluralists, simoniacal patrons, alias latrons.

†**Chop-loge.** *Obs.* Also **-logue, -loche, choperloche.** A familiar perversion of CHOP-LOGIC 2.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 223 a, He..with lacke of vitailles brought those chop-logues or greate pratlers as lowe as dogge to the bow. *a* 1553 — *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 43 Well dame Custance, if he heare you thus play choploge. 1564 BECON *Acts Christ & Antich.* (1844) 530 My choploches, chaplains, and chapmen. 1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzm. D'Alf.* II. 17 Pointing to this Chop-loch with her finger. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 474 Wraw finds these Choperloches good Disciples.

†**Cho·p-lo·gic.** *Obs. contemptuous.* Also 6–7 **chopt-logicke.** [cf. CHOP *v.*[2] 8.]

1. Sophistical or contentious argument.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 893/1 All suche argumentes, and suche choppelogikes agaynste good rules. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 395 b, What kinde of chopplogick is this?..A trymm conclusion surely! 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 13 Cloth-Breeches..swore..that this chop-logick was not worth a pinne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 254/1 Argumentation..is..termed also Demonstration, Sophistry, Chop Logick, Polemic.

2. One who chops logic; a contentious, sophistical arguer.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 15 Choplogyke is he that when his mayster rebuketh him of hys fault he wyll geve hym xx wordes for one. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 209 Wranglers, Busie medlers in other mens matters..Choplogicks, and Prattlers. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 150 How now? Chopt Logicke? what is this?

3. *attrib.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xliv. 213 And take vpon him in chop logic lawse To controll vs.

Hence **Chop-logical** *a.*, argumentative, disputatious. Tindale uses *chopological* in derision of *tropological*.

1528 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 308 The literal sense killeth..We must therefore, say they, seek out some chopological sense. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen & Conc.* IV. v, You chopological Rascal. *Ibid.* v. vii, Why thou choplogicall Fellow, dost thou not think, there are as good men hanged?

†**Chopness.** [? A fictitious word.] (See quot.)

1766 *Goody Two-Shoes* (1882) 149 Then getting a Chopness (a Thing like a Spade) and digging, he discovered a Copper-chest, full of Gold. 1830 in MAUNDER. 1846 WORCESTER *Chopness*, a kind of spade. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Chopped (tʃɒpt), *ppl. a.*[1] Also **chopt.** [f. CHOP *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Fissured; cracked; CHAPPED *ppl. a.*[1]

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lv. 9 When that the earth is chopt and dry, and thirsteth more and more. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 50 Her pretty chopt hands. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* I. i, Their skarr'd Cheeks, and chopt Hands. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 230 His Lips and his Nostrils were chopped. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 237 Chopped hands and bleeding fingers.

2. Reduced to fragments by chopping; minced.

1548 ELYOT *Thesaurus, Tucetum*, a meate made with chopped flesh. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 67 Roll a good lump of butter in chopped parsley. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 4 The chopped straw [in bricks]. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 63 Coarsely chopped walnuts.

3. Of waves: Broken, short and abrupt. Cf. CHOPPING *ppl. a.*[1] 2, CHOPPY *a.*[1] 2.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-hur* I. i. (1884) 11 Here chopped waves, there long swells.

Chopped, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CHOP *sb.*[2] + -ED.] Having chops; mouthed. Chiefly in *comb.*

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. xi. 148 Hercules led away the three-chopt Porter, and broke down the black Gates.

Chopper[1] (tʃɒ·pəɹ). [f. CHOP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who chops or cuts into pieces.

1552 HULOET, *Chopper*, truncator. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 342 Call me Pantler, and Bread-chopper. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. vii. (1711) 173 One of them cuts the soft and tough Fat into small pieces with a long Knife; this Man they call the Chopper. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 199 'The..domestic sound' of the wood-chopper's axe.

b. *U.S. Lumber-trade.* A workman who fells and lops the trees.

1827 COOPER *Prairie* vii. 103 What will the Yankee Choppers say? 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 204 Fishers and choppers and ploughmen Shall constitute a state. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Jan. 28 A Wisconsin lumber-camp is divided into 'choppers', 'sawyers', and 'swampers.'

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

1865 in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 9/2 I was glad to get it off to a 'chopper' at last.. Dr. Letheby explained that a 'chopper' is the trade term for a sausage-maker.

2. An instrument used for cleaving or cutting up: *spec.* a large-bladed short-handled axe used for cutting up meat, wood, etc.; a butcher's cleaver.

1818 TODD *Chopper*, a butcher's cleaver; a word now used more frequently than cleaver. 1844 MACAULAY *Barère* (Misc. Wks. 1860 II. 160), The long fair hair of handsome aristocrats who had died by the national chopper [the guillotine]. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Aug. 4/7 Charged..with..striking it on the head with a chopper.

3. An agricultural implement for thinning out plants in drills. Used in Great Britain for turnips; in the United States for cotton plants. (Knight *Mech. Dict.* 1874.)

Chopper[2]. [f. CHOP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] †**a.** One who barters or exchanges, *esp.* a trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices. **b.** One who chops logic.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 271 Bowthes of Choppers and Chaungers. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 37 Those simoniacal choppers and changers, buyers and sellers. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 Pet. v. 2 Church-choppers and money-changers. 1699 LOCKE *2nd Reply Bp. Worcester* (R.), Such a dangerous chopper of logick. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 299 A chopper of Chinese logic.

†**Chopper**[3]. *Obs. rare.* ? A 'chopping' or strapping boy or child. Cf. CHOPPING *a.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1629) 241 She had brought forth two monsters .. such child-choppers, that as soone as euer they were borne, they were able to wage warre with a mighty King. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *No Wit, No Help* II. i, 'Twould have been A jolly chopper and't have liv'd till this time.

Chopper (tʃɒ·pəɹ), *sb.*[4] *Anglo-Indian.* Also 8 **chappor**, 9 **chupper**. [a. Hindī *chhappar* thatched roof.] A thatched roof. Also *attrib.*

1780 *Lett.* in Hicky *Bengal Gaz.* 6 May (Y.) Setting fire to Houses by throwing the Tickeea of his Hooka on the Choppers. 1782 PRICE *Observ.* 61 (Y.) They might erect their chappor huts in what part of the town they pleased. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Indian Vade-Mec.* I. 510 (Y.) Chuppers, or grass thatches. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* (1873) 258 (Y.) These cottages had neat choppers. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. ix. 164 [White ants] attracted by the lights, descend from the choppers in thousands.

Comb. **Chopper-cot** [Hindī *chhappar khāt*], a tent-bed.

1807 F. BUCHANAN *E. India* II. 92 (Y.) Bedsteads .. the best are called Palang, or Chhapar Khat .. they have curtains, mattrasses, pillows, and a sheet. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xviii. 161 A very pretty chopper cot, with curtains, and everything quite complete.

Hence **Choppered** *a.*, thatched.

c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxii. 224 It was thatched, or, as we should call it in this country, choppered. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. ix. 141 Bungalows are mud-walled buildings, choppered, or thatched with grass.

†**Choppimors**: ? = *choppinoes*: see CHOPINE.

1605 R. TRESWELL *Journ. Earl Nottingham*, The iudges ..gaue reward to the best deserved: as Scarfes, Gloues, Choppimors, Ribbens and such like.

Choppin(e, obs. ff. CHOPIN, CHOPINE.

Chopping (tʃɒ·pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHOP *v.*[1]]

1. The action of CHOP *v.*[1], in various senses.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 167 Many a peire .. In ialousye ioyeles and ianglyng on bedde Haue þei no children but cheste and choppyng hem bitwene. 1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* I. xi. (R.) The sensible chopping in of three or foure tides in one naturall daie. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. (1681) 123 Clay well tempered with Horse-dung to keep the same from chopping. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 323 Chopping of blocks.

b. with adverb.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 46 a, In chopping of Iohns head. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 233 An adulteresse, at the chopping off of whose head seuen strokes were giuen. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iv. 677 Nothing so terrifide the barbarous, as the chopping off their hands.

†**2.** A result or product of chopping. *Obs.*

1558 PHAËR *Æneid.* IV. L ij b, Could I not of Ascanius chopping [have] made? and dresse for meate His flesh? 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* R iij, Englishe Galangale healethe the choppynges & depe woundes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. (1663) 122 The choppings they make of them.

3. Short and abrupt motion, of the sea, waves, etc.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 The Anker hitcht againe, and vpon the chopping of a Sea, threw the men from the Capstang. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 348 A rippling and chopping of the waves.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chopping-block, -board, -machine, -tool*; **chopping-knife**, (*a.*) a cleaver for cutting up, a chopper; (*b.*) a knife with a handle at each end, for mincing meat, suet, etc.; **chopping-stick** (see CHAPPING *vbl. sb.* 2).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 196 The *Chopping-block is.. made of a piece of Elm-Tree. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 388 The Chopping-block is used for reducing bricks to any required form by means of the axe. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 118 A thrush's chopping-block..birds of this family feed largely on snails, and .. carry their prey to some selected stone, against which they hammer. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 210 A *chopping-board was near him. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Hoppe) A medley of .. chopping-boards, rolling pins, and pie-crust. 1552 HULOET, Bochers axe, or *Choppynge knyfe. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. xi. (1711) 181 They also have..a Chopping knife, to cut off the Rope. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 81 The meat is cut small with a chopping-knife. 1882 MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Housek.* iv. (ed. 2) 19 The *chopping-machine .. should be freed from all particles adhering after use. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 71 It is the simplest of all tricks To suffer fools have *chopping sticks.

Chopping (tʃɒ·pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CHOP *v.*[2]]

1. Exchanging one thing for another; now almost exclusively in the phrase *chopping and changing.*

a. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 340 b, I know not what crooked & crabbed conveyaunce, and choppyng of matters together. 1625 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 237 As for the Chopping of Bargaines, when a Man Buies, not to Hold, but to Sell over againe. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 122 This Case is no more than Chopping of a Cold Wife for a Warm one.

b. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 77 It is a choppyng and chaungyng of benefites one for another. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* I. (1859) 285 Men..crafty and subtil in chopping and changing, using false weights. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* B., This chopping & changing of the Religion of the land. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 493 All the morning at my Tangier accounts, which the chopping and changing of my tallys make mighty troublesome. 1810 SOUTHEY *Lett.* in *Life* III. xvi. 275, I have no hope from chopping and changing while the materials must remain the same.

c. with *plural.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 168 While we are thus occupied about these choppings and changings. 1880 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* IV. VIII. iv. 107 Diplomacy spent its ingenuity in countless choppings and changings of the smaller territories about the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

2. *Chopping of logic*: bandying of arguments.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 4 No more chopping of Logick, good Mr. Conjurer. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 287 To listen to a few Protestant logic-choppings.

3. *Comb.* † **chopping-taker**, a taker of bribes.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 39 There was a chopping-taker in his family that was least suspected; but his Lordship's hands were clean.

Chopping (tʃɒ·pɪŋ), *a.* [f. CHOP *v.*[1]: to be compared with *strapping, thumping, bouncing, rapping, whopping.*] Big and vigorous; strapping. (Originally used more generally, but later only as an epithet of a fine, healthy, strong child.)

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* IV. viij b, The murex fishe from Baiæ cums .. From Circes choppynge oysters newe. 1581 N. WOODES *Conflict Consc.* V. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 115 Such chopping cheer as we have made, the like hath not beeñ seen. 1598 FLORIO *Pinchellone*, a chopping boy, a handsome striplin. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i., Alcmena is delivered, brought to bed Of a fine chopping boy. 1716 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* II. i, What chopping Children his Brother shall have. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* I. 151 A chopping, strapping chambermaid. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's debts* Wks. (1808) IV. 319 Six great chopping bastards, each as lusty as an infant Hercules. 1823 *Month. Rev.* CII. 542 She was delivered of a chopping child. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sausage Maker's Ghost* iii.

Chopping, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. CHOP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Interrupted by chops or breaks; in fits and starts; not continuous; jerky; abrupt; broken.

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 17 a, Lettist me so wyth thy choppynge spekynge. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 124 The chopping French we do not vnderstand. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* Pref., Let me intreat thee, not to giue my Booke the chopping censure..Do not open it at a ventures, & by reading the broken pieces of two or three lines, iudge it. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 116 The man of one idea has a short and chopping way of speaking about other people. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 46 The crew..pull a very short chopping stroke.

2. Of the sea, waves, etc.: Giving a short, jerky movement (to things floating); breaking in short, abrupt waves, the result of a strong wind blowing against a tide or current, or of a change of wind, etc.

[1622 *Chapping sea*: see CHAPPING *ppl. a.* 2.] 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 380 We met with two contrary chopping Tides. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 There went a chopping short Sea. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 135 A stiff breeze .. directly against the course of the current, made an ugly, chopping sea. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* I. 20 The sledge .. bobs up and down like a boat in a chopping sea. 1879 LONG *Æneid* V. 248 Malea's chopping waves.

Cho·pping, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. CHOP *v.*[2]] That chops.

1837 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* II. Lett. CXXXVII, I should like to be in town in these chopping and changing times.

Choppy (tʃɒ·pi), *a.*[1] [f. CHOP *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Full of chops or clefts; = CHAPPY *a.*[1]

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 44 Her choppie finger laying Vpon her skinnie Lips. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. V.

2. Of the sea: = CHOPPING *ppl. a.*[1] 2.

1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* 76 There is sure to be a short choppy sea upon them.

Choppy, *a.*[2] [f. CHOP *v.*[2] + -Y[1].] Given to change or veer about like the wind; unstable.

1865 *Standard* 14 Mar., The wind was not 'choppy' down here. 1887 *Daily News* 21 July 6/1 Their interests are opposed to 'choppy' markets; what is needed is a steady breeze of opinion in favour of sustained prices.

Chopstick[1] (tʃɒ·pstik). The cross-stick (of iron wire, whale-bone, etc.) attached to a deep-sea fishing-line a short distance from the sinker, from which the short lines bearing the hooks are hung.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 642 Cod fishing .. A chopstick is an iron about the bigness of a curtain rod, and a yard long; and, upon this iron, is a hollow pipe of lead, eight or nine inches long. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 87 A Fisherman hath a Line of 90 fathom length or more, with a lead at the end of it called a deep Sea-lead, of about 6 or 7 pound weight to sink it, above which is a cross-stick called a chop-stick, with two Lines and hooks at them with baites. 1887 BUCKLAND in *Kent. Gloss.* (E. D. S. 1887) Two old umbrella iron ribs make capital chop-sticks. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chop-stick*, a small bit of whalebone attached to a sea fishing line to keep the snood and hook clear of the sinker. 1881 *St. James' Budget* 5 Aug. 12/1 The Kentish rig—which is the familiar chopstick with the two arms bent to an angle of 60°..has a detachable lead in the middle.

Chop-stick[2] (tʃɒ·pstik). [In Chinese and in 'pigeon-English' *chop* means 'quick'; 'quick sticks' would be a kind of equivalent of the Chinese name, *k'wâi-tsze*, i.e. 'nimble boys', 'nimble ones'.] *pl.* The two small sticks or slips of bone, wood, ivory, or the like, held between the thumb and fingers of one hand by the Chinese in place of a fork for conveying food to the mouth.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. iv. 85 At their ordinary eating they use two small round sticks about the length and bigness of a Tobacco-pipe. They hold them both in the right hand, one between the fore-finger and thumb; the other between the middle-finger and fore-finger .. they are called by the Englísh seamen Chopsticks. 1711 LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 174 (Y.) They take it very dexterously with a couple of small Chopsticks, which serve them instead of Forks. 1862 L. OLIPHANT *Elgin's Mission to China*, I. 215 The refined Chopstick replaced throughout the rude knife and fork of the West.

Chor, variant of CHORE, *Obs.*, choir.

Choragic (koræ·dʒik, -ē·dʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. χορηγικός, f. χορηγός: see CHORAGUS.] Pertaining to a choragus. *Choragic monument*: one erected in honour of a choragus.

1763 *Acct. of Books* in *Ann. Reg.* 249/1 A choragic monument, erected to sustain a prize tripod. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 11 The choragic monument of Lysicrates. 1858 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* II. 27 A tripod dedicated by that tribe for a victory in some choragic festival. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* IV. 43 Did I lead them up choragic, To reveal their nature magic.

‖ **Chora·gium.** [L. *chorāgium*, ad. Gr. χορηγεῖον, χορήγιον place where a chorus was trained, etc., f. χορηγός: see next.] The space in which a choral dance is performed, dancing-ground.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* 99 Acquaint thy self with the choragium of the stars, and consider the vast expansion beyond them.

‖ **Choragus** (korē·gŭs). Also **choregus**. *Pl.* **choragi, -egi.** [L. *chorāgus*, a. Gr. χορηγός (Att. and Dor. χορᾱγός), f. χορός CHORUS + ἄγειν to lead.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The leader of a chorus; *spec.* at Athens, one who defrayed the cost of bringing out a chorus. (Cf. CHORUS *sb.* I.)

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 202 The office of choregus or chorus-master, was both honourable and expensive. Each of the ten tribes furnished one annually. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 261 Demosthenes..had..undertaken to act as choragus—to furnish a chorus—for his tribe, at one of the Dionysiac festivals. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) VI. II. lxvii. 31 The comic chorus in that early time consisted of volunteers, without any choregus.

2. The title of a functionary in the University of Oxford, originally appointed (in 1626) to superintend the practice of music; he now assists the Professor of Music in musical examinations, etc.

1626 DR. HEATHER *Enactment* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v. If no one shall attend the meetings in the Music School, then the Choragus himself shall sing with two boys for at least an hour. 1880 C. A. FYFFE *ibid.*, In the year 1626, Dr. William Heather, desirous to ensure the study and practice of music at Oxford in future ages, established the offices of Professor, Choragus, and Coryphæus, and endowed them with modest stipends...no Choragus has either conducted or sung in the Music School within the memory of man. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 26 (Choragus). Charles Hubert Hastings Parry, M.A., D.Mus., Exeter.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* The leader of a chorus, or of a choir; the leader of a band of any kind.

1727 WARBURTON *Prodigies* 93 (T.) [He affirms] that in this fantastick farce of life .. the whole machinery is of human direction; and the mind the only choragus of the entertainment. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 212 Here he might be considered as the Choragus. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 167 In this .. sword-dance .. Voltaire is but one choragus, where..Arkwright is another. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s. v. *Broad Churchmen*, Colenso was at once elevated to the post of choragus by the bulk of the Broad Churchmen.

Choral (kō·răl), *a.*[1] [ad. F. *choral* or med.L. *chorālis* belonging to a chorus or choir.]

1. Of or belonging to a choir; sung by a choir.

Choral service: a church service in which the canticles, anthem, etc., are sung by the choir; when the versicles,

responses, etc. are also sung or chanted, it is called a *full choral service*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Choral*, belonging to the Chorus or Quire. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxiii, The distant echo.. harmonised by the old choral wall. 1843 J. JEBB *Choral Service Ch.* ii, The highest..mode is that which is properly called Choral or Cathedral Service. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 85 The use of organs was not essential to public worship: nor choral chanting.

b. *Choral vicar, vicar choral*: 'one of the officers of a cathedral whose duty it is to sing that portion of the music of the services which can be performed by laymen or men in minor orders. In some of the old cathedrals they formed a corporation, often jointly with the priest vicars. In many cathedrals the vicars choral were formerly in priests' orders'. (Stainer and Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms.*)

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1302/1 The patronage..which he gave and impropriated unto the vicars chorall of his church. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Mr. Dugdale (in his history of S. Paul's Church, p. 172) says, There were anciently six vicars choral belonging to that Church. 1878 *Clergy List, Cathedral Establ.*, Hereford..College of Vicars Choral.

† c. *Choral bishop*: (see quot.) *Obs.*

1771 *Antiq. Sarish.*, *Lives Bishops* 177 Upon St. Nicholas's day, the 6th of December, the children of the Choir elected from among themselves a Bishop whom we shall call the Choral Bishop.

2. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a chorus; sung in chorus; containing a chorus or choruses.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 162 With songs and choral symphonies. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 154 They raised the choral hymn, 'Thee Lord we praise, our God'! 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 544 Such choral writing as his [Handel's] had not yet been heard.

† b. Forming a chorus or band of singers. ? *Obs.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 208 You Choral Angels at the Throne. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2367 The song of angels, all the melodies Of choral gods.

3. *Antiq.* Pertaining to, or forming, a chorus, as in the ancient Greek religious festivals.

1669 T. LE BLANC in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XCVII. 8 A custom of forming choral bands of maidens after a victory. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. XXX, Bounded to her song With choral step and voice, the virgin throng. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 100 Who goes to mingle in the choral dance.

† **Choral,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. χώρα country + -AL: see below.] In *Choral bishop*, repr. Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος country-bishop, suffragan bishop.

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 51 Popes, Patriarks, Metropolitans, Archbishops and Choral Bishops..usually ordain Ministers. *Ibid.* 53 The Council of Hispalis..decrees that Presbyters and Choral Bishops, which are all one.

Choral, chorale (korā·l, kōᵊrăl; often incorrectly korā·le). *Mus.* [a. Ger. *choral*, in *choral-gesang*, = med.L. *cantus chorāl-is*: see CHORAL *a.*

App. the *e* has been added to indicate stress on the second syllable (cf. *locale*, *morale*); it is often mistaken to mean a separate syllable.]

A sacred choral song characteristic of the reformed church of Germany; a metrical hymn set to a tune of simple devotional character, and usually sung in unison. Also used of the tune without reference to the words.

Well-known examples are Luther's '*Ein' feste Burg*', and Crüger's '*Nun danket alle Gott*'. '*Choral-gesang* was originally the Plain-song of the Latin church, which Luther wished to retain. It was only when German metrical hymns gradually superseded in common use the other parts of the service, that the name choral in course of time became restricted to the melodies of these hymns'. J. R. M. in Grove *Appx.*

1841 LONGF. *Children Lord's Sup.* 44 David's harp in the North-land Tuned to the Choral of Luther. 1855 *Albrechtsberger's Compos.* 188 Fugues contain only the chorale in one part. 1862 LADY WALLACE *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 16 Oct. 1830, I finished..a choral in three movements for chorus and orchestra. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 15 The Lutheran Choral, 'An Wasserflüssen Babylons'. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* (Ps.) CXXX. 8 This is no cry out of the depths, but a chorale in the heights.

Choral, *v. rare.* [f. CHORAL *a.*[1], or ? CHORALE. Cf. also *carol*.] To sing in chorus.

1825 HONE *Every Day Bk.* I. 1407 They choralled in tender tones 'Great God!'

Choralist (kōᵊrălist). [f. CHORAL *a.*[1] + -IST.] One who sings in a chorus.

1841 H. F. CHORLEY *Music & Manners* (1844) III. 289 Bodies of trained choralists. 1871 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 727 It is a great day for the choralists when 'Israel' is given.

Chorally (kōᵊrăli), *adv.* [f. CHORAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In a choral manner.

1782 MASON *Coll. Anthems* XXXII, A modern composer..if he chose to set the same words chorally. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. (L.) Marseillese sing their wild 'To Arms' in chorus; which now all men..sing chorally. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 757/1 The service is celebrated chorally.

Choranto, obs. form of CORANTO.

Chord (kɒ̄id), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **chorde.** [A 16th c. refashioning of CORD, *corde*, *sb.*[1], after L. *chorda*, Gr. χορδή; now restricted to a few special senses. This form is alone found for sense 2 b, and is now always used in senses 2, 4; for the physiological senses (3) usage varies.

Johnson says, When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive signification is preserved, the *h* is retained.]

† 1. A string or small rope. Now written CORD.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* V. 48 [They] tie a great chord about their necks. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 523 A cord that passed over the pullies. One of the assistants..pulling at the chord. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* VI. 25 A chord or fine wire with a weight attached.

2. *spec.* A string of a musical instrument, such as a harp. (Now only *poetic*; ordinarily *string*.)

1340–1830 [see CORD]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 561 The sound..Was heard, of Harp and Organ, and who moovd Thir stops and chords was seen. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* V. (1763) 66 The Chords of the Lyre were augmented gradually from four to forty. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd. 92 He swept the sounding chords along. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* XVII, Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might.

fig. 1756 GRAY *Progr. Poesy, note*, Mr. Mason..has touched the true chords..in some of his Choruses. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 115 Only once or twice [the best poets] have struck the high chord.

b. *fig.* Of the emotions, feelings, etc.: the mind being viewed as a musical instrument of which these are the strings.

1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 4 Some chord in unison with what we hear Is touch'd within us. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. Ep., I had touched somewhat rudely upon a chord which seldom ceased to vibrate. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. iii. 414 It struck alike the coarsest chords of hope and fear, and the finest chords of compassion.

3. *Phys.* Applied to structures in an animal body resembling strings.

† a. A tendon; = CORD *sb.* 2 a. *Obs.*

1541–1601 [see CORD.], 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. i. 2 A chorde groweth oute of a muscle, and is compounded of synnowie matter, and of pellicles. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 44 The endes of Muscles are in tendons, or as we commonly say, chordes.

b. Applied to various structures; esp. the *vocal chords*, *spermatic chord*, *spinal chord*, and *umbilical chord* (see VOCAL, etc.). The last-named is now commonly *cord*, the second and third often so.

1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 472 The spermatic chord. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 53 The spermatic chord was thickened. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 352 The vessels of the umbilical chord. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 74 Shell bivalve, adhering to marine bodies..by means of a tendinous chord. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* VII. (1869) 203 According as the vocal chords are relaxed or tightened. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 25 Chords or tracts of cells. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 51 To protect the spinal chord.

4. *Math.* The straight line joining the extremities of an arc.

[1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., If the line goe crosse the circle, and passe beside the centre, then is it called a corde, or a strongline.] 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Introd. 81 The knowledge of chordes and arkes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 102 A Chord is a right line drawne from one end of the Arch to the other end thereof. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 509 Instead of the Chords the Arcs themselves..may be taken. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. XX. 146 The old wall, which was the chord of the arc. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 155 The altar was placed..on the chord of the apse. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25. 185.

Chord (kɒ̄id), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 **corde,** 6–8 **cord,** 7 **chorde,** 8– **chord.** [Orig. *cord*, aphetic form of ACCORD *sb.*, q.v.; the 17th c. spelling *chord* arose from confusion with prec.: cf. the following.

1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Chord is also used in musick, for the note, or string to be touched or sounded: in which sense, it is applicable to all the intervals of musick.]

† 1. = ACCORD *sb.* 4; Agreement of musical sounds; *pl.* sounds in agreement, harmonies, strains. *Obs.*

? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1077 With dulcet pipes of many cordes. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 10 The Syrens..sound out most heauenly melodie in such pleasing cords. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* XIX. 70 When he heareth any Fidlers, he cannot hold but keepe time, and with a kind of mimicall gesticulation..imitate their chordes.

† 2. *Mus.* A combination of two 'according' or harmonious notes sounded together, a CONCORD.

b. *pl.* The notes added to a bass to make up a harmony or 'chord' in the mod. sense (see 3). *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* II. 71 *Phi.* What is a Concord? *Ma.* It is a mixt sound..entring with delight in the eare, and is eyther perfect or vnperfect..a vnison, a fift, an eight..be perfect cordes [1608 chordes.] 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. VI. 23 Perfect Cords are these, a Fifth, an Eighth, with their Compounds..Imperfect Cords are these, a Third, a Sixth, with their Compounds. 1731 PEPUSCH *Treat. Harmony* i, The Unison, the Fifth, the Fourth, and the octave of the key..require the Common Cords, that is to say, their 3[d], 5[th], and 8[th] for their Harmony or Accompaniments..The Third, and the Sixth..require the Uncommon Cords for their Harmony, that is to say, their 3[d], 6[th] and 8[th]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Chord is sometimes ..used for accord. Thus we say the common chords to such a bass note, meaning its third, fifth, and octave.

3. *Mus.* A combination, concordant or discordant, of three or more simultaneous notes according to the rules of harmony; rarely of two notes only.

Common chord (also *perfect chord*): the combination of any note with its third (major or minor), perfect fifth, and octave. *Chord* is often used alone for *common chord*, e.g. 'the chord of C'.

1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Mus.* iii, A chord is the disposition of several Sounds heard together..the perfect [chord]..is composed of one note placed in the Bass, and of its Third, Fifth, and Octave. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 111 Many of the bases..begin with the chord of C inverted. 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* XII, Give me the keys. I feel for the common chord again. 1868 SIR F. OUSELEY *Harmony* 10 A chord is the simultaneous sounding of several different notes, selected according to fixed principles and rules. *c* 1870 A. PROCTER *Leg. & Lyrics, Lost Chord*, I have sought, but I seek it vainly, That one lost chord divine. 1875 BLASERNA *Theory of Sound* VI. (1883) 102 The above chord is the most consonant that exists in music, and it is therefore called the perfect chord.

b. To *break* or *spread a chord*: to play the notes in succession instead of simultaneously.

1879 F. TAYLOR in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 87/1 *Arpeggio*..in pianoforte music, the breaking or spreading of a chord, upwards or downwards. *Ibid.* 88/1 In this case the order of breaking the chord..is left to the taste of the performer.

4. *transf.* A harmonious combination of colours.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. V. iii. 52 The sacred chord of colour (blue, purple, and scarlet, with white and gold) as appointed in the Tabernacle. *Ibid.* V. IX. XI. 322 The peculiar innovation of Turner was the perfection of the colour chord by means of scarlet. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* VII. 59 The larger scale of colour of the painter consists not of simple tones, but of what may be called chords of colour.

Chord, *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. prec. sb.: perh. a survival of CORD *v.*[1] short for accord.] *intr.* To accord musically; to form a chord (with); to harmonize.

1866 MRS. STOWE *Little Foxes* 3 Who should set a whole orchestra of instruments upon playing together, without the least provision or forethought as to their chording. *Mod. colloq.* It does not chord well with the other.

Chord, *v.*[2]: see CORD *v.*[2]

Chordal (kɒ̄idăl), *a.* [f. CHORD *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the strings of a musical instrument.

1619 J. BOYS *On Bk. Comm. Prayer* (Ps. XCVIII. Even. Service) All kind of musicke: Vocall, *Sing to the Lord*, Chordall, *Praise him vpon the harpe*, etc. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. VI. 239 The organs of the human voice are partly flutal, and partly chordal.

2. *Phys.* Relating to the *chorda tympani*, a branch of the facial nerve.

1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 2 'Chordal' saliva. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 52 Chordal saliva is secreted by the submaxillary glands on irritation of a nerve..termed 'Chorda tympani'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 426 The investment..is chordal sheath.

3. *Mus.* Relating to, or consisting of, chords.

b. *transf.* in *Painting* (see CHORD *sb.*[2] 4).

1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. VI. 50 It is only harmonious and chordal variety..which is rightly agreeable. 1881 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 157 The chordal combinations were..classified according to recognized degrees of consonance and dissonance. 1884 *Noncon. & Indep.* 27 Mar. 310/2 Putting in a light chordal accompaniment.

Chorded (kɒ̄idĕd), *a.* [f. CHORD *sb.* + -ED[2].]

1. Having chords or strings.

1687 DRYDEN *Song St. Cecilia's Day* II, When Jubal struck the corded Shell. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 107 The chorded lyre. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 542 Hermes strung the chorded lute.

2. Combined in chords, in harmony; of sounds, and *transf.* of colours. *rare.*

1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve, etc.* 177 A moon-rainbow..With its seven proper colours chorded. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. 124 Songs with chorded voices hymning.

Chordee (kɒ̄idī). *Path.* Also 8 **cordee.** [ad. F. *cordée* in *chaudepisse cordée*.] A painful inflammatory downward curving of the penis.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Cordees, Buboes. 1713 W. COCKBURN *Gonorrhœa* (1728) 117 This..agreeing..with chordé in French and corded in English, the impropriety..is very great when we say that any one has *a Chordée*. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 381 Where a chordee and ardor urinæ take place. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 54.

† **Chore, chor** (kōᵊɪ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (corruptly in 5 **corde.**) [ad. L. *chor-us* (see CHORUS), at different times, and app. independently, viz. in OE., ME. (in Wyclif and Caxton), and prob. again in 16th c.]

1. The choir or chancel of a church; = CHOIR 3.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1083 Þa Francisce men bræcen þone chor. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 326/37 *Chorus*, chor. ? *a* 1200 *Ibid.* 546/43. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 158/4 The quere or chore of the lady chapel. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabee's Jrnl.* IV, From Campe, chore, cottage, carpet.

2. A dance, or company of dancers [L. *chorus*].

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* XI. 34 With tymbrys and choris [*cum tympanis et choris*]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58/3 Alle the wymen folowed her with tympanes and cordes [*Exod.* XV. 20]. *Ibid.* 66/2 The wymen camen out..syngyng wyth choris and tympanes. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28, I would Essex Ladies would lead the Chore.

3. A band, company, 'crew'; = CHOIR 6.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 108 Not for Momus or his insensate chore. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (ed. Bell) 197, I number these as being of the chore of contumely. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrystal* (1767) III. 172 An affair that has given our chore the deepest wound we have ever received.

4. A choir of singers; = CHOIR 2, 4.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 95 The whole Chore of Heaven..rejoycing at the conversion of a sinner. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* XXXIV. 38 Their Vestments, Organs, Chore, mode of Singing.

Chore (tʃōᵊɪ), *sb.*[2] *dial.* and *U. S.* [Phonetic variant of *char*, CHARE *sb.*[1]]

1. 'A small piece of domestic work, a little job, a char' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*); see CHARE *sb.*[1] 5.

1820 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* XXI. 264 These I must call Americanisms..Chores..little, odd, detached, or miscellaneous pieces of business. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214 Let us live in corners, and do chores. 1841–4 — *Ess. Art* I. 152 They despatch the day's weary chores.

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* 120 After sundown, when the chores were through. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Mar. 704 To procure and cut up bait and do other like chores.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss., *Chuer*, a chare, a Jobb of work. 1881 *I. of Wight Gloss.*, Chur. 1882 *W. Worcestersh. Gloss.*, 'When thee'st done up all the chores, thee canst go out of thee's a mind.' 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, Choor. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, Choor. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Chore*, a job; a piece of business, or work. Hence *chore-woman*, *chore-work*.

2. *Comb.* as *chore-girl*, *-man*, *-woman*, *-work*.

18.. WHITTIER *Poems*, *Telling the Bees* x, Went drearily singing the chore-girl small, Draping each hive with a shred of black. 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. 134 William, the chore-man, had killed them on Saturday.

Hence **Chore** *v. intr.*, to do 'chores'.

1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. 127 The man .. who 'chored' for us. 1885 W. M. THAYER *Gen. Grant* v. (1887) 63 Farming, choring .. was preferable to tanning leather.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* l. 208 Tha wut net break the Cantlebone .. wi' chuering. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Choor*, *char*, to do household work in the absence of a domestic servant. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.*, *Chore*, *chory*. Hence *chorer*, *choring*.

Chore, obs. f. CHOREE, CORE.

‖ **Chorea** (kɒrī·ă). *Path.* [Short for L. *chorea Sancti Viti*, St. Vitus's dance; L. *chorēa*, a. Gr. χορεία dance, f. χορός: see CHORUS.]

St. Vitus's dance, a name given to the dancing madness (*choreomania*) which spread in the 15th c. from Germany throughout Europe; an epidemic (probably hysterical) characterized by contortions, convulsions, and dancing. In 17th c. extended to the disease at present known by that name; a convulsive disorder, usually occurring in early life, and characterized by irregular involuntary contractions of the muscles, *esp.* of the face and arms; also affecting horses.

1686 SYDENHAM *Sched. monit.* Wks. (1695) 661 In quadam Convulsionis specie quæ Chorea Sancti Viti vulgo appellatur. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chorea Sancti Viti*, is a sort of Madness .. wherein the Person affected .. ran hither and thither dancing to the last gasp, if they were not forcibly hindred. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 125 Mr. Alexander .. relates three interesting cases of chorea. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* vii. (1847) 154 *Chorea*, this is a convulsive twitching of some muscle or set of muscles. 1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 325 A girl aged 13 years, suffering from chorea.

Hence **Chore·al, Chorea·tic, Chore·ic** (incorrectly *choreaic*, *chorœic*) adjs., pertaining to or symptomatic of chorea, affected with chorea. **Chore·iform** (incorrectly *choreaform*) *a.*, resembling the symptoms of chorea.

1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 598 The choreal have the first active symptoms of cerebral disease. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 125 Deglutition .. attended with choreatic gesticulations. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 340 Diminishing temporarily the choreic movements. 1878 *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 417 Choreaic twitchings of the left hand. 1882 *Ribot's Dis. Memory* II. 82 A young woman, aged twenty-six, hysterical and choreic. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 231 Choreiform movements.

Choree (kɒrī·). *Pros.* Also 6 **chore.** [Corresp. to mod.F. *chorée*, ad. L. *chorēus*, a. Gr. χορεῖος *a.*, pertaining to a dance, *sb.* a choree or trochee.] The metrical foot more commonly called TROCHEE, consisting of a long syllable followed by a short one. Hence **Chore·ic** *a.*, characterized by chorees.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 81 Thys verse consisteth of .. one Chore, one spondæe, one dactyl, and two Choreis. 1883 JEBB *Œdipus Tyran.* Introd. 72 The metrical basis of the rhythm is the choree, or trochee. *Ibid.* The essential difference between choreic and logaoedic rhythm is that of ictus.

Choregy (kɒrī·dʒi, kɒ·rėdʒi). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. χορηγία office of a χορηγός; see CHORAGUS. Cf. F. *chorégie*.] The function of a choragus in ancient Athens.

1847 GROTE *Greece* III. II. xi. 163 The Liturgies of the state, as they were called—unpaid functions such as the trierarchy, choregy, gymnasiarchy, etc. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Greece* II. 538 The provision of choirs (choregy).

Choreic: see CHOREA and CHOREE.

Choreograph (kɒ·riǒgrɑf). [f. (after CHOREOGRAPHY) Gr. χορεία + -γραφος writer. In mod.F. *chorégraphe*.] A designer or arranger of a ballet. So **Choreo·grapher.**

1876 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. II. iv. 124 The whole resembles a theatrical *tableau vivant* which an enlightened choreograph .. might design to represent the Garden of Eden. 1886 B. ROOSEVELT *Copper Q.* II. viii. 140, I am the protector of the New York Terpsichorean Academy. I am father, mother, brother, even choreographer if need be.

Choreographic (kɒ·riˌǒgræ·fik), *a.* Also (very frequently) **choregraphic.** [f. CHOREOGRAPH-Y + -IC. In mod.F. *chorégraphique*.] Pertaining to the art of dancing, *esp.* ballet-dancing.

184. LUMLEY *Remin. Opera* v, The indolent patrons of choreographic art. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 24 July 58/2 The admirable choregraphic productions at this theatre. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* v. 73 The ballet at the Marionette is a triumph of choreographic art. 1868 *Mask* Apr. 82 The stars of the choregraphic firmament, Taglioni, Cerito, etc. 1878 Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 28/2 Some of the most charming melodies choreagraphic music has to show.

Choreography (kɒri,ɒ·grăfi). Also **chore·graphy, choriography.** [mod. f. Gr. χορεία dancing + -γραφια writing. Cf. mod. F. *choréographie*, in both senses.] **a.** The written notation of dancing. ? *Obs.* **b.** The art of dancing.

a 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. i. 50 In Choregraphy an art invented about two hundred years ago to delineate the figures and steps of dances. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 295 Why not .. elevate choriography to the rank of one of the fine arts? .. since all eyes are amenable to the charm of exquisite dancing. 1847 CRAIG, *Choregraphy*, the art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is by notes.

Chorepiscopal (kō·rĭpi·skŏpăl), *a.* [f. late L. *chōrepiscopus* + -AL; see next.] Belonging to a *chorepiscopus* or country bishop of the early church.

1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* viii. (1847) 83 The abbots .. are sometimes styled Bishops; and it is not improbable that they exercised chorepiscopal authority. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* iv. 61 As abbot of a famous monastery he wielded chorepiscopal rights in his society.

† **Chorepiscope.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *chōrepiscopus*, a. Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος country bishop, suffragan bishop, f. χώρα or χῶρος country + ἐπίσκοπος BISHOP. The Latin form is now commonly used.] A country or suffragan bishop of the early church appointed to superintend churches at a distance from the city where the bishop of the diocese resided.

1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 56 The Churches never suffered a Presbyter, or Chorepiscope, to ordaine. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. § 4 The old Chorepiscopi. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 117 Where he had lived before as chorepiscopus. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 64 At a time when there were no fixed bishoprics in Wales .. there were chorepiscopi in the neighbourhood. 1844 tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* I. 30 *Chorepiscopi*, i. e. country bishops. This order held the middle rank between bishops and presbyters.

Chori- (kō·ri), before a vowel **choris-** (kō·ris), a. Gr. χῶρι, χωρίς asunder, apart: used in botanical terms, as **Choripetalous** (-pe·tăləs), *a.*, having separate petals = POLYPETALOUS; **Chorisantherous** (-sæ·nþĕrəs) *a.*, having separate anthers; **Chorisepalous** (-se·păləs) *a.*, having separate sepals = POLYSEPALOUS.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 244 Choripetalous is .. the most fitting name for a corolla the petals of which are separate.

Chorial (kō··riăl), *a. Anat.* [f. CHORI-ON + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the chorion.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 782 Through the chorial covering.

Choriamb (kō·riæmb, kɒr-). *Pros.* [ad. L. *choriambus*, a. Gr. χορίαμβος, f. χορ-εῖος CHOREE + ἴαμβος IAMB. Cf. F. *choriambe*. Also used in the Latin form.] A metrical foot composed of a choree followed by an iamb, and thus consisting of four syllables, the first and last long, the two others short.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 129 The choriamb consists of six times, of which three are in the arsis, and three in the thesis. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* I. i. (L.), If you had asked him what 'religio' was, he would have replied at once that it was a choriambus.

Choriambic (kō·riæ·mbik, kɒr-), *a. Pros.* [ad. L. *choriambic-us*, a. Gr. χοριαμβικός, f. χορίαμβος; see prec. Cf. F. *choriambique*.] Consisting of or containing choriambs. **b.** as *sb.* (*a.*) A choriambic verse: (*b.*) a choriamb.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Coriambickes*, verses made by satyrists. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Choriambique*, a foot in Meeter .. as *Flebilibus*. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 63 The tetrasyllable Foot called Choriambic is beautiful and very frequent in our best Poets. *e.g.* Daughter of God and Man, accomplish'd Eve. *Milton.* 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. v. 371 In choriambic and dactylic measure.

Choric (kɒ·rik, kō·rik), *a.* [ad. L. *choric-us*, a. Gr. χορικός, f. χορός; see CHORUS. Cf. F. *chorique*.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to a chorus (in Greek tragedy, etc.); in the style of a chorus.

1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Wasps* 155 Courageous .. in the Choric dance, and brave in fight! 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. I. xvi. 521 The rhythm of his choric songs. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 168 The debateable question of choric metre.

2. Pertaining to a chorus or choir; choral. *rare.*

1882 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 312 Perfected beings combining in choric adoration.

Hence **Chorics** *sb. pl.* (*nonce-wd.* after *heroics*, *elegiacs*, etc.), the verses of a (Greek) chorus.

1819 LAMB *Lett.* 7 June 107 The Chorics (how do you like the word?) of Samson Agonistes.

Chorical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. (sense 1.)

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 202 In Tetrametres and other Chorical Measures, fit for Dances and Songs.

‖ **Chorion** (kō·riɒn). [a. Gr. χόριον outer membrane of fœtus.]

1. *Anat.* The outermost membrane enveloping the fœtus before birth.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* (1564) xxxiii. 32 The bastyng that is betweene the Matrix and Chorion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi, In regard the cub comes forth involved in the Chorion, a thick and tough membrane. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 114 The External coat of the Ovum is the membrane Chorion. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 116/1 The chorion of the ova [of the Reptilia] is generally thin or coriaceous, seldom calcified or hard. 1864 F. HALL in Wilson's tr. *Vishṅu-purâṅa* I. 40 Meru was its amnion, and the other mountains were its chorion.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* IV. viii. § 2 The Chorion, so named by Malpighi, is the soft and pulpy substance of the primitive nucleus of the seed.

3. *Anat.* The *cutis vera* or true skin; = CORIUM.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 333 They .. terminate in the chorion of the skin. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 434 The chorion, or cutis, is tough.

† **4.** = Choroid tunic. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 73 The thin membrane Chorion, the first that covereth the Optique sinew.

Choripetalous, -sepalous, etc.: see CHORI-.

Chorisis (kō·risis). *Bot.* [a. Gr. χώρισις separation, f. χωρίζειν to separate.] 'The splitting of an organ into parts, each of which is as perfect as its original, as the stamens of Hypericum.'

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 332, I propose *chorisis* (χωρισις) to define what I have called deduplication and the adjective *choristate*, to signify unlined. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (1880) 202 Deduplication or Chorisis. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 528 Such a replacement of one stamen by two or more is termed by .. Eichler and others Collateral Chorisis.

Chorism (kō·rizm). *Bot.* [ad. Gr. χωρισμός separation, f. χωρίζειν to separate.] = CHORISIS.

1889 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 350/2 [Rev. Prof. Henslow] explained the different ways by which pedicels of umbels are formed in each class respectively. The 'chorism' and union of chords were illustrated and the effects produced.

Chorist (kɒ·rist, kō·rist). Also 6 **choriste.** [a. F. *choriste*, ad. med.L. *chorista* singer in a choir, f. *chorus* CHOIR; or f. CHOR-US + -IST.]

† **1.** A member of a choir. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 15 A Collegiate Paroche Chirch of a 3 Prestes, 2 Clerkes, and 4 Choristes. 1611 COTGR., *Choriste*, a Chorist; a singing man in a Queere. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xi. 94 Two Nuns; one a Chorist; the other a Lay-sister. 1744 LEWIS *Life Pecocke* 7 A Master, four fellows .. Clerks, conducts, chorists, etc. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 354.

† **b.** *transf.* A feathered chorister. *Obs.*

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 325 Now woodland chorists sing.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* A member of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama.

1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 6 (1763) 135 The Poet's Character became quite distinct from that of Chorist, Actor, or Dancer. 1853 GROTE *Greece* XI. II. lxxxiii. 38 He [Dionysius] .. sent reciters and chorists, skilful as well as highly trained, to exhibit his own poetical compositions.

3. a. One who sings in a chorus. **b.** One who joins in the chorus of a song (*nonce-use*).

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 425 The emotions actuating the chorists in a good drinking-song. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1956. 558/3 The orchestra and the chorists.

Chori·state, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. χωριστ-ός separated + -ATE by assoc. with *laminate* and the like.] Formed by chorisis or deduplication.

1835 LINDLEY [see CHORISIS]. 1848 — *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 338 Such choristate, unlined or multiplied stamens.

Chorister (kɒ·ristəɹ). Forms: 4 **queristre, querestere,** 4–7 **querester,** 5 **querestur,** 6 **queryster, querrister, quirrester, queristere, coruster,** 6–8 **querister, quirister** (also *arch.* in 9), 7 **querrester, quirester, quirrister, quorister,** 7–9 **choirister,** 7– **chorister.** [ME. *querestre, -istre*, prob. ad. Anglo-Fr. *cueristre* var. of *cueriste*, ad. med.L. *chorista* after *cuer, quer* CHOIR: see CHORIST. The older pronunciation (kwi·ristəɹ) came down to the present century, and may still be heard.]

1. A member of a choir of singers. **a.** of a church choir; now *spec.* a choir-boy.

c 1360 *Song Deo Gratias* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 124 Alle þe queristres in þat qwer. On þat word [Deo gracias]. fast gon þei cri. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 511 With inne þe quere .. He herde queresters full mery syng. 1563 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 12 Chapleines, Clerkes, Corusters. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* xii, The Choristers the ioyous antheme sing. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xlviii. 184 The Quoristers and instruments of Musicke made melody. 1611 COTGR., *Enfant de cœur*, a Quirester, or singing boy. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 133 *note*, Sung by two thousand quoristers. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. vi. 116 Like a quirister. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 11, 13 priests, and four choiristers. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 20 A melody .. sung by the pure voice of a boyish chorister.

b. of an angelic choir.

1584 CONSTABLE *Poems* (1859) 61 The angel-quiristers of th' heavenly skyes. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 231 Angels and Cherubins, the coelestiall Choristers. 1858–62 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. IV. ii. 19 Heavenly quiristers, nymphs and demons. 1870 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* iii, Her seemed she scarce had been a day One of God's Choristers.

c. one of a flock of singing birds.

1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 115 All you winged queristers of woode. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 4 The birds of the Air, those pretty Winged Choristers. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 195 The feather'd quiristers.

† **2.** A singer. (often *depreciative.*) *Obs.*

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 30 Among your roring quiristers. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xlvi. (1631) 293, I am not mooued against Nero for anything more (excepting his Quiristers occupation). 1640 GENT *Knave in Gr.* I. i. B iiij, To say truth, I am no good Querister.

† **3.** *Gr. Antiq.* A member of the chorus. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 456 Placed last in the dance by him who was the master chorister.

† **4.** (?) One of a band. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. xli, Þe secounde Edward..loved strongliche oon of his queresters [*v.r.* qwysteres, whistrers; L. *unum aliquem familiarem*]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Iuditium* (1836) 310 *Primus Dæmon.* Now thou art myn owne querestur, I wote where thou wonnes. 1550 BALE *Image Ch.* I vij, Mahometes doctoures and the popes queristers, yea still they are aloft in their beastly beggerye.

5. *Comb.* as *chorister-bishop, -boy.*

1649 J. GREGORIE *Learned Tracts* 113 The Episcopus Choristarum was a Chorister Bishop chosen by his fellow Children upon S. Nicholas daie. *Ibid.* 117 In Case the Chorister Bishop died within the Moneth, his Exsequies were solemnized with an answerable glorious Pomp and Sadness. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 289 A hymn ..sung on the stage by the choirister boys! 1876 DARWIN *Autobiog.* in *Life & Lett.* I, At Cambridge .. I sometimes hired the chorister boys to sing in my rooms.

Hence **Choristership,** the office of a chorister; **Choristry,** the performance of choristers (*rare*).

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 Chaplenshippes, Clerkeshippes, Corustershippes. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. i. (1864) 156 Frank had leave to try for the vacant choristership. 1851 DOBELL *Poems, Harps of Heaven,* Rolling a sea of choristry.

Choristic (kori·stik), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *chorista* or CHORIST + -IC.] Pertaining to a choir; choric; choral. 1846 WORCESTER cites CRABB.

† **Choristical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to choristers or to a choir.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 590 Ministers, Cathedrals, and a number more of such Choristical Churchgeer, and the stipends thereto pertaining.

Choristophyllous (kori·stǫfi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *χωριστός* separate + *φύλλον* leaf + -OUS.] 'Having separate leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Chorization (kō·rizē·ʃən). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *χωρίζ-ειν* (see CHORISIS) + -ATION.] = CHORISIS.

1849 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 184 Produced..only a process of dilamination, or chorization. 1875 *ibid.* (ed. 5) 371 Parts of the flower are often increased by a process of deduplication, unlining, dilamination, or chorization, i. e. the separation of a lamina from organs already formed.

‖ **Chorizontes** (kō·rizǫ·ntīz), *sb. pl.* [a. Gr. *χωρίζοντες* pl. of pr. pple. of *χωρίζειν* to separate.] In ancient Greek, 'A name given to those grammarians who ascribed the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors' (Liddell and Scott). So (in this or analogous senses) the sing. **Chorizont**; also, **Chorizontal, Chorizontic** *adjs.*; **Chorizontist.**

1887 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 218/3 We..knew that he [Prof. Jebb] was a 'chorizont'. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 13 The chorizontes, so called because they separate the authorship of the Iliad from that of the Odyssey. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr. 563/1 Any 'chorizontal' attempts are condemned to failure..the one thing approaching to sanity in the insane Shakspeare-Bacon craze is that it..recognizes this. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 239 A 'chorizontic' or separatist position is adopted. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 401 Too much of a Chorizontist to suit his own view.

Chork, *v.* (now *Sc.*) [A variant of CHARK, with mimetic adaptation: cf. CHIRK.] To make the noise which the feet do when the shoes are full of water. (Formerly = CHARK.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Cherkyn' or chorkyn' or fracchyn' as newe cartys or plowys, *strideo.* 1721 RAMSAY *To W. Starrat* 29 Aft have I wid through glens with chorking feet. *Mod. Sc.* My feet are chorking with water.

Chorl, mistake (in some dicts.) for CHOIL.]

Chorl, -ish, -ysshe, obs. ff. of CHURL, -ISH.

Chorograph (kō·rǫgrɑf). [f. Gr. *χώρα* or *χῶρος* place, spot + *-γραφ-os*: see next.] An instrument invented by Prof. Wallace, of Edinburgh, to determine the position of a station, having given the angles made by it to three points in the same plane whose positions are known; the problem which is more quickly and roughly solved by the *Station-pointer.*

1839 W. WALLACE *Geom. Theorems,* 134, 153.

Chorographer (korǫ·grăfəɹ). Also 7 (in Burton) **coro-.** [f. Gr. *χωρογράφ-os* describing countries (f. *χώρα* or *χῶρος* country, district + *-γραφος*, f. *γράφειν* to write) + -ER 1; cf. *geographer, astronomer.*] One that describes, or delineates, a particular country or district.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* Pref., Christopher Saxton and John Norden most skilfull chorographers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 45 Cyprian Echonius, a Spanish corographer. *a* 1635 CORBET *Itin. Bor.* 82 To Camdens eye, Englands chorographer. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* III. i, The others should..be termed topographers or Chorographers .. it being the business of the latter chiefly to describe countries and cities. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* 35 The Chorographer of East Kent, Dr. Christopher Packe. 1816 *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 50 The bridges in our roads also are commonly so narrow, etc. Wherever such public nuisances exist, the chorographer should denounce them.

Chorographic (kō·rǫgræ·fik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *χωρογραφικ-ός*, f. *χωρογράφος*; see prec. In F. *chorographique.*] Pertaining or relating to the description or delineation of a country or district.

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* ii. 4 An old Chorographick table. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 404 The notion that the Romans had no chorographic maps.

Chorographical (kō·rǫgræ·fikăl), *a.* Also 7 (in Burton) **coro-.** [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* (*title*) The first parte. An historicall and chorographicall discription of Middlesex. 1612 *Drayton's Poly-olb.* A iij, The Author .. a Chorographicall poet. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 1. 322 We drew a chorographical map of the country. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 218 The 'Poly-olbion' is a chorographical description of England and Wales.

Chorographically (kō·rǫgræ·fikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a chorographical manner; according to, or in relation to, chorography.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxv. L j b, Chorographically to make a carde, whereby you may redily know the true distance and situation of places. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 459 Let us survey it Chorographically. 1883 C. P. SMITH in *Nature* XXVII. 315 This is interesting both chronologically and chorographically.

Chorography 1 (korǫ·grăfi). [a. F. *chorographie,* or ad. L. *chōrographia,* a. Gr. *χωρογραφία,* f. *χώρα* or *χῶρος* + *-γραφια* writing. A term, with its family of words, greatly in vogue in 17th c., but now little used, its ancient sphere being covered by *geography* and *topography* jointly.]

1. The art or practice of describing, or of delineating on a map or chart, particular regions, or districts; as distinguished from *geography,* taken as dealing with the earth in general, and (less distinctly) from *topography,* which deals with particular places, as towns, etc.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 7 Chorographie shewith the partes of th' earth diuided in themselues. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 17 Chorographie seemeth to be an underling, and a twig, of Geographie. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 299 Except there be any thing of Chorography in the Map of Oxfordshire prefixt to this Essay. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 402 The curious specimen of ancient chorography called the Peutinger Table.

2. *concr.* A description or delineation of a particular region or district.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 157, I having undertaken the chorography of this shyre. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Eusebius* 19 The first [Book] containing a Chorography of Judæa. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* 626 A pictorial chorography and ethnography.

3. *transf.* The natural configuration and features of a region (which form the subject matter of its chorography in sense 2). (Cf. *geography.*)

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. i. i. 12 Let a Traueller obserue .. the fruitfulnesse of each Countrey..the healthfulnesse of the Aire, the Chorography, etc. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 8, I have..seene severall Countries, beheld the nature of their climes, the Chorography of their provinces, etc. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 343 Renders its chorography singularly conspicuous.

Chorography 2 (korǫ·grăfi). ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *χορο-s* dance + *-γραφια* writing: cf. CHOREOGRAPHY.] The art of dance notation.

1710 J. ESSEX (*title*) Treatis of Chorography, or the art of dancing Country Dances after a new Character. Translated from the French of Monsieur Feuillet. 1806 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 720 Chorography, or the art of writing dances in specific characters. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Dance, Chorography,* or *orchesography,* the art of dancing notation.

Choroid (kō·roid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* Also 7–8 **-oide.** [ad. Gr. *χοροειδής,* corrupt reading for *χοριοειδής* (*χ. χιτών* 'the choroid coat of the eye' Galen), f. *χόριον* (see CHORION) + *εἶδος* resemblance.] Applied to certain structures resembling the chorion in form and vascularity; and to structures connected with these.

1. *Choroid coat* (or *tunic*): a vascular membrane lining the eye-ball, between the sclerotic coat and the retina, continuous in front with the iris, and containing numerous dark pigment cells. *Choroid gland*: a gland-like plexus of blood-vessels of crescentic or annular form, imbedded in the choroid coat of the eye in osseous fishes. *Choroid membrane* = *choroid coat*; see also **2.** *Choroid muscle*: the ciliary muscle of the eye.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 44 The choroid Coat on the Outside of the Retina. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 12 The ..function of the choroid membrane. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 91 There was .. a dispute .. whether the choroid coat of the eye or the retina was the immediate cause of vision. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 553/2 The so-called choroid gland in the eyes of Fishes. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 701 A vascular organ .. called the 'choroid gland' by the older anatomists..of a crescentic form, and always of a deep red colour. 1881 TYLOR *Anthrop.* 70 The black pigment lining the choroid coat at the back of the eye.

2. *Choroid membrane*: a name for the *pia mater* (Chambers *Cycl.*), and for the *velum interpositum* of the brain (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*); app. *obs.* in both senses; see also **1.** *Choroid plexus*: a plexus of blood-vessels connected by a thin membrane derived from the *pia mater,* in each lateral ventricle of the brain, forming a cord-like border on each side of the *velum interpositum*; also applied to similar structures in the third and fourth ventricles. *Choroid artery, posterior ch. a.*: two arteries arising respectively from the internal carotid and the posterior cerebral arteries on each side, and contributing to form the choroid plexus. *Choroid vein*: a vein connected with the choroid plexus.

[1696 PHILLIPS, *Choroides,* the folding of the Carotid Artery in the Brain. 1731 BAILEY, *Choroides Plexus.* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Choroides* is particularly used for the inner membrane which immediately invests the brain.] 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 493/1 After having given off the choroid artery, the internal carotid divides. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 377 The Choroid plexus is a vascular fringe extending obliquely across the floor of the lateral ventricle. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Choroid vein of cerebrum,* a vein in the outer border of each choroid plexus.

3. *ellipt.* as *sb.* The choroid coat or gland; see **1.**

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 265 The Choroide is the seat of vision and not the retina. 1800 YOUNG *Mech. Eye Ibid.* XCI. 79 The horse-shoe-like appearance of the choroid of fishes. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 450 The Choroid is a vascular membrane of a rich chocolate-brown colour upon its external surface, and of a deep black colour within.

† **b.** Formerly also *choroides, choroeides.*

(App. this was also used for the choroid membrane and the choroid plexus; see **2.**)

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 183 Some call this coat Choroides, because it is woven with many veines and arteries, like the coat Chorion. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 746 Why the Uvea or Choroides is black in Men, but of divers colours in Brutes. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 251 The whole of the choroides is opaque.

Hence **Choroi·dal** *a.*, † **a.** belonging to the choroid membrane of the brain (*obs.*); **b.** belonging to the choroid coat of the eye; **Choroi·dean** *a.*, pertaining to the choroid (plexus); *choroidean artery* = *choroid artery,* see **2**; **Choroidi·tis,** *Path.* [see -ITIS], inflammation of the choroid coat.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Choroeidal* [mispr. *chorodeidal*], belonging to the net, like to the infoldings about the brain. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* Introd. 22 The choroidal pigment. *Ibid.* 713 Choroidal complications. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 282 The Choroidean is a small branch which is given off from the internal carotid. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 66 Blindness .. which was the result of suppurative choroiditis.

Chorol, bad spelling of *corol,* COROLLA.

Chorological (kō·rǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. next + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to chorology.

1858 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* I. App. F. 349 Without entering into the chronological or chorological difficulties which the subject .. presents, I shall content myself with briefly enumerating the bishoprics known.

Chorology (korǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *χώρα, χῶρος* country, region + *-λογια* discourse; see -LOGY.] The scientific study of the geographical extent or limits of anything.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. iv. 74 The chorology of organisms, the doctrine, that is, of the geographical and topographical distribution of animal and vegetable species. 1879 HUXLEY *Cray-fish* ii. 46 The answer to the third question 'Where is it found?' would represent what we know of its *Distribution* or *Chorology. Ibid.* 47 Facts comprised under Morphology, Physiology, and Chorology.

Chorometry (korǫ·mètri). [f. Gr. *χωρομετρία,* f. *χώρα* or *χῶρος* country + *-μετρια* measuring.] 'The art of surveying a country.'

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*

Chortle (tʃɔ̄·ɪt'l), *v. intr.* A factitious word introduced by the author of *Through the Looking-Glass,* and jocularly used by others after him, app. with some suggestion of *chuckle,* and of *snort.* [Quite unconnected with CHURTLE.]

1872 L. CARROLL *Through Looking-Glass* i, 'O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!' He chortled in his joy. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxii. 242 It makes the cynic and the worldly-minded man to chuckle and chortle with an open joy. 1887 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 751/1 A means of exciting cynical 'chortling'. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/2 So may chortle the Anthropophagi.

Chorus (kō·rŭs), *sb.* Pl. **choruses.** [a. L. *chorus* dance, band of dancers and singers, etc. (in med.L., choir of a church), a. Gr. *χορός* dance, band of dancers, chorus (sense 1), etc. Cf. CHOIR.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* An organized band of singers and dancers in the religious festivals and dramatic performances of ancient Greece. **b.** The song sung by the chorus.

In the Attic tragedy, the chorus were 'interested spectators', sympathizing with the fortunes of the characters, and giving expression, between the 'acts', to the moral and religious sentiments evoked by the action of the play.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 149 He introduceth Poets to sing Himnes to their Gods, and teacheth the maner of their Chori in their sacrifices. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Intermingling her solemn scenes and acts with a sevenfold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 158 The great choruses, or interludes were generally four in number. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xxii. 100 Fifteen persons were to constitute a tragic chorus. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xviii. 74 Æschylus .. superintended the evolutions of his chorusses.

c. In English drama, imitated or adapted from the chorus of Attic tragedy, as in *Gorboduc,* and Milton's *Samson Agonistes*; by Shakspere and other Elizabethan dramatists reduced to a single personage, who speaks the prologue, and explains or comments upon the course of events.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc,* Names of the Speakers *Gorboduc* .. etc. *Chorus,* foure auncient and sage men of Brittaine. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* vii. (*Enter Chorus*), What there he did, in trial of his art, I leave untold. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III, *Cornelia.* Say gentle sisters, tell me, and

believe It grieves me that I know not why you grieve. *Chorus.* O poor Cornelia, have not we good cause. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V*, Prol. 32 Admit me Chorus to this Historie. **1602** — *Ham.* III. ii. 255 Y'are as good as a Chorus, my Lord. **1611** — *Wint. T.* IV. i, Enter Time, the Chorus. **1671** Milton *Samson*, The Persons..Chorus of Danites. **1863** Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 470 He is also accustomed to introduce a character as a sort of chorus, to detail the progress of events to his audience. **1878** H. James *Fr. Poets & Nov.* (1884) 231 In this tale....the poet never plays chorus; situations speak for themselves.

d. *fig.*

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 21 Sighs are the Chorus in our Tragedie. **1634** Massinger *Very Woman* IV. iii, But your's is pity, A noble chorus to my wretched story.

†**2.** *fig.* [L. *chorus*, Gr. χορός.] Applied to the company of planets, moving in rhythmical and regular order round the sun. (Cf. Choir 6.)

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 10 The True System of the Universe, which places the Sun in the Center, and the Earth in the Planetary Chorus. **1720** Waterland *Eight Serm.* 87 The Sun, with its planetary Chorus dancing round it. **1722** Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* § 5. 80 The chorus of planets moving periodically, by uniform laws, in their several orbits about [the sun].

3. An organized band of singers, a choir; *spec.* the collective body of vocalists who sing the choral parts in an opera, oratorio, etc.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Chorus*, a Company of Singers or Dancers, a Quire. **1738** Pope *Epil. Sat.* II. 242 While Heaven's whole chorus sings. **1862** Lady Wallace tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 17 May 1831 The orchestra and chorus here are like those in our second-rate provincial towns. *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 1834 The choruses got drunk .. and rebelled against the manager. **1880** Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 286 [Mendelssohn's] Antigone was brought out at Covent Garden on Jan. 2, 1845 .. Musically its success was not at first great, owing to the inadequate way in which the chorus was put on the stage.

4. The simultaneous utterance of song by a number of people; anything sung by many at once.

1711 Pope *Univ. Prayer* 188 One chorus let all Being raise. **1848** Lytton *Harold* I. i, Again broke, loud, clear, and silvery, the joyous chorus. **1862** Lady Wallace tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 21 Jan. 1832 His organ..sounded like a full chorus of old women's voices.

b. *transf.* The simultaneous utterance of any vocal sounds, as speech, laughter, etc., by a number of persons; the sounds so uttered. Also of animals, *e. g.* the 'music' of hounds in full cry.

1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 249 Hark! now again the Chorus fills. **1783** Johnson *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 5 July, Eight children in a small house will probably make a chorus not very diverting. **1862** Lady Wallace tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 1 Mar. 1831 [They] broke into a chorus of loud laughter. **1870** E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl* III. 97 A general chorus of bad language. **1881** Grant *Cameronians* I. iv. 58 All the dogs..kept up a chorus of mingled whining and barking.

c. *In chorus*: with simultaneous utterance; (singing, speaking, etc.) all together.

1805 Foster *Ess.* II. iv. 166 If all the nation were to laugh in chorus. **1851** Kingsley *Yeast* xiii, [A song] of the lowest flash London school..was roared in chorus.

5. *Mus.* A vocal composition for a considerable body of singers, written in any number of parts, but most usually in four, each part being sung by a number of voices. A *double chorus* is a chorus written for two choirs, usually in eight parts.

1744 Handel *Lett. Jennens* 2 Oct., Would not the words, 'Tell it out among the Heathen that the Lord is King', be sufficient for our Chorus? **1862** Lady Wallace tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 16 Oct. 1830 If I were to take the first verse of 'Vom Himmel hoch' as a separate grand chorus. **1880** Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 354 Choruses for 2 choirs are called double choruses..The two choirs answer one another, and the effect is quite different from that of 8 real parts. *Ibid.* 646 The Hallelujah Chorus in the Messiah is known to every one.

6. The refrain or burden of a song, which the audience join the performer in singing.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.*, Palinode, *Amo.* From spanish shrugs..and all affected humours. *Chorus.* Good Mercury defend us. **1751** Smollett *Per. Pic.* ii, The commodore, the lieutenant, and landlord, joined in the chorus. **1840** Lever *Chas. O'Malley* vi, Mr. Bodkin .. bespoke a chorus to his chaunt. **1851** Kingsley *Yeast* xiii, 'Coorus, boys, coorus!' and the chorus burst out, 'Then here's a curse on varmers all'. *a* **1876** G. Dawson *Lect. Songs Shaks.* (1888) 45 The chorus of a song must be nonsense, or how could you expect the company to join in?

b. *transf.*

1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 50 The souter tauld his queerest stories: The landlord's laugh was ready chorus. **1845** Ford *Handbk. Spain* § 1. 20 Unextinguishable laughter forms the chorus of conversation.

7. *Comb.*, as *chorus-leading* vbl. sb., *-like* adj. and adv., *-master, -singer, -teacher*, etc.

1884 *Graphic* 13 Sept. 278/2 The '*chorus-ladies' fair and numerous. **1873** Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 147 A father taught the trade of flute-playing and *chorus-leading and verse-making to his son. **1853** Hickie tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 505, I will celebrate thee with *chorus-loving odes. **1820** T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 202 The office of choregus, or *chorus-master, was both honourable and expensive. **1813** *Exam.* 10 May 297/2 The lowest order of *chorus-singers at Drury-Lane. **1873** Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 147 Simonides exercised his calling of *chorus-teacher at Carthæa in Ceos.

Chorus (kōˑrŭs), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **chorused** (-ŭst). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To sing or speak in chorus.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* VI. 228 (D.) Then they all chorus'd upon me—'Such a character as Miss Harlowe's', cried one—'A lady of so much generosity'..another. **1826** Disraeli *Vív. Grey* I. iv. 9 'Down with the manager!' he cried—His Satellites chorussed.

2. *trans.* To sing or utter in chorus.

1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxxviii, All England was engaged in chorussing his favourite ditty. **1851** Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* ii, We all rose to our feet and chorused the 'Star-spangled Banner'. *c* **1875** Mrs. Alexander *Wooin' o't* xxx, 'Wherever did Mrs. Berry pick up such people?' chorussed the ladies of the family.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a chorus or refrain, to sing the chorus of. **b.** *fig.* To add an expression of assent, etc., to (another's utterances); to 'echo'.

1703 De Foe *True-b. Eng.*, *Brittania* 57 Let ev'ry Song be Chorust with his Name. **1809** Crabbe *Tales* xx. *Brothers*, He seldom spoke, But sometimes sang and chorus'd—'*Hearts of Oak*'. **1836** E. Howard *R. Reefer* xliv, When I cry chorus, chorus me standing.

Hence **Choˑruser** (C. Lamb).

Chos, var. of Choose, *sb. Obs.*

Choschinomancy: see Coscinomancy.

‖ **Chose** (ʃoz), *sb.* [a. F. *chose*:—L. *causa* matter, affair, thing.]

1. *Law.* A thing, chattel, piece of property (in *chose in action*, etc.: see quot. 1670, 1875).

1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Chose in action*, is a thing incorporeal and onely a right, as an annuity, obligation for Debt,—and generally all Causes of Suit for any Debt or Duty, Trespass or Wrong, are to be accounted Choses in action. **1767** Blackstone *Comm.* II. 397 Thus money due on a bond is a *chose* in action. **1853** Wharton *Pennsylv. Digest* 168 Choses in action of the wife cannot be attached for the husband's debt. **1875** Poste *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 611 Choses in possession (movables) and choses in action (obligations) may be sold after the institution of a suit.

†**2.** An excuse. *Obs.*

15.. *Plumpton Corr.* 198, I have sent to Wright of Idell for the money..and he saith he hath it not to len, and makes choses, and so I can get none nowhere.

†**3.** Thing (as a general term for a thing not more particularly named). *Obs.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 447. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* XVI. xxxix. (Tollem. MS.) And sumwhat passeþ of þe priue chose [**1535** privy chose] of woman.

†**Chose,** *ppl. a.* obs. f. Chosen: see Choose *v.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 38 A discreetly chose object. **1714** Byrom *Rem.* (1854) I. i. 23 When the new chose Fellows go from our table.

Chose, pa. t. of Choose *v.*, and var. Choose *sb.*

Chosed, ppl. a. = *chosen*: see Choose *v.* A. 7.

Chosen (tʃōuˑzˈn), *ppl. a.* For forms see Choose *v.* Used adjectively in the senses of the verb.

1. Taken by preference, selected, picked out.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxiii. (1495) 900 A drope of chosen mylke. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 64 Chosyn, *electus*, *selectus*. **1591** Shaks. *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 53 A guard of chosen Shot I had. **1611** Bible *Ex.* xv. 4 His chosen captaines also are drowned in the red Sea. **1614** Lodge tr. *Seneca*, Life i, The most chosen Romanes. **1765** Garrick in G. Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 270 Three Vols. of the most chosen Songs in the french language. **1848** Lytton *Harold* I. i, White seemed his chosen colour. **1871** R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 4 A chosen array, rare bloom of valorous Argos.

absol. **1819** Byron *Juan* II. ccii, She was one Made but to love, to feel that she was his Who was her chosen.

2. *Theol.* Chosen of God; elect.

1382 Wyclif I *Pet.* ii. 9 3e ben a kynde chosun [**1388** chosun kyn]. **1533** Frith *Answ. More* (1829) 157 The holy and chosen people of God. **1535** Coverdale *Acts* ix. 15 For this man is a chosen vessell vnto me. **1594** Bp. J. King *Jonas* (1618) 214 The best and chosenest member I haue shall doe thee seruice. **1712** Addison *Spect.* No. 405 ¶ 6 Those who were stiled the chosen People. **1827** Pollok *Course T.* VII, That warred Against the chosen saints.

b. *absol.* Elect. (mostly *pl.*)

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Þe holie procession, þe he wile maken a domes dai mid hise chosene. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 1609 (Trin.) He him self to pyne didde For his chosen on rode tre. **1540** Coverdale *Fruitf. Less.* Wks. (1844) v. 400 He maketh his chosen to be like-fashioned into the image of his Son. **1550** Bale *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 396 To their confusion and to the chosen's comfort. **1625** Bacon *Ess. Truth* (Arb.) 500 He..inspireth Light, into the Face of his Chosen. **1814** Southey *Roderick* IV, The servant and the chosen of the Lord.

Chosling, var. of Chooseling. *Obs.*

Choss, var. of Choose *sb. Obs.*

Chost, var. of Chest *sb.*[2], *Obs.*, strife, and Joust.

†**Chote.** *Obs.* = I wot. (see Ch *pron.*)

1529 More *Dyalogue* 119 b/1 [*A rustic speaks*] Ych can not tell you wel why, but chote well yt hath.

‖ **Chouan** (ʃu|aň), *sb.*[1] [F.: variously conjectured to be from the name of Jean Chouan, said to be one of their leaders, and from *chouan* an older form of *chat-huant* a species of owl. Probably the coincidence suggested the appellation.]

A name given to irregular bands who maintained in the west of France a partisan war against the Republic and the first Empire, after 1793, and also appeared again in 1832; hence a polemical name for partisans of the Bourbons. Also *attrib.*

1794 *European Mag.* XXVI. 307 The Chouans .. derive their name from their first leaders, three brothers, the sons of a postmaster in Brittany. **1805** *Revolut. Plutarch* III. 115-6 The first body of Chouan troops heard of, were those assembled in the winter of 1794 between Laval and La Gravelle. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 117/2 Some of the Royalist officers .. became chiefs of Chouan parties. **1868** Timbs *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 339 The officer .. was surprised and killed in this room by some chouans.

Hence **Chouanize** *v.*, to play the Chouan; **Chouanizing** *vbl. sb.*

1847 T. Redhead tr. *Thiers' Fr. Rev.* (1860) I. xxxix. 481 Emigrants .. were very scarce .. wherever civil war raged with its dangers and horrors. They affected great disdain for this species of service, and call it Chouannising.

‖ **Chouan,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [F. *chouan*, in same sense.] The seed of *Anabasis tamariscifolia* used to mix with carmine.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* (1725) 2 Of the Chouan in French, or carmine seed. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Chouan*..called by some also carmine seed..a very light and chaffy seed..of an acid taste, and a yellowish green colour, but is larger than worm-seed..It is called green worm seed, in our catalogues. **1764** T. H. Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts*, *Chouan* .. the Levant name for the seed of a species of santolina, known among us by that of carmine-seed, from its being often used in the preparation of that drug. **1791** Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. iii. 180. **1819** Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Cochineal*, The French add to the infusion of cochineal a small proportion of..chouan..from the Levant.

Chouder, obs. form of Chowder.

Chough (tʃʊf). Forms: **4** choȝe, **4–5** chouȝhe, (s)chowhe, **4–7** choghe, **5** chowȝe, chowe, cowe, kowe, **5–6** choughe, **6** chowgh(e, (**7** chugh, choff, chooffe, chaugh), **5–** chough. [ME. *choȝe*, etc.; not found in OE., which had in same sense the forms *clo*, *cléo*, *ciae*, *chyae* (? for *cyhae*). Cognate with MDu. *cauwe*, Du. *kauw*, app. from a WGer. type **kâwa*, whence also ONF. *cauwe*, *cave*, OF. *choë*, *choue*, Walloon *chauwe*, *chowe*; also OHG. *châha*, *châ*, MLG. *kâ*; and ON. **ká*, **kǽ*, whence Da. *kaa*, and north. ME. *kaa*, *ka*, mod.Sc. *kae*, occas. ME. *co*, *coo*, jackdaw. The relationship of the various types to each other is not clearly made out: Prof. Sievers suggests the existence of an OTeut. type with accent-mutation *kâˑhwâ- — *kǽwâ-*. But whether the early OE. *ciae* in Erf. Gl., and *chyae* in Epinal, can be brought under these is doubted. The ME. variant *cowe*, beside *chowe*, strongly suggests for these forms adoption from OF.; but the *choȝe*, *chowhe* forms cannot be thus explained.]

1. A bird of the crow family; formerly applied somewhat widely to all the smaller chattering species, but especially to the common Jackdaw.

a. [*c* **1000** Ælfric *Gram.* IX. (Z.) 70 Haec cornix, þeos ceo. — *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 132/4 Gracculus, vel monedula, ceo.] *c* **1305** *E. E. P.* (1862) 76 Blake monekes he se3 As hit crowen & cho3en were. *c* **1381** Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 345 The thefe the Chowgh [*v. r.* crow(e, chough(e, choghe, chowhe, clough] and eke the iangling py. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 Þe chouȝhe [*monedula*] answerde nouȝt. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 40 Chyteryng as chowȝes. **1481** Caxton *Myrr.* II. xvi. 101 The chowe whan she fyndeth gold or syluer .. hydeth and bereth it away. **1519** Horman *Vulg.* 101 Chowghis and staris flee to gether in a flocke. **1530** Palsgr., Choughe a yong crowe, *corneille*. **1532–3** *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, x, Rookes, Crowes, and Choughs, doe yeerely deuoure and consume a wonderful and marueilous great quantity of corne and graine. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 222 b, If the byrdes do pluck their own fethers againe, which they gave before to the chough? **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 21 Russed-pated choughes. **1620** J. Wilkinson *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 118 Crowes, Rookes, Choghes, Pyes, Jeyes, Ringdoves. **1623** Cockeram, A Chough or Iack daw. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* II. 248/1 The Jack Daw, or Daw .. in some places is called a Caddesse, or Choff. **1857** Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 122 The rain floods your warehouse..the choughs build in it.

β. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 232 Shal bere hym on hond the Cow [*v. r.* cou, kow, kowe] is wood. *c* **1450** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 702/3 *Hec monedula*, a kowe. **1528** Roy *Rede Me* (Arb.) 80 They canne flatter and lye, Makynge beleve the cowe is wode. **1561** Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 14 A pickthanke knaue, that would make his Maister beleue that the Cowe is woode.

b. *fig.* Chatterer, prater.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 266 Lords that can prate as amply..as this Gonzallo: I my selfe could make A chough of as deepe chat.

2. Now restricted to the Red-legged Crow (*Fregilus Graculus*), which frequents the sea-cliffs in many parts of Britain, being particularly abundant in Cornwall; whence distinguished as the *Cornish Chough*.

(This may have been Shakspere's 'chough' in *Lear*; the bird, now rare at Beachy Head, was abundant on all the Sussex cliffs a century ago, and may well have been common on the Kentish coast at an earlier date.)

a. **1566** Withals *Dict.* 5 A cornishe chough, *pyrrhocorax*. **1602** Carew *Cornwall* 36 a, I meane not the common Daw, but one peculiar to Cornwall .. termed a Cornish Chough, his bil is sharpe, long and red, his legs of the same colour. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 407 That famous King of Crows..known by the Name of the Cornish Chough. **1773** G. White *Selborne* xxxix, Cornish choughs abound, and breed on Beachy-head and on all the cliffs of the Sussex coast. **1875** F. Buckland *Note* in *White's Selborne* 425 Numbers of Cornish choughs are sent yearly from Plymouth to London..The choughs are now very rare round Beachy Head.

b. [**1605** Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 13 The Crowes and Choughes, that wing the midway ayre.] **1611** Cotgr., *Choquar*, a Chough; or, Cornish Chough. **1646** Sir T. Browne

Pseud. Ep. VI. x, Some Chaughes came to have red legges and bils. **1841** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. IX. 253 The red-legged chough (*Fregilus graculus*) .. finds a congenial retreat. **1858** F. W. ROBERTSON *Lect.* 121 The flock of choughs, with their red beaks and legs.

3. *Comb.*, as *chough-daw* (cf. CADAW), *-fish*.

1746 JAMES *Health Improv. Interest* 40 The Swan, or Chough-Daw. It is of no great Importance which is here meant. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. xi, Dracunculus .. like it is to the Chough-fish Gracculus.

Chough, *sb.*[2] obs. f. CHUFF, rustic.

Choukidar, var. of CHOKIDAR.

Chouks: see CHOKE *sb.*[2]

† **Chould, chold,** = *ich 'olde*, obs. dial. f. *I would*: see CH *pron.* and I.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 119 b/1 [*A rustic speaks*] By y[e] masse, chold twere a fayre fyshepole. **1575** J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, Wouldе chad her by the face, Chould cracke her callet crowne. *Ibid.*, Chold yet this fray wer wel take up. **1580** H. GIFFORD *Gillofloures* (1875) 133 If that iche durst, Chould pray thee carrie him some clothes.

† **Choule,** obs. form of JOWL. In quot. taken by Twyne, app. by some confusion, to translate *rota*.

1573 T. TWYNE *Æneid.* XII. N n j, A tower stronge [*turrim*] made of wood, the prince himself had built alone, And choules had vnderlayd [*Subdideratque rotas*], and ladders made to mount theron. [cf. **1562** PHAËR *Æneid.* IX. C c j, Wher their engine ioynes his iolle A huge vnweldie weight the Troyans rumbling did down rolle.]

‖ **Choultry** (tʃəu·ltri). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **choltry.** [Corruption of Telugu *chāvaḍi*, or Malayālam *chāvaṭi*, Dakhanī *chāoṛi*; sometimes more accurately represented as *chawadī, chowree, chouri*.]

1. A place for the reception and accommodation of travellers; an inn, caravanserai; also used for the transaction of public business (Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 82 (Y.) Little better Tenements than Booths stiled by the name of Choultries. **1783** BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 79 The country was full of choultries, which were inns and hospitals where the traveller and the poor were relieved. **1816** *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 637 This Choultry's ample space The way-worn traveller's resting place. **1858** J. B. NORTON *Topics* 197 Posting up a copy of this document in the choultry or most conspicuous place in each village.

2. The pillared hall or colonnade of a temple.

1772 CALL *Signs Zodiac* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 353, I searched in my travels many other pagodas, or choultrys, for similar carvings. **1858** BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. IV. IV. 147 Another appendage of these temples is the choultry, or pillared colonnade. **1862** R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 417 In front of the temple or choultry where the idol reposes.

Chounge, obs. form of CHANGE.

Chounter, obs. form of CHUNTER *v.*

Chouse (tʃaus), *sb.* Also 7 **chiaus**(e, **chews, showse,** 7–8 **chowse.** [Generally taken to be the same word as CHIAUS, *chaus* (so spelt about 1600), a Turkish official messenger; but the connexion of meaning is not made out.

As to the origin of the Eng. use, Gifford (1814) in a note on the quot. from Ben Jonson says, 'In 1609, Sir Robt. Shirley sent a messenger or *chiaus* to this country as his agent from the Grand Signior and the Sophy to transact some preparatory business.' The latter 'chiaused the Turkish and Persian merchants of £4,000' and decamped. But no trace of this incident has yet been found outside of Gifford's note; it was unknown to Peter Whalley, a previous editor of Ben Jonson 1756; also to Skinner, Henshaw, Dr. Johnson, Todd, and others who discussed the history of the word. Yet most of these recognized the likeness of *chouse* to the Turkish word, which Henshaw even proposed as the etymon, on the ground that the Turkish chiaus 'is little better than a fool'. Gifford's note must therefore be taken with reserve.]

† **1.** = CHIAUS, CHOUSH, q. v. *Obs.*

1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* 138 Accompanied with .. Bashawes, Chowses, and Hagars. *Ibid.* 202 The Showse stroke off his head. **1639** FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i. 256 Gulls or Moguls, Tag, rag, or other, hogen-mogen, vanden, Skipjacks, or chouses.

† **2.** A cheat, a swindler.

(This is probably the meaning in Ben Jonson; it is certainly so in quot. 1658: possibly the vb. arose out of this sense, and sense 3 in turn out of the vb.)

[**1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii. 25 *D.* What doe you thinke of mee, That I am a Chiause? *F.* What's that? *D.* The Turk was here—As one would say, doe you think I am a Turke? *Ibid.* 29 Come, noble Doctor, pray thee lets prevaile. This is the gentleman, and he is no chiause. *Ibid.* 34 One that will thank you richly, and h' is no chiause.] **1658** tr. *Bergerac's Satyric. Char.* XXV. 91 Told our Nephews, that you were not a Chouse, since you go roundly to Worke. [Fr. *que vous n'estiez point fourbe.*]

† **3.** One easily cheated, a dupe, gull, tool. *Obs.*

1649 MARQ. NEWCASTLE *The Variety*, Dramatis Personae ..*Simpleton*, a Country Chiause. **1671** SKINNER *Etymolog.*, A *Chowse*, quod *stultum* notat. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. III. 531 Sillier than a sottish Chews, Who when a Thief has Rob'd his house, Applies himself to Cunning men, To help him to his Goods again. *a* **1680** — *Rem.* II. 279 [A cheat] can do no feats without the co-operating assistance of the Chowse whose Credulity commonly meets the Imposter half-way. **1698** *Def. Dram. Poetry* 81–2 At no less Price than his Ruin..he buys the knowledge of finding himself a Chouse. **1755** JOHNSON, A *chouse*, a bubble: a tool: a man fit to be cheated.

4. *slang.* [f. the vb.] A trick, swindle, sham, 'sell'.

1708 KERSEY, *Chowse*, a Cheat, Trick, or Sham. **1755** JOHNSON, *Chouse*, a trick or sham. **1888** MRS. PARR in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 639, I say, what a chouse for Adda!

Chouse (tʃaus), *v. colloq.* Forms: 7 **chiause, chiauze, chews,** 7– **chowse, chouse.** [f. CHOUSE *sb.*] *trans.* To dupe, cheat, trick; to swindle or defraud *of* or *out of*.

a **1659** SHIRLEY *Honoria & Mam.* II. iii, We are In a fair way to be ridiculous..Chiaus'd by a scholar! **1654** GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. xviii. 261 But our Barber..is chiauz'd, a very Pigeon..and is caughd like a young Jack Daw. **1662** DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, You shall chouse him of Horses, Cloaths, and Mony. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. III. 1010 He stoal your Cloak, and pick'd your Pocket, Chews'd and caldes'd ye like a Block-head. **1708** MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* III. (1723) 94 To chouse a very civil .. gentleman out of an hundred Pound. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iii. (1783) 188 Bristol stones won't buy stock; [he] only wants to chouse you. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* VII, Not to be..choused out of my lump of loyalty. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cliii, Had Fortune pleased posterity to chowse. **1886** *Law Rep.* 33 *Ch. Div.* 496 Is it to be said that they are to be choused of their remedy?

Hence **Choused** *ppl. a.*, **Chousing** *vbl. sb.*

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 104 Yet [he] gave worse Reasons for so doing, Than e're chous'd Cully did for wooing. **1881** DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 562 Mingled with evil, fraud, and chousing.

Chou·ser. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who chouses, a swindler, cheat.

1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* II. XV. 78 The chousers and borrowers mistook him for a fool.

‖ **Choush** (tʃuʃ). The phonetic form of the word CHIAUS, a Turkish messenger or sergeant.

1866 BAKER *Albert N'Yanza* I. 195 A powerful choush or sergeant of Ibrahim's party.

‖ **Chout** (tʃaut). [Mahrāṭī and Hindī *chauth* 'a fourth part'.] The black-mail of one-fourth of the revenue formerly exacted by the Mahrattas in India from provinces within reach of their arms, in return for immunity from plunder. Also applied to similar exactions.

1674 in Orme *Fragm.* 45 (Y.) Messengers were sent to Bassein demanding the chout of all the Portugese territory in these parts. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 539 Subject to a tribute of a Chout .. to the Berar Mahratta. **1803** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 131, I wish first to know whether the Choute claimed is disputable by the Nizam's government. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. V. i. 316 The chout, or exaction, of a fourth part of all litigated property, for the benefit of the Judge, was abolished. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 485 Sévají, for the first time, levied the chout, afterwards so celebrated in Maratta history.

Chovy, chovee. The popular name in the East of England of the June-bug, *Phyllopertha Horticola*, a small beetle, related to the common cockchafer.

1813 SIR J. CULLUM *Hawstead* (*Sussex*) *Wds.* (E. D. S. Repr. Gl. 1879, 86) *Chovee*, a small beetle, of a bright chestnut colour, and with a green gilded head and corslet. **1830** FORBY *Gloss. E. Angliæ*, *Chovy*, a small coleopterous insect, which invades gardens and orchards in hot summers, in our sandy districts .. in such swarms as to be nearly equal to a plague of locusts. **1884** *Chr. World* 18 Sept. 697/2 The sparrow..eats 'chovies', or May bugs.

Chow (tʃau), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **chowen,** 6 **chowe,** 6– **chow.** A variant form of CHEW in all senses, formerly in general use, but now dialectal, extending from Scotland to the Midland counties.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 7 Thei chowen code [*elsewhere in the chap.* chewen]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 77 Chowen *supra in* chewen. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 23 It is the harder to eate and chowe. *Ibid.* § 79 Euer to be chowynge on the brydell. **1556** ABP. PARKER *Psalter* 3 Verse harde in mouth while oft I chowde I spied therein no wast. *a* **1774** FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 13 What will buy her fairin To chow that day. **1786** BURNS *Scotch Drink* iv, On thee [John Barleycorn] aft Scotland chows her cood, In souple scones, the wale o' food! **1863** ATKINSON *Provinc. Dauby, Chow*, to chew. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. i. 78 You, tae, maun chow the bitter peel. *Mod. Northampt. Dialect*, He chows tobacco always.

Chow, Sc. var. of *choul*, JOWL; or CHAW *sb.*[1]

‖ **Chow-chow** (tʃau·tʃau), *sb.* and *a. Ind.* & *China.* [According to Col. Yule, 'pigeon-English'; of uncertain origin.]

1. *sb.* A mixture or medley of any sort; *e. g.* mixed pickles or preserves.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* XII. (1862) 117 The grave Celestials serve up their chow-chow and curry. **1857** V'CTESS FALKLAND (*title*), Chow-Chow: a Journal kept in India. **1858** *Bombay Q. R.* Jan. 100 (Y.) The word chow-chow is suggestive, especially to the Indian reader, of a mixture of things, 'good, bad, and indifferent'. **1869** *N. & Q.* 6 Mar. 230, I got an invitation to a first-rate Chow-chow or Chinese dinner.

2. *adj.* Miscellaneous, mixed, assorted, diverse; of water, 'broken'. *Chow-chow chop*: the last lighter containing the sundry small packages to fill up a ship. (Williams, *Chinese Comm. Guide.*)

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 321 The general or 'chow chow' Borah. **1882** *Fankwae* 63 (Y.) A 'chow-chow' cargo is an assorted cargo; a 'general shop' is a 'chow-chow' shop. **1884** *Law Rep.* 13 Q. B. Div. 652 The current was causing small whirlpools, and was of the kind known in China as 'chow-chow' water.

Chowder (tʃau·dəɹ), *sb.* Also 8 **chouder.** [App. of French origin, from *chaudière* pot. In the fishing villages of Brittany (according to a writer in *N. & Q.* 4 Ser. VII. 85) *faire la chaudière* means to supply a cauldron in which is cooked a mess of fish and biscuit with some savoury condiments, a hodge-podge contributed by the fishermen themselves, each of whom in return receives his share of the prepared dish. The Breton fishermen probably carried the custom to Newfoundland, long famous for its chowder, whence it has spread to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and New England.

Another writer in *N. & Q.* (1870) 4 Ser. V. 261, says 'I have frequently heard some of the old inhabitants [of Newfoundland] speak of Commodore John Elliot's chowder pic-nic in 1786, which was given in honour of H. R. H. Prince William Henry [William IV] in command of H. M. S. Pegasus upon the Newfoundland station'.]

1. In Newfoundland, New England, etc.: A dish made of fresh fish (esp. cod) or clams, stewed with slices of pork or bacon, onions, and biscuit. 'Cider and champagne are sometimes added' (Bartlett).

1762 SMOLLETT *L. Greaves* xvii. (D.) My head sings and simmers like a pot of chowder. **1798** *Philad. Weekly Mag.* 18 Aug. (in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* Mar. 1888, 258) A large pot of victuals was prepared. They called it Chouder. Chouder may be made of any good fish, but the ingredients of our mess were as follows:—1, fat pork; 2, flounders; 3, onions; 4, codfish; 5, biscuit. **1809** *Naval Chron.* XXI. 22 *Chowder*..is made in the following manner: a fish..skinned, cut up..and put into a kettle, under which is laid some rashers of salt pork or beef, and some broken pieces of biscuit; then the whole is .. covered with water, and boiled about ten minutes. **1851** HAWTHORNE *Ho. Seven Gables* i. (1855) 5 A cod-fish of sixty pounds, caught in the bay, had been dissolved into the rich liquid of a chowder. **1859** BUSHNELL *Life* xx. 430 To tell her how to make a chowder .. a layer of fish, then one of pilot-bread, and potatoes and onions; another of fish; a little dash of lard; milk; pepper and salt; a dish for a prince. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Chowder*, the principal food in the Newfoundland bankers, or stationary trading vessels. **1882** *Standard* 26 Sept., 2/1 A picnic .. would be incomplete without .. a clam chowder, which .. may .. be considered one of the New England national dishes. **1884** *Lit. World* (Boston, U. S.) 15 Nov. 391/3 Soups .. are divisible into four groups: viz. clear, thick, purées or bisques, and chowders.

2. *Chowder beer*, 'a liquor made by boiling the black spruce in water and mixing molasses with the decoction' (Webster 1828).

Hence **Chowder** *v.*, to make a chowder.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Chowder, chowter, dial. var. of *jowder*, JOWTER, a fish-hawker.

Chowder-headed, dial. = CHOLTER-HEADED.

1819 SCOTT *Lett.* 15 Apr. in Lockhart, I hesitate a little about Raeburn..[he] has twice already made a very chowder-headed person of me. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* XV. 73 What's that stultifying saying about chouder-headed people?

Chowkee, -kie, var. of CHOKY *sb.*

Chowks: see CHOKE *sb.*[2]

Chowl(e, obs. form of CHAVEL, now JOWL.

† **Chowp,** *v. Obs. Sc. rare*[−1]. Of uncertain meaning: perh. = 'chop and change'.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 153 Sa fer he chowpis, I am constrenit to flyte. The thre first bukis he hes ourhippit quyte.

Chowpatti, var. of CHUPATTY.

Chowre, chower, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Deriv. uncertain; also exists in form JOWER, *jour*, q. v.] To grumble, to scold.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 122 But when the crabbed Nurse beginnes to chide and chowre. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Chower, chowre*, to grumble.

‖ **Chowry** (tʃau·ri). Also **chowree.** [a. Hindī *chauṅrī*, f. Skt. *chāmara* (Yule).] A whisk or fly-flapper, made of hair or feathers (prop. the bushy tail of the Tibetan Yak). 'In a costly decorated handle, it was one of the insignia of ancient Asiatic royalty'. In 17–18th c. commonly called by Englishmen *cow-tail*.

1777 STEWART *Thibet* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 484 The tails .. are used, mounted on silver handles, for Chowras. *c* **1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* XXVII. 283 A black woman..beating away the flies with a chowry. **1827** SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* XIV, A confidential servant waved the great chowry, or cow-tail, to keep off the flies. **1881** GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 42 No need for a chowree to whisk inside the curtains here, as in India.

Chowse, var. of CHOUSE.

† **Chow·ter,** *v. Obs.* [cf. CHUNTER.] 'To grumble or mutter like a froward child' (J.).

1706 in PHILLIPS, whence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and later Dicts.

Choy. Another form of CHAY.

‖ **Chrei·a, chri·a.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. χρεία lit. use, service, f. χράομαι to use.] *Rhet.* 'A pregnant sentence .. borrowed from some other author, and worked out by certain rules' (Lidd. and Sc.).

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 172, I haue .. begun with Apologues or Fables, or rather with a Chreia. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 139/1 A Chria is a short commemoration, aptly relating the speech or action of some Person.

Chrematist (krī·mătist). *rare.* [ad. Gr. χρηματιστ-ής a trafficker, money-maker, f. χρηματίζειν; see next.] One who studies the science of wealth; a political economist.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 536 According to the Chrematists the wealth of a nation .. is to be measured by the excess of the value of production over its cost. *Ibid.*, All nations, under the guidance of the Chrematists, are making strenuous efforts to increase their..produce.

Chrematistic (krīmătis·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. χρηματιστικ-ός of traffic or money-making,

also, oracular (see next), f. χρηματίζειν to deal, consult, give a response as an oracle, (in middle voice) to make money, f. χρῆμα, χρήματ- thing needful, money.]

1. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or engaged in the acquisition of wealth.

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IX. v, I am not the least versed in the chrematistic art .. I know not how to get a shilling, nor how to keep it in my pocket if I had it. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xii. 352 The *chrematistic* class, from χρήματα, the Greek for money or wealth, this being the end which they aim at. 1883 H. H. GIBBS *R. Comm. on Prec. Metals* I. 263 Ans. to Qu. 5215 The only thing of importance to our subject is the chrematistic, as opposed to the apolaustic use of land, that is to say, land bought for reproductive profit, as against land bought for enjoyment.

2. *sb.* usually **Chrematistics**, the science of the wealth of nations; political economy, or a branch thereof. [Gr. ἡ χρηματιστική (Aristotle).]

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* They [continental writers] consider political economy as a term more properly applicable to the whole range of subjects which comprise the material welfare of states and citizens, and chrematistics .. as merely a branch of it. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 78 The phrase 'political economy'..cannot be defended on its merits. The name 'Chrematistic' has been devised in its stead. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4 Not very much concerned about the quality of his chrematistics.

† **Chremati·stical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Oracular.

1701 BEVERLEY *Grand Apocal. Question* 40 A Name as I may call it Chrematistical: *Protestants*: Given by Oracle, as that of Christians.

Chreotechnics (krīote·kniks). *rare.* [f. Gr. χρεία use + τέχνη an art.] 'The useful arts, especially agriculture, manufactures, and commerce'. In mod. Dicts.

Chrestomathic (krestomæ·þik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Devoted to the learning of useful matters.

1819 *Q. Rev.* XXI. 169 The head of a chrestomathic school. 1834–47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXXVIII. (D.), Which the said Jeremy [Bentham] proposes should form part of the course of studies in his Chrestomathic school.

b. *subst.* in *pl.*

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 197 Ethics, or Chrestomathics, or Politics, or Political Economy.

Chrestomathy (krestǫ·măþi). [ad. Gr. χρηστομάθεια, f. χρηστός useful + -μαθεια learning. Cf. F. *chrestomathie.*] A collection of choice passages from an author or authors, *esp.* one compiled to assist in the acquirement of a language.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 171 The chrestomathy and diamond edition of that living polyglot book of man. 1847 DORN (*title*) Chrestomathy of the Pushtu or Afghan Language. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Gr. & Italy* (ed. 3) 439 Fragments of the Chrestomathy of Proclus. 1881 *Academy* No. 452. 14 The texts .. have been augmented, and now form a genuine Béarnais chrestomathy. 1883 *American* VI. 10 Omitting some pieces, adding others, and constructing what we may call a Browning chrestomathy.

Chrisalet (Drayton), obs. form of CHRYSOLITE.

Chrisecoll, obs. form of CHRYSOCOLLA.

Chrism (kriz'm). Forms: 1 **crisma, crysma,** 2–6, 8 **crisme,** 3–5 **crysme,** 5 **cresme,** 6 **chresme,** 6–7 **chrisme,** 7 **chrysme,** 7– **chrism.** [Found in different forms. L. *chrisma* (Tertull.), a. Gr. χρῖσμα anointing, unction, f. χρί-ειν to anoint, regularly became in Romanic *cresma*, OF. *cresme* (=*crême*). The L. was adopted directly in OE. as *crisma* wk. masc., whence ME. *crisme*. Alongside of this, from *c* 1300, is found *creme* (also *creyme, crayme*, later *creame, cream*) and rarely *cresme*, a. OF. *cresme, crême*. In 16th c. both the Fr. and the Eng. word began to be refashioned with *ch*, after the Latin original, giving mod.F. *chrême*, and Eng. *chrism*. The other form *creme, cream* (in 16th c. occas. *chreame*), then went out of use: see CREAM *sb.*¹]

1. Oil mingled with balm, consecrated for use as an unguent in the administration of certain sacraments in the Eastern and Western Churches.

a 1000 *Ecgberht's Confess.* § 36 (Thorpe's *Laws* II. 162) Mid crysman smyreþ his breost. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2458 Cristene folc..ben smered ðor quiles he liuen Wið crisme and olie. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 He ordeynede þat every 3ere crisme and oyle shulde be i-halowed in holy chirche. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 367 On Cene thursdaye Crysma is made of oyle and of Balsamo with the whyche chyldern ben cremyd and enoynted. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 20 The holy cresme. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 377/1 He had as leue..be smered with vnhalowed butter as anoynted wyth the holye chrisme. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. XV. 105 Afterwarde was added a taper with chresme. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 133 The Chrism vsd in Confirmation, and only perhaps to that purpose, by the Pope. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 176/1 Then is his head..anointed with Chrism, that is Oyle and Balsome. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* IV. 68 The Pastor..there the font beside, With holy water, chrism and salt applied, Perform'd..the rite.

b. *fig.*

1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 36 Who will ever again come into eminent office unanointed with this chrism. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* IX. 49 Strung into energy intense, At touch of an inspiring Chrism That fell on her. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. viii, It [dolorous love] can never be .. sweet unless it is laved with the chrism of tears.

c. with extended signif.: Unguent.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* (1850) I. 161 If a man Fell sick, there was no cure, nor esculent, Nor chrism, nor liquid. 1863 WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 10 Smeared face and hands and raiment with a chrism. 1868 PLUMPTRE tr. *Æschylus' Persians* 205, I at the altar stood .. wishing holy chrism to pour To the averting Gods.

2. A sacramental anointing; unction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29200 In funt stane wen we crisme tak. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 314 a, By confirmation and chrisme is receiued the holy gost. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 6 That Chrisme, and other such ceremonies are not to be used in Baptisme. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 191 Without ceremonial guarantee, without chrism, ordination, or hereditary rank.

b. *spec.* The ceremony of Confirmation, *esp.* as practised in the Eastern Church.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvi, Their Baptisme in all respects, was as frustrate as their Chrisme. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 98 They..having learn'd the Creeds and received the Crisme, may partake of the holy mysteries. 1725 [see CHRISOM 1]. 1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Saved.* (1813) I. viii. 73 There are seven mysteries .. in the Greek church, viz. baptism, the chrism, the eucharist, etc. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Gr. & Pal.* 304 Chrism is an ordinance corresponding somewhat to confirmation in the English Church.

c. Extreme unction.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 161 With us Chrisme or extreme unction, is not accounted a Sacrament.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xi. *Lord's Prayer* 4 Let that anointing .. descend upon us whereby we may be anointed Kings and Priests by a holy Chrisme. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 196 The reception of the Holy Ghost, sometimes called a chrism or unction. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 94. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 19 To dream That the long stain of time might fade and merge In one poor chrism of blood.

3. = CHRISOM 2, 4.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. xiv. Ða ærran twegen [beorn] under crisman [*primi albati adhuc*] forþgeferdon. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 286 She made also crysmys ful dylygently For pore chyldryn whan thai shul crystyn be. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Chrisme*, sometime it is taken for a white linnen cloth wrapped about an infant after it is newlie christened. 1623 in COCKERAM. 1704 [see CHRISOM 4 b].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chrism-child, -cloth, -loosing*: see CHRISOM; *chrism-liquor, -money.*

1609 BP. HALL *Dissuasive fr. Popery* (1627) 641 Balsam, pure wax, and chrismes-liquor cleere. 1787 *Archæologia* VIII. 224 The chrism money was granted by Ernulf to the monks of his priory.

† **Chrism,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **chresme.** [a. OF. *cresmer*, and med.L. *chrismāre* f. *chrisma* (see prec.).] *trans.* To anoint with chrism. Hence **Chrismed** *ppl. a.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1065 þow killide has þise cresmede childyre. 1537 ABP. LEE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. App. LXXXVIII. 230 He that is baptized shal never be a Christen man, unles he be chrismed by the confirmation of the Bishop. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. 151 They adde furthermore, that..he shall neuer be a Christian, that is not chresmed with the Bishopps Confirmation .. By this sentence ar damned al the Apostles .. whom it is moste certaine to haue neuer bene chresmed. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 384 The Messiah, that is, the chrismed or anointed.

Chrismal (kri·zmăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *chrismālis* f. *chrisma* CHRISM; see -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to chrism.

1659 L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* IX. E., The Chrismal Unguent. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 316 He blows three times cross-ways over the mouth of the greater otherwise called the Chrismal Bottle. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* V. 691 Whilst Robert-Rollo wore the white Chrismal vestment. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* V. 43 O, that on this day He would indeed outpour upon each youthful head the chrismal fires of His sevenfold gifts.

B. *sb.* In various senses of med.L. *chrismāle*, as the chrisom-cloth, the vessel or flask for holding the chrism, a cloth for covering relics, the pyx, etc.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 292 A white linen cap, called a chrismal. 1863 *N. & Q.* 3 Ser. III. 396 The 'high-standing pix' was the chrismal, or ciborium, as it is now called. 1883 BELLETT tr. *Pelliccia's Polity Chr. Ch.* I. I. iii. § 4 The Presbyters then began to pay sums of money to the Bishop for the Chrism,—which sums were called..'Chrismals'.

Chrismary (kri·zmări). *rare.* [ad. late L. *chrismārium*, f. *chrisma*, chrism. (In OF. *cresmier.*)] = CHRISMATORY.

1844 *Life St. Wilfrid* (*Eng. Saints*) 125 He deposited these relics in a chrismary, such as was used for carrying the holy oils .. the queen obtained the chrismary, and kept it in her chamber.

Chrismatine, *Min.*: see CHRISMATITE.

† **Chrisma·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *chrismātiōn-em* n. of action f. *chrismā-re* to CHRISM.] Application of the chrism; sacramental unction.

1537 ABP. LEE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. App. LXXXVIII. 229 He that is baptized is but initiate, that is, entred: and that by chrysmation of the bishop he is made perfect. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* XXXIII, The case is evident that chrismation, or consigning with ointment, was us'd in baptism. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* Ampullæ were also used for holding the oil used in chrismation.

Chrismatite (kri·zmătəit). [f. Gr. χρῖσμα, χρίσματ-os ointment + -ITE. Altered by Dana from *chrismatin* given in 1849.] A slightly translucent hydrocarbon from Saxony, of butter-like or semi-fluid consistency.

[1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 366 Chrismatine is yellowish or oil green.] 1868 in DANA *Min.* 728.

Chri·smatize, *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. χρίσματ- (see CHRISM) + -IZE.] = CHRISM *v.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 62 Whose very bells of his steeple are Christned and chrismatized for the chasing away the foul fiends out of the aire.

† **Chrismator.** *Obs.* = next.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 649/10 *Hoc crismatorum*, crismator.

Chrismatory (kri·zmătəri). Forms: 5–6 **cris-, crysmatory(e, -ie, 6 crismytery, cresmatori, chrismatary,** 6, 9 **chrysmatory,** 6– **chrismatory.** [ad. med.L. *chrismatōrium* f. *chrisma, chrismat-*: see CHRISM. The adj. corresponds to a L. type **chrismatōrius*: see -ORY.]

A. *sb.* **1.** The vessel containing the chrism or consecrated oil; in R. C. Ch., a case containing three flasks of oil for baptism, confirmation, and anointing of the sick.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 592/16 A crismatorye. 1464 *Paston Lett.* 976. III. 433 Item, one potte callid a crismatorie to put in holy creme and oyle. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 337 Item oone Crismytery of silver. 1554 in Fuller *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 273 'Item, For a chrismatory of pewter, three shillings four pence.' This was a vessel in which the consecrated oil, used in baptism, confirmation, and extreme unction, was deposited. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 33 Item one crysmatorie sold to a tincker, but yt was first broken in peces. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C. 520 Chrismatorie, or a little vessell out of which Princes were anointed. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Ch. Egypt* I. 74 Pilgrim bottles which may have been used as chrismatories.

b. 'A recess, near the spot where the font originally stood, to contain the chrism.' (Gwilt.)

2. Sacramental anointing; unction.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 216/2 To consecrat bishops, to make his chrismatorie, to celebrate his synods. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 683 Their chrismatories, greasings, vowes, othes, & shauings, are signes of this marke.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to sacramental anointing or unction.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 290 An oyle that is made to this vse, by the bisshoppe..like as the chrismatory oile is.

† **Chrismere.** *Obs.* = CHRISMAL *sb.*, CHRISMATORY.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572/31 *Chrismale*, a crismere. *Ibid.* 621/12 *Xrismale*, a crysmere.

Chrisned, obs. form of CHRISTENED.

Chriso-: see CHRYSO-.

Chrisole, var. CRISOL *Obs.*, crucible.

Chrisom (kri·zəm). Forms: 4–5 **crisum,** 4–7 **crisom(e,** 5 **crysume, krysome,** (**crysun**), 5–7 **crysom(e,** 6 **cresom, crisyme,** (**christome, crison**), 7 **crizum, chrissome,** 6–7 **chrisome,** 6–9 **chrysom(e,** 6– **chrisom.** See also CHRISM. [A variant of *chrism* representing a popular dissyllabic pronunciation, such as may still be heard in *pris-um, spas-um*, and the like: cf. the earliest quot. from *Cursor Mundi.* Eventually this form was somewhat differentiated from *chrism* in the primary sense.]

1. A dissyllabic pronunciation of CHRISM, in senses 1 and 2.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 142 Coround in kyth wyth crysume enoyntede. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 17 Crisyme quhilk is the sensibil signe or mater of Confirmatioun. 1611 COTGR., *Cresme*, the Crisome, or Oyle wherewith a Baptized Child is annointed. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 59 Confirmation has different Names .. it is called Unction, Chrisom, the Sacrament of Chrisom. *Ibid.* 60 That the Oil, after Consecration, was..the Chrisom of Jesus Christ.

2. (In full, *chrisom-cloth, -robe*, etc.): A white robe, put on a child at baptism as a token of innocence: originally, perh. merely a head-cloth, with which the chrism was covered up to prevent its being rubbed off. In the event of the child's death within a month from baptism, it was used as a shroud: otherwise it, or its estimated value, was given as an offering at the mother's purification.

a. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 þe crisme cloð þe þe prest biwindeð þat child mide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25725 Þof vr life last bot a quile, vr crisum [*Gött.* crisme, *Fairf.* crisome] cloth ful son we file. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. III. 20 The oil, salt, spittle, taper and chrisom-cloth. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 731/2 In case he died as many children doe in yᵉ chrisome cloth or in the cradle. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc. White Apparel* xi, What if chrisom robes be sin-defiled. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xii. 95 The babe in a chrysom robe costing 5544 was baptized by Bishop Waynflete.

b. [Cf. *c* 890 in CHRISM 3]. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 11 At the fonsstonTher we were croysid in a crysun with a carful krye. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 22 The whyte robe the whiche is called the crysome. 1549 *Prayer Bk., Baptism*, The minister shall put vpon him his white vesture, commonly called the Crisome .. Then the prieste shall annoynt the infant vpon the head. *Ibid., Purification*, The woman that is purifyed, must offer her Crysome and other accustomed offeringes. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* iv. 23 After he bee anoynted with the holye chrisme, he hathe a white vesture or Chrisome put uppon him. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 176 Twentie handcarchaftes wᵗʰ seemed to have byn crysoms vjs. viij*d.* 1639 MAYNE *City Match* IV. iii, The preacher Is sent for to a churching .. he shall lose, he says, His Chrysome else. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 247/3

The Dutchesse d'Enguyen distributing the following Honours..the Towel..the Bason and Ewer..the Salt and Chrysome to the Prince de Conti. **1825** Fosbroke *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) I. 131 The Chrysome, or face cloth which covered the child at its baptism.

3. The alb or surplice of a priest.

1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 14 b, Thereupon he puttes a lynnen Crysome white, A vesture such as children weare, when first they come to light. **1574** J. Studley tr. *Bale's Pag. Popes* Ep. Reader, Albes, vestments..surplices, tippets, coyfes, chrismes, mantel and the ringe. **1580** Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Aube*, a crison [**1593** crisom], the albe or surplesse of a priest.

4. (In full, *chrisom-child*, *-babe*, etc.): orig. A child in its chrisom-cloth; a child in its first month; an innocent babe.

a. *c* **1275** *Serving Christ* 11, in *O. E. Misc.* 90 þer þe crysme child for sunnes sore schal dred. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V.* II. iii. 12 A made a finer end, and went away and it had beene any Christome Child. **1651** Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* i. § 2 Undiscerned, as are the Phantasms that make a Chrisome-child to smile. **1654** Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* vii. 69 A Mother and Chrism Child .. Cam by small Pox .. t'untimely fate. **1680** Bunyan *Life Badman* 566 Mr. Badman died like a lamb; or as they call it, like a chrisom-child, quietly and without fear. **1829** Southey *O. Newman* vi, Like baptism to a chrysome babe, Something that means he knows and recks not what.

b. *a* **1667** Jer. Taylor *Serm.* xxvi. (1678) 396 The lot of dying Chrysoms, whose portion must be among those who never glorified God with a free obedience. **1755** in Johnson.

b. In obituaries and the like, applied to a child that died during the first month or shortly after baptism, and was shrouded in its chrisom-cloth.

Some think that it was applied to children that died unbaptized; but indisputable evidence of this has not been found, although modern editors have so understood quot. 1601, and the like; and cf. Chrisomer.

1542 *Par. Reg. St. Mich. Bristol*, A crisom of a strange minister..bur. 29 Dec. **1593** *Par. Reg. Twickenham*, The Cobler's crisom child, bur. 12 Mar. **1601** *Par. Reg.* in Masson *Milton* i, The 12th of May anno 1601 was buried a Chrysome Child of Mr John Mylton's of this Parish. **1619** *Par. Reg.* in Christy *Trade Signs Essex*, etc. (1887) 32 A chrisome son of Robt. Ogden .. was buried the xxx day of December. **1670** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Chrisomes*, in the Bills of Mortality are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they use to wear the Chrisom cloth. **1687** in J. S. Burn *Par. Reg.* (1862) 127 The Princess Anns Child, a Chrissome bu. in ye Vault, Oct. 22. 1687. **1704** Cocker *Dict.*, *Chrism*..also a Child dying before Baptism, or within a month of wearing the Chrisme Cloath. **1854** Hook *Ch. Dict.*, By an abuse of words, the term is now used .. to denote children who die before they are baptized. **1862** Sir H. Taylor *St. Clement's Eve* I. ii, Strangling Chrisom babies e'er the Priest Sweating with haste could haste to christen them.

c. *gen.* Infant, babe, innocent.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 127 This turn-broach comparison of a chicken and a chrisome, with one of the most tryed Souldiours of Christendome. **1636** Davenant *Witts* v. i, Thou..wouldst not join thy halfpenny To send for milk for the poor chrisom. **1638** Ford *Fancies* iv. i. (1811) 187 The boy, surely .. was to any man's thinking, a very chrisome in the thing you wot. *c* **1640** Shirley *Capt. Underwit* iii. ii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* II. 364 How do you like the novice .. Is he not a pretty Chrisome?

d. *dial.* Silly person, idiot. (See quot.)

1883 *Almondsbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chrisom*, still used in the local dialect, and probably signifies a pitiable object, such as a man reduced to a skeleton. *Sheffield dial.* (S. O. Addy) Does ta think I'd marry an old chrisom like thee.

5. ? = Chrismatory.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 962/1 The Ladie Marie of Norfolke, bearing the Chrysome which was very rich of Pearle and Stone.

6. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *chrisom-lace*, *-pie*; **chrisom-calf** (see quot.); **chrisom-child** (see 4); **chrisom-cloth, -robe** (see 2 a); **chrisom-loosing** [OE. *crism-liesing*]: ? leaving off of the baptismal cloth or robe.

1661 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., *Chrisom*, In some parts of England a calf kill'd before it is a month old, is called a *chrisom-calf. **1530** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 297 Item to hys wyff my *crysom laces. *a* **887** *O. E. Chron.* an. 878 His [Godrum's] *crism lising wæs æt Węhmor. **1869** Hook *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 310 Twelve days .. the warriors dwelt in the Saxon camp: on the eighth the chrisom-loosing began. **1683** Shipman *Carolina* 113 Must..provide a *Crisome Py.

† Chri·som, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] = Chrism *v.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 29313 Wit husel or wit crisumyng. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3186 And crowne hym kyndly with krysomede hondes. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xviii, Cristunt and crisumte, with condul and with code.

† Chri·somer. *Obs.* [f. Chrisom + -er.]

1. A newly-baptized child, still wearing the chrisom or christening robe; an innocent babe; an infant that died within a month of baptism.

1574–5 *Reg. Holy Cross, Canterb.* 9 Jan., A chrisomer, ye chelde of Henry Jenkynson, bu[ried]. **1605** Camden *Rem.* (1629) 241 She had brought forth two monsters Lambert and Peter..neither were they Chrysomers, but such child-choppers, that as soone as euer they were borne, they were able to wage warre with a mighty King. **1692** *Par. Reg. St. Mich. Bristol*, John Hall, chrisomer, bur. 4 June.

b. ? An 'innocent', an idiot.

1567 *Par. Reg. Herne, Kent* in *Biblioth. Topogr.* I. 99 Ould Arnold, a crysomer, buried February 8.

2. ? An unbaptized child.

1886 *N. & Q.* 7th S. II. 96 A portion of the Churchyard ..which he designated Chrisomers' Hill, where, said he [sexton, *c* **1840**] 'the unbaptized children be always buried'.

Christ (krəist). Forms: 1–5 **Crist**, 4 **Criste**, 5 **Cryst**, 6 **Christe**, **Chryst**, 4, 6– **Christ**. [OE. *crist* = OS. and OHG. *crist*, *krist* (OHG. also *christ*), ad. L. *Christ-us*, a. Gr. **Χριστός** Christ, sb. use of χριστός anointed (f. χρίειν to anoint), a translation of Heb. מָשִׁיחַ *māshīaχ*, Messiah, 'anointed', more fully *m'shīaχ yahweh* the Lord's Anointed. This word and its derivatives and cognates (including Chrism and its derivatives) were very rarely (and perh. only accidentally) spelt with *ch-* in ME., but this has been the regular fashion since 1500; in French it began in the preceding century.]

1. The Messiah or 'Lord's Anointed' whose advent was the subject of Jewish prophecy and expectation. (Only in versions of the N. T. and direct references to it; in the Geneva and 1611 versions often preceded by *the*.)

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 24 Arises forðon wiðerwearde crist & lease witgo. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Lease Cristes, & lease witegen. *Ibid.* Luke iii. 15 Hwæder he crist wære. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12780 Elias or christ, queþer es he. **1382** Wyclif *Matt.* xxiv. 24 False Cristis and false prophetis. **1557** Bible (Genev.) *John* x. 24 If thou be the Christe, tel vs playnly. **1882** Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 425 The word Antichrist..may mean..either those who try to pass themselves off as Christs, or those who set themselves in open array against him.

2. The title given to Jesus of Nazareth, as embodying the fulfilment of Messianic prophecy and expectation; since the earliest Christian times treated as a proper name.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. i. 16 Hælend þe is ȝenemned crist. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 50 Te soðe sunne, þet is Jesu Crist. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 118 (Cott.) How crist birth bigan to brew. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 37 For Cristes loue. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* v. ii. 103 Eftyr þe Resurrectyoune of Cryst and his Ascensyoune. **1539** Tonstall *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 23 The obedience of Isaac is farre beneth Chrystis obedience. **1881** Stanley *Chr. Inst.* iii. 65 An antistrophic hymn to Christ as God.

b. Used as a common noun with reference to the character or office of the Christ as a divinely appointed Ruler and Saviour.

1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cvi. viii, Ring in the Christ that is to be. **1855** T. Parker *Disc. Religion* v. v. (1875) 308–9 A Christ outside the man is nothing..Each man must be his own Christ, or he is no Christian.

† 3. Used in versions of the O. T. as a rendering of L. *chrīstus* (Heb. *māshīach*, Messiah) applied to divinely-appointed rulers; = Anointed 3. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* lxxxiii[i.] 9 Oncnaw onsyne cristes þines. *a* **1310** *E. E. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 15 Nil yhe negh min cristes nou. **1382** Wyclif *Isa.* xlv. 1 These thingus seith the Lord to my crist, Ciro [**1388** to my crist, Cirus; **1535** Coverdale, vnto Cirus his anoynted]. **1609** Bible (Douay) *Isa.* xlv, Because al kinges that reigned among the Jewes were anointed with oyle, Cyrus is called christ.

4. *Comb.*, as *Christ-consciousness*, *-dividing* adj., *-truth*, etc. (In early ME., and esp. in northern dial., *crist* was often used in the genitive without inflexion, as *crist lai*, *crist lore*, etc.) **Christ-dust** (*U. S.*), see quot.; **† Christ-maker**, an opprobrious term for the priest who consecrated the host. See also Christ-like, -likeness, -tide, -ward.

1840 G. S. Faber *Regenerat.* 224 A God-bearer or a *Christ-bearer. **1833** Cruse *Eusebius* viii. x. 330 These *Christ-bearing martyrs. **1885** H. S. Holland *Logic & Life* (ed. 3) 261 One side of the Christ-bearing Character. **1649** J. Cardell *Morbus Epidem.* (1650) 35 Christianity is *Christ-conformity. **1858** Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 101 A kind of *Christ-consciousness is opened in us. **1854** W. Waterworth *Eng. & Rome* 101 The decision of the Fathers against the *Christ-dividing Nestorius. **1884** Lydia W. Baldwin *Yankee Sch. Teacher* vii. 49 Making up some *Christ-dust for supper. (This is the common name for flour, signifying its rarity in the daily fare [of the negroes].) *a* **1711** Ken *Poet. Wks.* (1721) I. 420 'Twas sung with *Christ-enamoured Heat. *Ibid.* I. 422 Which *Christ-enamourments reviv'd. *Ibid.* I. 123 *Christ-hymning Verse. *Ibid.* I. 408 The *Christ-imitating Race. **1647** J. Birkenhead *Assembly Man* (1662–3) 14 Larded with fine new words, as Savingable, Muchly, *Christ-Jesusness, etc. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 437 b This *Christe-maker taking upp .. this hoste. **1659** Baxter *Key Cath.* xxxv. 257 A *Christ-Representative, or Vicar General. **1884** *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 140/2 *Christ-truth has struggled ..against various forms of wrong.

5. Possessive combs., as **† Christ's-curse**, ? a curse in the name of Christ. Esp. in names of plants, as **Christ's-eye**, *Inula Oculus-Christi*; **Christ's-hair**, *Scolopendrium vulgare*; **† Christ's herb**, the Christmas Rose; **† Christ's ladder**, the Centaury, *Erythræa Centaurium*; **Christ's thorn**, a name given to several thorny shrubs, fabled or supposed to have formed Christ's crown of thorns; **† Christ's-wort** = *Christ's herb.*

c **1500** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 2 Therfore he hath many a *crystes curse. **1878** Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.* *Christ's Hair, *Scolopendrium vulgare.* — Guernsey, 'because of the single black fibrovascular bundle in the leaf-stalk'.—Mr. W. G. Piper. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* 350 *Christes herbe hath great thicke greene leaues, cut into seuen or eyght parts. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* C v. a, Take an herbe callid *cristis lardder. **1879** Prior *Plant-n.*, *Christ's Ladder*, an old name, for we find it as *Christis leddere* in catalogues of the fourteenth century. **1562** Turner *Herbal* II. 115 a Rhamnus..was called *Christes thorne, as though Christe had bene crouned with rhamnus. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* 696. **1794** Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 207 [*Rhamnus*] *Paliurus* or Christ's Thorn .. Being very common in Palestine .. is supposed to be the thorn with which our Saviour was crowned. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 837 Two common eastern plants usually bear the name of Christ's Thorn: one the *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, and the other the [*Paliurus aculeatus*]. **1878** Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.* Christ's Thorn. (**1**) *Cratægus Pyracantha..Ches.*, from a local tradition that our Saviour's crown of thorns was made from this plant. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* 351 *Christes wurte flowreth al bytimes about Christmas, in Januarie and almost vntill March.

¶ The existing derivatives of *Christ* (Christendom, Christian, etc.) are now always written with a capital, except Christen *v.*

Christadelphian (kristădĕ·lfiăn), *sb.* (and *a.*). [f. late Gr. **χριστάδελφος** in brotherhood with Christ (f. Gr. **Χριστ-ός** Christ + **ἀδελφός** brother) + -ian.] (*pl.*) A religious sect founded in the United States by Dr. Thomas in 1833; also called Thomasites. **b.** as *adj.* Of or belonging to the Christadelphians. Hence **Christade·lphianism.**

1873 in *Whitaker's Almanack* 162. **1876** C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (*heading*) The Christadelphians..A visit or two to the Christadelphian 'Ecclesia'..The Christadelphian body..The history of Christadelphianism. **1879** *Chr. World* 28 Feb., A Christadelphian and a writer on prophecy.

Christall, obs. form of Crystal.

† Christ-apostatical, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* That apostatizes from Christ.

a **1638** Mede *Wks.* III. 646 Thou Christ-apostaticall Strumpet, knowest thou not the first commandment?

Christ-cross, criss-cross (kri·s,ikrɔ̝s). Forms: 5 **Crist cross**, 6 **Christes crosse**, **Christe-**, 6–7 **Christ-**, **crisse-**, 7 **Christs-**, **chriss**(e)**-crosse**, **crish-cross**, 6–9 **Christ-cross**, 7–9 **chris-**, **cris-**, **criss-cross**. [lit. *Christ's cross*; but the former word being phonetically reduced as in *Christ-mas*, and the composition thus obscured, it is commonly treated in sense 2 as a simple reduplication of *cross* (cf. *zig-zag*): see Criss-cross *a.* and *v.*]

† 1. The figure of a cross (✠) formerly placed in front of the alphabet in horn-books, etc. *Obs.*

c **1430–1597** [see 3]. **1602** J. Cooke *Gd. Wife fr. Bad* III. i. (1614) E ij b, I was fiue yeare learning cris-crosse from great A, and fiue yeere longer comming to F. *a* **1613** Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 181 A Horne-book without a Christ-Crosse afore it. ? **1640** *New Serm. Newest Fashion* (1877) 37 The beginning of learning is the letters, and the beginning of the letters is .. that most profane, superstitious and Antichristian Letter which they call Chriss-Crosse. *a* **1659** Cleveland *Christch. Wind.* 193 Must we forget Christs Cross, as soon as past the Alphabet?

b. The alphabet; = Christ-cross-row. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1553 Becon *Reliq. Rome* Wks. II. 383 A Crosse of ashes and sand, wherein ye whole alphabete or Christes Crosse shal be writen. **1633** G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Militant*, Plato and Aristotle were at a losse And wheel'd about again to spell Christ-crosse. **1640** Tatham *Fancie's Theater* (in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. III. 330), Ere they scarce can say Their Pater Noster, or their Christ-crosse A. **1875** Parish *Sussex Gloss.*, *Crisscross* (Christ's Cross), the alphabet.

† c. *fig.* ? Beginning, or ? 'A B C', 'alphabet'.

1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. xii. (1818) 120 Christ's cross is the chriscross of all our happiness.

2. The figure or mark of a cross in general; *esp.* that made in 'signing' his name by a person who cannot write.

1607 W[entworth] S[mith] *Puritaine* III. 47 The feskewe of the Diall is vpon the Chrisse-crosse of Noone. **1660** S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 491 The round..J. O. makes with a Cris-cross in the middle of it. **1755** Smollett *Quix.* II. iii. xlii, I am even ignorant of the a, b, c; but, provided I remember my Christ-cross, I shall be sufficiently qualified. **1846** Brockett *N. C. Words, Criss-cross*, the mark or signature of those who cannot write. **1887** *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Christ-cross*, the signature of a person who cannot write is also so called.

† 3. *Christ's cross me speed*: a formula said before repeating the alphabet; hence used allusively.

c **1430** Lydg. *Prohemy Marriage* Poems (1840) II. 42 How long agoo lerned ye Crist Cross me spede? Haue ye no more lernyd of youre a, b, c? *a* **1528** Skelton *Agst. Venomous Tongues* I. 133. 3 In your Crosse rowe, nor Christ crosse you spede. **1597** Morley *Introd. Mus.* I. 36 Christes crosse be my speede, in all vertue to proceede, A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, & t, double w, v, x with y, ezod, & per se, con per se tittle tittle est Amen When you haue done begin againe, begin againe.

4. See further under Criss-cross *sb.*

Christ-cross-row, criss-cross-row (kri·s,ikrɔ̝s,iro͞u). *arch.* and *dial.* [f. prec. + Row *sb.*]

1. The alphabet; so called from the figure of a cross prefixed to it in horn-books. Also Cross-row, q.v. *arch.* or *dial.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 831 Of the same Warde he learned hys Christe-crosse-rowe. **1611** Cotgr., *La croix de par Dieu*, the Christs-crosse-row; or, the hornebooke wherein a child learnes it. **1631** *Celestina* xviii. 180, I sweare..by the crisse-crosse row, by the whole Alphabet. **1762** Sterne *Tr. Shandy* v. xlii, Four years in travelling from Christ-cross-row to Malachi [the O. Test. being the reading-book of the highest class]. **1814** Wordsw. *Excursion* viii. 419 Infant-conning of the Christ-cross-row. **1863** Kingsley *Water Bab.* ii, Twelve or fourteen neat, rosy, chubby little children, learning their Chris-cross-row.

† 2. *fig.* The whole series, the catalogue. *Obs.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 73 In the whole crisse-crosse rowe..of moral or intellectual vertues. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* IV. ii, In your crisse-cross-row of complement.

†**b.** The first elements or rudiments, the 'A B C' of any subject. *Obs.*

1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* III. i. 31 God sa' me! She is not come to the Criss-cross-row of her profession yet.

Christdom (kri·stdəm). *rare.* Also 5 **crysdome.** [f. CHRIST + -DOM.]

†**1.** = CHRISTENDOM 3 c. *Obs.*

(Either a phonetic shortening, or a scribal abbreviation.)

1463-82 *Stans Puer* 26 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 57 Yn what lond of crysdome þat he commys Inne.

2. *nonce-wd.* 'The rule of Christ "whose service is perfect freedom"' (Davies).

a 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Cry Children* xii, They .. Are slaves, without the liberty in Christdom.

Christed, *pa. pple.* Made one with Christ, made a partaker of Christ's nature. (A word of the 'Familists' in the 17th c.)

1641 D. CAWDREY *Serm.* 69 They stick not .. to say they are as perfect as Christ, Christed with Christ. 1656 LD. PRESIDENT in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 62 Your Familists affirm that they are Christed in Christ, and Godded in God. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xcviii. 1739 J. TRAPP *Serm. Righteous Over-m.* (1758) 62 Ridiculous jargon of being..Christed with Christ. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* (1868) 119 Their joy is to be consciously Christed, fully possessed by Christ.

†**Christen,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 1–5 **cristen,** 3–4 **-ine,** 4 **-yn, -ene, -un, crestin, -en,** 4–5 **cristin, crystene,** 4–6 **crysten, -yn**(e, 5 **cristeyn,** 6 **christin, chrysten, -un,** (*Sc.* **christing**), 6–7 **christen,** (*dial.* **cursen**). [OE. *cristen*:—WGer. *cristin* (OS. and OHG.) ad. L. *christiān-us* CHRISTIAN. In ME. occasionally influenced by the corresp. OF. *crestien.* In the 16th c. it was, like the Fr., refashioned with *ch-*, and at length entirely assimilated to the L., as CHRISTIAN.]

1. = CHRISTIAN: of persons. Cf. CHRISTENMAN.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* II. xx. (Bosw.), Se mon wæs se cristenesta and se gelæredesta. *c* 893 — *Oros.* VI. xiii, Ælc cristen mon hæfde frið & sibbe. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Se þridde is wel nieh þe cristen man. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Uor alle cristene soulen. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 15 Than..biginne we, God cresten men for to be. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Laws T.* 288 Arryued been this cristen [*v.r.* cresten] folk to londe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A vj, A batayle of Crysten men ageynst the Sarasyne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 381 Exchaunged for christen prisoners. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xi, As I am a cursen man. 1623 LISLE *Anc. Sax. Mon.* (1638) Pref. to Serm., Comfort to christen mens soules. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* III. vii, By my Cursen soule. *Ibid.* IV. v, We be Cursenfolke as good as your zelfe.

2. Of things.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. xii, Ane cristene boc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1474 (Cott.) To fight al for þe cristen lay. 1485 CAXTON *Chs. Gt.* I The cristen feyth is affermed and corrobered. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31 In the crysten beleue. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 336 That we shulde haue..our Christen doctryne from their unchristen byshoppes.

b. *Christen name*: the name given at christening; the *Christian name* (see CHRISTIAN *a.* 6).

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 88 *margin*, Brybes..are callyd gentyl rewardes, but that is not theyr chrysten name. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 8 (Q q), I am sworn brother to a leash of drawers; and can call them all by their christen names. 1626 L. OWEN *Running Reg.* 7 They must change their Christen names, and their Sir names. 1679 MRS. BEHN *Feign'd Curtizan* I. ii, My Grandmother wou'd never own me if I should change the cursen name she gave me.

3. *absol.* A Christian. Only about 1500 made a true sb. with plural *-s* (? after French).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. xxx, Ealle þa cristnan. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1128 Betwenen ða Cristene and þa heðene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Ðe Cristene þet beoð ine heþinesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19704 At fott þe cristen to prisun. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 91 Cristene and vn-cristene him cleymeþ vchone. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 5 Not oonly to cristen but also to paynems. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 511 For to hewe all the cristeyn in peces..The crystens had ben shreudly handled. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 346 Tyrants did oft-tymes persecute the christen.

b. *Even christen* [OE. *emne-cristen,* ME. *em-cristen*]: fellow-Christian; often collectively, fellow-Christians. See EVEN-CHRISTIAN.

Christen (kri·s'n), *v.* Forms: 1 **cristn-ian,** 3–4 **cristn-e**(n, 4–6 **cristen,** 6– **christen.** (With the usual ME. variants: **cryst-, -in, -yn, -on, -un,** (6 **crestyn**). *dial.* 6–7 **kersen,** 8–9 **kirsen,** 9 **kersun, kessen,** *Sc.* **kirsten.**) [OE. *cristn-ian,* f. *cristen* Christian, lit. to make Christian, Christianize. The *e* was originally elided between *t* and *n,* when a syllable followed, but inserted when the infinitive *-en, -e, -y,* was dropped; thus pa. t., 1 *cristnode,* 3 Orm. *crisstnedd,* 3–5 *cristned,* 6–7 *christned* (*chrisned*), 6– *christened.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To convert to Christianity, make Christian, christianize. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* ii. 14 (Bosw.) Ðæt Paulinus ðær ðæt folc cristnode and fullode. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 64 He gan hem so lere þat er hi come hom to þe kyng: alle icristned hi were. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Mer. Missæ* 151 Charlys .. cristende spayne. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 268 This thing chanced not long before we were christened, and is written by our Apostle, S. Gregory. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 29 When the Danish Nation was first Christned. 1644 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* § 2 The first example in England since it was first Christened. 1880 R. OWEN *Sanct. Cathol.* 183 *note,* That holy Faith, which overcame the world, and christened it.

b. To make Christian in form, or profession.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 12 The powers of the world are often christened, but seldom christianized.

2. *trans.* To admit or initiate into the Christian Church by baptism; to baptize, administer baptism to. † *To christen from*: to protect by christening from (*obs.*; cf. BLESS *v.*[1] 3).

c 1200 ORMIN 13257 Þatt menn hemm O Cristess name crisstneþþ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 217 Pope Urban him cristened right there. *c* 1450 *Merlin* v. 91 Antor toke the childe..and asked yef it were cristned. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1684 He xall crestyn yow from þe fynddes power. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. i. 8 To crysten or baptem is as moche to say as to wasshe. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* i. 14 Were ye baptised in the name of Paul? I thanke God that I cristened none of you. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* i. 4 a, He shall chrysten you with the holy ghoste. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 75 The mydwyffe kersende them at home and was alowyd by the churche. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 127 They were Christened when they were Babes, and could not helpe it. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 207 The dean of Rochester christened the child. The child roared like a bull, and I gave Mrs. Masham joy of it. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 186 Orator Henley christening a child. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 92 When some o' her kimmers hae kirsened a wean. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Kessen,* to christen. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through Needle's Eye* I. 86 To..christen the infants, and bury the dead.

b. *absol.* To administer baptism.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (1849) 9 Water is kendeliche cheld ..Ther-fore me mey cristni ther-inne. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 141 Crist telliþ here þe fourme to Cristen. 1687 BURNET *Trav.* ii. (1750) 84 They christen discovering the whole Head. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* viii, He could marry, christen, and administer the other sacraments.

3. To give a name to (a person) at baptism; usually *pass.* to receive a name at baptism. (Often with the name as complement of predicate.)

c 1450 *Merlin* i. 15 It was cristened Merlyn. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 284 *Iaq.* I do not like her name. *Orl.* There was no thought of pleasing you when she was christen'd. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* vi, The child..was christened by the name of Peregrine. 1829 SOUTHEY *Q. Mary's Christening,* The babe is christened James. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethel.* I. 1 She..began life as a baby christened Ethelberta.

†**b.** To give the name to, as sponsor; to stand sponsor to (a child) at baptism. *Obs.*

1515 *Will of B. Batty* (*Layman*) in *Mem. Ripon* I. 332, I will that every child that I cristyned have vjd. 1649 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Nov., I christned Sir Hugh Rilies child with Sir Geo. Radcliffe .. the parents being so poore that they had provided no gossips. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Aug., I..christened the child, a girl, Elizabeth, which though a girl my Lady Batten would have me to give the name.

4. *transf.* To name and dedicate (bells, ships, etc.) by a ceremony analogous to baptism.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 151 If you beleue that you ought to preach to fishes, and goe Christen them an other while, as ye do belles. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1843) 908/2 That his Majesty might..new Christen those Ships which too much preserv'd the memory..of the Republick. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 247 Bells..being all christned, and dedicated to some Saint ..have a specifick Power to drive away all manner of evil Spirits, except Poverty in the Laity, and Pride in the Clergy. 1888 *Glasgow Herald* 10 Sept. 10/6 The four-masted steel sailing ship Cape Horn..was successfully launched, and christened by Madame Voisin.

5. *gen.* To name, give a name to; often with complement, to call by the name of. *colloq.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xxiii, The Disciples of the Glorious Nazarene were Christ'ned first in Antioch, for they had their baptisme some yeares before they had their Name. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 18 We christen effects by their most sensible .. causes. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 109 He reckons but one, and she a Nun, viz. Anne (as he Christens her). 1725 SWIFT *Wood, an Insect,* Chambermaids christen this worm a deathwatch. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 898/1 The United States authorities have recently christened a river in Alaska..after Mr. Frederick Whymper.

6. With various allusions, mostly humorous.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 71 Heere is the babe .. The Empresse sends it thee..And bids thee christen it with thy daggers point. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 20 Weak short liv'd issues of a feeble age, Scarce living to be Christen'd on the Stage! 1785 BURNS *Ep. J. Lapraik* xix, We 'se ..kirsen him wi' reekin water. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, We'll christen him with the brewer (here he added a little small beer to his beverage).

b. in *Thieves' Cant.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Obliterating the name and number on..a stolen watch; or the crest, cipher, etc., on articles of plate, and getting others engraved, so as to prevent their being identified, is termed having them *bishop'd,* or *christen'd.* 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sinn.* II. 290 The pietist thieves .. 'christen' daily as soon as they have stolen a watch. This thieves' christening consists in erasing the maker's name and supplying another.

Christendie (kri·s'ndi). *Sc.* Also **-dee.** [app. a modification of *christenty,* influenced by *christendom.*] Christendom.

a 1796 BURNS *Willie brewed* i, Three blyther hearts..Ye wad na find in Christendie. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 346 Our groans ring through Christendee.

Christendom (kri·s'ndəm). Forms: 1–6 **cristendom,** 6– **christendom.** Also 3–6 **cristin-, cristyn-, crysten-,** etc.; with suffix, 1– **-dom,** 4 **-doom,** 4–5 **-dam,** 4–7 **-dome**; *dial.* 7– **kirsendom.** [OE. *cristendóm,* f. *cristen* Christian (CHRISTEN *a.*) + *-dóm* suffix of dignity, position, quality: see -DOM. Cf. ON. *kristindómr,* Sw. *kristendom,* Dan. *christendom,* MHG. *kristentuom,* MG. *kristintûm.*]

†**1.** The state or condition of being Christian; = CHRISTIANITY 3. *To take christendom*: to accept Christianity, become Christian; see also 4.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv, Ac heo [Rome] for hiere cristendome nuziet is gescild. *a* 1134 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 Ealle þa þet Cristendome hæfdon. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Forsaken Crist and hire cristendom and rihte bileaue. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 549 Til he thurgh grace may com Til baptem and til cristendom. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 81 Whethir he wold forsake his knythod or his Cristendam. 1529 MORE *Dial. Heresy* IV. Wks. 259/2 A christen mannes euill liuing, can not be imputed to hys christendome. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 15. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xix, Any man that would not have his Christendome suspected. 1681 BAXTER *Search Schism.* ii. 13 Admitted to Christendom by baptism.

†**b.** *By my christendom!* = *As I am a Christian!* (Cf. *by my halidom, faith,* etc.). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 929 Be my Crystyndham. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1906 'By þe cristendom þat y fong'! quaþ Terry. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 16 By my Christendome, I should be as merry as the day is long. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 93 The gaping rural fools..swore by their Christendoms .. they never saw such a miracle.

†**2.** The Christian faith or religious system; Christianity. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Judith* (Grein) Epilog. 264 Se cristendom weox on heora timan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Seoðþan þe cristindom wes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1526 Seinte Peter .. Pope was at rome verst cristendom to lere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 She fonde No Christendome in thilke londe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 55 Seth cristendom come first in-to this Ile. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 334 Many crosses and many other signes and tokens of Christendome. 1649 tr. *Behmen's Ep.* xxxiv. (1886) 16 The present Christendom is merely titular and verbal.

†**b.** The sacraments and other ordinances of Christianity; Christian privileges. *Obs. rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10209 The meste was, alas! that ther nas no Cristendom. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vi. (1636) 62 Englands want of Churches and Christendome.

3. a. Christians collectively; the church.

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 Nu wærð swa mycel dwyld on Cristendom swa it næfre ær ne wæs. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 29281 (Cotton Galba) Þe pape of rome .. Þe hele of cristendom and heuyd. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 395 To lede alle Cristyndoom to hevene. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xiii, The successive practice of Christendom. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* i. 1 The momentous question which..has rivetted the eye of thinking and adoring Christendom. *Ibid.* viii, The Creed of Christendom.

†**b.** A particular body or community of Christians. *Obs. rare.*

c 1205 LAY. 29366 And fordude al þisne cristindom. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 Ageyn þe paemy þe Cristendam to saue.

c. The countries professing Christianity taken collectively; the Christian domain.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 36 3ef ony broþer .. deye in straunge cuntre, in cristendom or in hethenesse. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 67 The Kyng of Spayne, one of the myghtyest Kyngs in Crystendome. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 139 Not..a foote of grounde in christendome. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinb.* V. i, The king of Kirsendom Shall not be better welcome. 1669 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, One of the arrantest cowards in Christendom. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 44 Among the Turks .. false witnesses are much cheaper than in Christendom. 1849 TRENCH *Mirac.* Prelim. Ess. vi, A Christendom 'commensurate and almost synonymous with the civilized world'.

†**d.** The Christian dispensation. *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22268 (Fairf.) Þer salle be a king .. of al oþer kingis þe last..þer salle he ȝilde vp..his coroun & his kingis wande til ihesu crist .. and squa salle cristen-dome take ende.

†**4.** Baptism, as a token of admission to the Christian church; christening. *Obs. To take christendom*: 'to receive baptism'. (Cf. 1.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4959 Seint oswald .. is godfader was in is cristendom. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9496 The fyrst sacrament ys holy bapteme .. Crystendom or crystynyng. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 280 Troianus was a trewe knyȝte and toke neuere cristendome, And he is sauf. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 4 We ben to gidere biried with him bi cristendom [1388 baptym] in to deeth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, A crystendam; *baptismus, baptisma.* 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 17 b, I was called Wyllyam at my christendome. 1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 8 The unfortunate Infants..have no Christendom.

†**b.** *Allusively.* (*a.*) Washing or sprinkling; (*b.*) Giving of a name, 'christening'. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 83 How can he maintaine his peak in true christendome of rose-water euerie morning? 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 188 A world Of pretty fond adoptious christendomes That blinking Cupid gossips.

†**5.** Oil for chrism or anointing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 35 That same tree, ther yat holy crestendom or olye out ronneth.

Christened (kri·s'nd), *ppl. a.* For forms see CHRISTEN *v.* [f. CHRISTEN *v.* + -ED [1].] Made Christian, converted to Christianity (*obs.*); baptized: see the verb.

c 1200 ORMIN 10544 Þatt flocc off crisstnedd follc. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 16 This most christened nation. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42. § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* II In

christoned realmes. 1564 *Brief Exam.*, *6 A halowed and christened bell. 1596 Drayton *Leg. Dk. Norm.* (1748) 188 As well in Christned as in heathen land. 1682 G. Vernon *Life Heylyn* 75 In almost all Nations Christened, the same Law has continued. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 101 Till Peter's keys some christen'd Jove adorn.

Christener (kri·s'nəɹ). [f. Christen *v.* + -er 1.] One who christens or baptizes.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 83 A crystynar, *baptista.* 1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 135 Christiners of belles. 1558 Bp. Watson *Sev. Sacram.* iii. 15 Let the Christener begynne to cast or poure water vpon the chyldes head.

† **Christenhead, -hood.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 *cristenhede, -hode.* [f. Christen *a.*; see -hood, -head. OE. **cristenhād* has not been found, but cf. OS. *cristinhēd*, OHG. *christinheit*, MHG. *kristenheit*: app. the derivative in *-dōm* was more favoured in England, and that in *-haid* on the continent.]

a. Christianity; **b.** Christening; **c.** A Christian domain or estate.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xii, Convertid fro Jewry into Cristenhode. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* xcj. 3 (Selden MS.) Edwyns doughtor..At Yorke was borne; to whom men did complexe Maidons twelue to take þe cristenhede. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 543 Twenty decanates, or provincial deanries, which from old have been styled Christenhoods (Ger. *Christenheiten*).

Christening (kri·s'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* For forms see Christen *v.* [f. Christen *v.* + -ing 1.]

† **1.** Conversion to or reception of Christianity; becoming a Christian. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29257 (Cott.) Þat wiche-craft .. dos wit ani halud thing, and sua for-dos þair cristnyng. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 19728 Barnabas..made hem of his cristenyng bolde.

2. The action or ceremony of baptizing, baptism.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28331 (Cott.) Quare barne wit-vten cristening was for-farne. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* (1849) 8 Wet may be the materie, Wer-inne cristninge may be mad. 1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (1841) 282 The crystenyng of mastyr Gorgis chylde. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 10 You must be seeing Christenings? Do you looke for Ale, and Cakes heere, you rude Raskalls? 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4981/3 The Register-Books for Christnings belonging to the respective Parishes. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 336 The pomp of the christenings and burials.

3. In various *transf.* and allusive senses.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 152 The Byshops..reserued to them selues the Christenyng of Belles. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 41 A Byll against the abuse of sacred things, as christening of doggs, etc. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxiv, They sprinkled it with turpentine..This infernal christening performed, etc. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells Ch.* v. 79 No profane christening, no conversion of the bell into a punch bowl. 1889 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 3/6 After the customary service, conducted by the dockyard chaplain, the christening and floating out were performed by Miss Gorst.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *christening-bout, -cake, -day, -dinner, -feast, -font, -water*; **christening blanket, cloak**, a blanket or cloak in which a child is christened; † **christening-book**, a book containing the baptismal service.

1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 299 Brought up to the business, even from their *christening blankets and swaddling clothes. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755/15 *Hoc manuale*, a *crystynningboke. *a* 1843 Southey *Roprecht* IV, At a *christening bout. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* 108 Specimens of the *christening cloaks, anciently in use. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, A bridal banquet, or a *kirstening feast, or suchlike. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 256 A *Christning Font. 1631 Howes *Stow's Chron.* (Brand) For godfathers and godmothers .. to give ..*christening shirts, with little bands and cuffs, wrought either with silke or blew threed. 1874 Dasent *Tales from Field* 188 Were you gone after *Christening water, that you were gone so long?

† **Chri·stenly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Christen *a.* + -ly 2.] In a Christian way; Christianly.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 1023 This child Maurice was then Emperour Maad by the pope, and lyued cristenly [*Lansd. MS.* Cristienly]. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 47 Cristyn men ȝif that ȝe be, Then loke ȝe done cristynle. 1526 Tindale *N. T.* To Rdr., Them that are learned Christenly. 1528 Roy *Sat.* (1845) If thou wilt then live christenly. 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 336 S. Paull..had been christenly familiar at Rome, with Claudia Rufina.

† **Chri·stenman, cristenman.** *Obs.* Also **cristene-, cristeman.** [ME. = *cristen man*, written as one word: cf. *Englishman, gentleman.* Cf. MHG. *kristenman.*] = Christian man, Christian.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 293 in *Lamb. Hom.* 177 Vuele cristenemen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 Holi husel þe ech cristeman understont. 138. Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 408 No cristenman shulde sue his prelate but in as myche as he sueþ crist. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxli. 353 Of Christenmen and of Sarazyns.

† **Christenmas.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* For forms see Christen *a.* [App. an assimilation of the proper *cristes-mass, criste-mas*, to Cristen, owing perh. to the shortening of the *i*, which separated it in sound from Christ.] = Christmas. (The ordinary form in northern dial.)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 502 After crysten-masse com þe crabbed lentoun. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 50 The thirde daye after crystynmas daye. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 40 At Crystenmas. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* E vj, In Christenmas vpon Saint Thomas day. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, Kessenmas. 1879 Jamieson, *Christenmass.*

Christente, -ty, etc.: see Christianity.

Christhood (krəi·st,hud). [f. Christ + -hood.] State or condition of being Christ; Messiahship.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 33 Thy Christhoode we muste knowe. 1689 *Foxes & Firebr.* III. 208 That the Unction which the Saints are said to receive from the Holy One..is one with the Christ-hood of Christ. 1828 E. Irving *Last Days* 114 His Christhood, as the anointed with the Holy Spirit. 1881 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* ix. 187 The reality of his Christhood.

Chri·stiad. *nonce-wd.* [see -ad 1 c.] An epic of Christ.

1831 W. H. Mill *Christa-sangîâ* (1842) Pref. 36 The first book of the Indian Christiad.

Christian (kri·styăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **chrystyan, -ian, christien.** [ad. L. *Chrīstiān-us*, (in Gr. *χριστιανός*, Acts xi. 26), f. *Chrīstus*, *χριστός* Christ. Introduced with the Renascence in taking the place of the earlier *cristen*, Christen *a.* (Cf. the Anglo-Fr. *cristien*, found from 12th c.)]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons and communities: Believing, professing, or belonging to, the religion of Christ.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 38 They had in lyke maner serued other christian men. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 14 Likening Christian folks to dogs. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 295 These be the Christian husbands. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 150 Christian States punish those that revolt from Christian Religion. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 92 The whole Christian Church hath distinguished him by that Character. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., Evening* x, The Rulers of this Christian land.

b. *Most Christian*: a title of the kings of France.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vi. 341 O thou most Christian enemy to peace. 1751 J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charac.* 34 Religious criticism hath made but little progress among the subjects of the most Christian king. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* (1885) 296 His most Christian Majesty and his court.

c. In the names of various religious sects or associations, as *Christian Israelites*, † *Christian Royalists* (see quot.), *Christian Socialists* (whence *Christian Socialism*, the principles of Christian Socialists; *Christian-socialize* v. (*nonce-wd.*), to imbue with Christian Socialism).

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 497 These are called Christian Royalists, or Fifth-Monarchy-Men. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* v. (1857) 207 A Christian Socialist Is Romney Leigh. 1884 E. Maurice *Life F. D. Maurice* II. 41 His great wish was to Christianise Socialism, not to Christian-socialise the Universe. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 198 Persons described as: Christian Army. Christian Believers. Christian Brethren. Christian Disciples. Christian Eliasites. Christian Evangelists. Christian Israelites. Christian Mission. Christian Pioneers. Christian Soldiers. Christian Teetotallers. Christian Temperance Men. Christian Unionists. Free Christian Association. United Christian Army. United Christian Church.

2. Of things: Pertaining to Christ or his religion: of or belonging to Christianity.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* Title-page, The Christian fayth. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. 12 That wherewith ..all Christian confessions [are] agreeable. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 2 Is she to bee buried in Christian buriall? 1689 Fleetwood *Serm.* 2 *Cor.* ix. 12 Wks. (1737) 5 The indigestible difficulties of the Christian Creed. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Lett. Chr. Art* Introd. 14 Claiming superiority for Christian over Classic Art. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* VI. iv, That Christian worship which was .. to supersede the idolatry .. of the pagan. 1866 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* i, The central question of Christian Theology. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* I. § 3 A pagan and a Christian altar fronted one another.

† **b.** *Court Christian*: an ecclesiastical court. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1285 13 *Edw. I, Act* 4 Placita inde teneantur in curia Christianitatis. 1292 *Britton* V. x. 10 La conisaunce de matrimoigne et de testament apent a Cristiene court [Nichols *transl.* The cognizance of marriage and of testaments belongs to the Court Christian]. — Jekes autaunt qe prové soit en Court cristiene [*transl.* Until it be proved in Court Christian]. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 488 Linwood saith, That Probate of Testaments, De consuetudine Angliæ et non de jure communi, belong to Court-Christian. 1805 *East's Rep.* V. 353 The defect in the Court Christian is in the trial and not in the jurisdiction. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. ii. 311 In the beginning of the reign of Edward I, an Act of Parliament was made .. restricting the Courts Christian to causes relating to wills, matrimony, and pure spirituality.

† **c.** *Christian ale*: see quot. and Ale 3. *Obs.*

1642 *Virgins' Compl.* in *N. & Q.* 14 July 1866 To eat cakes and drink Christian ale on holy daies.

3. Of persons and their qualities or actions: Showing character and conduct consistent with discipleship to Christ; marked by genuine piety; following the precepts and example of Christ; Christ-like.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii, The mutual exercise of Christian Charity. *Ibid.* lxii. 2 The wane and declination of Christian piety. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 51 Even the Heathen Romans were so Christian, that .. no Vestal Virgin or Flamen of Jupiter was restrained to swear. 1706 Shaftesb. *Lett. Enthus.* 6 [A] truly Christian Prelate. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xvii, The people of Scotland were .. considerably more Christian than the larger part of their schoolmasters. 1866 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* iii, That supply of light, of love, and of resolve, which enriches..the Christian soul.

4. Of or belonging to a Christian or Christians.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 310 If thou dost shed One drop of Christian bloud. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 51 Some Christian Ship had been here. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* i. § 3 The enthusiasm for the Christian God, faith in whom had been bought so dearly.

5. Human as distinguished from brutal; now only *colloq.* or *humorous.* **b.** *mod. colloq.* or *slang.* Of things: Becoming a Christian; 'civilized', 'decent', 'respectable'. Cf. B. 3.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 156 This medecine wil also remedy a christian creature. 1682 D'Urfey *Butler's Ghost* 76 Christian breeches without hole. *Ibid.* 137 And make such wrack of Christian Food. 1818 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xiv, Had you been to fight with any Christian weapons.

6. *Christian name*: the name given at christening; the personal name, as distinguished from the family name or *surname.* (Also allusively = 'proper name'.) Hence *to Christian-name v.* trans. (*nonce-wd.*), to call by one's Christian name; *Christian-named* ppl. a., having a Christian name.

1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 83 Nowe a dayes they call them gentle rewardes, let them leaue their colourynge, and cal them by their Christian name Brybes. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 49 That the giving of Surnames for Christian names began in the time of king Edward the sixt. 1727 Pope *Th. on Var. Subj.*, When a man is made a spiritual peer he loses his sir-name; when a temporal, his christian-name. 1775 Sheridan *Scheming Lieut.* II. iv, I never knew any good come of giving girls these heathen christian names. 1823 Lamb *Elia, Mackery End*, We.. were familiar, even to the calling each other by our Christian Names.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xx. (1866) 162 The girls Christian-named each other. 1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* Pref. 21 Every separately Christian-named portion of the ruinous heap [of the slain].

7. *Christian era*: the era reckoned from the accepted date of the birth of Christ, and adopted in all Christian countries.

1657 Wharton *Wks.* (1683) 49 The Greek Church numbereth from the Creation to Christ's Æra, 5508 complete years..The year 1657, current of the Christian Æra. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. i. 10 About six hundred and four years before the Christian æra. 1875 Jowett *Plato* III. 524 In the first centuries of the Christian era.

B. *sb.*

1. One who believes or professes the religion of Christ; an adherent of Christianity.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The lyfe of euery chrystian..is as a pilgrymage. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xi. 26 So that the disciples were at Antioche first named Christians [*earlier versions* Christen; Wyclif 1388 Cristen men]. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 66 If a Iew wrong a Christian, what is his humility, reuenge? 1611 Bible 1 *Pet.* iv. 16 If any man suffer as a Christian [*so* Rhem. 1582, *earlier versions* Christen]. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 273 Descent from a family of Old Christians, untainted with any mixture of Jewish or Mahometan blood. 1844 Kinglake *Eöthen* xxvii, The .. exultation with which he saw a fellow Christian stand level with the imperious Mussulmans. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* I. § 3 The Northumbrian peasantry..were..Christians only in name.

† **b.** *Even Christian*: fellow-Christian; also collectively, fellow-Christians. *Obs.* See Even-.

2. One who exhibits the spirit, and follows the precepts and example, of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by genuine piety.

1529 More *Dial. Heresy* IV. Wks. 257/2 Being faithful christiens. 1611 Bp. Hall *Serm.* iii, *Impress of God*, It is reason that makes us men; but it is holiness that makes us Christians. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iv. 788 A Christian is the highest style of man. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii, I's willin' to lay down my life .. to see mas'r a Christian. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 500 To be a Christian is to act as Christ acted.

3. a. *colloq.* and *dial.* A human being, as distinguished from a brute. [A common sense in the Romanic langs.] **b.** *colloq.* or *slang.* A 'decent', 'respectable', or 'presentable' person.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 272 Shee hath more qualities then a Water-Spaniell, which is much in a bare Christian. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 89 Mee thinkes..I haue no more wit then a Christian, or an ordinary man ha's. 1714 Shaftesb. *Charact.* (1732) III. 88 The very word Christian is, in common Language, us'd for Man, in opposition to Brute-beast, without leaving so much as a middle place for the poor Heathen or Pagan. *a* 1732 Gay *Reh. Goatham* i, When the Corporation feast is at our house..one would methinks appear a little like a Christian. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII. iii, A fitter food for a horse than a Christian. 1818 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xi, [The] sagacious quadruped .. walked in and out of the boat with the discretion of a Christian. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiv, You must take your passage like a Christian; at least, as like a Christian as a fore-cabin passenger can. 188. *Chester, Leicester, Sheffield, W. Som. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Christian*, a human being, as opposed to a dumb animal. 'That dog is as cunning as a Christian'.

4. Used as a denominational or sectarian name.

Pronounced *christian*, it was assumed as a title by a sect which arose in America. Among the names of religious societies in England and Wales certified to the Registrar General occur 'Bible Christians', 'Christians owning no name but the Lord Jesus', and 'Christians who object to be otherwise designated'.

1818 S. Luckey *Defence Doctr. Trinity* Pref. 5 A new sect of people who called themselves Chri-stians. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Christian* (with first *i* long), a name assumed by a sect which arose from the great revival in 1801. 1868 *Churchman* (*Hartford, Ct.*) 6 June, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians of both schools, Christ-ians, Universalists.

† **5.** A variety of pear; ? = Bon-chrétien; also a variety of plum. *Obs.*

1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 32 Like a Christian, that seldom endures long after his full ripeness [*note*, He means the Pear, so called]. 1655 Moufet & C. Bennet *Health Improv.* (1746) 308 The least nourishing [Plums]..are Bullices, Christians, Prunella's, Skegs and Horse-Plums.

1885 BARNES *Dorset Dial., Cristen*, a small kind of plum. 1888 *W. Somerset Gl.*, Cristing.

C. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic, as *Christian-minded* a., and derivatives as *Christian-mindedness* sb. **b. Christian-wise** *adv.*, in a Christian way.

1880 BLACKMORE *Erema* xlix. (Hoppe), A selfishness .. by no means Christian-minded. 1856 WARTER *Southey Lett.* II. 292 In what way Southey wished the Catechism taught ..not parrotwise, but Christianwise.

†**Christian,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. CHRISTIAN *a.*, partly a refashioning of earlier CHRISTEN *v.*] To make Christian, to christen: *chiefly in pa. pple., ppl. a.*

1586 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 252 (T.) You allege the practice of all churches christianed to the contrary. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* ix. (1845) 104 Every thing mercied and Christianed. 1684 ed. *Foxe's A. & M.* III. 401 Them that be christianed [ed. 1583 christened].

†**Christiandom.** *Obs. rare.* [An attempted refashioning of CHRISTENDOM after *Christian.*]

1. Christianity; = CHRISTENDOM 1.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* vii. 10 That it is good christiandome to lie, sweare, and forsweare.

2. = CHRISTENDOM 3.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 142 In the face of all Christiandom. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 62 The Revels of Christiandom.

Christianhood. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHRISTIAN *sb.* + -HOOD; cf. CHRISTENHEAD.] The estate or condition of a Christian, Christianity.

1887 T. W. ALLIES *Throne of Fisherm.* 360 When they had taken Christianhood into themselves.

†**Christianimity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CHRIST or CHRISTIAN + L. *anim-us* mind + -ITY: cf. *magnanimity.* Incorrectly for *christ-animity*, or *christian-animity.*] Christian-mindedness.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* iv. 2 Of this Christianimity is this people and many more.

Christianism (kri·styăniz'm). [a. F. *christianisme*, or its original, L. *christiānism-us*, a. Gr. χριστιανισμ-ός Christianity.]

1. The Christian religious system; Christianity. *Obs.* (exc. as a nonce-wd., when christianity is classed with other *-isms.*)

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 93 The godly make no difference of meats in respect to Salvation: for they know ..that Christianism consisteth not therein. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 35 The Church may professe *Christianisme* and *Antichristianisme*, both at a tyme. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i, Herein the worst of Kings, professing Christianism, have..exceeded him. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 73 Converted from Judaisme to Christianisme. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 352 Philosophers, who preceded Christianism. 1801–15 FUSELI *Lect. Art* xii. (1848) 552 That Christianism was inimical to the progress of arts. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i, We inquire ..What religion they had? Was it Heathenism? ..Was it Christianism?

2. In a depreciatory or contemptuous sense: A Christianity of a sort or form.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 178 The Heathenish Christianism, and deceit of the Doctors. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 247 The easy, overweening, and egotistic Christianism of Christian people. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 987 Poor, thin, maundering—we were going to call it chlorotic Christianism. 1883 W. H. WYNN in *Homil. Monthly* Aug. 618 Christianism—if I may invent that term—is but making a sun-picture of the love of God.

Christianite (kri·styănəit). *Min.* [See quot. 1868.] **a.** A variety of ANORTHITE. †**b.** A proposed synonym of PHILLIPSITE.

1826 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XI. 263 The color of Christianite is rarely yellow. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 340 Christianite was named by Monticelli and Covelli after the prince Christian Friedrick of Denmark, who explored Vesuvius with them.

Christianite, -tie, obs. ff. CHRISTIANITY.

Christianity (kristi,æ·nĭti). Forms: *α.* 4 **cristienté,** 4–5 **-iante, -yante,** 4–6 **crystyente, -yante,** 5 **cristiantee,** 6 **christiantie.** *β.* 4–5 **cristenté** (**-ante**), 5–6 **crystente,** 6 **christente, -tie, -tee, -tye,** (7 **christinty,** 9 *arch.* **-entie, -ty**). *γ.* 4–5 **crystyanyte,** 4–6 **cristianite,** 5 **-yanite,** 6 **christianite,** 6–7 **-itie,** 6– **-ity.** [Represents (originally through OF. *crestienté*), L. *chrīstiānītāt-em*, noun of state f. *chrīstiān-us* CHRISTIAN; having taken the place in whole or part of the native formations ME. *cristenhode* and *cristendom.* Apart from the merely graphic refashioning of *cr-* as *chr-* at the Renascence, the word has had three types, *cristienté* the most French, *cristentie* the most English, and *christianity* the most Latinized, which might fairly be treated as distinct words, except that, being connected by intermediate links, their relations are more clearly shown by considering them together. The type *cristienté* was a direct adoption of Anglo-Fr. *cristienté*, OF. *crestienté*: see CHRISTIAN. By further assimilation to the English *cristen, cristendom*, etc. (aided probably by the phonetic obscurity of the *-ien-*), arose *cristenté*, which was the most frequent ME. type. After 1500 both types were spelt with *ch-*. Already in the 14th c., familiarity with the Latin form as a word of the clergy, led to the occasional use of the 5-syllabic *cristianite.* With the Renascence this became *christianite, -itie, -ity*, which in the course of the 16th c. entirely supplanted the two earlier forms, though *christentie* lingered dialectally, and appears as *christendie* in Burns. *Christianity* and *Christendom* were originally synonyms, but are now differentiated.]

†**1.** The whole body of Christians, the Christian part of the world, CHRISTENDOM. *Obs.*

α. cristienté, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2126 Rome..þat now es ouer all cristiante. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 192 Ne no þing suld it greue vnto þe Cristiente. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 890 There ys no man in Crystyante, More welcome. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 71 Thurgh out al Crystyente. 15..ELDERTON *K. of Scotts & A. Browne* in Percy *Reliq.* (1823) III. 36 I will not be a traitour for all Christiantie.

β. cristentie, etc.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2690 Schel hit neuer aslawe be For noman in cristente. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3925 Alle þe men of cristante. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 58 Other parties of cristente. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 212 Rome the hede and chefe of Christentye. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 34 His lande is twyes as grete as all Crystente and Turkey. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 105 a, Saide of some publique officers of Christentee. *c* 1650 *R. Hood & Q. Katherine* 48 in *Percy Folio* I. 39 Shee wold not misse your companie for all the gold in cristinty. [1875 VEITCH *Tweed* 84 The feudal claims of all the Kings In Christenty.]

γ. Christianity (*cristianite*, etc.).

1303 (MS. *c* 1375) R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11237 Seynt Iame stable[de] hyt for to be A sacrament þurge crystyanyte [*altered from* Crystiente]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L's. T.* 446 To Walys fledde the Cristyanytee [*v. r.* 2 cristianite, 2 cristianyte(e, Cristiante, cristeante] Of olde Britons, dwellynge in this Ile. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Comprehendyng .. in our prayer all the chirche of christianite. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Q. Mary 6 To compel al cristianite tyl adhere to ther peruerst opinione. *a* 1628 LD. BROOKE *Poems, Humane Learn.* lxxxiv, To make one Church of Christianitie. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 349 The Guardian of the distressed affaires of Christianitie.

2. The religion of Christ; the Christian faith; the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ and his apostles.

α. 1303 [see *γ* below]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 36 To be baptysed and to lyue from youth in crystyente.

β. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. vi. 32 Yf ne were theyre..good prechynge and techyng, Cristente shold be exyled by errour. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 108 Bethleem betokeneth the Christentie, which in the eies of the world is little and vile, but in the eies of God is great and precious. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* lviii, Had, in cause of Christentie, Fought with bold Saracens.

γ. (The first quotation is altered from *crystyente.*)

1303 (MS. *c* 1375) R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11706 Yn þe begynnyng of crystyanyte þe apostoles wente aboute to preche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 189 All y^{t} we byleue expresly and distinctly in Christianite. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* vi. P22 Christianitie doeth not consist in lowde and shrill crying, Lord, Lord. 1601 H. TIMBERLEY in Purchas *Pilgrimes* IX. xvii, Hee maruelled that I should so much erre from Christianitie. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* The professours and teachers of Christianitie. 1773 BURKE *Sp. Relief of Dissen.* Wks. (1826) X. 25 I am persuaded that toleration, so far from being an attack upon Christianity, becomes the best and surest support to it. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* Pref. The great sphere of Latin Christianity was Western Europe.

b. with *pl.* A Christian religious system.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii. What make ye of your Christianities, and Chivalries, and Reformations? 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 330 The moral sentiment, which carries innumerable christianities, humanities, divinities in its bosom. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 57 There are afloat hundreds of Christianities.

3. State or fact of being a Christian; Christian condition or quality; Christian spirit or character.

1303 (MS. *c* 1375) R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 232 Men clepyn hym god of cristianite; For 3yf he wyl hym mercy craue, Redyly mercy shal he haue. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 34 Concerning his state of Christianitie, and abilitie to that place where to he is to be called. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 25 The head and spring of them all [his virtues] his Christianity. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* VIII. xiii. 376 A venerable example of genuine Christianity. 1886 *Illust. Lond. News* 27 Feb. 202/3 Englishmen whose Christianity consists in going to Church once upon a Sunday.

†**b.** *Upon my Christianity!* = As I am a Christian: a form of asseveration. (Cf. CHRISTENDOM 1 b, HALIDOM, etc.) *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 332 Upon my Christianity, I doe acknowledge him to haue deserved more.

†**4.** *Eccl.* Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as in *Court of Christianity* = Court CHRISTIAN; hence spec. applied to ruridecanal chapters, and ruridecanal jurisdictions; whence *Dean of Christianity*, orig. = Rural Dean; now retained in the title of particular rural deaneries, or *Deaneries of Christianity*, comprising the parishes of certain cities or towns, as Exeter, Lincoln, Leicester.

[*c* 1100 EADMER *Hist.* VI. (ed. Selden, 1623, 208) Omnem auctoritatem exercendæ christianitatis illi adimere cupiebat.] 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1009/2 In this citie [Exeter] in the yeare 1222 .. the parish churches were limited, and increased to the number of nineteene churches within the citie and suburbs, and were called by the name of the christianitie euen to this daie. 1695 KENNETT *Paroch. Antiq.* Gloss. *Christianitatis Curia*, Courts of Christianity were not only held by the Bishops in Synods, and the Archdeacons and Chancellors in Consistories. But they were also the Rural Chapters, where the Rural Dean or Dean of Christianity presided, and the Clergy were Assessors. 1786 J. BACON *Liber Regis* 411 D[eanery] Christianity, in the Archdeaconry of Lincoln. [Includes all the parishes in the City of Lincoln.] 1835 W. DANSEY *Horæ Decan. Rur.* II. 41 Our ruridecanal conventions..were acknowledged.. as rural courts of Christianity. *Ibid.* II. 54 Extensive duties of arbitration and pacification are charged on the deans of Christianity..of the diocese of Ypres. 1878 *Clergy List* 413 Diocese of Peterborough, Archdeaconry of Leicester, Deanery of Christianity, or Leicester.

Christianization (kri·styănəizē·'ʃən). [f. CHRISTIANIZE + -ATION.]

1. Making Christian; conversion to Christianity.

1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man.* (1835) II. II. iii. 290 The basis of Christianization. 1835 DUFF in *Life* x. (1881) 157 The christianization of India. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 308 Christianization and civilization of the aboriginal inhabitants of New South Wales.

2. The giving of a Christian character or form to.

1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 222 No full development of the Church, no full Christianization of the State, could..take place, until, etc. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 41 The habitual christianisation of heathen traditions.

Christianize (kri·styănəiz), *v.* [f. CHRISTIAN *a.* + -IZE; perhaps after med.L. *christianizāre*; mod.F. has also *christianiser.*]

1. *trans.* To make Christian, convert to Christianity (persons, nations).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 126 He which peruseth that, and yet is Diagoriz'd, will neuer be Christianiz'd. 1676 I. MATHER *Hist. War w. Indians* (1862) 48 He was Christianized and baptiz'd. 1789 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 744 The Jesuits..made great efforts to civilize and Christianize the natives. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 195 Scotland and Ireland were Christianized centuries before.

2. To make Christian in character, to imbue with Christian principles or forms.

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 49 The preaching of some men is such morality, as Seneca and other Heathens taught, only Christianised with some words. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 224 He was then accused..of wishing to Christianize the Revolution (*Christianizer la Revolution*). 1831 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. vi. 274, I cannot understand what is the good of a national Church if it be not to Christianize the nation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 339.

3. *intr.* To adopt or conform to Christianity; to play the Christian. (*rare.*)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. *Colonies* Prester Iohn.. Doth in some sort deuoutly Christianize. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 206 They did no more..but bring some Pagans to Christianize. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Imperf. Symp.* These half convertites—Jews christianizing—Christians judaizing—puzzle me.

Hence **Christianized** *ppl. a.*, **Christianizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Christianizer,** one who Christianizes (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 50 A Jewish rabbin, or a pagan philosopher, or a Christianizer compact of them both. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount Life* iv. 10 The far greater part of the Christianised world. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* ii. 137 Some of the..christianized Mohawks. 1806 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 265 The would be christianizers of Hindostan. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 370 In Germany..the clergy are philosophising Christians, or Christianising philosophers. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 201 The time of the Christianizing of the empire.

Christianlike (kri·styănləik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. CHRISTIAN *sb.* + LIKE *a.* and *adv.*]

A. *adj.* Befitting or proper to a Christian; showing a Christian spirit.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 70 Honest mirth and Christianlike ioye. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 381 Neighbourhood and Christian-like accord. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. v, That sublime Christian-like disposition. 1841 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Chr.* 167 If opinion be free, and Christianlike.

B. *adv.* In the manner of a Christian, Christianly.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 58 He most Christian-like laments his death. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 325, I was kindly vsed, and Christian-like intertayned.

Christianly (kri·styănli), *a.* [f. CHRISTIAN *sb.* + -LY^{1}.] Proper to or befitting a Christian.

1620 DONNE *Serm.* V. 520 A Christianly use of..riches. 1641 MILTON *Reform. Ch. Discip.* II. 15 Sage and Christianly admonition. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 766 A mild and christianly temper. 1841 LONGF. *Children Lord's Supp.* 48 A Christianly plainness Clothed..the old man.

Christianly, *adv.* [f. CHRISTIAN *a.* + -LY^{2}. For ME. form see C(H)RISTENLY.] In a Christian manner; in a way becoming a Christian.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 64 Richard Beauchampe late Earle of Warwike..the which..deceased full Christianlye 30 Apr. 1439. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 136 Nobly and Christianly spoken. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 709 [He] Christianly exhorted the People to consider their latter end. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* vii. (1860) 128 Young as I was and Christianly brought up.

Christianness (kri·styănnės). *rare.* [f. CHRISTIAN *a.* + -NESS.] Christian quality.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 210 (R.) To judge the christianness of an action, by the law of natural reason.

Christia·no-, combining form of L. *Christiānus* or Gr. Χριστιᾱνός CHRISTIAN, as in *Christiano-gentilism, -paganism*; *Christiano-Platonical* adj.

†**Christianography** [Gr. *-γραφια* writing: see -GRAPHY], a description of Christians (title of a book by Ephraim Pagitt see quot.). †**Christianoma·stix,** a scourge of Christians.

1828 CARLYLE in *For. Rev.* I. 131 The ray of Christiano-catholico-platonic Faith. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 117

She is said to fly into the wilderness, being more safe in this Christiano-gentilism..The desart, or Christiano-paganism. 1647 — *Song of Soul* I. (*title*), A Christiano-Platonicall display of Life.

1635 PAGITT (*title*) Christianographie or the description of the multitude and sundry sorts of Christians in the world, not subject to the Pope. *a* 1647 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 422 All those varieties of Christians in the large circle of Christianography. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 273 Hierocles, the famous christianomastix.

Christic (krīˈstik), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. GR. Χριστ-ός CHRIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Christ.

1874 J. W. DALE (*title*), Christic and Patristic Baptism.

Christicide (krīˈstisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **Christicīdium*: see -CIDE.] A slaying of Christ.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 385 Guiltie of homicide, of parricide, of christicide, nay of deicide. 1611 SPEED, *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 616. 1644 H. LESLIE *Serm. Blessing of Judah* 37.

†**Christiˈcolist.** *Obs.*—° [f. late L. *Christicola* (f. *Christ-us* + *-cola* worshipping) + -IST.] A worshipper of Christ.

1730–36 in BAILEY; hence in ASH and in mod. Dicts.

Christide, var. CHRIST-TIDE, *Obs.*, Christmas.

Christien, obs. form of CHRISTIAN.

Christify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **Christificāre*: see -FY.] *trans.* To make like Christ, make a partaker of Christ's nature.

1663 FARINGDON *Serm.* (1672) 999 The soul must be *reformata et angelificata*, refined and angelified, or rather *Christificata*, Christified.

Christin, obs. form of CHRISTEN *a.* and *v.*

Christinty: see CHRISTIANITY.

Christioˈlogy, bad form of CHRISTOLOGY.

a 1873 LYTTON *K. Chillingly* I. x, He belonged..to what he himself called the school of Eclectical Christiology and accommodated the reasonings of Deism to the doctrines of the Church.

Christism. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHRIST + -ISM.] = CHRISTIANITY (classed with Buddhism, Brahmanism, and other *isms*).

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men., Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 274 Our colossal theologies of Judaism, Christism, Buddhism, Mahometism.

Christless (krəiˈstlės), *a.* [f. CHRIST + -LESS.] Without Christ or his spirit.

1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 5 They were a Christlesse people. 1683 T. H. *Knock at Door of Christless Ones* 7 What, Christless, and ready to dye? that's impossible. 1816 *Q. R.* XVI. 536 He dreaded a Christless Christianity. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 5/1 The Christless Christian is a phenomenon but too familiar.

Hence **Christlessness,** disregard of Christ and his teachings.

1884 W. H. WARD in *Lanier's Poems* Introd. 17 The tyranny and Christlessness of war oppressed him.

Christ-like (krəiˈstlәik), *a.* [f. CHRIST + LIKE *a.*; a fresh formation from the same elements as OE. *cristlic*: see CHRISTLY.] Like Christ, or like that of Christ; exhibiting the spirit of Christ.

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 26 It would be far more Christ-like..to use more..tenderness towards the weak. *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 490 A Christ-like patience. *Ibid.* II. 5 The Christ-like Heroe, Martyr, Saint, and King. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 500 The most Christ-like of God's saints.

Hence **Christlikeness,** likeness to Christ.

1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & Find* 257 The Divine spirit, who even in the least and humblest of true Christians produces Christlikeness. 1884 J. PARKER in *Chr. World* 15 May 363/2 Christlikeness of heart.

Christliness (krəiˈstlinės). [f. CHRISTLY + -NESS.] Christly quality, Christlikeness.

1882 G. R. MERRILL in *Min. Congreg. Assoc. Ohio* 49 The Christliness of such ministry.

†**Christling** (krəiˈstliŋ). *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CHRIST + -LING, dim. suffix.] A petty Christ; a representative or vicegerent of Christ.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. 646 Knowest thou not the first commandment of thy Christian Decalogue to be Thou shalt have none other Christs but me? What doest thou with so many Christlings?

Christly (krəiˈstli), *a.* [f. CHRIST + -LY[1]. OE. had *cristlīc* of Christ, Christian, which would have given *christly*, but there is no trace of its survival in ME., and the modern word is formed anew after *godly, manly, kingly*, etc.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or relating to, Christ. *rare.*

a 1000 *Laws of Ethelbert* vi. 11 (Bosw.) Þaet æȝhwilc cristen man cristlice laȝe rihtlice healde. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* (1862) Pref., Supernatural redemption .. and a Christly providence.

2. Christ-like, like the ideal Christ.

1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xii. 240 It is in His last sorrows that Christ seems most Christly. 1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 24 Jan. 348/1 The up-building of Christly character.

Christmas (kriˈsmăs), *sb.* Forms: 2 **Cristes mæsse, 4 cristesmesse, cristmasse, kryst-masse,** 4–5 **cristemes(e, cristemasse, crystmas(se,** 5 **cristmes, cristmas, crysmas, 6 cristimas,** 6–7 **Christmasse,** 7–8 **Christmass,** 6– **Christmas,** (*north. dial.* 8 **Kesmas,** 9 **Cursmas, Cursmis**). [Late OE. *Cristes mæsse* the mass or festival of Christ. See also the by-form CHRISTENMAS.]

1. The festival of the nativity of Christ, kept on the 25th of December. Usually extended more or less vaguely to the season immediately preceding and following this day, commonly observed as a time of festivity and rejoicing.

a 1123 *OE. Chron.* an. 1101 Her on þisum ȝeare to Xp̄es mæssan heold se cyng Heanriȝ his hired on Westmynstre. *a* 1134 *Ibid.* an. 1127 Ðis ȝear heald se kyng Heanri his hird æt Cristes mæsse on Windlesoure. 1340 *Ayenb.* 213 Ine zuyche festes ase at cristesmesse. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 471 Wel by-commes such craft vpon cristmasse. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 83 At crystmasse and at ester, men ought to go vysit and see his good frende. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (1839) Introd. 114 The King..beganne Crysmas at Westmynster. 1495 *Act* 2 *Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 5 Noon apprentice..[shall] pley..at the Tenys..in no wise out of Cristmas. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 54 He went to Windsore, where he..kept his Christmas. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Proverbs*, Christmasse cometh but once a yeare. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 124 They also say, that a hot Christmas makes a fat churchyard. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 3 The Beadles and Officers have the Impudence at Christmas to ask for their Box. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett., H. Mann* 26 Dec., Here am I come down to what you call Keep my Christmas. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* 189 (Hoppe) Revelry was permitted..through the twelve days of Christmas.

†**b.** transf. to any similar festivity or revelry.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 56 Privateers, who resort hither in the aforesaid months [May–Aug.] purposely to keep a Christmas as they call it.

2. *dial.* & *nursery lang.* Holly and other evergreens used for decorations at Christmas.

a 1825 FORBY *Christmas*, the evergreens with which our churches and houses are still decorated at the season of Christmas. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* Christmas, *Ilex Aquifolium.* Camb.; Ches.(but only so called when used for Christmas decorations); Hants; Wight; Norf.; Suff.; Suss. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Christmas*, evergreens used in Christmas decorations; often Kismus. [So in most dialect glossaries].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Christmas brand, carol* (see CAROL *sb.* 3 b), *dinner, game, -hamper, -keeper, morning, night, party, time,* etc., etc.

a 1500 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (1847) 22 (Mätz.) Yt sprong up on cristmes nyȝt. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. ii. (Arb.) 60 I shrew their best Christmasse chekes both togetherward. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 26 To..gather nuttes to make me Christmas game. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 462 Like a Christmas Comedie. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* xxxiii, He kept no Christmas-house for once a year. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Intr. II. 141 A Christmas gambold, or a tumbling tricke. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. (Arb.) 4 Its a Christmas toy indeede. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. (1682) 475 The best, and most bountiful Christmas-keepers..that ever I saw in the Christian World. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* Ep. (1661) 25 Playing the part of a Bishop, as a Christmas game-player doth of a King. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Candlem. Day*, Kindle the Christmas brand, and then Till sunset let it burn. 1799 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* XV, Watching the children at their Christmas mirth. 1824 B. HALL *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. in Lockhart *Scott*, Your Christmas and New Year's parties seem generally dull. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* I. (1863) 217 The Christmas-dinner visits of a gay..neighbourhood. 1826 in Hone *Every Day Bk.* II. 187 These Christmas bills, these Christmas bills. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXVIII, How many..dormant sympathies, does Christmas time awaken! *Ibid.* XXX, As he took his seat at the breakfast table on Christmas morning. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 305 I..heard..The clear church-bells ring in the Christmas morn. 1850 — *In Mem.* XXVIII. iii, The Christmas bells.. Answer each other. *Ibid.* XXX. ii, Did we weave..The holly round the Christmas hearth. 1859 M. LEMON (*title*), A Christmas Hamper.

4. Special combs. **Christmas book,** †**a.** 'a book in which people were accustomed to keep an account of the Christmas presents they received' (Nares); **b.** a book published at Christmas, and intended to be in some respect suitable to the season; †**Christmas candle,** a large candle formerly burnt at Christmas (see Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 253); **Christmas-card,** an ornamental card sent by way of Christmas greeting; (the custom began in England about 1867); **Christmas Daisy,** the late flowering *Aster grandiflorus*; **Christmas-day,** the 25th of December; **Christmas-eve,** the evening before Christmas-day; **Christmas-flower,** (*a.*) the Christmas Rose, *Helleborus niger*; (*b.*) the Winter Aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis* (Britten & Holland); †**Christmas herb** (Lyte), the Christmas Rose; †**Christmas King** = *Christmas Lord*; †**Christmas-log,** a large clump of wood customarily burnt at Christmas, a YULE-LOG; †**Christmas Lord,** the 'Lord of Misrule', formerly elected to lead the revels about Christmas-time; **Christmas number,** the part of a serial publication issued at Christmas; **Christmas-pie,** a pie eaten at Christmas, esp. a MINCE-PIE; **Christmas-pride,** the plant *Ruellia paniculata* of Jamaica; †**Christmas Prince** = *Christmas Lord*; **Christmas-pudding,** the plum-pudding at the Christmas dinner; **Christmas-rose,** a species of Hellebore (*Helleborus niger*) with large white flowers, commonly cultivated in gardens, in bloom from December to February; **Christmas-tide,** the season of Christmas, Christmas-time. See also CHRISTMAS-BOX, TREE.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii. (Arb.) 65 Looke in my *Christmas booke who brought me a present. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. 77 As I was looking over Christmas Books of last year. 1625 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* xxvii. (1653) 112 Like our *Christmas candles. 1703 *Country Farmers' Catech.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 287 My daughter don't look with sickly pale looks, like an unit Christmas Candle. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Eve*, Beside the accustomed lights, two great wax tapers, called Christmas candles..were placed on a highly polished buffet. 1712 J. JAMES *Gardening* 168 It looks like an Apple-Tree or like a Christmas-Candlestick twisted into several Branches. 1883 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VIII. 219 There is a *Christmas card, with a picture of English 'nativity' for you. 1828 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* s. v. *Aster*, A very numerous genus of plants commonly called in England, *Christmas Daisies. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Aster*, From their time of flowering, Asters are often called Michaelmas Daisies and Christmas Daisies. 138 . WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 236 On *Cristemasse day. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 470 King Henry..did in the honour of Christes birth on Christmas day refreshe all the pore people with victuall. 1655 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Dec. There was no more notice taken of Christmas day in churches. 1872 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* XXV, Christmas Day was all that Christmas Day should be—clear, crisp, bright. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 734 Þus..Bi contray caryez þis kny3t, til *kryst-masse euen. 138 . WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 311 (*title*), Þis is þe gospel þat is rad on Cristemasse Evyn. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Franklin*, The wakefull ketches on Christmas Eve. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXX. iv, Sadly fell our Christmas-eve. 1537 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 279 In a letter of 1537 the Curate of St. Margaret's, Lothbury..says, that the people made no more of God than if he had been 'a *Christmas King.' 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Cerem. Christm.*, Bring..the *Christmas Log to the firing. *c* 1565 CHURCHYARD *Lament. Freyndshypp* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 279 Jestes and boordes, That *Christmas Lordes were wonte to speke. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* in *ibid.* I. 273 In Merton College..the Fellows annually elected, about St. Edmund's Day, in November, a Christmas Lord, or Lord of Misrule. 1643 *Plain English* 25 As easie to win a Towne..as to make a breach in the wals of a *Christmas Pie. 1661 *Relig. Hypocr. Presbyt.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 294 Three Christmass or Minc'd Pies. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 33 The coffin of our Christmas Pies in shape long, is in imitation of the cratch. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* viii, A Yorkshire Christmas-Pye. — *Nursery Rime* (of unknown age) Little Jack Horner Sate in a Corner, eating a Christmas pie. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 267 *Christmas Pride. This plant..generally blows in the months of December and January. 1598 GILPIN *Skialeth.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 279 A player to a *Christmas prince. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* ibid. I. 273 The Christmas Prince of St. John's College [Oxford], whom the Juniors have annually..elected. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* XXI, Doomed to eat his *Christmas pudding alone. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 104/1 Hellebor, or Christmas Flower..some call..the *Christmas or New-Years Rose. 1852 D. MOIR *Poems, Birth Flowers* XV, The Christmas rose Shall blossom, though it be 'mid snows. 1626 ROPER *Life More* 3 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 274 [Sir Thomas More]..would..at *Christmas tyd sodenly sometymes stepp in among the Players. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XII. (1878) 233 After this Christmas-tide, I found myself in closer relationship to my parishioners.

Christmas (kriˈsmăs), *v. colloq.* [f. prec. sb.] Used in several trivial senses:

†**a.** *trans.* (*nonce-use.*) To provide with Christmas cheer (*obs.*). **b.** *trans.* To adorn with Christmas decorations. **c.** *intr.* To celebrate Christmas. Hence **Christmasing** *vbl. sb.*

1594 CHAPMAN *Hymn. in Noct.* (N.), When loves are Christmast with all pleasure's sorts. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 351 While you have been Christmassing in the country. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Naturalist* 364 'Christmassing,' as we call it, the decorating our churches, houses, and market meats with evergreens, is yet retained among us. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 141 In London a large trade is carried on in 'Christmasing,' or in the sale of holly and mistletoe, for Christmas sports and decorations. *Ibid.* Properly to Christmas St. Paul's would take 50*l.* worth at least. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 240/1 A pair of.. dolls, which were to constitute the central pivot of her Christmasings. 1884 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/3 Two policemen who had too obviously been 'Christmassing.'

Chriˈstmas-box.

†**1.** A box, usually of earthenware, in which contributions of money were collected at Christmas, by apprentices, etc.; the box being broken when full, and the contents shared. See BOX *sb.*[2] 5.

1611 COTGR. *Tirelire*, a Christmas box; a box having a cleft on the lid, or in the side, for money to enter it; used in France by begging Fryers, and here by Butlers, and Prentices, etc. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xi, It is a shame for a rich Christian to be like a christmas-box, that receives all, and nothing can be got out till it be broken in pieces. 1642 H. BROWNE *Map of Microcosm* (N.), Like the Christmas earthen boxes of apprentices, apt to take in money, but he restores none till hee be broken, like a potter's vessel, into many shares. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* VI. (1756) 226 Peg's servants..had more than their share of the Christmas-box. 1802 FOSBROKE *Brit. Monachism* (1843) Tire-lire is the only French for Christmas-box, or money box cleft on the side.

†**2.** The *Butler's Box*, in which gamesters put part of their winnings. See BUTLER 3. *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 116 When skilful Gamesters play, The Christmas Box gains often more than they. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 76 The lawyer..is like a Christmas-box, which is sure to get whosoever loseth.

3. A present or gratuity given at Christmas: in Great Britain, usually confined to gratuities given to those who are supposed to have a vague claim upon the donor for services rendered to him as one of the general public by whom they are employed and paid, or as a customer of their legal employer; the undefined theory being that as they have done offices for this person, for which he has

not directly paid them, some direct acknowledgement is becoming at Christmas.

Thus, these gratuities are asked from householders by letter-carriers, policemen, lamp-lighters, scavengers, butchers' and bakers' boys, tradesmen's carmen, etc., and from tradesmen by the servants of households that deal with them, etc. They are thus practically identical with the Christmas-box collected by apprentices from their masters' customers in sense 1, exc. that the name is now given to the individual donation; and hence, vulgarly and in dialect use it is often equivalent to 'Christmas present.'

1668-1712 [see Box² 5]. 1731 in Hone *Every Day Bk.* I. 1645 The people were come for their Christmas-box. *a* 1845 Hood *John Day* ii, And wished his box a Christmas-box To come but once a year. 1880 *Post Office Guide*, 12 The prohibition from receiving payment in addition to the postage does not, however, extend to Christmas boxes.

† Christmasly, *a. Obs.* [f. CHRISTMAS + -LY¹.] Proper to the season of Christmas.

1579 THYNNE *Perf. Ambass.* Pref., Work done in the middest of my Christmasse plaies, as may appear by the Christmasly handling thereof.

Chri·stmasly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. CHRISTMAS + -LY², after *daily, yearly*, etc.] Every Christmas.

1830 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. 164 Christmasly at night..hath he, doth he, and shall he tell after supper the story.

Christmas-tree. A small tree, usually a fir, set up in a room, illuminated and hung with ornaments, and bearing Christmas presents; a famous feature of Christmas celebration in Germany, frequently but imperfectly imitated in England, especially since its introduction into the royal household in the early years of the reign of Queen Victoria.

[1789 MRS. PAPENDICK *Jrnls.* II. 158 (N. & Q.) This Christmas Mr. Papendick proposed an illuminated tree according to the German fashion. 1829 *Greville Mem.* (Xmas.) The Princess Lieren got up a little fête such as is customary all over Germany. Three trees in great pots were put upon a long table, etc.] 1835 A. J. KEMPE in *Loseley MSS.* 75 We remember a German of the household of the late Queen Caroline, making what he termed a Christmas tree for a juvenile party. 1848 *Illust. Lond. News* 1 Jan. 431/1 Christmas Festivities at Windsor..the sideboards were surmounted with stately 'Christmas Trees', glittering with pendant bonbons, etc. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 238, I..had nothing to do but dress dolls for a Christmas-tree. 1869 HAZLITT Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 287 But the Christmas-tree..came to us from Germany directly..and is still (1869) a flourishing institution among us.

Christmasy (kri·smăsi), *a. colloq.* [f. CHRISTMAS + -Y¹.] Characteristic of, or suitable for, Christmas.

1882 *Harper's Christmas Pict. & Papers* 2 A good big Christmassy paper. 1883 T. ANSTEY in *Longm. Mag.* III. 253 There was something thoroughly Christmassy..about the witchlike old lady. 1884 *Graphic* 27 Dec. 678/2 Something Christmassy is expected to be seen on the walls of churches and chapels. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 2/1 Representing a Christmassy scene in the Arctic regions.

Christned, -ning, obs. ff. CHRISTENED, -ING.

Christo- (kri·stǫ), combining form of Gr. Χριστός or L. *Christus* CHRIST, as in **Christocentric** (-se·ntrik), *a.* [see CENTRIC], having Christ as its centre; **† Christo-cru·cian,** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *crux, cruc-is* CROSS + -IAN, after *Rosicrucian*], one devoted to the cross of Christ; **Christolatry** (kristǫ·lätri), worship of Christ as divine; **Christomaniac** (-mē·niăk) [see MANIAC], etc.

1873 tr. *Oosterzee's Dogmatic* I. § 7 The claim that Christian Dogmatics shall be Christo-centric. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 522 Fuller could not make his theology 'Christocentric' without initiating a radical change in the Idea of God. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 566 Let Rosie-crucians be dumb..a Christocrucian (of which this Apostle was none of the meanest) is an order, etc. 1819 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 71 The progress of the Christolatry from the lowest sort of *Christodulia*. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 213 The whole Thebaid of Christomaniacs rolled into one.

Christological (kristǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. CHRISTOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to Christology.

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 61 Investigations of a theological and Christological nature. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* III. 1772 The Epistles of the imprisonment have been aptly called 'the Christological Epistles.'

Christologist (kristǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who treats of Christology; one who holds a (special) doctrine about Christ.

1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 36 When arguing the principle..with Christologists such as these. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 466 Nearly all Christologists admit now the genuine growth and development of Christ's humanity.

Christologize (kristǫ·lŏdʒəiz), *v. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make Christological.

1886 PROF. E. C. SMYTH in *Homil. Rev.* Apr. 288 A Christologizing of Eschatology.

Christology (kristǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. Χριστός CHRIST + -λογια discourse: see -LOGY.] That part of theology which relates to Christ; a doctrine or theory concerning Christ.

1673 OLEY *Pref. to Jackson's Wks.* I. 27 In that part of divinity which I make so bold to call Christology. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 408 Hear Hierocles concerning Natural Theologie, and perhaps Christologie. 1825 THIRLWALL tr. Schleiermacher's *Crit. Ess.* 11. 1838 J. A. STEPHENSON (*title*) Christology of the Old and New Testaments. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col. & Philem.* Introd. 111 The Christology of Cerinthus deserves attention..Cerinthus held..that Jesus was only the son of Joseph and Mary.

Christon, obs. form of CHRISTEN *v.*

Christophany (kristǫ·făni). [f. Gr. Χριστός + -φανια or -φανεια appearance.] An appearance or manifestation of Christ.

1846 GEO. ELIOT tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* III. 337 The order in which he enumerates his Christophanies..appears to be the order of time. 1874 E. D. SMITH tr. *Oehler's O. T. Theol.* I. 180 Christophanies go on for some time after the ascension of our Lord. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interp.* 173 In every Old Testament Theophany he sees a certain Christophany.

Christopher (kri·stŏfəɹ). [ad. (ult.) Gr. Χριστοφόρος Christ-bearing, which became a Christian proper name.]

† 1. A figure of St. Christopher. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 115 A cristofre on his brest of silver shene. 1488 *Will of Scotte* (Somerset Ho.) a Tabulet of goold with a cristofre. [1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cabinet Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 85 St. Christopher, as the patron of field sports, and as presiding also over the state of the weather, was of course pre-eminently the forester's guardian saint.]

† 2. A bearer, as St. Christopher was of Christ. *Obs.*

a 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) Such christophers of the devil.

3. *Herb Christopher*: a book-name of the Baneberry (*Actæa spicata*); also formerly of the Flowering Fern (*Osmunda regalis*); and the Flea-bane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*). *Stinking Christopher*: a book-name for *Scrophularia aquatica* and *nodosa.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxi. 402 We may cal it..in English Osmonde the Waterman, Waterferne, and Saint Christophers herbe. 1633 T. JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* 483 (Britt. and Holl.), In Cheape side the herbe-women call it [Pulicaria dysenterica] *Herbe Christopher.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 16 Actæa spicata..is sometimes called Herb Christopher. 1879 PRIOR *Brit. Plant-n.*

Christophite (kri·stŏfəit). *Min.* [a. Ger. *christophit* (Breithaupt), named 1862 from the St. Christoph mine in Saxony, where found.] A variety of blende, containing much iron.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 48 The..christophite of Breithaupt, a brilliant-black blende from St. Christophe mine.

† Christ-tide. *Obs.* Also 6 **Christyde,** 6-7 **-tide,** 7 **-tid.** [f. CHRIST + TIDE *sb.*] Christmas.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 36 I haue such hast of my worke against Christide. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 342 (1810) 352 From September until Christide. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. v, Let Christ-tide be thy fast, And Lent thy good repast. 1656 *N. Riding Q. Sess. Rec.* V. 220 The Sessions next after Christyde next.

Christward (krəi·stwŏɹd), *a.* and *adv. rare.* [f. CHRIST + -WARD.] Towards Christ.

1645 W. JENKYN *Serm.* 4 Their affections are..ebbing heaven-ward, Christ-ward. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* (Ps.) CXXXVIII. 2 The Christward position. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 2 Aug., Young churches..growing both Christward and manward.

Christy (kri·sti). In **Christy's** or **Christy Minstrels,** sometimes shortly **Christys.** The name of a troupe of minstrels imitating negroes, originated by one George Christy of New York; afterwards in popular use extended to any similar company with blackened faces, who sing negro melodies accompanied by the banjo and bones, and interspersed with droll jokes.

Hence **Christy minstrelsy.**

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 191 What are they?.. Who are they? Are they Christy Minstrels? 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. 12 You have all made Artificial Blacks of yourselves, and unmelodious Christys. 1876 *Hallberger's Illust. Mag.* 664 (Hoppe) Christy minstrelsy..a rather unclassical but popular species of concert in America.

Chro·maphore. *Biol.* [In F. *chromophore.*] A variant of CHROMATOPHORE.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chromascope (krō·mă|skǫp). *Optics.* [irreg. f. Gr. χρῶμα colour + -σκοπος observer.] 'An instrument invented by Lüdicke for the determination of the refractive index of coloured rays of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

(See *Gilbert's Annalen* XXXVI. 1810.)

Chromate (krō·mēlt). *Chrom.* [f. CHROMIUM or CHROM-IC + -ATE⁴.] A salt of chromic acid; e. g. *chromate of lead,* Pb Cr O_4, much used as a yellow pigment.

The chromates containing one equivalent of the acid, are called *neutral, normal, mono-,* or *meta-chromates.* Chromates with two equivalents of the acid are called *acid, bi-,* or *di-chromates*; there are also *hyperacid* chromates or *tri-chromates.*

1819 CHILDREN *Ess. Chem. Anal.* 200 The chromate, the only one of these salts that is coloured, is yellow. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 121 Chromate of lead is found native in fine orange-coloured prisms. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. iv. 103 A solution of the yellow chromate of potash. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 938 Hyperacid chromate or Trichromate of Potassium.

Chromatic (krǫmæ·tik), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 7 **cromatick,** 7-8 **chromatique.** [ad. L. *chrōmaticus* or Gr. χρωματικ-ός (chiefly in the musical sense), f. χρῶμα colour. Cf. F. *chromatique.*]

A. *adj.* I. Pertaining to colour.

1. Of or belonging to colour or colours; consisting of or produced by colour. (Chiefly a scientific technical term.)

1841-44 EMERSON *Ess. Nom. & Realist* Wks. (Bohn) I. 251, I read for the lustres, as if one should use a fine picture in a chromatic experiment, for its rich colours. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* xii. 97 The chromatic splendours of our atmosphere. 1869 NAPHEYS *Phys. Life Woman* IV. (1878) 322 Chromatic memory, or the memory of colors. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 149 Though green is the prevailing hue..yet the whole chromatic scale may be seen illustrated in the foliage of plants.

b. *Chromatic aberration*: the non-convergence of the different coloured constituents of white light to one focus, when refracted through a lens (see ABERRATION 6); also called *chromatic dispersion. Chromatic function*: see quot. 1879. *Chromatic printing*: printing from blocks or types inked with various colours.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ix. § 66. 80 The extreme red rays..will be found to have their focus in *R*..the extreme violet rays..will be refracted to a focus *V* much nearer the lens..The distance *VR* is called the chromatic aberration. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 177 The second defect, chromatic dispersion, arising from the unequal refrangibility of the light. 1879 tr *Semper's Anim. Life* 91 Pouchet applied the term chromatic function to that adaptation of colour to the surroundings of the creature which is indirectly the result of sight. 1881 CARPENTER *Microscope* i. 13 The Chromatic error is scarcely perceptible.

2. Full of colour, brightly or highly coloured.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., Magnificently varied tints, now dazzlingly chromatic, now mellow. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 30 Along the floor, Chromatic, tesselate with marbles rare. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 6 The cover still retains its rich chromatic character.

† 3. App. transl. Gr. χρωματικός, 'in *Rhetoric*, florid, elaborate, artificial' (Liddell & Scott).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Figurative expressions, whether..paradiastolary, antipophoretick, cromatick, or any other way of figuring a speech by opposition.

4. See quot. [cf. Isidore x. 45 *Chromaticus, quia non confunditur, nec colorem mutat.*]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Chromatick* (chromaticus) that never blusheth, whose colour never changeth. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY.

II. *Music.*

5. a. The name given to one of the three kinds of tetrachords in Greek music, the others being the diatonic and the enharmonic. b. In modern music: Pertaining to or including notes which do not belong to the diatonic scale; admitting notes which are marked with accidentals, and are not normal to the scale of the passage where they occur, but which do not cause modulation.

Chromatic scale: a scale which proceeds by semitones.

Chromatic semitone: the interval between a note and the same note flattened or sharpened; e.g. A—A♯, B♭—B.

[1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Practicall Musicke..is of three kindes: *Diatonicum, Chromaticum,* and *Enharmonicum.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 682 Agathon..first brought up the Chromaticke musicke. —*Gloss.*, Chromaticke Musicke, was soft, delicate and effeminate, ful of descant, fained voices and quavering, as some are of opinion. ? 1630 MILTON *At Solemn Musick* MS. reading (T.), Those harsh chromatick jars Of sin that all our musick mars. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 35 The second Note..made flat by the cromatick flat sign. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 180 His wild Irish and chromatic Tones. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* III. (1720) IV. 440 Ah, that's fine, that's chromatick: I love chromatick musick mightily. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 72 A Ring of Bells tuned to Chromatick Intervals. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 55 Chromatic tortures soon shall drive them hence. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. i. 25 The regular chromatic scale consisted of semitones and minor thirds. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 116 The 'Crucifixus'..often displays chromatic harmony, wrought up to the highest pitch of the awful and sublime. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* iii. 5 A scale is chromatic when the seven diatonic notes are interspersed with the five inflected notes.

b. *transf.* of persons, etc.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 13 Musick is not design'd to please only Chromatick Ears, but all that are capable of distinguishing harsh from disagreeable Notes. 1774 FOOTE in *Westm. Mag.* II. 376 From squeaking Monarchs and Chromatic Queens..I come.

B. quasi-*sb.*

† 1. *Painting.* The art of colouring. *Obs.*

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy* (J.), The third part of painting, which is called the chromatick or colouring. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 541 Zeuxis..excelled all his cotemporaries in the chromatique, or art of colouring.

2. *Chromatics.* The science of colour.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 199 Optics..consist of three parts, viz. Catoptrics, Dioptrics, and Chromatics. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* i. 17 Sidereal chromatics have become a distinct branch of study. 1881 *Knowledge* No. 5. 98 A statement..with respect to..the solar spectrum..set forth in other similar works upon chromatics.

3. *pl.* Chromatic notes, harmonies, etc.

1708 KERSEY, *Chromaticks*, a pleasant and delightful sort of Musick. 1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Wks. III. 236 The ear with harsh chromatics must be teas'd, Grown much too fashionable to be pleas'd. 1833 *Athenæum* 16 Nov. 762, I play the flute—she heeds not my chromatics.

† Chroma·tical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 486 (R.) Why among sundry kinds of musick, that which is called chromatical delighteth, enlargeth, and joyeth the heart, whereas the harmonical contracteth and draweth it in.

Chromatically (krōmæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a chromatic manner.

1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1794 I. 401 Most solemn, most chromatically wise! **1854** J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 81 The central spot is chromatically illuminated. **1863** *Possibil. Creation* 109 The frontiers of a yellow kingdom on a map are never chromatically invaded or overshadowed by the splendours of the neighbouring blue empire.

Chroma·ticism. *Music.* [f. CHROMATIC + -ISM.] A chromatic expression, modulation, etc.

1879 C. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 673/2 Secular music had long displayed very free use of chromaticisms similar to the modern style of writing.

Chromati·genous, *a.*, var. form of CHROMATOGENOUS. **1860** in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Chromatin (krō·umătin). *Biol.* [f. Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματ- colour + -IN.] Tissue which can be stained by colouring matter when immersed in it.

1882 GILBURT in *Jrnl. Quek. Cl.* Ser. II. No. 1. 32 It is proposed to call the denser element which eagerly takes the colour 'Chromatin,' and the one which refuses it 'Achromatin.' **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* I. App. 946 He is of opinion that the equatorial plate consists of chromatin and the rest of the spindle of achromatin.

Chromatism (krō·umătiz'm). ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. χρωματισμός a colouring, dyeing, f. χρωματ-ίζειν to colour. Cf. F. *chromatisme.*]

1. Natural colouring.

1721 BAILEY, *Chromatism*, the natural Colour and Tincture of any thing. **1731** — II, *Chromatism* (with Physicians) the natural tincture or colour of the blood, spittle urine, etc. **1881** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Optics.* Chromatic dispersion or aberration.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. (1867) 44 The corrections of chromatism. **1878** LOCKYER *Stargazing* 123 The chromatism in one lens shall be corrected by the other.

3. = CHROMISM.

In mod. Dicts.

Chromato- (krō·umăto), before a vowel **chromat-**. Combining form of Gr. χρῶμα colour, as in **Chromato·cracy,** *nonce-wd.*, a ruling class of a particular colour, *e.g.* of white men. **Chromato·genous** *a. Path.*, generating or producing colour. **Chro·matome·tablepsy** [Gr. μεταβλέπειν to change one's point of view; cf. ABLEPSY], erroneous perception of colours, colour-blindness. **Chro·matopseu·dopsy** [Gr. ψευδ-ής + -οψια seeing], = prec. **Chro·matopsy** [Gr. -οψια seeing], coloured or chromatic vision. **Chro·matopto·metry** [see OPTOMETER and -METRY], 'testing the sensibility of the eye for colours' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). (See also following words.)

1852 MAURICE in *Life* (1884) II. iii. 131 It will come in illegitimately as a Plutocracy or a Chromatocracy. **1860** in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Chromatogenous* .. applied to the functions of the derma. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Chromatogenous diseases*, diseases accompanied by discolorations of the skin. **1849-52** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1452/2 Jüngken employs indifferently the denominations of a chromatopsy, chromatopseudopsy, and chromatometablepsy. *Ibid.* IV. 1460/2 We could never discover in them any trace of chromatopseudopsy. **1879** P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 76 To ascertain whether the chromatopsy might be due to an inequality in the size of the pupils.

Chro·matograph, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. CHROMATO-, after *photograph.*] *trans.* To represent in colours.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* viii, Having been photographed, and stereographed, and chromatographed, or done in colors.

Chromatography (krō·umătǫ·grăfi). [f. CHROMATO- + -GRAPHY.] Description of colours.

1731 BAILEY II, *Chromatography*, a treatise of colours; also the art of painting in colours. **1835** G. FIELD (*title*), Chromatography; or a Treatise on Colours and Pigments, and their powers in Painting.

Chromatology (krō·umătǫ·lŏdzi). [f. CHROMATO- + -LOGY.] The science of colours; the scientific investigation of colouring matters by spectrum analysis, and other modes of research.

1846 in WORCESTER. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Comparative Chromatology*, the relationship between colouring matters as exhibited by the spectroscope.

Chromatometer (krō·umătǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. CHROMATO- + -METER.] A measure or scale of colours.

1835 HENSLOW *Descr. & Phys. Bot.* 200 These may be arranged in a diagram termed a Chromatometer. **1858** WHEWELL *Hist. Sc. Ideas* I. 341 (L.) And thus..the prismatic spectrum of sunlight became, for certain purposes, an exact chromatometer.

Chromatophore (krō·umătǫfō·əɹ). *Physiol.* Also **-phor.** [f. CHROMATO- + Gr. -φορος bearing, bearer.] A pigment-cell, possessing contractile processes, contained in the skin of many animals. Esp. applied to those of the Cephalopoda, which by their contraction and change of shape cause a change of colour in the skin.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 89 [In Cephalopoda], The tegumentary system is distinguished .. by the presence of chromatophores. **1873** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xii. 488 We may find (e.g. in the Chameleon) cutaneous structures termed chromatophores, which are little sacs containing pigment of various colours and each with an aperture, which when open allows the colour to appear. **1881** MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 336 In trout which are kept alive in dark places, the black chromatophores are expanded, and consequently such specimens are very dark-coloured.

Hence **Chromato·phorous** *a.*, bearing chromatophores.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chromato·scopy. 'The examination of the colour of bodies' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Chromatosphere (krō·umătŏsfĭəɹ). *Astron.* [f. CHROMATO- + SPHERE.] = CHROMOSPHERE.

1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 97 The objectionable word *chromosphere* (for *chromatosphere*) should be replaced by *sierra.* **1879** PROF. YOUNG in H. Warren *Recr. Astron.* v. 87 With some bright streamers low down near the chromatosphere.

Hence **Chromatosphe·ric** *a.*

1872 PROF. YOUNG in Proctor *Orbs around us* 309 Chromatospheric matter (red hydrogen in this case).

Chromatrope (krō·umătrǫp). [irreg. f. Gr. χρῶμα colour + -τροπ-ος turning.] A magic-lantern slide consisting of two superposed circular glasses, brilliantly coloured, one of which is made to rotate in front of the other.

1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *c* **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 64/2 Chromotropes are .. two pictures so arranged that they may revolve over each other on a common centre. **1874** tr. *Lommel's Light* 98 Phantasmagoric representation, dissolving views, chromatropes. **1876** E. W. CLARK *Life in Japan* 175 After various well-known scenes .. interspersed with curious revolving chromatropes.

Chromatro·poscope. [f. as prec. + Gr. -σκοπ-ος observer.] (See quot.)

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 120 The observer looks steadily at the central point of a disk having apertures, beyond which coloured surfaces are placed. By degrees the sensation of colour is extinguished. On suddenly putting white surfaces in place of the coloured, the complementary colours come out with great brightness, and purity. The instrument is named a chromatroposcope.

Chromatype: see CHROMOTYPE.

Chrome (krōum). *Chem.* [a. F. *chrome*, f. Gr. χρῶμα colour; so called by Vauquelin, 1797, from the brilliant colours of its compounds.]

1. The name originally given to the metal CHROMIUM.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 173 Cit. Vauquelin .. on a new metallic acid which he discovered in the red lead of Siberia .. it had the property of changing all its saline or earthy combinations to a red or orange colour. This property, and that of producing variegated and beautiful colours when combined with metals, induced him to give it the name of *chrôme.* **1808** HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 260 The emerald derives its colour from the oxide of chrome; and the ruby from the acid. **1832** G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 277 The protoxide of chromium may be used for producing a green colour in glass..Chrome is the natural colouring matter of the precious emerald. **1837** J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib. God* III. xlv. 182 The existence of Chrome was unsuspected. **1871** HARTWIG *Subterr.W.* xxxi. 385 Chrome, like cobalt, is used chiefly as a pigment.

2. Applied to the yellow pigment and colour obtained from chromate of lead; as *orange chrome, lemon chrome.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **chrome alum,** a double sulphate of chromium and an alkali-metal, isomorphous with common alum; **chrome colour,** a colour prepared from a salt of chromium; **chrome green,** (*a.*) the sesquioxide of chromium (Cr_2O_3), much used as a pigment; also (*b.*) applied to a pigment made by mixing chrome yellow with Prussian blue; **chrome iron ore** (also called *chrome iron-stone, chrome iron, chrome ore, chromate of iron, chromite*), the most abundant ore of chromium, consisting chiefly of chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) and ferrous oxide (Fe O); **chrome ochre,** an argillaceous mineral containing chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3); **chrome orange, chrome red,** pigments prepared from the dibasic chromate of lead ($2\,Pb\,O, Cr\,O_3$); **chrome yellow,** the neutral chromate of lead ($Pb\,Cr\,O_4$), used as a yellow pigment; also *attrib.*

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 934 With Prussian blue it [chrome-yellow] forms a green mixture, called *chrome-green, or green cinnabar. *Ibid.* I. 949 Chromic oxide.. forming one of the most permanent greens, called chrome-green. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 245 The chief ore is *chrome Ironstone, a compound isomorphous with Magnetic Oxide of Iron. **1805** JAMESON *Min.* II. 523 *Chrome ochre. **1819** *Blackw. Mag.* V. 738 A new and beautiful yellow pigment called *chrome yellow or chromate of lead. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 562/2 The chrome-yellow colour of the walls.

Chromic (krō·umik), *a. Chem.* [f. CHROME + -IC. Cf. F. *chromique.*] Of or belonging to chromium; containing chromium in chemical combination. Applied in *Chem.* to compounds in which chromium combines as a triad, as *chromic iron* = chrome iron ore; *chromic chloride* Cr_2Cl_6; *chromic oxide* Cr_2O_3; *chromic acid* or *chromic anhydride* $Cr\,O_3$.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 389 The chromic acid has an orange-red colour, with a pungent and metallic taste. **1844** DANA *Min.* 445 Chromic iron occurs only in serpentine rocks. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 246 Chromium Dichloride, is obtained by passing hydrogen over heated chromic chloride. **1875** tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 213 The photochemistry of chromic combinations.

Chromiferous (krǫmi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. CHROMIUM + -FEROUS.] Yielding chromium.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 24 Two chromiferous minerals.

Chromism (krō·umiz'm). *Bot.* [f. Gr. χρῶμ-α colour + -ISM. Cf. F. *chromisme.*] Abnormal excess of coloration in plants.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chromite (krō·uməit). *Chem.* and *Min.* [f. CHROME or CHROM-IUM + -ITE.]

a. *Chem.* A compound of sesquioxide of chromium (Cr_2O_3) with the protoxide of another metal. Hence **b.** *Min.* Name for *chrome iron ore* (see CHROME 3).

1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 61 Dr. Thomson is disposed to consider it as a bichromite of iron. *Ibid.* II. 64 It appears to be doubtful whether any compounds exist that can properly be called chromites. **1850** DANA *Min.* 435 Chromite. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 950 Chromic oxide unites with protoxides, forming compounds of the form $M''O.Cr_2O_3$ or $M''Cr_2O_4$, which may be called chromites. The best known of these compounds is chrome-iron ore, in which, however, part of the chromium is usually replaced by aluminium and sometimes by iron.

Chromium (krō·umiŭm). *Chem.* [Latinized form of the French name *chrome*, on the ordinary type of names of metals in -IUM.] A metallic element, symbol Cr, not occurring in the free state, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is remarkable for the brilliant colours, red, yellow, or green, of its compounds.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 251 The metal called chromium. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 463 Chromium is a white brittle metal, requiring an intense heat for its fusion. **1870** PROCTOR *Other Worlds* ii. 42 Besides sodium, the sun's atmosphere contains the vapours of iron, calcium, magnesium, chromium, and other metals.

attrib. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 187 Chromium trioxide.

Chromo- (krō·umo).

1. *Chem.* Combining form of CHROMIUM, as in *chromo-carbon, -chloride, -cyanotype, -glucose,* etc.

1845 *Year Bk. of Facts* 234 To distinguish it from the cyanotype process of Sir John Herschell..Mr. Hunt proposed to call it Chromo-cyanotype. **1864** *Reader* 26 Mar. 393/3 The chromo-carbon prints were transferred to zinc. **1875** tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 261 If a pigment impression—that is a chromo-glucose-picture—is produced on glass. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 955 Tartrate of chromium and hydrogen, or chromo-tartaric acid.

2. Shortened form of CHROMATO- [f. Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματος colour, cf. Gr. ἄχρωμος, πολύχρωμος = ἀχρώματος, πολυχρώματος, etc.], as in **Chro·moblast** [Gr. βλαστός sprout, germ], 'a variety of connective tissue corpuscles found under the skin and in the parenchyma of Batrachia, Mollusca, Annelida, and some fishes. It possesses ramified processes, and contains a black pigment' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chromo·meter** [see -METER. Cf. CHROMATO-METER], an instrument for determining by means of colour the presence of minerals in ores. **Chro·mophane** [Gr. -φανής appearing, showing], 'a generic term applied to the different colouring matters of the inner segments of the cones of the retina of animals where they are held in solution by a fat' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chro·mophore** [Gr. -φορ-ος bearing, bearer], see quot. and cf. CHROMOGEN. **Chromophoto·graphy,** a name for the production of photographs of objects in their natural colours. **Chromopho·tolithograph,** a photolithograph produced in colours. **Chro·mophyll,** *Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf, after *chlorophyll*], the colouring principles of plants other than chlorophyll. **Chromopto·meter.** [Cf. CHROMATOPTOMETRY], 'an instrument for determining the sharpness of the colour sense in man' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Chromoptome·trical** *a.*

1876 *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No. 3720 Weber's Photo and Chromometer. **1879** *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 444/2 An instrument which he has designed for making accurate determinations of the presence of certain minerals in ores, to which he has given the name of a 'chromometer'. **1885** LANDOIS & STERLING *Human Phys.* II. 963 In the cones are the pigmented oil globules, the so-called 'chromophanes'. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1. 696 The body whose presence, in conjunction with a salt-forming group, determines the possession of tinctorial power, may be conveniently called a chromophore. **1882** *American* III. 263 A successful chromophotolithograph of the old vellum drawing. **1882** *Academy* 4 Feb. 77 The chlorophyll .. is fading before .. those other pigments which Mr. Wallace calls collectively chromophyll. **1876** *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No. 3721 Weber's Chromoptometrical Tables.

Chromo (krō·umo). Colloquial shortening of CHROMOLITHOGRAPH. (In use shortly after 1850). Also in comb.

1868 *Daily News* 27 Nov., The six chromo-facsimiles of my water-colour paintings are now lying before me. **1874** *F. Leslie's Illust. Newspr.* 10 Oct. 79 (Hoppe), Selling our new maps, pictures, chromos. **1875** *Printing Times* 15 Jan. '*Louis Prang*', Mr. Prang [born 1827] was the first to apply..the designation of 'chromos', being an abbreviation of 'chromolithographs'.

Chromogen (krō'umŏdʒen). [f. CHROMO- 2 + -GEN.] (See quots.)

1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 328 The chromogen of indigoferous plants is a peculiar colourless substance. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. I. 696 The compound which requires only the presence of a salt-forming group to convert it into a dye-stuff may be called a chromogen (thus NO_2 is the chromophore of nitraniline and nitrophenol, and nitrobenzene is their chromogen). **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chromogen*, a former term for a supposed vegetable colouring matter which is acted upon by acids and alkalis in producing red, yellow, or green tints.

Hence **Chromoge'nic** *a.*

Chromograph (krō'umŏgraf). [f. CHROMO- 2 + -GRAPH.]

†**1.** A picture in colour; ? a chromolithograph.

1864 *Realm* 15 June 6 Mr. Day..is about to reproduce the drawings in full size chromograph.

2. An apparatus for multiplying copies of written matter, in which aniline dye is used instead of ink.

The writing is transferred to the surface of a gelatinous substance, whence many copies can be taken on paper by pressure, without further application of the pigment.

1880 *Whitaker's Almanack* 330/2 Under the head of the 'chromograph' there has been introduced a very simple and convenient apparatus for reproducing manuscripts, plans, etc.

Hence **Chro'mograph** *v.*, to copy by means of the chromograph.

Mod. The Examination papers will be chromographed from the examiner's copy.

Chro'molith. Short for CHROMOLITHOGRAPH. [So F. *chromolithe*.]

1884 E. E. HALE *Fortunes of Rachel* iv. 37 A chromolith of the mosque at Delhi.

Hence **Chromoli'thic** *a.*

1844 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* I. 22 (D.) An impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colours, by the process termed Chromolithic. **1879** H. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* iii. 50 The subject becomes clearer by a study of the chromolithic plate.

Chromolithograph (krō'umoli·þŏgraf), *sb.* [f. CHROMO- 2 + LITHOGRAPH.] A picture printed in colours from stone. Also *attrib.*

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 438/2 In future all the Chromo-lithographs will be executed in Germany. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 286 The general appearance of the solar spectrum .. is seen by reference to the chromolithograph plate. **1870** *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 404/3 In 1850 Messrs. Hanharts produced their first chromo-lithograph. **1875** tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 249 If it is wished to make a chromo-lithograph of a painted picture, not only one stone, but a separate stone for almost every colour must be prepared.

So **Chromoli'thograph** *v. trans.*, to print in colours from stone; **Chromolitho'grapher**; **Chromolithogra'phic** *a.*

1845 *Art Jrnl.* Mar. 67 Chromo-lithographic illustrations. **1850** *Ibid.* Aug. 262 These prints are executed .. in chromo-lithographic colouring, invented by Professor Zahn in 1818, and practically applied since 1827. **1862** THORNBURY *Turner* I. 341 It [the Téméraire] has also been chromo-lithographed. **1883** *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 674/2 A highly finished coloured plate .. drawn from nature .. and chromo-lithographed.

Chromolithography (krō'umoliþŏ'grăfi). [mod. f. CHROMO- 2 + LITHOGRAPHY. (Named *chromo-lithographie* by M. Godefroi Engelmann of Mülhausen in 1837.)] The art of printing in colours from stone.

1839 *Art Jrnl.* July 98 Printing successively, from several stones, the different hues requisite to produce a coloured impression; this is called chromalithography. **1845** *Ibid.* Mar. 67 The example of chromo-lithography which accompanies the article. **1868** *Daily News* 27 Nov., Arrangements .. for the multiplication of a number of his pictures by chromolithography.

Chromoli'thotint. *rare.* The colouring or tinting of a chromolithograph.

1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. iii. 91 The lithographs by Dressler, superb, but the colouring (chromo-lithotint) poor.

Chromophane, -phyll, etc.: see CHROMO- 2.

Chromosphere (krō'umŏ|sfī'ə). *Astron.* [f. CHROMO- 2 + SPHERE.

The form of this word has been objected to in favour of *chromatosphere*. But although the latter shows the usual Greek type of compounds from sbs. in *-μα*, *-ματ-*, the shortened form was also used: see e. g. the compounds in *σπερμο-* for *σπερματο-*, also those in *νδρο-* not *νδατο-*.]

The red gaseous envelope round the sun, outside the photosphere.

Stellar chromosphere: the gaseous envelope supposed to exist round a star.

1868 (19 Nov.) LOCKYER in *Phil. Trans.* CLIX. 430 The continuity of this envelope, which I propose to name the Chromosphere, a name suggested by Dr. Sharpey. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 288 Hydrogen is found..surrounding the luminous portions of the sun's body as a zone of incandescent gas, termed the solar chromosphere. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xxi. 367 Above the luminous photosphere is another envelope known as the chromosphere. **1879** NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 304 The chromosphere or sierra.

Chromospheric (krōumo|sfe'rik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the chromosphere.

1869 (14 Apr.) LOCKYER in *Proc. R. S.* XVII. 416 Stars .. may..have their chromospheric light radiated from beyond the limb. **1871** tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* App. 439 Catalogue of chromospheric lines. **1878** NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 278 Hydrogen and other chromospheric gases.

Chromotype (krō'umŏtəip). Also **chromatype.** *Photogr.* [f. CHROMO- 1 + *τύπος* type.] A process for obtaining photographs by means of paper sensitized by a salt of chromium; a picture produced by this process. Also *attrib.*

1843 R. HUNT (at Meeting of Brit. Assoc.) in *Year Bk. of Facts* (1845) 234 The chromatype process. **1853** — *Man. Photogr.* 72 Under the general term of the Chromatype, I would propose to include all those processes which involve the use of any of the salts of chromium. **1854** J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 85 Other processes .. described under the names of. Chromotype, Chrysotype, Cyanotype.

Chro'motypo'graphy, Chro'motypy, printing in colours.

1851 *Repts. of Juries, Gt. Exhib.* 403 Chromotypy, or printing in colours. *Ibid.* 688 M. G. Silbermann, of Strasburg, for his Chromo-typography.

Chromous (krō'uməs), *a. Chem.* [f. CHROME + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to chromium: applied to compounds in which it combines as a dyad.

1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 63 Deutoxide (Chromous acid). **1873** WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 187 Chromous oxide is analogous in its salts to ferrous oxide. *Ibid.* § 189 Chromous chloride $CrCl_2$.

Chromoxylography (krō'umo|zəilǫ'grăfi). [f. CHROMO- 2 + XYLOGRAPHY.] Printing in colours from wooden blocks.

1887 *Q. R.* Jan. 108 Chromo-xylography, effected by a series of blocks printed in succession, was derived from China. **1887** *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 294/1 Chromo-xylography —in which the Japanese altogether surpass us to this day.

So **Chromoxy'lograph,** a picture in colours from wooden blocks.

1868 HARTWIG (*title*) The Tropical World..with 8 Chromo-xylographs and 172 Woodcuts.

†**Chro'mule.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *χρῶμ-α* colour + *ὕλη* matter.] = CHROMOPHYLL.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 131 Chromule, which is the fluid colouring matter of plants. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 28.

Chromy (krō'umi), *a.* [f. CHROME + -Y.] Abounding in, mixed or tinged with, chrome.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 538/1 Rugs with chromy landscapes.

Chronal (krō'unăl), *a. rare* [mod. f. Gr. *χρόν-ος* time + -AL.] Of or relating to time.

1875 *Eng. Surnames* II. 23 We..have said little or much, as each subject demanded, upon surnames, geographical, topographical .. chronal .. and historical. **1888** *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 227 Chronal Segregation is Segregation arising from the relations in which the organism stands to times and seasons.

Chron-a'nagram. [ad. mod.L. *chron-anagramma*: see ANAGRAM, and CHRONOGRAM.] An anagram of a chronogram, expressing the same date.

1613 (*title*) Anagrammata et Chron-anagrammata Regia, nunc primum in hâc formâ in lucem emissa..Londini. Excudebat Gulielmus Stansby. **1882** J. HILTON *Chronogr.* I. 14 The next is a chron-anagram on the death of Prince Henry Frederick, son of James I, each making the amount of the date of his death—1612, his age—18, the day of November—6, and the hour—6, total 1642.

Chrone, obs. form of CRONE.

Chronic (krǫ'nik), *a.* Also 7 **chronique,** 7–8 **chronick(e.** [a. F. *chronique* ad. L. *chronicus*, a. Gr. *χρονικ-ός*, of or concerning time, f. *χρόνος* time; see also -IC. In late L., *chronicus* was extended by the physicians to qualify diseases (sense 2), for which the Gr. word was *χρόνιος*. Caelius Aurelianus wrote a work *De Morbis acutis et chronicis*.]

†**1.** Of or relating to time; chronological. *Obs.*

1605 BROUGHTON *Corruption Relig.* 26 There was no Chronique observation in record before Eratosthenes..compiled one.

2. Of diseases, etc.: Lasting a long time, long-continued, lingering, inveterate; opposed to *acute*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 391 These long diseases which be called Chronique. **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. 103 Chronic pains, which surely kill, though slow. **1788** J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 174 The disease .. becomes more or less acute or chronic. **1813** J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 128 Chronic inflammations are found to differ from the acute, not only by the greater degree of mildness, but, in some instances, by a real or apparent absence of the constitutional symptoms or fever by which inflammation is usually accompanied. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 220 Pestilence, which had become chronic in Italy.

b. So with *invalid*, and the like.

1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 198 Chronic invalids and persons of a delicate habit of body. **1861** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 131 The chronic valetudinarian.

3. *transf.* Continuous, constant.

1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 30/1 A state of chronic revolution and civil war. **1864** *Linnet's Trial* II. III. v. 44 Most women have a chronic horror of anything resembling a court of justice. **1871** E. BURR *Ad Fidem* viii. 142 Chronic doubts require chronic relieving.

4. *subst.* = Chronic invalid, sufferer, etc.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 11/2 We question whether the late donor intended his sanatorium to be filled with chronics.

†**Chro'nicable,** *a. Obs.* Only in 4 **cronicable.** [prob. in OF., f. *croniquier* to chronicle.] Deserving of being chronicled.

1417 *City Let.* in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 660 The noble knyghthode in your cronicable excellence aproeued.

Chronical (krǫ'nikăl), *a.* Also 7 **cronical(l, chronicall.** [f. as CHRONIC *a.* + -AL 1.]

†**1.** Of or relating to verbal tense. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 92 The frenche tonge useth never augmentation neyther chronical nor sillabical in theyr fyrst sillables.

2. Of or pertaining to time, regulated by time.

1647 TORSHELL in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 102 The continuance and Chronical method of the Scripture-history. *a* **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 138 Our knowledge is chronical and successive, and cannot grasp all things at once. **1802** BENTHAM *Princ. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 456 Punishments of the pecuniary or chronical class..are susceptible of being exactly measured. **1859** R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 168 According to the people, whose greatest chronical measure is a Masika, or rainy season.

3. Of disease: = CHRONIC 2.

1601 T. WRIGHT *Climact. Years* (1604) 13 There are two sorts of diseases, sharpe and cronicall. **1694** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 184 Desperate and acute diseases, as well as chronical. **1762** GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 309 The diseases of the poor .. were mostly chronical. **1805** W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 198 Afflicted with..a chronical diarrhœa, etc. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 20 The acute disease, changing into chronical.

b. *transf.*

1672–3 MARVEL *Reh. Transp.* II. 93 Chronical Negligence and Ignorance. **1682** H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 35 Those seven Chronical Sleepers that slept in a Cave from Decius his time to the reign of Theodosius junior.

Chronically (krǫ'nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a chronic manner; inveterately.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 8 Health chronically delicate. **1879** H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* vi. 86 Each savage tribe, chronically hostile to neighboring tribes. **1884** *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 145 To replenish a chronically empty purse.

†**Chronicalness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1731 BAILEY *Chronicalness*, the being of long continuance. **1775** in ASH.

Chronicity (krǫni'sĭti). [f. CHRONIC + -ITY.] Chronic quality or condition (of disease).

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 673 In proportion to the chronicity of its development. **1878** A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 205 The tendency..is towards chronicity.

Chronicle (krǫ'nik'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cronykle, -ikle, -ecle, kronykele,** 4–6 **cronycle, -icle,** 5 **cronycull, -kyl(le,** (*Sc.*) **cornykyl, cronikill, -col,** 5–6 **cronakle, -acle,** 6 **crownycle, -acle, cronickill, chronacle, -ickle,** 6– **chronicle.** [ME. *cronikle, -ykle*, a. AF. *cronicle* = OF. *cronique*, see CHRONIQUE. Here and in some other words, the non-etymological and non-phonetic *-icle* may have been due to association with words such as *article*, in which this ending was etymological. The spelling with *ch* dates to the Renascence.

(Occasional spellings *crownicle, -acle* in 16th c., appear to imply a fancied connexion with *crown*, as in occasional med.L. *coronicula*. Sc. writers often had a form *cornicle*.)]

1. A detailed and continuous register of events in order of time; a historical record, *esp.* one in which the facts are narrated without philosophic treatment, or any attempt at literary style.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9239 Yn þe Kronykeles hyt ys wryte. *c* **1330** — *Chron.* (1810) 248 Þei brouht þe cronykles, þat wer in Scotland. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 77 (Mätz.) Broþer Ranulf .. compiled and made þis present cronicle. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 104 Cronycle or cronykylle, *cronica, historia*. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cii. 85 Abbots, Pryours, & men of relygyon wryten the lyues & the dedes of kynges..And therof made grete bokes and lete calle hem cronycles. **1530** LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 311 The Cronecklis to knaw I the exhorte. **1541** BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 186/1 Out of Autenticke crownycles. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 319 As theyr crownacles make mention. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 99 Recorded for ever in the chronicles of that empire. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 246 Chronicles were written when the science of true history had yet no existence. **1867** STUBBS *Benedict's Chron.* Pref. 11.

b. *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 126 The old folke (Times doting Chronicles). **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 202 Let me embrace thee [Nestor] good old Chronicle, Thou hast so long walk'd hand in hand with time. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 121 The progress and improvement of society..is a chronicle of inestimable value. **1821** BYRON *Sard.* II. i. (1868) 360 The stars, Which are your chronicles.

2. spec. *Chronicles*: name of two of the historical books of the Old Testament.

1535 COVERDALE, The first boke of the Cronicles, called Paralipomenon. **1764** T. H. CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v., In effect, the .. chronicles are an abridgement of sacred history to the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VII. 129/2 Ezra .. is supposed to have died a year or two after compiling the Chronicles.

3. *gen.* A record, register, narrative, account.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 299 Lesyngis, fablis and veyn cronyclis. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 74 Ignorant Tongues, which neither know My faculties nor person, yet will be The Chronicles of my doing. **1878** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Byron* 216 The long chronicle of its manifold experiences.

b. Hence: A frequent title of newspapers, e. g. *The Daily Chronicle, Weekly Chronicle*, etc.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chronicle-sheet, -writer.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 32/1 The common opinion of our chronicle-writers. **1837** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* i, Our chronicle sheet which hangs in the refectory.

Chronicle (krǫ'nik'l), *v.* [f. prec.] To enter or record in a chronicle.

a **1440** *Sir Eglam.* 1339 In Rome thys geste cronyculd ys. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1320, I wyll have cronekyllyd þe 3er and þe reynne. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 171, I beleeue that..which is cronicled of them. **1798** SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* xi, Whose obscurer name No proud historian's page will chronicle. **1881** J. RUSSELL *Haigs* Introd. 9 We do not write the history of a nation when we have chronicled its battles and tabulated its kings.

b. *gen.* To put on record, to register.

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 16 Now shall oure treson be cornicled for evar. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 41 He that is so yoked by a foole, Me thinkes should not be chronicled for wise. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 161 To suckle Fooles, and chronicle small Beere. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 6 Oct., There is nothing agreeable..in being chronicled for a dunce. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* viii. (1875) 489 Christ's victory is chronicled..in the conventional standard of modern society.

Hence **Chronicled** *ppl. a.*; **Chro·nicling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, She shall have chronicled example for it 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 168 Genealogical chroniclings of earlier periods. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* i. (1865) 8 Chronicled memorials of an older ..civilisation. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 529/1 There is quite enough candid chronicling and sharp criticism in these volumes.

Chronicler (krɒ·niklə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cronicler**, 4–5 **-yculer**, 4–6 **cronicler**, 5 **cronykler**, 6 **chronocler**, 6– **chronicler**. [f. CHRONICLE *v.* + -ER[1].] A writer or compiler of a chronicle, a recorder of events.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 (Mätz.) Thro the diligence of croniclers. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1885) 46 Germanus ..was a Croniclere of Cristis tyme. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Worcester* v, They be unwurthy the name of Croniclers. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 105 The foolish Chroniclers of that age. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 108 Some aged chroniclers record Her hopes, her virtues, and her tomb. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 338 Plato was not, like Xenophon, a chronicler of facts.

fig. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* Introd., The peasant.. regards it at once as his chronicler and landmark. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 423 The ice-belt, sorry chronicler of winter's progress.

† **Chronicler,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] To chronicle. Hence **Chroniclering** *ppl. a.*

1662 FULLER *Worthies, Lincolnsh.* II. 155/2 Out of an Anonymal Croniclering Manuscript.

† **Chro·niclist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. CHRONICLE + -IST.] A chronicler.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. iv. 31 Noted by his chroniclist.

† **Chro·nique.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **cronique**, 5 **-yque**, **-yke**, 5–6 **-ike**, 6 **chronik**, 7 **chronique**. [a. OF. *cronique*, ad. med.L. *cronica, chronica, -æ* a chronicle, from L. *chronica, -orum* pl., a. Gr. χρονικά annals (*also* chronology), lit. 'things' or 'matters of time', f. χρόνος time.] A chronicle, narrative of events in order of date.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 388 If a Rethor coũpe faire endite He in a Cronique mighte saufly write As for a sovereyn notabilite. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 67, I find ensample in a cronique. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 233/4 After the cronyques he lyued lxxxviii yere. 1536 *Pilgr. Tale* 85 in Thynne *Animadv.* 79 The cronikis old from kynge Arthur he could reherse. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 298 In Chronik and Scriptour. 1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbary* 74 (Todd) The best chronique that can be now compiled.

Chronique, obs. form of CHRONIC *a.*

Chronist (krɒ·nist). *rare.* [f. Gr. χρόν-ος time + -IST.] A chronologer.

1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 639 The Chronists dependent on Eusebius.

Chronocler, obs. form of CHRONICLER.

‖ **Chrono·crator.** *Obs.* (In 7 **-grator.**) [Gr. χρονοκράτωρ.] *Astrol.* A ruler of time.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxi, 733 The Lord of the yeer and Chronocrator, or Chronograter, are all one. 1862 LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* 374 A writer..creating or annihilating dynasties by a stroke of his magic pen; he becomes, in the language of the ancient astrologers, a chronocrator.

Chronogram (krɒ·nŏgrăm). [mod. f. Gr. χρόν-os time + γράμμα a writing, f. γράφειν to write. Cf. F. *chronogramme.*] A phrase, sentence, or inscription, in which certain letters (usually distinguished by size or otherwise from the rest) express by their numerical values a date or epoch.

'Thus, in 1666, when a day of national humiliation was appointed in the expectation of an engagement between the English and Dutch navies, a pamphlet issued in reference to the fast-day, instead of bearing the imprint of the year after the usual fashion, had this seasonable sentence at the bottom of the title-page: 'LorD haVe MerCIe Vpon Vs'. It will be seen that the total sum of the figures represented by the numeral letters (printed in capitals) gives the requisite date 1666' (*Athenæum* No. 2868).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1676) 179/2 He may .. make..Anagrams, Chronograms, Acrosticks upon his friends names. 1623 R. TISDALE (*title*), Pax Vobis. A Congratulatorie Poem..and some other Chronograms. 1640 SHIRLEY *Humorous Court.* II. ii, Now you can make chronograms. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 601 ¶ 6. 1781 HARRIS *Philol. Enquiries* (1841) 520 Chronograms..were not confined to initial letters .. the numeral letters, in whatever part of the word they stood, were distinguished from other letters by being written in capitals. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronograms* I. Pref. 5 The word Chronogram is said to have been first used in some verses addressed to the King of Poland in 1575. *Ibid.* Pref. 8 It is essential to a good chronogram that every numerical letter in the sentence must be counted.

Chronogrammatic (krɒnŏgrămæ·tik), *a.* [f. prec., and Gr. γραμματικός from γράμμα: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to a chronogram.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronograms* I. 458 The title-page is printed in great letters, black and red, and the first words are chronogrammatic. 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 493 Medals bearing chronogrammatic legends.

Chronogramma·tical, *a.* = prec.

a 1666 HOWELL (J.) 'Gloria lausque Deo, sæCLorVM in sæcVla sunto.' A chronogrammatical verse, which includes not only this year 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years farther.

Hence **Chronogramma·tically** *adv.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 111 (R.) These Elegies and Epitaphs are printed..some like pillars, some circular, some chrono-grammatically.

Chronogrammatist (krɒnŏgræ·mătist). [f. CHRONOGRAM, and Gr. γραμματιστής from γράμμα: see -IST.] A maker of chronograms.

1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. 159 It is an ordinary character among them to be a great Chronogrammatist. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (Routl.) 111/1 The chronogrammatis compels even Horace to give the year of our Lord.

Chronogra·mmic, *a.* [f. CHRONOGRAM + -IC.] = CHRONOGRAMMATIC.

1863 LOWNDES *Bibliogr.* s.v. R. Tisdale, Pax Vobis or Wits Changes tuned..A chronogrammic poem. 1883 *N. & Q.* 24 Feb. 159/2 Sometimes part of the composition only is chronogrammic.

Chronograph (krɒ·nŏgrɑf). [f. Gr. χρονο-γράφος recording time, f. χρόνος time + γράφ-ειν to write.]

† **1.** = CHRONOGRAM. *Obs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 103 D. Streithagen Cannon of Hemsberg, in his Germane Flourish, hath writ down a Chronograph, or Verse of the time of this Earthly trembling. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. An instrument for recording time with extreme exactness; also, a watch or clock to which various mechanical devices are attached for the same purpose. It is used in astronomical and other observations, in the timing of races, etc.

1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 271 The transits at station A are recorded on the chronograph at stations A and B. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 51 The term Chronograph is now generally applied to those watches that have a centre seconds hand..which may be started, stopped, and caused to fly back to zero by pressing either the pendant or a knob at the side of it. 1889 CALLENDAR *Cursive Shorthand* Introd. An electric chronograph capable of recording automatically to the hundredth part of a second the time taken to form any portion of any stroke.

attrib. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 51 The Chronograph hand generally beats fifths of seconds. 1886 *York Herald* 11 Aug. 2/3 Repeating and Chronograph Watches.

Chronographer (krɒnɒ·grăfə(r)). Also 6 **-ier.** [f. CHRONOGRAPHY, or Gr. χρονογράφ-os, F. *chronographe* + -ER.] A writer of chronography, a chronicler, chronologist.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 55 Let men reade the Chronicles and peruse our Englishe Chronographiers. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* (1560) B, Chronographers and historianes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 940/1 Iohn Fox our ecclesiasticall chronographer. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. Pref. 15 [He] may be a chronographer, but a very imperfect or rather insipid historian. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 312 Westminster had long ago had her chronographer.

Chronographic (krɒnogræ·fik), *a.* [f. CHRONOGRAPH + -IC.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a chronograph.

1867–77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VIII. 777 The chronographic method of recording transits. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* No. 534. 275 By..the chronographic method, the apparatus used being called a chronograph, the observer is enabled to confine his attention to the star. 1889 *Athenæum* 4 May 563/3 By comparing the actual writing with the record on the chronographic cylinder.

2. Chronogrammatic. (CHRONOGRAPH 1.) *rare.*

[1634 (*title*) Chronographica Gratulatio in Felicissimum Adventum Serenissimi Card. Ferdinandi Hispaniarum Infantis (in Hilton)]. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronogr.* I. 449 The book is chronographic throughout..There are 1081 chronograms. *Ibid.* Pref. 11 They were occasionally constrained, by chronographic necessity, to use inelegant Latin.

Chronographical (krɒnogræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL 1.] Of or pertaining to chronography, chronological; of the nature of a chronographer.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 862 An ancient Latin Chronographicall Table. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 294, I have to struggle against becoming chronographical, as well as autobiographical.

Chronographically (krɒnogræ·fikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In chronographic manner: **a.** Chronologically. **b.** Chronogrammatically. *rare.*

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 600 The progress in climate .. involved a localization of tribes in time or chronographically. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronogr.* 9 No date on the title-page beyond that which is thus chronographically expressed.

Chronography (krɒnɒ·grăfi). Also 6 **crono-**. [a. Gr. χρονογραφία abstr. sb. f. χρονογράφ-os time-recording, a chronicler; f. χρόνο-s time + γράφ-ειν to write. (In this and the allied words in which *chro-* is stressless, the *o* is variously made *o* or *ɒ*, passing into *ŏ*, *ŏ*, *ə*.)]

1. 'The description of past time, the chronological arrangement of historical events' (J.).

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. an. 1 (R.) In whiche cronographye, yf a kinge gaue to them possessions..he was called a saynct. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 15 My purpose..is to write a topographie, or description of places, and no chronographie, or storie of times. 1654 R. VILVAIN *Chronogr.* 1 Chronography [is] a discussion or disquisition of Times themselfs. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 124 Recorded in a kind of monkish chronography. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 115 Notes..transcribed so as to constitute complete chronographies.

† **b.** = CHRONOLOGY. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 432 The Ecclesiasticall history of Eusebius..he hath illustrated with a learned chronographie. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 575 Two Tables of Vniversall Chronography. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 8, I .. may err in some points of Chronography.

† **2.** Position and relations in time. *Obs.*

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xi, Consider the topography, the aitiology, the chronography of this miracle.

† **3.** *Rhet.* (see quot.) *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 246 If we describe the time or season of the yeare, as winter, summer ..noone, euening, or such like: we call such description the counterfait time, *cronographia.* Examples are euery where to be found. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 223 Chronographie is a Rhetorical Exornation, whereby the Orator describes any time or season for delectations sake.

4. The making of chronograms. *rare.*

1882 J. HILTON *Chronogr.* 11 Composed .. by a young aspirant to the art of chronography.

† **Chrono·graphy,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec.] To chronicle, recount.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 Touching which Pagod, the Singales (their Priests) Chronography That once Johna their King held this monstrous Daemon in derision.

Chronologer (krɒnɒ·lŏdʒə(r)). Also 7 **cronologer.** [f. CHRONOLOGY + -ER[1].] One who studies chronology, one who investigates the date and order in time of events; a chronologist.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Pref. (R.), The most exact chronologers tell us, that Christ was born in October, and not in December. 1616 R. C. *Times Whis.* vii. 3167 Recorded by cronologers. 1625 COOKE in *Harl. Misc.* (Malham) IV. 36 Marianus..is reputed, by your Baronius, *Nobilis Chronographus*, a worthy chronologer. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 28 Chronologers judge the conversion of St. Paul to have happened in the very last year of Tiberius. 1857 GLADSTONE in *Oxf. Ess.* 50 A region, essentially mythical, neither approachable by the critic nor measurable by the chronologer.

Chronologic (krɒnɒlɒ·dʒik), *a.* Also 7 **-ique.** [f. CHRONOLOGY, or its sources: see -IC.] Of or belonging to chronology; relating to the determination of dates and order of time.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 6 The root of Chronologique calculation. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. vi. 69 Chronologic science. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Theban Sphinx* Wks. X. 237 Its usual chronologic date of nine centuries before Christ.

† **b.** *subst.* in *pl. Obs.*

1721–1800 BAILEY, *Chronologicks*, Books treating of Chronology.

Chronological (krɒnɒlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, belonging to, or in accordance with chronology; arranged in the order of time.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxii. (R.), In the chronological table. 1644–52 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. xii. (1821) 288 Gantz hath summed them all up in his chronological history. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iii. 16 Settle in the mind a general chronological order and series of principal events. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. (1757) IV. 150 These moderns..dip into you, as into chronological tables, to know what happened before the flood. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 747 A chronological series of our classical poets. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 3 Attempts to determine the chronological order of the Platonic writings.

2. Relating to or dealing with chronology.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 616 (R.) Those so much desired chronological labours of the late worthy Bishop of Armagh. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg.* 7 A mortal horror of chronological references. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 586 Pointing out the chronological impossibility of the tale. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* i. 5 Every leading fossil has its fixed chronological character.

Chronologically (krɒnɒlɒ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a chronological manner or order; in or according to order of time.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 213 The bishop of St. Asaph..has interpreted the prophecies of the Revelations chronologically. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 275, I could not write it chronologically as I desired. *c* 1815 FUSELI *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 484 As critically unjust as chronologically inattentive. 1881 PROF. RAMSAY in *Nature* No. 618. 420 The fourth series chronologically .. consists of the Miocene basaltic rocks of the Inner Hebrides.

Chronologist (krɒnɒ·lŏdʒist). [a. F. *chronologiste*, in mod.L. *chronologista*: see CHRONOLOGY and -IST.] One versed in chronology; a CHRONOLOGER.

1611 COTGR., *Chronologiste*, a Chronologist or Chronicler. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 135 Touching the time of his life and writing the Chronologists agree not. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. i. (1840) 12 Satan would make a very good chronologist, settle every epoch, correct every calendar. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 277 The same time which the chronologists fix for the beginning of the Ionian migration.

Chronologize (krɒnɒ·lŏdʒəiz), *v. trans.* Also 7 **crono-**. [f. CHRONOLOGY: see -IZE.]

† **1.** To chronicle, record. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 2251 We will have the deed cronologizde. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) The black Book of Windsor..Chronologises it on the..[date].

2. To apply chronology to, to arrange chronologically or reduce to a chronological system.

1846 GROTE *Greece* (1851) II. 75 The numerous and contradictory guesses..of the Greeks themselves in their attempts to chronologise their mythical narratives. 1884 GAIRDNER *Prof. Brewer's Hen. VIII*, Pref. 5 To catalogue and chronologize a number of miscellaneous documents.

Hence **Chrono·logizing** *vbl. sb.*

1862 *Lit. Churchman* VIII. 232/1 Most persons are driven to some imperfect chronologizing of their own.

† **Chro·nologue.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = next.

1658 Ussher *Ann.* Age vi. 335 Eupolemus, the Historina, deduceth his Chronologue from Adam.

Chronology (krɒnɒ·lŏdʒi). Also 7 **cronology.** [ad. mod.L. *chronologia*, f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY. (For pronunciation of first *o* see CHRONOGRAPHY.)

App. dating only from 16th c. *Chronologia temporum in Dionysii Historia comprehensorum*, per L. Biragum, was published at Basle in 1532. Cotgr. has F. *chronologie*.]

1. The science of computing and adjusting time or periods of time, and of recording and arranging events in the order of time; computation of time, assignation of events to their correct dates.

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 15 When they beganne to Rule. How long they ruled. This part of History is named Chronology. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 13 If Chronology had not contradicted it, it would have been concluded, that he had been an Auditour of Pythagoras himself. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 261 We gain a link to connect the chronology of India with that of Europe. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 46 Of chronology, the ordinary framework of history in which the succession of its events is adjusted, Homer knows nothing. 1878 Stanford *Symb. Christ* i. 7 At variance with the dates of Hebrew chronology.

† **b.** = CHRONOGRAPHY 1. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chronologie*, story of times past. 1616 Bullokar, *Chronologie*, the knowledge of Old Stories. 1623 so Cockeram.

2. A chronological table, list, or treatise.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 6 The testimonie of those which out of the more ancient authors haue transcribed their Chronologies. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* ii. § 1 (1643) 30 Mercator in his Chronologie seems to alledge some other reasons. 1666 Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* Title-p., Also a Chronologie of the Lord Chancelors and Keepers of the great Seal.

† **Chronoma·stix.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *μάστιξ* a whip or scourge.] A scourge of the time.

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 170 The Valiant Poet, they in scorne doe stile me. The Chronomastix.

Chronometer (krɒnɒ·mĭtəɹ, krɒ-). [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *μέτρον* measure.]

1. An instrument for measuring time; spec. applied to time-keepers adjusted to keep accurate time in all variations of temperature. They differ from watches in having a more perfect escapement and a compensation balance, and are used for determining longitude at sea, and for other exact observation. *To rate a chronometer*: to compare its daily loss or gain with the true time.

Some watches are named *half-chronometers*.

[1715 Kersey, *Chronometrum* or *Chronoscopium Perpendiculum*, a Pendulum to measure Time with.] *a* 1735 Derham (J.), According to observation made with a pendulum chronometer. 1780 J. Arnold (*title*), Account..of a Pocket Chronometer, made on a new construction. 1787 Bonnycastle *Astron.* x. 159 Method for finding the longitude of places..by means of a chronometer. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* viii. 49 The time of the transit is to be marked by a clock or chronometer. 1855 Emerson *Misc. Fort. Repub.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 387 The sailors sail by chronometers that do not lose two or three seconds in a year.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 'Time-measurer.'

1836 Cdl. Wiseman *Sc. Relig.* I. vi. 360 Deluc was the first..to observe and collect such data, to which he gave the name of Chronometers. 1872 Yeats *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 190 Sun and stars, whose rising and setting formed the grand chronometer of Nature.

† **2.** *Mus.* An instrument for indicating the time or movement of a composition; a METRONOME.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 135/2 The musical chronometer is by no means a modern contrivance.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chronometer-balance, -box, -maker*; **chronometer-escapement**, an escapement in which the free movement of the balance is opposed by the wheels at only one point in a complete oscillation.

1878 Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* v. 63 A *chronometer-box was picked up, but empty. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, The *chronometer escapement..is the most perfect, delicate, and satisfactory in its operation, of all the escapements. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 135/2 The most eminent *chronometer-makers in this country.

Chronometric (krɒnɒme·trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to chronometry; relating to the measurement of time. *Chronometric* (or *chronometrical*) *Governor*: an improved form of governor for regulating the velocity of an engine.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xviii. 431 To obtain a Chronometric Scale. 1838 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 54 The chronometric survey of Massachusetts. 1875 *Poste *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 101 The imperfection of chronometric instruments. 1881 C. W. Siemens in *Nature* No. 626. 622 Another invention..the Chronometric Governor.

Chronometrical (krɒnɒme·trikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1838 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 51 Sextant constructed for the chronometrical survey of Massachusetts. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 1 To carry a chain of chronometrical measurements round the world. 1864 H. Spencer *Illustr. Univ. Prog.* 142 Our chronometrical measurements of astronomical periods.

Hence **Chronome·trically** *adv.*

1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I. 225 They would find the hot fit and the cold return chronometrically, at intervals as regular as the tide's ebb and flow.

Chronometry (krɒnɒ·mĕtri). [mod. f. Gr. *χρόν-os* time + *-μετρία* measurement: see -METRY.] The art or science of accurately measuring time.

1833 Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* ii. 79 Chronometry..enables us to fix the moments in which phenomena occur, with the last degree of precision. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 6 The elements of a new historic chronometry. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 446 Conversation..turned upon chronometry and horology.

b. Measurement of time.

1837 Murray *Vital Princ.* 16 A compensation curb to regulate its chronometry. 1879 H. Warren *Recr. Astron.* ii. 23 Is the celestial chronometry getting deranged?

Chrononomy (krɒnɒ·nŏmi). *rare.* [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *-νομία* arrangement, ordering: see -NOMY.] Mode of reckoning and measuring time.

1882 Max Müller *India, What can it teach us?* 151 No necessity whatever for admitting..that the Hindus went to China for their lunar chrononomy.

Chronopher (krɒ·nŏfəɹ). [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *-φορος* carrying. (Cf. *Christopher.*)] An apparatus for the distribution of electric time-signals.

1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 98 A time-distributing apparatus, or 'chronopher', the function of which is to distribute in many directions the signals received from Greenwich. 1878 Lockyer *Stargazing* 275 The hourly signal at the Post Office..is distributed by means of the Chronopher.

Chronoscope (krɒ·nɒskōup). [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *-σκοπος* observer.] An instrument for observing and measuring time.

† **a.** A chronometric pendulum. *Obs.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Chronoscope*, the same with a Pendulum to measure Time. 1731–1800 in Bailey.

b. An instrument for measuring very short intervals of time, which has been chiefly used in determining the velocity of projectiles. It was invented by Wheatstone in 1840, and consists of wire targets placed in the line of fire. The projectile passing through these severs the wire, and the moment of severance is recorded by electricity.

1846 Faraday *Res.* xlix. 366 Incidental to the accounts I gave of Wheatstone's electro-magnetic chronoscope.

c. (See quot.)

1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 60 [A] Chronoscope..is..a clock in which the time is shewn by figures presented through holes in the dial.

Hence **Chronosco·pic** *a.*

1876 *S. Kens. Museum Catal.* No. 1354 The instant of stimulation registered on the chronoscopic line by the current itself. *Ibid.* 3953 Chronoscopic Tuning Forks. Set of 4 tuning forks..to be used as chronoscopes.

Chronoscopy (krɒnɒ·skŏpi). [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *-σκοπία* observation.] Observation and exact estimation of time.

1882 *Pop. Science Monthly* XXI. 433 The later chronoscopy has warranted the possibility of determining the educability of the nervous system to a punctual obedience.

‖ **Chronostichon** (krɒnɒ·stikɒn). [mod. f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *στίχος* row, line of verse.] (See quot.)

1859 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. VII. 284 A chronosticon is properly a poetical line which by its letters, or some of them, indicates a date. 1882 J. Hilton *Chronograms* 23 A Chronostichon of the beheading of Charles on the 30th day of January.

Chronothermal (krɒnɒþə·ɹmăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *χρόνο-ς* time + *θερμός* hot, warm: cf. THERMAL.] Relating to time and temperature.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chrony, obs. form of CRONY.

Chroolepoid (krōi̯ɒ·lĕpoid), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *χρώς, χροός* colour + *λεπ-is* a scale + -OID.] Having small yellow scales.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chrusopasse, obs. form of CHRYSOPRASE.

Chryolite: see CRYOLITE.

Chrys- (kris), combining form, before a vowel, of Gr. *χρῡσ-ός* gold; chiefly in chemical terms; properly denoting compounds of a golden-yellow colour, as **Chry·samide** [see AMIDE], an amide ($N.H_2.C_7H(NO_2)_2O$), formed by boiling chrysammic acid with aqueous ammonia (Watts). **Chrysami·dic acid,** an acid ($NH_3.C_7H_2(NO_2)_2O_4$) forming salts called **Chrysa·midates. Chrysa·mmic, -a·mic acid,** an acid ($C_7H_2N_2O_6$) produced by the action of nitric acid upon aloes, forming salts called **Chry·sammates. Chrysa·niline,** a brilliant golden-yellow dye ($C_{20}H_{17}N_3$), obtained as a secondary product in the manufacture of rosaniline; also called *aniline yellow*. **Chrysani·sic acid,** an acid ($C_7H_5N_3O_7$) obtained, by the action of nitric acid on anisic acid, in small golden-yellow rhombic tables, forming salts called **Chrysa·nisates. Chrysa·robin,** the medullary matter of the stem and branches of *Andira Araroba* dried and powdered, Goa Powder. **Chry·sazin,** one of the *dioxy-anthraquinones* of the second group, crystallizing in golden-yellow laminæ, or red-brown highly lustrous needles; it is the basis of chrysamide and chrysammic acid, which is *tetra-nitro-chrysazin*. **Chry·sean,** a sulphur derivative of hydrocyanic acid, obtained in yellow flocks. **Chry·seone,** an orange-coloured insoluble substance obtained by digesting calcium silicide with strong hydrochloric acid. **Chry·sene,** a crystalline hydrocarbon ($C_{18}H_{12}$) of the Anthracene group, obtained in bright yellow glistening scales. **Chry·sin,** a substance obtained, in bright yellow shining plates, from the buds of *Populus nigra*; called also **Chrysi·nic acid**; its salts are **Chry·sinates.**

1842 Turner *Elem. Chem.* 1149 With Ammonia, Chrysammic Acid forms a deep purple solution, which deposits dark green crystals. These are not Chrysammate of Ammonia, but probably an Amide. 1864 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* III. 437 A yellow aniline dye called Chrysaniline. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 187 Chrysaniline and its salts dye silks and wools a splendid golden-yellow colour. 1887 T. L. Brunton *Text-bk. of Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 909 Chrysarobin Ointment. 1879 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VII. 463 Chrysean has a very beautiful colour like that of mosaic gold. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 118/2 Among the first are..Chrysene. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 758 *Chrysene*, a solid, resinous, orange-coloured body. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 75 The most powerfully fluorescent bodies known are..chrysogen, chryseue.

Chrysalid (kri·sălid). [f. L. *chrȳsal(l)id-*, Gr. *χρῡσαλλιδ-* stem of *χρῡσαλλίς* CHRYSALIS; or perhaps from the (mod.) L. pl. *chrysalid-es*, in English. Cf. F. *chrysalide*.]

1. = CHRYSALIS 1.

1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 75 The operations of nature in eggs, Chrysalids. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* v. 144 Like chrysalids impatient for the air. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 371 The chrysalid..presents very much the appearance of a small barrel.

b. *fig.* (esp. as in CHRYSALIS 2.)

1880 Swinburne *Study Shaks.* ii. (ed. 2) 100 The cast husk or chrysalid of the noble creature which was to arise and take shape at the transfiguring touch of Shakespeare.

2. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a chrysalis (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1802–13 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 44 In their chrysalid state they remain for some time..perfectly inanimate. 1864 *Realm* 22 June 5 We hope, when the Lord Chancellor's Bill has slept its chrysalid winter, it will come out winged with a better promise of reform.

Chrysa·lidal, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a chrysalis.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 620 Before it enter'd the chrysalidal State.

Chrysali·dian, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Of or of the nature of a chrysalis.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 301 The sombre chrysalidian attire of the grave.

Chry·saline, *a.* [irreg. f. CHRYSAL-IS + -INE. This and CHRYSALOID, etc. are formed as if the stem of the Greek word were *chrysal-*, whereas it is *chrysalid-*.]

Of, or of the nature of, a chrysalis.

1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* II. 353 The chrysaline coat now shewed itself a delicate silky texture. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 306 In a kind of transitional or chrysaline stage.

Chrysalis (kri·sălis). Pl. **chrysalides** (krisæ·lidīz) or **chrysalises** (kri·sălisĕz); but *chrysalids* is often substituted; cf. *orchids*. [a. L. *chrȳsallis, chrȳsalis*, a. Gr. *χρῡσαλλίς* 'the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies', deriv. of *χρῡσ-ός* gold: cf. *θρυαλλίς* rush-wick, f. *θρύον* a rush. The etymological form has *-allis*, but this is quite neglected in the mod. langs.]

1. The state into which the larva of most insects passes before becoming an imago or perfect insect. In this state the insect is inactive and takes no food, and is wrapped in a hard sheath or case.

1658 J. Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Transmutations..of Catterpillers..into Chrysallides (that shine as if leaves of gold were laid upon them). 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2078 The Chrysalis or Aurelia..which shews no parts at all of the Animal to come. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 353 When the butterfly dies, we see no chrysalis left behind. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 555 Having several Chrysalises suspended to a piece of paper. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 A people from whom the forms and habits by which they had moved for centuries were falling like the shell of a chrysalis. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 11 When full-grown, the grubs..turn into chrysalides.

2. *fig.* (*esp.* as: the shell or case whence the perfect insect bursts.)

1791 Burns *Wks.* 73 Men who..must..like the caterpillar, labour a whole lifetime before they reached the wished-for height, there to roost, a stupid chrysalis. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 334 She is in the real transition state, just emerging from the chrysalis. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* LXXXII. From state to state the spirit walks; And these are but the shatter'd stalks, Or ruin'd chrysalis of one.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 368 Preparatory to undergoing their change into the chrysalis state, they construct a cocoon. 1855 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 455 To get rid of walls and roofs and all the chrysalis case of humanity. 1885 H. C. M'Cook *Tenants Old Farm* 74 In the following spring the chrysalis-skin bursts open.

Hence **Chry·salism, Chry·salize** *v., nonce-wds.* [Irregularly formed: see CHRYSALINE.]

1833 Hook *Parson's Dau.* (1847) 145 Having cast his skin, and burst from the chrysalism of a commander on half-pay into the splendid butterflyism of a barony. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Romance* III. 229 Should the Parson ever chrysalise himself into an author. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* 237 The hairy caterpillar chrysaliseth not.

Chrysaloid (kri·sălоid), *a.* [irreg. f. CHRYSAL-IS + -OID: see CHRYSALINE.] Chrysalis-like.

1816 COLEBROOKE in *Asiat. Researches* XII. 539 Cotyledons two, unequal .. chrysaloid-contortuplicate. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 233 A 1-seeded drupe, with crumpled chrysaloid cotyledons. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 80 They ..emerge from the chrysaloid state of childhood.

Chrys·anthemous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χρῡσ-άνθεμ-ον (see next) + -OUS.] = CHRYSANTHOUS.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chrysanthemum (krisæ·nθĭmŭm). [a. L. *chrȳsanthemum*, a. Gr. χρῡσάνθεμον the corn-marigold, f. χρῡσ-ός gold + ἄνθεμον flower, bloom; also 'camomile'.]

1. a. The herbalists' name for the Corn Marigold (now *C. segetum*), a composite plant with brilliant entirely yellow flowers: **b.** hence made by Linnæus the botanical name of the genus to which this belongs, having species with flowers of many colours, e.g. the Ox-eye Daisy (*C. Leucanthemum*) with yellow disk and white rays.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 187 Some..do call..it *Chrysanthemum*, that is to say, yellow Camomill. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 38 Yellow radiant Flowers, like those of the Chrysanthemum. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ficoides*, The Crysanthemum or Corn-marigold. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 22 The Common Feverfew or large white Daisy (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*).

2. In *Horticulture*, ordinarily applied to a number of cultivated species of this genus, esp. *C. sinense*, much prized for the beauty of its flowers and for blooming in November and December.

1798 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xix. 328 Chrysanthemum; to preserve some of the finest doubles, plant cuttings, or slips, in September. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 215/1 The Chrysanthemum..is very hardy when planted in the ground. 1860 *Ill. Lond. News* 9 Nov. 481/2 The Inner Temple Garden.. The great autumnal boast of the garden is the chrysanthemums on the northern border. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 10/2 Next year will be the centenary of the introduction of the chrysanthemum into this country.

attrib. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 20 The notes..are ornamented with the chrysanthemum crest of the Mikado. *Mod. Newspr.* Working men's chrysanthemum show.

Chrysa·nthous, *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. χρῡσανθ-ής golden-flowered + -OUS.] Having yellow flowers.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chryselephantine (kris,elĭfæ·ntin), *a.* [ad. Gr. χρῡσελεφάντιν-ος of gold and ivory, f. χρῡσ-ός gold + ἐλεφάντινος of ivory, f. ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντ- elephant, ivory.] Of gold and ivory: applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory, such as the Olympian Zeus and Athene Parthenos of Phidias.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 607 The earliest productions of chryselephantine sculpture, or statuary in gold and ivory. 1852 G. BUTLER *Princ. Imitat. Art* 82 Like the other great chryselephantine statues, it .. was made of wood, overlaid with ivory and gold; the ivory being used for the flesh, the gold for the drapery.

b. *fig.*

1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. 89 In types of clean chryselephantine verse. 1882 SYMONDS in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 323 Much of his best work .. is chryselephantine, overwrought with jewellery.

† **Chrysmall.** *Obs. Astrol.* [? irreg. f. CRISIS.] See quot.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlvii. 291 Dayes Criticall, Decretory and Chrysmall are all one.

Chrysme, etc., obs. f. CHRISM, etc.

Chryso- (kriso), before a vowel CHRYS-, combining form of Gr. χρῡσό-s gold, in combinations already existing in Greek, and in many formed on the analogy of these.

1. In general combinations and derivatives, as **Chryso-aristo·cracy** [loosely for *chrys-] *nonce-wd.*, an aristocracy of wealth, = *chrysocracy*. **Chry·sobull** [med.L. *chrysobulium*, med.Gr. χρυσόβουλλον], a golden bull or *bulla aurea*. **Chrysoca·rpous** *a.* [Gr. χρυσόκαρπ-ος, f. καρπός fruit], having golden or yellow fruit (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chry·sochlore** [mod.L. *chrysochlōr-īs* (f. Gr. χλωρ-ός green)], the Cape Mole, whose fur has a gold-green lustre. **Chrysochlo·rous** *a.*, of a golden or yellowish green. **Chryso·cracy** [after *aristocracy*], rule of the wealthy, plutocracy. **Chryso·graphy** [Gr. χρυσογραφία], writing in letters of gold. So **Chry·sograph** *v. trans.* **Chryso·logy** [Gr. -λογια discourse: cf. Gr. χρυσολόγος speaking of gold], the science of gold or wealth. **Chrysomagnet,** a magnet which attracts gold. ‖ **Chrysome·la** [f. Gr. χρυσόμηλον golden apple], a genus of beetles with metallic lustre; it has been Englished **Chry·somel**; hence, also, **Chrysomeli·deous** *a.*, etc. **Chryso·philist, Chryso·philite** [Gr. χρυσόφιλ-ος gold-loving + -IST, -ITE], a lover of gold. † **Chrysopee** [late Gr. χρυσοποία, f. χρυσοποιός goldsmith, f. ποιεῖν to make; cf. F. *chrysopée*], the art of turning other metals into gold. **Chrysopoe·tic** *a.* [Gr. ποιητικ-ός making], gold-making; also quasi-*sb.* in *plur.* † **Chry·so-sperm** [Gr. σπέρμα seed: cf. Gr. χρυσόσπερμος gold-engendering], *Alch.*, a substance that is the 'seed of gold'. **Chry·sosplene,** *Chrysosplenium* or Golden Spleenwort, a small genus of plants (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*). **Chry·sotype** [see -TYPE], a photographic process in which chloride of gold is used to develop the negative; a picture produced by this process.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf-t.* (1861) 167 The weak point in our *chryso-aristocracy. 1885 E. C. STEDMAN in *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 511 Even our 'chryso-aristocracy' he thinks is bettered by the process. 1882 A. J. EVANS in *Archæol.* XLVIII. 33 A *chrysobull of the Serbian Emperor Dušan. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 265 Among the Insectivora may be noticed the Cape *chrysochlore. 1828 STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) II. 27 The government is a *chrysocracy. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* ix, That extraordinary hybrid .. between democracy and chrysocracy, a native-born New-England serving-man. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 572 The *chrysography and other decorations of the outer walls. 1867 O. T. HILL *Eng. Monasticism* 285 The chrysography or writing in gold of the Greek manuscripts between the fifth and eighth centuries. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. x. 219 Reading his name *chrysographed on a red morocco despatch-box. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. & Arts*, **Chrysology*..that branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 122 (Jod.) An account of the *chrysomagnet, or of the loadstone, which attracts gold. 18.. BOWLES *Valley in Andes*, The *chrysomel and purple butterfly. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* vii. 168 Small *chrysomelideous beetles. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 375 All enterprizing *chrysophilists. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Char. Dram. Writers, B. Jonson* (L.), The seeing, touching, and handling pleasures of the old *chrysophilites. [1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. (1616) 631 Is Ars sacra, Or *Chrysopœia .. A heathen language?] 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 198 The most recondite secrets of the Crysopee. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. vii. 315 *Chrysopoeticks, or making of Gold. 1805 SOUTHEY in Robberd *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 86 If I could write tragedy—the true chrysopoetic vein. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. (1616) 627 Your stone, your med'cine, and your *chrysosperme. 1811 LYTTELL *Landmarks* iv. iv. 200 Lichens and golden *chrysosplene adorn the massive walls. 1842 HUNT in *Man. Photogr.* (1853) 58 A process to which I propose applying the name of *Chrysotype..I have not yet (June 10, 1842) obtained a complete command over all its details. 1843 *Year Bk. Facts* 218 The preparation of the chrysotype paper. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203 The Chrysotype, a beautiful process discovered by Sir John Herschel.

2. *esp.* in *Chem.* and *Min.*, as **Chry·sogen** [see -GEN], an orange-coloured hydrocarbon contained in crude anthracene (Watts). **Chrysole·pic acid** [Gr. λεπ-ίς scale], a synonym of picric acid, because it occurs in yellow scales; **Chrysolepate,** a salt of this acid. **Chry·sophan(e** [Gr. *φαν-, φαίνειν to bring into sight], *Chem.* a name given to an orange-red bitter substance contained in the alcoholic extract of rhubarb (Watts); also to *chrysophanic acid*. **Chry·sophane,** *Min.*, a synonym of CLINTONITE. **Chrysopha·nic acid** [as prec.], the yellow colouring principle of rhubarb and of the wall-lichen. **Chry·sophyll** [Gr. φύλλ-ον leaf], the yellow colouring matter of plants. **Chrysoquino·ne** [see QUINONE], a compound ($C_{18}H_{10}O_2$) obtained by the action of chromic acid on chrysene dissolved in acetic acid (Watts). **Chry·sotile** [Gr. τίλος shred, fibre], a fibrous variety of serpentine.

1842 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 1149 Pure chrysolepic acid, in beautiful golden yellow scales of a darker colour than picric acid, which however it resembles in its properties. *Ibid.* Chrysolepate of Silver forms dark brownish-red needles. 1844 ALGER *Phillip's Min.* 645 Chrysophane. 1869–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 460 Chrysophane..resolvable by acids into chrysophanic acid and sugar. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 118 The common yellow wall-lichen .. yields a beautiful golden yellow crystallizable colouring matter called chrysophanic acid. 1850 DANA *Min.* 255 Chrysotile is fine asbestiform. 1888 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 628/3 The Canadian asbestos..is termed by mineralogists chrysotile.

Chrysoberyl (kri·sobe·ril). *Min.* [ad. L. *chrȳsobēryll-us* (Pliny) = Gr. χρῡσοβήρυλλος a variety of beryl with a golden tinge, f. χρῡσό-s gold + βήρυλλος BERYL.]

† **a.** A variety of beryl, with a tinge of yellow.

b. A yellowish green gem, in composition an aluminate of glucinum. A variety with a bluish opalescence is cymophane or *chrysoberyl cat's-eye*.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. XX. (1495) 559 Crisoberillus is a manere kynd of beryll, and pale greynes therof shine towarde colour of golde.] 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 86 Some [stones] are green as.. chrysoberil. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chrysoberyl*, a precious stone; being a kind of pale beryl, with a tincture of yellow. 1796 KIRWAN *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 261 Chrysoberyll. Its colour is a dilute yellowish green, but like an opal it reflects, seemingly from its inside, a mixed colour of bluish green and golden yellow. 1874 WESTROPP *Precious Stones* 67 The cymophane, or chrysoberyl cat's-eye, exhibits as it were the pupil of an eye moving about within the stone. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 10/2 'The Hindoo Lingam God', consisting of a chrysoberyl cat's-eye fixed in a topaz, and mounted in a pyramidal base studded with diamonds.

† **Chrysocoll,** (kri·sokɒl). *Obs.* Forms: 6 **chrisecoll, chrisocoll,** 7 **chrysocoll, -cole, -cholle, -cal.** [a. F. *chrysocolle* 'gold-solder, borax, green earthe', ad. L. *chrȳsocolla*, a. Gr. χρῡσόκολλα gold-solder, f. χρῡσό-s gold + κόλλα glue.] = CHRYSOCOLLA 1.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.*, Womens eyes are made of chrisecoll, that is ever unperfect unless tempred with gold. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 89 Gold is the Chrisocoll of loue. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 601 (D.) Now as with Gold grows in the self-same Mine Much Chrysocholle, and also Silver fine. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Chrysocal*, a kind of mineral found like sand in the veins of some metals.

Chrysocolla (krisokɒ·lă). [see prec.]

† **1.** A name meaning 'gold-solder', anciently given to some mineral or minerals; it may have included borax, to which the name was in later times applied; also malachite or carbonate of copper. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xi. 1377 *note*, Heliogabalus .. garnished them with gold, and paved the very floore with Chrysocolla. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 81 Some [stones] move vomiting, as chrysocolla. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 64 *Chrysocolla*, Borax. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 9 Mixing Crisocolla or Terraverd with the Sand. 1768 BUYS *Dict. Terms Art*, *Chrysocolla*, Gold-solder, a Mineral somewhat like Pumice stones, found in Copper-mines. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 15 It may be that our Malachite was the Chrysocolla of the Romans, a name given to native verdigris from its use as a solder for gold work.

2. In mod. *Min.* The name of a hydrous silicate of copper, green in colour, with a shining lustre, and often opal-like in texture.

Dana thinks that the chrysocolla of the ancients may have included this mineral.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* II. 134 Mountain Green. Chrysocolla. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 95 Impure clayey chrysocolla [silicate of copper] was found in .. Bloomfield's Gully, Omeo. 1884 DANA *Min.* 404 Some specimens of chrysocolla are translucent.

Chrysoidine (krisō·idəin, -oi·dəin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. χρῡσοειδ-ής like gold + -INE.] A colouring base ($C_{12}H_{12}N_4$) intermediate in composition between aniline yellow and phenylene brown. The chrysoidine of commerce is the hydrochloride, a salt of a splendid orange-yellow colour.

1878 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. I. 467–470 Chrysoïdine or Metadiamidazobenzene. 1880 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 446 Added to a solution of diamidobenzene-hydrochloride, the scarlet body produced is the sulphonic acid of chrysoidine.

Chrysolite (kri·sŏləit). Forms: 4 **crisolite, -lyte, -lide, crysolyt(e,** 6 **chrisolite,** (? **chrisalet**), 6, 9 **crysolite,** 7 **crisolite, chrysolith,** 8 **crisolete,** 9 **chrysolithe,** 6– **chrysolite.** [ME. *crisolite*, a. OF. *crisolite*, ad. med.L. *crisolitus*, for L. *chrȳsolith-us*, a. Gr. χρῡσόλιθος a bright yellow stone (prob. topaz), f. χρῡσό-s gold + λίθος stone: since the 16th c. refashioned after Latin.]

A name formerly given to several different gems of a green colour, such as zircon, tourmaline, topaz, and apatite. Since about 1790 restricted to the precious olivine, a silicate of magnesia and iron found in lava. Its colour varies from pale yellowish-green (the precious stone) to dark bottle-green.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5682 Jacynkte, piropes, crisolites. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1008 Þe crysolyt, Þe seuenþe gemme in fundament. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 20 The seuenthe, crisolitus [1535 COVERD., a Crysolite, 1611 Chrysolite]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 144 One entyre and perfect Chrysolite. 1604 DEKKER *Kings' Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 291 So did they .. shine afarre off, like crysolites. 1747 DINGLEY *Gems* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 503 The Chrysolite is of a light-green Grass-colour, and is supposed to have been the Beryl of the Ancients. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxvi, Here their varied hues unite In the changeful chrysolite. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 56 The ancient Topaz was the present Chrysolite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 258 The Chrysolithus of Pliny was probably topaz; and his topaz our chrysolite.

b. *attrib.* Of the colour or aspect of chrysolite.

1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* i, Green as a stream..whose pure and chrysolite waters Flow o'er a schistous bed.

2. Applied with qualifications to allied minerals. *Iron Chrysolite*: the mineral FAYALITE. *Iron manganese chrysolite*: a mineral akin to Fayalite. *Titaniferous chrysolite*: a massive reddish-brown mineral having some resemblance to Boltonite.

Chrysoll, variant of CRISOL, *Obs.*, crucible.

Chrysom(e, var. of CHRISOM.

Chryso·pal. A synonym of CHRYSOBERYL (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

Chrysoprase (kri·sŏpreiz). In N. T. (*Rev.* xxi. 20) **chrysoprasus** (krisŏ·prăsŭs). Forms: 3–5 **crisopace,** 4 **crysopase,** 6 **chrusopasse,** 7–8 **chrysopass;** 7–9 **crysoprase,** 9 **chrysopras,** 7– **chrysoprase;** also 4–5 **crisopassus,** 6 **crysoprasos, crusoprasos,** 7 **chrysoprasus,** etc. [ME. *crisopace*, a. OF. *crisopace* = It. *crisopasso*, ad. L. type *crisopass-us* = *chrȳsopassus*, found in some MSS. of Pliny, beside the etymological *chrȳsoprasus*, Gr. χρῡσόπρασος a golden-green gem, f. χρῡσό-s gold + πράσον leek. Schade quotes many med.L. examples of *chrysoprassus*, and *-passus*, also *-pastus, -parus*, and *chrysopasion, -ptasion, -pasius, -ptasius, -tapsus*, corruptions, and partly, perh., etymologizing perversions of the name.

Since the 16th c. the Eng. form has been more or less conformed to the original Gr. and Latin.]

a. The ancient name of a golden-green precious stone, now generally believed to have been a variety of the beryl, or to have included that among other stones of similar appearance. It was one of the stones to which in the Middle Ages was attributed the faculty of shining in the dark.

b. In mod. *Min.* Applied to an apple-green variety of chalcedony.

c **1275** *Luue Ron* 174 in *O. E. Misc.* 98 Smaragde, Beril, and crisopace. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1012 Þe crysopase Þe tenþe is tyȝt. **1382** Wyclif *Rev.* xxi. 20 The tenthe, crisopassus [Tindale & Coverd., Crysoprasos; Cranmer Crusoprasos; *Geneva, Rheims*, Chrysoprasus]. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxvi. (1495) 561 Crisopassus is a stone of Ethiopia and is hyd in lyghte and seen in derknesse. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 5274 Calcidoynes & crisopaces. **1567** Maplet *Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Chrusopasse..In the night time it is flamelike, in the day time yelow or wan. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 93 That the wearing of a Crysoprase [will] make one out of love with gold, as some have delivered. *a* **1711** Ken *Poet. Wks.* (1721) II. 163 The Chrysopass with golden spots bespread. **1804** Jameson *Min.* I. 191 May not chrysopras .. stand under chalcedony? **1835** *New Monthly Mag.* 299 The sky was clear and of the milky cerulean of chrysoprase. **1873** Longf. *Wayside Inn, Azrael* 25 The signet-ring of chrysoprase..seemed to blaze with hidden fire. **1884** Dana *Min.* 194.

c. The colour of this stone. Also *attrib.*

1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. xliii. 40 The crysoprase green of the shallows. **1850** Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* I. 239 The lady's face Did melt back in the chrysopras Of the orient morning sky.

† Chrysostoma·tical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. χρῡσό-ς gold + στόματ-, mouth + -ical.] = next.

1623 Cockeram, *Chrisostomaticall*, golden-mouthed. **1647** R. Baron *Cyprian Acad.* 83 Come, Doris, with thy watry band, and all the Druid crew Chrysostomaticall.

Chrysosto·mic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. χρῡσόστομος golden-mouthed, an epithet applied to favourite orators, which became a kind of surname of Dio and John Chrysostom.] Golden-mouthed.

1816 *Month. Rev.* LXXXI. 245 By the majesty of his Chrysostomic eloquence.

Chrystal, chrystalline, etc.: see Crys-.

Chrysten, -un, etc., obs. ff. Christen.

Chthonian (kθō·niăn), *a.* [f. Gr. χθόνι-ος of, in, or beneath the earth (f. χθών, χθον-ός, earth) + -an. Cf. F. *chthonien.*] Dwelling in or beneath the surface of the earth.

1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* 481 Hermes stood in the cycle of the Chthonian gods, the powers that send up fruits and bounteous blessing from below. **1887** Lang *Myth, Rit. & Relig.* II. 95. **1888** Rhys *Hibbert Lect.* 131 Pluto .. was always..a chthonian or catachthonian Zeus.

So **Chthonic** *a.*

1885 *19th Cent.* Dec. 920 The original chthonic character of the wife of Zeus.

Chthono·graphy. [f. Gr. χθών, χθονό-s earth + -graphy.] 'A history or description of soils' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Chtho·nonoso·logy. [f. as prec. + Noso-logy.] 'The geography of diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

Chub (tʃʊb). Forms: 5–6 **chubbe,** (9 **chubb**), 7– **chub.** [Late ME. *chubbe,* of unknown origin.

Prof. Skeat compares *kubb* block, log of a tree (which agrees in meaning with sense 3), and other similar Sw. and Da. words: but no phonetic connexion between *ku-* and *chu-* is known either in Norse or English. See other conjectures in Wedgwood and E. Müller.]

1. A river fish (*Cyprinus* or *Leuciscus cephalus*) of the Carp family (*Cyprinidæ*), also called the Chevin. It is a thick fat coarse-fleshed fish, of a dusky green colour on the upper parts and silvery-white beneath, frequenting deep holes, especially about the roots of trees, and in warm weather rising near the surface.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 16 The cheuen chubbe: the breme: the tenche and the ele. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 181 A chubbe, *bruscum.* **1653** Walton *Angler* 47 A Chub is the worst fish that swims. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. ii. (ed. 3) 346 Chub (known by the Name of Chevin or Chavender) are a strong unactive Fish. **1868** Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 313 Still the lazy chub did swim By inches 'gainst the stream. **1873** G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xi. 89 The big chub sleep away the lazy day.

b. *U.S.* A local name for the Black Bass (*Perca huro*). Also 'a name sometimes given to the Blackfish (*Tautoga americana*)'. (Bartlett.)

1863 Thoreau *Excursions* 31 The chub is a soft fish, and tastes like brown paper salted. **1883** *Cent. Mag.* July 376/1 There are but two species of black bass..the large-mouthed bass and the small-mouthed bass..known in different sections of our country [U. S.] as bass, perch, trout, chub or salmon. **1884** *Ibid.* Apr. 908/1 A black bass..becomes a 'chub' in Virginia.

† 2. *transf.* A lazy spiritless person; a rustic, simpleton, dolt, fool; also, playfully, lad, 'fellow', 'chap'. *Obs.*

1558 Phaër *Æneid* VII. U ij, Like fraies of countreis chubs. **1623** Cockeram, *Gnoffe*, a churle, a foole, a chub. **1657** G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 22 Fine-fingred chubs, who will be more scrupulous of fouling their hands with coals, than careful to keep a good conscience. **1706** Phillips, *Chub*, a Jolt-head, or clownish Fellow; a raw, inexperienced young Fellow. *c* **1745** *Songs Costume* (1849) 223 When a young miss has a chub by her side.

b. (Cf. Chubby.)

1721–1800 Bailey, *Chub*, a Jolt-head, a great-headed, full-cheeked Fellow.

3. (Cf. *chock, chunk.*) *dial.*

1796 Marshall *E. Yorksh.* ed. 2 (E. D. S. 1879) *Chub*, a thick, clubbed piece of firewood. **1876** *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chub*, a wood-log.

4. a. *attrib.* Pertaining to the chub, chub-like.

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-mec.* ii. (1689) 17 Barbel and Chub lines must be very strong. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* II. 306/1 Of Birds..a chub Bill [is a] thick and short Bill.

b. *Comb.*, as **† chub-cheeked, † chub-faced:** having chubby cheeks or face (from the general obese appearance of the fish); **chub-headed** (see quot.); **chub-sucker,** a sea-fish of the genus *Labeo*, also called the Horned Sucker (Bartlett).

1715 Kersey, **Chub-cheeked*, that has full Cheeks. **1721** in Bailey. **1602** Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, The *chub-faced fop Shines sleek with full-crammed fat of happiness. **1712** Addison *Spect.* No. 299 ¶ 2, I have a little Chub-faced Boy as like me as he can stare. **1796** Marshall *E. Yorksh.* ed. 2 (E. D. S. 1879) **Chub-headed*, large or thick headed; spoken of cattle or sheep.

Chubb (tʃʊb). [From the name of the inventor, a London locksmith.] In full *Chubb's lock, Chubb-lock*: a patent lock with tumblers and, in addition, a lever called a detector, which fixes the bolt immovably when one of the tumblers is raised a little too high in an attempt to pick the lock. So *Chubb-key.*

1833 Lardner *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 272 Another celebrated invention, well known to the public as Chubb's Detector lock. **1861** Sala *Seven Sons Mammon* xii, A tiny little Chubb, that might have opened a lady's portfolio.

† Chubbed (tʃʊbd), *a. ? Obs.* [f. Chub + -ed.]

1. = Chubby 1, 2: 'Big-headed like a chub' (J.).

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 852/4 A chubbid fellow, hard favored. **1687** *Ibid.* No. 2285/4 Lost..a brown Mare..a thick Neck, and a chubbed Head. **1767** Brooke *Fool of Qual.* I. 22 Eldest son to a wealthy squire, a chubbed unlucky boy.

2. Of or belonging to a chub (sense 2). *Obs.*

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. (1852) App. 632 This Chub found an opportunity, in a pretty chubbed manner, to kill a couple of principal sagamores.

Hence **Chu·bbedness** = next.

1731–1800 Bailey, *Chubbedness*, the having full cheeks.

Chubbiness (tʃʊ·binės). [f. Chubby + -ness.] Chubby state, plumpness.

1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 122 Her form was the perfection of childish beauty, without its usual chubbiness and squareness of outline. **1881** H. James *Portrait Lady* xxxi, Never having known the age of chubbiness. **1883** *19th Cent.* Nov. 848 The mixture of awkwardness and chubbiness which results from a long sea voyage.

† Chu·bbingly, *a. Obs. slang.*

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Bulchin*, a Chubbingly Boy or Lad. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.*

† Chu·bbish, *a. Obs.* [f. Chub + -ish.]

1. Of the nature of a chub; dull, clownish.

1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* A ij, The chubbyshe gnof that toyles and moyles and delveth in the downe.

2. Chub-shaped; hence *gen.* blunt and thick.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2053/4 A good large Nose the end being chubish.

Chubby (tʃʊ·bi), *a.* [f. Chub + -y.]

† 1. Short and thick, dumpy like a chub. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Raccourci*..compacted; chubbie, short and strong. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chubby*, thickset.

b. Applied to ground: ? = lumpy, hummocky.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 Cushi runs apace, but through chubby and rough grounds.

2. Round-faced; plump and well-rounded.

1722 *Daily Post* 19 Mar., A fat, chubby boy, aged about 20 or thereabouts. **1792** Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* iii. 105 Health and innocence smile on their chubby cheeks. **1858** Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 92 The very chubbiest and rosiest boy in the world. **1859** Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxv. 51 A sow and her chubby pigs.

b. *transf.*

1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1866) 173 A chubby street-door knocker, half-lion half-monkey. **1882** *Harper's Mag.* LXIV. 645 With borders of chubby shade trees and shrubbery.

3. *Comb.*, as *chubby-faced, -headed,* adjs.

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 346 The chubby-faced Pickle. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chubby-headed*, having a short, broad head like a bull.

Chubdar, obs. form of Chobdar.

Chuchu, var. of Chocho.

Chuck (tʃʊk), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **chuk(ke, chokke.** [Echoic.]

1. A species of cluck: e.g. that made by a cock, or a hen calling chickens, or by people in calling fowls; also that made to incite a horse.

c **1386** Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 354 He fly doun fro the beem .. and eke hise hennes alle; And with a chuk [*v. r.* chukke, chokke] he gan hem for to calle. **1683** Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 391 They made the Chuck four or five times that People use to make to Chickens when they call them. *a* **1791** Wesley *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 419 The parrot made the chuck that people use to make to chickens. **1860** Trollope *Framley P.* vi. 169 Made the coachman .. give a chuck to his horses.

2. A provincial name for the wheatear.

Chuck (tʃʊk), *sb.*[2] [In sense 1, taken by Dr. Johnson to be corrupted from *chick, chicken*: cf. the dialectal use in 2, also Chuckie.]

1. A familiar term of endearment, applied to husbands, wives, children, close companions.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 668 Sweet chuckes, beat not the bones of the buried. **1599** — *Hen. V*, III. ii. 26 Vse lenitie sweet Chuck. **1607** *Barley-Breake* (1877) 8, I tell thee, Chuck, thy Father doth disdaine, To see his child so ruffled by a knaue. **1628** Earle *Microcosm.* xxxvi. 80 One that does nothing without his chuck, that is his wife. **1770** Foote *Lame Lover* I. 24 Why not, chuck? **1845** E. Brontë *Wuthering Heights* xxxiv. 279 Will you come Chuck? **1866** Kingsley *Herew.* xix. 234 Little Winter, my chuck, my darling.

2. Chick, chicken, fowl. *north. dial.* Also *fig.*

1675 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 201 Such lucky chucks there's no great need on. **1785** Burns *Jolly Beggars* ix, But up arose the martial chuck, And laid the loud uproar. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chuck* .. in the Craven dialect .. a hen. **1878** *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Chuck*, a child's name for a hen. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Chuck* or *chuckie*, a domestic fowl. A word used by children.

Chuck (tʃʊk), *sb.*[3] In 7 **chock**(e. [Goes with Chuck *v.*[2]; in sense 1 perh. immed. f. F. *choc* (see Shock).]

1. A slight, sudden blow or upward tap under the chin.

1611 Cotgr., *Mantonniere*, a chocke, or bob vnder the chinne. — *Haulse-bec*..a blow, or chocke vnder the chinne. **1751** Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 84 He gave his antagonist a chuck under the chin. **1840** Hood *Kilmansegg* cclxviii, There's a double chuck at a double chin. **1847** Le Fanu *T. O'Brien* 275 A few additional chucks by the throat.

2. A short, abrupt movement, a toss, a jerk.

c **1843** Sir C. Napier in *Life* (1885) vi. 206, I held half my reins .. designing to give Red Rover a chuck that should put his head between me and the coming blow. **1861** Trollope *Framley P.* III. ix. 165 Griselda gave her head a little chuck which was produced by two different operations of her mind.

3. A toss or throw from the hand. (*colloq.*)

4. Short for Chuck-farthing, and app. extended to other games of the nature of pitch-and-toss.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 127. 3/2 These two being at the Game we call Chuck. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 2 To chace the lads from chuck, that the beadle might seize their copper. **1741–3** Wesley *Jrnl.* (1749) 95 Men, women and children met together, to dance, fight, curse and swear, and play at chuck, ball, span-farthing, or whatever came next to hand. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 204 What is money good for? You cannot eat it .. it is of none other use than to play at chuck, or spin upon a table to amuse a child. **1821** Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 174 With chuck and marbles wearing Sunday through.

5. *Sc.* One of the small rounded quartz pebbles used in the game of check-stone or 'chuckie-stanes'; hence *chucks* a name of this game; 'a marble used at the game of taw, *Dumfr.*' (Jam.). Also *chuckstone.*

1822 Scott *Nigel* v, When a wise man is with fules and bairns, he maun e'en play at the chucks. **1827** Carlyle *Germ. Romance* II. 115 Gravel, among which were..large bits of chuckstone, and other pebbles. **1879** Jamieson, *Chuckie-stanes, chucks*, a game played by girls. A number of pebbles are spread on a flat stone; one of them is tossed up, and a certain number must be gathered, and the falling one caught by the same hand.

Chuck (tʃʊk), *sb.*[4] [app. originally the same as Chock, q.v. *Chunk* appears to be another variant.]

1. A lump; a large awkward-shaped piece of wood for burning, a Chock; also of bread, meat, and the like, a Chunk. Chiefly *dial.*

1674 Ray *S. & E. Country Wds.* 61 *Chuck*, a great Chip, *Suss.*; in other Countreys they call it a *chunk.* **1736** Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Chuck*..We mean more than a chip, viz. a short thick clubbed piece of wood, for burning. **1876** Gower *Surrey Provinc.* (E. D. S), *Chucks*, large chips of wood. Called 'chats' in the Cotswold dialect. **1881** R. Buchanan *God & Man* I. 20 Chucks of home-made cake. **1887** Parish & Shaw *Kentish Dial.*, *Chuck*, a chip; a chunk; a short, thick clubbed piece of wood; a good thick piece of bread and cheese.

2. Sec quot.

1881 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Chuck*, a cut of beef extending from the horns to the ribs, including the shoulder-piece. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 'Extra mess' is composed of chucks, plates, rumps, and flanks. **1886** *Illust. Lond. News* 9 Oct. 370/3 *Chuck-steak*, In the Midland Counties, three ribs of beef nearest to the neck, cut straight down the fore-quarter to about half way through the shoulder blade.

3. A boat-chock; = Chock *sb.* 3.

1789 G. Vassa *Life* (1792) 260 Two boats were washed from the booms, and the long-boat from the chucks.

4. A contrivance for holding work in a lathe, screwing machine, or drilling machine, while being operated upon: an instrument screwed into the nose of the mandrel of a lathe by which the work is held, while being turned. Formerly Chock.

1703–1794 [See Chock]. **1807** O. Gregory *Mech.* II. 472 On the end of the spindle .. is screwed occasionally a universal Chuck for holding any kind of work which is to be turned. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 60 The work .. is fastened to a wooden chuck by cement, or by glue, or screwed into it. **1879** Holtzapffel *Turning* IV. 185 Lathe chucks may .. be divided into two principal groups. *Ibid.* IV. 196 Motion is transmitted by the contact of an arm or pin, the *driver*, on the *chuck.*

Hence **chuck lathe.**

1888 *Eng. Mech.* XLVII. 341 A great quantity of articles are made in the chuck lathe by a scraping process.

Chuck, *v.*[1] [Echoic: cf. CHUCK *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To make a clucking noise like a fowl, or that used by henwives in calling fowls.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 362 He chukketh, whan he hath a corn yfounde, And to hym rennen thanne hise wiues alle. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) D iij a, Others.. chucking and crying ouer the prey which they haue found dead. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 441 He chucked again, when other corns he found. 1863 N. MACLEOD in *Gd. Words* 150 Waddling about and chucking among her numerous family of poultry.

2. *with compl.* (*trans.*) To call (*together*) by making this noise.

a 1709 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 430 Then crowing clapped his wings..To chuck his wives together in the hall.

† **3.** *intr.* To chuckle; to laugh inwardly. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Gongolare*, to laugh at the hart till it be sore, or shoulders ake, to chuck. 1598 MARSTON *Sat.* I. 139 Who would not chuck to see such pleasing sport? 1599 — *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 230 And then he chukes, and is as proud of this As Taphus when he got his neighbours blisse.

4. *intr.* To incite (a horse) by a well-known palatal cluck used for the purpose.

1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XXXVII. (1878) 254, I flogged and chucked the old beast..up the rising ground.

Chuck (tʃʊk), *v.*[2] [In 16th c. *chock*; of uncertain origin; cf. F. *choquer* in sense to give a shock to, to knock; but prob. mainly onomatopœic.]

1. 'To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together' (J.); to give 'a bob under the chin' (Cotgr.).

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxvi. 532 They were stil chockt vnder the chinne. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 62 She would vse oft his company, kisse him, coll him, check him, chuck him. 1658 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. lii. (1670) 188 You chock them under the chin. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xii. 84 A prudent Father, who seldom chucks one Child more than another. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IX. ii, The doctor smiled on the child..chucking him under the chin. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. iii. (1883) 137 You and I..do not want to chuck farmers' daughters under the chin.

2. To throw with the hand with little action of the arm; to throw underhand; to toss; prob. at first said of throwing or tossing money, or anything light; now used somewhat playfully or contemptuously of heavy things, as suggesting that they are thrown with ease or contempt; by workmen substituted for *throw* in all senses.

1593 *Prodigal Son* IV. 112 Yes, this old one will I give you (Chucks him old hose and doublet). 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 63 In the Tauerne, in his Cups doth rore, Chocking his Crownes. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *MS. Let.* 19 Mar. *to Rev. J. Boucher*, To chuck a stone, etc. = to throw. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Knapsack* (1832) 302 I've seen him chuck his money at those poor children. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 13 They'll cut our throats..chuck us into the sea. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 261 He chucked the rein to the ostler. 1862 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii, It seemed as if he could have chucked a pebble on to the back of the woman in the red petticoat. 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Died* in *Last Poems* 70 We chuck our flattery or abuse.. I' the teeth of some dead sage or fool. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i. 85 England now Is but a ball chuck'd between France and Spain.

b. with adverbs *away*, *down*, *over*, *up*, etc. *Chuck up* (*the sponge*), said of a second in a prize-fight; hence, To give in, give up, yield: see SPONGE. (*Chuck it* is also said for *chuck it up.*) *colloq.*

1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. felt by Anglicans* II. § 9 Though the minister baptized without water, though he chucked away the consecrated wine. 1866 — *Dream Geront.* iv, Chuck'd down by the sheer might of a despot's will. 1873 *Slang Dict., Chuck in*, to challenge—from the pugilistic custom of throwing a hat into the ring. *Obs. Chuck up*, to surrender, give in, from the custom of throwing up the sponge at a prize-fight in token of yielding. 1881 GRANT *Cameronians* I. vii. 100 Cut in for the girl, if you are determined to chuck yourself away. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chuck over*, to discard, to disinherit.

† **3.** *intr.* [cf. CHUCK *sb.*[3] 2.] *Obs.*

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* II. i, Something will make your heart chuck within you.

4. *intr.* To play chuck-farthing.

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 146 Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady vole, But some excising Courtier will have toll. 1775 ASH, *Chock*, to play at pitching money into a hole.

5. In combination with a sb., forming names of games, as CHUCK-FARTHING; also **chuck-board** (see quot.); **chuck-button**, pitch and toss played with buttons; **chuck-halfpenny**, = CHUCK-FARTHING; **chuck-hole**, (*a.*) = CHUCK-FARTHING; (*b.*) 'a deep hole in a waggon-rut' (Webster). = *Chock-hole*.

1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 67 In the 'tap' of an evening you might see the labourers playing at 'chuck-board', which consists in casting a small square piece of lead on to certain marked divisions of a shallow tray-like box. 1863 *Teacher's Monthly Mag.* Nov. 352 When he discovered children playing at chuck-button he knew that their next step would be toss-penny. 1801 *Strutt's Sports & Past.* iv. § 7 (1881) 493 Even or odd — Chuck-halfpenny — Duck and Drake. 1837 *Boston, Lincoln, etc. Herald* 21 Feb. 3/5 'What money?'..'Why, that what I won o' ya' at Chuck-hole!'

Chuck (tʃʊk), *v.*[3] *Turning.* [f. CHUCK *sb.*[4]] To fix on the lathe by means of a chuck, q. v.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 334/2 The wood requires to be chucked..for boring. 1881 *Metal Work* No. 8. 121 Chucking work on the lathe.

Chuck, *adv.* = CHOCK; with direct impact.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xviii. 166 Of course he must be embayed and run chuck upon a lee-shore. 1841 LEVER *Chas. O'Malley* lxviii. 335 Running the machine chuck against a wall.

Chuck, dial. var. of CHOKE *sb.*[2]

† **Chu·ckaby.** *Obs.* [f. CHUCK *sb.*[2]] A term of endearment.

1607 DEKKER, etc. *Westw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 297 Do not thy cheekes burne, sweete chuckaby, for wee are talking of thee.

Chucker[1] (tʃʊ·kəɹ). [f. CHUCK *v.*[2] + -ER[1]]

I. Of things.

1. A small pebble used in the game of checkstones or 'chucks'. (Cf. CHECKER.)

1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/1 An old labouring man.. was laying on a bench fast asleep, some boys being at play with chuckers..one chuck'd one directly into his mouth.

2. A blow with the fist.

a 1805 ANSTEY *Pindar. Ep. Ld. Buckhorse* Poet. Wks. (1808) 155 While you with frequent fist assail'd him, With chuckers in the mazzard nail'd him.

II. Of persons: One who chucks or throws.

3. *esp.* in **Chucker-out** (*vulgar collog.*), one who 'chucks out'; applied to **a.** A bully employed to eject fleeced victims, or persons otherwise objectionable, from a gambling-hell, tavern, or brothel.

1884 *Gd. Words* June 400/1 He had done twelve months [in prison] for crippling for life the 'chucker-out' of one of these pubs. 1885 *All Y. Round* Nov. 2226 Dens to which Brickey is attached in the capacity of chucker-out.

b. A fellow engaged to expel disturbers or opponents from a public meeting.

1884 *Times Weekly Ed.* 31 Oct. 14/1 Roughs, hired as 'chuckers-out' by the Tory party. 1887 *Guardian* 2 Mar. 343/1 Bogus meetings, where the chairman, committee, reporters, audience, and 'chuckers-out' were all subsidised.

c. *fig.*

1880 *Punch* No. 2040. 63 (Hoppe) Lord Grey was about to resume his rôle of chucker-out to the proposed measures of his own party.

Chu·ck-fa:rthing. [f. CHUCK *v.*[2] + FARTHING.] A game of combined skill and chance in which coins were pitched at a mark, and then chucked or tossed at a hole by the player who came nearest the mark, and who won all that alighted in the hole. (In modern use probably often applied to pitch and toss, or the like.)

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chuck farthing*, a Parish-Clerk (in the Satyr against Hypocrites) also a Play among Boies. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 ₱ 3, I catched her once ..at Chuck-Farthing among the Boys. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 23 He lost his money at chuck-farthing, shuffle-cap, and all-fours. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 11 Oct., He understands..games, from chess down to chuck-farthing. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXVII, They presently fell to pitch and toss, chuck-farthing, etc.

b. Misapplied to the farthing chucked.

a 1834 LAMB *Lett.* iii. *To Coleridge* 25, I cannot scatter friendship like chuck-farthings.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Petty, of paltry value.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 340 At war about some pitiful chuck-farthing thing or other.

d. *To play* (*at*) *chuck-farthing with*: to throw away or risk heedlessly. (Cf. 'to play ducks and drakes with'.)

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 278/1 Playing at chuck-farthing with human happiness. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov., Lord Randolph..declines to 'play chuck-farthing with the Constitution'. 1888 *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 1/1 What are our Imperialist Ministers doing?..they are playing chuckfarthing with the Empire.

Chuck-full: see CHOCK-FULL.

Chuckie. *Sc.* [Dim. of CHUCK[3], sense 5.] Quartz pebble: also *chuckie stone* or *stane*. *Chuckie-stanes*: = CHUCKS, a game played with pebbles.

1793 D. URE *Hist. Rutherglen* 268 (Jam.) Quartzy nodules, or chuckie-stones..are very common. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, As fizzenless as chuckie-stanes. 1825 — *Diary* 22 Dec., A minute philosopher..eternally calling your attention..to look at grapes and chucky stones.

Chuckie: see CHUCKY.

† **Chucking,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CHUCK *sb.*[2]; cf. *darling*, *sweeting*, etc.] A term of endearment.

1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 82 So my chucking, that's a good lambe, do not cry for any thing.

Chucking, *sb.*[2] See quot. 1794.

1785 *Act* 25 *Geo. III*, c. 56 § 2 Short chucking, half-clean, whale-line. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Chucking is a long, stout, coarse hemp, rather foul, and used for making inferior rope. Short chucking is the foul hemp from the ends of the long chucking.

Chucking (tʃʊ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. CHUCK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The clucking noise of certain fowls, *esp.* the common hen. Also, chuckling (*obs.*).

1598 FLORIO, *Gongolatione*, a hartie laughing or chucking. 1611 COTGR., *Cabab*, the chucking, churring, or jouking of a Partridge. 1868 TIMBS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 205 The chucking and cackling of a hen.

Chucking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. CHUCK *v.*[2]] The action of the vb. CHUCK; throwing, ejecting; hence *chucking-out*, ejection.

1881 *Sportsman* 31 Jan. 3/5 We were the first to take the part of the pit against a chucking-out policy. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 11/1 Evictions in Glenbeigh..and chuckings-out in London.

Chu·ckingly, *adv.* [f. CHUCK *v.*[1] 3.] With chucking or chuckling.

1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxv. 214 Walter laughed, and chuckingly rubbed his hands.

† **Chuckla, -lee.** *Obs.* A fabric.

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 298 Chints, 25 Pieces; Chucklees, 1506 Pieces. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz...Chucklaes, Cherconnaes.

Chuckle (tʃʊ·k'l), *v.* [Echoic: akin to CHUCK *v.*[1], with the dim. and freq. ending -LE. Cf. also CHOKELING.]

† **1.** *intr.* 'To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulsively' (J.). Cf. CHECKLE. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Collepolarsi d'allegrezza*, to chuckle, to chuck or rouze ones selfe to gladnes and mirth. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 110 Such Liberties of Speech as they would saucily chuckle at. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv, It would be difficult to find one who has heartily chuckled at it.

2. To laugh in a suppressed manner; to laugh to oneself; to make or show inarticulate signs of exultation or triumph.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 25 A man, who would..set the house in a blaze, that he might chuckle over the splendour. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 266 A tale which some antiquaries still chuckle over. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* iii. (1876) 41 Then he lighted his pipe and chuckled away in silence. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. IV. v, We whisper, and hint, and chuckle, and grin at a brother's shame. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iii. (1883) 16 He went off chuckling.

b. *trans.* also *chuckle out*, to utter with a chuckle.

1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. v. 120 Whatever you praise to Jeffrey he directly chuckles out some error which you did not perceive. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 9 Ah, but they're all glad to get a husband..chuckled the farmer.

3. To cluck or cackle as a hen; also *with compl.* (*trans.*) to call (*together*) with a chuckle.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) If these birds are within distance, here's that will chuckle 'em together. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* vii, It cluttered here, it chuckled there.

fig. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instructed* (1732) 117 (D.) She chuckles together a whole covy of essences and perfumes.

4. *trans.* To express regret for by the inarticulate sound *'ts! 'ts!*

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* II. iii, Your confessor..must chuckle you, and moan you.

5. *nonce-use.* Applied to the gurgling sound made by water in coming out of a bottle.

1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Two Dreams* 363 As when water slips Out of a beak-mouthed vessel with faint noise And chuckles in the narrowed throat.

6. *Curling.* See quot.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 971 To chuckle, a term used upon the Ayrshire ice, is to make a succession of in-wicks up a port to a certain object.

Chuckle (tʃʊ·k'l), *sb.*[1] [f. CHUCKLE *v.*[1]]

1. An act of chuckling; a laugh of triumph and exultation: formerly applied to a loud laugh, but now chiefly to a suppressed and inarticulate sound by which exultation is shown.

a 1754 FIELDING *Charac. Men* Wks. 1784 IX. 411 That honest, hearty, loud chuckle, which shakes the sides of aldermen and squires. 1820 KEATS *Isabel* lxii, With melodious chuckle in the strings Of her low voice. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 242 Enjoy your chuckle, gentlemen. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 38 As different..as the innocent laugh of childhood from the malignant chuckle of a demon. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 201 She is in a perpetual chuckle of merry malice. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew, etc.* vi, With a whistle..and a little low chuckle of laughter.

b. Chuckling, exultation, glee.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 284/2 Viscount Melbourne, in high chuckle. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream of Leic.* 83 A great source of chuckle ..to the agriculturists of the district.

2. The call of some birds to their young; the cluck or cackle of a hen.

1773 BARRINGTON *Singing of Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 255 The nestling linnet retained the call of its own species, or what the bird-catchers call the linnet's chuckle, from some resemblance to that word when pronounced.

Chuckle (tʃʊ·k'l), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [perh. related to, or in use associated with, CHUCK *sb.*[4]: cf. -LE.]

A. *adj.* Big and clumsy (?) like a chuck of firewood, blockish: applied contemptuously to the head, and occas. to other parts.

1721 D'URFEY *Athenian Jilt* in *New Operas* 164 The Dew laps from his chuckle Chin That had with gorging pampered been. 1863 ROBSON *Bards Tyne* 343 The lubbart wi' the chuckle heed. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, Her great chuckle head, and drooping hind quarters.

B. *sb.* A big hulking fellow, a chuckle-head.

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Chuckle*, a rattling, noisy, empty Fellow. 1817 FRERE *Whistlecraft's Nat. Poem* II. xlv, And thus disabled that stupendous chuckle.

C. *Comb. chuckle-pate*, block-head (also *attrib.*).

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 677 And the pence were put down by the chucklepate many.

Chu·ckle-head. Chiefly *dial.* [f. prec.] A blockhead, numbskull, dolt; a stupid lout.

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Chuckle-head.* 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1865) 18 Is not he much handsomer and better built than that great chuckle-head? 1825–79 JAMIESON, *Chucklehead*, a dolt. *Aberd.* 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 886/1 A perfect and unmitigated chuckle-head.

Chu·ckle-headed, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Having a chuckle-head; block-headed.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 31 You think the rock of Troy Some chuckle-headed booby boy. **1822** *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 109 Many simple, chuckle-headed, open-mouthed people. **1866** G. SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 31 July 69/2 An amiable but, to tell the honest truth, rather chuckle-headed young English squire.

Hence **Chuckle-headedness** *sb.*

1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abr.* I. 123 With the native chuckleheadedness of the heroine of romance, she preferred the poor and obscure lover. **1885** *Ch. Times* 498/1 The chuckleheadedness..of drawing such a parallel.

Chuckler [1] (tʃʊ·kləɹ). One who chuckles.

‖ **Chuckler** [2] (tʃʊ·kləɹ). [Corruption of Tamil and Malayal. *shakkili* (Yule).] One of a very low caste in Southern India, the members of which are tanners or cobblers; *colloq.* a native shoemaker.

1759 IVES *Voy.* 26 (Y.) Shackelays are shoemakers. **1869** SIR W. ELLIOT (in Yule). **1887** *Blackw. Mag.* June 805/2 The chucklers of the nearest village were despatched into the jungle to secure the trophies of the chase.

Chu·ckling, *sb.* [dim. of CHUCK *sb.*[2]] A little chuck or chick.

a **1845** HOOD *Drowning Ducks* ii, Pretty chucklings.

Chuckling (tʃʊ·klin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHUCKLE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. CHUCKLE.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. Introd. 148 The triumphant chucklings of a dicast over the official terrors of his situation. **1821** BYRON *Juan* v. CXXXIII, Mothers love their children's squalls and chucklings.

Chuckling (tʃʊ·klin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That chuckles, or is expressed in chuckles.

1705 ELSTOB in T. Hearne *Coll.* 30 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 108 Chuckling throats have squall'd. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* I. 236 The chuckling linnet. **1837** DISRAELI *Venetia* I. viii. (1871) 40 With chuckling self-complacency.

Chucklingly, *adv.* [f. CHUCKLING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a chuckling manner, with a chuckle.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 233 'I'll have it,' said he, chucklingly. **1872** LYTTON *Parisians* v. i, He muttered chucklingly.

Chuckstone: see CHUCK *sb.*[3] 5.

Chuck-will's-widow. [Imitative of the bird's cry.] Popular name in U. S. of a species of Goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*).

1828 AUDUBON *Ornith.* I. 273 (Bartl.) About the middle of March, the forests of Louisiana are heard to echo with the well-known notes of this interesting bird. No sooner has the sun disappeared..than the sound 'Chuck-will's widow', repeated with great clearness and power six or seven times in as many seconds, strikes the ear.

Chucky (tʃʊ·ki). Also *Sc.* **chuckie.** [dim. of CHUCK *sb.*[2]]

1. Little or dear chuck.

1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 46 *Helena.* Sir, my aunt will be at home before us. *Sir Positive.* So she will, chucky. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 321/2 Come and sit down here, will you, chuckey?

2. A chicken; a fowl generally: also in nursery lang., *chuckie-bird, -birdie.*

1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* x, I wat she is a daintie chuckie. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, Our barn-door chuckies at Charlies-hope. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ix. (1855) 92 The gilly is cutting up the chuckie. **1863** ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby, Chucky,* a chicken.. of most frequent use..in speaking to children, or by children.

Chucky, var. of CHUCKIE.

† Chud, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Echoic: cf. CHUMP.]

1611 STAFFORD *Niobe* 119 (Todd) When she rides, the horse chuds his bit so cheerfully as if he wished his burden might grow to his back.

Chud = *ich ud, ich wud,* obs. and dial. f. *I would*: see CH, and I *pron.*

‖ **Chuddar** (tʃʊ·dăɹ). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **chuddah, -er, -ur, chudah.** [Hindī *chadar* a square piece of cloth.] A large sheet commonly worn as a shawl or mantle by women in northern India. Also applied to the cloths spread over Mahommedan tombs. Hence *chuddah shawl.*

1614 PEYTON in Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 530 (Y.) Pentados, chints, and chadars. **1873** *Life Sir H. Laurence* I. 199 Over all the chuddur or sheet of white muslin. **1876** A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 49 She is covered from head to foot in the loose *chudder* of indigo, or black-dyed cotton. **1879** E. ARNOLD *Light of Asia* IV. (1886) 89 The Chuddar fallen to her waist. **1881** ETHEL COXON *Basil-Pl.* II. 21 Gathering her soft chuddah shawl round her.

Chuet, var. of CHEWET *Obs.*

Chufa (tʃū·fă). *U. S.* The Earth Almond (*Cyperus esculentus*) a plant producing small tubers about the size of a bean. (In F. *souchet comestible* or *amande de terre.*)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Earth Almond,* a perennial, indigenous to southern Europe, growing in the form of a rush some three feet high, producing small tubers the size of a common bean, and called by the Valencians 'Chufas'. **1879** *Louisville* (U.S.) *Home & Farm* 15 Apr., My hogs had no corn. They had abundance of chufas with the run of potato pinder and pea fields.

Chuff (tʃʊf), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 **chuffe,** (8 **chough**). [Origin unknown. In 17th c. sometimes spelt *chough* by confusion with, or play on, the name of the bird.]

1. A rustic, boor, clown, churl.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 77/1 Choffe or chuffe, *rusticus.* **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 92 All cobbing country chuffs.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* Pref. 54 A wretched hob-nail'd Chuffe. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Char. Pedler* 138 Hee carries his trinkilo's about him; which makes the countrey choughs esteeme him a man of prize. **1715** KERSEY, *Chuff,* a Country-clown. So **1721** in BAILEY.

2. Generally applied opprobriously, with a fitting epithet, to any person disliked; *esp.* **a.** a rude coarse churlish fellow; **b.** a miser, a close avaricious man. Cf. *boor, churl, carl, birkie,* etc.

c **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 66 Though yee would thig, you verie Churlish chuffe. **1564** BECON *Displ. Popish Mass* (1844) 269 Ye eat up all yourselves..O cankered carls! O churlish chuffs! **1579** MUNDAY *Mirr. Mut.* in Farr's *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 230 The wealthy chuffe, that makes his gold his god. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 6 b, An old straddling usurer..a fat chuffe it was. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV,* II. ii. 93 Ye gorbellied knaues.. ye Fat Chuffes. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 11 Where thick-skin chuffes laugh at a schollers need. **1608** TOPSELL *Serpents* 780 The incivility of the rude chuffe, his host the citizen. **1668** R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 83 There knockt at the Gate a Rich Penurious Chuff. **1694** — *Fables* 315 A less generous Chuff..would have hugg'd his bags to the last. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* viii, The father is held a close chuff. **1848** L. HUNT *Jar Honey* xii. 168 Some greedy chuff of a millionaire. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.)

† Chuff, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin unknown.] A cheek swollen or puffed with fat; also, the muzzle of beasts.

1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chuffe, *bouffe.* **1611** COTGR., *Mourre,* the face, a part of the face about the mouth (most properly) of beasts; the muzzle or chuffe.

Chuff (tʃʊf), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Belongs to CHUFF *sb.*[2]; cf. CHUFFY *a.*[2]]

1. Swollen or puffed out with fat; chubby.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. ii. 399 By reason of their fat chuffe-necks they are monstrously deformed. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 427/1 Chuffe, or puff Cheeks, or blob Cheeks [are] great and swelling out. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 27 His chuff cheeks dimpling in a fondling smile. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.) **1887** *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chuff,* fat, chubby.

2. Pleased satisfied, happy. *dial.*

c **1860** in *Northampton Dial.,* I saw the old man and he looked as chuff as ever, although he is between 80 and 90. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chuff,* expressive of a state of hilarious satisfaction, whether outwardly exhibited or not..'As chuff as a cheese', 'As chuff as an apple'. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chuff,* pleased, delighted, proud, conceited. 'The children's quite chuff to come.' **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chuff,* proud, pleased. 'Thar rare an' chuff o' that dog o' thoine.'

Chuff, *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Belongs to CHUFF *sb.*[1] In Parish and Shaw *Kentish Dial.* 1887, this and the prec. are distinguished as *choff* and *chuff.*] Surly, churlish; gruff, stern, morose.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 289 Like a British sea-captain, rough, chuff, and headstrong,—but withal fair and honourable. *a* **1859** L. HUNT *Robin Hood* Poet. Wks. (1860) 149 Pure venison and good ale or wine, Except when luck was chuff. **1864** CAPERN *Devon Provinc., Chuff,* churlish, surly. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss., Chuff,* sullen, sulky. **1887** *Kentish Dial., Choff,* stern, morose. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wordbk., Chuff,* surly in manner, boorish, brusque, stiff and unbending.

Chuff (tʃʊf), *v. dial.* [f. CHUFF *sb.*[2]] To swell or plump out (the cheeks).

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 73 The cowboy..whose sunburnt skin, and cheeks chuff'd out with fat.

Chuff- in *comb.* [see prec. words.] **† Chuff-cat** = CHUFF *sb.*[1] 2; **† chuff-headed** *a.,* with a big fat head; **† chuff-penny** *a.,* miserly, avaricious.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 745 A great chuff-headed Priest that stood by, spake. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (N.) Sparage gentlemen and chuff-headed burghomasters. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 317 An old covetous Chuff penny wretch? **1604** PARSONS *Three Convers. Eng.* III. x. 256 A great chuff-headed priest standing by. **1653** URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liv, Here enter not vile bigots, hypocrites..Fat chuffcats, smell-feast knockers, doltish gulls.

Chuffe-chaffe, *a.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 With chuffe chaffe wynesops lyke a gourd bourrachoe replennisht.

† Chu·ffer. *Obs. rare*[−1]. = CHUFF *sb.*[1] 2. [Appears to be f. the vb. *chuff* implied in CHUFFING.] (*app.*) Deceiver, cheat, impostor.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst., Crucifixio* 216 Herkyns now what shalle befalle Of this fals chuffer here [Christ].

† Chuffily (tʃʊ·fili), *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CHUFFY [1] + -LY [2].] In a chuffy or surly manner.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lv. 194 'Whose is this?' 'Mine, sir', chuffily said John.

Chuffiness (tʃʊ·finės). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Chuffy state or quality, rudeness, churlishness, clownishness.

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Chuffiness,* clownishness. **1809–12** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* x. In spite of the chuffiness of his appearance and churlishness of his speech.

† Chu·ffing, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of unknown history: it implies a vb. *chuff*: cf. CHUFFER.] (*app.*) Cheating, deceit, falsehood.

c **1200** ORMIN 12177 Þatt wass chuffinng, & falls & flærd, & tære læh þe deofell.

Chuffy (tʃʊ·fi), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CHUFF *sb.*[1]] Clownish, churlish, rude, surly, morose.

a **1700** DRYDEN *Ovid, Story of Stellio,* A chuffy lad [*duri puer oris et audax*] was by. **1715** KERSEY, *Chuffy,* clownish, rough, rude. So **1721–1800** in BAILEY. **1877** *Holderness Gloss., Chuffy,* saucy. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss., Chuffy,* fussy, proud, conceited.

Chuffy (tʃʊ·fi), *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CHUFF *sb.*[2] + -Y [1].] Fat, swollen or puffed out with fat, *esp.* of the cheeks; plump-cheeked; chubby.

1611 COTGR., *Gifflard..* Chuffie, full-cheekt; swollen or puft vp, in the face, and throat. — *Mourru..* Chuffie, broad, out-standing, like the face of a Lyon, muzzle of an Oxe, etc. **1714** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5274/11 A lusty brown chuffy Woman. **1774** *Westm. Mag.* II. 93 The chuffy cit [may] his porter swill. **1786** BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* viii, A chuffie vintner. *a* **1825** FORBY *E. Anglia Voc., Chuffy* ..means fat and fleshy, particularly in the cheeks. **1883** *Hampsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chuffy,* broad-faced, healthy.

b. *chuffy brick*: a brick puffed out by the escape of rarified air or steam during burning (O.).

c. *Comb. Chuffy-cheeked* adj.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, Bessy Feetock's chuffy-cheeked wain [=wean]. **1879** JAMIESON, *Chuffie-cheeks,* a ludicrous designation given to a full-faced child.

Chugh, obs. form of CHOUGH.

Chuis, obs. Sc. form of CHOOSE *v.*

Chuk, chukke, obs. forms of CHUCK.

Chukey, obs. form of CHOKY *sb.*

[Chukis (Jam.), bad form of *choikis* = *chokes*: see CHOKE *sb.*[2]]

† Chull(e = *ich'ulle, ich wulle,* I will: see ICH.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 213 To þe one ich chulle trusten. *c* **1320** *Cast. Loue* 962, I chulle þe batayle nyme. **1578** WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* III. ii. 21 *Rapax.* What, bytest thou, hobclunch? *John.* Yea, that chull.

† Chulle, *v. Obs.* [a. ONF. *chouler, choller, cheoller,* to drive a ball with the foot, play football with: in central OF. *ceouler, çouler, souler,* in med.L. *cheolare, ceolare, solere.* Still used in Fr. dial., where *chole, choule,* in North Normandy, *sole, soule* in S. Normandy, Brittany, Maine, is the name of a well-known football game: cf. SOLE *v.*[2]] To drive with the foot, as a football; to kick about, toss or bandy about.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 280 Cristene men ben chullid, now wiþ popis, and now with bishopis..now wiþ prelatis under bishopis: and now þei clouten þer shone wiþ censuris, as who shulde chulle a foot balle. *† a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1444 Thane sais syr Gawayne, 'so me God helpe! We hafe bene chased to daye, and chullede as hares'. *† a* **1400** *Of þo fiede of þo World* Royal MS. 17 B. xvii. 101 a (*? c* 1425), Tho world makus a mon to ryse and falle, And chulles hym as men don a balle, That is casten fro hande to hande.

† Chuller. *Obs.* Also 5 **choller.** (See quot.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 64 A Choller (MS. A. Chullere), *questor.* [*Editor cites* 'freres and chulleris' *from* 'an unpublished tract of Wyclif, in a MS. of Trin. Coll. Dublin'.]

Chum (tʃʊm), *sb.* Now *colloq.* Also 8 **chumm.** [Recorded only since *c* 1684. A well-known conjecture is that it was a familiar abbreviation of *chamber-fellow, chamber-mate,* or the like. But no historical proof or connecting link has been found.]

One who shares apartments with another or others, one who lodges or resides in the same room or rooms: 'a chamber-fellow, a term used in the universities' (J.); also, more generally, a habitual companion, an associate, an intimate friend. Now chiefly in familiar colloquial use with school-boys, fellow-students; also with criminals, convicts, etc.

1684 CREECH *Theocritus, Idyll* xii. Ded., To my chum Mr. Hody of Wadham College. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chum,* a Chamber-fellow, or constant Companion. **1691** *Long Vacation* Ded. 1 Thou and I were Chums together at Brazenose College. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 17. 117, I..quarrel with my Chum every Night. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, He had no doubt..but that his chum was certainly the thief. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 65 My college chum, Sir Reginald Bently. **1798** *Anti-Jacobin* No. 31. 188 'Co-occupants of the same room in a house let out at a small rent by the week.'—There is no single word in English which expresses so complicated a relation, except perhaps the cant term of *chum,* formerly in use at our Universities. **1812** J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Chum,* a fellow prisoner in a jail, hulk, etc.; so there are new chums and old chums. **1819** — *Mem.* I. xii. 133 Our society [in Jail] was increased by several new chums before the sessions. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 90 The parson had been a chum of his father's at Oxford. **1826** SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccles. Angl.* 502 The students were friends and chums, a word so nearly obsolete, that it may be proper, perhaps, to explain it, as meaning 'chamber-fellows'. **1854** THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 42 He and an Indian chum of his. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 65. 346 My chum at Eton. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* III. viii. 148 Leonard and she are great chums.

b. In *Australia*: *new chum,* a fresh immigrant, a 'greenhorn'; *old chum,* an old and experienced settler.

1886 P. CLARKE (*title*) The 'New Chum' in Australia..A man often means by it, 'There's a poor weak-minded ignorant fool..All that he has learnt is but of little avail to him, nay, perhaps may hinder his graduating as an old chum. He's got to be educated all over again'.

2. *Comb.* **chum-master, chum-ticket;** see quot.

1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 52 When there is more than one person to each room..the new-comers are, what is called 'chummed' on the previous inmates..When a prisoner is first confined within the walls, he is entitled to what is termed a 'chum ticket', which is a small piece of paper on which one of the officers of the prison, called the chum-master, writes the name of the party, and the number of the room in which he is to be 'chummed'.

Chum (tʃʊm), *v. colloq.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To share chambers, to live together.

1730 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 20 There are..some honest

fellows in College, who would be willing to chum in one of them. *a* 1867 Tom Taylor *Ten, Crown Office Row* xi. 57 Good-bye, old rooms, where we chummed years, without a single fight. 1878 E. Robertson in *Colonies & India* 24 Aug., I had adopted a common and convenient Indian fashion and was 'chumming' with a friend.

fig. 1762 Churchill *Ghost* 441 (Hoppe) Wits forced to chum with common sense.

2. *trans. To chum one person on another*: to put as an occupant of the same rooms.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xl, You'll be chummed on somebody to-morrow. 1838 J. Grant *Sk. Lond.* 52 New-comers are what is called 'chummed' on the previous inmates. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. v. 143 She .. found herself 'chummed' upon a young person who turned out to be..a ..slattern.

Hence **Chumming** *vbl. sb.*

1838 J. Grant *Sk. Lond.* 50 'Chumming' and other internal arrangements of the prison. 1876 *Cornhill Mag.* XXXIII. 444 Solitary study kept him from chumming with his fellows.

Chu·mble, *v. dial.* Also 9 **chamble, chimble.** [cf. Chump, Champ.] To gnaw, nibble, peck.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 94 Hips and haws .. That chumbled lie about their hole. *Ibid.* I. 202 The little chumbling mouse Gnarls the dead leaves for her house. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Dunna put the canary so much sid to chamble an' flirt about. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., 'Woon't 'e chimble a wa'nut?' 'The rots 'a bin chimblin' the hee.' *Mod. Northampton Dial.*, I saw a rat sitting chimbling rushes by the side of the brook.

Chumhood, *nonce-wd.* [f. Chum *sb.*: see -hood.] The condition or relation of a chum or chums.

1883 W. J. Smith in *19th Cent.* Nov. 849 The 'bumptiousness' observable in the early days of 'new chumhood'.

Chumlay, -ley, dial. and Sc. ff. of Chimney.

Chummage (tʃʊ·mėdʒ). [f. Chum + -age.]

1. The system of 'chumming' one person upon another; the quartering of two or more persons in one room. Hence *chummage-ticket.*

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xliii, You'll have a chummage ticket upon twenty-seven in the third, and them as is in the room will be your chums. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 103 The time-honoured system of 'chummage', or quartering two or more collegians in one room, and allowing the richest to pay his companions a stipulated sum to go out and find quarters elsewhere.

2. The fee demanded of a 'new chum' (*prison slang*), or that paid as described in prec. quot.

1777 Howard *Prisons Eng.* 16 A cruel custom obtains in most of our gaols, which is that of the prisoners demanding of a new comer, garnish, footing, or (as it is called in some of the London gaols) chummage. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xliii, The regular chummage is two-and-sixpence.

Chummery (tʃʊ·mәri). [f. Chum + -ery.] = Chumhood; also the quarters occupied by chums.

1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* 196 Jack and her father lived in bachelor chummery.

Chummy (tʃʊ·mi), *sb.*[1] *dial.* and *low colloq.* [f. *chumley* = Chimney.] A chimney-sweeper's boy.

1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1866) 105 He 'ad been a chummy. 1844 Thackeray *Greenwich* Wks. 1886, XXIII. 380 The hall ..was decorated with banners and escutcheons of deceased chummies. 1859 W. Gregory *Egypt* I. 154 His shrill voice high up aloft, like a chummy's on a London summer morn.

Chummy (tʃʊ·mi), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* [f. Chum + -y [4] dim. suffix.] = Chum.

1864 Gilbert *Bab Ballads, Etiquette*, Old chummies at the Charterhouse were Robinson and he.

Chummy (tʃʊ·mi), *a. colloq.* [f. Chum + -y [1].] Intimate, sociable.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 536/2, I .. saw them form into small chummy groups. 1888 *Illust. Lond. News* Xmas No. 7/1 Be as chummy with him as you can.

Chump (tʃʊmp). [Of modern formation: app. a parallel form to Chunk, perh. influenced in form by association with *chop*, or with *lump, stump, clump.* (Prof. Skeat compares Icel. *kumbr, kubbr*, a chopping, cutting, and *kubba* to chop.)]

1. A short thick lump of wood chopped or sawn off from timber; an end-piece.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 195 A Chump of Wood. 1831 Landor *Misc.* (1846) II. 662 While the broad chump..Strong with internal fire .. heats the chamber round from morn till night. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. i, She fetched a hatchet ..and showing him a chump .. asked him if he would chop that up for her. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 18 Oct. 658/1.

2. The thick blunt end of anything; also *chump-end*: esp. the thick end of a loin of mutton.

1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* I. 153 As if they had been unskilfully cut off the chump-end of something. 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* I. vi. 64 The chump of the spine of the Wolds, which hulks up at last into Flamborough Head.

b. Jocosely applied to the head. *Off his chump (vulgar)*: 'off his head', out of his senses.

1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* II. xxiv. 377 'Master', he said, 'have gone off his chump—that's all'.

3. *fig.* A man as unintelligent as a chump of wood; a block, blockhead (cf. Block *sb.* 15).

1883 Hawley Smart *At Fault* II. i. 29 Such a long-winded old chump at telling a story. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 10/1 Frank audibly remarked: 'This man is a chump. I could go .. this minute and do better than that'. *Ibid.* 23 Aug. 3/1, I told the chumps they'd get noticed if they didn't keep out of the way.

4. Chump-chop, a chop from the chump-end.

1883 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/6 A splendid dish of Irish stew, with a large chump chop in it.

Chump, *v.* [f. Champ, with mimetic modification.] To champ with a duller sound; to munch.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* (1887) II. xiv. 164 Sir Brian reads his letters and chumps his dry toast.

Chumpish (tʃʊ·mpiʃ), *a.* [? f. Chump + -ish [1].] Blockish, sullen.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 391 With chumpish lookes, hard words, and secret nips, Grumbling at her when she his kindnesse sought.

Chumpy (tʃʊ·mpi), *a.* [f. Chump + -y [1].] Short and stout, thickset, dumpy.

188. Jeaffreson *Real Ld. Byron* xx, This broad-breasted, full waisted, 'chumpy' girl countess. 1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), She's a chumpy little lass.

Chumship (tʃʊ·mʃip). [f. Chum + -ship.] The state or condition of being chums.

1835 De Quincey in *Tait's Mag.* II. 367 The practice of chumship prevailed [at Oxford in 17th c.]; every set of chambers was possessed by two co-occupants; they had generally the same bedroom, and a common study; and they were called chums. 1871 *Echo* 27 Feb., I lost..various other little things, during my 'chumship' with the thief.

† Chun. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. from same root as Chine; cf. esp. the 16th c. *chynne.*]

1. *Mining.* A leading of clay or other soft soil setting between two hard sides and sinking down.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* E iij b, There is more to be said of these Chuns, but it will fall in more Pat, when we come to Founder.

b. (See quot.)

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chun*, a crack in the finger or hand, from frost, or from dryness of the skin.

2. *Sc.* 'The sprouts or germs of barley, in the process of making malt; also, the shoots of potatoes beginning to spring in the heap. Gall., Dumfr.' (Jamieson). Hence **Chun** *v.*

'*To chun potatoes*, is, in turning them to prevent vegetation, to nip off the shoots which break out from what are called the een, or eyes' (Jam.).

‖ **Chunam** (tʃuna·m). Forms: 7– **chinam, chenam,** 8– **chunam.** [Tamil *chŭṇṇam* lime, ground mortar, f. Skt. *chūrṇa* any powder, lime, f. *chūrṇ* to pulverize.] Cement or plaster largely used in India, made of shell-lime and sea-sand.

1687 *Madras Consultations* in Wheeler I. 168 (Y.) Stores of Brick, Iron, Stones, and Chenam. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* I. v. 40 The Natives chew it with Chinam (Lime of calcined Oyster-Shells). 1763 Verelst in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 266 Our new room..as strong as bricks and chunam could make it. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 51 The Chunam used in the East Indies to cover the bottoms of ships. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxxviii, A .. hall, coated and floored with chunam. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* iv. 58 A small box of fine white chunam, made from the lime procured from burnt sea-shells. 1865 J. Cameron *Malay. Ind.* 76 Kept beautifully white with chenam.

b. *attrib.*

1791 Anderson *Corr.* 63 The Farmer .. has a Brick and Chunam Vat. 1813 J. Forbes *Oriental Mem.* I. 208 Chunan Coverings of Temples. 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Life* 448 On the cold chunam floor. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 149 The head of the chunam tomb.

‖ **Chuna·m,** *v.* [f. prec.] To cover or plaster with chunam. Hence **Chuna·mmed** *ppl. a.*

1687 in Wheeler *Madras* I. 168 (Y.) To get..jars..to put wheat in, and chenam them up. 1850 T. C. Drysdale *Jrnl. Ind. Archipelago* 163 Boats payed with blacking, or even chunamed. 1865 J. Cameron *Malay. Ind.* 76 The pillars and walls are chenammed to a snowy whiteness. 1859 R. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 46 A long upper room..which opens upon a chunamed terrace.

Chunk [1] (tʃʊŋk). *colloq.* and *dial.* [app. a modification of Chuck. Esp. common in U. S.]

1. A thick, more or less cuboidal, lump, cut off anything; e. g. wood, bread, cheese, meat, etc.

1691 Ray *S. & E. Country Wds.* (E. D. S.), *Chuck*, a great chip..In other countries [=districts] they call it a chunk. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xvi. 116 Chunks of this marrow-fat are cut off. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 15 A chunk of frozen walrus-beef. 1859 *Times* 17 Feb. 9 A considerable quantity of this kind of gold .. in the state of chunks and flakes of some size. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* 83 Give him a chunk of wood to whittle. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chunks*, split pieces of firewood of more uniform thickness than chumps.

fig. a 1860 *New York in Slices, Theatre* (Bartl.), Now and then a small chunk of sentiment or patriotism or philanthropy is thrown in. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xxix. 219 Pay out the information in small chunks.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chunk firewood*; **chunk-head** (U. S.), a serpent of the rattlesnake family.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 314 Copperhead .. called 'deaf adder', and 'chunk-head'. 1888 *E. Morning News* (Hull) 25 Oct. 2/4 For sale, Chunk Firewood, 1s. per cwt.

Hence **Chunk** *v. U. S. colloq.*, 'to throw sticks or chips at one' (Bartlett).

Chunk,[2] **chu·nky.** [From *chungke* a game played by the Cherokees and other North American Indians, consisting in trundling a stone disc, and throwing a pole or dart to fall near it. See Bartram in *Trans. Amer. Ethnol. Soc.* III. I. 34 (1853), Adair *Hist. Amer. Ind.* (1775) 401.]

Chunk- or *Chunky-yard*, a name given by the traders to a square area surrounded by a bank in Creek towns, used for ceremonials and games (including that of *chungke*). *Chunk* or *chunky pole*; a pine-tree pillar on a low mound in the centre of the chunk-yard, on the top of which was placed an object to shoot at.

1773 Bartram *Trav. Florida* 518 (Bartl.) Vast tetragon terraces, chunk-yards, and obelisks or pillars of wood. 1860 Thoreau *Lett.* (1865) 189 That memorable stone 'chunk yard'. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* (1869) 259 The 'chunk-yards'..are sometimes from 6 to 9 hundred feet in length, being largest in the older towns .. In the centre is a low mound, on which stands the chunk-pole.

Chunky (tʃʊ·ŋki), *a. U. S. colloq.* [f. Chunk [1] + -y [1].] Of broad stout build; thickset, 'stumpy'.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 124 Their chief .. a short chunky fellow. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 370/2 The chunky Dutch pilot.

Hence **Chunkiness.**

1879 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 4/7 Toughness, chunkiness, and of course 'pluck', not girlish beauty, nor hair of gold and eyes that mock the violet, are the charms of Mrs. Anderson.

Chunter (tʃʊ·ntәr), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **chunner,** 7 **chounter,** 9 **chunder.** [App. of imitative formation.] To mutter, murmur; to grumble, find fault, complain.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* x. 35 Your heyfer..must..wander alone and chunner out an Heathenish conceit of descending into the world of soules poetically. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chounter*, to talk pertly, and (sometimes) angrily. 1788 Marshall *Provinc. E. Yorksh.* (E. D. S. Repr. Gloss.), *Chunter*..to express discontent about trifles. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Chunter* .. also spelt *chunner* and *chunder.* 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 117 Th' capt'n went away chunterin'.

Hence **Chuntering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1832 Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.* (1863) He is a chuntering sort of fellow, never contented. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'A chuntering bout', a fit of sulkiness with impertinence.

‖ **Chupatty** (tʃŭpa·ti). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **chowpatty, -ie.** [Hindī *chapāti.*] A small cake of unleavened bread, generally made of coarse wheaten meal, flattened with the hand, and baked on a griddle. 'The usual form of native bread and the staple food of Upper India' (Yule).

1810 Williamson *E. India Vade Mec.* II. 348 (Y.) Chowpatties or bannocks. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 67 The passage of the chupatties attracted little attention, and every sign seems to have been neglected. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Time* III. xxxii. 65. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* v. 87 To give him a chowpatti .. to keep his wretched old body alive.

‖ **Chuprassy** (tʃŭpra·si). [Hindī *chaprāsī* the bearer of a *chaprās* or official badge.] A wearer of an official badge; spec. an attendant, messenger, or henchman, occupying an important position in the households of Indian landowners.

1828 Heber *Indian Jrnls.* (1861) II. xxv. 104 In our way we were met by twenty chuprasses. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 119 The .. chuprassy .. or messenger, carries letters, runs by palankeens, stands behind carriages, and is altogether a functionary of consequence. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* i. 9, I wended my way through verandahs and corridors, preceded by a chuprassie.

‖ **Chur-,** an obs. repr. of German *kur-* in such titles as **churfurst** = *kurfürst*, electoral prince, elector, **churmark** = *kurmark*, mark governed by an elector (in place of a *markgraf*).

a 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 205 Churfurst of Mentz, if thou play thy part. 1798 Malthus *Population* (1878) 249 In the churmark of Brandenburgh.

Church (tʃəɪtʃ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **cirice, cyrice,** 2–3 **chiriche, -eche, chyreche,** 3 **churiche** (*ii*), **-eche, chereche.** *β.* 1–2 **circe, cyrce,** 2 **chyrce,** (**cirke**), 2–6 **chirche,** 3–6 **chyrche, cherche,** (4–6 **chirch, chyrch, cherch**), 3–6 **churche,** 6 **church.** *Northern.* 3 *Orm.* **kirrke,** 4–5 **kirke, kyrke,** 4–6 **kyrk,** 4–5 **kirc,** 4– **kirk**: see Kirk. [*Church*, earlier *churche, cherche*, is a phonetically-spelt normal representative of ME. *chirche* (*ur* = *er* = *ir*, e. g. *birch, bird, first, chirm, churl, churn, kernel*), the regular repr. of OE. *circe*; the fuller OE. *cīrice, cirice* gave the early ME. variant *chereche, chiriche.* (The form *cyrice*, often erroneously assumed as the original, is only a later variant of *cirice* (with *y* from *i* before *r*, as in *cyrs-, fyren*, etc.); *c* before original OE. *y* (umlaut of *u*) could not give modern *ch-*, but only *k-*, as in *cyrnel, cyrtel, cýre*, kernel, kirtle, ME. *kire.*)

OE. *cirice, circe*, corresp. to WGer. *kirika*, OS. *kirika, kerika* (MLG. and MDu. *kerke*, Du. *kerk*, LG. *kerke, karke, kark*, with *ar* : *—er* : *—ir*); OFris. *szereke, szurke, tzierka, tziurk*; OHG. *chirihha*, also *chiriihha, chiricha, khirihha, kirihha, kiricha*, later *chircha*, in Notker *chîlihha, chîlecha, chîlcha* (MHG. and mod.G. *kirche*, in Upper Ger. dial. *kilche, chilche*); also ON. *kirkia, kyrkja*, Sw. *kyrka*, Da. *kirke* (thence Finn. *kirkko*, Esth. *kirrik, kirk, kerk*; also OPruss. *kirkis*). Cf. also the Slavonic forms: OSlav. цркы *crĭky*, 10th c., цръкы *crŭky* fem., later цръкъвє *crŭkŭve*, церковь *cĭrkovĭ*, Russ. церковь *cerkov'*, Bulg. черкова *čerkova*, Servian црква *crkva*, Slovenish *cerkev*, Chekh *cirkev* (obs.), Pol. *cerkiew* (but only for 'Greek church'), Lusat. *cyrkej.*

The OE. oblique forms *cirican, -cean, circan, -cean*, present four types, **kirika*, **kirikja*, **kirka*, **kirkja*, but the two

last may result from later contraction, and *-can, -cean* may mean the same thing, viz. palatal *c*. The continental German forms point to **kirika, *kirika*. The Alemannic forms with *l, chilihha, kilche* are on phonetic and other grounds admitted to have arisen out of the *r* type. The ON. is generally held to be derived from OE. (in the *circean* form). Although the notion has been advanced that all the continental forms originated in the OE., in connexion with the early missionary labours of Englishmen in Germany, this is philologically untenable; and the word is held on good grounds to be common WGer., and to go back at least to the 4th or 5th c. (Long before they became Christians, the Germans were naturally acquainted with, and had names for, all the striking phenomena of Christianity, as seen in the Roman provinces, and the missions outside.) In Slavonic, the word is generally thought to have been taken from Teutonic.

The ulterior derivation has been keenly disputed. The L. *circus*, and a Gothic word *kēlikn* 'tower, upper chamber' (app. originally Gaulish) have both been proposed (the latter suggested by the Alemannic *chilihha*), but are set aside as untenable; and there is now a general agreement among scholars in referring it to the Greek word *κῠριακόν*, properly adj. 'of the Lord, *dominicum*, dominical' (f. *κύριος* lord), which occurs, from the 3rd century at least, used substantively (sc. *δῶμα*, or the like) = 'house of the Lord', as a name of the Christian house of worship. Of this the earliest cited instances are in the *Apostolical Constitutions* (II. 59), *a* 300, the edict of Maximinus (303–13), cited by Eusebius (*Eccl. Hist.* IX. 10) *a* 324, the Councils of Ancyra 314 (Canon 15), Neo-Cæsarea 314–23 (Can. 5), and Laodicea (Can. 28). Thenceforward it appears to have been in fairly common use in the East: e.g., Constantine named several churches built by him *κυριακά* (Eusebius *De Laud. Const* xvii).

The chief objections to this derivation of the Teutonic (and Slavonic) name are the following. The ordinary name for 'church' in Gr. was *ἐκκλησία*, and this (or *βασιλική*, Basilica) was the name which passed into Latin and all the Romanic langs.; also, into all the Celtic langs., OIr. *eclais*, Ir. and Gael. *eglais*, Manx *agglish*, OWelsh *ecluis*, W. *eglwys*, Cornish *eglos, -es, -is*, Breton *iliz*. Hence, an *à priori* unlikelihood that any other Greek name should have passed into the Teutonic languages. Moreover, *ἐκκλησία* was actually adopted in Gothic, where as *aikklēsjō* it occurs in the N.T. many times. But as the sense here is not that of the place of public worship, but of the Christian society or assembly, it forms no evidence against the coexistence of a Gothic repr. of *κυριακόν*, in the sense of the 'Lord's house'. Besides, Ulphilas, as a native of Cappadocia, born A.D. 318, belonged to the very region and time for which we have the most weighty evidence of the use of *κυριακόν*, as mentioned above. And as to the other Teutonic tribes, the fact is certain, in spite of its *à priori* unlikelihood, that *ecclesia* was *not* accepted by them. At their conversion, Latin Christianity would naturally have given to them, as to others, the name *ecclesia* (or *basilica*), if *kirika* had not already acquired too firm hold of the field.

There are points of difficulty in the form of *kirika* and its gender. Its identification with *κυριακόν* assumes the representation of Gr. *υ* by *i* in Teutonic. Ulphilas did not so represent *υ*; nor did he use *u*, but retained the Gothic letter corresponding in alphabetic place and form to Gr. Y, which he otherwise used for *υ* or *w*. But, before the development of umlaut, and consequent evolution of *y* as a Teutonic sound, *i* was really the nearest Teutonic sound to *υ*, and in point of fact is its usual representative. The change of grammatical form and gender has been variously explained: as *εὐαγγέλιον* became in Gothic a weak fem. *aiwaggēljō, -jōn*; so *κυριακόν*, if adopted in Gothic, or in the corresponding stage of WGer., would in the same way become *kŸrjakō, -ōn*, whence regularly WGer. *-ka*, OE. *-ce*; but there are other instances in OHG. of feminines from L. *-um*, Gr. *-ον*, as *martira, organa*, modGer. *orgel*; and the form adopted may actually have been the Gr. pl. *κῠριακά*. (The use of *κυριακή* in Gr. appears too late to affect the question.) For the rest, a word adopted in Germanic as **kīrjak-* would phonetically become **kirjik-*, and this normally in WGer. *kirik-*. Possibly also **kirjika* might, by metathesis, give the **kirikja* app. required for OE. *ciricean*; but the OE. palatalization might simply be due to the prec. *i* as in *ic*, ME. *ich*, *I* pron.

The main objections are historical: we do not know the actual circumstances in which this less usual Gr. name became so well known to all the Germanic tribes as to become practically the native name, and like *austrôn-* Easter, resist all the influence of Latin Christianity to supplant it; this too at so early a date as to be brought to Britain (with many words expressing the outward apparatus of Christianity) by the heathen Angles and Saxons. The question was discussed already in the 9th c. by Walafrid Strabo (ob. 849) in a noteworthy passage (*De Rebus Eccl.* vii), where, after giving the Greek derivation, he ascribes German knowledge and use of the word to the German mercenaries who engaged in military service under the Empire, and refers particularly to the Goths in the Greek provinces. Beside that of the Goths, two other possible channels are indicated by Hildebrand, one of which, connected with the early penetration of Christianity from the Rhone valley into the Upper Rhine, is important, as tallying with a statement of Irenæus, Bp. of Lyons in the 2nd c. (*Adv. Hær.* I. x. § 2), and as explaining the proved existence of place-names like *Kiricheim, Chiricunuillare*, in Elsasz, etc. before the days of Boniface. But it is by no means necessary that there should have been a single *kirika* in Germany itself; from 313 onward, Christian churches with their sacred vessels and ornaments were well-known objects of pillage to the German invaders of the Empire: if the first with which these made acquaintance, wherever situated, were called *κυριακά*, it would be quite sufficient to account for their familiarity with the word. The Angles and Saxons had seen and sacked Roman and British churches in Gaul and Britain for centuries before they had them of their own, and, we have every reason to believe, had known and spoken of them as *circan* during the whole of that period.

The Latin equivalent of *κυριακόν, dominicum*, was also in use at least from the time of Cyprian (*c* 200–258), in the sense of 'the house of God' *aedes sacra Domino*. To a certain extent it was adopted in Old Irish, where *domnach* (mod. *domhnach*) became a frequent name of churches. The parallelism of Gr. *κυριακόν* church, *κυριακή* Sunday (in 11th c. also 'church'), L. *dominicum* church, *dominica, dies dominicus* Sunday, Irish *domhnach* 'church' and 'Sunday', is instructive.

The case for the derivation from *κυριακόν* gains largely by the fact that no other conjecture offered will bear scientific statement, much less examination. For example, the suggestion that *cirice* might arise out of L. *crucea* (which actually gave OE. *crycc(e*, now *crutch*), or some other derivative of L. *crux, crucem* cross, is at variance with the simple facts of phonetic history.]

A. *Forms.*

a. *cirice, chiriche, chureche*, etc.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* xxi. 23 [xxii. 22] In midle cirican ic herȝo ðe. *a* **850** *Lorica Prayer* in *O. E. T.* 174 Fore alle godes cirican. *þ* **874** *O. E. Chron.* an. 874 On Sċa Marian cirecean [*Laud MS.* *c* **1122** cyrican]. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Seo halize cirice Michaeles..on þære cirecean. *a* **1000** *Edgar's Canons* § 26 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 250 (Bosw.) Ðæt preostas cirican healdan. *þ* **1031** *O. E. Chron.* (MS. A) an. 1031 In to Xp̃es Cyrican on Cantware byri. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Of holie chireche. *c* **1205** Lay. 16270 Chiriches [*c* **1275** chirches] fur-barnde. *Ibid.* 22111 He rærde churechen [**1275** cherchēs]. *a* **1250** *Prov. Ælfred* 373 in *O. E. Misc.* 124 At chepynge and at chyreche. *c* **1250** *Kentish Serm.* ibid. 31 Fram holi chereche.

b. *circe, chirche, churche, church*, etc.

c **870** *Codex Aureus Inscript.* in *O. E. T.* 175 Inn to Cristes circan. *c* **975** *Ruskw. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 18 Ón þæm stane ic ȝetimbre mine circae. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* ibid. (MS. A), Ofer þisne stan ic ȝetimbrige mine cyrcean. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Ich ȝetymbrie mine chyrcan. *a* **1132** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) 1127 Ofslazen an ane circe. *a* **1175** *An Bispel* in *Cott. Hom.* 237 Þe hafedmen..in halie cyrce. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þu gast to chirche. *c* **1205** Lay. 16280 Chirchen [*c* **1275** cherches] ich wulle arære. ? *a* **1250** *Chart. Eadw.* (*a* 1066) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 204 Mid cirke and mid milne. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 41 Holi churche. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 17822 (Trin.) To her chirche þei gon hem lede. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyrche. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xxv. 453 In to the chirche. *Ibid.* 467 At Cherche.

c. *kirrke, kirke, kirk*, etc.

960 Bp. Theodred *Will* (Thorpe 513) Into Sancte Paules Kirke. **1050** Ketel *Will* (Thorpe 581) Into þere Kyrke. *c* **1200** Ormin 3531 And tatt iss Cristess kirrke. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 8300 (Cott.) To wirke..to dright a crafti kyrke [*Gött.* and *Fairf.* kirke, *Trin.* chirche]. *Ibid.* 10248 (Cott.) I na kircк agh to cum in. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 5 Red in kirc on sundays. *c* **1375** Barbour *Bruce* IV. 12 Nothir off the kyrk, na seculer. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 57 Wan any auerous.. is canonizid in þe kirk..þan may þe oþer chanouns of þe chirche sey, etc. **1442** in *E. E. Wills* 131 That the kirkerevys of the parish chirch of Clerkenwell haue xiijs iiijd for to spend on the onournentz of the same kirke. *c* **1550** *Chaucer's Dreme* 1296 That neither knew I kirke ne saint.

B. *Signification.*

While it results from what is stated above that *kirika, cirice*, was originally applied to the building, it is clear that with the conversion of the Teutonic nations, it was assumed as the naturalized equivalent of L. *ecclēsia*, and used for that word in all its senses. Naturally the first of these would be as the name of the then one great religious organization, the Catholic Church, and especially as represented by its ministers, the clergy or ecclesiastical order. The extension to other senses took place as these were practically recognized.

The history of the OE. *cirice*, or of the Teutonic *kirika*, is therefore not the history of the Church, or of its name in Christendom; this begins with the joint history of Gr. *ἐκκλησία* and its L. adoption *ecclēsia*; about which all that need be said here is that the Gr. word, meaning etymologically 'the body of the *ἔκκλητοι* or select counsellors' was the name given by Solon to the public formal assembly of the Athenian people, and hence to the similar public assemblies of other free Greek cities. By the LXX. it was used to transl. the Heb. קָהָל *qāhāl* the 'congregation' or assembly of Israel met before the Lord, or conceived in their relation to him. In the N.T. the word has a twofold sense: *α.* (after the LXX.) the whole congregation of the faithful, the Christian Society, conceived of as one organism, the body of Christ; *β.* (after classical Gr.), a particular local assembly of Christ's enfranchised met for solemn purposes: in this sense it has a plural. From these arose the later developments: the name of the assembly passed to that of the building set apart for it: the sense of 'the congregation of the faithful' sought visible embodiment in outward organization, which necessarily followed the lines of provincial, national, and linguistic distinctions. Thus arose the notion of provincial or national Churches, as parts or branches of the Church universal or Catholic; and, with widening differences, doctrinal or administrative, there came the revolt of some of these from the increasingly centralized organization of the Catholic Church, and the formation of rival churches, each claiming to be *the* church and rejecting the claim of the others. Thus arose the first great division of the Eastern and Western Church, the later separation of various national 'reformed' churches from the unreformed Western Church in the 16th c., the secession of various 'free' or 'voluntary' churches from the reformed national or 'established' churches in later times. Some of these voluntary bodies have refused the name of 'church' to any 'denomination' or organization of congregations, confining it to the two senses of the Church universal, and an individual local society. The name has even come to be used to denote types or tendencies of thought or expression, within the one communion, as in the modern High Church, Low Church, Broad Church.

I. The building, the Lord's house

1. A building for public Christian worship. (Distinguished historically from a Chapel or Oratory, which is a building in some respect private, or not public in the widest sense.)

Ancient distinctions, retained more or less in the Churches of England and Scotland, are those of Cathedral, Collegiate, Abbey, and Parish or *parochial*, church. (See also Metropolitan.) Any place of worship subordinate to the public church of the parish was formerly called Chapel (q.v.); but *parochial* and *district chapels* are now usually called 'Church'. In England the name has been only recently and partially extended to places of worship other than those of the national or 'Established' Church, as those of Roman Catholics (since *c* 1830–40) and some Nonconformist Protestants. At present, its application is partly a question of social or individual taste, or of ecclesiastical principle or theory, partly (in popular apprehension) of the size and architecture of the building. Thus, some would limit it to the historical place of worship of the parish, some extend it to all places of worship of that body which they recognize as 'The Church', and refuse it to all others; some would require the existence of certain features of ecclesiastical architecture. But, generally speaking, in England the question 'Is this a church or a chapel?' would at present be understood to mean 'Does it belong to the Church of England or to some other religious denomination?'

In Scotland, *church* is applied to all Presbyterian places of worship, alike of the Established Church, and of the various voluntary bodies which have separated from it. Recently also extended to the chapels of Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Independents, and others generally.

In U. S. *church* is, in general use, applied to all places of worship. Episcopalians however sometimes claim it exclusively for their own; and other bodies in some cases use special names for their own buildings. In the British colonies generally, the usage of England and Scotland is combined, with more or less extension as in the U. S.

696 *Laws of K. Wihtræd* 2 Ciricean mundbyrd sie L. scill., swa cinges. *c* **900** *Laws of Ælfred* 6 Næbbe þon ma dura þonne sio cirice. **1066** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Þæs dæges forbearn Cristes cyrce [*Parker MS.* cyrc] on Cantwara byriȝ. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Ich leue þat chireche is holi godes hus on eorðe. and is cleped on boc *kiriaca* i.e. *dominicalis*, þat is on englis louerdlich hus. *a* **1280** *Saints' Lives, St. Michael* 75 (Horstm.) To halewi churchene newe. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 381 Chyrchen he let rere al so. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 29296 (Cott.) Þe..man þat kirkes brinnes. **1473** Warkw. *Chron.* 17 To be layede in the chyrche of Paulis. *c* **1550** Sir J. Cheke *St. Matt.* xviii. 17 Yis word church into yᵉ which we torn eccl[es]ia, is yᵉ hous wheer yᵉ outcalled do meet, and heer goddes word, and vse co[m]mun praier..it co[m]meth of yᵉ greek *κυριακὸν*, which word served in yᵉ p[ri]mitiv church for yᵉ co[m]mons house of praier and sacramentes, as appeareth in Eusebius, which yᵉ latins called dominicu[m]. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Right Use Ch. God* I. (1859) 154 The materiall Church..is a place appointed..for the people of God to resort together unto. **1596** Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 14 If to doe were as easie as to know what were good to doe, Chappels had beene Churches, and poore mens cottages Princes Pallaces. **1633** Herbert *Temple, Church-porch* lxviii, When once thy foot enters the Church, be bare. **1712** Prideaux *Direc. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 81 The Nave or Body of the Church. **1770** Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 12 The decent church that topp'd the neighb'ring hill. **1841–4** Emerson *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 30, I like the silent church before the service begins, better than any preaching.

b. *Parish church; mother church*, the cathedral church of a diocese, the original or principal church of a parish; *under church, district church*, etc. (See further under these words.)

c **1386** Chaucer *Miller's T.* 121 To the paryssh chirche.. This goode wyf went on an haliday. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 80 The belles ryngynge in every parych cherch. **1577–87** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1228/1 Things belonging vnto parishchurches or chappels. **1765–74** Blackstone *Comm.* I. 112 If any..great lord, had a church within his own demesnes, distinct from the mother-church, in the nature of a private chapel. **1771** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 277 The several Assistant or Under Churches or Chapels of this town. **1842** Burn *Eccl. Law* (ed. 9) I. § 5. 301 At the first there were many signs of the dependence of chapels on the mother church. *Ibid.* § 8. 306 f, Whether a church be a parish church or only a chapel of ease. **1844** Lingard *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 147 The chief minster was the cathedral or mother-church.

c. *In church, out of church, to church, from church* (without *the*) were in early times used in this sense; but now only of the service in the building, or of the building with the service going on in it. See 10.

2. Applied to public places of worship of any religion: as †**a.** (formerly) to heathen temples, Mohammedan mosques.

c **893** K. Ælfred *Oros.* II. ii. § 1 Þuss ȝebletsade Romulus..mid þara sweora blode þa ciricean. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3196 Quane he ȝeden egipte fro, It wurðe eorðe-dine, and fellen ðo fele chirches and ideles mide. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11675 Kepers of the kirke [*i.e.* the Palladium]. **1526–34** Tindale *Acts* xix. 37 Men whiche are nether robbers of churches, nor yet despisers of youre goddes. [**1535** Coverd., churchrobbers. **1881** *R. V.* robbers of temples.] *a* **1547** Earl Surrey *Æneid* II. 516 Cassandra..From Pallas church was drawn. **1569** T. Underdown tr. *Ovid's Ibis* v. 597 Lesimachus..one of the bedels of Diana's church. **1600** Holland *Livy* IX. xii. 321 The Fregellones within fought for their Church and chimney [*pro aris ac focis*]. **1601** — *Pliny* II. 545 This stately Church of Iuno Queen. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* 141 The Turkes haue no Bels in their Churches.

†**b.** also to the Jewish temple. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8849 Þis kirc [*v.r.* kirke, chirche] was wroght o marbel stan..was þis temple salamon. *Ibid.* 10952 Zakari..preyed in þe chirche al one.

c. In U. S., of late applied to places of meeting and religious exercise of various societies called 'churches'.

3. As an element in place names, *church*, *cirice*, is known from an early date.

837 BADANOTH *Will* (Sweet, O. E. T. 449), To ðere stowe æt Cristes cirican [Christchurch]. 880-85 K. ÆLFRED *Will* (Thorpe 488) Æt Hwitan cyrican [Whitchurch].

II. The (or a) Christian community, and its ecclesiastical organization.

4. The community or whole body of Christ's faithful people collectively; all who are spiritually united to Christ as 'Head of the Church'. More fully described as the *Church Universal* or *Catholic*.

(Sometimes its external organization, sometimes its spiritual nature, is chiefly considered.)

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I. viii. § 1 Seo cirice on Breotone hwæt hwugu fæc sibbe hæfde. *Ibid.* I. xxvi, To ðære annesse ðære halgan Cristes cirican. *a* 1000 *Ags. Homilies* (Thorpe) II. 580 (Bosw.) Ealle Godes cyrcan sind ġetealde to anre cyrcan, and seo in ġehaten ġelaðung. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 18 Þu eart Petrus, and ofer þisne stan ic timbriġe mine cyricean. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19498 Þat cristen kirc began to wast. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* v. 23 Crist is heed of the chirche. *c* 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 116 Ffurst we schul trow þat þer ys general chirche of angelys and seyntys in hevyn, and of alle þat schull be savyd. 1529 MORE *Dial. Heresy* II. Wks. 185/1 The chyrch therefore must nedes bee the comen knowen multitude of christen men good and bad togither, while yᵉ church is here in erth. 1560 *Conf. Faith Scotl.* xvi, That from the begynning thair hes bein, now is, and to the end of the world salbe a Churche; that is to say, a company and multitude of men chosin of God, who rychtlie worschip and embrace him, by trew fayth in Christ Jesus, who is the only Head of the same Kirk .. which Kirk is Catholik, that is universall, because it conteanes the Elect of all aiges, all realmes, nationis, and tounges. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repair. Ch.* (1859) 275 The Church, which is the company of Gods people. 1606 R. FIELD *Of the Church* (1628) I. i, This glorious Society of men and angels whom the most high God made capable of felicity and blisse is rightly named the Church of the living God. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 93 When one Man by the Word *Church*, shall understand all that believe in Christ; and another by the Word *Church* means only the Church of Rome; they may both assent to this Proposition, There is no Salvation out of the Church. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. xvi. 245 The One Church is the whole body gathered together from all ages. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. ii. (1863) I. 14 The Church .. is that Body of men in whom the Spirit of God dwells as the Source of their excellence, and who exist on earth for the purpose of exhibiting the Divine Life and the hidden order of Humanity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 186 The Christian Church is even more an ideal than the Republic of Plato, and farther removed from any existing institution. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vi. 299 The Lord's Supper is an ordinance designed for the *Church*, that is, for those who have received the Lord Jesus Christ as their Saviour, and who have consecrated themselves to Him.

b. *Church militant*: the Church on earth considered as warring against the powers of evil. (Sometimes used jocularly in reference to actual warfare or polemics.) *Church triumphant*: the portion of the church which has overcome the world, and entered into glory.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1395 Thys congregacion is the true Church mylytaunt. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4972 Now lauboryng in to thy Kirk Militant, That we may, all, cum to thy kirk Tryumphant. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here in earth. 1633 HERBERT *Temple* (*title*), The Church Militant. 1817 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xx, A monk of the church militant [alluding to a knight]. 1878 *Black's Guide Hampsh.* (ed. 7) 135 Hugh Peters .. on this as on other occasions, proved his devotion to the church militant.

c. *Visible Church*: the church as visibly consisting of its professed members upon earth; contrasted with the *church invisible*, or *mystical*: see quots.

1561 *Conf. Faith Scotl.* xvi, This [the Catholik] Kirk is invisible, knowin onlie to God, who allone knoweth whome he hes chosin, and comprehendis alsweall the Elect that be departed, (commounlie called the Kirk Triumphant), as those that yit leve and feght against syne and Sathan. 1562 *Articles of Relig.* xix, The Visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments be duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. § 9 Observing the difference first between the Church of God Mystical and Visible, then between the Visible sound and corrupted, sometimes more, sometimes less. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* Ans. iv. § 53 The doctrine of Christ, the profession whereof constitutes the visible church, the belief and obedience the invisible. *Ibid.* Answ. v. § 26 The visible church .. a visible church .. are very different things: the former signifying the church catholic or the whole church; the latter, a particular church or a part of the catholic. 1848 WARDLAW *Congreg. Independency* 48 There is no such thing, in any strict propriety, as an *invisible church*. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. ii. (1863) I. 14 There is .. a Church visible and a Church invisible; the latter consists of those spiritual persons who fulfil the notion of the Ideal Church—the former is the Church as it exists in any particular age, embracing within it all who profess Christianity. 1885 *Ch. Quart. Rev.* Jan. 271 That wholly unscriptural figment, the Invisible Church .. The only Invisible Church known to Christian theology consists of the angels and the faithful departed.

d. The *church* as a spiritual society 'separated from the world' is often opposed to the *world*.

1610 JN. ROBINSON *Wks.* (1851) II. 132 A company consisting though but of two or three, separated from the world, whether unchristian or antichristian, and gathered into the name of Christ .. is a Church. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 82 All Divines in their definition of *Church* are agreed; that it is a Society of persons separated from the World, to God, or called out of the World. 1845 PATTISON *Greg. of Tours, Ess.* (1889) I. 4 Into the dust and heat of the Church's war with the world. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I. 135 The Church and the world are now only just waking up to a just sense of responsibility. 1888 FARRAR *Everyday Chr. Life* viii, We look round us on the so-called religious and the so-called irreligious world, on what calls itself the Church and on what is called the World.

5. A particular organized Christian society, considered either as the only true representative, or as a distinct branch, of the Church universal, separated by peculiarities of doctrine, worship, or organization, or confined to limits territorial or historical: e. g. the primitive church, the Latin Ch., Greek Ch., Orthodox Ch., Gallican Ch., Nestorian Ch., Ancient British Ch., Anglo-Saxon Ch., Lutheran Ch., Reformed Ch., Waldensian Ch., Ch. of England (see b.), of Scotland, Free Ch. of Scotland, United Presbyterian Ch., American Episcopal Ch., Methodist Episcopal Ch., etc.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I. xiii, Fram ðam biscope ðære Romaniscan cirician. *Ibid.* II. xx, On Norþanhymbra þeode and cirican. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 138 And þe Kirke of Scotland to Canterbirie ore se Obliged þam and band, as to þer primalte. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/1 Ye moost deyle is ketters and kyt of, of the holy Romes chyrche. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 8 Legatnait and primat of the kirk of Scotland. 1580 *General Conf. Faith* (Dunlop) II. 104 The trew christian faith..received believed and defendit by monie and sundrie notabil kirkis and realmes, but chieflly be the Kirke of Scotland. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1 b, The Church of Rome—then a true Church. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 62 That Antichristian Mock-Church. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. vi. § 13 A Nationall Church being a large Room, it is hard to count all the Candles God lighted therein. 1819 W. J. FOX *Lect.* ii. Wks. 1865 I. 169 The charge of persecution was applied alike to Catholic and Nonconformist Churches. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 339 The British church formed an integral part of the universal church, agreeing in doctrine and discipline with the other Christian churches. 1887 HUTTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 485 In the hands of all the great missionary churches, Roman Catholic, Calvinist, Quaker, Wesleyan, and Unitarian. 1889 *New Ch. Mag.* May 233 A list of the Ministers of the New Church [Swedenborgian].

b. *Church of England, English or Anglican Ch.* (*ecclesia Anglicana*): the English branch of the Western Church, which at the Reformation repudiated the supremacy of the Pope, and asserted that of the Sovereign over all persons and in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as temporal, in his dominions.

[1169 BECKET in *Mat. Hist. T. Becket* (1885) VII. 33 Audivit ecclesia Gallicana vos in causa ecclesiæ Anglorum mutasse sententiam. 1213 *Promissio Comitum et Bar., etc., Lit. Cantuar.* No. 27 (Rolls) I. 21 Negocium quod inter Ecclesiam Anglicanam et ipsum Regem versatum est. 1390 in J. Malverne *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. 225 Touchant lestate de seint esglise d'Engleterre.] 1532-3 *Act Restraint Appeals*, 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 That Part of the said Body politick, called the Spirituality, now being usually called the English Church. 1534 *Act of Supremacy*, 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 That the King our Sovereign Lord .. shall be taken, accepted and reputed the only supreme Head in Earth of the Church of England, called Anglicana Ecclesia. 1548 *Act Uniformity*, 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 1 The Book of the Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, after the Use of the Church of England. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. i. 2 We hold that there is not any man of the Church of England but the same man is also a member of the Commonwealth; nor any man a member of the Commonwealth, which is not also of the Church of England. 1661 *Corporation Act*, 13 *Chas. II*, st. 2, c. 1 § 12 The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of England. 1687 JAS. II in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 91 Those who call themselves Church-of-England men. 1688 T. TRAMALLIER *ibid.* 256 That illegal anti-Church-of-England Court. 1688-9 *Toleration Act*, 1 *Will. & Mary* c. 18 § 5 Any Assembly of Persons dissenting from the Church of England. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xviii. (1862) 296 The Church of England consists, strictly speaking, of the lay as well as the clerical members of that communion. 1886 LD. SELBORNE (*title*), Defence of the Church of England.

c. *Established Church*: the Church as by law established in any country, as the public or state-recognized form of religion. Chiefly used of the Churches of England and Scotland respectively. So *State Church*.

1660 CHAS. II *Decl. Eccles. Affairs* 25 Oct. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 135 We need not profess the high affection and esteem we have for the Church of England, as it is established by law. 1700-1 *Act Settlement*, 12 & 13 *Will. III*, c. 2. s. 3 Shall join in Communion with the Church of England, as by Law established. 1731 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. i. 72 It cannot be said of me..that I left the Established Church, because I was never joined to it. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 69 The oppressive sect which calls itself the established church. 1843 CANDLISH in *Life* xi. (1880) 303 A document which makes us .. no longer ministers of the Established Church of Scotland. 1886 LD. SELBORNE *Def. Ch. Eng.* III. xvii. 295, I should say, that Established Churches are now in much more danger of being persecuted, than of persecuting.

6. The ecclesiastical and clerical organization of Christianity, or of a great Christian society, international, national, or other; *esp.* The clergy and officers of this society collectively or as a corporation having a continuous existence, and (in former times especially) as an estate of the realm. (In this sense 'Church' is often opposed to 'State' or the political organization, the civil government.)

(In early times *Holy church* was the common phrase in this sense: see 7.)

c 696 *Laws of K. Wihtræd* Preamb. Ælc had ciricean. 805-831 *Charter of Oswulf* (O. E. T. 443), Þe hiora lond to þære cirican saldon. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 84 Þe Chirche [*B.* þe kirke] schal haue my Careyne And kepe mi Bones. *c* 1440 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 135 Þe possessions off þe chirche. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 95 Assembled the barons and the prelates of the cherche, and toke counseile. 1621 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* i, The Kirk of God .. is takin sumtymes for them that exercise spiritual function amongis the congregation .. The Kirke in this last sense hes a certaine power grantit be God. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 6 A church .. sometimes .. means a synod of bishops or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 167 The word Church .. in these latter Days..is put for the Persons that are ordain'd for the Ministry of the Gospel, that is to say, the Clergy. *Ibid.* 169 Sometimes 'tis taken for the Prelacy thereof. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 94 Lands belonging to the church. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. xvi. 246 Speaking politically, we talk of the Clergy as the Church. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 355 What we ridiculously call a separation of 'Church and State' (as if the State were not, in all Christendom, necessarily also the Church), but ought to call a separation of lay and clerical officers.

b. The clerical order or profession. Hence *to go into the Church*, to take holy orders, become a clergyman; so *to be in the Church, to leave the bar for the Church*.

1590 H. SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 148 If his sonne shall goe to the Church. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 179 The person..was a man of the Church. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 249 The Church feeds most on Fish, but not miraculously, for the poor Fishers dare sell none till the Priesthood is first served. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 93 The merchant breeds his son for the church or the bar. 1865 MRS. RIDDELL *World in Ch.* iv. 59 You have really entered the church: I mean, done duty, preached, and so forth?

7. *Holy church*: a title commonly given to the Church Catholic, regarded as a divinely instituted and guided institution, speaking with authority, through its accredited organs. In early times often = the clergy or ecclesiastical authority, as in 6.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Cura Past.* 115 He onfeng ðone ealdordom ðære halgan cierecean [*v. r.* cirecean]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Gif he him nule rihtlechen for preoste na for halie chirche? *c* 1225 *Creed* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 234, I leve on ðe hali gast, Al holi chirche stedefast. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 For þi was wedlac ilahet in hali chirche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 471 That holi churche he ssolde nou3t the Chateus there lette. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2139 In stedfast trouthe of haly kyrk. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 73 Holi churche Icham .. þou ouhtest me to knowe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXV. 466 Acursed be the centense of holy cherche. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 37 Till holy Church incorporate two in one. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 354 Reconciled againe unto him ..without the constraint of holy Church.

8. *Mother Church*: a favourite appellation of the Catholic church and its recognized branches. In allusion to this, to *Song of Solomon*, to *Rev.* xxi. 2, etc., the Church as an institution or corporation is often personified, and spoken of poetically and rhetorically as *she*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 32 Alle men þat God ordeyneþ to blis ben ful breþeren .. siþ God is þer fadir, and his Chirche is þer moder. 1382 — *Song Sol.* i. 4 *marg.* The Chirche, of hir tribulaciouns. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 255 Or let the Church our mother breathe her curse, A mothers curse, on her reuolting sonne. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* vi. (*heading*), I The Church professeth her faith in Christ. 4 Christ sheweth .. his loue toward her. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 117. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Lent* i, The Scriptures bid us fast; the Church sayes, now: Give to thy Mother, what thou wouldst allow To ev'ry Corporation. 1656 EVELYN *Diary* 29 May, The poor Church of England breathing as it were her last. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., SS. Simon & Jude* i, The widowed Church is fain to rove .. Make haste and take her home. — *Holy Comm.* vi, To feel thy kind upholding arm, My mother Church. *c* 1833 J. H. NEWMAN, I felt affection for my Church, but not tenderness. I felt dismay at her prospects, anger and scorn at her do-nothing perplexity. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Lett. Representative* 94 If the Scottish Kirk won't behave herself with moderation..we won't look after her wants the next time she comes for a grant. 1838 J. G. DOWLING *Eccl. Hist.* iv. § 6. 233 The church has expressed her sense of their errors.

9. *High, Low, Broad Church*: see these words.

Although *church* is here practically equivalent to 'church party', 'section of the church', it has acquired this force only contextually or by unthinking analysis of phrases in which *high church-*, *low church-* were used attributively, as in *high church-man* and the like. *Broad church* is a modern formation on the model of the other two, starting not from their starting-point, but from their current use.

III. 10. A congregation of Christians locally organized into a society for religious worship and spiritual purposes, under the direction of one set of spiritual office-bearers.

(The early examples of this, before 16th c., are perhaps all in translations of the N.T. or references thereto.)

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 17 As I teche euerywhere in ech chirche [so *Geneva* 1560, *Rheims* 1582, 1611, 1871; TINDALE, COVERD., CRANMER 1539, *Geneva* 1557 congregations]. — *Philemon* 2 And to the chirch that is in thin hous [so *Geneva* 1557, *Rheims* 1582, 1611, and 1871; TINDALE, COVERD., and

Cranmer congregacyon]. *a* **1564** Becon *New Catech.* (1844) 41 *Father.* What meanest thou by this word 'church'? *Son.* Nothing else than a company of people gathered together, or a congregation. **1625** Jn. Robinson *Wks.* 1851 III. 16 A particular Congregation rightly instituted and ordered [is] a whole, entire and perfect Church immediately and independently, in respect of other Churches, under Christ. **1692** Locke *Toleration* Wks. 1727 II. i. 235 A Church then, I take to be a voluntary Society of men, joining themselves together of their own accord, in order to the publick worshipping of God, in such manner as they judge acceptable to him. **16**.. in Coke & Moore *Wesley* I. i. (1792) 9 *Bp.* By whom were you sent? *W.* By a Church of Jesus Christ. *Bp.* What Church is that? *W.* The Church of Christ at Melcomb. **1726** Ayliffe *Parerg.* 167 The word *Church* is also taken for any particular Congregation or Assembly of Men, as the Church which was at Corinth. **1888** *Times* 2 Oct. 7/2 The Yorkshire Association of Baptist Churches. *Ibid.* 12 Oct. 4/5 They [Congregationalists] should, he suggested, group together some of their small churches under one pastor, with lay helpers.

IV. Elliptically and in phrases.

11. Used contextually (and sometimes otherwise) for the public worship of God (in a church); divine service in a religious building. So *to attend church, go to church, be at church, in church, out of church, after church, between churches, early church, church-time,* etc.

a **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þu gast to chirche. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 28246. *a* **1375** in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 136, I rede we go to chirche. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xii. (1495) 196 Thappostle sayth I suffre not a woman to teche in chyrche. *c* **1450** *Merlin* iii. 45 The Kynge come fro chirche on a day. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 128 We will perswade him To put on better ere he goe to Church. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 206 It is tedious to our old age to keepe our Church. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 503 ¶2 As soon as church was done, she immediately stepp'd out. **1722** De Foe *Rel. Courtsh.* App. (1840) 285 Whether I went to the church, the meeting-house, to the quaker's meeting, or to the mass-house. **1732** Law *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 26 When he should be at Church. **1870** Dasent *Annals Eventful Life* (ed. 4) II. 287 Between the churches .. Auntie used to go down to the school and see the children. **1883** Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* I. 3 Went to church on Sundays.

12. Phrases and Proverbs. *To go to church*: see 11; *fam.* = to get married. *To talk church* (*colloq.*): cf. *to talk shop.*

a **1450** *MS. Douce* 52. 15 (N.) The nerer the chyrche the fer fro Crist. **1562** J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 17 The nere to the churche, the ferther from God. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 371 Counte Claudio, when meane you to goe to Church? **1644** Jessop *Angel of Eph.* 31 Hath verified the Proverbe, The neerer the Church the further from God. **1851** Newland *Erne* 217 Looking at those wretched people and talking Church.

V. In senses not distinctively Christian.

13. The congregation or company of God's people in pre-Christian times. **a.** *orig.* merely a translation of L. *ecclēsia*, Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, of the Vulgate and LXX., applied in its pre-Christian sense to the 'congregation' of Israel: see above. **b.** In later times, a retrospective use of the Christian sense, applied to the Israelites as God's chosen people, or to the faithful among them, and the worshippers of the true God or 'Old Testament saints' generally, as the analogue of the church under the Christian dispensation.

a. *c* **825** *Vesp. Psalter* xxi[i]. 26(25) Mid ðe lof me in cirican micelre. *c* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* ibid., Beforan þe byð min lof on þære myclan cyrcan. *c* **1382** Wyclif *ibid.*, Anent thee my preising in the grete chirche [Coverd. in the great congregacion]. — *Numb.* xx. 4 Whi han ȝe ladde out the chirche of the Lord into wilderenes. **1609** Bible (Douay) *ibid.* Why have you brought forth the Church of our Lord into the wildernesse? **1611** Bible *Acts* vii. 38 This is he that was in yᵉ Church in the wildernesse with the Angel.

b. **1388** [See Wyclif, *Song. Sol.* i, *margin.*]

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* iii. i. § 8 Not only amongst them [Israel] God always had His Church because He had thousands which never bowed their knees unto Baal; but whose knees were bowed unto Baal, even they were also of the Visible Church of God. **1610** R. Field *Of the Church* (1628) v. i, The primitive and first Church of God in the house of Adam. *Ibid.* v. ii, Sem governed the Church in his time. **1611** Bp. Hall *Serm.* v. 52 The Church was an embryo, till Abraham's time: in swathing-bands, till Moses; in childhood, till Christ; a man, in Christ; a man full-grown, in glory. **1672** Gale (*title*), The Court of the Gentiles: or a Discourse touching the Original of Human Literature..from the Scriptures and Jewish Church. **1726** De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 169 The Church of God was now reduced to two tribes. **1862** Stanley (*title*), History of the Jewish Church.

14. Applied to other (chiefly modern) religious societies and organizations (e.g. the *Church of Humanity*, the Positivists or Comtists; the *Church of the Latter-day Saints* or *Mormons*, etc.); and sometimes, more vaguely, to any 'school' or party having the bond of a common 'creed', social, æsthetical, or other, or who are combined in any movement which furnishes them with principles of life or duty.

[**1382** Wyclif *Eccl.* iii. 1 The sonus of wisdam, the chirche of riȝtwis men.] **1528** More *Heresyes* II. Wks. 178/2 Ye doo persecute them as the churche of the Paynims did. **1726** W. Penn *Maxims* in Wks. I. 842 As good, so ill men are all of a Church. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* VII. 304/2 In all that makes religion objective, as he would say, the Church of Humanity is more churchish than the Church. **1867** Hepw. Dixon *New America* I. xxv. (ed. 6) 270 The new church established in Utah, though it is called the Church of America, is free and open to all the world. *Ibid.* II. xix. (The Revolt of Woman), One school of writers, a school which is already a church .. soars into what is said to be a region of yet nobler truths. **1875** Jowett *Plato* III. 186 Plato's Republic has been said to be a church and not a state; and such an ideal of a city in the heavens has always hovered over the Christian world. **1877** Johnson *Cyclopædia* s. v. *Mormon* III. 622 The supreme power [among the Mormons] .. rests with the first presidency, elected by the whole body of the Church.

VI. *Attrib.* and in *Comb.*

15. *attrib.* There being no adjective from *church* in general use, and the genitive *church's* being restricted to the notion of possession (usually with more or less personification), as in 'the church's claims, revenues, ministrations', the place of both is supplied by using *church* attributively or with the function of an adjective, signifying 'of the church, of a church, of churches, ecclesiastical'. In such a use, the word is often hyphened, though the value of the hyphen is merely grammatical, in no way affecting the signification, and it may usually be omitted.

Church may be thus used in most of the senses above explained: in England it has specifically the sense 'of the Church of England'.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* xii. (1599) 590 Censures and Churchpaines. **1597** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 16 Whereas the usual saw of old was 'Glaucus his change', the proverb is now 'A Church bargain'. **1600** Holland *Livy* ii. ii. 44 They [first Consuls] went in hand with religion and church matters. **1622** T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 58 The Pope .. hath gotten Church-Courtiers to uphold his Regalitie. **1622** Donne *Serm.* V. 88 To see who comes and to hear a Church-comedy. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas. IV*, Wks. (1711) 71 A stout defender of the church-patrimony. — *Consid. to Parl.* ibid. 187 That the church-race marry only among themselves, ministers sons upon ministers daughters. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 69 Conformity in the Church-behaviour of men. **1660** R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 159 Let the Church-tribute of every Church be paid out of the lands of all Freemen. **1663** Butler *Hud.* i. iii. (1694) 190 The beastly rage of Church-rule. **1670** Baxter *Cure Ch. Div.* 112 Profession of Christianity is every man's Church-title. **1670** Walton *Life Hooker* 39 The regulation of church-affairs. **1692** Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 354, 2 church conventicles were discovered in London where the non-juring parsons preached to their Jacobite auditory. **1701** *Ibid.* (1857) V. 111 The church party have agreed to putt up Sir William Gore. **1710** Palmer *Proverbs* 141 This is both a court and a church-game. **1719** Swift *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 7 In esteem..among some church-divines. **1784** Cowper *Tiroc.* 381 Church-ladders are not always mounted best By learned Clerks and Latinists profess'd. **1853** Rock *Ch. Fathers* III. ii. 96 For church-use at least. **1886** *Circular Comm. Church House*, Both clergy and laity often need information concerning Church societies, Church charities, Church action generally.

16. The following have somewhat more of the character of permanent combinations:

a. with sense 'of the church as an institution, ecclesiastical': *church-acts, -assembly, -association, -benefice, -betrustment* (=*-trust*), *-catechism, -censure, -censurer, -coffer, -consistory, -dignitary, -dignity, -discipline, -doctrine, -due, -expenses, -festival, -formula, -holiday, -hymn, -law, -music, -musician, -order, -preferment, -polity, -procession, -property, -rent, -revenue, -society, -song, -steward, -tippet, -vestments,* etc.

b. 'Of divine service in the church, of public worship': *church-day, -hours, -time.*

c. 'Of the material building and its precincts': *church-bench, -chime, -clock, -floor, -furniture, -gate, -glass, -hatch, -organ, -organist, -pale, -pillow, -porch, -spire, -steeple, -stile, -stool, -tower, -walk, -wall, -window,* etc.

d. To these may be added those in which the meaning is that of some actor or action in connexion with, or in reference to, the church; as *church-chatterer, -covenanting, -gesticulation, -juggler, -masker, -pluralist, -sleep, -sleeper* (cf. Ger. *kirchenschlaf, -schläfer*), *-sleeping,* etc.

1680 Allen *Peace & Unity* 87 To assemble together for publick Worship: which are the ends of particular *Church-association. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* iii. iii. 95 Let vs go sit here vpon the *Church bench till two. *a* **1649** Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas. III*, Wks. (1711) 47 Promoted to some *church-benefice. **1702** C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* v. ii. (1852) 255 To make over *church-betrustments 'unto faithful men'. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 313 Yit of thise *kyrkchaterars here ar a menee. **1653** Baxter *Chr. Concord* 14 Those that are most against *Church-Covenantings. **1805-6** Coleridge *Three Graves* iii. xix, Ellen..kept her church All *church-days during Lent. *a* **1600** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* viii. vii. § 7 They hold that no *church-dignity should be granted without consent of the common people. **1574** Whitgift *Def. Aunsw.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 201 What *church-discipline would you have? **1872** Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 175 Consequences, entirely apart from theology and church discipline. *c* **1200** Ormin 9015 ȝuw birrþ uppo *kirrkeflor Beon fundenn offte. **1784** Cowper *Tiroc.* 425 A piece of mere *church-furniture at best. **1513** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 33 The stondyngs at the *cherche gate letyn. **1642** Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 85 In these kinds of *Church-gesticulations, they differ from all other people. **1633** Herbert *Temple, Church-porch* xxxiii, A herauld .. Findes his crackt name .. in the *church-glasse. **1530** Palsgr. 484/1 It is *churche holyday to morowe. **1787** Wesley *Wks.* (1872) IV. 357 You may have your service in *church-hours. **1780** Cowper *Progr. Err.* 109 A mere *church-juggler, hypocrite, and slave. *a* **1600** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* viii. vi. § 1 Power also to make *church-laws. **1640-4** Thomas in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 285 *Church-Musick, it shall have here the first place. **1594** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* iv. (1617) 146 In defence of our *Church-orders, to bee as good as theirs. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4255/5 A *Church-Organ, containing 10 Stops in the great Organ. **1878** Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* ii. i. 126 A *church-organist and teacher of music. **1659** Milton *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 314 Worse then any lord prelat or *church-pluralist. **1594** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* iii. i. § 14 *Church Polity .. is a form of ordering the public spiritual affairs of the Church of God. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 200 Only the kniȝte in the *chirche-porche. **1526** Tindale *Acts* xiv. 13 Brought oxen and garlondes unto the Churche porche. **1633** G. Herbert *Temple*, (*title*) The Church-porch. **1632** B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* ii. i, For any *church-preferment thou hast a mind to. **1693** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 335 To go on perambulation on *Church procession. **1506** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 30 Resceyved..for the seid *chirch Rente iiij*d*. **1578** *2nd Bk. Discipl.* (1621) xii. § 12 As for the kirk rents in generall. **1676** Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 60 These are the great Animadverters of the times, the *church-respondents in the pew. *a* **1600** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* vii. xxiii. § 9 Making partition of *church-revenues. **1672** Cave *Prim. Chr.* iii. v. (1673) 360 Re-admitted into *Church-society. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 984 Singe..At rihte time *chirchesong. **1548-9** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 24 The priest metyng the Corps at the *Churche style. **1633** G. Herbert *Temple, Church-porch* lxx, Who marks in *church-time others symmetrie. *a* **1716** Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 159 Those that .. spend the Church-time at Home. **1843** Dickens *Mart. Chuzz.* xxvi, On Sunday morning, before church-time. **1813** Scott *Rokeby* i. xii, Some for *church-tippet, gown and hood, Draining their veins. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne underuo ȝe þe *chirche uestimenz. **1628** Earle *Microcosm., Formall Man* (Arb.) 31 Like one that runnes to the Minster walke [ed. **1629** *Church-walk], to take a turne, or two. **1509** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 31 A stondyng undernethe the *Chirche wall. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* iii. iii. 144 Like god Bels priests in the old *Church window.

17. *Comb.* **a.** objective (and obj. genitive), as *church-breaker, -destroyer, -deviser, -divider, -forsaker, -founder, -reformer, -revolutionist, -tearer,* etc.; also *church-believing, -building, -looking* (=*churchlike*), *-razing, -ruinating, -spoiling,* etc., adjs.; *church-chaffering, -spoiling,* etc., sbs.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. xlviii. (1737) 192 Some Robber ..or *Church-breaker. **1598** Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. i. iii. (1641) 101/1 False-contracting, *Church-chaffering, Cheating, Bribing and Exacting. **1842** *Cambr. Camden Soc., Few Words to Churchw.* i. 12 The *church-destroyers of other days. **1680** Allen *Peace & Unity* 49 The Weapons in which *Church-Dividers do usually put their trust. **1597** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 203 Whether Emperours or Bishops .. were *Church-founders. **1822** in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 93 Some *church-looking windows. **1599** Sandys *Europæ Spec.* 97 *Church-robbing Politicians and *Church-razing Souldiers. **1826** E. Irving *Babylon* II. 391 *Church-reforming statesmen. **1824** Southey *Bk. Ch.* (1841) 414 The principles of these *church-revolutionists were hostile to monarchy. **1645** *Liberty of Consc.* Pref. A iij, Their pernicious, God-provoking, Truth-defacing, *Church-ruinating, and State-shaking toleration. **1604** Hieron *Wks.* I. 575 Men, that do *church-spoyling loue. **1685** Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Peter iv. 8 The Papal *Church-tearers, that persecute all that consent not to their Canons.

b. instrumental and advb., as *church-begotten, -bidden, -commissioned,* etc.

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* iii. 462 The Martyn..A *church-begot, and church-believing bird. **1811** W. Spencer *Poems* 136 The *church-bidden bride. **1851** Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi W.* ii. 513 Lost breath and heart in these *church-stifled places.

18. Special combs.: **† church-acre**, a churchyard; **Church and King**, the motto of the adherents of the Stuarts in the 17th and 18th c., hence a phrase for high ecclesiastical and monarchical sympathies combined; thence *Church and Kingism, Church and King man*; **Church and State**, the ecclesiastical and political organizations, especially as united; hence *Church and Stateism*; **Church Army**, an imitation, in connexion with the Church of England, of the Salvation Army; **church-bug**, a species of wood-louse, said to be found often in churches; **† church-catholic**, in 17th c. = Church-papist; **† church-clerk**, a parish clerk; **Church Commissioner**, a member of one of the boards or commissions created to manage church matters; **† church-earth**, a churchyard; **† church-errant**, a humorous formation after *knight-errant*; hence **† church-errantry**; **Church Estates Commission, Commissioners**, a board appointed to control the management of the property of the Church of England; **church-father**, a Father of the Church; **church-festival**, a feast-day of the church, a holy-day; **† church-feuar** *Sc.*, a leasehold tenant of the church; **church-flag**, a flag hoisted on board a ship during divine service; **church-folk**, people at church, church-goers; adherents of the established church, as distinguished from 'chapel-folk'; **church-grate**, † (*a.*) a grated door or gate of a church or churchyard; (*b.*) a kind of apparatus for warming a church; **† church-holy**, consecration of a church; **church-lease**, a lease of church property; **church-mode**, one of the modes in

mediæval church-music; **church-office**, an office in the church: the form prescribed for the conduct of a church-service; †**church-outed** *a.*, put out of the church; **church-path**, a public, and usually ancient, footpath across fields, leading to, or shortening the way to, the parish church; **church-piece**, a piece of ground belonging to the church; **church-register**, a parish register; **church-renter**, one who holds a lease under the church; also, †one who makes a rent or division in a church; **church-ring**, a wedding-ring; **church-social** (*U. S.*), a social meeting in connexion with a church; **church-state**, status in a church; †a theocracy; †**church-strewing**, the strewing of the church-floor with rushes on particular festivals; **church-town**, the church village, the place where the parish church of a number of hamlets is situated (Sc. *kirk-town*); †in OE. (*circtún*) and ME., the enclosure of a church, a churchyard; †**church-tympanite**, some obsolete sect (see quot.); †**church-vassal**, a vassal of the church; †**church-wort**, Penny-royal.

1596 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* May (1888) 212 For earinge of the *church acre. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv, The honest Cavalier .. was to be true to *Church and King. **1803** W. TAYLOR in Robberd *Mem.* I. 459 The loyalty of it—nay worse, the *Church-and-kingism .. will divert you. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1885) III. 25 A staunch, unflinching *Church-and-Kingman. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* i. § 7 The combination between *Church and State, of religion by law established. **1822** *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 420 The Church-and-State class. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* XI. ii, Men pretending to aristocracy .. and *Church-and-Stateism. **1627** *Let. fr. Jesuit in* Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 475 We give the honor to those which merit it, which are the *Church-Catholicks. **1535** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 42 Item rec. clerely for the *cherch clerkis mede..iijs. xj*d*. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Church-clerk*, the parish-clerk. Long in use. **1842** TENNYSON *Epic* 15, I heard The parson .. Now harping on the *church commissioners, Now hawking at Geology and schism. **1672** *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 176 The fence in the *church-earth wall. **1784** *New Spect.* XX. 3/1 He..resembles a modern *church-errant in quest of a tithe pig. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 58 The age of *church-errantry is over; missionaries, legates, crusaders, and reformers have long gone off the stage. **1885** *Whitaker's Almanack* 137 *Church Estates Commissioners, Earl Stanhope, etc. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 109 The locality in which this great *church-father passed most of his days. *Ibid.* I. 112 To write a sermon .. against the next *church-festival. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiii. *Relig.* Wks. (1881) II. 96 Respite from labour .. on the Sabbath, and on church festivals. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* i, The habitations of the *church-feuars were not less primitive than their agriculture. **1862** *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 139 With one eye fixed on the *church-flag at the peak. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 In chirche, þer al *chirche folc ohg to ben gadered. **1871** HOLME LEE *Her Title of Hon.* i, Zeal that some of the church-folk wonder at and deride. **1519** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 36 For tymber for the *chirche grate xiiij*d*. **1846** *Ecclesiologist* VI. 179 The church-grate consists of a light, circular, open fire-basket, raised on legs, and portable by means of an iron bar. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 75 *Chyrcheholy, *encennia*. **1727** SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. I. 185 He got a *church-lease filled up that morning. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1617) 93 Sundry *Church-offices, Dignities, and Callings, for which they found no Commandement in the Holy Scripture. **1698** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 43 The ancient Church-Office here relates all this. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Thus *Church-outed by the Prelates, hence may appear the right I have to meddle in these matters. **1827** HONE *Every-Day Bk.* II. 374 Football was .. played .. and the *church-piece was the ground chosen for it. **1846** S. W. SINGER in *Herrick's Wks.* (1869) Introd. 24 In the *church-register of Dean Prior. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 193 Only against such *Church-renters, and gross errors. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 665 Sets her darling down to cut His teeth upon her *church-ring. **1888** *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 18 May 6/5 [To] tackle a wash-tub as quickly as a *church-social. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 252 The Missi, whom hee compares in *Church-state to Suffragans. **1676** OWEN *Worship God* 97 Thus did God take the Children of Israel into a Church-state. **1506** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 31 Brede and drink to the carters for the *chirch strowyng. *a* **1000** *Edgar's Canons* § 26 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 250 (Bosw.) Ne binnan *cirictune ænig hund ne cume. **1340** *Ayenb.* 41 Þet vleþ to holy Cherche, oþer into cherch tounes vor to by yborȝe. **1680** BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* Pref. A ij, Even before the *Church-Tympanites, many score several Sects rose up. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* i, A peasant, the son of a *church-vassal. *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 130 *Origanum*, *chirchewrt. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal App.*, Church-wort, Pennyroyal.

Church (tʃɘ̄ɹtʃ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To bring, take, or conduct to church, in order to receive its rites or ministrations. Commonly in the passive, the person concerned being said *to be churched*.

†**a.** Said of a child at baptism. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 941 Hüo wole a cherched child chese for hardy.

b. Said of a woman after child-birth, when thanks are publicly offered for her safe delivery, *esp.* in accordance with the prescribed service in the Book of Common Prayer; the officiating clergyman is said 'to church' her. Cf. CHURCH-GANG, CHURCHING.

[**1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 311, I schal offre hym a þowsand candelles when I schal go to cherche of childe [*post partum*]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.*, Chyrchyn, or puryfyen, *Purifico*. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* CXXII. ii, Kyng Wyllyam in Gesine had lyen long, And tyme hym wer been kyrked with good songe. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 16 [William the Conqueror] sayd, when I am churched I wyll offer unto him a thousand candelles light, with the which heshall holde himselfe smally contented. *Ibid.* II. 244 The Queene who then was newly churched of a sonne called John of Gaunt. **1629** SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) II. 114 In the same house my wife was churched and my daughter xtned. **1737** BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. I. 101 A lady or two were churched after prayers. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vi, Ladies are confined and churched.

c. Said (*esp.* in Scotland) of a newly-wedded pair, and particularly of the bride, on first attendance at church after marriage; also of the Judges, members of a civic corporation, and the like, when they attend church in state; also more generally of any one being taken to or appearing at church.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 111 For seauen and thirtie weekes .. neuer stirring out of dores or being churched all that while. **1843** BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 282 That day a young and bonny bride Was 'kirkit', as they say. **1865** *Even. Standard* 24 Apr., Yesterday afternoon being the first Sunday in Easter term, her Majesty's Judges and the Corporation of London attended in state at St. Paul's Cathedral, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony well known in civic language as 'Churching the Judges'.

†**2.** To place or set up in church. *Obs.*

1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 373 This Image was neither Churched, nor Adored, or Worshipped.

†**3.** To form or organize into a church. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 39 (D.) Strange methods of new churching men and women.

†**4.** *To church it*: to play the church. *Obs.*

1619 *Sacrilege Handl.* Ep. Ded. 2 It goeth neuer better, then when the Church Courteth it, and the Court Churcheth it.

5. *slang.* Cf. CHRISTEN *v.* 6.

1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* II. 290 The [thieves] 'church their yacks' when they transpose the works of stolen watches to prevent identification. **1873** in *Slang Dict.*

†**Church-ale.** *Obs.* [f. CHURCH + ALE 3.] A periodical festive gathering held in connexion with a church.

1419 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 27 Item of a chirch ale which was made to the use of the tabernacle vjs. viij*d*. **1571** *Canon Eliz.* in *Canons Eccl.* (1603) § 88 The church-wardens..shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, church-ales, drinkings..to be kept, in the church, chapel, or churchyard. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 95 *The Manner of Church-ales.* Against a Christmas, an Easter, Whitsonday, or some other time, the Churchewardens..prouide half a score or twenty quarters of mault .. which mault beeing made into very strong ale or beere, it is set to sale, either in the Church or some other place assigned to that purpose..they repaire their Churches and Chappels with it; they buy bookes for seruice. **1640** GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Const.* II, At Churchales, When the sweet bag-pipe does draw forth the Damsells to frisque about the May poles. **1732–8** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 248 Church Ales are when people go from afternoon prayers on Sundays to .. some public house, where they drink and make merry. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 628 *note* 2 The later *church-ale* was a custom of collecting contributions of malt from the parishioners, with which a quantity of ale was brewed, and sold for the payment of church expenses.

Churchanity: see CHURCHIANITY.

Church-bell. The bell hung in the tower of a church, or other structure near it, and rung to call the people to worship, etc.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 136 Drenc wiþ feondseocum men of ciricbellan to drincanne. **1633** HERBERT *Temple, Prayer* 13 Church-bels beyond the starres heard. **1798** SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces, Victory*, Hark..how the church-bells with redoubling peals Stun the glad ear! **1832** TENNYSON *Death Old Year* i, Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow. **1865** WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 97 No church-bell lent its Christian tone To the savage air.

Church-book. A book belonging to, or used in connexion with, a church; *esp.* **a.** a service-book; **b.** an official record of the proceedings of a church; **c.** a parish register.

c **1025** WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) XXXV. 171 Man hæfð on cyricbocum mæssan ȝesette. **1514** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 34 Pd to the scriviner for mendyng of the cherch bokis. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 221 Whiche the lymmers .. paynte on the margentes of churche bookes. **1632** MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, Tho' the church-book speak her fifty, they That say she can write thirty .. offend her. **1673** S. DUGARD *Marr. Cousin Germans* 58 A Name..to live no where but on a Tombstone, or in the Church Book. **1888** *Daily News* 30 Aug., The Rev. John Brown, D.D., the present minister of the church at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, gives the following extracts from the church-book, touching..their pastor's death [31 Augt. 1688].

†**Church-bucket.** A bucket kept in the parish church for use in case of fire. Cf. CHOIR 2 d.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii, They'll flea him, and make church-buckets on's skin. **1762** FOOTE *Orators* I. i Concerning the new-Lettering the church-buckets.

Church-building.

a. The construction of churches or places of worship. **b.** The material edifice of the church. **c.** A building for meetings, etc., adjoining a church (U.S.).

1841 E. MIALL *Nonconform.* I. 449 Church-building might be dispensed with. **1858** *2nd Suppl. Penny Cycl.* 138/1 Church Building Commissioners were first appointed by the Statute 58 Geo. III. c. 45 for building new churches in populous districts. **1888** BRYCE *American Commonw.* II. 577 Its new Church Building—prosperous Churches always have a building with a set of rooms for meetings.

†**Church-chopper.** *Obs.* [f. CHURCH *sb.* + CHOPPER 2.] A dealer or trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices. Cf. CHOP-CHURCH.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 69 Stigand the Church-chopper, Archbishop of Canterbury. **1656** TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* v. 2 Church-choppers and money-changers.

†**Church-chopping,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + *chopping*, CHOP *v.*2] Bargaining or trading in the presentation of a church living.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. XV. (1651) 138 Our Symoniacal Church-chopping Patrons.

†**Church-cloth.** **a.** Any ecclesiastical vestment (pl. *-clothes*). **b.** Any cloth used in the service of the church. **c.** The parish shroud.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þe chirche cloðes ben to-brokene, and ealde. **1585** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 20 Washinge the churche clothes, *vd*. **1632** CHAPMAN *Ball* II. i, Thou mayst be buried, And have the church-cloth: if you can put in Security, the parish shall be put To no more charge.

Church-communion. Membership of a church, with enjoyment of its benefits, *esp.* admission to the Lord's Supper.

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 34 So high a penalty as exclusion from Church-Communion. **1746** WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 29 Very loose Notions of Church-Communion.

Church-court. An ecclesiastical court; in Scotland, the courts of Kirk-Session, Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly.

1839 CANDLISH in *Life* iv. (1880) 94 Their record with this deliverance had come up to the superior Church Courts. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* I. i. (1872) 2 Which had little business to be spoken of in any Church-court. **1858** *2nd Suppl. Penny Cycl.* 123/1 The famous 'Veto Act', the design of which was to modify the action of the system of patronage of livings in the Church of Scotland, by enabling the Church Courts to reject any nominee of a patron on the ground of his being displeasing to the majority of the congregation.

Churchdom (tʃɘ̄ɹtʃdəm). [see -DOM: cf. Ger. *kirchenthum, kirchthum*.] Existence or standing as a church; ecclesiastical status; the system of a church.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* ix, Whatsoever Church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new Churchdome, and whatsoever is so new, is none. **1851** BROWNING in *Lett. of Shelley* (1852) Introd. 33 Mistaking Churchdom for Christianity.

Church-door. The outer door of a church, which was the place at which various public acts (*e. g.* marriages) were ordained to be performed.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Cura Past.* 105 Beforan ðære ciricean dura. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Heore godfaderes and heore godmoderes scullen onswerie for hem et þe chirche dure. *c* **1200** ORMIN 1327 Hemm birrde Twa bukkess samenn to þe preost Att kirrkedure brinngen. **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 460 Housbondes at chirche dore she hadde fyue. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 She made to be wryte vp on þe chirch-dor .. theise wordes. **1535** STEWART *Chron. Scot.* II. 17 He weddit hir at kirkdur with ane ring. **1574** *Bk. General Kirk*, Sall present thameselffis vpone Sunday nixt..at the eist kirkduir..in saccloth. **1865** *Reader* 23 Sept. 237/2 Joan had never been solemnly espoused at the church door.

b. Comb. *Church-door-ward.*

1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks. 114 Then the people goeth somewhat further into the Church-door ward, and there standeth still.

Churched (tʃɘ̄ɹtʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. CHURCH *v.* + -ED1.] Formally presented at church; undergoing or having undergone churching.

1340–70 [see CHURCH *v.* 1 a]. **1611** COTGR., *Voile*, a Vayle (vsed by Nunnes, widowes, or churched women).

Churchesset: see CHURCH-SCOT.

Churchful (tʃɘ̄ɹtʃful). [see -FUL.] As many as a church will contain.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/2 The testimony of a whole churchful of witnesses.

†**Church-gang.** *Obs.* [f. CHURCH + GANG, a going; cf. OFris. *kerkgung*, ON. *kirkjuganga*, Sw. *kyrkogång*, Da. *kirkegang*, Ger. *kirchgang*.] Going to church; attendance at a church; churching of a woman after childbirth.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Alswa his festen .. and chirc ȝong and god to donne. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Þre þinges, þat on is childbed, and þat oðer chirchgang and þe þridde þe offring. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2465 And sum .. don for ðe dede chirche-gong. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 379 ȝyf God me wole grace sende Uorto make my chyrchegon [*v. r.* churche gange], and bringe me of þys bende. *Ibid.* 380 Me ne my3te non chyrchegong wyþ out ly3te do.

Church-garth. *dial.* [see GARTH.] A churchyard. (Intermediate between *churchyard* and northern English *Kirkgarth*.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 34 A church garth, *cœmiterium*. **1602** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 136 For mending the churchgarth yeats, *6d*. **1851** *N. & Q.* Ser. I. III. 380/2 The term God's Acre as applied to a Church-garth.

Church-goer. [cf. Ger. *kirchengänger, -geher*.] One who goes to church; *esp.* who regularly attends the services of a church.

1687 *Good Advice* 42 The Persons chosen were Church goers. **1727** SWIFT *What passed in London*, A constant church-goer. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf-t.* ix, I.. am a regular church-goer. **1874** DASENT *Tales from Fjeld* 132 Now I must be off..to cook the Sunday dinner for the church-goers.

Chu·rch-going, *vbl. sb.* Going to church; *esp.* regular attendance at church.

1541 Coverdale *Chr. State Matrim.*, Ye churchgoyng and weddyng should not be deferred. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 40 'Charity is better than Church-going'..should.. mean such Church-going as is severed from Charity.

Church-going bell = bell for going to church.

1781 Cowper *A. Selkirk* 29 The sound of the church-going bell.

Chu·rch-going, *a.* Going to church; that habitually attends church.

1712 R. H. in *Exam.* 23 Nov. 747/2 A religious, church-going, professor. 1885 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 16 Oct. 15/2 A house-going clergy would make a church-going people.

Church-government. The government or conduct of the affairs of a church; the form of polity upon which a church is organized for the exercise of authority and discipline, as Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1617) 91, I somewhat maruaile that they especially should thinke it absurd to oppose Church-Gouernement..vnto matters of Faith. 1670 Walton *Life Hooker* 37 Able to .. determine what laws were fit to be made concerning church-government. 1882 J. Taylor *Sc. Covenanters* 19 The Presbyterian system of Church-government was re-established.

Church-governor. A ruler of a church; one of the persons having authority in a church.

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. i. § 2 Their only right which are by proper spiritual function termed Church-governors. *a* 1640 Jackson *Wks.* II. 380 Their [Jews'] church-governors did allow and appoint daily sacrifices to be offered for the peace and tranquillity of the Roman empire. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* IV. xxv. (1878) 398 Wicked world-rulers and church-governors.

† **Church-grith.** *Obs.* [f. Grith *sb.* peace.] Church-peace; abstention from violence within the precincts of a church; right of sanctuary.

a 1000 *Laws Edgar* I. § 5 Stande ælc cyricgriþ swa swa hit betst stod, *c* 1205 Lay. 22322 He hæhte ælcne mon chireche-grið [*c* 1275 cherch-griþ] halden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29250 (Cott.) Þe thride þat brekes kirkes grith.

† **Church-hallowing.** *Obs.* Consecration of a church (building).

1516 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 35 At the tyme of the church halowyng. 1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 133 Your popish church-hallowing.

† **Church-hawe.** *Obs.* [f. Haw, OE. *haga* enclosure.] A churchyard.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 2625 (W.) Of the fir in the chirche-hawe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 727 By reson of the hooly place, as chirches or chirche hawes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 65 [Calixtus] made a chirche hawe [*cimiterium*] at Rome. 1428 *E. E. Wills* 80 The chirchau of houre La[dy] of Harryngey. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 175 Al they .. whiche violently drawen out of chirche, cloyster, or cherchehawe, any fugitif thider fled.

† **Church-hay.** *Obs.* [f. Hay, enclosure, OE. *hege* hedge, fence.] A churchyard; = prec.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Ich..eode oðe pleouwe ine chircheie [*v.r.* chirch ȝeard]. 1417 *E. E. Wills* 26 That my body be Beryed in the Chirchhey of the Paryshchurch of Thornecombe. *a* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 Chyrche-haye, *cimiteriumque*. *c* 1450 Myrc 330 Wyth-ynne chyrche & seyntwary [*v. r.* chirch hay]. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., This word is dropping out of use, but is often heard in the adage, A hot May Makes a fat Church-hay.

Chu·rch-hi·story. The history of the Christian Church.

1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1847) 18/2 The author of our church-history. 1655 Fuller (*title*), The Church-History of Britain. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 59 Church-history records too many such interruptions.

Chu·rch-house. A house belonging to the (or a) church, or used for church purposes: formerly, a house adjoining the church, where church-ales, etc. were held, a 'parish-room'.

1484 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 25 For tyling of the cherch howsse. 1580 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 118 The receipts of the rent of the church houses. 1636 *Divine Tragedie lately Acted* 28 They kept their feast in the Church-house joyning to the Church. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. N. Wilts* (Brand) In every parish is (or was) a church house, to which belonged spits, crocks, etc., utensils for dressing provision. 1887 *Hazell's Ann. Cycl.* 93/2 The proposal to raise a fund for building a Church House [in London] for the manifold requirements of the Church [of England] as an organic body.

Churchianity (tʃɜ·rtʃiæ·nĭti). Also **churchanity.** [f. Church, after *Christianity.*] A dyslogistic term for: Devotion to the Church rather than to Christianity.

1837 B. Barton *Select.* (1849) 15 It would say little, indeed, for Lucy's Churchanity or my Quakerism. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 11 We have lived to see this stanch Liberal.. adopting..a policy of strong churchianity. 1883 O. Johnson *W. L. Garrison & Times* 369 They discriminated also between Christianity and churchianity, between piety and piosity'. 1888 *Scottish Leader* 15 Oct. 3 Preaching 'churchianity' not Christianity.

Churchify (tʃɜ·rtʃifəi), *v. colloq.* or *dyslog.* [f. Church + -fy, cf. *Frenchify, falsify,* etc.] To make 'churchy'; to imbue with church influence or principles. Hence **Churchified** *ppl. a.*

1843 Miall in *Nonconf.* III. 321 Churchified and dissenting culprits. 1875 M^cCosh *Sc. Philos.* v. 38 Shut out from the English Universities by their tests and churchified influence.

Churchiness (tʃɜ·rtʃinės). [f. Churchy + -ness.] 'Churchy' quality.

1884 *Chr. World* 17 Apr. 281/2 The very air of the place.. is redolent with 'Churchiness'. 1886 *Athenæum* 8 May 614/1 There is [in the tale] a good deal of 'Churchiness'.

Churching (tʃɜ·rtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Church *v.*]

1. The public appearance of a woman at church to return thanks after childbirth, *esp.* in accordance with the Anglican ritual.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxxii. 500 His wife..was as than newly churched of a fayre sonne And he thought at her Churchyng to kepe a great feest at Tholouse. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer,* The Thanksgiving of Women after Childbirth, commonly called the Churching of Women. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Challenge Knts. Errant* Wks. (1711) 232 They are now come back to Greenwich for the churching of the queen. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* vi, He attended his mother to her churching.

b. *attrib.* as *churching pew.*

1637 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 190 For 2 yeardes of kersey for a churching cloth, 7*s.* *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xli. 336 An uprising or Women Churching Treatment.

2. Subjection to the influence of the church.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 28 A tough, acrid, animal nature which centuries of churching and civilizing have not been able to sweeten.

Chu·rchish, *a. rare.* = Churchy.

1786 J. Newton *Let.* in *Life W. Bull* vii. (1865) 148 Dissuade him from being over-churchish. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 304/2 In all that makes religion objective, as he would say, the Church of Humanity is more churchish than the Church.

Churchism (tʃɜ·rtʃiz'm). [f. Church *sb.* + -ism.] Belief in or adherence to the church or a church, or to an ecclesiastical system; ecclesiasticism; church-partisanship; often short for *established-churchism* and for *English Churchism*; so also *High, Low, Broad Churchism.*

1768 in C. Chauncy *Letter* 61 The appellant's idea of religion, essentially different from churchism. 1841 Arnold in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 261 The old form of High Churchism, retaining much of Protestantism, and uniting it with other notions..which it cherished indistinctly, without pushing them to their consequences. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 618 To justify Dissent by aiming a blow at Churchism. 1871 Hawthorne *Sept. Felton* (1879) 37 Some of the queer narrowness of English Churchism.

Chu·rchite[1] (tʃɜ·rtʃəit). *rare.* [f. Church *sb.* + -ite.] One of the church party; *esp.* a supporter of the or a church.

1811 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 352 Thus elementary instruction, like the offices of the state, will be confined, by a test, to the churchites. 1848 Clough *Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 135 The new High Churchites, who want to turn all the quiet people adrift.

Churchite[2] (tʃɜ·rtʃəit). *Min.* [f. name of Prof. A. H. Church + -ite.] A hydrous phosphate of cerium discovered in a Cornish copper mine.

1865 C. G. Williams in *Chem. News* XII. 183.

Chu·rchize, *v. nonce-wd.* = Churchify.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 8/2 Teacher of the School, in the days when there was no suspicion of its being 'churchized'.

Church judicatory: see Judicatory.

Church-key. The key of the church-door, or of other locked place in the church; *fig.* in quot. 1685 alluding to the 'power of the keys'.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 12 Into the swerd the chirche keie Is torned. 1518 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 36 A new lather bag to bere in the chirch keyes, ij*d.* 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* (1701) Postscr., When Gregory VII fell on mastering Princes by his Church-Keys, etc.

Church-land. [? OE. *ciric-land*; cf. OS. *ciricland,* Ger. *kirchenland.*] In *north dial.* **kirkland.** Land belonging to a church, or the church.

c 1205 Lay. 14855 Her ich bi-teche eou an hond al freo ælc chiric-lond. 1542 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 33 My house..is cituate and lythe upon the kyrkland. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 53 Ane fewer of Kirklands. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 31 As if you had never heard of church-lands and tithes! 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 84 Enabling the widow of the last surviving tenant to the church-lands in possession, to hold over the estate so long as she remained unmarried.

Churchless (tʃɜ·rtʃlės), *a.* [see -less.]

1. Without a church or church organization.

1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 121 The Church-lesse Church of the Albigenses & Waldenses. 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Lincoln* (D.), A Churchlesse Village.

2. Not attending or belonging to a church.

1834-5 S. R. Maitland *Volunt. Syst.* (1837) 240 Deists, Atheists, in a word, every churchless wretch that can be found. 1852 Newland *Lect. Tractar.* 159 These two thousand churchless and godless individuals. 1884 R. Milne (*title*) The Problem of the Churchless and Poor in our large Towns.

3. Not sanctioned or blessed by the church.

1884 Tennyson *Becket* 162 We thought to scare this minion of the King Back from her churchless commerce with the King To the fond arms of her first love, Fitzurse.

Churchlet (tʃɜ·rtʃlĕt). [f. Church *sb.* + -let.] A little or diminutive church.

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 32 (D.) The many defects .. incident to these little Churchlets and scattered Conventicles. 1883 M. Deane *Quatrefoil* I. ix. 139 Founded by one Clement, who elected himself to be father of a churchlet.

Chu·rchlike, *a.* Resembling a church; befitting connexion with a church.

1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI,* I. i. 247 Church-like humors. 1852 Newland *Lect. Tractar.* 161 A picturesque and churchlike effect.

Chu·rchliness. [f. Churchly + -ness.] The quality of being churchly; loyalty to the church; ecclesiasticism.

1887 *Century Mag.* Dec. 262 It might prove a great gain to American Episcopacy to be re-enforced with Presbyterian orthodoxy and churchliness.

Church-litten. *local.* [f. Church + Litten, OE. *liċþin,* a burying enclosure.] A churchyard.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 114 (Halliw.) He come into that chirche-lyttoun. 1674 Ray *S. & E. Country Wds.* 61 The Church-litten; the Church yard. *Suss.* 1852 W. Cooper *Gloss. Sussex.* 1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss., Church-litten,* a church-yard. 1881 *Isle Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.)

Church-li·ving. A living or benefice in an established church; *esp.* in the Church of England.

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 7 When corruptly they bestow church-livings. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 206 Seising upon Church-livings. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* II. ix. 309, I gain..a rich church-living by the change.

Churchly (tʃɜ·rtʃli), *a.* [in OE. *ciriclīc,* cf. Ger. *kirchlich*; in 16th c. re-formed on Church *sb.* + -ly[1].] Of, pertaining to, or befitting the or a church; ecclesiastical.

O. E. Chron. an. 716 Þat hie Eastron on ryht heoldon, and þa ciriclecan scare. *c* 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* v. xxiv. (Bosw.), Dæt cyriclice stær ures ealondes and þeode ic wrat on fif bec. *c* 1000 *Wanley's Catal.* 118/2 (Bosw.) Mid circlicum þenungum. 1565 Harding in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 119 Hee was not lawfully made Priest, nor with Churchly laying on of hands consecrated. *a* 1600 in *Reader* 23 June (1866) 601 Ony boke belle or lyght or any other churchly ornamentes. 1714 Gay *Proeme to Sheph. Week* (1784) 124 Diverse grave points also hath he handled of Churchly matter. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Night-c.* 748 Munificence To Church and all things churchly. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Oct. 459 We could wish such ugly barbarisms or neologisms as 'churchly'..had been eschewed.

Churchman (tʃɜ·rtʃmæn). [Cf. OHG. *kirichman, kirman,* Ger. *kirchen-, kirchmann.*]

1. A man of the church; 'an ecclesiastic; a clergyman' (J).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25019 (Fairf.) Noynting .. noȝt wiþ þat oyle at kirk men hase bot wiþ þe hali gastis grace. 1548 Ld. Somerset *Epist. Scots* 244 Let neither your Gouernour, nor your Kirkmen .. fede you further with faire wordes. 1553 Bale *Gardiner's Obed.* D vij b, The light dissolute maners of the Holy Kirckemen. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 104 Any Bishoppes, Abbottes, Priors, or any other Church men. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI,* II. i. 25 What, Cardinall? .. *Tantæne animis Cœlestibus iræ,* Church-men so hot? 1607-12 Bacon *Ess., Marr. & Single Life* (Arb.) 266 A single life is proper for Church Men; For Charity will hardlie water the grounde, where it must first fill a Poole. 1611 Cotgr., *Linomple,* for women's kerchers and Churchmens surplesses. 1670 Dryden *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. ii, Pray'rs are the Alms of Church-men to the Poor: They send to Heav'n's, but drive us from their Door. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. v. 162 A Spanish Churchman. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 325 Churchmen transacted the most important diplomatic business. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. xiv. 478 When the churchmen of New York preached loyalty to the king as the Lord's anointed, 'The people,' retorted William Livingston, 'are the Lord's anointed.'

† **2.** One of the clergy or priesthood, of any religion. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* (1682) 140 Their principal Church Governour is called Mufti..The other sort of Church-men are the Naipi .. the Caddi, etc. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 444 Their Priests they call Darors ..Those Church-men by their Law are commanded .. to abide much in their Egarees, or Temples.

† **3.** A churchwarden. *Obs.*

1523 *Ch. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 19 Paid for the churchmennys labouris, xij*d.* 1591 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (May 1888) 211 Layde oute .. for the twoo churchmen and one sydesmans Dinners, xx*jd.* 1598 *Par. Reg. of Chesham Bois,* James Gosham, Churchman; Robert Finche, Churche Man.

4. A supporter of the church; a member of the church established or recognized in any country, or that claims to be exclusively 'the Church'. *spec.,* in England and the colonies: A member of the Anglican church; in Scotland, a member of the established (Presbyterian) church.

1677 G. Hickes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 317 IV. 44 The Earl of Murray is a good Churchman. [1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 80 Colonel Fletcher (a Church of England Man) made Governour there instead of Mr. Penn.] 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 2 My friend Sir Roger, being a good Church-man. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 107 Child, your aunt is a dissenter you know. But, madam, my uncle is a Churchman. 1755 Johnson, *Churchman,* an adherent to the church of England. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* 54 He is moreover .. a stanch churchman. He repeats the responses very loudly in church, and is emphatical in praying for the king and royal family. 1870 Arnot *Life Jas. Hamilton* v. 233 The advisers of the Church of Scotland..have till now thought, etc...The next generation of Churchmen will be wiser.

b. See Broad-, High-, Low-Churchman.

Hence **Churchmanlike** *a.*

1852 Newland *Lect. Tractar.* 13 More Churchmanlike principles. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 268/3 Cardinal Innocenzo Cibo undertook the churchmanlike office of poisoning Salviati.

Chu·rchmanly, *a.* Of or befitting a churchman; ecclesiastical.

1841 Jul. Hare in *Memor. Quiet Life* III. 237 As a body they [Evangelicals] are generally deficient in churchmanly feeling. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. i. 33 Rose from their ranks to the height of Churchmanly dignity.

Chu·rchmanship. [See -SHIP.] The position, quality, or action of a churchman.

c **1680** in Somers *Tracts* I. 265 It is well for the Church, that she needs not apprehend any Retrospect into her Behaviour; since, as Times go with Churchmanship, etc. **1696** *Growth Deism* 19 Your Churchmanship will not appear by any Mark so well, as by the Hatred you bear to all Dissenters. **1852** NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 13 Decisive proof of general advance in Churchmanship. **1872** *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1130 To teach the Bishop truer churchmanship, and the Duke nobler tactics. **1883** *American* VII. 23 The essence of High Churchmanship.

† **Church-master.** [cf. Ger. *kirch-, kirchenmeister.*] *dial.* Southernized form of KIRK-MASTER, a northern equivalent of CHURCHWARDEN.

[**1429** *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 417 To the kyrkmasters a nobill.] **1484** *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, nr. Boston* (Nichols 1797) 77 John Brigge yonger, and John Barre Chirche Maisters of the paryshe chirche of Wigtoft. **1566** in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 74 Item the aulter stones broken for pavement..in the times of the forenamed churche Masters 1562. **1886** COLE *S. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., They tell'd me he were Chu'chmester to-year.

Church-me·mber. A member of the or a church. Hence **Church-me·mbership.**

1651 G. FIRMIN *Serious Quest.* 12 The childe is reputed as the parent in respect of Church-membership. **1653** BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 37 Though we offer Christ and Church-membership with him, to all, yet we do not admit all to be Church-members. **1705** *Vind. Apostles* 10 No one counts 'em Schismatical Assemblies, because they are made up of Church Members. **1842** PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 28 The doctrine of the Church Catholic and the privileges of Church-membership cannot be explained from pulpits. **1882** J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 116/2 Citizenship itself was to be co-extensive with church membership.

Church-mouse. [cf. Ger. *kirchenmaus.*] A mouse which inhabits a church. The proverb 'as poor as a church-mouse' is found also in German, and other langs.

1731 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 222 The owner, 'tis said, was once poor as church-mouse. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiii, The young couple are as poor as church mice.

Church of England: see CHURCH 5 b.

Hence **Church of Englander** (*rare*), a supporter of the Church of England and its constitution. **Church-of-Englandism** (app. first used by Bentham) = ANGLICANISM. **Church-of-Englandist,** an adherent or supporter of the Church of England; also *adj.* = ANGLICAN.

(Bentham also used *Church-of-Romanism, Church-of-Scotlandism, -ist.*)

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 270 The distinctions between the Catholics, the church of Englanders, or Bucerists, and the Calvinists. **1818** BENTHAM (*title*) Church-of-Englandism and its Catechism examined. *Ibid.* Introd. 23 The difference between Church-of-Scotlandism and Church-of-Englandism. *Ibid.* 28 In comes the profligate King, with his Church-of-Englandism on his front, and his Church-of-Romanism in his heart. **1823** — *Not Paul* Introd. 13 The author or compiler was .. a church-of-Englandist: Blair, it is presumed, a church-of-Scotlandist. **1829** W. J. FOX *Lect.* ii. Wks. 1865 I. 170 The exclusive spirit of Church-of-Englandism. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* 392 John Wesley's Church of Englandism. **1865** J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 289 The thoroughgoing Toryism and traditionary Church-of-England-ism of the great body of the Colleges and Convocation.

Church-officer. An officer of a church: in Scotl. a (paid) official who attends to a place of worship, a beadle or sexton.

17.. NUGENT *Appendix to Greek Primitives* 311 (Jod.), Acolyte, an inferior church-officer. **1871** MONCRIEFF *Practice F. C. of Scotl.* i. (1886) 26 The Church officer or Beadle, who takes charge of the place of worship and is responsible for its condition, is an officer of the Deacon's Court.

Church-owl. [cf. Ger. *kircheneule.*] The BARN-OWL.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 101 Our Church-Owl and brown Owl..delight in lower and plain Countrys. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. ii. 176 Common barn, white, or church Owl.

† **Church-papist.** *Obs.* In 17th c., a Roman Catholic who conformed outwardly to the Church of England.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 125 Their hart is with Popery. They haue a Pope in their belly: they bee Church-papists. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 31 A Church-Papist..comes to Church not to serue God, but the King..He loues Popery well, but is loath to lose by it. **1659** BAXTER *Key Cath.* xlvi. 337 [Papists] that went under the name of Protestants, and were commonly called by the name of *Church-Papists.* **1682** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 199 Now no other names are known then whig and tory, church papist, tantivee, etc.

† **Chu·rch-quake.** *Obs.* [after *earthquake.*] A convulsion of the church.

1642 W. SEDGWICKE *Zions Deliv.* (1643) 7 We could not expect our Reformation without Earth-quakes, Church-quakes, and Kingdome-quakes. **1645** W. HOOKE *New-Englands Sence* 25 There hath been both a Church-quake and a State-quake in that land.

Church-rate. A rate upon the assessed property within a parish, in England and Ireland, levied by resolution of the vestry, for the maintenance of the church and its services. In 1868 the compulsory rate was abolished, except in cases, where, though bearing this name, it had been mortgaged or was applied to secular purposes.

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 57 A Church-Rate is to be made. **1857** TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 50 A Church Rate..has never been good and valid on any other ground than because it is made by a Bye Law of a Parish. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iii. 54 His threats caused the church party to give up all hopes of a church-rate.

† **Church-reeve.** *Obs.* In 5 *north. dial.* **kirke-reve.** [see REEVE.] A churchwarden.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 7 Of chirche Reues and of testamentz. **1442** *E. E. Wills* 131 That the kirkerevys of the parish chirch of Clerkenwell haue xiijs. iiijd. for to spend on the onourmentz of the same kirke. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 198/1 Church-Wardens, anciently Church-Reeves..are officers elected every week after Easter.

Chu·rch-robber. One who robs or plunders the or a church.

1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xix. 37 Nether Church robbers ner blasphemers off youre goddesse. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 460 Of her buriall there is no Monument, for she was a Church-robber. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 101 King Henry was .. a shameful and shameless adulterer, a publick and profest homicide, murtherer, a sacrilegious person, a church-robber. **1884** JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Jan. 119 The monks were the greatest church-robbers that the world has ever known.

So **Church-robbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 384 The Pope may neuer bee accused..it were as bad as Church-robbing, to reason, or mooue matter of any his doings. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Sacrileage,* Church-robbing. **1620** J. DYKE *Counterpoyson* 57 The Church-robbing and Church-pilling couetousnesse of our dayes.

Church-scot, -shot. Modernized adaptation of OE. **ciric-sceat** [f. OE. *ciric-* church- + *sceat* money-payment, tribute, rate], in 12th c. **church-scet,** which was subsequently, as an obsolete term, variously corrupted as 3 **chirchesset** (*ss* = *sh*), **-soht,** 4 **cherset;** and by legal antiquaries, 7 **churchesset,** 7– **church-seed.**

lit. = *Church-tribute*: in OE. times a custom of corn collected on St. Martin's day; extended to other contributions in kind and money made for the support of the clergy, or demanded as a traditional ecclesiastical due.

The desire to connect the latter part of the combination with *seed* appears as early as the 13th c., when the institution and name were alike traditionary; hence the corruptions found in 13th c. documents, in Latin translations of OE. documents, and in the 17th c. legal antiquaries. Modern writers sometimes use the OE. name. (See SCOT, SHOT.)

c **890** K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* (Sm.) 772 Dæt hi æfefen elce ȝere þreo mittan hwætes to ciric-sceatte to Clife. *c* **1025** WULFSTAN *Hom.* (N.) xxii. 113 Eal .. þæt ure yldran hwilum ær gode behetan, ðæt is sulhælmessan and rompenegas and cyricsceattas and leohtȝescota. *a* **1201** *Cartul. de Glaston.* 38 in Kennett *Paroch. Ant.* Gloss. s.v., In churchscet lx gallinas et semen frumenti ad tres acras. *c* **1250** *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Chirchesoht,* une certeine summe de ble batu. *c* **1300** *Battle Abbey Cust.* (1887) 60 Dare iij gallinas et j gallum ad cherset. *c* **1300** *Fleta* I. xlvii. in Spelman s.v., *Chirchesset* certam mensuram bladi tritici significat .. in brevi Regis Knuti .. illam contributionem (Chirchsed) appellant, quasi, semen Ecclesia. **1618** DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 18 (D.) To see all Churchscot and Romescot fully cleered before his returne. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 94 b, In our ancient bookes these gifts of deuotion were called Churchesset, or Churchseed, *quasi semen Ecclesiæ.* **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 86 Peter-pence, Cirickseat (or Church-shot) and Tythes must be duly paid. **1710** PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 202 To pay..their Cyricsceat and the Plow-Alms. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 7 This in our ancient Books is called Church-seed. **1841** SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (ed. 5) 48 The first legislative provision for the clergy..in the form of a Kirk-scot. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. iv. 281 The nature of Kirk Shot, a payment of certain corn and seed as first fruits. **1867** PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 207 *note,* Cyricsceat or churchsed. **1872** E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 105 Church-shot. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 229 Besides the tithe, the clergy received .. church-scot, a sort of commutation for firstfruits paid by every householder.

Church-service.

† **1.** Service of the church; a religious life. *Obs.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 10606 (Trin.) Þei had .. 3yuen hir to þe chirche seruise.

2. The public worship of a church; now *spec.* (in England) the order of Common Prayer of the Church of England.

a **1555** BRADFORD *Wks.* 394 Company not with them, specially in their church-service. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 269 It appeareth..by the books of Cerimonies of all nations, all whose Churchseruices are nothing but sacrifices. *Ibid.* xx. 314 That it direct us and al our Churchseruices vnto the true God. **1670** H. STUBBE *Censure, etc.* 16 Part of the Church Service, now imposed on the Communicants to hold. **1883** J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 38 Church service was held..in the parade-ground.

3. *pop.* A service-book; *esp.* a book containing, in addition to the Book of Common Prayer, the proper lessons, metrical version of the psalms, etc.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 178 Nine church services, richly bound.

† **Churchship.** *Obs.* [f. CHURCH *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The status of a church, the being a church.

1645 J. G[OODWIN] *Innoc. & Truth Triumphing* 56 [They] cannot with safe conscience communicate together in Churchship. **1653** GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 91 A special mark of their true Churchship. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm. John* i. 11 (T.) The Jews were his own also by right of churchship.

2. An ecclesiastical organization or body.

1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 14 And would you have us yield up the great Truths of the Gospel for fear of offending such Churchshipps as these [Papists, Socinians, Quakers]?

† **Church-soken.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [see SOKEN.] The territory of a church; inhabitants of this district.

a **1000** *Laws Ine* § 5 Thorpe I. 104 (Bosw.) Be ciric-socn. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Dominica Palmarum, þat ech chirchsocne goð þis dai a procession. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 407 London appears to have been a collection of ..manors, parishes, church-sokens.

Church-story. **1.** Church-history. *arch.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 2 Eusebius in .. his thyrd booke of churchstories. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 20 Out of Church-story.

2. A story about the church or clergy.

1876 Miss BRADDON *Hostages Fort.* 18 (Hoppe) Church-stories about So and So who has just been made a bishop.

† **Church-stuff.** *Obs.* Church furniture, ornaments, and vestments.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1037/1 A gaie coate, patched togither of vestments and church-stuffe being onelie sent to deceive them. **1687** *Assur. Abb. Lands* 110 Vessels, of Silver or Gold, or other Utensils or Church-stuff.

Church-text. The Old English or 'Black-letter' as used on monumental brasses, in stained glass windows, and for similar purposes; also, in a condensed form, as a modern printing type.

1684 *Progress 1st Dk. Beaufort* 9 The inscription following in church text bordering its edge: Here lyeth, etc. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 641 All the varieties of church-text, German-text, Gothic, and Elizabethan. **1884** *Messrs. J. Parker & Co., Spec. of Type* 16 Two-line English Church Text, etc.

† **Church-ward,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. CHURCH *sb.* + WARD *sb.*]

1. (= OE. *ciric-weard,* in OHG. *chirihwart, chirwart,* MHG. *chirchwart*). The custodian of a church (building); a man in orders who had charge of a church.

c **1000** in Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 452 (Bosw.) Se bisceop befran ðone cyrcweard hwær ðæs halgan wæpnu wæron. **1044** *O. E. Chron.* (Cott.) Æþelstan cyric wyrd [*Laud MS.* cyrice weard] feng to þam abbodrice. **1131** *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) Þæt he scolde setten þær prior of Chinni and circeweard and hordere and reilþein. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xx. 458 A prudent Churchward, Yware by name.

2. A churchwarden (*doubtful.*)

1496 in Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* (1872) 464, xxd. y^e^ of to y^e^ chircheward, and iiijd. to y^e^ clerks.

Chu·rchward, *a.* and *adv.,* **-wards,** *adv.* [see -WARD.] Towards the church. (Originally *to church-ward.*)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 146 And carieþ him to chirche-ward his schrift forto telle. **1393** — C. vii. 351 And kayres hym to-kirke-ward. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108/1 Comyng doun in to the chyrche ward. **1842** LAING *Notes Trav.* 324 All walking silently churchwards. **1870** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note Bks.* (1879) I. 74 It is a pity we have no chime of bells, to give the churchward summons at home. *Mod.* The churchward view. Flocking churchward.

Churchwarden (tʃɒ̄·ɹtʃwɒ̄·ɹd'n). [see WARDEN.]

1. In England: A lay honorary officer of a parish or district church, elected to assist the incumbent in the discharge of his administrative duties, to manage such various parochial offices as by custom or legislation devolve upon him, and generally to act as the lay representative of the parish in matters of church-organization.

As a rule there are two churchwardens, elected annually at the Easter vestry, one by the incumbent, the other by the parishioners. As *kirk-masters, church-masters* they are mentioned in 1429, as *church-reeves* in 1386; the OE. *ciric-weard* was not a layman.

1494 FABYAN *Will* Pref. 8, I will that the said xiij*d.* be distributed..after the discrecon of the churche wardeyns of the said parisshe. **1514** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 145 To the seid Curate and Kirke-wardeyns. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* The Curate and the Churchwardens. *Ibid.,* Then shal the Churche wardens .. gather the deuocion of the people. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 101 Honest substantiall men (called churchwardens or the like) chosen by the consent of the whole congregation. **1610** *Churchw. Acc. St. Margarets, Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 29 For Salt to destroy the fleas in Churchwarden's pew..6*d.* **1628** EARLE *Microcosm. Ch. Papist* (Arb.) 31 Once a moneth he presents himselfe at the Church, to keepe off the Church-warden. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 158 ¶ 4 The Church-warden should hold up his Wand. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 395 A churchwarden may justify the pulling off a man's hat, without being guilty of either an assault or trespass. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 107 The lists of county voters, the overseers and churchwardens of every parish are charged with the duty of preparing.

attrib. [cf. CHURCHWARDENISM.] **1886** R. N. WORTH *Devonsh.* 293 The Saxon font.. preserved through the churchwarden period by being partially buried, reversed, in the floor.

fig. *a* **1876** G. DAWSON *Improvers of Shaks.* (1888) 46 So have Shakespeare's works suffered from the churchwardens of literature.

2. In Scotland, sometimes applied to the (salaried) church-officer or beadle.

3. *colloq.* A clay pipe with a very long stem.

1863 JEAFFRESON *Live it Down* II. 184 (Hoppe) Having first induced Mr. B. to take a churchwarden, and smoke also. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* July 174/1 The 'church-warden' ..is a small clay pipe with a stem from sixteen to twenty inches long.

Hence **Churchwardened** *ppl. a., nonce-wd.,* placed under a church-warden. **Churchwardenism,** the rule of churchwardens, used contemptuously

in reference to the damage done to the architecture, art, etc., of many churches under the direction of illiterate churchwardens. So **Churchwardenize** *v.*

1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 43 A new painted, and church-warden'd fane. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* June 737 The genius of churchwardenism ruled in the vestries, and presided over the destruction or defacement of much. 1880 Puckle *Ch. & Fortress of Dover Castle* i. 1 Remnants of Mediæval Churchwardenisms..often as bad as any of the Nineteenth Century. 1881 *Jrnl. R. Archæol. Inst.* 353 The doctrine of 'conservative restoration'.. has been more destructive than the axe of the Puritan, or the century and a half of churchwardenism which came after it. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 284 To think of churchwardenising the Alhambra. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* XV. 669/1 Buildings..although much churchwardenized, still possessing great architectural interest.

Chu·rchwa·rdenship. The office or position of a churchwarden.

1611 Cotgr., *Marguillerie*, a Churchwardenship. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 116. 1/2 The Office of Church-Wardenship. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 28 The Establishment even gives him the occasional dignity of the churchwardenship.

Chu·rch-way. [cf. Ger. *kirchweg.*]

1. The public way leading to a church.

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xxiii. (1615) 228 If any man haue stopped or strayted any Church-way, Mill-way, or other wayes in the Forest. 1615 in *N. Riding Rec.* II. 90 The Church-way in Alne being in decay.

attrib. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 389 The graues, all gaping wide, Euery one lets forth his spright, In the Church-way paths to glide. 1783 Crabbe *Village* II. 6 The 'squire's tall gate and churchway-walk between.

† **2.** The manner or usage of a church. *Obs.*

1647 Saltmarsh *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 39 Our controversies in these outward things and Churchways. 1649 tr. *Behmen's Ep.* xxxiv. (1886) 19 Their formal church-ways of worship. 1689 *Foxes & Firebr.* III. 219 None..but only they who are members in a church-way.

Chu·rch-wise, *a.* and *adv.* [see -WISE.] After the manner of a church.

a 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1841) 14 Churchwise I say, for he doth it by a sermon. 1635 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 115 Built and framed church-wise. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* iii. (1861) 74 A church-wise form.

Chu·rch-woman. [cf. Churchman.] A female member of the church, *spec.* of the Church of England.

1722 De Foe *Rel. Courtsh.* App. (1840) 285 If I were a church woman, and my mistress a dissenter. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 75 Though she is a violent church-woman..she would have no objection, at present, to treat on the score of matrimony with an Anabaptist, Quaker, or Jew. 1876 Miss Yonge *Womankind* xxi. 169 A Church-woman ought not to suffer herself to become attached to a man outside her own Church.

Church-work. **a.** Work at the edifice of a church. Used proverbially for work that proceeds slowly. **b.** *Church work.* Work on behalf of, or in connexion with, the church as an institution. So **Church-worker,** one engaged in church work.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 And dele hit wrecche monne oðer to brugge oðer to chirche weorke. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 105 Also to the kirkwerk and for my beriall xls. 1467 *Acts Parl. Jas. III* (1814) 87 A tone fraucht to the kirk werk of the toune. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* (1647) 36 Contrary to the proverb, Church-work went on the most speedily. *Ibid.* III This siege was Church-work, and therefore went on slowly. *c* 1677 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 388 To wait for their coming from Madrid would make church-work. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 383. § 4 The fifty new Churches will very much mend the Prospect; but Church-work is slow. 1886 *Pall Mall. G.* 17 May 5/2 Very useful to the large number of churchworkers present.

Churchy (tʃə·ɹtʃi), *a. colloq.* [Cf. *shoppy.*]

1. Strongly smacking of the Church; obtrusive in allegiance or conformity to the Church (i.e., in England, the Anglican Church).

1864 Webster, *Churchy*, relating to a church, unduly fond of church forms. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 2 His politics are benevolent, Conservative, and, above all, churchy. 1873 *Spectator* 9 Aug. 1004/2 To seat Tories..who will be Churchiest of the Churchy, sneer at their right to decent burial, joke on their claim to political equality.

2. Resembling that of a church.

1888 W. D. Lighthall *Yng. Seigneur* 2 A gray Tudor mansion..with churchy pinnacles.

Churchyard (tʃə·ɹtʃyaɹd). Forms: 2 **cyrce-**iærd, 3 **chirche-**ȝeard, 4–5 **-ȝerd,** 5 **cherch-, chyrche-, churche-**ȝerd, **-ȝarde,** 5–6 **church-**ȝerd, 6– **churchyard.** [f. Church + Yard *sb.*[2]; cf. the Sc. Kirk-yard, and northern Eng. Kirk-garth, Church-garth. The stress is upon *church* already in Shaksp.; yet we usually say *St. Paul's Churchya·rd,* with stress on *yard,* as always in Sc.]

1. The yard or enclosed piece of ground in which a church stands; formerly almost universally used as a burial ground for the parish or district, and still so used, esp. in rural districts.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137. § 4 Nouther circe ne cyrceiærd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 (MS. Titus) Eode in ring i chirche ȝeard. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 11 Ne corses of poure comune in here kirke-ȝerd [*so 2 MSS.*, 3 *have* churche-; 2 chirche-]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyrcheȝarde [*Pynson* churcheyerde], *cimiterium.* 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 2 The Churche or Churchyerd or other place preveleged. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 100 The which at Touraine, in S. Katherine's Church-yard I chose forth. 1607 — *Cor.* III. iii. 51 Like Graues i'th holy Church-yard. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 57 Separate places to bury the dead in, not in churchyards. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 5 The Church-yards were all haunted. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 8 He..scarce could pass A church-yard's dreary mounds at silent night.

† **2.** A burial-ground generally; a cemetery. *Obs.*

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 98 The peple said to alexander that he was euer in the chircheyerd. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 92 The other..groweth commonly in church-yards among graues and tombs. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 12. 474/1 Anicetus .. was .. buried in the Church-yard of Calistus.

† **3.** The precincts of a church; a cathedral close. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *St. Paul's Churchyard.*)

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 393 (*Ordin. Worcester*), The citezens dwelling w^tyn the churche yordes, or ffraunchesis aioynynge to this, the citee. 1577 Fletewoode in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. ccii. III. 56 Here fell a mischaunce betwene two..men, and the on of them was killed in Powles churche yarde.

4. *Proverb.*

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 124 A hot Christmas makes a fat Churchyard. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 106. 2/1 A Green Christmas makes a Fat Church-Yard. *Mod. Sc.* A green Yule and a white Pace, maks a toom kirk and a fou' kirk-yard.

5. *attrib.* and in *comb.* **Churchyard cough, a** cough symptomatic of approaching dissolution.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1811) 322 The curate .. received him at the church yard style. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 379 A church-yard cough; the Phthisick or Tisick. 1702 Steele *Funeral* I. iii, I always said by his church-yard cough, you'd bury him. 1798 Wordsw. *We are Seven* vi, In the church-yard cottage, I Dwell near them with my mother. 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xviii, A poor weak, palsy-stricken, churchyard thing. 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* (Hoppe), Jem coughed, poor fellow! he coughed his churchyard cough. 1880 Browning *Dram. Idyls* Ser. II. *Clive* 60 After trying churchyard-chat of days of yore.

Chure: see Choose *v.*

‖ **Churfurst,** *Obs.*, electoral prince: see Chur-.

Churke, var. of Chirk *v.*

Churl (tʃəɹl), *sb.* Forms: 1 **ceorl,** 2–3 **cheorl,** 2–5 **cherl,** (3 **chærle,** 4–5 **cherle,** 5 **cheerl, cherll(e, chirl, cherelle, cherld, cherol**), 3–7 **chorle,** 4–7 **churle** (6 **churryll**), 5– **churl.** [OE. *ceorl*:—WGer. *kerl* (Fris. *tzerl*, MDu. *kerel, kerle*, Du. *kerel*, MLG. *kerle*, MG. *kerl(e*, Ger. *kerl*, pointing to OTeut. types **kerlo-z, *kerlon-*, beside **karlo-z, *karlon-*, which gave ON. *karl*, OHG. *charl, charlo*: see Carl and Charl.]

1. A male human being, a man; *esp.* 'man' as correlative to 'wife', husband. (In ME. mingled with other senses.)

a 800 *Corp. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 54 *Uxorius*, ceorl. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iv. 17 Wel þu cwæde þæt þu næfst ceorl, witodlice þu hæfd[e]st fif ceorlas [1160 *Hatton* cheorles], and se ðe ðu nu hæfst nis ðin ceorl. *c* 1200 Ormin 14788 Alde and ȝunge, And were and wif, and cherl and child. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Þe croh eorneð iþe fur & þe cheorl chideð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2715 Moyses .. hente ðe cherl wið hise wond. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 1024 Thow hast ful grete care, Lest the cherl may fal out of the Mone.

2. In the OE. constitution: A man simply, without rank; a member of the third or lowest rank of freemen. (Only OE. except *Hist.*)

a 1000 *Law Ælfred* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 64 B, Swa we eac settaþ be eallum hadum, ȝe ceorle ȝe eorle. *a* 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 182 (Bosw.) Twelfhyndes mannes aþ forstent vi ceorla aþ. *c* 1205 Lay. 11205 Ærst he sloh þæ eorles and þrallede þæ chærles. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 453 The Churle or Yeoman. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 284 (1810) 296 The Saxons .. made three degrees of free-men; to wit—an earl, a thane, and a churl. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 72 The freeman proper, or ceorl, was the man who preferred to settle on his share of the land won in war. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 27 Villanus, a word .. beginning to bear a meaning much lower than that of the old English Churl which it translates.

b. In a looser and more general application, this sense has come down to modern times, esp. as the antithesis of *king, noble, gentle*; but often mingled with other senses.

1382 Wyclif *Pref. Ep.* iv. 65 Chirl Petre, and cherl Joon, of whom either myȝt seyn, and if I be vnwise in word, neuerthelater not in kunnyng. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 687 As wel may the cherl be saved as the lord. *c* 1480 *Childrenes Bk.* 34 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 18 Pyke not þyne Eris ne thy nostrellis; If þou do, men wolle sey þou come of cherlis. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. III. i. 111 Rich or poor, Gentleman or Churl. 1845 Hirst *Poems* 47 Not the churl I seem, But one of lofty birth. 1877 Morley *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. (1878) 198 [He] warns all whom it concerns, from King to churl.

† **3.** A tenant in pure villeinage; a serf, a bondman. (The position to which most of the OE. ceorlas were reduced after the Norman conquest.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 [He] seið to þe knihte þet robbeð his poure men .. Uor euere me schal þene cheorl pilken and peolien. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2136 (Fairf.) Of Cham chorle [*v. r.* thrall] come ful riȝt. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 121 For may no cherle chartre make ne his catel selle With-outen leue of his lorde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 239 A cherle [*servus*] was wiþ hym in his chare. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 17 A chorles chorle is alway woo be goon. 1552 Huloet, Churle or villayne regardant, *colonarius.* 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 535/1 Old men, women, children, and hyndes (which they call churles). 1607 Davies *1st Let. Earl Salisb.* in *Hist. Tracts* (1787) 255 He [Mr. Guyre] had almost a ballibetagh of land, which he manured with his own churles.

4. A countryman, peasant, rustic, boor. (Now usually tinged with other senses.)

c 1205 Lay. 4260 Ælc cheorl [*c* 1275 man] eæt his sulche. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* xvii. 16 If forsothe a cherl who were, or a shepperde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherelle or charle, *rusticus.* 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 675 The Peisants or Chorles of the contrey. 1579 E. K. *Gloss.* in Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July, *Kerne*, a Churle or Farmer. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 335 A churl, or countrey carl: *Rusticus.* 1783 Crabbe *Village* II. Wks. 1834 II. 92 See the stout churl, in drunken fury great. 1832 Tennyson *Lady Shalott* II. ii, The surly village-churls.

5 Used as a term of disparagement or contempt; base fellow, villain. In modern times usually: Rude low-bred fellow.

c 1300 *Havelok* 682 Go hom swiþe, fule drit, cherl; Go heþen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1736 (Trin.) Wiþ scorne alle him vnswerde And seide whi is þis cherle [*v. r.* carl] ferde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 460 Metillius, the foule cherl, the swyn. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* clxxxvii. 165 He called the noble Erle and gentil Thomas of lancastre Cherle. 1536 in W. H. Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* 138 Come forth..horson gorbelled churryll. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 194 The miserable Churle .. not vouchsafeing to answere. 1793 Burns *Meg o' the Mill*, She's left the guid fellow and ta'en the churl. 1821 Byron *Sard.* I. ii. (1868) 351 Since .. this churl has check'd Thy gentle spirit, go. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess. Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 62 Graces .. which are lost upon the eye of a churl. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 244 'Unmannerly churl!' exclaimed Sybil. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* IV. 102 Sentiments which in all ages have distinguished the gentleman from the churl.

6. *spec.* One who is sordid, 'hard', or stingy in money-matters; a niggard; a miser. Cf. Carl.

[The application of *churlish* to Nabal in the Bible has app. done much to make this the prevalent modern sense.]

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xxxii. 5 Then shal the nygarde be no more called gentle, ner the churle lyberall. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 191 A churle, *ingratus, parcus.* *a* 1593 H. Smith 3 *Serm.* (1624) 17 When the Churles barnes were full, he bade his soule take rest. 1598 Deloney *Jacke Newb.*, Was not at any time found a churl of his purse. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 36 When a few words will rescue misery out of her distress, I hate the man who can be a churl of them. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* II. i. 4 Your Parisian landlord is a churl and a niggard.

7. *Comb.* **a.** as *churl-king, -mind, -saving.*

1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 57 More courteous then the churle-sauing Abigal. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 152 Eadwig .. who was called contemptuously the churl-king, because only the people were for him. 1874 Ruskin *Fors* IV. 103 The conception .. seems ludicrous to the impotent churl mind.

b. *Churl's,* in plant names: as **churl's cress, mustard,** applied by Lyte to a cruciferous plant, prob. *Lepidium campestre*; **churl's head,** Knapweed or Hardheads (*Centaurea nigra*); **churl's treacle,** a species of garlic (*Allium sativum*).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. lxii. 628 The second kind [of Thlaspi] is called .. in high Douche Baurn senff or Baurn kress .. that is to say .. Churles Cresse. *Ibid.*, I thinke it best to call [thlaspi] churles mustard.

† **Churl,** *a. Obs.* (or ? *attrib.*) Churlish.

1864 Webster cites Ford.

† **Churl,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Churl *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To take a husband; cf. *to wive.*

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 346. 19 (Bosw.) Ðær man eft wifaþ, oððe wif eft ceorlaþ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 30 Hiȝ ne ceorliað [*Hatton* cheorliaþ] on þam æriste.

2. *trans.* To play the churl or niggard towards (a person), to begrudge. Cf. Churl *sb.* 6.

1696 Aubrey *Misc.* (1857) 182 You need not, says he, churle me in a piece of meat.

3. *intr.* To grumble *at* like a churl.

1626 W. Sclater *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 4 Murmure, and little lesse then churle at him, if in the least sort hee afflict vs. *Ibid.* 209 Churling at Gods hand in our afflictions.

Churl, Sc. variant of Chirl *v.*

† **Churldom.** *Obs.* [See -dom.] The state of being a churl or bondman.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T., De Avaritia* ¶ 692 (Harl. MS.) This name of cherldom [*so also Christch. MS.*; *other MSS. read* thraldom] was never erst couth til Noe sayde that his sone Chanaan schulde be thral of his bretheren.

Churled (tʃə·ɹld), *a.* [f. Churl + -ed.] Made a churl or churlish.

18.. C. Webbe in G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* (1853) I. 21 Some are whirled The dizzy round of joy, and some turn churled Or fevered from life's game. 1871 J. Miller *Songs Italy* (1878) 109 Savage old beast, so crossed and churled.

Churle hemp, obs. var. of Carl hemp.

Churlhood (tʃə·ɹlhud). In 4 **cherlhed, chirlehede.** [f. Churl + -head, -hood.]

† **1.** The state or quality of a churl; rusticity, boorishness, rudeness; homely simplicity.

1382 Wyclif *Pref. Ep.* iv. 64 Thou seest how myche thei ben atwyn, riȝtwise chirlehede [1388 homelynesse] and tauȝt ryȝtwisnesse. — *Isa.* Prol., He is .. of curteis fair speche, ne any thing is mengd of cherlhed in his faire speche.

2. The estate or order of the churls.

1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 342 The only addition which either Norman chivalry or Norman churlhood made.

Churlish (tʃə·ɹliʃ), *a.* Forms: 1 **ceorl-, ciorl-, cierl-, cyrl-, cirlisc,** 4 **cherlyssh(e, -isch, -iche, -ish, churlische,** (**cheerlissch**), 5 **cherlyche, -ysche, cherlliche, chorlissh, -ysshe,** 5–6 **churlisshe, -ysshe,** 6 **chorlyshe, -ish,** 6– **churlish.** [OE. *cierlisc,* or (without umlaut) *ceorlisc,* f. *ceorl* Churl + *-isc,* -ish. Cf. Carlish.]

†**1.** Of or relating to a churl; of the rank or position of a churl; pertaining to churls, rustic, common, vulgar, mean. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

a **1000** *Laws Ine* 18 in Thorpe I. 114 (Bosw.) Gif cierlisc [cierlisc *MS. H*, cyrlisc *B*] mon betyȝen wære. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 153/33 *Cibarius*, ceorlisc hlaf. **1154** *O. E. Chron.* an. 893 Sæton seawa cirlisce men. **1382** Wyclif 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 26 To the churlische werk .. and to the erthe tilieris, that wrouȝten the erth. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Miller's Prol.* 61 But tolde his cherlisch tale in his manere. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherlysche or charlysche, *rusticalis*. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 727 Tradition asserts Godwine to have been a man of churlish birth.

b. Applied to *churl's mustard*: see Churl 7 b.

1597 Gerard *Herbal* I. xx. § 7. 210 The seeds of these churlish kindes of treacle mustarde.

2. Intentionally boorish or rude in behaviour; hard, harsh, 'brutal', surly, ungracious.

c **1386** Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 787 Fro his lust yet were hym leuere abyde Than doon so heigh a cherlyssh [*v. r.* cherlyssh, cherliche, cherles, cheerlissch] wrecchednesse. *a* **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 1078 So churlysshe of maners in feld ne hale Ne know I none. *c* **1530** Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 488 The dolphyn stepte forthe .. and said to the kynge: Thou foule olde churlysshe vilaine! **1600** Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 98 The Retort courteous..the Quip-modest .. the reply Churlish. **1611** Bible 1 *Sam.* xxv. 3 The man was churlish and euill in his doings. [Coverd., harde, and wicked in his doynges.] **1684** Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 13 That which troubleth me most is my churlish carriages to him when he was under his distress. **1701** De Foe *Trueborn Eng.* Pref., It cannot be denied but we are in many Cases, and particularly to Strangers, the churlishest People alive. **1865** Livingstone *Zambesi* xxv. 520 We found the people more churlish than usual.

b. *transf.* Of beasts, natural forces and agents: Violent, rough, etc. (Now only *fig.*)

1477 *Paston Lett.* 794. III. 186 So that he be not chorlissh at a spore, as plungyng. **1600** Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 7 The Icie phange And churlish chiding of the winters winde. **1633** P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* II. xiii, From thence he furrow'd many a churlish sea. **1671** J. Webster *Metallogr.* xxvi. 318 It is a strong and chirlish vomit. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 689 Rude and churlish Blasts of wind. **1754** Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 857 It always proved a very churlish medicine. [Cf. Churlous.]

3. Sordid, niggardly, stingy, grudging.

[See note to Churl *sb.* 6.]

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 99 As he liued a beastly and chorlish life euen so he required to haue his funerall done after that manner. **1600** Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 80 My master is of churlish disposition, And little wreakes to finde the way to heauen By doing deeds of hospitalitie. **1682** Bunyan *Holy War* 191 Nor was I ever so churlish as to keep the commendations of them from others. **1810** Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxv, Thy churlish courtesy..Reserve. **1866** Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* ii. (1874) 12 He could not offer a churlish roof to his visitors.

4. Of soil: Unkindly, stiff, hard, and difficult to work, ill repaying the husbandman's toil. Formerly also of metal: Difficult to work, intractable. Also *transf.* of difficulties, obstacles, etc. (Now *fig.*)

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 22 In Sommer the ground is to hard and churlishe. **1596** Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 16 Will you againe unknit This churlish knot of all-abhorred Warre. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 326 If there be Emission of spirit, the body of the Metal will be hard and Churlish. **1650** Fuller *Pisgah* II. xii. 250 In assigning the west border of this Tribe, we meet with a churlish difficulty in the text. **1662** — *Worthies* (1840) I. 365 It is not churlish but good-natured metal. *a* **1722** Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 3 Harsh, churlish, obstinate clay. **1764** Goldsm. *Trav.* 168 Where the black Swiss .. force a churlish soil for scanty bread. **1840** Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xli, A churlish strong-box or a prison-door.

5. *Comb.*, as *churlish-throated.*

a **1631** Drayton *Wks.* III. 918 (Jodd.) The churlish-throated hounds then holding him at bay.

Churlishly (tʃə·ɹliʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a churlish manner; rudely, coarsely, harshly, roughly; with niggardliness.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3164 So cherlishly his heed he shoke. *c* **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherlichly *K.*, cherlyschely *H.*, churlisshly 1499, *rusticaliter*. *c* **1530** Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 489 So rudely handled, and so churlishely thretned. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 60 How churlishly, I chid Lucetta hence. **1657** W. Coles *Adam in Eden* 156 The root (of White Hellebore) worketh very strongly and churlishly. **1741** Middleton *Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 46 Sextius .. had behaved very churlishly towards him since his return. **1875** McLaren *Serm.* Ser. II. x. 174 Churlishly treasured, and quickly lost.

Churlishness (tʃə·ɹliʃnés). [f. Churlish + -ness.] Churlish quality or state; rudeness, roughness, sullenness, harshness, niggardliness.

1528 Tindale *Parable Wicked Mam.* Wks. I. 117 The cruelness and churlishness of father and mother. **1561** T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 226 Some .. geue nothing but either with pride of looke, or with chorlishnesse of wordes they vpbraide it. **1659** *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 46 The churlishness of a Nabal makes men they cannot speak to him. **1846** De Quincey *Chr. as Organ Pol. Movem.* Wks. (1859) XII. 245 What churlishness, if you should grudge to others a health which does not interfere with your own!

†**Churlness.** *Obs. rare*−1. Churlishness.

a **1500** *Cuckow & Night.* 147 How might thou in thy churlenesse find To speak of Loves servaunts in this wise?

†**Chu·rlous.** *Obs.* or *dial. rare.* Churlish.

a **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 160 A cherlous condicion is alle contrarie, for he desirithe nother vertu ne cuning. **1864** Atkinson *Whithy Gloss.*, s. v. *Churlish.* 'A shill chollos wind,' a cold pining wind. Certain medicines, as saline solutions, are deemed 'cold and chollos'.

Churly (tʃə·ɹli), *a. rare.* [f. Churl + -y 1.] Churlish, rough, surly.

1620 Quarles *Div. Poems, Jonah* (1638) 11 Many a boystrous brush, and churley knock. **1863** Longf. *Wayside Inn, Music. T.* vii. 5 He was the churliest of the churls. **1869** Blackmore *Lorna D.* ii. (ed. 12) 5 He was churly to little boys when his wife had taken their money.

Churm, churma, obs. var. of Chirm.

Churm, -e, obs. or dial. f. of Chirm, Churn.

Churmark, *Obs.*, electoral mark: see Chur-.

Churn (tʃəɹn), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cyrin,** 5 **kyrne,** (**scharne**), 5–6 **chyrne, 6 chirne, charne,** 5–7 **cherne, chearme,** 7 **churm**(e (still a dial. pronunciation), 6– **churn.** *North. dial.* Kirn q. v. [OE. *cyrin* str. fem. for **cirn*, **ciern*, a Common Teutonic word; cf. MLG., MG. *kirne, kerne*, Ger. dial. *kirn, kern*, L.G. *karne, karn*, MDu. *kerne, karne*, Du. *karn*; ON. *kirna* (Da. *kjærne*, Sw. *kärna*), wk. fem., also *kjarna-* in comb.]

The alleged OE. *ceren* is an error of Junius in Lye, carelessly repeated in Dictionaries since. The actual forms point to various types, *kernā-, kirnjā, kernōn-, kirnjōn-*. On the whole the strong forms appear to be WGer., the first being represented by Du. and Ger. *kerne, karn(e*, the second by Ger. *kirn(e* and OE. **cirn, *ciern, cyrin.* The weak forms appear to be Scandinavian, ON. *kjarna-*, and the Du., Sw., and Da. pointing to *kernōn*, Icel. *kirna* to *kirnjōn-*. The ulterior etymology of *kirn-* is uncertain, but see Hildebrand in Grimm s.v. *Kernen* 3 *c*; it is not related to *cwern-, quern-* mill.]

1. A vessel or machine for making butter, in which cream or milk is shaken, beaten, and broken, so as to separate the oily globules which form the butter from the serous parts.

c **1000** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 280/32 *Sinum*, cyrin. *c* **1425** *ibid.* 666/12 *Hec antipera*, kyrne. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 76 Cherne, vesselle, *cimbia, cumbia.* *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793/21 *Hoc valatorium*, a scharne. **1485** *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 371 j cherne. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 81/36 A cherne, *fidelia. Ibid.* 191/12 A churne. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 146 b, A vessell rather deepe than big, round and Cilinder fashion: although in some places they have other kinde of Charmes low and flat, wherin .. they so shake the milke. **1580** Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Baratte*, a charning tub, or charne. *a* **1648** Digby *Closet Open.* (1677) 112 If you put these clouts into a churn with other cream. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 246/2 The barrel slung upon a frame, and turned with two winch-handles is one of the most familiar forms of churn. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Churn, sb.* and *v.*, var. pron. of 'churn'.

2. Extended to other vessels or instruments with some resemblance to the prec., *e.g.* a kind of pump used in mines, the block or chuck on a porcelain-turner's lathe, a milkcan shaped like the upright churn, etc.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* 2 ij, Common Pumps used in the Mines, such as Raggs, Churns, Sweaps, Forces, for drawing of Water.

3. A local popular name of the Daffodil.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

4. [from the vb.] Churning (of water, etc.).

a **1882** Rossetti *Ball. & Sonnets, White Ship*, Out of the churn of the choking ship.

5. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *churn-maid, -power, -shaped, -works*; **churn-boot,** a large boot, supposed to resemble the upright churn; **churn-dash, -dasher,** the appliance for agitating the milk in the churn; **churn-drill** (see quot.); **churnful,** as much as a churn holds; **churn-getting,** *dial.*, = next; **churn-supper** (=*kirn-supper*, Kirn, a churn, being identified with Kirn, a harvest-home), a supper given at a harvest-home. See also Churn-milk, Churn-staff.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 28 The military classes in those old times, whose buff-belts, complicated chains and gorgets, huge *churn-boots .. have been bepainted in modern Romance. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* 25 A little water-wheel..communicated motion to a *churndash which made the butter. **1877** *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Churn-dash*, the machinery in the interior of a churn. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Churn-drill*, a large drill used by miners. It is several feet long, and has a chisel point at each end. **1866** Waugh *Ben an' th' Bantam* vi. 118 On their way home from a *churn-gettin'—as the hay-harvest supper is called. **1879** *Natal Mag.* IV. 307, I was not .. caught by *churn-maids or promiscuous spectators a second time. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Churn-power*, a motor for driving churns or churn-dashers to agitate the milk or cream. **1801** Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. (1876) 468 The Harvest-supper in some places is called a Mell-supper and a *Churn-supper. **1870** *Brand's Antiq.* (ed. Hazlitt) II. 18 Aram asserted that it was called the Churn Supper, because, from immemorial times, it was customary to produce in a Churn a great quantity of cream and to circulate it in cups to each of the rustic company. **1875** *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Churn-supper*, an evening feast to celebrate the close of the hay harvest. **1877** *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Churn-dash* or **Churn-works.*

Churn (tʃəɹn), *v.* For forms see sb.: also 6 **chearn,** 7 **cherm, charm.** [f. prec. sb. Not recorded in OE., but cf. MG. *kirnen, kernen*, so Ger. dial., also *karnen*, Du. *karnen*, Da. *kjerne*, Sw. *kärna*, all in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To agitate *milk* or *cream* in a churn so as to make butter; to produce *butter* thus.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 76 Cherne botyr, *cumo.* **1530** Palsgr. 483/2, I cherne butter, *je bas le beurre.* **1535** Coverdale *Prov.* xxx. 33 Who so chyrneth mylck, maketh butter. **1605** Timme *Quersit.* I. vii. 33 The experience of charming and working simple milke. **1615** Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1649) 196 Your creame being neatly and sweet kept, you shall churne or churne it. **1616** Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 65 To make this Butter, shee shall beat or cherne it a great while in Vessels made for the purpose. **1747** Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1762), New Butter Milk, churned in a bottle. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept., In Normandy ..the farmer..churns his cream every day.

fig. **1641** J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 7 It is a safe rule in the partition of Holy Scripture, not to churne the sincere milk thereof till butter come.

b. *intr.* To work a churn, make butter.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* I. v. 8 There will never come anie butter, chearne as long as you list. **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 37 And bootlesse make the breathlesse huswife cherne. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii (L.), Putting his countess into the dairy to churn and to make cheeses.

2. To agitate, stir, and intermix any liquid, or mixture of liquid and solid matter; to produce (froth, etc.) by this process. *To churn one's way*; to advance by churning up (the sea, etc.).

1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 633 Churning bloody Foam. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* XII. 307 The flesh trembles while she churns the blood. **18..** Campbell *Poems, Dead Eagle* 65 Winds churn'd white the waves. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 196 The sea seemed to be churning ice. **1873** Black *Pr. Thule* ii. 13 All last night churning our way up to Loch Gair. **1880** Browning *Dram. Idylls* II. *Pan & Luna* 58 Lost in the thin foam Churned on a sea-shore.

b. *intr.*

1735 Somerville *Chase* IV. 223 Like some angry Boar Churning he foams. *a* **1813** A. Wilson *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 267 The deep bilge water churned and roared below. **1865** Livingstone *Zambesi* xxii. 452 Each with his powerful tail causing the water to churn and froth.

Churned *ppl. a.*; **Churner,** one who churns.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Mixing in body*, A Quart of churn'd Milk. **1878** Black *Green Past.* xxxiii. 263 Here was no churned chalk. **1888** *Punch* 20 Oct. 182/3 You've been to the Dairy Show, Sir, have you not?..Those churners competitive were a sweet lot.

Churning (tʃəɹnin), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Churn; *esp.* the agitating of milk or cream to produce butter.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chyrnynge, *cumbiacio.* **1611** Bible *Prov.* xxx. 33 Surely the churning of milke bringeth forth butter. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 992 The Comming of Butter after the Cherming. **1859** Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 69 Hetty's in the middle o' making the butter, for the churning was thrown late. **1883** Black *Shandon Bells* xxviii.

2. The quantity of butter produced at a churning.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 2/1 Salt is added..The churnings are then mixed together and sent to the market.

3. *attrib.*, as *churning-staff, -stick, -tub.*

1767 Percival *Peruvian Bark* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 229 A vessel, to which a churning staff is fitted. **1840** H. H. Wilson tr. *Vishńu Puráńa* (1864) I. 142 Taking the Mountain Mandara for the churning-stick..churn the ocean together for ambrosia. **1580** Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Baratte*, a charning tub, or charne.

Churning (tʃəɹnin), *ppl. a.* [see -ing 2.] That churns, in the various senses of the vb.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 400 About his churning Chaps the frothy Bubbles rise. **1856** Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 1125 The cows push out..tolerant churning mouths.

Churn-milk (tʃəɹnmilk). Now chiefly *dial.* [cf. Ger. dial. *kirn-, kernmilch*, Du. *kernemelk*, LG. *karnmelk, karmelk.* Icel. *kjarna-mjólk.*] Butter-milk, the acidulous milk which remains after the butter has been separated.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 97 The churnmilke which remaineth of the butter. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 267/2 We may give it charne or Buttermilcke. **1628** Earle *Microcosm. Upstart Knt.* (Arb.) 38 His face beares still a relish of Churne-milke. **1867** Waugh *Our Blanket* iii. 76 A mug-full o' churn-milk. **1879** *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia* (E. D. S.), *Churn-milk.*

b. *attrib.* in *fig.* sense.

1590 Greene, *Never Too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 195 You that stand vpon the beauty of your churnmilke face.

Chu·rn-owl. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. a corruption of *churr-owl*: see Churr *sb.* and *v.*] The Goatsucker or Night-Jar; called also Jarr Owl.

1674 Ray *Eng. Birds* 83 Churn-owl, Fern Owl or Goat sucker, Caprimulgus. **1769** G. White *Selborne* xxii. (1789) 62 One of these churn-owls came and settled on the cross of that little straw edifice and began to chatter. **1832–5** Jesse *Gleanings* (1843) 297. **1879** *Shropsh. Word-Bk.*, Churn-owl, obsolescent. **1883** in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

Chu·rn-staff. [f. Churn *sb.* + -staff.]

1. A staff or rod used for agitating or 'dashing' the cream or milk in a standing churn.

c **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793/22 *Hoc coagulatorium*, a scharnstafe. **1615** Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 146 The lightness of the Churm-staff. **1762** Smollett *L. Greaves* iii (D), Employed in milking the cows, in twirling the mop or churn-staff. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss., Churn-staff*, the dasher of an old-fashioned 'up and down' churn.

2. Local name of Sun-Spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) and of Yellow Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

1853 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. VIII. 36/1 Sun Spurge..Churn Staff. **1879** Prior *Plant-n.* 47. **1886** Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Churnstaff, (1) *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, (2) *Linaria vulgaris.*

Churpe, obs. form of Chirp.

Churr, *sb.* [f. Churr *v.*]

1. A deep or low trilled or whirring sound made by some birds, etc.

1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 404 A few mellow notes .. intermixed at times with a sort of stifled scream or

churr. 1856 DOBELL *Lyrics in War Time, Milkm. Song*, Churr, churr ! goes the cockchafer. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 284 The Goat-sucker, or Nightjar,—Their cry .. with the addition of the characteristic 'chur-r-r, chur-r-r.'

2. Hence, the local name of several birds which make this sound, *esp.* the Partridge; the White Throat (*Sylvia cinerea*); the Dunlin; and the Nightjar.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 May-Chit, Spawe, Churre, Peeper, Grindle. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 6 It wants not .. Curlew, Bayning, Dotterel, Roe, Chur. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds.*

3. *Comb.* **Churr Owl**, the Goat-sucker; cf. CHURN OWL.

1885 SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 97 Churr Owl (Aberdeen).

Churr (tʃəːr), *v.* [Echoic: cf. CHIRR.] *intr.* To make the sound described under CHURR *sb.* (Expressive of a somewhat deeper and hoarser sound than *chirr.*)

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 93 The Troglodites .. sieme rather to busse or churre betwene the tieth, then to speake. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 139 The Partridge calls its Mate, and churrs. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. vi, So have I heard..A Hedge-bird churring sit hard by. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 69 The night-hawk churred softly round their path.

b. *trans.*

1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 89 They may be..heard churring an end of their exhilarating stave.

Hence **Churring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 73 Heare eke their hurring and their churring song. 1611 COTGR., *Cabab*..The chucking, churring, or iouking of a Partridge. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xi. 93 The churring of a pair of nightjars around an oak.

Churre, obs. form of CHARE *v.*, to turn.

‖ **Churrus.** *India.* [Hindī *charas.*] The resinous exudation of the hemp-plant (*Cannabis Indica*), used in India as an intoxicating drug.

1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Churrus*, name given to the resin obtained from the substance called Gunjah [dried hemp-plant]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 214/1 The dried plant, or portions of it, are sold..under the name of Gunjah and Bhang, while the resin itself is known as Churras.

Churr-worm. [See quot. 1868. But Bailey and others explained the name f. OE. *cierran, cyrran* to turn, 'because it turneth quick about'.] A local name of the Mole-Cricket.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 124. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Eve-Churr* or Churr-Worm, a kind of Insect. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. 158 The Mole Cricket..called in some places the Croaker or Churr-worm on account of the peculiar sound which it produces.

Churryl, obs. f. CHURL.

Churt, -y, dial. variants of CHERT, -Y.

† **Chur·tle,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. To chirp.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 192 To churtle, *pipilare.*

Chuse, var. form of CHOOSE *v.*, q.v.

† **Chuserel.** [App. an error of some kind.]

1731–1800 BAILEY, *Chusherel*, a Whore master, a Debauchee. *Shaksp.* 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Chuserel*, a debauched fellow. *South.*

Chusite (tʃiūˑzəit). *Min.* [Named by Saussure in 1794, perhaps f. Gr. *χύσ-ις* fusion + -ITE.] A variety of Olivine, considered by Dana to be partially decomposed chrysolite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 38 Little grains .. of that substance I have called granular chusite. 1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl., Chusite, Saussure*, a mineral found in the cavities of porphyry. 1868 DANA *Min.* 258.

Chut (tʃʊt). *int.* [cf. TUT.] An exclamation expressive of impatience.

1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 34 'Chut,' I thought you spoke of Zicci. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (1865) II. 182 'Chut!' said the old woman .. 'what signifies!' 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxi, 'Chut, man! your tongue wags like a beaver's tail in flood-time'.

Chute (ʃūt). Also 9 **shute.** [Here there appears to be a mixture of the F. *chute* fall (of water, descent of a canal lock, etc.), and Eng. SHOOT. The former appears to have been adopted in North America in sense 1, and the application gradually extended to include senses which originate with SHOOT, and are still commonly so spelt in England.]

1. A fall of water; a rapid descent in a river, or steep channel by which water escapes from a higher to a lower level.

[1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 287 Gulleys or channels .. where, upon hasty rains, great shoots of water had been used to run.] 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 15 They swept with the current—Now through rushing chutes among green islands. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 116/1 We dropped down a glassy chute into an extensive basin.

2. A sloping channel or passage for the conveyance of water, or of things floating in water, to a lower level; in North America, an opening in a river dam for the descent of logs, etc.

[1808 A. PARSONS *Trav. Asia* xi. 241 At this place the ships are supplied with water..conveyed into the boats by shutes made on purpose.] 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 18 Dec. 426 The gates [of the dam] are opened, the logs are run through the chute, and sufficient water is furnished to carry them below. 1880 *Ibid.* 1 Jan. 28 The rafts..at Ottawa, are guided through a 'slide' or 'chute' to the mills where they belong. 1881 *Standard* 22 Jan. 5/1 If the winter is mild the logs cannot be 'hauled' from the 'stump' to the 'shoot' on the river bank.

3. A steep channel or enclosed passage down which ore, coal, grain, or the like is 'shot', so as to reach a receptacle, wagon, etc. below. In England, usually *shoot.*

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Chute*, A channel or shaft underground, or an inclined trough above ground, through which ore falls or is 'shot' by gravity from a higher to a lower level. 1882 PIDGEON *Engineer's Hol.* I. 271 The rattle of the pumps, and heavy falls of ore in the chutes. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 81 A rusty iron chute on wooden legs came flying like a monstrous gargoyle across the parapet.

4. The steep slope of a spoil-bank beside a quarry or mine, down which rubbish is shot; also, a steep slope for tobogganing.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 2/1 Most of the inscriptions found at Assos were in the chutes of earth beneath this part of the Agora, the blocks evidently having been thrown down during the troubles of the city. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 7 Jan., Last winter there weren't half enough toboggan chutes to accommodate the people. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 13/2 Marine tobogganing .. The artificial slope rises from high water mark to the height of 32 ft. above it..The chute is 178 feet long.

5. In *Isle of Wight*, a steep cutting affording a passage from the surface above a cliff to the lower undercliff ground. Also spelt *shute, shoot.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Chute, Shoot*, a steep hilly road. *I. Wight.* 1879 JENKINSON *Guide I. of Wight* 94 A branch road ascends the cliff by what is known as the St. Lawrence or Whitwell Shute.

Hence **Chute** *v.*, to send down through a chute.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 872/1 Logs .. are often chuted down from the lofty ridges.

Chutney, chutnee (tʃʊˑtni). Also **chutny, chutnee.** [Hindī *chatnī.*] A strong hot relish or condiment compounded of ripe fruits, acids, or sour herbs, and flavoured with chillies, spices, etc.

1813 FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 50 (Y.) The Chatna is sometimes made with cocoa-nut, lime-juice, garlic, and chilies. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII, She soon return'd with..Rice, chitny, Bombay ducks, and tea. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lix, Chests of mangoes, chutney, and currie-powders. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 512/2 Chutnee.

Chuze, obs. form of CHOOSE.

† **Chwarnt, chwas, chwine, chwot,** obs. and dial. ff. *I warrant, I was, I ween, I wot*: see CH. *pron.*

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 Nere since chwas bore chwine. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 89 Though icham not 30 ȝeemlie, chwot, as bene the Courtnoles gay. 1589 *Hay any Work* 39 Chwarnt tee ti vorehead zaze hard as horne.

Chy-, formerly in words now spelt CHI-, q.v.

Chyan, obs. form of CAYENNE.

Chyaste, var. of CHESTE *sb.*^{2} *Obs.*, strife.

† **Chyazic** (kəiæˑzik), *a.* [f. the initial letters of *c-arbon, hy-drogen,* and *az-ote* + -IC.] *Chem.* in *Chyazic Acid*: an old name of Prussic acid.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 325 Sulphocyanic acid was discovered by Mr. Porrett in 1808..but in 1814, he published a more detailed account of its properties under the name of sulphuretted chyazic acid. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 417/2 The sulphuretted Chyazic acid of Porrett.

Chyche, chycon, obs. ff. CHICHE, CHICKEN.

† **Chyde.** *Obs. rare.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 777 *Hic fax*, a chyde.

Chyde, obs. variant of CHITHE, CHIVE.

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1856) 77 A chyde of saffrone.

Chyer(e, obs. form of CHEER.

Chyke, Chyken, -in, Chykwede, etc., obs. forms of CHICK, CHICKEN, CHICKWEED.

Chylaceous (kəilēˑiˑʃəs), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *chȳl-us* CHYLE + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of chyle.

1696 FLOYER *State Anim. Humours* (J.), When the spirits of the chyle have half-fermented the chylaceous mass.

Chylaqueous (kəilēˑiˑkwɛiəs), *a.* [f. CHYLE + -AQUEOUS.] Of the nature of water mixed with chyle. *Chylaqueous fluid*: A transparent colourless fluid existing in certain invertebrata, corresponding to the blood of the higher animals.

1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 91 A cavity in the roof of the umbrella from which arise a series of radiating canals, the so-called chylaqueous canals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 560, I know not why the preposterous name of 'chylaqueous fluid' should have been invented for that which is in no sense 'chyle', though, like the other fluids, it contains a good deal of water.

Chylariose (kəilēəˑriōˑuˑs). [f. on the type of *cellulose*, etc., f. Gr. *χυλάριον* a little juice, dim. of *χυλός* juice.] 'A term for levulose or fruit sugar when obtained from honey' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Chyle (kəil). Forms: 6–7 **chilus,** 6–8 **chylus,** 7 **chile,** 7– **chyle.** [a. F. *chyle* (= It. *chilo,* Sp. *quilo*) :—L. *chȳlus,* a. Gr. *χῡλός* juice (of plants, animals, decoctions), chyle, f. stem *χυ-* (*χεϝ-, χϵ-*) to pour, shed, fuse, etc.; cf. CHYME. For some time the Gr.-L. form *chylus* (*chilus*) was used.]

1. The white milky fluid formed by the action of the pancreatic juice and the bile on the chyme, and contained in the lymphatics of the intestines, which are hence called *lacteals.* 'The term has been used to designate the fluid in the intestines just before absorption' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, To make dygestyon, and to brynge the Chilus to the lyuer by meanes of the veynes meseraykes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 346 Chylus in the stomach. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* I. ix. 36 When the meate in our stomackes is sufficiently digested, the chile..there remayneth. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 165 There can never of crude chyle be made good bloud in the liuer. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 74 The lacteous vessels for the reception of the chyle. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iv. § 5 A sort of Pap, which the Anatomists call Chylus. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 274 So as the Chyle may have a free passage into the Blood. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 181 The chyme of the stomach, having been modified by the action of all these secretions, changes into what is called chyle.

fig. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 63 The Officers..have not a Dogs Appetite to turn Judicature to a bad Chylos. 1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 254/1 Digested and assimilated, so to speak, into the chyle of the mind.

† **2.** The moisture absorbed by plants. (So in Gr. and L.) *Obs.*

1731 TULL *Horsehoeing Husb.* (1751) 144 The chyle cannot mount in sufficient quantity to be purify'd and turn'd into sap.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *chyle-receptacle, -space, -vessel*; *chyle-fed, -forming,* adjs.; **chyle-clot,** the solid matter resulting from the coagulation of the chyle; **chyle-corpuscle,** the corpuscle-like bodies contained in chyle; **chyle-ferment,** a diastatic ferment found in the chyle; **chyle-stomach** (see quot.).

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 745/1 Very few of the peculiar *chyle-corpuscles are seen. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* (Hoppe), With the healthiest *chyle-fed blood. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sketches Brit. Ins.* 15 The *chyle-forming stomach. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 133/1 A vertically compressed sac situated between the *chyle-receptacles 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 272 The mid-gut '*chyle-stomach' is no less varied in character.

Chylendere, variant of CHILINDRE, *Obs.*

Chylifa·cient, *a. rare.* [ad. assumed L. **chylifacient-em*, pr. pple. of **chylifacĕre*, an incorrect formation (for *chȳlificāre*), f. *chȳl-us* chyle + *facĕre* to make.] Forming chyle. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Chylifa·ction.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. of action f. assumed L. **chylifact-* ppl. stem of the assumed verb mentioned above.] = CHYLIFICATION.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), Drinking excessively during the time of chylefaction, stops perspiration.

Chylifactive (kəilifæˑktiv), *a. rare.* Also **chil-.** [f. as prec.: see -IVE.] = CHYLIFIC.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. (1650) 136 Any proper digestion, chilifactive mutation, or alimentall conversion. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 67/1 The conditions of the chylifactive and respiratory functions.

Chylifa·ctory, *a.* Also erroneously in 9 **chylo-.** [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 84 A Chylifactory menstruum or digestive preparation. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 775 The Englishman, through whose..blood the nutritive and chylofactory roast beef and strong ale have been amalgamated since the days of Edward the Confessor.

Chylifa·ctous. [Erroneous formation for *chylifactive* or *-ory.*] 'Causing chylification.'

1721–1800 BAILEY.

Chyliferous (kəiliˑfĕrəs), *a.* Also **chil-.** [f. L. **chȳlifer* (f. *chȳl-us* chyle + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS. Cf. F. *chylifère.*] Bearing or containing chyle.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 25 A chiliferous acid ferment. 1692 SIR T. BLOUNT *Ess.* 116 Lacteals .. and chyliferous ducts. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 69. 2/1 The Guts and Chyliferous Vessels. 1842 F. H. RAMADGE *Cure Consumption* (1861) 70 The chyliferous absorption.

Chylific (kəiliˑfik), *a.* [f. L. type **chȳlific-us* chyle-making: see -FIC.] Chyle-producing. *Chylific stomach*: in insects, the digestive cavity formed by the dilation of the alimentary canal.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 971/1 The chylific stomach is exceedingly long and cylindrical. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* 412 In the chylific ventricle, the muscular layers and the basement membrane are disposed much as before.

Chylification (kəiːlifikēˑʃən). Also 7 **chil-.** [n. of action f. CHYLIFY: see -ATION. Cf. F. *chylification.*] The production of chyle, chyle-making.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 44 A Creature therefore may for a time liue without Chilification, which is the action of the stomacke, but not without sanguification. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. v. (1651) 21 Chilification of this so chewed meat in the stomack. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 67 After her several operations of Digestion, Chylification, Sanguification, etc. 1730 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 388 Tubes, or Bowels, which serve for Nutrition or Chylification. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* iv. (1872) 163 The second stage of true digestion is termed chylification.

Chylifica·tory, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Connected with the production of chyle. In mod. Dicts.

Chylify (kəiːlifi), *v.* [mod. f. on L. type *chȳlificāre*, in F. *chylifier*; f. L. *chȳl-us*: see CHYLE and -FY.] To turn into chyle; to produce chyle.

1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* Pref., It is the same food which the first concoction chylifieth. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iv, The teeth do chew it, and the stomach doth receive, digest and chilify it.

fig. 1867 *Select. Writ. V. Ct. Strangford* (1869) I. 116 The incredibly unholy purpose of partitioning, swallowing, digesting, and chylifying everything at the other side of Europe.

† **Chylle.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. An unidentified plant; perh. Gr. *φύλλιον* flea-wort, *Plantago Psyllium* (Liddell and Scott).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chylle, herbe, *cilium vel psilium*.

Chylo- (kəi·lo), combining form of Gr. *χῡλός*, CHYLE, as in *chylo-serous*, etc.

Hence † **Chylo·graphy**, a description of the lacteal vessels. **Chylo·phorous**, chyle-bearing. **Chylorrhœ·a**, a morbid overflow of chyle. **Chylo·sis**, chylification.

1785 J. SHELDON (*title*), The History of the Absorbent System, part the first; containing the Chylography, or Description of the Human Lacteal Vessels. 1885 W. H. DICKINSON *Renal & Urin. Affect.* III. xix. 1123 The pathology of cutaneous 'chylorrhœa' has been made the subject of further inquiry. 1879 KHORZ *Princ. Med.* 35 Chyloserous urine is of a milky colour. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Chylosis*, the hurt concoction of the stomach.

Chyloid (kəi·loid, *-o*$_1$id), *a. rare.* [see -OID.] Resembling chyle.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* iii. 22 These chyloid fluids.

Chylopoietic, -poetic (kəi·lopoi$_1$e·tik, -po$_1$e·tik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *chylopoietic-us*, a. Gr. *χυλοποιητικ-ός*, f. *χυλοποιεῖν* to make into juice, f. *χυλό-ς* juice + *ποιεῖν* to make. Cf. F. *chylopoiétique.*] Of or relating to the formation of chyle (*chylopoiesis*); chyle-producing.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), According to the force of the chylopoetick organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. 1847 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 329 The marsupial young .. have a chylopoietic .. life. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 49 Disorder of the chylopoietic viscera.

b. *subst.* in *pl.* The chyle-forming organs.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 103 Boys .. became deranged in their chylopoietics.

† **Chylo·se**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type *chȳlōs-us* : see -OSE.] Full of chyle, chylous.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 1003 [He] concludes this Treatise with the Chylose Phthisick. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 292 It wants chylose Matter.

† **Chylo·se**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *χυλό-ειν* to turn into juice or chyle, *χύλωσις* conversion into chyle.] To turn into chyle.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The profytable thynges dygested and chylozed in it. 1579 G. BAKER *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 78 To distribute the profitable things digested and chilozed in it.

Chylous (kəi·ləs), *a.* [f. L. type *chȳlōs-us*, f. *chȳlus* CHYLE; cf. F. *chyleux.*] Of, pertaining to, or like chyle; full of or charged with chyle.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 386 If the Emittent Dogs blood had not been so chylous. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 32 We can .. press out of them a chylous .. liquor. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 363 The chyme .. is a shiny homogeneous pulp, consisting of two parts, the one excrementitious, and the other chylous or nutritive. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 239 So-called chylous urine.

Chylter, obs. variant of CHILTER.

‖ **Chyluria** (kəilū·riă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *χυλ-ός* liquid, chyle + *οὖρ-ον* urine + *-ία*; cf. F. *chylurie.*] The disorder of chylous urine.

1860 MAYNE *Med. Lex.* in append. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 924.

† **Chy·ly,** *a. Obs.* [see -Y^1.] Of or like chyle.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 You shall observe in perfect Sanguineous Animals a Circulation of an albugineous-chylic-matter. 1742 DR. PERRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 53 It became of a chyly Colour and Substance.

Chym- : see CHIM-.

Chym, obs. dial. form of *I am* : see CH, CHAM.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* II. i, Chym goodly rewarded, cham I not.

Chymbe, obs. form of CHIME.

† **Chy·mble,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? To fold.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 958 Þat oþer wyth a gorger watz gered ouer þe swyre, Chymbled ouer hir blake chyn with mylk-quyte vayles.

Chyme (kəim), *sb.* In 7 also **chymus.** [ad. L. *chȳmus* :—Gr. *χῡμός* juice (of plants, animals, etc.), f. stem *χυ-* (*χεϝ-*, *χε-*) to pour, shed, fuse, etc. The two forms *χῡλός* and *χῡμός* were practically identical in sense; some writers preferring one, and some the other; they were differentiated by Galen, and in Orion Etym. (*c* 450), *χυμός* is explained as 'juice in its raw or natural state', *χυλός* 'juice produced by decoction or digestion' (Liddell & Sc.); this appears to be the foundation of the modern distinction of *chyle* and *chyme.*]

The semifluid pulpy acid matter into which food is converted in the stomach by the action of the gastric secretion. From the stomach it passes into the small intestine, and by the action on it of the bile, the pancreatic juice, etc., becomes fitted for absorption as chyle.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 115 It hath his essence from the Chymus or juice of our aliment. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Chyme*, is the juyce of the meat further digested. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chyle*, A thick, whitish, partly fluid mass, called Chyme. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 500 The sensation of hunger ceases long before digestion takes place, or the chyme is converted into chyle. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 4. 240 These two alkaline fluids tend to neutralize the acidity of the chyme.

2. 'The sap of plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. *Comb.*, as **chyme-mass**, 'the central semi-fluid sarcode in the interior of Infusoria' (*ibid.*).

† **Chyme,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. med.Gr. *χυμεία* for *χημεία* alchemy.] To extract by alchemy.

1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 153 What antidote against the terror of conscience can be chymed from gold?

† **Chy·mer,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. onomatopœic (unless an error).] To shiver.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chymerynge or chyuerynge, or dyderynge, *frigutus.*

Chymer, -mer, -our, variants of CHIMERE.

† **Chymia·ter.** *Obs.* [Med.L. *chymiater*, f. med. Gr. *χυμεία* chemistry + *ἰατρός* physician; cf. F. *chimiatre.*] A Chemiatric physician.

1694 I. T. *Stone* in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 112 Falling into the Hands of some Empirical Chymiater of the Town.

Chymic, Chymist, etc. : see CHEMIC, etc.

† **Chy·mics,** *sb. pl. Obs.* = CHEMISTRY.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* Ep. Ded. 2 A great practitioner in Chymicks and deeply enlightned therein.

Chymiferous (kəimi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. Gr.-L. *chȳmus* CHYME + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing or containing chyme. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1881).

Chymification (kəi·mifikē·ʃən). [n. of action from CHYMIFY : see -ATION.] The conversion of food into chyme, the formation of chyme.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 277 Chymification, or its [food's] reduction into pulp..is the office of the stomach. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* iv. (1872) 162 The first stage of digestion properly so called is termed chymification.

Chymify (kəi·mifi), *v.* [mod. f. on L. type **chȳmificāre*, in F. *chymifier*, f. L. *chȳmus* : see CHYME and -FY.] *trans.* To turn into chyme.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 453 The fibre .. requiring a good gastric juice to dissolve and chymify it properly. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 314/1 The outer or chymified part.

† **Chymistator.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = CHEMIST.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1882) III. 483 Be not a stranger to the useful part of chymistry. See what chymistators do in their offices.

† **Chymisticall,** = CHEMISTICAL, chemical.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref., No mention .. of waters or oyles prepared in Chymisticall instruments.

Chymmis, Chymes, var. CHEMIS.

Chymo- (kəi·mo), before a vowel **Chym-**, comb. form of L. Gr. *chȳm-us* CHYME, as in **Chyme·ochysis,** a discharge of chyme. **Chy·mophore,** a term applied to the lactiferous vessels of plants and other juice-bearing vessels. **Chymo·phorous** *a.* = CHYMIFEROUS. **Chymorrhœ·a,** a discharge or efflux of chyme. **Chy·mosin,** = pepsin, a nitrogenous matter found in gastric juice. **Chymoze·mia,** a morbid increase of the intestinal evacuations, etc.

Chymous (kəi·məs), *a.* [f. L. *chȳmus* CHYME + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, chyme.

1698 in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 137 A great part of the Chymous Substance. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 287 The passage of the chymous mass along the small intestines.

Chympne, obs. form of CHIMNEY.

Chymyn, -age : see CHIMIN, -AGE.

Chyn, chynne, obs. ff. of CHIN, CHINE.

Chyncery, Chyngerie, var. of CHINCHERY.

Chynchone, obs. form of SENCION, groundsel.

Chyne, obs. form of CHINE, CHIN, CHAIN.

† **Chynge.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. perh. = CHINK *sb.*^{1}

a 1500 in Wr.-Wülcker 791/2 *Hec reuma*, a chynge.

Chyngle, Chynsche, var. SHINGLE, CHINCH.

Chyometer (kəiǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *χυ-* stem of *χε-εῖν* to pour + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring liquids, consisting of a tube with a piston moving in it, the piston-rod being graduated so as to indicate the quantity forced out.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Chype, -ppe, Chypher, obs. ff. CHIP, CIPHER.

† **Chy:ppynu·tie.** *Sc. Obs.* Name of a mischievous spirit. (Jam.)

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 528 Skrymomorie fery gaue me mony a clowre, For chyppynutie full oft my chaftis quuik.

Chyr-, occas. obs. sp. of words in CHIR-.

Chyrne, Chyrt, obs. ff. of CHURN, CHIRT *v.*

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 77 A brother..in a trance, who happilie once may bee recovered, by chyrting the cheeke and vse of strong waters.

Chysel, Chyssell, etc. : see CHESIL, CHISEL.

Chysible, obs. form of CHASUBLE.

Chyst(e, obs. f. of CHEST *sb.*^{1}; var. CHEST *sb.*^{2}

Chyte, Chyter, obs. ff. of CHIDE, CHITTER.

Chyvachee, -vauchee, -ie, Chyvaunche, Chyveteyne : see CHEV-.

Chyver, obs. form of SHIVER.

CI-. Since *c* before *i* (as before *e*) was palatalized in OE, and in due course written *ch-* in ME., it follows that all OE. words in *ci-*, that have left representatives, now appear in the foregoing section of CH-, (e.g. *chicken*, *chide*, *child*, *chill*, *chin*, *chirm*). As a consequence CI- now contains only non-Teutonic words which have entered the language during the Middle English or the modern period, chiefly from Latin directly or through French. (The sole exception is the word CINDER, as now spelt, for OE. and ME. *sinder*; which also owes its current spelling and inclusion among the *ci-* words to erroneous identification with French *cendre*, Latin *cinerem.*) The words in *cy-* are also non-Teutonic, being mostly modern and of Greek origin. In these combinations *c* has normally the sound of *s*; in the remaining combinations, CL-, CO-, CR-, CU-, *c* has, as in CA-, its original phonetic value of (k), and comprises original English, as well as later words from all sources.

Cia : see CHA, TEA.

Ciarlatan, Ciarlitano : see CHARLATAN.

Ciath(e, ciat, variants of CYATH, *Obs.*

Ciatica, obs. form of SCIATICA.

Ciatome (səi·ătoum). *Surg.* [Acc. to Mayne, f. Gr. *κί-ων* column, uvula, cartilage of the nose + *-τομος* cutting: but see CIONOTOME, the correct formation from these elements.] 'An instrument for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1860).

Cibacion, variant of CIBATION, *Obs.*

Cibarian (sibē·ə·riăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cibāri-us*, f. *cibus* food + -AN.] Of or pertaining to food.

† *Cibarian bread*, transl. of L. *cibarius panis.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Cibarian bread*, browne bread. 1839 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 202 To convey an accurate idea of these cibarian instruments..is..impossible.

† **Ci·baries,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [ad. L. *cibāria* things used for food.] Articles of food, victuals, provisions.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 20/2 Nether vse any strong cibaryes, as Onions, Leecks, Spelte, or anye other Spices. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cibaries*, meates, nourishment. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 315 Mint is useful to cibaries, which..is a grateful sallet herb.

Cibarious (sibē·ə·riəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cibāri-us* (see above) + -OUS.] 'Relating to food; useful for food, edible' (J.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cibarious*, pertaining to meat, fit to be eaten. [So in PHILLIPS and BAILEY, vol. II.] 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 657 Foot-jaws small, not covering the cibarious organs.

† **Ciba·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cibātiōn-em* feeding, noun of action from *cibāre* to feed, f. *cibus* food.]

1. *Alchem.* Name of the seventh process, 'feeding the matter'.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. i. in Ashm. (1652) 169 Cibacion ys callyd a fedyng of our Matter dry Wyth Mylke, and Mete. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i. (1616) 609 Because o' your fermentation, and cibation. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 204 The twelve gates, leading to the making the Philosophers Stone..1. Calcination..7. Cibation.

2. *gen.* Taking food, feeding.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 197 That diet is not to be altered easily, safely nor quickly from our accustomed cibations. 1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Cibbol(l, vars. of CIBOL.

† **Cibe.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A humorous adaptation of L. *cibus* food.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 Our Means of Life are Pote, and Cibe, and Vest.

Cibisitome (sibi·sitoum). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *κίβισι-ς* pouch + *-τομος* cutting.] 'A term applied by Petit-Radel to an instrument for lacerating the capsule of the lens in the operation for removal of cataract' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Ciboir(e.** *Obs.* [a. F. *ciboire* :—L. *ciborium.*]

1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* III The wine was not sent to the sick .. nor set up in the Church in the ciboir or repositorie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ciboire* (Fr.), a Pix, the box or cup wherein the Sacrament is put and kept in the Churches of Roman Catholiques.

Cibol, ciboule (si·bŏl). This has been used for a long time in Scotch, where it is reduced to SYBOW, *sybo = cibow = ciboll.*] Another form of CHIBOL.

1632 SHERWOOD, *Cibboll*, comme *Chibboll.* 1696 PHILLIPS, *Cibols*, small Onions eaten in sallads. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 134 Scalions or Cibbols, are degenerate Onions. 1708-21 KERSEY, *Cibol*, *Ciboule*, or chibbol, a kind of small degenerate onion. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cibol*, a small sort of onion used in salads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *l* is not pronounced. 1778 T. MAWE *Univ. Gardener* s.v. *Allium*, The Ciboule or Welch Onion is a perennial plant. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 289 The Welsh onion, or ciboule..originally from Siberia..a hardy plant..strong in flavour..known in England since the..seventeenth century.

‖ **Ciborium** (sibō·riŭm). [med. L. *cibōrium* in sense 1, in class. use 'a drinking-cup', a. Gr. *κιβώριον* (*a.*) the cup-shaped seed-vessel or fleshy receptacle of the Egyptian water-lily, *Nelumbium speciosum*, (*b.*) a drinking-cup made from or re-

sembling this seed-vessel. Sense 2 arose partly from confusion with sense 1, partly out of a mistaken derivation from L. *cibus* food (Ugutio, 'ciborium vas ad ferendos cibos', Du Cange), in accordance with which it also occurs in med.L. as *cibarium*.

(The κιβώριον contained the 'nuts' or fruits called κύαμος αἰγύπτιος, *faba ægyptiaca*, or Egyptian beans; the rhizome or 'root' of the plant was called κολοκασία; both these names were also extended to the plant as a whole.)]

1. *Arch.* (see quots.)

1787 *Archæol.* VIII. 171 The Ciborium was the shell containing the seeds of the Colocasia or Egyptian bean.. it was used as a drinking cup, and resembled our chalices or goblets. This inverted and suspended by its footstalk was similar to the canopy that covered those shrines; and in the beginning of the 5th century, as appears from Chrysostom, was thus understood, and at length expressed the pillars, curtains, canopy, and the whole shrine or tabernacle. 1838 J. Britton *Dict. of Archit. & Archæol.* 79 Ciborium ..an arched vault, or canopy raised over the high-altar. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 198. 1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 66 No ciborium now existing at Rome seems to be of earlier date than the 12th c. 1876 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* 1214 The earliest known instance of a ciborium appears in the church of St. George at Thessalonica.

2. Applied to a receptacle for the reservation of the Eucharist. Of different forms; sometimes suspended from the roof or ciborium (sense 1), sometimes having the form of a temple or tabernacle, sometimes of a cup with an arched cover.

1651 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) II. 33, I stept into ye Jesuites, who had this high day expos'd their Cibarium, made all of solid gold and imagerie. 1844 Pugin *Gloss., Ciborium*.. In form it nearly resembles a chalice with an arched cover. 1853 Cdl. Wiseman *Ess.* III. 72 A very large ciborium of the same precious metal, but covered with diamonds and other jewels. 1889 *Catal. Stuart Exhib.* No. 322 Ciborium and cover of copper gilt, known as the 'Cup of Malcolm Canmore.'

Cibory, civory. [Anglicized form of prec.; also *civery*, Severy, q. v.] =prec. sense 1.

1845 R. Willis *Archit. Hist. Canterb. Cath.* 49 Each compartment of a vault resembles a ciborium, and a vaulted aisle may be compared to a series of ciboria. Du Cange informs us that in Auvergne, cibory is used for a vaulted tomb. 1889 F. M. Nichols *Marvels of Rome* (tr. 12th c. *Mirabilia Roma*) 66 A civory with pillars of porphyry.

† Cibo·sity. *Obs.*—° [f. L. type **cibōsitas*, f. *cibus* food.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cibosity* (*cibositas*), plenty of victuals, store of food.

† Ciboulet. *Obs.*—° [a. F. *ciboulette*, dim. of *ciboule*.] See quot.

1708-15 Kersey, *Ciboulet*, a young Chibbol. 1721 Bailey.

Cicada (sikē·dă). Also 5 cicade, 9 (*poet.*) cicad. [L. *cicāda*.] A homopterous insect with large transparent wings, living on trees or shrubs; the male is noted for its power of making a shrill chirping sound, much appreciated by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Nearly all the species are inhabitants of tropical or the warmer temperate regions. Only one small species has been found (in the New Forest) in England. Called by the Greeks τέττιξ, which, like *cicada* and *cigale*, is often erroneously rendered 'grasshopper'.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 317 þere beeþ also cicade bryddes þat syngeþ at þe beste, and haueþ a pipe open vnder þe þrote. 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* III. 177 The American Locust. This species of Cicada is at all times very common in Pennsylvania. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 229 *Cicada* .. the only species known to inhabit this country was lately discovered by Mr. Daniel Bydder near the New Forest. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 285 He deigns in his hair The cicada to wear. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* i, The tree-frog and cicada are silent. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 164 With their chirp The plaintful cicads shall the vine-trees rend. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 538 Under olive boughs in which cicadas sing.

‖ Cicala (sikā·lă). The It. pl. *cicale* is sometimes used. [a. It. and Prov. *cicala*:—L. *cicāda* (see prec.). Cf. Cigala] =Cicada.

1821 Byron *Juan* III. cvi, The shrill cicalas, people of the pine. 1832 Tennyson *Mariana in S.* viii, One dry cicala's summersong At night filled all the gallery. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 701 Perfectly be stunned By those insufferable cicale. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 14/2 The chirp of green lizards .. or the brr-r of the cicala.

Cicatrice si·kătris). Forms: 6 cycatryce, -ise, 7 -ize, sicatrice, 5, 7– cicatrice. [a. F. *cicatrice*, (16th c.) ad. L. *cicātrīcem* Cicatrix.]

1. The scar of a healed wound: =Cicatrix 1.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4091 (1888) 134 Crist his Cicatrices wold shewe his fadere for vs. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, In places wherin we wolde that no cycatryce shulde appere, as in y' face. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 164 Ith' Shoulder, and ith' left Arme: there will be large Cicatrices to shew the People. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 163 The cicatrize, or agglutination is performed by a dissolvable..kind of humour. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxi. 438 The Makoa are known by a cicatrice in the forehead. *fig.* 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 105 These cicatrices and scarres of false imputations. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 87 Not to grant loans at your expense—not to maintain a great army at your expense—not to place a temporary cicatrice over the sores of Ireland, but to remedy them.

b. *loosely.* A scar-like mark or impression.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. 23 Leane vpon a rush, The Cicatrice and capable impressure Thy palme some moment keepes.

2. *transf.* A scar on the bark of a tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 352 Thus graffe under the rynde a bough or tree, There cicatrice is noon. 1789 G. White *Selborne* (1853) II. xxviii. 240 A row of pollard-ashes with long cicatrices down their sides.

Cicatrice, obs. form of Cicatrize.

Cicatricial (sikătri·ʃăl), *a.* [a. F. *cicatriciel*, f. *cicatrice*. ? App. after *artificiel*, etc.: the L. form would have been *cicatrīcāl-is*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cicatrix. *Cicatricial tissue*: that which forms over a wound or burn.

1881 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XIX. 5, I have seen no proper cicatricial formation of cork in the Bean. 1882 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* II. 125 Formation of cicatricial tissue.

Cicatricle: see Cicatricula.

Cicatricose (sikæ·trikō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *cicātrīcōs-us*, f. *cicātrix*.] Full of or marked with scars.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Cicatricose*, full of, or having many Scars. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cicatricose*, in Botany, applied to organs marked with cicatrices.

Cicatricula (sikătri·kiŭlă). Also Englished as **Cicatricle** (sikæ·trik'l), **Cicatricule** (sikæ·trikiul). [a. L. *cicātrīcula* a small scar, dim. of *cicātrix*. Cf. F. *cicatricule*.]

1. *Biol.* A round white spot on the surface of the yolk-bag of a bird's egg, consisting of the germinal vesicle.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 After the second day's Incubation..you shall see the cicatricula in the Yolk dilated. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vi. 138 A circular white spot, which is called the tread, or cicatricle.

2. *Bot.* Applied to the hilum of grains and to the mark of attachment of leaves to branches.

1828 Webster, *Cicatricle*, the germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yelk of an egg; as, 'germinating cicatricle'. *Barton.* 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 242 The scar formed by the separation of a leaf from its stem is sometimes called the cicatricule.

3. *Med.* A small scar or mark.

1783 P. Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 21 The place..may always be known by a kind of cicatricula; much like to what appears within the abdomen, opposite to the navel.

Cicatricular (sikătri·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. prec. + -ar 1.] Of or belonging to a cicatricula.

1875 Blake *Zool.* 96 On the cicatricular surface.

Cicatricule: see Cicatricula.

Cicatrine, obs. form of Socotrine (aloes).

Cicatrise, obs. form of Cicatrize.

Cicatrisive (sikătrəi·siv), *a.* [irreg. formed from Cicatrize, *-ise* vb., as if after *incisive*, etc.] Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrice.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Cicatrisive* (with Physicians'), desiccative, and tending to form a cicatrix. 1755 in Johnson.

‖ Cicatrix (sikē·triks, si·kătriks). Pl. **cicatrices** (sikătrəi·sīz). [a. L. *cicātrix* a scar. In scientific use it takes the place of *cicatrice*.]

1. *Pathol.* The scar or seam remaining after a wound, sore, or ulcer is healed. Also *fig.*

1641 Prynne *Antip.* 63 Pride the Cicatrix of hearts which ever ascendeth. 1643 I. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* viii. 37 This Ointment .. produceth a faire Cicatrix. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 95 Below the cicatrix of the wound.

2. *Bot.* The scar left by the fall of a leaf, frond, etc.; the hilum of seeds.

1826 Good *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 166 The hilum or eye .. is a cicatrix or umbilicus remaining after the separation of the umbilical cord from the pericarp. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 416 Leaving a smooth cicatrix encircled by the stipule.

3. *Conch.* 'The glossy impression on the inside of valves to which the muscles of the animal have been attached' (Craig).

4. *Ent.* 'The truncated apex of the basal joint of the antennæ of some Longicorn Coleoptera' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cicatrizant (sikătrəi·zănt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also **cicatrisant.** [ad. mod.L. *cicatrizant-em* (pr. pple. of *cicatrizāre* to Cicatrize) or the corresp. F. *cicatrisant*; It. *cicatrizzante*.]

a. adj. That cicatrizes, or heals by forming a cicatrice. *b. sb.* A medicine or application which induces a cicatrice.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 354 Strumes, or scrofuls .. are cured by .. cicatrizants. 1860 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Cicatrisant*, having power to heal, etc.

Cica·trizate, -isate, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *cicātrizāt-us*, pass. pple. of *cicatrizāre* to Cicatrize. In F. *cicatrisé*.] Cicatrized or scarred.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cicatrisate*, marked with scars.

Cicatrization (si·kătrəizē·ʃən). [Noun of action f. Cicatrize *v.*: perh. originally a. F. *cicatrisation*.] The formation of a cicatrice in the healing of a wound or sore.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. ii. 163 Though the seyd vlceres come to sicatrisation they sone returne agayne ..by cause the cicatrisation was not made in quicke and good flesh. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 178 In the cicatrization of wounds where the skin is drawn together like a purse. *a* 1793 J. Hunter *Treat. on Blood, etc.* (1794) 483 They [the granulations] soon begin to contract, which is a sign that cicatrization is to follow. 1877 Wraxall *Hugo's Miserables* III. xv. 8 Youth is the season of prompt weldings and rapid cicatrisations.

Cicatrize (si·kătrəiz), *v.* Forms: 6 **siccatrize,** 7 **cicatrice,** 6– **-ise, -ize.** [ad. mod.L. *cicatrizare*, It. *cicatrizzare*, f. F. *cicatrise-r, -izer*, in 16th c. *cicatricer*, ad. L. *cicātrīcāre* to scar over (a wound), f. *cicātrīc-em* scar.

(In Fr., It., mod.L., and Eng., assimilated to verbs in *-izāre, -iser*, -ize, as if short for *cicatricize*.)]

1. *trans.* To heal (a wound, sore, ulcer, etc.) by inducing a cicatrice or scar; to skin over.

1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* I. x. 6 Medicines which are to be vsed to cicatrize an vlcer. 1643 I. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* x. 45 Cicatrice the Vlcer. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 55 Before the skin was cicatrized. 1856 Thackeray *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 21 But time has cicatrised the wounded heart.

2. *intr.* (said of the wound, sore, etc.) To become healed by the formation of a cicatrice.

1582 Hester *Secr. Phiorav.* I. iv. 5 Whiche [oleum].. warmeth the place that is broke, and helpeth it to siccatrize. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* XXII. xv. 213 Untill the wounds doe cicatrice, and be whole and even againe. 1861 T. Graham *Pract. Med.* 289 The cavity cicatrizes. 1866 *Spectator* 10 Feb. 157/1 Of all the local wounds dealt by the Federal power, this..would be the latest to cicatrize.

3. *trans.* To mark with scars; to scar. Also *fig.*

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 When angry Mars Burgundia cicatris'd. 1884 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* 242 The face of the links was cicatrised with little patches of burnt furze. 1885 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 211/3 Both sexes cicatrize their arms .. with small spots by means of red-hot stones.

Hence **Ci·catrized** *ppl. a.*, **Ci·catrizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 423 The fat of these Beasts .. if the Ulcers are corrupt and rotten .. doth bring them to cicatrising. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. x. 27 Cicatrizing and dry simples. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 54 (T.) The lately cicatrised wound. *a* 1793 J. Hunter *Treat. on Blood*, etc. (1794) 484 The cicatrizing skin. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 506 The cicatrizing of a wound. 1884 *De Bary's Phaner.* 473 The undulated course of the woody fibres, which appears on cicatrised wounds.

Cicatrize, obs. form of Cicatrice.

Cicatrizer (si·kătrəizəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -er.] He who or that which cicatrizes; a drug producing cicatrization.

1685 J. Cooke *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) Index, Cicatrizers: see Ulcers. 1889 W. H. Goss *Life of Ll. Jewitt* xxviii. 286 Time, the cicatrizer, is gradually changing this influence.

Cicatro·se, *a.* Shortened form of Cicatricose.

1847 in Craig. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cicatrose*, showing scars or cicatrices.

† Cicature. *Obs. rare*—1.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whist.* Sat. v. 2158 To help an ague-shaken bodie, cure A fever, dropsie, gout, or cicature.

Cicely (si·sĭli, səi·sli). Also 6 **cislie,** 8 **cecily.** [? ad. L. *seselis*, Gr. σέσελις, σέσελι Seseli, but app. taken as identical with the feminine name *Cicely, Cicyly* = *Cecilia*. Walker pronounces as a dissyllable (si·sli).]

A popular name of several umbelliferous plants, almost co-extensive with Chervil; as Sweet Cicely (*Myrrhis odorata*), Wild Cicely (*Anthriscus sylvestris*). Rough Cicely (*Torilis Anthriscus*), Fool's Cicely (*Æthusa Cynapium*). † Silken Cicely (*Vincetoxicum officinale* N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccccxvi. 1039 We may fitly terme this plant wilde Cicely. *Ibid.* II. cccxxxiii. (1633) 898 Swallow wort is called of the later herbarists *vincetoxicum* .. of our gentlewomen it is called silken Cislie. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv, § 4. 88 Sweet Cicely, Wild Cicely. 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 117 Cow-weed, or wild Cecily, grows in hedges, blows in May. 1822 Loudon *Encycl. Gardening* § 4723 (L.) The smell of Sweet Cicely attracts bees.

‖ Cicer (si·səɹ). [L.] A chick-pea. *Obs.* (Now used only as the botanical name of the genus.)

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xvii. 28 Fryed gederynge of corns, that is clepid cycer [1388 fried chichis]. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Man* 76 Cicer and barlye together. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 159 Red Cicers .. are reckoned hot and dry. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* iv. 146 [That] which he translates parched pulse, means parched Cicers.

‖ Cicerone (tʃi·tʃərō·ne, sisĕrō·nĭ). *Pl.* **-o·ni** rarely **cicerones.** [It. *cicerone* (:—L. *Cicerō-nem*), the name of the great Roman orator, Cicero; supposed to refer to his learning or eloquence. Cf. the use of *Mentor*. (But the historical origin is unknown; our English quotations are earlier than any given in the Italian Dicts.)]

A guide who shows and explains the antiquities or curiosities of a place to strangers.

(Apparently originally given to learned Italian antiquarians, whose services were sought by visitors seeking information about the antiquities of a place; subsequently usurped by the ordinary professional 'guide'.) Also *transf.* to a 'guide' through a period of literature, etc.

1726 Addison *Dial. Medals* i. (L.), It surprised me to see my *cicerone* so well acquainted with the busts and statues of all the great people of antiquity. 17.. Pope *To Mr. Bethell-Ruffhead* 299 (L.) An army of virtuosi, medalists, ciceroni, Royal Society men. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 179 These fellows [guides up Vesuvius] are styled nothing less than Ciceroni, the proper title of learned antiquarians who show and explain to foreigners the antiquities and curiosities of the country. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 237 One Christie, who is considered as the Cicerone and Antiquarian of Glen Almon. 1802 Eustace *Classic. Tour* Prelim. Dissert., The common guides are lazy and interested, cicerones are often ignorant. 1880 *Lit. World* 24 Dec. 435/1 Those who desire a good and well-informed cicerone in the fields of general literature.

Hence **Ci·ceronage, Cicero·neship, Ci·ceronism,** the function or action of a cicerone;

Ci·ceroni·ze *v.* [F. *cicéroniser*], to act the cicerone (to).

(These are hardly more than nonce-words, and have no established pronunciation.)

1884 *Ch. Bells* 716 Viewing the beauties of the building, under the ciceronage of one of the clergy. **1843** Mrs. Romer *Rhone, etc.* II. 198 Some military friends who had obtained for us .. the ciceroneship of an intelligent sergeant of artillery. **1853** *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 289 Delighted to have the pretext of ciceronism to revisit all manner of queer haunts. **1832** tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. xi. 196 The girl showed me three rooms..while she ciceronised in the following words. **1842** Blackie in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 747 Quacks .. to Ciceronize the traveller in the several provinces of so wide a kingdom.

Cicero·ne (tʃi·tʃərō·n, sisĕrō·n), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To act as cicerone or guide to.

1789 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary & Corr.* (1842) V. 55 My constant Capt. Duckworth kept me again wholly to his own cicerone-ing. **1826** Moore *Diary* in P. H. Clayden *Rogers* (1889) I. 425 Ciceronied very agreeably round the room by Rogers. **1837** Lockhart *Scott* lxiii, At all of which places we were bountifully entertained and assiduously ciceroned. **1841** Lever *Chas. O'Malley* xvii, Webber..was leisurely ciceroning his friends. **1886** H. Merivale in *Temple-bar Mag.* I. 557 Then he ciceroned us.

Ciceronian (sisĕrō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Cicerōniān-us* pertaining to Cicero.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, Cicero; resembling Cicero in pure Latinity, etc.

1661 Boyle *Style Scriptures* 168 Our strict Ciceronian Rules. **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 118 ▶ 5 Observations, conveyed in Ciceronian eloquence. **1882** M. Pattison *Ess.* I. 124 The solemn and empty commonplaces of the ordinary Ciceronian Latinists.

B. *sb.* An admirer or imitator of Cicero's style.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 185 Not worthy the finesse of a Ciceronian. **1758** Jortin *Erasm.* I. 164 The Ciceronians..confined them selves to words taken from Cicero, or authors who were contemporary with him. **1882** M. Pattison *Ess.* I. 124 The superstitious avoidance of new or post-Augustan words which the Ciceronians affected.

Hence **Cicero·nianism,** imitation of Cicero as a model of Latin style and diction; *concr.* a Ciceronian expression. So **Cicero·nianize** *v.*, to make Ciceronian; **Cicero·nic,** †**Cicero·nical** *adjs.* = Ciceronian; **Cicero·nically** *adv.*

a **1586** Sidney *Let. R. Sidney* (R.), So you can speak and write Latin, not barbarously, I never require great study in Ciceronianism, the chief abuse of Oxford, qui dum verba sectantur, res ipsas negligunt. **1644** Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 42 Dwelling too much upon Ciceronianisms. **1860** M. Pattison *Ess.* I. 135 Free from the platitudes of Ciceronianism. **1824** D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Liter. Controv.*, Servile imitators of Cicero .. everything with them was Ciceronianized. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 703 There is a little affectation .. of Ciceronic ambages. **1590** Greene *Never too late* (1600) 32 Hee and Isabel..began to be as Ciceronicall as they were amorous. **1809** *Sir Frantic the Reformer* 77 He silence called; which being granted, Thus Ciceronically ranted.

Cich(e, obs. f. Chich.

‖ **Cichar.** *Obs.* [Heb. כִּכָּר *kikkār.*] A talent.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1604) 426 Of Siluer seuenteene thousand Cichars, euery Cichar containing a thousand and eight hundred shekels.

Ciche-pea, obs. f. Chick-pea.

Cich(e)ling, -lyng, obs. ff. Chickling [1].

Cichin, obs. f. Chequeen, Sequin.

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 31 Five thousand Cichins.

Cichoraceous (sikŏrē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *cichorāce-æ* (f. *Cichorium* chicory) + -ous.] Of or belonging to the sub-order *Cichoraceæ*, comprising those composite plants, which have only ligulate florets, as Chicory, Dandelion, etc.

1729 Martyn in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 29 Scariola is a Cichoraceous Plant, with a simple Empalement. *a* **1734** Floyer J.), The testaceous and bitter cichoraceous plants.

‖ **Cicho·rium.** Latin name of Wild Succory.

a **1806** Mrs. C. Smith *Flora's Horologe* xi, Cichorium to the towering lark Lifts her soft eyes serenely blue.

Cichory, -ie, obs. ff. Chicory, Succory.

Cich-pea, obs. f. Chick-pea.

†**Cicinie,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cīcinus,* Gr. *κίκινος,* f. *cīci, κίκι* (or *κῖκι*) the castor-oil plant.] *Cicinie* (perh. error for *cicinic*) *oil,* transl. L. *oleum cīcinum,* castor oil.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 325 The gall likewise of a wild bore..mixt with Cicinie oile and oile Rosat.

Cicisbeism (tʃitʃizbī·iz'm). [f. Cicisbeo + -ism. Cf. F. *sigisbéisme.*] The practice of attending a married woman as cicisbeo.

1743 H. Walpole *Lett. to H. Mann* (1833) I. 241 Your history of Cicisbeism is more entertaining. **1802** Eustace *Classic. Tour* (1821) IV. 309. **1841** W. Spalding *Italy* III. 19 The ridicule of the French displaced cicisbeism.

‖ **Cicisbeo** (tʃi,tʃizbē·o). Also 8 **cicisbee, cicisby, chichisbee.** *Pl.* **-bei,** also **-beos.** [It.; of uncertain origin: according to the Vocab. della Crusca, perhaps an inversion of *bel cece* 'beautiful chick (pea)'; used just in the same sense. Pasqualino cited by Diez says from F. *chiche beau.* In mod. F. *sigisbée.*]

The name formerly given in Italy to the recognized gallant or *cavalier servente* of a married woman.

1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* I. II. 66 The custom of cecisbeos..I know not whether you have ever heard of those animals. **1773** *Characters* in *Ann. Reg.* 66/2 The Chichisbeo is an appendix to matrimony. **1777** Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. ii. **1782** Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XI. 158 English ladies are not attended by their cicisbys yet; nor would any English husband suffer it. **1786** *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 339/2 Link'd arm in arm, she woes her cicisbee. **1817** Byron *Beppo* xxxvii, The word was formerly a 'Cicisbeo', But that is now grown vulgar and indecent..But 'Cavalier Servente' is the phrase.

2. A knot of ribbon (such as might be worn by the *cavalier servente*) fastened to a sword-hilt, walking-stick, etc. [So in Italian.]

a **1771** Smollett cited by Ogilvie.

Cickle, obs. f. Sickle.

Ciclamin, obs. form of Cyclamen.

†**Ciclatoun.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **ciclatun(e,** 3–5 (9 *Hist.*) **ciclatoun,** 4 **siclatoun, sikelatoun, syclatoun,** 5 **sicladoun, siklatoun, ciclatoune, syclatowne, syklatown,** 6 **shecklaton,** Checklaton. [a. OF. *ciclaton, -un, chiclaton, ciglaton, siglaton, segleton, senglaton, singlaton*; also in Sp. *ciclaton,* Pr. *sisclato* (Diez), also MHG. *ziclât, ziklât, siglât,* and *siklatîn.* The source of the names found in most European langs. in the Middle Ages, appears to have been Arabic (orig. Pers.) سقلاطون *siqilāṭūn,* also *siqilāṭ, siqalāṭ, saqalāṭ,* (acc. to Mr. J. Platts) from سقلاّط *siqillāṭ, siqallāṭ,* for سقرلاط *saqirlāṭ, saqarlāṭ,* Arabicized form of Pers. سكرلات *sakarlāt,* the same word which has given Scarlet. The primary meaning was 'scarlet cloth', later 'fine painted or figured cloth', 'cloth of gold'.

Diez took *ciclaton* as a deriv. of L. *cyclas-adem,* a Gr. κυκλάς, *-άδα,* 'a state robe of women with a border running round it'. Dozy, *Suppl. Arab. Lex.*, appears to derive the Arabic from *cyclas.* Du Cange also identified *cyclas* and *ciclatun,* and it is possible that the two words were, from their similarity, confused in Europe in the Middle Ages. Cf. *cyclatum* in Du Cange.]

A precious material much esteemed in the Middle Ages; in the first quot. perhaps 'scarlet cloth'; in others it is cloth of gold or other rich material. Perh. sometimes, a robe or mantle of this stuff (cf. Godefroy).

a **1225** *Juliana* 8 Al þe tur wes bitild wið purpre, wið pal, & wið ciclatun. *a* **1240** *Ureisun of ure Lefdi* 193 Al þin hird is i-schrud mid hwite ciclatune. [**1295** *Inv. St. Paul's Cath.* in *Monasticon Angl.* III. 316 (Du Cange) Capa Johannis Maunself de panno aureo qui vocatur ciclaton.] *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 2308 Of silk, cendale, and syclatoun, Was the emperour's pavyloun. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Sir Thopas' T.* 23 His Robe was of Syklatoun That coste many a Jane. *c* **1400** *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 397 Ciclatounes þat weren of prijs, Pelured wiþ Ermyne & wiþ grijs, Alte she cast away.

¶ The word became obs. app. by 1400: the following are notices or conjectures of later writers.

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 525/1 Chaucer..describeth Sir Thopas apparell..as hee went to fight..in his robe of shecklaton, which is that kind of guilded leather with which they use to imbroyder their Irish iackets. **1849–53** Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. 279 Ciclatoun and baudekin and every other sort of cloth of gold. **1876** — *Text. Fabr.* 26.

Cicle, obs. form of Shekel.

†**Cicone, ciconie.** *Obs.* In 4 **cyconye, siconye,** 5 **sikonye.** [ad. L. *cicōnia.*] A stork.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* viii. 7 The somer foul that is clepid cyconye [**1388** a siconye]. *c* **1400** Maundev. v, Sikonyes, that thei clepen Ibes. **1549** Bp. Hooper *Decl. Ten Commandm.* Wks. (1843–52) 359 Follow the nature of the cicone, that in her youth nourisheth the old days of her parents.

Cicoree, -ry, obs. ff. Chicory.

Cicotrine, obs. form of Socotrine (aloes).

Cicumtrise, obs. form of Cicatrize.

†**Ci·curate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *cicurat-* ppl. stem of *cicur-āre* to tame (f. *cicur* tame).]

trans. To tame, to domesticate; *transf.* to render mild or harmless. Hence **Ci·curated** *ppl. a.*

1606 Breton *Ourania* H ij a, The Rauen..if she be Cicurated. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 378 Poysons .. so refracted, cicurated, and subdued, as not to make good their..destructive malignities. **1660** H. More *Myst. Godl.* v. viii. 155 A cicurated Beast. **1702** C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 216 Nor did he only try to cicurate the Indians. **1710** T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 144 This broken .. and divided..it [the Rosin] is perfectly cicurated.

†**Cicura·tion.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ation.] Taming, domestication.

1623 Cockeram, A Taming..*Cicuration.* *a* **1640** Jackson *Creed* x. xxxvi, Wks. IX. 268 Touching the cicuration..of the tiger, and of the lion. **1691** Ray *Creation* (1714) 118 It might be thought the effect of cicuration.

†**Cicure,** *v. Obs. rare.* = Cicurate.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 33 Cicuring and slaying the [beasts]. **1633** T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 19 Laws are bands; for the wild to cicure and humble them.

‖ **Cicuta** (sikiū·tă). Also 7 in Eng. form **cicute.** [L. *cicūta,* the hemlock given as poison.] A genus of poisonous umbelliferous plants, represented in Britain by the Water Hemlock, *C. virosa.* Formerly a name of the Common Hemlock.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxli. (1495) 698 Infected wyth the juys Cicuta that is venym of venyms. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 52 Cicuta bad, With which th' uniust Atheniens made to dy Wise Socrates. **1635** Culverwell *White Stone* 162 This sweetned Socrates his cicute. **1774** in Pettigrew *Life of Lettsom* (1817) III. 156, I have observed good effects from the use of the cicuta in the hooping-cough. **1876** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 726 Chloroform, hyoscyamus, cicuta, nicotine..may be of use in diminishing the violence of the fits of coughing.

Hence **Cicutene, Cicutine, Cicutoxin,** chemical principles or compounds obtained from *Cicuta.*

1879 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 963 *Cicutine,* an alkaloid .. said to exist in the water-hemlock, *Cicuta virosa.* **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cicutene,* a volatile oil obtained from *Cicuta virosa. Cicutoxin,* the resinous, active constituent of *Cicuta.*

Cicyly, obs. form of Cicely.

‖ **Cid** (sid, Sp. θid). [Sp. *cid* chief, commander, a. Arab. سيّد *sayyid,* lord.]

A title given in Spanish literature to Ruy Diaz, Count of Bivar, a champion of Christianity against the Moors in the 11th century; and to the epic celebrating his exploits.

[**1687** J. Philips tr. *Don. Quix.* 599 And here it is that Cid Hamet takes the Opportunity to tell yee, etc.] **1755** Smollett *Ibid.* I. i. 3 Cid Ruy Dias was an excellent knight. **1808** Southey (*title*) Chronicle of the Cid. **1846** Rouse tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Europe* II. xxiii. 96 Remarks on the situation of Spain at the period when the Cid was written. *Ibid.*, The five Moorish Generals whom he had vanquished bestowed upon him the title of *es Sayd* (or, my Lord) whence the name *Cid* had its origin.

Cidar, obs. f. Cider.

‖ **Cidaris** (si·dăris). [L. = Gr. *κίδαρις, κίταρις*; of Semitic origin = Heb. כֶּתֶר *kether,* (Persian) crown, diadem.] The royal tiara, or cap of state of the ancient Persians.

1658 Ussher *Ann.* vi. 145 And whether he would or no, set the Cidaris .. upon his head. **1840** Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lv. 72 Baryaxes had assumed the erect cidaris, and the title of king of the Medes and Persians.

-cide (səid), *suffix.*

1. a. F. *-cide,* L. *-cida* cutter, killer, slayer, f. *cædĕre,* in comp. *-cīdĕre* to cut, kill, as in *homicīda, parricīda, mātricīda, frātricīda, sororicīda, tyrannicīda,* etc., slayer of a man, father, mother, brother, sister, tyrant, etc.; also *lapi(di)cīda,* stone-cutter, etc. Most of the L. words having the sense 'slayer, murderer', have come down into Romanic and English, where new combinations have also been formed on the same type, notably *regicide* and *suicide*; *filicide* has also been used; and many occasional forms appear as jocose nonce-words, e.g. *apicide, avicide, canicide, ceticide, muricide, perdricide, tauricide, vaticide, verbicide*; or, still more ludicrously, *birdicide, prenticecide, suitorcide,* etc.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 23 June 697/2 A charming garrulity far more attractive than the yarn of the venerable birdicide [the 'Ancient Mariner']. **1797** Canning, etc. *Anti-jacobin* 20 Nov. (*heading*), Mrs. Brownrigg, the 'Prentice-cide'.

2. a. F. *-cide,* L. *-cīdium* cutting, killing, of same deriv. as 1; and, as the name of the action, possible wherever the name of the actor in *-cīda* was in use; e. g. *homicīdium, parricīdium, mātricīdium,* etc.; also sometimes independently as in *bōvicīdium* slaughter of oxen, etc. In English, as generally used as sense 1, the two implying each other, as in 'the parricide is he who commits parricide', etc.

Cidentine, *a. nonce-wd.* (See quot.)

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xxxii, As we have with us the countreys cisalpine and transalpine..so have they there the Countreys cidentine and tradentine, that is, behither and beyond the teeth.

Cider (səi·dəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4 **sidir, sidre, sidur, sydir, sydur, sydyr, cidre,** 4–7 **sider,** 5 **sidere, cedyr,** 5–8 **syder,** 6 **sydre, cydar,** 6–7 **sydar,** 6–9 **cyder,** 7 **cidar, (cidyer),** 6– **cider.** *β.* 4 **siper, sypere, sither(e, sithir, cither, cyther,** 4–5 **syther.** [ME. *sidre, siper,* etc., a. OF. *sidre* (now *cidre*), corresp. to It. *sidro, cidro*; Sp. *sidra* fem., OSp. *sizra.* Although the phonetic history of the word in Romanic presents difficulties, there can be no doubt that it represents late L. *sicera* (med.L. *cisara, cisera*), Gr. *σίκερα,* a word used by the LXX, the Vulgate, and Christian writers to translate Heb. שֵׁכָר *shēkār* intoxicating liquor, 'strong drink', of the O.T., f. *shākar* to drink deeply or to intoxication. It is not clear where or how the phonetic change from *sicera* to *sidra* took place; but perh. the intermediate link was *sizra* (sitsra, sidzra): cf. F. *ladre* from *Lazarus.* In common use *cidre* had already acquired the sense of 'fermented drink made from apples' before it was taken into English. But the earlier sense of 'strong drink' generally was retained in translation of, and allusions to, the Vulgate; and in this sense the word had often forms much nearer to the Latin, as *ciser, cisar, cyser, seser*: these forms are not used in the sense 'cider': see Sicer.]

1. A beverage made from the juice of apples expressed and fermented. Formerly including fermented drinks prepared from some other fruits.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 8 Inne sithere, ne inne pereye. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. liii. (1495) 894 Hony cometh of floures, sidre of frute, and ale of corne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 64 Cedyr drynke, *cisera*. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 184 He hathe ȝeven me a tone of syder. 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 260/1 This ague he [K. John] also encreased .. by eating Peaches and drinking of new Ciser, or as we call it Sider. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 5 A kind of Sider made of a Fruit of that country. 1663 BOYLE *Usefulness Exper. Philos.* II. 175 'Tis known, that Sydar, Perry, and other Juyces of Fruits, will afford such a spirit. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II, My mill Now grinds choice apples and the British vats O'erflow with generous cider. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 36 Beer, Syder, or Perry, per Ton 01 06. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* I. 57 A barrel full of cyder. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 614 Hogsheads of their best cyder. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 6 The farm labourer may partially receive payment in cider.

†**b.** Formerly used in Biblical passages, or allusions to them, alongside of *ciser*, *cisar*, *cyser*, etc., to render L. *sicera* of the Vulgate 'strong drink'. *Obs.* (See SICER.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12679 (Cott.) þis iacob .. Iesu broþer .. he dranc neuer cisar [*v.r.* ciser, sider, cidre] ne wine. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xiii. 4 Be war thanne, lest thou drynke wyn and sither [1388 sydur]. *Ibid. Prov.* xxxi. 6 ȝiueth cither [1388 sidur] to mornende men. *Ibid. Luke* i. 15 He schal not drynke wyn and sydir [*v.r.* cyser, cyther; 1388 sidir]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L iij b, He shold drync no wyn ne no maner of syther. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perf.* E j 3 Saynt John Baptyst, which ete neuer flesshe, dranke no wyne nor cydre.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cider-apple*, *-barrel*, *-bibber*, *-counties*, *-country*, *-fruit*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-orchard*, *-tree*: **cider-and** (*colloq.*), 'cider mixed with spirits or some other ingredient' (Davies) (? *obs.*); **cider-brandy**, a kind of brandy distilled from cider; **cider-cellar**, a cellar in which cider is stored; name of a drinking-shop and place of entertainment in Maiden-lane, London; **cider-cup**, a beverage consisting of cider sweetened and iced, with various flavouring ingredients; **cider-house**, a building in which cider is made; **cider-man**, one who makes or sells cider; **cider-mare** [see MARC], the refuse pulp, etc., left after pressing apples for cider; †**cider-master**, a manufacturer of cider; **cider-mill**, a mill in which apples are crushed for making cider; **cider-press**, a press in which the juice of the crushed apples is expressed for cider; **cider-pressings** *sb. pl.*, the pulp, etc., left after expressing the juice for cider; **cider-wring** = *cider-press*.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvi, They had a pot of *cyder-and at the fire. *Ibid.*, Smoaking their pipes over some Cyder-and. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 1019 The best situations for the growth of the *cyder apple. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Poet.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 160 The *cider-barrel, the log-cabin. 1866 MISS THACKERAY *Vill. Cliff* xvi, The old *cider-bibbers at Pélottiers. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 514 At *cider-cellar hours, when that famed potation-shop was in its days of glory. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv, The lucrative see of Worcester was vacant; and some powerful Whigs of the *cider country wished to obtain it for John Hall. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xliii. 328 He drank some *cider-cup. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 111 There cannot be an over-stocking of the Country with them, especially of *Syder-fruits. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1889) I. iii. 166 Worcester, the queen of the *cider land. 1671 H. STUBBE *Reply* 17 From his own *Cider-maker. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 216 September..*Cider-making continues. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4287/4 Richard Peake, late of London, *Cyderman. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 94 Care is taken by discreet *Cider-Masters. 1675 — *Terra* (1776) 63 [A] bed of *Cyder-marc, rotten fruit and garden offal. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2374/4 Mr. George Brown *Sider-Merchant at the *Sider-Mill in High Holborn. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 584 The Cider-mill, or *Cider-press invented by Mr. Hook. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 225 Sow .. Pomace of *Cider-Pressings to raise Nurseries. 1530 PALSGR. 270 *Sydre tree, *pommier*.

†**Ciderage.** *Obs. Herb.* [Deriv. unknown; can it be a misprint for *culerage*?] The Water-Pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*; also *P. Persicaria*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxviii. 633 This herbe is called .. in Englishe Arsse-smart or Ciderage. 1611 COTGR., *Persicaire*, Dead Arsesmart, dead Culerage, Ciderage, Peach-wort.

Ciderish (səi·dəriʃ), *a. rare.* [f. CIDER + -ISH [1].] Somewhat like cider (in flavour).

1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1863) 277 Their fruit still wild and ciderish to my taste.

Ciderist (səi·dərist). [f. CIDER + -IST.] One who makes cider; a connoisseur in cider.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 101 A Nobleman tasting of a Bottle .. himself a great ciderist, protested the excellency of it. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 A Ciderist, one that deals in Cider, or an affecter of Cider. 1685 (*title*), The Compleat Planter and Cyderist. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 237 Objects of the first importance with all good ciderists.

Ciderkin (səi·dəɹkin). [f. CIDER + -KIN, dim. suffix.] An inferior liquor made by watering and subjecting to a second pressure the pulp left after expressing the juice for cider; also called *water-cider*.

[1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 89 b, Of Apples ..they make a drinke called Cider, and a smallie drinke beside with water and the refuse of the Apples strained: a good drinke to coole the thirst of the poore labourer.] 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 113 Use your Pulp afterwards for the making of Water-Cider, usually called Purre or Ciderkin. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 402 The dry pommey, or pulp, is thrown into water where it is allowed to macerate; and .. again pressed, and affords .. ciderkin, or water-cider.

Cidery (səi·dəri), *a. rare.* [f. CIDER + -Y [1].] Of the nature of, or resembling cider.

1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* II. ix. 150 The blue stagnant air..was heavy with a sweet cidery smell.

‖ **Ci-devant** (sĭ,dəvaṅ), *a.* (*sb.*) [Fr., = heretofore, formerly.]

1. Former, 'late'; that was formerly.

1790 BURNS *Let. Mrs. Dunlop* 8 Aug., A *ci-devant* friend of mine. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. App. B, The ci-devant Anglo-consul of Athens. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. iii. 83 They marvelled to see the wealth of the ci-devant blacksmith.

2. *sb.* In the language of the French Revolution, a man of rank, i.e. one formerly such, the Republic having suppressed distinctions of nobility.

1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 152 Give me the lives of..three hundred thousand ci-devants and aristocrats.

Cidron, cidyer, obs. ff. CITRON, CIDER.

Ciego, obs. f. CHIGOE.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 42 As to Ciegoes they will appear to the naked eye like a small flea.

Ciel, var. of SEEL *v.*, to sew up, blind.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxvi. Wks. (1677) 46 Their souls have cieled eyes, that can see nothing but perfection, in their own labors.

Ciel, etc., variant of CEIL, etc.

†**Cieler.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *ciel*, CEIL *v.* + -ER [1].] One whose occupation is to wainscot, etc.

1565 in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 153 The joyners .. were incorporated by queen Elizabeth, on the 18th of April, A.D. 1565, by the name of The Master and Wardens and Commonalty of the faculty of Joyners and Cielers of London.

Cien, ciens, cient, obs. ff. SCION.

Cience, obs. f. SCIENCE.

‖ **Ciento.** *Obs.* [Sp. *ciento* a hundred, *juego de los cientos* piquet.] = CENT [2].

c 1690 *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Ciento*, an old Game at Cards.

Cierge (sĭəɹdʒ, or as Fr. siɛ·ɹʒ). Forms: 3–7 **cerge**, 3–6 **serge**, 4 **serg**; also 4–6, 9 **cierge**, (3 **cirge**, 5 **cyerge**, **suerge**, 6 **surge**, **searge**, **cearge**). [a. OF. *cerge*, *cirge* (12th c.), *cierge* (13th c.), in Pr. *ceri*, Sp. *cirio*:—L. *cēreus* (later *cērius*) of wax, waxen, f. *cēra* wax. The typical Eng. form was *cerge*, *serge*; but in actual use the word went out about 1600, and occurs since either as a historical archaism or consciously as French.] A wax candle or taper, *esp.* a large wax candle used in religious ceremonies.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20701 Gas þan .. Wit cirges and wit candel-bright þat ye haf no defaut of light. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 594 Also lith was it þer-inne, So þer brenden cerges inne. *Ibid.* 2125 So þer brenden serges seuene. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6251 The elevene thousand maydens deere, That beren in heven her ciergis clere. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollards* 48 Kirks are not to be worschipped, nor sergs to be multiplied þer in. 1485 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 278, v serges, ilkoone of a pownde of wax. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ix. 103 The blesand torchys schayn and sergis brycht. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. xl, A solemne procession With crosses and baners and surges clere lyght. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 210 A ceargе, *caereus*. 1593 *Mon. & Rites Ch. Durham* (1842) 12 Lattin basons..havinge pricks for serges, or great wax candles, to stand on. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, &c.* II. 69 The cierges were lighted, and a splendid mass in music performed.

b. *Comb.*, as *cierge-bearer*.

c 1450 Wr.-Wülcker 682 *Hic ceroferarius*, a cerg-berare.

†**Cierger.** *Obs. rare.* A cierge-bearer.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xiv. 59 Before the Cabinet or Reliquarie, went a Cierger, carrying a light Taper.

[**Cietezou·r**, a misreading of *cietezan* = citizen. (In Jamieson and subseq. compilers.)

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 91 The cietezanis [*printed* cietezouris] of Teruana .. refusit nocht thir offeris.]

Cifra, cifring(e, obs. ff. CIPHER, -ING.

Cifte, obs. form of SIFT.

‖ **Ciga·la, cigale.** [a. F. *cigale*, It. & Pr. *cigala*:—L. *cicāda*.] = CICADA, CICALA.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* III. iv. 361 Like as the Athenians did weare Cigales on their shooes. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xi, Grasshoppers, locusts, cigals, and such like flyfowls. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 400 Constantly whining and droning and interrupting like a cigala in a sultry day in Italy. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) I. ix. 247 Still as we pass, from bush and briar, The shrill cigala strikes his lyre. 1878 BESANT AND RICE *Celia's Arbour* XXXII. 234 The shrill voice of the cigale.

Cigar, segar (sigā·ɹ). Forms: 8 **seegar**, **cegar**, **seguar** (**sagar**), 8–9 **segar**, 9 **cigarre**, **cigar**. [ad. Sp. *cigarro*: in F. *cigare*.

The Spanish word appears not to be from any lang. of W. Indies. Its close formal affinity to Sp. *cigarra* 'cicada', naturally suggests its formation from that word, esp. as derivatives often differ merely in gender. Barcia, *Great Etymol. Spanish Dict.*, says 'el cigarro figura una cigarra de papel' (the cigar has the form of a cicada of paper). Mahn also thinks that the roll of tobacco leaf was compared to the body of the insect, which is cylindrical with a conical apex. The name *cigarral* applied to a kind of pleasure-garden and summer-house (as in the cigarrales of Toledo), which has sometimes been pressed into service in discussing the etymology, is said by Barcia, after P. Guadio, to be related neither to *cigarra* nor *cigarro*, but to be of Arabic origin meaning 'little house' (*casa pequeña*). It is said however to be applied in Cuba to a tobacco garden or nursery.]

1. A compact roll of tobacco-leaves for smoking, one end being taken in the mouth while the other is lit.

1735 J. COCKBURN *Journ. over Land* 139 These Gentlemen [3 Friars at Nicaragua] gave us some Seegars to smoke .. These are Leaves of Tobacco rolled up in such Manner that they serve both for a Pipe and Tobacco itself.. they know no other way [of smoking] here, for there is no such Thing as a Tobacco-Pipe throughout New Spain, etc. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xvii, The Marquis took out of his pocket a little bit of tobacco, rolled it up in a piece of paper, making a cigar of it. 1778 PENNANT *Journ. Snowdon* 28 Pipes were not then invented, so they used the twisted leaves, or segars. *a* 1787 COLMAN *Man of Business* IV, Many a Sagar have little Goldy and I smoaked together. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xix, Give me a cigar. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, A paper segar. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* 91 note, It is not easy to estimate the demoralizing effect on the youth of Europe of the cigar.

2. *Comb.*, as *cigar-box*, *-case*, *-cutter*, *-end*, *-holder*, *-lighter*, *-maker*, *-shop*, *-smoke*, *-smoker*, *-stump*, *-tip*, *-tube*, etc.; *cigar-loving*, *-shaped*, etc., adjs.; **cigar-bundler**, a machine for binding cigars in bundles; **cigar-press**, a machine for compressing cigars horizontally and vertically; **cigar-ship**, **-steamer**, a ship made in the shape of a cigar.

a 1863 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers* (1887) 16, I .. can at any rate take my *cigar-case out after dinner at Blackwall. 1870 RUSKIN *Aratra Pentel.* 84 (Hoppe) Orange-peel, foul straw, rags, and *cigar-ends. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 13/2 Cigar-end gathering .. is practised more or less in every large town..The man who picks up thrown away cigar ends does not do so to smoke but to sell them. 1871 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Jan. (Hoppe), Very dirty hands .. make one resolve for the future to use a *cigar-holder. 1887 *Scribn. Mag.* I. 427/2 This torpedo..is fusiform, or *cigar-shaped. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June, The *cigar-ship, strangest of all naval productions. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Streets* iii, The window of a west-end *cigar-shop. 1887 M. ROBERTS *West. Avernus* 160 Discarded chews and old *cigar stumps.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Ciga·red** *a.*, furnished with a cigar; **Ciga·rer**, a cigar-smoker; **Ciga·rified** *a.*

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* vi, Prowling in Regent Street towards evening, whiskered and cigared. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 155 Particular pipemen, and solitary cigarers, no doubt, always existed. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXX, A stupid little cigarrified Count of dragoons.

Cigaresque (sigărĕ·sk), *a. humorous.* [f. prec. + -ESQUE.] Having a cigar (or cigars) as a prominent feature.

1839 *Q. Rev.* June 90 The cigaresque señoras of Paraguay. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 19 A sonnet with which he, serpentlike, tempted the cigaresque Eve [a coquette who dealt in cigars and smiles]. 1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* III. 230 As in cigaresque indolence he loitered along Isola Rossa's enchanted coast.

Cigarette (sigărĕ·t). [dim. of *cigar*; in F. *cigarette*.] A small cigar made of a little finely-cut tobacco rolled up in thin paper, tobacco-leaf, or maize-husk.

1842 L. S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 332 The habit of smoking cigarettes..is quite *la grande mode* of late with certain French ladies. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, etc.* I. 252 The beggars in the streets have paper cigars (called cigarettes) in their mouths. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 118.

b. *Med.* A similar roll of the leaves of medicinal plants or other medicated substances for smoking.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 7 The most effective method of treating an asthmatic paroxysm is by means of a cigarette containing various narcotic substances. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cigarette-case*, *-factory*, *-filler*, *-holder*, *-machine*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-paper*, *-smoke*, *-smoker*, *-tobacco*, etc.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 6/2 The largest *cigarette factory in the world is said to be that of La Honradez, Cuba. 1886 *Illust. Lond. News* 2 Jan. 2/1 Passwords among *cigarette-smokers.

‖ **Cigari·to.** [Sp.-American *cigarrito*, dim. of *cigarro*.] A cigarette.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XX, They smoked cigaritas, rolling them between their fingers in husk of maize. 1878 *Masque Poets* 195 Smoking his cigarito.

Cigarless (sigā·ɹlĕs), *a.* [f. CIGAR + -LESS.] Without a cigar.

c 1860 CUTHBERT-BEDE *College Life* 128 It is smoked out, and I am cigarless. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 113.

†**Ci·gling,** *vbl. sb. rare*—[1]. [f. F. *cigaler*, 'to chirpe, sing, chatter, like a *cigale*' (Cotgr.).] Chirping or chirring like that of the cicada.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The crouting of Cormorants, cigling of Locusts.

Cignet, Cikil, obs. ff. CYGNET, CYCLE.

Cil (sil), *sb. rare.* [a. F. *cil* (It. *ciglio*):—L. *cilium* eyelid, eyelash.] in *pl.* = CILIA 3.

1868 WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 93 In the superior Infusoria, besides the granules..vibratile cils.

Cilery, cillery (si·lĕri). *Arch.* [app. formed from CELURE, also spelt *cylour*, *siller*, etc.] 'The drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns.'

1611 COTGR., *Draperie*, a flourishing with leaues, and flowers in wood, or stone, vsed especially on the heads of pillers, and tearmed by our workemen Draperie, or Cilerie. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 205 The Capitals are Corinthian..with the Cilleries or curled Tufts. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*

‖ **Cilia** (si·liă), *sb. pl.* Sing. *cilium*, not common. [L. *cilia*, pl. of *cilium*, an eyelid, eyelid-edge, eyelash. (The plural has been made *ciliæ* and *cilias* by those who mistook *cilia* for a sing.) Cf. CIL.]

1. The eyelids, *esp.* the outer edges of the eyelids.

1715 KERSEY, *Cilium*, the Eye-lid, properly the utmost Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow. So 1721–1800 BAILEY. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 193 The cilia, or edges of the eye-lids, look red.

b. The eye-lashes.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 141/2 The lashes or cilia..grow in several rows at the margins of both lids. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 137 A cilium is always in the centre of it.

2. Delicate hairs resembling eye-lashes, *esp.* such as form a fringe on the margins of leaves, the wings of some insects, etc.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVI. 402 The scales are ovate with erect capillary cilias. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 461 The wings [of diptera] are always distant..Their edge is more or less fringed with cilia. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 331 The margin of the theca appears furnished with appendages of very regular form arranged in one or two rows..termed Teeth or Cilia.

3. *Phys.* Minute hair-like organs or appendages found on the tissues of most animals, and in some vegetable organisms. They are in incessant vibratile movement, and in many of the lower animal forms that live in water they serve as the chief organs of locomotion.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 606/1 The cilia serve as organs of locomotion. *Ibid.* Cilia..exist in a great many invertebrated and in all vertebrated animals except Fishes. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 157 In some of the lower animals, cells may be found possessing only a single cilium. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 211 *Algae*, The rotating advancing movement is occasioned by Cilia, fine vibratile threads which are sometimes very numerous but short, and cover the whole surface of the swarm-spore. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 26 Thread-like processes or cilia, which are capable of performing repeatedly a whipping-like movement.

4. in *Comb.* as *cilia-bearing* adj. (in sense 3).

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 43/2 The cilia-bearing arches.

Cilialess (si·liălĕs), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. CILIA + -LESS.] Without cilia (sense 3).

1881 *Science Gossip* No. 202. 218 In the sponges .. the ciliated cells withdraw into the cilialess layer.

† **Ci·liar,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **ciliār-is*, f. *cilium*: see prec. and -AR.] = next.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 564 The cristalline humor .. seemeth to be nourished by the Ciliar Ligament. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* 186 The ciliar or hairy processes. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Ciliar Ligament*..divides the choroid membrane from the iris.

Ciliary (si·liări), *a.* [f. L. type **ciliāri-us*, f. *cilium*: cf. F. *ciliaire*, and see -ARY.]

1. Of or pertaining to the eyelids or eyelashes.

Ciliary body: the thickening of the anterior part of the choroid membrane. *Ciliary circle*:=*Ciliary muscle. Ciliary ganglion*: a ganglion situated at the back part of the orbit between the optic nerve and the external rectus muscle; the *lenticular* or *ophthalmic* ganglion. *Ciliary ligament*: the tissue connecting the edge of the iris with the choroid. *Ciliary muscle* or *circle*: unstriped muscular fibres situated beneath the sclero-corneal junction behind the iris and around the margin of the lens. *Ciliary processes*: the folds or plaits into which the anterior part of the choroid membrane is gathered around the crystalline lens. *Ciliary zone*: 'the appearance which the pigment between the ciliary processes leaves on the hyaloid membrane, like the disc of a flower' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 261 The ciliary processes or rather the ligaments observed in the inside of the sclerotic tunicles .. serve instead of a muscle by their contraction to alter the figure of the eye. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 41 The In-side of the Eye as far forwards as the ciliary Circle. 1793 YOUNG *Vision* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 171 The contraction of the ciliary zone is equally inadequate and unnecessary. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 240 The ciliary plexus, which is in part formed from the first branch of the fifth pair of nerves. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 547 Meibomian Glands or Ciliary Follicles. These are small round follicles, lodged in particular grooves, between the tarsal cartilages and the tunica conjunctiva. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 36 A proof that the retina retains its power to its very termination near the ciliary processes. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 282/1 The ciliary nerves all penetrate the sclerotic coat of the eye separately and obliquely. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 228 The so-called ciliary ligament. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 41 The ciliary muscle does for the eye what the adjusting screw does for the opera glass.

2. Pertaining to, or caused by, cilia (sense 3); esp. *Ciliary motion*: the vibratile motion of the cilia, also locomotion by the vibration of the cilia.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 609/1 The ciliary motion has been..observed in the embryo of Infusoria. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/1 The oyster is observed..by means of the ciliary organs .. to create a continuous current of water. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 71 Their food being brought to the commencement of the alimentary canal by ciliary action.

Ciliate (si·liĕt), *a.* [f. L. type **ciliāt-us*, f. *cilium*: cf. F. *cilié*.] Furnished with cilia.

1. (esp. *Bot.*) Fringed or surrounded with hairs or fine bristles.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 134 The keel of the chaffs is ciliate. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 302 Between these teeth other minute teeth, also somewhat ciliate. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 80 The leaves are..ciliate.

2. Furnished with vibratile cilia (see CILIA 3).

1868 WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 93 The superior Infusoria, called ciliate, namely, those provided with vibratile cils. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vii. 174 When these cells are possessed of many processes they are called ciliate cells.

Hence **Ciliati-, Ciliato-**, combining forms, as (in sense 1) *ciliatifoliate, ciliato-dentate, -petalous, serrate*, etc.

Ciliated (si·liēitĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. = CILIATE 1.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, Ciliated Leaf, one surrounded all the way with parallel hairs, or filaments, so as to give some resemblance of the hairiness of the eye-lids. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 6 (Jod.). 1783 LIGHTFOOT *Motacilla* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 10 The tip of the tongue cloven and ciliated. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 19 If hairs occupy only the edge..it is said to be *ciliated*.

2. = CILIATE 2.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 196 They sail gaily on, by means of their ciliated tails. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iii. 114 A muscular automatism like that of a ciliated cell.

Ciliation (siliēi·ʃən). [f. L. type **ciliātiōn-em*, f. *cili-um*: see -ATION.] Ciliated condition.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 152 The long ciliation of the inner margin of this and the preceding joint. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 639/1 The ciliation of the epithelium commences in the rugose portion of the canal.

Cilice (si·lis). [OE. *cilic*, ad. L. *cilicium*:—Gr. Κιλίκιον, a coarse cloth orig. made of Cilician goat's hair, f. Κιλικία Cilicia. In mod. Eng., a. F. *cilice*, or taken anew from Latin.] Hair-cloth; a rough garment made of hair-cloth, generally worn as a penitential robe. Also *attrib.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 21 In cilic & in asca hreownisse dydon. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 53 In his youth or tender years he used to weare a cilice or hair-shirt. *c* 1610 *Female Saints* (E. E. T. S.) 186 After that she had layd the childe on her hayre cloth or cilice .. she restored the infant whole to the mother. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 250 Nuns of some religious orders wear a hair cloth or cilice next their skin. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 277 A cilice bandage across the eyes. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i, Monks..with their shaven crowns, hair-cilices, and vows of poverty.

Cilicious (sili·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *cilici-um* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Of hair-cloth.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xv. 256 A cilicious or sackcloth habit. *Ibid.* Sutable to the Cilicious and hairie Vestes of the strictest Orders of Friars.

Cilicism (si·lisiz'm). [f. *Cilicia*, in Asia Minor + -ISM.] A form of speech characteristic of Cilicia.

1848 J. SMITH *Voy. & Shipwr. St. Paul* I St. Jerome .. who wrote on the Cilicisms of St. Paul. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 27. 1886 — *Hist. Interpr.* 230.

Ciliiferous, ciliferous (si·li,i·fĕrəs, -li·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *cili-um* + *-fer*, -FEROUS bearing; cf. F. *ciliifère*.] Bearing cilia. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ciliiform, ciliform (si·li,ifɔ̄m, -lifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. L. *cili-um* eyelash + *-formis*, -FORM; cf. F. *ciliforme*.] Having the form of cilia; applied *esp.* to the fine evenly-set teeth of certain fish.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 874/1 When the teeth are equally fine and numerous, but longer, they are called 'cilii-form'. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 126 The finest teeth are like fine flexible bristles, ciliiform or setiform.

Cilinder, obs. f. CYLINDER.

Ciliobrachiate (si·li,obræ·kiēit), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *ciliobrachiāt-us*, f. *cilium* + *brachi-um* an arm: see -ATE².] Having the arms or tentacles furnished with vibratile cilia. The L. neuter pl. *Ciliobrachia·ta* is the name of a class of polypes so distinguished.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 174/1 A small cilio-brachiate polypus. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 28 Round the mouth is a circle of retractile tentacula covered with cilia, from which circumstance the order has been termed 'ciliobrachiata'.

Ciliograde (si·li,ogrēid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *ciliograd-us*, f. *cili-um* + *-gradus* walking, f. *gradi* to go, proceed: cf. F. *ciliograde*.]

A. *adj.* Moving by means of vibratile cilia.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 109/1 One of the ciliograde acalephæ. 1839–47 *Ibid.* III. 432/2 Capable of a ciliograde mode of progression.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Ciliograda*, a tribe of Acalephans which swim by means of cilia.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 38/2 In the ciliograda, the locomotive organs are large cilia. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 33 From this peculiar mode of locomotion they are termed ciliogrades. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 109 The beroe being called a ciliograde.

Ciliolate (si·li,olēit), *a. Bot.* [f. L. type **ciliol-um* dim. of *cilium*.] Fringed with minute cilia.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Fl.* 308 Leaves..subacute, ciliolate.

Cilio-spi·nal, *a.* in *Ciliospinal centre*, the direct centre in the spinal chord, where the nerve-fibres that cause contraction and dilation of the pupil of the eye take their origin: so *C. region.*

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885 W. STIRLING tr. *Landois' Physiol.* II. 853 The centre for the dilatation of the pupil lies in the lower cervical part of the cord .. constituting Budge's Cilio-spinal centre. *Ibid.* 990 The centre, as well as the subordinate 'ciliospinal region' of the spinal cord, is also capable of being excited reflexly.

Cill, var. of SILL, still occas. used.

Cillibub, Cillie, obs. ff. SILLABUB, SILLY.

‖ **Cillosis** (silō·sis). [irreg. f. L. *cillĕre* to move, agitate, in imitation of sbs. from Greek in *-ōsis*.] A spasmodic trembling of the eyelids.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cima, cimatium, var. of CYMA, CYMATIUM.

Cimball, -belle, obs. ff. CYMBAL.

Cime, var. of CYME.

‖ **Cimelia,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* Also **cimilia.** [med.L. *cimelia, cimilia*, a. Gr. κειμήλια treasures.] Treasures, things laid up in store as valuable.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) Pref. 49 From the well-furnished Register, and Cimelia of the Royal Society. 1669 AUBREY *Life Hobbes* in Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1813) Pref. 136 *note*, Reserved..as cimilia or rarities, in the library or closet. 1736 BAILEY (fol.), *Cimelium*, a repository for medals.

† **Cime·liarch.** *Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *cīmēliarcha*, a. late Gr. κειμηλιάρχης treasurer, store-keeper; and its deriv. late L. *cīmēliarchium*, a. late Gr. κειμηλιάρχιον treasury, store-house.] (See quots.) So **Cimeliarchy** [ad. *cīmēliarchium*].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cimeliarck* (*cimeliarchum*), a Jewel-house; also a Vestry in a Church. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cimeliark* (*Cimiliarchum*), a Vestry; also a place to put Jewels in. Also (*Cimeliarcha*) a Keeper of the Plate, Vestments, and other rich things belonging to a Church. 1736 BAILEY (fol.), *Cimeliarch* (κειμηλιάρχης, Gr.), the chief keeper of plate, vestments, etc. belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Cimeliarchy* (*cimeliarchium*, L.; κειμηλιάρχιον, Gr.), a jewel house; also a vestry in a church. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Cimeliarch*, the apartment in ancient churches where the plate and vestments are deposited.

Ciment, Cimerian, ff. CEMENT, CIMMERIAN.

Cimeter, -itar, -iter, obs. ff. SCIMITAR.

‖ **Cimex** (səi·meks). Pl. **cimices.** Also ?6–7 **cimice,** 7 **chimice, cimisse, cimise.** [a. L. *cīmex*, pl. *cīmices*, or its It. repr. *cimice*; cf. CHINCH. The pl. *cimices* may belong to either *cimex* or *cimice.*] A bed-bug. Now only (in form *Cimex*) as the entomological name of the genus.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* S iij, The smale stynkynge wormes that brede in paper or wod called Cimices. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Cimisse*, a noysome little worme flat and red which raiseth wheals where it biteth: If it bee broken it yieldeth a stinking smell. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 Cimices are found in the holes of Bedsides. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 999 The stinking Beetle some confound with the Cimex or Wall-louse. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 182 When wars broke out, they crept out of their crannies, like the cimici, in the houses of Italy. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 201 Bedsteads .. of forged iron gilded, since it is impossible to keepe the wooden ones from ye Chimices.

Cimi·ceous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **cīmice-us* (f. *cīmic-em* bug) + -OUS.] Full of bugs, buggy.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 199 The bedrooms were ill-ventilated and cimiceous.

Cimicic (səimi·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *cīmic-em* bug + -IC.] *Cimicic Acid*: a yellow crystallizable acid, of rancid odour, obtained from the liquid secreted by a bug, *Rhaphigaster punctipennis.* Its salts are **Cimicates**; and its radical **Cimicyl.**

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 964 *Cimicic acid*, $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, an acid, belonging to the oleic series .. treated with pentachloride of phosphorus .. yields chloride of cimicyl, $C_{15}H_{27}O.Cl$. The cimicates of the earth-metals and heavy metals are nearly or quite insoluble in water and alcohol.

Cimici.fugin. *Chem.* An impure resin from *Cimicifuga racemosa* or Black Snake-root.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 780 A resinous principle which has been termed cimicifugin or mucrotin, a dark brown powder, readily soluble in alcohol.

Cimicine (səi·misəin), *a.* [f. L. *cīmic-em* + -INE.] Smelling of bugs. So also **Cimi·cinous.**

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cimicine.* 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cimicinous.*

Cimicoid (səi·mikoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] 'Resembling a bug' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cimise, -isse: see CIMEX.

Cimitery, -ory, etc., obs. ff. CEMETERY.

Cimmerian (simī·riăn), *a.* Also 6–7 **Cym-,** 7 **Cymm-, Cim-.** [f. L. *Cimmeri-us* (Gr. Κιμμέριος) pertaining to the Cimmerii + -AN.]

Of or belonging to the Cimmerii, a people fabled by the ancients to live in perpetual darkness. Hence, proverbially used as a qualification of dense darkness, gloom, or night, or of things or persons shrouded in thick darkness.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. II. 142 That such Cymerian darknes should inuolve A quaint conceit, that he could not resolue. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 10 There under ebon shades..In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 206 The proverbial expression of Cimmerian darkness was originally borrowed from the description of Homer (in the eleventh book of the Odyssey). 1801 HELEN WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. xviii. 229 The Cimmerian night of the middle ages. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 15 A dense fog ..shrouded the lonely mountain in Cimmerian darkness.

Hence **Cimme·rianism,** dense darkness (of ignorance, etc.); † **Cimme·rianize** *v. trans.*, to make totally dark.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Peace of France* Wks. III. 111 Ded., The Leathean Den of obliuious Cimerianisme. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 292 The awful cimmerianism of the philologer and classical critic of the Edinburgh Review. 1600 TOURNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* (1878) 187 This blacke Cymerianized night.

Cimnel, obs. form of SIMNEL.

‖ **Cimo·lia.** = next. Hence **Cimo·lian** *a.*

1658 J. ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 927 Any new earth, especially Cimolia is good [for wasps' stings]. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 8. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 601 Cimolian chalk, or any light earth.

Cimolite (si·mǫlәit). *Min.* [f. L. *Cimōlia* (Gr. Κιμωλία (γῆ)), a soft earth found in the island of Cimolus, now Argentiera: see -ITE.] A very soft hydrous silicate of alumina, white, gray, or reddish, allied to fuller's earth.

1801 tr. *Klaproth's Ess.* 248 Cimolie earth (*Cimolia Plinii*), or the Cimolite, as I shall call it. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* xii. (ed. 2) 405 Silicic acid, with a single base containing 3 atoms of oxygen to 2 of the radical..Example, Cimolite. 1886 ERNI *Min.* 305 Cimolite is tough.

Cinabar, -ber, -bre, -per, obs. ff. CINNABAR.

Cinamom(e, -mon, obs. ff. CINNAMON.

Cinanch(e: see QUINSEY.

Cincater, var. of CINQUANTER, *Obs.*

Cinch (sintʃ, sinʃ), *sb. U. S.* [ad. Sp. *cincha* girth, cingle.] The saddle-girth used in Mexico, and the adjacent parts of the United States, usually made of separate twisted strands of horse-hair.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* vi. 119, I leaned down and felt of the cinch, to see if it had slipped. 1884 JOAQ. MILLER *Memorie & Rime* 168 Colonel Bill had just set the rowels of his great Spanish spurs in the broad cinch in order to push his horse.

Hence **Cinch** *v.* to girth tightly; also *fig.* to 'put the screw on'.

1875 *Scribner's Mag.* July 277 (Hoppe) A man is cinched = he is hurt in a mining transaction (San Francisco localism). 1884 JOAQ. MILLER *Memorie & Rime* 56 The..Californian sinched his little mule till she grunted. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* III. 239 To use an expressive Californian phrase, capital, and especially accumulated capital, wherever it was found, was to be 'cinched'.

Cinchona (siŋkō·nă). Also **chinchona.** [Named in 1742 by Linnæus in honour of the Countess of Chinchon (in Spain), who in 1638, when vice-queen of Peru, was cured of a tertian fever by the use of Peruvian bark, and in 1640 brought a supply of it to Spain, whence it became known throughout Europe. On the ground that Linnæus's form *Cinchona* was due to erroneous information, it has been proposed to alter it to *Chinchona*; but the accepted form is too deeply rooted in botanical and chemical nomenclature to make this expedient. The word has no etymological connexion with *quina*, which is Peruvian for 'bark': see however CHINA 3.]

1. A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs with fragrant white or pink panicled flowers, growing in the tropical valleys of the Andes, and now extensively cultivated in India and Java for the sake of the bark.

1742 LINNÆUS *Genera Plant.* (ed. 2) 527 (In Pentandria monogynia)..1021 Cinchona, Quinquina. 1786 in Pettigrew *Life Lettsom* (1817) III. 222, I have sent some of the bark of the Cinquona. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 233 There are..twelve species of Cinchona from which the Peruvian bark of commerce is derived. 1880 C. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* iii, In memory of the great service to humanity performed by the Countess of Chinchon, Linnæus named the genus which yields Peruvian bark, Chinchona. Unfortunately the great botanist .. spelt the word Cinchona .. and Cinhona .. The correct spelling ought now to be generally adopted.

2. The medicinal bark of species of Cinchona, Peruvian bark; also the drug prepared from it.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 161 Active and important remedies; such as, hydrargyrum, cinchona, opium. 1803 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 268 Very little tannin is found in cinchona, or in the other barks supposed to be possessed of febrifuge properties. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Cinchona*, There are..twenty-one species of this genus, but only some of them yield commercial Cinchona.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *simple attrib.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 The Cinchona forests. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 169/1 Pöppig..has..long lived in the Cinchona countries. 1858 R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 403 The genuine cinchona trees are confined exclusively to South America. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 4 The cinchona plantations in the Madras Government gardens are most thriving.

b. *Comb.*, as **cinchona-bark,** the bark of several species of cinchona, of great medicinal value as a tonic and febrifuge. Called also *Jesuit's Bark, Peruvian Bark, Quinquina.* **Cinchona-bases,** alkaloids contained in Cinchona bark; **Cinchona-red,** an amorphous dark reddish-brown substance, obtained from Cinchona bark.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 595 Infusion of yellow cinchona bark. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVIII. 176 During convalescence red cinchona bark strengthens and sustains nerve power. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 916/1 That most priceless of barks, the 'chinchona bark', truly called by the Indians '*quina-quina*', i.e. 'bark of barks'. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 804 *Cinchona Red*, an amorphous dark reddish-brown substance, obtained from..Peruvian bark.

Hence **Cinchonaceous** (siŋkonē·ɪ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.*, belonging to the natural order *Cinchonaceæ* of which *Cinchona* is the typical genus. **Cinchonal** *a. Bot.*, epithet of Lindley's 'alliance' of natural orders related to the *Cinchonaceæ*. **Cincho·namine,** *Chem.*, a base $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$ obtained from cinchona. **Ci·nchonate,** a salt of cinchonic acid. **Cincho·nia,** *Chem.* = *Cinchonine.* **Cinchonic** (siŋkǫ·nik) *a.*, of or pertaining to cinchona, as in *Cinchonic Acid*, $C_{11}H_{14}O_9$, obtained from cinchona; formerly applied to QUINIC acid; *cinchonic red* = cinchona red. **Cinchoni·cia, Cincho·nicine,** an alkaloid isomeric with cinchonine. **Cinchoni·dia, Cincho·nidine,** another of the cinchona bases, isomeric with cinchonine, but distinguished from it by its deflecting the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the left.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxvii. 563 There are several cinchonaceous trees also in the country. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 285/2 Cinchonaceæ .. A natural order .. characterizing Lindley's cinchonal alliance. 1881 *Nature* No. 627. 23 Cinchonamine .. differs from Cinchonine in having 2 atoms more hydrogen. 1808 THOMSON *Oxalic Acid* in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 66 *note*, Cinchonate of lime. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 285 Cinchonia, and quinia..are alkaline principles, both contained in Peruvian bark. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 174/1 Slightly soluble red colouring matter or red cinchonic acid. 1858 R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 407 Kinic Acid, or, as it is sometimes called, Cinchonic and Quinic Acid, is generally in the form of a thick syrupy liquid. 1853 PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 374 When cinchonine.. is subjected to the action of heat, it becomes transformed into a new base isomeric with it, but possessing totally different characters. This new base I call *cinchonicine.* 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 431 Quinine and cinchonine yields two isomeric modifications, quinidine and quinicine, cinchonidine and cinchonicine. 1853 PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 374 The other base, to which I give the name of *cinchonidine.*

Cinchonine (si·ŋkǫnәin). *Chem.* [f. CINCHONA + -INE.] An organic alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$, with febrifuge qualities, commonly associated with quinine, in various cinchona barks.

1825 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 134 The French Chemists have put us into possession of two distinct salts of this kind, Quinine and Cinchonine, of which the former is the more powerful. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 687 Barks grown at low elevations contain less quinine and more cinchonine than those at high elevations.

2. *Cinchonine group,* the group of chemical substances containing cinchonine, and the bases *cinchonicine* and *cinchonidine* isomeric with it, with their derivatives.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 479.

Hence **Cinchonin·ic Acid,** produced by oxidation of cinchonine; its salts are **Cincho·ninates.**

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 482 Cinchonine treated with nitric acid..yields..cinchoninic acid, etc.

Cinchonism (si·ŋkǫniz'm). [f. CINCHON-A + -ISM.] The disordered condition produced by the excessive use of cinchona or quinine.

1857 T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* lxxxvi. (L.), The condition here called cinchonism is marked by the occurrence of giddiness, deafness, and a sense of buzzing or some kind of tinnitus in the ears. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 61 The first symptoms of cinchonism.

Cinchonize (si·ŋkǫnәiz), *v.* [f. CINCHONA + -IZE.] To impregnate or act upon with quinine.

1863 R. BURTON *Abeokuta* II. 7 A prophylactic..chinchonized wine. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 28 Next morning the patient was cinchonized and better.

Hence **Cinchonized** *ppl. a.*; **Cinchoniza·tion** *sb.*

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 538 Symptoms .. similar to those seen in cinchonization.

Cinchonology (siŋkǫnǫ·lŏdʒi). The scientific study of cinchona.

1884 *New York Med. Jrnl.* 21 June 692 An historical review of the subject of 'cinchonology'.

Cinchono·metry. The determination of the proportion of alkaloids in cinchona bark.

1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 511 There are several rough methods of Cinchonometry.

Cincinnal (sinsi·năl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *cincinnus* (see below) + -AL.] Belonging to a cincinnus.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cincinnate, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cincinnātus* having curled hair, f. *cincinnus* curl, ringlet.] Of hair: Curled, in ringlets. (*affected.*)

1873 M. COLLINS *Sq. Silchester* II. vi. 68 Sentimental young gentlemen with olive complexions, cincinnate caesaries, etc.

Cincinna·tian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. the name of *Cincinnatus*, who was called from the plough to the Dictatorship.] Like that of Cincinnatus.

1812 BYRON *Waltz* ii. *note*, *Cincinnatian* progress in agriculture.

‖ **Cincinnus** (sinsi·nŏs). *Bot.* [Lat., curl, ringlet.] A uniparous scorpioid or curled cyme, as in the forget-me-not.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 81 This scorpioid cyme or cincinnus.

‖ **Cinclis** (siŋ·klis). *Zool.* Pl. **cinclides** (si·ŋklidīz). [ad. Gr. κιγκλίς latticed gate.] One of the openings in the bodies of some sea-anemones, probably serving for emission of the thread-cells.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 135 Mr. Gosse .. gives the name of 'cinclides' to these apertures. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 101.

Cinct (siŋkt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *cinct-us* pa. pple. of *cingĕre* to gird.] Girt, encircled, surrounded. (Construed as a participle; cf. *compact.*)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 Alle Fraunce is cincte with thre nowble waters. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 450 Thus girt With circumstance, next change beholds them cinct Quite otherwise. 1867 LONGF. *Dante, Purgat.* XXX. 31 Her snow white veil with olive cinct,

Cincture (si·ŋktiŭɪ), *sb.* [ad. L. *cinctūra* girdle, f. *cinct-* ppl. stem of *cing-ĕre* to gird: see -URE.]

1. A girding, encompassing, or encircling; enclosure, environment, compass, embrace, 'girdle'.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 32 He, That girds earth in the cincture of the sea. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. i. (1865) 242 A yet securer cincture of excluding garden walls. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* i. (1877) 5 The seven hills were .. united within the cincture of a single wall.

† **b.** *spec. Cincture of sword*: The girding on of a sword, as a ceremony of investiture with a dukedom or earldom. *Obs.*

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 17 By cincture of a sword, we him ennoble reallie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 249. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iii. (1743) 163 A Duke is at this day created by Patent, anciently by cincture of sword.

† **2.** *concr.* An enclosure, enclosed area. *Obs. rare.*

1627 DRAYTON *Sheph. Serena* (R.), Nor flower is so sweet In this large cincture.

3. *concr.* That which encircles or encompasses.

a. *spec.* A girdle or belt for the waist. (Mostly *poetic*, or in reference to ancient times.)

[1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 155 (Globe ed.) See CENTURE.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1117 Th' American so girt With feathered Cincture, naked else and wilde. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 251 To draw the arrow from his cincture. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 57 Her dress A vest with woollen cincture tied. 1853 CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* iii. 387 The alb and cincture which any minister could wear in a church of London or Bristol. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 350 Augustus .. in the semi-nude cincture of a divinity.

b. *Arch.* 'The ring, list, or fillet at the top and bottom of a column, which divides the shaft from the capital and base' (Gwilt).

1696 PHILLIPS s.v., In Building, the *Cincture* is that part which makes the middle of the Baluster of the Ionick Order. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cincture*, or *Ceinture*..The *cincture* is supposed to be an imitation of the girths, or ferils, antiently used to strengthen and preserve the primitive wooden columns.

c. *gen.* Anything that encompasses, as a band, fillet, ring, halo, etc.; an environment; a surrounding border or belt.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. v. 165 [A] Diadem..was a white Cincture, encircling the Heads both of Kings and Queens. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 361 This golden cincture [a wedding-ring]. 1859 J. HEDDERWICK *Lays Mid. Age* 81 O that her cincture were thy seeking arms. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th *C.* 112 The chevet has a cincture of nine chapels. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 12 At various points on the cincture of the Mediterranean Sea.

Cincture (si·ŋktiŭɪ), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To girdle, gird; to encircle, encompass, surround.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 92 Twenty Priests .. Cincture with ephods. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 181 The fire, whose bright etherial ray Cinctures with immortality the soul. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 8 A .. barren Country Cinctured by the ocean grey. 1875 LONGF. *Pandora* I, Thus her hair was cinctured.

Hence **Ci·nctured** *ppl. a.*, girdled.

1757 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* ii. 2 Their feather-cinctur'd chief. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* V. 1018 His cinctured waist. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 33 Long cinctured robes.

Cinder (si·ndəɪ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **sinder, sindor, synder,** 5 **syn-, cyndyr, cyndre,** 5–6 **syndre,** 5–7 **synder,** 6 **sindar, cindre, zynder,** 6–7 **sinder,** 8 **cynder,** 6– **cinder.** [An erroneous spelling of *sinder*, OE. *sinder* (*synder*) scoria, slag of metal: corresp. to OHG. *sintar, sinter*, etc., MHG. and mod.G. *sinter*, ON. *sindr* (Sw. *sinder*, Da. *sinner*) all pointing to an OTeut. **sindro*(*m*. The word has no etymological connexion with F. *cendre*, L. *cinerem* ashes, although the notion that it has, has both given rise to the current spelling *cinder*, and influenced the later sense; cf.

a 1400 *Black Bk. Admiralty* II. 180 Barils de cendres: (*15th c. Eng. transl.* barell[is] of syndres.)]

1. The refuse or dross thrown off from iron or other metals in the furnace; scoria, slag. (Usually in *sing.*) Now *techn.*

Forge-cinder, iron slag from a forge or bloomery. *Mill-cinder*, the slag from the puddling furnaces of a rolling-mill.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1808 *Scoria*, sinder. *a* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 200/24 *Caries, putredo lignorum, uel ferri*, sindor. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* 336/24 *Scorium*, synder. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlv. (Tollem. MS.), Synder is calde Scoria, and is þe filþe of yren þat is clensid þer fro in fyre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 78 Cyndyr of þe smythys fyre, *casuma.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 69 In Smiths cinders. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* II. 170 The Cinders in the Forest of Dean .. (of which our best Iron is made) is .. the Rough and Offal thrown by in the Romans' time. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 305 The experiment with finery cinder and charcoal. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cinder*, slag. *fig.* 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXIII. (1483) 69 Tho that ben founden fyne gold .. and tho that ben founden asshes and synder. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consider.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 426 'Oh,' he said .. 'if there's cinder in the iron, 'tis because there was cinder in the pay.'

b. (see quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cinder*, a scale of oxide removed in forging.

2. The residue of a combustible substance, *esp.* coal, after it has ceased to flame, and so also, after it has ceased to burn.

a. An ember or piece of glowing coal, or similar

substance, which has ceased to flame. (Now merged in b.)

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlvii. 14 Strawe .. yf it be kindled with fyre .. yet it geueth no zynders to warme a man by. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 897 The Synders of dissensions .. presently brake forth into a more raging flame. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), If .. the fat upon a cinder drops To stinking smoke it turns the flame. *Mod.* A red-hot cinder fell out and burned the carpet.

b. *esp.* A small piece of coal from which the gaseous or volatile constituents have been burnt, but which retains much of the carbon, so that it is capable of further combustion without flame.

1530 PALSGR. 205 Cynders of coles, *breze.* 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 Supplying the furnace .. with the Sinder of the Coale (which is the smaller sort of it fallen into the Ashes and gotten from them with a Seive). 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 ¶8 Employed in sifting Cinders. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell xxviii, So many bellows have blown the fire, that one wonders he is not by this time become a cinder. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. v. 286 Painful sifting through mountains of dust and ashes for a poor cinder of a fact here and there. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 2 Coal cinders have been found amid the ruins of several of the Roman stations.

†**c.** *pl.* Coke. *Obs.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3892/1 An Act for continuing the Duties upon Coles, Culm, and Cynders.

d. *pl.* Vaguely used for: Residue of combustion; ashes. Still so used dialectally, though in ordinary language 'cinders' are quite distinct from 'ashes' or the powdery incombustible residue. Also *fig.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. ix. 101 And there besyden growen trees, that beren fulle faire apples .. but whoso breketh hem or cutteth hem in two, he schall fynde with in hem coles and cyndres. 1587 GREENE *Euphues Censure to Philaut.* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 192 Loue that amidst the coldest Cinders of hate had smothered vp litle sparkes of forepassed affection. 1588 MUNDAY in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 226 All thy pompe in cinders laide full lowe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 37. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.* xxiii. 179 And from blacke Sinders, and rude heapes of Stones, Shall gather up the Martyrs sacred bones. 1878 MORLEY *Byron* Crit. Misc., Ser. I. 224 The fire, which yet smoulders with abundant life underneath the grey cinders.

†**3.** *pl.* The 'ashes' of a dead body after cremation or (*transf.*) decomposition; (see ASH *sb.*[2] 4).

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. (R.), Is there no fayth Preserv'd to the cinders of Sichee? 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 236 He would not haue so much as the very cinders to remaine of so wicked men. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 In the Coffin .. there was nothing to be seen but a little light Cinders about the sides. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 16 What virtue yet sleeps in this *terra damnata* and aged cinders.

4. Volcanic scoria.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 101 The volcano ejected cinders. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 66 A stratum of cinders or of pumice stone. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Language* Wks. (Bohn) II. 152 Like travellers using the cinders of a volcano to roast their eggs.

†**5.** Applied to gritty concretions in some soils.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 3 Grounds .. wherein Gravel, Sand or Cinders is likely to be found. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. xviii, The haie of our low medowes is .. full of sandie cinder, which breedeth sundrie diseases in our cattell. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 137 Which .. Lands were so gravelly of nature..yea so exceeding herein, that in many places turned to Sinder (like that the Smith casts forth of his fire, as the corruption of his Iron, Fire, & Coales congealed).

6. *slang.* Brandy, whiskey, etc., taken in tea, soda water, or other drink.

1873 *Slang Dict., Cinder,* any liquor used in connexion with soda-water, as to 'take a soda with a cinder in it'. The cinder may be sherry, brandy, or any other liquor.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cinder-heap, -mount; cinder-dropping, -like* adjs., etc.; **cinder-bed,** a bed or stratum of cinders; *spec.* a quarryman's name for a geological stratum of loose structure in the Middle Purbeck series, consisting chiefly of oyster-shells; **cinder-fall,** 'the inclined plane on which the melted slag from a blast-furnace descends'; **cinder-frame,** a wire frame in front of the tubes of a locomotive engine, to prevent the escape of ignited cinders; **cinder-gray** *a.*, ? ash-gray; **cinder-notch,** 'the hole through which cinder' or slag 'is tapped from a furnace' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); **cinder-path,** a footpath, or running-track, laid with cinders; **cinder-pig,** pig-iron made from ores with admixture of 'cinder' or slag; **cinder-plate,** the iron plate forming the front of a bloomery; **cinder-sabled** *ppl. a.*, blackened with cinders; **cinder-sifter, a.** one who sifts cinders (also *fig.*); **b.** a contrivance for sifting dust or ashes from cinders; **cinder-tap** = *cinder-notch*; **cinder-tea,** a folk-medicine, made by pouring boiling water on cinders, administered to young children; **cinder-wench, -woman,** a female whose occupation it is to rake cinders from among ashes.

1888 T. HARDY *Wessex T.*, The second stranger, the man in '*cinder-gray'. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 361 Riddled from the big, Historical *cinder-heaps. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 83 Thus all in flames I *sinderlike consume. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct., For the purpose of conveying the cinder from the furnaces there is a fixed engine which draws it up an incline to the '*cinder mount'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Cinder-tap, Cinder-notch,* the hole through which cinder is tapped from a furnace. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 907/2 St. Paul's School .. has .. a quarter-mile *cinder path. 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 Life .. isn't all Cinder-path, Charlie. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xv. (1873) 142 She .. opes the door with *cinder-sabled hands. 1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 8 Gill was a *cinder-sifter among the Targums, the Talmuds, etc. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 71/2 Acting as a 'Tidy Betty' with Cinder-sifter. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 32 She .. went abroad like a *cynder-wench. 1786 *Lond. Mag.* Oct. 546 She..envies every cinder-wench she meets. 16.. *Ess. Satire* (J.), To find it out's the *cinder-woman's trade.

Cinder (si·ndəɹ), *v.* Also 5 **scin-.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To burn to a cinder, reduce to cinders. Also *fig.* Hence **Cindered, Cindering** *ppl. adjs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, This citie Shulde into scindred asshes tourned be. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 86 b, His graued ghost and cindred moulde. *c* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* xvi, Where sword and cindring flame Consume. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxvi. (R.), Untold griefs choak, cynder the heart. 1846 PROWETT *Æschylus' Prometh. Bound* 18 His brawny force All thunder-scathed and cindered. 1869 E. GARRETT *Crust & Cake* xxxvi. (1871) 447 Burnt up..like a cindered bannock.

Cindere·lla. Name of the heroine of a well-known fairy-tale. Thence applied allusively to a cinder-woman, scullery-maid, etc. Also, (= *Cinderella dance*) an early dancing party where the guests are invited until twelve o'clock only. **Cindere·llaship.** *nonce-wd.*

1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 4/2 An excellent scheme of subscription 'Cinderellas'. 1883 *Standard* 8 Jan. 5/2 The 'Cinderella dance' is much affected. 1876 Miss BRADDON *Dead Men's Shoes* I. i. 9 Her Cinderella-ship never brought her so low as this.

Cinderous (si·ndərəs), *a. rare.* Also **cindrous.** [f. CINDER *sb.* + -OUS.] = CINDERY 1.

1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii, Metals..of a certain sharp and cindrous humor. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 307 (cindrous). 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* 75 With a cinderous smell.

Cindery (si·ndəri), *a.* [f. CINDER *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Of the nature or consistency of a cinder; abounding in cinders.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 12 The roofe .. with cindrie mosse was almost over-growne. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 97 A sear'd and cindery spot. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 104 Lead .. in the form of a black cindery precipitate. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 187 Light cindery volcanic matter.

b. *fig.* Where the fire has burnt out.

1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. M. Angelo* xlvi, Within an old man's cindery breast.

2. Begrimed with cinders.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 379 Mr. Toodle, cindery and swart, was refreshing himself with tea.

Cindery (si·ndəri), *sb. nonce-wd.* A repository of cinders, a cinder-heap.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. viii. 220, I remained under charge of Ciceley of the Cindery.

†**Cinefa·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cinefactiōn-em* (cf. *cinefact-us* in Lucretius), f. *cinis, ciner-* ashes + *-factio* making.] Reduction to ashes; incineration; *concr.* a thing incinerated.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Cinefaction is ignition converting Vegetables and Animals by a very vehement heat into *Cineres.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 69 Cinefaction is most competent to combustion. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 202 Bake me And make me A cinefaction.

†**Cinefy,** *v. rare*[−0]. [f. L. type **cineficā-re.*] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cinefy,* to bring to ashes.

Cinematic, -al, var. of KINEMATIC, -AL.

1883 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 281/3 Kinematics, or, as it used to be called, cinematics, the name having .. been translated from the French *cinématique,* is the geometry of motion.

Cinenchyma (sine·ŋkimă). *Bot.* Also **cinenchym.** [f. Gr. κῑν-εῖν to move + ἔγχυμα infusion, after *parenchyma,* etc.] Laticiferous tissue; tissue forming vessels containing latex or milky juice.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 21 Laticiferous tissue, or Cinenchym. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 87/2 The latex exhibits movements which have given origin to the name cinenchyma applied to laticiferous tissue by some authors.

Hence **Cinenchy·matous** (-ki·mătəs), *a.*, belonging to the cinenchyma.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 331 The cinenchymatous vessels, in which..cyclosis goes on.

Cineraceous (sinĕrē·ɪ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *cinerāce-us* ashy + -OUS.] Of the nature or colour of ashes.

1864 WEBSTER cites MARTYN. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Cineraceous,* ash-greyish.

Cineraria (sinĕrē·riă). *Bot.* Pl. **-as.** [mod. Lat., fem. of L. *cinerārius* pertaining to ashes, f. *ciner-em* ashes. So named from the ash-coloured down on the leaves.] A genus of composite plants (now generally included in *Senecio*), mostly natives of South Africa, with blue or purple flowers, but assuming very various colours under cultivation. They are grown as greenhouse or window plants.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxviii. (1633) 281 Cineraria, or ash coloured St. James Wort. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive colds..*Cineraria,* etc. [1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Jacobæa, Jacobæa Africana*..African Shrubby Ragwort, with cut Leaves, and the under Part of an Ash Colour.] 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 274/1 Cinerarias will not bear the frost. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Mar., The Great Western Station..is smothered in azaleas, camellias, cinerarias, and lilacs.

‖ **Cinerarium** (sinĕrē·riŭm). [Lat., in same sense; see next, and -ARIUM.] A place for depositing the ashes of the dead after cremation.

1880 *Times* 9 Oct., In the cemetery of Milan, near the Crematorium .. a Cinerarium is to be erected.

Cinerary (si·nĕrări), *a.* [ad. L. *cinerāri-us* pertaining to ashes. Cf. F. *cineraire.*] Of or pertaining to ashes. *Cinerary urn, vase:* a sepulchral urn used in ancient times to preserve the ashes of the dead after cremation.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 107 One of those cinerary urns. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 345 Larger urns, some for cinerary purposes. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* i. 6 There are cinerary associations with fire places.

Cineration (sinĕrē·ɪ·ʃən). *rare*[−0]. [f. L. type **cinerā-re, cinerā-tus* to reduce to ashes, of which the latter occurs in med.L. (Du Cange). In mod. F. *cineration.* See -ATION.] Reduction to ashes.

1708–15 KERSEY, *Cinefaction* or *Cineration.* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cineration,* in chymistry, the reduction of wood, or any other combustible matter, into ashes, by means of fire. ..This, others call *cinefaction.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Cineration,* the reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chymistry. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Cinerator (si·nĕrē·ɪtəɹ). [agent-noun f. L. type *cinerāre*: see prec.] A furnace for reducing dead bodies to ashes.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 447 A pentagonal cinerator for the use of Hindus and the other Hindu castes.

Cinereal (sinī·ərĭăl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.]

†**1.** = CINERARY. *Obs. rare.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iii. 105 A cinereal urn.

2. = CINEREOUS.

c 1878 *Oxf. Bible Helps* 95 Cinereal crows.

Cinereous (sinī·ərĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *cinere-us* ash-coloured (f. *ciner-em* ashes) + -OUS.]

1. Of an ashy hue, ash-coloured, ashen-gray; *spec.* in names of birds having ash-coloured feathers, as the *cinereous crow, cinereous eagle,* etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., [The] partrig, grecian, reddish, cinereous, white, and damascen. 1768 PENNANT *Penguins* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 92 The whole back is of a very deep cinereous colour. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 142 Cinereous crows .. brave the severest winter. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) II. 71 The great or cinereous shrike. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 14.

2. Of the nature of ashes.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 455 Round cinereous bodies. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, She must first burn-out, and lie as a dead cinereous heap.

¶ *catachr.* ? Baked to a cinder, over-cooked.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 333 This semi-sanguineous partiality had given way to a taste for cinereous..meats.

Cinerescent (sinĕre·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *cinerēscent-em* pres. pple. of *cinerēscĕre* to turn to ashes.] Inclining to ash-colour; grayish.

1880 in WEBSTER *Supp.*

Cineritious (sinĕri·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 **-cious.** [f. L. *cinerici-us, -tius* ashy, like ashes + -OUS.]

1. Ash-coloured, ashen-gray; in *Anat.* used of the 'gray-matter' of the brain and spinal cord.

1686 in *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 230 Very little of the cineritious Colour to be seen. 1697 *Ibid.* XIX. 534 Whether I did distinguish the Cinericious and Medullary Substances. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 353 A light grey or cineritious heavy powder. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 35 A medullary nucleus..enveloped by the grey or cineritious matter.

2. Of the nature of ashes or cinders.

1732 P. DELANY *Revelation* II. 226 (R.) Broken and burnt rocks, ruins of buildings, and cineritious earth. 1782 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172/1 The soil of the plain is cineritious. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 389 No cineritious remains are visible..and..there are no marks of cremation in the cave. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 337 Grey, sad, and cineritious.

Cinerulent (sine·ɪɹŭlĕnt), *a. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *ciner-em* ashes; cf. *pulverulent.*] 'Full of ashes' (J.), of the texture of ashes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Cinerulent (*cinerulentus*), full of ashes. [Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

Cinfoly, obs. form of CINQUEFOIL.

Cingalese (sĭngălīz), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 7 **Cingala, Singale,** 8 **Cinglass.** [f. Skr. *Sinhalam* Ceylon, *sinhalās* people of Ceylon; in Tamil *çiṅgala.*] *adj.* Of Ceylon. *sb.* A native of Ceylon; the language of Ceylon.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xvii. 460 The Singales or Native Inhabitants. *Ibid.*, The Cingalas are very cunning Artificers in all mettalls. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) II. 698/2 Two *Cingaleses*..hid themselves. 1868 MALLESON *French in India* i. 27 Some native Cingalese in Dutch pay.

Cingle (sĭŋ·g'l). Forms: 5 **syngle, sengle,** 6 **sangle, single,** 7– **cingle.** [a. OF. *cengle* (11th c.), *sengle* (12th c.); in mod.F. *sangle*:—L. *cingulum* girdle.] A girdle; anything that girds or surrounds; a girth, a belt.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. vi. (1554) 104 a, This tirant deceiuable, Gaue him another syngle, made of wul. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 412/1 The senglys or gyrthes of the hors. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne sangle,* a sengle or girth. 1708–15 KERSEY, *Cingle,* a Girth for a Horse. [Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Cingle* (from *cir-cingle*). A belt worn by seamen.

†**Cingling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. possible vb. CINGLE, f. prec.] Girdling, tight-lacing.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 133 To become slender in wast..what cingling, will they [women] not indure.

‖ **Cingular.** [See SANGLIER.] 'A wild boar in its fifth year. *Howell.*' (Halliwell.)

‖ **Cingulum** (si·ŋgiulŏm). The Latin word for 'girdle, belt' [f. root of *cingĕre* to gird], occasionally used as a technical term for **a.** The girdle of a priest's alb. **b.** A surgical cincture or girdle; also the part of the body round which a girdle is worn, the waist. **c.** *Anat.* A band of dental substance surrounding the base of the crown of the tooth in some animals. **d.** *Zool.* The transverse series of bony bands in the armour of the armadillo. **e.** The *clitellum* or band of higher-coloured rings in the body of earthworms.

1847 CRAIG, *Cingulum*, in Zoology, a term applied to the neck of a tooth, or that constriction which separates the crown from the fang. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 231 Clitellum or cingulum, a tumid fleshy glandular zone. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 264 A 'band' of dental substance (termed the cingulum) may surround the tooth. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* vii. 205 A simple conical cusp, two-rooted, with..a well-marked cingulum. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 221 Cingulum or clitellum.

Cinicke, obs. form of CYNIC.

‖ **Ciniphes,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Also **cinifes.** A word taken over from the Vulgate [repr. Gr. *σκνίφες*, pl. of *σκνίψ*, of the LXX.], where it is applied to the insects which constituted the third plague of Egypt (*Exod.* viii. 17); variously supposed to be gnats, lice, fleas.

a 1571 JEWEL *On Joshua* vi. 1-3. 980 The Ciniphes were but little, yet they are reckoned among the great plagues of God. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* civ. 31 And the cinifes in al their coastes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ciniph*, a gnat. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. x. § 10 (ed. 3) 358 In turning the dust into ciniphes [*v.r.* Ciphinies] (which we render lice). [Bailey has 'ciniphes'.]

Cinit, obs. form of ZENITH.

Cink(e, -foil, obs. form of CINQUE, -FOIL.

Cinnabar (si·năbaɪ). Forms: 4 **cynoper,** 5 **cenopere, cynabare,** 6-7 **cinaper,** 6-8 **cinoper,** 7 **cinnambre, sinaper, synaper, sinopre, cinaber, sinabar, cinabre, cynnaber,** 7-8 **cinnaber,** 7-9 **cinabar,** 7- **cinnabar.** [ad. OF. *cinabre* or L. *cinnabaris*, ad. Gr. *κιννάβαρι*, a word of oriental origin: cf. Pers. *zanjifrah* in same sense. (Cf. MHG. *zinober*.)]

1. The red or crystalline form of mercuric sulphide ($Hg''S$). Originally applied to native cinnabar, a rhombohedral mineral, usually of adamantine lustre, the most important ore of mercury.

Hepatic cinnabar: a variety of native cinnabar of a liver-brown colour.

a 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 229 Great quantitie of quicksilver and Cinaper. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii. (1616) 616 You shall deale much, with mineralls..argaile, alkaly, Cinoper. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 227 Sinabar..is a deadly medicine made half of quick-silver, and half of Brimstone by Art of fire. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 294 Cinoper..otherwise called Vermilion. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 64 Cinnabar, which is the Ore of Quicksilver. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bezoar Stone*, Others use Cinoper, Antimony, and Quicksilver. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlvii. 398 The cinnabar or sulphuret of quicksilver, of the famous mines of Almaden. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 912 Mercuric Sulphide..exists both amorphous and crystallised; in the former state it is black; in the latter, it has a fine red colour and constitutes the well-known pigment called *cinnabar* or *vermillion*.

2. The same used as a pigment; VERMILION.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxii. 14 [He] maketh cedre couples, and peynteth with cynoper [1388 with reed colour]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 118 Write oute whate the list with cynabare. 1588 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 13 The colors..swarvy red, synaper, or lake color. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* VI. (1848) 213 Blue, white, and black, with here and there perhaps a tincture of cinnabar. 1812 DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 441 A cake of a fine red colour, called cinnabar, and known in commerce under the name of vermilion.

† **b.** *transf.* A red colour like that of vermilion.

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* xxvi, From th' orient borrowing gold, from western skies Heavenly cinabre.

3. *Cinnabar of antimony*: 'name for sulphuret of antimony, which was formed during an old process for making butter of antimony, in which mercury was used' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 29 To work he went on Gold and Mercury..conjoyn'd them with Antimony..and firmly resolv'd, after he had made it into a Cinnabar that it should be Horizontal Gold. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cinnabar of Antimony*, a composition of mercury, common sulphur, and crude antimony, sublimed.

† **4.** Dragon's blood; properly the red resinous juice of a tree, but formerly believed to be a mixture of Dragon's and Elephant's blood. In this sense usually in the Latin form. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxvii. (1495) 878. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 331 Sanguis Draconis (that is) Dragons blood, otherwise called Cinnabaris. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 532 Cinnambre, which is the mixed bloud of their fel dragons and mighty elephants. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 His and their bloud is mingled both together, whereof the Ancients made their Cinnabaris.

5. *attrib.* Vermilion-coloured; deep red or scarlet. So in *comb.* as *cinnabar-red.*

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 250 A precipitate of a dark cinnabar colour. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 14 Dec., Of a dingy cinnabar tint. 1882 *Garden* 23 Dec. 553/1 Lip white, with a cinnabar botch on the disc.

6. Cinnabar moth, collectors' name of *Callimorpha Jacobæa*, a British moth.

Cinnabaric (sinăbæ·rik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] = next.

Cinnabarine (si·năbarəin, -in), *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE. Cf. F. *cinabarin*, formerly *cinabrin* 'red, ruddie (as Vermillion)' Cotgr.] Consisting of, containing, or pertaining to, cinnabar.

1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 11 The Soil containing these cinnabarine veins. 1713 SPRENGNELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 138 Cinnabarine Medicines were successfully applied. 1754 HUXHAM *ibid.* XLVIII. 845 The cinnabarine preparation.

† **Cinnaberous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to cinnabar.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1127 Those places are of a Cinnaberous quality, whence he conceives, that from the vapours rising from Cinnaber, the snow becomes red.

† **Cinnabrian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. CINNABARINE.] Cinnabar-coloured.

c 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Works* (1880) III. 508 Fine cinnabrian tips of the wings.

Ci·nnamate. *Chem.* [f. L. *cinnam-um* cinnamon + -ATE.] A salt of cinnamic acid. **Ci·nnamal** = *Cinnamic aldehyde.* So **Cinna·mein** = benzyl-cinnamate $C_9H_7O_2.C_7H_7$, a constituent of Peru and Tolu balsams, etc., crystallizing in shining prisms. **Ci·nnamene,** an aromatic hydro-carbon C_8H_8, or $C_6H_5-C_2H_3$ (*Ethenyl-benzene, phenyl-ethene*), a very mobile and volatile colourless oil with a strong aromatic odour, obtained from cinnamic acid, storax, or the resin of Peru balsam; also called **Cinnamol,** and *Styrol.* **Cinnamenyl-,** a formative of names of acids, formed from cinnamic aldehyde, as *cinnamenylacrylic, cinnamenylangelic.* **Cinna·mic,** of or pertaining to cinnamon, as in *Cinnamic acid*, $C_9H_8O_2$, or $C_6H_5-C_3H_2O.OH$ (*phenylacrylic acid*), a monatomic aromatic acid obtained by the oxidation of cinnamon oil; *cinnamic aldehide* C_9H_7OH, *cinnamic alcohol* $C_9H_{10}O$ etc. **Ci·nnamide,** the amide of cinnamyl $C_9H_7O.H_2N$, a white crystalline substance. **Ci·nnamyl,** the aromatic monatomic radical, C_9H_7O', of cinnamic acid, etc.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 45 The cinnamate of silver. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 458 The cinnamates are monobasic. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 771 Cinnamene is a very mobile, colourless oil. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 420 It oxidizes first to cinnamyl aldehyde and then to cinnamic acid. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 229 Bertagnini, in 1856..obtained cinnamic acid artificially from oil of bitter almonds. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 419 Styrol, or Cinnamol, is found in liquid storax. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 44 The base of cinnamonic acid, to which they have given the name of cinnamoyl. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 457 Oil of cinnamon is composed of cinnamyl hydride.

Cinnambre, obs. form of CINNABAR.

Cinnamite (si·năməit). *Min.* [f. CINNAM-ON + -ITE.] An old name of Cinnamon-stone.

1814 ALLEN *Min. Nomen.* 12.

Cinnamo·meous, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **cinnamōme-us* + -OUS.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature or quality of cinnamon.

1851-60 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Cinnamo·mic, *a.* [f. L. *cinnamōm-um* (see next) + -IC.] Of cinnamon: in *Chem.* = CINNAMIC.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 178/2 When oil of cinnamon is exposed to oxygen gas..the result is the cinnamomic acid.

Cinnamon (si·nămən). Forms: 5 **synamom(e, cynamone,** 5-6 **sinamome, cynamum,** 5-7 **cynamome,** 6 **cinamom(e, cinnamum, cino-, cynomome, sinamon, (synemond, -mont),** 6-7 **cynamom, syn-, cynamon,** 6-8 **cinamon,** 7 **cinnamom, -mun, (-mond, cynament, cina-, synamond),** 7- **cinnamon.** [a. F. *cinnamome*, also in 16th c. *cinamonde*, ad. L. *cinnamōm-um*, a. Gr. *κιννάμωμον*. There was also a later Gr. *κίνναμον*, whence L. *cinnamon, cinnamum*, to which the current Eng. form is, at least in part, due. The Gr. was of Semitic origin = Heb. קִנָּמוֹן *qinnāmōn*, cinnamon.]

1. The inner bark of an East Indian tree (see 2), dried in the sun, in rolls or 'quills', and used as a spice. It is of a characteristic yellowish brown colour, brittle, fragrant, and aromatic, and acts as a carminative and restorative.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ix. (1554) 174 a, Sinamome, frankensence withal. *a* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 133 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 126 Looke þat your stikkes of synamome be thyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* vii. 17 Myrre, Aloes and Cynamom. — *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15 As yᵉ Cynamon and Balme, that hath so good a sauoure. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) F j a, The smell of them is like cinnamum. 1555 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 227 Item, for synemond..vjd. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 364, j lb. of synemont vjs. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXIV. (1663) 137 Cinnamom, pepper, cardamone. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 1 Take..of Cynament, of Nutmegg, of each halfe an ounce. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 83 If the nose be held while we are eating cinnamon, we shall perceive no difference between its flavour and that of a deal shaving. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* 629 Paradoxical as it sounds to say so, cinnamon has really no taste at all, but only a smell. *Mod.* Seasoned with ground cinnamon.

† **b.** As a term of endearment. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 513 My fayre bryd, my swete cynamome [*v.r.* cynamone].

c. White Cinnamon: the inner bark of *Canella alba*; see CANELLA 2.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, s.v. *Cinnamon*, White Cinnamon, which some call..Winter's bark, from the person's name who first brought it into England.

2. The tree which yields this bark, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, N. O. *Lauraceæ.* Also applied to other trees, allied to, or in some way resembling the true cinnamon; *esp.* **Bastard C.,** the CASSIA, *C. Cassia*; **Black C.,** the West Indian *Pimenta acris*; **Mountain C.,** *Cinnamodendron corticosum*; **Wild Cinnamon,** *Canella alba* and *Myrcia acris.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxvi. (1495) 619 A shrubbe that growyth in Ynde and in Ethiopia..and hyght Cynamum. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 A great wood of Precious trees, some of Cinomome and Cassia. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 16 The third Tree, which is the Cinnamon. 1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 82 Two species of the Laurus of Linnæus; one known by the name of the bastard cinnamon. 1858 R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 352 Myrcia acris..called in Jamaica Wild Cinnamon or Wild Clove..The leaves have a sweet aromatic smell resembling that of cinnamon.

3. *attrib.* and as *adj.* Cinnamon-coloured.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2017/8 A Close-bodied Coat of Cinamon colour. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 244 Pileus cinnamon. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 183 A well-marked..cinnamon tint. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 614 The colour of the bark is a yellowish brown, now usually called a Cinnamon colour. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 55 Cochins, muffled in..cinnamon feathers.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cinnamon-bark, -plant, -tree*; *-eater* (see quot.); *-powder*; *-like* adj.; also with names of colours, as *cinnamon-brown, -red, -yellow*; *cinnamon-coloured* adj. (see 3); **cinnamon apple,** an early variety of apple; also a fruit of Surinam; **cinnamon fly,** a fly used in angling; **cinnamon-oil,** or *oil of cinnamon*, a sweet aromatic yellow oil obtained from cinnamon-bark, cassia-bark, etc., consisting chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde; † **cinnamon-plum,** a variety of plum; **cinnamon-root,** Gerard's name for the Ploughman's Spikenard (*Inula Conyza*); † **cinnamon rose,** a species of rose (*R. cinnamomea*); **cinnamon-sedge,** the Sweet Rush, *Acorus Calamus* (Britten & Holland); **cinnamon-stone,** a name given to various brown and yellow kinds of garnet, *esp.* to a cinnamon-coloured variety from Ceylon; **cinnamon-suet** (see quot.); **cinnamon-water,** an aromatic beverage prepared from cinnamon.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 July..Fruits in Prime ..*Cinnamon Apple. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxvii. 312 A kind of fruit called in Surinam *pomme de canelle*, or cinnamon-apple. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 224 *Cinnamon bark is astringent, cordial, and tonic. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 18 The back and coverts of the wings are bright *cinnamon brown, spotted with black. 1679 *Trial R. Langhorn* 56 He was in a *Cinamon-coloured Suit. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 57 Fur gray brown above; cinnamon-coloured below. 1729 SCHEUCHZER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 105 A certain kind of wild Doves, which from their feeding on the Fruit of the Cinnamon-Tree, they call *Cinnamon-eaters. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 235 The *Cinnamon..fly is one..of the *Phryganidæ*. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 617 All sorts of *cinnamon-like plants. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 43 Two varieties of oil of cinnamon occur in commerce. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 818 Cinnamic Acid is also produced by oxidation of *cinnamon-oil. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Fruits in Prime..*Cinnamon-Plum. 1882 *Garden* 15 Apr. 246/2 Flowers..spotted with *cinnamon-red. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* (Britt. & Holl.), In English it [Inula Conyza] may be called the *cinamom-roote. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 June..Flowers in Prime..Selder, and *Cynomon Roses. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 136 The mouldie mosse..My *Sinamon smell too much annoieth. 1805 JAMESON *Min.* II. 527 One new species..denominated *cinnamon stone. 1868 DANA *Min.* 266 Cinnamon-stone..included a cinnamon-coloured variety [of garnet] from Ceylon. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* 613 From the ripe fruits a fatty substance called *cinnamon suet is expressed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 78 *Cynamum tre, *sinamus*. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 338 A wild cinnamon tree, growing upon the coast of Malabar. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 344 The cinnamon-tree attains to the height of twenty feet. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 15 Give him some *cinamom water, his conscience hath a cold Stomacke. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) Introd. 63 To a woman 2 dayes disstilling cinamon water 00 00 06. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. vii, Bring two dishes of chocolate and a glass of cinnamon-water.

Ci·nnamoned, *pa. pple.* Spiced, flavoured, etc. with cinnamon.

a 1844 BECKFORD. (Fitzedward Hall.)

Cinnamonic (sinămɒ·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or resembling cinnamon; in *Chem.* = CINNAMOMIC, CINNAMIC.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 44 Oxygen gas is rapidly absorbed by oil of cinnamon..and an acid is formed to which Dumas and Peligot have given the name of cinnamonic acid. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* 615 Its grateful aroma and spicy cinnamonic taste.

Cinnyl (si·nil). *Chem.* [f. CINN(AMON + -YL.] The radical, C_9H_9, of **Cinnylic** (= CINNAMIC) **alcohol.**

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 992 Cinnylic alcohol forms beautiful silky needles, having a sweet taste and an agreeable odour of hyacinths.

Cinomome, obs. form of CINNAMON.

Cinoper, obs. form of CINNABAR.

Cinople, var. of SINOPLE, *Obs.*

Cinosure: see CYNOSURE.

Cinq: see CINQUE.

Cinquain (siŋkē·i·n). *rare.* [a. F. *cinquain* collection of five, stanza of five lines, f. *cinq* five. Cf. QUATRAIN.] A collection or company of five.

a. *Mil.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1711 *Military & Sea Dict.*, *Cinquain*, an ancient Order of Battle, to draw up 5 Battalions, so that they may make three Lines, a Van, Main Body, and Body of Reserve.

b. A stanza of five lines.

1882 J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* II. 205 One of Sher Kan's boon-companions..reciting the following cinquains.

† **Ci·nquangle, cinkangle.** *Obs.* [f. F. *cinq* five + ANGLE.] A pentagon. Hence **Cinquangled,** *a.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Figures of .v. sydes, other v. corners, which we may call cinkangles, whose sydes partlye are all equall as in A, and those are counted ruled cinkeangles. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C iij, Triangulare, Quadrate, Cinkeangeled, Siseangeled. 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 6 Neither is the cynqueangle to be chosen.

† **Cinquanter.** *Obs.* Also 7 **sincaunter, sinkanter, cinque-cater, cinque-and-quater,** 8 **cincater, cinquater.** [app. f. F. *cinquante* fifty: but in certain uses, it seems to have been associated with *cinque* at dice.]

1. A man of fifty; an old stager.

1611 COTGR., *Rocard*, a hoarse mouldichaps, an ouerworne sincaunter, one that can neither whinnie, nor wag the taile. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 158 This is a very pleasing speech to some old Cinque-Caters. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon Burl.* 173 (D.) Take pity, prithee, Upon a poor old Cinque and Quater, Had paid for playing the Creator. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Cincater, Cinquater*, a Man aged Fifty Years

2. (See quot.)

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 410 He would coniure you into a boote, or into a bench-hole for your labour, like a sawcy Sinckanter. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xix. Wks. IX. 115 One Volanerius an old sinkanter, or gamester and scurrilous companion by profession.

Cinque, cinq (siŋk). Forms: 3–7 **sink, cink,** 4–5 **cynk,** 4–7 **sinke,** 5–7 **synk**(e, 5–7 **cinke,** 6 **sinque, cynque,** 6–7 **cinq,** 6– **cinque.** [a. OF. *cink, cinc,* mod.F. *cinq* (= Pr. *cinc,* It. *cinque*) :— L. *quinque* five.]

1. The number five, as marked on dice; a throw in which the die turns up five.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 325 Seuene is my chaunce and thyn is cynk & treye [*v.r.* fyue and þre]. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 295 Thoughe sys or synke them fayle The dyse oft renneth upon the chaunce of thre. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 103 b, Set them..in order like the Sinke upon a Die. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 France and Italy are like a die, which hath no points betwixt sink and ace, Nobility and Pesantry. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x. (1737) 37 Cinques, Quaters, Treys, and Duces. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 142 [*Backgam.*], Throwing either quatre, cinque or six

2. *pl.* 'The name given by change-ringers to changes on eleven bells, probably from the fact that five pairs of bells change places in order of ringing in each successive change' (*Dict. Mus.*).

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells Ch.* iii. 41 They..rang a course of cinques on hand-bells.

† 3. Phr. *To set at cinque and sice*: ? to expose to great risks, to be reckless about. *Cinque outposts, posts*: the five senses (cf. CINQUE PORTS 2).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 44 Greit folie to set on synk and syss, The greit honour befoir the Romanis wan. 1568 *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 346 My sword, my buckler, and all at sink and cise. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 137 Our Countrymen..for their carelessness of life, setting all at cinque and sice. 1649 *Winter Dream* in *Harl. Misc.* VII. 203 (D.), I was fallen soundly asleep; the cinque-out-posts were shut up closer than usually. 1660 HOWELL *Parly Beasts* 32 (D.) As if the cinq-posts (my five outward senses) had been trebly lockt up.

4. *Comb.*, † **cinque-petal,** a flower with five petals; **cinque-point** (*Backgammon*), the fifth point from the end on either side of the board; † **cinque-points,** the 'five points' e.g. of Calvinism; **cinque-spotted** *a.*, having five spots. See also CINQUEFOIL, CINQUEPACE, CINQUE PORTS.

1715 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 275 *Plantæ pentapetalo*, *Cinquepetals. 1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* Pref. to Rdr. 201 Her moderation in the *cinq-points, her perfect freeness from all manner of superstitious and imposturous opinions. 1778 T. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 161 To secure your own or your Adversary's *Cinque Point. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 141 [*Backgam.*] the first most advantageous throw is aces, as it ..secures the cinque point in your inner table. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 38 On her left brest A mole *Cinque-spotted. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 60 A..cinque-spotted shadow.

Cinque-and-quater, cinque-cater: see CINQUANTER.

Cinquecentist (tʃiŋkwe,tʃe·ntist). [ad. Ital. *cinquecentista* (pl. *-isti*), f. *cinquecento*; see next. In mod. F. *cinquecentiste.*] An (Italian) artist or writer of the cinquecento period.

1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 121 The foul poetry of the Cinquecentisti. 1885 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 41 The Cinquecentists hunted patiently below the stratum of wreckage.

‖ **Cinquecento** (tʃiŋkwe,tʃe·nto). [Ital. = five hundred; but here short for *mil cinque cento* 1500.] A term applied in Italy to the 16th century (15—), and to that style of art and architecture, characterized by a reversion to classical forms, which arose about 1500. Also *attrib.*

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxiii, He showed us one [intaglio] .. which he thought to be an antique, but my governor .. soon found it to be an arrant cinque cento. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 394 Titian .. was the last survivor of the great painters in the cinquecento, as the Italians call the sixteenth century. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art.* I. 38 Till the fifteenth century, when Latin, Lombard, and pointed architecture all went down before the revived antique or cinquecento. 1866 *Reader* 6 Jan. 20/1 The great cinquecento artists. 1876 GWILT *Archit., Cinquecento Architecture*.. In France .. called Style François premier, and Renaissance; and in England the Revival, and Elizabethan.

Cinquefoil, cinqfoil (si·ŋkfoil), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 **sinkfoil,** (**qwynfoile**), 5–6 **synkfoil**(**e,** 6 **cinkfoly, -ie, cinfoly, cinkfoile,** (**cinkefield**), **cinqfile, cinquefole,** (**cintfoyle**), **sinke-, synke-, sinckefoyle,** 6–7 **cinke-, cinquefoile, -foyle,** 7 **cinkfoil, sinkefoile,** (**sinkfield**), 7–9 **cinqfoil,** 7– **cinquefoil.** [f. OF. type **cinkfoil*, mod.F. *quintefeuille* (*quintefoil* in *Alphita*, 15th c.), corresp. to L. *quinquefolium*, f. *quinque* five + *folium* leaf.]

A. *sb.* **1.** The plant *Potentilla reptans* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*), with compound leaves each of five leaflets. Also used of other species with similar leaves, and as a book-name for the whole genus.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 81 Take of cinkefoyle the leues and rotes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) II. 110 b, Quinquefolium is named in English Cinkfoly, or fyvefyngred grasse, or herb fyvelefe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick..Cinqfile. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Quintefeuille*.. an Hearbe called Cinkefield. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 There growes the cintfoyle, and the hyacinth. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 33 Upon lote and cinquefoil feeding. 1858 R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 304 The Cinquefoils..numbering nearly two hundred species. 1863 S. B. GOULD *Iceland* 332 Sprinkled with the orange Alpine cinquefoil.

b. *Marsh cinquefoil*: = *Comarum palustre.*

1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* (ed. Wood) II. xl. 265, I found *Comarum palustre*..or marsh cinque foil.

2. An ornamental design resembling the leaf of cinque-foil. *Obs.* exc. as in b and c.

1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56 Six saucers of siluere werkid with a sink foil vnder þe brerde3. 1448 *Will of Blackett* (Somerset Ho.), A basyn with the qwynfoile with the ewer. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 193 A huntynge horne harnesid with siluer with a bukkill & xviii barres & a synkfoile.

b. As a charge in Heraldry.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 88 In siluer shield a cinquefoil blue. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xi. 71 In the early Rolls the cinqfoil and the six-foil are used without any distinction.

c. *Arch.* An ornament used in the Pointed style, consisting of five divisions or 'leaves' formed by the spaces between a series of cusps, inscribed in a pointed arch or in a circular ring. Hence *cinquefoil-headed* adj.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 222 The window .. is divided by two mullions into three cinquefoil-headed lights. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 418 With..the cinquefoil, and even the actual pointed horse-shoe arch. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, The cinquefoil, when inscribed in a circle, forms a rosette of five equal leaves having an open space in the middle, the leaves being formed by the open spaces.

B. *adj.* [= L. *quinquefolius*] = next.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 656 Nowe betes sowe, and synk or quater foil Transplaunte. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 90/1 The Cinquefoile Avens hath the leaf divided into 5 parts. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 143 The Rays on the upper Part forming a beautiful cinquefoil Figure. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 139 In many doors, a trefoil and even cinquefoil feathering is used.

Ci·nquefoiled, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with cinquefoils, cinquefoil-shaped.

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 73 A single panel, cinque-foiled at both ends. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. ii. § 6. 17 Entirely conventional in its cinquefoiled lobes.

† **Cinquepace** (si·ŋkəpē·is), *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6 **cinquepasse, cinquopas**(**se, sinkapace,** 6–7 **sinquepace,** 7 **cinquepace, cinque-a-pace, cinqu-a-pace, sinke-a-pace.** [In 16th c. *cinquepas* = F. *cinq* five *pas* paces. Littré has *cinq pas et trois visages* [i.e. five paces and three faces] *sorte d'ancienne danse.*]

A kind of lively dance much used for some time before and after 1500. From the name it is inferred that 'the steps were regulated by the number five' (Nares); and its identity with the *galliard* appears to be established by a passage referring to the latter in Sir J. Davis's *Poem on Dancing* st. lxvii,

'Five was the number of the music's feet Which still the dance did with five paces meet.'

c 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 52 Or of his daunce observed cinquopas .. His wyfe Mycholl ne liked of the grace. 1581 RICH *Farewell Milit. Profess.* (1846) 4 Our galliardes are so curious .. so full of trickes and tournes, that he whiche hath no more but the plaine sinque-pace, is no better accoumpted of then a verie bongler. 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* I. *Divers New Exp.* 40 Breake off in the midst of a rough Cinquepasse. 1596 HARINGTON *Apol. Ajax*, They descanted of the new Faerie Queene..and the greatest fault they could find in it was that the last verse disordered their mouthes, and was like a tricke of seventeene in a sinkapace. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 77 Then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinquepace faster and faster, till he sinkes into his graue. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 139. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* IX. 143 Now do your sinque pace cleanly. 1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 30 Twiss blows the Scotch pipes, and .. Puts on the traces, and treads Cin-qu-pace [1651 Cinqu-a-paice; 1677 cinque-a-pace].

† **Cinquepace,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To dance a cinquepace.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 73 For feare they be disie when they daunce .. or rather shrinke downe right when they should cinquopasse.

Cinque Ports. [In 13th c. *sink pors* repr. OF. *cink porz*, Latin *quinque portus*, five ports.] A group of sea-ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south-east coast of England, and having jurisdiction along the coast continuously from Seaford in Sussex, to Birchington near Margate, including also Faversham, which have existed as an incorporation from an early period of English history.

The five 'Ports' are in order of precedence Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hithe, to which were added in very early times the 'Ancient Towns' of Rye and Winchelsea, with all the privileges of 'Ports'. Several of these have detached 'Members', of which Seaford, Pevensea, Fordwich, Folkstone, Faversham, Lydd, Tenterden, Deal, and Margate, are 'Corporate Towns' with the same jurisdiction and municipal functions as the parent Ports.

In ancient times the Cinque Ports furnished the chief part of the English navy, in return for which they had many important privileges and franchises. These were mostly abolished by the Reform Act of 1832 and the Corporation Act of 1835. The Lord Wardenship is now chiefly an honorary dignity, and is usually conjoined with that of Governor of Dover Castle. See Vol. I of the Census Returns for 1871, and M. Burrows *Cinque Ports.*

1191 *Carta* 27 Mar., an. 2 Rich. I, in Cooper *Winchelsea* (1850) 64 Non..aliter quam Barones de Hastingiis et de quinque portibus placitant. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 515 Sir Huber de Boru .. & the sink pors scarseliche mid ssipes ei3tetene, & geue hom bataile in the se. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 18 Which..at the first gaue..to all the residue the name of Cinque Ports. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 49. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 216 In Matthew Paris .. it is reported that the Barons of the Cinqueports carried the Canopie ouer the King, as their ancient right is. 1640-4 *Open. Parl.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 1 Such Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and Barons of the Cinque-Ports, as were return'd. 1858 LONGF. *Birds of Pass.* (1865) 261 As if to summon from his sleep the Warden And Lord of the Cinque Ports. 1873 J. LEWIS *Digest Census of* 1871, 24 The Court of Shepway, the Supreme Court of the Cinque Ports, is so named from the place near Hythe where .. it was generally held.

b. Used for 'barons of the Cinque Ports'.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 20 The Order of the Coronation .. 8 A Canopy, borne by foure of the Cinque-Ports, vnder it the Queene in her Robe.

† **2.** *fig.* Applied to the five senses. *Obs.*

1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacraments* ii. 7 She [conscience] ..keeps the cinque ports, the out-lets and in-lets of the heart and life. 1676 HUBBARD *Happin. People* 12 The Cinque-ports of the senses in and about the head.

† b. ? The gates or outlets of a town. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1600 *Timon*, I walked through the byewayes of the towne, The Schooles, the Cinqueports, the markett places.

† **3. Cinque-port:** a kind of fishing net (see quots.). Also *Cinque-port net. Obs.*

1707 PHILLIPS *Cinque Port*, a sort of Fishing Net, so call'd from the fiue Entrances into it. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Net, Cinque-port Net*, in fishery, a name given to a sort of square net, resembling a cage, and having five entrances into it.

4. *attrib.* (in form *Cinque-port*).

1795 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 9/2 He sat in parliament as a Cinque port baron. 1888 M. BURROWS *Cinque Ports* iii. 59 Inconsistent with his [Edw. the Confessor's] Cinque Port policy. *Ibid.* iv. 62 The Charter of 6 Edward I (1278) is the palladium of the Cinque Port liberties.

Cintre (si·ntəɪ). *Arch. rare.* [a. F. *cintre* in same sense (16th c. in Littré), along with a cognate vb. *cintrer*, cf. med.L. *cintrum* (13th c. Littré), It. *centina* and *centinare.* Of uncertain origin; see Littré and Diez; the latter suggests a L. *cincturāre*, to girdle or gird. The F. word was perhaps the actual source of CENTRE sense 13, and its derivatives, though these have been in Eng. merged in *centre* (L. *centrum*), under which it appears in all the architectural works examined, exc. in Elmes.] The centre or centering of a bridge or arch.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 78 Cynter or masunry (cyynt of masonrye 1499), *cintorium.*] *Ibid.*, 456 Syyntyr of masonrye [*K.* sintyr of masonry, 1499 syyntir of masunry], *sinctorium* [1499 *cingatorium*]. 1826 J. ELMES *Dict. Arts, Cintre* .. the timber framing erected .. between piers, to support voussoirs..of an arch while building.

‖ **Cion** (səi·ən). [Gr. κίων a column, the uvula.]

a. An old name for the uvula.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. 'The septum between the nostrils' (*S. S. Lex.*).

Cion, obs. form of SCION.

Cionotome (sə1ɒ·nɒtəʊm). [f. Gr. *κίων, κίον-os* the uvula + *τομ-ός* cutting, f. *τέμνειν* to cut.] *Surg.* An instrument for excising a portion of the uvula.
1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 553/2.

Cionotomy (sə1ɒnɒ·tŏmi). [f. Gr. *κίων* + *-τομια* cutting.] Excision of the uvula (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Ciopine, Ciper, obs. ff. CHOPINE, CYPRESS.

Cipher, cypher (sə1·fəɹ). Forms: 4 **sipher, -re,** 6 **cyfer, -re, cifer, -ra, -re, ciphre, -ra, sypher, -re, ziphre,** (**scypher**), 6–7 **cyphar,** 7 **cyphre, ciphar, zifer,** 6– **cypher, cipher.** [a. OF. *cyfre, cyffre* (mod.F. *chiffre*) = Sp. Pg. It. *cifra,* med.L. *cifra, cifera, ciphra,* f. Arab. صفر *çifr* the arithmetical symbol 'zero' or 'nought' (written in Indian and Arabic numeration ٠), a subst. use of the adj. *çifr* 'empty, void', f. *çafara* to be empty. The Arabic was simply a translation of the Sanscrit name *śūnya,* literally 'empty'.]

1. An arithmetical symbol or character (o) of no value by itself, but which increases or decreases the value of other figures according to its position. When placed after any figure or series of figures in a whole number it increases the value of that figure or series tenfold, and when placed before a figure in decimal fractions, it decreases its value in the same proportion.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 53 Than satte summe, as siphre doth in awgrym, That noteth a place, and no thing availith. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 286 b/1 Although a sipher in augrim have no might in signification of it selve, yet he yeveth power in signification to other. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 229 Our presidentes..doo serue but as Cyphers in Algorisme, to fill the place. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 310 You are..like cyphers, which supply a place, but signifie nothing. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 6 Like a Cypher (Yet standing in rich place) I multiply With one we thanke you, many thousands moe, That goe before it. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 429 Only like a great Cypher set to no purpose before a long row of other significant Figures. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xvi. § 22 With 39 Noughts or Cyphers following. 1801–15 MAR. EDGWORTH *Frank* (ed. 2) III. 143 It was said ..that all Cambridge scholars call the cipher aught and all Oxford scholars call it nought. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 The first nine are called Significant Figures, as distinguished from the cipher, which is of itself quite insignificant.

† **b.** The zero-point, or zero, of a thermometer.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 475 The range of the quicksilver .. is between the 24th degree below, and the 105th degree above cypher.

2. *fig.* A person who fills a place, but is of no importance or worth, a nonentity, a 'mere nothing'.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 46 If one be hard in conceiuing they pronounce him a dowlte..if without speach, a Cipher. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. v. (1840) 54 At this day the Roman emperor is a very cipher, without power or profit in Rome. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 252/1 The tribunes' office, which has made ciphers of the consuls. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 259 The Raja was a cypher: the Dewan usurped the whole power. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. iii. (1876) 24 To the lady and lord rather—his lordship being little more than a cypher in the house.

b. of things.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 39 Mine were the verie Cipher of a Function To fine the faults..And let goe by the Actor. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 105 The impotent estate being reduced to a cipher, is as if it had no existence.

3. In an extended sense, applied to all the Arabian numerals; a numeral figure; a number.

1530 PALSGR. 684/2, I reken, I counte by cyfers of agrym. 1640 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes,* Of those ten [figures] one doth signifie nothing .. and is privately called a Cypher, though all the other sometime be likewise named. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Cipher,* a figure or number. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. § 31. 185 It was Gerbert, who .. is said to have introduced into France, the Arabian and Indian cypher. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) VII. XVIII. i. 92, I remember to have seen '150 millions' loosely given as the exaggerated cipher. 1875 *Renouf's Egypt. Gram.* 13 Numbers are almost always expressed by means of ciphers.

† **4.** *gen.* A symbolic character, a hieroglyph.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) A iv, They wolde have deuysed a strange syphre or fourme of letters, wherin they wold have writen their science. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 40 Yeat ware not their Letters facioned to ioyne together in sillables like ours, but Ziphres, and shapes of men and of beastes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.) In succeeding times this wisdom began to be written in ciphers and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures.

† **b.** An astrological sign or figure. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 45 May learned be by cyphers, or by Magicke might. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 988 He circles draws, and squares, With ciphers, astral characters. *fig.* 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess. Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 The eye .. is the highest emblem in the cipher of the world.

5. A secret or disguised manner of writing, whether by characters arbitrarily invented (app. the earlier method), or by an arbitrary use of letters or characters in other than their ordinary sense, by making single words stand for sentences or phrases, or by other conventional methods intelligible only to those possessing the key; a cryptograph. Also anything written in cipher, and the key to such a system.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. No. 48. 92 We think not convenient to write them, but only in cipher. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1371/1 Letters betweene them were alwaies written in cipher. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 6 The kinds of ciphers..are many, according to the nature or rule of the infolding, wheel-ciphers, key-ciphers, doubles, etc. 1652 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 289, I had also addresses and cyphers, to correspond with his Majesty and Ministers abroad. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 15 We admit the Key of a Cypher to be a true one, when it explains the Cypher completely. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 235 We have deciphered the letter you sent and it goes back to you with the key of the cipher. 1839–57 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. lii. § 5. 293 Intercepting some of the correspondence in cipher. 1885 GORDON in *Standard* 24 Feb., Cypher letter .. which I cannot decypher, for Colonel Stewart took the cypher with him.

† **b.** *Ciphers*: Shorthand; = CHARACTERS 3 b.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gou.* 28 Secretaries or clerkes .. in briefe notes or syphers made for that purpose, wrate euery woorde that by those counsaillours was spoken. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 82 (D.) His speeches were much heeded, and taken by divers in ciphers.

c. *fig.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 12 To open the cipher of other mens thoughts. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Poems Orient, L'Envoi,* I found among the children of the Sun The cipher of my nature.

6. An intertexture of letters, esp. the initials of a name, engraved or stamped on plate, linen, etc.; a literal device, monogram; now esp. used of Turkish or Arabic names so expressed.

1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as You List* V. ii, Pull out the stone, and under it you shall finde My name, and cipher I then usde, ingraven. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 87 *note,* Above [the portrait] is his cypher. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XIX. x. 425 The Emir's flourish or cypher at the bottom, signifying, 'The poor, the abject Mehemet, son of Turabeye'. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 348 At the end is Caxton's cypher on a white ground. *Mod.* Turkish coins bearing no device except the Sultan's cipher.

7. The continuous sounding of any note upon an organ, owing to the imperfect closing of the pallet or valve without any pressure upon the corresponding key.

1779 BURNEY *Infant Music.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 198 He weakened the springs of two keys at once, which, by preventing the valves of the wind-chest from closing, occasioned a double cipher. 1884 W. S. ROCKSTRO *Mendelssohn* xii. 82 During the course of the Fantasia .. a long treble A began to sound on the swell..We well remember whispering to Mr. Vincent Novello ..'It must be a cypher'.

8. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cipher bishop* (sense 2); *cipher-letter, -telegram, -writing,* etc. (sense 5); **cipher-key,** the key to writings in cipher; † **cipher-tunnel,** a false or mock chimney.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. (1738) I. 377 That foolish and self-undoing Declaration of twelve *Cypher Bishops. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 64 A red And *cipher face of rounded foolishness. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 20 Laughter: the *cipher key, wherewith we decipher the whole man! 1880 *Brit. Post. Guide* 242 *Cypher telegrams are those containing series or groups of figures or letters having a secret meaning; or words not to be found in a standard dictionary. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. iii. § 46 The device of *Cypher Tunnels or mock-Chimneys meerly for uniformity of building.

Cipher (sə1·fəɹ), *v.* Forms see sb. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To use the Arabic numerals in the processes of arithmetic; to work the elementary rules of arithmetic; now chiefly a term of elementary education.

1530 PALSGR. 485/1 I cyfer, I acompte or reken by algorisme. 1598 FLORIO, *Zifrare,* to cifre or cast account. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, Let him know No more than how to cipher well. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 208 'Twas certain he could write and cypher too. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 64 All children should learn to read, write, and cipher.

b. *trans.* To work out arithmetically.

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ii. 45 The manufacturer ciphered it with his eyes on the ceiling.

c. To calculate, cast in the mind, think *out.* (*U. S. colloq.*)

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 18 The constable had a writ agin him, and he was cyphering a good while how he should catch him. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 368 Bonaparte superadded to this mineral and animal force, insight and generalization .. as if the sea and land had taken flesh and begun to cipher. 1882 MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* XV. (Hoppe), She puzzles her brain to cipher out some scheme for getting it into my hands.

2. To express by characters of any kind; *esp.* to write in cipher or cryptogram.

1563–87 FOXE *Acts & Mon.* (1596) 1074/1 Not onlie the Priests that marrie, but them also that saie or cypher that a Priest maie marrie. 1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Notis scribere,* to cipher. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* V. vi. (ed. 7) 545 Such a kind of writing [Chinese], that every man of what nation soever..might pronounce in his mother tongue, even as it were Ciphered. 1630 HAYWARD *Edw. VI,* 9 His notes he cyphered with greeke characters to the end that they who waited on him should not read them. 1779–81 JOHNSON *Lives Poets, Cowley,* He was employed..in cyphering and decyphering the letters. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. iii, Letters go in cipher,—one of them .. hard to decipher; Fersen having ciphered it in haste.

† **3.** *gen.* To express, show forth, make manifest by any outward signs, portray, delineate. Const. *forth, out. Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1877) 26 You do well to request me to cipher foorth vnto you parts of those great abuses. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 165 More I could not cipher-out by signs. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 207 The Herrald will contriue, To cipher me how fondlie I did dote. *Ibid.* 1396 The face of either cipher'd either's heart. 1640 J. GOUGH *Strange Discov.* (N.), The characters of gravity and wisdome ciphered in your aged face.

† **4.** To decipher. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 811 The illiterate, that know not how To cipher what is writ in learned books.

† **5.** To express by a cipher, monogram, or the like.

a 1628 LD. BROOKE *Cælica* LXXV, Wherein my name cyphered were. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2323/4 Which Watch belongeth to John Irving Esq.; and has his Name cyphered in silver Studds upon the Case.

† **6.** To make a cipher of, make nought of. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 18 Ep. Ded., I considered that bestowyng vpon your Lordship the first vewe of this mine impression (a feat of mine owne simple facultie) it could not scypher her maiesties honour or prerogatiue in the guift, nor yet the Authour of his thanks.

7. *Cricket.* To assign a cipher to in the score, put out without scoring.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, Neither he [Butler] nor Selby were destined to stay long, the former being cyphered to a full toss from Garrett, and the latter very finely caught by Bonnor.

8. *intr.* Of an organ: To sound any note continuously without pressure on the corresponding key. See CIPHER *sb.* 7.

1779 BURNEY *Infant Music.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 198 While he was playing the organ, a particular note hung, or, to speak the language of organ-builders, ciphered, by which the tone was continued without the pressure of the finger. 1869 HAWEIS *Gd. Words* Supp. 1 Mar. 10/2 The organist is disturbed if his organ begins to cipher.

9. *Naval. Arch.* To bevel or chamfer *away.*

1674 PETTY *Dupl. Proportion* 23 If the same Triangular head [of a ship] be cyphered away into an Angle from bottom to top. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4935/4 Having the Edge next towards the Lince pin Cyphered off.

Cipherable (sə1·fərăb'l), *a.* [f. CIPHER + -ABLE.] Capable of being ciphered, summed up, etc.

1888 H. JAMES *Reverberator* I. ii. 35 A character as cipherable as a sum of two figures.

Ciphered (sə1·fəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CIPHER *v.*]

1. Written in cipher.

1611 COTGR., *Enchiffré,* cyphered; expressed or set down in cyphers. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 327 The cyphered paragraph respecting myself. 1883 FROUDE in *19th Cent.* XIII. 651 Thousands of ciphered despatches with rough drafts of as many ciphered answers. 1885 *Athenæum* 371/1 The ciphered portion of this despatch.

2. *Naval Arch.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 Those in the hold are.. built with rabbeted or ciphered plank. *Ibid.* 154 *Syphered.* A mode of joining, by over-lapping the edge of one plank upon another, with a bevelling edge..in such a manner that both planks shall make a plain surface.

Ci·pherer. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who ciphers.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 256, I conceive those figures were Ciphers only, signifying his true Age; unless perchance the Cipherer..did otherwise mistake it.

† **Ci·pherhood.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CIPHER + -HOOD.] The condition of a cipher; nothingness.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* V. 443 (R.) To confute him, and to bring him to his native cypherhood.

Ciphering (sə1·fəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CIPHER *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the vb. CIPHER.

1. Computing with Arabic numbers; elementary arithmetic.

1611 COTGR *Chifrer,* to calculate, or examine, an accompt, by cyphering. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 The art of Arithmetic was..often called Ciphering. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. 69 The simpler elements of what is denominated ciphering. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 204 Our system of ciphering enables us, without the need of distinctly forming even any collective idea of the numbers ..to bring out a result.

2. Writing in cipher.

1536 *Stat.* 28 *Hen. VIII,* c. 10 § 1 If eny person..shall, by wrytyng, cifryng, printing, preaching or teaching..set forth .. the auctorite .. of the Bisshoppe of Rome. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. vii. (Arb.) 93 Letters wrytten with the Admiralles hande in strange and vnknowen sypheringes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 77 [He] writeth darkly by way of ciphring, hee putteth *.b.* for *.a. .c.* for *.b.* and so forth. 1764 T. H. CROKER *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Cipher,* the art of ciphering is capable of great improvement.

3. Of the organ: see quot.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* xvi. (1878) 139 [Organ-building] ciphering [is the] sounding of a single note without any key being pressed down; this is sometimes called howling, or humming.

4. *attrib.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 26 You must seeke Records Arithmetique .. and set them to the Cyphering schoole. 1810 W. J. HORT (*title*), A Practical Cyphering Book. 1815 W. JACQUES (*title*), An Engraved Cyphering Book, for the use of Ladies' schools.

Ciphering (sə1·fəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [see -ING2.] That ciphers; calculating (U. S.).

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 154 A .. cool, keen, cyphering, thrifty, temper.

† **Cipherize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. CIPHER + -IZE.] ? To reduce to a cipher, make nought of.

c 1674 *Scotl. Grievances under Lauderdale* 11 No Court can or ought to be cypherized by its own delegates.

† **Ci·pier.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *cipier,* in late L. *cippāri-us,* f. *cippus* stocks, prison.] A gaoler.

1671 Crowne *Juliana* v. 60 You fled away in a fright, and, ere you went, Brib'd the Cipier for the Duke's liberty.

Cipolin (sĭ·pŏlĭn). Sometimes **cipollino** (tʃĭpollī·no). [a. F. *cipolin*, ad. It. *cipollino*, der. of *cipolla* onion; so called from its foliated structure like the coats of an onion.] An Italian marble interfoliated with veins of talc, mica, quartz, etc., showing alternations of various colouring, especially white and green.

1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 412 The texture of the matrix appears .. often compact, like cipoline or primitive marble. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 467 The cipolin..sometimes, though rarely, appears in level layers, divided by foliaceous mica. *Ibid.* I. 470 The mountains are all calcareous, with undulated veins mixed with mica, forming a fine cipolino. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 182/2 Cipolin..gives fire with steel, though with difficulty. 1863 Sir G. Scott *Glean. Westm. Ab.* (ed. 2) 98 Cippolino..is a white marble with green streaks.

†**Ci·pper-nut.** *Obs. rare.* The Earth-nut.

1652 in Culpepper (*Britt. & H.*). 1861 Miss Pratt *Fl. Pl.* III. 29 Old writers..called the tubers..Cipper-nuts.

‖ **Cippus** (sĭ·pŭs). [L. *cippus* a post, stake, etc.]

1. [as in late L.] The stocks.

1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metam.*, No justice Lippus, Will seek for to nip us In Cramp-ring or Cippus. 1692 Coles, *Cippus*, a pair of Stocks.

2. *Arch.* 'A small low column, sometimes without a base or capital, and most frequently bearing an inscription' (Gwilt).

By the ancients employed as a landmark, a memorial of remarkable events, and esp. as a sepulchral monument.

1708 Phillips, *Cippus*, a Pillar with an Inscription, a Gravestone. 1731–1800 Bailey. 1839 De Quincey *Wks.* (1862) IV. 259 There is, in Ceylon, a granite *cippus*, or monumental pillar, of immemorial antiquity. 1850 *Art Jrnl.* 219 Cippi have been mistaken for altars. 1860 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* II. v. 271 The inscription on the cippus placed over the remains of the two children.

Cipre, cipres(se, -us, obs. ff. Cypress 1 and 2.

Circ, variant of Cirque.

Circa (sō·ɹkă), L. *prep.* and *adv.* Around, round about, about. The prep. is often used in Eng. with dates, as *circa* 1400 (*c* 1400); it sometimes occurs in comb., as **circa-continental** *adj.*, etc.

1861 *National Rev.* Oct. 307 A curious photograph of a rustic family at work, *circa* 1390. 1874 in *Geol. Mag.* XI. 33 Confined to these circa-continental bands.

‖ **Circar** (sō·ɹkăɹ). *India.* [Corruption of Pers. سرکار *sarkār* 'head of work, administrator, government, province'.] A province or division of Hindustan under the Moguls. *Northern Circars*: a large maritime province extending along the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, and comprising several districts; granted to the East India Company by the Great Mogul in 1765.

1782 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 41/2 The situation of the Guntoor circar rendered it of great importance to the company. 1793 T. Maurice *Indian Antiq.* (1806) I. 157 Hajacan, now a circar or division of Sindy. 1886 Sir W. Hunter *Indian Empire* xv. 387 Sha Alam..granted to the company the..jurisdiction of the Northern Circars.

See also Sirkar a steward (in India).

†**Circary** (sō·ɹkări). *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *circāria* 'districtus circatoris' (Du Cange), f. *circāre* to go round, f. *circā* around.] *Eccles.* The province of a *circator* or 'Visitor'.

1882–3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* III. 1890 [The order of Premonstrants] was then divided into thirty provinces, or 'circaries,' with a circator at the head of each.

‖ **Circassian** (sɔɹkæ·shiăn). [A gentile name, from Circassia.] Name of a thin worsted fabric.

1853 *Catal. Irish Indust. Exhib.* (*Woollen and Mixed Fabrics*) Double twills, merinos, moreens, Circassians, alpacas, etc.

Circe (sō·ɹsĭ). [L.; Gr. Κίρκη.]

1. In Greek and Latin mythology the name of an enchantress who dwelt in the island of Aea, and transformed all who drank of her cup into swine; often used allusively.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1086 Thenchauntementz of Medea and Circes. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 270, I thinke you all haue drunke of Circes cup. 1793 Eliza Parsons *Woman as she should be* III. 8 If you knew the two women, you would .. curse the circe that has wounded the bosom of an angel. 1857 tr. *Dumas' Three Musk.* xxxvi, D'Artagnan found once more the Circé who had already caught him in her enchantments.

comb. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. 1. iv, And Circe-like her shape doth all misfashion.

2. *Astr.* Name of one of the asteroids, discovered 6 April, 1855.

Circean (sɔɹsī·ăn), *a.* Also 7 **Circæan.** [a. L. *Circæ-us*, f. Circe: see -an.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the enchantress Circe.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* xiii. (1851) 441 Inchanted with the Circæan cup of servitude. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 48 More pow'rful than of old Circean charm? 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. xxiii. 567 When we had drunk deeper of the Circean draught.

†**Circene,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = Circensian.

1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron.* 132 The Circene playes.

†**Circe·nsial,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as next + -al^{1}.] = next.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1880) III. 217 The Romans.. would have less regarded their Circensial recreations.

Circensian (sɔɹsē·nsiăn), *a.* [f. L. *circensis* of the circus (*ludi circenses*, the games in the Circus Maximus at Rome) + -an.] Of, pertaining to, or celebrated in the Roman Circus (see Circus).

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. xii. (1622) 238 That day that the Circensian plaies were represented. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 152/2 He made vows to the gods .. to celebrate the great circensian games to their honour. 1825 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. X. 100 The whole machinery, form and substance, of the circensian shows.

Circinal (sō·ɹsĭnăl), *a. rare. Bot.* [f. L. *circĭn-us* pair of compasses, circle (a. Gr. *κίρκῐν-ος*, f. *κίρκος*) a circle + -al: cf. F. *circinal*.] = Circinate.

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 133 Leaves are..Circinal or Circinate, when coiled from the apex downward.

Circinate (sō·ɹsĭnēt), *a. Bot.* [a. L. *circināt-us*, pa. pple. of *circināre*: see next; cf. F. *circiné*: see -ate^{2}.] *lit.* Rounded, made circular; spec. applied to that mode of vernation or foliation in which the leaf is rolled up on its axis from the apex to the base like a crozier, as in most ferns.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 147 Droseraceæ are known from Violaceæ by their .. circinate leaves. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 457 *Ferns*, Leaves .. circinate in vernation.

†**Ci·rcinate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *circināt-*, ppl. stem of *circināre* to make round, f. *circinus*.] 1623 Cockeram, *Circinate*, to turn round. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Circinate*, to make a Circle with a Pair of Compasses.

Ci·rcinating, *ppl. a. Bot.* Having a circinate foliation.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 590 They are .. evidently ferns by habit, by their circinating æstivation, etc.

Circination (sō·ɹsĭnē·shən). [a. L. *circinātiōn-em*, f. *circināre* to round, f. *circinus*: see -ation.]

†**1.** *gen.* An orbicular motion, a circling or turning round. *Obs.*

1592 Lyly *Galathea* II. iii. 233 It is a very secret science, for none almost can understand the language of it .. circination, etc. 1681 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Circination*, a circling or turning about. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

† **b.** *concr.* ? A rounding. *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 62 In the circinations and sphærical rounds of Onyons.

2. *Bot.* Circinate vernation or foliation.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 40. 54 The circination of the pinnate leaves.

Circingle, variant of Surcingle.

‖ **Circinus** (sō·ɹsĭnŭs). *Astr.* [L. *circinus* pair of compasses.] Name of a southern constellation.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 185/1 Circinus, the Compasses, a constellation..not very far from the South Pole.

Circle (sō·ɹk'l), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **circul,** 3–6 **cercle, 4–6 sercle, cerkle,** (also 4 **cercul(l,** 4–5 **cerkil, serkle, serkel(e,** 5 **ceercle, cer-, serkyll(e,** 6 **serkell, cirkle, cyrcle,** 7 **circel**); 6– **circle.** [In OE. *circul* (in Astronomy, sense 2), a. L. *circul-us*; in ME. *cercle*, a. F. *cercle*:—L. *circul-us*, dim. of *circ-us* (in Gr. also *κίρκος*, *κρίκος*) a round, a ring. From the 16th c. altered to *circle* under influence of the L.]

I. As a figure or appearance.

1. A perfectly round plane figure. In *Geom.* defined as a plane figure bounded by a single curved line, called the circumference, which is everywhere equally distant from a point within, called the centre. But often applied to the circumference alone, without the included space.

To square the circle: to find a square of the same area as a given circle (a famous problem, incapable of geometrical solution). See Square, Quadrature.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 232 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Þreo rounde cerclen heo wrot: in þe paume amidde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 173 A sparke of fire, turnede aboute in derke nyȝte, semes to make cercul. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. (1859) 70 In the circumference of eueriche of these cercles was sette a lytel Cercle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56 Half a Cerkylle, *semicirculus*. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xi. S, Their circumferences or circles. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. [xii.] (Arb.) 111 The beame is a line stretching directly from the circle to the center, and contrariwise from the center to the circle. 1591 Shaks. I *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 133 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, Which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* v. x. (1675) 338 Archimedes .. was so busie in tracing his Circles. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 284/2 The circumference or periphery itself is called the circle, though improperly, as that name denotes the space contained within the circumference. 1851 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. vi. § 11 The resulting curve, the circle, is .. the least beautiful of all curves. 1877 E. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 67 A circle whose centre is everywhere and its circumference nowhere. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 276 These twelve bundles would be arranged in a circle if they had a radially perpendicular course.

b. In a vaguer and more general sense.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 250 Þat heering shulde be in a sercle, bifore men and bihinde men, and on ech side of men. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1658 There were bordis full bright aboute in þat sale, Set in a cercle, of Sedur tre fyn. 1647–51 Cleveland *Poems* 45 When he would lie down, he wheels about; Makes circles, and is couchant in a ring. 1713 Johnson *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 1 Inclosed in a circle of foliages. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's D.* 211 Love .. in the circle of his arms Enwound us both. 1877 Bryant *Among Trees* § 31 The mightiest with their circles of strong roots.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Astr.*

Circle of altitude: a small circle parallel to the horizon, having its pole in the zenith; an almacantar.

Circle of curvature (see Curvature).

Circle of declination: a great circle passing through the poles of the celestial equator.

Circle of illumination: a circle passing through the centre of a planet perpendicular to a line drawn from the sun to the planet, and so separating its illuminated and unilluminated hemispheres.

Circle of latitude: (*a.*) on the celestial sphere, a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic; (*b.*) on the terrestrial sphere, a meridian on which latitude is measured; also used = *parallel of latitude*.

Circle of longitude: (*a.*) on the celestial sphere, a small circle parallel to the ecliptic; (*b.*) on the terrestrial sphere = *parallel of latitude*.

Circle of perpetual apparition: that circle around the elevated celestial pole at any place, within which the stars never set.

Circle of perpetual occultation: that circle around the depressed pole, within which the stars never rise.

Circle of position (see Position).

Diurnal circle: the circle described by a heavenly body in its apparent diurnal rotation round the earth.

Great circle (*of a sphere*): a circle on the surface of a sphere, whose plane passes through the centre; *small circle*, any circle on the surface of a sphere, whose plane does not pass through the centre.

Horary circles: the lines marking the hours on a sundial. (See also 11 a.)

Polar circle: a circle parallel to the equator, at a distance from either pole equal to the greatest declination of the ecliptic.

Vertical circle: a great circle perpendicular to the horizon.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 238 Þær ðæs emnihtes circul is ȝetealid. *Ibid.* III. 244 Þone miclan circul zodiacum. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. vii. (1495) 305 There is a South Cercle of heuen that markyth that parte of the cercle that hyghte Zodiacus. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 Beyond ye circle called *Tropicus Capricorni*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 142/23 The circle of Cancer, *tropicus cancri*. *Ibid.* 142/27 The cirkle equinoctial. 1556 Recorde *The Castle of Knowledge* 91 The climates may well be accompted 48 betwene the twoo polare circles. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. ix. (ed. 7) 292 The lesser Circles..the two Tropiques, and the two polar Circles. *Ibid.* III. I. xvi. 309 What be Colures? They be great movable Circles passing thorow both the Poles of the World, which the Astronomers do otherwise call circles of declination. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 197 ¶ 11 The seamen..would lay down their longitude and latitude and circles and tropicks. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 58 When the Star approaches near to the Plumb-lines on the other side of its diurnal Circle. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Math. Geog.* ii. (Usef. Knowl. Ser.) 5/2 Meridians are also called circles of latitude, because upon them the latitudes of places are measured. *Ibid.*, *Navig.* III. 27 Great circles..passing through the zenith of any place, are called vertical circles.

b. Naut. *Great circle sailing*: navigation along the arc of a great circle of the earth.

1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 1 Great Circle navigation, which teacheth how upon a great Circle drawn betweene any two places assigned..the Ship may bee conducted. 1652 H. Philipps *Geom. Seaman* 48 You may sail by the arch of a great Circle. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) s. v. *Order of Sailing*, Hence we say .. parallel and great circle sailing. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 50 In 1561, Cortez .. advocated the adoption of Great Circle Sailing, in opposition to that by Plumb-lines.

3. As a figure of magic or necromancy.

1529 More *Dial. Heresyes* I. Wks. 120/1 Negromancers put their trust in their cercles, within which thei thinke them self sure against all yᵉ deuils in hel. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 320 If you would coniure in her, you must make a Circle. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. v. 62. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xii. 164 Many did use enchantments, invocations, circles, witchcrafts, soothsaying. 1717 Bullock *Wom. Riddle* IV. i. 44, I believe you'd raise the Devil to obtain a circle. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 419 The magic circle of passion whirling them perpetually in a giddy round of unavailing trifles.

4. a. *formerly*, The sphere or 'heaven' in which a heavenly body was supposed to revolve. **b.** *now*, The orbit of a planet or other body.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7640 Oboven us er alle þe planetes seven, And þe cercle of ilk ane es called ane heven. 1340 *Ayenb.* 141 Ase he [saturne] deþ ine þritti yer ine his o3ene sercle and ine his o3ene yernnge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4038 The sun in his serkyll set in þe last, Passyng fro pisshes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 Yᵉ .. sterres hath .. an other [motion] by the mouyng of the fyrst orbe whiche draweth them with him in his circle euery day. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 746 Hee thought the Sunne, would soner have fallen from his circle. 1611 Bible *Wisd.* xiii. 2 The swift aire, or the circle of the stars. 1842 Tennyson *Love & Duty* 23 The Sun will run his orbit, and the Moon Her circle. 1849 Grote *Greece* (1862) V. II. lx. 276 Thrice nine days, a full circle of the moon.

5. The orb of a heavenly body.

[(?) 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 578 Amid the Suns bright circle where thou sitst.] 1769 Horne *Fatal Discov.* IV, Sunk in the western wave, The Sun but half his glorious circle shews. 1821 Byron *Cain* II. i. 29 Yon small blue circle, swinging in far ether.

6. A luminous ring in the sky, a halo.

Circle of Ulloa: a luminous ring or white rainbow sometimes appearing in alpine regions opposite the sun during foggy weather (named after Antonio Ulloa in 18th c.)

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1104 On þam Tiwæs dæge þæræfter ætywdan feower circulas .. Onbutan þære sunnan hwites hiwes. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 37 Rich Meteors, whose matter is most of the Air. Of this sort be .. Circles, Rainbowes. *Ibid.* III. 73 The circle called *Halon* is a garland of divers colours that is seen about the Sunne, the Moon, or any other Star. *Ibid.* III. 75 A great circle about the Moon, betokeneth great cold and frost to follow after. 1815 T. Forster *Researches Atmosph. Phen.* 99.

7. Applied to ring-like markings; *e.g.* to fairy-rings. *White circle*: old name of the Milky way.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* O iv, More .. creases .. in his face than there be fairie circles on Salsburie Plaine.

1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 37 The White Circle, called of some Watling street. *Ibid.* 81 The milke way is a white circle seen in a cleare night. *Ibid.* V. 151 Those round Circles which are seen in many fields, that ignorant People affirm to be the rings of the Fairies dances. *a* 1799 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 135 The bare and brown, or highly cloathed and verdant circles in pasture fields called Fairy-rings.

† **8.** *Med.* The highest 'region' of urine. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 87 b, In urine, being in a vessell apt therunto to be sene, are thre regions .. The hyghest region is the cerkle. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. i. 51 If they compasse and enuiron but the halfe of the circle or garland, then do they argue a paine in one side of the head.

II. As a thing material.

9. A ring, circlet, annulet.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8242 Aboute þat tre A siluer cerkil sone naylede he. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xi. 22 A goldene cercle in the nose thirlis .. of a souwe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiv. 86 A cerkil was Sene..as of Bras.

10. A band encircling the head; a crown, coronet, diadem.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xx. 3 Þe whilk ere about him til his fairehed, as a cercle in a mannys heued. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 841 A sercle upon her molde, Of stones and of golde. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 2 Thus haue I yeelded vp into your hand The Circle of my glory [*Giues* Pand. *the Crowne.*] 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. (1873) 93 These browes fill up the golden circle of rich Portugall. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 166 The Barons put off their caps and circles. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxii. 111 The headdress is..bound on..with a circle of diamonds. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* III. i, In his dream of hope he grasps already The golden circle.

† **b.** A band or wreath surmounting or encircling a knight's helmet. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3857 A helme he haþ on him don .. The sercle of golde þer-on was wrouȝt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1600 Þe cercles þat were on hur helmes set, of perre y-mad & golde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 220 He made sheeldes shiver fro nekkes, and helmes from hedes, that the serkeles fly a-sonder. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ix. 24 He stroke Charlot on the helme in suche wyse that the serkell nor coyfe of stele cowd not defende hym.

11. a. The ring of a circus. **b.** One of the galleries or tiers of seats in a theatre; the lowest, containing the most expensive seats, is called the *dress circle*; that above, the *upper* or *family circle.*

1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes Revised* 184 Thou shalt not goe to the Circle or Theatre. 1768 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Poems* (1785) 25 Plays, operas, circles I no more must view! 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Private Theatres,* Whose partially corked eyebrows, and half-rouged face, testify to the fact of his having just left the stage or the circle. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 484 There they sit in splendid array, in the dress-circle, close to the royal box.

12. *Archæol.* A series of stones set up in a ring, such as those at Avebury and Stonehenge.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 180 These circles were formed for religious purposes. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 136 A large block of hewn granite such as the Druids used for forming their circles. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 The well-known Druidical circle of Arborlow. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sc. Lect.* vi. 172 The venerable circle of Abury, perhaps the most interesting of our great national monuments.

13. The name of various instruments.

a. *Astr.* An instrument of observation, the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle, as *mural circle, reflecting c., repeating c., transit c.* (see MURAL, etc.). Also, *horary circle,* a metal circle on a globe, marked with the hours, and shewing the difference of meridians in time.

b. in *Bookbinding*: (see quot.)

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 37 The letters and ornaments are engraved in relievo on the points of punches or on the edges of circles of brass.

14. *Anat.*

Circles of Haller: the fibro-cartilaginous rings to which the mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart are attached.

Circle of Willis: see quot.

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 20 By the anastomosis of the internal carotid and basilar arteries at the base of the brain, they give rise to an arterial circle..named the circle of Willis.

† **15.** See quot. and SNAIL. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66 Cercle, clepyd the snayle, as of Pentys, and other lyke, *spira.*

III. In transferred and figurative senses.

16. The circuit or compass of a place, etc.

a 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 10 Withinne þe sercle of sees. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11682 Hit is keppit .. Within the cercle of the Cité. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 65 How many daies iourney beth in þe sercle of the world? 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 136 To whip this dwarfish warre, this Pigmy Armes From out the circle of his Territories. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 14 The poor inhabitants were dispersed about St. George's Fields, and Moorfields, as far as Highgate, and several miles in circle.

17. A completed revolution or course of time, or of action, or events in time; a cycle, period.

b. 'Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated' (J.); a round.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 If ani be in possessioun of oþer mennis þingis by a cercle of 3eris, he shal ioi it as his oune. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 6 a, I heare saye that in diuers circles or goynges aboute of yeares, the nature of the bathes is sharper. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 178 Lord God, what a wearisome circle do I walk in here below! 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 159 Science and Arts have run their Circles, and had their Periods in the several Parts of the World. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns,* '*Infinite Power, Eternal Lord*', And all the Hours obedient run The Circle of the Day. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Phil.* viii. 301 The circle of the year.

c. So in phr. *full circle,* quite round.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 174 The Wheele is come full circle (Qq. circled), I am heere. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 70 Thus have we come back full circle.

18. A completed chain, series, or sequence of parts forming a connected whole.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, The worlde of science, [or] the circle of doctrine, whiche is in one worde of greke *Encyclopedia.* 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 293 ¶ 3 If I thought the whole Circle of our Being was concluded between our Births and Deaths. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 71 That nothing might be wanting to compleat the Circle of Pleasures in this City. 1854 (*title*) ORR's Circle of the Sciences: A Series of Treatises on the Principles of Science. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 1. 336 Every problem with its solution forms, when solved, a circle. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 155 The luminous circle of demonstrative truth.

19. *Logic.* A fallacious mode of reasoning, wherein a proposition is used to establish a conclusion, and afterwards proved by means of the conclusion which it has been employed to establish; so that, as in a circle, there is really no starting-point. Hence *to reason* or *argue in a circle.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. IV. (1686) 11 The Circle of this fallacy is very large. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxx, You dispute in a Circle as all Logicians know. 1659 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 101 This he explodes as a Circle, and so derides it. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 315 That Sort of Fallacy which is called a *Circle* is very near akin to the *Petitio Principii.* 1837 WHATELY *Logic* 225 Arguing in a circle must necessarily be unfair, though it is frequently practised undesignedly. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* IV. 161 The authority of the law is demanded, and he [Cardinal Wiseman] cites the disputed passage. A more palpable and vicious circle was never devised.

20. A number of persons standing or seated round a person or object of interest; 'an assembly surrounding the principal person' (J.), as at Court, at a Drawing-room or Levée, etc.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5271/2 The Queen has had a Circle every Evening. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 35 Casting..maternal regards..through the pretty smiling circle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 291 A splendid circle of English nobles and statesmen stood round the throne. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 49 There was also a circle of lookers on.

21. A number of persons united by acquaintance, common sentiments, interests, etc.; a 'set' or coterie; a class or division of society, consisting of persons who associate together.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. (1686) 26, I shall have reason and experience of every Circle to support me. 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 9 May, He quotes the phrases 'a polite circle', 'the circle of one's acquaintance', 'people that live within a certain circle'. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* Pref. ed. 2 The felicity which he diffused through a wide circle of admirers and friends. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ix, Threw a real gloom over their domestic circle. *Ibid.* xviii, It is evident that you belong to the first circles. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* II. 16 Don't you think that one ought to try to understand what is going on outside one's immediate circle? 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 195 The staple talk of the circles in which he moved. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/4 The death of Lord Houghton ..will leave a blank in political, social, and literary circles.

22. *Hist.* A territorial division of Germany under the Holy Roman Empire. Also a secondary division in certain German and Slavonic provinces. [G. *Kreis,* F. *cercle.*]

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 980/2, 400 Men of the Circle of Saxony. *Ibid.* No. 1040/2 The Troops of the Circles have already passed the Rhine. 1700 J. A. ASTRY tr. *Saavedra's Royal Pol.* I. Pref., The most Serene House and Circle of Burgundy. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4993/1 Those of the Electoral Circle of the Rhine are met. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 347 The Austrian Netherlands .. were considered as a circle of the empire. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xiv. 239 In the circle of Tornow, in Western Galicia—the province is divided into nine circles.

23. A non-material region or realm marked off, as a circle is by its circumference; the area over which anything is conceived of as acting or exerting influence. Cf. *sphere.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 17 To be within the circle of possibilities. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 7 If he adventures into the circle of action. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile,* The circle of God's life Contains all life beside. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XV. 149 Whether it was in the circle of probability for one so respectably born, etc. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 13 All around Nature, and inside her circle.

† **24.** Phr. *To give the lie in circle*: i.e. circuitously, indirectly. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iv, *Face.* Rules To give and take the Lie by. *Kas.* How? to take it? *Face.* Yes, in Oblique he'll shew you, or in Circle, But never in Diameter. *c* 1616 FLETCHER *Queen Corinth* IV. i, Has he given the lye In circle or oblique, or semicircle, Or direct parallel?

25. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *circle-parade, -squarer, -squaring; circle-branching, -like, -spread,* adjs.; **circle-iron** (see quot.); † **circle-mure** *v.* = CIRCUMMURE; **circle-tomb** (see quot.: cf. 12).

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 35 A *circle-braunching tree. 1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Mech. Dict.*, **Circle-iron,* a hollow punch for cutting planchets, wads, wafers, and circular blanks; the fifth wheel of a carriage. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 184 *Cercelelyk shappe is most perfite figure. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 39 Crowtoe..His roote *circlelike or round. 1606 BRETON *Ourania* I ij a, *Circle-muring strong their pettie fort With Pallazado Flanker Loop and Porte. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 43 On the Use of the *Circle Parade. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) 185 Their *circle-spred tops. 1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* xvi. 174 So with the *circle-squarers, perpetual motion discoverers. 1889 *Athenæum* May 4 576 In one of the circle-tombs peculiar to the necropolis of that place [Vetulonia] (so called because surrounded by a rude stone circle).

Circle (sə·ɪk'l), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **cercle(n, sercle(n, serkle, -yn,** 6 **circkle,** 6– **circle.** [f. the sb.; or a. F. *cercler.* Cf. also CIRCULE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To surround or encompass with, or as with, a circle; to enclose in a circle; = ENCIRCLE 1. (Now chiefly *poet.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1717 That with his bond Love of his vertu liste To cerclen hertes alle and fast bynde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3038 Hir ene..Serklyt with heris On the browes so bryght. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneis* IV. (R.), Whose heads forgrowen with pine, circled alway With misty cloudes, 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* IV. iv. 382 Th' Imperiall mettall, circling now thy head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 626 Of beaming sunnie Raies a golden tiar Circled his Head. 1814 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 32, I..circled a rice meadow with dikes. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* I. 547 The town Flow'd in, and settling circled all the lists.

b. with *about, around, in.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1619 So cerclith it the welle aboute. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 277 You heauie people, circle me about. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (J.), To limit and circle them in. *a* 1667 COWLEY *To His Majesty,* The Sea which circles us around. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 104 Mine eyes..came at last to be circled about with red.

† **c.** *refl. Obs.*

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) To Rdr., Diogenes ..circled himselfe in the circumference of a tubbe.

2. To make the circuit of, move round.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 84 It wyl be saulfer..far streicts crabbye to circle. 1626 BACON (J.), The lords that were appointed to circle the hill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 65 Thrice the Equinoctial Line He circl'd. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 244 Other planets circle other suns. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 382 They circled the island seven times. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 170 Stalking a 'blesbok' or *circling* a bustard—the latter process consisting in riding round the birds in large but decreasing *circles.*

3. *intr.* To move in a circle (*around, about,* etc.).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453/2 Serklyn, or make a sercle, *Circulo.* 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 108 Shee [a hawk] ..went circkling, and compassing about, rising so with the lesse sence of rising. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* vi. (1851) 33 One of the highest arks that human contemplation circling upwards, can make. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 203 The busy whisper circling round Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds than Ours* ii. 44 The orbs which circle around the sun.

b. Said of wine, etc. passing round the table.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 282 While the bowl circles, and the banquet warms. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. XXXIV, The mazers four..Thrice let them circle round the board.

c. *Mil.* Of cavalry: To sweep round on a moving flank over a more or less wide circle; whereas the 'wheeling' of infantry is done on a fixed flank as pivot, and on as little ground as possible.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 410 Guards as he turns, and circles as he wheels. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 108 A close column must loosen its divisions before it can well march in front, and its changes of direction must be made circling, and on a moving flank. *Ibid.* 196 To move up rapidly, and circle round each other, and the enemy's flank. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 146 The..Files should..circle 'Right'.

4. *intr.* To form a circle; to stand or extend in a circle. *rare.*

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii, A tuft of Trees grew circling in a ranke. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 335 Those plains, immensely circling, feel his beams. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. XXIV, That proud ring Of peers who circled round the King.

† **b.** *refl.* To extend in a circle. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. § 12 The main Branches in the outer Coat of a Kernel, circling themselves on both hands from the place of their first entrance.

Circled (sə·ɪk'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CIRCLE + -ED.]

1. Surrounded as with, a circle; = ENCIRCLED.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3408 A sadill serklyt with golde. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* IV. viii. 21 Modest Dyan, circled with her Nymphs. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.*, Her circled head ..Was glorify'd with burnisht Crown of Gold. 1793 SOUTHEY *Lyric Poems, Race Banquo,* Boldly tread the circled space. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 393 Beneath this circled figure.

2. Marked with a circle or circles.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 59 Their horns wax more circled as they grow in years, although I dare not affirm that every circle betokeneth a years growth. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 32 Of airy Elves..the circled green. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 236 The circled turf is such as fairies would choose for their revels.

3. Rounded; circular.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 48 In circled sort it [muscle] springeth from the Jugall bone. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 110 The Moone..That monethly changes in her circled Orbe. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* I. § 1. (1643) 1 The circled orbs. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Felise* 92 Like a cat's splendid circled eyes.

Circler (sə·ɪklə1). [f. CIRCLE + -ER.]

1. One who encircles or surrounds; *circler of the earth,* transl. of Gr. γαιήοχος.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 42 Neptune, circler of the earth [γαιήοχος]. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 431 Earth-circler Neptune, spare me that request.

2. One who or that which moves in a circle.

1780 SIR W. JONES in *Parr's Works* (1828) VII. 209 Who made the nightly circlers, the stars. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Az.* xii, Toward the ground The aërial circlers speed,

3. Used to trans. L. *scriptor cyclicus*, cyclic poet.
a 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace's Art Poetry* 136 Nor so begin, as did that circler late, I sing a noble warre, and Priam's fate.

Circlet (sə·ɹklĕt), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 serclett, 6 cirkillet, cyrculet, 6–7 circulet, 6– circlet. [a. F. *cerclet*, dim. of *cercle*; subseq. influenced by Eng. CIRCLE, and prob. by It. *circoletto*: see -ET.]

1. A small circle (in various senses of that word).
a 1528 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 19 About my neck a cyrculet lyke the ryche rubie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lxxxiv, His locks..Fell down in curls..Within their circlets hundred Graces set. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 169 Sure pledge of day, that crownst the smiling Morn With thy bright Circlet. 1821 BYRON *Cain* II. i. 30 Yon small blue circle, swinging in far ether, With an inferior circlet near it still. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 28 The circlets which in cartography denote cities or towns.

2. *spec.* A ring or band (e. g. of precious metal or jewels) worn as an ornament, *esp.* on the head.
1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (1841) 442 A peyer of tyres for my Lordys grace, and a serclett for my Lady Barnes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 49 With garlandis and thair cirkillettis on thair hair. 1540 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 11 Paid to Alice Lewis, a goldsmith's wife .. for a serclett to Marry Maydens in £3. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. v. 65 A Chaplet cap, with a circulet of gold. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII, He .. on his finger placed The mystic circlet .. With this ring, O Prince, etc. 1863 Miss BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. i. 2 With that circlet of pearls round her hair. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 18 A plain circlet of gold was the substitute for the crown.

b. *gen.* A ring, circular band, or small hoop of any kind.
1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 400 He throweth up his Circlet, and catcheth it againe, three times. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 674 Thro' six circlets flew the whizzing dart. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 334 A circlet of rushes plaited round the line.

†3. (See quots.)
1611 COTGR., *Esclisse*, the Rundle or Circlet put vnder a dish at Table. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Circlet*, a Roll made of Pewter, or other Metal, to set and turn a Dish on at Table. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Circlet*, a round piece of wood put under a dish at table. *North.*

Circlet (sə·ɹklĕt), *v. rare.* [f. the sb.] To move in small circles over (a space).
1883 G. MEREDITH *Joy of Earth* 87 Swift as the swallow along the river's light Circleting the surface to meet his mirrored winglets.

Ci·rcleting, *vbl. sb.* Formation of circlets.
1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. x. 342 Structurally useful, though by their linked circletting instead of their weight.

Ci·rcle-wise, *adv.* [see -WISE.] In the manner or form of a circle.
1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 506. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. vi. 7 Smalle threedes of veynes, and Arteryes produced circlewyse. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 157 Before the moone should circle-wise close both her hornes in one. 1870 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel*, Circlewise sit they, with bound locks And foreheads garlanded.

Circling (sə·ɹklĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CIRCLE *v.*]

1. Formation of a circle or circles. b. quasi-*concr.* A circular formation.
1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, Within the cerclynge of her eyen bryght was paradise. 1646 A. HENDERSON in Macrie *Life* (1846) 54 While Archimedes was drawing his figures and circlings in the sand. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* IV. 340 Diving swans appear Above the crystal circlings white and clear.

2. Movement in a circle; revolution.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453/2 Serclynge, *Circulacio*. 1622–62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 266 In the circlings of the foresaid River. 1864 *Glasg. Daily Herald* 24 Sept., I don't see how circling with the trawl among drift-nets should do any harm. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III. 270 The circling of the suns.

†3. = CIRCUITION 2.
1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes Revised* 9 Say if you can without circling.

Ci·rcling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Encircling.
1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 19 Her two branches .. Whose circkling shadowes, Kings haue sought to sleep in. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. (R.), Their world circling sire, Great Neptune. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 400 He dwelt in Bright Maria's Circling Arms. 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 117 See the town nestle under its circling hills.

b. Forming a circle; ranged in a circle.
1724–7 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* Ded., Treat a' the circling lugs wi' sound. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry*, To whom the tribe of circling wits As to an oracle submits. 1799 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* X, Scarce doth .. The elder yet its circling tufts put forth. 1841 CLOUGH *Early Poems* VII. 109 My station whence the circling land Lies mapped and pictured wide below.

2. Moving in a circle; revolving.
1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 43 Ile in these meddowes make a cerckling walke. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 11 How circling Motion doth swift time divide. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* V. 55 Now, too soon for us, the circling hours This dreaded time have compassed. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 7 Thou merriest soul That ever loved the circling bowl!

†3. *Circling boy*: 'a species of *roarer*; one who in some way drew a man into a snare, to cheat or rob him' (Nares). *Obs. slang.*
1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. ii, One Val Cutting that helps .. Jordan to roar, a circling boy.

†**Ci·rcly**, *adv. Obs.*—⁰ [f. CIRCLE *sb.* + -LY².]
1552 HULOET, *Circly*, or in the fourme of a circle or compasse, *circulatim*.

Circle, Circque, obs. forms of CIRQUE.

Circocele, variant of CIRSOCELE.

Circolate, obs. form of CIRCULATE.

Circon, obs. form of ZIRCON.

Circon-, early form of CIRCUM-.

Circot(e, variant of SURCOAT, *Obs.*

†**Ci·rcuate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *circuāre* = *circuīre*, *circumīre* to go round: see CIRCUIT.] To pass round, encompass, encircle.
1581 *Act Jas. VI* (1814) 279 (Jam.) Ane garnissing circuat about with perllis. 1698 *Christ Exalted* § 75. 58 Circuating the Universe.

Circudrie, obs. bad spelling of SURQUEDRY.

†**Ci·rcue**, *v. Obs.* Also in 5 sircue. [ad. F. *circuir*, ad. L. *circuīre* to go round: see CIRCUIT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To surround, encircle.
c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 44 The mountaynes circued the mares.

2. To make the circuit of, to go or travel round.
c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXX. 43 With this Book I have Sircvit þe world abowte. 1494 FABYAN I. iv. 10 Circuyd and serched the lande ouer all. *Ibid.* V. CXXXI. 114 He..circued his lande in ministryng iustyce to all persones.

Circuit (sə·ɹkit). Forms: 4–6 cir-, cyrcuyt(e, 4–7 circuite, (5 -cute, sircuyte, 6 cyrcute, -cuite, -quet, 7 cercuit, syrkett,) 4– circuit. [a. F. *circuit*, ad. L. *circuitus* going round, f. *circu(m)īre*, f. *circum* round + *īre* to go.]

1. The line, real or imaginary, described in going round any area; the distance round; the compass, circumference, containing line or limits.
1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliii. 12 See the bowe .. He cumpaside heuene in the circuyt [1388 cumpas] of his glorie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1029 The circuit a myle was aboute Walled of stoon and dyched al with oute. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xviii. 187 Java .. is nyghe 2000 Myle in circuyt. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. iv. 14 The circuite or compasse of a triangle is a line composed of all the sides of a triangle. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 30 To weare a Crowne, Within whose Circuit is Elizium. 1652 NEEDHAM *Domin. Sea* Advt. 2 The circuit of this Sea .. must contein above 1200 miles. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 124 Sheltered with a noble circuit of woods and mountains. 1847 GROTE *Greece* IV. II. lii, A rude Circuit of stones, of unknown origin.

†b. *concr.* = CIRCLET, diadem. *Obs.*
1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 352 The Golden Circuit on my Head, Like to the glorious Sunnes transparant Beames.

†c. *fig.* 'Round', 'circle'. *Obs.*
1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 4. 29 If a poor country gentlewoman fall within their circuit, what a stock of mirth does she afford them. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206. P8 A feast within the circuit of his acquaintance.

2. The space enclosed by a given circumference or boundary; area, extent, tract.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58/4 On the morn ther laye lyke dewe All aboute in their circuyte. 1494 FABYAN V. lxxxiii. 60 A large and great circuyt of grounde, vpon the whiche he shortly after buylded and sette a large and stronge Castell. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 The scites and circuites of all such religious houses. 1590 EARL ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 214 III. 82 A great circuit of ground in a very good soyle. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 309 The sound That fills the circuit of the world around. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamb., All those houses, scites, circuits, and precincts. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, June* vi, The pomp that fills The circuit of the summer hills.

b. *fig.* Sphere of action, etc.
1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 21 Then may that circuit be counted happie conteyninge so vertuouse an examplar. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 133 If you give me leave to meddle so far in your circuit.

3. The action of going or moving round or about; a circular journey, a round. b. A round-about journey or course; a detour.
1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* V. i. 70 The spyeres entercounted to geders in their circute .. about the erth. 1530 PALSGR. 177 *Cyrcuite*, a cyrcute, a goyng or compassynge about a thyng. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xix. 6 His going forth is from the end of the heauen, and his circuite vnto the ends of it. 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 405 Bishop Leybourn is going a circuit to confirm the new converts. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 127 The bell-man of each parish, as he goes his circuit. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 263 Either in a straight course, or by some circuit. 1795 GIBBON *Autobiog.* 78, I devoted many hours..to the circuit of Paris. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 49 Its [the clock's] index or hand ought to perform an exact circuit in the course of a day. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxii. 274 They .. could only advance by long circuits. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 407 After completing the circuit of the globe.

c. *fig.*; esp. of time: Revolution, round. † *By circuit*: at regularly recurring times (*obs.*).
1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 72 When the daies cercuit is finished. 1651 R. WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* III. 149 It is good to give nothing to them that have fits by circuit. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 235 Many circuits of years I pray you may live. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 119 Fancy, like the finger of a clock, Runs the great circuit, and is still at home. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* XX. The circuit of changes is completed in the course of a year.

d. *Phrases* (sometimes influenced by 4), as in † *To go, ride, walk circuit* = one's round. *To* †*fetch, make, take a circuit*: to make a detour, take a circuitous or round-about course. *To make* or *go the circuit of*: to go round, go the round of. † *To run circuit with* (fig.): *app.* to follow the same lines as, to be concomitant with.
1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 163 To fetch the cyrcuyte about Christendome. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 72 Fetching about a circuite or compasse. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xviii. 6 They divided the countries .. that they might goe circuite about them. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 356 The rest of this will run circuit with the union of one flesh, which was answer'd before. *a* 1655 VINES *Lords' Supp.* (1677) 4 The destroying angel, that rode circuit that night. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 295 Verdugo ..got past the Rhine, by taking a long Circuit. 1751 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* ii. 5 Your letter .. after making a considerable circuit to find me. 1826 B. DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xii. 59 Now the Marquess..'went the circuit', that is to say, made the grand tour of the suite of apartments. 1838 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germ.* 448 The pedestrian..should make a circuit to the left. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. I. i. 5 Making a circuit of the neighbouring towns.

4. *spec.* The journey of judges (or other persons) through certain appointed areas, for the purpose of holding courts or performing other stated duties at various places in succession; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes.
1494 FABYAN VII. 344 Iudgys ordeyned to kepe a cyrcuyte, as nowe they kepe the sysys in the tyme of vacacyon. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 § 1 The justices of assises in ther cyrcuyte or progresse in that shyre. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* III. 5 What hee spake of either came to him by examinations, or by riding in the circuits. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* vii. 16 He went from yeere to yeere in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and iudged Israel. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 95 He goes his syrkett every yeare in the nature of on of our Judges. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 58 They usually make their circuits in the respective vacations after Hilary and Trinity terms. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 637 It was thought desirable that the Western Circuit should not begin till the other circuits had terminated. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1858) 114 The judges and the bar ride the circuit. 1861 WILLES in *Ex parte Fernandez*, 30 *Law J. C. P.* 338 The law gives to the Justices of Assize during their circuits the aid and control of the sheriff of each county.
fig. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 538 When Christ shall go his circuit to judge the World in Righteousnesse. 1657 HINCHLEY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lviii. 11 A time when God will ride his circuit here in a solemn manner.

b. *concr.* Those making the circuit; the judges and barristers; now *esp.* the latter.
a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 413 The circuits went round the country [of Scotland] as was directed by the proclamation. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 182 The days when the Northern Circuit rode on horseback across the marshes. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Organiz. Daily Life* 183 A leading member of the Circuit.

5. The district or division of country through which the judge makes his circuit.
There are now eight such districts in England and Wales, each including several counties, viz. the Northern, North Eastern, Midland, Western, Oxford, Home or South Eastern, North Wales, and South Wales Circuits.
1574 RICH *Dial. Mercury & Eng. Soldier*, Euerye petye Constable of euerye Parrysh within his cyrquet. 1642 CHAS. I *Lett. Judges of Ass.* 5 July (1641) 6 Some of the ablest Lawyers who ride that Circuit. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 10 Their Country they divided into Counties or Circuits all under the government of twelve Lords. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Justiciary*, The country [Scotland] .. is divided into three circuits, the south, west, and north. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Experiences* v. 51 In choosing a circuit, a barrister..is bound by his first choice.

6. A territorial division of the Methodist churches, comprising a number of congregations lying around some central town or place, and supplied by a series of itinerant preachers.
1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 256 The Societies in this Circuit increase. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* III. 73 Every part of Britain and America is divided into regular portions, called circuits; and each circuit, containing twenty or thirty places, is supplied by a certain number of travelling preachers, from two to three or four, who go round it in a month or six weeks. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV 142 A number of these circuits .. are united and known as a district. 1885 *Minutes Wesleyan Conf.* 43 Each of the places mentioned in these Stations..is the head of a circuit.

7. *Elect.* The course traversed by an electric current between the two poles of a battery; the path of a voltaic current.
1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 122, I certainly saw the spark at the time of completing the circuit. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 199 With the largest circuit yet employed, their union appears to be absolutely instantaneous. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 2 Interrupting the circuit..Establishing the circuit. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 394 Closing a galvanic circuit. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 546 When the circuit is broken, so that the current is interrupted .. the wire resumes its ordinary condition.

†8. Roundabout process or mode: †a. of speech or expression: circumlocution. *Obs.*
1552 HULOET, Circuit in wordes, *ambages*. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 New terms of art to express their own sense, and to avoid circuit of speech. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 27 This design of his he draws out in such a circuit of words.

b. of reasoning or the like.
1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. 98 By long circuit of deduction it may be that euen all truth out of anie truth may be concluded. 1633 DONNE *Poems* (J.), Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes, Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn By circuit or collections to discern. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 15 Or at best demonstrate its reality by a circuit of reasoning.

c. *Law.* esp. *Circuit of Action* = CIRCUITY.
a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* vi. 29 The law in many cases .. turneth a man over to a further circuit of remedy. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Circuit of Action..is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for then is needful. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

9. *Path.* The period of a disease. (*Sýd. Soc. Lex.*)

10. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *circuit barrister, counsel, -commission, -journey, -judge, -room, table*, etc. (sense 4); *circuit-superintendent, -work*, etc. (sense 6); **circuit-breaker**, an instrument which at regular intervals interrupts an electric current; **circuit-closer**, any device for closing an electric current; **circuit-court**, in Scotland, a court held periodically in the principal towns, similar in function to the English ASSIZE; in U.S. (*a*) Federal courts intermediate in authority between the District Courts and the Supreme Court of the U.S. (see Kent *Commentaries* I, ch. on Constitution); (*b*) various State Courts so-called for different reasons in particular States; **circuit-steward**, a principal member in the Methodist circuit nominated yearly by the superintendent.

1850 C. PHILLIPS *Curran and his Contemp.* 82 Egan was then a *circuit barrister in good practice. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. Rheotome or *circuitbreaker. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 251 A delicate circuit-breaker .. arranged to break the circuit of a telegraph line at the vibration. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 354 The judges are sure to come and open the *circuit commissions on the day mentioned. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 11 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4456/1 We hereby Appoint..the said *Circuit-Courts of Justiciary to be Holden..Twice in the Year. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 17 The Circuit courts have appellate jurisdiction from the district courts. They have exclusive cognizance of offences against the United States. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. (1862) 419 This power of adjudging a law unconstitutional is also possessed by the Circuit Courts of the United States. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 529 The *Circuit Judge was authorised to require immediate decision. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 142/1 About the termination of every quarter, the ministers, *circuit-stewards, etc., meet. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Experiences* I. 66 John Locke..was the very soul of the *circuit-table.

Circuit (sə·ɹkit), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To go, pass, move, or travel round; to make the circuit of, compass about.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 48 The thyng that circuitis this last tent hauyn or fyrst mobil, is immobil. 1601 MUNDAY *Death Earl Huntington* I. iii, My son, With several troops hath circuited the court. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ix. 45 The Phenicians circuited the greatest part of the habitable world. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 246 Geryon having circuited the air like a faulcon towering without prey.. vanishes. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* v. 119 Some .. comet, circuiting the sun in about eleven years.

†**b.** *fig.* To compass in thought, circumvent, get round. *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac. Noble Spirit* Wks. (1856) 61 He circuits his intents, and seeth the end before he shoot.

2. *intr.* To go or move in a circuit.

[1549 *Compl. Scot.* 51 The sune circuitis and gais about the eird euyrie xxiiij houris.] 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* vii. 16 He went from yeere to yeere in circuit [*marg.* circuited] to Bethel and Gilgal and Mizpeh. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 264 They must runne circuiting and fetching a compasse about by the Saints. 1690 WOOD *Fasti Oxon.* I. 31 (L.) It did not become a doctor to circuit for an inferior degree. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* (J.), Unless the cordial cup perpetual motion keep Quick circuiting. 1875 PROCTOR *Expanse Heav.* 112 The moon as she circuits round the earth.

Circuiteer (səɹkitī·əɹ), *sb.* [f. CIRCUIT + -EER.]

1. *spec.* A judge or barrister on circuit.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 96 Here we drop our circuiteer; which character lasted till his lordship was made..solicitor general. 1810 LD. CAMPBELL in *Life* I. 244 The Oxford circuiteers are accomplished gentlemen, but no lawyers.

2. *gen.* One who makes a circuit.

1718 POPE *Lett. Mr. —— on the Circuit* 17 Sept., Like your fellow Circuiteer, the Sun, you travel the round of the earth.

†**Circuiteer** (səɹkitī·əɹ), *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To go on circuit. Hence **Circuiteering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 277 To return to his lordship and his circuiteering. 1771-2 *Batchelor* (1773) II. 60 He is .. something like my grey circuiteering horse, the worse for travelling. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, etc., Two Parsons* Introd. x, Big-wigg'd circuiteering judges.

Circuiter (sə·ɹkitəɹ). [f. CIRCUIT + -ER 1.] = CIRCUITEER *sb.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 513 Whether all the Theeves condemned by any Circuiter corrupted, have done more villanies than their Judge. 1779 LD. MALMESBURY *Diaries* (1844) I. 231. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* xiii. 239 He himself had been a Northern Circuiter.

Circuiting (sə·ɹkitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CIRCUIT *v.* + -ING 1.] The making of a circuit or circuits. *Short-circuiting*, the faulty shortening of an electric circuit, owing to some flaw in the insulation.

1659 C. NOBLE *Answ. Immod. Queries* To Rdr. 2 The streams tend directly..(though with some seeming circuitings) to the Ocean. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Mar. 1/2 It will be lighted throughout by electricity.. and if proper care is exercised in the installation short-circuiting is impossible.

Circuiting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That circuits, goes round, goes in or on a circuit.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 9 If my Lord Deputy change the circuitinge Judges. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 72 The amphitheater..according to its name .. being as much as a circuiting or compassing theater. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ix. 284 In variously circuiting channels.

Circuition (səɹkiĭ·i·ʃən). *arch.* [ad. L. *circuītiōn-em* a going round, n. of action, f. *circuīre*, see CIRCUIT: cf. F. *circuition.*] A going round or about; making of a circuit; compassing, encircling, visitation in circuit.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 216 The circuicioun and charge [*circuitio ac cura*] that wes wont to be gevin to the edilis, war gevin to small pepill. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1338 The circuitions, conversions and changes which appeare in the heaven. 1622 R. PRESTON *Godly Man's Inquisition* ii. 47 Leaue .. perambulations and circuitions to Sathan, that infernall Peripatetike. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 681 The space of a Lunar circuition of the earth. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 48 Sacred circuition of the sun.

2. *fig.* Circuitous mode of speech, circumlocution, 'maze of argument' (J.).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 130 a, With a Cynical circuicion or goyng about the bushe. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 168 Answers ..without any Circuition or æquivocation at all. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. xiii. 68 Adds clause to clause .. with all the circuition .. of an indenture.

Circuitize (sə·ɹkitəiz), *v. rare.* [f. CIRCUIT + -IZE.] To make the circuit of.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 175 A class of men..circuitizing the country, and making copies of its most famous brasses.

‖ **Circuitor** (səɹkiū·itəɹ). [L. *circuitor* agent-sb., f. *circuīre* to go round.] One who goes his rounds, a travelling inspector, visitor, ranger.

1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809 342 Ranger and keeper of Swinley Walk, and circuitor, bailiff, and chief forester of Battel Bailiwick. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 29 May, Satan .. is rather the circuitor, the accusing spirit, a dramatic attorney-general [Job ii.].

Circuitous (səɹkiū·itəs), *a.* [ad. late L. *circuitōs-us* abounding in roundabout courses, f. *circuitus* CIRCUIT: see -OUS.] Of the nature of a circuit, roundabout, indirect.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 109 Any medium direct or circuitous. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 4 Coincidences .. minute, circuitous, or oblique. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 439 By this kind of circuitous commerce they subsisted and grew rich. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 303 This ancient Court of Record is too circuitous in its procedure. 1845 WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metr.* 219/1 An artificial and circuitous way of speaking. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 169 We had .. to take a somewhat circuitous route in order to avoid some bogs.

†**2.** ? Circus-like. *Obs. rare.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. ii. 92 There are other circuitous erections of stone.

Circuitously (səɹkiū·itəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a circuitous manner, by a roundabout way, indirectly.

1791 BURKE *Thoughts Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 44, I do not think..that it is likely to be misled, unless indirectly and circuitously. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xix. (1876) 370 English goods would be paid for circuitously. 1870 DICKENS *Lett.* 31 May, Having come here from town circuitously.

Circuitousness (səɹkiū·itəsnės). [f. CIRCUITOUS + -NESS.] Circuitous quality, manner, or way.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 74 Tortuous twistings and coy circuitousnesses so trying to the patience of the traveller. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* v. 41 The exercises which go most directly, and with least circuitousness to the great end. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 344/2 The river..winds in pleasant circuitousness.

Circuity (səɹkiŭ·ĭti). Also 6 **circuitee, cyrcuity.** [a. OF. *circuité* circuit, ambit, precinct, etc., f. L. *circuit-us* app. after words like *gratuité, vacuité*, etc.] = CIRCUIT, in various senses.

†**1.** Ambit, enclosure, compass, area. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 220 (D.) A dominion of muche more large and ample circuitee then the same whiche he was Lorde of before. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxx. 749 In the circutie or shadowe of the same. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C. 536 Within the Circuitie of reason.

2. Circuitous quality; roundabout process.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 157 Without all circuity, noting, naming, and in a manner pointing to it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 43 It prevents the circuity and delay of justice. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 473 The correspondence must involve circuities. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 71 His vehemence loses its effect by the circuity of his pleonastic language. 1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. Introd. 8 To avoid the circuity of applying to Parliament.

b. *Law.* (See quot. and cf. CIRCUIT 8 c.)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 39 When an action is rightfully brought for a duty but yet about the bush, as it were..it is called Circuity of action.

3. Circular motion.

1770 T. WHATELY *Observ. Mod. Gardening* 67 (L.) The characteristic property of running water is progress, of stagnant is circuity.

Circulable (sə·ɹkiŭlăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *circulā-re* (see CIRCULATE) + -BLE.] That can be circulated; capable of circulation.

1793 *Monthly Rev.* XI. 336 In a word, they are a machine for rendering fixed property circulable. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 136 What Mr. Price declares not to be money, as not being circulable.

Circuland (sə·ɹkiŭlănd). *rare.* [ad. L. **circuland-um*, gerundive of *circulāre* (see CIRCULATE); cf. *multiplicand.*] That which is to be circulated.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 93 In such a case..the circulator has produced what does not become actual circuland. The circulation stops with the fabrication.

Circulant (sə·ɹkiŭlănt). *Math.* [ad. L. *circulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *circulāre* (see CIRCULATE).] A species of determinant.

1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theory Equat.* xi. § 129 Here in all the rows the constituents are the same five quantities taken in circular order, a different one standing first in each row. A determinant of this kind is called a *circulant.*

Circular (sə·ɹkiŭlăɹ), *a.* and *sb.* In 5–6 **-er**, 5 **-ere**, 6 *Sc.* **-eir**, 6–7 **-are.** [ME. *circuler*, a. AF. *circuler* = OF. *circulier*, a partially Latinized alteration of OF. *cerclier*:—L. *circulār-is*, f. *circul-us* CIRCLE. The F. *cerclier* was successively refashioned as *cerculier, circulier, circulaire*; the Eng. became with the Renascence *circular.*]

A. *adjective.*

1. Of the form of a circle; round in superficies.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, A smale aulter .. that was halfe circuler. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 Fiv, The vlcere that are cyrculer and rounde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 22 The frame thereof seemd partly circulare, And part triangulare. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1. ₱ 5 A Round of Politicians at Will's .. those little Circular Audiences. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* vi. 224 A body which always casts a circular shadow must itself be spherical. 1861 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. i. (1874) 3 Circular churches were occasionally used from an early period.

†**2.** *transf.* Perfect, full, complete. *Obs.*

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Hermes* 82 Nor must you..Boile in your gall a grudge too circulare. 1618 — *Hesiod* Ded. 142 Nor were those Greeks so circular in their elegant utterance, but their inward judgments and learnings were as round and solid. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* III. ii, In this, sister, Your wisdom is not circular. 1659 DRYDEN *On Cromwell* v, How shall I then begin or where conclude To draw a fame so truly circular? For in a round what order can be shewed, Where all the parts so equal-perfect are?

3. Moving in or passing over a circle; orbitual; describing a circle.

c 1450 *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 103 As Phebus went by mevyng circulere. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 25 Into a circuler dance. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 76 It is probable that the terrestriall Globe hath a circular motion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 663 Like the circular motion of a wheel.

b. *Circular tour*: one which is completed at (or near) the place of starting; *circular ticket*, one serving for all the stages of such a tour.

1860 *Advt.* Circular tour of Loch Lomond and the Trosachs, returning from Stirling or Edinburgh. 1873 *Cook's Excursionist* No. 5 June, Through-tickets, semi-circular tickets, and circular tourist tickets.

4. *fig.* **a.** Moving or occurring in a round or cycle of repetition.

a 1643 G. SANDYS *Bk. Job* 12 (T.) The life of man is a perpetual war, In misery and sorrow circular. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems, Death Herrys* 95 When weak time shall be poured out Into eternity, and circular joys Dance in an endless round. *a* 1684 EARL ROSCOM. (J.) From whence th' innumerable race of things By circular successive order springs.

b. *fig.* Forming a link in a circular chain.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 The circular or compensatory character of every human action.

5. Of the nature of arguing or reasoning in a circle.

1646 GILLESPIE *Male Audis* 50 Mr. Coleman .. chargeth me with a circular argumentation. 1681 HOBBES *Rhet.* I. ix. 24 To praise the Work from the Vertue of the Worker, is a circular proof. 1700 T. BAKER *Reflect. Learn.* (J.), One of Carte's first principles of reasoning..seems to be too circular to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God.

6. Circuitous, roundabout, indirect.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II. ii, If you knew well my heart, you would not be So circular. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, You circular old dodger.

7. = CYCLIC. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 DENNIS (J.), Had Virgil been a circular poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido?

8. Affecting or relating to a circle or number of persons; *esp.* in *circular letter*, 'a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair' (J.); *circular note* (*a.*) = prec.; (*b.*) a letter of credit addressed by a banker (e.g. in London) to several bankers in other countries, in favour of a certain person named therein, usually a person on a tour.

1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 192 Their chief Priest ..sends circular letters to the rest about their solemn feasts. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Dis.* 29 And never any Letter perhaps, was more Universally Circular, then This has been. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 246 Circular epistles were sent..to all the principal cities. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 75 The country gentlemen..were tried with circular questions, whether they would comply with the king in their elections. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. v. 149 An old lady .. came from a distant part of the county to pay a circular visit among her relations. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 225 Circular letters, imploring them to sign, were sent to every corner of the kingdom. 1850 THACKERAY *Kickleburys* Wks. (1869) 188 My lady K. walked over to the money changers, where she changed a couple of circular notes. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 438 The circular Epistle which is generally known as the Epistle to the Ephesians.

9. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the circle, or its mathematical properties; as in

Circular arc, cubic, error, function, measure; *circular line* (*a.*) see quot. 1796; (*b.*) the imaginary straight line joining the centre of any circle to either of the two circular points at infinity, and forming a tangent to the circle; *circular parts* (*of Napier*), 'five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle; they are the two legs, the

complement of the hypothenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles' (Hutton *Math. Dict.*); *circular points*, the two imaginary points at infinity through which all circles pass, also called *focoids*.

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* v. i, All Studies else are but as circular lines And death the centre where they must all meet. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 289/1 *Circular lines*, a name given by some authors to such straight lines as are divided by means of the divisions made in the arch of a circle. Such as the Sines, Tangents, Secants, etc. 1859 Todhunter *Sph. Trigonom.* v. § 66 (1871) 35 Two rules, which are called, from their inventor, Napier's Rules of Circular Parts. 1874 — *Trigonom.* ii. § 20. 10 The fraction arc divided by radius is called the circular measure of an angle. 1878 Wolstenholme *Math. Problems* (ed. 2) 248 The two impossible circular points at infinity. 1884 Williamson *Diff. Calc.* xii. § 186 (ed. 5) This curve is called a circular cubic. *Ibid.* 431 Eliminate the circular and exponential function from the equation. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 60 [The] Circular Error..in a clock [is] the difference of time caused by the pendulum following a circular instead of a cycloidal path.

10. *Technical.*

Circular bolt: 'a machine employed by the Nottingham lace manufacturers in making net' (Simmonds *Trade Dict.*). *Circular canon* (*Mus.*): a canon which leads back to the beginning and repeats itself instead of coming to a regular close. *Circular-circular work* (*Arch.*): 'a term applied to any work which is formed by the intersection of two cylinders whose axes are not in the same direction' (Gwilt). *Circular crystals*: 'a term applied to the flattened groups of radiating needles which form when solutions of oxalurate of ammonia, salicine, and other substances are evaporated in a thin layer on a microscopic slide' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Circular file*: 'a circular saw or serrated disc, adapted to run on a spindle or mandrel, and used in cutting teeth of cog-wheels' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). *Circular instruments*: instruments for measuring angles, graduated round the whole circumference of a circle, i.e. 360°. *Circular loom*: 'a loom in which the shuttle moves in a circular race and continuously in one direction through warps arranged in a circle' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). *Circular number*: a number whose powers terminate in the same digit as the number itself. *Circular polarization*: see Polarization. *Circular sailing* (*Naut.*): navigation by the arc of a great circle (see Circle *sb.* 2 b.). *Circular saw*: a saw in the form of a circular disc, which is made to revolve rapidly on its axis. Hence *circular saw-mill*, etc. *Circular shears*: 'shears for sheet-metal consisting of two circular blades on parallel pins' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). *Circular work* (*Arch.*): 'a term applied to any work with cylindric faces' (Gwilt).

1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* xv. 105 If it [the canon] is made continually to recur to the beginning, so as never to come to a regular close, it is called Infinite, or *Circular. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.*, **Circular Numbers*.. are such as have their powers ending in the roots themselves. As the number 5, whose square is 25, and its cube 125, etc. 1852 C. W. Hoskyns *Talpa* 178 As easily as a *circular-saw cuts a plank. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 98 The construction of a circular saw-mill, invented by Smart.

11. *Comb.*, as *circular-cutting, -edged, -shaped, -storied, -visaged,* adjs.; *circular-wise* adv.

1852 C. W. Hoskyns *Talpa* 182 The *circular-cutting implement I have described. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Gouges* are .. *circular-edged tools. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* v, A couple of large-headed, *circular-visaged males. 1598 Yong *Diana* 302 The thunderclap as it comes not right down but *circularwise. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pheasant Pouts*, Place the Nets..circularwise.

B. *sb.* **†1.** A circular figure or space. *rare.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 595 In ane conclaue all maid of Christall cleir..Bot ȝit he saw within that circuleir. 1815 J. Gilchrist *Labyrinth Demolished* 44 O, C, G, with their diversities, are circles or circulars.

2. Short for *circular letter* or *note*: now *esp.* a business notice or advertisement, printed or otherwise reproduced in large numbers for distribution.

1818 Todd, *Circular Letter*.. Modern affectation has changed this expression into the substantive; and we now hear of nothing but *circulars* from publick offices, and *circulars* from superintendants of a feast or club. 1822 Byron *Let. to Kinnaird* 6 Feb., The *circulars* are arrived, and circulating. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* iv. (L.), Down with the Court Circular—that engine and propagator of Snobbishness. I promise to subscribe for a year to any daily paper that shall come out without the Court Circular. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 155 He summoned the peers by circular to London. 1880 *Brit. Post. Guide* 6 Circulars, —i.e., letters which, from internal evidence, appear to be intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons .. may also be sent by book post. 1888 Lindley *Partnership* (ed. 5) 222 A change in the name of a firm.. coupled with announcements of the change by circulars sent to the old customers.

Circularism. A theory that space is circular.

1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 733/2 All that is wanting to make the Flatlanders realize a third dimension, and to settle circularism once for all.

Circularity (sɜːkiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. L. type *circulāritas* f. *circulār-is*: cf. Pr. *circularitat*, F. *circularité*, and see -ity.]

Circular quality, form, or position.

1582 Batman *On Barthol.* III. xviii. 19 By circularitie of the limme. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 268 Fetching under lines incomprehensible circularity. 1775 Johnson *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 349 A hut is constructed with loose stones, ranged for the most part with some tendency to circularity. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 2 From the circularity and elevation of the boundary, the district..has the appearance of a basin.

†b. quasi-*concr.* That which is circular; a circular series or arrangement. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 The heavens ..[have] no diversitie or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion continually succeeding each other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole circularity.

†c. ? Circular argument or reasoning. *Obs.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. xvii. (1620) 435 But by Gods grace reason will lay those circularities flat inough.

Circularize (sɜːkiŭlărəiz), *v.* [f. Circular + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make circular.

1799 Southey *Let.* 5 June in *Life & Corr.* (1850) II. 18, I pray you to send me the old woman who was circularised, O, who saw her own back..the omikron of old women.

2. To ply with circulars, send circulars to.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 255 One cemetery company in particular circularized us in very pressing and persuasive terms. 1887 *Echo* 21 Apr. 1 To circularise the lodges of the Freemasons for subscriptions.

Hence **Circularizer, Circularizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1881 *World* 22 June 5/2 It at once takes [them] out of the category of common prospectus-issuers. They are not as other circularisers are. *Ibid.* Here they are..set forth with all possible elaborateness of circularising. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* 7 Jan. 84 Mischief wrought by the circularising firms.

Circularly (sɜːkiŭlăli), *adv.* [f. Circular *a.* + -ly.] In a circular manner, in a circle.

1. In the form of a circle.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. iii. 4 Diuide the brayne panne with a sawe circularely. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 22 July, For fruit, the best way is to have walls built circularly. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connec. Phys. Sc.* xvi. (1849) 145 Propagated circularly all round the centre of disturbance.

2. In a circular orbit or course.

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* I. xx. 22 The Planet .. is moued circularly. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* ii, Trade, which like blood should circularly flow. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* viii. 108 A body moving circularly round the sun.

3. By circular reasoning, in a logical circle.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 35 That is to prove the same by the same, or else to argue circularly. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* I. vii. 103 Joe..completely stopped me by arguing circularly, and answering with a fixed look 'Her'.

†4. Completely, perfectly. *Obs.*

1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymns Apollo* 35 And those gifts onely let thy deified mind Be circularlie pleas'd with. 1618 — *Hesiod* Ded. 141 These most wise, learned and circularly-spoken Grecians.

†5. In rotation, among a circle of people. *Obs.*

1648 T. Hill *Strength of Saints* A 3 a, That they (though but circularly, by 3 or 4 in a morning) may have leave to come to the Morning Sermon in the Abbey. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 30 He bestowed also a vast summe of money on several Corporations to be imployed circularly for the benefit of the poor Freemen therein.

Circularness (sɜːkiŭlărnės). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Circular quality, form, etc.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* III. 115 In forme .. in a Map it [Warwickshire] doth pretend to some Circularness.

†Circulary, *a. Obs.* [f. (mod.)L. type **circulāri-us*, whence also mod.F. *circulaire*: see -ary 2.] = Circular *a.* in various senses.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. liii. (1611) 295 Crosse and circularie speeches, wherein there are attributed to God such things as belong to Manhood, and to Man such as properly concerne the Deitie of Christ Iesus. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. xix. (1620) 436 The circulary persons that turne all things round. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* xxviii. 68 Such of them whose Superficies is most flexuous and circulary. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1768/1 The King of Poland has issued his Circulary Letters for the Summoning a Dyet. *a* 1734 North *Lives* I. 313 He..made one at their circulary dinings, and the turn came to dine with him.

Circulate (sɜ·kiŭlēt), *v.* Also **6 circo-.** *Pa. pple* 5–6 **circulat**(e. [f. L. *circulāt-* ppl. stem of *circulāre* to make circular, to encircle; deponent *circulāri* to gather in a circle, to collect people about one; in med.L. and Romanic to move in a circle, etc.; f. *circulus* Circle: see also -ate 3.]

†1. *Old Chem. trans.* To subject a substance to continuous distillation in a closed vessel (Circulatory, *sb.*), in which the vapour was caused to condense at the top of the apparatus and to flow back into the original liquid, the whole thus undergoing repeated vaporization and condensation. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch. Ep.* in Ashm. *Theatr.* (1652) 116 In Balneo of Mary togeather let them be circulat. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Man.* 23 The artire blud, whorlid, circulat, & coagitat together, etc. 1594 Plat *Jewell-Ho.* II. 21 Some doo vse to circulate the same in Balneo, til it clarifie. 1599 Greene *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 66 Women as the purest quintissence circolated from all other liuing things, are therefore the most beautifull and faire. 1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 26 Circulate this in a Pellican with a moderate heat for the space of a month. 1696 Phillips, To *circulate*..in a Vessel call'd a *Pelican*: wherein the same Vapour which is elevated into the Air by the Fire, falls down again to remount and be distill'd several times.

†2. To gather into a circle.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. viii. 21 Onto Eneas left syde and rycht hand The saulis flokkis circulate [*v.r.* circulit] in a rout.

†3. *trans.* To go or run round; to encircle, encompass, surround. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xxi. Pj, Thus proceeding till ye haue circulate the figure..ye shall in the ende departe the whole figure into as many equall portions as ye determined. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvi. 160 He circulated seuen hils with a Wall. 1611 — *Theat. Gt. Brit.* XXV. (1614) 49/1 Herefordshire .. lyeth circulated upon the North with Worcester and Shropshire. 1685 Bp. Croft *Animadv. Burnet's Th. Earth* Pref., May I not conclude for certain that this man hath been in the moon, where his head hath been intoxicated with circulating the earth?

4. *intr.* To move round, turn round, revolve, formerly round an axis (*obs.*), or in an orbit (*arch.*); now round a circuit, circuitous course, system of pipes, or the like. (Influenced by 5.)

1672 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5099 A Top..made to circulate by whipping it. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* Pref. (1730) 51 Balls, which like Planets circulate about it. 1830 Sir J. Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 193 The moon circulates about the earth. 1852 Conybeare & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. iv. 106 These movements begin to circulate more and more round a new centre of activity. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 224 The air..entering at the bottom of the stove..circulates round the flues. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 74 The circuit in which every drop of water is compelled to circulate. 1882 Mrs. H. Reeve *Cookery & Housek.* ii. (ed. 2) 9 The claret decanters should circulate two or three times round the table.

5. *intr. spec.* Of the blood: To flow from the heart through the arteries and veins back to the heart again. Extended to the continuous motion of other fluids in the vessels of animals and plants.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 407 The blood, perpetually circulating (as hath been shown from many infallible signs and marks by Doctor Harvey) in the veins and arteries. *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* II. 69 (R.) Blood [of vipers], even whilst it circulates, we have always found, as to sense, actually cold. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 123 This, attracted by the root, and circulating through invisible canals ..clothes the forest with all its verdant honours. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 492 Blood is blood which circulates.

b. *intr.* Of persons: To go about in a social circle, 'go the round.'

1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* i. 8 He came .. by no means prepared to circulate among his flock. 1870 Hawthorne *Eng. Note Bks.* (1879) II. 96 Who, at the age of ninety, is still circulating in society.

6. *intr.* (with extended sense). To pass from place to place freely and continuously so as to visit every part; to pass from hand to hand or from mouth to mouth. Also, of a newspaper or periodical: to pass into the hands of readers, to be extensively taken and read.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 231 The Air .. circulates through..to the Grate of the Stove. 1691 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 92 If our Money and Trade were to circulate only amongst our selves. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 10 Secret history..is for the most part believed only while it circulates in whispers. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 372 That ether which is continually circulating through all things. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* I. iii. 42 The money circulating in this neighbourhood. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vic.* c. 16 § 9 Newspapers published or circulating in the County.

7. *trans.* To put into circulation, put about, promulgate, give currency to, diffuse; put into the hands of readers, etc.

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, Did you circulate the report of Lady Brittle's intrigue with Captain Boastall? 1815 *Scribbleomania* 268 *note*, To print and circulate the Bible. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 104 A little tract..had been actively circulated through the ranks. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. vii. 110 The news of the enemy's preparations were circulated..throughout the country.

b. *lit.* To hand or pass round.

1884 *Law Times* 14 June 121/1 After the loving cup had been circulated, the Lord Mayor submitted the loyal toasts.

8. *Math.* Of decimal fractions: To recur, repeat in periods of several figures (see Circulating).

1768 Robertson *Circ. Decimals* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 209 Some of them [decimal fractions] recur, or circulate; that is, the same figure or figures run over again and again *ad infinitum*. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 75 *note*, The decimal circulates in a complete period of 28 figures.

†9. To beat out, emboss (metal). *Obs.*

†Circulate, *sb. Obs. Math.* [f. prec. or its source.] A circulating decimal.

1768 Robertson *Circ. Decimals* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 213 The proper denominator of the circulate. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 290/1 That part of the circulate which repeats, is called the repetend. 1827 — *Course Math.* I. 75 *note*, In corresponding circulates of 28 figures.

Circulated (sɜ·kiŭlētėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Circulate *v.* + -ed.] (See the verb.)

1641 French *Distill.* iii. (1651) 80 Put four times as much of the best circulated Oil of Camphire to it. 1680 *Scep. Chem.* I. 78 A circulated Salt..abstracted from Compound Bodies. 1867 Longf. *Dante's Paradiso* XXIII. 109 Thus did the circulated melody Seal itself up.

Circulating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Circulate. (See next **b.**)

1545 Raynold *Byrth Man.* H h 7 The maner that nature vseth in circulatyng of the attracted blud.

Circulating (sɜ·kiŭlētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That circulates, in various senses.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* 414 A commodious place lying in the midst of circulating Prouinces. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 188 The old circulating dance of his shifts and evasions. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 76 The circulating blood. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. 190 One of the most circulating scandals That had for centuries been known. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. King.* (ed. 4) 433 The circulating fluid..was brought to the roots of the branchiæ.

b. Special combs. (in some of these the *ppl. a.* is not clearly distinguished from the *vbl. sb.*): *Circulating capital* (see Capital sb.2 3 c). *Circulating cistern*, a cistern used in connexion with the circulation of hot water through a system of pipes.

Circulating decimal: a decimal fraction in which two or more figures are repeated ad infinitum. *Circulating library*: a library of which the books are circulated among subscribers. *Circulating medium*: a medium of exchange, whether gold, silver, or any other article. *Circulating pump* (see quot.). *Circulating system*: see CIRCULATORY *a.* 1.

1742 (*Advt.*) June 12 Proposals for erecting a *Public Circulating Library* in LONDON..Librarian, Samuel Fancourt. **1768** ROBERTSON (*title*) *Circulating Decimals* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII, It is usual to mark the first and last of circulating expressions, with points over the figures. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii, A circulating library .. is an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge! **1783** *Gentl. Mag.* 941 Heard that the first circulating library was opened by the Rev. Mr. Fancourt..50 or 60 years ago..it was afterwards removed to Crane-court, Fleet-street. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. i. 280 No fixed capital can yield any revenue but by means of a circulating capital. **1798** MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 330 The increase of the circulating medium. **1801** *Duncan's Annals Med.* VI. 177 The Vascular and Circulating system. **1806-7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVII. i. 120 The circulating library, where nothing circulates—but the catalogue! **1809** R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 131 *Circulating medium*, cash and notes payable on demand. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* X. 402/1 When a decimal fraction cannot be found exactly equal to a given common fraction, the division by which the numerator is found, leads to what is called a Circulating Decimal. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ix. (1876) 83 By the adoption of machinery a circulating capital..has been converted into a fixed capital. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 63 The nation..has little occasion for circulating media. **1864** *Times* 9 Sept. (L.), Monarchy, republic, empire .. over and over again like a circulating decimal. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Circulating-pump*, the cold-water pump by which condensation water is drawn from the sea, river, or well, and driven through the casing of a surface condenser. **1884** *Health. Exhib. Catal.* 94/1 Hot Water Circulating Cistern.

Circulation (sɜːkiʊlēiʃən). [a. F. *circulation* or L. *circulātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *circulāre*: see CIRCULATE.] The action of circulating.

1. Movement in a circle, circular motion or course.

† **a.** Movement round or about.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 646 With circulatioun sa about tha ȝeid, For les expenssis and for grittar speid. **1575** THYNNE *Let.* 19 Mar. in *Animadv.* Introd. 55 From one, all nombers doo arise, and by circulatione doo ende againe in thee same oone. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XX. 208 As the world is round, so we may observe a circulation in opinions. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 601 According to this Latter Platonick Hypothesis, there would seem to be not so much a Gradation or Descent, as a kind of Circulation in the Trinity.

† **b.** A rotation about an axis, gyration; orbitual revolution. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 15 The perpetuall circulation by which the heaven is married to the earth. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 95 After they had by these vertiginous circulations and clamours turn'd their heads. **1795** T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* IX. (1822) 215 Orderly and established circulations of the stars.

† **c.** An undulation propagated in circles from a centre. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. XX, The circulations Of sounds would be well known by outward sight. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 581 The Circulations of Water, when some Heavy Body falling into it, its Superficies is depressed, and from thence every way Circularly Wrinkled. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 177 An emission and a circulation of solar particles.

† **2.** A continuous repetition of a series of actions, events, etc., in the same order or direction; a round. *Obs.*

1682 H. MAURICE *Serm. bef. King* 22 The World..grown Old under the Tautologies of Sin, and the Circulations of repeated Judgments. **1684** T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 114 What is this life, but a circulation of little mean actions? **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 331 Living in a daily circulation of sorrow, living but to work. **1731** S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 1 Such a circulation of causes and effects..necessary to the great ends of nature.

† **b.** Alternate action, alternation; 'reciprocal interchange of meaning' (J.). *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. liii. (1611) 295 There is in those two speeches that mutuall circulation beforementioned. **1647** H. MORE *Poems* 55 Each knave these bellows blow in mutuall circulation.

† **3.** *Old Chem.* The continuous distillation of a liquid for the purpose of concentrating or refining it: see CIRCULATE *v.* 1 and CIRCULATORY *sb. Obs.*

1585 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 76 After the order of circulation in alchemicall art. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* III. 183 Circulation is to rectifie any thing to a higher perfection. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Circulation is the exaltation of pure liquor by circular solution and coagulation in a Pelican. **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9.

† **4.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circulation*, properly an incircling, or invironing.

5. The circuit of the blood from the heart through the arteries and veins, and back to the heart. Hence, of any nutritive fluid through the vessels of animals or plants.

[**1628** HARVEY (*title*) Exercitatio anatomica..de circulatione sanguinis.] **1656** RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 337 The Cause of Vertigo is the circulation of the spirits animal by a thin vapour. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* Pref. 5 The Physitians..in blood-letting supposed the circulation of the blood, yet none asserted it before..Doctor William Harvey. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 ¶ 1 Since the circulation of the blood has been found out. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 177 The circulation of the fluids of an animal, or of a vegetable. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 66 The leaves preserve their functions .. no longer than there is a circulation of fluids through them. **1851** CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 321 Objects of the circulation of Nutrient Fluid.

b. Often called simply 'the circulation'.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 258 The Circulation runs too quick in Fevers. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 391 Any stoppage of the Circulation will produce a dropsy. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 8 The circulation is complete in the Mollusca. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 25, I cannot keep up my circulation on a sledge.

6. The movement of any thing in a 'round', not strictly circular, but such that it returns again into itself after making a general circuit of the intermediate points.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 555 The Bodies .. are now as serviceable to the Circulation of matter .. turn to as good Grasse, prove as beneficiall to the Parsons Cowes, or Sheep. **1656** COWLEY *Davideis* I. Notes, All which maintain a perpetual Circulation of Water, like that of Blood in Man's Body. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* XX. 337 The waters of the earth are in a state of constant circulation. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 128 The indirect heat contributed by the rainfall and atmospheric circulation.

fig. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* § 7. 149 Guardians and executors of laws are therefore the vitals of a Society, without which there can be no circulation of justice in it.

7. The transmission or passage of anything (e. g. money, news) from hand to hand, or from person to person (with the notion of its 'going the round' of a country, etc.); dissemination or publication, whether by transmission from one to another, or by distribution or diffusion of separate copies.

1684 BURNET *More's Utopia* 52 A free circulation of Mony .. is necessary for the course of Commerce and Exchange. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 2 Money changeth hands, and in this circulation the life of business and commerce consists. **1836** EMERSON *Nature*, *Commodity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 144 The rain feeds the plant; the plant feeds the animal: and thus the endless circulations of the divine charity nourish man. **1845** M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 293 The free circulation of information. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 115 This order was intended to prevent the circulation of Protestant treatises. **1880** M'CARTHY *Own Time* III. xxxix. 196 The most extravagant exaggerations were put into circulation.

b. The extent to which copies of a newspaper, periodical, etc., are distributed, the number of readers which it reaches.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Societies* (1863) VI. 267 The journal had a limited circulation. **1857** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* Pref. 7 [This] is sufficiently proved by the circulation which it has obtained.

† **8.** A statement circulated, a rumour, a report.

1774 BURKE *Sp. on Amer. Tax.* There is also another circulation abroad, spread with malignant intention. **1776** — *Corr.* (1844) II. 105 The government circulation is, that they [the troops] retired without molestation.

9. *concr.* A circulating medium, a currency.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 78 A boundless paper circulation. **1866** CRUMP *Banking* iv. 86 Cheques, which are such an important part of the circulation of the country. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 56 The present circulation of China is composed to a considerable extent of the so-called Sycee silver.

Circulative (sɜːkiʊlətiv), *a.* [f. L. *circulāt-* ppl. stem of *circulāre*: see -IVE.] Having the quality of circulating or producing circulation.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 53 It is cold .. as wanting .. the circulative heate. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation*, A circulative or reiterated distilling with new substances. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* III The only species of landed property that is essentially moving and circulative. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 20 The degree of fluency or circulative character.

Circulator (sɜːkiʊlētəɹ). [a. L. *circulātor* a peddler, quack, n. of agent f. *circulā-ri*; see CIRCULATE and -OR. (Cf. F. *circulateur*.)] He who or that which circulates: in various senses.

† **1.** A mountebank who gathers a ring or crowd of spectators about him; a quack, charlatan.

[The old explanation of the name took *circulāri* as 'to roam' or 'stroll about as a vagrant', and has sometimes affected the use of the word in Eng.]

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 793 Circulators, Juglers or Quacksalvers, did cast certain mazes or small cakes to them. **1635** HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. 597-8 Witches, Magitions, Circulators, Juglers, etc. **1659** GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 200 (D.) A kind of Gipsy-Christians, or a race of Circulators, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church. **1849-52** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1064/2 The epithet 'Circulator', in its Latin invidious signification, was applied to him [Harvey].

† **2.** One who travels round (the world); one who travels round, or about a district, who makes his 'rounds', e. g. a 'commercial traveller'. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 212 The .. intellectual World meeting with daily and fresh Circulatours, and Discoverers, as well as this materiall World, hath with its Drakes, and Magellans. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 294 Two or three persons, who, to make good their monopoly, send abroad their circulators, and in that manner get into their hands all that is valuable.

3. One who circulates or puts about coin, news, reports, information, etc.; *esp.* in bad sense, a tale-bearer, scandal-monger.

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 31 The reports which they circulate..grow more rife than ever. I met some of the circulators. **1816** BYRON *Let. to Moore* 29 Feb., I speak of *circulators*. **1859** MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 65/2 A central depository, and active circulator and diffuser, of the experience resulting from many trials. **1870** *Daily News* 10 Dec., The authors and circulators of the report.

4. *Math.* A circulating decimal.

† **Circulato·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *circulātōri-us*, f. *circulātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of the nature of a mountebank, who collects a ring round him in the streets.

a **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. XX. 290 Such .. as Magicians, Diviners, circulatorious Juglers, and such emissaries of the Devil, or self-seeking Impostours are wont to use.

† **Ci·rculatory,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *circulātōri-um*: cf. next.] A vessel for the old chemical process of circulation; an alembic or retort having the neck or necks bent back so as to re-enter the lower part of the retort, a 'pelican'.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* II Suffred .. to putrifie in a circulatory or a blynde limbeck. **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 99 Digest them in a Circulatory ten days. **1708** PHILLIPS, *Circulatory*, a Glass-Vessel, in which the Steam of the distilled Liquor, by its rising and falling, rolls about as it were in a Circle. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are two kinds of circulatories; the diota or double vessel; and the pelican.

Circulatory (sɜːkiʊlătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *circulātōri-us*: see above. Cf. F. *circulatoire*, 16th c. in Littré.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, circulation.

1. Pertaining to the circulation of the blood, or of any analogous fluid or current.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 72 The veyne called vena caua .. is .. the vessel circulatorie. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 It is carried up and down in circulatory Vessels. **1707** FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 14 The Blood .. continually moves through the circulatory Organs. **1862** A. MACLAREN in *Macm. Mag.* V. 517 Their nervous and circulatory systems are readily irritated. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 131 The circulatory current revolving to the left.

† **2.** *Old Chem.* For the purpose of chemical 'circulation': see CIRCULATORY *sb.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 66 Old Glauber..by the assistance of certain Circulatory vessels to prepare the oily succus and pinguid juice. *c* **1720** W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* III. iii. (1734) 132 Unless they be made in a circulatory vessel.

† **3.** Of or pertaining to a mountebank, or quack; juggling. [=L. *circulātōrius*.] *Obs.*

(Warton prob. meant 'strolling, itinerant'.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 275 Detecting the circulatory and prætigious fallacy. *Ibid.* 348 A prætigious jugler, being taken at Paris, escaped prison by his circulatory tricks. **1774** T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xxiii. 77 Borde's circulatory peregrinations in the quality of a quack-doctor.

† **4.** *Circulatory letter*: = Circular letter. *Obs.*

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 229/3 A Circulatory Letter sent to all the Princes and Potentates. **1696** PHILLIPS *Circulatory Letters*, Letters sent into all parts of a Kingdom, by General Commissioners, upon particular occasions. **1735** JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Abyssinia* 242 Circulatory Letters from him to the Christian Princes.

¶ In the following, *circulatory* varies with *circulary* (the reading of edd. 1611 and 1617).

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 53 (also edd. 1632, 1845) Crosse and circulatorie speeches, wherein there are attributed to God such things as belong to manhood, and to man such as properly concern the deitie of Christ Jesus.

† **Ci·rcule,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circul-us*.] Circle, ring.

1549 *W. Wycherley's Exam.* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 165 *note*, He hath used no consecrate circule but hath used the crystal to invocate the sprat called Scariot.

† **Ci·rcule,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *circule-r*, ad. L. *circulā-re*.] By-form of CIRCULATE, CIRCLE.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, About her head flikered douues white .. Aye circuling with snowy winges fayre. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 98 On feild of gold he stude full mychtely, With flour delycis sirculit lustely. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. 56 Eftir thay had al circulit in ane ring. *Ibid.* V. xii. 168. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 540 Of armit men ane rout In gude ordour hes circulit thame about. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 143 Three strong walles, cireuling the one within the other, and streetes lying betweene. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. xviii, Sun, stars, and all on earth it hurrieth To each point of itself so far as 't circuleth.

Hence **Circuled** *ppl. a.*; **Circuling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Wrapping girdle .. His midil embracing with wig wag circuled hooping. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. xxiii, Distant site Makes a deficience in these circulings. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 388 Where then lies this famous Generosity of the red Circuling Juice.

Circulet, obs. form of CIRCLET.

† **Ci·rculine,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *circul-us* + -INE¹.] Circular.

1647 H. MORE *S. Soul* II. iii. II. XXXIII, [The spheres] with motion circuline Let turn about and stir up sounds divine.

† **Ci·rculize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *circul-us* CIRCLE + -IZE.] To encircle.

a **1618** DAVIES *An Extasie* Wks. (1876) 90 (D.) Which loopes of azur'd silk did circulize. *Ibid.* 93 Mother of pearle their sides shal circulize.

‖ **Circulus** (sɜːkiʊlŭs). The Latin word for 'circle, ring'; formerly often used in Anatomy, Astronomy, and other sciences; also as a technical name of various instruments in Surgery, etc.; a tool for cutting circular portions of glass, also 'for cutting off the necks of glass-ware' (Knight).

Circum- (sə́ɪkŏm). A Latin adv. and prep. meaning 'around, round about', much used in composition with verbs, and hence with the sbs. and adjs. formed from them, as in *circumambulāre* to walk about, *circumflectĕre* to bend round, *circumflexus* bent round, *circumflexio* a bending round, etc. Only a few of these survived in OF. (e. g. *circoncire* to circumcise, *circonscrire* to circumscribe) and passed thence into Eng. (with *circon-*, *circun-*, *circum-*); but a large number of words adopted from or formed on the Latin, or in accordance with L. analogies, have arisen in modern French, and still more in English, where the analogy has occasionally been extended by prefixing *circum-*, as a living element, to native or naturalized verbs; e. g. *circumbind*, *circumflow*, *circumzoned*.

A much rarer Latin use (which was however common in Gr. with *περί*) was in parasynthetic derivatives from *circum* prep. + *sb.*, forming adjectives, as in *circumpadānus*, (f. *circum Padum*) lying round the Po, *circummurānus* around the walls, *circumforāneus* around the forum, *circumcordiālis* Tertull. = *περικάρδιος*, around the heart. This has proved a fruitful analogy for modern compounds, e. g. *circumpolar*, *circumlittoral*, etc.

All important words in *circum-* will be found in their alphabetical places as main-words; but a number of less important or trivial words are collected here, under their respective types.

1. Derivatives and combinations in which *circum* (= around, about, on all sides) adverbially qualifies **a.** verbs, **b.** participles and participial adjectives, **c.** verbal substantives; as (among *combinations* of obvious meaning, mostly *nonce-words*) **a.** *circumbind*, to bind round, *-compass*, to compass about, *-flow*, *-glaze*, *-inclose*, *-include*, *-pass*, *-press*, *-roll*, *-sail*, *-spangle*, *-stand*, *-walk*; **b.** *circum-beamed*, *-fixed*, *-flanked*, *-seated*, *-stationed*, *zoned*; so *circumbendingly* adv.; **c.** *circum-gurgitation*, *-migration*, *-revolution*, etc.

Also † **Circumaggerate** *v.* [L. *circumaggerāre*], † **-aggeration** (see quots.). † **Circumcept** *v.*, see *circumsept*. † **Circumcingle** *v.*, to girdle round. † **Circumclose** *v.*, to enclose about or around. † **Circumcross** *v.*, to mark round with a cross. † **Circumcursation** [f. L. *circumcursāre* to run round about], running round or about; † (?) rambling (in language). **Circumdenudation,** *Geol.* denudation all around (see quot.). † **Circumdolate** *v.* [f. L. *circumdolāre* to hew off around + -ATE 3; also in Bailey 1731–66 associated with *dolus* deceit]. **Circumerration** [L. *circumerrāre*], wandering or strolling about. † **Circumflant** *a.* [L. *circumflānt-em* pres. pple. of *circumflāre*], blowing around. † **Circumfodient** *a.* [L. *circumfodient-em* pres. pple. of *circumfodīre* to dig round about], 'that digs or entrenches about' (Blount *Gl.* 1656). † **Circumfulgent** *a.* [L. *circumfulgēnt-em* pres. pple. of *circumfulgēre* to shine around]. † **Circumfulsed** *pa. pple.* [f. L. *circumfuls-* pa. pple. of *circumfulgēre*], shone round. **Circumhabitant** *a.* [L. *habitāre* to dwell], dwelling around. † **Circumvolve** *v.* [L. *circuminvolv-ĕre*], to surround on all sides, enclose, envelop. **Circumitineration,** a journeying around or about. † **Circumition** [L. *circumitiōn-em*, f. *īre* to go]. † **Circumlite** *v.* [f. L. *circumlit-* ppl. stem of *circumlinĕre*], to smear round or about; so † **Circumlition** [f. *circumlitiōn-em*]. † **Circumlucid** *a.*, bright on every side. † **Circummortal** *a.*, used by Herrick, app. for 'beyond' or 'more than mortal'. **Circumnatant** *a.* [L. *natānt-em* pres. pple. of *natāre* to swim], swimming around; so **Circumnatatory** *a.* † **Circumnebulous** *a.*, cloudy on every side. † **Circumobresistance,** ? = next. † **Circumobsistence,** ? surrounding or external opposition. **Circumpanation** [L. *panis* bread], in eucharistic controversy, a surrounding with bread, the having a 'bready' external aspect. † **Circumportation** [L. *portāre* to carry], carrying about. † **Circumpulsion** (see quots.). † **Circumradiancy,** ? = IRRADIATION. **Circumrasion** [L. *circumrāsiōn-em*, f. *circumrādĕre* to scrape or pare around] (see quots.). † **Circumresistency,** resistance on all sides. † **Circumroundabout,** a circuitous proceeding, a circumlocution. **Circumsept** *v.* [f. L. *circumsĕpt-* ppl. stem of *circumsĕpīre* to hedge or fence round], to surround or enclose as with a fence. † **Circumsist** *v.* [L. *circumsistĕre* to stand around], ? to surround. † **Circumsistent** *a.* [L. *circumsistent-em*], surrounding. † **Circumsonant** *a.* [L. *circumsonānt-em*], sounding on every side; so † **Circumsonate** *v.* [f. L. *circumsonāre* + -ATE 3]. † **Circumspacious** *a.*, of large extent on every side. **Circumspatial** *a.*, pertaining to surrounding space. † **Circumstate** *v.* [L. *circumstāre*], to stand round. † **Circumstation** [L. *circumstatiōn-em*], standing round. † **Circumstipate** *v.* [L. *circumstīpāre*], to surround (as a crowd). † **Circumstrue** *v.* [L. *circumstruĕre*], to build round about. † **Circumtend** *v.* [L. *tendĕre* to stretch], to stretch around; so **Circumtension, -tention.** **Circumundulate** *v.*, to flow round in undulations; so **Circumundulation.** **Circumvagant** *a.* [L. *circumvagānt-em* pres. pple. of *circumvagāri* to wander about], wandering about (in later edd. of Bailey altered to **Circumvagrant**). † **Circumvect** *v.* [f. L. *circumvect-* ppl. stem of *circumvehĕre*], to carry about; so † **Circumvection** [L. *circumvectiōn-em*]. **Circumviron** *v.*, to environ on all sides. † **Circumvision** (?). **Circumvolitate** *v.* [L. *circumvolitāre*], to hover around.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circumaggerate*, to heap, or cast a heap about. 1678–96 PHILLIPS, **Circumaggeration*, a heaping round about. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, ASH. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 66 A Comet *circumbeamed about with .. long hayre. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 494 [He] makes his nod *circumbendingly. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Temple* 64 The fringe that *circumbinds it too. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Physicke* 154/1 *Circumcingle the Egge with fier. *Ibid.* 184/2 § 2 That he may circumcingle the patient about his body. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* XII. 15 Wisdome shall guide thee, Love shall *circumclose thee. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 261 The second that *circum-compassed the earthly Globe. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Silvia*, I am holy while I stand *Circum-crost by thy pure hand. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* 252 (1687) The address .. was but a factious *circumcursation of desperate wretches. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 334 The object of this circumcursation was simply to exclude the interference of the will. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* VII. 925 Eminences detached by erosion from the masses of rock .. have been termed hills of *circumdenudation. 1623 COCKERAM **Circundolate*, to hew round about. [Hence in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*] 1731 BAILEY, To Circumdolate, to chip, or cut about; also to deceive. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Sir J. Berkley*, This citie .. seven times *circumflankt with brasse. 1657 JER. TAYLOR in Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 99 That little particle of fire is soon overcome by the *circumflant air. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 412 China, India, and the seas *circumflowing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circumfulgent*, shining about, or on all sides. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* V. § 10 (1713) 440 Circumfulgent fire. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2038 This lady *cyrcumfulsed with grace. *Ibid.* II. 433 With grace circumfulced and lyghtned was Englande. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* O iij b, Assoone as I beganne to *circumglaze her with my Sophistry. 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* in *Life* IV, Considering the oscillations and perplex *circumgurgitations of this piece-meal world. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 25 *Circumhabitant infancy and childhood congregate. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 103 The Ayr .. presses .. upon the Earth, and all Bodies *circuminclosed by it. *Ibid.* I. 81 A double Crystalline humour, one *circum-included within the other. *Ibid.* I. 48 Other Seeds, besides the *circuminvolving Pulpe, are immured in Shells. 1792 GIBBON *Lett.* in *Misc. Wks.* (1796) I. 696, I wanted patience to undertake the tedious *circumitineration of the Tirol. 1731–36 BAILEY **Circumition*, a going about. 1766–1800 the act of going round. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 675 Another Cucurbite .. well .. *circumlited with .. clay. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circumlition*, an annointing about, also a polishing. 1678–96 PHILLIPS *Circumlition*, a daubing or plaistering about. 1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 11/1 The place above the Moon is *circumlucid, or bright throughout. 1833 LAMB *Elia, Pop. Fallacies* XI. (1860) 417 In their .. round of unconscious *circum-migration. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Upon Julia's Breasts*, Display thy breasts, my Julia, there let me Behold that *circummortall purity. *Ibid. To T. Shapcott*, A verse that shall (When hence thy circummortall part is gone) Arch-like hold up thy name's inscription. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 76 *note*, With intervals of the *circumnatant fluid between them. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 408 The .. circumnatant ducks. 1835 WILSON *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 154 Perch rarely failed you, for .. you were sure to fall in with one *circumnatatory school or other. 1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 12/1 The place beneath the Moon is *circumnebulous, dark on every side. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 289 A fountain .. whose nature is to be the colder within itself the greater *circumobresistance of heat be in the aire. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 258/2 Sleep .. is a recession of the heat inward, with a natural kind of *Circumobsistence. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Tim.* VI. 20 *note*, Their Companation, Impanation, *Circumpanation, to auoid the true Conuersion in the .. Eucharist. 1588 *Lett. T. Cavendish* in Arb. *Garner* II. 128 To *Circumpass the whole Globe. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 192 (1810) 204 The second that circumpassed .. the .. globe. 1635 PAGITT, *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 106 Their reservation of the Hoast in a Boxe: their *circumportation thereof. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 Upon removal of the *circumpressing Quicksilver. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., **Circumpulsion*, a driving about. 1696 PHILLIPS *Circumpulsion*, is the thrusting forward of all Bodies that are mov'd by the Bodies that lie round about 'em. [Hence in BAILEY.] 1673 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) II. 253 Making insensible the *circumradiancy of celestial bodies. 1731 BAILEY II, **Circumrasion* (with Botanists', a scraping or raking off the bark round about. 1755 JOHNSON, *Circumrasion*, the act of shaving or paring round. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 101 When the *circum-resistency of other contiguous Bodies to them is removed. *Ibid.* Pref. 13 *Circumrevolutions [of the Planetary Bodies] about their central Suns. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Private Diary* I. 80 The *circum-rolling waves. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. (1812) 155 (D.) With your hums and your haws, and the whole *circumroundabouts of female nonsense, to stave off the point. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxii. (1612) 271 Ye, of whom are some haue *circum-sail'd the earth. .... CLIFTON *The Group* (L.), President and all .. *circumseated at an empty board. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 303 Broad leafs *circumsepted with hard pricks. 1650 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 28 The *circumsisting Aire .. maketh the blood more hot and dry. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *Ap. Cæsar* 196 Accessory and *circumsistant. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 70 The *Circumsonant Clangor of those surrounding Trumpets. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circunsonate*, to make a sound on all parts, to be heard on every side; to ring about. [Hence in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, ASH.] 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Ultimus Heroum*, When Cato the severe Entred the *circumspacious theater. *Ibid. To J. Crofts*, Some few immortals .. To *circumspangle this my spacious sphere (As lamps for everlasting shining here). 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1848) 206 A shout .. which caused The *circumspatial skies shake. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 367 All the *circumstanding knights. 1623 COCKERAM **Circumstate*, to compasse about. *Ibid.* II, A Compassing about .. **Circunstation.* [In BLOUNT and ASH.] 1850 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* I. 15 The *circum-stationed (inhabitants of the three worlds). *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 156 (1740) 223 He was well lodged at Whitehall .. and *circumstipated with his Guards. 1623 COCKERAM, **Circumstrued*, built round about. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 57 A thin Membrane *circumtended like a Valve. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1021 The extentions and *circumtentions of right lines. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) III. iv. 384 A clear troutstream *circumundulated the grounds. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 69 The .. Observation of the Spirits *circumundulation when the Snail .. moved. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circunvagant*, that wandreth about. 1721– in BAILEY. 1755 in ASH. 1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Grisel* III. xvii. 370 With circumvagrant windings. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 281 Other grains .. are *circumvected by circulators. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Circunvection*, a carrying or conveying about. [In BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.] 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. (1682) 267 The Mountains, that *Circumviron Jerusalem. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 43. 401 Those circumvironing cypresses. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Vox. Pop.* 82 Within the *circumvisions Of your graces domynyons. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* V. 92 He *circumvolitates the prostrate scene. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Sailing fr. Julia*, Those deities which *circum-walk the Seas. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 314 Cones [of the cedar] .. *Circum-zoned, as it were, with pretty broad thick scales.

2. Adjectives in which *circum* (= around, surrounding) prepositionally governs a sb. implied in the second part of the compound; as **Circumantarctic, Circumarctic** around the Antarctic or Artic pole or circle. **Circumbasal,** around the base. **Circumcentral,** around or about the centre. **Circumcolumnar,** surrounding a column. **Circumcorneal,** around the cornea of the eye. **Circumlental,** around the crystalline lens of the eye. **Circum-Mediterranean,** around the Mediterranean Sea. **Circummundane** [L. *mundus* world], surrounding the world. **Circumocular** [L. *oculus* eye], 'running or extending round the eye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Circumœsophagal, -eal,** surrounding the œsophagus; applied to a ring of nerve-ganglia in Crustaceans. **Circumpallial,** around the pallium or 'mantle' of Molluscs. **Circumspheral,** surrounding a sphere. **Circumumbilical,** surrounding the umbilicus. **Circumzenithal,** around or about the zenith.

1855–60 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 511 In the *circumantartic regions, where all is sea. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 106 Two stronger *circumbasal threads. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xlvii. (1737) 198 In these *Circumcentral Regions. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 126 The absence of the *circumcolumnar thread on the base. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 710 The *circumcorneal injection. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 169 The *circumlental space does not reopen. 1880 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* Sept. 388 The circumlental space, *i. e.* the space which separated the margin of the lens from the ciliary processes. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 35 The *circum-Mediterranean fauna. 1884 in *N. Y. Tribune* 28 Nov., An open, *circummundane, annular sea. 1847–8 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 173/2 The eight larger ganglia of the *circumœsophageal ring. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iv. 75 Distinct branches of the *circumpallial nerves. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. 59/2 A cold .. rayonnance As is the moon's of naked light, ungarbed In *circumspheral air. 1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 85. 254 An indistinct and blunt *circumumbilical carina. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 312 Astronomical observations without measurement of angles, by M. Rouget. He designates them *circumzenithal.

† **Circumact,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *circumact-* ppl. stem of *circumagĕre* (trans.) to drive round, etc.] *trans.* To drive round or about.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 35 All these are circumacted by God.

† **Circumaction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *circumactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *circumagĕre*: see prec.] Communication of circular motion; moving round.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 4 All kynde of motions .. as Extension, Contraction, Circumaction. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 813 Helpe the circumaction or compassing of the thigh. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 162 Trade being like a Scale, in motion up and down, the circumaction of it .. is the life of it.

Circumadjacent, *a.* [CIRCUM- 1.] Lying immediately around.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 259 After the circumadjacent country had been shut out. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 102 All the circumadjacent lands and islands.

† **Circumagent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circ-*

cumagent-em pr. pple. of *circumagĕre*: see CIRCUM-ACT.] That moves (anything) round, that communicates circular motion.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 68 The Instruments of this oblique motion [of the head] .. are the two paire of circumagent Muscles.

Circumaggerate: see CIRCUM- 1.

† **Circuma·gitate,** *v. Obs.* [f. CIRCUM- + AGITATE. (**Circumagitāre*, not recorded in L., would have been the normal frequentative of *circumagĕre*).] *trans.* To move or impel round or about.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 386/1 The Planets.. are constantly..circumagitated through the ætherial diffusion. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. vi. 177 (R.) God hath.. given to every one of his appointed officers a portion of the fiery matter to circumagitate and roll.

† **Circumagita·tion.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + AGITATION.] Motion or impulsion round or about.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 386/1 The circumagitation of these bodies [the planets] must of necessity cause a Sound. 1796 GREGORY *Econ. Nature* I. 139 (L.) Circumagitation of a white snowy substance.

Circuma·mbages. *rare.* [f. CIRCUM- 1 + AMBAGE.] Round-about methods, or modes of speech. So **Circuma·mbaging** *ppl. a.*, using methods to get round people; **Circumamba·gious** *a.*, round-about in speech, etc.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 3 The Circumambages and complex Labyrinth of Discourse. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 139 All the pretty *circumambages* customary on these occasions. *Ibid.* iii. (1812) 1750 — in Mrs. Barbauld *Corresp.* (1804) IV. 341 This circumambaging sex. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xl. (1862) 96 Circumambagious in my manner of narration.

Circumambience (sɔ̄ɹkŭmˌæ·mbiĕns). [f. CIRCUMAMBIENT: see -ENCE.] The act or fact of going round about or surrounding.

1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* I. iii. 49 The whole Force and circumambience of this Divine Flame. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* 23 The circumambience of the 'melancholy main'.

Circumambiency (sɔ̄ɹkŭmˌæ·mbiĕnsi). [f. as prec. on regular type of sbs. in -ENCY.]

† **1.** = CIRCUMAMBIENCE. *Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON *Circumambiency*, the act of encompassing.

2. Circumambient quality or condition; that which encompasses; surrounding, environment.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface, wherein it concreteth or the circumambiency which conformeth it. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 338 The construction, circumambiency, and consolidation of all the primordial rocks. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xviii. xiii. 44 An irregular cleared 'island'..with unlimited circumambiencies of wood.

3. A going about, circuitous motion (*nonce-use*).

1837 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 84 The .. circumambiencies of the coachman's whip.

Circumambient (sɔ̄ɹkŭmˌæ·mbiĕnt), *a.* [f. CIRCUM- + AMBIENT (or its L. original).]

1. Going or extending round; surrounding, encompassing, environing.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. v. (1648) 186 The circumambient coldnesse towards the sides of the Vessell. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1087 An Universal Tendency of Circum-ambient Bodies to the Center. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 3 In the immeasurable circumambient realm of Nothingness and Night. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* iii. 92 The circumambient aisle encircling the apse.

b. *esp.* Said of the air or other circumfused fluid, or medium.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 The air; which is an element movable and circumambient. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 236 The air most immediately circumambient of the terraqueous globe. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. i. 40 The pressure of the Circumambient Air. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 345 A circumambient ether, agitated by their vibrations. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Mycerinus* 53 The Circumambient gloom.

c. *fig.*

1830 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* (1859) 104 The circumambient scorn of his fellows. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 237 The opening of..intellectual windows towards the circumambient truth.

2. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 124 In an Orb the Centre is one way the beginning, and another way the end of the Circumambient. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxvi. The whole circumambient seemed to have grown suddenly yellow.

Circumambulate (sɔ̄ɹkŭmˌæ·mbiuleɪt), *v.* [f. L. *circumambulāre* (f. *circum* around + *ambulāre* to walk): see -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To walk round about.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumambulate*, to walk round about. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 326 Having seven times circumambulated the Kaaba. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Societies* Wks. (1863) VI. 270 Round and round the furious Jews must have circumambulated the Christian camp.

2. *intr.* To walk about, go about; *fig.* to beat about the bush.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), Ordinary persons that circumambulated with their box and needle. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. i, What dubitating, what circumambulating!

Hence **Circuma·mbulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (See above.)

Circumambulation (sɔ̄ɹkŭmˌæmbiuleɪ·ʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.] Walking round or about; *fig.* beating about the bush, indirect process.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 321 Out of the profound circumambulation of my supernatural wit. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 245 There are Horses so instructed, that they can stay themselves in their speediest course upon an instant, without any circumambulation. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 250, I was little disposed to unnecessary circumambulation. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi, He .. begins a perambulation and circumambulation of the terraqueous Globe.

Circuma·mbulator. [agent-sb. f. prec. vb.] One who circumambulates. So **Circumambulatory** *a.*, of or marked by circumambulation.

1880 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* VII. 228 The circumambulator of the Green Park. 1633 T. CAREW *Cœl. Brit.* 362 Wks. (1824) 154 My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory .. immunity over all the priory lodgings. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 642 The style .. is too diffuse, and, if we may use the word, circumambulatory.

Circumantarctic, -basal, etc.: see CIRCUM- 2.

Circumbendibus (sɔ̄ɪkŭmbe·ndibŭs). [A humorous formation from CIRCUM + BEND, with the ending of a L. ablative pl.] A roundabout process or method; a twist, turn; circumlocution.

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* v. ii, I shall fetch him back with a *circum-bendibus*, I warrant him. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 100 The Periphrasis, which the moderns call the circumbendibus. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. ii, With a circumbendibus, I fairly lodged them in the horsepond. 1791 BENTHAM *Mem.* Wks. 1843 X. 266 The notice..was to come in *circumbendibus* through two different channels. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, Partaking of what scholars call the periphrastic and ambagitory, and the vulgar the circumbendibus. 1867 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Times* 9 May 12/2 What is the intention of this clumsy, embarrassing, and vexatious circumbendibus?

attrib. 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* II. ii, This fellow ruffles me so..with his most abominable circumbendibus phrases.

† **Circumbi·livagina·tion.** *Obs.* [So in 16–17th c. Fr.: app. a fanciful creation of Rabelais.] Going round, circumambulation. So **Circumbilivaginate** *v.* [f. F. *circumbilivagin-er*], to speak in a roundabout way, use circumlocution.

1611 COTGR., *Circombilivagination*, a circumbiliuigation [1632 *-uagation*,] circular motion; going round, wheeling about. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxii, Gyronomick Circumbilvaginations. *Ibid.* III. xxx, That is spoke gallantly, without circumbilivaginating about and about.

Circumbind: see CIRCUM- 1.

Circumcellion (sɔ̄ɪkŭmse·liən). Also 7 (erron.) -ian. [ad. L. *circumcellīōn-es* pl., f. *circum* around + *cella* CELL: see below.]

1. *pl. Eccl. Hist.* 'A name given to the Donatist fanatics in Africa during the 4th c., from their habit of roving from house to house.' *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* **b.** Vagabond monks who roved from place to place.

1564 *Brief Exam.* xxxx b, You shall reade of the Donatistes..Circumcellions, and Papistes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii. (1651) 673 The Circumcellions, in Africk, with a mad cruelty made away themselves .. and seduced others to do the like. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. iv. (1852) 527 There was the phrensie of the old circumcellions in those Quakers. 1872 A. W. HUTTON *Our Position as Cath.* 31 The brutal violence of the hardly human Circumcellions.

† **2.** *transf.* A vagrant. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM *Circumcellion*, a tauerne hunter. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Hospitall-Man* 43 A great part of a long winter night is past over by him and the rest of his devout circumcellions, etc.

Circumcentral, -cept, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumce·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* Put erroneously for CIRCUMINCESSION, and CIRCUMSESSION; thence, by Blount explained from L. *cessio* yielding.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumcession*, a besetting, or besieging round. [This occupies the alphabetic place of *Circumsession*: subseq. edd. insert it in its alph. place '*Circumcession* (*circumcessio*), a giving up, or ceasing round about; a general yielding.'] *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Election* II. VII. ii, The Personal Indwelling of the Father in his Son which Divines call circumcession of the Persons.

† **Circumcide,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 -side, 5–6 -cyde, -syde, (4 *pa. t.* -cide, -side, *pa. pple.* -cid). [ad. L. *circumcidĕre* to cut round, clip; circumcise; circumscribe.] By-form of CIRCUMCISE.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4187 Yhit sal he be circumcid. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xvii. 27 The same day was Abraham circumcided and Ysmael his sone. 1388 — *Josh.* v. 3 He circumside the sones of Israel in the hil of prepucies. 14.. *Circunsision* in *Tundale's Vis.* 98, Oure vices all that we may circunsyde. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. iv. 139/2 In this tabernacle he was circumcyded. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* iv. 4 Be circumcided in the Lorde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 68 To put out bayth his ene, Bayth nois and eiris circumsyde also. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Mac.* i. 63 The wemen that circumcided their children were murdered.

Circumci·nct, *ppl. a.* Also † **Circumci·ncted.** [ad. L. *circumcinct-us* pa. pple. of *circumcingĕre* to gird about.] Girt about, begirt, encompassed.

So † **Circumci·nction, Circumci·ncture,** a begirding, a girdle; † **Circumci·nge** *v.* [see above], to gird round, or about.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 184/2 This circumcinctione must we lace on the bare body of the Patient. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumcinct*, compassed or girt about. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 293 Boughs, circumcinged with flowers. *Ibid.* 303 Globular heads circumcincted with pricks. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Circumcinge*, environ, encompass about, or round. 1884 T. KERSLAKE in *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 187/3 The natural precipitous circumcincture of the promontory.

Circumcingle: see CIRCUM- 1.

† **Circumcis,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. OF. *circumcis*, L. *circumcīs-us*: see next.] Circumcised.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 999 He him self wurð ðanne circumcis. —*Ibid.* 1002.

† **Circumcise,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *circoncis* 'prepuce' (Godef.), repr. L. *circumcīsus* or *-um.*] Circumcision; foreskin.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2848 Sephora toc ðif ȝunge knaue, And dede circumcise haue. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 128 Þe flesh of his cyrcumsyce.

Circumcise (sɔ̄·ɹkŭmsəiz), *v.* Also 4 -ces, -sice, -cyse, -zize, 4–5 -sise, -syse, 5-cyce, 6–-size. [ad. OF. *circonciser*, *-cisier*; or f. F. *circoncis-*, stem of *circoncire* (pr. pple. *-cisant*, pres. subj. *-cise*, etc.):—L. *circumcīdĕre*: see prec. and CIRCUMCIDE.]

I. In Scriptural sense.

1. *trans.* To cut off the foreskin or prepuce of (males); chiefly as a religious rite of Jews and Mohammedans. Also in *Surgery.*

(Also to perform an analogous operation on females.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1200 Circumcised he was, a-buten schoren..Circumcised on ðe e3tende day. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2668 (Cott.) Do your knauebarns to circumces [*v. r.* circumcise]. *a* 1400 *Ibid.* 11095 (Laud MS.) When they had circumzizid Iohn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4326 Cercumsiset sothely in sort with the Iewes. 1494 FABYAN VII. 329 The Iewys dwellynge at Norwyche..to answere to a complaynt..yᵗ they shulde stele a chylde, and it circumsysyd of the age of a yere. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xvii. 11 And ye shall circumcise the flesh of your foreskinne. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* IV. 1557 Some have turnd Turkes for gaine, yet live despisde After they once have been but circumciside. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 13 The Habassin emperour..is a Jew also from the girdle downward, for he is both circumcised and christened. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 265 The Cauzy..ordered the prisoner to be circumcised against his will. 1863 COLLINGWOOD tr. *Waitz's Introd. Anthrop.* I. 106 Bosmann..relates of the women of Wydah, that they can be circumcised like the Hottentot women. 1887 DRUITT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* (ed. 12) 803 To produce a radical cure, the Surgeon must circumcise.

b. *fig.* Chiefly as a Hebraism, in reference to the purification typified by the rite; partly, with the notion of castration.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 13 Than es a man circumsysede gastely. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 53 O Englande, whyle tyme is gyuen thee, circumcise thy harte. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxx. 6 The Lord thy God will circumcise thine heart. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IX. xxviii, With sharpest griefs her heart was circumcis'd. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 85 If you take such an one and circumcise his passions.

II. From the classical Latin sense.

† **2.** To cut round. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 636 The flesh round about the wound..to be circumcised and cut with a sharp rasor. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 131 Circumcising them of the bark for about two inches round.

† **3.** *fig.* To cut short, limit, abridge, circumscribe; to cut off. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. III. xvi. 273 Some circumcise from hence both Phrygia, and Mysia. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 308 We must circumcise and pare even this our vow and covenant with God. *a* 1672 WREN in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 239 The Puritan..was strongly bent to circumcise [the Church] both in authority and revenue.

Hence **Ci·rcumcising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2681 Þe werk of circumcising. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 149 Poysoned wounds.. cured by incision and circumcising of the flesh. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ii. 21 When eight dayes were accomplished for the circumcising of the childe. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 215 The circumcising steel.

Circumcised (sɔ̄·ɹkŭmsəizd, *poet.* -səizĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CIRCUMCISE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Having the prepuce cut off; that has undergone circumcision. (Allusively used for 'Jewish' or 'Mohammedan'.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 355, I tooke by th' throat the circumcised Dogge. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 153 Maimonides (one of the most learned and sober Doctors of the circumcised Nation). 1671 MILTON *Samson* 975 My name, perhaps, among the Circumcised In Dan, in Judah, ..may stand defamed. 1802 SOUTHEY *Monodramas, La Caba* 68 Moor! turbaned misbeliever! Circumcised traitor!

b. *fig.* Spiritually chastened or purified.

1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 360 With an open but circumcised ear, they drink in the melody of nature's various song.

† **2.** Cut or shorn round. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 475 Disguised in some uncouth habit with circumcised crowns. 1761 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 74 The growth of the circumcised branches.

† **3.** Cut short, curtailed, circumscribed. *Obs.*

1561 R. CHENEY *Let. Cecil* 16 Apr. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. xxiii. 61 My circumcised benefice. 1617 HALES *Serm.* By this circumcised, narrow, and penurious forme of studie.

Circumciser (sɔ̄·ɹkŭmsəizəɹ). Also **-or.** [f. CIRCUMCISE + -ER.] One who circumcises.

1535 COVERDALE I *Macc.* i. 64 They hanged vp the children by the neckes..and slewe the circumcisers of them. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 316 This concising punishment of circumcisers. 1675 L. ADDISON *State Jews* 61 (T.) Having gained a competent skill and experience, they set up for circumcisers. 1846 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* II. 345 The circumcisor.

Circumcision (sɔ̄ɪkŭmsi·ʒən). Also 2 **-cisiun**, 3–4 **-ciciоun**, 4 **-cisioun**, **-sisioune**, 5 **-sycyon**, **-sysion**, 6 **-sysyon**. [a. OF. *circumcisiun* (mod.F. *circoncision*), ad. L. *circumcisiōn-em*, n. of action f. *circumcīdĕre*: see CIRCUMCIDE.]

1. The action of circumcising; practised as a religious rite by Jews and Mohammedans, and by various other nations; also as a surgical operation.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þene nome þet him wes iȝefen at circumcisiun. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 10986 Þu sal be dumb.. Till þe time of his circumsisioune. **1382** WYCLIF *John* vii. 22 Moyses ȝaf to ȝou circumcisioun. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 207 b, Whiche circumcision (as saynt Bede sayth) was a fygure of baptym. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 Their Religion is Paganisme, yet Circumsision tels us, they [Malagasy] have heard of Mahomet. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 390 Distinguished by the peculiar mark of circumcision. **1879** WALLACE *Australas.* v. 101 Circumcision is used in the north and in the south. [**1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Circumcisio fœminarum.* The removal of portions of the nymphæ, and sometimes of the clitoris, of the female, as practised by some Eastern nations.]

attrib. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 9 The circumcision knives which Josuah also buried. **1885** *Arnold & Sons Catal. Surgic. Instr.* 466 Circumcision Clamp.

b. *fig.* Spiritual purification by, as it were, cutting away sin.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* ii. 29 The circumcision of the herte is the true circumcision. **1611** *Ibid.* Circumcision is, that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter. **1549** *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Collect for Circumcision*, Graunt vs the true circumcision of thy spirite.

c. *transf.* In Biblical language: The circumcised people, the Jews; *fig.* 'the Israel of God'.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 45 The feithful, or cristen, men of circumcisioun [**1534** TINDALE, They of the circumcision which beleved: so CRANMER, *Geneva*, and **1611**: **1535** COVERDALE, The faithfull of the circumcision; so *Rheims.*] **1611** BIBLE *Gal.* ii. 9 That wee should goe vnto the heathen, and they vnto the circumcision. — *Phil.* iii. 3 For we are the circumcision which worship God in the spirit..and haue no confidence in the flesh. **1839** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. (1847) 18 The especial apostle of the circumcision.

2. *Eccl.* The festival of the Circumcision of Christ, observed on the 1st of January.

14.. *Circumsision* (*Tundale's Vis.* 98) This day..That called is the Circumsysion. *a* **1558** *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 5 The tyme of newe yere, callyd the feast of Chrysts syrcomsysyon. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* II. viii. 134 The feast of Circumcision is first mentioned..in 450.

† **3.** [As in cl. Lat.] Cutting or shaving round.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 489 b, That shavelyng and cowled rowte..with bare scraped scalpes, beyng a new fangled mark of circumcision. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 10 Another beast..much like a Baboun, as appeareth by his natural circumcision. **1761** FITZGERALD *Fruit Trees* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 72 Making an incision lengthways, from the upper to the under circumcision, I separated the bark.

Circumci·sionist, an advocate of circumcision.

1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 99 He was no circumcisionist.

Circumclose, see CIRCUM- 1.

Circumclu·de, *v. rare.* [ad. L. *circumclūdĕre* to shut in on all sides.] So **Circumclu·sion**, an enclosing all round.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 121 To circumclude or shut up. **1730–6** BAILEY *Circumclusion*, a shutting or enclosing all about. Hence in mod. Dicts. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Circumclusion*, a mode of compression of a blood-vessel by passing a needle through the skin, under the vessel, then out through the skin again, and tying a ligature over the two ends of the needle, so as to exercise pressure.

Circumcolumnar, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumcu·rrent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. pr. pple. of L. *circumcurrĕre* to run round.] Running round, considering all round. So **Circumcu·rrence.**

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 222/1 Undistracted, and circumcurrent Phantasie. *Ibid.* 223/1 Having thus by Circumcurence examined the Phantasie.

† **Ci·rcumdate**, *a. Obs.* In 5–6 **circun-**. [ad. L. *circumdăt-us*, pa. pple. of *circumdăre* to put around, surround.] Surrounded, encompassed.

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 82 O plesaunt olyue with grace circundate! *c* **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) E j, This life is..Circundate in compasse with misery and wo. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 475 All circundat with the quhite Alabast.

† **Ci·rcumdate**, *v. Obs.* Also **circun-**. [f. as prec.: see -ATE[3]. (Quot. 1578 perhaps implies a vb. *circunde.*] *trans.* To surround, encompass.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 23 A strong enclosure, so circundated and compassed for the safe keeping of the hart and Lunges. *Ibid.* I. 32 That Cartilage..circundeth and compasseth..the head of the thigh. **1621** QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther*, Don Phœbus fiery Steeds..That circundates in twice twelve hours the World. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. (1682) 250 Within the circundating leaves. **1639** G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xxviii. 73 Circumdate thy land With hedge of thorne. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 291 Circumdated with little angust, long leaves.

So † **Circu·mdant** *a.* [ad. L. *circumdant-em*, pr. pple. of *circumdăre*], surrounding; **Circumda·tion**, the act of surrounding. *Obs.*

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. f. Health* (1633) 97 Because the circundant ayre is colder. **1645** DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xv. (1658) 167 The coldness of the circumdant air. **1623** COCKERAM, A compassing about..*Circundation.*

Circumdenudation, -dolate: see CIRCUM-.

Circumduce (sɔ̄ɪkŭmdiū·s), *v.* [ad. L. *circumdūc-ĕre* to lead around; (as law term) to annul.]

† **1.** *trans.* To carry or move round; to cause to turn round an axis or centre; = CIRCUMDUCT 1.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 The head is not circumduced by the articulation of the head with the first Vertebre. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 183 A plane may be circumduced about a strait line..as the axis of that motion. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 60 Which we hold..and circumduce it this way and that way.

2. *Sc. Law.* To declare (the term) elapsed for leading a proof.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. Act K. Robert I*, 25 He sall tine the benefite of probation (and the terme salbe circumduced agains him). **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 477 An interlocutor is pronounced, circumducing the term, and precluding him from bringing evidence thereafter. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* I, I have allowed you a competent space to express your feelings. I must circumduce the term.

Circumduct (sɔ̄ɪkŭmdʌ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *circumdūct-*, ppl. stem of *circumdūcĕre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* † **a.** In general sense: To lead or convey round or about. *Obs.* **b.** *Phys.* To carry or move round an axis.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 88 About and about the inward and base court they circumducted him. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 99 One Martha whom Marcius most honourablie circumducted in a horse-litter. **1839–47** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 790/1 The recti muscles are..capable of circumducting the cornea in all directions. **1885** T. HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 3) I. 1077 The thigh should be..circumducted inwards.

2. *Law.* To cancel, annul. (Cf. CIRCUMDUCE 2.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 28 Acts of Judicature may be cancelled and circumducted by the Will..of the Judge. *Ibid.* 196 The citation may be circumducted in Judgment, tho' the Defendant should not appear.

Circumduction (sɔ̄ɪkŭmdʌ·kʃən). [ad. L. *circumdūctiōn-em* n. of action f. *circumdūcĕre.*]

1. The action of leading round or about; a roundabout or circuitous course. ? *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandects Law Nations* 2 The course and circumduction of their yeare. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Underwoods, Vis. Muses Drayton*, In thy admired Periegesis, Or universal circumduction Of all that read thy Poly-Olbion. **1784** JOHNSON *Let. to Langton* 13 Apr., You might have had it with less circumduction. **1822** T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 47 Led by an angular circumduction into the forum.

2. The turning of anything round about its centre or axis; *spec.* in *Phys.* the rotatory movement by which a limb is made to describe a cone having its apex at the joint.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 47 The Muscles of circumduction, or they that lead the eye about. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 6 The figure was made by the circumduction of a body whereof one end remained unmoved. **1835–6** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 256/1 The wrist..admits of vague opposition and circumduction. **1842** E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 93 Circumduction can be performed only in the shoulder and hip joints. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* viii. 233 The circumduction of a body one end of which is fixed.

3. *Law.* Annulling; cancellation. *Circumduction of the term*: in *Sc. Law*, the sentence of a judge declaring the time elapsed for leading a proof or doing other judicial acts, and precluding the bringing forward of any further evidence.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forme Proces* 121 All probation..ceases, and ends be twa wayes: the first is, circumduction of the terme: the other is, conclusion of the cause. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 196 The Defendant must be cited de novo, as a circumduction requires.

¶ Deceit, cheating. [L. *circumductio.*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Circunduction*, Guile, or deceit. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Circumerration: see CIRCUM- 1.

† **Circumfe·r**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumferre* to bear or carry round. Cf. OF. *circonferer.*] *trans.* To carry or bear round.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 The contemplations of man..are circumferred to nature. **1648** W. MONTAGU *Devout Ess.* v. ii. 49 The charities which power hath circumferred to others, doe all returne.

† **Circu·mferat**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [for *circumferit*, pa. pple. of prec., or ad. F. *circonferé.*] Surrounded, encompassed.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 86 Trim Tergattis..Circumferat with stanis subtellie.

Circumference (səɹkʌ·mfĕrĕns), *sb.* In 6 **cercumferens, cyrcompherence.** [a. F. *circonférence*, or ad. L. *circumferentia* (also *linea circumferens*), f. *circum* round, about + *fer-re* to bear. The literal sense in L. would have been 'a bearing (of anything) about'; but the word arose as a late literal transl. of Gr. περιφέρεια rotundity, outer surface, periphery, sb. of state f. περιφερής turning round, round, surrounding.]

1. The line that forms the encompassing boundary, esp. of anything of a rounded form; compass, circuit. *spec.* in *Geom.* The curved line which forms the boundary of a circle or other closed curve; also, rarely, the aggregate of the sides of a rectilineal figure; periphery.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 The cercle and the circumference Of every thing unto the heven. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 70 In the circumference of eueriche of these cercles, was sette a lytel Cercle. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 249 The Spanyardes and Portugales compased the hole circumference of the worlde. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xv. 3 A circle is a plaine figure, conteyned vnder one line, which is called a circumference. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 77 The spokes of a wheel moue faster neere the circumference. **1806** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 37 Of a Circular Ring, or .. the Space included between the Circumferences of two Circles. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 309 It thus embraces..the whole circumference of the node.

b. Measure or distance round.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 225 Of greater circumference then the heade of a man. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 1 Two fair eyes..of the circumference of a spangle. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 65 Strabo calls Carthage forty miles in circumference. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 199 The circumference of the mass of land was nearly three miles.

2. In looser use: † **a.** A part of the circumference, an arc. *Obs.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 181 The crooked line which terminates the circle [is] the perimeter; and every part of that crooked line, a circumference or arch.

† **b.** The surface of a body having a circular or rounded section, e.g. a sphere, cylinder, etc. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 71 From the Center to the Circumference of the body. **1627** F. E. *Hist. Edw. II.* (1680) 28 In the circumference of his Brain he cannot finde a way to lead him out. **1704** NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), The bubble..seemed red at its apparent circumference. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 39 There is great heat in the bowels of the earth, which is constantly expanding from the centre to the circumference.

† **c.** Put for the whole circle. *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 286 His ponderous shield..Behind him cast; the broad circumference Hung on his shoulders like the Moon.

3. *gen.* Compass, bound, enclosure.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 113 To be compass'd like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Pecke. **1720** OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 49 A Civil War raging within the very Circumference of her Walls. **1857** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. i. 249 Wrapped in the little circumference of a tuft of grass.

4. That which surrounds, environment. *rare.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 51 Every devil is an Hell unto himselfe; he..needs not the misery of circumference to afflict him. **1825** SOUTHEY *Tale Paraguay* II. 11 A wide circumference of woodlands waste.

† **5.** A circuit; a roundabout or circuitous course.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 209 From Calys I haue set the cyrcuyte or the cercumferens of Europ .. and am come to Calys agayn. ? *c* **1600** *Distracted Emp.* v. iv, in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 259 What a lardge passage or cyrcompherence Theise prynces make to come unto the way Which lyes before theire nosses! **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xiv, Thus all things in distinct circumference Move about Him that satisfies them all. **1700** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 720 He took a circumference, and came upon the back of their camp and surprized them.

† **b.** Roundabout process, ado *about* a thing.

1666 *Third Advice Painter* 27 Some Pattents pass with less circumference.

6. *fig.* (Usually opposed to CENTRE *sb.* 6, 11 b.)

1605 THYNNE *Advocate* in *Animadv.* Introd. 111 Which [clemency] from the centre of your bounty doth spreade it self into the circumference of all orders of your subjectis. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 167 Grief the circumference was, the centre joy. **1827** POLLOK *Course T.* IX, To send his glaring eye Beyond the wide circumference of his woe. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 430.

Circu·mference, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To form the circumference of, to encompass.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 57 Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in i[t]s selfe, or circumferenced by its surface. **1887** TALMAGE in *Voice* 15 Dec. 7 The earth is diametered and circumferenced with discord.

† **Circu·mferencer.** *Obs.* = CIRCUMFERENTOR 1.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 375 The admeasurement of land.. with a circumferencer.

† **Circu·mferent,** *a. Obs.* [In form, ad. L. *circumferent-em*, pres. pple. of *circumferre* to carry round; but associated in sense with *circumference.*] Forming the circumference, encircling, encompassing; travelling around.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 315 The..pinne in the center guideth the circumferent tooth-head saw. **1620** MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Courtly Masque* Wks. V. 165 The round year In her circumferent arms will fold us all. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 296 From the center to the circumferent parts. **1652** SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 580 Those of circumferent nations.

¶ = In circumference.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 61 A comune busshell greet circumferent, Or litel lesse [i. e. as great in circumference as a common bushel].

Circumferential (səɹkʌ·mfĕre·nʃ[ɪ]ăl), *a.* [f. L. *circumferenti-a* CIRCUMFERENCE + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the circumference.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie God* 584 Called Periœci, circumferentiall inhabitants. **1645** *City Alarum* 9 Circumferentiall deliberations without any fixed center. **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 158 The circumferential inscription upon the reverse. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 824 Circumferential Lines leading to this Center. **1715** tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. xvii. 383 How much a Circular or Circumferential Line is greater than a strait Line drawn through the Centre. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 173 The circumferential flowers have their corollas much more developed than those of the centre. **1882** *Nature* XXVII. 35 Strength [of a gun] to resist a bursting strain, which is called circumferential strength.

† **2.** Circuitous, roundabout, indirect. *Obs.*

1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 125 Circumferential devices. *Ibid.* III. 406 He preferred death in a direct line before a circumferential passage thereunto.

Hence **Circumferentially** *adv.*, in a circumferential way; in or upon the circumference.

1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* § 2. 62 The yelk becomes circumferentially indented. **1882** Mayne Reid in *N. Y. Tribune* 24 May 8 Dealing with the larger limbs, he.. notches them circumferentially.

Circumferentor (sɔɪkɐ·mfĕrəntɔɪ). Also 7 **-er**. [f. Circumferent + -or, -er of the agent.]

1. *Surveying.* An instrument consisting of a flat brass bar with sights at the ends and a circular brass box in the middle, containing a magnetic needle, which plays over a graduated circle; the whole being supported on a staff or tripod. (Now commonly superseded by the Theodolite.)

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. iv. 53 With Plaine-Table, Theodelite, Sector, Circumferentor. **1644** Nye *Gunnery* II. (1647) 36 Circumferenter, or Geometricall Square. **1697** *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 625 The Circumferentor, by which the Down Survey, or Sir William Petty's Survey of Ireland was taken. **1760** S. Wyld (*title*) The Practical Surveyor, by the Plain-Table, Theodolite, or Circumferentor. **1864** Jeaffreson *R. Stephenson* I. 48 (L.).

2. An instrument for measuring the circumference of a wheel; a tire-measurer, tire-circle.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Circumfixed, -flanked, etc.: see Circum- 1.

Circumflect (sɜ·ɪkɒ̆mfle·kt), *v.* [ad. L. *circumflectĕre* to bend round; also, to mark or pronounce with a circumflex accent.]

1. *trans. Gram.* To mark with a circumflex accent. † **b.** *fig.* To accentuate, emphasize (cf. Circumflex B. 1 b.).

1643 *Sober Sadness* 1 To circumflect the sad accents of their just Complaint. **1751** Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 80 Nouns of the First Declension circumflect the Genitive Plural.

2. To bend round.

In mod. Dicts.

Circumflex (sɜ·ɪkɒ̆mfleks), *a.* and *sb.* [As adj., ad. L. *circumflex-us* bent about, pa. pple. of *circumflectĕre*; as applied to the accent, it translated Gr. *περισπώμεν-ος*, lit. 'drawn around', in reference to its shape. The sb. is partly an absolute use of the adj., partly (senses 2, 3) repr. L. *circumflexu-s* a bending round.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Gram.* A word meaning literally 'bent round' applied to an accent-mark ^, ˆ, or ˜, placed, originally in Greek, over long vowels having a particular accent or 'tone' (see Accent 1); and thence transferred to other languages as a mark of length, of contraction, or of a particular variety of long vowel. Sometimes also applied to the tone, quantity, or quality indicated by this mark.

The Greek *περισπώμενος* was used by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, B.C. 30 (*περισπώμεναι λέξεις*). According to Arcadius *περὶ τόνων* (*c* 200 A.D.), prob. copying Herodian (*c* 150 A.D.), the sign and name are both attributed to Aristophanes of Byzantium (*c* 264 B.C.). The original mark is said to have been ^ a combination of ' and `, and hence called *ὀξυβάρεια*, for which however Aristophanes is said to have substituted ˆ to avoid confusion of ^ with Lambda (Λ). This statement proves at least that the rounded form was the common one *c* 200. In our oldest accented texts (7–9th c.) both forms ^ and ˆ exist, but the rounded form prevailed, and by later scribes was turned up with a flourish, thus ˜.

The Latin grammarians of 2–3d c. call the mark *circumflexus*, and generally agree as to its shape being ^ (exc. Capella who used ˆ); but it was not actually used in writing Latin till modern times, when sometimes introduced to indicate contraction as in *amârunt* for *amaverunt*, or in the ablative sing. in *-â*. In recent times also it has been introduced in French to mark a long vowel, chiefly due to contraction, as in *bête* from *beste*. The circumflex used in normalized printing of Old High German, and other Teutonic langs., to express long quantity, originated in an acute accent ' (as in O.E.), which being thus made ˊ, has been confounded with the Romanized form of the circumflex.

In modern English use the mark has no definite value, but is variously used by orthoepists or phonetists to mark long quantity, 'broad' quality, or the like.

a **1577** Gascoigne *Wks.* (1587) D j b, The grave accent ¶s marked by this caract', the light accent is noted thus `, and the circumflex, or indifferent is thus signified ˜. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. vi [vii.] (Arb.) 92 Called the circumflex, or compast accent: and if new termes were not odious, we might very properly call him the (windabout) for so is the Greek word. *c* **1620** A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 The circumflex accent both liftes and felles the syllab that it possesseth, and combynes the markes of other tuae, thus ^. **1871** Roby *Lat. Gram.* I. xiii. 98 The Romans distinguish between an acute and a circumflex accent.

2. Bent or bending round; † circuitous.

1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Comic Wks.* (1709) 187, I ..took a circumflex Road. **1728** Swift *Discovery*, With a congee circumflex, Bush, smiling round on all, retreats. **1870** Hooker *Stud. Flora* 42 Embryo hooked, folded or circumflex.

3. *Anat.* Applied to certain structures of curved or winding form, or which bend round others; as the *circumflex arteries* of the arm (*anterior* and *posterior c. a.*), of the thigh (*internal* and *external*), of the knee; the *circumflex iliac artery* and *vein*; the *circumflex nerve* of the arm; the *circumflex muscle* of the palate, or *tensor palati*.

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 634 The thoracic and circumflex arteries. **1836–39** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 247/1 The internal circumflex artery is a larger vessel than the external. **1842** E. Wilson *Anat. Vade Mec.* 422 The Branches of the circumflex nerve are muscular and cutaneous. **1881** Mivart *Cat* 278 From the same two nerves there arise the circumflex and the subscapular nerves.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* A circumflex accent (sign): see A. 1.

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 70 The Circumflex is that, by which a sillable first raised is carried low. **1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Circumflex* is that mark, which is used over the letter (*a*) in .. *Amâsti* for *Amavisti*. **1711** J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 240 It would not be amiss if the long *i* were always mark'd with a Circumflex .. thus î. **1883** March *Comp. Gram. Anglo-Sax.* § 12 In this book .. a circumflex is used over all long vowels and diphthongs.

† **b.** *fig. Obs.*

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* iii. (1669) 79/2 This accents the..unholiness of a Saint with a circumflex.

† **2.** Bending round, winding, curve, a curved line.

1601 W. Parry *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 24 Every letter (well neere) with his circumflex importeth a whole word. **1655** Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.*, A Cypher..so contrived that one line, without returns and circumflexes stands for each and every of the 24 Letters. **1709** *Tatler* No. 7 ¶ 16 The Circumflex, which Persons of his Profession take in their Walking. **1773** J. Ross *Fratricide* iii. 928 This terrene Shook with concussive circumflex most dread.

3. A curved line, (or ⎧, bracketing two or more lines of writing. ? *Obs.*

1801 F. Thesiger in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 208 Those Line-of-Battle Ships..within the circumflex were boarded by me in the following order. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 231 The limbs of two broken arcs stretching like circumflexes at about 23° distance on each side of the moon.

Circumflex, *v.* [f. L. *circumflex-* ppl. stem of *circumflectĕre*: see prec.; but in II. from prec.; in the former case the stress is on *-fle'x*, in the latter on *ci'rcum-*, as in the adj.]

I. 1. *trans.* To bend or wind round.

1644–58 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 39 With a splay mouth, and a nose circumflext. **1673** T. Jordan in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 514 A Reynard Gules, with a Gooseneck in his mouth, and her Body circumflex'd over his Back. **1851** *Times* 19 Sept. 4/5 The last coil [of submarine cable] being securely circumflexed at about 4 o'clock.

b. To arch over with something bent round.

1850 Browning *Xmas Eve &c.* 177 Till the heaven of heavens were circumflext [with a rainbow].

† **2.** *intr.* To bend round. *Obs.*

1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 13 That doth circumflex and turn down like a Flower de Lice.

II. 3. *trans.* To put or take a circumflex accent upon; to write or pronounce with a circumflex.

1565 Cooper *Dict. Hist.* s. v. *Britannia*, Fyndynge in Suidas, that Prytania in greeke, with a circumflexed aspiration, doeth signifie metalles. **1751** Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 80 Acute-toned words of the First and Second Declensions circumflex all their Genitives and Datives. **1774** Mitford *Harm. Lang.* 66 It was always acuted or circumflexed. **1813** *Month. Mag.* XXXVI. 425 Letters that are circumflexed must be pronounced long.

† **b.** *humorous.* To accentuate strongly. *Obs.*

1661 L. Griffin *Doctr. Asse, Asse's Compl.* 8 We are none of those, That Circumflex their Sermons with their Nose, And mingle Hopkins Rimes, with Wisdomes Prose!

4. To bracket, conjoin in writing with a curved line, (. (Cf. Circumflex *sb.* 3.) ? *Obs.*

1805 J. Poole *Reply R. Gardiner's Answ.* 9 By some flourish of a very free pen..they became circumflexed into one date.

Circumflexion, -flection (sɜɪkɒ̆mfle·kʃən). [ad. L. *circumflexiōn-em* bending round.]

1. Bending round; circuitous course.

1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* III. x. (Arb.) 184 The circumflection or course of the water reboundynge in compasse. **1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Circumflexion*, a bowing or bending round about. **1773** *Batchelor* II. 45 Such sudden stops, and circumflections. [In Worcester; and in mod. Dicts.]

2. Marking or accenting with a circumflex.

1815 *Month. Mag.* XXXIX. 303 The definition of circumflexion..is not very consistent with his explanation of the two simple accents.

† **Circumfloribus.** *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *circum* + *flōribus*, abl. pl. of *flōs* flower. Cf. Circumbendibus.] Flowery and long-winded.

1738–9 Mary Granville *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 45 Much circumfloribus stuff was talked of on the Court side.

Circumflow: see Circum- 1.

Circumfluence (sɜɪkɐ·mfluĕns). *rare.* [as if ad. L. **circumfluentia*, f. *circumfluĕre*: see next.] A flowing around.

1881 Rossetti *Ballads & Sonn.* 203 Like multiform circumfluence manifold Of night's flood-tide. **1888** *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 767 The circumfluence of a shadowed sea.

Circumfluent (sɜɪkɐ·mfluĕnt). [ad. L. *circumfluent-em*, pres. pple. of *circumfluĕre* to flow round.] Flowing round; ambient as a fluid.

1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 29 A Centre: From the which the Circumfluent beams of his proper power do proceed. **1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Circumfluent*, that flows and runs about. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* I. 230 Whose bounds the deep circumfluent waves embrace. **1849** Murchison *Siluria* vi. (1867) 110 With two encircling mounds and two circumfluent valleys. **1864** Ruskin in *Reader* IV. 678/1 In that matter of Political Economy also (though forced in like manner to write of that by unendurable circumfluent fallacy), I know my ground. **1868** Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* xiii. (1870) 488 The..conception of a great circumfluent River.

Circumfluous (sɜɪkɐ·mfluəs), *a.* [f. L. *circumflu-us* flowing around, (more commonly) flowed around, surrounded by water + -ous.]

1. Flowing around, surrounding as a fluid; also *transf.*; = Circumfluent.

1638 Wilkins *New World* iv. (1707) 33 A kind of circumfluous Reflection. **1667** Milton *P. L.* vii. 270 Hee the World Built on circumfluous Waters. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* iv. 753 Girt with circumfluous tides. **1846** Grote *Greece* I. xiii. 208 On the farther side of the circumfluous ocean.

2. Flowed round, surrounded by water.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* I. 608 This circumfluous isle. **1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Circumfluous*, .. that is flowed about. **1845** J. H. Newman *Ess. Developm.* 255 Her offspring .. wherewith the populous swarms ever throng the circumfluous hive.

Circumfodient, -fulgent: see Circum- 1.

† **Circumfora·neal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -al.] = next.

1613 Jackson *Creed* II. 30 Wks. II. 124 Circumvented by any domestic pedlar or circumforaneal copesmate.

† **Circumfora·nean,** *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -an.] = next.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1199 These juglers and vagarant circumforanean land-leapers. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iv. (1651) 60 Not borrowed from circumforanean Rogues and Gipsies. **1655** Fuller *Hist. Camb.* 24 Circumforanean Pedlars .. secretly vend prohibited Pamphlets.

Circumforaneous (sɜ·ɪkɒ̆mforē·ɪ·nɪəs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *circumforāne-us* (f. *circum* + *forum* market) + -ous.] Strolling from market to market; wandering, vagrant, vagabond; quack.

1650 J. Brinsley *An Antidote* 29. **1651** Baxter *Inf. Baptism* iv. 235 A Circumforaneous Antidote. **1654** Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. viii. 219 The circumforaneous Emperick. **1664** H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xvi, A kind of circumforaneous Masking or Mumming. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 6, I mean those circumforaneous Wits, whom every Nation calls by the Name of that Dish of Meat which it likes best ..in Italy, Maccaronies; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings. **1827** Cullen *Lect. Hist. Medicine* Wks. 1827 I. 373 At first they practised in a circumforaneous manner.

¶ Translating L. *circumforāneus* in senses (*a.*) carried about for expiation, (*b.*) movable.

1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* III. 47 Those who, with lustral sacrifices, expiate, by circumforaneous victims, the anger of the Gods. *Ibid.* IV. 77 Towers formed from the junction of planks, after the manner of a circumforaneous house.

Circumfuse (sɜɪkɒ̆mfiū·z), *v.* [f. L. *circumfūs-*, ppl. stem of *circumfundĕre* to pour around, to surround, encompass.]

1. *trans.* To pour, diffuse, or spread (a fluid) *around* or *about* (anything).

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *On Julia's Breath*, All the spices of the East Are circumfused there. **1664** Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 101 This vast Element of Air, circumfused about this terraqueous Globe. **1819** Playfair *Nat. Phil.* I. 305 An elastic fluid, circumfused about a solid.

2. To surround (a thing) on all sides *with* or *in* (a fluid medium or the like); to bathe. (The surrounding substance may itself be the subject.)

1605 B. Jonson *Masque Blackness* 72 In the lake .. Appear'd a face, all circumfused with light. **1791** Cowper *Odyss.* VII. 174 Ulysses .. by Minerva thick With darkness circumfus'd. **1805** Wordsw. *Prelude* (1850) 222 The light of beauty did not fall in vain Or grandeur circumfuse them to no end. **1818** Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lii, Glowing and circumfused in speechless love.

Hence **Circumfused** *ppl. a.*, diffused or spread around; surrounding or enveloping as a fluid.

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 43 Whose tops.. Were damp'd with circumfused clouds from sight. **1649** Bulwer *Pathomyot.* II. iv. 157 The circumfused skin..hath a voluntary motion. **1837** *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 666 Disperse into thin air the circumfused air.

Circumfu·sile, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. type **circumfūsilis*, f. *circumfūs-* ppl. stem of *circumfundĕre* (see prec.) after *fūsilis*.] Poured or spread around.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 541 Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold The victim's horn with circumfusile gold.

Circumfusion (sɜɪkɒ̆mfiū·ʒən). [ad. L. *circumfūsiōn-em*, f. *circumfundĕre*; see Circumfuse.] Pouring or diffusion around.

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* vi. 163 The circumfusion of the aire. **1704** Swift *T. Tub* (1710) 63 The natural..suit ..of daily Creation and Circumfusion. **1871** Morley *Voltaire* iii. (ed. 2) 116 That circumfusion of bright light which is the highest aim of speech.

Ci·rcumgesta·tion. ? *Obs.* [f. L. *circumgestāre* to carry round: see -ation.] A carrying about (ceremonially or in procession).

a **1564** Becon *Compar. betw. Lord's Sup. & Pope's Mass* (1844) 394 That popish mass..with her feigned propitiatory sacrifice, with her transubstantiation, circumgestation. **1647** Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* I. (1686) 96 Circumgestation of the Eucharist to be adored. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 5 Adoration and Circumgestation of Reliques.

Circumgyral (sɜɪkɒ̆mdʒəɪ·răl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *circum* + *gȳr-us* a whirl, a wheel + -al: cf. next.] In circling wreaths or whirls.

1873 W. S. Mayo *Nev. Again* xxiv. 315 Circumgyral smoke.

Circumgyrate (sɔ̄ɹkŭmdʒəi·reɪt), *v.* Also -girate. [f. CIRCUM- + L. *gȳrāt-* ppl. stem of *gȳrāre* to turn or wheel round: see -ATE.]

1. *trans.* To cause to turn or wheel round; to twist or twine. ? *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xliii, The soul about it self circumgyrates Her various forms. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 334 Various sorts of Vessels, curl'd, circumgyrated, and complicated together.

2. *intr.* To turn or wheel about, to roll round; to travel round, make circuits.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Fordage's Mystic Div.* 24 The whol frame of the World seemeth to me..to circumgyrate, to wheel, whirl, and turn round about in a Topsi-Turvi. 1830–2 BENTHAM *Justice & Codific. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 479 Circumgirating, as if by steam, on a wheel without a drag.

3. *trans.* To go round, travel round. *rare.*

1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 564 It took an active man..ten hours to circumgirate the town.

Circumgyration (sɔ̄ɹkŭmdʒəiɹēɪ·ʃən). Also -giration. [sb. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The act of turning round as a wheel; rotation, revolution on an axis.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1198 A certaine turbulent and irregular circumgiration. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 75 This circumgyration of the Earth causeth the rising and setting of the Sunne. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 336 The apparent circumgyration of objects on ceasing to revolve. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 406.

b. Giddiness, vertigo. ? *Obs. rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumgyration*..a turning or wheeling round about, a dizziness. Howell in *Lustra Ludovici* [1646]. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Circumgyration*..Also, a term for giddiness.

2. Moving in a circular or circuitous course; circling, wheeling, turning about, travelling round.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 61 Acheron (after many circumgirations) fals into the Stigian Lake. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 159 Magnetical Bodies, whose exspirations ..return in Circumgyrations to their Bodies again. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc.* Wks. VII. 270 After endless circumgyrations, never nearer to any opening.

†**b.** Circuit. *Obs.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 30 Zant..hath about 60 miles in circumgyration.

3. *fig.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 117 No Rhetorical flourishes, no circumgiration of words. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVII. ii. 21 A total circumgyration, summerset, or tumble heels-over-head in the Political relations of Europe. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 207 Harley once described a famous speech as 'a circumgyration of incoherent words'.

4. Convolution, contortion.

1843 J. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 168 The circumgyration of the intestines is apparently so erratic and confused.

Circumgyratory (sɔ̄ɹkŭmdʒəi·rătəri), *a.* [f. as CIRCUMGYRATE: see -ORY.] Marked by circumgyration, circumgyrating.

1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfaall* Wks. 1864 I. 5 During his circumgyratory movements. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* XXX. 235 The creaking cider-mill, set in motion by a circumgyratory horse.

†**Circumgy're,** *v. Obs.* Also -gire. [f. CIRCUM- + L. *gȳr-āre* to turn round, go round.]

1. *trans.* To 'go round', encompass. *rare.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 68 Precincts..circumgired and limited about with bounds and marks.

2. *trans.* To cause to turn round or revolve.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* V. 274 As this Orbe is Circumgyr'd and wheel'd.

3. *intr.* To turn round like a wheel; to revolve; to make circuits, wind about, circle.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 43 (T.) A sweet river.. after 20 little miles circumgyring, or playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 332 The Mill, that circumgyreth fast. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* II. 295 In many circumgiring motions, and circling vagaries. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 398.

Circumhabitant: see CIRCUM- I.

Circumincession (sɔ̄ɹkŭmˌinse·ʃən). *Theol.* [ad. med.L. *circumincessiōn-em*, lit. 'going round', f. CIRCUM- round + *incēdĕre* to move, proceed, go. Introduced as a translation of Gr. *περιχώρησις* (lit. 'circuition, rotation') as employed by Damascenus (8th c.) in his explication of the text 'I am in the Father, and the Father in me', it became a standard term of scholastic theology. The difficulty of getting the sense in which the term thus came to be used, out of the literal 'going round', led in later times to its frequent alteration to *circuminsession*, as if = 'an insitting or indwelling (*insessio*) in rotation or reciprocally': see *β.*]

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1657) 143 Who can look upon.. the incomprehensible circumincession..reserved for Angels eyes? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumincession* (from *circum* and *incedo*), a going or walking round about; As it is used among Divines it signifies the reciprocal being of the persons of the blessed Trinity in each other. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 318 These men..have by their Modalities, Suppositalities, Circumincessions, and twenty such other Chimeras, so misrepresented this..Article of the Trinity to men's reason. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Circumincession*, in theology, a term whereby the schoolmen use to express the existence of three divine persons in one another, in the mystery of the trinity. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 38 A callow student of theology confesses that he is fairly gravelled by the hypostatic circumincession.

β. written *circuminsession.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 590 These Platonists.. attribute to their Three Divine Hypostases, just such an *ἐμπεριχώρησις*, Circuminsession, or mutual In-being, as Christians do. 1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 19 A mutual Inhabitation, or Circuminsession, of Christ and the Soul. 1721 BAILEY *Circuminsession* [1731–1800 *Circumincession*]. 1887 H. S. BOWDEN tr. *Hettinger's Dante* 258 The bliss of the Divinity consists in the everlasting circuminsession of the Father in the Son, of the Son in the Father, of Both in the Holy Ghost.

Circuminclose, etc.: see CIRCUM- I.

Circumjacence (sɔ̄ɹkŭmdʒēɪ·sĕns). [f. L. *circumjacē-re* (see CIRCUMJACENT) + -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being circumjacent.

1884 *Q. Rev.* July 38 The circumjacence of ecclesiastical manors.

Circumjacency (sɔ̄ɹkŭmdʒēɪ·sĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of being circumjacent; *concr.* (in *pl.*) circumjacent parts, environs.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. iv. 16 All the mongrel cure of the circumjacencies. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. (1858) II. v. 252 The mouth, and the whole circumjacencies of the mouth, composed the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face.

Circumjacent (sɔ̄ɹkŭmdʒēɪ·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *circumjacēnt-em*, pres. pple. of *circumjacēre* to lie around, border upon.] Lying or situated around, adjacent on all sides, surrounding.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 Hir good fame..florysshyng ..in the countreys circumiacent. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 45 By the bindyng together of all the partes circumiacent. 1652 HOWELL *Massaniello* II. 137 In many places of the Country circumjacent to Naples. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. XXXVI. 267 The city with its circumjacent plain.

Circumjovial (sɔ̄ɹkŭmdʒōʊ·viăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Astr.* [f. CIRCUM 2 + *Jov-em* Jupiter: cf. *jovial.*] Revolving round Jupiter. †**b.** *sb.* A satellite of Jupiter (*obs.*).

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 22 The case being the same in..the Circumjovials about Jupiter. 1728 DERHAM *Ecl. Jupiter's Sat.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 425 Exact Tables to calculate the Eclipses of the Circumjovials. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 150 Circumjovial satellites. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 186 The contemplation of the circumjovial planets (as they were called)..assisted in securing the admission of the Copernican system.

So **Circumjoval** *a.*, **Circumjovian** *a.*, = prec.; †**Circumjovialist,** a satellite of Jupiter.

1856 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* ii. (ed. 3) 29 The four circumjoval planets. 1856 ANNE MANNING *Tasso & Leon.* 18 Circumjovian planets. 1667 R. TOWNELEY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 458 Taking the Distances..of the Circum-jovialists.

†**Circumla·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *circumlāt-* ppl. stem of *circumferre* to bear or bring round.] *trans.* To carry or bring round; *spec.* to turn or 'fetch' round (a limb). Also *intr.* Hence †**Circumla·tion** [late L. *circumlātio*], bringing or moving round; †**Circumla·tory** *a.*, of or pertaining to circumlation; roundabout, circumlocutory.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 58 The one legge fastened one the earth, and the other..circumlated. — To circumlate or fetch about is the action of the whole legge. 1656 HOBBES *Decam.* V. Wks. VII. 113 This compounded motion of the sun, is one part of its circumlation. 1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 98 How you may use circumlatory speeches.

†**Ci·rcumliga·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *circumligāt-* ppl. stem of *-ligāre.*] *trans.* To bind round or about.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 1/2 Circumligate thereabout a linnen clothe. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 382* They circumligate the tree with sheep-skins.

†**Ci·rcumliga·tion.** [sb. of action f. prec.]

1. 'The act of binding round' (J.).

1678 in PHILLIPS, whence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON.

2. 'The bond with which anything is encompassed' (J.).

†**Circumlige,** *v. Obs.* = CIRCUMLIGATE.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 97 b, Two maces bellicall, Solis, circumliged with braunches of Olive, propre. 1623 COCKERAM, *Circumlidge*, to bind about.

Circumli·ttoral, *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *littus, littor-* shore: cf. *littoral.*] Lying round or bordering the shore. *spec.* applied by some to that *zone* or region of the sea-bottom lying immediately outside of and below the *Littoral.* See ZONE.

Circumlocu·ity. A confusion of *circumlocution* and *circuity*: see CIRCUITY 2 b.

1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 324/2 Though an action of contract for an amount up to £100 cannot be originated in the County Court, yet by a slight circumlocuity of procedure the same effect can be obtained.

Circumlocute (sɔ̄ɹkŭmlǒkiūˑt), *v.* Also 6 -loquute. [f. L. *circumlocūt-* ppl. stem of *circumloqui.*] †*trans.* To express by circumlocution, or periphrastically (*obs.*). **b.** *intr.* To use circumlocution. (*humorous.*)

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 33 Verbes passyves be circumlocuted thorowe all theyr modes. *Ibid.* 51 The preter perfect temps ..in the frenche tonge is circumloquuted by these verbes *ay* and *suis. Ibid.* 192 But one worde, whiche the frenche tong circumlocuteth with thre or four wordes. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* III. xiv. 390, I went to her and began to circumlocute.

Circumlocution (sɔ̄ɹkŭmlǒkiūˑʃən). Also 6 -locucion, -loqution, -loquution. [a. F. *circonlocution*, or ad. L. *circumlocūtiōn-em*, f. CIRCUM- + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in a roundabout or indirect way; the use of several words instead of one, or many instead of few. Formerly used of grammatical periphrasis; but now only of rhetorical.

Circumlocution Office: a satirical name applied, by Dickens, to Government Offices, on account of the circuitous formality by which they delay the giving of information, etc.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) F vj, When thou must in speche touche..Such maners vnclenly, vse circumlocution. 1530 PALSGR. 112 Where we use circumlocution, the frenchemen have one onely worde. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 93 b, Circumlocution is a large description either to sette forth a thyng more gorgeousllie, or else to hyde it. 1595 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 84 When by circumloquution anything is expressed, as when we say: The Prince of Peripateticks, for Aristotle. 1626 COCKERAM, *Circumlocution*, A speaking of many words when few may suffice: a long circumstance. 1713 ADDISON *Ct. Tariff*, He affirms everything roundly without any art or circumlocution. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xii, After much circumlocution, and many efforts to give an air of importance to what he had to communicate. 1855 DICKENS *L. Dorrit* I. x, The Circumlocution Office was (as everybody knows without being told) the most important Department under Government. *ibid.*, Whatever was required to be done, the Circumlocution Office was beforehand with all the public departments in the art of perceiving—How not to do it.

b. A phrase or sentence in which circumlocution is used; a roundabout expression.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* 42 Going about the bush with this exposition and circumlocution. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 452 In his pleadings..he declined all circumlocutions. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 83 The courtly circumlocution by which Mr. Burke designates the Bastille—'the King's castle at Paris!' 1854 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 417 Courtesies and Circumlocutions are out of place, where the morals, health, lives of thousands are at stake.

Hence **Circumlocu·tional, Circumlocu·tionary,** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or given to, circumlocution. **Circumlocu·tionist,** one who uses circumlocution. **Circumlocu·tious** *a.*, given to circumlocution; whence **Circumlocu·tiousness.**

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 308, I have found circumlocutional champions disposed to be warm with me. 1863 *Scotsman* 16 Apr., An immense exercise of circumlocutionary skill. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* XXX. 500 The flowery circumlocutionary style of an Oriental scribe. 1846 WORCESTER *Circumlocutionist*, citing *Gent. Mag.* 1855 DICKENS *L. Dorrit* I. XXXIV, This able circumlocutionist. 1827 R. HILL in Sidney *Life* (1834) 213 O the dulness, the circumlocutiousness, the conceit, the tautology.

Circumlocutory (sɔ̄ɹkŭmlǒkiuˑtəri), *a.* [? f. CIRCUMLOCUTION or its source: see -ORY.] Marked by circumlocution, roundabout, periphrastic.

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* (1682) 31 (T.) Circumlocutory: that not to be expressed in many words which may be as fully in one. 1741 POPE, &c., *Mart. Scriblerus* viii. (R.), Periphrase..being a diffused circumlocutory manner of expressing a known idea. 1841 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 180 Are we bound .. to speak of humbug only in a circumlocutory way? 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* XXXIII. 289 It will..oblige us to use a circumlocutory phrase.

Circumlucid, -mediterranean, -migration, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

Circum-meri·dian, *a. Astr.* [CIRCUM- 2.] Situated about or near the meridian; applied to observations of a heavenly body when near the meridian. Also (badly) **Circum-meri·dional** *a.*

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* Introd. 14 Circummeridian altitudes of the moon. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* vi. 168 Circum-meridian observations of Jupiter were made. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* V. (ed. 2) 194 To obtain latitudes from sun and stars, *circum-meridional altitudes are generally used.

Circummure (sɔ̄ɹkŭmmiūˑɹ), *v.* [f. CIRCUM- I + L. *mūr-āre* to wall.] *trans.* To wall round.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 28 A Garden circummur'd with Bricke. 1636 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XCIV, Restraint by service .. is far worse, than the being circum-mured only. 1839 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 July 200 The space thus employed is entirely circummured.

Circumnatant, etc.: see CIRCUM- I.

Circumnavigable (sɔ̄ɹkŭmnæˑvigăb'l), *a.* [f. as next: see -ABLE.] That can be circumnavigated.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 93 Rendring the whole terraqueous Globe circumnavigable.

Circumnavigate (sɔ̄ɹkŭmnæˑvigeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *circumnāvig-āre* to sail round: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To sail round.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 392 (T.) In his circumnavigating the globe. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 79 With a design of circum-navigating the island. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. XVIII. 460 Somewhere about 600 B.C..[The Phoenicians] circumnavigated Africa. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 7 (1882) 413 Drake circumnavigated the globe.

fig. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 447 The business of Philosophy is to circumnavigate human nature.

Circumnavigation (sɔ̄ɹkŭmnæˑvigeɪˑʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A sailing round. Also *transf.*

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), Concerning the circumnavigation of Africa. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 264 During the circumnavigations of Great Britain. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 119 In the course of this circumnavigation the dancers .. are continually changing their relative situations. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XXI. (1852) 501.

Circumnavigator (sɔ̄ɹkŭmnæˑvigeɪtəɹ). [f. CIRCUMNAVIGATE, on L. analogies: see -OR.] One

who circumnavigates; *spec.* one who circumnavigates the earth.

1770 GUTHRIE *Geog.* (T.), Magellan's honour of being the first circumnavigator has been disputed in favour of.. Drake. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 274 Our circumnavigator Captain Cook. 1818 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXV. 487 The first circumnavigators of Africa. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium-eating* Wks. 1862 XI. 75 A circumnavigator on the most pathless waters of.. metaphysics.

Circumnavigatory (sɔ̄ɪkŭmnæ·vigătəri), *a.* [see -ORY.] Pertaining to circumnavigation.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 880/1 The circumnavigatory voyage of the 'Beagle'.

Circumnebulous: see CIRCUM- 1.

Circumnutate (sɔ̄ɪkŭmniū·tēɪt), *v. Bot.* [f. (by Darwin 1880) CIRCUM- 1 + NUTATE: see next.] *intr.* To bend or lean in a direction which is continually revolving or rotating in a horizontal path: said of the growing parts of plants. Hence **Circumnutating** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 1 If we observe a circumnutating stem, which happens at the time to be bent, we will say towards the north, it will be found gradually to bend more and more easterly, until it faces the east; and so onwards to the south, then to the west, and back again to the north. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* LI. 57 The stems of seedlings..circumnutate to the extent allowed by the pressure of the earth.

Circumnutation (sɔ̄·ɪkŭmniutē·ʃən). *Bot.* [n. of action from prec.: see NUTATION.] A movement characteristic of growing plants, due to increased growth at different points round the axis in succession, whereby the growing part (*e.g.* the apex of a stem) describes a more or less circular spiral path. (See NUTATION.)

[1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. iv. 766 Curvatures..caused by the unequal growth of different sides of an organ may be called Nutations.. It is common for the apices of erect stems above the curved growing part to move round in a circle or ellipse, the region of most active growth moving gradually, as it were, round the axis. This kind of nutation may be termed a Revolving Nutation.] 1880 DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 1 This movement has been called by Sachs 'revolving nutation'; but we have found it much more convenient to use the terms *circumnutation* and *circumnutate.* 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 32/3 The method of climbing by twiners was a modification of the property of 'circumnutation'.

So **Circumnu·tatory** *a.*, pertaining to circumnutation.

1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 817/2 The movements of climbing plants..are modifications of this circumnutatory tendency.

Circumobresistance, -pallial, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

Circumo·ral, *a. Phys.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *os, or-* mouth.] Situated around the mouth.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 50/1 All the circumoral arms are crowded with vibratile organs. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Trnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 320 The circumoral region is full and fleshy. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 200 In the Crinoida the circumoral suckers acquire the function of tentacles.

† **Circumple·ct,** *v.* [ad. L. *circumplect-ĕre* to clasp around.] To embrace, clasp tightly.

Also † **Circumple·x** *v.*, [f. ppl. stem] in same sense; † **Circumple·xion,** winding about, encompassing; also encompassment, cincture, girdle.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 67 That which..circumplecteth all the subiect vessels and bowels. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I. xl. (1660) 17 My metamorphoz'd Skin Shall circumplex.. that fresh And new refined substance of this flesh! 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. liii (R.) It was after his fall..that he made himself his fig-leaf circumplexion. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 573/2 Those Circumplexions of Atoms, involving themselves about one another.

† **Circu·mplicate,** *v.* [f. L. *circumplicāt-* ppl. stem of *-plicare* to fold or twine round.] To fold, twine, or wrap round. Hence **Circu·mplicated** *ppl. a.*, **Circumplica·tion,** an enwrapping all around.

1623 COCKERAM, *Circumplicate,* To roll, or wrap about. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Circumplicate,* to fold or wind about. 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 105 A great black Root.. with interwoven and circumplicated Coats or Branches. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 34 [Bindweede] troubleth them with the inwrapping and circumplication about.. their stem or stalk. 1678 in PHILLIPS: thence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

Circumpolar (sɔ̄ɪkŭmpō·ulăɪ), *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *polus* POLE; cf. *polar.*]

1. *Astr.* Around or about the pole (of the heavens); *spec.* applied to those stars (or other heavenly bodies) which (in any given latitude) describe the whole of their diurnal circles above the horizon. So *circumpolar motion.*

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 214 Some Circumpolar Stars in the same Vertical with the Pole-star. 1787 *Ibid.* LXXVII. 166 Observations of the sun and circumpolar stars. 1853 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iii. (1873) 133 The comet remained long..visible as a circumpolar object. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 13 This allows the telescope circumpolar motion.

2. *Geog.* Round or about either terrestrial pole.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 343 The middle, and their neighbouring Parts..elevated, and the Circumpolar [*printed* Circumpopular] depress'd. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 819/1 The opinion that there exists an Antartic circumpolar continent. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 612 The vast circumpolar area.

Circumpolariza·tion. [See POLARIZATION.] The rotation to right or left of the rays of polarized light caused by certain substances.

1885 W. STIRLING tr. *Landois' Physiol.* II. 561.

Circumportation, -press, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

Circumpose (sɔ̄ɪkŭmpō·z), *v.* ? *Obs.* [repr. L. *circumpōnĕre,* on the analogy of *compose, expose,* etc.: see APPOSE, PAUSE, POSE.]

1. *trans.* To place around.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 75 [The] Panchreas..circumposed to the singular scissions of the vesselles.

† **2.** To place within any encircling space, to set (a plant) in a pot or tub; to pot. *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 152 To Circumpose Trees by planting them in Baskets, Pots, and Boxes, or Cases, we first fill half way with Earth those Baskets, Pots, or Boxes, and then having pruned and trim'd the Trees..we Plant them, plunging the Baskets and Pots quite into the Earth, but leaving the Boxes above Ground.

Circumposition (sə̄·ɪkŭmpəzi·ʃən). [ad. L. *circumpositiōn-em,* f. *circumpōnĕre*; see prec.] The action of circumposing: see quots.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 59 Circumposition is a kind of laying..In this the mould is born up to the bough which is to be taken off. *Ibid.* 116 Dwarf trees made by circumposition. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Now is your season for circumposition by Tubs or Baskets of earth, and for laying of Branches to take root. 1675 — *Terra* (1776) 65 That the hotter dungs approach not immediately to their..roots, without such a Circumposition of natural mould. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 832/1 These cells are designated by the name of globules of circumposition.

‖ **Circumqua·que.** *Obs.* [L. *circumquāque* on every side, all round.] A circumlocution, 'circumbendibus'.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxviii. 50 What (quoth the flie) meaneth this circumquaquie? 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 69 Ye set circumquaques to make me beleue..that the moone is made of a greene Cheese. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xliii. cxiii, With divers circumquaques and deuises He seeketh of the nurse to finde the trace.

Circumradiancy, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

Circumro·tary, *a. rare*—°. [f. CIRCUM- + ROTARY] = CIRCUMROTATORY.

In mod. Dicts.

Circumrotate (sɔ̄ɪkŭmrō·utēɪt), *v. rare*—°. [f. L. *circumrotāre*: see -ATE 3.] *intr.* To turn round as a wheel; to rotate, revolve.

In mod. Dicts.

Circumrotation (sɔ̄·ɪkŭmrətē·ɪʃən). [n. of action f. L. *circumrotāre* to turn round as a wheel.]

1. Turning round as a wheel; revolution on an axis, rotation; a complete rotation (e.g. of a planet).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Circumrotation,* the going about of a wheel. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 172 Supposing the whole circumrotation is made in 9 hours 56 minutes. 1732 POPE *Lett.* 13 Sept., He made his head giddy with various circumrotations. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* lxxxiii. (1806) 409 A..circumrotation of the face, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left.

† **2.** A round or tour in travelling. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 291 In the circumrotation we took, while in the coach.

† **3.** A changing about in rotation. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. xx. (1620) 438 Porphyry the Platonist refused his masters opinion in this circumrotation of soules. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 45 He has had successive circumrotations through the characters of Squire, Critic, Gamester, and Foxhunter.

Circumrotatory (sɔ̄ɪkŭmrō·utătəri), *a.* [f. L. *circumrotāt-* ppl. stem of *circumrotāre*: see -ORY.] Of, pertaining to, or marked by, circumrotation.

1743 FREKE in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 557 It obtains a circumrotatory Motion. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1768) II. 189 Many tunes, by a variety of circumrotatory flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground.

† **Circumrote,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circumrotāre*: see CIRCUMROTATION.]

trans. To cause to rotate or revolve on an axis.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IV. 252 The Primum Mobile.. circumrotes and turneth about all the Spheres about it.

Circumsail: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumsatu·rnian,** *a., sb. Astr. Obs.* [f. CIRCUM- + SATURN + -IAN. Cf. CIRCUMJOVIAL.]

So also **Circumsatu·rnal, -ial.**

Round (the planet) Saturn; a satellite of Saturn.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 163 The Secondary Planets, as the Circum-Saturnian, and the four Jovialists. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 22 The case being the same in..the Circumsaturnals about Saturn. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* (1715) 176 *note,* The..outermost Circumsaturnial he [Galileo] happened to see..in the year 1655.

Circumsciss (sə̄·ɪkŭmsis), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *circumsciss-us* pa. pple. of *circumscindĕre* to cleave or tear around.] Having a transverse circular fissure; opening by circumscissile dehiscence.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* Introd. 15 Primulaceæ..capsule usually 5–10-valved at the top, or circumsciss.

Circumscissile (sɔ̄ɪkŭmsi·sil), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec., after *scissile,* L. *scissilis.*] Name for a form of dehiscence in which the seed-vessel (*pyxidium*) opens by a transverse circular line, so that the upper part comes off like a lid.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 5 Of valvular dehiscence, there is a very anomalous mode..called circumscissile. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 317 The fruit [of Mosses] is an urn-shaped capsule, which mostly opens by a circumscissile dehiscence. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Circumscribable (sɔ̄ɪkŭmskrəi·băb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be circumscribed.

1878 J. MCDOWELL *Ex. Euclid & Mod. Geom.* § 52. 34 A quadrilateral..circumscribable by a circle.

Circumscribe (sɔ̄ɪkŭmskrəi·b), *v.* [ad. L. *circumscrībĕre* to draw a line round, encompass, limit, confine, etc., f. *circum* around + *scrībĕre* to make lines, write. Cf. the earlier CIRCUMSCRIVE.]

1. *trans.* To draw a line round; to encompass with (or as with) a bounding line, to form the boundary of, to bound.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 The bones of the temples.. are equally circumscribed with scalie Agglutinations. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Circumscribe,* to compasse about with a line. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vii. 37 The straight line and the circular line..bound and circumscribe all visible objects. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 48 The rich and glorious landscape, circumscribed by no common horizon.

b. To encompass (without a line), to encircle.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* V. x, They that..thronged to circumscribe him. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. 81 Old Simeon did comprehend and circumscribe in his armes him that filled all the world. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV,* cclix, The Little World thus Circumscribes a Nation. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 185, I was alone, circumscribed by the.. ocean. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 63 That collection of air..circumscribing the earth, is..the atmosphere.

2. To mark out or lay down the limits of; to enclose within limits, limit, bound, confine (usually *fig.*); *esp.* to confine within narrow limits, to restrict the free or extended action of, to hem in, restrain, abridge.

1529 MORE *Dial. Heresy* I. Wks. 121/2 He is not comprehensyble nor circumscribed no where. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 22 Therefore must his choyce be circumscrib'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 ₱ 5 Who can imagine that the Existence of a Creature is to be circumscribed by Time.. whose Thoughts are not? 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* § 3. 94 Everything was..circumscribed and fixed in their theology. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 67 A man..should not circumscribe his activity by any inflexible fence of rigid rules.

b. To mark off, to define logically.

1846 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 1 The most correct..mode of circumscribing them by a general description. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iii. (1864) 255 The Appetites commonly recognised..are circumscribed by the following property.

3. *Geom.* To describe (a figure) about another figure so as to touch it at certain points or parts without cutting it. **b.** With the figure so described as subject of the verb.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. Introd. 110 How a triangle.. may be circumscribed about a circle. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxiii. E e, Tetraedron may be conteyned or circumscribed of all the other foure regular bodies. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* IV. Def. 4. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 285 A right-lined figure Circumscribes a circle, or the circle is Inscribed in it. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 87 The circle is..inscribed in the polygon, and the polygon is circumscribed around the circle. *Ibid.* 231 A regular tetraedron circumscribing the octaedron. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 141 So as to form a (simple) quadrilateral circumscribed to the conic.

† **4.** To write or inscribe around (a coin, etc., *with* an inscription, or an inscription *on* or *about* a coin, etc.) *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 145 An old coin..circumscribed thus ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. *a* 1692 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* I. 180 (T.) The Verge.. is also lined with brass, and thereon is circumscribed this epitaph.

b. To join in signing a 'round-robin'. See CIRCUMSCRIBER.

Circumscribed (sɔ̄ɪkŭmskrəi·bd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Limited, confined, restricted: see prec., sense 2.

1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 447 This restrained and circumscribed estimate of God's mercies. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 523 The circumscribed extent of the territories.

2. Having clearly defined limits; in *Path.* applied *spec.* to tumours, etc., having well-defined edges.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 211 A circumscribed Tumour 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 19 A more than ordinarily well-circumscribed group.

3. *Geom.* Of a figure: Described about another.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Pref. T j, Circumscribed and inscribed bodies. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 247 As the content of the paraboloid to the content of its circumscribed cylinder.

Circumscriber (sɔ̄ɪkŭmskrəi·bəɪ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER.] One who or that which circumscribes; *spec.* one who signs a 'round robin'.

1776 *Round Robin* in Boswell *Johnson* lvii. 122 We, the Circumscribers, having read.. an intended epitaph for the monument of Dr. Goldsmith.. are yet of opinion, etc. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 116 To all and singular the circumscribers the rights and immunities enjoyed in the round-robin shape of address are hereby guaranteed.

Circumscribing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CIRCUMSCRIBE.

1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* (1851) 438 To defer the changing or circumscribing of our Senat.

Circumscribing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That circumscribes; limiting, restricting, encompassing, etc. (see the verb); *spec.* in *Geom.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Def. 9. T ij, The circumscribing or contayning circle. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 90 Circumscribing circumstances that cannot belong to any succession of men, but were proper to the Apostles. 1846 POE

Cask Amontillado Wks. 1864 I. 350 Circumscribing walls of solid granite.

Circumscript (sɔ̄·ɪkm̆skript), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 8 **circon-**. [ad. L. *circumscrīpt-us* pa. pple. of *circumscrībere* : see CIRCUMSCRIBE.]

1. Limited, circumscribed.

1564 BECON *Certain Art. Chr. Relig. Proved* (1844) 454 The Holy Ghost..hath not a circumscript substance. **1624** F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 410 It is not circumscript, palpable, or situated in one particular place at once. **1705** J. LASAGE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1977 A Circonscript hard Swelling. **1856–8** W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 152 *Spatangus* ..Ambulacra circumscript.

†**2.** Encompassed. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *Vive's Comment. St. Aug. City of God* 296 Beauty, not circumscript with a forme of mortality.

†**Circumscript,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [see prec.] ? Circumscribed space, bound, limit.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xlviii, Man may be happy in the Circumscripts Of Individuall, but Glory drawes Its Channel from moe heads.

†**Circumscri·ptible,** *a. Obs.* Also **-able**. [f. L. *circumscrīpt-* ppl. stem of *circumscrībere*: see **-BLE, -IBLE.**] = CIRCUMSCRIBABLE; subject to limits of space.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 89 God is a sprete, how can ye than prove him circumscriptible or locall? **1581** W. FULKE in *Confer.* II. (1584) N ij b, Onely bodies are circumscriptible. **1634** JACKSON *Creed* VII. XXV. Wks. VII. 221 Any .. day or time circumscriptible by remarkable circumstances or notable historical events. **1653** CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 212 The Council of Nice declared Angels to be circumscriptible.

Circumscription (sɔ̄ɪkm̆skri·pʃən). [ad. L. *circumscrīptiōn-em* sb. of action, f. *circumscrībere* to CIRCUMSCRIBE. Cf. F. *circonscription*.]

1. The action of circumscribing, or fact of being circumscribed; the marking out of limits (of territory, etc.); bounding, limitation, restriction, restraint; the having well-defined limits.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 27, I would not my vnhoused free condition Put into Circumscription and Confine. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. & Gard. Cyrus* 36 He found no circumscription to the eye of his ambition. **1660** MILTON *Free Commw.* (1851) 440 No injurious Alteration or Circumscription of Mens Lands. **1661** MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. viii. 101 His Majesties rare Moderation in bearing .. the circumscription of his person. **1773** JOHNSON in Boswell (1816) II. 249 A district, through which each minister was required to extend his care, was, by that circumscription, constituted a parish. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 2. 32 The franchise is founded on a combination of property and territorial circumscription.

b. Encompassing (cf. CIRCUMSCRIBE 1).

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 228 The circumscription of the known seas by the great river Ocean.

2. The fact or quality of being confined to definite limits in space, as a property of matter. (Common in 16–17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*).

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 52 b, If the nature of the Godhead were a body, it must needes bee in a place, and have quantitee, greatnes, and circumscription. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 123 Christ is not conteined there by way of circumscription nor after a bodily maner. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 676 The circumscription of a thing, is nothing else but the determination, or defining of its place. **1862** SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. II. 200 The circumscription of the humanity of Christ, its presence in one place.

3. *concr.* Boundary, outline, periphery.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 The circumscription of this .. bone Occiput. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., A part is properly.. that which hath a proper circumscription of its own. **1815** T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. 78 [A cloud] having a rounded circumscription. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 481 The circumscription of the nose. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The line representing its [the blade's] two edges [is called] the margin or circumscription.

4. A thing that circumscribes or encloses; a material surrounding or investment.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 107 Where it ['spinall marey'] first entreth into the Vertebres..it is endewed with no circumscription. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 220 May hoppe over them more easily then over those Romulean circumscriptions. **1861** A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* ii. 46 Convolutions formed out of the substance which composed the material circumscription [of the window].

5. A circumscribed space or place; a district or region of defined limits.

1831 *Q. Rev.* XLV. 432 These ..will govern in the territorial circumscription that they embrace. **1846** GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 287 Town, village, or known circumscription of territory. **1877** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 194 The diocese or ecclesiastical circumscription.

6. *fig.* The laying down of the limits of meaning; definition, description. In quot. 1553 perh. 'a compendious statement' (L. *circumscriptio*). *arch.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 166 What very fortitude is, hee more playnely declareth afterward, in a more larger circumscription. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 111 b, Circumscripcion is a briefe declaryng of a thyng, as thus, he is free that is subject to no evil. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 500 Drunkennesse..hath its circumscription; though some will give none but their own Fancies Test to judge one drunk by. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlviii. 322 Such a power or liberty of using or disposing of the subject as is not capable of exact circumscription.

7. *Geom.* The act of circumscribing one figure about another; see CIRCUMSCRIBE 3.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. Introd. 110 This fourth booke intreateth of the .. circumscription of rectiline figures. **1655–60** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/1. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* vii. (*heading*), Of inscription and circumscription of figures.

8. An inscription around something, e.g. a coin, a seal, etc. (cf. CIRCUMSCRIBE 4).

1569 JEWEL *Sedit. Bull* (1570) 5 Paul is placed on the left side with his Sword..his circumscription..'Paul the Doctor of the Gentiles'. *c* **1630** RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 294 (1810) 304 The coin .. the circumscription being somewhat obscure. **1874** FRASER in *4th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* 493/2 The other side of the seal is entire..and the circumscription in letters beautifully engraved, 'Sigillum Secreti'.

¶ tr. L. *circumscriptio* deceit, defrauding.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 149 The circumscription of a minor..rendered the person convicted thereof *infamis*.

Circumscriptive (sɔ̄ɪkm̆skri·ptiv), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *circumscrīpt-* ppl. stem of *circumscrībere* + **-IVE.**]

1. Pertaining to, or having the attribute of, 'circumscription' (sense **2**) or limitation in space.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 258 To declare the maner of Christs Presence in the Sacrament, he saith, it is not Locall, not Circumscriptiue. **1657** HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 385 Definitive or circumscriptive, and some other of your distinctions .. are but snares. **1691** E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* XXII. 36 That flesh (though now glorified) remains a Circumscriptive Creature. **1765** LAW *Behmen's Myst. Magn.* xliii. (1772) 252 Is he then Circumscriptive?

2. Pertaining to the 'circumscription' (sense 3) or outline.

a **1711** GREW (J.), Stones regular are distinguished by their external forms: such as is circumscriptive, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eaglestone, is properly called the figure.

Circumscri·ptively, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + **-LY** 2.] In a circumscriptive manner; with limitation in space: chiefly used in eucharistic discussions.

1563 FOXE *A. & M., Disp. about Sacram.* an. 1549 (R.) The bodie of Christ is in heauen circumscriptiuelie, but not so in the sacrament. **1625** BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 231 The nature of a soule is not to be circumscriptively in place. **1654** JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 218 The body of Christ is not in the Sacrament circumscriptively, because there he could be but in one altar, in one wafer. **1737** WATERLAND *Eucharist* 260 The Reception is confessedly real, tho' the Thing it self is not locally, or circumscriptively present.

Circumscri·ptly, *adv. rare.* [f. CIRCUMSCRIPT *a.* + **-LY** 2.]

1. = CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY.

1548 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xi. 81 Whether the body.. is there really or figuratively, locally or circumscriptly.

2. In a circumscribed manner or sense.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 101 Those words tak'n circumscriptly, without regard to any precedent law.

†**Circumscrive,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *circonscrire, circonscriv-*:—L. *circumscrībere.*] = CIRCUMSCRIBE.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1865 Thow..That regnest ay in Thre, and Two, and Oon, Uncircumscript, and al maist circumscrive!

Circumseated, -sist, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

Circumsession (sɔ̄ɪkm̆se·ʃən). ? *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circumsessiōn-em*, f. *circumsedēre* to sit around, besiege, beset.]

1. Situation around, besetting.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. lv, By circumsession of refrigerating air.

2. *Theol.* Erroneously for CIRCUMINCESSION.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 557 The..περιχώρησις ὑποστάσεων of the Antients, that is, the Circumsession of the Persons. **1852** BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 87 The Circumsession or commeation of the Three Persons. This word, sometimes termed circumincession, etc.

Circumside, -sice, -sisioun, etc.: see CIRCUMCIDE, -CISE, -CISION.

Circumso·lar, *a.* [f. CIRCUM- **2** + L. *sol* sun: cf. SOLAR.] Revolving round the sun; situated close about the sun.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 378 The denizens..of our planet in their sublunary or circumsolar career. **1880** *Nature* XXI. 301 The objects seen .. were circumsolar bodies, unquestionably intra-mercurial planets.

Circumsonant, -spacious, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

†**Circumspect,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circumspectus* a looking round, f. *circumspicĕre*; see next.] State of watchfulness or circumspection.

1494 FABYAN VII. 551 He shall dwell in suche a cyrcumspecte with hym, that he shall dylygentlye foreloke and see that Goddys wylle be done.

Circumspect (sɔ̄·ɪkm̆spekt), *a.* Also 6 **cyr-cum-**. [a. F. *circonspect*, or ad. L. *circumspect-us* considerate, wary, cautious, circumspect, properly pa. pple. of *circumspicĕre* to look around, take heed, consider; hence of things, 'well-considered', *transf.* to persons 'considerate, cautious', etc.]

1. Of things or actions: Marked by circumspection, showing caution, well-considered, cautious.

1422 LYDG. *Coronation Hen. VI*, in Ritson *Anc. Songs* 70 By circumspect advise. **1562** *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 21 § 1 If circumspect Remedy be not hereunto provided. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Ep. Ded. 1 Circumspect and holy labours. **1847** EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 441 By circumspect ambition.

2. Of persons: Watchful on all sides, attentive to everything, cautious, heedful of all circumstances that may affect action or decision.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, Circumspect in all his gouernance. **1494** FABYAN VII. ccxlvi. 290 Which in all his faytes is so circumspecte. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* xxiii. (1870) 287 Sanguyne men..must be cyrcumspect in eatynge of theyr meate. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 31 High-reaching Buckingham growes circumspect. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 147 This will make us more circumspect. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 260 Herodotus was circumspect and faithful in his narrations. **1850** PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 31 The wild passes..practicable..for the sure and circumspect mule. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 38, I was to be circumspect in my behaviour.

†**b.** with dependent sentence or clause. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 2 As circumspect to se to mi self. **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 172, I have..been very scrupulous and circumspect what authorities I made use of.

†**3.** Considered, respected. [late L. *circumspectus*]. *Obs. rare.*

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xxxii. 209 a, Then wylt thou be the more circumspect, and the better knowne.

†**Circumspe·ct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *circumspect-* ppl. stem of *circumspicĕre*: see prec.; cf. *inspect, respect*, etc.] *trans.* To examine or inspect on all sides; to take note of, 'look to'.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 31 Ability..to circumspect every part of his charge. **1708** NEWCOURT *Repert. Eccl.* I. 233 Whose office is to circumspect, and note daily all the Defaults and Offences in the Choir.

Circumspection (sɔ̄ɪkm̆spe·kʃən). Also 6 **-speccion, -yon**. [a. OF. *circumspection* (mod.F. *circonspection*), ad. L. *circumspectiōn-em* looking around, circumspection, n. of action f. *circumspicĕre*: see CIRCUMSPECT *a.*]

1. The scanning of surrounding objects or circumstances, careful or wary looking about one; the faculty of doing this.

†**a.** *literally.* **b.** As a *mental* action: vigilant and cautious observation of circumstances or events.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. 199 Whos circumspeccioun whiles þat he lyved was moche profitable to þe erþe of Engelond. **1511–2** *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 Pream., His high Wisdome, providence, and circumspeccion. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 40 To whom Nature hath giuen such quicke Circumspection, sharpnes of witt, and Memorie. **1673** O. WALKER *Educ.* 174 Circumspection of all circumstances of time, place, and all other opportunities. **1677** HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 70 Stepping aside a Rod or two .. for better Circumspection, he espyed the point of a Lance. **1746–7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 250 Can none of those prognostics.. awaken our attention, and engage our circumspection? **1839** LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III, Ld. Mansfield* (L.), Cautious circumspection of surrounding connexions.

2. Circumspect action or conduct; attention to circumstances that may affect an action or decision; caution, care, heedfulness, circumspectness.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 19 To giue them the Word with all circumspection and secrecie. **1625** BACON *Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 301 From all these arise Dangers, if Care and Circumspection be not vsed. **1726–7** SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iv. 52, I walked with the utmost circumspection, to avoid treading on any stragglers. **1771** *Junius' Lett.* lxvii. 333 Hereafter you will act with greater circumspection. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 317 Great caution and circumspection in his intercourse with the natives.

†**Circumspe·ctious,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec.: see **-TIOUS.**] Marked by circumspection, circumspect.

1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (ed. 2) 67 Which circumspectious Nature..oft leaves unpolished. **1656** EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 42 Punishments .. rather mild and circumspectious, then precipitate and cruel.

Circumspective (sɔ̄ɪkm̆spe·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *circumspect-* (see CIRCUMSPECT *a.*) + **-IVE.**]

1. Looking around, scanning on all sides.

1635 GLAPTHORNE *Lady Mother* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 170, I should have thought your circumspective Judgment Had spide some error in him. **1734** POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 226 Sly, slow things, with circumspective eyes. **1838** *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 534 He might have passed in grand circumspective review..the aberrations of his country.

2. Given to circumspection; cautious, wary. ? *Obs.*

a **1674** CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 206 To advise the people, to be very circumspective. **1749** JOHNSON *Irene* V. x, Frame your report with circumspective art. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* 317 His searching eye and circumspective wariness.

Circumspe·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + **-LY** 2.] In a circumspective manner; circumspectly.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 20 To walke vprightly and circumspectiuely. **1656** EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 385 Apuleius will deal more circumspectively with me.

Circumspectly (sɔ̄·ɪkm̆spektli), *adv.* Also 6 **sircum-**. [f. CIRCUMSPECT *a.* + **-LY** 2.] In a circumspect manner, with circumspection; cautiously, warily, carefully.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 Thei scholde haue writen more circumspectely, if they hade seide, etc. **1553** *Primer* in *Liturgies Edw. VI* (1844) 465 Circumspectly and warily to look unto my household. **1611** BIBLE *Eph.* v. 15 See then that yee walke circumspectly, not as fooles, but as wise. **1741–2** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xxi. 88 We must write circumspectly, for our letters now are no longer safe. **1888** M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 99 To us.. who manage these matters so much more circumspectly.

Circumspectness (sɔ̄·ɪkm̆spektnés). [f. as prec. + **-NESS.**] The quality of being circumspect; circumspection, watchfulness, caution, care.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 44 Circunspectnes in diet. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) Introd. 142 Prudence and farre-judging circumspectnesse. **1659** GAUDEN *Brounrig* (1660) A iiij a, Of all gravity, prudence, circumspectness,

and candour. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x, Let his own questionable ways, not our necessary circumspectness, bear the blame.

Circumspheral: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumspicious**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *circumspicĕre* to look all round, survey, app. after *suspicious*.] ? Looking all round, all-seeing.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xcviii. *Of God & Ayre*, How can man thinke to act his ill unseene when God shall, like the ayre, be circumspicious round about him? [*So edd.* 1631, 1635, 1647, 1661, 1840; ed. 1677 has *circumspicuous*.]

† **Circumspi·cuous.** *Obs.* Conspicuous or visible all round.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circunspicuous*, which may be seen on all sides. Hence in BAILEY 1721–1800.

Circumstance (sə̄·rkŭmstăns), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **-staunce**, 4 **-stanse**, **-staunse**, 4–6 **cyrcumstaunce**, (5 **syrcumstaunce**, **scircumstance**), 6 **cyrcumstance**, (**cercumstans**, **surcomstance**), 3– **circumstance**. [a. OF. *circum-*, *circonstance* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *circumstantia* standing around, surrounding condition, f. *circumstant-em* pr. pple of *circumstāre* to stand around, f. *circum* around + *stāre* to stand. Like *assistance*, and sbs. in *-ance* generally, this was originally a *sb.* of action or condition, not taking *a* or *pl.*; but in most current senses it has become determinate and capable of plurality.]

I. That which surrounds materially, morally, or logically.

†**1.** That which stands around or surrounds; the totality of surrounding things; surroundings; environment. *Obs.* (exc. *nonce-use* as in 1832).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxl[i]. 3 Set lord..dure of circumstaunce [*ostium circumstantiæ*] til my lippis [so 1382 WYCLIF]. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277/2 Had I been blind, with myne handes all the circumstaunce I myght well have feeled. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) A vj, The description of the Viniet with the circumstance thereof. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace Art* lxiv, A star that with the choral starry dance Join'd not, but stood, and standing saw The hollow orb of moving Circumstance Roll'd round by one fix'd law.

† **b.** Circumference. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xii. 5 In his hand a ball of right great cyrcumstaunce.

† **c.** *spec.* The surrounding sense or context of a passage. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 167 It is the circumstaunce, and collacion of places that make scripture playne. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 168/1 The circumstance of the place, sheweth that Iesus Christ is called Mediatour in respect hereof.

2. *pl.* The logical surroundings or 'adjuncts' of an action; the time, place, manner, cause, occasion, etc., amid which it takes place; in *sing.* any one of these conditioning adjuncts.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Abuten sunne [=sin] ligged six þinges þet hit helieð: o Latin circumstances: on Englisch, heo muwen beon ihoten totagges: persone, stude, time, manere, tale, cause. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27158 Þe circumstances þat mesurs oft-sithes vr penances..Qua, quate, qui, quare, quam wit, quen. 1530 PALSGR. 141 The tyme, place, maner or some other cyrcumstaunce belongyng to the same. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 109 Neither in time, matter, or other circumstance. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. § 8. 76 Unless the different Time be a Circumstance which has Influence.

b. in *Grammar.* An adverbial adjunct.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. App. 448 It is a rule..never to crowd many circumstances together, but rather to intersperse them in different parts of the sentence.

3. 'The adjuncts of a fact which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.' (J.) Cf. *circumstantial evidence.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 436, I knowe not by experience, and yet I beleeue by circumstance. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 502 The circumstances of an acte doe either aggrauate or diminish the offence therein. 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* 291 In ev'ry thing I hold this Maxim still, The Circumstance doth make it good, or ill. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 77 Vouchsafe..Of these supposed crimes, to giue me leaue By circumstance, but to acquit my selfe. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* III. ii, We have nought but circumstances To charge her with, about her husband's death. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* II. i, Had I a circumstance, a shew of truth I would..drive the sorceress hence. 1747 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 87 There are great Complaints against two of our Traders..the circumstances are very strong.

4. The 'condition or state of affairs' (J.) surrounding and affecting an agent; esp. the external conditions prevailing at the time. (Now usually *pl.*)

Mere situation is expressed by '*in* the circumstances', action affected is performed '*under* the circumstances'.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 392 Iche counseile of Crist is comaundement for sumtyme and summe circumstaunsis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 All..thynges perteynynge therto as circumstaunces required. 1665 SOUTH *Serm. John* i. 11 Every Hypocrite..under the same Circumstances would have infallibly treated Him with the same Barbarity. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* IV. § 3 (1737) I. 147 The past Actions and Circumstances of Mankind. 1745 W. HARRIS in *Private Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 19 A..march attended with the severest circumstances of weather and roads. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. *Versailles*, I am governed by circumstances..I cannot govern them. 1769 *Junius*, *Lett.* ix. 39 Your administration has driven us into circumstances of equal distress. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. vii. 369 Man is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 140 Who found himself in circumstances to which he was unequal. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 17 The desire to obtain the money will, under certain circumstances, stimulate industry. 1866 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Flower* I. 1 As comfortable as circumstances will permit. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 13 By custom or the force of circumstances.

b. without *a* or *pl.*: now *poet.* or *rhet.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 102 You speake like a greene Girle, Vnsifted in such perillous Circumstance. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 49. 314 Under this Circumstance, I..have lately been converted. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 91 Who does the best his circumstance allows, Does well. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i, All are the sons of circumstance. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *She* xviii, Nor can he count the airy threads that weave the web of circumstance.

5. *esp.* Condition or state as to material welfare, means. Now always *pl. In easy, good, reduced, straitened, circumstances*, etc.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 85 Despicable in circumstance. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 42 When men are easy in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 292 His circumstances were narrow. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. xxxviii, Born of noble family..reduced in its circumstances. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. i. 7, I am afraid he is in very bad circumstances still. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* V. 41 A country gentleman in good circumstances.

II. Words or work made *about* anything.

6. Circumstantiality of detail; detailed and hence (*formerly*) circuitous narration; circumlocution, beating about the bush, indirectness. *arch.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 59 Poetes..tell theyr tale with al due circumstance. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 543 To use great circumstance of woordes, to goe about the bushe, *circuitione vti.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 154 You..herein spend but time To winde about my loue with circumstance. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. iv, Time cuts off circumstance; I must be briefe. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 362 Such tale Minutely told with accurate circumstance. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 33 Has not each case its specialities, requiring to be argued with much circumstance.

with pl. 1597 BACON *Ess. Discourse* (Arb.) 22 To vse too many circumstances ere one come to the matter.

7. The 'ado' made about anything; formality, ceremony, about any important event or action. *Without* († *out of*), *circumstance*: without ado or ceremony, unceremonious(ly, abrupt(ly. *arch.*

Chiefly preserved by Shakspere's 'pomp and circumstance'.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1405 His sacrifice he dide..fful pitously with alle circumstance. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 8 The solemne and dew circumstaunce of the execucion. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 354 Pride, Pompe and Circumstance of glorious warre. 1611 — *Wint. T.* V. i. 90 His approach (So out of circumstance, and suddaine) tells vs, 'Tis not a Visitation fram'd, but forc'd. 1609–38 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 209 Shall we to horse without circumstance? 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* ii, Solemnity and circumstance And pomp of hellish piety. 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 801 Busy and full of life and circumstance. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iii. 231 It was done with great circumstance. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XX. 280 All the pomp and circumstance of a tournament.

with pl. 1615 STOW *Chron., Q. Eliz.* an. 1586 Skinke..without any circumstances condemned him to be thrown..into the Reine.

† **b.** Importance, moment (of any matter). *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 102 Matter of more circumstance then by every one is considered. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcombe* V. i, It seems here your businesse is of deeper circumstance Then I conceived it for. 1676 OWEN *Worsh. God* 53 What is of circumstance in the manner of its performance?

III. That which is non-essential, accessary, or subordinate; a detail, a particular.

8. That which is not of the essence or substance: *philosophically*, the phenomenal part, the sum of the accidents or attributes; sometimes (with *pl.*) an attribute; *popularly* what is adventitious or casual. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, V. ii. 39 He that loues himselfe, Hath not essentially, but by circumstance The name of Valour. 1599 DAVIES *Nosce teipsum* II. lxiv, Sense outsides knowes, the Soule through all things sees, Sense Circumstance, she doth the substance view. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* ii, The substance is not enough, unless it be cloathed with its circumstances. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 378 In all things the circumstance is as necessary as the substance, nay, and more. 1875 SEARS *Serm. & Songs* 308 When..this outward circumstance of clay [has] passed away from us for ever.

9. Subordinate matters or details: strictly matters 'appendant or relative to a fact' (J.), viewed as extraneous to its essence, but passing into the sense of 'Subordinate parts of the fact, details'.

† **a.** without *a* or *pl.* *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 180 The mater of her tale tolde With all the hole circumstaunce. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 416 His drem al hail he haith disclosit; The houre, the nyght, and al the cercumstans. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 2 You doe remember all the Circumstance. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1557 Tell us the sum, the circumstance defer. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 260 The Danger of Death not left out of the Circumstance of Sickness.

b. *A circumstance*, (with *pl.*): An accessory matter, a matter appertaining, relative, or subordinate; a particular, a detail.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12425 Clerkys kalle hem [smale synnes] 'cyrcumstaunces', To þe grete synne are þey puruyaunces. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lvi. 22 No prevy sore, Ne circumstaunce that longyth ther tylle. 1586 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 71 The etymon of the name, and other circumstances belonging thereto. 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 12 If there be any that [can] say more in the circumstances of butter, I hope their dairies be greater than mine. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 170 Many ticklish Curiosities, and nice Circumstances there are to perform this Experiment exactly. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 7 Undetermined circumstances of Order or Worship. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv, The sentence of death with all the circumstances of hanging, beheading, quartering, embowelling and the like.

† **c.** A material adjunct, appendage, appurtenance, matter, or thing belonging. *Obs.*

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1409/2 The powder and pellets in a box..the coverlet, with the rest of the circumstances therevnto apperteining. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 15 July, He [Monmouth on the scaffold] would not make use of a cap or other circumstance. 1765 COWPER *Lett.* 24 June, The river Ouse is the most agreeable circumstance in this part of the world. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 113 The most interesting circumstance of their farms is the chicory.

10. An event viewed as a detail of some narrative, or history, or of the general course of events; an incident, an occurrence; a matter or fact (properly of a secondary or subordinate kind).

In this use 'circumstance' tends to be entirely emptied of its etymological meaning, and to become merely a vaguer expression for 'fact', 'event'. It is frequently so used in apposition to a substantive clause, as in quot. 1850.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 13 They being together..argueth the circumstance of his going to N. to be but a meere disguising. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. I. 491 If but one word be true..Or but one single Circumstance In all th' Apocryphal Romance. 1704 ADDISON *Italy*, *Florence*, The Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or some other..circumstance of his history. 1802 MAR. EDGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 147 Every circumstance..likely to happen. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 365 This circumstance therefore agrees nearly with the theory. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlix, An appeal to arms..rendered necessary by any unforeseen circumstance. 1850 M^cCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 365 The circumstance has often been..dwelt on by divines, that Ungodliness is the universal sin of humanity.

Circumstance (sə̄·rkŭmstăns), *v.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To condition, surround with conditions.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 101 Þan if þe vowe of religioun is circumstaunsid, þan it is plesing to God. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii. 134 Interpositions so guarded and circumstanced, as would preclude all mischief arising from them.

2. To place in particular circumstances or relations to other things. Chiefly in pa. pple.

1644 T. CASE *Quarrell of Covenant* 48 It is this Prelacy, thus cloathed, thus circumstanc't, which we swear to extirpate. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 608 One [Trial] may suffice, circumstanc'd like that which I shall now relate. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* 251 So to circumstance the Warmth of a Fire, that it shall diffuse..an equal and natural Warmth. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 197 Many ships..are at the same time dangerously circumstanced amongst packed ice. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXXVIII, He knows how I am circumstanced.

†**3.** To furnish with details, set forth with attendant circumstances. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A iiij, Thy characters so circumstance each sin, As 't not Describ'd, but had Embowell'd bin. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 ¶ 4 The Poet took the matters of Fact as they came down to him, and circumstanced them after his own manner. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) I. No. 78. 346 A chapter or two of the Theory of the Conflagration, well circumstanced, and done into verse. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 354 If we consider these articles, as they are here circumstanced.

Hence **Circumstancing** *vbl. sb.*

1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 579 A contrived and providential circumstancing of the subjects of his attention.

Circumstanced (sə̄·rkŭmstănst), *ppl. a.* [f. CIRCUMSTANCE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Placed or set in certain circumstances, conditions, or relations; situated, conditioned.

1611 COTGR., *Circonstancié*, circumstanced. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems*, *To C'tess. Bedford*, And such as they are circumstanc'd, they bee. *c* 1725 SWIFT *Consid. Wood's Coin*, As this Case stands Circumstanced, it is a great question. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 6 A young person, so circumstanced. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 259 Nouns thus circumstanced are said to be in apposition to each other. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 7/2 The succour of the better circumstanced, the wealthy, and the well-to-do.

† **b.** Subject to, or governed by, circumstances.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 201 'Tis very good: I must be circumstanc'd.

2. Supported by circumstances or details, circumstantiated.

1861 BP. FITZGERALD *Aids to Faith* ii. 75 The..best circumstanced facts upon which the claims of Revelation rest.

Circumstand: see CIRCUM-.

† **Ci·rcumstant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumstant-em* pr. pple. of *circumstāre* to stand around.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Standing around, surrounding, circumjacent.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* I. x. (1634) 37 The circumstant cold ayre. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* xiii. *Impert. Diligence* 54 Turning himselfe to the circumstant multitude. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 47 The braine and the circumstant parts. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* II. x. (1662) 279. 1666 T. SERGEANT *Letter of Thanks* 39 Constant Practice of the circumstant Faithfull.

2. Pertaining as a circumstance; incidental, attendant.

1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* x. Pref. 1404 Such trinckets as were to the foresaid Masse apperteining or circumstant. **1617** COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. v. 220 Miracles come from no inhærent power .. from a circumstant rather, or an attendant. **1656** tr. *J. White's Peripat. Inst.* 75 The circumstant causes.

3. Circumspect, cautious. *rare.* [So med.L. *circumstans.*]

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 248 Aduising him to be very circumstant in his marching.

B. *sb. pl.* Persons standing round or about, by-standers.

1494 FABYAN v. cxxxi. 114 Noon of y^ circumstauntis, by neglygence, gaue answere vnto the bysshop. **1577** HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 424 He threwe amongst the circumstants, a great summe of money. **1675** BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 126 The circumstants and standers by.

Circumsta·ntiable, *a. rare.* Capable of being circumstantiated.

1846 WORCESTER refers to Bp. Taylor.

Hence **Circumstantiabi·lity** *nonce-wd.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 278, I worried myself to death with these and similar circumstantiabilities.

Circumstantial (sə̆ɹkə̆mstæ·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *circumstantia* + -AL. Cf. F. *circonstanciel.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, relating to, or dependent on circumstances. *Circumstantial evidence*: indirect evidence inferred from circumstances which afford a certain presumption, or appear explainable only on one hypothesis; so *The lie circumstantial* (Shaks.): a contradiction given indirectly by circumstances or details.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 86 The counter-checke quarrelsome: and so to lye circumstantiall, and the lye direct. .... I durst go no further then the lye circumstantial. **1616** S. S. *Honest Lawyer* I iv b, In case of Murder, should we never iudge By circumstanciall likelihoods and presumptions, No life could be secure. **1672** WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 203 Representing God as..provoked by every little circumstantial mistake. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 289 To determine with exactness the weight of circumstantial evidence. **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. § 5. 30 There is a circumstantial Difference between the moral agency of a Ruler and a Subject..arising from the Difference of Circumstances. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 6. 21 We find the words of our Lord..repeated by the different Evangelists with circumstantial variations. **1863** THOREAU *Excursions* 31 Some circumstantial evidence is very strong, as when you find a trout in the milk.

b. *esp.* Of circumstances as opposed to essentials: Adventitious, accidental, incidental or unimportant.

1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 48 What is accidentall, circumstantiall, and of a temporary use. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. § 1. 410 Circumstantiall words, which are as bonds to knit word to word, it leaveth to be understood. *a* **1714** J. SHARP *Serm.* VII. x. (R.), We must therefore distinguish between..what enters the nature of the action, and what is merely circumstantial. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 225 A principle of life is the first requirement of art; all else is circumstantial and secondary.

2. Full of circumstances, details or minutiæ, minutely detailed, particular.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 383 This fierce abridgement, Hath to it Circumstantiall branches. **1727** SWIFT *What passed in Lond.*, Rather as a sketch, than a regular circumstantial history. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 52 With the same circumstantial detail. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 6 Contemporary accounts equally circumstantial. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 182 We cannot suppose Cavendish to have invented so circumstantial a narrative.

b. Of persons: Particular as to details (in description or narration).

1716 ADDISON *Freeh.* No. 42 (Seager) We cannot be too minute and circumstantial in accounts of this nature. **1741** WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 24 Dec., Tell me .. if I am too circumstantial. **1841** BORROW *Zincali* I. 255, I have already been more circumstantial and particular than the case required. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 301 The circumstantial Baillie having accompanied the host.

3. Full of circumstance or pomp; ceremonial.

1710 POPE *Lett. Cromw.* 12 Oct., He will be content to .. leave all the circumstantial part and pomp of life to those, who, etc. **1847** DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* § 20 (1853) 65 Where .. the marriage ceremony could be performed with more circumstantial splendour.

4. Of persons: ? Distinguished merely by the 'pomp and circumstance' of their position.

1648–9 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 24 Petty caveats, and circumstances..ever stood upon most by circumstantial men. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* I. 736 The moral man is nothing—the *circumstantial* man, or the man in power, every thing.

5. Pertaining to circumstances of material welfare.

[**1702** S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Fin.* 342 Prosperous or Adverse Fortune, External or Circumstantial Good and Ill.] **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 148 Our political strength and circumstantial prosperity. **1816–7** — *Lay Serm.* 394 The wealth and circumstantial prosperity of the nation. **1858** HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* iv. 120 He has not so many attractions, personal or circumstantial, as others.

† **6.** Standing around, surrounding. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 70 Not only in the Ball or Apple of the Eye, but of the circumstantial parts of the Eye-lids, Hairs, and Eye-brows.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) Circumstantial matters; particulars, details, attendant circumstances.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. ix. (1854) 302 Anything.. wanting circumstantials, for the better performing of the things intended therein. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 359 Clogged with too many circumstantials. **1877** MASSON *Milton* (Globe ed.) 457 Perhaps he remembered the exact incident and its circumstantials with half a blush.

b. *esp.* Incidental or adventitious features, non-essentials.

a **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 195 The difference .. seems rather to lie in circumstantials than in any thing essential. **1775** HARRIS *Phil. Arrang.* (1841) 256 Each possesses its proper attributes, and is at the same time encompassed with certain circumstantials. **1788** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 263 Ye fools and blind! to fix your whole attention on the circumstantials of religion! **1843** G. DODDS *Farewell Disc.*, We should then learn the difference between substantials and circumstantials.

† **c.** rarely *sing.*

1646 GILLESPIE *Male Audis* 26 Is the Sabbath onely a circumstantiall of time contra-distinct from matters of duty?

Circumstantiality (sə̆ɹkə̆mstænʃiæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Circumstantial quality, attention to details, particularity.

1731–6 BAILEY, *Circumstantiality*, the quality of that which is circumstantial. **1784** STEEVENS in Boswell *Johnson* lxxx, Could .. the many acts of humanity he performed .. be displayed with equal circumstantiality. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, So much had his narratives the circumstantiality of an eye-witness. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 88.

b. *concr.* A circumstantial matter, a detail.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 88 Such trivial circumstantialities I notice. **1854** — *Wks.* (1862) IV. 101 The possibility of reconciling these incidents with other circumstantialities of the case.

† **2.** 'The appendage of circumstances, the state of anything as modified by circumstances.' (The only sense in Johnson.)

† **Circumsta·ntialize,** *v. Obs. rare.*—[1] [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To render circumstantial; to set forth with many particulars.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberd's *Mem.* I. 242 Prolonging and circumstantializing the description of a funeral.

Circumstantially (sə̆ɹkə̆mstæ·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In a circumstantial manner.

a. As to circumstances.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xx. § 18 Divinity..circumscribeth Physick, and circumstantially determins the use thereof. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 176 The Son of God..morally divine and circumstantially human.

b. By attention to mere casual features.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 1 Maim not uprightness by halting concomitances, nor circumstantially deprave substantial goodness.

c. Incidentally, non-essentially.

1656 HARDY I *John* xxviii. (1865) 177 A new commandment, not substantially, but circumstantially. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sc.* xiii, These Powers [Phansy and Intellect] are only circumstantially different.

d. In every circumstance or particular; with full detail, particularly, minutely.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 100 He was desirous to have it very circumstantially from the said Physician himself. **1814** CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* iii. 87 A favourable presumption, when a Story is told circumstantially.

e. In its circumstances; on circumstantial evidence.

1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 240 The story circumstantially belies itself.

† **Circumsta·ntialness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Circumstantiality.

1731 in BAILEY. **1762** GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 241 Related with a clearness and a circumstantialness very disagreeable to, etc. **1811** *Ann. Reg.* (1809) 841 The accuracy and circumstantialness of its descriptions.

† **Circumsta·ntiate,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **circumstantiāt-us*: see -ATE.] = CIRCUMSTANTIATED. (Now chiefly *Sc.*)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iii. 87 Let the meditation be as minute, particular, and circumstantiate as it may. **1669** H. STUBBE *Censure* (1671) 15 This circumstantiate Limited infallibility. **1723** W. BUCHANAN *Family Buchanan* (1820) 140 Genealogies more exact and circumstantiate than the former. **1769** *Scots Mag.* Sept. 688/1 Evidence so circumstantiate as that which I have already observed. **1803** *Edin. Rev.* II. 255 Circumstantiate details relative to the history of the work itself.

Circumstantiate (sə̆ɹkə̆mstæ·nʃiʲèt), *v.* [f. L. type **circumstantiāre*: see -ATE. Cf. F. *circonstancier* (Cotgr. 1611).]

† **1.** 'To place in certain circumstances, to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts' (J.), to define or limit by imposed conditions. *Obs.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* v. (1657) 72 [A] man not circumstantiated with any office. **1657** *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 118 A Committee to consider how that title [Lord Protector] may be bounded, limited, and circumstantiated. **1698** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 70 We take Care so to Time, Accommodate, and Circumstantiate our good Discourses that they may really do good. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 342 God..So circumstantiated the Black Designs.

2. To set forth, narrate, or support, with circumstances or particulars. (Not in J.)

1658–9 ONSLOW in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 297 You ought first to have a charge before you, that may circumstantiate time and place. **1769** MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* IV. 298 The story .. dwelt upon, circumstantiated, and as it were represented..deviates into the comic. **1841** DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. VI. 383 De Foe..has so plausibly circumstantiated his false historical records as to make them pass for genuine, even with critics.

Hence **Circumsta·ntiating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 465 Those circumstantiating and straitening conditions of time and place. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. ii. 33 The comparative circumstantiating of that action. **1768** *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 503 Symbols, not characterized by the farther circumstantiating lines.

Circumstantiated (sə̆ɹkə̆mstæ·nʃiʲèt̬èd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

† **1.** Placed in particular circumstances; affected by circumstances, circumstanced, conditioned. *Obs.*

a **1628** PRESTON *Breastp. Faith* (1630) 112 If you think your sinnes so circumstantiated .. that though others have been forgiven yet you cannot. **1692** RAY *Disc.* III. xii. (1732) 440 A moderate and well circumstantiated use of Pleasures. **1888** *U. Presbyt. Mag.* 394 The question .. of sustaining a call as it was presently circumstantiated.

b. *spec.* of material circumstances or condition.

1712 SWIFT *Public Spirit Whigs*, A number infinitely superior and the best circumstantiated..are for the succession in the House of Hanover.

2. Detailed; declared with circumstance.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 3. **1699** BURNET 39 *Art.* xix. (1700) 176 Express and circumstantiated Prophecies. **1756** J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. § 2. 20 The Stag-chase .. is not so full, so animated, and so circumstantiated, as that of Somerville. **1823** BENTHAM *Not Paul* 365 The circumstantiated and dramatic style of this part of the narrative.

Circumstantiation (sə̆ɹkə̆mstænʃiæ·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.] The action of circumstantiating.

1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. 1857 VI. 384 By inventing such little circumstantiations of any character or incident, as seem, by their apparent inertness of effect, to verify themselves. **1887** STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* 288 The building up and circumstantiation of this boyish dream.

Circumstantiator (sə̆ɹkə̆mstæ·nʃiʲètəɹ). [f. prec. vb.: see -ATOR.] One who circumstantiates.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Orac.* Wks. VIII. 186 *note*, He was not the measurer of proportions in fins and beaks, but the circumstantiator of habits and variable resources.

† **Circumsta·ntionable,** *a. Obs. rare.*—[1] [cf. med.L. *circumstantionāre*, to conform to circumstances + -ABLE.] Conformable or having direct relation to circumstances.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xiv. 204 The more present and circumstantionable it is made, the more operative it is upon our spirits. [So first ed.: 1657 and later edd. have *circumstantiate*; Eden refers to a reading *circumstantionate*, and Worcester's *circumstantiable* seems to be another variant.]

† **Circumsta·ntionate,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *circumstantionāt-us* = OF. *circonstancionné* in same sense.] Adapted to circumstances.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 11 It was an office, extraordinary, circumstantionate, definite. [So also in Eden's ed.]

Circumstantive (sə̆ɹkə̆mstæntiv), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *circumstantia* CIRCUMSTANCE + -IVE: cf. *substantive.*] Of or pertaining to circumstance: as, the *circumstantive relations* expressed by adverbs.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10 Urchins condemned .. to plunge into the mysteries of circumstantive relations.

† **Circumstantly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. CIRCUMSTANT + -LY [2]; cf. med.L. *circumstanter* = 'circumspecte, attente'.] In a circumstant manner, circumspectly.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* H j b, Who .. cuttes a sunder certaine partes .. in a certaine order verie circumstantly.

Circumstate: see CIRCUM- 1.

Circumsyde, -syse, -sycyon, etc.: see CIRCUMCIDE, -CISE, -CISION.

Circumtend, -umbilical, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumterra·neous.** *Obs.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *terra* earth: cf. *subterraneous.*] Situated, dwelling, etc., round the earth.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 811 These Lower and Circumterraneous Demons [περιγείων δαιμόνων].

Circumterre·strial, *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *terra* earth: cf. *terrestrial.*] Situated, moving, etc., round the earth.

1830 T. TAYLOR *Arguments of Celsus, etc.* 41 Circumterrestrial dæmons. **1868** LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 134 Its [the Moon's] circumterrestrial movement.

† **Circumvall,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumvallāre*: see next.] = CIRCUMVALLATE *v.*

1623 COCKERAM *Circumvall*, to trench about.

Circumvallate (sə̆ɹkə̆mvæ·leʲt), *a.* [ad. L. *circumvallātus* pa. pple. of *circumvallāre* to surround with a rampart, f. CIRCUM- + *vallum* rampart.] Surrounded as with a rampart; *spec.* in *Physiol.* applied to the large papillæ on the back of the tongue, each of which has a kind of entrenchment round it.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their finns are foure, two in the prone part, two in the supine, and circumvallate round. **1849–52** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 860/1 The circumvallate papillæ .. are restricted to a small space at the base of the tongue. **1881** MIVART *Cat* vi. 172 The circumvallate papillæ, each of which consists of a flattened prominence..with a sort of trench round it.

Circumvallate (sə̆ɹkə̆mvæ·leʲt), *v.* [f. L. *circumvall-āre* (see prec.) + -ATE [3]. Browning appears to accent *circu·mvallate*, which is elsewhere not infrequent.] *trans.* To surround with a rampart or entrenchment.

1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* iv. 59 A fortress to be circumvallated. **1884** HAKE *Chinese Gordon* vi. 128 The walls were circumvallated by a ditch.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 45 The impenetrable barrier of..self-love that circumvallated his heart. **1829** C. WELCH

Westl. Polity 243 [Conference] thus circumvallated and inaccessible. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 791 Circumvallated month by month.

Hence **Circumvallating** *ppl. a.*

1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* I. i. 27 Five circumvallating walls were not uncommon.

Circumvallation (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mvălē·ɪ·ʃən). [Noun of action f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The making of a rampart or entrenchment round a place, *esp.* in besieging.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 69 The Duke fals to circumvallation and entrenchment, rearing many batteries. **1772** PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 442 The circumvallation of Jerusalem. **1836** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 104 He set about completing the circumvallation, and the place was soon closely blockaded.

b. *Line of circumvallation*: a line of earth-works consisting of a rampart and trench surrounding a besieged place or the camp of a besieging army. So *wall of circumvallation*, etc.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Aug., At night we rode about the lines of circumvallation. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 12 The Walls of Circumvallation of that Pallace, being four and twenty foote thick. **1760–72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. vi. xi. 473 The outward moat of circumvallation was above a league in extent. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxviii. 605 The line of circumvallation was already closed.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. xix, A circumvallation of the holy mysteries.

2. *concr.* A rampart or entrenchment constructed round any place by way of investment or defence.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 182 The huge circuit of Spinola's works; for his circumvallations are cried up to be near upon twenty miles. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 334 There is..a small Circumvallation in a Wood South and by West of Harpsden Church. **1845** PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 445 The circumvallations, or circular enclosures, which usually encompassed the group of buildings.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. i, The London Ladies .. are so defended, such a circumvallation of hoop, with a breastwork of whalebone, etc. **1807** ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* (Warne) 59 We may have so many circumvallations of ceremony to pass through. **1859** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. v. 194 Surrounded by a double circumvallation of mountains.

Circumvect, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumve·ne,** *v. Obs.* Also -veen. [a. F. *circonven-ir* to encompass, to 'get round' by address or deceit, ad. L. *circumven-īre*: see next.] By-form of CIRCUMVENT: chiefly *Scotch.*

1526 *Acts Jas. V* (1814) 311–2 (Jam.) Our souerane lord .. annullis .. the charter .. becauss his graice was circumvenit tharintill. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 348–9 (Jam.) Thus war the enemyis sa circumvenit in the middis of Romanis that nane of thame had eschapit .. war nocht, etc. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 337 His subtle policy, which he useth in circumvening the faithful. **1637–50** ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 239 Not circumveened by rent bottle or mouldie bread. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 65 The policies they used to circumvene him. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxvi. 335 A Prison for Indian Princes, whom they can overpower or circumvene.

Hence **Circumve·ner,** one who circumvenes.

1681 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 186 Deceitful workers and circumveners of the brethren.

Circumvent (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mve·nt), *v.* [f. L. *circumvent-* ppl. stem of *circumvenīre* to surround, beset, deceive, f. CIRCUM- round + *venīre* to come.]

1. *trans.* To surround or encompass by hostile stratagem, *esp.* so as to cut off or capture. Now chiefly of hunted animals, etc., in which use it is often taken as a humorous application of sense 2.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The gouernour .. so by crafte circumuented him that he toke him priesoner. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 636 The Erle perceyving..that he was circumvented and likely to be trapped wyth the Queenes power. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 157 Being on every side circumvented and hardly charged, most of them there fell. **1779** FORREST *Voy. New Guinea* 147 Whose husband had lately been circumvented by the Dutch, and sent to the Cape of Good Hope. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 133 These simple animals were easily circumvented and destroyed.

2. To encompass with evils, with malice, or enmity; to try to entrap in conduct or speech.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 478 b, Being circumvented by the malitious practizes of all men almost, he [Luther] was forced to maintayne his cause..with most manifest scriptures. **1595** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 87 Circumvented as I am with so many evils. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 36 Circumvented with distresse. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 94 We did not .. circumvent Him like the Scribes and lawyers.

3. To get the better of by craft or fraud; to overreach, outwit, cheat, 'get round', 'take in'.

a **1564** BECON *New Catech. 8th Commandm.* (1844) 104 Suche as in biyinge and sellinge begyle and circumuent their neighbour. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') 2 *Cor.* ii. 11 Lest we should be circumuented [Vulg. *circumveniamur*] of Satan. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* III. 152 Should Man .. Fall circumvented thus by fraud, though joynd With his own folly? **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1866) 154 If he could overcome or circumvent the scruples of the Landgrave. **1885** SIR W. V. FIELD in *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 652/1, I do not charge that the vendor was in any way circumvented.

b. *absol.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm. Ps.* lxxxvi. 11 (1841) 120 Let no man defraude or circumuent. *a* **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 38 She had no hand at argument, And so she tried to circumvent.

4. To encompass, enclose (*literally*).

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 466 The breakers that circumvent those Islands. **1850** 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 81 Nearly circumvented by houses.

5. To go round, make the circuit of.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 235 To circumvent the town by water. **1863** FR. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 257, I passed the new house, and again circumvented it.

Hence **Circumve·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 For the circumventing of the Patriarch. **1618** ROWLANDS *Sacred Memorie* 39 The circumuenting hollow-hearted friend. **1843** J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 337 A sly and circumventing gaze.

Circumventer: see CIRCUMVENTOR.

Circumvention (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mve·nʃən). [ad. L. *circumventiōn-em*, n. of action f. *circumvenīre*: see CIRCUMVENT, and -TION.] The action of circumventing; overreaching, outwitting, or getting the better of any one by craft or artifice.

1534 MORE *Passion* Wks. 1280/1 Destroied, by the deceite and circumuencion of the false wilye diuel. **1603** *Adv. Don Sebastian* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 374 [He] discovered unto me certain plots and circumventions. **1767** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. xxxiv. 192 Widow Wadman .. has used every art and circumvention of woman to outwit him. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 77 As if stratagem and circumvention were the..staple of political commerce.

¶ *ellipt.* = the *means of* circumvention; circumvention *ready*, or *in operation*. (Johnson suggested 'Prevention, preoccupation'.)

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ii. 6 What euer haue bin thought on in this State, That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome Had circumuention?

Circumventive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *circumvent-* (see above) + -IVE.] Inclined to or marked by circumvention.

1630 LORD *Relig. Persees* Ep. Ded. 3 Which project, if it seeme but circumventive and deceiptfull. [In mod. Dicts.]

Circumventor, -er (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mve·ntəɹ). [a. L. *circumventor* one who circumvents, or f. CIRCUMVENT + -ER. Cf. *inventor, preventer.*]

1. One who circumvents.

c **1540** in Burnett *Records* III. xvi, *Attainder of T. Cromwell* (R.), The most false and corrupt traitour, deceiver, and circumventor against your most royal person. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 40 He esteemed him, that was no circumventor, to be vnnurtured, and to want education.

2. An instrument used in surveying; = CIRCUMFERENTOR.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v.

† **Circumversion.** *Obs.* Also -tion. [ad. L. *circumversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *circumvertĕre*: see next.] A turning round or about.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 47 They are auayleable for circumuertion, yet besides they moue the eye both vpward and downward. **1649** BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 71 By a circumversion of your Head. [In mod. Dicts.]

† **Circumvert,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumvert-ĕre* to turn round, f. CIRCUM- round + *vertĕre* to turn.] *trans.* To turn round or about.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 28 The head of Radius .. by whose benefit, it is circumverted, and turned round. **1623** COCKERAM *Circumvert*, to turne about.

† **Circumve·st,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumvestīre* to clothe around, wrap up.] *trans.* To clothe or invest about, to enwrap as with a garment.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 112/2 Take Rye paeste, and therwith circumveste the glasse. **1642** WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig. Wotton.* (1685) 207 All greatness of Power and Favour is circumvested with much prejudice. **1651** *Ibid. Psalm* civ., Who..mad'st the deep to circumvest it round. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 234 Sprigs..circumvested with little soft leaves. **1721–1800** in BAILEY. **1755** in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Circumvestite,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *circumvestīt-* ppl. stem of *circumvestīre*.] = prec.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 57/2 Then circumvestite the same with Rye past, and let them bake as other breade.

Circumviron, -volitate, etc.: see CIRCUM- I.

† **Circumvoisin,** *a. Obs.* In 6 -vosyn, 7 voysine. [a. F. *circonvoisin* (Cotgr.), f. *circon-, circum-* around + *voisin* neighbouring.] Neighbouring on all sides.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 436 The Scottes, or other their neighboures circumuosyn and adjoinyng. **1641** EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* IV–V. 67 Send for helpe to.. the Circumvoysine Garrisons.

Circu·mvolant, *a.* [ad. L. *circumvolānt-em*, from *-volāre* to fly round.] Flying around. So **Circu·mvolate** *v.*, to fly around; **Circumvola·tion,** a flying around.

1623 COCKERAM *Circumvolate*, to flie round about. [So in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*] **1736** BAILEY (folio), *Circumvolation*, a flying round about. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic* 67 As through circumvolant myriads on they passed.

Circumvolute (sɔɹkʊ·mvolɪ̄ūt), *v.* [f. L. *circumvolūt-*, ppl. stem of *circumvolvĕre* to roll round, or ? ad. L. frequentative *circumvolūtāre.*]

1. *trans.* To roll or curl round. Also *fig.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 115/2 Vineleaves ..and those little circumvolutede sprigges which growe on the branches. **1790** BURNS *Let. Cuningham* 13 Feb., I can antithesize .. sentiment, and circumvolute periods, as well as any coiner of phrase.

2. To enclose or enwrap by twisting or winding something round.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 61/1 Take past, and circumvolute the glasse therin. **1828** J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 288 With the aid of circumvoluting twine. **1830** *ibid.* XXVIII. 519 A wearied wasp, lying, like a silkworm, circumvoluted in the inextricable toils.

Circumvolution (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mvolɪ̄ū·ʃən). [n. of action, f. L. *circumvolvĕre, circumvolūt-* to roll round. Cf. F. *circonvolution* 16th c. in Littré.]

1. Rolling, whirling, or turning round an axis or centre; revolution, rotation, gyration.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 144 Whan Phebus..Descendyd was..To þe lowest part by circumuolucyoun Of þe Zodyac. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XVIII. viii, To behold the circumvolution of the starres. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 307 Circe signifieth no other then the Suns circumuolution. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. 33 One Beame of the circle, by whose circumuolution is produced the circumference of it. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 102 ¶ 12 Within the eddy..where the circumvolution was weak. **1849** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* § 34. 371 The magnet tends to follow the circumvolution of the plate.

b. (with *pl.*) A single complete turn, revolution, or rotation.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. 16. 317 A Cone is a regular body produced of one circumuolution of a rectangle triangle. **1641** WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. xv. (1648) 289 Every circumvolution voiding onely so much as is contained in one Helix. **1712** POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 1. **1853** G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 101 The number of circumvolutions is the true index to the time of day.

c. Of time, and *fig.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI. 17. 858 That rotation and circumvolution of misery and blisse. **1863** *Heroes, Philos. & Courtiers Louis XVI*, II. 57 During awful circumvolutions of endless Time.

2. The winding, rolling, or folding of a thing round something else. **b.** A single fold or turn of anything so wound.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 21/2 I .. take my beginning of circumvolutione at the knees. **1634** T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XIV. iv. (1678) 325 Binding..performed with many circumvolutions or wrappings about. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* X. i. 458 These Claspers taking hold of anything..at Hand .. by a natural Circumvolution. **1856** FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. § 51 Like a gigantic boa-constrictor .. He may be breaking every bone in their body in his stringent circumvolutions.

3. A winding, or moving in a sinuous course; *concr.* a winding, a sinuosity. Also *fig.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. (1865) 502/1 He that hath strayed into these thickets, will be so mazed with intricate circumvolutions, that, etc. **1742** H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. xii. 143 The circular Wrinkles or Circumvolutions encompassing the [muscular] Fibres. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 65 ¶ 3 A gentle river that .. watered a large region with innumerable circumvolutions. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. ii. 230 Neither time nor temper for sentimental circumvolutions. **1868** DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 9 A lengthened tubular organ..forming more or less numerous circumvolutions.

† **b.** *Anat.* (*pl.*) The convolutions of the surface of the brain. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 100 The circumuolutions and turninges in the brayne. **1713** CHESELDEN *Anat.* III. xiv. (1726) 242 Between the two hemispheres of the Cerebrum, lower than the circumvolutions.

c. *Arch.* (*pl.*)

1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Circumvolutions*, the turns in the spiral of the Ionic capital, which are usually three, but there are four in the capitals of the temple of Minerva Polias.

Circumvolutionary, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to circumvolution.

1809 *Ann. Reg.* (1807) 856 With two distinct motions .. a rotary round their own axis, and a progressive circumvolutionary on the ring.

Circumvo·lutory, *a.* [f. L. *circumvolūt-* ppl. stem (see above) + -ORY.] Winding about.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 537 The path..may..be slow and circumvolutory, like a spiral.

Circumvolve (sɔ̄ɹkʊ̆mvo·lv), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *circumvolvĕre* to roll round (trans.).]

1. *trans.* **a.** To turn, roll, or whirl (a thing) round on its axis or centre.

1647 HERRICK *Upon Mr. Fletcher's Plays*, Whene'ere we circumvolve our eyes. **1677** R. CARY *Chronol.* I. I. § I. ii. 6 The whole Sphere being circumvolved once every day. **1822** T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 199, I had frequently seen machines similarly circumvolved.

b. To turn or move (a thing) round in a circular path. *rare.*

1610 *Histriom.* I. 230 The flye..Shall sundry times be circumvolv'd about. **1839–54** BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 173 Planets, and moons..circumvolved Each round the other.

2. *intr.* **a.** To turn round or revolve on an axis or centre; to rotate; also *fig.* of time, etc.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 202 To make dayes, and tymes, still to circumvolue. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* I. v. 33 The Terraqueous Globe..which circumvolves at the rate of above 1000 Miles an Hour. **1791** E. DARWIN *Loves of Plants* II. 104 And slowly circumvolves the labouring wheel below.

b. To revolve in a circular path or orbit. *rare.*

1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) I. ii. 65 [Sparks] expire gracefully circumvolving. **1858** *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 194 Round whom everybody else is perpetually circumvolving.

† **3.** To wind, fold, wrap, or twist round:

† **a.** a string, a cloth, etc., round something.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 7/1 Madefy certayn cloutes .. and circumvolve the same rounde aboute

his heade. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 333 Circumvolving or wrapping the Base of it .. round the .. Cylinder.

† b. something (e. g. the body) with a string, a cloth, or the like: to enwrap, envelop, involve, encompass. Also *fig.*

1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 254 Doe seruile clowdes, Our glorious body circumvolue? 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* iv. iii, O were my body circumuolu'd Within that cloud. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 Abundance of .. Cypresse-trees, circumvolving the Towne.

absol. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., On Black Twist*, Of blackest silk a curious twist Which circumvolving gently there Enthrall'd her arme. 1704 LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1727 The Fibrous Substance which here does first circumvolve from the Middle Point.

fig. 1611 HEYWOOD *Golden Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 38 Circumuolu'd With multiplicity of distempratures. — *Fortune by Land & S.* III. i. Ibid. VI. 401 With .. heart circumvolved in woe. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Rich. II*, cclxxv, An abhorr'd Stupor doth Circumvolue vs. 1824 H. CAMPBELL *Love Let. Mary Q. Scots* 61 When dangers circumvolved my Bothwell round.

Hence **Circumvolved, Circumvolving** *ppl. adjs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xix. 51 Between the proper Membrane of the Bladder, and its circumvolved Muscle. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 (T.) A circumvolving wilderness.

Circumvosyn, -voysine: see CIRCUMVOISIN.

Circumzenithal, etc.: see CIRCUM- 2.

Circus (sō·ɪkŭs). [L. *circus* circle, circus, a. Gr. *κίρκος*, *κρίκος* ring, circle.]

1. *Roman Antiq.* A large building, generally oblong or oval, surrounded with rising tiers of seats, for the exhibition of public spectacles, horse or chariot races, and the like.

The Circus Maximus, the largest and most celebrated at Rome, is often referred to specifically as *the Circus*.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. ix. 51 a, A place walled about named Circus wher was vsed fyghting and coursyng of horses and running with charettes. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 184 A pleasant vally .. like one of those Circusses which in great Cities somewhere doth giue a pleasant spectacle of running horses. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xxi. 247 What slaughters were there in the Forum, in the Circus, and open Temples? 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 81 Amphitheatres, Circus's, and other publick enclosed Places. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. CXXXIX, The bloody Circus' genial laws. 1877 BRYANT *Ruins Italica* ii, This broken circus .. Flaunting with yellow blossoms.

b. A space or area of similar appearance or use.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 30 Sept., Nothing remains but a naked circus of loose sand. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 304 Ye Phæacians, beyond others skill'd To tread the circus with harmonious steps.

2. *Mod.* A circular arena surrounded by tiers of seats, for the exhibition of equestrian, acrobatic, and other performances. Also *transf.* the company or 'troupe' of performers and their equipage.

1791 (*title*) The History of the Royal Circus. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) V. xiii, Entertainments at Astley's or the Circus. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 328 The equestrians in the circus.

b. The arena for a bull-fight.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxi, Then to the crowded circus forth they fare .. The light-limb'd Matadore Stands in the centre, eager to invade The lord of lowing herds.

3. A natural amphitheatre; a rounded hollow, or plain encircled by heights.

1836 DISRAELI *H. Temple* v. iii, The party found themselves in a circus of hills, clothed with Spanish chestnuts. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* vi. 44 The circus in which the Schallenberg glacier originated. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 16 Mar. 378/1 A large lunar circus .. termed the circus of Copernicus.

† **4.** A circle or ring. *Obs.*

1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 117 Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow. [A fashionable circular drive, called the 'Ring' in Chas. I's time.] 1748 *Lond. Mag.* 264 On the right of the sun there was a large circus resembling the colours of a rainbow.

5. (*vaguely*) Compass; encircling line. *rare.*

1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* i, I have .. made me wings wherewith to overfly The narrow circus of my dungeon wall.

† **6.** *Med.* A circular bandage. *Obs.*

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

7. A circular range of houses. Often in proper names as *Oxford Circus, Regent Circus.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., The same artist who planned the Circus has likewise projected a crescent [at Bath]. *Ibid.* The Circus is a pretty bauble .. and looks like Vespasian's amphitheatre turned outside in. 1794 *Looker-on* No. 89 The squares and circuses are no longer the only scenes of dignified dissipation.

8. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *circus-bench, -horse, -master, -rider, -ring*, etc. **Circus-movements**, 'a term applied to the movement in a circle which occurs in some unilateral diseases and injuries of the grey centres at the base of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 972 A circus-bench, capable of accommodating forty persons. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liii. 299 A circus master following a horse. 1876 OUIDA *Moths* iii. Like what the circus-riders wear. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 261 The occurrence of the so-called circus-movements. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. vi. § 2. 498 The animal executes 'circus movements'.

Circute, Cirge, obs. f. CIRCUIT, CIERGE.

Cire, var. of KIRE, *cure*, choice.

Ciric-sceat: see CHURCH-SCOT.

† **Ci·riely**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In Syriac.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xviii. 26 We preyen, that thou speke to us thi seruantis, Ciriely [1388 bi the langage of Juwis].

Cirk, Cirkle, obs. ff. CIRQUE, CIRCLE.

Cirke, var. of *crike*, CREEK.

Cirkillet, obs. form of CIRCLET.

Cirl (sɔ̄ɪl), in **Cirl bunting**. [Introduced by Latham 1783, to render Linnæus's name *Emberiza Cirlus*; *Cirlus* having been the name used by Aldrovandi (1600, *Orn.* II. 855), as a latinized form of *cirlo* 'name applied by the Bolognese to the *Zigolo nero*'; probably from *zirlare* to whistle as a thrush. See Count Salvatori, *Elenco degli Uccelli Italiani* (1887) 163.] Name of a species of BUNTING, *Emberiza Cirlus*.

[1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 246/2 The Cirlus [hath] the Bill thick and short.] 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* II. 190. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. *Bunting, Cirl.* 1812 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 438 The discovery of the Cirl Bunting, as a British bird .. in Devonshire in .. 1800. 1829 *Jrnl. Naturalist* 157 Mr. Montagu's failure in being able to raise the young of the cirl bunting, until he discovered that they required grasshoppers.

† **Ci·rogrille.** The Syrian *Hyrax* or 'coney' of the O.Test.: see CHEROGRIL; taken by mediæval writers to be the hedgehog, or the porcupine (see Du Cange).

[1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 7 Chameyl, haare, yrchun.] 1388 (Purvey) *ibid.* A cirogrille, *that is, a beeste ful of prickis, and is more than an irchoun. Ibid. Lev.* xi. 5 A cirogrille which chewith code.

‖ **Ci·ron.** *Obs.* Also 8 **syrone**. [F. *ciron* mite.] The Itch-mite (*Acarus scabiei*). Also *ciron-worm.*

[1530 PALSGR. 290/2 Worme in the hand, *ciron.* 1611 COTGR., *Ciron*, a Hand-worme.] 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) IV. § 2. viii. 212 Sirones are Pustules in the Palm of the Hands or Soals of the Feet, having little Worms in them. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, Whence comes this Ciron-worm? 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 192 [Of the Chigo] If taken out like a Ciron there is no harm. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 765 The ciron, or chegoe, which eat into .. the flesh of negroes.

Cirples, obs. form of SURPLICE.

Cirque (sɔ̄ɪk). Forms: 7 **circk(e, cirke, circque**, 6– **cirque**, 8– **circ**. [a. F. *cirque* (It. *circo*, Sp. *circo*), ad. L. *circ-us*: see CIRCUS.]

1. = CIRCUS 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 195 To fight in the great cirque. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 142 The grand-cirque, where the horse-running is held for the prize. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 857 A certaine spectacle upon the Circk or Theatre of Rome. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 224/1 Around the plausive cirque. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 1036 Inside a ruin, fane or bath or cirque, Renowned in story.

b. Any circular space, *esp.* for games or the like.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 105 The Horse Cirque .. in Smithfield. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* V. 720 The cirque he clears. The crowd withdrawn, an open plain appears. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* XXX. 265 Like a rushing torrent out they fly, And now the grassy cirque han cover'd o'er. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. p. xix *note*, Circs of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall, so famous at this day for the athletick art. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* (1877) I. 219 This cirque of open ground Is light and green.

c. = CIRCUS 2. (Chiefly as proper name.)

1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 204 Singing classes are to take place in the Cirque. 1889 *Glasgow Herald* 11 Mar. 6/8 Mr. Joseph Hamilton .. opened a short season at Hengler's Cirque on Saturday evening.

2. A natural amphitheatre, or rounded hollow or plain encircled by heights; *esp.* one high up in the mountains at the head of a stream or glacier. [So in Fr.]

1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 26 Large gulfs and cirques on the surface, which are sometimes filled with water. 1878 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxiii. 362 It gathers on the mountain slopes, and in the large cirques or recesses. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* VII. 924 Subaerial forces .. have .. scarped the mountains into cliff and cirque.

3. A circle, ring, or circlet, of any sort. *poetic.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 339 A single Cirque of stones without Epistyles or Architraves. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iii. 63 Scarce the cirque Need turn around. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* IV. 50 And cirque and crescent framed by wall Of close-clipt foliage. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 34 A dismal cirque Of Druid stones, upon a forlorn moor. 1834 D'ISRAELI *Revolut. Ep.* xlix, The cirque Binding dim Pluto's brow.

4. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cirque-play, -show*; **cirque-couchant** (*nonce-wd.*), lying coiled up in circles; † **cirque-sight**, circus show.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 46 A palpitating snake, Bright, and *cirque-couchant in a dusty brake. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 158 (R.) *Cirque-plaies and games. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1658) 90 Touching these *cirque-shews. 1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. 103 For the Lords day .. neither theater nor *cirquesight nor combatings with wilde beasts, should be used thereon. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 158 (R.) The stately pompe of the *Cirque solemnities.

Cirquytrie, obs. bad sp. of SURQUEDRY.

Cirrated (si·reɪtĕd), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cirrāt-us* curled (f. *cirrus*) + -ED.] Fringed with cirri.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 325 Cirrated orifices.

Cirrh-, bad spelling of CIRR-, in CIRRUS and its derivatives, due to the mistaken assumption of a Gr. *κιρρος* = *cirrhus*, which has no existence; esp. in CIRRHOPOD; for other words see CIRR-.

Cirrhipod, bad f. CIRRIPED: cf. CIRRHOPOD.

Cirrholite (si·rŏlɔɪt). *Min.* [Named 1867, f. Gr. *κιρρό-s* yellow + -LITE.] A pale-yellow hydrous phosphate of aluminum and calcium from Sweden.

1868 DANA 579 Cirrolite.

Cirrhopod (si·rŏpŏd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.F. *cirrhopode* (Cuvier), mod.L. pl. *Cirrhopoda*, f. assumed Gr. *κιρρό-s* (see CIRRH-) + *πoδ-* foot.] = CIRRIPED.

The name *Cirrhopoda* has been used for the class CIRRIPEDIA, especially when they were associated with the Molluscs (cf. *Gasteropoda*), or the Crustacea (cf. *Amphipoda*).

[1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 202/1 Cirrhopodes of Cuvier and Férussac.] 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.* 47/2 The cirrhopods .. are articulated animals, enclosed in shells like those of mollusca. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 828 Cirrhopods attached by a long fleshy peduncle or foot-stalk. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 117 A little 'cirrhipod', the cousin of those tiny barnacles.

Cirrho·sed. *a.* [f. next + -ED.] Affected with cirrhosis.

1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* II. 287 The distribution of the bloodvessels in a cirrhosed liver is very remarkable.

Cirrhosis (sirō·usis). *Path.* Rarely **cirrho·se.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *κιρρ-όs* orange-tawny, after words in *-ωσις, -osis*; cf. F. *cirrhose.*] A name given by Laennec to a disease of the liver, occurring most frequently in spirit-drinkers, and consisting in chronic interstitial hepatitis, with atrophy of the cells and increase of connective tissue. Called also *Hob-nailed* or *Gin-drinker's Liver.* Subsequently extended to interstitial inflammation of the kidneys, lungs, and other organs.

The name referred to the presence of *yellowish* granules, which Laennec supposed to be a deposit of new matter; but these were subsequently shown to be the isolated and bile-tinged acini of the liver itself. In cirrhosis of the other organs there is, of course, no yellow colour.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 188/2 The form of atrophy of the liver .. named by Laennec *cirrhosis. Ibid.* III. 642/1 Patients who die of .. cirrhose of the liver. 1854 W. STOKES *Diseases of Heart* 461 That disease to which Dr. Corrigan has [1838] given the name of cirrhosis of the lung. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Cirrhosis*, name proposed for granulated, or tuberculated kidney. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 283 This constitutes a true cirrhosis of the uterus. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 6 Alcoholic cirrhosis constitutes one species distinct from all the other.

Cirrhotic (sirŏ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec: see -OTIC.] Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

1872 AITKIN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* II. 1009 The chief cause of cirrhotic induration is the abuse of spirituous liquors. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 3 The kidneys may be involved, becoming .. finally cirrhotic.

Cirriferous (siri·fĕrəs), *a.* Erroneously **cirrh-.** [f. L. *cirr-us* + *-fer-us* bearing + -OUS; cf. F. *cirrifère.*] Cirrus-bearing; producing cirri.

1819 *Pantologia* III, *Cirriferous Leaf*, a tendril-bearing leaf. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (1880) 101 Cirrhiferous Pinnate, or pinnate with a tendril, as in the proper Pea tribe. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 244 Two long cirriferous arms.

Cirriflorous (siriflō·rəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-flōr-us* flowered + -OUS.] 'Applied to a peduncle changed into a cirrus; and also to a petiole fulfilling the functions of a cirrus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cirriform (si·rifōɪm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM; cf. F. *cirriforme.*] Cirrus-shaped.

1. *Meteor.* (see CIRRUS 4.)

1815 T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* i. § 5. 15 Of the cloud .. the other part remains cirriform. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 833/2 Of the cirriform clouds, one of the most important to the weather forecaster is .. cirro-filum.

2. *Zool.*

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 76 Ventral fins narrow, setaceous or cirriform. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 232 Five cirriform appendages.

Cirrigerous (siri·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ger-us* bearing; cf. F. *cirrigère.*] Bearing cirri.

1736 BAILEY, *Cirrigerous*, bearing curled locks or crests of feathers. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 465 Animal limaciform, cirrigerous. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 234 Arrangement of the elytrigerous and cirrigerous somites.

Cirrigrade (si·rigrēɪd), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *cirrigrad-us*, f. *cirr-us* + *-gradus* going, f. *gradi* to go, proceed.] Moving by means of cirri.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 201/1 Some very small cirrhigrade animals. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea Shore* 109 Some [Acalephs] move themselves about with Cirrhi, and are therefore called Cirrhigrade.

Cirriped, -pede (si·riped, -pēd). Erroneously **cirrhi-.** *Zool.* [a. mod.F. *cirripède*, f. mod.L. pl. *cirripeda, -pedia* (also used in Eng.), f. *cirrus* curl + *pes, ped-* foot. See CIRRH-, CIRRHOPOD.]

A member of the *Cirripedia* or *Cirripeda*, a class of marine animals of the Sub-kingdom Annulosa, closely related to the Crustacea, but in the adult state much less developed; enclosed in a shell consisting of many valves which is cemented, sessile or attached by a flexible stalk, to other bodies. They include the barnacles and acorn-shells. The name refers to the appearance of the legs, which can be protruded like a curled lock of hair from between the valves.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 121 Class IV.—Cirripeda (*Mollusca Cirrhopoda*, CUV.). 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 108 So loaded with cirrhipeds, and with numerous ova, that all the upper part of its shell is invisible. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 168 The bivalve shell is thrown off,

and the little cirriped is seen in its true form. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 79 Cirripedes long appeared to me to present..a case of great difficulty.

attrib. **1865** *Reader* No. 150. 545/1 The cirriped order of crustacea.

Cirro- (si·ro), combining form of CIRRUS.

1. *Bot.* and *Zool.*, as in **Cirro-pinnate, -pinnated** *adjs.*, pinnate, with a tendril. **Ci·rrostome** *a.*, having the mouth cirrose or bearded; also *subst.*

2. *Meteor.*, as in **Cirro-cu·mulus**, a form of cloud combining the shapes of the cirrus and cumulus and consisting mainly of a series of roundish and fleecy cloudlets in contact with one another; hence **Cirro-cumular, -cumulated, -cumulative, -cumulous** adjs. **Cirro-filum** (see quot.). **Cirro-stra·tus**, a form of cloud combining the shapes of the cirrus and stratus, consisting of horizontal or inclined sheets attenuated upwards into light cirri; hence **Cirro-strative, -stratous** adjs.

1837 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 64/2 Drifting across the sky in *cirrocumular patches. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 318 The *cirro-cumulated resemblances of Hood and Richardson. **1815** T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom* i. § 5. 17 A state of aqueous gas, which, from peculiarities in the electric state of the air, may assume the *cirrocumulative form. *Ibid.* ii. § 12. 78 A cloud composed..of little *cirro-cumulous nubeculae. **1803** L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 4 **Cirro-cumulus*, small, well defined, roundish masses, in close horizontal arrangement or contact. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* iii. (ed. 2) 43 The 'mackerel sky' is due to numerous detached clouds of the composite forms termed 'cirro-cumulus'. **1883** *Athenæum* 30 June 833/2 On the Structure of the Ice-cloud disposed in Threads, proposed to be called *Cirro-filum. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Cirro-pinnated [leaf], the extremity of whose petiole has one or more tendrils. **1881** *Sci. American* 26 Feb. 130 The true fishes form one class .. the lancelets and *cirrostomes a class. **1815** T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. § 12. 79 The cloud which gives..the makerel-back sky is composed of the long waving *cirrostrative nubeculæ, but these sometimes acquire the apparent substance and solid look of cirrocumulus. **1803** L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 4 **Cirro-stratus*, horizontal or slightly inclined masses attenuated towards a part or the whole of their circumference, bent downward, or undulated; separate, or in groups consisting of small clouds having these characters. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. 3. iii. § 19 Low horizontal bars or fields of cloud (cirrostratus) associate themselves, more especially before storms, with the true cumulus.

Cirrose (sirō·s), *a.* Erroneously **cirrhose.** [f. L. type **cirrōs-us*, f. *cirrus*: see -OSE.]

1. a. *Zool.* Furnished with cirri. **b.** *Bot.* Bearing a tendril.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Cirrose Leaf*..terminating in a cirrus or tendril. **1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 67 Octopus—Body oval, warty or cirrose, without fins. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 174 Any part of the leaf may become cirrhose or transformed into a tendril.

2. *Meteor.* Of the nature of cirrus clouds.

1814 MILLARD *Time's Telesc.* 341 A dense black mass, with a cirrose crown extending from the top. **1815** T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. § 17. 89 The nimbus .. may be considered as having its base on the earth, and its summit at the end of the fibres of its cirrose crown.

Cirrous (si·rəs), *a.* Erroneously **cirrhous.** [f. L. *cirr-us* curl + -OUS: corresp. to F. *cirreux.*]

†**1.** *lit.* (see quot.)

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cirrous*, belonging to curled hair or to any hairy substance. **1692** in COLES.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Of the nature of a cirrus or cirri; bearing cirri, filamentous.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv, The cirrous parts [of Ivy] commonly conceived but as tenacles and hold-fasts unto it. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 356 Cirrhous; terminated by a spiral, or flexuose, filiform appendage. **1836–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 30/2 The dorsal rays simple, filiform, cirrhous.

3. Of or pertaining to cirrus-clouds.

1815 T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. § 1. 51 A sky full of cirrous streaks. **1816** *Month. Mag.* XLII. 35 The cirrous clouds have a bristly.. look. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Ph.* v. 53 The clouds..had parted into long cirrhous lines.

‖ **Cirrus** (si·rŭs). Erroneously **cirrhus.** [L. *cirrus* curl, fringe, etc.]

‖ **1.** *lit.* A curl-like tuft, fringe, or filament.

1708 PHILLIPS, *Cirrus*, a Tuft or Lock of Hair curled.

2. *Bot.* A tendril: see quots. 1845, 1870.

1708 PHILLIPS, *Cirri* are also taken for these fine Strings, or Hairs, by which some Plants fasten themselves; in order to their Support in creeping along; as Ivy, etc. **1845** LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 10 The midrib [of the leaf] is lengthened, and acquires the power of twining round small bodies ..it then has the name of *cirrhus* or *tendril.* **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 103 Tendril or Cirrhus is applied to a thread-like leafless branch, which is twisted in a spiral direction.

3. *Zool.* A slender or filamentary process or appendage, as the fleshy barbel or beard of some fishes, the feet of *Cirripedes*, the lateral processes on the arms of *Brachiopoda*, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cirrus*, certain oblong and soft appendiculæ hanging from the under jaw of fishes. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 126 *Tubinicella*, body inclosed in a shell, with the cirri small, setaceous, and unequal. **1834** SIR C. BELL *Hand* 147 Fishes have cirri which hang from their mouth. **1834** M^cMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 274 [In barnacles] the mouth is at the bottom and the cirri near the orifice. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 231 In some somites this appendage is a cirrus.

4. *Meteor.* A form of cloud, generally at a high elevation, presenting the appearance of diverging filaments or wisps, often resembling a curl or lock of hair or wool. Particular varieties are known as *Cat's* or *Mare's Tails.* See CIRRO- 2.

1803 L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 2–3 It may be allowable to introduce a Methodical nomenclature, applicable .. to the Modifications of Cloud .. Cirrus, parallel, flexuous, or diverging fibres, extensible by increase in any or in all directions. **1815** T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* iv. § 3. 143 When the cirrus is seen in detached tufts, called Mare's Tails, it may be regarded as a sign of wind. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 565 The moon..disc-hid In a gossamer veil of white cirrhus. **1874** HARTWIG *Aërial W.* 158 The cirrus or curl-cloud has its seat in the higher regions.

5. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cirrus-cloud*, *-flecked* adj. (sense 4); **cirrus-bag**, 'the sheath containing the cirrus of trematode and other worms'.

1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* 17 The cirrus-flecked nocturnal sky. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 42 The cirrus clouds are .. sometimes as much as ten miles above the surface of the earth.

Cirrus, ? obs. f. (or misprint) of CERUSE *sb.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 291 Metalls .. in their Putrefactions, or Rusts; as Vermilion, Verdegrease, Bise, Cirrus.

Cirsocele (sō·rsosīl). *Path.* Erron. **circo-.** [ad. Gr. *κιρσοκήλη*, f. *κιρσό-ς* enlargement of a vein + *κήλη* tumour; F. *cirsocèle.*] See quot. 1783.

1708 PHILLIPS, *Circocele*, a Swelling of the Seed-vessels in the Scrotum. **1783** POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 423 The cirsocele is a varicose distention and enlargement of the spermatic vein. **1811** HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Circocele.* **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Cirsocele..also a synonym of Varicocele.

Cirsoid (sō·rsoid), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. *κιρσοειδ-ής*, *κιρσώδ-ης*, f. *κιρσός*; see -OID.] Varix-like, varicose.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Resembling a varix .. cirsoid. **1878** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 476 Cirsoid aneurism of the vessel.

Cirsotome (sō·rsotoum). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *κιρσό-ς* + *τομ-ός* cutting, f. *τέμνειν* to cut.] An instrument used for extirpating varix. Also **Cirsotomy** (-ρ·tŏmi), extirpation of the varix (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cirurgien, -ery, etc., ff. CHIRURGEON, etc.

Cis- *prefix*, repr. L. *cis* prep. 'on this side of', opposed to *trans* or *ultra*, across, beyond; also used in comb. as in *cis-alpīnus*, *cis-montānus*, lying on this side the Alps or the mountains, *cis-rhenānus* on this side the Rhine, *cis-tiberis* on this side the Tiber. The two first of these esp. continued in use in med.L. in reference to Rome and Italy, whence It. *cisalpino*, F. *cisalpin*, *cismontain*, CISALPINE, CISMONTANE.

1. In modern use, either as adaptations of L. as **Cis-marine,** on this side of the sea, **Cis-padane,** on this side the Po, **Cis-rhenane,** on this side the Rhine, etc., or formed on the adjs. belonging to modern names, as **Cis-andine,** on this side the Andes; **Cis-atlantic; Cis-elysian; Cis-equatorial; Cis-gangetic; Cis-leithan,** on this side the Leitha which separates Austria and Hungary; **Cis-lunar,** on this side the moon; **Cis-oceanic; Cis-platine; Cis-pontine,** on this side the bridges, viz., in London, north of the Thames.

1870–6 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxvii. (ed. 3) 488 All the great forests of South America are *cisandine. **1823** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 381 Our second [maxim should be], never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with *cis-Atlantic affairs. **1884** Jos. PARKER in *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 764/2 Churches cisatlantic and transatlantic. **1864** MISS CORNWALLIS in *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 463 Pray tell me about the trans-bedpost regions; my whole concern at present is the *cis-bedpost—a very narrow domain. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xiij. 26 *Cis-Elysian river-shores. **1855–60** MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. § 447 The waters of *cis-equatorial seas. **1817** COLEBROOKE in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XII. 352 Between the *cis-gangetic and trans-gangetic regions. **1870** GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. v. 202 The *Cis-leithan populations. **1871** *Daily News* 21 Sept., Austria must either consent to let go her Cis-leithan provinces. **1867–77** G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* II. vi. 214 If they are *cis-lunar [rays]. **1713** BENTLEY *Wks.* (1836–38) III. 381 Though they take the *Cismarine critic to their aid and assistance. **1861** A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19*th C.* ii. 34 Points..in favour of Cismontane Gothic for Cismarine England. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 The generally accepted *cis-oceanic ideas. **1797** BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 311 Is it to the *Cispadane or to the Transpadane republicks .. that we address all these pledges? **1880** *Lib. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IV. 13 [Uruguay] belonged to Brazil and had the name of the *Cisplatine province. **1860** MRS. PITT BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* I. 78 The..Metropolitan theatres, *cispontine and transpontine. **1864** *Realm* 1 June 8 Made his bow before a cispontine audience. **1845** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 237 Bhutseer, which borders the *Cis-Sutledge provinces.

2. *transf.* to *time* = Since, subsequent to, as *cis-Elizabethan, cis-reformation.*

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 3 The modern school, which admits no *cis-Elizabethan authority save Milton. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* III. 45, I place him confidently not a trans-, but *Cis-reformation-man.

Cisalpine (sisæ·lpəin), *a.* [ad. L. *cisalpīnus*, f. *cis* + *alpīn-us*, f. *Alpes.*]

On this side of the Alps: gen. with respect to Rome, i. e. south of the Alps.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 267 b, The fated flood of Rubicon disseuereth the Galle cisalpine from Italie. **1819** *Pantologia* s. v., Our Gallic neighbours have lately revived the term, calling Italy .. the Cisalpine republic. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* vii. 67 Northern Italy was..not called Italy, but Cisalpine Gaul.

b. *sb.* (*pl.*) 'The party in the Church of Rome, who accept the principles of the Gallican Synod of 1682, as distinguished from the Ultramontanes' (Staunton *Eccl. Hist.*).

Hence **Cisa·lpinism.**

1886 W. J. AMHERST *Hist. Cath. Emancip.* II. 113 The Church in England was freed from Cisalpinism and degradation.

Cisar, ciser, obs. ff. SICER, cider.

Cisco (si·sko), *U. S.* The popular name of a fish of the herring kind which abounds in Lake Ontario (Bartlett).

Cise, var. of SISE, six.

Cisers, Cislie, obs. f. SCISSORS, CICELY.

Cisme, Cismatic, obs. ff. SCHISM, SCHISMATIC.

Cismontane (sismɒ·ntēin), *a.* [ad. L. *cismontān-us*, f. *cis* + *montānus*, f. *mont-em* mountain.] On this side of the mountains, esp. of the Alps: opposed to *ultramontane.*

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 427 Your..Cis-marine as well as Cis-montane system. **1851** KINGSLEY *Yeast* x. 187 Thank you .. for the compliment you pay us Cismontane heretics. **1861** A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19*th C.* ii. 34 The Middle, or Traceried, style of Cismontane Europe.

b. *sb.* = CISALPINE b.

1858 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 224 Sects and parties..such as Jansenists and Jesuits, cismontanes and ultramontanes.

†**Cispe·ld,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. *cispel* v., ad. alleged L. *cispellĕre*, founded on *cispellam*, a false reading of *dispellam*, in Plaut. *Am.* III. iv. 17. Cooper's *Thesaurus* has *cispello* as Latin.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Cispeld*, kept from entrance.

Cissa·mpeline (sisæ·mpēləin). *Chem.* Also **cissampe·lia.** An alkaloid obtained from the root of species of Cissampelos, esp. *Cissampelos Pariera*, a shrub which grows chiefly on the woody hills of the Antilles. Also called Pelosine (Watts).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 723 Cissampelia has a sweetish bitter taste. **1877** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 371 Cissampeline.

Cissars, -ers, -ors, -ours, obs. ff. SCISSORS.

Cissoid (si·soid). *Math.* In 7 **cissoeide.** [ad. Gr. *κισσοειδ-ής* ivy-like, f. *κισσό-ς* ivy; see -OID. The cusp of the cissoid resembles the re-entrant angles of an ivy-leaf.]

1. A curve of the second order invented by Diocles.

If from any two points lying on a fixed diameter of a circle, and equidistant from the centre, perpendiculars be drawn to the circumference, and a straight line be drawn from one extremity of the diameter to that of either perpendicular, the locus of the point in which this straight line cuts the other perpendicular will be a *cissoid of Diocles*, having its cusp at the end of the diameter. In later times the term has been extended to curves similarly described, where the generating curve is not a circle.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 16. **1694** HALLEY *Method finding Roots of Equations* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 70 By the help of the Parabola, Cissoid, or any other Curve. **1798** *Loves of Triangles* I. 11 in *Anti-Jacobin* 16 Apr., For me, ye Cissoids, round my temples bend Your wandering curves. **1879** SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* V. 182 If a parabola roll on an equal one, the locus of the vertex of the moving parabola will be the cissoid.

2. *Cissoid angle.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Angle*, *Cissoid Angle* .. is the inner angle made by two spherical convex lines intersecting each other. So **1796** HUTTON *Dict. Math.* s.v. *Angle.*

Hence **Cissoi·dal** *a.*, pertaining to a cissoid.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Cissoid*, The whole infinitely long cissoidal space, contained between the infinite asymptote..and the curves .. of the cissoid, is equal to triple the generating circle.

Cist (sist). Erron. **cyst.** [ad. L. *cist-a*, a. Gr. *κίστη* box, chest. See CHEST, KIST. But in sense 1, app. taken immed. from Welsh *cist* in *cist faen* stone coffin: see KISTVAEN.]

1. *Prehist. Archæol.* A sepulchral chest or chamber excavated in rock or formed of stones or hollowed tree-trunks; *esp.* a stone-coffin formed of slabs placed on edge, and covered on the top by one or more horizontal slabs.

1804 *Archæol.* (1806) XV. 340 These oval pits, or cists .. about four feet long..were neatly cut into the chalk, and were, with the skeletons, covered with the pyramid of flints and stones. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* II. ii, In various cysts and crypts. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 80 A small chamber or cist of undressed stones. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 A cist was found, not at the base, but nearly at the top of the tumulus.

b. *transf.*

a **1832** CRABBE *Posth. Tales* x, The healing spring That soon its rocky cist forsakes.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* A small receptacle for sacred utensils carried in procession at the celebration of mystic festivals.

1847 CRAIG *Dict.*, *Cist*, *Cyst* .. was originally of wicker-work; and when afterwards made of metal, the form and texture were preserved, in imitation of the original material. [**1850** LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* 437 Demeter has .. the unveiled cista in her left, a pig in her right hand.]

3. *attrib.* as *cist-urn.*

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. v. 418 Large cist urns are invariably found inverted with the burned bones gathered into a heap below them.

Cist, obs. f. CYST bladder, confused with prec.

Cistaceous (sistē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cistāceæ*, f. CIST-US + -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cistus* or Rock Rose and its congeners, of the N.O. *Cistaceæ*.

Cistal (si·stăl), *a. Bot.* [f. CISTUS + -AL[1].] Related to or typified by *Cistus*.

1847 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd., Cistaceæ*, Rock Roses, Cistal Endogens. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Cistaceæ*, a natural order.. characterizing Lindley's cistal alliance.

Cisted (si·stĕd), *a.* [f. CIST + -ED.] Containing a cist or cists.

1886 J. ANDERSON in *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 244/1 The circle is associated with a cisted cairn.

Cisted, var. of CYSTED.

Cistercian (sistə·ɹʃ'ian), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type *Cisterciānus*, in F. *Cistercien*, f. *Cistercium*, now *Cîteaux*, the site of an abbey near Dijon.]

1. *adj.* Of or belonging to the monastic order founded at Cistercium or Cîteaux in 1098 by Robert, abbot of Molesme.

The order was an offshoot of the Benedictines, and aimed at a stricter observance of the Benedictine rules. From the patronage of St. Bernard (abbot of Clairvaux in 1200) it acquired the name of BERNARDINE.

1602 BERNARD DE BRITO (*title*), Chronicall of the Cistercian Order. [*a* 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 104 The King required .. all the Wooll that yeare of the Monkes Cisteaux.] 1657– PHILLIPS, Cistercian monks. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* i, The Cistercian Convent. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 213/1 The third abbot of Citeaux was Etienne or Stephen Harding, an Englishman .. who may be regarded as the real founder of the Cistercian order.

2. *sb.* A monk of this order.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cistercians.* 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 91 Noble and churl welcomed the austere Cistercians.

Cistern (si·stɔɹn). Forms: *α.* 4–7 **cysterne, cisterne, cestern**(e, 5–6 **cestren, 6 cestarne, 6–7 cestron, 4– cistern; *β.* 4 systerne, sisterne, 4–7 sesterne, 5 systern, 6 sestron, sestarne, sestourne, sesturn.** [a. OF. *cisterne* (mod. *citerne*, cf. Sp. and It. *cisterna*, Pr. *cisterna*) :–L. *cisterna* a subterraneous reservoir, cistern, deriv. of *cista* box, basket, etc. : cf. *caverna*.]

1. An artificial reservoir for the storage of water; *esp.* a water-tight tank in a high part of a building, whence the taps in various parts of it are supplied.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8206 Þe king abute þam was ful gern, And putt þam [wandes] in-til a cistern. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 22 Throw ȝe him into the olde sisterne, that is in wildernes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 No welle is wiþ inne Jerusalem, but watres i-gadred, and i-kept in cisternes. 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 Þe sesterne þat longeþ to the stuys. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (1841) 353 Paied to a carpenter for mendynge of a systern iij*d.* 15.. *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 335 Oon sestron of leed. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 21 If your Sestourne or place be not to be seene at the Spring head. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. lvi, The towne is stor'd of troughes and cestrens, made To keepe fresh water. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* ii. 13 Broken cisternes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. 13 They have Cesterns to receive the Rain water. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 296 On the top of it is a cistern..and from this reservoir the water is distributed all over the house. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 46 The consumption of lead for.. cisterns..is very extensive.

2. Applied to various large vessels for water or liquor. †**a.** A vessel for washing in, a laver. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 16 Brazen Images which Salomon made to beare vp the Cesterne of the Temple. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Preserv. Health*, The gelid cistern. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 406 Beautiful cisterns of black and red marble with cocks for washing in.

†**b.** A large vessel or basin, often richly ornamented, used at the dinner-table. *Obs.*

(Dr. Mynors Bright, in note to quot. 1667, says 'a cistern was formerly part of the furniture of a well-appointed dining-room: the plates were rinsed in it when necessary during the meal'. But evidence of its purpose is wanting.)

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept., I to see the price of a copper cistern for the table, which is very pretty, and they demand £6 or £7 for one. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 563 A silver cystern, worth above £700, belonging to the princesse of Denmark, is stole from Berkley house. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett. Lady Rich* 16 Aug., I should also gladly see converted into silver a great St. Christopher, which I imagine would look very well in a cistern. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 458/1 What is called a 'cistern' of Palissy fetched 1,050 guineas.

c. A vessel or receptacle for holding a large supply of liquor.

1815 NICHOLS *Leicestersh.* I. II. 128 An oval cistern of punch containing 50 gallons. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. (L.), A cistern containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was emptied to his Majesty's health.

3. Applied to a pond, or a natural reservoir or depression containing water.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 95 So halfe my Egypt were submerg'd and made A cesterne for scal'd Snakes. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. IV. § 6 Cisterns supposed to be in the earth, especially in mountains, which may keep a stream continually running. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 29 May, The wonderful fountain, which being in a great subterraneous grotto, runs into a cistern without ever filling it. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 204 Lakes .. are real reservoirs, or cisterns of water. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil. Hydrost.* 37 The channels from which the subterranean cistern has been supplied.

4. Applied to a cavity, or vessel in an organism; formerly *esp.* to the fourth ventricle of the brain.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 478 The cauity which they call the Cisterne, yea..the fourth ventricle. 1675 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. i. § 15 The Bladders of the Parenchyma being..so many Cisterns of Liquor. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lumbar cistern*, the Receptaculum chyli. *Lymphatic cistern*..the lymph sacs of the Amphibia.

5. *fig.* **a.** simply *fig.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 132 Euerie vocation striveth with other which of them should have all the water of commoditie run into hir owne cesterne. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 63 The Cesterne of my Lust. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* iv. (1634) 32 She that filleth the Cisterne of his lavish expense, at the Vniversitie, or Innes of Court. 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 32 A continued stream of Corruption..from the corrupt Cistern of my Heart. 1822 HAZLITT *Men & Mann.* Ser. II. viii. (1869) 167 Our universities are, in a great measure, become cisterns to hold, not conduits to disperse knowledge.

b. poetical extensions.

1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 247 How can Ag⁺ weepe?..Wanting the watry cesternes of his eyes? *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Two Noble Kinsm.* v. i, Makes the camp a cestron Brimm'd with the blood of men. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. xliv, Neptune's cestern sucks in tribute tides. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 523 Our fun'ral tears from diff'rent causes rise. As if from separate cisterns in the soul..they flow.

6. *techn.* in various senses, as in *Malting*, the water-tank in which grain is soaked; in barometers, etc., the mercury-cup; in steam-engines (see quot. 1849–50); in *Mining*, a tank in the mine-shaft into which a pump delivers water for another pump to raise; etc.

1702 *Royal Proclm.* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3790/4 Every Cistern..or other Vessel..made use of for the Wetting or Steeping of Corn. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Cistern*..Among Confectioners, a portable Instrument in form of a Box, into which Jellies, Creams, etc. are put in order to be Iced. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pendant Barometer*..has no vessel or cistern. 1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Cistern*, in the steam engine, the vessel which surrounds the condenser, and contains the injection water. 1860 ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 358 The cistern of a barometer.

7. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cistern-bottom, -cock, -filter, -water, -well, -wheel*, etc.; **cistern-barometer,** a barometer whose tube is immersed in a cup of mercury; **cistern-pump** (see quot.); **cistern-work,** masonry consisting of stones extending the entire thickness of the wall.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture, Lincolnsh.* (1866) 112 Altar stones .. turned .. to a *cestron bottom. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Cistern-pump*, a small pump .. for pumping water from the moderate depth of a cistern. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 100, Asses .. That tread the circuit of the *cistern wheel. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 156 Two Conduits..built with well chisseled Stone, in staunch *Cistern Work.

Cistern, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To enclose in, or fit with, a cistern. Also *fig.*

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 354/1 The conducting of Thames water, cesterning the same in lead, etc. 1598 STOW *Surv.* XXX. (1603) 267 The great conduit of sweete water..castellated with stone and cesterned in leade. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn.* 223 Cisterned in Pride, verse is the feathery jet Of soulless air-flung fountains.

†**Ciste·rnal,** *a.* In example erroneously **-ial.** Belonging to cisterns.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 218 Water .. is either fontane..or pluvial and cysternial.

†**Ci·sternesse.** [a doubtful form.] A cistern.

a 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1960 Ðan ruben cam ðider a-gen, to ðat cisternesse he ran to sen.

Cistic (si·stik), *a. rare.* [f. CIST + -IC.] Of the nature of a cist.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 127 These cistic tombs ..are most likely subsequent..to the large kistvaen.

Cistier. ? = CITHER, CITHARA.

a 1603 JAS. I *Chorus Venetus* in Farr's *S. P.*, With viols, gitterne, cistiers als, And sweetest voices syne.

Cistir, obs. f. SISTER.

Cistolith, erroneous spelling of CYSTOLITH.

Cistome (si·stoum). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *cistoma*, incorrectly for *cistostoma*, f. Gr. *κίστη* + *στόμα* mouth.] A prolongation of the cuticle over the surfaces of the stomatal cleft.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 147 Gasparrini states that beneath the stomates of the stem of certain Indian Thistles..there is situated a vesicular organ which he terms Cistome. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 49.

Cistrum, obs. f. SISTRUM.

Cistula (si·stiŭlă). [a. L. *cistula* dim. of *cista* box, basket.]

†**1.** *gen.* A little cist. *Obs.*

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 61 The Eggs of some Fish, which produces or breeds them in a little Cistula or Bag.

2. in *Catoptrics* (see quot.).

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Catoptric Cistula*, a machine, or apparatus, whereby little bodies are represented extremely large; and near ones extremely wide .. by means of mirrours, disposed..in the concavity of a kind of chest.

3. *Bot.* The small cup-shaped conceptacle of certain lichens. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Cistus (si·stŭs). *Bot.* Also 7 **sistis.** [mod.L. *cistus* (in Pliny *cisthos*), a. Gr. *κίστος, κίσθος* a red-flowered shrub, prob. a cistus.] A genus of handsome shrubs (N.O. *Cistaceæ*) known as Rock-Rose and Gum Cistus, with large spotted red or white flowers, which seldom last more than a few hours after expansion. *Ladanum* or *Labdanum* is an exudation from the leaves and branches of several species, esp. *Cistus creticus* and *C. ladaniferus*.

The Rock-Roses of Britain belong to a closely allied genus, *Helianthemum*, sometimes included under *Cistus*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. K v b, I haue not heard as yet any englyshe name for cistus, but .. it may be called cystbushe or ciste sage. 1622 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xii. (1634) 40 Vpon the mount Ida .. you shall see .. Figtrees, Cedars, Sistis. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* V, The crackling hearth Where heath and cistus gave their flagrant flame. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 361 The whole country seemed covered with gum cistus. 1873 HAYNE in *Land of Moab* 392 Here and there a gorgeous tulip was in flower, and two rock cistuses.

b. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cistus-flower, -shrub*, etc.; **cistus-rape,** a Cytinaceous parasite on the roots of some species of Cistus (Lindley).

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XI, Cistus shrubs .. exhaled at noon Their fine balsamic odour. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 262 A breezy moor yellow with cistus flowers.

Cistvaen: see KISTVAEN.

Cit (sit). *arch.* Also 7–8 **citt.** Short for *citizen*; usually applied, more or less contemptuously, to a townsman or 'cockney' as distinguished from a countryman, or to a tradesman or shopkeeper as distinguished from a gentleman; Johnson says 'A pert low townsman; a pragmatical trader'.

a 1644 CLEVELAND *Rupertismus* (1659), Let Isaac [i. e. Ld. Mayor Pennington] and his Citts flay off the plate That tips their antlers for the Calf of State. 1674 MARVELL *Ballad*, O ye addle-brain'd cits! 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat.* IV. 144 Why Turnpikes rose, and now no Cit nor clown Can gratis see the country, or the town? 1771 JOHNSON *Th. Falkl. Isl.* Wks. X. 63 The cits of London and the boors of Middlesex. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 185, I intend to..send it to New York for the cits to read. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. viii, The low hills of Highgate, Hampstead, and Hornsey, the paradise of cits.

b. Used as feminine: (but cf. CITESS.)

1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* I. i. 9 *Mrs. Whims.* Poor ignorant Citts, that never knew what the Fashions were in our Lives. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 116 ₱ 10 The country ladies despised her as a cit.

c. ? Citizenship, citizen character.

a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 56 The knighthood of an alderman spoils his cit.

d. *Comb.*, as *cit-like, cit-looking*, adj.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Œcon.* I The world, the cit-like world Bids thee beware. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 500 Their cit-like importance. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 364 Decent cit-looking elderly gentlemen.

Citable (səi·tăb'l), *a.* [f. CITE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be cited.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 93 What a valuable and citable paragraph. 1887 *Ch. Times* 12 Aug. 644/3 One piece of evidence..is readily citable.

Citadel (si·tădĕl). Forms: 6–7 **citadella, citadell,** 7 **cittadell, citadle,** 7–8 **cittadel,** 7– **citadel.** [a. F. *citadelle*, ad. It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città, cittade* city :–L. *cīvitāt-em.* Lit. little city: i. e. the smaller or inner fortified city, usually on an eminence, round which the larger city of later times gradually formed itself.]

1. The fortress commanding a city, which it serves both to protect and to keep in subjection. (Regularly used to translate Gr. *ἀκρόπολις* and L. *arx*.)

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), By force of stranger soldiers in citadels, the nests of tyranny. 1598 FLORIO, *Citadella*..a citadell, castell, or spacious fort built not onely to defend the citie, but also to keepe the same in awe and subiection. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 292 Meete me by and by at the Cittadell. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 57 In every so built city, I will have..a citadella to command it. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. ii. 7 This was the Acropolis or Citadel. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 313 Which ships .. came to an anchor in the Carenage, behind the citadel of Fort Royal. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. 211 *Theseus*, The citadel of Corinth towering high above all the land.

2. *gen.* A strong fortress, a stronghold.

1798 SOUTHEY *Lyric Poems, Sp. Armada*, Each like some moving citadel, On through the waves they sail sublime. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 363 To collect all the remaining strength of Messenia in a mountain citadel. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* III. i. 93 Advancing to attack a field Citadel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 773 As Bees..on the smoothed Plank, The suburb of thir Straw-built Cittadel. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. (R.), In the very head quarters, the very citadel of smuggling, the Isle of Man. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, Within these citadels of superstition. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* II. xiii, Life now seemed to have retreated to the citadel of the brain.

3. The heavily plated erection containing the guns, in an ironclad ship of war. Hence *Citadel deck*, applied in some merchant steamers to the 'hurricane' or 'promenade' deck.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Oct. 11/1 Above the dining saloon is the social or music room, situated on the citadel deck.

†**Ci·tadelize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce by means of a citadel or citadels.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 111 To citadelize the long oppressed Netherlands into a tenure of uttermost bondage.

†**Cital** (səi·tăl). *Obs. rare.* [f. CITE *v.* + -AL[2].]

1. *Law.* Citing, citation, summons.

1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 41 It was carried regularly through the forms of cital,

2. *fig.* (Johnson says 'reproof, impeachment'; Schmidt 'mention': cf. CITATION 2, CITE 5.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 62 He made a blushing citall of himselfe, And chid his Trewant youth.

† **Citate,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Pa. t. and pple. **citat.** [f. *citāt-* ppl. stem of *citāre* to cite.] = CITE *v.* 1.

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 31 The said preses..citates the said Dalskearthe, commissioner for Troqueer. *Ibid.* 140 He citat the said Johne Newall to compeir befoire the Committie.

Citation (səitē·ʃən). Forms: 3 **citacion,** 4 **-cioun,** 5 **-tioun, cytacyon, -ion,** (6 **scitation, cytacon**), 6– **citation.** [a. F. *citation,* ad. L. *citātiōn-em* n. of action f. *citāre* to cite.]

1. *Law.* A citing or summoning to a court of justice, a summons; 'applied particularly to process in the spiritual court' (Tomlins *Law Dict.*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9718 Þe eiȝteþe was, þat in þe londe citacion non nere Þoru bulle of þe pope of rome. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 283 For þe citacioun of Cesar wente he to Rome. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 27 b/2 He wente unto Rome for the cytacyon of the emperoure. **1532** *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9. § 6 No Archbishop nor Bishop..shall aske demand take or receiue of any of the Kings subiects any Sum or Sums of money for the seale of any Citation. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 217 All summons, citations, and other proces Ecclesiastical. **1863** H. COX *Institt.* II. xi. 569 Ecclesiastical causes commence by *citation* of the defendant.

b. The written form of summons, or the document containing it.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxf.* 73 John Cottysford..sent a cytacon to..Flemyng. **1593** NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 17, I sawe him make an Apparriter..eate his Citation, waxe and all. **1601** F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 90 This citation they fixed vpon the high crosse at Canterbury. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, [They] left citations for father and daughter to appear before the Court of Commission.

c. *gen.* A summons.

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* v. ii, Do you hear that passing-bell? *Lop.* A strong citation! bless me!

† **2.** Enumeration, recital, mention. *Obs. rare*—1.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxviii. (1672) 82 There remains a citation of such others as indifferently may produce that malady in any other Countrey.

3. The action of citing or quoting any words or written passage, quotation; in *Law*, a reference to decided cases or books of authority.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 248 A vain citation of a passage out of my Book of Rest. **1663** CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 22 Omitting the citation of the particular Chapter. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 13 The citation of authorities. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xii, Impudent falsities of citation.

4. *concr.* A passage cited, a quotation.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 19 These two citations here ensuyng. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 41 Philosophers did frequently adorn and confirm their discourses by citations out of poets. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 119 Virtue..cannot be taught by rhetorical discourses or citations from the poets. **1883** GLADSTONE in *Times* 9 June, The noble lord has given us citations of what purported to be telegrams.

Citative (səi·tătiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *citāre* (see CITE) + -ATIVE.] = CITATORY.

1826 G. S. FABER *Difficulties Romanism* (1853) 326 Citative integrity.

‖ **Citator** (səitē·tər). [agent-sb. on L. type f. *citāre* to cite.] One who cites. (In mod. Dicts.)

† **Citato·rial,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as next + -AL 1; cf. med.L. *citātōriāl-is.*] = next.

1529 GARDINER *To Wolsey* in *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 2650 (modernized) The brief directed to your Grace, in lieu of the letters citatorial.

Citatory (səi·tătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *citātōri-us,* f. *citātōr-em,* f. *citāre* to cite.]

1. Having the faculty of citing or summoning; concerned with citation; esp. in *Letters citatory.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. 14 The Archbishop..caused his letters citatorie to be set vpon the gates of the Cathedrall Church of Rochester. **1672** *Life & Death J. Arminius & S. Episcopius* II. 14 Injoyned by the Deputies of the States-General in their Citatory Letters. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 176 Letters Citatory. **1824** SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 215 Letters citatory were twice affixed upon the great gates of Rochester Cathedral.

2. Addicted to quotation. *nonce-use.*

1819 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 357 His style is elegant, though citatory.

Cite (səit), *v.* Also 5–7 **cyte,** 7 **scite.** [a. F. *cite-r,* ad. L. *citāre* to move, excite, summon, frequentative of *ciēre, cīre* to set in motion, call.]

1. To summon officially to appear in court of law, whether as principal or witness. Properly confined in England to *eccles. law.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, Euery persone whiche is cyted lawfully or rightfully befor his juge ordinarye. **1583** BABINGTON *Commandm.* ii. (1637) 23 An Heretike he is, a Run-away from the Church, cite him and summon him. **1616** R. C[ROWLEY] *Times' Whist.* VI. 2537 A litle mony from the law will quite thee, Fee but the Sumner, and he shall not cite thee. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 72 Persons of Honour and great Quality..were every day cited into the High Commission Court. **1834** HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* x. 115 Ladies have been frequently cited to answer the complaints of slaves. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 1 (1882) 217 Philip found an opportunity to cite the King before his court at Paris.

b. *fig.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 9 Paule citeth God, and Christ and the Angells togither for witnesses. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 175 Whose arguments we will here scite before the tribunall of Reason. **1857–8** SEARS *Athan.* III. v. 292 After appealing to Christ..citing witnesses.

2. *gen.* To summon, call; arouse, excite.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* XXV. (R.), Incontinent we are cyted to hir subtyll trauailes of repentaunce. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 34, I thinke it cites vs (Brother) to the field. **1718** PRIOR *Solomon* I. 30 This, sad experience cites me to reveal. **1740** SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 207 Wake the gay Loves and cite the young Desires. **1845–6** DE QUINCEY *Shelley* Wks. VI. 14 In a storm cited by the finger of God he died.

3. To quote (a passage, book, or author); gen. with implication of adducing as an authority.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 11 As Rabbi Kimhy cyted of Bucere vpon that same verse taketh Judicium. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 47 This vearse cited by Cicero, is not to bee founde in Euripides. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 99 The diuell can cite Scripture for his purpose. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Wee omit to cite to the same effect S. Cyrill. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* I. 1 *note,* I cite the whole three verses. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 105, I could cite from the seventeenth century sentences and phrases of edge not to be matched in the nineteenth. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 757 The authority cited for the statement.

4. To bring forward an instance, to adduce or allege (anything) by way of example, proof, etc.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 3 It cites some remarkable Structures. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 40 Some experiments cited from Glauber. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 212 To cite those instances only which have come within my own knowledge. **1868** PEARD *Water-Farm.* i. 2 China..often cited as an example of national permanence. **1874** HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 52 As a proof of this I may cite such a town as New York.

b. *spec.* in *Law.* To adduce as precedent.

1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 225 Lord Kenyon observed that the cases cited for him proceeded not on the formal or technical words. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* vi, Walter went on to cite various precedents. **1885** SIR W. V. FIELD in *Law Times Reports* LII. 652/2 A case which was cited to me of Denton *v.* Donner.

5. To call to mind; make mention of or reference to; refer to *as* so and so. † Also *cite up.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 118 Me thinkes I do digresse too much, Cyting my worthlesse praise. **1591** — *Two Gent.* IV. i. 53 We cite our faults, That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse liues. **1594** — *Rich. III*, I. iv. 14 We cited vp a thousand heauy times..That had befalne vs. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 190 Whilst a small cluster of English writers are constantly cited as the fathers of our verse. **1873** *Act* 36 & 37 *Vic.* c. 85. § 1 This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

† **b.** To bespeak, to evidence. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 216 Your selfe, Whose aged honor cites a vertuous youth.

Cite, -ee, -eceyn, obs. ff. CITY, CITIZEN.

Cited (səi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CITE *v.* + -ED.1] **a.** Summoned, bidden. **b.** Roused, excited. **c.** Quoted, adduced.

1552 HULOET, Cited, summoned, or called, *citatus.* **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 210 The above cited circumstaunces. **1583** STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe Countries* I. 45 Neuerthelesse the cited..is sent backe home to his house. **1612** J. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 8 The 3. verse of the cited chapter. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* III. 327 The cited dead Of all past Ages. **1690** LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. 112 His words are in the forecited place. **1726** GAY *Fables* I. xxvi. 26 On either hand The cited dogs confronting stand.

Citee (səitē·). [See -EE.] One who is cited: correlative to *citer.* In mod. Dicts.

Citer (səi·tər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who summons to a court of law.

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Emplazador,* a summoner, a citer. **1755** in JOHNSON.

2. One who quotes, adduces, refers to.

a **1732** ATTERBURY (J.), I must desire the citer henceforward to inform us of his editions too. **1867** A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. i. 25 Contemporary languages are cited. But here the imperfect appreciation of the citer is painfully conspicuous.

Citerior (sitīə·riər), *a. rare.* [L. *citerior,* compar. of *citer* on this side.] On this side, hither. (The opposite of *ulterior.*)

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 278 That province which had before been called Citerior Spain [*Hispania Citerior*].

Citern(e, obs. f. CITHERN.

Citess. [f. CIT + -ESS.]

1. A female cit.

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* Prol. 43 Cits and Citesses, raise a joyful strain.

† **2.** A citizeness. 'Used in America during the first years of the French Revolution as a translation of the revolutionary title *citoyenne*' (Bartlett).

† **Citeyan.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **cieteyan.** [If genuine, a. OF. *citeyain, citeyen.*

Doubt attaches to this word, from the fact that in later ME., 3, meaning *y* consonant, and *z* were written alike, and in 16th c. Sc. both printed *z.* It is therefore possible that, in the Scotch examples, *z* was really meant, and not 3=*y* as some modern editors have assumed.

Several examples of *citezen, citizen* appear in recent edd. of ME. works, but there is reason to believe that in every case the 3 ought to have been printed *z,* as the letter really intended by the scribe.]

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxix. 41 Cytezane he Was of Saynct Andrewys Þe Cytè. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 26 He gaiff occasioun to the cieteyanis [MS. letter 3, as in prec. and following] thairof to ische out of the toun. **1536** — *Cron. Scot.* 30 b, The citezanis of Teruana in Flanderis.

b. *Citezen,* printed for *citezen.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3850 Citezens [l. 3627 citesens]. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 14 Citiȝenis [*v. r.* citesenes]. *c* **1384** — *H. Fame* 930 (Bodley MS.) Cytiȝeyn [*Fairf.* citezeyn, *Caxton* cytezeyn, *Thynne* cytezeyne]. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 425 Citiȝeyn. **1389** *St. Christopher, Norwich in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 Citeȝenis. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2199 (Ashm. MS.) Citiȝens [*Dublin MS.* citesyns].

‖ **Cithara** (si·pără). [L. *cithara,* a. Gr. κιθάρα. Musical instruments are subject to great alteration of structure and shape, in process of time, and in different countries. Some of the resulting types become peculiar to one country, some to another. Consequently, cognate names, regularly descended from the same original, come at length to be applied by different nations to very different types of the instrument. Sometimes, also, one or more derivative types, distinguished by diminutive or augmentative names, are used in the same country. When, as often happens, any of these national or local forms of the instrument become subsequently known and introduced in another country, they usually take their local name with them. Hence, the modern languages often use two or three modifications of the same original word applied to as many instruments which different peoples have developed out of the original type. Thus *cither, cithern* or *cittern, citole, gittern, guitar, zither,* are all found in English as names of extant or obsolete instruments developed from the *cithara.*]

An ancient musical instrument of triangular shape with from seven to eleven strings, not unlike the lyre or phorminx.

a **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 157 The recitation of tragedy among the Greeks..accompanied by the Cithara. **1834** LYTTON *Pompeii* I. i, While yet the cithara sounds.

Citharist (si·părist). [ad. L. *citharista,* a. Gr. κιθαριστής, f. κιθάρα.] A player on the cithara.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 193 The Kingis musitioner, called his cytharist. **1775** R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* (1825) I. 242 That thirty boys of good family be chosen to go daily in procession..with the citharist and herald, to sing a hymn.

Cithari·stic *a.* [ad. Gr. κιθαριστικ-ός], of or pertaining to the cithara. In mod. Dicts.

† **Ci·tharize,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *citharizāre,* a. Gr. κιθαρίζειν, f. κιθάρα: cf. F. *chithariser.*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Citharize,* to play on the Harpe. **1656** in BLOUNT. **1692** in COLES.

Citharne, -ern, -(e)ron, obs. ff. CITHERN.

Citharœdic (siþărī·dik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. κιθαρῳδικ-ός, f. κιθαρῳδός citharist, f. κιθάρα + ἀοιδός bard.] Pertaining to a citharist or cithara.

1760 STILES *Anc. Gk. Mus.* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 733 There were also citharœdic nomi. **1853** HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 600 Another set of songs made up of his citharœdic nomes.

Cithe, obs. form of KITH.

Cither (si·þər). Also 7 **cyther,** 9 **cithar.** [Cf. F. *cithare* (14th c.), also mod.Ger. *cither, zither,* ad. L. *cithara*: see above.]

An anglicized form of CITHARA, applied to the ancient instrument, as well as its later modifications, the CITHERN, ZITHER, etc.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 146 When Timotheus presumed to adde but one string to the Cyther, they banished him out of the citie. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xix. 171 The Cither's smashed! For nothing more 'tis fitting. **1880** in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 359 The cither during the 16th & 17th centuries appears to have enjoyed great favour..The difference between a cither and a lute is that the cither has wire strings and is played with a plectrum, while the lute has catgut strings to be touched with the fingers.

b. *attrib.,* as in *cither-player.*

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. lii. 303 A cithar-player named Aristonicus.

Cither, obs. form of CIDER.

Cithern, cittern (si·þəm, si·təɪn). *arch.* Forms: 6 **cittarn, citern, cithron, cythren, citharne, citheron, citherne,** 6–7 **citterne, cytern(e,** 7 **cittren, -on, citron, cytarin, cyttern, citerne, citheran, citthern, cythron, cithren,** 6–9 **cittern,** 7–9 **cithern.** [App. of 16th c. Eng. formation (no corresponding form occurring in other langs.) and f. L. *cithara,* or some form of that word. The name *gittern,* F. *guiterne,* had long been in use, and it is possible that the name *cittern* was modelled upon it, to indicate an instrument of the same class, considered to be more like the ancient *cithara.*]

1. An instrument of the guitar kind, but strung with wire, and played with a plectrum or quill; much used in 16–17th c.

Commonly kept in barbers' shops for the use of the customers. It had often a grotesquely-carved head; cf. 2.

The Tyrolese form of the instrument, which has also come into fashion in England of late years, is commonly distinguished as the ZITHER.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* in *Four O. Pl.* (1848) 133 Noyse of violles, Cythren, Bandurion. **1567** TURBERV. *Epit. Maister Edwards Poems* 142 Now lay your chearfull Cithrons downe and to lamenting fall. **1575** LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 59 Noow with my Gittern, and els with my Cittern, then at the Virgynalz. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. xv. (1877) I. 272 The yoongest sort [of ladies]..applie their lutes, citharnes, and all kind of musike. **1591** FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 129 He plaies also upon the cittarn. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Columnes* 702 Citrons, viols, cornets, flutes. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Pass.* v. § 2. 159 Saul being possessed..with the deuil, David played vpon his Citheran. **1611**

Bible 1 *Macc.* iv. 54 Dedicated with songs, and citherns, and harpes. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 146 (1677) An Irish Harp .. maketh a more resounding Sound, than a Bandora, Orpharion, or Cittern, which have likewise Wire-strings. **1648** Herrick *Hesper., His Desire*, Tickling the citterne with his quill. **1666** Playford *Mus. Delight on Cithren* 1 The cithren is strung with eight Wyre strings, which are divided into four course, two in a course. **1683** Tryon *Way to Health* 657 Cyterns and Gitterns .. being well managed .. yield pleasant soft effeminate Harmonies. **1715–20** Pope *Iliad* xviii. 574 [Dancing] to the .. citterns silver sound. **1830** James *Darnley* xii, A cithren or mandolin. *Ibid.* A citharn. **1865** Swinburne *Poems & Ball, Ball. Life* 11 She held a little cithern by the strings. **1866** Engel *Nat. Mus.* viii. 284 Hanging on the wall in their shops was commonly a lute or a cittern. **1871** Rossetti *Poems, Blessed Damozel* xxi, Angels .. shall sing To their citherns and citoles.

2. *Comb.*, as *cithern-string*; **† cittern-head**, used as a term of contempt, with reference to the grotesquely carved head of a cittern; hence **† cittern-headed** *a.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 614 *Ped.* I will not be put out of countenance. *Ber.* Because thou hast no face. *Ped.* What is this? *Boi.* A Citterne head. **1599** Massinger, etc. *Old Law* iv. i, The heads of your instruments differ; yours are hogsheads, theirs cittern and gittern-heads. *Bail.* All wooden heads. *a* **1625** Fletcher *Love's Cure* ii. ii, You Cittern-head. **1638** Ford *Fancies* i. ii, Thou'rt .. a cittern-headed gew-gaw.

Cithole, var. of Citole, *Obs.*

† Cithyse. *Obs.* [ad. L. *cytisus.*] Some kind of clover.

1620 Brinsley *Virgil* 88/3 Kine, full fed with Cithyse.

Citicism : see Citycism.

Citied (si·tid), *a.* [f. City + -ED.[2]] Made into or like a city; occupied by a city or cities.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii, The lothsome ayres of smoky cittied Townes. **1735** Thomson *Liberty* i. 305 Where city'd hill to hill reflected blaze. **1820** Keats *Lamia* 487 Friends or kinsfolk on the citied earth. **1855** Browning *Gramm. Funeral* 15 A tall mountain, citied to the top.

Citigrade (si·tigred), *a.* [f. mod.L. *citigrada*, f. L. *citus* swift + *gradus* step: cf. F. *citigrade.*] *lit.* Moving swiftly; applied to a tribe of swift-moving spiders, *Citigrada*, and *sbst.* one of these.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1870) 160 A spider .. which in its general appearance resembled a Citigrade.

† Ci·tiner. *Obs. Sc.* and *north dial.* Forms: 5 cyttenere, 6 cytener, citenar, citinar, 7 cittiner, citiner. [f. OF. *citien, citein* + -ER, -AR: cf. Sc. *medicin-ar, logicin-ar*, also *astronom-er, practition-er*, etc.] = Citizen.

c **1450** *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/2 *Hic civis*, a cyttenere. **1529** Rastell *Pastyme Brit.* (1811) 208 Smote of .. a cyteners hede called Marshall. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 154 With citenaris that duelt into that toun. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 11 The citinaris of cartomat. *Ibid.* xx. 167 Citinaris and induellaris of ane cite. **1606** *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 313 The citineris of the towne of Dunkeld. *a* **1652** Brome *Damoiselle* ii. i, Wks. 1873 I. 403, I am come. I keep my day you see before I am a Cittiner among you.

Citing (sə·itiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cite *v.* + -ING 1.] Summoning; quoting.

1591 Percyvall *Sp. Dict., Emplazamiento*, summoning, citing, *Citatio.* **1699** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. 12 *note*, The Citing of any Book does not make it Canonical. **1726** Ayliffe *Parerg.* 174 The summoning of a Person into Court is..the citing or calling him before the Judge.

Citing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That cites.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 61 Ye citing, scribling Imps of Satan!

Citizen (si·tizĕn). Forms: 4 citisein, -sain, -seyn(e, citesayne, -ceyn, -zeyn, citizein, 4–5 citeseyn, -zein(e, 4–6 -sen, 5 cita-, citiesyn, cetisen, cytezane (*Sc.*), -eyn, -ein, sitesyn, sytizin, (setsayne), 5–6 citesyn, -zen, 6 cytezyn, cityzen, -sen, cittesen, cytiezin, cytyzyn, 7 cittizen, 6– citizen. [ME. *citesein*, etc., a. Anglo-Fr. *citeseyn, -zein, sithezein*, altered form of OF. *citeain, citehain, citein, citeen, citien, citain*, later *citeyen, citoyen*:—L. type **cīvitātān-um*, f. *cīvitāt-em* city (cf. *oppidān-um, villān-um*); Romanic type *civitatāno, -dano*, whence Pr. *ciutadan*, Sp. *ciudadano*, Pg. *ciudadão*; and Pr. *ciptadan*, It. *cittadano*, now *cittadino*, OF. *cite(h)ain.* The intercalation of *s* (*z*) in Anglo-Fr. *citesain* has not been explained: association with *dainzain* denizen, which was often an equivalent term, has been suggested.

The suggestion that *z* was a mistaken reading of ȝ, meaning *y*, on the part of a 13th or 14th c. scribe or scribes, is in every respect untenable.]

1. An inhabitant of a city or (often) of a town; esp. one possessing civic rights and privileges, a burgess or freeman of a city.

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5503 Þe citiseins of þat cite wel often god þonkeden he. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 5090 To London..thai come, The citisains fair in hem nome. **1382** Wyclif *Acts* xxi. 39, I am a man .. of Tarsus .. a citeseyn or burgeys, of a citee not unknown. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3263 [MS. after 1500] Sum of the Citizens assemblit with all. *Ibid.* 11879 Citasyns. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccvi. 187 The cytezeyns of london. *c* **1480** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 281 He thonckyd the cetisence of thayre fidelite. **1512** *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9. § 2 Citezens of Cities and Burgeys of boroughes and Townes. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 16 The kynge [Hen. VI.] came to London, & there was worchippfully reseved of the cittesens in whytt gownes & redde whoddes. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 95 Pisa renowned for graue Citizens. *a* **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 472 You, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of the House of Commons. *a* **1699** Lady Halkett *Autobiog.* (1875) 20 Furnished by an honest Cittisen. **1782** Cowper *Gilpin* i, John Gilpin was a citizen Of credit and renown. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 352 The chiefs of the mercantile interest are no longer citizens. They avoid, they almost contemn, municipal honours and duties.

b. Used also as feminine. (Cf. Citizeness.)

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* iii. i. 243, I'll have thee go like a citizen, in a guarded gown and a French hood. **1655** *Francion* vi. 20 She who was the most antient of the two Citizens.

c. A townsman, as opposed to a countryman.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* Prol., Faustus accused and blamed cytezyns, Amyntas blamed the rurall men agayne. **1845** S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 209 Both citizens and peasants are tired of it. **1860** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. i. i. 4 The words 'countryman .. villager', still signify a rude and untaught person, as opposed to the words 'townsman' and 'citizen'.

d. A civilian as distinguished from a soldier; in earlier times also distinguished from a member of the landed nobility or gentry. Johnson says 'a man of trade, not a gentleman'.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* iii. iii. 53 When he speakes not like a Citizen You finde him like a Soldier. **1871** [see Citizenhood].

e. With reference to the 'heavenly city', the New Jerusalem.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8925 Þis ceté of heven .. ilka citesayne þat wonned þare. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) I b, Amonge ye citezyns of heuen. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Reft.* v. x. (1675) 338 A Citizen of the Heavenly Jerusalem, and but a Stranger and a Sojourner here.

2. A member of a state, an enfranchised inhabitant of a country, as opposed to an alien; in *U. S.*, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of voting for public offices, and is entitled to full protection in the exercise of private rights.

138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 69 [He] clevede to oon of þe citizeins of þat countre. **1538** Starkey *England* 46 The nombur of cytyzyns, in euery commynalty, Cyty, or cuntrey. **1633** Massinger *Guardian* v. iv, To save one citizen is a greater prize Than to have killed in war ten enemies. **1752** Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 281 A too great disproportion among the citizens weakens any state. *a* **1799** Washington (Webster), If the citizens of the United States should not be free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 11/1 A pledge, both to American citizens and foreign states. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 79 The object of our laws is to make the citizens as friendly and happy as possible. **1884** Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 A nation where every capable citizen was enfranchised. *Mod.* Arrest of an American citizen.

b. as a title, representing Fr. *citoyen*, which at the Revolution took the place of *Monsieur.*

1795 *Argus* Dec. 26 Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Citizen Miot. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 155 He was called to the female citizen [=*citoyenne*] Dangiviller, whom he found in a miserable situation. **1801** *Ibid.* V. 359 Such, Citizen Mayor, are the motives of the propositions which the Committee have the honour of laying before you. **1837** Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. ii. i.

c. phr. *Citizen of the World*: one who is at home, and claims his rights, everywhere; a cosmopolitan; also, *Citizen of Nature.* (Cf. Cicero *De Leg.* I. xxiii. 61 *civem totius mundi.*)

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 31 Helde hym bourgeys and cytezeyn of the world. **1625** Bacon *Ess. Goodness, etc.* (Arb.) 207 If a Man be Gracious, and Courteous to Strangers, it shewes, he is a Citizen of the World. **1760** Goldsm. (*title*), The Citizen of the World; or, Letters from a Chinese Philosopher. **1762–71** H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 148 An original genius, a citizen of nature.

3. *transf.* Inhabitant, occupant, denizen. (Of men, beasts, things personified.)

c **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* 930 (Fairf. MS.) In this Region certeyn Duelleth many a Citezeyn Of which that seketh Daun Plato These ben eyrysshe bestes. **1508** Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 235 Who ben the cytezyns of this regyon, truly none other but deuylles. **1593** Shaks. *Lucr.* 465 His hand .. —Rude ram, to batter such an ivory wall!—May feel her heart—poor citizen!—distress'd Wounding itself to death. **1603** Dekker *Grissil* (1841) 5 Let's ring a hunter's peal..in the ears Of our swift forest citizens. *c* **1630** Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* i. xxvi. Wks. (1711) 5 A citizen of Thetis christal floods.

4. *adj.* = Citizenish, city-bred. *nonce-use.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 8, I am not well: But not so Citizen a wanton, as To seeme to dye, ere sicke.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly *appositive*, as *citizen-king, -magistrate, -prince, -soldier, -sovereign*; also, *citizen-life*; *citizen-like* adj.

1830 Hobhouse in T. Juste *S. Van de Weyer* (1871) App. iii. 268 He [Leopold] may do very well for a *citizen-king. **1851** Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiii. 113 All eyes were fixed on the citizen-king [Louis Philippe]. **1874** Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 254 *Citizen life was too precious to be poured out in wrath. **1598** Florio, *Cittadinesco*, *Citizen-like. **1847** Emerson *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 303 He [Socrates] affected a good many citizen-like tastes. **1837–9** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* i. iii. § 59 A republican government that was rapidly giving way before the *citizen-prince. **1843** Prescott *Mexico* (1850) II. 310 The *citizen-soldiers of Villa Rica.

Hence **Citizen** *v.*, to address as 'citizen'.

1871 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5 Now the sentinel 'citizens' me, and I 'citizen' him.

Citizeness (si·tizĕnės). [f. prec. sb. + -ESS.] A female citizen. Chiefly as a transl. of F. *citoyenne* of 1789, but also otherwise to emphasize sex.

1796 Coleridge in Cottle *Remin.* 84, I hope and trust that your young citizeness is well. **1796** *Monthly Rev.* XX. 569 The bleaching-troughs of the citizeness Masson. **1861** Trafford *City & Suburb* III. 10 It would not suit, uncle, for me to be a citizeness now. **1878** Mrs. Stowe *Poganuc P.* xi. 96 Difficult to get any of the free democratic citizens or citizenesses to come.

Citizenhood (si·tizĕnhud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] The state of being a citizen; also concretely, the body of citizens.

1871 *Daily News* 15 Mar., What seems to me to be the real feeling of German citizenhood. *Ibid.* They were citizens made soldiers by force of circumstances and longing to return to their citizenhood.

Citizenish (si·tizĕniʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Of the nature of or relating to citizens.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 449 The subject of the following extract is rather citizenish, for it is nothing more remote or romantic than Hornsey Wood, eminent for tea-gardens and trellises. **1877** Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* vi. 155 A citizen citizenish in every aspect.

Citizenism (si·tizĕniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The principle of citizenship; Civism.

1796 *Monthly Rev.* XX. 534 It may amuse to see two emigrants accusing each other of citizenism.

Citizenize (si·tizĕnəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

† 1. To make citizen-like or town-like. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 163 Be she but ciuily plaine, and in her apparrell cittizinizd, she is the goodwiues Niece, or neere kinswoman.

2. To make a citizen, naturalize as a citizen.

c **1811** T. Pickering (Bartl.), Talleyrand was citizenized in Pennsylvania, when there in the form of an emigrant. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 325 No man can be citizenized in this corner of the world. **1883** *W. Chester (Pa.) Local News* XII. 4 Resolved that the American Indian should be citizenized.

Citizenry (si·tizĕnri). *collect. sb.* [f. as prec. + -RY.] Citizens or townsmen in the mass; *a citizenry*, a body of citizens.

1819 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XLVIII. 307 He .. sided with the magistracy, not with the citizenry. **1823** Lamb *Elia, Decay Beggars*, Salutary checks and pauses to the high and rushing tide of greasy citizenry. **1858** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) V. xiii. vi. 72 A heart sincere, and intent only on aiming at the welfare of a Citizenry so loveworthy.

Citizenship (si·tizĕnʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The position or status of being a citizen, with its rights and privileges.

1611 Cotgr., *Citoyennerie*, a Citizenship, the freedome of a Citie. *a* **1792** Bp. Horne *Occas. Serm.* 158 (T.) Our citizenship, as saith the apostle, is in heaven. *a* **1831** Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 13 General laws, relative to naturalization and citizenship. **1864** *City Chamberlain to Garibaldi* in *Times* 21 Apr., The City of London invites you to-day to accept the highest honour at her disposal, placing your distinguished name upon the list of worthies inscribed upon the roll of honorary citizenship. **1869** Seeley *Lect. & Ess.* i. 5 The Italian allies..had not yet been admitted to the Roman citizenship. **1881** N. T. (*Rev. Vers.*) *Phil.* iii. 20 Our citizenship [Wyclif living, 16*th c. vv.* conversation] is in heaven.

Citizette. *nonce-wd.* [Cf. Citizeness.] A female citizen.

1799 Mathias *Shade of A. Pope* (ed. 2) 47 *note*, The philosopher and philos*ophess*, the citizen and the citi*zette* [Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft].

† Citole. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 sitol, sital, 4–5 sytole, citole, 5 cytole, cithole, cythole, (sotile, gytolle), 5–6 sythol(l, (sytolphe), 9 (*Hist.*) citole, sytol. [a. OF. *citole* (*-olle, sitole, ci-, cytholle, -oile, chistole*), corresp. to Pr. and OSp. *citola*, MHG. *zitōl(e*; app. a deriv. of L. *cithara* (*citara*), with diminutive ending; but its history requires further investigation. (As a living word it was accented *ci·tole*; it has been made *citō·le* by modern writers after OF. or It.)

Derivation f. L. *cista*, wooden box, is out of the question; but the occasional F. mis-spelling *cistole* may possibly indicate a 'popular etymology' associating it with that word.]

A stringed instrument of music much mentioned in 13–15th c.; originally the same as the *cithara*, though the mediæval name may have been given to a special form: see quots. 1879–80.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 91 Sytole stryng & gyternere. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1101 A citole [1 MS. cythole] in hire right hond hadde sche. **1388** Wyclif *Bible 2 Sam.* vi. 5 Harpis and sitols, and tympans [Vulg. *citharis, et lyris, et tympanis*; 16*th c. vv.* psalteries]. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3435 With synging, & solas, and sitals amonge. *c* **1410** *Sir Cleges* 102 Harpis, luttis, and getarnys, A sotile, & sawtre. **1460** *Lybeaus Disc.* 137 With sytole, sautrye yn same, Harpe, fydele and crouthe. **1480** Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xii. xvi, Harpes, sawteryes, rootes, gytolles [? sytolles], timbres, symphones. **1501** Douglas *Pal. Hon.* i. xlii, Sytholl, psaltrie, and voices sweit as bell.

mod. **1823** tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 To play on the citole and mandore. **1871** Rossetti *Poems, Blessed Damozel* xxi, Angels meeting us shall sing To their citherns and citoles. **1879** Stainer *Music of Bible* 51 The old citole .. seems only to have differed from the sawtry in that its strings were twanged with the finger-ends. **1880** Grove *Dict. Mus., Citole.* This word, used by poets in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries..is supposed to mean the small box-shaped psaltery, sometimes depicted in MSS.

† Citole, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *citole-r*, f. *citole.*] To play on the citole.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1043 Sytolyng, and ek harpyng.

† Citoler. *Obs.* Also 5 seteler, cytolerer. [a. OF. *citolere*, accus. *citoleur*, f. *citoler*: see prec.] A player on the citole.

1327-77 *Househ. Edw. III* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 4 Mynstrelles—Citolers. 1. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxvii, So come in a seteler, with a symbale. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 697/10 *Hic citolator*, a cytolerer.

Citr-, citro-, f. L. *citr-us* citron, used as combining form of *citric* and its derivatives; as **Citraco·nic** *a.* [see ACONIC], in *Citraconic acid*, $C_5H_6O_4$, an acid isomeric with itaconic and mesaconic acids, obtained in a crystalline form in the distillation of citric acid. Also called *pyrocitric acid*. Its salts are **Citraconates.** *Citraconic anhydride*, $C_5H_4O_3$. *Citraconic chloride*, $C_5H_4O_2Cl_2$. *Citraconic ether*, $C_9H_{14}O_4$. **Ci·tramide**, an amide of citric acid. **Citrene** [see -ENE], a liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of the terpene series, existing in the essential oils of lemon, orange, bergamot, neroli, etc.: also known as *limonene*. Also used as a general term to include all hydrocarbons having the same formula and similar properties. **Citrin** or **Citrogly·cerin,** a citrate of glyceryl, obtained by heating citric acid with excess of glycerin. **Citroma·lic** *a.*, composed of citric and malic acids; *citromalic acid*, $C_5H_8O_5$, a dibasic acid. **Ci·tronyl,** a name applied to one of the constituents of oil of lemons; also to **Citryl**, $C_6H_5O_4$, the triatomic radical of citric acid. **Citro-tarta·ric acid,** $C_5H_8O_6$; its salts are **Citro-tartrates.**

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 993 *Citraconate of Ethyl*, or *Citraconic Ether*..is a colourless, bitter, somewhat aromatic liquid. 18.. — *Fownes' Chem.* 73 (a) Terpenes or pinenes, boiling point 156°-160°, (b) citrenes, boiling point 174°-176°. *Ibid.* (1873) 726 Itaconic, and Citraconic acid are produced by the action of heat on citric acid.

Citra- (si·tră), *prefix* [L. *citrā* adv. and prep., on this side (of), properly ablative fem. of *citer* adj., 'hither'], as in **Ci·tracauca·sian** *a.*, on this side of the Caucasus; **Citramo·ntane** *a.*, on this side of the mountains (opp. to *ultramontane*, q.v.). (Rarely used, CIS- being more usual.)

1855 *Nat. Rev.* July 189 This citramontane bibliolatry.. rivals the ultramontane ecclesiolatry. 1888 *Scottish Leader* 20 Mar. 4 The whole Citracaucasian portion of Russia.

Citral, var. of CITRUL, *Obs.*

Citrate (si·trē't). *Chem.* Also 8 **-at.** [f. CITR-IC + -ATE 4.] A salt of citric acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 547 Citrats—acted upon by the stronger mineral acids. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 430 Citric acid combines with the alkalies..and forms citrates. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 215 Citrate of soda is a very soluble salt.

Citrean (si·trĭ,ăn), *a.* [f. L. *citre-us* + -AN.]

1. Of or pertaining to the citrus-tree (CITRUS 2); made of citrus-wood.

1616 61 HOLYDAY *Persius* Sat. 1. 295 Whatsoe're on citrean beds is writ. 1833 LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) II. 246 The Romans will repose at citrean tables for ages. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 1. iii, Round the table of citrean wood.

†**2.** 'Which hath the colour of a Citron, yellow-colour, of or belonging to a Citron' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). *Obs.*

Citren, obs. form of CITRON.

Citreous (si·trĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *citre-us* pertaining to the *citrus* + -OUS.] Lemon-coloured, citrine.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Citric (si·trik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *citr-us* citron-tree + -IC.] Derived from the citron; as in *Citric acid*: a colourless inodorous acid ($C_6H_8O_7$), of a very sharp taste, found in the juice of oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, and many other fruits. *Citric ether*: the citrate of ethyl.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 72. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 107 The citric acid is the peculiar acid existing in the juice of lemons and oranges. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 995 Citric acid has a strong, but pleasant, acidity, in which respect it differs from tartaric acid. *Ibid.* I. 1001 Citric ether is .. an oily, yellowish, transparent liquid, with an odour resembling olive oil.

Citril (si·tril). Now only in comb. **citril-finch.** [app. shortened from It. *citrinella*, dim. of *citrina* citrine-coloured (bird).] An Italian singing bird (*Fringilla Citrinella*) with a yellow breast.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 242/2 The Citrill or Citrinella ..hath..black Claws. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Citril* ..a name given by many to the citrinella, or verzellino, a bird common in Italy, and kept in cages for its beauty and fine notes. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 483/2 The Citril Finch.

†**Citrina·de.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. App. some kind of cosmetic.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 1. xx. 36 a, If their colour outward apeire nought With wind or sunne which should them stein or fade..they use Citrinade.

†**Citrination** (sitrinē·ĭ·ʃən). *Alch. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *citrinātiōn-em*, implying a vb. **citrināre*, f. **citrinus* CITRINE.] The turning of a substance yellow, looked upon as indicating the state of perfection or complete digestion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 263 Of oure silver citrinacioun. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 39 In Malgams, in Blanchers and Citrinacions. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 38 'Citrinatione', perfecte digestione, or the coolor provinge the philosophers stoone broughte almoste to the heigh[t]e of his perfectione. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xli, By Heterogeneous and Sophistical Citrinations.

Citrine (si·trin), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **cytryn(e, citryn**(e, **sitryne,** 7 **setryne.** [a. F. *citrin*, f. L. type **citrīn-us*, f. *citrus*. Cf. It. *citrino*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Having the light yellow or greenish-yellow colour of a lemon or citron; lemon-coloured. *Citrine ointment*: the common name for the ointment of nitrate of mercury.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2167 His eyen were cytryne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. x. (1495) 95 The skynne is yelowe other citrine. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 a, Citrine or yelowe choler. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 172 The wood aloes and citrine or yeallow sanders. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 285 Citrine ointment is..much used. 1879 L. WINGFIELD *My Lords of Strague* II. v. 120 Dense, slippery citrine hair.

B. *sb.* **1.** Citrine colour.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 182/2 Orange and green produce citrine. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* 8 Mar. 354/1 The tertiary colours, olive, citrine, and russet.

2. *Min.* A glassy variety of quartz having a wine-yellow colour; also called *false topaz*.

1748 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 180 Our Jewellers have learnt from the French and Italians .. to call it Citrine. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 241 Pale yellow [quartz], otherwise called Citrine. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 448 Cool citrine-crystals.

So †**Citrineness,** quality or state of being citrine or lemon-yellow. †**Citrinity,** *Alch.* [F. *citrinité*, med.L. *citrinitas*], = prec. †**Citrinize** *v.*, *Alch.*, to render citrine.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* B iij b, Vnnaturall coler is the fome of blud, whose coler is ruddy and clere, that is, citrine, in the laste degree of citrines. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* III. II. I. IV. 149 Citrinity or Yellowness is..a determinate Proportion of White and Red. *Ibid.* II. I. III. xii. 80 Which citrinizeth (or Colours) it with good Yellowness.

†**Citrinel.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. and It. *citrinella*.] The citril-finch, *Fringilla Citrinella*.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 188 Citrinels or Straw-coloured Finshes be very small Birds.

Citrinous (si·trinəs), *a.* [f. L. **citrīn-us* + -OUS.] Citrine, lemon-coloured.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Citro-: see CITR-.

Citron (si·trən). Also 5 **citren,** 6 **citrone, cidron,** 6-7 **cytron,** 7 **citrion, cittron.** [a. F. *citron* citron, lemon, ad. It. *citrone, cedrone* augmentative of L. type **citrum*; cf. L. *citrus* citron-tree, *citreum* (*mālum*) citron; also Gr. *κίτρον* citron: see CITRUS.]

1. An ovate acid juicy tree-fruit with a pale yellow rind. Formerly the name included the LEMON, and perhaps the LIME, as well as the fruit to which it is now restricted, which is larger, less acid, and has a thicker rind than the lemon.

(In Fr. this Fruit is called *cédrat*; while *citron* and *limon* are varieties of the lemon, It. *limone*.)

a. 1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Citron frute, *citron*. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. IX. (Arb.) 131 The kynde of citrons which are commonly cauled limones.

b. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 91 The Citron, called also the Median, the Persian, and the Assirian Apple. 1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict., Cidral*, a tree of cidrons. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 62 Oranges, citrons, and lemons. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Adam*, The..Assyrian Citron, (round, and twice as big, as a big Orange). 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 96 The Citron is like in nature to the Lymon. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health Improv.* 201 As ripe Citrons in Spaine do nourish Spaniards, so preserved Citrons may no less nourish us. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 179 The citron itself is not eaten, but the thick rind is much used as a preserve.

2. The tree *Citrus Mēdica*, which bears this fruit. (Formerly including the Lemon *C. Limonum*, and Sweet Lime *C. Limetta*, which most botanists consider to be established varieties that have arisen under cultivation from the typical species.)

The citron tree is of oriental origin, and was brought to Rome from Media about the beginning of the Christian era, though according to Gallesio it was not established there before the 3rd or 4th c. It is now widely cultivated in warm temperate and sub-tropical regions.

1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Citron tree, *citronnier*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 In the Conservatory..Citron, Vernal Cyclamen, etc. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet's Success.* V. (1853) 20 The Citron .. perfumes the air for many miles round the city. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* VII. vii, Where the citron is in bloom and fruit the whole year round.

3. The pale yellow or greenish yellow colour of the rind of a citron (or lemon); = CITRINE B. 1.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, Your generall colours..Of the pale citron, etc. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 308 White mixed with citron.

†**4.** The wood of the African Citrus-tree of the ancients: see CITRUS 2. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. Wks. 1710 II. 401 Beds of Lybian Citron. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 115 Gorgeous feasts On Cittron tables or Atlantic stone. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 492 The citron board, the bowl emboss'd with gems.

†**5.** Short for *citron-water*: see 7. *Obs.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ₱ 8 A Glass of Wine, or a Drachm of Citron. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 64 Now drinking citron with his Grace and Chartres.

attrib. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 70. 103 She retires to her Citron Bottle, under the pretence of devotion.

6. *Min.* = CITRINE B. 2.

1838 FEUCHTWANGER *Gems* (1859) 261 Citron .. yellow quartz, Scotch pebble.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *citron bower, grove, pudding, shadow, tree*; *citron-coloured, -hued, -yellow*, adjs.; †**citron-water,** a liquor made from brandy flavoured with citron- or lemon-peel; **citron-wood,** the wood of the citron-tree; also, that of the African *Citrus* of the ancients (see 4); and of a West Indian tree, considered by Guibourt to be *Xanthoxylon emarginatum*.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* V, Many a sunny hamlet..Whose *citron bowers were once the abode of peace. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 926 The *citron coloured greater Wasps. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 22 How blows the *Citron Grove. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, Men.. longe and lene Consumpt, sklendre, browne and *citren hewed. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 177 Little *Citron Puddings. 1830 TENNYSON *Recollect. Arab. Nts.* ii, My shallop..clove The *citron-shadows in the blue. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 204 Of a *Citron Smell. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 49 b, The *Citron tre .. bryngeth furth fruite all tymes of the yeare. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 69 [Could] Like *Citron-waters matrons' cheeks inflame. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. vi. (1785) 62/1 The lady .. took refuge in citron waters. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 61 B, The *Citron-Wood, which the Americans call Candle-Wood, because it gives a Lustre or Brightness in cutting, and serves them for Lights; is the Trunk of a large thick Tree, that grows very common in the Leeward Islands. *c* 1878 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 123 The 'thyine-wood' of Rev. xviii. 12 was called citron-wood by the Romans.

Citron, obs. form of CITHERN.

†**Citroned,** *ppl. a.* Drunk with citron-water.

1754 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. (1757) IV. 251 These gorgons, furies, harpies .. genevaed or citroned.

†**Citronize,** *v. Alch. intr.* To become of a citron or yellow colour (cf. CITRINIZE).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii. 136 Ten dayes hence He will be siluer potate; then, three dayes, Before he citronise.

†**Citrul.** *Obs.* Also 5 **citrulle,** 6-8 **citrull,** 7 **citral.** [a. F. *citrouille*, OF. 13th c. *citrole*, in Berry *citrulle* (Littré), ad. It. *citriuolo*, med.L. *citrolus, -ullus*, dim. from **citro*, L. *citrus* citron, so called from the colour.] The Water-Melon (*Cucumis Citrullus*); also applied (both in French and English) to the Pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. liii. (1495) 893 Gourdes, Citrulles, Melones. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58 a, The greate foure colde sedes, that is to saye, of gourdes, cucumbers, melones, and citruls. 1611 COTGR., *Citrouille*, a Citrull: a Citrull cowcumber or Turkish gourd: a kind of melon, in colour and forme resembling a Citron. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 192 Citrulls or ordinary Pompions, Pumpions, or Pumkins, and Potirons, or flat Pumpions, as every body knows, are the biggest productions the Earth brings forth in our Climates. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 119 Citruls boil'd .. till the water becomes clammy. 1755 JOHNSON, *Citrul*, the same with pumpion, so named from its yellow colour.

‖ **Citrus** (si·trŭs). *Bot.* [L.: cf. Gr. *κιτρέα, κίτριον* citron-tree, *κίτρον* citron. Prob. ultimately of Eastern origin, the citron being described by Theophrastus as growing in Media, whence also the name *μῆλον μηδικόν* Median apple, and the specific name *Citrus Mēdica*.]

1. The Latin name of the citron-tree, now used as the name of the genus which includes the citron, lemon, lime, orange, shaddock, and their many varieties.

It is still a question how many of these are specifically distinct. Lindley inclined to consider the whole as long-established varieties of the citron *Citrus Medica*. Hooker reckons about 5 good species, viz. *C. Medica* citron (with *C. Limonum* lemon, and *C. Limetta* sweet lime, as varieties or sub-species), *C. Aurantium* orange, *C. decumana* shaddock, and two others. The native region of these appears to be northern India, esp. about the eastern end of the Himalayas. The earliest known in the west was the citron, cultivated by the 4th c. B.C. in Western Asia, whence it was obtained by the ancient Greeks and Romans. The orange and lemon were found in India by the Arabs, and by them carried westward, reaching Southern Europe about the 12th or 13th c.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 59/2 Lands suitable for the cultivation of the citrus fruits. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 804 Citrus fruits do not flourish in this belt. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 139 The orange, lemon, shaddock, pomelo, and every description of citrus, were weighed down by their own golden fruit.

2. The name by which the Romans knew an African tree, probably *Callitris quadrivalvis*, the fragrant wood of which was highly prized for making furniture.

1865 DAUBENY *Trees Anc.* 40.

Cittadel(l, obs. form of CITADEL.

Citte, -ie, obs. forms of CITY.

Citterach, obs. form of CETERACH, scale-fern.

Cittern, cittren, -on: see CITHERN.

City (si·ti). Forms: 3-6 **cyte, cite,** (3 **scite**), 4 **cety,** 4-5 **cytee, site,** 4-6 **citee, cete,** 5 **cetie, sete,** 5-7 **citie,** 6 **cittie, citte, cytte, syttey, sittey**; also *Sc.* **ciete, cyete, scitie,** 6-7 **citty,** (7 **chitty**), 6- **city.** [ME. *cite*, a. OF. *cité*, earlier *citet*, corresp. to Pr. *ciptat*, It. *città*, earlier *cittade*, Romanic **civ'tade*:—L. *cīvitāt-em*. By another phonetic pro-

cess the Romanic type gave Pr. and Cat. *ciutat*, Sp. *ciudad*, Pg. *cidade*. L. *cīvitās*, *-tātem* was sb. of state or condition f. *cīvis* citizen: its primary sense was therefore 'citizenship'; thence concretely 'the body of citizens, the community'; only in later times was the word taken as = *urbs*, the town or place occupied by the community. The historical relation between the Roman *cīvitās* and *cīvis* was thus the reverse of that between our *city* and *citizen*, which however is that of the Gr. πόλις and πολίτης.]

The name *civitas* was applied by the Romans to each of the independent states or tribes of Gaul; in later times it adhered to the chief town of each of these states, which usually became afterwards the seat of civil government and of episcopal authority. Though there were *civitates* in Britain also in Roman times, the word was not adopted by the Angles and Saxons, who applied the name *burh* to all towns alike. In later times *civitas* may be found as a Latin equivalent of *burh*, and, in Domesday, it is frequently applied to the larger and more important *byriȝ*, *burȝes*, or *boroughs*, which were the centres of districts, and had in some cases municipal autonomy, and thus corresponded in character to the *cités* of France. As an English word, *cité* is found early in the 13th c., applied, both to foreign, and particularly ancient cities, where it is probably due to translation from Latin or French, and also to important English boroughs, such as London and Lincoln. Under the Norman kings, the episcopal sees, which were formerly often established in villages, began to be removed to the chief borough or 'city' of the diocese, as in France; and as the bishops thus went to the cities, there grew up a notion of identification between 'city' and 'cathedral town'; which was confirmed and legally countenanced when, on the establishment of the new bishoprics by Henry VIII, the boroughs in which they were set up were created 'cities'. The same title has been conferred on all (or nearly all) the places to which new bishoprics have been assigned in the 19th c. Historians and legal antiquaries have, however, always pointed out that there is no necessary connexion of 'city' with 'cathedral town', and in recent times the style and rank of 'city' have begun to be conferred by royal authority on large and important boroughs which are not episcopal seats, Birmingham being the first so distinguished in England. (See Freeman in *Macmillan's Mag.*, May 1889.)

In Scotland, the style of *civitas* appears to have been introduced from England, after the association of the word with the episcopal seats. Here, it appears to have had no relation to the size, civil importance, or municipal standing of the place, but was freely applied in charters from the time of David I (12th c.) to every bishop's seat, even when a mere hamlet; it was only at much later dates that some of these *civitates* attained sufficient importance to be raised to the rank of burghs, while others remained villages. In later times, perh. not before the Reformation, *civitas* is found applied to Perth and Edinburgh, which were not episcopal seats, but ancient royal burghs, and seats of royalty. The vernacular form 'city' is found in the 15th c. applied to some of the burghs which were *civitates*, and it gradually came to be commonly used of certain of the larger of these, notably Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen. In this sense, the royal burgh of Dundee was also created a 'city' by Royal Charter in 1889. Some of the other burghs which were formerly bishop's seats, or can show *civitas* in their early charters, have in recent times claimed or assumed the style of 'city', though not generally so regarded.

The history of the word in Ireland is somewhat parallel. Probably all or most of the places having bishops have been styled on some occasion *civitas*; but some of these are mere hamlets, and the term 'city' is currently applied only to a few of them which are ancient and important boroughs. *Thom's Directory* applies it to Dublin, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick ('City of the violated treaty'), Kilkenny, and Waterford; also to Armagh and Cashel, but not to Tuam or Galway (though the latter is often called 'the City of the Tribes'). Belfast was, in 1888, created a 'city' by Royal Letters Patent.

In other lands now or formerly under British rule, 'city' is used sometimes more loosely, but often with more exact legal definition than in England. In North America it usually connotes municipal autonomy or organization of a more complete or higher kind than 'town'. See 2 d, e. In India it is applied titularly to the three Presidency capitals, and to all great towns of historic importance or note, as the seats of dynasties, etc., e.g. Benares, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Indore, Peshawur, etc.

The distinction is unknown to other Teutonic and (now) also to Romanic languages: Ger. *stadt*, F. *ville*, It. *citta*, Sp. *ciudade*, etc., translate both town and city.

I. †1. *orig.* A town or other inhabited place. Not a native designation, but app. at first a somewhat grandiose title, used instead of the OE. *burh*, BOROUGH. Frequently applied (after *civitas* of the Vulgate = πόλις of N. T. & LXX.) to places mentioned in the Bible which were really mere villages, *e.g.* Nazareth, Nain, Bethlehem; here, as a literalism of translation, it still stands in Bible versions.

The earlier Wyclifite version had regularly *burȝ toun*, *borow toun*; for this the later version (Purvey's) substituted *citee*. Only in Esther ix. 19 do we find *borow townes*, and in Gen. xiii. 12 *townes* retained.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 Þe tur nis nout asailed, ne Þe castel, ne Þe cite hwon heo beoð biwunnen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2669 Memphin ðat riche cite. *c* 1250 *Kentish Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Þe cite of bethleem. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 12 Fforthkastand me out of Þe cite. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xii. 21 Thou schalt ete in thi citees [1382 burȝtouns]. — *Joshua* vii. 2 The citee [1382 burȝtown] Bethel. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 293 All the laif that duelt into that schire, With euerie scitie that wes neir besyde. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 11 He went into a citie called Nain.

2. *spec.* A title ranking above that of 'town'.

a. used vaguely, or of ancient or foreign places of note, as capitals, or the like.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 283 Be it castel, burgh, outher Cite. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. ii. (1495) 486 The erthe is aournyd wyth so many grete cytees and borughes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxv. 93 (Harl. MS.) Plebeius was Emperoure Regning in the cete of Rome. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iv. 68 An yle named Probane wherin ben founded ten cytees and plente of other townes. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* ii. 12 Wo vnto him, yᵗ buyldeth yᵉ towne with bloude, and maynteneth yᵉ cite with vnrightuousnes [so Bps'. Bible and 1611; WYCLIF citee .. cytee]. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 Of Tounes, thei made cities, and of villages, Tounes. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 5 Let them geue me a place in some towne in the countrey..for why shoulde thy seruant dwel in the head citie of the kingdome. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 45 Look on fertile France, And see the Cities and the Townes defac't. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 69 The delightsome pleasures of Rome-citie. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 109 Many houses go to the making of one city. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* V, They saw a lake..encompassed with large towns, and discovered the capital city [Mexico] rising upon an island in the middle. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* xviii, Cairo and Plague! During the whole time of my stay the Plague was master of the city. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 302 A city in size and social advantages; quite so, indeed, if eighty thousand people make a city. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) Pref. 8 The city of Paris .. supposed itself..infinitely richer.

b. In England (see the historical sketch above).

The title appears to be properly relative to 'town', not to 'borough'. 'Cities' and 'towns', possessing a municipal corporation and local autonomy, are alike 'boroughs', though those boroughs which are also cities may take precedence of those which are not.

c 1300 *Beket* 1129 He wende fram Gra[nt]ham; fyve and tuenti myle also To the cite of Lincolne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 160, I haue ysein segges, quod he, in Þe cite of london Beren biȝes ful briȝte. 1393 *Ibid.* C. I. 177 Ich haue yseie grete syres in Cytees and in tounes. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 27 A bretherhode of barbres in Þe site of Norwyche. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 2 And graunted to many cyteis and tounes new fraunschesses. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 68 Solde by the bayles and cominalte of the sayd syttey of Lychefeld. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 60 That place is commonly called *Civitas*, which hath a Bishop. Yet Master Crompton in his *Jurisdictions*, where he reckoneth up all the Cities, leaveth out Elie, although it hath a Bishop and a Cathedral Church, and putteth in Westminster, notwithstanding that now it hath no Bishop. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 65 *note*, My Lord Coke's Observation, that every City is, or was, a Bishop's See, is not very exact; for Leicester which is called there a City, never had a Bishop; nor had Gloucester at that time any Bishop, tho' it is called a City in Domesday-book. 1889 FREEMAN in *Macm. Mag.* May 29 A little time back .. Birmingham and Dundee, hitherto merely boroughs, were raised to the rank of cities. *Ibid.* 30 A city does not seem to have any rights or powers as a city which are not equally shared by every corporate town.

c. In Scotland and Ireland (see the historical sketch above).

1454 (18 Dec.) *Munimenta Fr. Pred. de Glasgu.* 32 (Maitl. Cl.) 176 Johne Steuart, the first provest that wes in the Cite of Glasgow. 1477 (27 Jan.) *Reg. Episc. Glasg.* No. 453 Hed Court of the Burgh and Cite of Glasgow. 1581 *Acts Parl. Sc.* 29 Nov. cap. 60 (18..) III. 239 The provest, baillies, counsall, and communitie of the cietie of Sanctandrois. *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 121 Jas. VI (1597) Barronnes alsweil within Regalitie as Royaltie, and their Baillies to Landwart, and the Provestes and Baillies of all Burrowes and Cities. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* xxxix, He approached the ancient palace of Holyrood, without having entered the walls of the city. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* i, The city was often the residence of our monarchs..although they had no palace at Perth. *Ibid.* vii, The citizens of the town, or, as they loved better to call it, the Fair City of Perth. 1840 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* i, We were dined by the citizens of Cork .. a harder drinking set of gentlemen no city need boast. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 These works were within the precincts of the city of Glasgow. 1889 *Crown Charter, Dundee*, We..ordain..that our said Burgh of Dundee shall henceforth and forever hereafter be a City, and shall be called and styled the City of Dundee, and shall have all such rank, liberties, privileges, and immunities as are incident to a City. — *Resol. of Town Council Dundee* 5, That the Chief Magistrate of the City shall hereafter resume and assume the style and title of Lord Provost.

d. in *U. S.*: 'A town or collective body of inhabitants incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen' (Webster); but applied, in the newer States, much more loosely (see quots.), and often given in anticipation.

The legal characteristics of a city vary in different states. In some, e.g. Iowa, there are 'cities of the first class' with above 15,000 inhabitants, 'cities of the second class' with above 2,000, and 'incorporated towns', differing respectively in the complexity of their municipal organization, division into wards, and extent of municipal powers.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxii, It is strange that the name of city should be given to an unfinished log-house, but such is the case in Texas! every individual possessing three hundred acres of land, calls his lot a city. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* I. 36 In a couple of hours..we are at Junction City; a city of six wooden shanties where we alight. *Ibid.* xi. 125 At the head of these rolling prairies stands Denver, City of the Plains. A few months ago (time runs swiftly in these western towns) Denver was a wifeless city. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 89 In America a 'city' means what we should call a corporate town or municipal borough. 1883 J. LAWRENCE *Silverland* 68 (Hoppe) We reached Alta city—all mining camps are cities hereabouts. 1887 J. MACY (Iowa) *Our Governmt.* 51 The characteristic officers of a city are a mayor, councilmen, police judges, and a marshall. *Mod.* On a visit to New York city.

e. In the dominion of Canada: a municipality of the highest class.

Variously used in different provinces. In Ontario, a village, on its population exceeding 2,000, has a right to be made a 'town', with Mayor and Councillors; a town, on reaching 15,000, has a right to be erected into a 'city', whereby it is separated from the jurisdiction of the County Council, and has a Mayor and Aldermen (instead of Councillors); but towns of smaller population have also been erected into cities, by special acts of the legislature. In Quebec 'town' (= F. *ville*) is the normal title for a place with municipal autonomy, but six places have been incorporated by the legislature as 'cities', and have Aldermen, in addition to their Mayor and Councillors. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the term appears to be titular, and conferred by special charter. In Manitoba it does not exist, 'town' (= F. *ville*) being alone recognized. In British Columbia, on the other hand, there are no 'towns', only 'city' and 'township or district' being legally recognized, the former having a Mayor, the latter a Reeve.

1876 *Statutes of Quebec* 38 Vict. *c.* 76 § 5 There shall be elected .. four competent persons who shall be called .. aldermen of the city of Three Rivers. 1881 *Stat. Br. Columbia c.* 16 § 10 In every municipality being a city a Mayor shall be elected, and in every municipality being a township or district a Reeve shall be elected. 1887 *Revised Stat. of Ontario c.* 184 § 19 In case it appears by the census returns .. that a town contains over 15,000 inhabitants, the town may be erected into a city. *Ibid.* § 68 The council of every city shall consist of the Mayor..and three aldermen for every ward.

f. *City of Refuge*, in the Mosaic dispensation, a walled town set apart for the protection of those who had accidentally committed manslaughter. *Holy City*, Jerusalem, esp. in connexion with pilgrims and crusaders. *Eternal City*, *City of the Seven Hills*, Rome: so with many similar epithets, for which see their alphabetical places.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 53 Thei .. camen in to the holy citee. 1388 — *Joshua* xxi. 13 Ebron, a citee of refuyt [1382 fliȝt]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. vii. 73 For to spekе of Jerusalem, the Holy Cytee .. it stont full faire betwene Hilles. 1611 BIBLE *Joshua* xx. 2 Appoint out for you cities of refuge. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 286 Leave the man-slayer no city of refuge. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* xvi, The Pilgrims .. make their way as well as they can to the Holy City.

3. a. *transf.* and *fig.* from 1 and 2.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6275 Thou, hooly chirche, thou maist be wailed! Sith that thy citee is assayled. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 The capitaynes and knyghtes by whose dylygence grace byldeth & holdeth these citees in mannes soule. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 176 Long upon these terms I held my city Till thus he gan besiege me. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xi, The [prairie] dogs never locate their towns or cities except where it [grass] grows in abundance. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 19 The canoe of the savage has grown into the floating city of nations.

b. Often applied to Paradise or the dwelling of God and the beatified, as in *Celestial City*, *Heavenly City*, *Holy City*, *City of God*, the last (*civitas Dei*) being also the title of a famous work of St. Augustine describing 'an ideal city in the heavens'.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xlvi. 4 [xlv. 5] The bure of the flod gladith the cite of God. — *Rev.* xxi. 2 The holy citee Jerusalem, newe, comynge doun fro heuen of God. 1610 HEALEY (*title*), St. Augustine of the City of God. 1669 BUNYAN (*title*) Holy Citie, or New Jerusalem. 1678 — *Pilgr.* I. 122 Now the way to the Cœlestial City lyes just thorow this Town [of Vanity], where this lusty Fair is kept. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 186 Such an ideal of a city in the heavens has always hovered over the Christian world, and is embodied in St. Augustine's 'De Civitate Dei'.

4. The community of the inhabitants of a city.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* iv. 13 That man after that he is goon yn, toolde to the cytee, and al the citee ȝellide. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* (1885) 136 Whan the cyte vnderstode this, she began to be sore moeved. 1513 MORE *Edw. V* (1641) 135 To frame the Citty to their appetite.

5. *The City*: short for *the City of London*, that part of London situated within the ancient boundaries, including the liberties, or the districts into which the municipal franchises and privileges extend, which is under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and Corporation. Also the corporation and citizens.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 14 Prestes, freeres, and other sage men of the cytte. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 67 Know you not the Citie fauours them? 1660 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Feb., Now were the Gates of the Citty broken down by General Monke which exceedingly exasperated the Citty. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 7 There died but three, of which not one within the whole City or Liberties. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 110 London, in the large sense of the term, comprehends the City of London, within and without the walls, the city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the newly-created parliamentary boroughs of Finsbury, St. Mary-le-bone, the Tower Hamlets, and Lambeth. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 351 The City is no longer regarded by the wealthiest traders with that attachment which every man naturally feels for his home .. Lombard Street and Threadneedle Street are merely places where men toil and accumulate. They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expend. 1884 B. SCOTT *Lond. Roll Fame* 11 Within a few months he received the Freedom of the City.

b. More particularly, the business part of this, in the neighbourhood of the Exchange and Bank of England, the centre of financial and commercial activity. Hence, the commercial and business community here located.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcvii, An order for thirty pounds upon the what-d'ye-call'em in the city. 1823 LAMB *Elia* i,

Blind to the deadness of things (as they call them in the city). 1865 BRIGHT *Sp. on Canada* 13 Mar. (1868) 67 It is said that 'the City' joins in this feeling..Well, I never knew the City to be right. *c* 1875 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* xxxiv, Garret and Oldham are going to smash .. They are something in the City, are they not?

6. As the equivalent of Gr. *πόλις*, L. *civitas*, in the original sense of a self-governing city or state with its dependencies.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gou.* 44 Aristotle, in definyng, what is a Citee, doeth not call it a place builded with houses, and enuironed with wals, but saieth that it is a companie, whiche hath sufficiencie of liuyng, and is constitute or assembled to the entent to liue well. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 199 What is the Citie, but the People? True, the People are the Citie. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 9 Union thus made is called a City, or Civill Society, and also a civill Person. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *City*, in speaking of antiquity, signifies a state, or people, with all its dependencies constituting a particular republic.—Such as are, still, several Cities of the empire, and the Swiss cantons. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 69 The Ædui, one of the most powerful and civilized tribes or *cities* of Gaul. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. (1849) III. 31 The restoration of a government of personal will in place of that systematic arrangement known as the City. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 101 We seem to be reading over again the history of a Greek city.

II. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* (Frequently with special reference to London.)

7. *attrib.* Of, belonging, or pertaining to a city or the City. (Often hyphened, as in next.)

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7543 They rideth dale and doune, That heo syghen a cite towne. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 Wt oute þe cite townes ende. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 31, I am attended at the Cyprus groue .. 'Tis South the City Mils. — *Timon* III. vi. 75 Make not a Citie Feast of it. *c* 1611 *2nd Maiden's Trag.* IV. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 449 A great city-pie brought to a table. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 105 The Citie-people accustomed .. to approve the gesture of the Player. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V*, cclxiv, While Cittie-Liveries .. resolve it to their Cost. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleasant Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 111 Confirm our City-youth in the true principles of their ancestors. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v, Let me have .. good city security against this pestilent coinage. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 96 What City Swans once sung within the walls. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 434 To this person, as to a city-friend, Mr. Garrick held himself obliged. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Lond. Recreations*, The regular city man, who leaves Lloyd's at five o'clock, and drives home to Hackney, Clapton, Stamford Hill, or elsewhere. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 101 The city-roar that hails Premier or king! 1864 — *Sea Dreams* 5 Her clear germander eye Droopt in the giant-factoried city-gloom. *c* 1875 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooin' o't* xxxiv, The Bank rate is a sort of index to the state of City affairs.

8. General comb. **a.** attributive, as *city-bounds, -clerk,* † *-colony, -community, -cross, -dame, -gate, -government, -knight, -moat, -soldier, -solicitor, -wall, -way, -woman, -work*; **b.** objective, as *city-builder, -burner, -founder, -razer*; **c.** instr. and locative, as *city-born, -bound, -bred, -crested, -dubbed, -planted*, adjs.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. viii. (1622) 14 A multitude of *citie-borne bondmen, and after made free. 1866 YATES *Land at Last* II. 113 (Hoppe) *City-bound clerks. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 213 Within the *City-bounds the desert see. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/6 A *city-bred child. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* xviii, 'If this other wench,' said the *city-clerk, 'can speak to her sister'. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 1 A city clerk, but gently born and bred. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 413 As men go to the *city-colony erected by Sylla. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* Prel. Remarks (1876) 10 The whole of these *city-communities were either conquerors or conquered. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. x. 125 The subtile *Citty-dame. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* IV. i, Five-hundred *City-dubbed Madams. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 542 The humanists cannot agree about the first *City-founder. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 252 Come, Ile conuey thee through the *City-gate. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1771) 158 (Jod.) This alteration of *city-government. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Engl.* I. 364 Innumerable *City-knights we know. 1761 COLMAN & GARRICK *Clandestine Marr.* I. ii (Hoppe), I have no patience with the pride of your city knight's ladies. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 295 The dutchess's garden lies near the *city-moat. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 433 Mr. Paterson, the *city-solicitor. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 428 ¶ 1 Every great shop within the *City-walls. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *My Doves* xi, To move Along the *city-ways. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 75 The *City woman beares The cost of Princes on vnworthy shoulders.

9. Special comb., as **city-arab** (see ARAB 3); **City-article**, the editorial article or summary of financial and commercial news in a London (or other) newspaper; **city-avens**, book-name for the plant *Geum urbanum*; **City Company**, one of the corporations that historically represent the ancient trade guilds of London: see COMPANY; **City-commissioners**, officials who superintend the sewerage of the City; **city-court**, a judicial court held in a city by the city magistrates; in *U. S.* the municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen (Webster); **City-editor**, the editor of the City article and City news in a journal; **city-father** (*poet.*), a civic ruler; † **city-man**, a citizen; a man of the (same) city (cf. *townsman*); **city-mission**, a religious and benevolent mission to the poor and abandoned classes of great cities; so **city-missionary**; † **city-poet**, a poet appointed by the citizens of London (see quots.); **city-marshal, -remembrancer, -ward**, etc.: see MARSHAL, REMEMBRANCER, WARD, etc.

1884 J. E. TAYLOR *Sagacity & Morality Plants* 181 The *city Arabs who sell fusees in the streets. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1618 The *cite-men weoren wel wyght. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Devon* 271 Being intimate with his City-man .. Baldwin of Devonshire. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, The *City Marshall!.. And the Sheriff! I know him. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5261/3 The two City Marshals on Horseback, with their Men on Foot to make Way. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 346 (Hoppe) The *City-Mission .. might be made productive of real and extensive good. *Ibid.* I. 23 They respect the *City Missionaries, because they read to them. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 88 *note*, The Pageants .. being .. at length abolish'd, the employment of *City-Poet ceas'd. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 348 Settle was..made the city poet, whose annual office was to describe the glories of the Mayor's day. Of these bards he was the last.

Hence *nonce-wds.* **Ci·tycism**, city manners, etc.; **Ci·tydom**, a domain or state constituted by a city; **Ci·tyish**, smacking of the city; **Ci·tyness**, city quality; **Ci·tyship**, a city with its territory; cf. *township*.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Transform'd from his original Citycism. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 460 The early Aryans .. resembled the Hellenic race .. in being split up into a number of small States or citydoms. 1881 MRS. RIDDELL *Palace Gardens* xxi. 194 Delightful people .. not cityish or snobbish. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Devon* (1811) I. 290 (D.) They take exception at the very Title thereof, 'Ecclesiastical Politie,' as if unequally yoked; Church with some mixture of Citynesse. 1870 R. BLACK tr. *Guizot's Hist. France* (1872) I. v. 77 Lugdunum .. became .. the favourite cityship and ordinary abiding-place of the emperors when they visited Gaul.

Cityful (si·tifŭl). [f. CITY + -FUL.] As many as a city will contain.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VII. 239 Five city-fulls of men. *c* 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* vii, He gazed .. from the midst of a city-ful of his fellows.

Cityfy (si·tifəi), *v. colloq.* [f. CITY + -FY. Cf. *countryfy, churchify*, etc.] *trans.* To make city-like, to stamp or mark with the characteristics of a city. Esp. **Cityfied** *ppl. a.*

1883 E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston (Mass.)* 138 Attempts have been made to give the Common a more citified name. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 238/2 Every one looks more or less 'cityfied'.

Cityless (si·tilĕs), *a.* [see -LESS.]

1. Without a city or cities, having no city.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2286 Sirres, by my sothe, quod þe segge, Sitiles I hi3t. Qwi so .. How tidis it þe & tounles þi toname is callid? 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 159 Great Britain must no longer incur the barbarous note, of being City-lesse in Cæsar's daies. 1872 LONGF. *Christus* 199 The cityless river, that flows From fountains that no one knows, Through the lake of Galilee.

† **2.** *nonce-use.* That is no city. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. *Irel.* 86 In steed of a city it is altogether as one saith *πόλις ἄπολις* that is A City Citylesse, or The remains of that which was a city.

Ci·tyward, *adv.* [see -WARD.] Toward, or in the direction of, the city (orig. *to the city-ward*).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2847 To þe cite-ward of Susys himselfe he aproches. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 17 Mouyng of people drawyng to the Cite warde. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 1 As we drove city-ward.

b. Also capable of being used *attrib.* or as *adj.*, as in 'the cityward view, course, route, etc.'

Citywards, *adv.* [see -WARDS.] = prec.

1867 YATES *Black Sheep* II. 233 (Hoppe) As he went Citywards that morning. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. III. 171 Accents of Discord clang through the field City-wards.

[**Civantick,** in edd. Pepys (24 May 1668): corrected by Mynors Bright to *seraphic*.]

Cive (səiv). A small species of Allium, now more commonly called CHIVE, q.v.

Cive, obs. form of SIEVE.

Civery, var. of SEVERY: see also CIBORY.

Civet (si·vĕt), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **zeuet**, 6–7 **sivet**, 7 **cyvet**, 7–9 **civit**. [a. F. *civette* (15th c. in Littré, both for the beast and the perfume), It. *zibetto*, med.L. *zibethum*, med.Gr. *ζαπέτιον*, all originating in the Arab. name زباد; *zabād, zubād*. (Intermediate forms, now app. lost, must have come between the Arabic and the European words.) See also ZIBET.

The Arabic lexicographers connect the word with *zabada* to cream, foam, *zubd* froth, cream, *zubbād* cream, etc., as if orig. applied to the secretion; but Devic inclines to think that there is a mere accidental coincidence between these words and the name of the quadruped, which was perh. adopted from some African language.]

1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, yielding the secretion called by the same name. Specifically, the central African species, *Viverra civetta*, an animal ranking in size and appearance between the fox and the weasel. Often called more fully *Civet Cat*. The allied Asiatic species *V. zibetha* is often distinguished by the variant name ZIBET. The Javanese species is the Rasse.

1532 *New Year's Gifts* in *Cal. St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 329 A beast called a civet. 1552 HULOET, Ciuet, beast, *cibeta*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 585 A Zibeth or Sivet..which was brought out of Africa. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist. Anim.* (1862) I. xiv. 234 The Dog kind .. the Dog, the Wolf .. the Civet. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 66 In the true Civets there is a deep pouch divided into two sacs, filled with an abundant pommade of a strong musty odour, secreted by glands which surround it. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 115 The Common or true Civet .. inhabits Guinea, Congo, and Ethiopia. This mammal is about twenty-eight inches long.

2. A yellowish or brownish unctuous substance, having a strong musky smell, obtained from sacs or glands in the anal pouch of several animals of the Civet genus, especially of the African Civet-cat. It is used in perfumery.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 26 *margin*, Siuet or muske. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Feuer Pest.* (1888) 98 Muske and Zeuet in euery place did abounde. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. viii. (ed. 7) 549 The precious grease or humour, which they call Civet and Zibeth. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 69 Ciuet is of a baser birth then Tarre, the verie vncleanly fluxe of a Cat. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 586 This Sivet is an Excrement. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 283, I cannot talk with civet in the room, A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 273 Assafœtida mix'd with your bouquet and civet.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything perfumed with civet; anything acting as a perfume.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* III. 36 Confer It to the Civetts of an Officer, Whose Tooth-picker..Betrayes him Sleeping. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 11 To make a civet of their song Obscene, and sweeten ordure to perfume.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *civet-basket, -box, -violet*; *civet-smelling, -tanned*, adjs.; *civet-like* adj., adv.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* II. vi. 60 They who..busie themselves in rock-work, in *Civet-baskets, in waxen Fruit-Trees. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 204 His Name has been to me as a *Civit-Box, yea sweeter than all Perfumes. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. XXXVI, In thy turn, die *civet-like at last In the dung-perfume of thy sanctity! 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* III. 979 Or kembe his *civet lockes. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 63 A *civet-smellinge damaske rose. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 151 You feather-brained, *civet-tanned puppet of a man. 1709 *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 5 His Amber Orange-Flower, Musk, and *Civet-Violet, put ..into an Handkerchief, shall have the same Effect.

† **Civet,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **cyuet, siuet, siueth.** [a. F. *civette* dim. of *cive*: see CHIVE. (Misprinted in 16th c. herbals *sinet* and *sweth.*)] = CIVE or CHIVE (*Allium Schænoprasum*).

1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Itm, for Cyuet sede. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, Gethium .. a ciuet. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 9 a, Getion is called in Englishe a Cyue, or a Ciuet, or a Chyue. *Ibid.* II. 101 b, Our siuet called in Duche schnitlauch is gethium. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxv. 643 Turner..Englisheth by al these names a Cyue, a Ciuet, a Chyue, or Sweth. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* I. lxxxvii, Ciues is called..in English Ciues, Chiues, Ciuet and Sweth. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Blond's Gardening* 65 Fine small Grass, resembling Civet.

† **Civet,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. F. *civet*: Cotgr. has '*des Civets*, slices of bread toasted, then soaked an hour or two in water and wine; then strained and spice put to them; an excellent sauce'. According to Littré identical with OF. *civé*, and connected with *cive* CHIVE. Med.L. had *civeta*: see Babee's Bk. II. 42 'Carni oviculi, leporis, civeta paretur'.]

1708–15 in KERSEY. 1730–6 BAILEY *Civet*, (with French Cooks) a particular way of dressing chickens, hares, etc., first frying them brown in lard, and then stewing them in broth. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., A Civet of a Hind, Stag, or Roe-buck, may be thus order'd.

Civet, *v.* [f. CIVET *sb.*[1]] To perfume with civet. Hence **Civeted** *ppl. a.*

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* XXVIII, And civilizd, or ciuited .. kisse the hand. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 830 Fops..lady-like in mien, Civeted fellows, smelt ere they are seen.

Civet-cat. = CIVET 1. (Also applied in ridicule to a person perfumed with civet.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 585 Of the Zibeth, or Sivet-cat. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 415 The Zibet, or Civet cat, is a beast bigger than any cat and lesser than a Badger. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 183 All your courtly civet-cats can vent, Perfume to you, to me is excrement. 1770 GRAY *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 113 Are her subjects all civet-cats and musk-deer? 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* I. 104 Civet..is produced by an animal called the civet cat.

Civic (si·vik), *a.* Also 6 **ciuike**, 7 **-icke**, 7–8 **-ick.** [a. L. *cīvic-us* belonging to citizens, f. *cīvis* citizen; cf. F. *civique*.]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to citizens.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* Wks. V. 271 Of late they distinguish it by the name of a Civick Education. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* I. 298 Volney printed a civic catechism. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 596 Efforts..for organizing a civic and national resistance. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 16 He displayed a civic virtue on other occasions.

b. *Civic crown* († *coronet, garland, wreath*) [L. *corōna cīvica*]: a garland of oak leaves and acorns, bestowed as a much-prized distinction upon one that saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war.

This was app. the earliest use of the word: it was also the chief use in Latin.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 254 a, A garlande ciuike .. whiche was woont to bee made of oken leues. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 115 The ciuick coronets .. presented vnto such as had rescued a Romane citizen, and saued his life. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, The civic garland, The mural wreath. 1649 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. I. Pref. 53 Our civil warrs have lost the civick crowne. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* iv, Freedom, gaily doth she tread; In her right a civic wreath, In her left a human head.

(*b*). *Arch.* 'A garland of oak leaves and acorns, often used as an ornament' (Gwilt).

2. Of or pertaining to a city, borough, or municipality; = CITY *attrib.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Civick*, pertaining to the city. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxiv, The unambitious heart and hand of a proud, brotherly, and civic band. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. ii. (L.), In the civic acceptation of the word, I am a merchant;—amongst the vulgar, I am called a drysalter. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 354 The first civic magistrate. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4. (1882) 191 London took the lead in this new development of civic life.

b. Of a city as a particular kind of locality.

1821 BYRON *Juan* v. xxxvii, That he..Should now be butcher'd in a civic alley. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 24 His shoulders, like some of the civic streets, are widened at the expence of the corporation. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 51 Civic residence is our peculiarity. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 165 This mood of mind is essentially civic, belonging to that straitened atmosphere of the town.

3. Of or pertaining to citizenship; occasionally in contrast to *military*, *ecclesiastical*, etc.; civil. *Civic oath* [F. *serment civique*]: an oath of allegiance to the new order of things, demanded from citizens in the French Revolution.

1789 SPARKS *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 262 Your military rank holds its place in my mind notwithstanding your civic glory. 1791 BURKE *Lett. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 15 [Cromwell] chose an Hales for his chief justice, though he absolutely refused to take his civick oaths, or to make any acknowledgement whatever of the legality of his government. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xvi. 344, 4000 soldiers drawn only from among families having a right to sit in the council-general, were called the civic militia. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 56 Every individual possessing the civic franchise. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. i. 13 That career of progress which afterwards made her [Greece] the teacher, not only of science, letters, and art, but of civic wisdom.

† **Civical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandects Law Nations* 64 He had purchased fourteene civicall crowns. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 41 The Triumphal Oval, and Civicall Crowns of Laurel, Oake, and Myrtle.

Civically (si·vikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.[2]] In a civic manner or sense.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies*, *Quest-man* 79 Her tongue too civically mincing, for vulgar attention. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 85 No chief magistrate ever conducted himself with greater assiduity, urbanity, and, above all, civically speaking, hospitality than Sir Peter. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 185 Just government or unjust..civically elevating or demoralising.

Civicism (si·visiz'm). [f. CIVIC + -ISM.] Civic system or organization; the principle that all citizens have equal rights and duties.

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 599 The spirit of freedom, the assertion of natural right, and revolt against the domination of Man (merely as Man) over his fellow—Civicism. *Ibid.* XXIV. 373 The partially allied, partially conflicting elements of Paganism and Civicism.

Civicize, *v. nonce-wd.* [see -IZE.] *trans.* To make civic or urban.

1888 *Ch. Times* 15 June 516/4 Its object, to coin a word for the nonce, is to civicize the counties.

Civics. [pl. of CIVIC used as sb., on analogy of *politics*, etc.; see -ICS.] That part of political science which is concerned with the rights and duties of citizenship.

1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 25 Aug. 538 Instruction in civics as a special preparation for the duties of citizenship. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Oct. 3/5 The question of the day.. 'The End to be Kept in View in Teaching Civics'.

Civil (si·vil), *a.* Also 4–7 with usual interchange of *u* and *v*, *i* and *y*, *l* and *ll*, *le*. [a. F. *civil* ad. L. *cīvīl-is* of or pertaining to citizens (f. *cīvis* citizen), their private rights, etc., hence relating to the body of citizens or commonwealth, political, public; also, pertaining to the citizen as distinct from the soldier; and citizen-like, polite, courteous, urbane. The sense-development, being already effected in L., has received only slight extension in Fr. and Eng.]

1. Of or belonging to citizens; consisting of citizens, or men dwelling together in a community, as in *civil society*, *civil life*; also, of the nature of a citizen, as † *civil man*, † *civil creature*. The literal sense 'of citizens' is rare (quot. 1848).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* Prol. (Globe), Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. § 10 (R.) Ciuill Society doth more content the nature of man then any priuate kind of solitary liuing. 1598 FLORIO, *Innurbare*, to endenizen, to become or make a citizen, or a ciuill man. 1655 CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 63 Man as a Civill creature, was directed to this form of subjection. *a* 1684 EARL ROSCOM. (J.), Civil life was by the muses taught. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* 7 And for a civil man to go to the Vice Chancellor for leave to be out of his house. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* VII. i. 14 Since then infants are subjects of the State and members of civil society. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 669 The proudest capitals of Western Europe have streamed with civil blood.

2. Of or pertaining to the whole body or community of citizens; pertaining to the organization and internal affairs of the body politic, or state.

1494 FABYAN 4 London, that auncyent Cytie .. I thynke somwhat to expresse, Of theyr good ordre, and Cyuyle polycy, That they so longe haue ruled theyr Cytie by. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 The inhabitantes..keepe also a certayn ciuile iustice and frendly loue one to another. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xv. § 5 To exercise civil dominion of their own. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Art Divine Medit.* xiv, The Heathen Romans entred not upon any publike civill businesse, without, etc. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. xii. 309 The civil state consists of the nobility and the clergy. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 37 If he had turned to civil institutions, he might have learned that some nations had preserved an ancient, simple, and seemingly rude mode of legal proceeding.

3. *Civil war, strife, troubles*, etc.: such as occur among fellow-citizens or within the limits of one community.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 189 A batayle ciuile bygan bytwene Julius and .. Pompeus. 1494 FABYAN v. cxviii. 93 A louer of cyuyle batayle. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 24 (1877) 63 Contencions and warres..amonge themselves or with theyr neyghbours, whiche the Romaynes call the cyvyle warre. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 12 As we see for civill quietness, there is appointed in every Village one constable. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 625 Domesticall dyscorde, and cyvill discencion. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 763 By meanes of ciuil and externe warres. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 102 With ciuill and vnciuill Armes. 1595 — *John* IV. ii. 247 Hostilitie, and ciuill tumult reignes. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. (R.), When that approued and victorious shield Must in this civil massacre be torne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 3 A furious Party-Spirit, when it rages in its full Violence, exerts itself in Civil War and Bloodshed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 Compelled by civil troubles to go into banishment. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix. 145.

b. *The Civil War*: in England applied specifically to the struggle between the Parliament and Charles I in the 17th c.; in U. S. often to the War of Secession, of 1861–5.

[1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vi. 104 We are now under the heavy calamity of a Civill warre.] 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 ¶ 16 The Civil War broke out .. one of them followed the Parliament, the other the Royal Party. *a* 1834 MACKINTOSH *Revolution* Wks. 1846 II. 13 Their sufferings in the royal cause during the civil war.

† **4.** Civic, municipal. *Civil crown*: = civic crown. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiii. 37 With ciuile crownis of the strang aik tre. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, III. iii. 30 Make England's civil towns huge heaps of stones. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) I. No. 49. 215 The folly of the civil landlord in London, who .. is a stranger to fresh air and rural enjoyments.

5. Of or pertaining to the individual citizen.

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxix. 281 The power which the community leaves him possessed of with respect to his own conduct, may be called his civil liberty. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 149 That system of laws..calculated to maintain civil liberty. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 Slaves have no civil liberty; but are entirely under the authority of their owners.

6. Becoming or befitting a citizen.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 These iiii cardynall vertues, Temperaunce, Justice ciuyle or morall, Fortitude ..and Prudence. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxii. (1677) 288 There is a Civil Hatred when men in general detest Vice. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 21/2 To esteem the deceased holy is pious, to spare the absent, just, to take away the eternity of hatred, civil. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 61 For the instruction of heathen children in christian duties and civil knowledge. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 105 It was *civil*, in the Roman sense, to mingle in the amusements of the citizens. 1883 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* Introd. 7 That civil spirit through which the promptings of personal passion are controlled.

† **7.** Having proper public or social order; well-ordered, orderly, well-governed. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 156 They are reformed, ciuill, full of good. 1599 — *Hen. V*, I. ii. 199 The ciuil Citizens kneading vp the hony. 1600 DYMMOK *Treat. Ireland* (1843) 13 The south parte [of the County of Wexford] as the more cyvill. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 16 Ciuill streets. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 37 A more quiet, clean, elegantly built, and civil place, than..Antwerp. 1659 MILTON *Rupt. Commw.* (1847) 439/2 That Army, lately so renown'd for the civilest and best order'd in the world. 1685 MORDEN *Geogr. Rectified* 38 Ireland is a Flourishing Island, Civil in its self, and a good additional strength to the British Empire.

8. In that social condition which accompanies and is involved in citizenship or life in communities; not barbarous; civilized, advanced in the arts of life.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 A region wel inhabited and ful of ciuile people. 1579 *Cyuile & Vncyuile Life* To Rdrs., Wee that inhabit a most cyuill Countrey. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. ii. (Arb.) 30 Among the Latines of the ciuiller ages. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 680 Beasts are more Hairy than Men; and Savage Men more than Civil. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Pref. 567 Moscovy..being the most northern region of Europe reported civil. 1697 POTTER *Antig. Greece* II. v. (1715) 237 The Practice of all Nations, whether Civil or barbarous. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1743) 311 On the other side.. the People are much more civil. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vii, As in civil, so in barbarous states. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvi. 32 From my long silence of late, you will no doubt have deemed me out of the civil, and perhaps out of the whole world.

† **9.** Educated; well-bred; refined, polished, 'polite'. *Obs.* **a.** of persons.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 42 A kinde of Symphonie whiche the common sort call a Pipe: the learned and more ciuil kinde of men name it a Dulcimer. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 130 A learned preacher, or a Ciuill Ientleman. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 29 Unbeseeming jests, And stuffe which every civill eare detests. 1647 EVELYN *Corr.* (1857) III. 5 My character .. for the civilest Traveller that ever returned. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Lett.* (1708) 31, I know what latitude civil and well bred men allow themselves.

b. of things.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 64 This schole philosophie .. thinketh all thinges mete for euery place. But there is an other philosophye more ciuile, whyche knoweth .. her owne stage. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 200 The Greekes call it *Asteismus*, we may terme it the ciuill iest. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* iii. 23 To their own languages, which they held to be more civil than the Roman. 1716 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* IV, Hard by, Sir, at an House of civil Recreation.

c. Public, popular.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 3 The conceits .. (now almost made Ciuile) of the Maistring Spirite, and the force of confidence, and the like.

† **10.** Of apparel. Not gay or showy; sober, decent, grave; also, of persons, decent or seemly in behaviour, customs, etc. *Obs.*

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 13 In words, is he circumspect: in lookes, graue: in attire, ciuill. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xx. 105 Wantonly clad in the habit of an Amazon woman; alwayes costly, but seldome ciuill. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 11 Let this work be neuer so ciuill and seemely. *c* 1622 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. iii, That fourteen yards of satten giue my woman; I do not like the colour—'tis too civill. *a* 1691 *Virgin's Compl.* in *Bayford Ballads* (1878) 931 Dolly, Molly, Susan, Bess, Pretty Maids in civil Dress.

† **11.** Humane, gentle, kind. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ciuill*, honest in conuersation, or gentle in behauiour. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 557 Poynings Act, which was..the civillest and most moderate acknowledgment impos'd of thir dependance on the Crown of England. 1661 *Trial James* in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VI. 104 The sheriff and hangman were so civil to him in his execution, as to suffer him to be dead before he was cut down. 1684 tr. *Eutropius* VII. 121 He was so civil in his government at Rome, that none ever was punished.

12. Polite or courteous in behaviour to others; sinking, in recent use, to 'decently polite', 'up to the ordinary or minimum standard of courtesy', or the merely negative sense of 'not (actually) rude'; while *courteous* and *polite* denote positive qualities.

Courteous is thus more commonly said of superiors, *civil* of inferiors, since it implies or suggests the possibility of incivility or rudeness.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 101 A passing civill Apophthegme of his extant which hee uttered in the Senate. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 13/2 A man .. whom he had endeavoured by many civil offices to make his Friend. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 38 We'l drink a civil cup to all the Otter Hunters that are to meet you to morrow. 1681 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130 Your very civil and obliging letter. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 61. 38 A youth ought .. always to shew a Civil Regard to his Elders. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxvii, They were certainly the civillest people alive. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xviii, With an expression of civil disdain, thus accosted her. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 138, I am sorry to add that I did not receive so civil an answer as ought to have been given to any body. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 231 And never said one civil thing When you were by to hear one. 1840 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* ii, The proud Earl of Callonby, who never did the 'civil thing' anywhere. *Mod.* 'I hope he answered you politely.' 'Well, he was civil, which is something.'

13. *transf.* Of animals and things.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 70 b, Aristotle saithe, that the Crane is a ciuill byrde, Quia sub Duce degit. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 71 The hils of the Alps, waxing more mild and ciuil. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 326 A Lybyan Tiger..shut up and taught to eat civil meat. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. ii. 3 Let the streams in civil mode Direct your choice upon a road.

II. Since *civil* connotes what pertains to the citizen in his *ordinary* capacity, it is distinguished from various words expressing specific departments, and thus often opposed to these as a negative term.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xliv. 780 The word civil has about twelve different meanings; it is applied to all manner of objects which are perfectly disparate. As opposed to criminal, it means all law not criminal. As opposed to ecclesiastical it means all law not ecclesiastical; as opposed to military it means all law not military; and so on.

14. Distinguished from *military*: non-military. Also (as in CIVIL SERVICE), from *military and naval*.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 70 Sir Anthony St. Leger .. performed great service in a ciuill course .. Sir Edward Bellingham who succeeded him, proceeded in a martiall course. 1632 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Porch* xxxiv, Game is a civil gunpowder, in peace Blowing up houses with their whole increase. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 411 Around him flow'd In civil pomp their venerable robes. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vii. 278 As long as it was carried on by civil methods, one ought to take the honester side; but when it came to arms the stronger. 1826 COOPER *Mohicans* i, A large civil cocked hat, like those worn by clergymen. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ii. (ed. 5) 6 His sovereignty was civil as well as military.

15. Distinguished from *ecclesiastical*: non-ecclesiastical; and, with extended application, non-religious, non-sacred, secular.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 1 One is of the civill Roman Empire .. another of the Ecclesiastical or Propheticall. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 34 Both in religious and civill Wisdome. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 67 To inundate things sacred and civil. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 288 Civil and canon law, civil and ecclesiastical history.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 106 Talents and virtues, civil, military, or religious. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 37 Civil and ecclesiastical oppressors.

†**b.** *Theol.* Naturally good or virtuous, but unregenerate; moral; good as a citizen, but not as a saint. Hence *civil righteousness. Obs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 40 A ciuill Christian obseruing these duties without knowledge of their iniunction in the Word of God, is as farre from Sanctification as were Heathen Moralists. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* II. 470 Meere ciuill men are such as suppose all religion to consist in the externall duties of the second Table. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* i. (1848) 4 Being then only civil, till many years thereafter the Lord showed her mercy. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 166 Many that were civil before having become exceedingly loose.

c. *Civil Magistrate*: the temporal authority as distinguished from the ecclesiastical.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 16 Luther admonishing to obey the Civil Magistrate. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 108 An entire exemption of it's clergy from any intercourse with the civil magistrate.

16. *Law.* Distinguished from *criminal*: Pertaining to the private relations between members of a community, and to the legal proceedings employed in settling them. Also distinguished from *political* (as in 'political offence, trial', etc.)

1611 COTGR., *Civiliser vn criminel*, to change his Indictment into an action; to turne a criminall, into a ciuill, cause. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 289 Civil, implies an offence of a private nature, betwixt party and party, and not where the king is party. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Property Law* xxii. 170 No person who shall have taken such civil proceeding can commence any prosecution under the Act. 1887 FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. iii. 145 A Civil Injury (as distinct from a Crime) is a wrong for which the law awards reparation to the injured individual.

17. *Legal* as distinguished from *natural*; in the eye of the law and in all that respects legal rights or standing; 'as a person banished or outlawed, is said to suffer civil, though not natural death' (J.).

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 161 Buried in a civill grave of captivity, and most miserable servitude. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.), Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your civil power. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 71 When he hath given it to us, we have a civil right to it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 121 It may also determine by his civil death; as if he enters into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law.

18. Of divisions of time: Distinguished from *natural, astronomical, solar*, etc. Legally recognized for the purposes of ordinary life and social organization.

Thus the *civil day* in modern times consists of 24 hours and begins at midnight; the *civil year* contains 365 days, and in leap year 366, beginning on the 1st of Jan., etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 36 Those that have defined and set out a civil day. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 The ordinary or civill year did want intercalation. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* ix. 66 The common civil year..of 365 days.

19. Of, pertaining or according to the ROMAN CIVIL LAW. (See below.)

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 316 Unless I should use that civil remedy called in law Acceptilation. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 210 No Woman had it, but a ciuill Doctor.

20. See CIVIL LAW (RIGHT), CIVIL LIST, CIVIL SERVICE, SERVANT, in their alphabetical places; *Civil Engineer*, see ENGINEER.

B. as *sb.*

†**1.** = CIVILIAN 1; civil law personified. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 57 Now Simonye and Siuyle stondeþ forþ boþe. *Ibid.* B. II. 113 Þis dede I assele Bi sixte of Sire Symonye and cyuyles [A. II. 82 Notaries] leue. *Ibid.* B. XX. 136 To þe arches in haste he 3ede anone after, And torned Ciuile in-to Symonye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 71 Preyþ cyuyle it to see and symonye it to rede.

†**2.** *pl.* Civil matters, concerns, or affairs; *τὰ πολιτικά. Obs.*

1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* ii. 74. 1654 G. GODDARD in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 19 [Neither] from the Levellers, who would introduce a party in civils, nor from the Sectaries, who would cry down all order and government in spirituals. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 152 Oppression and persecution in civils and spirituals. 1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 319 Arbitrary Government in civils, and persecution for matters of conscience.

†**3.** *pl.* Civil standing or position. *Obs.*

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 48 For my Civills, some say I am a Gentleman, some say an Esquire.

†**4.** *pl.* Citizens, commons. *Obs.*

1658 SIR A. HASLERIGGE in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 99 As glorious a work for our civils, to put an end to the King and Lords. The right is..without all doubt, in the people.

C. as *adv.* = CIVILLY. *Obs.*

1642 J. EATON *Honey-combe* 229 If he were meerely civill honest, it leaves him still meerely civill honest. 1767 *Babler* No. 12, I never heard of a man who behaved commonly civil to a woman, who, etc.

D. in combination (parasynthetic), as *civil-mannered, -tongued*, etc. See also CIVIL-WEALTH.

1621 FLETCHER *Island Princess* I. iii, The people they show brave too, civil-manner'd. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 122 Till civil-suited Morn appear.

†**Civil,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. the adj.] *trans.* To make civil, civilize.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 151 If they were once civilled and brought to more understanding.

Civil(l, obs. form of SEVILLE.

Civilian (sivi·liăn). [a. OF. *civilien*, of or pertaining to the civil law, as in *droit civilien, docteur civilien*, f. *civil*, L. *cīvilis*. Later uses in English start from other senses of CIVIL.]

1. One who makes or has made the Civil Law (chiefly as distinguished originally from the Canon Law, and later from the Common Law) the object of his study: a practitioner, doctor, professor, or student of Civil Law, a writer or authority on the Civil Law.

'By civilian is meant in English (1) one who professes and practises the civil law, as opposed to the common, or municipal law of England; (2) one who teaches or expounds this civil law; (3) one who studies it' (De Quincey).

1388 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol. 51 Sumtyme cyuylians and canonistris weren deuout, and..bisy on her lernyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 387, I woulde wishe you to be a Civilian [*note*, A professour or studient of the Civil lawe, whiche yeeldeth great advantage]. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Twenty civilians, and as many common lawyers. 1589 *Hay any Work* 24 Ciuillians liue by the court of Amraltie..as well as by the Arches. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 316 Ulpian..and all the Civilians. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 41 Both the Canonists and Civilians. 1788 GRAVES *Recollect. Shenstone* 36 (T.) He [Shenstone] kept his name in the college books, and changed his commoner's gown for that of a civilian. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. VIII. viii. 26 Two learned civilians from Bologna. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 641 Doctor's Commons..has dissolved itself, and civilians will ere long be as extinct as the dodo.

†**2.** *Theol.* 'One who, despising the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a *justitia civilis* of his own' (Trench). Cf. CIVIL 15 b.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 26 Distinguishing Regenerate mens actions from their counterfeits in Hypocrites and Ciuilians. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 104 (Trench) The mere naturalist or civilian..I mean such an one as lives upon dregs, the very reliques and ruins of the image of God decayed. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 102 There be no moral men and civilians in heaven.

3. A non-military man or official.

'The fashionable and most childish use of this word now current, viz. to indicate simply a non-military person—a use which has disturbed and perplexed all our past literature for six centuries' (De Quincey *Bentley* Wks. VII. 79 *note*).

a. *orig.* (More fully *Indian Civilian*): One of the covenanted European servants of the East India Company, not in military employ. Now, a member of the Indian Civil Service of the Crown.

1766 (25 May) H. STRACHEY *Lett.* in Malcolm *Life of Clive* III. 54 About the rage of the civilians and more than madness of the military. 1766 (28 May) CLIVE *Lett.* ibid. 59 If the civilians entertain the officers, dismiss them the service. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 364 Civilians and Indian officers returning from sick furlough. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 99 Associating with them European civilians in the administration of justice. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. 759 He [Warren Hastings] won the love of the new 'civilians' as he won the love of the Hindoos.

b. *generally* (esp. in military parlance): One who does not professionally belong to the Army or the Navy; a non-military person.

1829 STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 121 The reasons of the warlike manœuvres are made plain, even to quiet civilians. 1856 *Mem. Sir R. Peel* I. 123 But the chief governor..was not a civilian. He was a brave and distinguished soldier. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* P 287 The Officers are not responsible for debts incurred by the Messman, such Messman being a Civilian.

†**4.** (See quot.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 19 A civiliane, *civilis, politicus.*

5. *attrib.* and *appositive*, in various senses.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Deut. xxiv. 1, 2 Wks. (1847) 191/1 That civilian emperor, in his title of 'Donations'. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 20 May, The old civilian Council of Calcutta. 1864 *Times* 13 Sept. (L.) Men..previously passed by army or civilian surgeons. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar., All over the world military men view any civilian interference with dislike.

Hence **Civilianism,** *nonce-wd.*, civilian doctrines or principles, opposition to militarism; **Civilianize** *v. nonce-wd.* to render civilian, to make (the army) a civilian body.

1888 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 267 Even in these days of rampant British civilianism, proud of its defencelessness and full of pity for the strong man armed. 1870 *Ibid.* Sept. 397/1 The latter..simply 'civilianizes' the army.

Civilisation, -ise: see CIVILIZATION, -IZE.

Civilish, *a. rare.* Somewhat civil.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 124 Then spoke Mr. Marsh in a civilish way.

†**Civilist.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *civilista* (used by Fortescue *De Laud. Leg. Angl.* viii.), f. L. *cīvilis* civil (law), after *canonista* CANONIST.]

1. = CIVILIAN 1.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 10 As necessair, as..ane cordinar, charpenteir, captan, ciuilist, or ony vthir crafft or sciens. *a* 1631 DONNE *Ess. Divinity* (1651) 54 The Civilists have dignified the word Privilege. *c* 1725 W. OREM *Hist. Aberdeen* in *Bibl. Top. Brit.* (1782) V. III. 136 Patrick Gordon..was made civilist at the King's restoration; and..exchanged the said office with this office of humanist [= Professor of Humanity].

2. *Theol.* = CIVILIAN 2.

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) A 10 b, The lukewarmling and the civilist, his own knowledge in the Scripture tels him he must live holier and ferventlier.

†**3.** A political student, a politician. *Obs.*

1736 WARBURTON *Alliance Ch. & State* I. v. Wks. 1811 VII. 55 If as a religionist he entered into society..as a civilist he constituted a commonwealth.

Civility (sivi·lĭti). Also 4–7 with usual variations, as in CIVIL, and final *-e, -ie, -ye*. [a. OF. *civilité*, ad. L. *cīvilitās, -tātem*, (1) art of civil government, politics, transl. Gr. *πολιτική*, (2) courteousness, politeness, (3) (in Vulgate, etc.), citizenship = *πολιτεία*, (4) in med.L., community, city, '*civilitas*, mansio hominum' Papias.]

I. Obs. senses, connected with citizenship, and civil polity.

†**1.** The status of a citizen; citizenship. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 28, I with moche summe gat this ciuylite [1388 fredom, *Vulg.* civilitatem, orig. *πολιτείαν*]. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Christ's Cross* i. Wks. II. 232 Your joy is in heaven, where your conversation and civility is.

†**2.** A community of citizens collectively. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 207 Yon sad ciuility Is but an Oxe, that with base drudgery Eates up the land.

†**3.** Civil or secular lordship or dominion. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 Þai bissyen hem to be kyngis in her owne, and reioycen hem fulle myche in þat cyuylite or seculerte. *Ibid.* Þis is þe mooste cyuylite or seculer lordeschipinge þat eny kynge or lorde haþ on his tenauntis. 1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 27.

†**4.** A civil or secular capacity. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 67 What an enormitie is this in a christian realme to serue in a ciuilitye, hauynge the profyt of a Prouestshyp and a Deanry, and a Personage.

†**5.** Polity, civil organization and government.

1537 STARKEY *To Pole* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxi. 193 In the joyning of these two lives together..stondeth the chief point of true christian civility. 1538 — *England* 119 The ordur of our law also in the punnyschment of theft..faylyth much from gud cyuylyte. 1594 *Mirr. Policie* (1599) A, Policie is deriued from the Greeke woord *πολιτεία* which in our tongue we may tearme Ciuilitie, and that which the Grecians did name Politicke gouernement, the Latines called, the Gouernement of a commonweale, or ciuile societie. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 68 How have the rules of the Persian civility been forgotten in the midst of thee!

b. *transf.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 31 The civility of these little citizens [Bees and Ants] more neatly sets forth the wisdom of their maker.

†**6.** Good polity; orderly state (of a country); social order, as distinct from anarchy and disorder.

1538 STARKEY *England* 7 To bryng the hole cuntrey to quyetnes and cyuylyte. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 107 For the preseruing of publike peace and ciuilitie. 1611 MUNDAY *Briefe Chron.* 44 Without civility, and government.

†**7.** Conformity to the principles of social order, behaviour befitting a citizen; good citizenship.

1537-8 *Statutes Irel. an.* 28 *Hen. VIII* (1621) 129 Trayning of his people..to an honest Christian civilitie and obedience. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 5 They should have beene reduced to perpetuall civilitie. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 6 The cheefe thinge wantinge in that cuntrye is cyvillitye, and dutyfull obedience of the people to their soveraigne. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd. (1851) 146 To inbreed and cherish in a great people the seeds of vertu, and publick civility. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 43 They conforme such as are profligate, into good civility. 1758 *Acc. Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 459/2 Their civility (that is, their deference to the general laws..and their attention to the common good).

†**8.** Civil or secular quality; secularity. *Obs.*

1647 *Lond. Ministers' Testimony* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1736) III. 390 An inforced uniformity of religion..confounds the Civil and Religious, and denies the very principles of Christianity and Civility. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 362 If there were nothing in marriage but meere civility, the Magistrate might be meet to be employed in this service.

†**9.** *Theol.* Civil righteousness; see CIVIL 15 b.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 40 Betwixt Ciuility and Sanctification obserue these differences. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 43 More..by a sacrilegious pretence of religion, than he did before damne himself by an heathenish ciuilitie. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithful* ii. (1648) 57 They come out of prophanenesse and enter into Civility, and a formall kind of profession.

II. Senses connected with civilization, culture.

10. 'The state of being civilized; freedom from barbarity' (J.); = CIVILIZATION 2. *arch.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* Col. II. 7 Christ is to the..wylde and barbarous, ciuilitie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 305 From them the Greekes, then barbarous, received Civilitie. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 110 Cloth sure is of the same date with civility in this land. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 148 Not understood in a petty corner, but in parts of early civility. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 251 Metals and Minerals..necessary Instruments..of Culture and Civility. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 508 The progress of arts and civility. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xvii. (1865) 129 The nineteenth century of the era from which we date our civility. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 27 The foundations of the new civility were to be laid by the most savage men. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* vii. 177 A brutal people destitute of civility.

†**11.** Polite or liberal education; training in the 'humanities', good breeding; culture, refinement. *arch.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 951/1 Me thinketh it somwhat more ciuilytye..a litle merely to mok him, then..seriouslye to preace vpon him. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 692 Well and honorably educated, and in all kind of civilitie brought up. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 101, I am heartily sorry in respect you are Persons of great Civility and..of very good parts. 16.. *Def. of Univ. Oxford* (1690) 33 The Universities are the public nurseries of Religion, Piety, Learning, and Civility. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. § 3. 186 Bring civility and learning into France. 1858 DE QUINCEY

Autobiog. Sk. Wks. II. i. 23 Our universities, all so many recurring centres of civility.

†b. A branch of 'humane' or polite learning, a department of culture. *Obs.*

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 9 Young Gentlemen do so ply their studies in all kinds of sciences, and other civilities, besides the Law. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 184 They [the Romans] had likewise spread their arts and civilities.

12. Behaviour proper to the intercourse of civilized people; ordinary courtesy or politeness, as opposed to rudeness of behaviour; decent respect, consideration.

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 733 That among Christians may be a common shew of religion, and among men may be man-like civilitie. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 75 My Civility to this Learned Man obliged me to some Answer. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vi. 18 Some..ladies..have..been to see me with great civility. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 ¶ 12, I must purchase by civility that regard which I had expected to enforce by insolence. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. v. (1864) 451 A cold civility, which carried no conviction of its sincerity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 31 He would not use the common forms of civility.

b. An act or expression of politeness.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. 5 These were not meer Pagan-Civilities. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 111 To accept of a Civilty. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge*, I..said some other civilities, suitable to the occasion. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 110 After a few more uneasy civilities on either side.

c. † *To do civility* (obs.), *to show civility.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 10. 2 Jesus being invited, he went to do civility to the persons espoused. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* XXV, We should have shown his lady more civilities.

†d. *Civility-money*: that given (to bailiffs, jailers, etc.) in consideration or anticipation of their good-will or good offices; money given as a 'tip'.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xiv, To the Catchpoles and his Bums he ordered four Ducats for Civility Money. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* VIII. x, The bailiff..hoped he would remember the civility-money. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXI, No opposition was offered..either by the guards or door-keepers..one of the latter refused a shilling of civility-money, tendered him by the Laird of Dumbiedikes.

†**13.** Decency, seemliness: see CIVIL 10. *Obs.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I. ii, Civility keeps them tied all day-time, but they are let loose at midnight. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 105 Common ciuilitie teacheth vs to choose our way, and not wilfully to runne in the durt. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 275 They denied them the civility and humanity of burial.

Civilizable (si·viləizăb'l), *a.* [see -ABLE.] Capable of being civilized.

c 1840 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. (1866) 180 A race of animals, like a race of men, is civilisable. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 183 Diversities in the civilizable quality of races.

Civiliza·de. *nonce-wd.* [f. CIVILIZE *v.*, after *crusade, blockade, cannonade*, etc.: see -ADE.] A crusade in the interest of civilization.

1859 MILL *Liberty* IV. 166 A recent writer..proposes (to use his own words) not a crusade, but a *civilizade*, against this polygamous community, to put an end to what seems to him a retrograde step in civilization. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 660 Mr. Mill..went on to stigmatize..any 'civilizade' against that institution.

Civilization (sivilizē·ʃən, -əizē·ʃən). Also -isation. [f. CIVILIZE + -ATION. q.v. In modF. *civilisation.*]

†**1.** *Law.* 'A law, act of justice, or judgement, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary' (Harris, quoted by J.) The assimilation of Common Law to the Civil Law.

1704–10 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (see above). 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Civilisation is performed by turning the information into an inquest, or vice versa. 1730–36 in BAILEY. 1812 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 179 Getting us rid of all Mansfield's innovations, or civilizations of the common law.

2. The action or process of civilizing or of being civilized.

1775 ASH *Dict.*, *Civilization*, the state of being civilized, the act of civilizing. 1828 46 WHATELY *Elem. Rhet.* I. ii. § 4 The descriptions some writers give of the civilization of mankind, by the spontaneous origin, among tribes of savages, of the various arts of life, one by one. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* Pref. 6 Civilisation is the humanisation of man in society. *Mod.* To attempt the civilization of the Australian aborigines.

3. (More usually) Civilized condition or state; a developed or advanced state of human society; a particular stage or a particular type of this.

1772 BOSWELL *Johnson* XXV, On Monday, March 23, I found him [Johnson] busy, preparing a fourth edition of his folio Dictionary..He would not admit *civilization*, but only *civility*. With great deference to him, I thought *civilization*, from *to civilize*, better in the sense opposed to *barbarity*, than *civility*. 1775 in ASH (see 2). *a* 1790 WARTON (T.), The general growth of refinement and the progression of civilisation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 154 Our manners, our civilization, and all the good things which are connected with manners, and with civilization. 1814 SIR T. MUNRO *Evid. bef. Comm. H of C.*, Then the Hindoos are not inferior in civilization to the people of Europe. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 45 The seat of Egyptian civilization; a civilization which..forms a striking contrast to the barbarism of the other nations of Africa. *Ibid.* 46 The civilization of Europe..has shown a capacity of development unknown to those civilizations which were originated by soil. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 18 The ancient civilisations. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 42 The more advanced the civilization, the less powerful is the individual.

b. *transf.*

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 13 Some communities of ants are more advanced in civilization than others.

Civilizational (si·vilizē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to civilization.

1848 (*title*) A Woman's Account of England the Civilizer ..with reference to the Civilizational History of Modern Europe. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1358/1 The aboriginal inhabitants..are by no means uniform..in grade of civilisational development. 1866 LORD STRANGFORD in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 9 Mere civilizational optimism.

Civilizatory (siviləi·zătəri), *a.* [f. CIVILIZE: see -ORY.] Of civilizing nature.

1882–3 Schaff's *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 178 The natives were..incapable of a rapid civilizatory development. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Nov. 604/1 The 'civilizatory mission' of Spain.

Civilize (si·viləiz), *v.* [app. f. 16th c. F. *civiliser* (Cotgr.) now *civiliser*; app. representing a med. or mod.L. *civilizare*, to make civil (a criminal matter), whence transferred to 'make civil' in other senses; f. *cīvīl-is* CIVIL + verbal formative *-izāre*, ad. Gr. *-ίζειν*, in mod.F. *-iser*, Eng. -IZE, q. v.]

1. To make civil (sense 7); to bring out of a state of barbarism, to instruct in the arts of life, and thus elevate in the scale of humanity; to enlighten, refine, and polish. *To civilize away*; to do away with, by civilization.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. XXVIII, And ciuilized, or ciuited ..kisse the hand. 1611 COTGR., *Civilizer*, to ciuilize, bring to ciuilitie, make ciuill, to tame, quiet, reclaime. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, I..civilize Their barbarous natures. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 102 The doctrine of the Gospell..Christianizeth men, and then civilizeth them. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, To civilize the rude unpolish'd world. 1780 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 30 Aug., A very savage parish was civilized by a decayed gentlewoman, who came among them to teach a petty school. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 179 Christianity itself has never, I think, suddenly civilized a race.

†b. To subject to civil authority. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 147 It is more easie to ciuilize them by conquest then faire meanes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 251 The king of Spain did not allow troops sufficient to civilize and reduce them.

c. To polish what is rude or uncouth.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 124 If I can civilize his rudenesse by my sword. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cliv. 49 Your exercises of riding, fencing, and dancing will civilize and fashion your body and your limbs.

d. *transf.* To domesticate, tame (wild animals).

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 64 For the Pike..as it is a Fish of Prey, it has been thought impossible to civilize it, or make it any way familiar with Mankind.

†**2.** To make 'civil' (sense 15 b) or moral; to subject to the law of civil or social propriety.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithfull* ii. (1648) 57 He doth not say civilize your members; many there be that civilize their earthlie members. [Cf. CIVILITY 9.]

†**3.** To make lawful or proper in a civil community. *Obs. rare.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xii. (1851) 92 With an ignominious note of civilizing Adultery.

4. *Law.* To turn a criminal into a civil cause.

In mod. Dicts. [COTGR. has F. *civiliser* in this sense.]

5. *intr.* To become civilized or elevated.

1868 W. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judg.* 410 If they [the negroes] are to civilize..they must work either at a trade..or on their own grounds.

†**6.** *intr.* To conform to the requirements of civil life, to behave decently.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Law*, I Civilize, least that I seeme Obscœne.

Civilized (si·viləizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Made civil; in a state of civilization.

1611 COTGR., *Civilisé*, ciuilized, made ciuile. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 176 Those Savages were not then what civilized mankind is now. 1776 JOHNSON in *Bos.* 21 Mar., The advantages of civilized society. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 281 The ancient civilised world. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 37 A civilized mercantile community.

2. Of or pertaining to civilized men.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. x. 129 Such civiliz'd deportment, shews of Love. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 181 A few civiliz'd hands signified their approbation. 1855 JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* II. 308 The luxury of civilised perfumes. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 74 The strangers spoke no civilised language. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* App. 467.

Hence **Ci·vilizedness**, civilized quality or condition.

1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess. 86 France owes.. her civilisedness to equality.

Civilizee (siviləizī·). [see -EE 1.] A person civilized.

1861 R. BURTON *City Saints* 80 The civilizee shudders at the idea of eating wolf. 1880 *Scribn. Mag.* Nov. 61 That the man of training, the civilizee, is less manly than the rough, the pioneer.

Civilizer (si·viləizəɹ). [f. CIVILIZE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which civilizes.

1692 SIR T. BLOUNT *Ess.* 80 The first Civilizers of Men, and Makers of Laws. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 4 The civilizers of nations. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 66 But armies ..are wretched civilizers. 1870 *Daily News* 25 July 5 Commerce is not merely the civilizer but the peacemaker.

Ci·vilizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. CIVILIZE + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CIVILIZE; civilization.

1611 COTGR., *Affaicterie*..a ciuilizing, making gentle. 1752 LD. ADVOC. in *Scots Mag.* (1753) 224/1 The civilizing of the highlands of Scotland.

Ci·vilizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That civilizes or advances civilization.

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 558 A civilizing Conquest. 1883 *Athenæum* 12 May 599/1 The most potent civilizing agent.

Civil law, †right. [L. *jūs cīvile.*] The law of Roman citizens; thence, the Roman law as a whole, esp. as received in Western christendom in and after the Middle Ages.

In early times, specially distinguished from the *Canon law*, in later times from the *Common law* of England. See LAW.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 326 Alle þis is lawe cyvyl. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iii. 95 The lawys cyvyle, na canown. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 Grete scyence bothe in ryght cyuyl and in Cannon. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 107 There are an innumerable companie of examples in the ciuill law. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 125 ¶ 1 It is one of the maxims of the civil law that definitions are hazardous. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 827 This head of revocation was originally borrowed from the civil law. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 355 Trinity Hall has twelve fellowships, usually held by graduates in the civil law.

b. In more general sense: The law of any city or state regulating the private rights and duties of the inhabitants; also used in other senses of *civil.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, Right lawe deuyne cyuyl and moralle. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., The name, Cyvill, beeing common to the several lawes of any peculiar kingdome. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 251 Civil law, is to every subject, those rules, which the commonwealth hath commanded him..for the distinction of right, and wrong. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 378 In defiance of the law, ecclesiastical as well as civil. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 395 In the administration of civil law, Panchayats were had recourse to, while criminal cases were investigated by the British functionaries in person. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Inst. Gaius* I. § 1 What each people has established on its own account is peculiar to itself, and is called its civil law.

Civil List. *orig.* A list of the charges for the civil or administrative government of the state; the establishment supported by the moneys voted on this list (*obs.*); the term was used to specify a number of charges upon the public revenue, most of which have been at different times removed to other accounts, and it is now retained for the amount voted by parliament from the public revenue for the household and personal expenses of the monarch, and for the payment of the *Civil List pensions, i.e.* pensions granted by the royal bounty, and not provided for in connexion with employment in one of the departments of the public service.

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 § 17 The Youth..endeavoured to raise himself on the Civil List..[he] succeeded so well, that he was in a short time made a Judge under the Protector. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 127 All our Princes since..have continued to be, only Proprietors for Life of that Part of the publick Revenue, which is appropriated to their Civil-List. 1849 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* I. ii. 24 In 1816 it was mentioned that there was a debt of £277,000 upon the Civil List. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 558 The expenses of the royal household are now entirely separated from the expenses of the civil government; but by a whimsical perversion, the name of *Civil List* has remained attached to..the revenue..appropriated to the expenses of the Royal Household.

Civilly (si·vili), *adv.* [f. CIVIL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a civil manner.

†**1.** In a way characterizing, becoming, or befitting citizenship. *Obs.*

1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phi. & M.* c. 7 § 1 The Children in the said Cities..were civilly brought up and instructed. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 83 Rules of discipline, vnder which they liue most ciuilie in their houses. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. § 15 (R.) That a multitude should..concurre in the doing of one thing (for this is ciuilly to liue).

2. With reference to civil matters: thus often used in contrast to 'ecclesiastically,' 'politically,' 'naturally,' etc.

1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 134 He that will vnderstand thys sentence ciuilly, may doe it after thys sort. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 358/1 Expressing..the subiects allegiance ciuilie. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. liii. 892 The predecessor in the case of heirship must have died: that is..must have died physically, or..civilly. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xiii. 163 He lays down the principle..in two ways ecclesiastically and civilly.

3. In accordance with the civil law or with procedure relating to private rights and claims.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 210 Whether he will prosecute the party civilly or criminally. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 25. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 263/2 Clearly he would be civilly liable, but ought he to be also criminally liable? 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 190 (1874) Whether their consequences be civilly or criminally pursued.

†**4.** In accordance with civil morality; 'morally' as opposed to 'spiritually'; see CIVIL 15 b. *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* iii. 9 That is fall down and worship either thee civily, or Christ religiously. 1608 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 610 If the civilly righteous shall not be saved, where shall the notorious sinner appeare?

†**5.** In a civilized manner. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 102 That they might live civilly amongst..savage nations. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) Introd. 5 The Chinese [are] civilly content with their Companies in Effigy, which barbarous Nations exact unto Reality.

6. In a well-bred manner; politely, courteously; without any rudeness.

1552 HULOET, Ciuillye, *urbanatim.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 Answere stranger ciuilie, but shew him not thy secresie. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 250 They were so civilly languaged. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ₱ 2, I very civilly requested him to remove his Hand. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 25 The master of the house received us civilly, but could offer us no accommodation.

†**7.** Soberly, decently; not gaudily. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 5 The Chambers were..furnished civilly.

Civilness. *rare.* [f. CIVIL + -NESS.] Civility.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* Cviij, Sowre, lowring, blockish, rusticall, and farre from all ciuilnesse of life. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. (1682) 411 Prejudicial to all Christian Civilness [and] tranquil Government. 1730-36 BAILEY, *Civilness*, civility.

Civil Service. A term originally applied to the part of the service of the East India Company carried on by the covenanted servants who did not belong to the Army or Navy (cf. SERVICE). Now: a collective term for all the non-warlike branches of the public administrative service of the state, including the diplomatic intercourse, the working of the post office and telegraphs, the educational institutions controlled by the state, and the collection of the revenue, etc. Also, the body of servants of the state employed in any of these departments. Often *attrib.* as in *Civil Service Commissioners*; *Civil Service Supply Association* and the like. **Civil Servant,** a member of the Civil Service.

c 1785 CARRACCIOLI *Life of Clive* III. 164 A considerable sum .. contributed privately by gentlemen in the civil service, in aid of the military cause. 1800 LD. WELLESLEY (*title*) Notes on the necessity of a special collegiate training of Civil Servants. 1833 *Asiatic Jrnl.* X. 324 The two branches of the Indian service, civil and military. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 520 Mr. Hutchinson was in the Civil Service of the Company, Commercial Resident at Anjengo. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 44 To assist the Supreme Government of India .. a highly-educated civil service, consisting of some hundreds of members, is placed at its disposal. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 July 90 When a Civil Servant's mind has reached the stage of sub-acute discontent which has not quite strength enough to develope into resignation. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. X. (1876) 259 At the Civil-Service-Store in the Haymarket. 1867 YATES *Black Sheep* (Hoppe), Down to the 'Civil Servant of the Company'. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 272 He had already appointed an able Civil-Service Commission. *Ibid.* CXXVII. 275 The fluctuations of civil-service reform.

†**Civil-wealth.** *Obs.* ? *nonce-wd.* [f. CIVIL after *commonwealth.*] The commonwealth or state in its civil or secular capacity.

1547 BP. HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 144 Euery man's office and duty .. whether it be towards God or man: and whether he be minister in the church, or in the civil-wealth.

Civism (si·viz'm). [a. F. *civisme*, f. L. *cīv-is* citizen: see -ISM. A well-known term of the French Revolution of 1789: although, according to Littré, not in the Dictionary of the Academy till 1835.] Principles of good citizenship.

a. *orig.* and *esp.* Devotion or well-affected disposition to the order established by the French Revolution of 1789. *Certificate* (†*card*) *of civism* [F. *certificat de civisme*]: an attestation that the holder was thus well-affected. Cf. INCIVISM.

1792 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 17 Suspicions against the intentions of the King and the civism of his guards. 1793 N. VANSITTART *Remarks on Fox's Speech* 21, 6000 persons arrested [in Paris] for not having Cards of Civism. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 976 A pretext..for suspecting the 'civism' (to revive that Jacobin word) of eminent citizens. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* V. vii, At all turns, you need your Certificate of Civism'. 1885 *Times* 15 Dec. 6 Here is the Jacobin certificate of civism in actual play.

b. *transf.* to the ancient Greek and Roman republics, and to the citizen principle generally.

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. X. 62 It might seem to throw some doubt .. upon the sincerity of his *civism*, that undoubtedly Augustus cultivated his kingly connexions. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* V. (ed. 2) 107. 1880 G. C. WARR in *Academy* 25 Sept. 216 That the Roman 'civism', the tradition of self-sacrifice for the public good, made the Roman people the rightful rulers of Europe.

c. *fig.* Citizenship, fraternity.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 35, I wish them to consider in me the civisme of the arts and sciences [*le civisme des arts et des sciences*].

†**Civitated.** 'Become like a citizen' (Cockeram).

†**Civity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cīvitās*, It. *città*: see CITY.] = CITY.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* 9 (Halliw.) An ancient civitie. *Ibid.* (1586) II. 11 All the civities and burroughs in Ireland have been wholly Englished and with English conquerors inhabited.

Civory, var. of CIBORY: see also SEVERY.

†**Civy, civey.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **cive, cyve, 5 cyuee, -ey(e, ceue, ceuy.** [a. F. *civé* (13th c.), *sivé*, 'a black sauce for a hare', (Cotgr.). Littré identifies with CIVET[3], and derives from *cive*, CHIVE, species of onion, on L. type *cæpātum* 'made with onions'. In many reprints of ME. books, editors have mistaken *cive* for CIVE, chive, onion.]

'A broth or sauce made of the entrails of a hog; also broth or sauce for the forepart of a fried hare, made of wine, vinegar, verjuice, herbs, and spices; oyster broth, or broth made of boiled oysters' (Cotgr. s. v. *Sivé*).

a 1325 *Names Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 Come to me ded Other in ciue other in bred! *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 20 Conyngus in cyve [*v.r.* cyne]. *Ibid.* 21 Harus in cyve [*v.r.* cyne]. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 452 Plays in Ceue [*misprr.* cene]. Take playses, and make hom clene..and frie hom in oyle, etc. *c* 1440 *Recipes* in *Babees Bk.* 60 Harys in cyueye. Take Harys, & Fle hem, & make hem clene, an hacke hem in gobettys, & sethe hem in Watere & Salt a lytylle; þan take Pepyr, an Safroun, an Brede, y-grounde y-fere, & temper it wyth Ale. Þan take Oynonys & Percely y-mynced smal to-gederys, & sethe hem be hem self, & afterward take & do þer-to a porcyon of vynegre, & dresse in. *Ibid.* Conyngys in cyveye. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 171 Oysturs in Ceuy, oysturs in grauey, your helthe to renewe.

Ciza: aphetic f. *Assisa*: see ASSIZE, SIZE.

1665 STRYPE *Lett. to his Mother*, I never visited the Kitchen yet..and the Butteries but seldom after meals; unlesse for a Ciza, that is for a farthing worth of small beer.

Cizar, -zer, obs. ff. of SCISSOR, SIZAR.

Cize, obs. form of SIZE.

Clabber (klæ·bəɹ). [a. Irish and Gaelic *clabar* mud.]

1. *dial.* Mud. Hence **Clabbery** *a.*, muddy.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallov. Encycl.*, *Clabber*, any soft dirty matter. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 'They clodded clabber at me.' 'Don't put the dog into that clabbery hole.'

2. = BONNY-CLABBER, milk naturally curdled.

1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* III. ii, Healths in usquebaugh and bonny clabbore. 1828 WEBSTER, *Clabber* or *Bonny-clabber.* 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Bonny-clabber*, It is sometimes called simply clabber. 1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* XXX. 354 We feasted heartily on mush-melons and clabber.

Hence **Clabber** *v.*, *intr.* to curdle, as milk.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Clabord, obs. form of CLAPBOARD.

Clachan (klaˑχăn). *Sc.* and *north-Irish.* Forms: 6 **clauchanne,** 7 **clauchan,** 8 **claughan,** 9 **clachen,** 7- **clachan.** [Gaelic *clachan* 'village, hamlet, burying-place' (Shaw), app. f. *clach* stone.

The form in modern Gaelic, with secondary accent on *-an*, is that of a diminutive of *clach*; but it is not clear what the original sense was; its most common current use is 'stepping-stones' across a stream, but it has been used for 'village' in Gaelic song and phrase. It used to be said that the three requisites of a Highland village were a church, an inn, and a smithy; hence the contextual use of *clachan* both for 'the church' and the 'public-house'. (Prof. Mackinnon.)]

A small village or hamlet in the Highlands or west of Scotland. Also *attrib.*

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* XI. xvii. 9 (Jam.) Clachin Yha. 1581 *Sc. Act Jas. VI* (1597) § 116 Passing to Burrows, Townes, Clauchannes and Aile-houses. 1640 *Galston Sess. Rec.* in *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 209 Two of the elders .. ordained to go throw the Clachan at ten at night. 1642 *Ayr Presbyt. Minutes* ibid. 59 Thair could not ane audience be had in the clauchan. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* iii, The clachan yill had made me canty. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd., The goodwife of the clachan had hidden Cunningham's sword. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 83 From every clachan in long Glencoe. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Clachan*, a small cluster of cottages.

Clacht(e, obs. pa. t. of CLEECH, CLEEK.

Clack (klæk), *sb.* Also 5-7 **clacke.** [Goes with CLACK *v.*[1]: cf. F. *claque* clap or blow with the flat of the hand; also Du. *klak*, MHG. *klac* crack, etc. (Sense 6 may be the original (cf. the verb); but in its later use it is mainly transferred from branch I.)]

I. Of mechanical sounds, etc.

1. A sharp, sudden, dry sound as of two flat pieces of wood striking each other, partaking of the character of a *clap* and a *crack.*

[1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 10 The clacke of thy mill is somewhat noisome.] 1598 FLORIO, *Castagnette*, little shels..to make a noise or sound or clack with their fingers. 1674 PETTY *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 100 In all Breast- and Under-shot-Mills .. to count the Clacks, Revolutions or Stroaks made within the Time. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 274 The clacks produced by the swivel of a ratchet-wheel. 1861 L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 311 Hitting upon the wooden latch, up it came with a jerk and a clack that went .. to the ears of every sleeper. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 1. 157 The great wheel's measured clack.

2. An instrument which makes this noise.

1611 COTGR., *Cliquette* .. also, a childs rattle, or clacke. 1838 THOMS *Anecd. & Traditions* 113 (Halliw. s.v. *Clacker*) 'Clacks of wood,' small pieces of wood to clap with.

†**3.** The clapper of a mill; an instrument which by striking the hopper causes the corn to be shaken into the mill-stones. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Clappe or clakke of a mille, *tarantara, batillus.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Claquet de moulin*, the clacke or clapper of a mill. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 29. 2/1 The Miller's Clacks are in perpetual Motion.

b. 'A bell that rings, when more corn is required to be put in' (J.); 'a mill-hopper alarm'.

4. A rattle, worked by the wind, to scare away birds.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 88 This far exceeds all Clacks and other devices to scare away the bold Bulfinch. 1824 T. FORSTER *Perenn. Cal.* in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 877 The noisy cherry clack..drives its..windsails round.

5. A form of valve in pumps, etc., consisting of a flap, hinged at one side, covering the aperture, which is opened by the upward motion of the fluid, and closes either by its weight, or by the fluid's backward pressure; often called a *clack-valve.*

1634 BATE *Myst. Nature & Art* 8 A clacke is a peece of Leather nayled ouer any hole, hauing a peece of Lead to make it lie close, so that the ayre or water in any vessell may thereby bee kept from going out. 1726 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 80 An inverted Brass Clack or Valve shutting upwards, and falling down by its own Weight. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 169 A valve or clack, something like a trap-door, to shut downward. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 161 The lower board [of the] bellows .. has a hole with a valve or clack. 1861 RANKINE *Steam Engine* 117 Valves, sometimes called clacks .. intended for the purpose of permitting the passage of the fluid only, and stopping its return.

b. In locomotive engines the valve which closes the opening of the feed-pump into the boiler; generally a ball-valve.

1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 188 The return of the water is prevented by the usual means of a puppet-clack, or valve. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Term* 103/1 A ball-clack .. to close the orifice of the feed-pipe, and prevent steam or hot water reaching the pumps. The ball of the clack is raised from its seat by the stroke of the pump-plunger forcing the water against it.

II. Of the human voice, tongue, etc.

6. Din of speech, noise or clatter of human tongues; *contemptuously*, loquacious talk, chatter senseless or continuous.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXXIV. 211 Ther quenes vs comeres with þer clakke. *a* 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 97 Abandon flatt'ring tongues, whose clacks truth never tell. 1605 DRAYTON *Moone Calf* (R.), Who but one hour her loud clack can endure. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. II. 445 His Tongue ran on..And with its Everlasting Clack Set all men's ears upon the Rack. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 158 Whose chief intent is to vaunt his spiritual clack. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 102. ₱1 The Clack of Tongues. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. liv. 129 The aggregated clack of human voices. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 216 The tread of feet and clack of tongues. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 35 The infinite clatter of an old lady—clack, clack, clack.

7. A loud chat, a talk. (colloq.)

1813 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins., etc.*, *Vagaries Vind.* xi. (1872) 229 The merry chits maintained a half-quelled clack. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 336 Seven north country whaling captains..'holding clack' in our little cabin. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) II. xviii. 197 The old fellow would have had a clack with her.

8. *contemptuously.* The tongue. (Cf. 2, 3.)

1598 GREENE *Jas. IV*, Wks. (Gros.) XIII. 210 Haud your clacks lads. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* V. Wks. 1873 III. 435 He must talk all. His Clack must onely go. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 61 And so, belike, their Clacks ran for half an Hour in my Praises. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. i. 23 Who, as washerwomen .. at their work, could not hold their clack. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* III. 76 To hermetically seal up this Mrs. Gentry's clack.

†**9.** A loquacious person, a chatterbox. *Obs.*

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 8 They are but clacks and tell-tales for their pains. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* II. iii. (1735) 40 That well-spoken fool, That popular clack.

10. *Comb.*: **clack-box** (*a*) the box or chamber which contains the clack-valve of a pump; (*b*) in locomotive engines the box or cage enclosing the clack (see 5 b); (*c*) *dial.* 'the mouth which contains a nimble tongue' (Forby); **clack-door,** an opening into the clack-box of a pump; **clack-mill,** a windmill rattle for scaring birds (see 4); **clack-seat,** in locomotive engines a recess in the feed pump, for the clack to fit in; **clack-valve,** see 5. Also CLACK-DISH.

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Clack-box*, in locomotive engines, the box fitted on to the boiler where a ball-clack is placed. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 181 If the water..rises above the *clack-door before the change be made. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil. Hydrost.* 114 The single *clack valve is the most simple example of the class.

Clack (klæk), *v.*[1] Forms: 3-7 **clacke,** 5 **clake,** 6- **clack.** [ME. *clack-en*: cf. F. *claque-r* to clack, clap hands, crack a whip, strike the jaws together; also Du. *klakken* to clack, crack, MHG. *klac* a crack, etc., OHG. *kleken* (:—*klakjan*), MHG. *klecken* to make a crack; also ON. *klaka* to twitter, as a swallow, chatter as a pie. The relations between these are uncertain: the form is evidently echoic, and may have arisen independently in different langs. and periods. Cf. CLAP, CRACK.]

1. *intr.* To chatter, prate, talk loquaciously. Said of chattering birds and human beings.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 81 Þi bile is stif and scharp and hoked .. þar mid þu clackest [*v.r.* clechest] oft and longe. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 To speke of bakun mete I wolde clake. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 692 Thus as mens imaginations ranne, so their tongues clacked. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 121 The whole Mobile clacked with the Beak, in sign of Joy. 1798 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 447 Mark the pleader who clacks in his clients behalf With my lud, and his ludship, three hours and a half. 1832 MACAULAY *Lett.* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. v. 267 He will sit clacking with an old woman for hours. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* i. 20 The usual recipe for concocting a lady's maid, by making her clack like a mill-wheel.

2. *trans.* To utter chatteringly, to blab.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 48 Tis not euer true, that what the hart thinketh the tongue clacketh. 1627–8 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. iv. (R.), Custom makes them clack out any thing their heedlesse fancy springes.

3. To cluck, or cackle, as a hen. Cf. CLOCK, CLUCK.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 479 ¶ 4 My hen clacks very much, but she brings me chickens. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* vi, The more the white goose laid It clack'd and cackled louder. 1872 *Tinsley Mag.* Xmas. No. 17 My old mother used to say that every hen's got enough to do to look after its own chicks, and it clacks enough over that, goodness knows.

4. *intr.* To make a sound intermediate between a clap and a crack, as a hard substance, such as a piece of wood, does in striking a hard surface. *To clack* (more commonly to *crack*) *a whip.*

1530 PALSGR. 485/1 The myll gothe, for I here the clacke clacke..*car je os le clacquet clacquer* or *clacqueter.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 5 To clacke, *clangitare.* 1611 COTGR., *Claquer*, to clacke, to clap, to clatter. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Capriole*, He Clacks or makes a Noise with them. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii. 57 Whip clacking on the shoulders. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 60 A woman clacking across the flags in her wooden heeled shoes.

† **b.** *transf.* to similar actions. *Obs.*

1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 27 Th' heart clacks on, and is a mill, That's independent of the will.

5. *trans.* To cause (things) to make such a sound.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 260 Euyl ale-brewers and ale-wyues..shuld clacke and ryng theyr tankardes at dym myls dale. 1611 FLORIO, *Castagnétte*, little shels vsed of those that dance the canaries to clacke or snap with their fingers. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 163 He clackt his whip. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* 214 The Australians smacked and clacked their mouths at the sight of his horses and bullocks.

† **B.** The verb stem used adverbially: At once, on the instant, pat, 'slick'; cf. *bang, plump*, etc.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 50 (1740) 345 They went all, clack, to Conventicles, I'll warrant ye! *Ibid.* III. vii. § 44 (1740) 535 The Money was not got; if that had fallen in clack, the King had compleated a Negotiation.

† **Clack,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Orig. a Flemish word of the wool-trade: Kilian, 1598, has '*klacken* detergere lutum, used in *Fland. Brug.*, for *kladden, afkladden* abstergere sordes, detergere lutum, detergere vestem peniculo, stringere', also '*klacke* Fland. = *kladde* macula lutosa, lutum vestibus hærens, nota cænosa', a dirty mark. Cf. Ger. *klacke* spot of dirt, in Grimm. Hence med.L. *claccāre*: see Du Cange.] *trans.* To remove the dirty parts, esp. the tarry mark or 'buist' from (a fleece of wool). (Cf. CLAG *v.* 4.)

1429 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, xxii, Great hinderance commeth to the King in his Customes and Subsidies by them that doe clacke and force the good Woolles of the Realme. [1472 in Rymer *Foedera* XI. 735 'Quod..lanas quascumque berdare, claccare, et mundare possint'.] 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 10. § 7 That the same Wolle shuld be as it was shorne and clene wounde, withoute any sortyng, barbyng or clakkyng. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, To clack wooll is to cut off the sheepes marke which maketh it to waigh less and yield less custom to the king. 1641 in *Termes de la Ley* 60 b. 1726 in *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3).

† **Clack-dish.** *Obs.* A wooden dish with a lid carried and clacked by beggars as an appeal for contributions; a CLAP-DISH.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 135 Your beggar of fifty: and his vse was, to put a ducket in her Clack-dish. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* (N.), *Ger.* Can you think I get my living by a bell and a clack-dish? *Dry.* By a bell and a clack-dish? how's that? *Ger.* Why, by begging, sir. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 242 At the door of some alms-house, an old woman may still be seen with her clack-dish before her at certain seasons of the year—the last of her race.

Clacker (klæ·kəɪ). [f. CLACK *v.* + -ER 1.] That which clacks; the clack or clapper of a mill; a clack to frighten birds away, etc.

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1650) 18 (T.) This they find by the noise of those boat-mills; their clackers beat much slower at those times than else. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II. 92 (Hoppe) His tongue was worse than the clacker of a charity-school bell. *Mod. dial. Rime*, I pick up my clackers And knock you down back'ards Shoo 'ay a bird! 1880 MISS COURTNEY *West Cornw. Gloss.*, *Clacker*, a rattle to frighten away birds; the tongue, a valve of a pump.

† **Cla·cket,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. F. *claquet*, f. *claquer*, to clack; cf. Cotgr. *claquet de moulin*, the clapper, or clacke, of a mill-hopper.]

1. = prec.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 118 Wee may..compare their tongue to the clacket of a mill. 1611 COTGR., *Clac*..(most properly) the clacket that frights away birds from fruit-trees, etc.

2. Clacking, vigorous and incessant chatter.

1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. vi. 189 In the midst of a universal clacket of female tongues.

† **Cla·cket,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *claqueter*, to chatter with the teeth, or make similar sound, f. *claquet* clapper.] *trans.* and *intr.* To chatter, clack.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1569) I. 61 His teethe clacketing in his head. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. on Tim.* 890/2 Three houres space wil not bee ynough for them to clakket out halfe that they would say.

Cla·ckety, *a.* [f. CLACKET *sb.* + -Y 1; cf. *noisy*.] Characterized by clacketing.

1861 *Court Life Naples* 154 Country women wearing large white caps and clackety sabots.

Clackgoose, var. of CLAIK-GOOSE.

Clackin, var. of CLECKING, brood.

Clacking (klæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLACK *v.*[1] + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CLACK: **a.** the making of a sharp, hard noise.

1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Closmus*, a clacking with the tongue to cheare a horse. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 393 The clacking of their Culverins and Pistols. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxviii, Clacking of pattens. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. IV. ix. 23 A common Mill..its clacking audible upon the common Stream.

b. Chatter of tongues; noisy talk.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 118 When they adde to their clacking euill speech and backe-biting. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* § 19 (T.) To weary the world with his foolish clacking. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 19 Again the clacking of tongues rose high and shrill.

Cla·cking, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That clacks.

1611 COTGR., *Clac*..any thing that makes a clacking or clattering noise. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 384 A brook..hurries away to a clacking mill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 278 The clacking loom..still did stand.

Clad (klæd), *ppl. a.* [ME. *clad*(*d*, f. OE. *cláðod*, *-ed*, inflected *cláðde*, *cládde*: see CLOTHE *v.* *Clad* belongs to all dialects; but, beside it, the north. dial. has *cled*, ME. *cled*(*d*, f. ON. *klædd-r* pa. pple. of *klæða* to clothe. As *clad* and *cled* are identical in meaning, they have been naturally taken as mere variants of the same word, and in this capacity *cled* occurs in other than northern writers: it is now however treated simply as the northern (chiefly Sc.) pronunciation of *clad*. This is one of the pa. ppples. in which the prefix *y-* was resuscitated by the Elizabethan archaists, from whom *yclad* comes down as a 'Spenserian' form.]

1. Covered with clothes (or armour), clothed.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 15 Sittende gecladed & hales ðohtes.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1046 Wid griss and leues is he cladd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Cladde or clothydde, *vestitus*. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17, v. men clade in blak. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 89 Wel cladde. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 62 In comely wise..yclad. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 1 A gentle Knight..Ycladd in mightie armes and silver shielde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 166 The Morne in Russet mantle clad. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Progr. Envy* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 146 A Female Form, yclad in snowy white. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 27 They are lightly clad in summer.

β. cled, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5135 (Cott.) Cled..wit riche wede. *Ibid.* 13122 A man..cledd in silk. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 13 A man cled wiþ softe clopis. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 217 In colours of clene golde cleede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 472 Wel fedde, Or wel araied or cledde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 133 Lo here a lytter redy cled. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 48 Cledde, *vestitus*.

b. *transf.* Covered as with clothing.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3241 The close..With clauer and clereworte clede euene ouer. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 5 The trees clad with leuys and blossoms. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ix. 16 A cottage clad with lome. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 124 Xerxes..seeing all the Sea clad with his Army. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 65 A world of..trees clad with chirping birds. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* II. iv, Vine-clad hills. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 275 A long spur, now clad with olives.

2. *fig.* Invested, arrayed, decked.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 802 (Gött.) In welth and bliss was clad. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 203 He that was here claude in humanité. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordination of Priests*, That they may be cladde aboute with all Justice. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 71 Quha abhorred nocht to be cled with my fleshe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 33 Her words yclad with wisedomes Maiesty. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 289 The Sphynx with grandeur cled. 1683 SELDEN *Engl. Epin.* iv. Wks. (1726) III. 17 A description of it..is thus clad in rhythmes. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Hymn to Sun* 29 Clad in rising majesty.

b. *Sc. Law.* Endowed or furnished *with*.

c 1550 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 254 (Jam.) Until scho be maryit and cled with ane husband. *Ibid.* 340 The principall tenant, with quhais richt thay ar cled. 1858 CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scotland* II. 387 The Marquis of Argyle had obtained a formal gift of this vessel..and had become 'clad with possession' by taking guns..out of it.

3. *Clad* (*cled*) *score*: *Sc.* twenty-one, *i.e.* a score clad or *furnished* with one over.

1791 P. PARTON *Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc.* I. 187 (Jam.) Thankfulness to his Maker for having at last sent him the cled score, i.e. 21. 1863 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 18 Aug., An increase of from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per clad score was obtained.

Clad, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [app. educed from prec.] To CLOTHE, dress.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20362 (Cott.) Angels sal..kepe þe in al þi stat, And clad te, bath ar and lat.] 1579 *Cyuile & Vncyuile Life* (1868) 14 We clad them simply, to eschue pride. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 63 Which was done..by cladding the mourners..in blacke vestures. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iv. 4 To clad his corpse with meete habiliments. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 213 Cladding himselfe with the ornaments belonging to his degree and quality. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. II. 459 Find raiment meet To clad him with.

b. *transf.* To cover as with clothing.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 483 The leafe..embracing the Cane, doth clad it round about with certaine thin membranes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 38 Cloud-berries..clad the tops of Mountanous fells.

c. *fig.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 95/1 He claddeth vs with his own glory. 1627–8 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1677) I. lxxiii, When we haue to deal with such, we clad ourselues in their contraries.

Cladanthous: see CLADO-.

† **Cla·dder.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

1639 J. MAINE *City Match* in *Dodsley* IX. 298 *A.* Two inns of court men..Known cladders Through all the town. *B.* Cladders? *A.* Yes, catholic lovers, From country madams to your glovers wife, Or laundress.

† **Clade.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *clādes* destruction, disaster: cf. It. *clade* in same sense.] A disaster, calamity, plague.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *St. Justina* 413 Or ellis suld þat fellone clade Confonde þe cyte but abade. 1528 DR. TAYLOR *To Wolsey* (*MS. Cott. Cal. D.* x. 364), After the grete clade of sycknes and deth of Frenchmenn. 1604 BABINGTON *Comfort. Notes Exod.* x. Wks. (1637) 215 All the ruinous calamities and miserable clades.

Cladgy, variant of CLAGGY, CLEDGY.

† **Cla·dment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. CLAD *v.* + -MENT.] A garment, dress.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 27 When I consider how women there have tripe-wifed themselves with their cladments.

Clado- (klædo, klēidə), before a vowel **clad-**, combining form of Gr. κλάδ-ος young shoot or branch, in botanical terms, as **Clada·nthous** *a.* [Gr. ἄνθ-ος flower] = *cladocarpous*. **Clade·nchyma** [Gr. ἔγχυμα infusion], 'vegetable tissue composed of branched cells' (*S. S. Lex.*). **Cladoca·rpous** *a.* [Gr. καρπ-ός fruit], bearing the fructification on short lateral branchlets: said of Mosses, which are primarily divided into *acrocarpous*, *pleurocarpous*, and *cladocarpous*. **Cla·dophyll,** also **-phyllon,** pl. **-a** [Gr. φύλλον leaf], a branch assuming the form and function of foliage. **Cladopto·sis** [Gr. πτῶσις a falling], 'the fall of branches as it occurs in Thuja, Taxodium, and others' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 482 The three species..differ from each other in the acro-carpous and clado-carpous growth of the fruit. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 65 Cladophylla commonly pass for leaves: they are well shown by Ruscus. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 188/3 In this tree [aspen] and some few others..a process takes place termed 'cladoptosis' by the Rev. W. J. Berkeley many years ago.

‖ **Cladodium** (klădō·diəm). *Bot.* Also englished as **cla·dode.** [mod.L., f. late Gr. κλαδώδ-ης 'with many shoots' (f. κλάδος shoot, slip): cf. *phyllodium*, etc.] 'A term applied by Martius to an axis flattened and more or less leaf-like' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Clado·dial** *a.*

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 378 Ruscus, Butcher's Broom..Leaves minute scales, bearing in the axils leaf-like branches (cladodes). 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 66 To those branches definitely restricted to one internode, and which so closely counterfeit leaves, Kunth gave the name of Cladodia.

Cladonic (klădo·nik), *a. Chem.* In *Cladonic acid*, obtained from *Cladonia rangiferina* (reindeer moss), isomeric with usnic acid ($C_{18}H_{18}O_7$).

1872–9 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 353, 1194.

Clæne, clænnesse, early ff. CLEAN, -NESS.

Claes (klēz). Also 6 **clais,** 8 **clayis, claise.** *Sc.* and *north. dial.* form of CLOTHES.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 96 He ordand that na scottis man suld veir ony clais but hardyn cotis. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 85 [She] pat on her claise. *a* 1800 J. SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 237 (Jam.) My clayis grew threid bair on my bak. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, 'Rab Tull bang'd out o' bed, and till some of his readiest claes'. 1863 ROBSON *Bards Tyne* 430 The claes-wives lost a' their fine goons.

Claeth, claething, Sc. form of CLOTH, -ING.

Claf, obs. pa. t. of CLEAVE *v.*[2] to adhere.

Clag, *sb. north. dial.* [app. f. the verb.]

1. The process or product of clagging; a sticky mass adhering to feet or clothes, entangled in hair, or the like; a clot of wool consolidated with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep, etc.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 11 They [lambs] are then..forthwith to bee dressed and have their clagges clipped from them. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clags*, dirt sticking to any one after walking in mud. Dirty wool cut from sheep. 1881 SUTTON *N. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clags*, clotted locks of dirty wool on a sheep.

2. An encumbrance or burden on property. *Sc.*

1697 G. DALLAS *Styles* 813 (Jam.) All claggs, claims, debates and contraversies standing betwixt them. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 19 A good estate..handed down frae sire to son, But clag or claim, for ages past.

3. A stain or flaw on character. *Sc.*

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 206 He was a man without a clag, His heart was frank without a flaw.

Clag (klæg), *v.* Chiefly *north. dial.* Also 5–7 **clagge.** [Not traced beyond the 15th c.: perh. of Norse origin, cf. Da. *klag, klagge*, sticky mud, clay, *klæg, klæget* viscous, glutinous, sticky, which point to the same origin as OE. *clæg*, CLAY. There may have been some subseq. association with *clog*; but in localities where *clag* is indigenous, it is kept quite distinct from *clog*.]

1. *trans.* To bedaub (the clothes), clot (the hair) *with* anything sticky and tenacious, as miry clay, glue, toffee, etc.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 455 The gown and hois in clay

that claggit was. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 We come to the gates all clagged with myre and clay. *c* 1538 LYNDESAY *Syde Taillis* 68 Ane mureland Meg .. Claggit with clay abone the howis. 1881 SUTTON *N. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clagged*, clotted with dirt. 1886 COLE *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clag*, to daub, or clog together with sticky mud or clay.

2. To clog by such bedaubing or clotting.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 232 b, She [the bee] wyll also clagge her legges with as moche as she may beare. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 62 A meanes to clagge the bees, and to make them abide better in the hive. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Clag*, the same as clog, as when dust [mixed with the oil] causes machinery to move with difficulty.

3. *intr.* To stick tenaciously, as anything adhesive, or viscid; also *transf.*

1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 14 Least by raine and shoures, the earth should cleaue and clagge on your feete. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 10 To clag, *herere vt lutum.* 1795 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Clag*, to cleave or cling. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clag*, to adhere as paste; also to cling as the child to the mother, who says 'it clags to its best friend.' 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clag*, to adhere, to cling, to cleave to.

4. *dial.* [f. CLAG *sb.*] To remove the clags or dirty clots from a fleece. (Cf. CLACK *v.*[2])

1863 *Gloss.* in Morton *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Clag* (Linc.), see Burl. *Burl*, to cut away the dirty wool from the hind parts of a sheep.

† Cla·ggok. *Sc. Obs.* [f. CLAG + -OCK.] One clagged with mire, 'a draggle-tail' (Jam.).

c 1538 LYNDESAY *Syde Taillis* 62 Pure [= poor] Claggokis cled in riploch quhyte.

Claggum (klæ·gəm). *north. dial.* Also **clagum.** [f. CLAG *v.*] A common name in Scotland and the north of England for treacle-toffee.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gatesh. Local Poems* 104 If money's short, I'll take Rabbit skins for claggum. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xciv. 407 Somehow his tongue clave to his lips—he felt as if his mouth was full of claggum. 1876 in *Mid. Yorksh.* and *Whitby Gloss.* 1878 SMILES *R. Dick* v. 46 It bought no end of tops, clagum, and sweeties.

Claggy (klæ·gi), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. CLAG + -Y.] Tending to clag, or to form sticky lumps or clots; tenaciously sticky, adhesive. Hence **Cla·gginess.**

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 98 Claggye, *lubricus.* 1611 COTGR., *Iotteux*, claggie, clammie, cleauing. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Claggy*, sticky, as wet clay. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 433 To render copper less tough and clingy (*note*, The workmen say, claggy). 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 540 The spider spreads his claggy snares. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Claggy*, sticky like pitch; tenacious.—*Clagginess*, adhesiveness. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Claggy*, Newc., when the coal is tightly joined to the roof, the mine is said to have a claggy top.

Claght, claht, obs. pa. t. of CLEEK, CLECHE.

Clai, claie, Claiey, obs. ff. CLAY, CLAYEY.

Claif, obs. pa. t. of CLEAVE.

Claik (klēˑik), *sb. Sc.* [f. CLAIK *v.*]

1. The cry or call of a goose or other fowl.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The fox follouit the fed geise, & gart them cry claik. 1808 JAMIESON, *Claik*, the noise made by a hen.

2. Chatter, gossip, clatter. (Cf. *cackle.*)

1790 MORRISON *Poems* 187 (Jam.) The country's fu' Wi' lees and claiks, about young Ket and you.

3. (Also 6–9 **clake**, 7 **clayk**, 8 **cleck**, 9 **clack.**) The Barnacle-goose, *Anas leucopsis*, probably so named from its call.

a 1455 *Houlate* xvii, Correker of kirkmen was clepit the Claik. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 22 These claiks (or Barnacls as I call them). 1694 NARBOROUGH, etc. *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) Introd. 14 They discovered the Bernacle Goose or Clakis sitting upon their Eggs, under the 80th Deg. north Lat.

b. More fully *claik-goose.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 48 Of the nature of Claik Geis..Sum men belevis, that thir clakis growis on treis be the nebbis. 16.. MONIPENNIE in Macleod *Hist. Dumbarton* (1878) II. 49 Clayk geese black of colour. 1706 J. WATSON *Collect. Poems* I. 48 (Jam.) When the Cleck Geese leave off to clatter. 1744 PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 There are many Sorts of Wild-fowl; namely the Dunter Goose, Clark [? = Claik], Goose, Solan Goose, etc. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliv, Like sea-maws and clack-geese before a storm. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 255 The bernicle or clake goose.

4. The BARNACLE shell.

1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. Western Isl.* (1716) 357. 1744 PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 62 Pieces of Wreck .. grown over with the Shells of a Fish called Cleck Geese, which I take to be the *Conchæ anatiferæ.*

Claik, *v. Sc.* [prob. :—ON. *klaka*, to chatter, twitter, and thus identical with certain senses of CLACK *v.*] *intr.* To cry as geese or other fowls; to chatter, talk so as to bore people.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 109 The wyld geis claking eik by nychtis tyde. 1838 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* (1843) 77 That daidlin claikin creature of a lawyer.

Claim (klēˑm), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **cleym**(e, 4–7 **claym**(e, 6–7 **claime**, (*Sc.*) **clame**, 4, 7– **claim.** [a. OF. *claime* (*clame*), f. *clamer* to CLAIM.]

1. A demand for something as due; an assertion of a right to something. (Const. as in 2.) *To lay claim to*: to assert one's right to, claim.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9304 Sum o þaim Again mi sagh sal sett claim [*Trin.* cleym]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 250 His claime is unanswerde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Cleyme or chalaunge, *vendicacio.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxiv. 48 Ther was clayme and answer made bytwene parties .. and right and iudgement gyuen. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 230 To make a clayme to the Crowne of Fraunce. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 243 His claime on Jerusalem. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 84 What claime laies she to thee? 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 314 Persons are not to be their own judges in claims of justice. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 34 Advancing no higher claim. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Property Law* xxiii. 177 Constant claims are set up to the estates of other men by .. crafty persons. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 107 Notice..requiring all persons claiming to vote .. to send in their claims within a time limited.

2. Right of claiming; right or title (*to* something or *to* have, be, or do something; also *on*, *upon* the person, etc., that the thing is claimed from).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 196 And whilk of vs is doun, & mad is recreant, Cleyme & accioun he lese. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 48 And all the clame that thai mycht haff In-till scotland. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 7 All such right, title, interesse, clayme .. as they .. have in any of the premisses. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 29 b, There is no better clayme vnto wealth, then by the conquest of a strong hand to compasse it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 197 ₱ 8 Success gave a claim to kindness. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. 54 Your friends .. have the first claim upon your bounty. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1774) 33 Has the fairest claim to call itself owner. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 9 What possible claim could the Miss Dashwoods .. have on his generosity? 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 139 The attempt has every claim to an indulgent..reception.

3. That which is claimed; *spec.* in *U. S.* and *Australia*, a piece of land allotted and taken, esp. for mining purposes.

1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. 359 The claim upon which he [the Australian gold-digger] purchases permission to dig. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 46 In some of the claims to the south the reef is worked with good profit. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 122 In the cooler hours I would be working in the claim.

† 4. A call, shout. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 11, I cald, but no man answer'd to my clame.

Claim (klēˑm), *v.* Forms: 4 **cleime**, **clem**, *Sc.* and *north.* **cleme**, 4–6 **cleym**(e, 4–7 **clayme**, **claime**, **clame**, 6 **cleame**, 4– **claim.** [a. OF. *claime-* accented stem of *clame-r* (*claime-r*) to cry, call, appeal, claim :—L. *clāmā-re* to cry out, call, proclaim, declare aloud, call upon.]

1. *trans.* To demand as one's own or one's due; to seek or ask for on the ground of right.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3002 He..comeþ..And cleimeþ his eritage. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 825 On hymself he con al clem. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 80 Hee fared on in haste, To clayme his kingdome. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 421 Quhat landis clemys he? 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, I it cleym duely as of debte. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 110 Dowsabell did claime me for her husband. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 32 For none sure will claim in hell Precedence. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 317 That one has a right to claim a share. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* l. 20 What if Nemesis haply claim repayment?

b. with *inf. phrase* or *subord. clause.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 417 This child, that clemys your man to be. *Ibid.* II. 104 The Erle off Carryk Clamys to govern the kynryk. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 366 Owre colagis .. claymen to be exempt. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1852) II. 352 He claimed that his word should be law. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6 (1882) 89 Every townsman could claim to be tried by his fellow-townsmen.

2. To assert and demand recognition of (an alleged right, title, possession, attribute, acquirement, or the like); to assert as one's own, to affirm one's possession of.

(Sense 1 claims the delivery of a thing, sense 2 the admission of an allegation.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3544 Þou sal neuer..In þi forbirth do claim na right. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1275 Whatt ryghte þat he claymes .. Thus to ryot þis rewme. 1465 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 518 II. 214 To hold the court in your name, and to clayme your tytill. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 47 § 2 Persones .. that claymeth or pretendith any title to the premysses. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 11 Thundring Jove ..she claymed for her syre. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 239 Both sides claimed the victory. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 67 Every stranger, who claimed a right to any particular lands. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 154 The degree of accuracy which had been claimed for them. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 106 We have not in fact the knowledge which we might here be inclined to claim.

b. with *inf. phrase*, *obj. compl.*, or *subord. clause.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 49 Alle .. þat cleymed to hold of him þer heritages. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 2 That clayme the gentyle for to be. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. vi. (1558) 4 This Iuge .. claimed her his servant by false collusion. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 223 Claymes to be a kyng of Jewis. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 487 Her husband claimed to be tenant by the curtesy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 267 A mere word or symbol claiming to be a proposition. 1876 PARKER *Paracl.* I. ii. 18 It is claimed, then, on behalf of Christianity, that there is a Holy Ghost.

c. 'Often loosely used (*esp.* in U.S.) for: Contend, maintain, assert'. (F. Hall.)

3. Of things: To call for, demand, or require; to be entitled to, deserve, have a right to.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 130 Octauia..whose beauty claimes No worse a husband then the best of men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 566 Such wonder claims attention due. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 87 What Doctor Friend has written..claims an attentive reading. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 20. 334 There is one other point..which claims our attention. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 26 This first life claims a second, else I count its gain no gain.

† 4. To call for, cry for, beg loudly. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1097 Lazares ful monye .. Drye folk & ydropike..Alle called on þat cortayse [Christ] & claymed his grace.

† 5. To call, name, proclaim (with *complement*); passing in later use into the sense 'assert a claim to be (some one or something)'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12812 Ne prophet sal naman me claim. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 19 Þei with fulle gode wille .. cleymed him for þer chefe of West & of Est. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxii. (1869) 147 Trewaundrie bi name I cleyme it, and Maungepayn I clepe it. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCX. 194 Ye shal not be claymed kyng nother for kyng be hold. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1321 He cleymyd hym-sylf son of þe godhed. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 481 He .. may easily Claime himselfe to be more then a Man. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 30 Nor all, that else through all the world is named..might like to this be clamed.

† 6. *To claim quit*, also *to quit claim* (a person or thing): to proclaim quit or released; to let go, dismiss, renounce, let off, release, absolve. *Obs.* See QUIT-CLAIM.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2038 (Cott.) If o þi fader þou haue despite, Of his blissing i claim þe quite [*Gött.* I claime þe of his blissing quite]. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* A. 6654 Þai ben out of prisoun y-gon, Oþer quite-cleymed ichon. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 99 Roberd salle cleyme all quite to Henry..þat Roberd, ne non of hise, salle ask Henry..þis dette. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1763 To qwit claym all querels, & be qweme fryndes.

† 7. *intr.* To cry out, call (*for*, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4481 Cleymeþ he after cloþes?..þis ..cloþes he askes. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXCII. ii, The folke .. for hym cryed & claymed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 How mayst thou clayme or crye for glory?

8. *intr.* To put forward a claim, assert a right. **†** *To claim of* (quot. 1303), *to*: to claim, assert a right to. **†** *To claim for* (quot. 1400): to claim to be, assert one's right as being. (In later times app. an absolute use of 1 or 2.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9561 ȝyf a chylde be dede bore..And receyve nat þe bapteme, Of heuene may hyt neuer cleme. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XXII. 238 Alle the Mynstrelle that comen before hym..ben .. entred in his Bokes .. And aftre that, where that evere thei gon, ever more thei cleymen for Mynstralle of the grete Chane. *c* 1647 BP. SANDERSON *Episcopacy* (1673) 39 All these..do..claim to a Jus Divinum. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), How the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 73 Say from what scepter'd ancestry ye claim.

† 9. *trans.* = RECLAIM. *Obs. rare.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* (1551) 69 b When men wer somwhat clamed of their uplandishe behauor.

Hence **Claimed** *ppl. a.*, **Claiming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Cleymynge.* 1611 COTGR., *Calengé*, claimed, challenged. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 79 Whatever the claiming value of the currency is at any moment. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. 346/3 [He] imposed on the claiming master the burden of proving that the slavery of his claimed slaves was derived, etc.

Claimable (klēˑmăbˈl), *a.* [f. CLAIM *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be claimed.

1611 COTGR., *Clamable*, claimable. 1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 96/2 A secret intention gives not a claimable right. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 5 The violet..and wood anemone are..claimable by the plains as well as the hills. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. § 42 Half the estate is claimable by the patron.

Claimance, the action of claiming: see QUIT-CLAIMANCE.

Claimant (klēˑmănt). [f. CLAIM *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ANT: app. in its origin a *quasi* Law term, on the analogy of *appellant*, *defendant*, etc.; cf. *annuitant*, *chargeant.*] One who makes or enters a claim; one who has a claim *upon* anything.

(The appellation was particularly applied for several years after 1870 to the claimant of the Tichborne baronetcy, whose trial for perjury occupied 188 days of 1873–4.)

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 556 Claimants upon the Act for abolishing heritable jurisdiction [in Scotland], with the sums demanded. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 ₱ 7 The obstacles which .. obstruct the first attempts of a new claimant. 1785 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 35, I have no doubt that there are some fair and legal claimants on the public revenue. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 146 The first English claimant of a dramatic reputation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 27 Reason and wisdom .. are the very claimants, if not for the first, at least for the second place. 1883 *Congregationalist* Sept. 728 Some people think that the notorious Claimant really persuaded himself..that he was Sir Roger Tichborne.

Claimative (klēˑmătiv), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CLAIM *v.* + -ATIVE.] Disposed to make claims, exacting. Hence **Claimativeness.**

1868 HELPS *Realmah* xiv. (1876) 377 *E.* I am discontented with that word jealousy. Give me another word. *M.* Claimfulness? *E.* An ugly word. *M.* Claimativeness, then? *E.* That is better. *Ibid.*, I might have been jealous or claimative. *Ibid.*, Free from jealousy, or, to use his own word, claimativeness.

Claimer (klēˑmə). Also 5 **cleymare**, 7 **claymer.** [f. CLAIM *v.* + -ER.] One who claims; a claimant.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Cleymare, *vendicator.* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 64 Two claymers of the crowne. 1652 MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 287 Courts..where the Claimers may be severally heard. 1779 in *Ohio Arch. & Hist. Quarterly* Sept. (1888) 283 Claimers of large tracts of land. 1885 *Kendal Mercury* 10 July 5/3 Denunciation of rent claimers, of rent payers, and above all of land-grabbers.

Claimful, -ness: see CLAIMATIVE.

Claimless (klē·mlés), *a. rare.* [f. CLAIM *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no claim.

1814 *Monthly Rev.* 280 Obscure and claimless merit.

Clainge, Sc. f. CLEANSE.

Clair, obs. or dial. f. CLEAR.

Clairaudience (kleəɹˌɑ̃·diĕns). [f. F. *clair* clear + AUDIENCE, after CLAIRVOYANCE.] The faculty of mentally perceiving sounds beyond the range of hearing, alleged to be induced under certain mesmeric conditions. So **Clairaudient** *a.*, having this faculty; *sb.* one who has this faculty.

1864 BREVIOR *Two Worlds* 142 Trances, Visions, Clairvoyance, Clairaudience. *Ibid.* 197 A spiritual clairaudient. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 76/2 Her friends pronounced her to be 'a fine clairvoyant and clairaudient subject'.

Clair-cole: see CLEAR-COLE.

Clair-obscure (klēəɹˌɒbskiūə·ɹ). Also 8–9 **clare-obscure,** 8 (Fr.) **clair-obscur.** [a. F. *clair-obscur,* transl. of It. *chiaroscuro.*] = CHIAROSCURO.

1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 25 Masters in the clare-obscure. 1740 CRISPE in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 494 The Clair-Obscur .. in the other Pictures, is well understood. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 28 All those paintings .. except some clair-obscures on out-walls. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* II. xxviii. 171 The colours..appear only as different gradations of clare-obscure. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 89 Abraham Pether..knew, however, little of clair-obscure.

Clairon, obs. f. CLARION.

‖ **Clairschach** (klāəɹʃăχ). Forms: 5 **clare-schaw, clerschew,** 7 **clersha,** 8 **clarishoe,** 9 **clarshech, clearsach, clairschach, clairsach.** [Gael. and Ir. *clairseach* (klārʃaχ) harp, perh. f. *clar* table, board; but the rest of the word is obscure.] The old Celtic harp strung with wire.

1490 *Act. Dom. Concil.* 172 (Jam.) For the spoliacioune and takin fra him of .. ane clareschaw, & certane stuff and insicht of houshald. 1491 *Ibid.* 204 (Jam.) Clerschew. 1700 J. BROME *Trav.* iii. (1707) 179 [Highlanders] delight much in Musick, but chiefly in Harps and Clarishoes of their own Fashion, the strings of which are made of Brass-Wire, and the strings of their Harps with Sinews. 1824 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 283 Of clairschachs and of atabals. *a* 1844 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* viii, And berries from the wood provide And play my clarshech [*edd.* the clarsech] by thy side. 1862 GRANT *Capt. Guard* vi, A clairsach, or harp of the old Scottish form, being only thirty inches or so in height, and furnished with thirty string holes.

‖ **Clairschacher.** Forms: 6 **clarschaar, clairschochar,** 7 **clairshear, clairschocher.** [ad. Gael. and Ir. *clairseoir* (klāəɹʃər) 'harper'; treated as f. CLAIRSHACH + -ER.] A player on the clairschach, a harper.

1507 *Sc. Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 124* Diverse Menstralis, schawmeris .. clarschaaris and piparis. 1534 *Ibid.* I. 282* To ane Irland clairschochar. *a* 1615 *Ane Brieue Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 15 Ane clairshear that playit on ane clersha. 1642 *Househ. Bk. C'tess Mar* in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* (1858) II. 119 To ane woman clairshocher.

Clairvoyance (kleəɹvoiˌăns, or as Fr. klɛɹvoyɑ̃ns). [Fr.; where used in 16th c. in sense 2; but in Eng. introduced in sense 1; sense 2, when used, is partly directly from Fr., partly transf. from 1.]

1. A supposed faculty attributed to certain persons, or to persons under certain mesmeric conditions, consisting in the mental perception of objects at a distance or concealed from sight.

1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 24 Of the clairvoyance I have witnessed nothing. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Initial Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 457 He is versed in occult science, In magic, and in clairvoyance. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 14 Mesmer had little faith in that gift of clairvoyance, of which Puysegur was..the first audacious asserter.

2. Keenness of mental perception, clearness of insight; insight into things beyond the range of ordinary perception.

1861 *Romance Dull Life* xxxvi. 258 She knew, by the kind of clairvoyance which distinguishes lonely minds, that, etc. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* ii. § 19. 79 What may be called .. clairvoyance in dramatic matters. *Ibid.* 81 This clairvoyance gave them insight into things beyond their own experience. Shakspere painted much that he had never seen.

Clairvoyancy. = prec. 1.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* II. xxii. 360 When I was in the clairvoyancy line.

Clairvoyant (kleəɹvoiˌănt), *a.* and *sb.* [Fr. *clairvoyant,* clear-sighted, optically or mentally.]

A. *adj.*

‖ **1.** [Fr.] Clear-sighted, having insight.

1671 DK. BUCKHM. *Rehearsal* III. i. (Arb.) 73 If he likes it, I know what to think of him...I am Clara voyant, a gad.

2. Having or exercising the faculty of clairvoyance; pertaining to clairvoyance.

1850 W. GREGORY *Anim. Magnetism* 158 Clairvoyant Prevision or the power..of predicting future events. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 208 The appeal to clairvoyant skill, by Montanus.

b. *fig.* (cf. sense 1, and CLAIRVOYANCE 2).

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 11 The clairvoyant power of seeing the eternal in the temporal.

B. *sb.*

‖ **1.** [Fr.] A clear-sighted person. *Obs.*

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 353 He is also one of the Clairvoyans, and of the order of the *Chevaliers des Lunettes.*

2. One who possesses, or is alleged to possess, the faculty of clairvoyance. (Often treated as Fr. (klɛɹvoyɑ̃), with fem. **clairvoyante** (-ɑ̃t).)

1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 159 The powers here attributed to very lucid clairvoyants. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 53 A docile clairvoyante, who would really not make a mistake if she could help it. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 90 He had consulted a clairvoyante..as to Lilian's health.

Hence **Clairvoyantly** *adv.*

1885 SINNETT *Karma* I. 49 Does she look about the world clairvoyantly, and tell..what is going on in distant places?

Clais(e, obs. f. CLAES, *Sc.,* clothes.

Claishe, claisshe, var. of CLOSH, *Obs.*

Claith, claithes, Sc. ff. CLOTH, CLOTHES, etc.

Claiver, Claiy, obs. f. CLAVER, CLAYEY.

† **Clake.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *clacu*:—OTeut. type **klakō-*; occurring also in *clacléas, clæcléas* (Wr.-Wülcker 419) 'immunis', ON. *klaklaust* scatheless, unhurt.] Hurt, injury, scathe.

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xiii (18) Nap. 86 Eal scal aspringan wide and side sacu and clacu, hol and hete. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9317 ȝiff þatt ȝe wel ȝuw lokenn Fra clake, and sake. *Ibid.* 10201.

Clake, clakke, obs. ff. CLAIK, CLACK *v.*

Clam (klæm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6–7 **clamme,** 9 **clamm,** 1, 5– **clam.** [OE. *clam(m, clǫm(m,* corresp. to MHG. *klam,* Ger. *klamm* cramp, fetter, constriction, pinching, and, with change of gender, OHG. *chlamma,* MHG. *klamme* in same sense. Cf. also MHG., Ger. *klemme,* Du. *klemme, klem,* app. from type **klam(m)jôn-.* See also CLEM *v.*

These point to an OTeut. **klam-, *klamm-,* or **klamb-,* to press or squeeze together. Some compare **klam-* with pre-Teut. *glom-* in Lat. *glomus.* But Sievers inclines to start from *klimb-* in OE. *climban,* Ger. *klimmen* to CLIMB, orig. to cleave, cling, or adhere; thence an adj. **klambo-* sticky, with causal vb. **klambjan* 'to make to stick, press, compress'. This would provide a common source for the first four sbs. spelt CLAM, and the first three spelt CLAMP, with the adjs. and verbs belonging to both series.]

† **1.** Anything that holds tight; bond, chain; *pl.* bonds, bondage. *Obs.* (In OE.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 83 Þe Drihten of deaþe aras..æfter þæm clammum helle þeostra. *a* 1000 *Andreas* (Gr.) 130 Þa þe on carcerne, clommum fæste..hwile wunedon. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xliii. 12 (Gr.) Hwylc þæs hordgates cægan cræfte þa clamme onleac.

2. An instrument or mechanical device for clasping rigidly or otherwise holding fast; *e.g.* a clamp for holding two stones together, or any instrument of the nature of a vice or pair of pincers which holds things between its jaws. With many special technical applications in different trades and branches of industry, in some of which it varies with CLAMP. See the quots.

1399 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 19 Item ij soudyngirenes j par de clames et j par de tanges, precii 4*d.* 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* 14 [Hokis] for whoos makyng ye must haue fete fyles..A semy clam of yren .. a payre of longe and smalle tongys, etc. 1512 *Test. Ebor.* V. (Surtees) 35 (in 'The Shoppe') A par of clamez, ij*d.* 1547 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camd. Soc.) 29 For iiij. clammes for the pascalle bordes. 1638 *Churchw. Acc. Kirton in Lindsey* in *Proc. Soc. Antig.* (1864) 14 Apr., For iiij poales for the clammes and to John Dawber for shafting them, iijs. iiij*d.* 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xix. (ed. 3) 188 Another pair of forceps now removes the pin to another pair of clams. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 136 Alexander .. had the upper leather of a boot in the grasp of the clams. 1869 *Echo* 26 Jan., They [poachers] were seen to place the clams over the rabbit holes and to put the ferrets into two of them. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 26 The round wire is .. drawn through jewelled clams. 1886 *S. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clams* or *Clems,* wooden instruments, with which shoemakers or saddlers clip their leather to hold it fast. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clam,* a rat-trap, like a gin.

b. A movable cheek or protective lining placed in the jaws of a vice.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 414/1 Holding it with convenient clams in his vice. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clam,* leather, paper, or lead linings for the jaws of a vice.

c. *pl.* 'An instrument resembling a forceps employed in weighing gold' (Jamieson).

1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 360 (Jam.) The brightest gold that e'er I saw Was grippet in the clams.

d. 'A kind of forceps used for bringing up specimens of the [sea-]bottom in sounding; a drag' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.,* s. v. *clams*).

1821 A. FISHER *Voy. Arct. Reg.* 17 Tied to the sounding line at .. ten fathoms from the lead, or rather the clamm. (*note* This instrument is intended to bring up a greater quantity of sounding than the usual arming of the lead.) *Ibid.* 65 The deep-sea-clamm was used on this occasion, the soundings brought up, consisted chiefly of mud, intermixed with small stones.

† **3.** *pl.* Clutches, claws. *Obs.*

a 1569 KYNGESMILL *Man's Est.* xiv. (1580) 118 To plucke man out of the bloody clammes of that ravenyng Lyon Sathan. 1574 E. HAKE *Touchstone* B iij b, Luckish loytering lubbers [who] doo keepe within their clammes the livelyhood of true pastors and painful laborers.

4. *Theat.* An instrument formed of two parallel pieces of board fastened at one end by a handle, used in pantomimes as a noisy sort of cudgel.

Clam (klæm), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 **clamm,** 7 **clamme,** 6– **clam.** [Orig. *clam-shell*: app. from prec.; the name referring either to the action of the two valves of the shell in shutting like a pair of clams or pincers; or, as some suggest, to 'the tenacity with which these animals cling to the rocks'. The original application, however, was not to the rock species of the tropics, but to British bivalves which burrow in sand or mud.]

1. A name applied to various bivalve shell-fish. **a.** In Scotland applied, from the 16th c. at least, to the Scallop-shell, *Pecten Jacobæa*; hence now by some naturalists taken as a book-name of the genus *Pecten.* **b.** Also locally to the various species of fresh-water mussels *Unio, Anodon.*

1500–1540 [see *clam-shell* in 4]. 1593 in Rogers *Soc. Life Scot.* I. ii. 56 Crabs, spoutfish and clamms. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Upon their Fins and Tails they have store of Clams or Barnacles. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 140 The bait .. a shell fish called Clams. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 298 With the eel, and the clam, and the pearl of the deep. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 941 The *Pectens,* or Clams, are known by the regular radiation of the ribs from the summit of each valve to the circumference. 1850 DANA *Geol.* i. 27 The fresh-water clam, *Unionidæ.* 1852 D. MOIR *Fowler* vi. Poet. Wks. I. 70 Pools, where mussel, clam, and wilk, Clove to their gravelly beds.

c. Applied to foreign bivalves of the order *Chamaceæ,* comprehending the largest of shell-fish, as the **Giant Clam** or **Clamp** (*Tridacna gigas*), the **Yellow Clam** (*T. crocea*), **Thorny Clam** (*Chama Lazarus*), etc.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 340/1 A Clamme is a kind of large shell-fish of the Muskle or Cockle species. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 176 The Clam is a sort of Oyster [i. e. a species of *chama*] which grows so fast to the Rock that there is no separating it from thence, therefore we did open it where it grows, and take out the Meat, which is very large, fat and sweet. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) II. 1368 Spangles of the richest colours, glowing from a number of large clams. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in Orr *Circ. Sc.* Nat. Hist. I. 431 The *tridacna gigas* (or clam-shell). 1861 J. LAMONT *Sea-horses* ix. 142 The shells tridacnæ and cardia, vulgarly called clams and cockles.

d. In North America, applied esp. to two species, the Hard or Round Clam (*Venus mercenaria*), and the Soft or Long Clam (*Mya arenaria*), found in great abundance on sandy or muddy shores in many parts, and esteemed as articles of food: whence *clam-bake* and *clam-chowder.* Also applied to freshwater mussels, and see quot. 1850.

(*Mya arenaria* is also found on muddy shores in England, where it is known as the *Gaper-shell* or *Old Maid,* under which name it is in some places sold for food.)

[1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 216 Mustels, Wilks, Oisters, Clamps, Periwinkels, and diuers others.] 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 153 Clam, or Clamp, a kind of Shell Fish, a white Muscle. 1698 B. BULLIVANT in *Phil. Trans.* 168 The Clam..hath a Plain Pipe or Proboscis, from whence he ejects Water, if compressed. [This is *Mya.*] 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lvi. 209 We drew into our larder, clams, snails, frogs, and rattlesnakes. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 104 The bivalve shell called Gnathodon .. [found in] the Bay of Mobile ..They are called clams here in popular language, and, being thick and strong, afford a good material for road-making. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 252/1 The coarsest is the mud clam, or blue nose, which is dug out of the mud with tongs. Choicer ones are called sand clams .. The best species is the sod clam found at Chicoteague.

2. *U. S.* A term of contempt; one who is, in New England phrase, 'as close as a clam'.

1871 MARK TWAIN *Sketches* I. 46 (Hoppe) It will be lost on such an intellectual clam as you. *Ibid.* 54 No meddling old clam of a justice dropped in to make trouble.

3. *U. S. slang.* The mouth. Also *clam-shell.*

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 143 Shet your clam, our David. 1848–60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v., There is a common though vulgar expression in New England, of 'Shut your clam-shell'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *clam-bed, -digger, -eater, -fisher, -rake, -ranch*; *clam-feeding* adj.; **clam-bake,** a baking, Indian-fashion, upon hot stones, of a mass of clams (often overlaid with layers of potatoes, Indian corn, fish, etc.); a favourite feature of pic-nic excursions to the sea-shore in U. S.; hence applied to the pic-nic party itself; **clam-chowder,** a chowder made with clams; **clam-shell,** the shell of a clam; formerly (*Sc.*) the scallop-shell worn in their hats by pilgrims who had crossed the seas; also *slang* (see 3); **clam-stick,** the stick or pole with which tropical clams are caught by thrusting it between the partially open valves of the shell.

1848–60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.,* *Clam-bake. At a grand political mass-meeting in favour of Gen. Harrison on the 4th of July 1840, nearly 10,000 persons assembled in Rhode Island, for whom a clam-bake and chowder were prepared. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 12/1 At a recent .. festival in Connecticut a gigantic clambake was cooked which was 25 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, and consisted of 2,000 ears of corn, 600 pounds of lobster, 600 pounds of fish, 1,000 chickens, innumerable oysters and clams, two barrels of sweet potatoes and two of the ordinary kind, and the whole topped off with two immense plum puddings and 150 water melons. 1887 *Ibid.* 17 June 5/2 A clam bake is an institution indigenous to this soil. Long before Puritans .. found out its savour, the red man..indulged in clam bakes. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 162 Legislation to prevent trawling over *clam-beds. 1866 J. LORD *Brit. Columbia* I. 192 Any one who has travelled in America must have eaten *Clam-chowder..It is a sort of intermediate affair between a stew proper and soup. 1887 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 351/2 The *clam-eaters of the Australian coast. 18.. WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass, Song of Joy* The work of the eel-fisher and *clam-fisher. I come with my *clam-rake and spade..I join the

group of clam-diggers on the flats. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Clam-rakes, hoes, and claws. **1882** *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/1 To 'take up a *clam ranch' is a proverbial expression [in Oregon] to express the last stage of hard fortune. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Flyting* 509 Thy cloutit cloke, thy skryp, and thy *clamschellis. **1540** *Sc. Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *305 For vj ǯ vnces siluer to be ane Clam-schell to kepe the kingis grace Halk-mete. **1862** EMERSON *Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 334 Large heaps of clam-shells and ashes. **1882** *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/1 The pointed '*clam stick' figures in various aboriginal tales.

Clam (klæm), *sb.*3 Also 9 **clamm.** [f. CLAM *a.*1 or *v.*1; or perh. a back-formation from CLAMMY. (Cf. *greed.*]

†**1.** A soft or plastic mass. *Obs.* (Cf. CLOAM.)

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 340 Hath not the pot-maker power to form out of that same clam of earth that one vessel for an honourable use, and that other for contemptuous and vilenous?

2. Clamminess, cold dampness.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 17 Fat, ropy, sweet ale.. creates clams in the viscera. **1827** CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 291 The clamm of the grave. **1830** FORBY *Voc. East Anglia* s.v., 'The meat has been kept too long, and has got a clam', begins to decay. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Around you is starvation..corruption, and the clam of death.

Clam, *sb.*4 [A variant of CLAMP *sb.*3; cf. the similar interchange of CLAM *sb.*1, 2 with CLAMP *sb.*1, 2.] A pile of bricks arranged for burning.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 53 Of bricks burnt in a Clam there are at the least in twenty thousand, five thousand unfit for work. *Ibid.* 54 Bricks .. ought to be taken out of the clam by account from the Brickmaker.

Clam (klæm), *sb.*5 [Perh. onomatopœic; cf. *clash, clang, slam*: it suggests less notion of ringing and more of crash than *clang.* But cf. CLAMOUR *v.*2] The crash caused by ringing two or more bells of a peal together.

1702 *Campanologia Improved* (1753) 15 By the bells standing too long in leading compass, the rest are thrown and jumbled together; whereby claps and clams (so unpleasing to the hearers) are occasion'd. *a* **1789** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. vii. 413 Even the clams or the collision of two bells together in counterpoint, has been settled by ringers without the least knowledge of harmony. **1822–76** NARES s.v. *Clamour,* The bells..are all pulled off at once, and give a general crash or clam, by which the peal is concluded .. this clam is succeeded by a silence.

Clam, *sb.*6 *dial.* [app. short for *clammer* = *clamber,* used of a foot-bridge.] A plank or crossing-stone over a brook.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (1828) 12 Dest'nt remember whan tha com'st over tha clam..when tha water was by stave. **1861** SMILES *Engineers* I. 240 There is a fourth [bridge] on the Blackabrook consisting of a single stone or clam.

Clam (klæm), *a.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [This word, CLAM *sb.*3, CLAM *v.*1, CLAMMY, and other derivatives, form a group of which the mutual relations are not quite clear. Although the verb is as yet cited earlier than the adj., the latter perhaps has etymological priority: it corresponds also to Du. and L.G. *klam,* in Kilian *klam, klamp,* 'moist, clammy, viscous, sticky', Da. and Sw. *klam* 'dampish, wettish'. Not known in the earlier stages of these languages. Cf. CLAM *v.*1]

Sticky, glutinous, adhesive like wet clay. *dial.* **a.** Cold and damp, clammy; **b.** see quot. 1808.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clam' or cleymows, *glutinosus.* **1595** DUNCAN *App. Etymol., Tenax,* clamm, tewgh. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 71 Yow are not to beginne to marke soe longe as the markinge stuffe is any thing clamme, or cleaveth and ropeth..but lette it bee as thinne and runne of like water afore yow beginne. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. xxxiii, The hand did smite With a clam pitchie ray shot from that Centrall Night [the Egyptian darkness]. **1808** JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.* s.v., Ice is said to be *clam,* when beginning to melt with the sun or otherwise, and not easy to be slid upon. [Still so used.] **1877** E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clam,* (1) cold, damp. Thoo's strange an' clam, thu feels like a curpse. (2) tenacious, sticky, adherent. The muck's that clam, it wëant slip off'n th' sluff when ye dig it.

†**Clam,** *a.*2 *Obs.* or *dial.* [Related to CLAM *sb.*1 It is not certain that sense 2 belongs to the same word: Jamieson thought that as a schoolboy's word, it might originate in the L. *clam,* 'without the knowledge of', 'clandestinely'.]

†**1.** Grasping, pinching. *Obs.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Canticles* in *Psalter* 511 In vile & clam couatys of men. [So also in WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 29.]

2. *Sc.* Base, mean, low; 'a very common schoolterm in Edinburgh' (Jam.). ? *Obs.*

1829 SCOTT *Gen. Pref. Waverley Nov.* App. iii, He .. reprobated the idea of being an informer, which he said was *clam, i.e.* base or mean.

Clam (klæm), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **clammen,** 6–8 **clamm,** (7 **clambe**), 6– **clam.** [First found in 14–15th c., when it interchanged with *cleme,* OE. *clǽman,* to smear, anoint, daub, mod. dial. *cleam.* Of the latter, the pa. t. *clǽmde* prob. gave ME. *clamde* (like *cladde, ladde, spradde, lafte,* etc.), whence was educed a present *clam* perh. helped by CLAM *a.* and by CLAMMY. The forms *clame, claim,* which (with *cleam*) are still found in northern dial., are treated under CLEAM *v.*, q.v. for ulterior derivation.]

1. *trans.* To smear, daub, or spread unctuous matter *on*; to smear, anoint, or daub *with.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 93 (MS. *a* **1400**) Crist..clammyde [*v.r.* clemed] cley on his eyen. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xvi. 208 She clamd it [a sieve] with clay, and brought in .. water. [**1671**– *Clame, claim*: see CLEAM.] **1884** *Cheshire Gloss., Clamme* or *clame,* to plaister over.

2. To bedaub (a thing) so that it sticks; to clog or entangle *with* or *in* anything sticky; to stick or plaster *up, together,* etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Abbituminare,* to bepitch, to cement or clam together. **1626** T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 356 Passe ouer it, as a wary Bee ouer hony, not clamming your wings. **1694** R. LESTRANGE *Fables* 346 The sprigs were all daubed with lime, and the poor Wretches clamm'd and taken. **1713** WARDER *True Amazons* 134 They will be clammed in it [the Honey].

fig. **1683** MRS. BEHN *Young King* II. iii, He that can .. clam me in that love by every look.

3. To clog or choke up (by anything sticking in).

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* G iij, The same water is good for them that hath clammed hym selfe or an other. **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 13 The western gales in Holland..swept the sands so before them, that they have choaked or clammed up the .. door of the Rhine. **1655** MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 219 Utterly unwholesome, claming the Stomach, stopping the Veins and Passages. **1876** *Whitby Gloss., Clamm'd up,* (an orifice) stopped up by anything glutinous, as the throat with phlegm. **1888** *Berkshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clammed,* chocked up by over-filling.

b. *fig.* To cloy.

a **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 52 Engaging..not to clam his taste with the smallest collection of flattery.

4. *intr.* To be clammy, or moist and sticky; to stick, adhere, as glutinous things.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. liv. 117 The dough would so sticke and clambe in the horses mouth. **1690** DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. i, A chilling Sweat, a damp of Jealousie, Hangs on my Brows, and clams upon my Limbs. **1877** *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clam,* to stick, to adhere as sheets of wet paper do to each other.

Hence **Clammed** *ppl. a.*, **Cla·mming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 220 [We] have our earthly apprehensions so clamm'd and furr'd with the old levin. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 201 The finest of the Flour .. is of a glutinating, clamming, and obstructing Nature.

Clam (klæm), *v.*2 [See CLAM *sb.*6, CLAMOUR *v.*2]

1. a. *intr.* Of bells: To sound or crash together.

?*a* **1800** *Lines in Belfry St. Peter's, Shrewsb.* (N.), When bells ring round and in their order be, They do denote how neighbours should agree; But when they clam, the harsh sound spoils the sport, And 'tis like women keeping Dovercourt.

b. *trans.*

1702 *Campanalogia Improved,* When they [bells] lie fifths thus 1 5 2 6 3 7 4 8, 'tis then most pleasant and excellent music to clam them; that is, the two notes of each concord to strike together, and if they be clam'd true the eight bells will strike like four, but with far greater musick and harmony. **1822–76** NARES *Gloss.* s.v., The bells are said to be *clamm'd* when..they are all pulled off at once.

2. *fig.* To put an end to (din); to silence, hush: cf. CLAMOUR *v.*2 2.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., It..answers the noise of Talking by the stilness of Doing, as the Italians clam rowt and tattle into nodding and beckning.

Hence **Cla·mming** *vbl. sb.*

1684 *Sch. Recreation* (T.), Clamming is when each concord strikes together, which being done true, the eight will strike but as four bells, and make a melodious harmony.

Clam, *v.*3 *dial.* [app. f. CLAM *sb.*1 in sense of *clutch.*] To clutch with the hand, grasp, grope.

1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* 301 (Jam.), I felt, as I thought, a hand claming over the bed-clothes. **1877** *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., He clammed howd on her or she'd hev tippled into th' warpin' drëan. **1886** *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., He clammed hold on the mane. **1879** JAMIESON s. v. *Clam,* To *claum* or *glaum,* is to grope or grasp as in the dark.

Clam (klæm), *v.*4 *U. S.* [f. CLAM *sb.*2 1 d.] *intr.* To dig or collect clams.

1864 *Sufferings in Rebel Mil. Prisons* 87 Formerly they had been allowed to go fishing and clamming.

Clam, *v.*5, var. of CLEM to pinch with hunger.

Clam, clamb, obs. or dial. pa. t. of CLIMB.

Clamance: see QUIT-CLAIMANCE.

Clamant (klēi·mănt, klæ·m-), *a.* [ad. L. *clāmānt-em,* pr. pple. of *clāmāre* to cry out.]

1. *lit.* Crying out, clamorous, noisy.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* XXVI. 95 A Clamant Woeman, or of many words. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 350 Winter..and a train Of clamant children dear. **1806** J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 43 Clamant for food.

b. of sounds, etc. (with mixture of sense 2).

1818 KEATS *Endymion* II, This clamant word Broke through the careful silence. **1888** MRS. OLIPHANT *Joyce* I. 196 The sound..became every moment more and more clamant.

2. *fig.* 'Crying', urgent. Chiefly in Sc. writers.

1723 MCWARD *Contend. Faith* 2 (Jam.) A clear and continued testimony against the clamant wickedness. **1850** MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 460 In order to the rectification of a clamant evil. **1858** BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. VIII. IX. 545 The abuses became every day more clamant. **1878** STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 195 My appetite was a clamant, instant annoyance.

Clamantly (klēi·măntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a clamant manner, urgently.

1863 GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 20 Upon various vital truths, and still clamantly-needed doctrine.

†**Clama·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *clāmātiōn-em,* n. of action, f. *clāmāre* to cry out.] A crying out, call, invocation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xvii. 216 Frawdes, euyll thoughtes, clamacyons, periurynges. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 21 Their iterated clamations to excitate their dying or dead friends, or revoke them unto life.

Clamb(e, clamben, etc.: see CLIMB.

†**Clamber,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [app. a. ON. *klambra* to clamp or pinch together (Vigf.), app. a frequentative deriv. of **klambjan* to press or squeeze, mentioned under CLAM *sb.*1 Mod.Ger. has, from the same source, *klammern,* to make fast with a clamp, constrict.] To mass or cluster together.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 801 So mony pynakle payntet watz poudred ay quere, Among þe castel carnelez, clambred so þik, þat pared out of papure purely hit semed. *Ibid.* 1721 As alle þe clamberande clyffes hade clatered on hepes.

Clamber (klæ·mbəɹ), *v.*2 Forms: 5–7 **clambre,** 5–6 **clamer,** 6–7 **clammer,** 4– **clamber.** [In 15th c. *clambre-n, clamer-en.* This appears to be a derivative of CLIMB *v.* (pa. t., ME. *clamb, clam*); an equivalent CLIMBER was in use in 16–17th c. Cf. the relation of *wander* to *wend, wind,* of *spatter, sputter,* to *spit,* etc. The general 16–17th c. form *clammer* also associates itself with *climb* with silent *b.* It can hardly be connected (in English) with CLAMBER *v.*1, though they prob. go back in different ways to the same source: see note to CLAM *sb.*1 In German, *klammer,* 'clam, clamp, hold-fast', etc., had formerly the sense 'clutch, claw'; thence a derivative vb. 'to clutch, seize with claws' comes naturally; *sich klammern* is actually used in the sense 'hook oneself on, cling firmly'; *clammer* or *clamber up* = 'get up by catching hold with claws' would be a natural extension. But links are wanting: *klammer* 'claw' is only MHG., *clamber up* only English, and known only since 15th c.]

1. *intr.* To climb by catching hold with hands and feet; to creep or crawl *up* (or *down*); to climb with difficulty and effort.

c **1430** *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 299 When he [the young hawk] begynneth to clambre upon bowys use hym ever more to hackyng. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clameryn [**1499** or crepyn], *repto.* **1530** PALSGR. 485/2, I clamer or clymme up upon a tree or any suche thyng, *je grippe.* **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XIX. xx. (R.), He clamer'd up upon the shepheards horse. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 31 When you heare the drum .. Clamber not you vp to the casements then. **1598** FLORIO, *Aggrappare* .. to clime, to clammer. **1611** *Ibid.*, *Frandre,* to clammer vp any slippery or broken place. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 45 He was clammering ouer a wall. **1707** FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. i, Leaping of Ditches, and clambring over Stiles. **1835** W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 293 He clambered into a tree. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 14 A dangerous kind of place..to go clambering about with a gun.

b. *trans.*; cf. CLIMB.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. iv. (1622) 38 Some cowardly fleeing away, sought to clamber the tops of trees. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 225 The Kitchin Malkin..Clambring the Walls to eye him. **1775** JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 418 They can .. clamber the mountain. **1807–8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 134 Worthy hodmen, clambering a ladder.

2. *intr.* Of plants: To climb by means of tendrils, etc. (Also *trans.* as in 1 b.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. v. (R.), Gladly they [cucumbers] would be clambering upon walls, and climbing up to the house roof, if they can meet with any rough places to take hold by. **1864** D. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 302 Vines clambered over the window. **1887** FENN *This Man's Wife* I. II. vi. 215 This was clambered, surmounted, and almost completely hidden by clusters of small blossoms.

3. *fig.* To climb or struggle (*up*) into a position of eminence; to attain with effort *to.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 193 Thou knowest by what craftie collusion he hath clammered up to the throne of tyrannie. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 88 Some clamber to heaven by merits, some by angels, some by penance, and some by pardons. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 438 His clambering into Imperial Power.

4. *transf.* Of a building, or anything rising in the air: To rise or ascend heavily, irregularly, or steeply, as if 'struggling upward'.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 561 Jove..will unbuild your towr's that clamber so, For ravishing my goods, and wife. **1852** HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Bk., Chimæra* (1879) 211 Three spires of black smoke .. clambered sullenly into the atmosphere. **1858** — *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) II. 164 A tall palace of gray, time-worn stone clambered skyward. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 60 Halfway up The narrow street that clamber'd toward the mill.

Clamber *v.*3 var. form of CLAMOUR *v.*2

Clamber (klæ·mbəɹ), *sb.* [f. CLAMBER *v.*2.] An act of clambering.

1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 45 Roughness of the long rock-clamber. **1883** VERNON LEE in *Mag. Art* Nov. 3/2 This clamber up the water-courses took a long time.

Clamberer (klæ·mbərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] He who or that which clambers: applied *esp.* to climbing plants.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 888 Upright Clamberer, or Virgins bower, is also a kinde of Clematis. **1617** S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 485 The clamberer vp another way, who but the Pope? **1628** PARKINSON *Paradisus* (heading of ch.), Clamberers or creepers.

Clambering (klæ·mbərin), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CLAMBER.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clamerynge or clymynge, *repcio.* 1611 FLORIO, *Aggrappamento* .. a clammering. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xii. 117 Though it be hard clambering thither and hard holding there. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 23. 163, I had two hours' clambering over the mountains before breakfast.

Clambering (klæ·mbərin), *ppl. a.* That clambers, in various senses of vbs.

c 1340 [see CLAMBER *v.*1] 1685 H. MORE *Illust.* 93 The clambring nature of the Goat. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Gift Poetry* (R.), No clambering mountains make my lover stay. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 78 View the clamb'ring goats ascend. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 31 Aug. 129/1 The most clambering species of pea-flowers.

Clame, var. of CLAM, CLEAM; obs. ff. CLAIM.

† Cla·mer. ? = CLAM *sb.*1; cf. CLAMPER *v.*2.

1556 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 93, viij towrve spades, iiij pare of clamers.

Clamer, obs. form of CLAMBER.

Clamihewit (klɑmiˌhiū·ĕt). *Sc.* Also **clame-, clammy-, clawmi-, clam-.** [Etymol. unknown. Jamieson offered the guess *claw my heued* or *head*: but *heued* has been obs. in north. dial. for 500 years.] A drubbing, a blow. Also a misfortune. (Jamieson).

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poet. Wks. (1845) 15 Frae a stark Lochaber axe He gat a clamihewit. 1785 *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 8 in *Poems Buchan Dial.* (Jam.), Some o' the chiels might lat a raught at me, an' gi' me a clamiheuit to snib me free comin that gate agen. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 207 'Get up, Saunders..or I'll take ye siccan a clamhewit with my stick.'

Clamjamphrie (klæmdʒæ·mfri). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 **clanjamphry, -phrey, -fery, -frie, -fray.** [Origin and history uncertain: Scott's *clanjamphry* suggests a contemptuous reference to a Highland Clan, e. g. *Clan Chattan, Clanranald,* etc.; and *jampher* occurs in Sc. dialects, variously used as 'scoffer, mocker, trifler, idler, shuffler', so that *clan-jamphery* would give a passable sense. But it is more probable that the original idea is 'trumpery', and that the personal use is derived.]

1. Trumpery, rubbish, things of little value.

1825–79 JAMIESON s.v., 'Did you stop till the roup was done?' 'A was sell'd but the clamjamfry.'

2. Spoken 'rubbish'; nonsensical talk, 'rot'.

1825–79 in JAMIESON from West of Fife.

3. 'Trumpery' or worthless people, or those who are so viewed; rabble, mob, canaille; also 'applied to the purse-proud vulgar' (Jam.).

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, 'And what will ye do, if I care'na to..open the grate to sic a clanjamfrie?' 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xii, The devil is very powerful with all this clanjamfray. 1821 GALT *Ann. Par. Dalmailing* 292 (Jam.) A gang of play-actors..the first of that clanjamfrey who had ever been in the parish. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* ix, I only know the whole clamjamfery of them were there. 1864 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 106 The landloupers and other clamjamphrie, that attended the fairs.

Hence **Clamja·mphried** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*) ? treated as clamjamphrie.

1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. vii. 100 An' lea's us puir, forjaskit men Clamjamfried in the but and ben He ca's the earth.

Clamme, obs. form of CLAM.

† Cla·mmer1**.** *Obs.* [f. CLAM *v.*1 + -ER 1.] That which clams or causes cohesion.

1633 *Gerard's Herbal* II. dix. 1218a, The Lupine is as Galen writeth..one of the emplaistickes or clammers.

Clammer2**.** *U. S.* [f. CLAM *sb.*2 1 d.] One who digs clams.

1888 *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Press* 15 Sept. 1/7 Clammers call in daily at the Neck, on their way up to Ipswich.

Clammer, obs. form of CLAMBER.

Clammily (klæ·mili), *adv.* [f. CLAMMY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a clammy manner.

a 1845 HOOD *Bridge Sighs* vi, Wipe those poor lips of hers, Oozing so clammily. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 695 [It] comes fitfully, coldly, clammily, as a breath escaped from the charnel-house. 1878 *Masque Poets* 247 Perspiring clammily Over some fearful secret in the family.

Clamminess (klæ·minės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Clammy state or quality; sticky dampness, viscosity, adhesiveness, tenacity.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* O iij, Theyr [fishes'] clammynes, grossenes, and coldnes, maye be taken away with certaine sauces. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xl. § 5 Wheate..hath also a certaine clammines and stopping qualitie. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. II. ii. § 10 That Clamminess of some Flowers, whereby..they stick to our Fingers. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 104 That will spoil the Clamminess of the Glew. 1842 J. STEVENSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxii. 15 Clamminess of the mouth..had already seized him. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. (1864) 196 Clamminess is a distinct sensation arising from the adhesion of a substance to the skin.

Clamming, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see CLAM *v.*1 and 2.

Clamming, *ppl. a.*: see CLEMMING.

† Cla·mmish, *a. Obs.* [f. CLAM *a.*1 + -ISH.] Somewhat clam or clammy; sticky, viscous.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. x. 10 Very viscous slyme or clammysh. 1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) D iij b, Fleume, that is tough and clammyshe, hanging upon the lunges. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 55 A certaine pap or thicke clammish substance. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 509 Such a clammish issue still does rage, The shame and plague both of the land and age.

† Cla·mmishness. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Clammish quality; viscidity, stickiness.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* O ij b, Fyshe..of smal clammyshenes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlviii. 722 This fruite bycause of his clammishnesse and slyme.

Clammy (klæ·mi), *a.* Also 5 **claymy,** 6–7 **clammye,** (7 **clamy**). [Form-history obscure: first found as *claymy* 1398–1495, *clammy c.* 1425, dates which agree with the first appearance of CLAM *a.*1 and *v.*1, with which it is now associated in sense. It may have been thence formed with suffix -Y: cf. *sticky, clingy.* But it is also possible that an earlier **clámig,* from OE. *clám,* mud, sticky clay, CLOAM, was shortened to *clammy* (cf. *silly, sorry, hallow*), and then associated with CLAM *a.* and *v.* Further evidence is wanted.]

1. *gen.* Soft, moist, and sticky; viscous, tenacious, adhesive.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. i. (1495) 186 The fyrste chyldhode wythout teeth is yet ful tender and nesshe and (wauy and claymy. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* O iij b, An yele is a slymye fyshe, clammy, and specialy a stopper. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) A vj b, It hath blewe floures, the hole herbe is clammy, and hath a stronge sauoure. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 101 Clammye, *tenax, viscosus.* *a* 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. lii. 300 The web was of a very clammy quality. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1878) 475 A soft substance, rather clammy and sweet.

b. Of bread: Doughy. Of soil, earth: Moist and unctuous.

1530 PALSGR. 307/2 Clammy as breed is, nat through baken, *pasteux.* 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 33 The earth at that tyme beyng but clammie and softe. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 45 b, This redde earth is the fattest, and the clammiest of all the rest. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 340 The oven .. not too hot at the first, lest the outside be burnt and the inside clamy. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 131, I followed the herd..through deep clammy ground and high grass.

c. Of liquids: Viscid.

1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 72 Great abundance of superfluouse humours, thicke and clammie. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiii. 270 No vessels sailing thereon [Dead Sea], the clammy water being a real Remora to obstruct their passage. 1720 GAY *Poet. Wks.* (1745) II. 78 Where the long table floats with clammy beer. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 128 Trees..yielding a clammy juice.

d. Of vapour, perspiration, mist, etc.: Damp, and as it were clinging to the skin.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 91 Clammie Exhalations are scattered abroad in the aire. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* x. 21 'Thick darkness'..made, I suppose, by such clammy Fogs that they sensibly affected the Egyptians. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 91 When to the margin of the grave we come..Our face is moistened with a clammy sweat. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 346 Stifling in the clammy atmosphere of Soho.

e. Of the skin, etc.: Suffused with sticky damp, e. g. in the death-sweat.

c 1425 *Cookery Bks.* (1888) 25 ȝif þin hond waxe clammy. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 38 His hands are globes made round, there is nothing rugged, clammy, or bowed. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 448 The cold sweat stands Upon his clammy limbs. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 203 The sign of the Cross on his clammy brow.

† 2. *fig.* Sluggish, lagging (like a clammy slug).

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 99 His dull eye, and lowring head, and a certain clammy benummed pace.

Clamor, var. of CLAMOUR.

Clamorous (klæ·mŏrəs), *a.* Forms: 5 **clamourus,** 7 **-arous, -orouse,** 8–9 **-ourous,** 6– **clamorous.** [Corresponds to med.L. *clāmōrōs-us,* and obs. F. *clamoreux,* f. L. *clāmōrem* CLAMOUR: see -OUS.] Characterized by clamour.

1. Of the nature of clamour; uttered with, or accompanied by, clamour or shouting; noisy.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, Defendeth with hygh and clamorous wordes or speche his opinyon. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 180 Hee..kist her lips with such a clamorous smacke, that at the parting all the Church did eccho. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 479 Chaos wilde .. fiercely oppos'd My journey strange, with clamorous uproare. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 ¶ 6 He still reasoned in a more clamorous and confused manner. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* II. i. 23 Loud and clamorous was the babble against the new soap. 1842 EMERSON *Transcendentalist* Wks. (Bohn) II. 291 They .. reject the clamorous nonsense of the hour.

2. Uttering loud and persistent cries or shouts; noisy, vociferous; loudly urgent. Said of persons and other agents, or instruments; and *transf.* of places where these are.

1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (1844) 19 Mercifull Lorde..let ascende vp to thyne eare My wofull voyce, and clamorous. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 152, I will bee..more clamorous then a Parrat against raine. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 353 The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of Mum. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. i, Clamorous War-pipes yelled the gathering sound. 1858 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* 27 The zeal of those that miss the prize On clamorous river-banks. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 45 Thersites only, clamorous of tongue, Kept brawling.

3. *fig.* That urgently claims attention, 'crying'; importunate. (Often including actual noise.)

1621–31 LAUD *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 98, I doubt our sins have been as clamorous upon God to heat His fire. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 44 Put an end to this clamorous Evil. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 13 Clamorous debts. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* I. (1852) 5 The age.. we may almost say, is clamorous for new works.

Clamorously (klæ·mŏrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a clamorous manner; noisily; with loud importunity.

1532 BONNER *Let.* in Burnet *Records* II. No. 44 (R.) Such conclusions as were clamorously..alledged to be superfluous. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 14 Some have too hastily fancied and as clamorously pronounced. 1697 LESLIE *Short Meth. with Deists* Pref. (T.), They are unmerciful and triumph clamorously. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* II. i. 23 A troop of women..clamorously petitioned against the new soap. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* vii. 62 She is welcomed clamorously by younger sisters and brothers.

Clamorousness (klæ·mŏrəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being clamorous; noisiness; noisy urgency or importunity.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 116 As long as it is possible to shunne the importunitie of the conscience, and to put by the clamorousnesse thereof, wee will bee sure to doe it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. § 10 Clamorousness and multitude do much in crying up matters. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 4 My palfrey eyed them askance for their clamorousness.

† Clamo·se, -ouse, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *clāmōs-us* noisy, clamorous, f. *clāmōr-* CLAMOUR: see -OUS. Perh. immediately a. OF. **clamous, -eus,* in mod.F. *clameux, -euse.*] Noisy, clamorous.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 105 To robbe þe pore peple aftirward bi clamouse beggynge. *Ibid.* 269 To .. sclaundren crist wiþ þis clamose beggynge dampned of goddis lawe.

Clamour, -or (klæ·mər), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **clamur, -ure, -oure,** 6 **-ore** (7 **claymour**), 4– **clamour, clamor.** [a. OF. *clamor, clamur,* 12–13th c. *clamour* (= Sp., Pr. *clamor,* It. *clamore*): —L. *clāmōr-em* a call, shout, cry, f. root of *clāmā-re* to cry out, shout.]

1. Loud shouting or outcry, vociferation; *esp.* the excited outcry of vehement appeal, complaint, or opposition: commonly, but not always, implying a mingling of voices.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 137 The grete clamour [*v.r.* clamor] and the waymentynge Which that the ladies made at the brennynge Of the bodies. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5997 Myche clamur & crie for care of hor dethe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I vj, Our lord god..forgetteth not the clamour and prayer of the trewe and juste. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3264 The clamore and the cryis Was lamentable and petws. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 169 He that stoppeth his eare at the clamoure or crie of a pore man. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 71 Clamour, crying, and voice popular, sould follow ane manslayer. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 189 Contempt and Clamor Will be my Knell. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Freeth. Math.* § 22 The worst cause produceth the greatest clamour. 1828 WEBSTER, *Clamor.* 1845 WHATELY *Elem. Rhet.* (L.), Attempts to suppress evidence, or to silence a speaker by clamour. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xl. 6 Wouldst thou .. Break with clamour at any cost the silence?

b. with *a,* and *pl.* A shout, a cry; an outburst of noisy utterance.

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* ix. 31 Fastingis and clamoures [1388 the cries] and dayes of lotis. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H ij b, Many clamours and orysons they hadde..made unto god. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 527 A greet clamour and a houge noise was herde through the towne. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 874 Sickly eares, Deaft with the clamors of their owne deare grones. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 234 Birds with clamours frighted from the Field. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 145 He was interrupted in a speech by clamours of disapprobation.

2. *fig.* General vehement expression of feeling, especially of discontent or disappropation (often including noisy manifestation); popular outcry.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 33 For which oppression was swich clamour.] 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 263 The comun clamour tolde The newe shame of sinnes olde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 112 b/1 [He] had oftentymes herde the comyn clamoure of the Englysshe men. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 188 Though it be a Conceit that hath possess'd all ages..the Clamour was never so high as it is now. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 165 It was the general clamour here, that his Lordship gave an extravagant interest. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* I. iv. 55 The clamour for war continued, year after year, in our country. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* IX. § 1. (1862) 111 The clamour excited against an unpopular measure.

3. Loud vocal noise of beasts and birds.

1719 YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* (R.), And stills the clamour of the craving nest. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. ii. 309 The clamour .. of domestic poultry, which range the woods. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 60 The clamour of a troop of dogs of all sorts and sizes. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 140 The sweet clamour of the wild fowl.

4. Loud noise of musical instruments; and, more generally, of a storm, waterfall, etc.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 328 Trumpets and drums, your dreadfull clamors sound! 1716 ADDISON (J.), Here the loud Arno's boist'rous clamours cease. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 90 That Clamour which usually attends the burning of Saltpeter. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 214 The hideous clamour of conch, trumpet, and atabal. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 560 The clamour of his storms.

5. *Comb.,* as *clamour-proof* adj.

1689 in Cobbett *Parl. Hist. Eng.* (1809) V. 244 'His blood be upon him,' meaning the Lord Chief Justice, who said, 'Let it! I am clamour-proof!'

Clamour, -or (klæ·mər), *v.*1 [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a clamour; to shout, or utter loud and continued cries or calls; to raise an outcry,

make a noise or din of speech. Said of persons, animals, and instruments of noise.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277 b/1 Thilke persons..drawen also the feeble witted people..to clamure and to crye on matters that they stirred. 1530 PALSGR. 485/2, I clamer, or krye out with a loude voyce, *je mescrye*. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 65 The obscure Bird clamor'd the liue-long Night. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1656 The Quail clamours for his running mate. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* I. xli. 355 The London mob clamoured in fury without.

b. To raise an outcry *against*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xviii. 6 (R.) When they clamoured agaynste hym. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 209 When therefore their Conscience begins to clamour against their Wickedness .. the Mercy of God is the usual Sanctuary they fly to. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 379 Many persons were..disposed to clamour against the innovation, simply because it was an innovation.

2. *intr.* To raise an outcry *for*; to seek, demand, or call importunately *for*, or *to do* a thing.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 109 Very absurd for men to clamor as they doe, for the Liberty they so manifestly enjoy. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 6 They..clamoured vehemently for the prologue. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 756 The Catholics clamoured for a free press under Charles the Second. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 339 Men were eagerly clamouring to go home.

3. *trans.* † **a.** To disturb with clamour; to din.

1625 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 329 Let them not come.. in a Tribunitious Manner; For that is, to clamour Counsels, not to enforme them. 1642 PINKE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 280 III. 299 The Disciples when in danger of drowning clamoured our Saviour with 'Master, carest thou not that we perish?' 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 49 Legions of women went down to clamour the House for his enlargement. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1621 Clamouring thir god with praise, Who had made thir dreadful enemy thir thrall.

b. With *advb. compl.*: To move or drive by clamouring *out of*, *into*; to put *down* by clamour.

1646 J. MAINE *Sermon conc. Unity* (1647) 36 To .. clamour down all the primitive Truths for some Generations taught among them. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 408 We may much more easily think to clamour the sun and moon out of their courses. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 132 They ..laugh at him, and hoot him, until..he is clamoured down and retires of himself. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 2/2 The public have been clamoured .. into a belief that, etc.

4. *trans.* To utter or assert clamorously.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 127 The imperialist cardinals..clamoured that the evil had been caused by the dilatory timidity. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 621 Is it clamour'd by the child, Or whisper'd in the corner? 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Birds Killingw.* 14 Hungry crows..Clamoured their piteous prayer incessantly.

Cla·mour, -or, *v.*[2] Also **clamber.** [Evidently related to CLAM *v.*[2], of which it may be a frequentative derivative (cf. *stutter, patter*), and so better spelt *clammer*. The actual spelling shows association with the prec. word, and actual relation to that is, of course, also possible. Identity with Ger. *klammern*, or with *clamber*, seems hardly admissible, though association with the latter is found by a correspondent skilled in campanology, who says:

Clambering describes the way in which the sounds of the bells clamber as it were one on the top of another when they get into confusion; in Yorksh. it is called *jumbling*.]

1. *Bell-ringing.* See quot. and cf. CLAM *v.*[2]

Todd says 'A term in ringing, according to Warburton, which other commentators..imagine to be merely his own opinion. It is, however, probable. To encrease the strokes of the clapper on the bell, in falling it.'

1747 WARBURTON *Shaks. Wks.* (T.), When bells are at the height, in order to cease them, the repetition of the strokes becomes much quicker than before; this is called clamouring them. *c* 1800 W. JONES *Key to Art of Ringing* 4 A true compass makes the ringing pleasant and harmonious .. the want of it produces those clamberings and firings (as it is called) that destroy all music, and is very disgusting to every judicious ear.

2. To stop from noise, to silence; = CLAM *v.*[2] 2. [Supposed by Warburton to be taken from the fact that the *clamouring* of bells is immediately followed by silence.]

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 250 *Clown.* 'Tis well they are whispring: clamor your tongues, and not a word more. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sir Gregory Nonsence* Wks. 1/2 Cease friendly cutting throats, Clamour the promulgation of your tongues And yield to Demagorgon's policy.

Clamourer (klæ·mərəɪ). [f. CLAMOUR *vb.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who clamours.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 468 These clamourers who make the greatest cry do not yield the fairest fleece. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 290 A modern clamourer for retrenchment. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 71 The clamourers against the abuses of the church.

Clamouring (klæ·mərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CLAMOUR (in various senses).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 41 (R.) He rebuked their clamouryng and crying. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 8 After all this clamouring against English-Popish ceremonies. 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Dor. Kirke* xiii. 116 Clamourings for their presence came from Hartfield House.

Clamouring (klæ·mərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* That clamours.

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* CXVIII. (1643) 406 Untill the Morrowes Clammoring Drum, invite againe into the field. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 242 The birds .. ventured down to their clamouring young.

Clamourist (klæ·mərist). *rare.* [see -IST.] One who belongs to the party of clamour.

a 1841 T. HOOK is cited by Ogilvie. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. 336 To gain the confidence of the clamourists.

Clamoursome (klæ·məɹsŏm), *a. north. dial.* [f. CLAMOUR *sb.* + -SOME.] Clamorous.

1855 *Whitby Gloss., Clamoursome*, noisy, urgent. 'Wait a while and deeant be sae clamoursome.' 1863 Mrs. TOO-GOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, I couldn't beg, I don't like to be clamersome. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clamoursome.* 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. ii, They're varra clammersome, the black-faced sorts.'

Clamp (klæmp), *sb.*[1] [Known since 15th (or 14th) c. Also in Du. (since 16th c.) *klampe*, now *klamp*, 'clamp, cleat', LG. and mod.Ger. *klamp, klampe*, in HG. dial. *klampfe*; on WGer. type **klampa* wk. fem., and **klampo* wk. masc., belonging to a stem **klamp-*, supposed to be a by-form of **klamb-, klamm-*: see CLAM *sb.*[1], with which this word is to a certain extent synonymous. From the same stem, MHG. had *klampfer*, and mod.HG. dial. *klampfer, klamper* (Bav.), in sense of modern Ger. *klammer* a clamp. Whether the Eng. word was adopted from LG. or Du., or was a native derivative which happens not to be known in OE. or ME. up to the 14th c., is uncertain.]

1. A brace, clasp, or band, usually of iron or other rigid material, used for giving strength and support to flexible or movable objects, or for fastening two or more things securely together. In many technical senses:

e. g. A bar of iron for binding together stones in a building, also a metal clasp or rivet for broken china-ware, etc.; a piece of wood attached to or inserted into another to strengthen it and prevent warping.

a 1400-50 [see 4]. 1476-8 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's Hubbard* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 31 Item, for ij Clampys of Iren for pewes..iij*d*. 1490 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Payde for fettyng home the clampis for the baners j*d*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* XXXVI. 29 Ioyned with his corner borde from vnder vp, and aboue vpon the heade to come together with a clampe. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 54 Twoo small clampes of thinne brasse plate. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 221 *Clamp*, a piece of wood fixed to the end of a thin board..to prevent it from casting. 1833 ARNOTT *Physics* II. I. 69 Where the stones of a building are held together by clamps or bars of iron .. the expansion in summer of these clamps will force the stones apart. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 22 A light india-rubber clamp..sufficiently strong to grasp and retain anything light. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* V. 300 He bored the beams, and..made them fast with nails and clamps. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., One of the iron clamps of a trunk. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 149 Attach the two sheets together by very slight paper or muslin clamps gummed to them along the common curved edge. *Ibid.* § 198 A geometrical clamp is a means of applying and maintaining six mutual pressures between two bodies touching one another at six points.

b. *Ordnance.* The cap-square of a gun.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clamps* are also small crooked plates of iron, fore-locked upon the trunnions of the cannon, to keep them steady in their carriages at sea. *Ibid.* I. 4 The cap-squares, otherwise called clamps.

c. *fig.*

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 322 A king on the top; with clamps and hoops of castles, garrisons, and police. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 103 A series of rules..sustained and suspended, as it were, by the clamp of a common religious profession.

2. A name of various appliances, tools, or instruments with opposite sides or parts which may be screwed or otherwise brought together, so as to seize, hold, compress, or pinch anything:

e. g. with *Joiners*, an appliance of this nature in which articles are firmly held while being formed, or are compressed together while their glue joint is drying: a check for a vice, made of lead, copper, or other soft material to grasp without bruising, etc. = CLAM *sb.*[1] 2.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 187/2 Clamps are Pinchers with which Foxes and Badgers are taken out of the Earth. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Badger-hunting*, The Clamps, whereby the Badger may be taken out alive, to make Sport therewith afterwards. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Voc. 913 *Clamp*, a contrivance for making fast for a time certain parts of an instrument which are ordinarily moveable. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 31 An india-rubber tube, which is to be closed by a clamp. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iv. (1879) 127 To place a clamp on the vessel on the proximal side of the ligature. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clamp*, an instrument employed for the purpose of compressing the pedicle of a tumour, before its removal by the knife..it consists essentially of two metal blades capable of being approximated and fixed by a screw movement.

† **b.** *pl.* Claws, 'clutches'; = CLAM *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 582 And what hee onys into his Clampis catche maye The poore man thereof no peece shal come bye.

3. *Naut.* in various senses.

a. One of the thick planks in a ship's side below the shelf-piece which support the ends of the deck-beams; **b.** a piece of timber applied to a mast or yard to prevent the wood from bursting; **c.** a plate of iron which can open or shut so as to confine a spar; **d.** a one-cheeked block, etc.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 9 For clamps, middle bands and sleepers, they be all of 6 inch planke for binding within. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 Your risings are aboue the Orlop as the Clamps are vnder it. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. iv. 158 Two standards were broken, as also several clamps. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 164 *Clamp*, a crooked iron plate, fastened to the after-end of the main-cap of snows, to secure the trysail-mast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailors' Word-bk., Clamp*, a one-cheeked block; the spar to which it is fastened being the other cheek.

† **4.** In other obs. uses: see quots. *At a clamp* has been explained as 'at a pinch', i. e. 'in a moment', but this is doubtful.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3263 All werldly þing, I-wis, þurȝe þe will of oure lord, In-to þe contrare clene is at a clamp turned. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 68 How ere their gownes, be gathered in the backe, With organe pipes, of old king Henries clampe. 1674 RAY *N. Country Wds.* 14 *Clamps*, irons at the ends of Fires, to keep up the Fewel. In other places called Creepers or Dogs. 1746 MILES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 56 A Clamp of Iron, such as is used for heating Box-Irons for smoothing Linen-Clothes.

5. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *clamp-ring, -treatment* (in *Med.*), *-tube*; **clamp-irons,** andirons; **clamp-nail,** a large-headed nail for fastening iron clamps; **clamp-plate** (*Ship-building*), an iron plate, generally of circular shape, serving to unite two bodies; **clamp-screw**: see quot.

1742-1800 BAILEY, **Clamp-irons*, at the Ends of Fires to keep up the Fewel, called also Creepers, or Dogs [*in earlier edds.* clamps.] 1721-1800 *Ibid.*, **Clamp-nails.* *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 134 *Clamp nails* are short stout nails with large heads, for fastening iron clamps. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xii. 239 Additional strength is often given to the upper part of a ship by means of rail and *Clamp-plates. 1879 S. HIGHLEY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 257/2 The *clamp-ring attached to each form of lamp. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 102 Three pair of *clamp screws. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 560/2 *Clamp-screw*, a joiner's implement, on the bench, or to be attached to the work, for holding work to a table, or two pieces together. 1879 S. HIGHLEY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 257/2 Two sharp edges were left to bite on the adjusting *clamp-tube.

Clamp, *sb.*[2] [Perh. a specific application of prec.: cf. the analogous pair CLAM *sb.*[1], [2].]

† **1.** An earlier name of the edible *Clams* of N. America. 1624, 1672 [see CLAM *sb.*[2] 1 d].

2. Usually **Clamp-shell**: the large bivalve shell of the tropical molluscs *Chama* and *Tridacna* (Family *Chamaceæ*).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 251 The giant Clamp-shells .. sometimes four feet in length and weighing more than five hundred pounds suspend their vast bulk by means of a strong byssus. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 952.

Clamp (klæmp), *sb.*[3] [Evidenced only since 16th c.; identical with MDu. and Du. *klamp* 'heap', and possibly an adoption of that word as a term of brickmakers. It may be originally from the same root as CLAMP *sb.*[1], with the notion of a closely compressed mass; see also CLUMP.]

A compact heap, mound, or pile of materials; in various specific senses:

1. *Brick-making.* A large quadrangular stack or pile of bricks built for burning in the open air.

1596-7 S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) App. 153 To the Parke we came, and there wente from clampe to clampe. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 128 For burning a Clamp of 16000 bricks, they use about 7 Tunns of coal. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. iii. 22 A person goes into a brickmaker's field to view his clamp, and buy a load of bricks. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* XXXVII. (1886) 115 Where .. some contiguous brick clamp dispelled the gloom.

2. *Farming.* **a.** A mound of earth or turf lined with straw, in which potatoes, etc., are kept during winter; **b.** a stack of turf or peat; **c.** a manure-heap; **d.** a heap of farm or garden rubbish for burning, etc.

1724 SWIFT *Wks.* (1854) II. 79/1 Not a bit of turf in this cold weather; and Mrs. Johnson and the dean .. forced to assist at the Bog, in gathering up the wet bottoms of old clamps. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. i. 91 A square clamp or dunghil. 1753 HENRY *Stream Wind* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 2 Several clamps of turf .. standing in a bog. 1771 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 108/1 Men..pile up the dung in a square clamp. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. xvi. 352 When the inclosure was filled with sods, and the clamp raised to the height of eight feet, twelve fires were all kindled at the same time, and, in less than forty-eight hours, the whole mass .. was entirely burnt through to the top. 1881 *Daily News* 4 June 5/5 The clamps of mangolds were being eaten into with alarming rapidity.

3. *Mining,* etc.: A pile of limestone or metal ore for roasting, a heap of coal for coking, etc.

1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clamp*, a pile of bricks or limestone for burning.

4. *Comb.*, as *clamp-burnt* adj., *clamp-brick, -kiln.*

1795 ERSKINE *Agric. Surv. Clackm.* 311 (Jam.) When the uncalcined lime-stone is imported, the farmers burn it in what is called clamp-kilns, which are built round or oblong with sods and earth. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 408/2 Clamp-bricks..kiln-burnt bricks and marl stocks, as well as Dutch clinkers. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1152. 539 Clamp-burnt bricks.

Clamp (klæmp), *sb.*[4] Chiefly *dial.* [Onomatopœic: app. with association of *clap, clumsy, club*, etc., and *stamp, tramp, champ.*] A heavy, solid step, tread, or stamp with the feet.

1789 FERGUSSON *Poems* I. 280 (Jam.) Broggs, whilk on my body tramp, And wound like death at ilka clamp. 1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* vi, The clamp of their [horses'] feet on the round stable pavement.

b. *Comb.*, as **clamp-shoes,** heavy shoes for rough work (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Clamp (klæmp), *v.*[1] [f. CLAMP *sb.*[1], corresp. to Du. *klampen*, dial. Ger. *klampfen* and *klampfern*, beside *klammen, klammern.*]

1. *trans.* To make fast with a clamp or clamps.

1677-96 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 110. 1688 R. HOLME

Armoury III. 100/1 The ends of Tables are commonly clampt to preserve them from warping. **1790** ROY *Trigon. Operat.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 157 The circle being clamped, hang the axis level on the pivots or ansæ of the telescope. **1854** J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. (1867) 43 By sliding the one on the other and clamping them together when adjusted. **1876** FOSTER *Phys.* I. iv. (1879) 127 The carotid ..is..clamped in two places and divided between the clamps. **1879** BROWNING *Ivàn Ivànovitch* 6 He cleaves, clamps, dovetails in.

fig. **1862** LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 135, I clamped and soldered dogma to dogma in the links of my tinkered logic. **1876** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 3 The haggard cheeks, the lips clamped together in unfaltering resolve.

2. (*Sc.*) 'To patch, to make *up* or mend in a clumsy manner' (Jam.); = CLAMPER *v.*[1]

a **1800** *Symmye & his Bruder* in Sibbald *Sc. Poet.* I. 360 (Jam.) Syne clampit up Sanct Peter's keiss Bot of ane auld reid gartane.

Clamp, *v.*[2] [f. CLAMP *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To pile *up* (bricks, earth, manure, or the like) in a compact heap; to store (potatoes or mangold) in a clamp.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. x. 258 The manure..was piled up .. to the height of near 7 feet, when another heap was clamped up. **1851** MECHI *2nd Paper Brit. Agric.* 41 In clamping or earthing large mounds of mangold wurzel.

Clamp (klæmp), *v.*[3] Chiefly *dial.* [Goes with CLAMP *sb.*[4]] *intr.* To tread or stamp heavily and clumsily; to clump.

1808 JAMIESON, *Clamp, Clamper*, to make a noise with the shoes in walking, especially when they are studded with nails. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* XV, The smock-frocks .. clamped out of church quite unconcerned. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, I gat my teeas [toes] clamp'd on. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Clamp*, to tread heavily.

Clamper (klæ·mpəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. CLAMPER *v.*[1]] A botched-up argument or charge.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. i. § 1 What have the Churches done since? To what necessary truths are they, after all their clampers, advanc'd. *a* **1664** JAS. SPOTTISWOOD *Mem.* (1811) 61 (Jam.) His adversaryes were restless, and so found out a newe clamper. **1708** M. BRUCE *Lect. & Serm.* 27 (Jam.) They bring to Christ's grave..a number of old clampers, pat and clouted arguments. **1825–79** in JAMIESON.

Clamper (klæ·mpəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. CLAMP *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; cf. Ger. *klampfer.*] That which clamps.

1. *dial.* A clamp; *pl.* clams, pincers, etc.

1825–79 JAMIESON, *Clamper*, a piece of metal with which a vessel is mended; also, that which is thus patched up. *Ibid., Clampers*, a sort of pincers used for castrating bulls and other quadrupeds. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clampers*, claws, pincers.

b. *transf.* Clutches; = CLAMP *sb.*[1] 2 b.

1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, If I had my clampers on him he should feel the weight o' my neaf.

2. A piece of iron with prongs or points, fitted on the sole of the boot, to dig into the ice and prevent slipping; called also an 'ice-creeper'. (In Sc. dial. *clampet* is used.)

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 258 Clampers, to steady them and their sledges on the irregular ice-surfaces. **1874** in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

3. *In clamper*: see quot.

1883 *Standard* 23 Oct. 3/5 The land was 'in clamper', the Irish term for litigation.

Clamper (klæ·mpəɹ), *sb.*[3] *dial.* [f. CLAMP *v.*[3] + -ER[1].] He who or that which treads clumsily.

1876 *Whitby Gloss., Clampers*, wooden shoes or clogs.

Clamper (klæ·mpəɹ), *v.*[1] Now chiefly *Sc.* [App. a deriv. of CLAMP *v.*[1] or [2], or perh. vaguely combining the two. Cf. esp. CLAMP *v.*[1] 2.]

1. *trans.* To put together hastily or clumsily; to botch, tinker, or patch *up. lit.* and *fig.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 83 Rifraffe, pelfery, trumpery, baggage, and beggerie ware clamparde vp of one that would seme to be fitter for a shop in dede than to write any boke. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 5 This Apish mass became so clampered and patched together with so many divers and sundry additions. **1822** SCOTT *Let. to Joanna Baillie* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, If I can clamper up the story into a sort of single scene. **1862** R. PAUL *Let.* in *Mem.* xviii. (1872) 239 Dr. Candlish has been in London to clamper up the Lord Advocate's Education Bill.

† **2.** *intr.* 'Industriously to patch up accusations' (Jamieson). *Obs.*

a **1664** JAS. SPOTTISWOOD *Mem.* (1811), 71 (Jam.) He prevayled nothing by clamperinge with the bishopp of Clogher.

Hence **Cla·mpering** *vbl. sb.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1622) 446 The people alreadie tyred with their owne diuisions (of which his clampring had beene a principall nurse).

Clamper (klæ·mpəɹ), *v.*[2] *dial.* [derivative of CLAMP *v.*[3]] *intr.* To tread heavily and clumsily.

1808 in JAMIESON. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 26 Every foot that clampers down the street Is for the .. father's step mistook.

Clamping (klæ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAMP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CLAMP.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Clamping. c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 A quarter-iron that opens with a hinge to allow the topmast studding-sail booms to be raised or lowered (called clamping). **1881** *Times* 28 Jan. 3/6 It was officially remarked of this gun—'Elevating and traversing gear very good; clamping also good'. **1886** *All Y. R. Dec.* 499 [Cotton manufacture] The operation of clamping, or stretching the cloth to its proper width evenly throughout its whole length.

Clamping (klæ·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That clamps or holds fast together; as in *clamping screw, clamping arc.* (perh. *vbl. sb.*)

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 8 The clamping screw and the adjusting screw. **1857** HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 17 The clamping roots of Ivy-stems. **1867** J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 70 The clamping arc, peculiar to Ross's microscopes.

‖ **Clamponnier.** *Obs.* [Fr.] 'A long jointed horse, one whose pasterns are long, slender, and over-pliant' (Bailey 1731; and in mod. Dicts.).

Clams: see CLAM *sb.*[1]

Clamur(e, obs. ff. CLAMOUR.

Clan (klæn), *sb.* [a. Gaelic *clann* family, stock, race, OIrish *cland, clann*, app. not originally a Celtic word, but a. L. *planta* sprout, shoot, scion, slip (cf. *stirps* stock, stem, race). Goidelic substituted *k* for *p*, as *caisg, corcur*, L. *pascha, purpur.*

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol., Stirps*, the stok of a tree, or a clanne.

1. A number of persons claiming descent from a common ancestor, and associated together; a tribe.

a. *prop.* Applied to those of the Highlands of Scotland; extended also to Lowland Scottish families, esp. in the Border country, where a somewhat similar social system prevailed.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* XI. xvii. 9 (Jam.), Tha thre score ware clannys twa, Clahynne Qwhewyl and Clachin Yha. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 59 Efter him suld neuir ane spring or spreid Of all his clan. **1649** MILTON *Tenure Kings* 28 Old customes yet among the High-landers in choosing the head of thir Clanns, or Families. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 78 The Inward Man, And Outward, like a Clan and Clan, Have always been at Daggers-drawing. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5390/2 The Clans behave themselves with great Insolence. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. x, Her lover, 'gainst her father's clan, With Carr in arms had stood. *Mod.* 'The Gathering of the Clans.'

b. Rarely used of the Irish.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat. Irel.* 365 The poor..seem rather to obey their grandees, old landlords, and the heads of their septes and clans than God.

c. Extended to similar tribal groups in other countries.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 5 Clausus..Fra quham the clan and pepile Claudyane Is cummin. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 449 Thare wes sindry clannis of thare linage, specialie al the landis beyound the wattir of Padus. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 510 One Nation or Clan selling others that are their Enemies. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 57 Upon the Brook Kishon, lay encamped another Clan of the Arabs. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 164 These tribes and clans were..regarded more as natural than as political associations. **1885** CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. § 6. 103 Among both Australians and Indians a man is forbidden to marry in his own clan.

2. *contemptuously.* A collection of people having common attributes; a fraternity, party, 'set', 'lot'.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 108 For heir ar kingis and mony nobillis stout, And nane of thaim pertenand to his clan. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5752 With Iudas sall compeir one clan Off fals Tratouris. **1688** *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 2 A certain Clann of men, who..cannot forbear being Clamorous. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 130 Your literary men, and your politicians, and .. the whole clan of the enlightened among us. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley B.* I. iii. 47 They are all alike—the whole clan of them. **1855** *Whitby Gloss., Clan*, a multitude or set of people. 'A clan o' bairns,' a crowd of children.

3. *poet.* of animals, plants, and things inanimate.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 901 For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four Champions fierce Strive here for Maistrie, and to Battel bring Thir embryon Atoms..in their several Clanns. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 133 Forth rush the jolly Clan [hounds]. **1736** H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* VI. (R.), A youthful empress guides their airy clan. **1797** COLERIDGE *Christabel* I. iii, One green leaf, the last of its clan. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. ii, A clan o' roosty craws Cangle thegither.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clan-feeling, -gathering, -name, -spirit, -system, -tartan*, etc.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, We were to hear no more of hunting, or hosting, or clan-gatherings. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xi. (1875) 272 A proposition transcending these clan-limits which science..recognizes. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* x. 280 The Australians..use the clan-name as a sort of surname. **1883** G. BRODRICK in *19th Cent.* Nov. 912 The survival of the old clan-spirit. **1887** *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 345/3 To the clan system .. and to 'Celtic feudalism', the Duke [of Argyll] ascribes all the evils of the Highlands. **1888** *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/7 American, antique, and clan laces.

Clan, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To combine in united action like members of a clan.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 42 A sort of Divines.. had clann'd together to set up..a new Company of Commedians.

† **Cla·ncular,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *clanculārius* secret, f. *clanculum* adv., dim. of *clam* in secret, privately. The normal adaptation was CLANCULARY: see -AR[2].

(Classed as a new and uncouth word by Heylin in 1656, though it had been used by good writers for more than a generation.)]

Secret, private; clandestine, underhand.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1651) 52 By clancular poysons he can infect the bodies. **1631** BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Hospitall-man* 45 Clancular houres of private prayer and devotion. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 322 His sentences must not be clancular, but in open Court. **1658** MANTON *Exp. Jude* 15 Wks. 1871 V. 298 By whisperings and clancular suggestions. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 74 Proceedings..not close or clancular, but frank and open. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 14 (1740) 239 He was dared with two clancular Men, supposed to inform Oates. **1755** BP. LAVINGTON *Moravians comp. & det.* 34

† **Clancula·rious,** *a. Obs.*—° = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Clancularious* or *Clancular*, secret or unknown.

† **Cla·ncularly,** *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. CLANCULAR + -LY[2].] In a clandestine manner; secretly, privately.

1618 HALES *Lett.* 20 (T.) They would do nothing clancularly. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. i. (1715) 167 Such as were guilty of Self-Murder..were clancularly deposited in the Ground without the accustom'd Solemnities. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxii. 365 Having been clancularly ordained at Geneva. **1849** *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 685, I clancularly gave my orders to the steward.

† **Cla·nculary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *clanculāri-us*; see CLANCULAR and -ARY[1].] = CLANCULAR.

a **1555** LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 363 Clanculary Mass-mongers. **1630** I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1631) 31 The darknesse of thy clanculary delights. **1657** REEVE *God's Plea* 91 Repentance hath none of these clanculary courses.

Clandestine (klænde·stin), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *clandestīnus* secret, hidden, clandestine, f. *clam* secretly, in private; cf. *matutīnus.* In French *clandestin, -ine* occurs in 16th c.]

A. *adj.* Secret, private, concealed; usually in bad sense, implying craft or deception; underhand, surreptitious.

1566 LETHINGTON *To Cecil* in Burnet *Records* III. No. 30 (R.) The vitiated and clandestine contract..having no witness nor solemnization of Christian matrimony. **1658** MILTON *Lett. State* (1851) 400 A certain clandestine Hostility cover'd over with the name of Peace. **1698** W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* ii. (1851) 18 The clandestine impurities of the hearts and souls of the whole world shall be revealed. **1754** ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 69 When the order of the church is observed, the marriage is called regular; when otherwise, clandestine. Clandestine marriage, though it be valid, has statutory penalties annexed to it. **1845** M°CULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 359 A powerful stimulus to clandestine distillation. **1860** W. COLLINS *Wom. White* III. 472, I obtained access by clandestine means.

B. † *sb.* A clandestine or underhand proceeding.

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 15 Such clandestines and ambushments attend continually for your surprisal. *Ibid.* 87 Your Clandestines and Trecheries.

† **Clande·stine,** *v. Obs. rare.*

To clandestine it: to act in a clandestine manner.

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 72 To clamour, except, or clandestine it, or to incense the people to faction or party.

Clandestinely (klænde·stinli), *adv.* [f. CLANDESTINE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a clandestine manner; secretly, privately: usually in bad sense.

1632 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 277 For .. clandestinelie marrying of himself to his now wife. **1654** L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 91 His body being interred clandestinely, attended with about an hundred mourners. **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 103 Two printed papers clandestinely spread about. **1800** COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiv. 392 If the Seamen, shall clandestinely conceal or import any Foreign Spirituous Liquors. **1839–40** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 39 All this course of reading was carried on clandestinely, for I was a little ashamed of it.

Clandestineness (klænde·stinnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Clandestine quality.

1818 in TODD; also in later Dicts.

Clandestinity (klændesti·nĭti). [ad. med.L. *clandestinitās*, in F. *clandestinité*, f. L. *clandestinus*, F. *clandestin*: see -ITY.] Clandestine quality or state; secrecy, privacy; usually in bad sense.

1682 STILLINGFL. *Speech, Miscell.* 87 (T.) Clandestinity and disparity do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult. **1789** BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* IX. § 15 *Dolus* ..would be understood to imply deceit, concealment, clandestinity. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 423 The Council of Trent created the impediment of clandestinity, by which all marriages not celebrated in the presence of the parish priest or his substitute, and of two witnesses, were henceforth to be null and void.

Clane, obs. form of CLEAN.

Clang (klæŋ), *sb.* Also 7 **clangue.** [Found first late in 16th c.; app. formed immediately from, or in conjunction with, CLANG *v.*[1]. Cf. L. *clangor* 'sound of a trumpet, shrill scream of birds', which were also the earliest senses of *clang.* (Thence also F. *clangueur*, and *clangueux* adj. 'loudly ringing'. Cotgr.). The Latin vb. and sb. were prob. etymologically cognate with Gr. κλάζειν, κλαγγή, in same senses; but Ger. *klang* 'sound, musical sound' (MHG. *klanc* (*klanges*), OHG. *chlang*) is not related to these, being an echoic word which has separately arisen in German. No trace of any such word is known in OE. or ME.: see however CLANK. The adoption and use of *clang* in modern English have doubtless been greatly influenced by the echoic nature of the word, by which it is associated directly with certain sounds, independently of its derivation; cf. *clang-clang, cling-clang*, as imitations of the sound of a bell. From this cause also the central sense of *clang* has now shifted from that of L. *clangor*; on the other hand, some writers have used it as identical with Gr. κλαγγή or Ger. *klang* above mentioned.]

1. A loud resonant ringing sound; orig., as in Latin, that of a trumpet, and so still in literary use; but now, most characteristically, the ringing

sound of metal when struck, as in 'the clang of arms': sometimes also the sound of a large bell.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 207 Loud larums, neighing steeds, and trumpetts clangue. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 186 The continuall clangs of trumpets and timbrels. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 55 In the clang of arms To die for him whom I have lived to serve. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxxviii, The clang of conflict on the heath. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image, Main Street*, A blacksmith makes huge clang..on his anvil. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. III Now through the hush there broke the trumpet's clang. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 357 The clang of the city bell called every citizen to his door.

b. Also, occasionally, in other applications, as the twang of a bow [after Gr. κλαγγή], the ringing sound of voices, the bang of a door, etc.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 16 The clang of dissonant languages .. resounded throughout the camp. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. I. 4 Terrible was heard the clang Of that resplendent bow.

c. *fig.* (Here Ger. *klang* 'sound' has often influenced the use.)

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 196 As it was not expressed by the Root but by the Square, for concealment sake; so for the same reason not by the perfect Square, there being so smart a clang of the Root it self at the end of it. 1825 CARLYLE in Froude's *Life* (1882) I. 325 By some occasional unmelodious clang in the newspapers. 1858 LONGF. *Oliver Basselin* viii, The poet sang..Songs that rang Another clang. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 171 A clang of turgid extravagances.

2. The loud harsh resonant cry or scream of certain birds. (As in Latin and Greek.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 422 And [Birds] soaring th' air sublime With clang despis'd the ground. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 108 Their [cranes'] loud Clang From Cloud to Cloud rebounds. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 51 During the nocturnal migrations of geese and other waterfowl, sonorous clangs from the van may be heard .. answered by clangs in the rear.

3. *Acoustics.* = Ger. *klang*: see quot.

1867 TYNDALL *Lect. Sound* iii. § 9 (1883) 115 An assemblage of tones, such as we obtain when the fundamental tone and the harmonics of a string sound together, is called by the Germans a *Klang*. May we not employ the English word clang to denote the same thing..and may we not..add the word colour or tint, to denote the character of the clang, using the term clang-tint as the equivalent of *Klangfarbe*? 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 96 The word clang has been suggested to denote such a composite sound. All the possible partial tones are not necessarily present in a clang.

4. *Comb.* **clang-clang**, imitation of the ringing of a bell; **clang-tint**, in *Acoustics*: see 3.

1867 [see 3.] 1877 BURNET *Ear* 193 The quality of a sound, also called its clang-tint or timbre. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 16 Feb. 162/3 A silence only broken by the clang-clang of the church bell.

Hence **Cla·ngful** *a. nonce-wd.* [after Ger. *klangvoll*], sonorous.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. Introd. 20 Our own clangful Northern folk-speech.

Clang (klæŋ), *v.*[1] [app. ad. L. *clang-ĕre* to emit a ringing sound, as a trumpet (*clangunt tubæ*), to scream as an eagle or other large bird. Cf. Gr. κλάζειν, root *klaŋ-, klaŋg-*, to emit a sharp piercing sound, said of birds, dogs, arrows, the string of a bow, the wind; also of men, to scream, shriek. Some of the Eng. uses are in imitation of the Greek.]

1. *intr.* To emit a loud resonant ringing sound as of pieces of metal struck together, etc. In earliest use said of a trumpet.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 172 By the clanging trump of swift report, proclaimed. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 245 Armes clatter and clang. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 59 Clang'd the cord Dread sounding [κλαγγὴν γένετ']. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 135 The bells of St. Edmundsbury clang out. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. ii. 262 The fire-drums beat, the alarm-bells clanged. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii. 169 It clanged and rattled on the floor.

b. *trans.* with cognate object.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 15 Loud they clanged the peal of battle.

2. *trans.* To strike together with clanging sound.

c 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J.), The fierce Curetes..clang'd their sounding arms. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 176 They [eagles] wheel on high, And clang their wings. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* x. (1865) 94 The company..clanged glasses together.

3. *intr.* Of certain birds: To utter their loud harsh cry.

1832 L. HUNT *Hero & Leander* II. 21 The Crane..Began to clang against the coming rain. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* I. VI. iii, The quarrelling crows Clang'd above him.

† **Clang,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [perh. originated by association of CLAG *v.* and CLING *v.*] *trans.* To clag, cause to cling, render stiff.

1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 11 If..five hundred loads of Marle upon the Acre, have clanged, stiffened, and too fast bound your Land.

† **Clange.** *Obs.* Chapman's representation of Gr. κλαγγή the sound of trumpets, scream of birds.

1600 CHAPMAN *Hero & L.* vi, O black change! Trumpets, do you, with thunder of your clange, Drive out this change's horror! *c* 1611 — *Iliad* x. 244 By her clange they knew.. it was a hern. 1618 — *Hesiod* II. 111 When thou the crane shalt hear Aloft out of the clouds her clanges rear.

Clanging (klæ·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLANG *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CLANG.

1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 38 The windy clanging of the minster clock. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iii. 86 The clanging of the lances. 1869 J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 68 Amidst the clanging of all the church bells.

Cla·nging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That clangs: see the verb.

1576 [see CLANG *v.*[1] 1]. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 186 The clanging Horns swell their sweet-winding notes. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* i, They reel, they roll in clanging lists. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 26 Pelion .. whence a cry Of clanging eagles vex'd the summer sky.

Hence **Cla·ngingly** *adv.*

1859 TWEEDIE *Ruined Cities of East* (1867) 10 From whose reeds the swans of old rose clangingly.

Clangor, -our (klæ·ŋgɔɹ, klæ·ŋɔɹ), *sb.* [ad. L. *clangor* sound of a trumpet, of birds, etc., f. *clangĕre* to CLANG. Almost uniformly spelt *clangor* (cf. *error, terror, horror*) down to end of 18th c.; but Johnson's Dict. has *clangour*.]

Loud resonant ringing sound, as of a trumpet, a large bell, pieces of metal struck together, etc.; a clang. Sometimes with *a* and *plural*.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 18 Like to a dismall Clangor heard from farre. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 18 Heaven it selfe Shall echo with the clangor. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cciv, A loud Clangor Startles in Surprise. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* x. 683 The loud Trumpet's Clangour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 99 Martial Clangors call 'em out to fight. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. li. 181 The clangor of arms was re-echoed to the tent of Rustam. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. ii. 262 From all the surviving steeples of Berlin goes the clangor of alarm. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. ix. 93 Not by clangour of arms. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* III, A file of cranes..with their hoarse, far-sounding clangor.

Cla·ngor, -our, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To make a clangor; to clang.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. iv. 20 At Paris, all steeples are clangouring. 1877 MRS. HAMILTON KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* vii. (ed. 3) 281 The Artillery rolled out..Along the streets heavily clangouring.

Clangorous (klæ·ŋgórəs, klæ·ŋǒrəs), *a.* [ad. med. L. *clangōrōs-us*, f. *clangor*: cf. *clamorous*, etc.] Full of clangor.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 334 ¶ 4 The clangorous Noise of a Smith's Hammers. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* 874 A metallic music that seems to come clangorous from the cliffs. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 29 [Gongs] give a clangorous echo.

Hence **Cla·ngorously** *adv.*

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. IX. xi. 540 Friedrich Wilhelm's voice, clangorously plaintive.

† **Clango·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type *clangōs-us*, f. *clangor*, like *clāmōsus*; not found in ancient L., but in mod. and perh. med.L.: cf. CLANGOUS.] Characterized by clangour, clangorous, ringing.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 359 The voice is clangose from siccity. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 409 Clangose..hooping Coughs.

† **Cla·ngous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? ad. F. **clangueux* 'shrill, skriking, skreaking, loudly squeaking' (Cotgr.); on L. type **clangōs-us*: see CLANGOSE.] Clangorous, clanging.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiv. 368 Cranes and birds of long necks have..harsh and clangous throats.

Clangue, obs. form of CLANG.

Clanism (klæ·niz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. CLAN *sb.* + -ISM.] Clan system, clan feeling.

1862 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Nagasaki*, Every person..will try to screen the murderer .. but this is clanism or fanaticism, not treachery.

Clanjamfray, -phrey: see CLAMJAMPHRIE.

Clank (klæŋk), *sb.* Also 7 **clanck.** [This and the vb. of same form appear in 17th c. They may have been from Du., which has *klank* sound, clinking noise, MDu. *clank, clanc*, corresp. to OHG. *chlanch*, MHG. *klanc*, MLG. *klank*, for which mod. Ger. has only *klang*. But it is quite possible that the word is of native origin, produced under the joint influence of *clink* and *clang*, to express a sound intermediate to the two, which has the quality of a 'clang', but is abruptly shortened like a 'clink'.]

1. A sharp, abrupt sound, as of heavy pieces of metal (*e.g.* links of a heavy chain) struck together; differing from *clang* in ending abruptly with the effect of a knock.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. (1669) 7 No clanck of Chains was known. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 638 What Clanks were heard .. Of Arms and Armies, rushing to the War. 1710 *Tatler* No. 154 The noise of stripes, the clank of chains. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 144 The clattering hammer's clank. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxv, The clank of fetters..was heard no more. 1845 R. BROWN *Let.* in *Life* (1867) 52 No constant clank of machinery. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* iv, He heard the clank of the scabbard Growing fainter and fainter..in the distance.

2. A resounding blow, heavier than a smack. *Sc.*

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xxiii, Some ramm'd their noddles wi' a clank E'en like a thick-scull'd lord, On posts that day.

Clank (klæŋk), *v.* [See CLANK *sb.*[1]]

I. *intr.*

1. To make an abrupt sound, as of heavy pieces of metal struck together. (Expressing a sound less clear and continuous than *clang*; cf. the sb., and quot. 1818.)

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. (1669) 7 No clanck of Chains was known. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 80 Dungeons dank Where anguish wails aloud, and fetters clank. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xii, Chains Clank over sceptred cities. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v, The old dinner-bell will clang, or rather clank, in a few minutes—it cracked of its own accord on the day of the landing of King Willie.

fig. 1861 HON. MRS. NORTON *Lady La Garaye* IV. 197 The slandered..Hears for evermore the self-same lie Clank clog-like at his heels.

2. Used of the harsh abrupt cry of certain birds. (*rare.*) Cf. CLANG *v.*[1] 3.

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx. 251 Through pale green reeds where the coot clanked.

3. To move with a clanking sound.

1801 *Har'st Rig* xv. (Jam.) Forthwith then they a' down clank upon the green. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 510 Milk-women in droves clank along with their..pails. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 24 Clanking about the apartment in their huge boots and rattling spurs. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi. 270 Sir Ascelin clanked into the hall.

II. *trans.*

4. To cause to emit a clanking sound.

1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VII. 203 Clanked her whip. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 203 Persecution had brandished her sword, and slavery clanked her chains! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, Mr. Haredale .. strode into the room, clanking his heavy boots upon the floor.

5. To utter or proclaim with clanking sound.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II, The beating snow-clad bell, with sounding dead, Hath clanked four. 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* xvi. 336 Clanks in your ears, the power of the Keys.

6. To deposit with energetic and resounding action. (To 'clank down' expresses a more violent and noisy action than *to clap down.*)

a 1614 J. MELVILL *Mem.* 97 (Jam.) Loosing a little Hebrew bible from his belt and clanking it down before the King and Chancellour. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 130 (Jam.) Lat's clank oursels ayont the fire. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 190 When she brought up the tea-tray, she clanked it on the lobby-table. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xl. (1879) 338 [The] milkwoman..clanked her pails down.

† **7.** (*Sc.*) To strike with a resounding blow.

Auld Maitland xlvii. in *Border Minstrelsy* (1869) 157 He clanked Piercy ower the head A deep wound and a sair.

Clanking (klæ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLANK *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CLANK.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXX, The clanking of my son's irons was..heard along the passage. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The harsh clanking of the pump that was kept going on and off through the night.

Cla·nking, *ppl. a.* [see -ING[2].] That clanks.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) III. 58 His horse's flanks .. are forc'd to feel The clanking lash. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* ii. 32 The distant sound of clanking anvils. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 173 Clanking chains.

Clankless (klæ·ŋklés), *a. rare.* [f. CLANK *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Devoid of clanking; that do not clank.

1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i. 259 Lo! the spell now works around thee, And the clankless chain hath bound thee. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 475 He .. wears fetters, clankless and invisible.

Clanless (klæ·nlés), *a. rare.* [f. CLAN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a clan, belonging to no clan.

a 1849 MANGAN *Poems* 402 The O'Brien is clanless and banned. 1886 POSNETT *Compar. Lit.* 193 The deadly enmity between these full citizens and the clanless proletariate.

Clanli(che, -ly(che, obs. ff. CLEANLY.

Clanner, obs. comparative of CLEAN *a*.

Clannes(se, obs. form of CLEANNESS.

Clannish (klæ·niʃ), *a.* [f. CLAN *sb.* + -ISH.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a clan; having the sympathies, prejudices, etc. of a clan; attached to one's own clan.

1776 WILKES in Boswell *Johnson* (1887) III. 73 The clannish slavery of the Highlands. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. 461 Clannish watch-words were abolished. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 73 The clannish spirit of provincial literature. 1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 223 It was not always safe to have even the game of foot-ball between villages, the old clannish spirit was too apt to break out. 1861 DIXON *Hist. Ld. Bacon* iii. § 2 That clannish pride which she always felt for her mother's kin.

Hence **Cla·nnishly** *adv.*; **Cla·nnishness,** attachment to one's own clan.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 428 Mine host is a Dorsetshire man; and with a pardonable clannishness, has imported a little colony from his county. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1060/1 The clannishness fostered by a separate tongue, and the gratification of the lonely pride all such races feel. 1881 MASSON *Carlyle* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 72 A few companions clannishly selected .. from among the Dumfriesshire or Galloway lads.

† **Cla·nnit,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [= *clanned.*] Attached to a clan.

1587 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 464 (Jam.) Committit..be ony captane of clan or be ony uther clannit man.

Clanse, obs. form of CLEANSE.

Clanship (klæ·nʃip). [f. CLAN *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The system of clans; division into clans; union of persons in, or as in, a clan.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (R.), The habitations of the highlanders, not singly, but in groupes, as if they loved society or clanship. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 217 Exercised by chiefs in the Highlands, when clanship was in its vigour. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* x. 281 The practice of reckoning clanship from the mother.

2. The feeling or spirit of attachment and loyalty to one's clan or fraternity (see CLAN *sb.*).

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 162 The jealous and indiscriminate partiality of clanship. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 225 There is less of clanship, less of the rallying round men of force or genius.

Clansman (klæ·nzmæn). [f. *clan's*, genitive of CLAN *sb.* + MAN; cf. *beadsman, salesman*, etc.] A man belonging to a clan, a member of a clan.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xviii, A hundred clansmen raise Their voices. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxvi, And Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears! 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 437 The sovereign and his Thakurs—his clansmen and barons. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 547 Argyle would shortly appear in arms among his clansmen.

Hence **Cla·nsmanship.**

1871 *Daily News* 26 Aug., Her Royal Highness seemed in the humour for thoroughly enjoying a ball the essence of which was clansmanship.

Clap (klæp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **cleppe** (4 **klap**), 4–7 **clappe**, 5 **clape**, 6–8 **clapp**, 4– **clap**. [ME. *clappe* and *cleppe* (*Ancren Riwle*, in sense 9), have the form of derivatives of CLAP *v.*[1], and of a cognate verb corresp. to MLG. *kleppen* there referred to. No trace of the word has yet been found in OE.; but the continental langs. have MDu. *clap*(*p*, Du. *klap*, OHG. *chlaph*, MHG. *klapf*, all masc., 'loud sound, clap, smack', which point to a WGer., and (cf. ON. *klapp*, in *handaklapp* neuter) perhaps OTeut. (**klappo*-), formed in direct imitation of the sound it expresses. (It is possible that sense 9 is really the earliest, and that branch I. is a subsequent formation of the vb.)]

I. The noise, stroke, or shock.

†**1.** An abrupt explosive noise; the noise made by the sudden collision of two hard flat or concave surfaces; the bang or report of a gun. *Obs.* (except as in next, or as transferred from it).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 401 Thai..soyn has vp thair ledderis set, That maid a clap, quhen the cleket Wes festnyt fast in the kyrnell. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappe or grete dynne .. *strepitus*. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 78 Ergo was the deadly clap of the peece, or driu'n home stab of the syllogisme. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 171 A few.. graines being fired will give as great a clap as a musket.

2. *esp.* The loud explosive noise of thunder; a peal (of thunder). †**b.** A stroke (of thunder), a lightning-stroke (*obs.*; cf. sense 5).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 100 The aire .. shal be ful of thonder clappes and lightnings. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVII. x, It thondred loude wyth clappes tempestious. 1588 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 230 III. 134 The Lyghtnynge and Thunder clapp wilbe bothe in a moment. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* 43 The kingly Bird, that beares Ioues thunder-clap. *a* 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 103 (R.) A terrible clap of thunder, which slew foure of our men out right. 1752 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 545 With some claps of thunder and lightning at a great distance. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiv. 133 The news .. came upon them like a clap of thunder.

†**3.** Noisy talk, chatter; = CLACK. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 88 Who so that hatethe moche clappe or speche Quenchethe malice. [1808 JAMIESON, *Clep* tattle, pert loquacity.]

4. The noise made by striking the palms of the hands together; the act of so doing, *esp.* in token of applause; an act of applauding, a plaudit; applause. [Cf. ON. *handaklapp.*]

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 11 Men, Wiues, and Boyes, Whose shouts & claps out-voyce the deep-mouth'd Sea. 1668 T. ST. SERFE *Epil. Taruga's Wiles* 55 All the clap he expects from you is, not to be hist. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 235 ¶ 9 The Audience is not a little abashed, if they find themselves betrayed into a Clap. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) I. v. 411 The whole assembly expressed their satisfaction by claps and applauses. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 323 Dryden and Settle had both placed their happiness in the claps of multitudes. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvii, Then ensued the applause of the spectators, with clap of hands, and thump of sticks.

5. A sounding blow or stroke; properly with a flat surface; a slap; in *mod. Sc.* esp. a pat.

?*14.. *Dan Hew, Munk Leicestre* (J. Allde) A iiij, He fel down at that clap. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 65 Clappe; *vbi* buffet. 1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Clappe on the heed, *soufflet*. Clappe with ones hande, *bouffee*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 481/2 He will haue a clappe on the tone cheke or the tother. 1632 E. COOTE *Eng. Schoolm.* (N.), He..drew out his staffe .. and hit mee a clap on the scull. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 194 ¶ 2 All the forms of .. salutation, from the clap on the shoulder to the humble bow. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxviii. 252 'It wasna a pat, but a scud like the clap o' a fir deal.'

†**6.** *fig.* A stroke, blow, or shock of misfortune, etc.; a sudden mishap. (Rarely in good sense.) *Obs.* (See also AFTERCLAP.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 Many grete mishappes, many hard travaile, Haf comen vs hard clappes. 1375 *Canticum de Creatione* 477 in *Anglia* I. 303 For drede of after clap. ?*a* 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 263 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, Hope ay of gode hap . to come wiþ a gode clap . wiþ-out ani warne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vi. 68 He the swerd eschapit .. Bot nocht at this time so the deidis clap. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, iv. (Arb.) 128 As in the tyme of Noe, sodenlye a clappe fell in theyr bosomes. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 109 Our chiefe, misdouting such a clap .. Deuysed fortes. 1662 FULLER *Worthies Berkshire* I. 113 When our lady falls in our Lord's lap Then may England beware a sad clap.

†**7.** A sudden stroke; in phrases, *At a clap, at one clap*: at one stroke, at once, *In a clap*: suddenly, in a moment. *Obs.* or *Sc.* (Cf. CHOP, and Fr. phrases with *coup.*)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 79 They that serche the ende of a mannys lyfe by nygrymanciars be payed at a clappe. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, ii. (Arb.) 60 [He] bryngeth me out a couple of lyes at a clappe. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 870 It was a good occasion offered them to kill all Cæsar's Enemies at a clap. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 316 What fiftie of my Followers at a clap? 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 451 Our Master will be on us all now in a clap, ere ever we wit. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 19 They shewed him how all the Candles in the Chappel at one clap were lighted. 1768 A. ROSS *Helenore* 66 (Jam.) And in a clap I'll back with something be.

†**8.** A sudden and violent shutting of a door, accompanied with a loud noise and shock; a bang or slam. *Obs.*

c 1730 SWIFT *Wks.* (1864) II. 353/2 Give the door such a clap as you go out as will shake the whole room.

II. Applied to various contrivances which make a clapping or rattling noise.

9. a. The clapper of a mill; = CLACK *sb.* 3, CLAPPER *sb.*[1] 1. *Clap and hopper* (Sc.): 'the symbols of investiture in the property of a mill' (Jam).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Þe two cheoken beoð þe two grinstones, þe tunge is þe cleppe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappe, or clakke of a mylle, *taratantara*. 1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Clappe of a myll, *clacquet de movlin*. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* I. 432 (Jam.) A mill is *distinctum tenementum*, and requires delivery of the clap and happer. 1786 BURNS *Addr. Unco Guid.* i, The heapet happer's ebbing still, And still the clap plays clatter. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. v, He [the miller] maun wait on clap and hopper, as they say.

†**b.** The human tongue. *Obs.* In *stint thy clappe, hold thy clappe*, the sense blended at length with that of 3.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Þeone kuðen heo neuere astunten hore cleppe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 36 The Reve answered and seyde 'Stynt thi clappe'. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 839 3e, syre Archebysshop hold þu þy clappe, For y 3eve no byleve þerto. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 231, I say, Wilt thou not yet stint thy clap? 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogue* viii, (R.) Away old fool, and learn to use thy tongue. I would thy clap were shut up in my purse.

†**c.** The clapper or tongue of a bell.

1608–12 *Aylesford Churchw. Acc.* in *Bells Kent* (1887) 136 For a clapp of the bell vs. .. for mendinge a bell clap viiid.

†**d.** A rattle used to summon people to church on the last three days of Holy Week, when the bells were not rung; = CLAPPER 5. *Sc.* 'A flat instrument of iron, resembling a box, with a tongue and handle, used for making proclamations instead of a drum or hand-bell' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1566 in E. Peacock *Lincolnsh. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 42 A sacreing bell broken by mt harbotell two clappes broken by mt vicar. 1701 in CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scot.* III. 245 Obliged to send clapps, as they call them .. (*note*) An old mode of advertisement .. to send an old woman through the streets, with a wooden dish and a stick to clap or beat upon it.

e. The CLAPPER (*sb.*[1] 2) of a beggar's clap-dish.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 39 And banisht begge hir breade with dish and clap.

10. a. A clack-valve; = CLACK *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The Pumpe, the pumpes-well..the spindle, the boxe, the clap. 1738 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 232 Two Valves .. which open inwardly, and are made like the Claps of other Bellows.

b. *Clap of the throat* (*Sc.*): 'the uvula' (Jam.).

1688 *Trial Philip Standifield* (Jam.), When the clap of his throat is shut.

11. *Falconry.* The lower mandible of a hawk.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j b, The neder parte of hir beke is calde the clape of the hawke. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 30 Barbe feathers under the clappe of the beake. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreation* II. (1706) 81 By your Hawks frequent opening her Clap and Beak. [In PHILLIPS, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

†**12.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

c 1450 *Nominale* in WR.-WÜLCKER 721 (*Nomina rerum ecclesiasticarum*). *Hoc pedum*, a clappe. [*Pedum* occurs again as 'a crowche', or pastoral staff.]

III. †**13.** (Also *clap-bill.*) A bill to be clapped or stuck on a wall, etc.; a poster. F. *affiche.* *Obs.*

1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 316 They have Clap-bills too, and set up by authority. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 216 What though my name stood rubric on the walls, Or plaster'd posts, with claps in capitals?

14. *Farriery.* A disease of horses. ? *Obs.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1960/4 A Chesnut Sorrel Gelding..a clap on the near Leg before. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Clap*, a Distemper to which Horses are sometimes liable.

15. *Comb.* (In some of these, *clap* is the stem of the verb.) †**Clap-bait**, a kind of worm used as bait in angling; **clap-bill** (see 13); **clap-cake** = CLAP-BREAD; **clap-door, clap-gate**, a small door or gate which shuts when slammed, or which swings to of itself; see also quot. 1888; **clap-man**, a public crier; †**clap-mill**, a clapper turned by the wind, etc. for scaring away birds; †**clap-shoulder**, *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), that lays the hand on a person's shoulder (in arrest); **clap-sill** (*Hydraulic Engineering*), the sill or lowest part of the frame against which a lock-gate shuts; **clap-stick**, a watchman's clapper. Also CLAP-BOARD, -BREAD, -DISH, -NET, -TRAP.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 10 (1689) 39 The other bob, found under a Cow-turd .. is also called *clap-bait in some places. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 253 Cow-dung bob, or clap-bait. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. v. 12 A secret way .. which divided into three wayes, hath as many *clap-doores opening into several fields. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, **Clap-gate*, a small horse-gate. *East.* 1888 ELWORTHY *West Somerset Word-bk., Clap-gate*, a kind of wicket, called in many parts a kissing-gate. Also a small hunting gate just wide enough for a horse to pass. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. ix. (1635) 159 On the toppes of those poales you shall place certaine *Clapp-milles, made of broken trenchers joyned together like sayles. 1620 — *Farew. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 75 Clap-mils..which make a great noise. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), *Clap-shoulder serjeants..bringing men in thrall. 1834–39 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I. (D.), He was Not disturbed..by the watchmen's rappers or *clap-sticks.

Clap (klæp), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* in polite use. [Of uncertain origin. Cf. OF. '*clapoir*, bosse, bubo, panus inguinis'; '*clapoire, clapier*, lieu de débauche, maladie q'on y attrape'.] Gonorrhœa.

1587 *Myrr. Mag., Malin* iii, Before they get the Clap. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 312 The clape and the canker. 1851 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Clap*, vulgar name for the disease *Baptorrhœa*. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. With *a*, and *plural*.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 452 Claps at Court. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. I. 64. *Ibid.* II. I. 246 Claps and dice. *Ibid.* II. III. 967. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 72 He [Oates] did confess that he had an old Clap. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 295 A Clap did usher Davenant to his grave. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 99. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 1. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 47 A clap. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 114 They sing, they dance, clean shoes, or cure a clap. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 1 His claps. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 572 A clap. 1806 *Ibid.* XV. 418 Repeated claps.

c. *Comb.*, as *clap-doctor*.

1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 260 ¶ 5 He was the first Clap Doctor that I meet with in History.

Clap (klæp), *v.*[1] Forms: (1 **clappian**), 3–4 **clappen**, 4–7 **clappe**, (5 **cleppyn, clape**, 8 *Sc.* **clep**), 6– **clap**. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 3–6 **clapte**, 5 **clappid**, (7–8 **claped, clap'd, clap't**, 7–9 **clapp'd**), 4– **clapped**, 6– **clapt** (klæpt). [ME. *clappen*, OE. type **clappian* (Somner has *clappan* from some unspecified source), corresp. to MLG., MDu., LG., Du. (also mod. G.) *klappen*, OHG. *chlaphôn*, MHG. and mod.Ger. *klapfen*; these point to a common WGer. type witnessing, with ON. *klappa* (Sw. *klappa*, Du. *klappe*), to an OTeut. **klappôjan*, vb. intr., f. **klappo*- CLAP *sb.*[1] ME. *cleppen* corresponds formally to another type **klappjan*, appearing in MLG. and MDu. *kleppen* (whence mod.G. *kleppen, kläppen*), HG. *kläpfen*; cf. *cleppe* under CLAP *sb.* The primitive Teutonic sense is that of 'make a clap or explosive sound', whence a wide range of derivative senses in the various languages. If the word was not preserved in OE., it may have reentered ME. from ON.; and, in any case, some of the senses are prob. of Norse origin; the mod. Scandinavian langs. have it with the same range of meaning as in Eng., also with the sense 'pat endearingly', as in Sc. and north. dial. (sense 9.)]

I. Of noise alone.

1. *intr.* To make the hard explosive noise described under CLAP *sb.*[1] Said of agents, instruments, thunder, etc. (Now chiefly *dial.*)

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 222 Clappynge with their helys in churche. 1530 PALSGR. 485/2, I clappe, I make noyse, as the clapper of a myll, *je clacque*. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1219/2 The small shot clapt suddenly round about the house. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 59 The boulte is falne ere the Ayre clap. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 34 Doors creak, and windows clap. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 209. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXXV, We went clapping up a clean stone backstair.

b. Formerly said of a bell; to tinkle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleppyn or clynchyn [1499 clippyn or clynkyn], *tinnio*. [See also CLAPPING.]

†**2.** *intr.* To talk loudly, chatter, prate. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 122 There maie nothinge his tonge daunt That he ne clappeth as a belle. 1406 OCCLEVE *Misrule* 394 That to myself thus longe Clappid have I! 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxiv. in Ashm. (1652) 154 How eloquently, *de materia prima* they clape. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 135 O Euyll tonges, which clap at euery winde. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 107 Hir tounge was clappyng lyke a paten. [1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 2 To heed that clepping thing ca'd conscience.]

trans. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 135 A3en hy clappeth thys and that. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 412 [It] Nis nat good what so men clappe or crye. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 282 All that thou herest thou shalt telle And clappe it out as doth a belle.

II. Of making the noise by particular actions.

†**3.** *intr.* To strike so as to make a noise; to rap, knock (*e.g.* at a door). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 281 This sompnour clapped at the widowes gate. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 309 Beat all the windy places with a good hasell wand, or with both your hands, clapping upon the places puffed up with wind. 1698 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 433, I clapt every Second of Time Ten or Fifteen times together.

4. To shut (as a door or window) with a clap or explosive noise; to bang, slam.

a. *intr.* Said of a door, window, etc. *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 807 And þai [jaws] clappe shall full clene, & neuer vnclose aftur. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxvi. vi, So sodenly doores and wyndowes al clapped With hydeous noyce. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 914 A doore clapped, and in came rushing men in harnesse. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 79 The upper-lid [of the eye] presently claps down. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 25 'What noise was that'? said Manfred.. 'A door clapped', said the peasant. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream, Revival* i, There rose a noise of .. doors that clapt.

b. *trans.* (Often with *to*). *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 554 'Te-hee'! quoth sche, and clapt the wyndow to. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 305 Hostesse, clap to the doores. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 3 A stormy whirlwind blew Throughout the house, that clapped every dore. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 18 [He] clapped the door against the terrified Matilda. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, He clapped down the window.

5. *trans.* To strike the palms of *the hands* together with noise (usually, in token of applause, encouragement, or delight; formerly, also, in derision; also, as a signal, etc.). [An earlier const. connecting this with 3 may have been *to clap with the hands.*]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 475 Whan this Maister..Saugh it was tyme he clapte hise handes. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 569 Tho gan Florence her handys clappe For that tydyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappyn hondys togedyr for ioy or for sorowe, *complodo.* 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxvii. 23 Than clappe men their hondes at him, yee and ieast of him. *Ibid. Ps.* xcviii. 8 Let the floudes clappe their hondes. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 61 To clap their hands (as boyes are wont to do in dog-fights). 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 124 Preachers .. even hired persons to clap their hands. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (Routl.) 232 He clapped his hands, when several slaves instantly appeared.

b. *intr.* ('hands' not being expressed): To applaud by clapping hands.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, Epil. 4 All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap, If they hold, when their Ladies bid 'em clap. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 5 His little party .. had posted themselves at every corner to feigne a more numerous applause: but clap'd out of time. 1721 D'URFEY *Two Qu. Brentford* ii. in *New Opera's* 33 If the Audience should chance to Clap here. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii. 277 Ladies .. waved their hands .. and clapped and shouted to the gladiators.

c. *trans.* (*elliptically*) To clap the hands at, or in honour of, appland (a person, performance, etc.) with claps. (Rarely, to drive *away, out,* etc. by clapping the hands.)

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 121 The which John Bacon was whistled and clapped out of Rome. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 261 If the tag-ragge people did not clap him, and hisse him, according as he pleas'd, and displeas'd them. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Feb., Indeed it was very finely sung, so as to make the whole house clap her. 1713 EUSDEN *Pref. Verses Addison's Cato,* Crowds the sentiments of every line Impartial clap'd. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 488 A few bucks clapped and encored him.

†d. (See quot.)

1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* II. 6 Hee bargained .. & bought him..and the horse-stealer clapt him good lucke.

III. Of actions incidentally accompanied by the noise.

6. *trans.* To strike, hit, knock, beat, with sounding blows. *Obs.* or *arch.* (To clap a dish (quot. 1670); cf. CLAP-DISH.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 1814 [He] clapte him on þe crune, So þat he stan-ded fel þor dune. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* vii. 19 Thei bigunnen with trompis to cryen, and clappen [1388 to bete] togidre bitwix hem seluen the wyn pottis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappyn'or knokkyn, *pulso.* 1530 PALSGR. 485/2, I clappe, I stryke, *je frappe.* Clappe hym on the backe a good stroke, there is a fysshe bone in his throte. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 473 [He] clapd mee on the face with his foote. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* ix. § 3 (1681) 195 Clap the empty Hive again, and get as many Bees out as you can. 1670 RAY *Proverbs* 186 (R.) He claps his dish at a wrong man's door.

†7. To strike (hands) reciprocally, in token of a bargain. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 133 Giue me your answer, yfaith doe, and so clap hands, and a bargaine. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* IV. Wks. 1873 III. 56 *Green.* Ist a bargen. *Omn.* And hands clapt vpon it. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 240 We neuer clap'd them the hand of couenant.

b. Hence app. the following:—

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 104 Ere I could make thee open thy white Hand: And [*folio* A] clap thy selfe my Loue.

8. Of a bird: To move (the wings) forcibly and repeatedly, so that they strike each other, the sides, or the air; to flap. Also *fig.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xx. 219 Dyverse foules..clappyng here Wenges to gydere. 1660 *Hist. Indep.* IV. 48 Having proceeded on thus far successfully, they now begin to clap their wings as invincible. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 666 This chanticleer .. Stood high upon his toes, and clapped his wings. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 180 The crested bird That claps his wings at dawn.

9. To slap with the palm of the hand, in token of approval or encouragement; esp. in *to clap* (a person) *on the back* (also *fig.*). In *north. dial.* (expressing gentler action) to pat in token of endearment, to pat fondly. (So in Icel. and Da.)

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 328 These lusty damoyselles playnge .. wyth these fresshe yonge lusty knightes, clappynge theym on the backes with theyr whyte handes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* K 78 To kisse one, or clap her on the lips, as we say merrily. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol., Demulceo,* to clap, to straike with the hand. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxviii. 4 A louing dog was of his maister fane .. His courteous maister clappit him agane. 1684 BAXTER *Answ. Theol. Dial.* 28 Clapping on the back with encouragement the Drunkards. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 219 She clapped his cheeks, and curled his hair. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* xlix, Tom Davies clapped him on the back to encourage him. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 130 His grandsire..clapt him on the hands and on the cheeks, Like one that lov'd him. 1886 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* II. xii. 97 Clapping me in the friendliest way upon the shoulder.

b. To slap or strike with a flat surface, so as to smooth or flatten; to pat. So *to clap out.* Chiefly *north.*

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 75 As the dier, blecher, or the laundresse washeth, beateth, lompeth and clappeth the foule..clothes. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 333 Lay them [cloths] on a table, and clap them. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II. 137 The dough being laid on a round board .. she clapped it out with her hands, till it covered the board. 1824 MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* I. 19 She was made to iron, and plait, and stamp and clap, and clear-starch.

IV. Of action resembling the preceding in its prompt energy, but with no notion of noise.

10. *trans.* To apply, place, put, set, or 'stick', with promptness and effect: properly with the implication that the object in question is promptly brought flat and close to the other surface, but this notion often disappears (see esp. the quotations under b), and the word becomes a vivid or picturesque equivalent of 'put', 'place', with the implication of energetic action easily performed. This notion is also present in senses 11–15. Cf. CHOP *v.*[1] 7, STICK *v.*

1559 DR. FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 62 With a little piece of paper clappid over the..wordes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 388 The King clapped his hands upon his shoulder and arested him. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 56 Let vs..Grecian armour..Al clap on oure bodyes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 6 [He] claps me his Sword vpon the Table, and sayes, God send me no need of thee. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii. 142 Clap on more sailes, pursue. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 223 The uncivil Lord..clapt irons on my heels. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* i. 20 As a man .. clappeth on a plaister. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 89 Clapping himself down upon the ground. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 20 ₱2 She clap'd her Fan before her Face. 1710 — *Whig Exam.* No. 1 ₱13 He clapped spurs to his horse. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 445 ₱1 A sheet .. that must have this new Imprimatur clapt upon it. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. iii. 12 The parson clapped on a broad-brimmed hat. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 300 If we clap our hand upon the mouth of a vessel. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 40 If any person come near the calves, they clap their heads close to the ground. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. Introd., Wild beasts with saddles clapped on their backs and so called Horses. 1826 *Sister's Gift* 10 He .. mounted, clapped to his spurs, and set off a galloping. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlvi, We clapped on the royals to follow her. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. xii. 284 Rücker claps-on the Town-seal.

b. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 151 An vnder-hand Fee clapt in the left hand of a Magistrate. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 99 These are the clouds, the Devil claps between Heaven and Us. 1655 *Francion* x. 1 To heap words on words .. only clapping in of some odd adventures to delight the Idiots. 1667 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 121, I would .. clap into Kilmallock .. good parties of the militia. 1676 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 141 A man clapt his head out at a window. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 315 They presently clap more Victuals or Drink into their Mouthes. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. viii. 155, I clapt the Helm a Starboard. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 850, I have nappy beer; Clap that within. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 167/2 Their prophecies of ruin .. will be clapped into the notes of some quaint history. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 234 An angel caught you up and clapped you down.

c. *ellipt.* = 'clap an arrow'.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 51 Hee drew a good Bow ..hee shot a fine shoote..hee would haue clapt in the Clowt at Twelue-score.

†d. *To clap hold of*: to lay hold of promptly.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. Wks. (1637) 84 To clappe hold of Jesus Christ. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 29 He claps hold of them by a kind of peg that growes on his tayl.

†e. Naut. *To clap* (a vessel) *aboard, on board*: to lay her on board, fall aboard of her, board her (see ABOARD 1 d, BOARD *sb.* 12 c, BOARD *v.* 1.) *Obs.*

1583 J. STOCKER *Warres Lowe Countries* I. 88 b, Foure or fiue .. [men of warre] began to assayle her [the Gally] to haue clapt her a bord. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 630/1 Finding the said ship a great way a sterne of the men of Warr, they clapped her on board, and..made themselves Masters of her. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* (1714) 116 All your Discretion Is not yet lost; this was well clap'd aboard. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* (1757) ix. 286 They clapped her on board, but not holding fast, they fell astern.

f. *To clap eyes on*: to get a sight of. *colloq.*

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, You might never have clapped eyes upon the boy. 1887 BESANT *The World went* x. 80, I never clapped eyes on you before to my knowledge.

11. *esp.* To put (with promptitude or high-handedness) *in* prison or custody; to imprison, confine. Also simply *to clap up* (*† to clap fast*): 'to imprison with little formality or delay' (J.).

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) A v/4 Then art thou clapped in the Flete or Clinke. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 667 The King caused him to be clapt in prison. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 41 They are sometimes sent to prison, clapt in irons, manicled. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 53 Let them be clapt vp close. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 73 Wee'le clap you up, and you shall sue to us ere you get out. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 152 Let him be clapt up in Gaol till he pays the whole. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 306 Certain nobles whom the king had clapped up. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 82 He was .. clapt in fetters. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* v, What did the creditors do but clap my gay gentleman into Shrewsbury gaol. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 125 Some were clapt in prison.

12. *fig.* To impose as with authority. (Cf. quot. 1712 in 10 a.)

a. To impose, place, set, station (a sentinel, guard, workman, attendant) *upon, on,* etc. *arch.*

1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 623 They have centinells clapt upon them to prevent a duel. 1708 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 270 Clap somebody upon them, as servants for me. *a* 1718 — *Life* Wks. I. 36 A Guard was there clapt upon him. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, To arrest him for that very debt: to clap an officer upon him. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), Clap on here twenty hands! the order from an officer for twenty men to be employed on some particular duty. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 9 Dec., I have..clapt sentinels at the doors.

b. *fig.* To impose or lay (a liability, action, writ, duty, etc.); to impose or apply (a name, etc.); †to lay the blame or responsibility of (*obs.*). Const. *on* or *upon.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Now thou hitst the finger right Upon the Shoulder of Ingratitude. Thou hast clapt an action of flat felony. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 84 On your heads [Ile] Clap round Fines for neglect. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 25 He set on fire the Edifices .. and .. clapt the wicked fact upon the backs of Christians. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 36 I'll clap a writ on your back. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 5 One who would speak thus ..would .. have clap'd upon him one of .. two Names. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 305 He has clapped copyright on the world. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 137 A title .. selected and made ready for clapping upon it. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Nov. 5/2 He would have us clap import duties on the manufactures of other countries.

13. †a. To put or stick *together,* construct or put *up,* hastily or without much care. *Obs.*

1622–62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 78 The Buildings .. clapt up together without Art, and of little beauty. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i. 10 The lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together and quilted out of Scripture phrase. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 28 Belconies clapt up in the old Wall. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 ₱5 As bad a System of Features as ever was clapped together.

b. *To clap up*: to make, settle, or concoct hastily (a match, agreement, etc.); 'to complete suddenly without much precaution' (J.). (Rarely without *up.*) *arch.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 235 To clap this royall bargaine vp of peace. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 327 Was euer match clapt vp so sodainly? 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* III. i, There is no way but to clap up a marriage in hugger-mugger. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 166 They can clap a League with the Turk. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 371 To clap up an Agreement with Denmark, for arming a joint Fleet next Summer. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 151 The grand Signior..clapped up a peace with the Venetians. 1883 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* VI. 325 Go this very day ..and clap up an acquaintance with him.

14. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To press, get, 'stick', or lie close (*to, in,* etc. any thing). Now chiefly *Sc.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, III. iii, I'll clap so close Among the lords of France. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch* II. i, Clap sure to him widow. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) Pref. 87 Clap in with him that getteth the day. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 4/2 The young deer 'clap' in their forms, and rise only when the eye is directly upon them. (Cf. 10 a, quot. 1790.)

†b. *Naut. To clap on* (or *by*) *a wind*: to bring the ship's head closer to windward, sail nearer to the wind. *Obs.*

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 If hee clap close by a wind. 1673 *Retaking St. Helena* in Arb. *Garner* I. 62 They clapped by a wind, and we after them. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 They clapp'd again upon a Wind and left us. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 307 Fearing she was one of the Enemy's men of war, I clapp'd on a wind.

†15. *intr.* (for *refl.* = to clap oneself anywhere): To come or go with sudden and decisive motion, throw oneself, drop, fall, strike *in. Obs.* exc. as in c. (Cf. CHOP *v.*[1] 8.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 730 Their horsemen .. clapt behind them, to have there charged them. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 5 They clapped again about you and kept you two Years a captive. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. § 4. (1669) 93/2 Thou clappest down on thy seat to sleep. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 63 Hearing of a vacancy with a Noble-man, he clap'd in, and easily obtained to be his Chaplain. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 106 To take the advantage and clap in between them and their boats. 1750 PULTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxi. (1883) 61/2 Whether to take her first, and then catch the chickens, or to let her go off, and then clap upon them.

†b. *fig.* 'To enter with alacrity and briskness upon anything' (J.); to strike *into. Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 11 Come, sit, sit, and a song.. Shal we clap into't roundly. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 43 Truly Sir, I would desire you to clap into your prayers.

c. absol. *To clap on*: to apply oneself with energy to a task; to 'set to'. *colloq.*

1852 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxviii. 170 Why didn't he clap on, and try to catch up the hounds at a check? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Who says Amen?* Who will clap on with a will?

V. Erroneous uses, due to confusion.

†16. = CLIP, clasp, embrace.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 384 Þen kisses he kenely þe quene⁹ & clappis in armes. *Ibid.* 3237, and 5252.

†17. = CLEPE, call.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclxix, Hee calls 'em in .. And claps the better Runners by their Names.

¶ *Combinations*, in which the vb.-stem is the first element: see CLAP *sb.*[1] 15.

Clap, (klæp), *v.*[2] *Obs.* in polite use. [f. CLAP *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To infect with clap. Also *fig.*

1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 514 Atropos clapt him, a Pox on the Drab! 1672–6 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), If the patient hath been clapt. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 249 [They] had ne'er been clap'd with a poetic Itch. 1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 30 His understanding is clapt. 1738 *Laws of Chance* Pref. 9 It is hardly 1 to 10 .. that a Town-Spark of that Age has not been clap'd.

Clapboard (klæ·pˌbōəɹd, klæ·boɹd), *sb.* Also 7 **clabord, clawboard.** [A partially englished form of CLAPHOLT, with *board* for LG. *holt* wood.]

1. *orig.* A smaller size of split oak, imported from north Germany, and used by coopers for making barrel-staves; in later times also for wainscoting. App. now obsolete, except as a traditional term in the Customs schedules: quot. 1833 gives an interpretation of it for fiscal purposes.

c 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 200 Item, Johanni Malthows et ijbus sociis ejus..et servienti dominæ Musgraff cum serviente Wl Coke cum v plaustratis le wayne scott et clap bordes de Burghbrig ad Ripon' 5*s.* 10*d.* 1598 STOW *Surv.* xvi. (1603) 139 Those Boordes not exceeding the length of a Clapboord. 1623 E. WYNNE in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 111 We stand in need of another brewing Copper, some Clap-boords, more Iron and Steele. 1665 EARL SANDWICH *Let.* in Pepys *Corresp.* 275 'Fountaine of Schedam' a busse laden with clawboards. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Clap-board*, a Board cut ready to make Casks, etc. 1725 BRADLEY, *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oak*, Clapboards for Wainscot. 1772 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v., For every six ton of beer exported, the same cask, or as good, or two hundred of clapboards is to be imported. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *William IV*, c. 56 Wood Staves above 3 Inches in Thickness, or above 7 Inches in Breadth, and not exceeding 63 Inches in Length, shall be deemed Clap Boards, and be charged with Duty accordingly. 1840–56 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.*, *Clap-board*, a species of oak imported from Norway, and very similar to Dutch wainscot.

b. In *U.S.* A board, thinner at one edge, used to cover the sides or roofs of houses, each board being made to overlap that below it; a weather-board.

1641 *Records Salisbury, Mass.* in Coffin *Newberry* (1845) 34 No man shall sell clabords of five foot in length for more than three shillings per hundred..and if they cleave by the hundred they shall not exceed sixpence per hundred; noe man shall sell ani sawn bord for more than five shillings per hundred. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 380 The strong Easterly breeze..which had stripped all the surviving frames..of clapboard and roof. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vii. 204 The moss grows on the rotten shingles of the roof, and the clapboards have turned black. 1885 S. V. JEWETT *Marsh Isl.* xiii, The wind was blowing, and a lilac bush outside brushed against the clapboards.

†2. Used without *a* or *plural* as name of a substance, and collectively. *Obs.*

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 As much clapborde or other borde mete for bere barrelles. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Observ.* in *Rem.* (1661) 180 Huge piles of Wainscot, Clapboard, Firdeal. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 81 The Commodities of Denmarke, and Norway, and Sweaden. Wheat, Rye, Woolles, Deales, Clap-boord, Pipe-staues, etc. 1650 E. WILLIAMS *Virginia* (ed. 2) *title-p.*, The making of the Saw-mill .. for cutting of Timber and Clapbord to build with all. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* xlv. (1841) II. 165 Clapboard, and pipe and barrel staves .. from Hamburg. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 523 Entries of clove, clap, or claw board, generally bought for the navy.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*

1745 *Lond. Mag.* 402 Anchorsmiths..Clapboard splitters. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 204 A tolerably large bark shanty, with a clapboard roof. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Clap-board gage*, a device used in putting on the weather-hoarding so as to leave a uniform width of face to the weather.

Clapboard, *v. U.S.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or line with clapboards.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 67 The sides of the between-decks were clapboarded. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. iv, The house..was built of wood throughout .. it was clap-boarded. 1883 BISHOP *Old Mexico* II. xxiv. 349 Comfortable little clapboarded houses.

Clap-bread. [f. CLAP *v.*[1] 9 *b*; i.e. bread clapped thin.] Oatmeal cake, beaten or rolled thin, and baked hard. Also called *clap-cake.*

1691 RAY *N. Country Wds.* s.v. *Bannock*, 2 *Clap-bread*, thin hard oat-cakes. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 289 Oat-cakes for Bread, or Clapt-bread, as it is called. 1860 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* 45 She spoke of the oat-cake at Cowan Bridge (the clap-bread of Westmorland) as being different to the leaven-raised oat-cake of Yorkshire. 1863 — *Sylvia's L.* (ed. 2) I. 62 The great rack of clap-bread hung over-head. 1878 *Cumberl. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clap bread*, cakes beat and clapped out with the hands.

Clap-dish. *arch.* [f. CLAP *v.*[1] + DISH.] A wooden dish with a lid, formerly carried by lepers, beggars from the lazar-houses, and mendicants generally, to give warning of their approach, and to receive alms.

[1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 39 And banisht begge hir breade with dish and clap. — *Poems* (1587), When Cressid clapt the dish and Lazer-like did goe.] 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 412 The poore lazer sicke people of the Magdalen, whose maner and usage was then, with a clapdish upon everie market daie to resort and come to the markets, and there to beg. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 43 A great man .. That affects royaltie, rising from a clapdish. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii, A leper, with a clap-dish to give notice He is infectious. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Clap-dish*, Its name survives only in a ludicrous comparison. Of a great prater it is said, that 'his tongue moves like a beggar's clap-dish'. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. vii. 226 A perfect chaos of clap-dishes .. Impostors, fittous cripples, and gambling bullies.

†b. Jocularly used of a talkative mouth. *Obs.*

1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 274 Hold your clapdish, fasten your tongue Unto your roof. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* III. i, Come stop your clapdish.

Clape (klēip). [? f. CLEPE *v.*] Popular name in the state of New York of the Golden-winged or Pigeon Woodpecker, or Flicker.

1860 in BARTLETT. 1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Claper(e, obs. form of CLAPPER.

†Clapholt. *Obs.* Also 5 **clappolte, -alde,** 9 **-holde,** 7 **-hoult.** [a. LG. *klappholt* (Bremen Wbuch.), in Du. *klaphout* (in Kilian), Da. *klapholt* (16th c. in Molbech), Ger. *klappholz*, whence Sw. *klappholts*: explained in Grimm as 'smaller pieces of split oak as used by coopers for cask staves, in contrast to the larger *pipenstäbe*, LG. *pipenstäve*, Du. *pijpstave*, Da. *pibestaver*, Sw. *pipstafvar*, Eng. *pipestaves*'. Kilian explains 'tabulæ querneæ minores', Plantijn 'bois a tonneliers pour faire les douues'. Of Low German origin, f. stem of *klappen* to CLAP (in some one of its various senses) + *holt* wood.] = CLAPBOARD *sb.* 2.

1477 *Paston Lett.* 807 III. 211 There is a grete chyppe go to wrekke..and there came up..gret plente of bowe stauys and waynescotte and clappalde grete plente. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 201 For the beryng of vij. c. clappolte xx*d.* 1614 *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 237 Ships..returning with hemp..clap-holt, etc. 1660 *Act Tonnage & Pound.* 12 *Chas. II*, Claphoult or Clapboard. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 302 Claphoult, 10½ hundred; Deals, 900 hundred.

Claˑpmatch. [app. a. Du. *klapmuts* sailor's cap: so called from the cartilaginous hood mentioned in quot. 1743.] A kind of seal: see quots.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 (*Greenland*) Several Sizes of Seals, but of the same Shape, except the Klap-myss, which has a cartilaginous Hood, which covers his Eyes. 1775 CLAYTON *ibid.* LXVI. 102 The clapmatch seal and the fur seal are..distinct animals .. the clapmatch is best pictured in Lord Anson's voyage, under the name of sea-lyon. 1837 GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas & Shipwr.* (1843) 51 The dog seals are named by Southsea-men Wigs, and the female seals are called Clap-matches.

Clap-net. [f. CLAP *v.* or *sb.*[1]] A kind of net so constructed that it can be suddenly shut by pulling a string. Forms of it are used by fowlers, and by entomologists.

1708–15 KERSEY *Clap-net and Looking Glass*, a Device to catch Larks with. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* II. x, Bird-batting .. performed by holding a large clap-net before a lanthorn, and at the same time beating the bushes. 1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 93 The clap-net .. is the grand weapon of the entomologist. The rods of the clap-net are each composed of five pieces, united by ferules. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 1406 The lantern and the clap-net suit the hedge.

Clappalde, var. of CLAPHOLT, *Obs.*

Clapped, clapt (klæpt), pa. pple. of CLAP *v.*

Clapped (klæpt), *ppl. a. Farriery.* [f. CLAP *sb.*[1] 14 + -ED[2].] Affected with clap.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. x. 30 His horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd, or greaz'd.

Clapper (klæ·pəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **claper,** (4 **cleper,** 5 **clapur, -yr(e, -ir, -ere, clapparre,** 6 **clepper**), 5– **clapper.** [f. CLAP *v.*[1] + -ER.]

I. An apparatus for clapping, or making a noise.

1. The contrivance in a mill for striking or shaking the hopper so as to make the grain move down to the millstones; the CLACK or CLAP of a mill.

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 Tonges .. þet byeþ ase þe cleper of þe melle, þet ne may him naȝt hyealde stille. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1874) I. 109 Wymen .. can nat speke, but ar as coy and styll, As the whirle winde or clapper of a mill. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 337 A clapper of a Mill, *crepitaculum.*

2. The lid of a clap-dish, or a rattle carried for the same purpose by beggars or lepers. *Obs.*, exc. *Hist.* (Cf. CLAP-DISH.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3173 Coppe and claper he bare..As he a mesel ware. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4273 [Generides in a beggar's clothes] Holdyng his cuppe, his claper in his hande. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 498/2 A begging with a dishe and a clapper. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. § 1. 122 They..go up and down the streets with certain clappers, like our Spittle men. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 77 The leper was provided with a hood, a cloak, a sheepskin rug, a pair of clappers..for giving notice of his approach.

3. The tongue of a bell, which strikes it on the inside and causes it to sound.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 100, j lb. ferri emp. pro le claper, et aliis necessariis .. pro dicta campana liganda, et factura del claper. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 13 Dombe..as.. the belle, Whiche hath no clapper for to chime. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 567 *Batillus*, a belle clapere *vel* a swyngell. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 13 He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. 205 A Bell, with a Steel Clapper. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 68 In Japan the bells never have tongues or clappers, but are always struck from without by a piece of wood.

†b. Hence applied to the pistil or the spadix of certain flowers. *Obs.*

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 171 The floures .. almost fasshioned lyke a Bell or Cymball, with a small white clapper in the middle.] *Ibid.* III. vi. 321 His pestill or clapper .. is like unto Aron or Cockow-pint.

4. *fig.* A talkative person's tongue. *colloq.*

[1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 So manye squint eyebals .. So manye tongues clapper.] 1638 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. i. Bullen in *O. Pl.* I. 193 That Clapper of the Divell, the tongue of a Scould. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* II. i, There, her single clapper has publish'd the sense of the whole sex. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2. 3/2 Like a Magpye, whose Clapper is Slit. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, You will .. set him a-ringing his clapper as if he were a town-bell on a rejoicing day.

5. The name of various contrivances for making a continuous or repeated clapping noise; *spec.* **a.** A rattle used to summon people to church on the last three days of Holy Week (= CLAP *sb.*[1] 9 d); **b.** *Sc.* a rattle used by a public crier (= CLAP *sb.*[1] 9 d); **c.** a contrivance for scaring away birds, either a rattle shaken in the hand, or an apparatus with small sails turned by the wind.

1566 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 43 One Sacring bell, two clappers, one paire of Sensors..wee knowe not what is become of theim. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, We met with the bellman, who struck upon a clapper..it is just like the clapper that our boys frighten the birds away.. with..in England. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 209 A clapper clapping in a garth, To scare the fowl from fruit. 1869 *Life Marg. M. Hallahan* (1870) 541 *note*, Notice of any sister being in her agony is given by a particular clapper only used at such times, and during those days in Holy Week when the bells are silent.

†6. A door-knocker. *Obs.*

1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling.* s.v. Clapper of a doore, because it maketh a noise, *clap, clap.* 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 338 A clapper of a door, *cornix pulsatoria.*

†7. The clack-valve of a pump. *Obs.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clapet de pompe*, the clapper of a pump-box.

II. 8. One who claps or applauds; a claquer.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 48 The pit was to be packed with sturdy clappers. 1849 MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 210 These clappers of hands.

III. 9. *Comb.*, as *clapper-rope*; **clapper-stone,** *Geol.* (see quot.).

1594 *Churchw. Acc. St. Lawrence, Reading* in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* ii. (1872) 25 Toling y^e^ bell by y^e^ clapper rope. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 89 A small concretion is found loose in the hollow interior of the larger one, so as to rattle in it when shaken (clapper-stones).

†Claˑpper, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **clapere,** 5–6 **claper,** 6 **clapar.** [a. F. *clapier* (AF. probably *claper*) rabbit-hole, Pr. *clapier* (cf. *clapiera* heap of stones, *clap* heap); in med.L. *claperius, -um, -a*, 'rabbit-hole' from 14th c., previously 'heap of stones'; so *clapus, clapa* (Du Cange). The origin of the med.L. is unknown: see Littré and Diez; a Celtic derivation is rejected by Thurneysen.]

A rabbit-burrow; also applied to a place constructed for keeping tame rabbits.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1405 Conies .. That comen out of her claperes. 1494 FABYAN VII. 395 The woddes..wherin..they vsed to hyde theym as a cony doth in his claper. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 86 Plash burrow, set clapper, for dog is a snapper. 1611 COTGR., *Clapier*, a Clapper of Conies; a heape of stones &c. whereinto they retire themselues; or (as our clapper) a Court walled about, and full of neasts of boords, or stone, for tame Conies. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 645 On the tops of these burroughs or clappers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Warren*, [They] take care to stock their Warren, by the means of a Clapper of Coneys.

transf. 1572 T. WILSON *Usury*, The poore gentleman is caught in the cony clapper. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 403 A childe..when he is borne .. a man when he dieth .. are vnwilling to come forth of their clapper and to forsake their closet.

Clapper (klæ·pəɹ), *v.* [f. CLAPPER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans. Bell-ringing.* To sound (a bell) by pulling a rope attached to the clapper.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells Ch.* i. 25 Bells are sometimes chimed by .. 'clocking' or 'clappering' them; that is by hitching the rope round the flight or tail of the clapper, so as to pull it athwart against the side of the bell. 1882 *Standard* 27 Mar. 6/7 More bells have been cracked from being 'clappered' than from any other cause.

2. *intr.* To make a noise like a clapper.

1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 230 The clattering clappering click of the castanets.

Clapperclaw (klæ·pəɹklō), *v. arch.* or *dial.* [app. to CLAW with a CLAPPER, though in what precise sense, is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To claw or scratch with the open hand and nails; to beat, thrash, drub. (Jamieson says 'To fight at arm's length, to strike a blow as a spider at a fly'.)

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D ij b, You should see me so clapper-claw him. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 67 He will Clapper-claw thee tightly (Bully). 1609 *1st Qo. Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* Epist. ¶ 2 A new play, neuer stal'd with the Stage, neuer clapper-clawd with the palmes of the vulger. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clapperclaw'd,*

beat soundly, or paid off in earnest. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 622 Representing the Cacodæmons flogging and clapper-clawing them. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clapper-claw'd*, pawed with the open hand, clawed and belaboured.

2. *fig.* To revile, abuse.

1692 DENNIS *Poems in Burlesque* Ded. 3 Till ev'ry Ship with its great Name, By being Clapperclaw'd became An Irony and Jest of Fame. 1846 C. F. CORNWALLIS *Lett.* (1864) 292 While we expected to be clapper-clawed, there was courage in braving it and speaking the truth.

Hence **Clapperclawer**, one who clapperclaws, a reviler; **Clapperclawing** *vbl. sb.*

1806 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* III. 8 By the Living Jingo..I would give him a most righteous clapper-clawing. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 369 Two furious tom-cats on the point of a clapper-clawing. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* Pref. xiv, A wholesale sponsor..of superficial conceits, whose clientry of clapper-clawers, misrepresenting the character of my strictures, etc. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xxxvii. 257 The clapperclawings, rubs, and buffets, etc.

Clapperdudgeon. *arch.* Also 6–7 **-dogen, -dogeon.** [app. f. CLAPPER *sb.* + DUDGEON hilt of a dagger: the origin of the appellation is unknown. Collier suggests 'from his knocking the clapdish he carried with a dudgeon'.]

A cant name for a beggar born; also used as a term of reproach or insult (cf. *beggar*).

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 44 These Palliards be called also Clapperdogens. 1599 *George a Greene* (1861) 265 It is but the part of a clapperdudgeon to strike a man in the street. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. 17 They and their trulls may meet at their stawling kenns with such claperdogeons as yourselfe. *c* 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Clapper dudgeon, a beggar born. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* II. v. (1878) 198 No swigman, swaddler, clapper-dudgeon. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. vii. 228 Rogues, Thieves..and Clapper-dudgeons..infested the outskirts of the Old Palace.

Cla·pperless, *a. rare.* [f. CLAPPER *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a clapper.

1861 BP. G. SMITH *Ten Weeks in Japan* xi. 158 The temple-bell was clapperless.

Clapping (klæ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAP *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb CLAP, in various senses; striking, noise as of striking, applause, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 167 Haue þei no children but cheste an choppyng [*v. r.* clappyng] hem bitwene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappynge, *percussio*. *Ibid.*, Clappynge or clynkynge of a belle, *tintillacio*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 653 With many great showtes and clapping of handes. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. III. viii. 630/1 Clapping of dishes and ringing of bells. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 164 A noise..like the clapping of wings. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 The whistling and clapping of a tasteless crowd.

†**2.** *fig.* Noisy talk, clamour, chatter. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 943 Ay ful of clappyng..A ful gret fool is he that on yow leevith. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70 That aspine leafe [thy toung], suche spitefull clappyng haue bred. 1877 G. LONG tr. *M. Aurelius* (Bohn) 121 The praise which comes from the many is a clapping of tongues.

3. *attrib.*, as *clapping sound, noise*, etc. *Comb.*, as **clapping-post**, the post against which a gate closes (cf. CLAP *v.*[1] 3, 4) (*obs.* or *dial.*).

1792 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 385 It was..put..down for a clapping-post. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 476 A clapping noise similar to that of a corn-mill. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.*, Echo mock'd the clapping sound. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Clapping-post*, the smaller of a pair of gate-posts, against which the gate closes. *East.*

Cla·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That claps; that makes a noise as of two hard bodies struck together, etc.: see CLAP *v.*[1]

1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 137 A clapping fyerbolt (such as oft, with rownce robel hobble, Joue toe the ground clattreth). 1722 [see CLAP *v.* 2]. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini*, Callings, and clapping doors, and curs unite.

Clappolte, var. of CLAPHOLT, *Obs.*

Claps(e, obs. and dial. f. CLASP.

Clapt, var. of CLAPPED: see CLAP *v.*

Claptrap (klæ·ptræp). [f. CLAP *sb.*[1] 4 + TRAP *sb.*]

1. (with *pl.*) A trick or device to catch applause; an expression designed to elicit applause.

1727–31 BAILEY II, *A Clap Trap*..a trap to catch a clap by way of applause from the spectators at a play. 1788 DIBDIN *Musical Tour* lxiii. 161 Sentiments which, by the theatrical people, are known by the name of clap traps. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 67 There will be no clap-traps, nothing about 'Britannia rule the Waves'. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xx, Don't..vent claptraps about your own virtue.

2. (without *a* or *pl.*) Language designed to catch applause; cheap showy sentiment.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxiv, I hate..that air Of clap-trap, which your recent poets prize. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lvii. 253 He disdained all cant and clap-trap.

†**3.** A mechanical contrivance for making a clapping noise to express applause, etc. *Obs.*

1847 CRAIG, *Clap-trap*..a kind of clapper for making a noise in theatres. 1864 WEBSTER, *Clap-trap*, a contrivance for clapping in theaters. 1866 *Cincinnati Gaz.* in *Public Opinion* 24 Feb., A street juggler..sings some ditty to the sound of clap-traps which he swings or works in his hand.

4. *attrib.* (in senses 1, 2), passing into true adjectival use; = *claptrappy*.

1815 *Scribbleomania* 124 *note*, The Clap-Trap system which he has uniformly adopted during..his theatrical career. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 187 They triumphantly draw the clap-trap conclusion, that, etc. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess. Tennyson* 74 Claptrap appeals to the warfeeling of the day. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 371 A regular clap-trap speaker. 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 622/1 The subject is more or less clap-trap.

Hence **Claptrappery, Claptrappish** *a.*, **Claptrappy** *a.*, **-ily** *adv.*; all *nonce-wds.*

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.* I. xi. 118 Her plebicolar Clap-Trapperies. 1880 *Punch* 27 Dec. 306/2 Till 'Goodwill' sound verily, Cheerily, not claptrappily. 1809 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* III. 205 Did I not tell you it [a passage in Kehama] was clap-trappish? 1865 *Reader* 2 Dec. 636/2 The language being either claptrappish or vapid. 1873 *Spectator* 4 Oct., Mr. Chamberlain's clap-trappy programme of a Free Church, a Free School, Free Labour, and Free Land.

Clapur, -yr(e, obs. ff. CLAPPER.

†**Clapwype.** *Obs.*–° A carrot or ? parsnip.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644 *Hic daucus*, clapwype.

‖ **Claque** (klak). [F. *claque* a smack or clap of the hand; a band of *claqueurs*; f. *claquer* to clap.] An organized body of hired applauders in a theatre; hence *transf.* a body of subservient followers always ready to applaud their leader.

1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 5 The claque was ready with its obsequious applause of the true British Minister, who sticks to his friends. 1870 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* (ed. 3) s. v. *Claque*, M. Sauton, in 1820 ..was the first to organize the Parisian claque.

Claquer (klæ·kəɹ), ‖ **claqueur** (klakör). [a. F. *claqueur*, f. *claquer* to clack, clap hands.] A hired applauder.

1837 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 65/1 Whom a whole host of claqueurs and expectants were ever applauding. 1847 *Man in Moon* Jan. I. 7 Against private friends and clacquers, we have fought the cause of right. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 June, Shutting out delegates in order to admit doorkeepers' friends, or the claquers of candidates.

†**Clar.** *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *clär*, *kläre*, in same sense, f. *klar* clear, thin, fine.] See quot. 1753.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. I. vii. § 1 How good Clar is to be made..Take these burnt Ashes..grind them..very fine ..that they may be very clear (of which clear preparation the Clar hath its Appellation) [tr. 1580 *Laz. Erker Mineralerzt* Von welcher klarer Preparirung die Clär dann den namen hat]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Clar* or *Claer*, in metallurgy, bone ashes perfectly calcined, and finely powdered, kept..for the covering the insides of coppels [cupels].

Clarabella (klărabe·lă). Also **clari-**. [f. L. *clār-us*, *-a*, clear + *bell-us*, *-a*, beautiful.] An organ-stop of a powerful fluty tone, invented by Bishop.

1840 *Specif. Organ, Town Hall Birmingham* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 601/1 Clarabella. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 60 [The] Clarabella [is] an 8 feet manual stop..The pipes are of open wood, large scale, giving a thick and powerful fluty tone. 1881 DICKSON *Organ-Build.* 25 The Clarabella and Hohl Flute..sometimes take the place of the Stopped Diapason in its upper octaves.

†**Claran.** *Obs. rare*–[1]. [? cf. Irish *clar* board]. A kind of boat.

1536–7 *Stat. Irel.* 28 *Hen. VIII* (Bolton, 1621) 168 Where, at all times necessarie, Boates, Scowts, Wherries, Clarans, Cotties and other vessels..have beene used to passe.

†**Cla·raner.** *Obs.* Also 5 **clarener.** [Form obscure: app. related to *clarion*.] A musical instrument, ? a clarion.

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 100 He hard a soone Of dyvers my strelsee; Of trompes, pypes, and claraneris, Of harpis, luttis, and getarnys. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 418 The hole company to bring home the new maire to his place with trompetts and clareners.

Clare. A nun of the order of St. Clare; in *pl.* (sometimes *Poor Clares*) the sisterhood instituted by St. Clare at Assisi *c* 1212; also called Minoresses from adopting the Franciscan rule and habit.

1818 in TODD.

Clare, var. or obs. f. CLARY, and CLEAR.

Clarecord, var. of CLARICHORD, *Obs.*

Clarefie, -fy(e, obs. ff. CLARIFY.

Clarence (klæ·rĕns). [Named in compliment to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.] A close four-wheeled carriage with seats for four inside; also *attrib.*

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iii, I'll hire the small clarence. *Ibid.* Woolsey..consented to take a place in the clarence carriage. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 360 (Hoppe) When clarences, the cabs that carry four, came in, they cooked the hackney-coachmen in no time. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 230, I have now set up a nice little Brougham, or Clarence. 1864 *Social Sc. Rev.* 403 Four-wheeled Clarence Cabs, seated for four passengers within and one in addition to the driver without, have long remained without any material alteration.

Clarenceux, -cieux (klæ·rĕnsiz̃). Also 7 **Clarentius, Clarentieux, -tiaux,** 7–8 **Clarenceaux.** [In Anglo-Fr. *Clarenceux*, Anglo-Latin *Clarencius, Clarentius*, f. *Clarence*, L. *Clarencia*, an English dukedom deriving its name from Clare in Suffolk, created for Lionel, second son of Edward III, when he married the heiress of Clare, whence the title *dux Clarensis, dux Clarenciæ*. The Clarence herald was subsequently made a royal herald and king-of-arms.]

The second King-of-Arms in England, whose office is to marshal and arrange the funerals of all baronets, knights, and esquires south of the river Trent. Formerly also called SURROY, as opposed to NORROY the northern King-of-Arms.

1419–20 [William Horsley, said to have been Clarenceux at Constitutions of Rouen.] 1494 12 Aug. *Grant of Arms* (Meantys) Per me Richemont Roy D'Armes de Clarenceux. 1565 Mar. 24 *Grant of Arms* (Knight), By Wm Hervy alias Clarenciuelx King of armes. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Clarentius*. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiii. 146 The Queen first made him [Camden] Richmond Herald, and then Clarenceaux King of Arms. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. 89 The king..sent Clarencieux (king of arms) to Scotland, to require the duke to avoid the country. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5312/2 Clarenceux King at Arms (officiating in the Absence of Garter King at Arms.) *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x, All the fantastic pomp of heraldry was there, Clarencieux and Norroy, Portcullis and Rouge Dragon. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanac* 137 *College of Arms*, Kings of Arms ..Clarenceux, Walter Aston Blount.

Hence **Clarenceuxship.**

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 484 After that time he was fix'd in his Clarenceauxship, and had got a Knighthood.

Clarendon (klæ·rĕndən). *Printing.* A thick-faced condensed type, in capital and small letters, made in many sizes.

1848 R. Besley & Co.'s *Specimen-bk. of Types*, R. Besley & Co. originally introduced the Clarendon Character..The most useful Founts that a Printer can have in his Office are the Clarendons. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 641 *Clarendon*, a modification of antique. 1884 *List of Types*, Three-line Great Primer Clarendon.

Clarener, var. CLARANER, CLARIONER, *Obs.*

Clare-obscure: see CLAIR-OBSCURE.

Clareous, *a.*, see CLAROUS.

Clareschaw, var. of CLAIRSCHACH.

Clarestory, obs. form of CLERESTORY.

†**Claret,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. medL. *clarētum*, f. OF. *claré*, *claret*, CLARY q. v.] = CLARY *sb.*[1]

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lviii. (1495) 806 Claret is made of wyne and of hony and swete spycery [Lat. *Claretum ex vino et melle et speciebus aromaticis confectum*]. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 658 *Hoc claretum*, a clarett. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Claret, wyne [clarey *K.* clarry *P.*], *claretum*. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 398 Ginger ij drams, Cinnamon half an unce, Cloves a dram, whyt wyne iij measures, that is xij pound, an unce of hony, whyte sugar half a pound; make claret thereof according to art.

Claret (klæ·rĕt), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) Forms: 5– **claret**, 5 **clarett, clarrytto, clarete,** (**cleret, clerote**), 6 **clarette, -ed,** *Sc.* **clarat,** 6–7 **clarret**(t. [a. OF. *claret*, in *vin claret* (mod.F. *clairet*), from *claret, clairet*, dim. of *clair* 'clear, light, bright'; cf. It. *chiaretto* dim. of *chiaro*, L. *clārus* 'clear'. The OF. *claré* CLARY, and this *claret* have fallen together in mod.F. under the form *clairet* (see Littré).]

1. A name originally given (like F. *vin clairet*) to wines of yellowish or light red colour, as distinguished alike from 'red wine' and 'white wine'; the contrast with the former ceased about 1600, and it was apparently then used for red wines generally, in which sense it is still, or was recently, *dial.* (cf. also 3). Now applied to the red wines imported from Bordeaux, generally mixed with Benicarlo or some full-bodied French wine.

†**a.** as *adj.*, qualifying *wine*. Thus used, it was apparently at first significant of colour, as in F.

[Cf. *c* 1396 *Manière de Langage* (1873) Vin claret, vermeille, et blanc.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Claret or cleret as wyne, *semiclarus*. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 10 Rede wyn, the claret, and the white. 1513 *Boke Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Reed wyne, whyte wyne, clared wyne. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 39 a, Frenche claret wines. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness* lf. xi, The seconde wine is pure claret, of a cleare Iacent or Yelow choler. 1568 WITHALS *Dict.*, *Claret Wine*, vinum sanguineum subrubrum, vel rubellum. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 149 Small wines onlie, as Claret, White, Red, French, etc. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 4 That..The Conduit run nothing but Clarret Wine. 1611 COTGR., *Vin claret*, claret wine. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* I. i. 9 My dry Lip is dy'd with Claret Wine.

b. *absolutely.* (The earlier quots. are uncertain.)

[? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 200 Þane clarett and Creette, clergyally rennene, With condethes fulle curious alle of clene silvyre. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 477 Of wynys I haue grete plente, Both whyte wynne and red þat [ys] so cleyr..Clary wynne and claret, and other moo.] *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 909 The whyte wyn, the claret (*le claret*), the wyne red. *c* 1575 *Art of Planting* 74 Vessels of white wine..or Claret and such like. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 638 Amongst these our French vvines, some are white, othersome are of a deepe yellow, commonly called clarets, or reddish vvines, vvhich are the most wholesome of all..The rest are all red, more or lesse. 1689 LOCKE *Lett. Toleration* i. 51 Others have their Clubs for Clarret. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4333/8 To be sold an entire Parcel of New French..Claret..being of the Growth of Lafitt, Margouze, and La Tour. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 29 Apr., A man may choose between abstemiousness and knowledge, or claret and ignorance. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Claret*, any sort of foreign red wine. 1836 C. REDDING *Hist. Mod. Wines* iii. (ed. 2) 53 There is no pure wine in France like that which is designated claret in England. This wine is a mixture of Bordeaux with Benicarlo, or with some full wine of France. *Clairet* wines..signify those which are..rose-coloured. 1861 SIR J. BOWRING *Autobiog. Recollect.* (1877) 373 The four clarets of the first quality.

2. *Pugilistic slang.* Blood.

1604 DEKKER 1*st Pt. Honest Wh.* I. vii, Wks. 1873 II. 45 This should be a Coronation day: for my head runs Claret lustily. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. lxviii. War hath our luke-warm Claret broacht with Spears. 1821 BYRON *Lett.* 12 Dec., Besides losing some claret on the spot, [he] bruised

himself a good deal. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi. 473 His fine shirt frill dabbled with the claret drawn from his own little nose.

3. The colour of 'claret'; in modern acceptation, a reddish-violet.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., On Julia's Recovery*, Health on Julia's cheek hath shed Clarret, and creame commingled. 1884 *Chr. World* 17 Jan. 52/1 Very rich Brocaded Plush to match in..Claret.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Claret-coloured. Cf. 1 a.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 33 Claret and redd Urine. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Rougeastre*, reddish or claret colour. 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* Wks. (1668) 299 I'll..have some Claret Whore burn him for an Heretick (cf. *scarlet lady*). 1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 258 The Brimstone, the Carrot, and Claret Potatoes. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 196/1 The deep claret hue of the Akebia.

4. *Angling.* Species of artificial salmon-fly, so named from its general colour when made up.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 346 The Claret..is good for sea-trout.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *claret-jug, -vessel; -coloured* adj.; **†claret-cunner**, a connoisseur of claret; **claret-cup**, a mixture of iced claret with lemonade and various flavouring ingredients.

1777 SCOTT *Colour Blindness* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 613 A fine rich *claret-coloured dress. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Remonstr. King* 42 Monsouris of France, gud *clarat-cunnaris. 1876 Miss BRADDON *Hostages to Fortune* 81 (Hoppe) He ..compounds *claret-cup at the evening meal. 1862 DICKENS *Lett.* 2 Jan. (1880) II. 171 The packet will contain a *claret-jug. I hope it is a pretty thing in itself for your table.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Cla·ret** *v.*, to drink claret (cf. *to wine*); **Claretee·r**, a drinker of claret; **Cla·retless** *a.*, without claret; **Cla·rety** *a.*, having the appearance of claret.

1814 BYRON *Lett. Moore* 9 Apr., We clareted and champagned till two. *a* 1679 LD. ORRERY *Altemira* II, The Humble Claretteers resist in vain, Whilst he toasts, every Night, in politick Champaign. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 68 Being a stout Claretteer [he] kill'd ..an Apothecary..by hard drinking. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lviii, Leaving all-claretless the unmoisten'd throttle. 1709 *Rambl. Fuddle-Cups* 15 Your poor Son with that Clarety Nose.

†Cla·ret, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Some apparatus for drawing liquor from a cask.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Claret of a tunne [1499 claret], *ductilium.* 1466 *Paston's Fun.* in *Paston Lett.* 549 II. 268 For claretts and fawcetts, *vid.*

Clarete(e, obs. ff. CLARITY.

Clarey(e, var. of CLARY *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Clargie, -y, obs. ff. CLERGY.

Claribel-flute. 'An organ stop of similar construction to the clarabella, but generally of 4 ft. pitch' (Stainer and Barrett).

Claribella, var. of CLARABELLA.

†Cla·richord. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **clary-, clericord(e, clare-,** 6–9 **claricord,** 9 *Hist.* **clarichord.** [A perverted form of CLAVICHORD. Littré has *claricorde* also as Fr., but without citation; Cotgr. has it only as the Eng. of *clavessin.* Whether the corruption was phonetic or graphic (*r* for *v*) does not appear: the erroneous form was probably associated with L. *clarus*, clear.]

= CLAVICHORD, q.v.

1502 [see CLARICYMBAL]. 1503 in LELAND *Collect.* (1770) App. iii. 284 The kyng began before hyr to play of the clarychordes..and upon the said clarychorde Sir Edward Stanley played a ballade and sang therewith. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xii, Rebeckes, clarycordes, eche in theyr degre. 1514 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 49 My best clarycordis. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Organ danneu*, a payre of clericordes. 1598 FLORIO, *Monocordo*, an instrument hauing manie strings of one sound, which with little peeces of cloth make distinct sounds, called claricords. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Claricord*, or Manicord, a musical instrument in form of a spinett. It has 49 or 50 keys and 70 strings, which bear on five bridges. [1823 tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 The Jongleur..able to handle the claricord and guitar. 1878 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 366/2 During the Tudor period, frequent mention is found..of the clavichord, clarichord, and monochord; all three names seeming to be shared by one instrument, and that most probably the true clavichord.]

b. *attrib.*

1577 HARRISON *England* III. xi, [Iron] of such toughnesse, that it yieldeth to the making of claricord wire.

¶ Corrupted forms of this were **Claricall (clericall), Claricoes, Claricorn**; also CLARIGOL(D.

1598–1611 FLORIO, *Gravicembalo*, a musicall instrument, like our claricoes. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 73 A musicke strange of new found Claricalls. 1611 COTGR., *Clavessins*, claricords or claricols. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 158 A Soft Body dampeth the Sound, much more than a Hard ..And therefore in Clericalls, the Keyes are lined. 1692 COLES, *Claricorn, Cler-*, an instrument somewhat like a cymbal. So 1724 in COCKER.

†Claricymbal. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **claricimbal(le, -cymbal(le, -simbal, -symbal, claricymbal, -symball.** [A perverted form of CLAVICYMBAL: cf. *clarichord.*] = CLAVICYMBAL.

1502 in *Antiq. Repert.* II. 310 (Rimbault *Pianof.* (1860) 43) Twelve ladies had claricordis, claricymballs, and such other. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xi, There sat dame Musyke, with all her mynstrasy..Cymphans, doussemers, wyth claricimbales glorious. 1535 *Goodly Primer* Ps. cl, Praise him with soft clarycymbals. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 230 Musicall instrumentes as clarisimbals, lutes, gyterns. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Claricymbal*, see Clavecymbal.

†Clarifa·ction, *Obs. rare.* = next.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 415 The thinges that are temporall..are abolished in his clarifaction.

Clarification (klæ·rifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *clarification*, ad. L. *clārificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *clārificāre*: see CLARIFY.]

1. The action or process of clarifying, *esp.* liquids.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Clarification is the expurgation of sordid grosse matter from liquid medicaments. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 95 Drossy Salt ..impregnated with the Saltpeter before its Clarification. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 50. § 8 (1) A brewer of beer..shall not..add any..thing thereto (except finings for the purpose of clarification).

†2. Glorifying; transfiguration. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 1 The three witnesses of Christ's clarification..Peter, and James, and John. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Epist. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 77 An Elevation and clarification of his veri mortal Bodie.

Clarified (klæ·rifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. CLARIFY *v.* + -ED[1].] Made clear; cleared; freed from impurity, defecated, refined, etc.; †glorified, transfigured; see the vb.

c 1430 *15th C. Cookery Bks.* 12 A potte with Sugre and clarifiyd hony. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* v. 50 Her chaumbre was glased with byrall clarefyed. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 10a, Put in freshe clarified Butter. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 88 Clarified bodies neede not foode or nourishment. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. v, The Crier of the Court hath too clarified a Voice. 1662 SOUTH *Serm. Gen.* i. 27 (1715) IV. 60 The Dictates of a clarified Understanding. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks., Apol. Perfection* 149 With clarified, Transfigured, or Glorified bodies. 1826 J. F. BROWNE in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1216 Written..with a common clarified pen. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Wedding-day*, Char, potted with clarified butter and spices. 1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 283 The intuitions of the clarified Reason. 1886 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* IV. ii. 340 A love clarified, etherealized, which jealousy cannot touch.

Clarifier (klæ·rifəiəɹ). [f. next + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which clarifies; *spec.* a substance used to clarify liquids, etc.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 1 b, Fyre..is the clarifier of other elementes, if they be vycyate. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4207/4 This great Clarifier dissolves Suffusions. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 560/2 The usual clarifiers are albumen, gelatine, acids, salts, blood, lime, plaster-of-paris, alum, heat, or alcohol.

2. *techn.* A vessel in which liquor or juice is clarified; *spec.* a large metallic pan or cauldron used in the clarification of sugar.

1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* X. 286/2 Clarifiers are sometimes seen of one thousand gallons each. 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* XI. 594/1 The cane-juice..is conducted by channels from the mill to large flat-bottomed coppers or open pans called clarifiers.

Clarify (klæ·rifəi), *v.* Also: 4–5 **clare-,** 5 **clery-,** 5–6 **clary-.** [a. OF. *clarifier* (12th c.), *clarefier, clerefier* (the last two partially popularized), ad. late L. *clārificāre* to make clear, f. *clārus* clear + *-ficāre*: see -FY.] To make clear, to clear.

†1. *trans.* To free from darkness or gloom; to light up, illumine; to brighten. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxx. (Tollem. MS.), Pouder þerof confecte in hony clarefyeþ and hyȝteþ þe face [ed. 1495 clarefyeth and maketh the face fayr]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554), As Phebus..the day doth clarefie. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 94 Phœbus dyd clarifye brightlye Thee world with luster. 1597 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 234 Thou second sun..Dost clarify each corner of the earth. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 332 The Light had been..Clarifying this dark and thick Atmosphere for more than five compleat Years.

b. *fig.* To make clear (an obscure subject).

1823 *Monthly Rev.* C. 529 The subject is so little exhausted, and the learning of M. Champollion is so well adapted to clarify its obscurity, that, etc. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 13. 50 It cannot but greatly simplify and clarify the subject. 1865 MILL *Hamilton's Philos.* 522 Mathematical and scientific studies, which his subsequent metaphysical pursuits enabled him..to clarify and reduce to principles.

†2. *fig.* To make illustrious or glorious; to exalt, glorify. [Chiefly repr. *clārificāre* of the Vulgate.]

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 1 Day of anguys in the whilke þou sayd fadere clarifie þi sun. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xii. 27–8 Fadir, clarifie thi name..I haue clarified, and eft I schal clarifie. — 1 *Esdras* viii. 25 Blessid be the Lord God of oure fadris, that ȝaf this wil in to the herte of the king, to clarifien his hous, that is in Jerusalem. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 27/2 Whan Jhesu cryst was baptysed and also whan he was clarefyed. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. viii. 113 It was necessary his person should be..so clarified by great concurrencies..as might gain credit to the testimony he was to give.

3. To make pure and clear, or clean (*physically*, also *morally*); to free from all impurities; to clear.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 40 It clarifieþ þi soule. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442/3 Lord I praye the that the..precious blood that I haue taken..wyl in suche manere clarefye that none ordure or fylthe..may remayne or abyde wythin me. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i. (1883) I. 6 The fire, whiche is most pure of elementes..doth clarifie the other inferiour elementes. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* 13 The water is cleane, and of nature fitte to clarifie euerie part of the body. 1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 37 If the possession of the Crowne..expunge the grossest spots yet found in any that wore it; may it not as well clarifie a republick from any imputation? 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 162 It [nitre] is first to be clarified and purified from its salt. 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 206 Heaven wants not fire to clarify the dead.

b. *spec.* To make clear and pure (a liquid or liquefied substance); to render pellucid; to free from all impurities or extraneous matters held in suspension; to defecate or fine. Also *fig.*

c 1430 *15th C. Cookery Bks.* 35 Take fayre Honey, and clarifi yt on þe fyre tylle it wexe hard. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 433 Poured out of one vessell into another, and so by setling clarified from the grounds. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 Their Yeomen are excluded from ever rising higher to clarifie their bloode. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 74 Tincture of Brasil wood..in luke-warm water, filter it, and clarifie it. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 141 Strain, clarifie with the White of an Egg, and thicken. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 49 To clarify butter. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 35 A substitute for the white of eggs in clarifying the juice of the sugar-cane.

c. To clear (the air or atmosphere); to free from mists and vapours. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 5 The sunne..doth excellently clarifie, and purge the aire of them. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VIII. lviii. 532 The occasional rare sound of hoofs and wheels seeming to clarify the succeeding silence. 1879 M[c]CARTHY *Own Times* I. 16 The country was in general disposed to think that the accession of a woman to the throne would somewhat clarify and purify the atmosphere of the Court. 1884 *Chr. World* 10 Apr. 268/5 Mr. Gladstone's speech..and the decisive vote that followed, have wonderfully clarified the political atmosphere.

d. *fig.* To clear (the mind, etc.) from ignorance, misconception, or error; to rectify.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* 100 (T.) Many boys are muddy-headed, till they be clarified with age. 1659 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 108 Hope that God..will at last compassionate our infirmities, clarify our judgments. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Apr. 26 He never clarified his notions, by filtrating them through other minds. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. viii. (1864) 109 A pure life will clarify the intellect. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 342 By these means he endeavoured to clarify the popular creed.

4. To make clear (the sight, eyes, or mental vision); to clear (the voice, etc.).

c 1525 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles* 27 Claryfye here your syghte. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 12 To clarifie y[e] voice, and to helpe them that be hoarse. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* C viij, Oyle of Cartamus..of sisami, do clarifie the voice. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 275 Lord, clarifie mine eyes, that I may know Things that are good. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 208 A man's eyes..clarified by the power which enables him to look beyond the visible.

†5. To set forth clearly, declare. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 617 To claryfy þe powere of Goddus myȝt. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 67 A word to you I wold cleryfy. *Ibid.* 300 From heven tille erthe thou me sent Thi name to preche and claryfy.

6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be made or become clear; to clear, in various senses.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 158/1 Let this stande a whole night because it might settle, and clarify. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 175 His Wits and Vnderstanding doe clarifie and breake vp, in..discoursing with Another. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lvii. 265 Springs of hot water..very thick..but it soon clarifies. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 626 The heat is then withdrawn, and the liquid left to clarify. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 142 Emerson..has clarified steadily towards perfection of style.

Clarifying (klæ·rifəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of prec. vb.; clarification.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 205 Hony aftur claryfiynge. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. Prol. 3 The clarifying and rectifying of the mind is its principal end. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, The Clarifying of the Sugar may also be dispensed with. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 507 [The] caseine..may be separated by keeping the butter melted at a temperature of 180°, when the caseine will fall to the bottom, leaving the butter pure and much less liable to change; an operation which is commonly known as the clarifying of butter.

Clarifying (klæ·rifəi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That clarifies or makes clear.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Clean Linen* Ded. Wks. II. 164 The Most Mondifying, Clarifying, Purifying and Repurifying, Cleanser..of polluted Linnen, 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 162 The clarifying sights of God.

†Cla·rigate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *clārigāre*, f. *clārus* clear; lit. 'to set forth clearly, declare ceremoniously': cf. *fumigate, navigate*, and see -ATE[3].] (See quot.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. XXII. ii. 115 They..sent their heraulds to the enemies of the people of Rome for to clarigat, that is to say, to summone them with a lowd voice for to make restitution of that which they deteined of theirs.

†Clariga·tion. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *clārigātiōn-em*, f. *clārigāre.*] The solemn demand for redress, prior to declaration of war, by the ancient Roman herald.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 243 To expresse with a clere voice the causes of batelle, and suche an expression was callede a clarigacion. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Clarigation*, a clearing, a proclaiming or denouncing war. 1854 WHEWELL tr. *Grotius' Belli ac P.* III. 63 This demand was called *clarigation.*

†Cla·rigold. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **clarigol.** [Perverted form of CLARICHORD; cf. *claricall, claricoes*, there mentioned.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, a CLARICHORD.

1558 *Will of J. Hide* (Somerset Ho.), I geve and bequeathe unto Margery Weekes..my Clarygoldes. 1592 *Dr. Faustus*

in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 178 Organs, clarigolds, lutes, viols..and all manner of other instruments.

2. A constable: 'perhaps because their whips were "stringed instruments"' (W. D. Macray, ed. *Ret. Parn.*).

1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* IV. i. 1269, I bespoke you a pasport, least the clarigols att some towns ende catche you. *Ibid.* v. ii. 1544 Let us loiter noe longer, leaste the clarigoles catche us.

† Clarine. *Obs.* [The corresp. F. *clarine* is given only in sense of a bell for the necks of cows, sheep, etc. But OF. had *clarain, clarin,* in sense of both *clairon,* and *clarine*; cf. It. *chiarina* clarion.] By-form of CLARION.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Clarine,* trumpett [1499 claryon trumpe], *lituus, sistrum.* 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xx. 163 Within the Clarines, Hautboys and Trumpets sounded.

Clarinet (klærinet, -ne't). [a. F. *clarinette,* dim of *clarine.*]

1. A wooden single-reed instrument with a compass of about three octaves and a half, having a cylindrical tube with bell-shaped orifice, and played by means of holes and keys. *Bass Clarinet*: a similar instrument sounding an octave lower.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 509 French horns and clarinets. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvii. 159 Through the aperture called a reed, with a flexible tongue, as in the clarinet. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoust.* 231 The Clarinet is .. said to have been invented in 1690 at Nuremberg.

2. An organ-stop of a quality of tone like that of this instrument; = CREMONA.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 72 Clarinet..an 8 feet Manual [organ] stop, striking reed.

Clarinettist (klærinetist). [a. F. *clarinettiste.*] A player on the clarinet.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Aug., The adagio from the clarinet concerto..written for Stadler, a celebrated Viennese clarinettist. 1871 GRAEME *Beethoven* vi. 117 The clarinettist made by mistake a repetition of eight bars.

‖ **Clarino** (klārī·no). [It. *clarino.*] A CLARION; also the organ-stop so called.

Clarion (klæriən), *sb.* Forms: 4 **claryoun(e, -ounn(e, clarioune,** 4–5 **-oun,** 5 **-onne, claryowne,** 5–6 **claryon,** 4– **clarion.** [a. OF. *claron, cleron, clairon*; in med.L. *clāriōn-em, clārōn-em,* f. *clārus* clear. Italian has in same sense *clarino, chiarina*: cf. CLARINE.]

1. A shrill-sounding trumpet with a narrow tube, formerly much used as a signal in war. (Now chiefly poetical, or in historical narrative.)

c 1325 [see 5 a.] *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 150 Blody soun In trumpe, beme and clarioun. *c* 1386 — *Knts T.* 1653 Pypes, trompes, hakerers, Clarioune That in the bataille blowen blody sounes. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* iv. 21. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 89 Trompettes, claryons, tabours and other instruments. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. xxiii, Many a clarion Began to blowe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Clarion,* a kind of small straight mouthed, and shrill sounding Trumpet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 532 The warlike sound Of Trumpets loud and Clarions. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 22 Fame, her clarion pendent at her side. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 138 Silver clarions menacing loudly.

fig. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day, &c.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 477 Byron's clarion of disdain.

2. *Her.* A bearing shaped somewhat like a clarion.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clarion,* Guillim takes these Clarions to be a Kind of old-fashion Trumpet; but others think they rather represent the Rudder of a Ship, or, as some say, the Rest for a Lance. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 187 Ruby, three Clarions Topaz.

3. *poet.* The sound of a trumpet; any similar rousing sound, as the crowing of a cock.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 443 The crested Cock whose clarion sounds The silent hours. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 226 The loud clarion of the braying Ass. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* V, The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 76 The trump and fyfe's shrill clarion far around The glorious music of the fight resound. 1858 LONGF. *Poems, Daybreak,* O Chanticleer, Your Clarion blow; the day is near. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 7 That to which for long humane and Christian people had shut their ears.. sounded forth with an irrepressible clarion.

4. A four-feet organ-stop of quality of tone similar to that of the clarion.

c 1670 *Organ Specif.* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 593/1 Great Organ. 12 stops...12. Clarion. 1722–4 *Ibid.* II. 596/2 Choir Organ .. Clarion, from Great Organ, by communication. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 72 Clarion, Clarin, Clarino, a Reed-stop similar to the Trumpet, but of 4 feet, both on the Manual and Pedal [of the organ].

5. *attrib.* **a.** Of or pertaining to a clarion.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1210 Loude alarom vpon launde lulted was penne..Cler claryoun crak cryed on-lofte. 1811 SCOTT *D. Roderick* lxii, Fame, with clarion blast and wings unfurled..awakes an injured World. 1838 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 358 Like the clarion-call On battle-field.

b. Sounding like the clarion, loud and clear.

184– LONGF. *Excelsior* iv, Loud that clarion voice replied, Excelsior! 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 371 The Whitworth rifle .. was introduced to the world with a clarion flourish from the *Times.* 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 27 In the quaint lines of Cowper, or the clarion couplets of Pope.

Clarion (klæriən), *v. rare.* [f. CLARION *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To blow the clarion; to give forth a clarion sound. Hence **Clarioning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 152 In fight and blode-sheding [*v.r.* -ynges] Is used gladly clarioning [*v.r.* -ynges]. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 19 Thou clappest thy wings and clarionest thy loudest.

2. *trans.* To herald with clarion's sound.

1840 R. HORNE *Gregory VII,* I. ii. (ed. 2) 15 Ere one festive day Our advent clarion.

† Clarioner. *Obs.* Also 5 **clarenere,** 6 **clarionar.** [f. CLARION *sb.* + -ER 1.] One who blows a clarion; a trumpeter.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, The noise .. Of trumpeters and eke of clarioneres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Claryowre or clarenere [1499 clarionere], *liticen.* 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 233 Let see where is your clarionar.

Clarionet (klæriŏnet), -e't. [dim. of CLARION, cf. *Clarinet*: see -ET.]

1. = CLARINET 1.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 260 Breathe soft Ye clarionets, and softer still ye flutes. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* XXIX, The kettle-drum and far-heard clarionet. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 164 There arose..a shrill clear sound .. the strange instrument was 'a clarionet'.

b. *fig.* A sound like that of the instrument.

1831 T. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xviii. (1887) 191 A mellifluous concert of noses, from the clarionet of the waiting-boy..to the double bass of the Reverend Doctor. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day, etc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 406 Was it a squirrel's pettish bark, Or clarionet of joy?

c. A player on the clarionet.

1876 OUIDA *Moths* II. 121, I was fourth clarionet at the Opéra Comique.

2. = CLARINET 2.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Krummhorn,* Cromorne, Cremona, Clarionet .. various names given to an Organ Reed Stop of 8 feet size of tone.

Hence **Clarionettist, -ettist** [see -IST], a player on the clarionet.

1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* 68 The third Count assisted as Clarionetist in the orchestra.

† Clarionist. *Obs. rare.* = CLARIONER.

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 106 Marius commaunded sodenly al hys trumpets, clarionistes with other minstrels to sound their instruments as shirle as they could.

Clarioun(e, obs. forms of CLARION.

Clarishoe, var. of CLAIRSCHACH.

Clarisimbal, -symbal, var. ff. CLARICYMBAL.

† Clari·sonant, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *clār-us* clear + *sonānt-em* sounding.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.,* Clarissonant [1681 -sonent]. 1692 in COLES.

Clarisonous (klări·sŏnəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *clārisonus* clear-sounding, f. *clārus* clear + *-sonus* sounding.] Clear-sounding, shrill.

1731–1800 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Clari·ssimo.** *Obs.* [It. superlative of *claro* clear, illustrious:—L. *clārissimus* 'most illustrious,' a title of honour.] A Venetian grandee; a magnifico, a magnate.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, But your Clarissimo, old Round-back, he Will crump you, like a Hog-louse, with the touch. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 246 About them sit the Clarissimoes of Venice. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.,* None but sparkes, rich heires, clarissimoes and magnificoes, would goe to the cost of it.

Clarite (klē·rəit). *Min.* [Named 1874 from Clara Mine, Baden, where found: see -ITE.] A sulph-arsenide of copper, closely akin to Enargite.

1875 in DANA. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem. 3rd Supp.* I. 519 Clarite .. is monoclinic (enargite is rhombic) .. colour dark lead-grey. Streak pure black.

† Clari·tude. *Obs.* [ad. L. *clāritūdo* clearness, f. *clār-us* clear: see -TUDE.] Clearness, brightness.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 699 On the first reill was keruit Claritude. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 58/2 Annoyncte therwith the Eyes, and they will continue their claritude as long as you live. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 420 It was not .. so complete a claritude as will adorn the Lamb of God hereafter.

b. *concr.* (with *pl.*) A thing of brightness.

1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. lvii. (T.), Those claritudes which gild the skies. *Ibid.* VII. clxvi. (R.), Mirrors of purer claritudes than move About the silver heav'ns.

Clarity (klæ·rĭti). Forms: 4–5 **clarte, clarete, clarite,** 5 **claretee,** 6–7 **claritie,** 6– **clarity.** [Originally ME. *clarté,* a. OF. *clarté*:—L. *clāritāt-em* clearness, f. *clār-us* clear. This early form has been changed in two directions: first by assimilation to *clere, cleer,* CLEAR, it became *clerté, cleerte,* CLERETE (cf. *surety*), which became obs. in 16th c.; secondly under influence of the Lat. original, it became *clarité, claritie, clarity* (cf. *purity, security,* etc.); this became almost obs. by 1700, but has been revived by many modern writers, and is now frequent in sense 4.]

† 1. Brightness, lustre, brilliancy, splendour. *Obs.* (An exceedingly common sense in 17th c.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 239 A charboncle .. that in the nyght ȝeveth..gret clarte and schynynge. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 85 As light as it had ben daye by the clarte and resplendour of torches. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* XXX. *comm.,* This claritie of sunne and moone. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxvi. Wks. (1677) 213 The light and clarity of the enlivening Sun. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 177 The Angelical Clarity and Divine Temper of our Resurrection Body.

† b. with *pl. Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. lvii, Sols radiant fulgence in meridian skies Seem'd shade unto those Clarities.

† c. *fig.* 'Light'. *Obs.*

1657 JER. TAYLOR *Meas. Friendship* (1678) 18 Friendship is..the Counsellor of our doubts, the Clarity of our minds.

† 2. Glory, divine lustre. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 29554 (Cott. Galba), Till his clarete he vs ken, thurgh prayers of his moder. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 405 Ȳ wole þat þei be þere þat Ȳ am, þat þei see my clarite which þou hast ȝovun me. 1549 BP. HOOPER *Decl.* 10 *Commandm.* vii. Wks. (1843–52) 344 The clarity and brightness of the Son of Man coming to judgment. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXVI. 411 The further regions of clarity and glory.

† 3. Illustrious quality; lustre of renown. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Claritie,* Noblenesse. 1679 HOBBES *Behemoth* (1840) 242 Obscure men that could receive no clarity but from the flame of the state.

4. Clearness: in various current uses; e. g. of colour, sky, atmosphere, sight, intellect, judgement, conscience, style.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Claritie,* cleerenesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I Weakly deluded in the clarity of their understanding. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 57 Clarity of the Aire. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Abbot* (1867) II. 304 Illustrated by the nitour and clarity of a perspicuous style. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 736 It augments the clarity of the eye. 1697 *Verdicts Virg. & Homer* vi. 24 Clarty being the first Vertue of Eloquence .. good Sense requires that we think always clearly. 1719 HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* v. (ed. 2) 171 The uniform Clarity and Perspicuity of the Figure. 1859 SALA *Two. round Clock* (1861) 99 You marvel at the force, the clarity, the perspicuity of the grand old man. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 1646 The very clarity of heaven. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxix. 4 A cherish'd gem's clarity.

Clark, -ly, etc., obs. ff. CLERK, etc.

† Claro obscuro. *Obs.* [A Latinized spelling of It. *chiaroscuro*; cf. F. *clair obscur,* and CLEAR-OBSCURE.] = CHIAROSCURO.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 5 The *Claro Obscuro* is the art of distributing lights and shadows advantageously. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* II. v. 27 There appears no *Clara Obscura,* or Light and Shadow. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 63 The local colour, and the claro-obscuro.

† Cla·rous, *a. Obs. rare.* Also **clareous.** [f. L. *clār-us* + -OUS.] Illustrious.

1630 J. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 194 The long living name and clareous progeny of Esse. [Elsewhere spelt *clarous.*]

Clarre, -y, Clarrett, obs. ff. CLARY, CLARET.

Clarshech, -schaar, vars. of CLAIRSCHACH, -ER.

Clart (klāt), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **clairt, clort.** [See next.] Sticky or claggy dirt, mud, filth; (with *pl.*), a daub of sticky dirt.

1808 JAMIESON, *Clairt, Clart,* a quantity of any dirty or defiling substance. *Clarts,* dirt, mire, anything that defiles. 1847–78 HALLIWELL [*Locality not assigned*], A flake of snow, when it is large and sticks to the clothes, is called a clart. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 85 Weel supplied wi' Newcastle amonishen—clarts. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clart,* a smear of dirt. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Clart,* sticky dirt. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Clart,* stickiness.

b. A dirty person (*Sc.*); a 'cheap and nasty' thing; hypocritical talk or flattery (*north. Eng.*).

1808 JAMIESON, *Clairt,* a woman who is habitually and extremely dirty. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clart,* a worthless article or person. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Clart,* silly or exaggerated talk, flattery.

Clart (klāt), *v. trans.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Of this and the related words, *clart* sb., *clarty,* the origin is unknown: it must have been long in spoken use, for the compound vb. *beclart* occurs in 13th c.]

1. *trans.* To smear or daub with dirt, bedirty.

[*c* 1230 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 279 þat spatel þat swa biclarted ti leor.] 1808 MRS. E. HAMILTON *Cott. Glenburnie* 181 (Jam.) If it's but a wee clarted, there's no sae mickle ill done. 1830 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Clart,* to dawb with syrup, juice of fruit, or the like. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Clart,* to smear.

† 2. *fig.* To cause to stick, to plaster *on* or *upon.*

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 177 No other Contradictions or Repugnancies on this our Notion..than what the minds of our Adversaries, polluted with the impure dregs of Imagination..do foully and slovenly clart upon it. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 226 Mr. Baxter fancies God may clart on Life the specifick Form of Spirit. 1683 — *Annot. Bp. Rust's Disc. Truth* 237 Three essences clarted upon some fourth essence, or glewed together one to another.

Clarte, obs. form of CLARITY.

Clarty (klā·rti), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. CLART *sb.*, or ? *v.* + -Y 1.] Besmeared with sticky dirt; of the nature of sticky dirt, dirty, nasty.

a 1586 MAITLAND *Poems* in Pinkerton *Sc. Poems* (1786) 185 (Jam.) Thay man be buskit up lyk brydis..With clarty silk about thair taillis. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXVIII. 236 Clarty cod. 1789 BURNS *Lines on Appointm. to Excise,* Och, hon! the day! That clarty barm should stain my laurels. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXVI, Their old sluttish proverb, 'The clartier the cosier.' 1845 *Whitehall* XLV. 317 'Kneel yourself, if you want clarty hose,' replied Joyce.

b. Sticky, viscous or unctuous. *north. Eng.*

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Clarty,* unctuous as honey, smeary. 1876 — (E. D. S.), *Clarty-ball,* treacle- or sugar-ball. 1877 *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss., Clarty,* dirty, sticky.

c. in various *transf.* and *fig.* senses.

1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 47 Other clarty tricks he played. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Clarty,* mean, or of little consequence. *Clarty bills,* petty amounts. 1883 *Good Cheer* 3 One of the clartiest storms I ever was in.

† Cla·ry, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **clare,** 4 **clarree, clerrey, clerre,** 4–6 **clarre, clarry,** 5

clareye, clerye, 5–6 clarey, 6 clarie, 7 claree, 6– clary. [ME. *claré*, a. OF. *claré*:—L. type *clārātum* (see Du Cange), a ppl. form, lit. 'that which is cleared or clarified'. *Claretum* also occurs in later med.L. (f. Fr.), whence CLARET *sb.*[1] in the same sense.]

A sweet liquor consisting of a mixture of wine, clarified honey, and various spices, as pepper and ginger. Also (rarely) *clary wine*.

(See *Recipe* 'To make clarre' from Sloane MS. 2584 lf. 173, quoted in *Promp. Parv.* 79; also in *Househ. Ord.* 473. App. only a historical term since the 16th c.)

c **1300** *Havelok* 1728 Pyment to drinke, and god clare, Win hwit and red, ful god plente. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 7582 Wyn and pyment gan they schenche And wyne clarre and wyne greek. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Former Age* 16 No man yit in the morter spices grond To clarre ne to sawse of galentyne. *c* **1386** — *Knts. T.* 613. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1578 A cup of gold befor hir stoode Ful of clarre wyne ful goode. *c* **1450** *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 573 *Claretum*, clareye. **1530** PALSGR. 205/2 Clarry wyne, *cleré*. **1591** PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Clarea*, clarie, drinke of hony and wine, *mulsum*. **1654** GAYTON *Fest. Notes* iv. ix. 233 A lusty dish of egs and Clar-ee. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 203 Bishop Bonner lov'd it like Clary and Eggs. **1700** CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. v, The most noble spirit of clary. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 286 Almost as obsolete as metheglin, hippocras, clary or morat!

Clary (klēᵊri), *sb.*[2] Forms: (1 **slarie, slarege**), 6 **clarey, -rye, -rry**, 6–7 **clare, clarie, cleare-** (**cleere-**) **-eie, -eye**, 5– **clary.** [In OE. *slarie, slarege*; in 16th c. *claré, clarie*, evidently representing the med.L. *sclarea*, in mod.F. *sclarée*, though the loss of *s* is not actually explained. *Sclarea* occurs in Matthioli, and Turner (1548); Lobel (1576) has '*scarlea*, Ger. *scharlach*, Belg. *scarleye*, It. *sciaria* [Florio has *schiarea*], Angl. *clarye*'; Pritzel and Jensen, *Deutschen Volksnamen Pflanz.* 359, give OHG. *scaraleia*, later *scarleia, scharleya, scarleye*; Gerard has *scarlea, sclarea*; *scariola* is also given by some as a med.L. synonym, and has been suggested as the original form of the word. But the evidence of the OE. vocabulary and Leechdoms supports the antiquity of *sclarea*, without throwing any light upon its origin or history. In the 16th c. *clarey* was solved by the apothecaries into *clair-ye, clear-eye*, translated *Oculus christi, Godes-eie*, and *See-bright*, and eye-salves made of it (Prior), on the strength of this supposed derivation.]

1. A labiate plant, *Salvia Sclarea*, a native of the south of Europe, Syria, etc., cultivated in English gardens as a pot-herb. Also, with qualifications, the name of other species of Salvia, as Horminum Clary (*S. Horminum*), Meadow Clary (*S. pratensis*), Vervain or Wild Clary (*S. Verbenaca*): the last two are British plants, and one of them may be the plant of the OE. quotations.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 58 Eft ȝenim wiþ hwostan..slarian godne dæl. *a* **1100** *O.E. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 322 *Sclaregia*, slareȝe. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 342 Clary, peppur long, with granorum paradysy. **1538** TURNER *Libellus* s. v. *Orminum*, A nostris arbitror dici Clare aut wylde clare. **1548** — *Names Herbes, Orminum* is called in english Clarie, in duche Scharlach..some cal thys herbe sclaream. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxix. 253 Clarie is now called .. in English Clarye, or Cleare-eye, quasi dicas oculum clarificans. **1601** CHESTER *Love's Mart.* xiii. (1878) 83 To proceed, heres Clary or Cleare-eie. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxiii. 47 Another Plant, whose name doth demonstrate, that it is good for the Eyes is, Clary, quasi Clear Eye, because the Seed put into the Eyes, doth clear them .. The wild sort is known by the name of *Oculus Christi*. *a* **1659** CLEVELAND *Against Ale* iv, May he that brews thee wear a Nose Richer than .. The Sattin Clerry or the Velvet Rose. **1736** YALDEN *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 66 And clary steep in bowls of mellow wine. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. 126 Wild Clary has the leaves serrate. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden* xiv. (1813) 265 Clary..is used also in soups, and is very odorous. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 147 Meadow Sage or Clary..has wrinkled leaves, and large purple flowers.

b. Applied to other plants, app. because they were considered good for the eyes, e. g. Celandine (*Chelidonium majus*), and species of Fennel.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 103 Clarye herb, *heraclia*. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Chelidoine ou estlere*, an herbe called Clarie.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clary-flower, -fritter, -leaf*, etc.; **clary-water, -wine**, a sweet cordial or medicinal drink made from clary-flowers

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Water*, Clary-Water is composed of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergrise dissolved in it. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 161 To make Clary Fritters. **1858** HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 20 Bottles of home-made wine, clary, and raisin. **1861** DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 125 Clary wine, made from the flowers, was the favourite mode of administering it.

† **Cla·ry**, *v. Obs.* [app. f. CLARION, or the early CLARINE, but the form is abnormal; no corresponding word appears in F. or Romanic.] To clarion.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 79 Claryn' wythe a claryone [**1499** claryyn], *clango*. *c* **1475** *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 The fox fedylde, therto claryide the catte. **1587** GOLDING tr. *Solinus* xiv. (T.), The crane that goeth before .. if aught be to be avoyded, gives warning thereof by clarying.

Claryfie, Claryon: see CLARI-.

† **Cla·ryour, -owre.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -OUR.] A clarioner.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 [see CLARIONER].

Clash (klæʃ), *sb.* Also 6 **clasche, classhe.** [This and the associated verb are first found about 1500, and appear to be onomatopœic; arising, in the main, from instinctive association with classes of pre-existing echoic words. The initial element is that of *clap, clack*, etc.; the final that of *dash, splash, smash, swash*, etc., or perhaps a direct imitation of the element of sound common to these. *Clash* thus suggests an action produced in the same way as a *clap* or *clack*, which, instead of abruptly ending like these, is broken down as it were into, and results in, a mingled mass of smashing or rustling sounds. A parallel relation exists in *crack, crash*, perh. in *smack, smash*, and in the dial. *swack, swash*; cf. also *bash, blash, brash*, as instances of words having a kindred element of form and signification. There is no *phonetic* relation between *clack* and *clash*; i. e. no way by which *-ash* could have been developed (in English) out of *-ack* by the mere operation of phonetic processes.]

1. The loud sound of collision made by a heavy stroke or blow, the first impact of which is firm and hard, but is followed by a confused sound of many looser and lighter impacts; the kind of blow or stroke which yields this sound. Still *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xii. 59 Sa felloun sownd or clap mayd this gret clasche. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxvi. (R.), The heed of the speare made a great classhe on the bright chapewe of stele. **1747** COLLINS *Passions* xii. 23 In one rude clash he struck the lyre, And swept with hurried hand the strings. **1808–79** JAMIESON s. v., 'A clash on the side of the head', a box on the ear. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, Something fell with a heavy clash on the street before us .. Conscience! if it isna the keys. **1876** ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clash*, a heavy fall. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Clash*, a slap or blow.

b. The sound of heavy rain, or the like.

1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 250 O Rain! with your dull two-fold sound, The clash hard by, and the murmur all round! **1820** SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* I, The incessant hail with stony clash Ploughed up the waters.

2. The loud but broken sound of the collision of weapons, the striking together of cymbals, the confused ringing of an alarum bell. (Here, a *clash* begins like a *clang*, but does not result like it in a *ring*.)

1623 FLETCHER *Maid in Mill* v. ii, I heard no words between 'em, but what their weapons spoke, clash and clatter. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 436 ₱ 9 Hearing the Clash of Swords. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* v. 190 Through the battle and the clash of spears. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 481 The clash of cymbals, and the rolling of drums. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 123 The clash of the alarm-bells came pealing far over the water.

3. Shock of conflict, collision, hostile encounter, conflict.

1646 HOWELL *Lustra Ludovici* Table, A Clash 'twixt the Counsel of State and the Parlement, with the Parlements submission. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* 500 Upon a second clash between the two brothers .. Cyzicenus won the day. **1870** *Standard* 19 Dec., Great tact and a delicate temper must be exerted to avoid a clash with men who are at once touchy and a trifle overbearing.

b. The conflict or collision of contrary arguments or opinions.

1781 COWPER *Conversation* 85 The clash of arguments and jar of words. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 694 Our philosopher could not sympathize with the clash of temporary passions. **1858** J. B. NORTON *Topics* 148 That ample discussion, which nothing but the clash and conflict of a variety of opinions can secure. **1879** BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 178 Rights .. which were in constant clash with the rights of the citizens.

4. *fig.* The communication of a sudden shock. *Sc.*

1709 M. BRUCE *Soul Confirm.* 14 (Jam.) At last they give him a clash of the Kirk's craft, they cast him out of the synagogue. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xxxvi, 'They tell ower a clash of terror and a clatter of comfort in their sermons, without ony sense or life.'

5. A sudden and heavy fall of rain, or of any moist substance dashed against a body; a large quantity or mass of anything capable of being dashed out. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1808–79 JAMIESON, *Clash*, a heap of any heterogeneous substances. A large quantity of anything; as 'a clash of porridge', 'a clash o' siller', 'the cow has gi'en a clash o' milk.' **1821** GALT *Ann. Parish Dalmailing* 12 (Jam.) Poor old Mr. Kilfuddy .. got such a clash of glar on the side of his face, that his eye was almost extinguished. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Clashes of rain,' soaking showers.

6. Chatter, idle talk; the country talk; an item of gossip (generally malicious). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1685 G. SINCLAIR *Satan's Invis. World* (1769) 43 (Jam.) No more afraid to keep up the clash with him, than to speak to one another. **1713** LD. CROMERTY *Conspiracies* 88 (Jam.) The calumnies did find little belief .. standing only on the clashes of some women, and a few seditious whisperers. **1718** RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. x, Clashes, mingled aft wi' lies. **1816** SCOTT *Antig.* xxix, 'I was in America then..and no in the way to hear the country clashes'. 'There was little clash about it, man'. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clashes*, news. 'What's the clashes?'

b. (see quot.)

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Clash*, a tell-tale. *Mod.Sc.* An auld mischievous clash.

c. *Comb.* as *clash-bag, -market, -piet*, a tattler, tell-tale. *Sc.*

1825–79 JAMIESON, *Clash-piet*, a tell-tale. **1868** G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 14 'Ye'll do naething o' the kin', Betty. Are ye gaein' to turn clash-pyet at your age?'

Clash (klæʃ), *v.* [See CLASH *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make the sound of collision described under CLASH *sb.* 1.

c **1500** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 13 Than men myght here the ores classhe, And on the water gave many a dasshe. **1562** PHAËR *Æneid* VIII. (R.), Togither all they rusht, and pluckt with ores conflicting clasht. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 209 Arms on Armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 389 The iron storm of death Clash'd in the sky. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* Prol., Seize the loud, vociferous bells, and Clashing, clanging, to the pavement Hurl them from their windy tower! **1876** GREEN *Stray Stud.* 357 Soldiers from the castle rode clashing through the narrow streets.

b. *trans.* with object of result.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 668 And fierce with grasped arms Clash'd on their sounding shields the din of war. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* (1857) 192 The mere man's voice..Went sheathed in brass, and clashed on even heights Its phrasèd thunders. **1870** THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. vii. 148 Straightway the bells..instantly clash out a thanks-giving. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 18 Let a gong clash glad emotion.

2. *trans.* To strike (things) together with this noise. † *To clash quills*: to wage a war of controversy with the pen.

1686 *Amicable Accommodation* 2 Being so near of a mind, we have yet been so long clashing Quills, as Adversaries. **1700** DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 370 At length the nodding statue clash'd his arms. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ₱ 5, I can clash Swords when they represent a Battel. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 426 The ordinary freeman can no longer come in person to clash his arms, and raise his shout of 'Yea, yea,' or 'Nay, nay'.

3. *intr.* To come into violent and noisy collision.

1618 [see CLASHING *ppl. a.*] **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 35 The Corves are subject to Clash and beat against the Shaft sides. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 322 Tumultuous grandeur crowds the blazing square, The rattling chariots clash, the torches glare. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, The swords clashed smartly together .. But the combat was of short duration. **1871** ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 146 It clashed loudly against the three bowls.

b. without the notion of noise.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* (J.), How many candles may send out their light, without clashing upon one another; which argues the smallness of the parts of light. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 236 These two beams [of light] will clash and extinguish each other. **1871** — *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. i. 7 Two planets clash and come to rest.

4. To come into, or engage in, conflict (*with, against*).

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), Neither was there any queen-mother who might clash with his counsellors for authority. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 892 When men had Clashed a good while, Doing and Suffering Injury, the Greater part ..at length Compounded the business amongst themselves. **1719** YOUNG *Busiris* III. i. (1757) 45 When nations against nations clash in arms. **1820** HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* II It is not possible that the learned professors and the reading public should clash.

b. *fig.* To come into conflict; to conflict, be at variance; to interfere, be incompatible; to disagree (*with*). (The chief current use.)

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 98 Their thoughts running parallel are not like to clash. **1653** H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 234 It does not at all clash with what we have already set down. **1706** Z. CRADOCK *Serm. Charity* (1740) 13 Their interests would no longer clash and interfere. **1827** J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 37 His lordship's statement..may seem to clash with Lord Eldon's. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 215 It is with this intense passion for being that the idea of death clashes. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 220 The power thus assumed by the House of Lords clashes with the fundamental rights of the people. **1878** BLACK *Green Past.* xxi. 169 Whenever her wishes clashed with his.

5. To strike in conflict, to attack with clashing or violence. (Cf. *dash.*)

a. *intr.* with *at, against, into*, etc.

1650 B. *Discollim.* 43, I suppose his intent therein is .. to disparage it, having clash'd at it divers times in his Tract. **1852** TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* vi. 21 He .. Against the myriads of Assaye Clash'd with his fiery few and won. **1875** FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. 61 Ninety years after her handful of heroes had clashed into the countless hosts of Persia and routed them.

b. *trans.*

1685 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 420 Crimes..that did not directly clash the authority of the Holy See..were neither call'd to account, nor punish'd. **1872** TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* (1878) 387 Till at length Sir Gareth's brand Clash'd his, and brake it utterly to the hilt.

6. *trans.* To strike (a person, etc.) heavily with anything that produces a clashing sound, *e. g.* with a pailful of liquid. *Sc.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 232 Sum claschis the, sum cloddis the on the cutis. **1807** STAGG *Poems* 12 Some there war at clash't their keytes Till they war fairly yether'd Wi' drink that day.

7. To throw (something) violently, so that it strikes with a clashing sound; nearly = *dash*. Often with *down*. *Sc.*

1805 A. Scott *Poems* 178 (Jam.) Heavy dashes against me clashes Of sleet and rain that most fiercely blow. **1807** Stagg *Poems* 91 At Seymie's chafts she clash'd The whart, the glass at Jack she dash'd. *Mod. Sc.* They clashed pailfuls of water on the walls.

8. To bang, slam (a door, etc.). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a **1637** Lisle tr. *Heliodorus' Hist.* (N.), Then Thisbe, as though some man thence made a breach, Cries out, th' adulter's gone, and clasht the dore. **1825–79** Jamieson, *Clash*, to bang a door or shut it with violence. 'I clash'd the dore in his face' Roxb. **1876** Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clash*, to clap heavily as a banged door.

9. *intr.* To move with violence and noise. *dial.*

1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clashing*, said of the jolting of a carriage. 'We com clashing alang'.

10. *intr.* To talk recklessly or maliciously; to gossip. *Sc.*

1697 Cleland *Poems* 98 (Jam.), I will not stay to clash and quibble; About your nignayes, I'll not nibble. **1722–30** Ramsay *Fables* x. *Caterpillar & Ant*, To stand up clashing with a thing, A creeping thing, the like of thee. **1784** Burns *Welcome to Illegit. Child* iii, The mair they talk I'm kent the better, E'en let them clash. **1876** Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clash*, to noise in the gossiping way. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, 'He went and clashed on me'.

11. *To clash up* (Sc.): (cf. *to knock up.*)

1700 Sir A. Balfour *Lett. on Travelling* 52 (Jam.) Some few rooms clacht up against the face of a rock, like a bird cage upon the side of a wall. **1825–79** Jamieson, *Clash up*, to cause one object to adhere to another, by means of mortar, or otherwise. It generally implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering.

Clashe, classhe, var. of Closh, *Obs.*

Clasher (klæ·ʃəɹ). [f. Clash *v.* + -er.]

1. One who or that which clashes or collides.

1606 J. Raynolds *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 118 There might be heard, the hideous lumbring swasher, Vnequally consorting with the clasher. **1834** Planché *Brit. Costume* 4 The flat circular shields..from their sonorous quality..were called tarians or clashers. *a* **1845** Hood *Lament Toby* xvii, For sorrow I could stick myself, But conscience is a clasher.

† **2.** Some kind of musical instrument. *Obs.*

1621 J. Lane *Triton's Trump.* in *Sqr's Tale* (1887) Introd. 6 Bandoraes, orpharions, statelie grave, otherboes, classhers, sweetest of the thrave, and everie instrument of melodie.

3. *Sc.* A tale-bearer, a mischievous gossip.

1788 Picken *Poems* 114 (Jam.) As tales are never held for fact That clashers tell.

Clashing (klæ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Clash *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Clash.

a. Noisy concussion.

1618 Bolton *Florus* II. vi. 97 The extraordinary lowd clashing of their weapons. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 448 We heard a clashing in the Water, like Boats rowing. **1882** Besant *All Sorts* 95 The bells..with a clanging and a clashing which ring like a cry of despair.

b. Collision, conflict, hostile passage.

1642 Sir J. Meldrum in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 628 Until .. France and Spain (by their mutual Clashings) have so far debilitated each other, that, etc. **1701** J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 66 Some clashing between the admiralty and the civil powers. **1885** *Athenæum* 6 June 721/3 Shelley and Mary continued, though not without divergences and clashings, to be genuinely attached to each other.

c. Conflict, disagreement, variance.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 22 We shall never be able to reconcile the clashings and diversities of the Scripture style and expressions. *c* **1680** in Somers *Tracts* II. 436 There is no clashing of Oaths. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 310 Concerning the drinking of Spaw-waters there is no small clashing among Authours. **1836** W. Irving *Astoria* I. 42 A clashing of claims.

d. A shaking or jolting. *dial.*

1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *A Clashing*, a shaking in a carriage; concussion, contact. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Clashin*, a jolting, as of a vehicle.

Cla·shing, *ppl. a.* That clashes, that clash.

a. Striking noisily together or against.

1618 Bolton *Florus* III. vi. 192 The beak-heads of our clashing Gallies charge in ring upon them. **1643** Denham *Poems* 33 His dreadful challenge and his clashing beam [a stag's horn]. **1808** J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 590 The conflict of the clashing war.

b. Conflicting; disagreeing; mutually interfering.

1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. (1847) 446/2 Till all Law be lost in the multitude of clashing statutes. **1714** *Spect.* No. 595 ¶ 3 Every time that clashing metaphors are put together. **1869** Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 386 A consciousness of clashing interests.

c. Tattling, maliciously gossiping. *Sc.*

1765 *Ogilvie & Nairn's Trial* 52 (Jam.) He..has heard the clashing people of the country report that, etc.

Cla·shingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a clashing manner.

1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dict.

Clashy (klæ·ʃi), *a. dial.* [f. Clash + -y 1.]

1. Of the weather: Having heavy dashes of rain.

1821 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmrld. Dial.* 112 Th wedder was sae clashy. **1887** Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. i. ii. 46 There'll be clashy weather before nightfall.

2. Talkative, gossiping.

1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clashy*, noisy, talkative. 'A clashy clan'.

‖ **Cla·shy, -ee,** *sb. Anglo-Ind.* Also **classy.** [ad. Urdu *khalāṣī.*] A tent-pitcher; a surveyor's chain-man; a native sailor (Yule).

1785 *Tippoo's Lett.* 171 (Y.) A hundred clashies have been sent to you from the presence. *c* **1813** Mrs. Sherwood *Ayah & Lady* 58 He instantly called the clashees, and bade them seize the boy. **1824** Heber *India* (1844) I. 194 (Y.) If the tents got dry, the clashees (tent-pitchers) allowed that we might proceed in the morning prosperously.

Clasp (klasp), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **claspe,** 5 **clospe, clespe,** 5–7 **clapse,** (6 **glaspe**), 7, 9 *dial.* **claps,** 4– **clasp.** [This, and the vb. of same form, appear in 14th c. Priority in time is given by our quots. to the sb., the etymological priority of which is also favoured by their general tenor. From an early date the form *claspe* varies with *clapse* (still used in southern dialects), but the evidence fails to show which is the original. No trace of either form is found outside English; and the origin is entirely a matter of conjecture. Senses 1–2 appear to have been the source of the vb., and senses 3–6 in turn to have been influenced by or wholly taken from the vb.

The sb. in its latter part recalls Hasp, or *hapse* (OE. *hæpse*, ON. *hespe* a clasp, or fastening); also MLG. and MDu. *gaspe*, *gespe*, Du. *gesp*, clasp, buckle. (Wedgwood suggests direct imitation of the sound of a metal fastening, as when we speak of the *snap* of a bracelet.) Whether *clapse* (if this were the original form) could be formed in some way from, or influenced by, Clip *v.* (OE. *clyppan*) to embrace, *complecti, amplecti*, appears doubtful, inasmuch as this meaning is little applicable to the primary senses of the sb., and appears to have been a later development in the vb., whence it was taken back into later senses of the sb.]

1. A means of fastening, generally of metal, consisting of two interlocking parts.

c **1325** *Execut. Sir S. Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 222 Ant the body hongeth at the galewes faste, With yrnene clapses longe to laste. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 4084 Undernethe is an hasp, Schet with a stapyl and a clasp. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clospe, *offendix, firmaculum, signaculum.* *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 583 *Firmaculum*, a clapse, or a broche. *c* **1450** *Nominale* ibid. 734 *Hoc armiclausum*, a clespe. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 35 A claspe, *fibula.* **1611** Cotgr., *Agraphe*, a claspe; hooke; brace.

In specific uses: **a.** A fastening to hold together parts of garments, the ends of a belt, girdle, etc.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 119, iij paire of claspes of cooper and gilt. **1483** *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 2 Clasps for Gowns, Buckles for Shoes. **1683** Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl.* 51 Their Garments .. beneath their Paps Buckled together with a silver Claps. **1716–8** Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxii. 111 Fastened before with a clasp of diamonds. **1874** Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ii. 38 The greaves .. are leggings formed of pewter-like metal fastened by clasps.

† **b.** The hook of a 'hook and eye' fastening.

1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 294, ij pounde black threde ijs.—viij thowsande claspes and kepers iiijs. *Ibid.* A thousand glaspes and kepers vij*d*. **1651** *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.* in W. F. Shaw *Kent. Dial.*, For Goodwife Spaynes girles peticoate and waistcoate making, and clapses, and bindinge, and a pockett.

c. A fastening of the covers of a book.

1454–56 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrews, Eastcheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 243 Paied for Clapses and Corses of the grete Boke iiijs. iij*d*. **1530** Palsgr. 205/2 Claspe for a boke. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 814/2 The scrypture is in the Apocalyppes called the booke clapsed with seuen clapses. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vii. (1873) 70 Heffand ane beuk in his hand, the glaspis var fast lokkyt vitht rouste. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Grafton), Bounde in Lether, in Paper Boardes, or Claspes. **1710** Steele *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Bible bound in Shagreen, with gilt Leaves and Clasps. **1874** Burnand *My Time* xxvii. 268 Old-fashioned account books with clasps.

d. *fig.* A fastening, connexion, bond of union.

1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xiv. 205 The golden clasp whereby things material and spiritual are united. **1850** Mrs. Browning *Drama Exile* Poet. Wks. I. 22 Unfastening, clasp by clasp, the hard, tight thought Which clipped my heart. **1874** H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* i. § 1. 12 John may fairly be regarded as the clasp of the two Testaments.

† **2.** A grappling iron or hook. [See Clasp *v.* 3.]

1552 Huloet, Claspe or grapelynge yron, to close shippes to gyther, *harpa.* **1598** Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 594 (R.) In the ballast of the said ships..beames of thicke planks, being hollow and beset with yron pikes beneath, but on each side full of clasps and hookes to ioyne them together.

† **3.** A tendril, a Clasper. *Obs.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 34 Wyndyng, with claspes about such plantes as are next hym. *Ibid.* 35 It hath tendrels or claspes as the Vine hath. **1713** Derham *Phys. Theol.* x. note 19 (R.) Claspers..of briony have a retrograde motion about every third circle, in form of a double clasp, so that if they miss one way they may catch the other.

4. The act of surrounding or comprehending and holding; embrace. *lit.* and *fig.*

a **1637** B. Jonson *Ep. Selden*, Nothing but the round Large clasp of Nature, such a wit can bound. **1665** T. Mall *Offer of F. Help* 126 Within the clasp of this blessed covenant. **1686** Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xi. 43 Vast Bodies, whose Dimensions exceed the clasp of our narrow Phantasms.

b. Taking in the arms, embrace.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. i. 127 To the grosse claspes of a Lasciuious Moore. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* LXXXIV, Diffusing bliss In glance and smile, and clasp and kiss.

c. A reciprocal grasp or joining of hands.

1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. xii. (Stratm.), Madeline gave him her hand; he held it for a moment with a trembling clasp. **1871** B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xii. 144 Let this warm clasp of hands declare thee What is unspeakable.

5. Something that clasps (in sense 4 of the vb.).

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Clasp-hook*, an iron clasp, in two parts, moving upon the same pivot, and overlapping one another. **1878** Meredith *Teeth* 226 No matter how accurately the clasps may be adapted..they are almost sure..to seriously injure the teeth they are thrown around.

6. A military decoration: a bar or slip of silver fixed transversely upon the ribbon by which a medal is suspended; the medal being given for the whole campaign, the clasps bear the names of those important operations in it at which the wearer was present.

1813 *Gen. Order* 7 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* 9 Oct., The Crosses, Medals, and Clasps are to be worn..suspended by a Ribbon of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge, round the neck. **1861** *Times* 12 July, He was .. all through the Peninsular campaign, having a medal and six clasps, bearing the names 'Toulouse', 'Pyrenees', 'Salamanca', 'Fuentes d'Onor', 'Busaco', and 'Egypt'.

7. *Comb.* with the sense 'clasping', 'acting as a clasp', as in *clasp-hoop, -iron, -lock, -plate.* [In some of these *clasp-* may be the verb stem.] **Clasp-hook,** a pair of hooks, tongs, etc., with overlapping jaws; **clasp-maker,** † **clasp-man.** Also Clasp-knife, -nail.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-Bk.*, *Clasp-hook.* **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 24 In seventy-four gun ships and upwards is another hoop put on over the fish and fillings, called a *clasp-hoop. It has a hinge in the middle. *c* **1860** H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 73 Clasp hoops are .. put on over the cheeks between each drift hoop. **1796** J. Boys *Agric. Kent* (1813) 52 Through the centre of the axle is a *clasp-iron. **1664** Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 5 To the *clasp-maker's to have it [my Chaucer] clasped and bossed. **1619** Purchas *Microcosmus* lv. 522 To the Stationers are also subject, the Binder, *Claspe-man, and I know not what other Frie. **1850** Grote *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 134 The pointed *clasp-pins of the feminine attire. **1878** L. P. Meredith *Teeth* 226 If suction plates are properly made, much less injury arises from their use than from *clasp plates.

Clasp (klasp), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **claspe, clapse,** 4–5 **clospe,** 9 *dial.* **claps,** 6– **clasp.** [See Clasp *sb.* Senses 1–3 appear to be directly f. the sb.; senses 4–7 appear to be developed from these, perh. under influence of Clip *v.* to embrace (*complecti, amplecti*) which *clasp* has in modern use to a great extent superseded; and we may suspect in this development some association with *grasp*, so that 'clasp' came to be 'to grasp clipping'.]

1. *trans.* To fasten with a clasp; to secure or close with a clasp. Also with *up.*

1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 273 A Marchant..His bootes clasped [*v.r.* clospede, clapsed, clapsid] faire and fetisly. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 208/1 Shete my brother the bokes of the prophetes and clapse them. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 814/2 The booke clapsed with seuen clapses. **1597** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 22 (J.) Sermons are the keys .. and do open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in comparison, still clasped. *a* **1763** Shenstone *Wks.* (1764) I. 246 One modest em'rald clasp'd the robe she wore. **1816** Keatinge *Trav.* I. 6 The traveller should never clasp up his note book in despair.

b. *fig.*

1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. xxiii. (1865) 396 To make him clasp his teeth and not undo 'em. **1829** Hood *Eugene A.* vi, O God, could I so close my mind And clasp it with a clasp!

2. To furnish or fit (e.g. a book) with a clasp.

1460 [see Clasping *vbl. sb.*]. **1664** Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 5 To the clasp-maker's to have it [my Chaucer] clasped and bossed. **1716** Cibber *Love Makes Man* II. i.

† **3.** To fasten; make fast *to, together*; to grapple (a ship). *Obs.*

a **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 1847 To the chambyr dore he sprente, And claspid it wyth barres twoo. **1530** Palsgr. 485/2, I claspe or grapyll fast togyther, as men of warre do their shyppes..The first thynge they dyd, they clasped their shyppes togyther. **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvii. 113 The good Merchant .. by his trading claspeth the iland to the continent, and one countrey to another.

4. To take hold of by means of encircling parts; to hold closely by closing round; *loosely* and *poet.* to environ, surround, enfold.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 85 þe serpentys .. claspyd hir helys ant þe dust dyde lykke þer fro. **1530** Palsgr. 485/2, I claspe, I hold a thyng fast bytwene my legges or in myn armes, *je gryppe.* **1578** Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 103 [The] Muscle .. nearely wrapping, or claspyng the hinder side of yᵉ eye. **1604** T. Wright *Passions* VI. 315 As curious a generation as ever was clasped vnder the cope of Heaven. *a* **1845** Hood *Ruth* i, She stood breast high amid the corn, Clasp'd by the golden light of morn. **1866** B. Taylor *Bath* Poems 251 Where headlands clasp the crescent cove. **1875** Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 101 Well clasped by the surrounding short tentacles. **1888** Lowsley *Berksh. Wds.* (E. D. S.), *Claps*, to clasp. [Also in *Hampsh. & I. Wight Gloss.*, and *West Som. Word-bk.*]

b. *spec.* To take hold of by throwing both arms round; to embrace. Also *fig.*

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* vii. 3, I claspe and embrace you all together with my whole harte. **1583** Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Thryce dyd I theare couet, to col, to clasp her in armes. **1667** Milton *P. L.* x. 918 Thy suppliant I beg, and clasp thy knees. **1752** Young *Brothers* II. i, Rome extends Her longing arms to clasp you for her own. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* LXXXVIII. 8 In the midmost heart of grief Thy passion clasps a secret joy. **1864** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 223 He clasped me in his arms, and kissed me. **1866** Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 13 She should clasp her son again.

5. To hold with close pressure of the curved hand: esp. *to clasp the hand* of another. *To clasp hands*: to join one's hands by interlocking the fingers; also, to close or firmly join hands with another.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Shee claspt my right-hand. **1608** Shaks. *Per.* II. iv. 57 We'll clasp hands. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* IV. 160 He..clasp'd with warmth her hand. **1847–9** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 203/2 The hand [of the

Chimpanzee] is thus admirably formed for clasping the thick boughs of forest trees. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* VI. *Castle Vautsberg*, Another hand than thine Was gently held and clasped in mine. **1859** W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 46 You will clasp your hands in amazement. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 81 At half-past three p.m. my friend and I clasped hands upon the top.

6. *intr.* To lay hold or fix itself by clasping. *Obs.* (exc. as absol. use of a prec. *trans.* const.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Edw. IV*, II. 725 The fine steele never cleved faster to the Adamant stone, than he will sticke and clasp with you. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 56 Clasping to the mast. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* iv. § 15. 397 By his clasping about the timber. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 450 Cords of mercy .. clapse about them. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 215 That the Iron might clasp the better.

7. *causal.* To bend or fold tightly *round* or *over*.

1798 ELLIS & CANNING *Loves of Triangles* 112 in *Anti-Jacobin*, Round his tall neck to clasp her fond embrace. **1875** DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 87 After the tentacles have remained closely clasped over any object. **1877** MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 103 Mignon clasps her arms round her knees.

Clasped (klɑspt), *ppl. a.* [f. CLASP *v.* and *sb.*]

1. Fastened by a clasp; held by or in a clasp.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 His claspt hands. **1599–1623** MINSHEU *Span. Dict.*, *Abotonado*, buttoned, clasped, hooked. *Abraçado*, hugged, or clasped in armes.

2. Having a clasp or clasps.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1032/4 A little paper parchment covered Book claspt. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 97 Holding in the right-hand a clasped book. **1887** *Daily News* 24 June 5/5 Conspicuous by .. many-clasped medals for services in the Crimean campaign, etc.

Clasper (klɑ·spəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which clasps; a means for holding fast: often used more or less technically.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. L ij a, The clasperes of the fyshe called polypus. **1712** DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 523 The two Claspers of the Micrometer. **1859** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. (1872) 483 They may be more appropriately termed claspers than hands. **1869** CLIFFORD in *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 The 'false legs' [of caterpillars]—more generally denominated 'claspers', by naturalists of our day.

b. *Bot.* A tendril of a climbing plant.

1577 GOOGE *Heresb. Husb.* (1586) I. 38. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlvi. 380 White Brionie is something like unto the common Vine in his leaves and Claspers. **1671** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iii. App. § 3. **1691** RAY *Creation* (1714) 111 Other species .. furnished with Claspers and Tendrils. *a* **1722** LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 198 The claspers of the peas had taken hold of it. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 55 The claspers of briony shoot spirally.

c. *Zool.* in *pl.* Appendages of the male of certain fishes and insects, serving to hold the female.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 910/1 In some insects..the penis .. is associated with special organs, termed claspers, which assist in the impregnating act. **1855** OWEN *Comp. Anat.* xii. (L.), The claspers are present in the chimæroid fishes as well as in the plagiostomes. **1880** GUNTHER *Fishes* 348 The males are provided with 'claspers' in connection with the ventral fins.

2. One who makes clasps; one who fits books with clasps.

1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 307 Publishers' bookbinders, book mounters and claspers.

Claspered (klɑ·spəɹd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with claspers or tendrils.

1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

†Cla·spet. *Obs.*—1 [f. CLASP + -ET, dim. suffix.] A little clasp.

1611 FLORIO, *Arpesétti*, little claspets of iron to ioine stones in walles.

Clasping (klɑ·spiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLASP *v.*] The action of the vb. CLASP.

1460–5 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 396 Payd for clapsyng and glewing of the bokys. **1562** PHAER *Æneid* VIII. 192 (R.) Mens bodies dead he did deuise to ioyne to bodies quick .. In wretched claspings vyle. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 542 The Iuie..that with clipping and clasping bindeth trees. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 128 Your untimely claspings with your child. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems I. 18 Their faces shine Betwixt the solemn claspings of their wings.

Cla·sping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That clasps; grasping, embracing, enclosing.

1611 COTGR., *Veuilles*, the clasping tendrels .. of a Vine. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 217 Direct The clasping Ivie where to climb. **1717** POPE *Eloisa* 234 My clasping arms. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 172 Clasping lanceolate..leaves.

Clasp-knife. A knife the blade of which folds or shuts into the handle; *esp.* a large knife of this type in which the blade when opened is rigidly fixed by means of a catch.

1755 in JOHNSON. **1827** in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1182 The rude clasp-knife lifts the coarse meal. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 9 About the year 1650 clasp or spring knives began to be made with handles of iron, which in a little time they covered with horn, tortoise-shell, etc. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. i. 8 He opened a sailor's clasp-knife.

Clasp-nail. †**a.** See quot. 1721. **b.** A nail with a flat head to clasp the wood.

1721 BAILEY, *Clasp-nails* are such whose heads are brought into a little Compass, so that they will sink into the Wood. **1881** *Mechanic* § 327 There are strong clasp nails and fine clasp nails. **1884** HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clasp Nails*, thin wrought nails which will clasp or clench.

Clasps. In 7 **claisps.** 'An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland, a disease of horses' (Jamieson).

a **1605** MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 301 The cords and the couteuil, the claisps and the cleiks.

Class (klɑs), *sb.* [In 17th c. *classe*, a. F. *classe* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *classis*: see CLASSIS, which was in earlier use. The evidence for the Eng. word begins with Blount; but there is an earlier (casual) Sc. use: sense 8.]

1. *Roman Hist.* Each of the six divisions or orders of the Roman people in the constitution ascribed to Servius Tullius.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Classical.* He divided the Romans into six great Armies or Bands which he called Classes; The valuation of those in the first Classe was not under two hundred pounds. *a* **1859** DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng. Man* Wks. XIV. 57 *note*, Such a man was rated as to his income in the third class, such another in the fourth, and so on; but he who was in the highest was said emphatically to be of *the* class, 'classicus'.

2. A division or order of society according to status; a rank or grade of society.

Now common in the phrases *Higher* (*Upper*), *Middle*, *Lower Classes*, *Working Classes*; which appear to be of modern introduction. *Higher* and *Lower Orders* were formerly used. This appears to be only partly derived from sense 1, and largely from the general sense 6.

[**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Classe* .. an order or distribution of people according to their several Degrees.] **1772** HANWAY (*title*), Observations on the Causes of the Dissoluteness which reigns among the lower classes of the people. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 428 Its efficacy here, among the lower class, to whom above 4,000 copies have been distributed, is beyond our expectations. **1816** OWEN (*title*), Two Memorials on behalf of the Working Classes. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambros.* Wks. 1855 I. 11, I would..introduce the upper classes into the wark. **1830** *Decl. Birmingh. Pol. Union* in *Life T. Attwood* x. (1885) 133 That the rights and interests of the middle and lower classes of the people are not efficiently represented in the Commons House of Parliament. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 131/2 Calumniating the 'middle classes'. **1832** A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Sev. Administr.* (1837) II. 268 The best of the higher orders .. the worst of the lowest classes. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 67 The habit of brag runs through all classes, from the Times newspaper .. down to the boys of Eton. *a* **1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. iii. 150 Our great Rebellion was in its external form a war of classes. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. § 4 (1882) 193 The tyranny of class over class.

b. The system of such divisions of society; rank (*esp.* high rank), caste. **c.** *The classes*: the classes of the community raised above or separated from 'the masses' or great body of the people.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 199 Walled out from sympathy by prejudices and convictions more impassable than all the mere consequences of class. **1886** GLADSTONE in *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 11/2 Station, title, wealth, social influence .. in a word, the spirit and power of class..The adverse host, then, consists of class, and the dependents of class..On these and many other great issues the classes have fought uniformly on the wrong side, and have uniformly been beaten. **1887** FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. ii. 99 An intense feeling of class or caste.

3. A division of the scholars or students of an institution, receiving the same instruction or ranked together as of the same standing. Also, the assembling or attendance of such a body; the instruction, lessons, or course of lectures given thereat.

In English Grammar Schools the traditional and conventional division is into Six *Forms* numbered from the lowest upward. In large schools these are for practical purposes often subdivided into lower, middle, and upper or other divisions, which are really distinct classes. The number of *Classes*, on the contrary, when this term is used, is unlimited, and they are usually reckoned from the highest downward.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Classe* .. In Schools (wherein this word is most used) a Form or Lecture restrained to a certain company of Scholars. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 80 He went through the usual classes of Logick and Philosophy with unwearied industry. **1740** J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 209 The Boys of the upper Classes may be admitted. **1827** LYTTON *Pelham* I. ii. 11, I was in the head class when I left Eton. **1875–6** *Edinb. Univ. Cal.* 68 Examinations on the work done in the Class. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 167 There's an evening class of little street Arabs. *Mod.* Is the School divided into Classes or Forms?

b. *spec.* In U.S. colleges, a division containing all students of the same standing, who enter the same year, pursue together the various steps of the academic course, and finally graduate together at the close of their fourth year: each class is named from the year of its graduation, e. g. 'the class of 1825', that of Longfellow and Hawthorne, at Bowdoin College. Hence *class-system*, now often opposed to the 'university system', in which this uniform fixed curriculum does not obtain. Also *class day*, etc.: see 10.

1828 in WEBSTER. **1862** [See CLASS-DAY in 10]. **1870** PORTER *Amer. Colleges* 191 We do not see how an American college without fixed Classes can have an efficient common life..Should the class be destroyed or set aside by the substitution of the *régime* of the university for the *régime* of the college, the energy and interest of the common life .. must inevitably go with it. *Ibid.* The class system is essential to an efficient and energetic common college life. **1875** LONGFELLOW *Morituri Salutamus* (On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Bowdoin College class of 1825). **1882** *Memoir of Longfellow* in *Poems* (Chandos) 10 It was a remarkable class in which he found himself, for it contained..Nathaniel Hawthorne, George B. Cheever, and J. S. C. Abbott. **1887** CABOT *Mem. Emerson* 62 The class of 1821 [Emerson's] held for fifty years its annual reunion at Cambridge.

4. A division of candidates or competitors according to merit, as a result of examination. Also *attrib.*; and *elliptically*, a class certificate or degree, as in *to take a class at Oxford* = to take an honours degree in one of the Schools.

1807 E. TATHAM *Addr. to Convoc.* (Oxf.) 15 In regard to the Schedule of the Three Classes, and particularly in regard to the First Class, there may be different opinions. **1861** M. BURROWS *Pass & Class* (1866) 21 The Pass papers occupy one day, the Class papers from four to five. *Ibid.* 29 What particular class a man has obtained. **1863** *Lond. Univ. Cal.*, *First B.A.*, In the course of the following week, the Examiners shall publish a list of the Candidates..arranged in Three Classes, according to their respective degrees of proficiency. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 230 This is the distinction between what is compulsory on all, and what is left to voluntary ambition—the distinction between 'Pass' and 'Class'. *Ibid.* 298 Dr. Pusey, living on the spot, can discriminate between the 'Pass' and the 'Class' curriculum. *Mod.* I shall read for a class in History. He will be lucky if he gets his class at all. All members of the corps must go down to the butts this week to shoot their class.

5. A division of things according to grade or quality, as *high* or *low*, *first*, *second*, etc.

Esp. used for the different grades of accommodation in travelling by railway or steamboat. The phrases *high-class*, *low-class*, *first-class*, *second-class*, and the like, are common in attrib. use, e.g. 'high-class goods', 'second-class passenger'. See HIGH, etc.

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 234 A Conjurer of the Highest Class. **1852** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 173, I came by the second-class, and so saved the nine shillings. **1879** SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., Inability..to make up her mind as to what class she means to travel by.

6. *gen.* A number of individuals (persons or things) possessing common attributes, and grouped together under a general or 'class' name; a kind, sort, division. (Now the leading sense.)

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Anemonies and Flowers of that Class should be discreetly pruned. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ₱ 2 This Class of modern Wits I shall reserve for a chapter by itself. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 89 Whate'er of mongrel no one class admits, A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. **1789** BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xli. 532 Civil incapacities affecting whole classes of citizens. **1810** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 30 The class of readers, to which he means to address his communications. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 372 Comparing the wages paid to operatives of the different classes, sexes, and ages. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 132 A third nerve of the sympathetic class.

b. in *Logical* classification.

1846 MILL *Logic* (1856) I. vii. § 1 By every general name which we introduce, we create a class, if there be any things, real or imaginary, to compose it. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 17 (1864) 480 A class differs from a catalogue by virtue of a common resemblance in the midst of diversity. **1869** FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 64 We conceive that there is no limit to our power of making classes.

c. *Natural History.* One of the highest groups into which the Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral Kingdom is divided, a class being subdivided into *orders*, and these again to *genera*, and *species*.

Intermediate groups are now often established between these; thus above classes are *sub-kingdoms*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Botany*, The knowledge of the classes, genera, species .. of plants. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* IX, Explanation of the Classes in the Linnæan System. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* § 8 The principal groups, or classes, are subdivided into others, termed orders. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. § 4. 125 The characters of a Class are common not only to its Subclasses and Divisions, but to the..Orders, Genera, and Species included in that Class.

d. *Geom.* (see quot.)

1869 SALMON *Conic Sections* (ed. 5) § 145 *note*, A curve is said to be of the n^{th} class, when through any point n tangents can be drawn to the curve. A conic is therefore a curve of the second degree and of the second class: but in higher curves the degree and class of a curve are commonly not the same.

7. *Eccles.* **a.** = CLASSIS 3.

1785 WARTON *Notes on Milton's Poems* (T.), The city of London being distributed into twelve classes, each class chose two ministers and four lay-elders, to represent them in a provincial assembly.

b. In the Methodist societies: A subdivision of a congregation or society, meeting under a 'class-leader' for religious purposes.

1742 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 357 That the whole society should be divided into little companies or classes—about twelve in each class. **1791** HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* III. 82 Each society is divided into companies of ten or fifteen, called classes; each of which regularly meets the leader once a week. **1885** *Minutes Wesleyan Conf.* 361 The Quarterly visitation of the Classes is our most important official work.

†**8.** [L. *classis*, It. *classe*.] A fleet or navy. *rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. (1887) 202 He furnissed a meruellous classe, quhilke to the sey he sett ladne with a multitude innumerable of men of armes. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Classe* (*classis*), a ship, or Navy.

9. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* (in sense 2), 'pertaining to a class, or classes, of society', often 'pertaining to the upper classes', as in *class-education*, *-grievance*, *-interest*, *-journal*, *-legislation*, *-privilege*.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* vii., The turkey always troubled with a class-grievance (probably Christmas). **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race*, Bitter class-legislation. **1856** R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 256 It knows nothing of class-religion. **1861** *Times* 21 Nov. 6/5 The word 'class', when employed as an adjective, is too often intended to convey some reproach. We speak of 'class prejudices' and 'class legislation', and inveigh against the selfishness of 'class

interests'. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 326 Class-education would seem to be as rooted an idea in the English mind, as denominational religion. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 326 If their class-sympathies were with the clergy. **1879** ESCOTT *England* I. 92 The inexpediency of allowing magistrates to adjudicate in special cases in which they have a class interest. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 11/2 The class journals .. classify and concentrate all the news that affects a particular trade for the benefit of those engaged therein.

10. *Comb.*, as *class-notion, -room, -teaching, -variety*; in sense 7 b, *class-leader, -meeting, -system*; *class-wise* adv.; **class-book**, a book used in class-teaching; **class-cup** (*U.S.*), a silver cup presented by a College Class to the first son born to one of the members after graduation; **class-day** (*U. S.*), the day on which, in American Colleges, the Senior Class celebrate, with literary and social festivities, the completion of their college course; **class-fellow**, a scholar or student in the same class with others at school or college; **class-firing**, trial shooting among riflemen, to obtain a position in one of the classes; **class-list**, a list of the members of a class (sense 3); also *spec.* a list containing the names of those who have passed an examination, arranged in classes according to merit; **class-man**, (at Oxford University) one who is placed in a class-list or obtains 'honours' after examination; so **classmanship** (*nonce-wd.*); **class-name**, the name of a logical class, a general name; in *Gram.* the chief division of *Common Nouns*, including such as are common to every individual of a class, e.g. *man, dog, book, tree*; †**class-office**, ? a lottery-office; **class-subject**, a subject taught in a class; also, one set for examination in honours; **class-ticket**, in Sc. Universities, a ticket given to a student certifying attendance at any class.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. 119 Among the earliest tools .. which a man .. of letters, gets to handle, are his *Class-books. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 347 At present Caesar is considered an elementary Class Book. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 293 He had a good time of it that *class-day at Cambridge [U.S.] among his old comrades and class-mates. **1886** J. QUINCY in Holmes *Life Emerson* 45 Emerson accepted the duty of delivering the Poem on Class Day. **1873** *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 336 Annual salaries (exclusive of *Class Fees) attached .. to the Professorships, etc. **1734** BERKELEY *Lett.* 23 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 214 A *class-fellow of mine in the College. **1888** VCT. MELGUND in *19th Cent.* XXXIII. 563 With Mounted Riflemen, *class-firing alone gives a good deal of work. **1857** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* iv. 85 A tidy, God-fearing person .. One of these Methodist *class-leaders. **1887** SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* i. 14 It was seen at the head of the *class-list in the school quadrangle when the class-lists were posted. *a* **1859** DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng. Man* Wks. XIV. 57 *note*, A man was rated as to his income .. he who was in the highest was said emphatically to be of *the* class, 'classicus', a *class-man, without adding the number. **1861** M. BURROWS *Pass & Class* (1866) 263 *note*, Xenophon's .. works are not those usually taken up by the Class-man. **1885** L. STEPHEN *Life H. Fawcett* iii. 76 A youth just fresh from his *classmanship often impresses his seniors as a little too condescending. **1884** *American* VIII. 71 Chapel and *class-meeting pulled one way, and church the other. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* xi. 353 The .. essential qualities of the objects denoted by the *class-name. *Ibid.* vii. 221 In a hierarchy of Concepts, the same *class-notion is at once a Genus to the class below, and a Species to the class above. **1714** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5228/4 Whoever brings them to Mr. Ravand at the *Class-Office Anno 1712, at the Exchequer, shall have 40s. reward. **1870** N. PORTER *Amer. Colleges* 192 Under the searching tests of the *Class-rooms the capacity of each man is satisfactorily ascertained. **1882** BUXTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 792 The *class subjects include English grammar, history, etc. **1873** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* (ed. 2) § 211 The grammarian .. forms rules in which he legislates *class-wise for the words so grouped.

Class (klɑs), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *classer*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To divide or distribute into classes, to CLASSIFY. *Obs.*

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), I considered that by the classing and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader. **1755** JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., A people polished by arts, and classed by subordination. **1794** J. R. SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* i. 72 This fact causes an insurmountable difficulty in classing mountains.

2. To place in a class, assign to its proper class or group.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ix. (1869) II. 260, I have classed artificers, manufacturers, and merchants among the productive labourers. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 Widely as the two differed in opinion, they were popularly classed together as canting schismatics. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 218 You class injustice with wisdom and virtue. **1879** R. T. SMITH *St. Basil the Great* x. 115 We find far more difficulty in classing him.

b. To place (students or scholars) in a class or classes, for instruction in common; to place in a particular class as the result of examination, to place in a class-list.

18.. THACKERAY *Character Sk.* Misc. V. 331 (Hoppe) At a second year's examination .. Tom was not classed at all.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take one's position in, or fall into, a (particular) class or division; to rank; to be classed.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 246 If I cannot do credit .. to the female sex, by bringing down such an angel as this to class with and adorn it. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 92 This fine country .. whose people class morally so high in the scale of mankind. **1865** BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacrif.* ii. (1866) 26 Those who class as believers.

Classable (klɑ·săb'l), *a.* Also **-ible.** [f. CLASS *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being classed.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev.* for *classible*. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 24 (1875) 81 The Unconditioned .. as classable neither with any form of the conditioned nor with any other Unconditioned, cannot be classed at all. **1879** — *Data of Ethics* xv. 259 On the assumption that it is definitely classable as good or bad.

Classed (klɑst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Placed in a class or classes, arranged in classes.

1888 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 628/1 The ten years consumed already upon the classed catalogue [of the Bodleian].

Classer (klɑ·səɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who classes; one who sorts according to kind or quality: a technical name in the wool and cotton trades.

1816 *Month. Mag.* XLII. 35 The classers of clouds adopt three main divisions. **1883** *Leisure Hour* 244/1 The fleece, when skirted, is rolled up, and we now follow it to the classer's table. **1883** CABLE *Dr. Sevier* i, Cotton factors, buyers, brokers .. classers, pickers, pressers.

Classhe, obs. form of CLASH.

Classible, bad form of CLASSABLE *a.*

Classic (klæ·sik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *classique*, or L. *classic-us* of the highest class, of the first order, f. *classis*: see CLASS *sb.* and -IC.

Gellius has 'classicus .. scriptor, non proletarius', where the word means 'high-class', as opposed to 'low' (cf. *proletarius sermo*, Plautus), and this is the main sense of *classique* in Cotgr., as well as in our earliest examples. Littré however takes as his first sense of *classique* 'Used in or belonging to the classes of colleges or schools'; and it is probable that this notion has influenced the word in its extension to the ancient authors generally, as studied in school or college, together with the associated languages, literature, history, geography, mythology, art, etc. It is probable, also, that the transference of the epithet from the first-class or standard writers in Greek and Latin to these languages themselves has been partly owing to the notion that the latter are intrinsically excellent or of the first order, in comparison with the modern tongues. But the extension has probably been in the main unthinking and unanalysed: the Greek and Roman authors read in school were actually the classical writers in these languages, and thus 'classic' became practically synonymous with 'ancient Greek or Roman'. Cf. also the modern L. *locus classicus*, the passage of first-rate authority or importance.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the first class, of the highest rank or importance; approved as a model; standard, leading.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Classick*, chiefe, and approued. **1628** J. DOUGHTY *Serm.* 23 Yet would he by no meanes commend it for a classicke tenent [= tenet]. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 But in Latin we have none of classic authority extant. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 86 Classick writings in the Oriental Tongues. **1845** NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (1851) 209 An investigation .. carried out with a skill and perseverance which must render it ever classic in astronomy. **1880** MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 206 Dupuytren's classic operation for the division of the valve-like eperon. **1882** PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* x. 73 The *Morning Chronicle* .. soon became .. the classic authority upon all questions of Parliamentary reporting.

2. Of or belonging to the standard authors and literature of Greek and Latin antiquity; also, of the art and culture of the same age.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Pretend. Learn.* (Arb.) 53 His Table is spred wide with some Classicke Folio. **1711** FELTON *Classicks* (J.), With them the genius of classick learning dwelleth. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 330 ¶ 4 All the Boys in the School, but I, have the Classick Authors *in usum Delphini*, gilt and letter'd on the Back. **1796** COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 14 Where graced with many a classic spoil Cam rolls his reverend stream along. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 The academic elegance, and classic allusion which adorn its columns. **1878** H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xvii. 457 Another statue to rival the classic Antinous. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 317 The Classic Renaissance.

3. More widely: Belonging to Greek and Latin antiquity.

1701 ADDISON *Lett. from Italy*, Poetick fields encompass me around, And still I seem to tread on classick ground. **1833-48** H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* I. 8 Milton, then a young and enamoured roamer in classic lands. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii. 164 He had never felt the influence of classic civilization.

4. In the style of the literature and art of Greek and Latin antiquity; = CLASSICAL 6. (Opposed to *romantic.*)

1744 COLLINS *Ep. Hanmer* 73 And classic judgment gain'd to sweet Racine The temperate strength of Maro's chaster line. **1814** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 113 To distinguish the productions of antiquity by the appellation of *classic*, those of modern times by that of *romantic*. [Footnote] Madame de Staël has made the British public familiar with these expressions. **1841** EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. i. (1876) 28 The vaunted distinction between Greek and English, between Classic and Romantic schools, seems superficial and pedantic. **1878** MORLEY *Carlyle* 159 That permanence, which is only secured by classic form. *Mod.* A classic purity of design.

5. *transf.* Of literary note, historically famous.

1787 BURNS *Let. to Dr. Moore* 23 April, After a few pilgrimages over some of the classic ground of Caledonia, Cowden Knowes, Banks of Yarrow, Tweed, etc. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 263 In the classic financial neighbourhood of Lombard Street.

6. In a burlesque or humorous sense: Approved, recognized 'standard'.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XI. lxv. (R.), Beef and mutton and such classick meats. **1821** BYRON *Juan* III. xvii, Light classic articles of female want, French stuffs, lace, tweezers, toothpicks, teapot, tray.

b. *Classic races*: a name given to the five chief annual horse-races (the Two Thousand, One Thousand, Derby, Oaks and St. Leger).

1885 *Graphic* 13 June 599 (Hoppe) Monmouth was unfortunately not entered for the classic races.

†**7.** = CLASSICAL 7. *Obs.*

c **1645** MILTON *Sonn., New Forcers Consc.* 7 To force our consciences that Christ set free, And ride us with a classick hierarchy. **1648** *Tenure Kings* 6 While the hope to bee made Classic and Provinciall Lords led them on.

B. *sb.*

1. A writer, or a literary work, of the first rank and of acknowledged excellence; esp. (as originally used) in Greek or Latin. Hence,

a. Any ancient Greek or Latin writer; frequently in *pl.* for: The general body of Greek and Latin literature.

1711 H. FELTON (*title*), Dissertation on reading the Classics. **1726** SWIFT *Young's Sat.*, If clergymen to shew their wit Praise classicks more than holy writ. **1748** CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxlii. 6 Others to shew their learning .. are always talking of the ancients .. They are never without a classic or two in their pockets. **1797** GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 36 Ought the study of the classics to form a part of the education of youth? **1887** F. E. GRETTON *Classical Coincid.* Introd., 'Tis sixty years .. since I first ventured to teach Classics.

b. in other literature.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 56 Fix the year precise When British bards begin to immortalize. Who lasts a century, can have no flaw; I hold that wit a classic, good in law. **1756-82** J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 218 That happy Horatian mixture of jest and earnest, that contribute to place Despreaux at the head of modern classics. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 103 Dante was the classic of his country. **1876** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 126 A classic is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of that happy coalescence of matter and style. **1878** R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 170 The poets who have won their place among English Classics.

c. extended to art.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 26 Sir Peter Lely, not only the most capital painter of this reign, but whose works are admitted amongst the classics of the art. **1836** DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 266 The later Tyrolese makers have been rendered the great source of deception by dealers .. their instruments having been made to pass as classics.

2. A student of Greek and Latin literature, a classical scholar.

1805 K. WHITE *Lett.* 18 Oct., I find I am a respectable classic. **1833** LAMB *Last Ess. Elia, Poor Relations* 417 A fine classic, and a youth of promise.

3. One who adheres to classical rules and models. (Opposed to *romantic.*)

1885 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 229/2 In matters of form this poet is no romantic, but a classic to the finger-tips.

4. Short for *classic style, art*, etc. (see adj. 4).

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 294 The transition between the classic and the Gothic. **1864** LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 170 Naked sun meets naked sea, the true classic of nature.

Classical (klæ·sikăl), *a.* [f. L. *classic-us* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of the first rank or authority; constituting a standard or model; especially in literature.

1599 SANDYS *Europae Spec.* (1632) 91 This man .. is now .. alleaged as classicall and Canonicall. **1608-11** BP. HALL *Epist.* VI. i, Those later Doctors, which want nothing but age to make them classicall. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Authors .. of good credit and authority in the Schools, termed *Classici Scriptores*, Classical Authors. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 427 Classical authority consists of speakers and writers, who are deservedly in high estimation. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iv. § 14. 128 Montaigne is the earliest classical writer in the French language. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxi. (ed. 3) 273 Those rules of taxation which have been laid down by Adam Smith and have become classical.

2. Of the standard Greek and Latin writers; belonging to the literature or art of Greek and Roman antiquity.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 566 Avicenna attributeth certain things to Weasels flesh only, which the classicall Authors rather ascribe to the powder of Weasels. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. i. § 2. 2 That learning which had been accumulated in the Latin and Greek languages, and which we call ancient or classical. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 148 Some isolated sections of classical art.

3. Of persons: Learned in the classics, *i. e.* in ancient Greek and Latin literature.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2 These are often pretty Classical Scholars. **1802** DIBDIN *Introd. Classics* 20 note, The Classical World is no doubt aware, etc. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. IV. i. 315 He belonged to the classical school of Italy of that time. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 743 The authority wielded by the great classical scholars.

4. Of or pertaining to Greek and Latin literature and antiquities; relating to the classics.

1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III*, Ser. I. *Sheridan* 210 He [Sheridan] brought away from school a very slender provision of classical learning. **1860** BRIGHT *Sp. Churchrates* (1868) 546/2 It is one of the faults of a high classical education. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 346 The thorough character of the classical instruction imparted at our higher grammar Schools.

5. = CLASSIC *a.* 5.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v, The many fine bridges which have since been built across that classical stream [the Tweed].

6. Of literature: Conforming in style or composition to the rules or models of Greek and Latin antiquity; hence *transf.* to art having similar qualities of style (see quot. 1885); opposed to *Romantic*.

1820 BYRON *Let. Goethe* 14 Oct., I perceive that in Germany as well as in Italy, there is a great struggle about what they call *Classical* and *Romantic*. 1864 M. ARNOLD in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 165 The problem is to express new and profound ideas in a perfectly sound and classical style. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 964/1 Matthew Arnold .. that most classical of English critics .. 'classical'.. we mean..to express also the contraction and self-satisfied equanimity of his own school of criticism. 1885 J. C. FILLMORE *Pianof. Music* (ed. Prentice) 47 The classical ideal is predominantly an intellectual one. Its products are characterised by clearness of thought, by completeness and symmetry, by harmonious proportion, by simplicity and repose. Classical works, whether musical or literary, are positive, clear, finished.

b. Of painting, landscape, etc.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. v. 246 A school of art properly called 'classical'..The school is, therefore, generally to be characterized as that of taste and restraint. *Ibid.* 247 The classical landscape, properly so called, is therefore the representative of perfectly trained and civilised human life, associated with perfect natural scenery and with decorative spiritual powers.

c. Of music: (see quot. 1885).

1836 *Musical Libr.* Supp. III. 64 (*title*) What is the meaning of the word 'classical' in a musical sense? 1885 J. C. FILLMORE *Pianof. Music* 79–80 'Classic' is used in two senses. In the one it means, having permanent interest and value..In the second sense .. music written in a particular style, aiming at the embodiment of a certain ideal, the chief element of which is beauty of form .. In classical music, in this sense, form is first and emotional content subordinate; in romantic music content is first and form subordinate.

7. *Hist.* Of or pertaining to a classis in a Presbyterian Church (see CLASSIS 3); belonging to this system of church-government.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1621) 334 To take new callings from classical ministers, renouncing their calling from bishops. 1646 *Westm. Assemb. Form Ch. Govt.*, By several sorts of assemblies, which are congregational, classical, and synodical. 1699 BP. NICOLSON *Let. Yates* (T.), Mr. Baxter takes great pains to unite the classical and congregational brethren, but claws off the episcopal party. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 385 The City and Suburbs of London had been formed into a Province, and divided into twelve classical Presbyteries. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 158 The Independents had no disposition to enforce the ordinances touching classical, provincial, and national synods.

† **8.** Of or belonging to a class; class-. *Obs.*

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 223 A contention between opposite classical partialities. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Classification* (L.), To seek for classical characters from other parts of a plant.

† **9.** [=L. *classicus* belonging to a fleet.] 'Pertaining to a ship' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

10. Short for *classical style, art*, etc.

1885 J. C. FILLMORE *Pianof. Music* 47 They [Mozart's piano compositions] were not remarkable for strong contrasts, but contrast is not of the essential nature of the classical..Repose, the very essence of the strictly classical.

11. *Comb.*, as *classical-minded* adj.

1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metr.* 748/1 The classical-minded Italians of the 16th century.

Classicalism (klæˈsikălizm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Attachment to or practice of classical scholarship, art, etc.; = CLASSICISM.

1840 ARNOLD in *Life* II. App. C. 422 That foolery of classicalism which marks the Italians, and infects those with us who are called 'elegant scholars'. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. i. vii. § 37 Compare the hybrid classicalism of Wilson with the rich English purity of Gainsborough. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 29 The classicalism of Pope's time was no doubt very different from that of the period of Erasmus.

Classicalist (klæˈsikălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A partisan of classical studies, art, etc.; a CLASSICIST.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. § 39, I shall, in my account of the earlier architecture, compare the forms of all its leading features with those into which they were corrupted by the classicalists.

Classicality (klæsikæˈlĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. Classical quality or character (of literary or artistic style, of education, taste, etc.).

1819 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 366 An affectation of classicality. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. i. vii. § 37 The vile classicality of Canova and the modern Italians. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* x. (1860) 165 Campbell, as an author, was all for refinement and classicality.

2. Classical scholarship.

1827 *For. Q. Rev.* No. 1 (L.), To make a display of this scrap of classicality which he had just acquired. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 54 The land .. of mountains and mathematics—of clouds and classicality.

3. An instance or piece of classical learning, art, etc.

1844 R. WARD *Chatsworth* I. 28 No vulgar classicalities shock the scholar's eye. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 735/2 Horatian quotations and the like small classicalities.

Classicalize (klæˈsikăləiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] = CLASSICIZE.

1864 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* (1884) 298 Him whom the classicalizing Germans termed Franciskus I.

Classically (klæˈsikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.²]

1. In a classical manner; in classical style or after classical models.

1772–7 in Cowley *Country Life* N. 3 (R.) The poet, as usual, expresses his own feeling, but he does more, he expresses it very classically. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 60 The language [is], in many instances, classically beautiful.

b. With classical scholarship or education.

1852 HAWTHORNE *Tanglew. T., Wayside* (1879) 13 The classically learned Mr. Pringles. 1867 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* Nov., The classically-educated boy.

† **2.** As to class or order, in classes. *Obs.*

1790 KERR *Lavoisier's Chem.* (Webst.), It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory, if they were not classically arranged. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 24 A difference that proved the Crustacea classically distinct from Insecta.

† **3.** *Eccles.* By a classis or presbytery. *Obs.*

1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 27 A Minister..ordained (and so Episcopally or Classically approved in his abilities for that function).

† **Clăssicate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *classis* CLASS: cf. *communicate*.] ? To classify.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. ii, The 40 Counties .. settled in England by Parlement .. as Cambden classicats.

Classicism (klæˈsisiz'm). [f. CLASSIC + -ISM. Cf. F. *classicisme*.]

1. The principles of classic literature or art; adherence to, or adoption of, classical style.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. III. v. i. 286 Catholicism, Classicism, Sentimentalism, Cannibalism: all *isms* that make up Man in France, are rushing and roaring in that gulf. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Armand Carrel* (1859) I. 233 This insurrection against the old traditions of classicism was called romanticism. 1871 *Athenæum* 15 July 87 A middle course between the conventionalism of the Italo-Byzantine and the naturalism or classicism of the rising schools.

2. A classical (*i.e.* Latin or Greek) idiom or form.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 591 This has been felt to be a Frenchism or a classicism. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* vi. 123 To avoid slipping into clumsy classicisms.

3. Classical scholarship.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 188 So far as all the classicism then attainable was concerned, Shakespeare got it as cheap as Goethe did.

Classicist (klæˈsisist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] **a.** An upholder or imitator of classic style or form. **b.** One who advocates the school study of the Latin and Greek classics.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 460 The eternal and inevitable schism between the Romanticists and the Classicists. 1865 HULLAH *Transit. Period Mus.* 10 Few experiments were needed to show to these vehement Classicists that they could not get on at all without 'Gothic' art. 1867 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* Nov., The classicists say .. that if you would cultivate the mind, you must imbue it with good literature.

Classicistic (klæˌsisiˈstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Characterized by classicism.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 351 Most Venetian palaces, whether of the Gothic or classicistic period. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 482 The two races brought the romantic drama to its highest perfection, and both rejected the classicistic.

Classicize (klæˈsisəiz), *v.* [f. CLASSIC + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To make classic. **b.** *intr.* To affect or imitate classic style or form.

Hence **Clăssicizing,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 124 She looked like a Greek statue that had come alive, and by mere contact classicised its modern dress. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xviii. 300 The original chateau .. appears to have been classicized in the seventeenth century. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 502 The partial failure of his classicising experiments. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Elizab. Lit.* i. 23 The translation mania and the classicising mania together led to the production of perhaps the most absurd book in all literature [Stanyhurst's Æneid].

Clăssico-, combining form of L. *classic-us* CLASSIC, as in *Classico-Lombardic* adj.; **Classicolatry,** *nonce-wd.*, worship of the classics.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 142 Italy received her Pointed architecture from France and Germany, and mingled it freely with her Classico-Lombardic traditions. 1881 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 49/1 Before Modern Schools were dreamed of, he [Carlyle] inveighed against monkish Classicolatry.

Classics, *sb. pl.*: see CLASSIC *sb.*

Classifiable (klæˈsifəiăb'l), *a.* [f. CLASSIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being classified.

1846 MILL *Logic* I. 295 (L.) These changes are classifiable as the original sensations are. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 187 Classifiable under the three comprehensive names.

Classific (klăsiˈfik), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **classific-us*, f. *classi-s* CLASS + *-ficus* making.] That constitutes or distinguishes a class or classes; tending or pertaining to classification.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 166 Linnæus .. adopting from Bartholinus and others the sexuality of plants, grounded thereon a scheme of classific and distinctive marks. 1828 WEBSTER cites *Med. Repos. Hex.* 2.

Hence **Classiˈfically** *adv.*, with classific force.

1854 ELLICOTT *Galatians* 75 Ὅστις..[is] used..Classifically, i.e. where the subject is represented as one of a class or category.

Classification (klæˌsifikēiˈʃən). [n. of action, f. as CLASSIFY: see -FICATION. So in mod.F.]

1. The action of classifying or arranging in classes, according to common characteristics or affinities; assignment to the proper class.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 332 Montesquieu observed very justly, that in their classification of the citizens the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 18 In attempting a classification of tumours. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 2 The object of all Classification .. [is] to bring together those beings which most resemble each other and to separate those that differ. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 19 Nothing helps the memory so much as order and classification.

2. The result of classifying; a systematic distribution, allocation, or arrangement, in a class or classes; esp. of things which form the subject-matter of a science or of a methodic inquiry.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 196 De Saussure gives us this brief classification of volcanic substances. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study of Med.* (4th ed.) I. p. x, A syllabus of its classification for the purpose of lecturing from. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. vi. 230 The classification of faculties which these writers have made is altogether artificial. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 505 Red fogs..do not properly come under our classification of sea fogs. *Mod.* Several classifications have been made.

Classificational (klæˌsifikēiˈʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to classification.

1883 *Nature* XXVII. 427 The classificational value which they possess.

Clăssificātor. *rare.* [agent-sb. f. assumed L. **classificāre* to CLASSIFY. Cf. F. *classificateur*.] = CLASSIFIER.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. II. 53 *note*, We are indebted to Ray as the pioneer of all the classificators who have succeeded him. 1882–3 *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* III. 1834 The latest classificators of knowledge.

Classificatory (klæˈsifikēiˌtəri), *a.* [f. as prec. on type of L. adjs. in *-ōrius*: see -ORY.] Tending to, having the purpose of, or relating to, classification.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induc. Sc.* III. XVIII. i. § 1. 491 Descriptive geology .. is one of the classificatory sciences, like mineralogy or botany. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 153 Mr. Morgan divides the systems of relationship into two great classes, the descriptive and the classificatory. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 139 Devoid of classificatory value.

Classifier (klæˈsifəiˌəɪ). [f. next + -ER.] One who classifies.

1819 REES *Cycl.*, s. v. *Classification* (L.), The classifiers of this period were chiefly Fructists and Corollists. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 293 He has performed his task, if not as a natural historian at least as a classifier and arranger. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 212 No history, that we have, is safe, but a new classifier shall give it new and more philosophical arrangement.

Classify (klæˈsifəi), *v.* [A modern word, f. L. *class-is* class, as if ad. L. **classificāre*: see -FY, and cf. mod.F. *classifier*, in Littré as a neologism.] *trans.* To arrange or distribute in classes according to a method or system.

1799 W. TOOKE *Russ. Empire* I. 531 (Webst.) The diseases and casualties are not scientifically classified. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 97 If we are not anxious to classify with too much minuteness. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 120 Swedenborg had learnt to classify in his earthly studies. 1818 in TODD. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 620 Another class of transgressions .. we shall now enumerate: 'to compete'—(an American discovery,)—'to classify'—(a barbarism which we are sorry to see, in the leading article of the last North American Review, No. 44, p. 42) .. This comes of inventing new words 'for short';—'to classify' is a charming abbreviation of 'to class'; as 'lengthy' is of 'length'. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 98 To classify a type of character as good or bad. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 31 Long ago they [actions] have been classified sufficiently for all practical purposes.

Hence **Clăssifying,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. 515 (L.) A singular precision of the classifying power, which he possessed as a native talent.

Classing (klăsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLASS *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of placing in a class or classes.

1741 MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 40 Technical Terms, about the .. Classing of which there has .. been great Variety of Opinions. 1879 W. H. WHITE *Ship-Build.* in Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 78/1 The 'classing' of a ship, together with her rate of insurance.

‖ **Classis** (klæˈsis). *Pl.* **classes.** [16th c. a. L. *classis* a class or division of the Roman people.]

1. A division of the Roman people according to property and taxation.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 462 The best man in all Rome was valewed to be worth in goods not aboue 110000 Asses in brasse .. and this was counted the first Classis.

† **2.** A division according to rank; a CLASS.

1594 BP. KING *Jonas* (1618) 388 They runne through all the classies and rankes of vanitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 33 In the same classis, may well be placed Vincentius Belluacensis. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 36 Animals that come nearest the classis of Plants. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* I. (1750) 27 It is under this classis I have presumed to list my present treatise. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 394 The Commissary or Clark of each Classis of that Division.

b. In U. S., formerly used for a class in college or school.

3. In certain Presbyterian churches: an inferior judicatory consisting of the elders or pastors of the parishes or churches of a district; a presbytery. Used in England under the Commonwealth; and subsequently in certain Reformed churches of the continent, and America.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Positions* iii. 13 (T.) Assemblies are either classes or synods: classes are conferences

of the fewest ministers of churches, standing near together, as for example of twelve. **1646** *Ord. Lords & Com., Sacram.* 8 Scandalous sinnes .. shall be certified to any Classis, either from any Congregationall Eldership, or otherwise. **1663** Butler *Hud.* I. i. 838 Bearbaiting may be .. as lawful as is Provincial and Parochial Classis. *a* **1679** T. Goodwin *Wks.* IV. 114 (R.) The reformed churches, in France, call it a presbytery; and the meeting of the elders over many congregations, that they call the classis. **1761** Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 138 *note*, A presbytery in Scotland is an inferior Ecclesiastical Court, the same that was afterwards called a classis in England. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 273 The Dutch Reformed churches .. six classes, which form one synod. Each classis delegates two ministers and an elder to represent them in synod.

b. The district formed by the parishes so united. **1653** G. Firmin *Sober Reply* 7 Our *Classis* runnes 14 miles in length, and 20 severall Parishes in it. **1761-2** Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lviii. 399 A number of neighbouring parishes, commonly between twelve and twenty, formed a classis.

†**4.** In a library: A name originally equivalent to 'stall', *i.e.* a case of book-shelves standing out at right angles to the wall; afterwards applied to the compartment formed by the shelves in the adjacent sides of two 'stalls', together with those under the window between them. *Obs.*

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* I. ii. (1631) 9 The great roomes He has taken for the Office, and set vp His Deskes and Classes, Tables and his Shelues. **1641** J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* iii. 230 Cornelius à Lapide .. whose volumes .. take up halfe a Classis in our publique Libraries. **1710** Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. H. S.) III. 96 Putting Books in Shelves under the Classes of the Middle Part of the Publick Library. **1886** R. Willis *Archit. Hist. Univ. Camb.* III. 438.

5. *attrib.*

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5384/2 Lost .. ten Orders of the Classis Lottery 1712.

Classless (klɑːslĕs), *a. nonce-wd.* Having or belonging to no class.

1878 G. R. L. Marriott tr. *Emile de Laveleye's Prim. Property* 237 Classless wanderers and fugitives.

Class-mate, -mate. A fellow student in the same class; *esp.* in U.S. colleges, a member of the same graduation class: see Class 3 b.

1862 [See Class-day]. **1866** *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 333 A classmate whos at next him for four years. **1875** Longfellow *Morituri Salutamus* 106 And now my class-mates; ye remaining few That number not the half of those we knew. **1878** Hopps *Princ. Relig.* x. 31 A boy who gets laughed at by his class-mates for making mistakes. **1886** J. Quincy in Holmes *Life Emerson* 45 Only two of my classmates can be fairly said to have got into history.

†**Claster,** *v. Obs.* To clatter. [Possibly an error for that word; but cf. Ger. *klastern* to rattle, patter, as hail, or rain-drops.]

a **1307** in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 For everuch a parosshe heo polketh in pyne, Ant clastreth with heore colle. **1530** Palsgr. 205/2 Clasteryng, *cacquet.*

Clastic (klæːstik), *a.* [f. Gr. type **κλαστικός*, f. *κλαστός* broken, f. *κλά-ειν* to break, break off.] **a.** *Geol.* Consisting of broken pieces of older rocks. **b.** *Anat.* (Of a model) Composed of a number of separable pieces; pertaining to such a model.

1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* III. ix. 117 The clastic anatomical man-model of the ingenious doctor Anzoux. **1877** Green *Phys. Geol.* 93 Rocks .. made up of broken pieces of pre-existing rocks are spoken of as Clastic .. or Derivative. **1879** Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 299 Among the fragmentary or clastic rocks. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clastic*, fragile; separable into fragments. Term applied to models which can be taken to pieces.

Clat, *sb.*[1] *dial.* [With sense 1, cf. Da. *klat* blot, splash of dirt; also Clot, Clod. Sense 2 may be quite distinct, and possibly related to Claut.]

1. A clod, a clot of dirt, esp. of cow-dung.

1619 Z. Boyd *Battle of Soul* (1629) 35 (Jam.) Wormes crawling and creeping vpon a clat or clod of clay. **1829** J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. Naturalist* 49 A dry March for the clat-harvest was considered very desirable. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* I. 27 Clats .. the dung of cattle as fuel .. collected from the pastures at the close of summer. **1877** *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.*, *Clat*, (2) Anything dirty or sticky, (4) Spoon meat. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clat*, var. pron. of 'clot' and 'clod', a spot or lump of dirt, soil, etc. Applied specially to the droppings of cattle. **1888** Elworthy *W. Som. Gloss.*, *Clat*, a clod, a sod. *Cow-clat*, a dried cowdung. Also a bunch of worms having worsted drawn through them for clatting (catching eels); a clot (e.g. of blood).

2. 'Seeds' or pales sifted out of meal, bran.

1595 Duncan *App. Etymol., Furfur*, purgamentum farinæ, branne, clats, seids of meal. *c* **1720** W. Gibson *Farriers Dispens.* § 8 (1734) 194 Bran or Clats of any kind.

Clat, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [f. Clat *v.*]

a. Noisy talk, tittle-tattle, clatter. **b.** A tattler, tale-bearer; a noisy tongue.

1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 108 Howd the clat. **1877** *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clat*, a tell-tale .. Ridiculous or exaggerated talk. **1879** *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clat*, a tattler: a tale-bearer .. A contemptuous term for a woman's tongue. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Clat*, a tale-bearer.

Clat, clate, obs. or dial. forms of Cleat.

†**Clat,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? short for Clatter. cf, *chat, chatter.*]

†**1.** ? To rattle, strike noisily. *Obs.*

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 839 With kene clobbez of þat clos þay clatz on þe wowez [*lout* ? *error for* clatre].

2. To chatter, prate, tattle, 'tell tales'.

1863 Atkinson *Provinc. Danby, Yorksh., Clat*, to talk fast, with but little meaning: to chatter or prate. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clat*, to prate noisily. **1879** *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clat*, to tattle; to propagate idle tales. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Clat*, to tell tales of a person.

Clat, variant of Claut *v.*, Clart *v.*

Clatch, variant of Cletch, a brood.

†**Clate,** *sb. Obs. Mil.* [ad. med.L. *clēta*, F. *claie*: see Claye.] A hurdle of wattle-work: see quot.

1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.*, *Clates* are the same as commonly we call Wattles, being made of strong Stakes, interwoven with Oziers, or other small pliable Twigs. The Use of them is to cover Lodgments overhead with much Earth heap'd on them, etc.

Clate, obs. form of Claut *v.*, Cleat *sb.*

Clater(e, obs. form of Clatter.

Clath(e, -es, obs. ff. Cloth, Clothe, Clothes.

Clathrate (klæːþrēt) *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *clāthrātus*, pa. pple. of *clāthrāre*: see next.] Resembling lattice-work; cancellate.

Webster cites Gray.

†**Clathrate,** *v. Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *clāthr-āre* to furnish with a lattice or bars, f. *clāthri* (pl.) lattice (Gr. *κλῆθρα*, *κλεῖθρα* bars): see -ate[3.] To furnish with or mark like lattice-work.

1623 Cockeram, II, To stop with lattice or barres, *Clathrate.* **1731-6** Bailey, *Clathrated*, cross-barred.

Clathroid (klæːþroid), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *clāthr-i* (pl.) lattice (see prec.) + -oid.] = Clathrate *a.*

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 181. 203 Algæ .. which present .. a clathroid, cancellated, or cribrose frond.

Clatter (klæːtəɹ), *sb.*[1] [In 15th c. *clater*, but possibly coeval with the verb of same form. MDu. has *clātere*, Du. *klater*, a rattle, and *klateren* to clatter, rattle, chatter. Sense 2 appears earliest in our quots., and ought perhaps to stand first.

The OE. *Clædur, cledr, cleadur* (Épinal 218, etc.) 'tabula qua a segitibus territantur aves' appears to be connected, but is not phonetically identical.]

1. A rattling noise made by the rapidly repeated collision of sonorous bodies which do not ring. 'A clatter is a clash often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than a rattle' (J.).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lxxi. 750 Their [aspen leaves'] continual shaking, and noysome clatter. **1605** Shaks. *Macb.* v. vii. 21 By this great clatter, one of greatest note Seemes bruited. **1683** Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 419 My Horses were so unruly with that Noise, and the Clatter of the Planks, that, etc. **1758** Johnson *Idler* No. 8. ¶ 9 The clatter of empty pots. **1816** Scott *Old Mort.* xliv, The clatter of horses' hoofs was heard. **1853** Kingsley *Hypatia* xi. 126 The clatter of their hoes among the pebbles.

2. Noisy talk; confused din of voices, gabble. Often applied contemptuously to what is treated as mere empty gabble.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 190 (Mätzn.) As good that thou had Halden stille thy clater. *Ibid.* 257 Hold stille thy clattur. *a* **1638** Mede *Wks.* Gen. Pref., To make an astonishing clatter with many words of a strange sound and of an unknown sense. **1813** *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 70 The people .. have in their pronunciation a small degree of the clatter. **1829** Lytton *Disowned* 7 The conversation changed into one universal clatter. **1851** Longf. *Gold. Leg.* v. *Foot of Alps*, Such a clatter of tongues in empty heads.

b. Gossip, chatter, idle talk, tittle-tattle. Often in *pl.* Chiefly *Sc.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 68 Latting pas thir fables, and a hundir sik clatteris. *a* **1662** Baillie *Lett.* I. 216 (Jam.) We take it, and many things more you will hear, for clatters. **1790** Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 45 The night drave on wi' sangs an' clatter. **1843** Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 255 Oh, what nonsense clatter I do write to thee!

3. *Comb.* **Clatter-bone, -bane,** *Sc.* **a.** a bone humorously supposed to move when one chatters or prates; **b.** in *pl.* 'two pieces of bone or slate held between the fingers, which produce a clattering noise, similar to that from castanets'. (Jam.).

1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 387 (Jam.). **1823** Galt *Entail* I. xx. 166.

Clatter, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [cf. Clatter *v.* I b.] A mass of loose boulders or shattered stones; so called on Dartmoor.

1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 396 Rooting out a crown of the hay-scented fern from the foot of the 'clatter,' as a mass of granite so situated is provincially termed. **1873** *Quart. Rev.* CXXXV. 142 Spires and clatters of grey rock—as the long streams of shattered stone are locally called. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 4/1 Under shelter of the biggest rocks in the whole clatter .. the word is good moorland English for a mass of loose, weathered boulders on the sky-line summit of a saddle-back ridge.

Clatter, *sb.*[3] [f. Clat *sb.*[1] + -er.] (See quot.)

1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. Naturalist* 49 The droppings of the cows were collected [for fuel] .. beaten into a mass with water; then pressed by the feet into moulds .. by regular professional persons, called clatters (clodders).

Clatter (klæːtəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3-6 **clater, 5 clatere, clatre, clathyr, 6 clattyr, clattre, 5-clatter.** [OE. *clatrian* (in *clatrunge*), corresp. to MDu. and Du. *klateren* to rattle, clatter, babble, E.Fris. *klatern, klattern*, LG. *klāteren*, dial. Ger. *klattern, klätt-ern*; of onomatopœic origin. In Ger. and Du. the word is synonymous with *klapper(e)n, klep-per(e)n.* The order of senses is uncertain: cf. the *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make or emit a rapid succession of short sharp noises in striking a hard and dry body; to rattle. Said either of the material instruments or the agent.

[*c* **1050** *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 377/27 *Crepacula*, clatrunge.] *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 731 Per as claterande fro þe crest þe colde borne rennez. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1501 The arwes in the caas Of the goddesse clatren faste and rynge. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5787 Cloudis with the clamour claterit aboue. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* IX. x. 161 [They] hard hys arrowis clatterand in hys cace. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 274 They fall a-clattering with .. drums and kettles. **1787** Burns *Holy Fair* xviii, There the pint-stoup clatters. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 279 [Masses] roll clattering down the slopes. **1878** H. S. Wilson *Alp. Ascents* i. 4 His heavy boots clatter upon the round pebbles.

†**b.** *intr.* To go to pieces with such a noise; to be shattered; to fall into ruins. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2026 Hit bigon to clateriñ al & to cleouen. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 912 Sodomas schal .. synk in-to grounde .. & vche a koste of þis kyth clater vpon hepes. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1722 As alle þe clamberande clyffes hade clatered on hepes.

c. To move rapidly with such a noise, to rattle *along, down, over*, etc.

1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. iii, Clattered a hundred steeds along. **1842** T. Martin *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., Up clattered the omnibus. **1858** Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 57 Clattering over the pavements on wooden shoes. **1881** Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* II. xix. (1883) 256 He came clattering down the street.

2. *trans.* To cause to rattle; to strike or dash together with a clattering noise.

1537 *Thersytes* in *Four O. Pl.* (1848) 82 And clatteringe there youre pottes with ale. **1583** Stanyhurst *Poems*, *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 A clapping fyerbolt (such as .. Ioue toe the ground clattreth). **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 161. ¶ 11 He sometimes stamped as in a rage .. then clattered his chairs. **1768-74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 445 The servants clatter the plates and glasses. **1862** Sala *Seven Sons* I. x. 252 [He] clattered his tea-cup.

b. *north. dial.* To beat, thrash (a person).

1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* xxxii. 471 Whisht! is that Horsfall clattering him? I wonder he does not yell out **1855** Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *To clatter*, to beat, to chastise. 'I'll clatter thee.' **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clatter*, to beat with the open hands.

3. *intr.* To talk rapidly and noisily; to talk idly; to chatter, prattle, babble. In *mod. Sc.*, to tattle, talk scandal.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 60 Thou claterist meche of orderis of aungeles in heuen. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xl. 11 Who comes þere claterand? *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 Of them that usen to clatre, speke, and iangle atte the masse. **1525** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxxii 684 The people begyn to clater and to murmur therat. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 77/37 To clatter, prate, *balbutire*. **1641** Milton *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 21 Since hee must needs bee the Load-starre of Reformation as some men clatter. **1662** R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 79. 105 Her husband .. clatters hard against me and my Pills. **1727** De Foe *Hist. Appar.* xiv. 349 Those who clatter that Peter never was at Rome. **1816** Scott *Antiq.* xxiv, Ye may be sure it was clattered about in the kitchen.

b. To chatter as a magpie.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1873) 39 The tuechitis cryit theuis nek quhen the piettis clattrit.

4. *trans.* To utter in a chattering way; blab, prate about. *Obs.* (or only as transf. from I.)

c **1325** *Poem temp. Edw. II.* 120 in *Pol. Songs* (Wr.) 329 He .. Adihteth him a gay wenche .. And there hii clateren cumpelin whan the candel is oute. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 76 Counceil owith to be kept And not to be clatrid. *c* **1450** *Merlin* I. 12 The women clatered it aboute. **1526** W. Bonde *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 36 b, To clater forth his blynde propheceyes. **1573** G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 108 That is ye matter That poetts clatter. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 28 b, When you clatter out such matters. **1625** Gill *Sacr. Philos.* II. 174 That which these heretikes clatter. **1735** Bp. Wilson in Keble *Life* xxvi. (1863) 875 Many of the clerks hurry over the responses, and Psalms and Hymns, as fast as ever they can clatter them over.

5. The verb-stem is used advb. (cf. *bang*, etc.).

1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 152 Clatter, clatter, clatter, went the bell.

Clattered (klæːtəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Clatter *v.* + -ed[1].] Uttered in a clattering way, rattled, struck so as to clatter, etc.: see the vb.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 With droomming clattered humming. **1671** Milton *Samson* 1124 And raise such outcries on thy clattered iron.

Clatterer (klæːtərəɹ). [f. Clatter *v.* + -er.] One who clatters; † a chatterer, babbler; tattler.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 271 Wolde God swoche claterers *sua subdant colla securi*. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11375 A claterer of mowthe, þat no councell can kepe. **1519** Horman *Vulg.* 73 b, He is a great prater or claterar. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 23 b, A fonde brabblyng clatterer.

†**Clatterfart, -fert.** *Obs.* [f. Clatter *v.*] A chatterer, babbler, blabber.

1552 Huloet, Clatterer or clatterfart, which wyl disclose anye light secreate, *Loquax*. **1577** Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed VI. 24 The Irish enimie .. having an inkling by some false clatterfert or other, that a companie of them, etc.

Clattering (klæːtəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Clatter *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Clatter.

1. Noise of the rapidly repeated collision of hard bodies; rattling.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1515 Clatering of conacles þat kesten þo burdes. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Knt's. T.* 1634 Of hors and herneys noyse and clateryngе Ther was. **1581** Savile *Agric.* (1622) 198 The clattering and running of charets and horsemen. **1665** Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 249 The

noise and clattering of Arms in the Castle. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 345 The clattering of his horse's hoofs.

2. Chattering, rapid noisy talk. In *mod. Sc.*, tattling.

c **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 276 b/1 After much clattering, there is mokell rowning. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 41 No man thorugh his clateringe shulde desturbe the devine seruice of God. **1583** FULKE *Defence* vii. 302 Where then is your vain clattering of the mystery of antichrist? **1713** SWIFT *Faggot*, Constable with staff of peace, Should come and make their clatt'ring cease. **1737** RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* Ded., Few opportunities of common clattering.

†**3.** Applied to a company of choughs. *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 30 A clatering of chowhis A murmeracion of stares.

Clattering (klæ·təriŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING².]

1. That clatters or rattles rapidly.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12501 Thurgh the claterand clowdes. **1599** T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 73 On clattring tredldes while they roughly play. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 560 The clattering pumps with clanking strokes resound. **1869** J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 104 Two of the most clattering pans that were ever dignified with the name of bells.

2. Chattering, babbling. In *mod. Sc.*, tattling.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 37 b, Thy clatteryng tounge shalbe still. **1597** JAS. I *Dæmonol.* (1616) 134 (Jam.) The clattering report of a carling. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Ghost Fadon* ii. 4 Dull owl, or clatt'ring jay.

Cla·ttern. *Sc.* 'A tattler, a babbler' (Jam.).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* III. ii, That clattern Madge.

Cla·ttery, *a.* [f. CLATTER *sb.*¹ or *v.* + -Y.] *colloq.* Characterized by clatter, clattering.

1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* II. 2 A small piano .. a clattery, wheezy, asthmatic thing.

Clatty (klæ·ti), *a. Sc.* [f. CLAT *sb.*¹ + -Y.] **a.** ? Of mud, mud-built. **b.** Miry, dirty, nasty.

1619 Z. BOYD *Battle Soul* (1629) 23 (Jam.) If a lord should giue to one of his seruants some cottage house of clay.. but afterward.. should say, Fetch mee my good seruant out of his clattie cottage, and bring him to my palace. **1632** in Irving *Dumbartonsh.* (1860) 500 It is prouin that Isobell called the said Martha clattie baudrons.

Clau, obs. form of CLAW.

Clauchan, obs. form of CLACHAN.

Claucht, *sb.* and *v.*: see CLAUGHT.

Claud(e = *clawed*: see CLAW *v.*

Claude Lorraine glass. Also **Claude-glass.** [Named from *Claud* (of) *Lorraine* (1600–1682), the French landscape painter.] A somewhat convex dark or coloured hand-mirror, used to concentrate the features of a landscape in subdued tones. Sometimes applied to coloured glasses through which a landscape, etc. is viewed.

1789 W. GILPIN *Beauty* (1792) I. 124 The only picturesque glasses are those, which the artists call Claud Loraine glasses. They are combined of two or three different colours; and if the hues are well sorted .. give the objects of nature a soft, mellow tinge, like the colouring of that master. **1824** SCOTT *Redg.* let. v, Didst ever see what artists call a Claude Lorraine glass, which spreads its own particular hue over the whole landscape which you see through it. **1882** E. GOSSE *Gray* viii. 187 Gray walked about everywhere with that pretty toy, the Claude-Lorraine glass in his hand, making the beautiful forms of the landscape compose in its lustrous chiaroscuro.

Claudent (klɔ̄·dent), *a.* [ad. L. *claudent-em*, pr. pple. of *claudĕre* to shut, close.] Shutting, closing. *Claudent Muscle*: the orbicularis muscle.

1708 KERSEY, *Claudent*, shutting or closing, as *Claudent Muscles*, certain Muscles that serve to shut the Eyelids. So in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

Claudetite (klɔ̄·dĕtəit). *Min.* [Named 1868 from its discoverer F. Claudet: see -ITE.] Native arsenious acid of pearly lustre, occurring in thin plates in the San Domingo Mines in Portugal.

1868 DANA *Min.* 796.

†**Clau·dicant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *claudicānt-em*, pres. pple. of *claudicāre*: see next.] Lame, halting, limping. *lit.* and *fig.*

1624 *Irel. Jubilee* in Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* (1824) 255 Shall man, their pettie soveraigne, be claudicant and heteroclite. **1671** *True Nonconf.* 184 Such claudicant Arguments. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 46. 3/1 Your Claudicant Bride.

†**Clau·dicate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *claudicāre* f. *claud-us* lame.] To be lame, to limp.

1623 in COCKERAM. So in BLOUNT, PHILLIPS, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts. **1819** H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 267 Till his last step to claudicate in gait.

†**Claudica·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *claudicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *claudicāre*, so F. *claudication*.] The action of limping or halting.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 91 Claudicacion or limping. **1622** BP. ABERNETHY *Chr. & Heav. Treatise* i. 5 The claudications and haltings of the saints are not diseases, but in part. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 80. P 7, I have..contracted a very honest and undissembled Claudication in my Left Foot.

†**Clau·dity.** *Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *claudĭtās* f. *claud-us* lame: see -ITY.] Lameness.

1656 in BLOUNT; thence **1692** in COLES.

Clauen, obs. pl. of CLAW.

Claught, pa. t. of CLEEK *v.*, to snatch, clutch.

Claught, claucht (klāχt, klāχʷt), *v. Sc.* [Irregularly formed on *claucht*, pa. t. of CLEEK. Cf. *clad* vb.] To seize with claws; to clutch, snatch.

a **1800** *Jacobite Relics* I. 58 (Jam.) To claucht my daddie's wee bit house. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, He saw Meg .. claught the bairn suddenly out of the gauger's arms.

Claught, *sb. Sc.* Also 8– **claucht.** [f. pa. pple. of CLEEK *v.*] A sudden snatch or clutch.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 42 (Jam.) Ane I kent na took a claught of me. **1825–79** JAMIESON, When one lays hold of what is falling, it is said that he 'gat a claucht of it.'

†**Clau·ncher.** *Obs. Min.* [Cf. CLUNCH.] See quot.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E iij b, *Clauncher*, a piece of Kevell, Tufft, Stone, etc., having always some Joynt at the back of it, which being driven past becomes loose, and being struck upon yields a sound, and often slips down unexpectedly, and many times Ore has been discovered at the back of such Clauncher.

†**Claurie,** *a. Obs. Her.* Forms: 5 **cloury, clawri,** 6 **claurie, clawry, -rie.** Of one colour.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* B v a, Hit is clepyd in armis claury. *Ibid.* B v b, Clawri is called playn of oon coloure. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 78 b, The fielde of thys cote Armoure is Claurie. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 186 When all the pointes and borders of the field be of one colour: which was called Clawrie. *Ibid.* 213 Which also might be borne Clawry counterly or quarterly.

Clause (klɔ̄z). Also 4–6 **claus,** 5 **clawse, clausse.** [a. OF. *clause*, ad. late or med.L. *clausa*, app. in sense of L. *clausula* close of a period or formula, conclusion, clause, dim. of **clausa*, itself not recorded as sb. in ancient Latin; f. L. *claudĕre, claus-um* to CLOSE. Cf. Pr. *clauza*; It. uses *clausula*.]

1. A short sentence; a single passage or member of a discourse or writing; a distinct part or member of a sentence, *esp.* in *Gramm. Analysis*, one containing a subject and predicate.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 46 Vour crevices a uour halue, mid teos uour efter clauses. *Crux fugat omne malum*, etc. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 25257 (Cott. Galba) Þis claus es cald þe thrid bone, Fader in erth þi will be done. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 72 Constrewe ich clause with þe culorum. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xv. (1859) 12, I can speke neyther word ne clause. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 556 The testimony of Dauid .. doth in a maner conteine three sundry members or clauses. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 165 Do not extort thy reasons from this clause, For that I woo, thou therefore hast no cause. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 751 Why thunder'd this peculiar clause against us, All-mortal, and All-wretched! **1865** DALGLEISH *Gram. Analysis* 15 A phrase is a combination of words without a predicate; a clause is a term of a sentence containing a predicate within itself; as, a man *who is wise*.

b. (=L. *clausula*.) The close or end of a period.

c **1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 80 Clawse or poynte (or clos P.), *clausula* (*clausa* P). **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 Men began to hunt more after .. the choiceness of the phrase .. and the sweet falling of the clauses.

2. A particular and separate article, stipulation, or proviso, in any formal or legal document.

Often used with attribute or defining phrase as *Codicillary Clause, Penal Clause, Saving Clause*, etc. Also, in *Sc. Law, Clause of Devolution*, a clause devolving an office or duty upon a person in certain contingent circumstances; *Clause irritant*, a clause in a deed of settlement by which the acts and deeds of a proprietor contrary to the conditions of his rights become null and void; *Clause resolutive*, a clause by which the rights of a proprietor rendered null and void by a clause irritant, become resolved and extinguished. (See **1807–8** BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*)

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 679 He shall me never binde in soche a clause. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) Introd. 1 The formal cause [he] Settyth in dew ordre clause be clause. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 42 Pream., A Clause of Warantise accordyng to the seid dede. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 45 a, Without anye suche clause sette or put in the deede. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. § 6 Add thereto an express clause of special provision. **1730** *Baker's Chron.* an. 1678 (R.) [A bill] for exclusion of all popish members to sit in ..parliament (with a clause in favour of the Duke of York). **1792** *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 125 There is a clause in the Act of Settlement, to oblige every Minister to sign his name to the advice which he gives his Sovereign. **1858** BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, I am not proposing any clause in the Bill. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 23 The passing of a statute of twenty clauses.

†**3.** Close, conclusion. *Obs.*

[**1275** *Stat. Westm.* I, Pream., In crastino clausi Paschae.] **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xix. (1588) 600 The clause of Easter. **1630** M. GODWYN tr. *Ann. Eng.* 301 God was pleased he should end his long life..with so happy a clause. **1634–5** in *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 24 After the clause of Easter next. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 100 Be thou merry late and air This is the final end and clause.

†**4.** **Clause-rolls** (*Rotuli clausi*): = CLOSE ROLLS.

1700 TYRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 837 These Letters .. remain upon Record in the Tower on the Clause Roll of this Year.

†**Claused,** *ppl. a.* [f. L. *claus-us* closed + -ED.]

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closyd, clausyd or closyd in, *Inclusus*.

Clauset, obs. form of CLOSET.

Clausick: see CLAW-SICK.

Clau·sify, *nonce-wd.*, to arrange in clauses.

1881 J. PAYNE tr. *Villon* 96 To glose upon it and comment .. To clausify it or transcribe At will.

Clausse, Clausset, obs. ff. CLAUSE, CLOSET.

†**Clau·ster, -re,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **claustur,** 6 **clowster.** [OE. *clauster*, a. L. *claustr-um* 'lock, bar, bolt', later 'a shut up place, a cell or cloister', f. *claud-, claus-* to shut + *-trum* instrumental suffix. So Icel. *klaustr*. In ME. the word may have been formed anew from Latin. OE. had another form *clúster*, corresp. to OS. *clústar*, MDu. *clûster*, Du. *kluister*; app. repr. a pop. L. variant *clūstrum*. Later variants were CLOSTER and CLOISTER. (*Clowster* may belong to either *clauster* or *closter*.)] A cloister, cell, or monastery.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Greg. Colloq.* (*end*) Gaþ ut .. to claustre. — *Ælfric's Gl.* Wr-W. 186/7 *Claustrum* fæsten uel clauster. **1340** *Ayenb.* 267 Uor claustres and uor strayte cellen. *c* **1400** *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 5 The claustur of marie berith him. **1549** *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 58 The x. day of Aprill [1549] was pullyd downe the clowster in Powlles that was callyd the Pardon churcheyerd. *Ibid.* 64 Clowster. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 6 Within the Claustres of the said Monastery.

Hence **Clau·sterman,** in Ormin **clawwstremann**; cf. ON. *klaustra-mann* a monk.

c **1200** ORMIN 6352 For þi birrþ wel clawwstremann Onnfanngenn mikell mede.

†**Clau·ster,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *claustrāre*, f. *claustrum*: see prec.] To cloister.

1635 PAGITT *Christianog. Relig. Brit.* 35 They lived not claustered in Monasteries.

Claustered, obs. var. of CLUSTERED.

Clausthalite (klɑu·stalǝit). *Min.* [Named 1832 from Clausthal, Germany, where found: see -ITE.] A lead-gray native selenide of lead.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 133 Clausthalite. **1868** DANA *Min.*, *Clausthalite* .. occurs commonly in fine granular masses.

Claustral (klɔ̄·străl), *a.* [ad. late L. *claustrālis*, f. *claustrum* CLOISTER: see also -AL¹.]

1. Of, pertaining, or belonging to a cloister or religious house.

c **1430** tr. *Kempis' Imit.* I. xxv. (E. E. T. S.), Religiose men þat are streited under claustral discipline. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 537 Claustral monkis. **1546** BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 61 b, Dunstane .. compelled men and women .. to kepe claustrale obedyence. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 6 A conventual Priory, is a Dignity in the Church, but a Claustral Priory is not. **1862** HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. vi. 322 The commencement of his claustral life.

†**2.** Pertaining to a cloister, colonnade, or piazza.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 509 Cumana .. set in hir sait claustrall.

3. Cloister-like, savouring of the cloister.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 402 Isolation and claustral seclusion. **1877** L. MORRIS *Epic. Hades* I. 11 The sacred claustral doors of home. **1886** FARRAR *Hist. Interpret.* 285 The claustral narrowness of mediæval exegesis.

Claustration (klɔ̄strē·ʃən). [mod. f. on *claustrum*; also in Fr.: see -ATION.] The action of enclosing or confining in a cloister.

1863 J. M. LUDLOW *Sisterhood* in *Gd. Words* 498 At Nancy in 1696, the Bishop of Toul tried to compel the claustration of the Grey Sisters of the city.

Clau·sular, *a.* Of the nature of a clause.

1849 SMART *Walker's Dict.* **1860** JOWETT *Ess. & Rev.* 397 Clausular structure.

†**Clau·sule.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *clausule*, ad. L. *clausula* an end, close, or clause, dim. of *clausa*: see CLAUSE.] A little clause.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. iii. 16 Thilk litil now rehercid clausul, Luk vj°. c. *Ibid.* 441 The Myddil Clausul closid betwixt these now rehercid Clausulis. **1590** SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* Pref., Sundrie sorts of bookes; as lectures, councels, tracts, decisions..clausules, common opinions.

†**Clau·sure.** *Obs.* Also 5 **clawser,** 6 **clawsure, clawesure.** [ad. L. *clausūra* closing, barrier, f. *claudĕre* to CLOSE: cf. *closure*.]

1. The action of closing or enclosing, CLOSURE.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clausure or clos (**1499** clawser), *Clausura*. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. vi. 42 Clausure, shutting up the Grates, &c. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 282 The dispute .. protracted the clausure [of the conclave].

2. Closed or shut up condition.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xx. 19 Note in T. Cartwright, *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 243 He also came out of his mothers wombe, the clausure not sturred. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. v. 33 Clausure, Penance, and other Austerities. *a* **1714** GEDDES (J.), In some monasteries the severity of the Clausure is hard to be born. **1815** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1829) II. 331 In this respect the clausure is complete. *Ibid.* 333 There is no vow, no clausure.

b. *Med.* Imperforated (or clogged, obstructed) condition of any canal or cavity in the body.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I ij, Gume of a Peache .. openeth the inward clawesures of the breste.

3. An enclosed place, an enclosure, a close.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clii. (1495) 704 Wythin the closynge or the clausure of the temple. **1609** *Manch. Court Leet Records* (1885) II. 246 One clausure of land called Shiponley.

4. That which encloses; an enclosure; a bar.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 254 He hath broken the clausures of deth. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 237 Alle clausures of wodis thei distroyed. **1511** *Abp. Warham's Visitation* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 41 The clausure of the churchyard in the north side lacketh reparation. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xv. 111, I made them begin the Walls, to the end it might have such Clausure, as was fitting.

5. An enclosing case or cover.

1564 BECON *Acts of Christ & Antichr.* (1844) 521 Old rotten bones or reliques of saints .. in precious shrines and costly clausures. **1567** DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. xiii, Thou shalte presente to August hand my bokes in clawsure tyed.

Claut (klɔ̄t), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Goes with CLAUT *v.*; perh. related to *claw* or *claught*. (It might possibly represent an OE. **clawet* from

clav-an to CLAW. Cf. Sievers, Miscell. f. Ags. Gramm. § 246.)]

1. A grasping hand, a clutch.

1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 38 For blew bonnets they leave non, That they can get their clauts upon.

2. An instrument for raking or scraping, as a hoe, mud-scraper. *Clauts*: hand-cards for wool.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Claut*, a strong rake for raking up mire or rubbish.

3. A handful, a rakeful, a scraping.

1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill* i, She has gotten a coof wi' a claut o' siller. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii, 'You might have .. heard an excellent discourse.' 'Clauts o' cauld parridge', replied Andrew.

Claut (klɔ̄t), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **clat**(e, **clawt**. [See CLAUT *sb.* (It might possibly represent an OE. **clawettan*, f. *clawet*; see prec.).] To scratch, claw, rake, scrape out, extract with claws, or the like.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 30 This oxx ..regardet nocht [the dogs] bot walde clate him with his cluifes. 1674 RAY *N. Country Wds. 14 To Claut*, to scratch, to claw. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1790 A. WILSON *Elegy Unfort. Tailor* Wks. (1846) 45 Soon as ilka dish was clautet. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* 65 (Jam.) Here is four pound. May it do nae guid to him who clawts it out o' the widow's house. 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clawt*, to claw in an indecisive quick manner. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clawting*, a buffeting, where the fists and fingers are engaged.

Clauwe, obs. form of CLAW.

† Cla·val, *a.* and *sb. Anat. Obs.* [? a. OF. *clavel*, now *claveau*, key-stone, etc.]

A. *adj.* (?) Malar.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The clauall bones .. are the bones of the eares wherunto are fastened y^e^ muscles and cordes that couer the Jawes.

B. *sb.* (See quot.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The .xij. place is on the fontynelles vnder y^e^ knee .. there as the lacert is dyuyded fro the lacert, and is made with rounde claualles with place for the purgacyon of all the body, and the dyseases of the legges.

Clavate (klē·vē·t), *a.* [ad. L. *clāvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *clāvāre* to stud with nails or knobs (cf. Pliny *H. N.* IX. 36 'genus concharum clavatum'), f. *clāvus* nail. In sense 2 taken as f. *clāva* club (a doubtful Latin use).]

† 1. Studded with nails or knobs, knobbed. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes..clavate, spinose, rough.

2. Chiefly *Zool.* and *Bot.* Club-shaped; thickened towards the apex like a club.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 126 Of the Silphæ, or Carrion Beetles .. Their antennæ are clavate, and the club is perfoliate. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1868) I. 342 The filament..is thickest at the upper end, or clavate.

Cla·vated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Clavated spikes of some kind of echinus.

Clavation (klăvē·ʃən). [f. CLAVATE, or its source + -ATION.] Clavate state or quality; *spec.* in *Anat.* clavate articulation, GOMPHOSIS.

Clavato-, comb. form of CLAVATE: as in *clavato-elongate*, *-turbinate*, etc.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 370 Clavato-turbinate. *Ibid.* 671 Branches subterete, clavato-elongate.

† Clave [1]. *Obs.* [ad. L. *clāva* knotty stick, club, scion.] A knotty branch, scion, graft.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 415 In March orenge is sette in sondry wyse..in bough, in branches and in clave.

† Clave [2]. *Obs.* [? ad. L. *clāvis* key, bolt.]

† 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xl, The leaves of the dores belonging to this temple .. stood foure yeres glewed in the clave [*in glutinis compagine*].

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Clave*, a stool .. supported by 4 legs; the top 6 feet long, 2 or 3 feet wide .. in which the shells are set up with wedges for making the sheave-holes. *Ibid.* 153 The blocks are..jambed up..with wedges in a clave.

3. (See quot.)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Clave*, the handle, or the part of a pair of small balances by which they are lifted up in weighing anything.

Clave, pa. tense of CLEAVE *v.*

‖ **Clavecin** (klæ·vĭsin). *Mus.* [F. *clavecin*, ad. med.L. *clavicymbalum* or It. *clavicembalo*: see CLAVICYMBAL.] The French name of the harpsichord: sometimes used by English writers.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Clavecin* (Fr.), in music, a harpsichord. 1881 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 194 About the year 1500 the clavecin had been made in the clavichord shape, and called Spinet.

Hence **Cla·vecinist** [a. F. *claveciniste*], a player on the clavecin.

1865 HULLAH *Transit. Period Music* 243 The sudden indisposition..of the Clavecinist, gave him [Handel] an opportunity. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1. 1209 As..Clavecinist..debarred his instrument Yet thrums..With desperate finger on dumb table edge.

Claved, *a. Her.* = CLAVIE.

1830 in ROBSON.

Clavel (klæ·vĕl). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 **clavie**, 7, 9 **clavy**, 9 **clavey**, 7– **clavel**. [a. OF. *clavel*, now *claveau*, keystone of an arch, wedge-shaped lintel of a window, door, or the like; = Pr. *clavel*, Cat. *clavell*, It. *chiavello*:—L. **clāvellus* dim. of *clāvus* nail, peg, clinching instrument.]

1. The lintel over a fire-place; *esp.* a beam of wood so used, the mantel.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 138 a, The hewed stones of the windowes, dowres, and clavels, pluct out to serve private buildings. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 303 The fairest chimney for clauy and jeames that euer I saw. 1753 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 91 The lightning had left a mark quite cross the clavel of the kitchen-chimney. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Clavel*, a mantel-piece. West. Called also .. clavy. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Would you like to have a arch a-turned or a clavel? *Ibid.* The Holmen Clavel Inn.

2. *Comb.*, as **clavel** (**clavy**-) **-board**, **-piece**, **-tack**, = mantelpiece.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, Clavel .. called also .. clavy-piece. Clavel-tack is, I believe, the shelf over the mantel-piece. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes in Dorset Dial.* I. 136 Just above the clavy-bwoard Wer father's spurs, an' gun, an' sword.

† Cla·vellated, *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *clāvellāt-us* (*cineres clavellati*, *clavati*, Du Cange), OF. *clavelé*, in *cendre clavelée*, mod.F. *cendre gravelée*, lit. 'granulated ashes', which Littré takes as the proper form: but on phonetic grounds this is doubtful.]

1. in *Clavellated Ashes*: 'Potash of superior quality obtained from the dried and calcined lees of wine, for the use of dyers' (Godefroy).

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 58 Of the Alkali of the Ashes..we make a clavellated gnawing Salt. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 504 Clavellated or gravelled Ashes are nothing else but the calx of the Lees of Wine, etc., etc. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Air, transmitted through clavellated ashes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight.

2. [as from *clāva* club] Shaped like a little club.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iv. 402 The lamellated Antennæ of some, the clavellated of others.

Claver (klē·vəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **claiver**. [See CLAVER *v.*[2]] Idle garrulous talk, to little purpose, or with little sense; an idle story, a piece of idle gossip.

(?) *a* 1689 in Scott *Old Mort.* xi. *note*, When I was entering life, there was ane Knox deaving us a' wi' his clavers, and now I am ganging out, there is ane Claver'se deaving us a' wi' his knocks. 1722–30 RAMSAY *Parrot*, Delighted with their various claver. 1787 BURNS *Answ. Gudew. Wanchope-House* i, Wi' claivers, and haivers, Wearing the day awa. 1819 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Norton) I. 230 This is all claver, but it pleases one. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* II. 180 To carry clashes and clavers up and down. *Mod. Sc.* 'Muckle claver and little corn,' said of pulpit eloquence that has little edifying in it; with pun on *claver*, clover.

† Cla·ver, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? Meant for CLAVIER, though hardly in the same sense.]

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. iv. *Columnes* (1605) I. 493 Where, as by Art one selfly blast breath'd out From panting bellowes, passeth all-about Winde-Instruments; enters by th' under Clauers Which with the Keyes the Organ-Maister quauers.

Claver, *sb.*[3], obs. form of CLOVER.

Claver, *sb.*[4], obs. form of CLEAVERS.

† Cla·ver (klæ·vəɹ), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 **cleuer**. [First found in 13th c.; cf. Da. *klavre* to climb, clamber, and mod.Du. *klaveren*, *kleveren*, LG. *klauern*, in same sense; ON. had *klifra* to climb. All these are regarded as frequentatives, from the vb.-root *klif-*, *kliv-*, in OTeut. *kliƀ-* to stick, adhere, hence to climb. Cf. also ME. *cleafer*, OE. *clifer*, claw, talon.] *intr.* To climb, clamber. (Some take it in first quot. as = clutch, claw.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle claurede euer toward hire, & cauhte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3325 Two kynges ware clymbande, and claverande one heghe. 1423 JAS. I. *King's Q.* clix. A quhele, on quhich cleuering I sye A multitude of folk before myn eye. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Ep. Ded. 1 Subjects are clavered up into the Kings Throne, and the King debased below .. a free-born subject. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clawver*, to clamber.

Claver (klē·vəɹ), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Of uncertain origin. Somewhat similar are Gaelic *clabaire*, *clabhraichean* babbler; also obs. Du. *kalaberen* 'inter se in utramque partem de variis rebus otiose suaves iucundosque sermones conferre' (Kilian); and Ger. *klaffern*, *kläffern*, 'garrulare', to chatter, blab, ('viel schweigen ist kunst, viel kläffern bringt ungunst'). The last agrees best in sense, but it is not easy to conceive how, being a High German word, it could have been adopted in Scotland *c* 1600.]

intr. To talk idly, or with little sense; to gossip, palaver, prate.

a 1605 [see CLAVERING]. *a* 1715 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 395 When ye clatter then, and claver, Ye sprinkle all their necks with slaver. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, 'Clavering about thae auldwarld stories.' 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xx, 'A worthy minister, as gude a man .. as ever ye heard claver in a pu'pit.' 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 14 'I'm no given to clavering of other people's concerns.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clavver*, to contend, to chatter.

Hence **Cla·verer**, one who clavers, a babbler; **Cla·vering** *ppl. a.*

1606 tr. *Rollock on 2 Thess.* 140 (Jam.) Busie bodies, clauerers, and pratlers. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 617 An clauering cohoobie. 1722–30 RAMSAY *Fables*, *Clock & Dial*, Ne'er brag of constant clavering cant. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'A lang-tongued clavering wife.' 1822 — *Nigel* v, *K. James*: Haud your clavering tongue.

† Cla·vestock. *Obs.* [f. CLEAVE *v.* + STOCK.] A chopper for cleaving wood.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 A clauestock and rabetstock, carpenters craue, and seasoned timber, for pinwood to haue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 244/1 In the Farmers House .. [have] Clavestook, Rabbet Stock, a Jack to saw upon, and Pinwood Timber.

Clavey, var. of CLAVEL.

Cla·viature. [ad. Ger. *klaviatur*, repr. L. type **clāviatūra*, f. *clāvis* key: cf. OF. *claveüre*.] The key-board of an organ or pianoforte.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1702 The pedal claviature was not invented until the beginning of the fifteenth century.

† Clavichord (klæ·vikɔ̄ɹd). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5–6 **clavy-**, 5–9 **clavicord**(e, 8–9 **clavichord**. [in It. *clavicordo* (Florio), Ger. *klavichord*, ad. 15th c. L. *clavichordium* (in Rules of Minnesingers), f. *clāvis* key + *chorda* chord, string. In 15–16th c. usually plural (*pair of*) *clavichords*. See also CLARICHORD.

It. *clavicordo*, Sp. *clavicordio*, Fr. *clavicorde* are the *spinet*; our *clavichord* is in these langs. *manicordo*, *-cordio* *-corde*.]

A musical instrument with strings and keys; in its developed form resembling a square pianoforte, the tones being produced by the action on the strings of 'tangents' or small brass wedges attached in upright position to the back of the keys.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K vj, Where his vyell and clauycordes were. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 41 A straungier that gave the Quene a payre of clavycordes. 1632 SHERWOOD *Cotgr. Dict.*, *Clauicords*, comme *Claricords*. 1724 STUKELEY in *Mem.* (1882) I. 75 Making a clavichord with jews trumps instead of strings. 1740–61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 414 Mary is now practising the clavicord, which I have got in the dining-room. 1769 BARRINGTON *Mozart* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 64 This great musician began to play on the clavichord when he was but seven years of age. 1803–19 BURNEY in Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Clavicord* (L.), Hearing the incomparable Emanuel Bach touch his favourite clavicord at Hamburg. 1888 HIPKINS *Mus. Instr.* XXXIV, The clavichord is, without question, the earliest key-board stringed instrument, it having been developed from the monochord, used for teaching singing in monasteries and church schools. It appears to have come into use in the second half of the 14th century.

Clavici·thern. = CLAVICYTHERIUM.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. *Heretic's Trag.* 199 Grace of lute or clavicithern.

Clavicle [1] (klæ·vik'l). [ad. L. *clāvicula* (in 16th c. F. *clavicule*) small key, tendril, bar or bolt of a door, dim. of *clāvis* key: in med.L. 'collar-bone', according to Littré 'because it was compared to the key of a vault, or, as others think, because its form is that of the ancient bolts'.]

1. *Anat.* The collar-bone, which extends from the breast-bone to the shoulder-blade, forming part of the pectoral arch. In birds the two clavicles are united at their lower extremities into one bone, the furculum or 'merry-thought'.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 392 These Clauicles on either side fasten the shoulder blade to the brast-bone. *Ibid.* 901 These nerues run vnder the clauicle or cannell bone. 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) I. i. 8. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. iv. 99 To ease their aching clavicles. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, The clavicle is absent, among Mammals, in Ungulata and Cetacea, and in many Carnivora and Rodentia.

† 2. *Bot.* A tendril, clasper, cirrus. *Obs.*

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 158 It climbs .. like Ivy, with broad and soft clavicles. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* App. 316 Clavicles, Claspers, or Tendrils, are the young Shoots of creeping scandent Plants.

† 3. *Conch.* The upper part of a spiral shell. *Obs.*

[1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31 *Clavicule*, the pyramidal interior and exterior part of a twisted, or spiral shell, beginning near the middle, and ending near the summit. Sometimes called the head.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. iv. 358 Freshwater shells want .. solidity .. their clavicle as it is called is neither so prominent nor so strong.

† Cla·vicle [2]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **clāviculus*, dim. of *clavus* nail, wart, corn.] A wart.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 104 The liquour thereof, applied helps clavicles in the hands.

Clavicorn (klæ·vikɔ̄ɹn). *Ent.* [ad. mod L. *clāvicorn-is*, f. *clāv-a* club + *corn-u* horn.] Club-horned: applied to a subsection of pentamerous beetles, *Clavicornes*, having club-shaped antennæ.

[1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 244/2 *Clavicornes*.] 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Clavicornis*, club-horned..clavicorn.

Clavicular (klævi·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *clāvicul-a* + -AR: cf. F. *claviculaire*.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to a key. *Obs.*

1657–96 in PHILLIPS. 1692 in COLES.

2. Of or pertaining to the clavicle or collar-bone.

1824 SIR A. COOPER *Dislocations & Fractures* (1831) 286 The clavicle is joined to the first rib by a clavicular costal, or..rhomboid ligament. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 479 The clavicular origin of the pectoral muscle. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clavicular artery*, a small branch of the acromio-thoracic artery, which supplies the subclavius muscle.

Hence **Clavi·cularly** *adv.*

1888 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 14/1 The important point in breathing is to do so diaphragmatically and not clavicularly—i. e., to employ deep breathing, and to avoid all tendency to raise the shoulders.

† **Clavicula·rious**, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *clāviculārius.*]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Clavicularious*, of or pertaining to a key: so **1692** in Coles.

Claviculate (klăvi·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [f. L. *clāvicul-a* + -ate²: in mod. F. *claviculé.*] **a.** *Anat.* Provided with clavicles or collar-bones. **b.** *Bot.* Having tendrils (1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Clavi·culer.** *Obs.* [AFr. ad. L. *clāviculārius* key-keeper, f. *clāvicula*, dim. of *clāvis* key: see -ar.] A key-keeper, turnkey.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 28 Sergius was unyversel clavyculer Of holy cherche.

Clavicy·linder. *Mus.* [f. L. *clāvi-s* key + Cylinder.] A musical instrument invented by Chladni.

1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Chladni*, The Clavi-cylinder.. was like a square pianoforte, and comprised four and a half octaves. The sound was produced by friction from a single glass cylinder connected with internal machinery. by which the differences of the notes were produced. **1888** Stainer & Barrett (ed. 3) s. v.

† **Clavicymbal** (klævisi·mbăl). *Mus. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **claui-**, 6 **clawesymballe**, 7 **clavecymbal**, 9 **clavicimbal**, **-cymbal**, and in It. form **clavicembalo**. [ad. med.L. *clāvicymbalum*, *-cymbolum* (in Rules of the Minnesingers by Eberhard Cersne, 1404), f. *clāvis* key + *cymbalum* Cymbal. In It. *clavicembalo*, *gravicembalo* (both in Florio), F. *clavecin* (Cotgr. *clavessin*, OF. *clavechinbolon*), Ger. *clavizimbel*, perverted *klaffenzimmer*. See also Claricymbal, Clavecin.] An old name of the Harpsichord, a musical instrument with keys, and strings set in vibration by means of quills or leathern plectra in wooden uprights called jacks.

1492 *Will of Clyff* (Somerset Ho.), My Clauysymballes. **1506** *Will. of Tho. Buttler* (Somerset Ho.), A payre of Clawesymballes. **1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Clavecymbal*, a pair of Virginals, or Claricords. **1864** Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 42 The German clavicimbel .. was a kind of spinet. **1880** A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 367 Mattheson lauded the clavichord above the clavicymbel or harpsichord. **1880** *Ibid.* s. v. *Cembalo*, The dulcimer, or cembalo, with keys added, became the clavicembalo.

‖ **Clavicytherium** (klæ·visiþī·ə·riŭm). *Mus.* [Better *clavicitherium*, med.L., f. *clāvis* key + Cither.] An early musical instrument of the harpsichord type, being really an upright spinet.

[**1511** Virdung *Musica getutscht* (Basel), Claviciterium. **1611** M. Prætorius *Syntagm. Music.* (Wolfenbüttel) II. xii, Clavicytherium.] **1819** *Pantologia* III, *Clavicytherum*, the clavichord. **1860** Rimbault *Pianoforte* 28 The clavicytherium, or *keyed-cithara*. **1880** A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.*, *Clavicytherium*, an upright musical instrument allied to the horizontal harpsichord and spinet. **1888** — *Mus. Inst.* Plate vi. Named Clavicytherium by the earliest writer on musical instruments, Virdung..who gives a drawing of one. It is in fact a spinet set upright.

Clavie, *a. Her.* [a. F. *clavé* (see Littré), f. L. *clāvis* key.] Key-shaped. Also **Clavied** *a.*

1572 Bossewell *Armorie*, 94 b, The field is gules, a Crosse doble clauie d'Argent. This Crosse ought to be figured as a double warded key.

Clavie, var. of Clavel.

‖ **Cla·vier.** [F. *clavier*, orig. a key-bearer (on L. type *clāviārius*, f. *clāvis* key), hence key-board. Thence, Ger. *clavier*, *klavier*, Du. *klavier*, Da. *klaveer*, Sw. *klaver.*]

1. The key-board or set of keys of a musical instrument. (Cf. Claver *sb.*²)

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xx. (1737) 88 The Pedals of Turbith, and the Clavier or Keys of Scammony. **1855** Browning *Master Hugues* iii, I looked up and surveyed, O'er my three claviers, yon forest of pipes Whence you still peeped in the shade. **1880** E. J. Hopkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 485 Communication established between the claviers of an organ and the sound-board pallets.

2. (klăvī·ə·r). A general German name of all keyboard instruments with strings, but specially the clavichord; later, the pianoforte. Also *attrib.*

1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 13 [Mozart] having commenced composition without recourse to the clavier. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 91 [Bach's] numerous works..written for his favorite instrument, the clavier (the piano of that day). **1885** *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 385/2 Four of the clavier concertos ..were given with the aid of a small but select orchestra. **1886** *Academy* 22 May 371/2 The eminent pianist will .. play, as it were, a history of clavier music from the time of Queen Elizabeth to that of Queen Victoria.

Hence **Clavierist,** a player on the clavier.

1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 111 Becché [was] a celebrated clavierist of the day.

Claviform (klæ·vifɔ̄ım), *a.* [f. L. *clāva* club + -form: cf. F. *claviforme.*]

1. Having the form of a club; club-shaped.

1817 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 94 Claviform .. is composed of club-shaped parallel rods, which adhere by their thin extremities. Example, Compact black ironstone. **1836** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 703/1 The foot .. is claviform when it is thicker at its extremity than at its base. **1875** W. Houghton *Sk. Brit. Insect.* 87 The claviform stigma.

2. [f. L. *clāvus*] Nail-shaped. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

† **Claviger** (klæ·vidʒəı). *Obs.* [a. L. *clāviger* carrying a key or a club, f. *clāv-is* key or *clāv-a* club + *-ger.*] One who carries a key, a key-keeper.

1606 Bp. Barlow *Serm.* (1607) B 4 a, The great clauiger of heauen, which hath the key of Dauid. **1712** E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* Introd., You are appointed to secure it in some Chest, Box, etc. and to be one of the Clavigers thereof.

Clavi·gerous, *a.* [See prec. and -ous.] **a.** = prec.: Bearing a key or keys. **b.** Club-bearing.

a. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* Hence **1692** in Coles.

b. 1730-36 in Bailey; and in mod. Dicts.

Claviole (klæ·vi,ōul). *Mus.* [f. Clavis key + Viol.] A keyed viol, the name given to a musical instrument. It was played on with finger-keys like the piano, the strings being set in vibration by a rotatory arrangement acting like the violin bow.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Claviole*, invented by a Mr. J. I. Hawkins .. Mr. Hawkins exhibited his instrument in America about seven years ago; when it was considered, by musicians, as equal in power to fifteen violins, tenors, and basses..A more detailed account..may be seen in Nos. 3 and 4 of the Retrospect [1805-15]. **1883** A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 639 The Claviol..was in form like a cabinet piano.

Clavipalp (klæ·vipælp). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *clāvipalp-us*, f. *clāv-a* a club + *palpus* the soft palm of the hand, *mod.* a feeler; cf. F. *clavipalpe.*] A member of the *Clavipalpi*, a family of tetramerous beetles distinguished by a club-like thickening of the terminal joint of the palpi. Also as *adj.*

‖ **Clavis** (klē·vis). [L. *clāvis.*]

1. *lit.* A key.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. xviii. 110 Christ himself would have given a Clavis, and taught the Church to unlock so great a secret. **1751** Chambers *Cycl.*, *Clavis*, sometimes used in English writers. *a* **1839** Galt *Demon of Destiny* II. 14 The pond'rous clavis of some torture cave.

2. *fig.* A key to writings in another language, to ciphers, etc.

1678 Phillips, *Clavis*, an Exposition of hard words, or ..feigned names. Hence in Kersey, Bailey, and mod. Dicts.

Clavolet (klæ·vŏlĕt). *Ent. rare.* [Diminutive f. L. *clāva* club: of abnormal form (for *clavulet*).] The club-shaped end of the antennæ of insects.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 518 In those flies whose antennæ terminate in a bristle, the clavolet is represented by the bristle.

Clavule (klæ·viul). *Bot.* Also in L. form. [ad. L. *clāvula*, dim. of *clāva* club.] The elongated claviform portion of the receptacle of certain fungi (1866 *Treas. Bot.*).

‖ **Clavus** (klē·vŭs). [L. *clāvus* nail, wart, tumour.] The disease Ergot which affects rye and other grasses. Hence **Cla·vism** [cf. It. *clavismo*] = Ergotism (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Clavy, another form of Clavel, q. v.

Clavyd, obs. pa. t. of Claw *v.*

Claw (klō), *sb.* Forms: 1 **clawu**, 2 **clau**, (3 *pl.* **clawe**, **clawwess** (*Orm.*)), 4 **clauwe**, (*pl.* **clauen**), 4-6 **clowe**, 4-7 **clawe**, 5- **claw.** See also Clee. [OE. *clawu* (Ep. Erf. Corp. *clauuo*), obl. cases *clawe.* The quantity of the *a* is uncertain: if long, *clâwu* would be identical with OS. *clâuua* (MDu. *claeuwe*, Du. *klauw*), OHG. *chlâwa* (MHG. *klâwe*, *klâ*, modG. *klaue*), pointing to a type **klæwâ-*. But Ormin has the *a* short, and this answers better to the form *clawu*; an original type **klawâ* would also best explain the OHG. variant *chlôa*, *chlô* (through *chlaua*, *chlau*). The OE. *clawu* (the ordinary WS. type) of the nominative was a new form reconstructed from the oblique cases; the original nominative was *cléa* (:—*clau*, *claw-*), and *cléo*; see Clee. (The ON. *kló* is not identical; it appears to be :—**klôh-*, belonging to the vb. *klâ-*, *kló*; see next.)]

1. The sharp horny nail with which the feet of birds and some beasts are armed. Also applied to similar structures on the feet of insects, crustacea, etc.

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 29 Clauuo [so *Erf.* and *Corpus*]. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Gram.* ix. 28 (Bosw.) Nægl oððe clawu, *unguis*. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 153 Þu havest scharpe clawe. *a* **1300** *Body & Soul* 370 in *Map's Poems* (Mätz.) Scharpe clauwes, long nayled. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 783 To bataile he [a bear] bownez him with bustous clowez. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80 Claw or cle of a beste, *ungula*. *c* **1530** Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 159 His nayles or clowes lenger then a fote. **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. ii. 43 His nailes .. shall hang out for the Lions clawes. **1664** Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 His [the Flea's] feet are slit into claws or talons. **1855** Gosse *Marine Zool.* I. 155 (Porcelain crabs) First feet very long and slender with long claws.

b. 'The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails, or the pincers or holders of shell-fish' (J.). This is only a loose use, arising out of such phrases as *in its claws*, *with its claws*, etc.

a **1000** *Phœnix* 277 (Gr.) Fenix fyres lafe clam biclyppeþ. **1340** *Ayenb.* 61 Bodyes of wyfman, and tayl of uisssse, and clauen of arn. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* II. viii. 50 As a Bittur in the Eagles clawe. **1796** H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 470 If you tear off a claw from a live crab or lobster, it púshes out another. **1837** Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 148 The southern claw of Cancer.

† **2.** A hoof, or one of the parts into which a (cloven) hoof is divided. *Obs.* Cf. Clee.

c **1000** Ælfric *Lev.* xi. 3 Þa nytenu þe hira clawe todælede beoþ. *c* **1200** Ormin 1225 Oxe gaþ o clofenn fot & shædeþþ hise clawwess. **1535** Coverdale *Deut.* xiv. 6 Euery beest that deuydeth his clawe, & cheweth cudd, shal ye eate. Neuertheles these shal ye not eate .. that..deuyde not the hoffe in two clawes. **1544** Phaër *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) I ij b, Goates clawes brent and poudred..or in stede of it shepes clawes. **1661** Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 109 With claws like a Cow; but quadrifide.

3. *fig.* (Chiefly in phr. *in one's claws*, etc., implying the notion of seizing, or having in one's possession or power.) *To pare the claws of* is a common phrase resting immediately on sense 1, but usually *fig.* in use.

c **1386** Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 356 Me fro the feend and fro his clowes keepe. **1576** Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 185 After that he had aspired to principalitie, and had caught governement within his clawes. **1617** Hieron *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 221 So subtill is the deuill to make roome for himselfe, when hee hath once got in his claw. **1664** Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 282 What's justice to a man, or laws, That never comes within their claws? **1790** Cowper *Lett.* 26 Nov., I am happy that you have escaped from the claws of Euclid. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/1 To draw the teeth and pare the claws of the Peers.

4. 'Sometimes a hand, in contempt' (J.).

1577 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 151 Some of them doo suffer their iawes to go oft before their clawes. **1851** Hawthorne *Snow Image, etc., Gt. Snow Face*, A yellow claw—the very same that had clawed together so much wealth—poked itself out of the coach-window.

5. *transf.* A mechanical or other contrivance resembling a claw; e.g. a curved iron with sharpened extremity for grappling or tearing; the back part of a hammer head curved and cloven, or any similar tool for extracting nails; the spreading divisions of the foot of a table or stand; the ends of a horse-shoe, etc.

c **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* I. 542 (Bosw.) Sume wæron mid isenum clawum totorene. **1535** Coverdale *Jer.* xvii. 1 Youre synne .. is .. grauen .. with a penne of yron and with an Adamant clawe. **1609** Holland *Amm. Marcel.* xxix. i. 355 After they had beene sore tormented with clawes [*unguibus*]. **1677** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 124 Draw it out again with the Claw of the Hammer. **1707** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4338/4 Printed with a Horse-shoe, with Claws downward. **1816** J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 15 Hammers made for the purpose of drawing nails, with claws. **1823** J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 203 A stand with three claws. **1851** W. P. Snow *Jrnl. Arct. Seas* xii. 156 To hook the iron claws on to the outer edges of the ice ahead.

6. *Bot.* The narrow sharpened base of the petal, in some flowers, by which it is attached.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* ii. 28 Each of these petals is fastened to the receptacle .. by a narrow pale part which is called unguis, or the claw. **1835** Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. § 4 P 7 (L.) In..R. Œillet,..the petals consist wholly of claw. **1861** Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* I. 6 The upper large part of the petal is termed the limb, and the lower the claw.

7. [f. Claw *v.*] An act of clawing. *To make a claw to windward* (Naut.): = Claw. *v.* 7.

1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 19 If the friends of the Charter only had the grace of seamanship, there would be a noble opportunity to make a claw to windward out of the misery the War-whigs have plunged themselves into.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *claw-like* adj.; **claw-bar**, a lever or crow-bar with a bent bifurcated claw for drawing spikes; **claw-feet**, (*attrib.*) having feet with or like claws; **claw-footed** *a.*, having claws on the feet; **claw-hammer**, a hammer with a claw for extracting nails; **claw-hammer coat** (*colloq.*), a tail-coat for evening dress; **claw-hand**, a condition incident to some diseases, in which the wrist is extended and the fingers flexed, owing to atrophy of certain muscles; a hand thus affected; † **claw-poll**, a flatterer, toady (cf. Claw-back); **claw-screw**, a screw with a clawed head; **claw-table**, a one-legged table with claws (see sense 5); **claw-tailed** *a.*, having a tail resembling a claw.

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 18. 274 A *claw-feet pillar or stand. **1667** R. Hope II Mar. in *Calendar State Papers Chas. II* (ed. Green), *Claw-footed like a dog. **1858** O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 19 Claw-footed chairs. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) C cciij b, A *claw-hammer used by shipwrights. **1879** Kingston *Austral. Abroad* i. 7 The tails of his *claw-hammer coat drag on the ground. **1887** F. Ford in *Mag. Art* Mar. 169/2 The 'claw-hammer' coat (as the Americans call it) essential to the evening dress of a gentleman of the Victorian era. **1879** Smiles *G. Moore*, Any man who had a stick leg or a club foot or a *claw hand thought himself fit to be a teacher. **1835-6** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 615/2 Beset with .. *claw-like processes. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 561 Certeine *Clawpoules & Parasites. **1795** Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 366 *Claw-screws .. to confine and stretch the parts as they were seamed together. **1832** G. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* vi. 93 Similar to the leg and feet of a *claw table. **1657** S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 50 The *claw-tailed Humble-Bee.

Claw (klō), *v.* Forms: 1 **clawian**, (**clawan**), 3-4 **clawen**, 4-7 **clawe** (4-5 **clowe**, 5 **clave**, **clove**, 6 **klawe**), 6- **claw.** Pa. t. and pple. **clawed** (5 **clavde**, **clovyd**, 6 **claud(e)**; str. pa. t. **clew(e**; **clywe** in 4-5 and mod. dial. (in sense 3),

[In OE. in Ælfric's *Gram.*: where *clawize* belongs to a weak *clawian*, deriv. of *clawa* CLAW: cf. OHG. *chlâwen*, modG. *klauen*, *klâuen*, ODu. **klauwian*, MDu. *clouwen*, *clôien*, MLG. *klouwen*, also MDu. *claeuwen*, Du. *klauwen*, in same sense. But the OE. *clawe* implies a str. vb. *clawan*, not found in the cognate langs. (The *a* in OE. is, as in the sb., of doubtful length.) In pa. ME. had generally *claw(e)de*, mod. *clawed*; but the strong *clew* is found in 14–15th c., app. only in sense 3 as in mod.Sc., which has also sometimes a pa. pple. *clewn*. (But strong inflexions of recent analogical origin are common dialectally.) It is possible that sense 3 and its extensions were influenced by the ON. str. vb. *klá* (*klah-*, *klóh-*, *klógom*), used in that sense only, but not known to be etymologically related: see CLOE.]

1. *trans.* To scratch or tear with the claws, or (*transf.*) with the nails or a pointed instrument.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 170 *Scalpo*, ic clawe [*v.r.* clawize]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 154 No þu havest scharpe clawe Ne kepe ich noht þat þu me clawe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 154 He [the cat] wil..Cracche vs, or clowe vs, and in his cloches holde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clawyn or cracchyn [1499 scratche]. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 292 A good payre of nayles, to crache and clawe. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 25 If we cannot claw, then must we dig them out. 1653 R. MATHER in Eliot & Mayhew *Tears Repent.* C 3 b, The Grounds that they have fenced in, and clawed and broken up. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. viii. (1840) 162/2, I have clawed the rascal: I have left the marks of my nails in his impudent face. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, 'I would claw down the tolbooth door wi' my nails.' 1884 *Leeds Mercury* Weekly Supp. 15 Nov. 8/2 Five young kestrels..clawing one another vindictively.

b. To scrape.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 17 Contricioun..þat shal clawe þi cote of alkynnes filthe.

2. To seize, grip, clutch, or pull with claws.

1557 [? LD. VAUX] in Tottel *Misc.* (Arb.) 173 For age with steyling steppes, Hath clawed me with his cowche [crowche]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 80 But Age..hath clawed [*Ff.* caught] me in his clutch. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 90 That which claws away world from about them, would, 'tis like, wring out their Planethood from within them. 1751 MRS. DELANY *Lett. Mrs. Dewes* 67, I was clawed into the party out of civility. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clxxxv, If at that moment he had chanced to claw it [the sword]. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *D. Duval* iv. (1869) 49 His hands .. stretched out to claw other folks' money towards himself.

b. *intr.* To lay hold with the claws or (*transf.*) hands; to grasp or clutch (*at*, etc.); to scratch *at*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 188 Powere hem [the fingers] failleth To clucche or to clawe. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi, Sam and Andy, clawing for certain fragmentary palm-leaves, which they were in the habit of considering as hats. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* II. 57 [The sloth] raises his body .. and claws around in search of a fresh foothold. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* v. (1878) 202 Tom reached and clawed down the hole after him.

3. *trans.* To scratch gently, apply friction with the nails, so as to relieve itching or irritation, promote calmness or clear-headedness, or soothe. (Now, the common sense in Sc.: thence 'to claw an auld man's pow' = to attain to old age.)

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 925 He clew the bor on the rigge ..He clewe him eft upon the wombe; He fil adoun als a lombe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5339 Wanne þe Ameral hym vnderstod, A clew ys heued. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1702 With that about y clywe [*Bodley*, clew; *Caxton*, torned] myn hede. *c* 1386 — *Wife's T.* 84 If eny wight wold claw us on the galle. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 279 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 134 Youre hed ne bak ye claw, a fleigh as þaughe ye sought. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 728/1 He began to studie a little, & clawe his head, and rubbe his forehead. 1572 N. ROSCARROCKE *Prelim. Verses* in Bossewell *Armorie*, The court brake vp, they claude their eares, & parted with a trice. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 282 Looke, if the wither'd Elder hath not his Poll claw'd like a Parrot. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 138 (1862) I. 331 When he [Job] lay in the ashes, God was with him, clawing and curing his scabs. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 74 Whether't be a Sin To claw and curry your own Skin. 1813 E. PICKEN *Poems* II. 140 (Jam.) I..claw, owre soon, an auld man's pow.

b. *intr.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 93 He sitteth by the fire And claweth on his bare shankes. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 315 The giant .. claws at his wound, and raises his supplicating hand to Neptune.

†c. Phr. *To claw where it doth not itch.* *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C iij/3, I clawe oft where it doth not itche, To see ten beggers and half a dosen riche. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70 Thou makest me claw where it itcheth not. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 A Herald..vsed much this terme (sacred Maiestie) which was not vsually geuen to the French king.. [The latter] said somewhat sharply, I pray thee good fellow clawe me not where I itch not with thy sacred maiestie.

†**4.** fig. *To claw the back of*, or *to claw by the back*: to 'stroke down', flatter, fawn upon. So *to claw* (*a person's*) *toe, to claw by the sleeve.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 365 Whou þey curry kinges, & her back clawep. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 109 And do noght but lakys and clowse hir toose. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1874) II. 29 He loueth to be flatered and clawed by the sleue. 1530 PALSGR. 349 He claweth my toe, *il me gratigne le orteil.* *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 158 'Take heed of him that by the back thee claweth;' For none is worse than is a friendly foe. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. Prol. 11 To claw the back of him that beastly lives. 1881 [see 5].

†b. So *to claw the ears, humour*, etc.: to tickle, flatter, gratify (the senses, etc.). *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 1st John* 45 Certayne iugglinges of vayne pleasures to clawe the senses of the bodye withall. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 468/1 Yet those men..would gladly haue their eares clawed with some vaine matter. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xvi. (1669) 64/2 The false Prophets pleasing words, with which they clawed Ahab's proud humour. 1681 R. LESTRANGE *Apol. Prot.* IV. ii. 124 They claw and gratifie the vanity and ambition of the Monks.

5. Thence *claw* itself came to mean: To flatter, cajole, wheedle, fawn upon. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 984 Thus schaltou be clovyd alse With fykyl wordis & with false. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 41 Nor suffer ourselves to bee clawed with flatterye. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 31/2 In courting Ladies, or in clawing Lords. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 18, I must..laugh when I am merry, and claw no man in his humor. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. xii. 39 Let no man..claw himselfe with the discourse of the nobilitie of his predecessors. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 949 Whose Dedications Doe sooth and claw the times abominations. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* xiv. 74, I shou'd seem to conspire with you, to claw one another. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Claw*, to flatter; cringe to; 'toady'..to 'claw the back' is the commoner form.

b. Phr. *Claw me and I'll claw thee.*

1531 TINDALE *Expos.* I *John* (1537) 72 We saye, clawe me, clawe y'. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 64 Claw me, and I will claw thee: Winke at mine, and I will not see thy faults. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* xiv. 228 These two betwixt themselves use Homers phrase, Claw me, I'le claw thee; Let's live many dayes. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 36 If he would..claw Mr. Lilie a little, M. L. would claw him again. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 461, I do not object to Jeffrey's clawing his .. brother Editor, who so regularly claws him in his New Monthly.

†c. *intr.* Const. *upon*, *with*. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 109 If they fawn and claw upon a man. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 52 Here it is not the stile to claw and complement with the king. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. III. § 4 That I have clawed with one party, and have girded at the other.

d. *To claw favour* to curry favour. *Obs.* or *Sc.*

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, 'Ane wha deserts his ain friends to claw favour wi' the rats of Hanover.'

6. trans. *To claw off*: **a.** To get rid of (as an itch by clawing), to get free from. **b.** (*Sc.*) To 'get rid of', 'dispose of' (food); to eat with rapidity and voraciousness' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1514 *Visit. Bp. Norwich* in *Tanner MS.* 210. 46 (Bodl. Libr.), I shall gyff the such a stryppe that thow shalt not klawe yt of a yere after. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 89 A stegmaticall Impresse, which our Arminians shall neuer be able to claw off againe. 1668 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* II. i, I have not yet claw'd off your last ill Usage. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 355 This .. is a grief, he declares, that he shall never claw off. *a* 1769 *Watty & Madge* in Herd *Collection* (1776) II. 200 (Jam.) [He] clawed it aff most cleverly Till he could eat nae mair.

7. *Naut.* (*intr.*) 'To beat or turn to windward from a lee-shore, so as to be at sufficient distance from it to avoid shipwreck' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Also *to claw off* (the shore, or *from* the shore, or absol.), quasi-trans. *to claw it off.* So (trans.) *to claw the wind.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 260/1 Being near the Land and a Gale of Wind coming off from Sea..a Ship cannot claw it off. *Ibid.* 302/1 They could not claw off the Shore. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 352 When Shipping come into the Bay between the Spurn and Winterton, they can hardly claw it of (as Sea men phrase it) with Northerly and Easterly Winds. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ranger le vent*, to claw the wind, or haul close to the wind. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1366 That ship could best claw off the land. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, We were forced to carry on at all risks, that we might claw off shore. 1837 — *Dog-fiend* v, We were off the Texel..with the coast under our lee, clawing off under storm canvas.

†**8.** To strike with hoofs, paws, or hands; to box, beat. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* *To claw up his mittens*: to give him the finishing stroke (*Gloss.* to *Scott*).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xvi. 52 He, counterfeiting Aesops asse, claweth the pope with his heeles. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Claw'd-off*, lustily lasht. 1769 in Chambers *Scot. Song* (1829) 43 The lads began to claw, then. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, 'He claws up their mittans'. *Mod. Sc.* I'll claw your lugs; I'll claw his chafts.

†**9.** *To claw away, off*: **a.** to rate soundly, scold, revile. *Obs.*

a 1704 R. LESTRANGE (J.), The jade Fortune is to be clawed away, if you should lose it. *a* 1727 BP. NICOLSON *Let. Yates* (T.), Mr. Baxter .. claws off the episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests. 1812 C. K. SHARPE in *Corr.* (1888) I. 544 You should claw her off soundly in a note or in the preface.

†b. To complete or despatch with speed. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1701 MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.*, To claw it off, or claw it away .. *faire une chose avec empressement, en faire une pronte depêche*: I clawed it off to-day, or I worked very hard.

†**Claw-back.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* One who claws another's back (see CLAW *v.* 4); a flatterer, sycophant, parasite, 'toady'.

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 64 These flattering clawbackes are originall rotes of all mischyue. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. 125 [It] doth make thy Foes to smile, Thy friends to weepe, and Clawbacks thee with Soothings to beguile. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 403 By the persuasion of some Claw-backs of the Court. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iii. 38 These are my Flatterers, .. my Clawbacks, my Saluters. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Claw-back*, a flatterer; parasite; 'toad-eater'.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1101/1 More regarding plaine meaning men, than claw-backe flatterers. 1655 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* (1868) 830/2 His claw-back canonists tell him (and he believes it).

[**Claw-back** *v.*, imagined by Richardson, from a misquotation of Warner (see above, quot. 1589, where R. has *clawback* as a vb.), and uncritically copied by subsequent compilers.]

Clawboard, Clawe, obs. ff. CLAPBOARD, CLOVE.

Clawed (klɔ̄d), *a.* [f. CLAW *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having claws (in various senses; see CLAW *sb.*).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4969 Her honden .. Ben .. clawed after hound. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 441 Beast .. Wholefooted, Cloven-footed, and Clawed. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 189 The clawed pillar D. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. viii. § 16. 346 Quadrupeds..hoofed and clawed. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & P.* (1858) 124 Detestable clawed hands. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 84 Petals..clawed. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 121 The commonest deformity is the so-called clawed hand.

Clawer (klɔ̄·əɹ). *rare.* [f. CLAW *v.* + -ER.] One who claws. (See the vb.)

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 587 You are the pleasant clawers which teach that a man may bee saued by the faith of others. 1613 DAVIES *Muse's Teares* (1876) 9 (D.) The scopes Of all such clawers scratch for priuate ends. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxviii. (1737) 129 An Abbreviator and Clawer off of Law-Suits.

Clawesure, var. of CLAUSURE, *Obs.*

Clawing (klɔ̄·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAW *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CLAW.

1. Scratching, scraping, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiii. (1495) 278 A drye scabbe hath..desyrynge of frotynge, rubbynge, cratchynge, and clawynge. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 4 Thurhe clowyng your flesshe loke yee nat rent. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 233 His leg, by a little clawing .. is swelled and grevith him sore. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 10 Will .. patiently indure currying, combing, rubbing, clawing. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. ii. 31 Vick [the dog] is sitting on my lap, making little impatient clawings at my defenceless countenance.

†**2.** *fig.* Flattery. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 Ticleyng or clawing of adulacion. 1553 GRIMALD tr. *Cicero's Offices* (*c* 1600) 96 a, That selfe same clawing of the multitude. 1639 BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliii. 3 He can do no good upon me with fawning and clawing.

Clawing (klɔ̄·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That claws; *spec.* flattering, fawning (*obs.*).

1573 A. ANDERSON *Expos. Benedictus* 65 b (T.), Using your clawing colour. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, 78 Some trivial clawing Pamphleteers, and historical parasites. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 32 To afford a credulous ear unto the clawing suggestions of fancy.

Hence **Claw·ingly** *adv.*, flatteringly (*obs.*).

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* V. D b, I can tell them clawyngly.

Clawless (klɔ̄·lès), *a.* [f. CLAW *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a claw or claws.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 107 Fore-feet clawless.

†**Clawre.** *Obs.* [Cf. CLEAFRE, CLIVER = claw, talon, and CLAW.] = CLAW.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1696 Ful grymme clawres þat were croked and kene.

Claw-sick, clausick. [? f. CLAW + SICK; cf. Ger. *klauenseuche* foot-rot, and dial. *claw-ill.*]

1277 *Ann. Waverl.* (Rolls) Generalis scabies ovium .. a vulgo .. dicebatur *clausick*. 1296 in HOARE *Wiltsh., Mere* 208 *Claysica*. 1708 PHILLIPS *Clausick* or *Clausike*, the Clawsickness or Foot-rot in Sheep. Hence in BAILEY, and in mod. Dicts.

Clay (klɛ̄ⁱ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *clǽg*, 4 *clai*, *clei*, 4–6 *cley*, 5–6 *claie*, 5–7 *clayе*, 6 *cleye*, *kley*, 4– *clay*. [Common Teut.: OE. *clǽg* (*æ* umlaut of *á*) corresponds to MDu. *cleie* fem., MLG., LG., Du., and Ger. *klei*, OFris. *klai*, mod.Fris. *klay*, *klaey*, pointing to an OTeut. **klaijâ*- str. fem. (Gothic type **kladdja*, ON. **klegg*, whence Da. *klæg*, *kleg*), f. verbal root *kli-* (*klei-*, *klai-*,) to stick, cleave, with suffix *-ja*. From same root came **klai-moz*, in OE. *clám*, CLOAM, earth, potter's clay, with its vb. **klaimjan*, in OE. *clémman*; see CLEAM, CLAM. Outside Teutonic, Gr. has γλοι-, γλι-, in γλοιός, γλίνη sticky matter, γλία glue, L. *glīu-s*, *glū-ten* (*ū* for earlier *oi*), OSlav. *glina* clay, *glénŭ* mud.]

1. A stiff viscous earth found, in many varieties, in beds or other deposits near the surface of the ground and at various depths below it: it forms with water a tenacious paste capable of being moulded into any shape, which hardens when dried, and forms the material of bricks, tiles, pottery, and 'earthenware' generally.

Clay consists mainly of aluminium silicate, and is derived mostly from the decomposition of felspathic rocks. The various beds are distinguished geologically as *boulder*, *Kimmeridge*, *London*, *Oxford*, *Purbeck Clay*, etc. Particular kinds of clay are known as *brick*, *fatty*, *fire*, *plastic*, *porcelain*, and *potter's clay*; *pipe-clay*, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 146 *Samia*. clæg. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11985 (Trin.) Of cley.. made he sparewes twelue. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisdom* xv. 7 Of the same clei he

made ..vesselis in to vse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Cley, *argilla glis.* 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 5 Whyte clay and reed for to make pottes, crokkes .. and othir vessell. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 165 And stoppe dilygently his [an apple-tree's] wounde wyth kley. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 95 b, The Hasell Nuttes .. delighteth in claie. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 163 We have .. for scowring our clothes earths and claies; as Walkers clay .. little inferior to Sope. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5416/3 Tobacco-Pipe-Clay. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 10 Incumbered with stiff clay. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 199 Trying experiments upon porcelain clays. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xvi. § 2 (1876) 346 Some soils, such as the stiff clays, are better adapted for wheat. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. 81 Pure clay..resulting from the alteration of felspars exposed to atmospheric influences, is white.

b. *fig.* with reference to properties and uses.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 Clogged in the claye and slyme of vyce. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 2 Quhiles I stack in this claye, it pleased God to bring your Majestie hame. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. viii. 74 The pupil is the clay in the hands of the artificer. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 312 Tho' he trip and fall He shall not blind his soul with clay.

†**2.** In early use the tough, sticky nature of the substance appears to have been mainly in view, and the name was applied to other substances of this nature, as to the *bitumen* of the Vulgate, called in Bible of 1611 'slime,' 'pitch', Gen. xi. 3, vi. 14.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2500 Þe fiue gaue bak .. And fell to in a pitt o clay. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 312 Cleme hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xi. 3 Thei hadden..tow3 cley [1388 pitche, 1611 slime] for syment. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 260 Cley maad with hors or mannes her, and oyle Of tartre, alym, glas, berm, wort, and argoyle. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 187 The toughe cleye of Babilon cauled Bitumen. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. i. 295 Claie made with horsse doong.

3. Used loosely for: Earth, moist earth, mire, mud; *esp.* the earth covering or enclosing a dead body when buried.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1080 Þe bodi mith he na gat hide .. Þe clay all vp Þe bodi kest. *c* 1300 *Song Yesterd.* 70 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 Vr careyns chaunged vndur clay. 1382 WYCLIF *John* ix. 6 He spette in to erthe, and made cley of the spotle. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 43 Euen as y^e claye of the stretes wil I make them thynne. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i, in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 313 When the foole is clad in clay. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. XXXI, The falcon crest was soiled with clay. 1821 BYRON *Cain* II. i, To sojourn With worms in clay.

4. Earth as the material of the human body (cf. Gen. ii. 7); hence, the human body (living or dead) as distinguished from the soul; the earthly or material part of man.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 402 Al gangand best .. And adam bath he wroght on clai. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 190 To what purpose then, doth vaine glory inflate and puffe up .. this brittle bottle framed out of clay? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 4 *Arui.* Are we not Brothers? *Imo.* So man and man should be, But Clay and Clay, differs in dignitie. 1707 WATTS *Hymns, Happy the Heart, etc.* v, Ere we quite forsake our Clay, Or leave this dark Abode. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 128 This gross impediment of clay remove. 1798 SOUTHEY *Ballads, St. Patr. Purg.* 5 Belike no living hands may pay This office to your lifeless clay. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. x, Well hast thou done, frail child of clay! *a* 1845 MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xiii. (1884) 95 'Dressing the clay'—that is, decking the corpse .. with various flowers. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. ix. 109 They're made of a commoner clay, I suppose, Than a gentleman like me.

b. *To moisten* or *wet one's clay*: to drink. (*humorous.*)

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 80. 3/1 We were moistening our Clay. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 9 To moisten their Clay, and grow immortal by drinking. *a* 1754 FIELDING *New Way, etc.* II. ii, How should he return to dust Who daily wets his clay? 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 119 When his poor old clay was wet with gin.

5. The application of clay in sugar-refining. Cf. CLAY *v.* 3.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 320/2 Sugar..which has gone through the operation of three clays.

6. Short for *clay-pipe*: see 9. (*colloq.*)

[1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 173 Such long pipes were reverently termed aldermen in the last age and irreverently yards of clay in the present one.] 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* I Filthy bird's-eye, smoked in clays. 1871 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr., Ode Tobacco,* Jones..Daily absorbs a clay After his labours.

7. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made or consisting of clay (*lit.,* or in sense 4, q.v.).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10 Sowe thy peas vpon the cley grounde. 1530 PALSGR. 205 Clay wall, *paroy dargille.* 1624-47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 We..may be turned out of these clay cottages at an hours warning. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 204 The weight of a saint's heaven and hell upon his own clay-shoulders. 1673 A. WALKER *Lees Lachrymans* 13 The Clay Floor, Mud Wall, and Thatch. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 106 Clay galls or lumps..occur occasionally in the sandstone. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 218 Clay stoves are necessarily much more bulky than those made of iron. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii. 26 Is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires through .. its clay continent?

8. *Comb.* **a.** attrib. 'of or made of clay', as *clay-ball, -bank, -bung, -clod,* †*-clot, -mortar, -plug, -soil,* etc. **b.** 'pertaining to clay, designed to contain clay', as *clay-box, -cart, -pea*; (sense 4) *-dream, -shadow*; **c.** objective, as *clay-burning*; **d.** instrumental, as *clay-built, -daubed, -greased,* adjs.; (sense 4) *clay-bound, -dimmed, -wrapped,* adjs.; **e.** similative, as *clay-colour, -coloured* adj., *-like* adj.

1849 *Amer. Phil. Soc.* V. 708 *Clay-balls placed in the fire increased the amount of heat. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1848) 148 Thou wilt forgive, if *clay-bound mind Can scarce discover that thou art. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 229 Our *clay-built tabernacles. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 141 The common but considerable Loss that Thousands fall under by *Clay-Bungs. 1875 *Agric. Holdings Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 92 § 5 *Clay-burning, claying of land, liming of land. 1672-95 *Brickmakers' Lament.* in *Roxb. Ballads* II. 474 A *clay cart they got..And put Lambart in it. *c* 1300 *Relig. Songs* (1843) 73 Nu lidh the *clei clot al so the ston. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. (1617) 160 Another doth weare *Clay-Colour. 1659 *Vulgar Errours censured* 5 Clay colour of old was sacred at Nuptials..and not onely Red Sandals were in use .. but also *Clay-coloured Shooes. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 492 In þat cofer þat watz *clay daubed. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 84 (1862) I. 215 That it [our love] fasten not itself on these *clay-dreams, these clay-shadows, and worldly vanities! 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 276 When a man is so *clay-like, so stiffe to be wrought vpon. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 331 Red stiff clay-like loam. *a* 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* 193 The Burbage-grey, or popling-pea is much sowed in..Somersetshire, and there called the *clay-pea. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 104 The crucible is then stopped, by covering the mouth with tempered clay .. as soon as the *clay-plugs are sufficiently hard, etc.

9. Special comb.: **clay-band,** a thin stratum or band of clay; hence *clay band ironstone,* an earthy variety of Chalybite, one of the commonest ores of iron; **clay-bank,** a bank of clay; see also, quot.; **clay-box** (see quot.); **clay-brained** *a.,* dull clod-pated; **clay-cut** *a.,* cut in or through clay; **clay-eater,** *U.S.* (see quot.); **clay-frame,** a frame made of clay; applied to a human body (see sense 4); **clay-iron,** 'a tool for crowding clay into leaky bore-holes' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); **clay iron-ore, clay ironstone,** names given to various iron-ores containing much clay, *esp.* argillaceous hæmatite; **clay-kiln,** a kiln for burning clay; **clay-loam,** loam containing a large proportion of clay; **clay-maker, -man,** one who prepares clay for use in brick-making, etc.; **clay-mill,** a mill for mixing and tempering clay; **clay-pan** (*Australia*), a natural hollow formed of clayey soil and retaining water after rain; **clay-pie,** a mud-pie; **clay-pipe,** a tobacco-pipe made of baked clay (pipe-clay); **clay-pit,** a pit from which clay is dug; † **clay-post,** applied to the human body; **clay-puddle,** clay wrought with water to form a water-tight lining for reservoirs, etc. (see PUDDLE); **clay-soil,** soil composed chiefly or wholly of clay; **clay-weed,** the Colt's-foot (*Tussilago Farfara*); † **clay-work,** work in baked clay; pottery, etc. See also CLAY-COLD, CLAY-SLATE, CLAY-STONE.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 118 *Clay-band and ball ironstone. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, [A mare] of that dun-yellowish colour known as '*clay-bank'. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 101 The Presse-moulde consisteth of these general parts. 1. Two *clay-boxes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* II. iv. 250 Why thou *Clay-brayn'd Guts, thou Knotty-pated Foole. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xli, The *clay-cut channels of the arroyos. *a* 1860 IDA MAY in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.,* **Clay-eaters,* a miserable set of people inhabiting some of the Southern States, who subsist chiefly on turpentine whiskey, and appease their craving for more substantial food by filling their stomachs with a kind of aluminous earth which abounds everywhere .. They are looked down upon by the negroes with a contempt which they return by a hearty hatred. 1614 T. WHITE *Sapphicks* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 358 Here's thy *clay-frame,—God, doe with it thy pleasure; Here's thine owne semblant by my sinnes abused. 1888 J. PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 94 When instead of the *clay-iron-ores the shales contain iron-pyrites. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 226 *Clay-ironstone. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 21 If the *Clay-makers did beat the Clay as it ought to be. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114/1 Dauber, or *cleymann, *argillarius, bituminarius.* 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II,* CCXXVI, Shee's gone to Schoole; her Cross-row and Crow feet Hinder the Huswiferye of her *Clay-pies. 1876 *Modern Christianity* 19 We made ourselves .. snug .. over a couple of long *clay pipes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Cleypytte, *argillarium.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 65 A Clapitte. 1611 COTGR., *Argiliere,* a clay-pit, or, a plot wherein Potters clay is gotten. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 4 How many hundred hours in one summer doth our breathing *clay-post skip over. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 499 A good wall of well-made *clay-puddle. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Clayweed, *Tussilago Farfara,* from its partiality to clay soils. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 82 Tiles and bricks and all other *clayworks.

Clay (klē), *v. trans.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To treat with clay; to cover, smear, or plaster with clay.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 139 Claye it, and bynde it. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1573) 45 a, A very good claye, for to lute or clay, and joyne violles, flagons of glasse, etc. 1663 P. HENRY *Diary & Lett.* (1882) 135 April 26 Dwelling-house ..clay'd for John Green. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 155 When your Mead is almost cold, Tun it up, Clay it down, and let it stand. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng., Dorset* I. 41 Like an Oven, clayed round in a very artful Manner.

2. To dress (sandy soil) with clay, mix clay with.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 413 Claying a very light Sandy Soil. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXV. (1874) 185 How he was draining, claying, breaking up old moorlands.

3. To treat (sugar) with clay in refining.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy. N. Holland* III. ii. 55 All the Sugar that is made here is clay'd. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 127 Clay is put upon the tops of the conical pots in which the sugar has granulated, which allows water to percolate through, and thus drain off the last remains of the molasses. This is called claying the sugars. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 943.

4. *Mining.* To line the blast hole with clay to prevent the access of water to the explosive: cf. *claying-bar.*

Clay, dial. f. CLEE, claw, hoof; var. of CLY, *v.*

Clay-cold, *a.* As cold as clay: usually of a dead body. (Cf. CLAY *sb.* 3, 4.)

1633 *Costlie Whore* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Fetch their flying soules from heaven And breath them once more in their clay cold bodies? 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III. i, Thy dying mother with her clay-cold hand Press'd mine. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii. 133 The clay-cold corpse upon the bier!

Claye (klēi). Also **cley.** [a. F. *claie,* in 14th c. *claye,* in same sense; OF. also *cloie* from orig. *cleie,* in Pr. *cleda*:—late *L. clēta* (cf. *sēta, seda*; *seie, soie*; SAYE), in med.L. also *clida, clia.* The dim. *clētella* occurs in Greg. of Tours; the late L. *clēta* was prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *cliath,* Welsh *clwyd,* Corn. *cluit,* Breton *cloued,* all going back to an original *clēta,* and all meaning 'hurdle'. Du Cange has the med.L. forms *cleia, claia, cloia, chlōza, clida,* also *cleida, clita, clada, clades, claga*: cf. CLATE.] A hurdle (see quots.).

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-W. 126/16 *Cleta, cratis,* hyrdel. *c* 1150 *Ibid.* 547/38 *Cleta,* hurdel. *c* 1307 *Lett. Edw. II,* Rymer III. 32/1 Pontes et claias pro instanti passagio nostro. *Charter* in Somner *Tract. de Gavelkend* 190 Pro 18 cladibus faciendis ad ovile. Du Cange.] 1708-21 KERSEY *Claye* (F.), a Hurdle of Rods wattled together: in *Fortification, Clayes* are Wattles made of strong Stakes interwoven with Osiers .. to cover Lodgments, with Earth heap'd on them. *Cley* (country-wd.), a Hurdle for penning or folding Sheep. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Clayes*; also *Cley* as in KERSEY.

Clayed (klēid), *ppl. a.* [f. CLAY *v.* + -ED.]

1. Treated with clay; *spec.* of sugar, refined with clay; of land, dressed with clay.

1760 MASSIE *Tax on Malt* Table, Sugar that is nearly white..called clayed Sugar, because Clay is used in refining it. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 943 Clayed sugar can be made only from the ripest cane-juice. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The worthlessness of Manchester clayed cottons.

2. Turned to clay, clay-like.

1855 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 265 His shaky, clayed appearance.

Clayen (klēˑĕn), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. CLAY *sb.* + -EN 4.] Of clay, as a material; clay-.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* iv. 19 These that dwellen cleyene housis. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 90 Þe hebun men had sex kyndis of similacris, cleyen, treen, brasun, stonun, silueren, and golden. 1866 F. A. PALEY *Transl. Propertius* v. iii, For clayen gods a wooden shrine to hew.

Clayey (klēˑi), *a.* Forms: 1 *clǽiȝ,* 4 *cleȝy, cleyye, cleyi,* 6 *claieie,* 6–8 *clayie,* 7 *claiy, cleyie,* 7–8 *claiey,* 6– **clayey.** [f. CLAY *sb.* + -Y 1: the *e* is merely to separate two *y*s.]

1. Characterized by the presence of clay; full of or abounding in clay; composed of, or of the nature of clay; argillaceous.

1024 *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 31 Of halzan wylle west be dic on ðа clæian lane. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 46 In the cleyye erthe [1388 in cleyi lond] betwix Socoht and Sarcham. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 122 To draw his slowe feete ore the clayie lande. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 312 Earthy, Claiy, Sandy, Gravelly, Stony Strata. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 755 The soil having..become more stiff and clayey. 1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xi. 145 In North Greenland powerful springs of clayey water escape..from under the ice. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 35 The Seven Springs are thrown out from clayey beds which belong to the..Lias.

b. *fig.* Of 'mortal clay': applied to the body (usually as the habitation of the soul).

1581 SIDNEY *Apology* (Arb.) 29 Degenerate soules made worse by theyr clayey lodgings. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 66 The purest soule that e're was sent Into a clayie tenement. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 191 Amid these tombs Cold as their clayey tenants. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 38 To low estate of clayey creature.

2. Coated, smeared, or soiled with clay.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxii. 1 In a cleȝy ston. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. II. i. 26 Wheat-fields .. cannot come to grow untilled: no man made clayey or made weary thereby.

3. Resembling clay; clay-like.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 211 They having a Clayey conscience, that would comply and fit it self to any occasion. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* II. i, Grim death will .. press me close To his cold clayey breast. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxvi. (1803) 36 Her lip assumed a clayey whiteness. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 89 Ibbetson took to copying Berghem, in a clear, firm, rather hard manner, with clayey tones.

Claying (klēˑiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAY *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CLAY, q.v.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 138 Be well ware, that thou breake not thy graffe, neyther in the clayenge, nor in the byndynge. 1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* X. 287/2 Four hundred of the [sugar] plantations of St. Domingo have the necessary apparatus for claying. 1875 *Agric. Holdings Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 92 § 5 An improvement comprised in .. clay-burning, claying of land, liming of land.

Comb. **Claying-bar,** a cylindrical bar of iron for driving clay into a blast-hole so as to prevent

the percolation of water; **claying-house**, the house or place in which sugar is clayed.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 943 As this process lasts several weeks, the claying-house requires to have very considerable dimensions.

Clayis, obs. f. CLAES, *Sc.*, clothes.

Clayish (klē·iʃ), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. CLAY *sb.* + -ISH.] More or less clayey.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145 Clayish, *lutulentus*. 1593-5 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex.* I. 11 The claiesh nature of the soyle. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 169 Where the water is of a clayish colour. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Small beer..brewed with a thick, muddish, and clayish water. 1797 DOWNING *Disorders Horned Cattle* 45 Mixed with a fat clayish substance. 1883 COMTE DE PARIS *Civil War Amer.* III. in *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 596/2 Amid the mire and rime of the clayish slopes of Stafford County.

Clayite (klē·əit). *Min.* [Named 1859 after J. B. Clay, U.S. Minister to Peru: see -ITE.] An obscure compound of lead, sulphur, and arsenic, with metallic lustre, from Peru.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss.* 87. 1868 DANA *Min.* 108.

Clayk-goose: see CLAIK *sb.* 3.

†**Clay·ly**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. CLAY *sb.* + -LY[1].] Earthly: as opposed to *spiritual* (cf. CLAY *sb.* 4).

a 1400 *Hampole's Psalter* ii. 9 [MS. S] Þou sall destroye in paine..layry or clayly lustes

Claym(e, obs. f. CLAIM.

Claymore (klē·imōəɹ). Also 8 **glaymore, cly-more.** [ad. Gael. *claidheamh* (klai·ăñv) *mòr* 'great sword'. Being two words in Gaelic, it has two accents: sometimes one, sometimes the other, has the main stress in Eng.]

Hist. The two-edged broadsword of the ancient Scottish Highlanders. Also (inexactly, but very commonly) the basket-hilted broadsword introduced in 16th c., which was frequently single-edged.

(The *claymore* was not, except in extraordinary instances, *two-handed*.)

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 289 See here a Cly-more, or great two-handed sword. 1773 BOSWELL *Jrnl. Hebrides* 15 Sept., The broad-sword now used .. called the glaymore (i. e. the great sword). 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 457 Their arms were anciently the Glaymore, etc. *c* 1787 BURNS *Battle Sheriff-Muir* vi, By red claymores, and muskets' knell. 1802 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning*, When Albin her claymore indignantly draws. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* Introd. vii, Its heroes draw no broad claymore. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 14 His nodding plume and broad claymore.

b. *ellipt.* A man armed with a claymore.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 553 He might then hope to have four or five thousand claymores at his command.

Claymour, obs. f. CLAMOUR.

Claymy, Clayne, obs. f. CLAMMY. CLEAN.

Clay-slate. An argillaceous sedimentary rock, of bluish or greenish colour, composed of indurated clay, characterized by being extremely fissile, the cleavage being entirely distinct from, and in origin subsequent to, the original stratification, which it crosses at all angles, while parallel to itself over large areas of country.

In Great Britain the beds of clay-slate belong to the Cambrian and Silurian series, and supply ordinary roofing slates as well as slates for school use, and slate pencils. In other parts there are masses of clay-slate of very different ages, some supposed to be as recent as the chalk formation.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 247/1 *Clay slate.* 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 351 There is also a strip of clay-slate. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 19 The purest water from granitic or clay-slate districts. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 256 The characteristic feature of clay-slate .. is that its slaty cleavage .. is altogether independent of its original bedding. 1881 JUKES *Sch. Manual Geol.* 325 In the Andes of South America vast masses of dark clay-slate, just like those found in our Silurian formations .. having Cretaceous fossils in some parts, and in other beds fossils more like Oolitic ones.

Clay-stone.

†**1.** ? Brick. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5524 (Fairf.) Baþ clay stane and morter.

2. *Min.* An earthy felspathic rock of igneous origin, and of various dull colours: the harder varieties were known as compact felspar. When breathed on it emits an odour of damp clay.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 149 A kind of brown talcous clay-stone .. common to all New Zeeland. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 153 A reddish coloured claystone, amygdaloid, very vesicular. 1850 DANA *Geol.* xiii. 584 The clay-stone has a dark greenish-brown colour. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx, Smoking out of curiously-carved pipes of the red clay-stone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 134.

3. *Comb.* **Clay-stone porphyry,** a clay-stone of more crystalline texture.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 271 Shale, occasionally hardening into an exceedingly compact clay-stone, or clay-stone porphyry.

Clayth, -tht, obs. Sc. ff. CLOTH.

Cle, clea, obs. ff. CLEE, claw.

Cleach, cleech (klīʧ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 3-5 **cleche.** *Pa. t.* 3 **clahte, clachte**; *pa. pple.* 3 **claht.** [ME. *cleche*, corresp. to the northern CLEEK (which has also in pa. t. and pple. *clazt, claucht*), appears to go back to an unrecorded OE. **clæc(e)an, *clæhte** (cf. *bepǽcan, rǽcan, tǽcan*, and their subsequent history). Its relation to *clitch, clutch* is doubtful.]

1. *intr.* To clutch. (Const. *to, toward.*)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle clauede [*v.r.* clachte, clahte] euer toward hire, & cauhte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued? *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 634 Clechez to a clene cloþe & kestez on þe grene.

2. *trans.* To clutch, grasp, lay hold of, seize.

? *a* 1300 *Geste K. Horn* (Ritson) 961 (Mätz.) Ne mihte ich him never cleche, With nones kunnes speche. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 37 Ant bede clenyen [? clengen] ther y hade claht. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 12 If þay in clannes be clos, þay cleche gret mede. *a* 1500 *MS. Cantab. Ff. v.* 48 lf. 82 (Halliw.) Thus wolde he cleche us with his hande, With his fyngers on rawe. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Cleach*, to clutch.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To lift (water, etc.) in the hollow of the hand, or with any shallow vessel.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 734 Ne dar he seche non oþer leche, þat mai riht of þis water cleche. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 158 And bees the welles haunte and water cleche. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Cleach* .. to lade out [water, etc.] in a skimming kind of way, so as not to disturb the bottom.

Cleach, *sb. dial.* [This may be merely the vb.-stem in combination; but the word may possibly be identical with ME. *cleche*, in the Ancren Riwle: see CLECHE.]

In *comb.* **cleach-net,** 'a hand-net, similar to a shrimping-net, used in shallow, muddy waters, to catch 'pinks' [minnows], or other small fish'. Miss Jackson, *Shropsh. Word-bk.* (1879). Cf. next.

Clea·ching-net. Also **cleeching-**. [f. prec. vb. + NET.] (See quot.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cleaching-net*, a hand-net, with a semi-circular hoop and transverse bar, used by fishermen on the banks of the Severn. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Cleeching net .. used chiefly in floods to take fish that have found their way into any ditch or backwater.

Clead, cleed, *v. north. dial.* Forms: 4 **cleþ(e, kleþe, clede,** (**clete**), 4-6 **cleth**(e, 6 **cleith**(e, (**cleitht**), **cleath**, 6-9 **cleid,** 8- **cleed, clead.** Pa. t. and pple., 4- **cled,** (**cledde, cledd, clethd**): cf. CLAD. [ME. (north.) *clepe*, pa. t. *cledde*, pa. pple. *cled*, a. ON. *klæða*, pa. t. *klædda*, pa. pple. *klædd-r* (Sw. *klädа*, Da. *klæde*) to clothe; f. OTeut. type **klaipjan*, f. *klaipo-* cloth, garment. (Not the exact correspondent to OE. *clāðian*:—type **klaipojan*.) The pa. t., *klædda* was from **klæðda*; in later times the present stem has, by levelling, and assimilation to the type of *feed, breed*, etc., become *cleed, clead.* The normal Sc. spelling is *cleid*, but in the vbl. sb. has passed into general use in the form *cleading.*] = CLOTHE *v.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23072 (Cott.) Þe nede for to cleth [*Fairf.* cleþ, *Gött.* clath, *Trin.* cloþe] and fede. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 87 Wit hayr ful hard his bodi he cledde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 356 The byschop .. cled him rycht honorabilly. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 132 And pore men love to clethe and fede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 287 Whanne I was clothles ȝe me cledde. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 397 When þey were þus ycledde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 To Clethe in manhode, *humanare.* 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. G viij b, For that he was so excellently cled with glorye and innocencye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. (1873) 70 Beand clethd in ane sydegoune. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Lyk as Aglaurvs* 75 Cleith thy self with cair. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 102 That purenesse and perfection wherewith we are cled in baptisme. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 85 I'd clead me braw and ladylike. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Cauler Water* Poet. Wks. (1845) 22 Leaves to cleed the birken bowers. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* v, Night advancing, Cleads wi' grey the neighbouring hill. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, 'He kens weel eneugh wha feeds him, and cleeds him.' *c* 1850 JANET HAMILTON *Rhymes for Times* ii. 55 Cleed their limbs wi' decent claes.

Clead, *sb. Sc.* [f. CLEAD *v.*] Clothing, attire.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 4 (Jam.) In its brawest clead. *Ibid.* 7 As lang's in simmer wadders cast their clead.

Hence **Clea·dful** *a.*, 'handsome in regard to dress' (Jamieson.).

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 48 (Jam.) Compar'd to you, what's peevish brag Or beaus wi' cleadfu' triggin?

Cleading (klī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [In north. ME. *clething, cleding*, f. *clethe*, CLEAD *v.* + -ING[1]. In its original sense now only dialectal; but in sense 2 it has passed into general use.]

1. Clothing, apparel. *Sc.* and *north Eng.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23982 Cleþing [*Gött.* cledinng] wil I tak of care. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 27 [cii. 26] And als kleþinge elde sal alle þai. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6943 Vermyn in helle salle be þair clethyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 A Clethynge, *amictus, vestitus.* 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 21 Thingis..as feiding, and cleathing. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE 3 *Ventrous Knichts* 17 Our clething.. And vncouth armes. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Speech Miser* xii, What's in either face or cleading, Of painted things. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 47 Gi'e us meat, drink, and cleading, it's plenty for us. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxxv. 306 'This bonny wee new cleiding o' clay.' 1830 — *Lawrie T.* vi. viii. 289 Plain cleading does very well for plain folk. *c* 1850 JANET HAMILTON *Crinoline* 32, I wad juist ha'e yer cleedin' bien, genty, an' doss.

2. *Mech.* A covering or casing (as of felt or timber), applied to prevent radiation of heat, or to give increased security.

Thus it is used of the jacket or lagging of a boiler, cylinder or pipe; the boarding which lines a shaft or tunnel, etc.

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Cleading*, in locomotive engines, is usually made of narrow strips of timber, neatly fitted round the boiler and fire-box. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cleading* .. the planking or skin of a canal lock-gate. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-Driving* 5 Engines..with limbs of burnished Iron and cleading smoothly finished. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gl., Buntons*, to which are nailed the boards forming the cleading or sheathing of a brattice.

†**Cleafre.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. CLIVER.] A claw.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle clauede euer toward hire, & cauhte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued?

Cleake, obs. f. CLEEK *v.*

Cleam, cleme, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **clémman,** [2 **iclemen**], 4-5 **cleme,** (4 **clemme**). *Mod. dial.* 8-9 **cleam, clame, claim, clem.** [OE. *clémman*, corresp. to MDu. *kleemen, clêmen*, OHG. *chleimen*, ON. *kleima*, to daub, plaster, fashion in clay:—OTeut. **klaimjan*, f. *klaimo-*, in OE. *clám* 'cloam', potter's clay, mud. (OE. had also the comp. *geclémman*, in early ME. *iclémen.*) Supplanted in southern use in 14-15th c. by CLAM. But *cleam* is retained in some Yorksh. dial., and the *clame, claim*, of adjacent dialects, are apparently archaic pronunciations of *cleam.*]

1. *trans.* To smear, anoint, bedaub, plaster; to rub, or daub (sticky matter) *on*, or (a place) *with* sticky matter.

[*a* 1000 Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 20 Geclæm ealle ða seamas mid tyrwan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Iclem hall þ[e] seames mid tirwan.] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 165 *Linо*, ic clæme. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 110 Clæm on ðone cancer, ne do nan wæter to. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 312 Make to þe a mancioun .. þenne clemme hit with clay comly with-inne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 93 Crist clemed [v.r. clammyde] cley on his eyen. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 125 Cleme uppon the wounde oxe dounge aboute. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 50 The Cream of Milk, which may be clamed or spread as Butter. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clame*, to daub..to spread unctuous matter; as salve on a plaster, butter on bread. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clame*, to spread or smear on a surface, as lime .. or butter. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Claim.* 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Cleam*..'Cleam me a buttershaave', spread me a slice of bread and butter. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Clamme* or *clame.*

b. *intr.* To adhere, stick *to.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 107 If they should ramme it [a clay floor] presently it would cleame to the beater.

2. *trans.* To agglutinate, cause to stick, clag with glutinous matter; to stick *up, together*, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliii. 27 [xliv. 25] Clemyd is in erthe oure wambe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (1495) 185 Of clemyng of humour that is there. *Ibid.* xix. lxxiii. 903 Butter is kyndely hote: clemynge and fatte. 1674 RAY *N. Country Wds.* 10 *To Cleam*..in Lincolnshire .. to glue together, to fasten with glue. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Clamm*..in some provinces to *cleam* [1818 TODD (adds) written also sometimes *clem*], to clog with any glutinous matter. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., To clame*, to stick, to cause to adhere, as paper against a wall; *clamed up*, advertised or posted. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cleam* .. 'the wind was so strong that it cleam'd me to the wall'.

Cleam(e, obs. f. CLAIM.

Clean (klīn), *a.* Forms: 1 **cléne,** (1, 3-4 **cláne** 2 **clone**), 1-6 **clene,** 2-7 **cleane,** (4-6 **cleyn**(**e**), 4-7 **cleen**(**e,** (5 **clen, kleane, klene,** 5, 7 **clayne**), 6- **clean.** [Common Teut.: OE. *cláne*:—preh. **kláni-*:—WGer. **klaini*: cf. OSax. *cléni, cleini*, OFris. *clêne, cleine*, MDu. MLG. *cleine, clêne*, LG. and Du. *kleén, klein*, OHG. *chleini* clear, pure, clean, neat, delicate, fine, tiny, small, puny, MHG. *klein*(*e*, mod. G. *klein* small, little; also Icel. *klénn* snug, little, puny, Sw. *klen* thin, slight, weak, Da. *klein*, weak. The original sense was 'clear, pure'; OHG. shows how this passed into the mod.G. sense 'little'; the orig. sense is more nearly retained in Eng., where, however, it has been encroached upon by the Romanic *clear* and *pure.*

The final *-n, -ni*, is suffixal; the stem *klai-* is by some referred to the vb.-stem *klī-, klai-, kli-* 'to stick', with the suggested connexion of sense that sticky things, such as oil, give a clear surface, or 'make the face to shine'. Cf. also the ancient practice of anointing, with its associations.

The early variants *cláne, clone*, are app. due to a mixture of the orig. adj. *cléne* with the orig. adv. *cláne*: cf. SOFT.]

I. †**1.** Clear. **a.** Free from anything that dims lustre or transparency. *Obs.*

(In later use passing into 2.)

c 1040 in *Sax. Leechd.* II. 296 Þæt eal se lichoma sy clanes hiwes. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1110 Ealle þa niht wæs seo lyft swiðe clene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xcix. (1495) 588 Glasse is clene and pure and specyally bryghte and clere. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 33 All of Diamond perfect pure and cleene. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. viii. 366 A Diamond..reputed one of the finest and cleanest for its size in France. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4499/4 One other rough Stone..Christaline, White and Clean.

†**b.** *fig.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxii. 9 [lxiii. 11] Kyninc̄s sceal on Drihtne clæne blisse, hluttre habban.

†**c.** Clear in sound or tone. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 750 (Gr.) Þas word cweðað clænum stefnum, þam is Ceraphin nama.

†**d.** Clear of all encumbrance or restrictions.

a 1300 *Charter of Eadweard* (dated *a* 1067) in *Cod. Dipl.*

IV. 199 Ælfrid hauet yseld Gise biscop his land .. sacleas and clæne.

II. Pure, undefiled, unsullied.

2. Free from any defiling or deteriorating ingredient; unmixed with foreign matter, pure, unadulterated. Now commonly expressed by *pure*, except when the contaminating ingredient is 'dirt'; as in 'pure' or 'clean water'. As applied to metals, there may originally have been connexion with the prec. notion of 'clear', 'undimmed'.

883 *Cod. Dipl.* II. 111 Ðæt land ic selle Cynulfe for syxtiȝum mancesa clænes goldes. *a* 1000 *Edgar's Canons* § 39 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 252 (Bosw.) Clæne oflete, and clæne win, and clæne wæter. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 435 Hyr maydenes brouȝte hyre clene water. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 292 Bred..of clene whete. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xxi. 18 The citee it silf was of cleene gold, lijk to cleene glas. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 (Harl. MS.), I am an infant at þe pappis, and live with clene melke. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17 A torche of clene vexe [wax]. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 80 Of clene syluer, *argento puro*. 1633 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* cxvii, A little cleane wine. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 35 Good money of cleane silver. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Half-clean hemp is very foul, and full of shivers. 1872 R. B. Smyth *Mining Statist.* 26 A seam of good clean coal. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The beans [are] then put through a winnower..and it is then called 'clean coffee'.

b. Of arable land: free from weeds, creeping roots, and the like, prejudicial to husbandry.

3. Free from dirt or filth; unsoiled or unstained: the proper opposite of *dirty* or *foul*. Now the ordinary sense.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxxix. 283 Ðonne bið ðæt hus clæne. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 435 And wesse her fet al clene. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 689 Þei ben cloped in cloþ þat clennest scheweþ. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* i, Thair came our kitties, washen clene. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 378 Their harnesse was so cleane and bright. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 41 Let Thisby haue cleane linnen. 1607 — *Cor.* II. iii 68 Bid them wash their Faces, And keepe their teeth cleane. 1611 Bible *Job* ix. 30 If I..make my handes neuer so cleane. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xviii. 328 Six clean .. shirts. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxxvi, What sailors call 'clean shirt days'—Sundays and Thursdays. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 A Frenchman may possibly be clean; an Englishman is conscientiously clean. 1887 Mabel Wetherel *Two N.-C. Maids* xxv. 174 Her pretty buff cotton gown ..was clean on that morning. 1888 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/5 [A bloodhound] trained from a puppy to hunt 'the clean shoe', that is to say, follow the trail of a man whose shoes have not been prepared by the application of blood or aniseed.

b. in various specific senses; Of ships: Having the bottom free from barnacles, etc. Of whaling or fishing vessels: With no fish or oil aboard, empty; also said *colloq.* of an angler's basket.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 58/3 In their return they gave Chace to a Caper..but the Caper being clean, escaped them. 1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 63 Their ships being cleaner then his, so outsail'd him. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 181 As we were a clean ship, we gained upon her. 1820 W. Scoresby *Arctic Reg.* II. 298 No other opportunity of procuring a whale occurred .. The ship returned home clean. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* vi, We had a clean hold ..for we had but just come to our fishing-ground.

c. Of paper: Not written on, blank. Of printers' proofs: Free from corrections or alterations. Of a copy of writing, etc.: Free from corrections, fair.

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xiv. (1843) 827/2 A clean piece of paper, sealed with three impressions of an antique head. *Mod.* Make a clean copy of this sheet. The proofs as returned to press were almost clean.

d. *Phrases* (*fig.*): *Clean Bill of Health*: see Bill *sb.*3 10. *To have clean hands, to keep the hands clean*: to be innocent of wrong-doing. *To keep a clean tongue*: to abstain from offensive or foul talk. *To make a clean breast*: see Breast 5 c. *To show a clean pair of heels*: to escape by superior speed.

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 388 From which I would that our countrymen .. would keepe their hands cleane. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iv, Harry Smith had best show a clean pair of heels for it. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 325 Let them keep a clean tongue on the subject of republicanism. 1838 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 96, I would have..made a clean breast of all my thinkings and doings. 1854 G. B. Richardson *Univ. Code* v. 963 Have you a clean bill of health? 1876 Green *Short Hist.* x. § 2. 766 It was true that the hands of the Governor-General were clean. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* I. xii. (1883) 93 Your husband..will show them a clean pair of heels off the Nore. 1884 T. Holmes Gore in *Law Times* 8 Nov. 29/1 He did not go into court with clean hands.

4. Void of spiritual or moral stain or pollution (or what is so considered); pure; undefiled, chaste, innocent. Const. †*of*, *from*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Eadige beoþ þa clænan heortan, forþon þe hie God ȝeseoð. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxiii. 22 Þu byst clæne [*absque peccato eris*]. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Hore lif cleane urom alle queadschipe. *Ibid.* 195 Moder..and meiden cleane of alle laste. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1468 Goddesse of clene chastitee. — *Wife's T.* 88 We wol been holden wise and clene of synne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 399 Conyng in the clene artis. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 15 An heuenly kynge þe whiche was bore of a clene virgyn. 1547–8 *Bk. Com. Pr., Commun. Prayer*, Our synfull bodies, maie bee made clene by his body. 1611 Bible *Ps.* li. 10 Create in mee a cleane heart, O God. 1842 Tennyson *St. Simeon Styl.* 210 I trust That I am whole, and clean, and meet for Heaven. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 161 A man of good and clean life.

†b. Guiltless of a charge or accusation; innocent. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4918 Ha ha, traiturs, now wel is sene Queþer þat yee be fule or clene. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 646 Gif he was clene, thair schaw his Innocence. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj. Acts Robt. I*, 33 Gif he be made quit, and cleane: all his gudes salbe restored to him.

5. Free from ceremonial defilement, according to the Mosaic Law, and similar codes.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 41 þonne beoð eow ealle þing clæne. 1382 Wyclif *Numb.* xix.18 In the which whanne a clene man wetith ysoop, he shal sprenge of it the tente. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Numb.* xviii. 9 A man that is cleane shal gather the ashes of the cow. 1611 — *Lev.* vii. 19 As for the flesh, all that be cleane shall eate thereof. *Ibid.* xi. 37 If any part of their carkasse fall vpon any sowing seed which is to be sowen, it shalbe cleane.

b. Of beasts: Not defiling, fit to be used for food. Akin to this is the modern use, opposed to 'foul' as applied to fish at and immediately after spawning.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* vii. 2 Nim into þe of eallum clænum nitenum seofen & seofen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 626 Sacrede he ðor-on, for fowles frame Ilc seuende der of clene kin. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xiv. 11 Of all cleane birds ye shall eate. 1870 Pennell *Mod. Pract. Angler* 147 Clean .. Salmon fit to eat: neither just going to spawn, nor just after spawning. 1885 Black *White Heather* iii, 'Well, now, is this one all right?' 'A clean fish, sir,' was the confident answer.

c. Free from the pollution of leprosy or other contagious disease.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* viii. 2 Lord, ȝif thou wolt, thou maist make me clene. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* v. 10 Goe and wash in Iordane seuen times..and thou shalt be cleane.

†d. Gelded. *Obs.*

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 1 A cleane weather is such a one as hayth had both his stones taken away.

6. Clean in habit: usually of beasts; Cleanly.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 575 He abhorred her company, as a cleane creature doth a caryon. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 381 Beasts that are called Clean, are such as do refuse all kind of unclean Food. *Mod.* The squirrel is a clean animal.

†7. Of style or language: Free from faults, correct, pure, 'chaste', elegant. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 77 Gydo..declaret it more clere & on clene wise. 1528 *Tyball's Conf.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xvii. 38 The new printed Testament in Englishe..is of more cleyner Englishe. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiv. (1883) I. 142 A more clene and elegant stile. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 260 b, The cleane and pure elegancy of Cicero. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 28 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 105 The Book is written in a clean stile. 1713 *Note* in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 16 He had free conversation, in clean Latin, with the foreign envoys. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 158 Writing clean verses for magazines.

†8. Net. *Obs.*

1381 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 46 He shal haue of þe clene katel of þe Gild xx messes songyn for his soule.

III. Fair, fine, comely, neat, clever.

(The sense-development is here uncertain: cf. F. *propre*.)

†9. (?) Fair, fine, 'proper'. An epithet of admiration or commendation, the force of which it is in many instances difficult to ascertain.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 163 Blybe stones..richely rayled in his aray clene. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1124 Al þe clene cumpanye com to þe place. *Ibid.* 1609 Wiþ þe clennest cumpanye þat euer king ladde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 141 So gret, so gud men, and so cleyne. *Ibid.* xi. 427 The kyng left, with ane clene menȝhe. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 452 He hath slayne syxty on a day, Welle armyd men and clene. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* i. 19 He was wonte to keepe halfe a score of cleane men in his house.

10. Neatly-made, well-fashioned; not unwieldy; trim, shapely, comely. Cf. *clean-limbed*, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 598 He hadde a paire Of legges and of feet so clene and faire. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 508 The king was of making so clene, That to love him she must nede. 1645 Waller *Poet. Wks.* (J.), Thy waist is straight and clean As Cupid's shaft. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2379/4 Lost..a Coach-Gelding..clean of all his Limbs. 1836 Sir G. Stephen *Adv. Search Horse* iii. (1841) 52 The hocks and legs..have that character which the jockies describe as 'clean'.

b. *Ship-building.* Built on fine tapering lines.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun, very full built forward, with a clean Tail. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Clean*, a term generally used to express the acuteness or sharpness of a ship's body.

11. Sharp (of wit), clever, smart, skilful, adroit, dexterous; neat and finished in action. (So OHG. *chleini* 'sagax, versutus, argutus'.)

(The first two quotations may belong to 9.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1496 The secund of þe suster .. Cassandra was cald, clennest of wytte. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 2 He held hym self ryghte clene in armes. 1598 F. Meres in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 24 When cheating and craftines is counted the cleanest wit. 1623 Massinger *Bondman* v. iii, I'll cut as clean a caper from the ladder As ever merry Greek did. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 29 A clean Conceit, and as full of Wit as Devotion. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 The legerdemain must be clean. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xxvi. 332 Yes, Sir! that was a clean thing. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Annual* 110 A good bat and sharp clean field.

IV. Clear of obstructions, or unevenness.

12. Unencumbered by anything standing or lying in the way; clear, bare, void. Of anchorage ground: Free from rocks, and the like; opposed to 'foul'. Of timber: Free from knots.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 443 The feld so cleyn wes maid Of yngliss men, that nane abad. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 267 Whan ye han maad the coost so clene Of Rokkes that ther nys no stoon ysene. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (J.), The timber and wood are in some trees more clean, in some more knotty. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 196 There is Water enough, and a clean Bottom. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 262 To drop an anchor as soon as we got into clean ground. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Clean*, free from danger, as clean coast, clean harbour. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/5 The oak is..clean, and very hearty.

13. Clear of inequalities or unevennesses, clean-cut.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 202 If you have not at first brought your Work clean; that is..gone deep enough with your Gouge to take off all the Risings of the Stuff the Draw-knife left. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* I. xi. § 1 (1734) 99 The Strokes of such a Pulse are seldom clean and free. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 188 A clean wound, in the fore arm. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 34 The clean abrupt edge of the fractures. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xii. 367 No slate ever exhibited so clean a cleavage.

V. 14. With nouns of action, etc.: Where nothing is left behind; entire, complete, total, perfect, sheer. (Influenced by the adv.; with 'a clean sweep' cf. *to sweep clean*.) In early use, esp. in alliterative verse, often used vaguely.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25529 (Cott.) Giue us clene scrift at hald. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2801 The Kyng .. declarit all his clene wille. *Ibid.* 10441 Schuld haue killit þis kyng with his clen strenkith. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 227 b, Make clene confessyon. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. viii. (1883) I. 46 With wonderfull strength and clene might. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxiii. 22 When ye reape the haruest .. thou shalt not make cleane riddance of the corners of the field. 1611 Cotgr., *Nettoyer au balay*, to make cleane work, to sweepe all away. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 318 The clean sweep which had been made of so many ancient rights.

15. *Comb.*: see after the *adv.*

Clean (klīn), *adv.* For forms see adj. [OE. *clǽne, clēne*, f. the adj.; but the original form was *clǽne* (:—*klān(j)o*), whence ME. had occasionally *clane, clone*.]

I. Of manner: in a 'clean' manner.

(In many instances, this may be analysed as an adj. standing as complement of the predicate, and referring to a sb. expressed or understood: e. g. *clean purged*, purged so as to be clean, etc.)

†1. Clearly, brightly. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 55 A Boll of bras burneschid full clene. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxix, Her countur-felit, and hur kelle were colurt ful clene.

2. In a manner free from dirt; or so as to leave no dirt, refuse, or obstructions.

c 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* xxiii. 22 Ne ripe ȝe to clæne. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 213 The feld was clengit cleyne. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxvii. 40 Clene confessed and repentaunt. *a* 1533 Frith *Dispnt. Purg.* (1829) 105 One that was clean purged of his wit. 1614 Markham *Chcap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 5 Stroak his neck and body clean over, leaving no sweat nor filth. *a* 1631 Donne *Selections* (1840) 20 A man walks clean if in a foul way he contract but a few spots of dirt. *Mod.* The room must be clean swept.

3. Cleverly, neatly, dexterously; 'without miscarriage' (J.).

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xvii. (1883) I. 181 The most honorable exercise..is to ryde suerly and clene. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 179 Howe to..sing cleane, expressing their wordes with deuotion and passion. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 36 To helpe to write cleane, fast and faire together. *a* 1755 Henley (J.), Pope came off clean with Homer. 1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* I. 42 Tietz played the secondo..without faltering and perfectly clean.

†4. (?) Properly, completely. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxviii, He is..clene clad in stele. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lviii. 197 Gerames yssued out clene armed. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 477 Came to the Dolphyns presence, which was cleane armed.

II. Of degree.

5. Without anything omitted or left; without any exception that may vitiate the statement, without qualification; wholly, entirely, quite, absolutely.

This sense naturally arose from the consideration that when a substance is taken entirely out of any vessel, etc., without leaving a particle behind, the vessel is left clean, and its cleanness is a measure of the completeness of the removal. Hence *clean* was naturally used with all verbs of taking, driving, or going away, of losing, and thence of finishing up, completing, or performing any action.

a. with verbs of removal, and the like. (The use of adverbs or prepositional phrases qualifying the verb introduces const. c.)

a 1000 *Cod. Dipl.* I. 311 Ðæt min cynn clæne [*MS.* clane] ȝewite. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 7 Þei chaced out þe Bretons so clene. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr's. T.* 618 Al his loue is clene fro me ago. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 800 His syȝt was clene ytake hym fro. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 11 Somtyme is the hearing lost clene. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 146 When mery drinkers drinke of cleane. 1611 Bible *Josh.* iii. 17 Vntill all the people were passed cleane ouer Iordan. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 28 The heire is cleane discharged of the burthen. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 286 One of our great Shot .. carried one of his Legs clean off. 1853 Brimley *Ess., My Novel* 273 The purpose of the book seems clean gone out of the writer's mind. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 22, I believe he's gone clean off his head.

b. with other verbs.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3537 Clene þanne þay turnde hure mod. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xl, And cleuet his schild clene. 1547 *Homilies, Falling fr. God* II. (1859) 86 They shall clean overgrow us. 1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 121 Vanquished and cleane overthrown. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 50 All cleane dismayd to see so uncouth sight. *c* 1840 Clough

Early Poems VII. 47 Food which..may be clean denied me e'en to-day. **1867** TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxiv. 218 Perhaps you didn't know that he was clean ruined. **1881** *Daily News* 9 July 2 Spiro was clean bowled, leg stump by the Eton captain. **1888** *Longm. Mag.* XI. 455 Like a man who has been clean-bowled—first ball.

c. with prepositions and adverbs, as *against, without, beside, away, from, through, out, over*, etc. *c* **1500** *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 182 Clean fro thy wealth she will thee lift. **1500-25** *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* 22 He take a ronne and lept klene over. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xxvi. 9 To do..thynges, clene agaynst the name off Jesus. **1562** COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 71 In this ye speak clean beside the word of God. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 255 The new towne standeth cleane without the limits of the old. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 134 Roming cleane through the bounds of Asia. **1593** BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 201 Cleane against the intent of the writers. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 282 Every Part of which was cut clean through. **1857** LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vii, 140 *note* (Frank Vardon), A ball..went clean through his shoulder-blade.

d. with such adjectives as *contrary, different, other, contradictory, impossible, wrong*, etc.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. 8 The wych thyng to me semyth clene contrary. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., An other thyng cleane different from the depenesse. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 35, I am cleane of another mind. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 430 The church of Rome, being clean contradictory, doth marvellously err. *a* **1635** R. SIBBES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvii. 8 With God it is clean otherwise. **1839** C. BRONTË *Let.* in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 131 Your proposal has almost driven me 'clean daft'. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxix. 299 She was going clean wrong. **1883** STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* III. Introd. 50 To make a real portrait of Deity is clean impossible.

†**6.** In this sense it was often strengthened by other words, as *all clean, clean and low, quite and clean*. *Obs.* (or *dial.*)

a **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 231 Þat hi alle clone simle belocen were. *c* **1205** LAY. 23777 He wæs al clane Of olifantes bane. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 50 Knoute..chaced him out of Norweie quyte & clene. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 14803 (Fairf.) Alle þis cuntree..rises wiþ him quite & clene. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 124 [He] saw the king distroy vp, cleyn and low His land. *c* **1440** *Partonope* 5484 Youre old manerys be turned alle clene. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* (1617) Pref. They break off quite and clean. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 105 And thereof quit and cleane to ouste the feoffee, donee, or lessee. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 640 Are ye quite and clean gane wrang?

Clean-, *adj.* and *adv.* in *comb.*

1. a. With pa. ppples., as *clean-armed, -built, -made, -shaped, -shaved, -washed*, etc. **b.** parasynthetic derivatives, as *clean-complexioned, -conscienced, -faced, -grained* (wood), *-legged*, etc. **c.** with present pple., as *clean-feeding, -going, -looking, -sailing, -sweeping*, etc.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 35/2 He was..of bodye myghtie, stronge, and cleane made. **1568** FULWEL *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 329 A clean-legged gentleman. **1592** DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* (1717) 43 My clean-arm'd Thoughts repell'd an unchast Lover. **1604** JAS. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 112 His delicate, wholesome, and cleane complexioned wife. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4420/6 Clean-sailing Ships..were the first which came up with part of the Enemy's Squadron. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxvi. 236 Master of such a clean-going frigate. **1787** BURNS *Let. Nicol* 1 June, A clean-shankit..tight, weel-far'd winch. **1804** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 182 This clean looking pretty bird. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 97 Clean-grained deal, perfectly free from knots. **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* vi, A tall, clean-built chap. **1846** *Commerc. Mag.* Oct. 136 The over-wrought..zeal of some 'clean-sweeping' apologist. **1853** HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 634 The blanket..was clean-washed. **1878** GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Introd. 40/2 A whole-hearted, clean-conscienced man. **1885** BLACK *White Heather* i, The..straight-limbed, clean-made figure of a man.

2. Special comb.: **clean-bred** *a.*, of pure stock, thoroughbred; **clean-cut**, cut with smoothness and evenness of surface; hence, sharply outlined or defined; **clean-fingered**, with clean or nimble fingers; honest, scrupulous, nice; **clean-handed**, having clean hands, free from wrong-doing; hence **clean-handedness**; **clean-limbed**, shapely of limb, well-proportioned, lithe; **clean-skins** (*Austral.*), unbranded cattle; **clean-timbered** *a.*, well-built, clean-limbed.

1882 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 22 July 451/3 A sleek-looking individual..by no means *clean-bred to look at. **1843** LEVER *J. Hinton* vii. (1878) 45 The mouth whose *clean-cut lip..betokened birth. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 23 Rocks..cut through so as to expose clean-cut surfaces. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 11/2 Canon Wilberforce..the cleanest-cut and the bravest Englishman on the temperance platform. **1558** Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Treat.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 119 Swa religious and *clene-fyngerit that thair wyl na thyng perswade thaim without testimony of Scripture. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 285 A worthy General of an Army..clean-fingered, without Bribery or corruption. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 101 All the figures that any clean-fingered damsel can cut out of it. **1728** GAY *Begg. Op.* I. iii, A mighty *clean-handed fellow. **1779** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1780) 81/1 The noble minister..was said to be clean-handed in the most eminent degree. **1887** *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 744/3 Practical reform and real *clean-handedness in politics. **1461-83** in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 39 Any chylde..of clene byrthe, *clene lymmed. **1657** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 3 Horses..very strong and clean limb'd. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6387/2 A well set clean limb'd Man. **1881** GRANT *Bush Life in Queensl.* I. xv. 209 All hands are anxious to try their luck with the *clean-skins. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 642, I thinke Hector was not so *cleane timber'd. His legge is too big for Hector.

Clean (klēn), *v.* [In 15th c. *clene*, f. the adj.: it takes the place to a certain extent of the earlier vb. CLEANSE, OE. *clǽnsian*; and in current use *to clean* is more literal than *to cleanse*, having a more direct and obvious relation to the adj. Cf. CLEANSE 1.] To make clean.

1. *trans.* To free from dirt, filth, or impurity.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1666/2 The English Frigats are now so well Fitted and Cleaned, that none of the Algerines they meet with, escape them. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vi. 138 We scrubb'd and clean'd our Men of War. **1714** GAY *Trivia* I. 24 Clean your shoes. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 395 A method of cleaning linen..stained by preparations of mercury. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 7. 259 The portrait..was given to a painter to be cleaned. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 656 A napkin..to clean the mirror.

b. Said, by servants or operatives employed in dirty or dusty work, of making themselves clean and tidy in the afternoon or evening.

1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* IX, That afternoon toilet which was known throughout Penmoyle as 'cleaning oneself'. **1877** *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s.v., Come, Mary, get cleaned; its just tea-time. **1889** *Newspr.* She (the servant) had gone up stairs to clean herself.

c. Often in specific (contextual) senses: e.g. to clear arable land of weeds, esp. of the roots of creeping plants; to clear a ship's bottom of barnacles, shells, sea-weeds, and other accretions; to remove from fish, or the like, the parts unfit for food; also *refl.* of foul fish, to regain good condition after spawning.

c **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 609 *Sarrio*, to clene, cutte, or wede. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 443 To hale our Ship ashore, to clean her bottom. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 49 This Day..we also clean'd our Ship's Bottom..in order to her better sailing. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 100 The Maid took the fish, and cleaned them. **1853** SOYER *Pantroph.* 187 Clean and salt a wild boar. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 40 About June chub go upon the shallows to clean themselves. **1886** *Law Times* 151/2 Land ploughed and cleaned for sowing barley.

d. *To clean the board* (*colloq.*): to clear off all that it contains, and leave it empty; to clear it.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/2 When a man cleaned the board he had something to be proud of.

2. *absol.*, and *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4431/15 The same Day came in..Her Majesty's Ships..to clean. **1748** J. LIND *Lett. Navy* iii. (1757) 123 Our fleets may winter there, clean and repair. **1880** MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 113 The wound had in the first place to 'clean', and this cleaning was necessitated by the death of a superficial layer of tissue.

3. *trans. To clean down*: to clean from top to bottom, or by sweeping down. *To clean up*: to clean by taking up dirt or dust; to bring (a thing) up to a certain pitch or standard of cleanness: see also CLEAN *sb.*

1872 MARK TWAIN *Roughing it* XXXVI. (Hoppe), The machine was stopped, and we cleaned up. That is to say we..washed the mud patiently away till nothing was left but the long-accumulating mass of quick-silver. **1887** BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. i, For thirty years..not even admitting a woman to clean up.

4. *To clean out*: to clean by emptying; hence *transf.* to empty, exhaust, leave bare. Also *fig.*

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* IX, The larder was utterly cleaned out. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf-t.* (1865) 53 (Hoppe) There is a great danger that a man's first life-story shall clean him out, so to speak, of his best thoughts. **1866** CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 180 You will see how we may clean-out the foul things in that Chancery Court. **1887** *Scotsman* 19 Mar., The obligation to clean out the canal.

b. *slang.* To deprive of cash, to 'rook'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Cleaned out*, said of a gambler who has lost his last stake at play; also, of a flat who has been stript of all his money. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* XXXIX, He has cleaned me out, but I can go and earn some more.

5. *To clean away, off*: to remove dirt, defilement, or the like.

a **1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 3 A thousand hands..Clean off each ancient stain or soil.

Clean, *sb.* [f. the stem of the vb.]

An act of cleaning: chiefly in comb., as *a clean up, clean out*, etc. *spec.* (in *U. S. Mining*) *clean-up*: 'the operation of collecting all the valuable product of a given period or operation in a stamp mill, or in a hydraulic or placer mine' (Raymond).

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 211 A week's clean-up was reported to be usually from $2,000 to $3,000 in bullion. **1872** MARK TWAIN *Roughing it* XLIII. (Hoppe), Bullion returns, clean-ups at the quartz mills, and inquests. **18..** B. HARTE *Brown of Calæveras* (Hoppe), Can't you help me with a hundred till to-morrow's clean-up? *Mod. colloq.* Give it a clean before returning it. Put the machine in order, and give it a little clean-up.

Cleanable (klī·năb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being cleaned.

1882 MORRIS *Hopes & Fears for Art* IV. 160 A real hearth of cleanable brick or tile. **1883** RUSKIN in *Chr. World* 20 Nov. 285 Floor and walls of the cleanablest.

Cleaned (klīnd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLEAN *v.* + -ED 1.] Freed from dirt, cleansed. Also with adv., as *cleaned-out*.

1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-Bay Ecl.* II, Over all..was hung, Well clean'd..my gun. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* (Hoppe), A scorn for cleaned gloves and minor economies. **1852** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 185 The new room in a cleaned-out state.

Cleaner (klī·nəɹ). [f. CLEAN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which cleans; *spec.* one whose work is to clean some particular thing.

a **1792** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Journ. Flanders* (R.), It has been in the hand of some picture cleaner. **1817** J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 383 A tribe of cleaners, keepers, and porters. **1884** *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/2 A cleaner..had been attending to a Lancashire engine at the cleaning sheds.

b. An instrument or machine for cleaning; as the two-handled knife employed by curriers, one of the rollers in a carding machine, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cleaner*, The worker..takes the fibre from the card-drum and delivers it to the cleaner, which returns it to the card-drum. **1888** *Daily News* 10 Sept. 7/3 Mincers, coffee mills, and fork cleaners.

Cleange, var. of CLENGE *v.*

Cleaning (klī·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLEAN *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. CLEAN.; freeing from dirt or filth, purifying, cleansing.

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* Introd. 8 The Cleaning of the Streets. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy* (1698) I. xiii. 363 These Worms breed..in the Sea..which was the reason of our cleaning so often while we were there. **1843** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 195 This house gets no periodic cleanings like other people's. *Mod.* It was their Spring cleaning, that complete overhauling which every well-ordered house gets once a year.

b. with *adv.*, as *cleaning up.*

18.. J. LAWRENCE *Silverland* 176 (Hoppe) The cleaning up..consists in removing the pavement and blocks from the bed of the sluice, gathering the precious compost, and replacing or renewing the blocks or stones of the pavement. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 16 The pasture would bear a little further cleaning up.

2. *concr.* in *pl.* Cf. *sweepings.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1861) 354 Just keep in our wake, and we'll give you the cleanings for wages.

3. = CLEANSING *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 37 The cleaning applied helps ulcers in the face. *Ibid.* 71 The cleaning is eaten by them presently after bringing forth. *a* **1722** in LISLE *Husb.* (E. D. S.), *Cleaning*, the placenta of a cow. **1876** in *Whitby Gloss.* **1879** in *Shropshire Word-bk.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cleaning-machine, -mill, -shed, -sieve.*

c **1475** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 808 *Hoc colatorium*, a clen-yngsefe. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cleaning-machine*, a machine in which silk thread is..drawn through a brush in order to detach any particles of dust or dirt therefrom. **1884** *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/2 A serious accident..at the cleaning sheds on the Carr.

Cleanish (klī·niʃ), *a.* [f. CLEAN *a.* + -ISH.] Rather or pretty clean.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. lxvi. 303 A bed..with coarse curtains..but a coverlid upon it with a cleanish look. **1859** W. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 159 Some tolerably smart and cleanish chintz.

†**Clea·nlied,** *a. Obs. rare.* Made cleanly.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. 401 Attier..cleanlied all.

Cleanlily (kle·nlili), *adv.* [f. CLEANLY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a cleanly manner.

1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* 5 [They] dress their Victuals very neatly and cleanlily. **1821** *New Monthly Mag.* II. 524 All were cleanlily and decently dressed.

Cleanliness (kle·nlinĕs). [f. CLEANLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality, state, or condition of being cleanly. In the earliest quots. it is used, like the adj., of moral purity.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, So is my meaning clean devoyde of syn Grounded and set upon al clenlynesse. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 280 White..signifyeth innocencie and clenlines. *a* **1586** SIDNEY (J.), Having no adorning but cleanliness. **1647** W. BROWNE *Polex.* I. 223 The quicknesse of his hand or cleanlinesse of his touch [on the lute]. **1733** SWIFT *Modest Def. Lady's Dressing-room*, Cleanliness hath..been esteemed the chief corporal perfection in women. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 158 Much to Health will Cleanliness avail. *a* **1791** WESLEY *Serm.* lxxxviii. *On Dress* (1838) III. 15 'Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness'. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* V. *At Foot of Alps*, If..cleanliness is godliness, I fear A hopeless reprobate, a hardened sinner, Must be that Carmelite now passing near.

Cleanly (kle·nli), *a.* Forms: 1 *clǽnlic*, 4 **clenlich, clanli**, 5–7 **clenly**, -lie, 6 **clene-, cleanely, (clendly)**, 5– **cleanly**. [OE. *clǽnlic*, f. *clǽne*, CLEAN + *-lic* body: *lit.* 'clean-bodied', having cleanness as a personal characteristic. See -LY 1. It appears to have been first used of moral or spiritual purity, and thence extended to certain senses of CLEAN, but its main sense still refers to habit and tendency rather than to actual state: a *cleanly* person may be for the moment *dirty*, but will as soon as possible make himself *clean.*]

†**1.** Morally or spiritually clean; pure; innocent. *Obs.*

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi, Sin hiz scipas ȝesamnaþ mid clænlicre lufe. *a* **1000** *Boeth. Metr.* xi. 183 Clænlice lufe. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 26354 (Fairf.) Of shrift clanli. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv, in Ashm. (1652) 47 The honds of a cleanly Clerke. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* vi. Wks. (1847) 72/2 Your priest..that thinks himself the purer, or the cleanlier in his

office for his new-washed surplice. *a* 1680 GLANVILL (J.), Human nature meets few more sweetly relishing and cleanly joys, than those that derive from successful trials. 1683 *Penn. Archives* I. 73 A man of so sober, so cleanly, and so approved a Behaviour.

†**2.** Clean: as clothes, or the like. (Possibly the sense may sometimes have been *clean-looking*.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 216 He zayþ þet hi ssolle habbe clenliche clobinge. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 201 Me fawtede .. Clenly brech and scherte. 1488 *Will Sir E. Shea* (Somerset Ho.), A clenly dore of Iron for to open and shette. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* Y 6 Although that this superfluyte be no[t] clendly, yet, etc. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 40 By her cleanly garment catching hold.

3. Of persons (or beasts): Addicted to cleanness, habitually clean; careful to avoid filth.

c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servauntes* xxvii. in *Poet. Tracts* (1842) 5 Seruauntes ought .. For to be clenly of their bodyes. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Some plain but cleanly country maid. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) An ant is a very cleanly insect. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. ii. 135 It was imagined, that by living apart, they would be much cleanlier. 1885 C. MONKHOUSE in *Mag. Art* Sept. 471/1 [Dutch tiles] were found convenient by a proverbially cleanly people.

b. Also of personal belongings: Habitually kept clean.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 47 An honest cleanly Alehouse that I know right well. *Ibid.* 49 A cleanly room, Lavender in the windowes. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 196 Displays her cleanly platter on the board.

4. Conducing to or promoting cleanness.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxii. 135 In times of cleanly peace. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. 1. i. (1651) 3 A cleanly diet. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J.), In our fantastick climes, the fair With cleanly powder dry their hair. 1794 SOUTHEY *Retrospect*, The due observance of the cleanly law. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xix. (1865) They eat .. with indifference, calmness, and cleanly circumstances.

†**5.** Of actions: Neatly executed, adroit, dexterous, clever, deft, artful; = CLEAN *a.* 11. *Obs.*

c 1540 in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. Introd. 46 [The kinge] thought it a..cleanly excuse to aleadge the trooble of his conscience. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 20 Hir husband by and by .. devised a clenlie lie. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 857 Each practise ill Of coosinage and cleanly knauerie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xi. (1840) 18 This cleanly..conveyance to rid away those he hated. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 85 By a cleanly conveyance under the table to slip a short note in Lewis's hand.

†**b.** Deft in action, clever, smart. *Obs.*

1586 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 32 For euery hundreth verses (which a cleanely pen could speedely dispatch) he had a hundred angels.

†**6.** Of language, etc.: Neat, elegant; = CLEAN *a.* 7. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 79 He concludeth in fine Latine and cleanly termes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vi. (1770) 75 The words are good, the fiction smooth and cleanly.

7. *Comb.*, as *cleanly-looking*.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xix. 366 Houses with many cleanly-looking half-caste Portuguese.

Cleanly (klĕ·nli), *adv.* [OE. *clænlic*: see -LY[2].] In a clean manner; in various senses of the adj.: without dirt or stain, purely, chastely, innocently, clearly, neatly, exactly, etc.

c 1200 *Winteney Rule St. Benet* (1888) 107 Gyf þæt clænlice and mid ande don hi. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26432 Yit quat o man es clenli scriuen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxvii. (1495) 719 They clensyth woundes and heelyth ful clenly. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 11 No3t so clenly kepte as schuld seme suche a Prince. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 212 Them clenlyer to dyght. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 169 Ile purge .. and liue cleanly, as a Nobleman should do. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 98 As the sacred Writer cleanly and modestly expresses it. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 6 July 12/2 It [a telescope] comes sharply and cleanly into focus. 1886 *Book-lore* Mar. 109 Twenty-seven folio volumes..had been so cleanly drilled through by the larva of this beetle, that a string might be run through the hole.

†**b.** Completely, wholly, entirely, quite; = CLEAN *adv.* 5. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 322 Gif þær beon læs manna þonne þæt lamb mæge fretan, þonne nyme he hys neahgebur þe him gehendost sy, þæt he mæge þæt lamb clænlice fretan. *c* 1275 LAY. 26148 Þo was Arthur his ferde Clanliche igadered. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 434 Heo clanlyche yt versok. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15556 Al þe care yee nu sal haf, Clenli yee sal for-gett. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 341 Al his ofspringe .. was clenliche destroyed. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 494 Alle that was than in that place Thay slewe clenly. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 741 For ay mirth clenlie I quitclame. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 24 At this time Church-men cleanly carried the cognisance of such offences.

†**c.** Ably; cleverly, adroitly, artfully. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. '77 They will read you their seruice faire and cleanly. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 862 With which he thousands cleanly coosined. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 186 Cleanly coined lies. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 528 They cleanly and slily winde themselves out of the authority of God.

Cleanness (klĕ·nnés). Also 3–5 **clannesse.** [OE. *clænnes*: see CLEAN and -NESS.] The quality or state of being clean.

1. *lit.* Freedom from dirt or filth, purity, clearness. † *Cleanness of teeth*: scarcity of food.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xiv. (1495) 447 It nedyth clennesse of water. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 47 The holsomnes & helthe of that londe & the clennes out of venyme [*carentia veneni*]. 1538 STARKEY *England* 177 Offycerys to be appoyntyd to have regard of the bewty of the towne and cuntrey, and of the clennes of the same, 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Amos* iv. 6, Therefore haue I giuen you cleannes of teeth [so 1611; WYCLIF, eggyng of teeth; COVERDALE, ydle teth] in all your cities. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 365 One yeare there hath bene hunger; the second there was a dearth, and a third .. there is great cleannesse of teeth. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 11 Cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God, to society, and to ourselves. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 37 Destroying our soules with cleannesse of teeth. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 415 Houses..remarkable..for their order and cleanness.

b. Neatness; purity; elegance; used *spec.* of literary style.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 29 b, Dalmada is inferiour to you in eloquence and cleanesse of stile. *a* 1586 SIDNEY (J.), He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff: but the fine cleanness of bearing it was delightful. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (J.), He minded only the clearness of his satire, and the cleanness of expression.

2. Moral or ceremonial purity; chastity; innocence; undefiled quality.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. ix. (Bosw.), Heo on clænnesse Gode þeowode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 *Castitas* þat is clenesse on englisc. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad .. ouer alle þing luueð cleannesse. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1 Clannesse who-so kyndly cowþe comende. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 506 Wel oughte a prest ensample for to give, By his clennesse, how that his scheep schulde lyve. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13041 Ho keppit not hir klennes with a cloise hert. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 108 In clannes and in cristes merk. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 181 Clennes of conscyence. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, Taking a delight in the cleaneness of my conuersation. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xviii. 20 According to the cleannesse of my hands hath hee recompensed me. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* iii. 137 A Resting-place for thee..who art the Lover of Cleanness, and the Inhabitant of a good Conscience.

Cleansable (klĕ·nzăb'l), *a.* [f. CLEANSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being cleansed.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66 Clennessabylle; *expiabilis*; vnclenceabylle, *inexpiabilis*. 1611 COTGR., *Nettoyable* .. cleansible, or cleansable.

Cleanse (klenz), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. next vb.] †**1.** A cleansing. *Obs.*

1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 158/2 We make a thorough cleanse, and wash all the beams with warm vinegar.

2. *dial.* The afterbirth (cf. vb. 7).

1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clanse*, the afterbirth of a cow. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clans.*

Cleanse (klenz), *v.* Forms: 1 **clǽnsian, clénsian,** (*geclásnian, clæsnian*), 2–7 **clense**(**n,** (3 **clansi, klens, clennsenn** (*Orm.*), 3–5, 9 *dial.* **clanse,** 4 **clens, clensi, clenze, clenese,** 5 **clansy**), 6– **cleanse.** [OE. *clænsian, clénsian*:—WGer. type **klainisôn*, f. *klaini*, OE. *clǽne*: cf. OE. *rícsian*, OHG. *rîchisôn* to rule, *rinse*, ON. *hreinsa*. The frequent ME. and mod. dial. *clanse* may represent an OE. *clánsian* (cf. *cláne* under CLEAN), or it might be from *clænsian* with shortened *æ*, as *clense* from *clensian*. The mod. spelling *cleanse* seems to be artificial, assimilated to *clean*. This is the original vb., on the domain of which the recent *to clean* has intruded.

The type of verbs in *-isôn, -irôn*:—OTeut. *-isôjan, -izôjan*, appears to have started from verbs in *-ojan* formed on *-s* stems, as Goth. *hatizôn*, OHG. *agisôn, sigirôn*. The OE. *geclásnian, clǽsnian* may be examples of metathesis: but the occurrence of a form *clánsnian*, whence they may be contracted, makes their history doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To make clean, purify, free from dirt or filth (Johnson says 'by washing or rubbing'). Formerly the ordinary word; but in mod. times *to clean* has largely taken its place in every-day use, and *cleanse* remains a more elevated word, having less immediate association with *dirt*, and more available for *fig.* and *transf.* uses. In some dial. *clanse* is similarly distinguished from *clean*, and used esp. in senses 5–7.

a 1000 *Laws Ethelred* ix. § 40 Thorpe I. 348 Gif man eard wille clænsian. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 Þe poure widewe hwon heo wule clensen hire hus. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiv. (1483) 83 Bras drawith soone ruste yf it be not clensid. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That intrailles of bestes and blode putts be clansed..by night. 1536 in THYNNE *Animadv.* Introd. 28 He .. shall scoure, clense, and substancially make clene all & euery of the Synkes belonginge vnto the kechyns. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 13 Opportunitie to cleanse my shippes. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* in *Wks.* (1738) I. 38 After the Sickness was over, and the City well cleansed..Milton return'd to London. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 227 A solution of borax was given to cool and cleanse his mouth. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 179 A whole house placed in their hands, to be thoroughly cleansed and repaired.

fig. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiii. 77 It was not by merely removing the scum from the surface that the fountain of justice could be really cleansed.

absol. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Water clenseth with ablution blive. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. ii. 59 This gray Powder [is] a good Dentifrice..and cleanses very well. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. v. 476 It was better to cleanse than to fast.

2. To make morally or spiritually clean; to purify or free from sin or guilt. Const. *of, from.*

[825 *Vesp. Ps.* xviii. 13 From dęzelnissum..ęzeclasna me dryhten.] *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Past.* liv. 419 Hi selfe to clænsianne mid ðy wope. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Þe children were clensed of sinnen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12840 (Fairf.), Goddis lambe þat clense [*Trin.* clensen] sale þis .. werlde fra sinful bale. *Ibid.* 26373 Þen mai ze best 30u clanse [*Cott.* clenge] of synne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 361 Of oure sory synnes asoiled and clansed. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 81 (Harl. MS.), I shal go to a confessour, and clansy me. 1548 *Prayer-bk., Commun.*, Cleanse the thoughts of our hearts. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 158 Able to clense the Elect from all their sinnes. 1837 TRENCH *Justin Martyr*, You cannot cleanse your heart with tears.

b. with the *sin* or *crime* as obj.: To purge, wash away, expiate.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Þæt we .. ure synna clænsian. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2400 Syn þat es wele clensed here. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Not all her od'rous tears can cleanse her crime. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 205 Each prayer repeated has a certain value in cleansing away sin.

3. To make ceremonially or sanitarily clean: **a.** *ceremonially*, as in the Mosaic Law.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxix. 36 Þu aclænsast þ weofod and gehalgast.] *c* 1000 *Laws Edw. & Guthr.* in Thorpe I. 174 Clænsie man þa þeode. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3453 God dede moyses ðis bodeword on, Clense ðis folc wel ðis to daiȝes. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 15 That thing that God hath clensid, thou schalt not seie vnclene. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common.

b. from leprosy or other disease. *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 8 Clænsiað hreofle. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 8 Vpreyse ȝee dead men, clense ȝe meselis. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 22 The..lepers are clensed.

†**4.** To acquit, clear, or exonerate (*of* a charge). *Obs.* (In later times only *Sc.*; cf. CLENGE.)

a 1000 *Laws Ethelred* iii. § 7 in Thorpe I. 296 Gif hwa þeof clænsian wylle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4477 Þu sal be vte of presun tan, And clensid be bifor iustise. *c* 1568 in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 47 April 12..Bothwell wes cleansit werray strangely, as the process beiris. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 387 The votes being asked, seven did cleanse him absolutelie.

5. To clear, to rid; properly *of, from*, (†*with*) things that defile, but it has also been used of things that obstruct, cumber, or merely occupy; cf. to CLEAR.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 610 Me is lof to Cristes huse, To clansi hit with fule muse. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 475 (Fairf.), He..clanset þat court of ham so clene. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 339 (Mätz.), Seynt Patryk clensed þat lond of wormes and opere venemous bestes. 1557 *Order Hospitalls* H iiij b, [The Beadle] shall cleanse all the same Wards from beggars. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ix. Wks. (Arb.) 460 The house thus cleansed [of Indians], the King .. excused this intrusion. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 206 Cleanse Vines of exuberant Branches. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* x. § 4 (1681) 220 Gold-Finches are very injurious to the Goosbury Buds..cleansing a whole Garden of them immediately. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 17. 119 The orb..cleansed the mountains from every trace of fog. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk. Clanse*, to clear, to free from impurities or superfluous matter.

b. To clear of inequalities or unevennesses; to smooth, polish (wood or metal).

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 205 Once wrought to the true size, you cannot afterwards take any more off to cleanse it.

(In this sense *clanse* is used by gunsmiths in the midland counties.)

c. To clear *out* (rubbish, etc.).

1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 32 All Popish Reliques were not so fully clensed out, as afterwards they were.

6. To free from noxious humours; to purge. Also *absol.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 240 Hat wæter..þæt clæsnað þa wambe. — *Ibid.* 260 Sio wamb biþ to clænsianne. *c* 1400 *Blood-Letting* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 190 Domistica clanseth ful welle The blader within every delle. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j b, It shall clense wele hir bowillis. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 60, I will through and through Cleanse the foule bodie of th'infected world, If they will patiently receiue my medicine. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), This oil.. makes it saponaceous and cleansing, by which quality it often helps digestion. 1881 *Shropsh. Word-Bk.* s.v., A dosa o' camomine tay..ood clanse the stomach.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pass the afterbirth.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. iii. (1668) 35 If your Mare ..will not clense after she hath foaled, you shall take a pint of running water, &c. 1884 *Chester Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v. *Clanse*, A cow is said to clanse when she discharges the placenta after calving.

Cleansed (klenzd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED[1].] Made clean, purified.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4663 Calme was the course, clensit the aire. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clensyd as lycoure. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 381 The better clensed glasses. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 454 I aske it with a repentant and clensed heart.

Cleanser (klĕ·nzəɪ). [f. CLEANSE *v.* + -ER[1].] *gen.* One who or that which cleanses.

a 1000 [Somner has *clænsere*]. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 355 For clensing the howse .. xljs. jd. whereof y^e dresser and clensers had. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xviii. 32 The nosethrils clensers of the braine. 1598–9 BODLEY in *All Y. Round* (1882) July 519/2 If the cleanser of the Library do his duty. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 58 In a bath .. two fellows desir'd to borrow his strigil or cleanser. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., The Kernels .. are vulgarly called Emunctories or Clensers. 1712 *Spect.* No. 548 ¶ 1 Excellent cleansers of the brain. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 147 If..oaths be allowed to them for cleansers, the Government .. will be much out in their politics. 1817 *Act* 57 *Geo. III* c. xxix. § 59 Scavengers, rakers, or cleansers of the streets.

b. *spec.* A purgative.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* X iij b, Hony..is a clenser. 1550 DK. SOMERSET in Coverdale *Spir. Perle* (1588) Pref. A iv b, All medicines of the soule..not hauing that clenser [faith in Christ] with them, be but overhealers. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xciii. 184 Purgations which are the strongest

cleansers of the body. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Stinking breath*, Give Cleansers inwardly.

†**Clea·nship.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. CLEAN *a.* + -SHIP.] Cleanness, chastity.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 þat his mihte held ham i cleanschipe chaste.

Cleansing (kle·nzing), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLEANSE *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. CLEANSE in its various senses; cleaning, purification, acquittal.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 44 For ðinre clænsunga [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* clænsunge]. *c* 1200 *Winteney Rule St. Benet* (1888) 65 On sæternes dæȝ clænsunga do. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25889 þe fire o clensing. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clx. (1495) 708 The clensinge of hempe or of flexe. *c* 1568 in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 47 The counsale haldin for the cleansing of Bothwell. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* i. 44. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* iii. (R.), The opening and cleansing of the old channel of the Rhine. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. vi. 55 Almost all religions have their outward cleansings. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. liii. 28 A verdict of acquittal, a 'cleansing by assize' as it was termed.

2. *concr.* The dirt, dust, or refuse removed in cleaning anything.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 689 Trochili..are greedy of these Worms or clensings of the Crocodiles. 1611 COTGR., *Curailles de maison*, the dust, filth, sweepings or cleansing, of houses. 1632 SHERWOOD s.v. *Bean*, The shalings, chaffe, or cleansings of Beanes.

b. The *lochia* or discharges after childbirth; a rustic name for the afterbirth of cattle.

1655 L. THETFORD *Perfect Horseman* 10 By no Means let the Mare eat her cleansing. 1810 *Treat. Live Stock* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., The after-birth; in the north it is termed the cleansing. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Cleansings*, a popular term for the Lochia. 1884 *Chester Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clansing* or *Cleansing*, the placenta or after-birth of an animal.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1335 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 194 i clensingbecche..4*d.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 109 Some of it ich had in the clensyng weeke. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cleansing-vat*, a vessel in which the fermentation of beer is concluded; the yeast running out of the bung-hole, and being kept full by supply from a store-vat.

Cleansing (kle·nzing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That cleanses: see the vb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26201 Penance thol in clenssing fire. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 15 *Centum capita*, *affodillus*, clansing gresse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxvi. (1495) 902 Whey .. is moost drienge and clensynge. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1727 With..cleansing herbs wash off the clotted gore. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. B b, *Abstergentia*..cleansing Medicines. 1858 ADELAIDE PROCTER *Poems* (title), Cleansing Fires.

Cleap(e, var. of CLEPE.

Clear (klī·ɹ), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **cler**, (4 **clier**, **clyre**, **clyer**), 4–7 **clere**, 4–8 **cleer**, 5–7 **cleere**, (5 **clure**, 6 **cleir**, **clar**), 6–7 **cleare**, (8–9 *dial.* **clair**), 6– **clear**. [ME. *cler*, a. OF. *cler* (11–16th c.; 14th– *clair*), corresp. to Pr. *clar*, Sp. *claro*, It. *chiaro*:—L. *clār-um* bright, clear, manifest, plain, brilliant, illustrious, famous, etc. Senses 1–13 were already present in French; the further developments of the sense are peculiar to English, and partly due to association with the native word CLEAN, the earlier domain of which has been largely occupied by *clear*, while in various uses the two are still synonymous. But the now predominant notion of 'unencumbered, free, rid' is a further development, not found in CLEAN.]

I. Of light, colour, things illuminated.

1. †**a.** *orig.* Expressing the vividness or intensity of light: Brightly shining, bright, brilliant.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 416 Ther come..a leme swythe cler & bryȝte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Moder of God* 29 O blessed lady, the cleer light of day. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 129 The first sterre Aldeboran, the clerest and the most of alle. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 210 The lyghte of the sonne is moche more clerer then the lyghte of the morow tyde. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* vi. 10 Faire as the moone, cleare as the sunne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 840 And the cleer Sun on his wide watrie Glass Gaz'd hot.

b. Now expressing the purity or uncloudedness of light; *clear fire*, a fire in full combustion without flame or smoke. Also used with adjs., as *clear white, brown*, etc.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 4 The tender grasse springing out of the earth by cleare shining after raine. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 226 This infant Clowd .. Darkning my cleere Sunne. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 24 Take care your fire is clear. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 96 A Doe most beautiful, clear-white. 1888 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* Introd. 17 If a cook..has a good clear fire. *Mod.* This oil burns with a clearer flame.

fig. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V. 364 The nature of an action of ejection .. would appear in a clearer light.

2. a. Of the day, daylight, etc.: Fully light, bright; opposed to *dusk* or *twilight*. *arch.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 755 A morwe, whan hit was dai cler, Arise þ knizt and squier. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 267/1 He endyted the lettre by clere day. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 36 Spoyle them tyll it be cleare mornynge, that we let none escape. — *Amos* viii. 9, I shall cause .. the londe to be darcke in the cleare-day. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 100 It was done in the cleare day light. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 226 Come away, it is almost cleere dawne. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 408 Bear not daylight clear upon immortality breathing.

†**b.** Of the weather: *orig.* Full of sunshine, bright, 'fine'; serene, 'fair'. *Obs.* (Cf. *to clear up.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvi. 2 ȝe seien, It shal be cleer, for the heuene is lijk to reed. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. iii. 17 And abouen at the cop of the hille [Athos] is the Eir so cleer that men may fynde no wynd there. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clere, as wedur ys bryghte, *clarus*, *serenus*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 210 The weather was fayre, cleere, and temperate. *Ibid.* II. 273 There fell a great raine .. with a terrible thunder .. Then anone the ayre began to waxe cleare, and the sonne to shine fayre and bright. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 78 It was pretty and cleere.

c. Now: Free from cloud, mists, and haze; a 'clear day', 'clear weather' is that in which the air is transparent so that distant objects are distinctly seen; a 'clear sky', a sky void of cloud.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 41 þat heo myȝte oft y se, in cler weder, þere Est ward, as þe sonne a ros, a lond as yt were. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 Now cloudy and now clere it is. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 276 If the day had bene clere, there had not escaped a man. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. *Disc. on Winds*, *etc.* vii. 87 We commonly find it cloudy over the Land, Tho' 'tis clear everywhere beside. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 278 Their remains continue still visible at the bottom of the water in a clear day. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 141 A clear frosty evening.

d. *fig.* Serene, cheerful; of uncloudedcountenance or spirit. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 45 Þou .. shalt leden a cleer age. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 208/4 Paule .. enduryng in agonye and alle wey apperid clere. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 61 You, the murderer, look as bright, as cleare, As yonder Venus. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 336 Sternly he pronounc'd The rigid interdiction..but soon his cleer aspect Return' d. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* (1757) 76 Enough to cast a damp upon the clearest spirits. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. x, His brow grew as clear as the blue sky above him.

3. Allowing light to pass through, transparent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11705 A well vte-brast, wid strem suete, clere, and cald. *c* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2541 Clerire [*v. r.* clerar] þan cristall. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* A, A cleere looking glasse rendreth a lively and perfect representation. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xix. 258 Diverse kinds of glasses..the coloured and the cleare glasses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 458 To look into the cleer Smooth Lake, that to me seemd another Skie. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xvi, The harbour-bay was clear as glass.

b. Of coloured liquids, etc.; Translucent, pellucid, free from sediment, not turbid or opaque.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66 Clere as ale or wyne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 378 A Bottle of Beer..became more lively, better tasted and clearer than it was. 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Butler*, A dozen or two of good clear wine. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) Introd. 17 Good clear small beer. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 389 A tub ready at hand, with a clear lye. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXIII, Real, fresh, genuine port-wine..clear as a bell, and no sediment.

4. Bright or shining, as polished illuminated surfaces; lustrous. (Now expressing esp. purity and evenness of lustre.)

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 84 The mone .. bileveth cler towards the sonne, thother del al blac. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 Tuenti pounde of gold be ȝere, þre hundreth of siluer clere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 167 Gold þet þe more hit is ine uere: þe more hit is clene, and clyer, and tretable. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXIX, A croune cumly.. clure to behold. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 30 His good swerd that was clere and trenchaunt. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 192 The teeth .. are as white and clear as Ivorie. 1753 W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 133/2 A dark-coloured coat with clear buttons. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 66 His eye is as clear as the heavens.

†**b.** *gen.* Bright, splendid, brilliant. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8917 (Trin.) Sende was þere an aungel clere And vp to heuen her soule bere. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VI. 75 A Court Cleer as þe Sonne. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXVI. 12 Thi ful clere [*præclaras*] housis. — *Jam.* ii. 3 Clothid with ful cleer [*præclara*] clooth. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1825 *Lucrece*, This lady .. al discheuele with hire herys cleere. ? *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 365 Sir Cleges .. schewed the kynge the cheryse clere.

fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vi. 13 Wisdam is cler [1611 glorious], and that neuere welewith. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 411 þe monkes..were of cleer religioun [*splendidæ religionis*] in God.

†**c.** A common epithet of women: Beautiful, beauteous, fair. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 116 Both erlys and harnesse and ladyes cler. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 56 Vp þei baren þat maiden cleere. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1550 The bold bachylere Toke the damysele clere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. iv. 94 Manthus the lady cleir. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. i. 656 The cleare and pleasant Venus.

d. Of the complexion, skin, etc.: Bright, fresh, and of pure colour; blooming; in modern use, esp. implying purity or transparency of the surface skin, and absence of freckles, discolouring spots, or 'muddiness' of complexion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7365 In visage es he bright and clere. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 41 The coloure of my corse is full clere. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* VI. (1633) 17 Cleare men they are of Skinne and hue. 1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* IV. x, Maid of cleere mould. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I. ii, Without vanity, I look'd extremely clear last night, when I went to the park. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 360 Persons of delicate fibres, of smooth, lax, and clear skin. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. iii. 174 Her complexion was clear, but quite olive.

†**5.** *fig.* Illustrious. [So L. *clārus*.] *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. ii. 36 Wiþ noble or clere honours. 1382 WYCLIF *Judith* XVI. 16 A gret God thou art, and beforn alle cleer in thi vertue. *Ibid.* 1 *Macc.* II. 17 Thou art prince, and most cleer. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 89 He hade mony clere victories. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 83/2 Judith retorned .. and was made more grete and cleer to alle men. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 73 Thinke that the cleerest Gods, who make them Honors Of mens Impossibilities, haue preserued thee.

II. Of vision, perception, discernment.

6. Of lines, marks, divisions: Clearly seen, distinct, well-marked, sharp.

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 230 A prairie .. extending in a clear blue line along the horizon. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VI. xvi. 316 The leaves covered with notes and remarks, in a stiff clear hand. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 23 Separating a nation into two clear divisions. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 128 [Coins] with a low but sharp and clear impression. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 2 Traced out in clear outline.

7. Of words, statements, explanations, meaning: Easy to understand, fully intelligible, free from obscurity of sense, perspicuous.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11615 (Cott.) Þan com þe propheci al cler. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 26 þat þus of clannesse vn-closez a ful cler speche. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1055/2 The clere fayth and sentence of al the holy doctors. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Impost.* III. § 108 The words are cleare and plaine. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 17 The text is as clear as the sun; for it saith, 'Begin at Jerusalem'. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. v. 84 The Ten Commandments therefore are clear. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 615 How was it possible to draw up a statute in language clearer than the language of the statutes which required that the dean of Christ Church should be a Protestant? 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xii. § 540 Having.. made clear the meaning of the question proposed. 1878 HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xvii. 55 Man himself is the clearest revelation of his Maker.

b. Also transferred to the speaker or writer.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 1 The English cannot be too clear in their Narrative of those Actions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 319 If I have made myself clear, you will understand my original meaning.

8. Of a vision, conception, notion, view, memory, etc.: Distinct, unclouded, free from confusion.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 32 Bryghte and clere knowynge of god. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, To haue the contemplacyon & clere visyon of that moost blessed face. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* III. v. (1713) 346 Clear and satisfying notion of this separate state. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. (1695) 199 Our simple Ideas are clear, when they are such as the Objects themselves, from whence they were taken, did, in a well-ordered Sensation or Perception, present them. 1826 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* I. iii. 144 His notions of law and government are extremely clear. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. vi. 97 A clear remembrance of Bill Foster's crimes.

9. Manifest to the mind or judgement, evident, plain.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 55 It is cleer þat prelatis þat prechen not þus þe gospel louen not crist. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 581 *Euidens*, cler opyn. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. § 1 (T.) Unto God .. they are clear and manifest. 1627 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* IV. ii, 'Tis clear as air That your ambitious hopes .. gave connivance to it. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. § 1 This..letter contains nearly 40 clear allusions to books of the New Testament. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 246 No man was invited to the Upper House whose right to sit there was not clear. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 339 In the midst of the unreality, it became clear that one man at least was serious.

b. Of a case at law: Of which the solution is evident.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 189 Quoth Hudibras, The case is clear. 1805 in East *Reports* V. 335 The Court .. thought the case too clear for further argument. 1884 G. DENMAN in *Law Reports* 29 Chanc. Div. 473 This is not quite so clear a point as the other.

10. Of the eyes, and faculty of sight: Seeing distinctly, having keen perception.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 63 You, having so cleare and sharpe a sight. 1621–31 LAUD *Serv. Serm.* (1847) 4 The eye of the prophet was clear, and saw things farther off than the present. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 706 Your Eyes that seem so cleere, Yet are but dim, shall perfetly be then Op'nd and cleerd. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886 7 His sight was exquisitely keen and clear.

11. Of the faculty of discernment: That sees, discerns, or judges without confusion of ideas.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Clier wyt, wel uor to understonde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2372 Of witt clerest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clere of wytt & vndyrstondy[n]ge, *perspicax*. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 48 Receive a cleere understanding. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 536 A good patriot, of a quick and clear spirit. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* III. 732 The clearest head, and the sincerest heart. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 29 The faculty of reasoning correctly (or what is commonly called having a clear head). *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 168 Clear thinkers always have a clear style.

12. Of persons: Having a vivid or distinct impression or opinion; subjectively free from doubt; certain, convinced, confident, positive, determined. Const. †*in* (an opinion, belief), †*of* (a fact), *as to*, *on*, *about* (a fact, course of action), *for* (a course of action); *that*. *I am clear that* = it is clear to me that. [So in 12th c. Fr.]

1604 HIERON *Wks.* (1624) I. 500, I am cleere in it, that many then in that darkness did..'See day at a very little hole'. 1628 SIR B. RUDDIERD in Fuller *Ephemeris Parl.* (1654) 155, I am clear, without scruple, that what we have resolved is according to law. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 208 He is so cleer for the abolishing of the Jewes day, and the succeeding of the Lord's day. 1727 J. ASGILL *Metam.*

Man 27 His disciples were not so clear in their belief of him. **1768** Ross *Helenore* 67 (Jam.), Dwell ye there? That of their dwelling ye're so very clair. **1769** Mrs. Harris in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesb.* (1870) I. 179, I am not clear as to the particulars. *c* **1776** A. Murphy in G. Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 204 Of this I am clear, that, if it stood over to another year, etc. **1791** Boswell *Johnson* an. 1781 Mch. 30 We were, by a great majority, clear for the experiment. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 142 Being clear in the operation .. I proceeded to the business without apprehension of difficulty. **1815** Mad. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* (1846) VII. 181 About the middle of July—but I am not clear of the date. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Brooke F.* ii. 25, I .. am not clear on the point. **1842** J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* 106 You may be clear .. with whom it is fitting to hold communion. **1849-50** Alison *Hist. Europe* XII. lxxix. 78 Moreau .. was clear for reverting to the Constitution of 1792. **1853-9** Macaulay *Biog.* (1860) Introd. 10, I am not clear that the object is a good one. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 763, I am not quite clear about the date. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 As to the necessity of including Ireland in its scope he was clear.

III. Of sound.

13. Of sounds, voice: Ringing, pure and well-defined, unmixed with dulling or interfering noises; distinctly audible.

c **1300** *Beket* 1097 In a visioun ther com A cler voiz. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxi. (1495) 942 The voys is clere that sownyth well and rynyeth wythout ony holownesse. *?c* **1475** *Sqr. lowe Degre* 61 Notes clere. *c* **1500** Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 129 And sang ballettis with michty notis clere. **1606** Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 114 Cracke my cleere voyce with sobs. **1674** Playford *Skill Mus.* i. v. 20 Observe that in the Tuning of your Voyce you strive to have it cleer. **1708** Pope *St. Cecilia's Day* 12 Hark! the numbers soft and clear, Gently steal upon the ear. **1836** Dubourg *Violin* ix. (1878) 270 His instruments give a round and clear tone from the first and second strings, but are dull on the third. **1853** Lytton *My Novel* ix. ix, A clear, open, manly voice cried—.

IV. Of moral purity, innocence.

14. *fig.* from 3: Pure, guileless, unsophisticated.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Pet.* iii. 1 This secounde epistle, in which I stire 3oure cleer [*v.r.* clene] soule in monestinge to 3ydere. **1636** H. Blount *Voy. Levant* (1637) 114 Nothing corrupts cleare wits more then desperate fortunes. **1637** Milton *Lycidas* 70 Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise. **1791** Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 184 Men of clear honour. **1856** Trevelyan in G. O. Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) II. xv. 479 A life, every action of which was clear and transparent.

15. Unspotted, unsullied; free from fault, offence, or guilt; innocent. Cf. Clean *a.*

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5088 Fro foly Love to kepe hem clere. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxii. 200 A great company .. who were also departed fro the felde with clere handes. **1534** — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn iij, Not a clere louer but a thefe. **1605** Shaks. *Macb.* i. vii. 18 Duncane .. hath bin So cleere in his great Office. **1611** Bible 2 *Cor.* vii. 11 In all things yee haue approued your selues to be cleare in this matter. **1659** Sir H. Vane in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 271 Were not divers of them hanged? Was not that an argument that the rest are clear? **1784** Cowper *Task* ii. 153 No: none are clear, And none than we more guilty.

b. Const. *of, from.*

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons*, Vntyl suche tyme as the partie accused, shal trye himself clere of that cryme. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* ii. i. 37 Cleare she dide from blemish criminall. **1611** Bible *Susannah* 46, I am cleare [**1535** Coverd. clene] from the blood of this woman. **1885** — (Revised) *Ps.* xix. 13, I shall be clear from great transgression.

V. Of free, unencumbered condition.

16. Of income, gain, etc.: Free from any encumbrance, liability, deduction, or abatement; unencumbered; net.

c **1500** *Debate Carp. Tools* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poeticæ* 14, I schall hym helpe within this 3ere To gete hym xx^ti merke clere. **1590** Swinburne *Treat. Test.* 184 My executors, to whom I bequeath the rest of my cleare goodes. **1625** Burges *Pers. Tithes* 1 The Tenth part of all his cleere Gaines. **1696** Southerne *Oroonoko* i. i, A clear estate, no charge upon it. **1714** Swift *Imit. Horace* Sat. ii. 6 I've often wish'd that I had clear For life, six hundred pounds a year. **1817** Cobbett *Wks.* XXXII. 20 It was a clear thousand a year for doing little or nothing. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Berkeley B.* i. iv. 80 It seems to be a clear loss to use them unproductively.

† **b.** Sheer, mere, bare, unaided. *Obs.*

1614 Bp. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* 119 I have seene one man by the helpe of a little engine lift up that weight alone which fortie helping hands by their cleare strength might have endeavored in vain.

17. Free from all limitation, qualification, question, or shortcoming; absolute, complete; entire, pure, sheer. Cf. Clean.

1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1212/1 Those Christen countreys .. he .. reckeneth for clere conquest, and vtterly taketh for his owne. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 106 The cleare possession of all the realme of England to him and his heyres for ever. *Ibid., Edw. IV* II. 665 To sayle vnto Englande, for the cleere finishing of the same [a matrimonial alliance]. **1635** Brome *Sparagus Gard.* ii. iii, I have foure hundred pounds sir; and I brought it up to towne on purpose to make my selfe a cleare gentleman of it. **1661** Marvell *Corr.* xxx. Wks. 1872-5 II. 73 We are giuen to belieue by those who retard the Act of Indemnity, that it shall passe cleare. **1681** Chetham *Angler's Vademe.* xl. § 20 (1689) 296 For his more clearer satisfaction. **1692** R. L'Estrange *Josephus' Antiq.* viii. vi. (1733) 221 You will find in all Respects the clear contrary.

18. Free from encumbering contact; disengaged, unentangled, out of reach, quite free; quit, rid.

1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 331, I am free and clear to debate. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clear*, as a naval term .. is expressed of cordage, cables, etc. when they are .. disentangled so as to be ready for .. service. It is .. opposed to *foul*. **1823** Scoresby *N. Whale Fishery* 303 We slacked the ship astern until it [an iceberg] was quite clear ahead, and had placed itself across the bows.

a. with *from*.

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 125 That Trebianus may be set cleare from danger. **1693** Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (T.), He who is clear from any [faults] in his own writings. **1785** Burke *Let. Ld. Thurlow, Corr.* (1844) III. 36 My motives are clear from private interest. **1815** *Scribbleomania* 135 May I from shoals and from quicksands get clear!

b. with *of*. Quit, rid, free.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 389 Fearyng insurrection of the Commons, which were not all clere of their Melancholy. **1601** Shaks. *Twel. N.* iv. i. 4 Let me be cleere of thee. **1720** De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 266 We were clear of the isles. **1732** Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 279 Of debts and taxes, wife and children, clear. **1866** G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. 135 Stooping .. to get his gray head clear of the low archway. **1870** E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 101 As soon as the house was clear of the representatives of the law.

c. In such phrases as to *get* or *keep* (*oneself*) *clear*, to *steer clear*, *go clear*, *stand clear*, the adjective passes at length into an adverb.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* i. i. 134 How to get cleere of all the debts I owe. **1602** — *Ham.* iv. vi. 19 On the instant they got cleare of our Shippe. **1627** Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Cut any thing to get cleare. **1699** Dampier *Voy.* II. iii. *Disc. on Winds, etc.* i. 3 These constant Trade Winds usually blow .. 30 or 40 Leagues off at Sea, clear from any Land. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 38 ¶ 4 To get clear of such a light Fondness for Applause. **1713** *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 5 If I can keep clear of these two evils. **1722** De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 248 We came clear of the suburbs. **1725** — *Voy. round W.* (1840) 90 Twice she struck .. but she did but touch, and went clear. **1737** *Common Sense* (1738) I. 25 The handsomest women .. keep the clearest from these extravagancies. **1745** P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 284 The Prize .. soon after fell foul with her Head on our Starboard Quarter .. however, we bore her off as well as we could, and she soon fell clear of us. **1840** R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xi. 25 We got clear of the islands before sunrise. **1853** Lytton *My Novel* viii. vii, He is safest from shoals who steers clearest of his—relations. **1866** J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 180 They sit perfectly clear of each other. **1873** Black *Pr. Thule* xxvi. 430 Start clear on a new sort of life. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 366/2 The curtains .. will hang clear of the doors.

d. With sb. of action.

1704 *Gentl. Instr.* 75 (D.) Among the Lacedemonians, a clear theft [*i. e.* in which the thief got clear off] pass'd for a vertue. **1858** Trollope *Dr. Thorne* (Hoppe) A few questions so as to make it all clear sailing between us.

19. Of measurement of space or time: combining the notions of senses 17, 18.

a. Of distance. Cf. C. 5.

1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* iv. xiv, A brook seventeen feet clear from side to side. *Mod.* The opening must measure 3 feet clear.

b. *Clear side* (of a ship): see quot.

1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 85 § 4 The term 'clear side' means the height from the water to the upper side of the plank of the deck.

c. *Clear day* or *days*: a day or days, with no part occupied or deducted.

1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* iii. vi, There must be a clear day .. before he could receive the reply. **1885** *Law Times Reports* (N. S.) LIII. 386/2 He is bound upon principle to allow refreshers for every clear day after five hours' hearing. **1885** *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 80 § 2 (*b*) Not less than six clear days notice of such meeting shall .. [be] given.

20. Free from obstructions or obstacles; unoccupied by buildings, trees, furniture, etc.; open.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 375 When they perceyved that all was cleere, they went forth. **1584** Greene *Myrr. Modestie* Wks. (Grosart) III. 18 Seeing the coast cleere. **1694** Narborough *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 67 There are several clear places in the Woods. **1707** *Curiosities Husb.* 256 It should be expos'd to the clear Air, in a place not shelter'd from the Wind. *c* **1720** Pope *Ess. Homer* (J.), A clear stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) M b, The sea-coast is called clear when the navigation is not interrupted, or rendered dangerous by rocks. **1862** Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 181 The way was now clear to the Jordan. **1874** Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Ch.* 217 The clear space west of the pews.

b. Free from roughnesses, protuberances, knots, branches; = Clean *a.* 12.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. ix. 390 God, when he means to shave clear, chooses a razour with a sharp edge. **1822** Cobbett in *Rur. Rides* (1886) I. 109, I saw several oaks .. with a clear stem of more than forty feet.

c. *Clear ship*: a ship whose deck is cleared for action.

1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 280 It was .. surprizing to see how soon every thing was clear for engaging. *Ibid.* 297 We made a clear Ship .. and put ourselves in a Posture ready for fighting. **1748** Anson *Voy.* ii. iv. 163 We had soon a clear ship, ready for an engagement.

21. Free or emptied of contents, load, or cargo; empty; *esp.* of a ship, when discharged.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 155 Never after the female is filled till she have been clear one whole year. **1805** Nelson 6 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 399 One of our Transports will be clear tonight.

22. Free from any encumbrance or trouble; out of debt; out of the hold of the law.

1635 *Musarum Deliciæ* (N.), Here the people farre and neer Bring their diseases, and go clear. **1722** De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 313, I was now a clear man. *a* **1732** Gay (J.), Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me clear. **1767** Blackstone *Comm.* II. 484 Thus the bankrupt becomes a clear man again.

23. Free from pecuniary complications.

1712 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends in Surrey & S.* xiii. 119 Things are not clear at home on his part—debts being contracted, just payment delayed. *a* **1714** Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 436 The duke of Richmond's affairs, it was true, were not very clear. *a* **1843** Southey *Roprecht the Robber* iv, I would that all my flock, like thee, Kept clear accounts with Heaven and me!

† **24.** *slang.* Very drunk. *Obs.*

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* i. iv, Yes, really I was clear: for I do not remember what I did. **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clear*, very Drunk. **1697** Vanbrugh *Relapse* iv. iii, I suppose you are clear—you'd never play such a trick as this else. **1725** *New Cant. Dict.*

25. *U. S. slang.* Free from admixture, unadulterated, pure, 'real.' *Clear grit*: 'real stuff': see quots.

1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. iii. xxxii. (Hoppe) Champaigne .. if you get the clear grit, there is no mistake in it. *Ibid.* Ser. iii. xii, Is it [a piece of land] refuse or superfine, clear stuff or only merchantable? — *Sam Slick in Engl.* xxii, Solid silver, the clear thing, and no mistake. **1884** *Fortn. Rev.* May 592 There arose up [in Canada] a political party of a Radical persuasion, who were called Clear-Grits, and the Clear-Grits declared for the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves.

B. *adv.* [*Clear* is not originally an adverb, and its adverbial use arose partly out of the predicative use of the adjective, as in 'the sun shines clear'; partly out of the analogy of native English adverbs which by loss of final *-e* had become formally identical with their adjectives, esp. of Clean *adv.*, which it has largely supplanted.]

1. Brightly, with effulgence; with undimmed or uncloaded lustre. [Cf. *bright* similarly used.]

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 291 þe sune .. schines clere. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2220 *Ariadne*, The stonys of hire Corone shyne clere. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 206 The glory of thy ghospell maye the clearer shyne. **1576** Kinwelmersh in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 293 King Phœbus shines so cleere. **1621** G. Hakewill *K. Davids Vow* 188 Thereby .. may .. our vertues shine the clearer. *a* **1679** Orrery *Mustapha* ii. That her Gratitude may clearer shine. **1888** T. Watts in Sharp's *Sonn. of Cent.* 247 So calm they shone and clear.

† **2.** In a clear or perspicuous manner; distinctly. *Obs.* (now Clearly.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9754 He mai vnder-stand al cler þat þar es in, etc. **1556** Lauder *Tractate* 357 Merk, heir, how I haue schawin 30w cleir The way. **1667** Milton *P. L.* xii. 377 Now clear I understand. **1688** R. L'Estrange *Hist. Times* iii. 23 He saw things clearer and clearer. *a* **1704** Locke (J.) Many men reason exceeding clear and rightly, who know not how to make a syllogism. **1768-74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 179 So as clearer to discern and readier to execute new matters. *a* **1784** W. G. Hamilton *Parl. Logick* (1808) 99 By method you understand a thing clearer.

† **3.** Manifestly, evidently. *Obs.* (now Clearly.)

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 106 This wager I wyn cleere.

4. With clear voice; distinctly; Clearly.

c **1450** *Merlin* xvi. 261 Merlin .. cried high and cleer. **1681** Rycaut *Critick* 116 No man spake clear, equal, or without artifice. **1782** Cowper *Gilpin* 204 While he spoke, a braying ass Did sing both loud and clear.

† **5.** Completely, quite, entirely, thoroughly; = Clean *adv* 5. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xi. 55 All the victory .. and chancis .. May be reducit and alterat clar agane. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxvi. 204 Who soeuer toke any prisoner, he was clere his. **1535** *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 3 Owners .. haue ben clere without remedie. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 477 That all Civile discorde shoulde .. be cleere forgotten. *a* **1682** Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 58 They cut not down clear at once but used an after section. **1688** R. L'Estrange *Hist. Times* iii. 40 He is Now got into Clear Another story. **1690** Locke *Govt.* Wks. 1727 II. i. ii. § 6. 104 The Day is clear got.

b. With *away*, *off*, *out*, *through*, *over*, and the like; esp. where there is some notion of getting clear of obstructions, or of escaping; = Clean.

1600 Holland *Livy* ix. xxii. 329 The Romanes went clear away with the better [*haud dubie superat*]. **1689** Swift *Ode Temple*, She soars clear out of sight. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. i. 17 A Tree to fell across the River .. which we cut down, and it reach'd clear over. **1738** E. S. *R. L'Estrange Æsop in Verse* 161 He bit it off clear. **1865** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. xii. 281 Collini and he .. were on the edge of being clear off. **1880** McCarthy *Own Times* IV. liii. 109 Fancy franchises were swept clear away. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/6 The thieves got clear away. **1883** Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 33 It was clear in our teeth from the first.

6. See other quasi-adverbial uses in A. 18 c.

C. *sb.*

I. Elliptical uses of the adjective.

† **1.** A fair lady, a 'fair'. *Obs.*

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 318 Elizabeth þat clere. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1489, I kende yow of kyssyng quod þe clere penne. *c* **1440** *Bone Flor.* 78 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 4 Y have herde of a clere, Florens that ys feyre.

† **2.** Brightness, clearness. *Obs.*

1589 Lodge *Delectable Disc. Satyre* 38 (N.) Thy cleere with cloudy darkes is scar'd. **1590** Greene *Never too late* (1600) 104 No cleere appeard vpon the azurd skie. *c* **1611** Chapman *Iliad* i. 458 Twilight hid the clear.

† **3.** The clear part of a mirror. *Obs.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 205 If the cleere of the Glasse had any peculiar shape of it owne, the Glasse could yeelde none of these shapes at all.

4. *Painting.* (*pl.*) Lights as opposed to shades.

1814 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 213 You will weaken both the clears and the obscures. [Cf. Clear-obscure.]

5. Clear space, part of anything clear of the frame or setting; phr. *in the clear*, in interior measurement. See A. 19.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 124 Supposing .. the Hole ..to be 30 inches in the clear, that is, on the inside. 1823 SCORESBY *N. Whale Fishery* Introd. 41 A church fifty feet long, and twenty broad, in the clear. 1847 F. W. NEWMAN *Hist. Hebrew Mon.* 128 Seventy cubits in the clear.

II. Verbal sb. from CLEAR *v.*

6. A clearing of the atmosphere, sky, or weather.

1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 22 Between nine and ten a Clock there was a fine clear, by which I saw the Land very plainly. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 168 The wind shifted..accompanied with a clear.

D. *Combinations.*

1. With the adj.: chiefly parasynthetic; as *clear-aired* (having clear air), *clear-crested, -faced, -featured, -hearted, -limbed, -minded, -pointed, -spirited, -stemmed, -throated, -toned, -voiced, -walled, -witted*, etc.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 26 Cleer-fac'd morning makes her bright vprise. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 129 (T.) The clear-voiced boys. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3015/4 Stolen or straid..a dark dapple bay Mare .. clear Limb'd. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* i, Eyes .. fed With the clear-pointed flame of chastity. — *Arab. Nts.* iii, Clear-stemm'd platans guard The outlet. 1859 — *Lancelot & Elaine* 1153 That clear-featured face Was lovely. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. i. 14 The clear-toned Pylian orator.

2. With the adv., as *clear-dangling, -drawn, -judging, -seeing, -shining, -smiling, -spoken, -standing, -swayed, -writ*, etc. (See also A. 1 b.)

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 28 In a pale cleare-shining Skye. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iii. (1851) 286 Clear-judging tact. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 195 That clear-drawn landscape. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 413 A law Clear-writ and proven as the law supreme.

3. Special comb.: † **clea'r-cake**, a kind of confection, partly transparent; **clear-cut** *a.*, sharply-chiselled, sharply defined; **clear-light** *v.*, to illumine clearly; † **clear-matin**, some kind of bread; † **clear-walk** (see quot.); **clea'r-wing**, *attrib.*, popular name of the Hawk-moths with transparent wings (*Ægeridæ*); so *clear-winged*. Also CLEAR-EYED, CLEAR-HEADED, CLEAR-STARCH, etc.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) II. 153 (D.), I used to call him the *clearcake; fat, fair, sweet, and seen through in a moment. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 239 To make Currant Clear Cake. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. II. 3 A cold and *clear-cut face. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 298 The clear-cut, emphatic chant which makes a truth doubly telling in Scotch utterance. 1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 69 *Clearlighted all with noble thoughts, Her face glowed as an angel's. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 292 Ne no Beggere eten Bred þat Benes Inne coome, Bote Coket and *Cler Matin, an of clene whete [1393 C. IX. 328 clerematyn and Coket]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/1 The *Clear Walk is the place that the Fighting Cock is in, and none other. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. 190 The various species..called *Clear-wing Moths. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 95 A moth of the clear-winged division.

Clear (klī·ə), *v.* Forms: 4 **cler(en**, 4–6 **clere**, 4–7 **cleere**, (5 **cleryn**), 6–7 **cleer, cleare**, 6– **clear**, (*Sc.* 7 **claire**, 8–9 **clair**). [f. CLEAR *a.*]

To make clear; become clear; get clear of.

I. In reference to light, and related senses.

† **1.** *trans.* To fill with light; to brighten, illumine. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xix. 16 The morwetide was ful cleerid [1388 was cleer]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 773 *Tisbe*, Phebus gan to cleere Aurora with the stremys of hete. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4374 Þe rede sonne .. þat all þe land with his leme lewis & cleres. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7633 The sun in his sercle .. All clerit the course, clensit the aire. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 37/1 Phoebus alwaies with his shine, Cleers half of thine [the moon's] aspect divine.

b. To render transparent or translucent; to remove matter which clouds or troubles (a medium), or dims the clearness of (a surface); to clarify (a liquid).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleryn fro drestys, *desicco.* 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 146 To cleare and claryfye the skyn. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1707 The poison'd fountain clears itself again. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 310 He sweeps the Skies, and clears the cloudy North. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1106/2 These seeds are employed to clear muddy water.

c. *To clear the air*: *orig.* to free from clouds, mists, or obscuring elements; *now*, chiefly, to purify from the sultry conditions which precede a storm; also *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 437 þenne wyndis of treuþis shulden blowe awey þe heresyes, and cler þe eyrs of holi chirche, þat is now ful troble. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XVI. (1495) 324 By spredynge of his bemes the sonne clensith and clerith the ayre. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/4 His explicit declaration in reply to Mr. Parnell's speech ..has cleared the air.

2. *intr.* To become clear or bright. **a.** Of the day, sky, weather, etc.: *originally*, To become bright or full of light; to become 'fine', clear up; to become free of clouds, mist, or stormy elements.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 519 O morw, as day bigan to clere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 313 The sonne arist, the weder clereth. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 366 Þan gan it to calme and clere all aboute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleryn', or wex clere or bryghte, as wedur, *sereno, clareo.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 133 As wether cleerth, or cloudth, so must men take. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 108 So foule a skie, cleeres not without a storme. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 28 When it cleered; in sight of land. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 202 The air was clearing, and our hopes brightening.

b. To become free from anything that mars transparency, or purity of colour.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. 71 So now the blood begins to clear again. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i. (1651) 233 Many rivers .. are muddy .. but after they be setled two or three dayes defecate and clear. 1716 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty*, Her spots are gone, her visage clears. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 183 Allowing the liquid to clear in the .. vessel.

c. *fig.*

1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 179 The prospect clears, and Warton stands confess'd. 1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Woman* 135 For his care-clouded brow shall clear. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 148 Then for a time the prospect seemed to clear. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. (1873) 14 Are our views of God and of Christ gradually enlarging and clearing.

3. *trans.* To make (the eyesight) clear. (Partly with the notion of giving clearness of vision, partly of cleansing the eyes from motes, films, etc.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 57 That will cleere your sight. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 161 The gall with honey cleareth the eyes. 1667 [see CLEAR *a.* 10]. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 91 Heaven had calmed and cleared those burning eyes.

4. To make (a person) clear as to a matter; to convince (*obs.*); to enlighten or inform (the mind or understanding); to 'clarify'.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 11 3it clereth þis clause no þinge my wittis. *a* 1631 DONNE *Anne. Hist. Septuagint* (1685) 189 For the Integrity of Moses..we are sufficiently cleared and satisfied by the Authority of the Holy Spirit of God. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 28 The desyre of some ..to be cleared in sume things. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. v. 336 With some prospect of finding .. my puzzled brain cleared.

5. To make clear or plain to the mind; to free from obscurity or ambiguity; to explain, elucidate.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleryn or make clere a thynge þat ys vnknowe, *clarifico, manifesto.* *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 72 Forto expowne and cleere her wordis. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *title-p.*, Tables: and other helps..for clearing Controversies in Religion. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. 2 In cases wherin the law is cleered by authority. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 Objections..are cleared and answered. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vii. (1691) 101 To clear this point. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXXI, I waited on her father in person, willing to clear the thing to his satisfaction. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* i. 2 Till I have quite cleared my meaning about them. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 242 God is at no pains to clear, either the likelihood of His history, or the fulfilment of His prophecies. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* XIII. (1878) 112 Their value and use is to clear and abbreviate discourse.

† **6.** To make manifest, demonstrate, prove. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 8 The evidence of time doth clear this assertion. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. VIII. (1739) 50 Nor do any of the Precedents..clear, that the King..did grant, etc. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 89 Every one [of these Passages] are true, and may be perfectly clear'd. 1770 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 31 The title to the house in Berners-street cannot be cleared.

II. Of the voice or vocal organs.

7. To make the *voice* clear and distinct; to free the vocal organs of huskiness, phlegm, etc.

1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 74 And lets them all drink Wine to clear the Voice. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby* Introd., Wks. 1886 XXIV. 10 Having cleared her voice..she began the lecture. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. v. (1883) 38 He cleared his throat, and was silent awhile.

III. To make pure, innocent.

8. *fig.* To make pure from stain, to wash away (a stain); to purify, clarify.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 When the resone es cleryde fra all worldly and fleschely behaldynges..and es illuminede with grace for to be-halde Godde and gastely thynges. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 354 The blackest sin is clear'd with absolution. *Ibid.* 1053 To clear this spot by death. 1609 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* 24 A Rich man and a poore did both appeare Before a Iudge, an iniurie to cleare. 1687 WAKE *Preparation for Death* (J.), Clear your soul from all those sins, which you know to be displeasing to God.

9. To make clear from the imputation of guilt, to free from accusation, charge, or blame; to prove innocent; to acquit. (Often, *to clear oneself.*)

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iii. (Arb.) 6 He hath ynowh to doo to clere hym self. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* Bij, When the person so charged doth purge and cleare himselfe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lvi. (1612) 246 And, as found, her to condemne or cleare. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 46 Knave, acknowledge thine offence, Or I grow crabbed, and sa claire thee. 1659 CAPT. BAYNES in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 442, I move to clear them, and make them innocent persons. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. v. 58 How! would'st thou clear rebellion! 1802 MAR. EDGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 169 He must commit Mr. F. to gaol, unless he can clear himself. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 469 A resolution clearing the Victualling Office was proposed by Montague.

b. Const. *of, from.* Cf. 11.

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 7 b, Late me clere my selfe of this faute. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Dij, Christes aunswere..cleeres him of it. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 67 A little Water cleares vs of this deed. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lviii. 786 From Idolatry in the second acception they can never cleere themselves. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. i. Wks. 1727 II. 295, I shall endeavour to clear myself of that Imputation. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxi. 142 Why do not they immediately clear themselves from it? 1885 G. MONOD in *Contemp. Rev.* July 144 M. Paulin Paris..clears them both from the reproach.

IV. To make clear from encumbrance or obstruction.

10. To free from obstructions, obstacles, impediments, things or persons that obstruct or cumber a space; to make open or void for passage or operations. *To clear the coast, clear a way, clear the decks*, are also used *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 486/2 The kynge intendeth to go to Calays, but we muste first clere the costes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiv. (1612) 307 No sooner cleered was the Coast, but that the bidden Guest Steales to her Chamber doore. 1631 E. PELHAM *God's Power & Prov.* in Churchill *Collect.* (1704) IV. 820 The Wind coming Easterly, carried all the Ice into the Sea, and cleared the Sound a great way. *c* 1647 *Knts. Isle Wight* in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 154 Have you cleared the way to Joppa? 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxi, We sat down to dinner, and when we had finished, and the table had been cleared, we drew to the fire. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiii. 170 To clear them [the walls of the city] by showers of missiles. 1866 SALA *Barbary* 5 Police to clear the way. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 42 They cleared the decks amid the clamorous cries Of multitudes. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 20 For this great palace he cleared an area. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/5 The streets had to be cleared.

b. In various specific uses, as

(*a.*) To prepare (a ship) for action by removing everything that is in the way, from the decks, etc.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 16 We stove most of our empty Casks, in order to clear our Ships as much as possible. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 277 He cleared ship and made ready for action. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 304/1 Clearing an English war-ship for action.

(*b.*) To free (land, etc.) from trees, underwood, etc., in preparation for cultivation. Also *fig.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 188 The S. W. end of the Island hath never been cleared. 1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 9 There were 40 acres cleared at Pennsbury at thy going off. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 145 Let holy discipline clear the soil. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 93 The Englishman clears half the quantity of land,—clears it very thoroughly. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. XXV, Seeing that he had so far cleared ground, the Parson went on to intimate, etc.

(*c.*) To free (a felled tree) from branches, to convert into clear timber.

1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xviii. 145 A fir-tree lying felled and cleared in the enclosure.

11. Hence, *gen.*, To free or rid (a place or thing *of* any things by which it is occupied, accompanied, or encumbered, so as to leave the former clear or void). Now a leading sense which tends to colour all the others.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 40 Let Tin[dale] clere himselfe of this errour. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Tj, A grene frogge..if y^e^ pacient be anoyntid ther wyth before his fit, it shal clere him of hys Agewe. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 1171 Having cleared the plain of its inhabitants, and the air of its winged people. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 216 The young cuckow .. sets about clearing the nest of the young sparrows. 1835 *Bonnycastle's Algebra* 83 Any equation may be cleared of fractions, by multiplying each of its terms successively by the denominators. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 350 (Hoppe) The strathes and glens of Sutherland have been cleared of their inhabitants, and the whole country has been converted into an immense sheep walk. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 63 A wild desire to clear the house of these new-comers. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* iii. 40 The higher valley-levels, when cleared of wood, were devoted to purposes of agriculture. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xix. 153 The inside of the stockade had been cleared of timber.

† **b.** with *from*: to free from. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 80 [Oswiu] cleared the Country from his [Penda's] Cruelty. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vii, They are .. cleared from this apprehension [of death]. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 871 By a machine generally called a Devil or Opener..the cotton is cleared from its heaviest dirt and opened.

12. To remove, so as to leave the place or way clear. Cf. CLEAR AWAY, OFF, OUT.

a 1672 WILKINS (J.), A man digging .. did meet with a door..from which having cleared the earth, he forced open the door. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Voy. N. Whale Fishery* 69 Having cleared the wreck, and close-reefed the topsails. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 183 A few events in the internal history of the Duchy may be usefully cleared out of the way. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* v. 80 We toiled away with our men at clearing the great stones.

b. With mixture of sense 1 b, c (cf. 24, 25).

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 693 A gentle seabreeze began to clear the mist, and the sun shone forth.

13. *intr.* To depart, so as to leave the place clear. (In quot. 1832 with mixture of sense 2. Cf. 24, 25.)

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 568 When the mist cleared, their whole force was seen. *Ibid.* 202 As soon as the fog cleared. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* (1858) I. 383 'Will you clear, gentlemen? Will you clear? Will you be so good as clear, gentlemen, and make a little room for more?' Regardless of the Captain's cries, they didn't clear at all, but stood there, bolt upright and staring.

V. To make clear of contents or burden.

14. To deprive of its contents, to leave empty, exhaust. *To clear a dish*, to dispose of its contents; *to clear an examination paper* (mod. colloq.), to 'dispose of' all the questions; *to clear a ship*, to discharge it of its cargo.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. *Disc. on Winds, etc.* VII. 86 And

having every Man his Callibash full .. but I am confident not a Man among us all did clear his Dish. **1725** De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 343 They found that they had cleared the place, which was not of large extent. **1794** Nelson 3 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 422 To send me an exact Return of what Ships are cleared; and what the other Ships have still on board.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become empty.

1886 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 2/5 Supplies continue good, and the market clears with a steady demand.

c. To purge the bowels.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 313, I clear the Lass with a Wainscot Face.

d. To unburden or purge the conscience.

1883 S. R. Gardiner *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 261 They all confessed to the priest .. After they had thus cleared their consciences, they rode off to Stephen Littleton's house.

VI. To make or get clear from contact.

15. *trans.* To free from contact or entanglement; to free and separate; to get (a thing or oneself) clear *of* or *from*.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 173 (R.) He was like to be encompassed by the squadrons, and with great difficultie cleared himself. **1692** *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 78 When two Cables that come through two several Hawses are twisted, the untwisting them is called *clearing the Hawse*. **1761** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 153/1 Captain Potts .. lately gallantly cleared himself from six French privateers. **1823** W. Scoresby *Jrnl. Voy. N. Whale Fishery* 289 The hauling of this fish up by the lines, and the clearing it afterwards of a floe under which it was carried by the current. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 93 It is often necessary to clear or straighten the hawser after its attachment.

† **b.** To get (any one) clear of a place. *Obs.*

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 439, I will..by twoes, and threes, at seuerall Posternes, Cleare them o' th' Citie. **1622-62** Heylyn *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 57/2 Having cleared ourselves of so much of this Mountain, as lay before us on our way, we pass over to Palestine.

16. To pass (an obstruction, etc.) without entanglement or collision; to pass clear of; to get clear through or away from.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 33 Ere she could cleere the passage, Assaph Chaun met with Sultan Seriare. **1656** J. Hammond *Leah & R.* (1844) 11 Expect the Ship somewhat troubled and in a hurliburly, untill ye cleer the lands end. **1745** P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 316 Had the Wind continued..we should have found it difficult to have cleared that Coast. **1804** Monson in J. Owen *Wellesley's Disp.* 528 We had just cleared the ravines when the enemy's cavalry made a desperate charge. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 178 A moment after, the ice drove by, just clearing our stern.

17. To leap clear over; to pass over (a distance).

1791 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* vi. (1809) 91 He clears every thing with his fore legs in a capital style. **1810** Scott *Lady of L.* I. ii, With one brave bound the copse he cleared. **1824** — *St. Ronan's* xii, With a swifter pace .. Captain MacTurk cleared the ground betwixt the Spring and its gay vicinity. **1835** A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 247 The passage..in which difficulties are cleared as fences are cleared in hunting—by a flying leap.

b. Of guns, etc.: To have free range over.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 The Guns in the Fore-castle and steerage clear the Deck, as those of the Round-house do the Quarter deck.

VII. To free from pecuniary liabilities.

18. To settle or discharge *a debt, bill*, etc.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 321 All debts are cleerd betweene you and I, if I might see you at my death. **1613** Rowlands *Paire Spy-Knaues* B iij b, Next to my Taylor, and will him be heere About eleuen, and his Bill Ile cleere. **1663** Dryden *Rival Ladies* II. i, If that will clear my Debt, enjoy thy Wish. **1751** Berkeley *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 331, I send the above bill to clear what you have expended on my account. **1779** J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. i. 3 Money sufficient to clear all his debts.

† **b.** *intr.* To adjust accounts, claims, or differences *with*; to settle *with*. *Obs.*

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* VIII. lxii, How He might clear with her, and stop report. **1615** Sir R. Boyle *Diary* (1886) I. 65, I have cleered with my plaisterers for fretting my gallery. **1753** Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 107/1 It was the custom .. for the client to clear with his attorney before trial. **1796** Stedman *Surinam* (1813) II. xxix. 407 On the 18th the troops were finally cleared with, and paid their remaining arrears (cf. *clearings*).

19. *trans.* To set free from debt, or pecuniary embarrassment.

1704 W. Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 343 To clear our encumbered estate. **1853** Lytton *My Novel* VIII. iv, I did not say that that sum would clear me. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 328/1 Moneys granted..for the purpose of clearing the great orator's estate, which was insolvent.

b. *absol.* (for *refl.*)

1612 Bacon *Ess. Expense* (Arb.) 55 He that cleeres at once will relapse. But hee that cleereth by degrees, induceth an habite of frugality, and gaineth aswell vpon his minde as vpon his estate.

20. To free (a ship or cargo) by satisfying the customs, harbour dues, etc.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3924/4 All her Cargo being unladen and cleared. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., To clear goods*, to pay the custom-house dues and duties.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* in same sense; *hence*, to leave a port under such conditions.

1807 Sir R. Wilson *Jrnl.* 15 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 319 The English ships are all clearing as fast as possible from Memel under an apprehension that Buonaparte may send an order to detain them. **1885** *Law Reports, Weekly Notes* 146/1 The ship loaded the coals..and, having cleared at the custom-house, started on her voyage to Bombay. **1889** *Daily News* 13 Apr. 2/5 The steamer .. cleared at Christiania..bound for New York.

21. *trans.* To gain or make in clear profit.

a **1719** Addison (J.), He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a year. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 302 A Captain might thus clear several thousands of pounds by a short voyage.

22. To defray at once (all the charges of any business); to pass one free through (toll-gates, etc.).

1829 Southey *Pilgr. Compostella* Introd., Tickets there were given, To clear all toll gates on the way.

23. To pass (a bill, cheque, through-ticket) through the Clearing-House.

1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xi. (1876) 148 Many millions in value of such bills [of exchange] are weekly cleared through the London bankers.

VIII. With adverbs:

24. Clear away.

a. *trans.* To remove, leave the place, so as to clear. *absol.* To remove the remains of a meal.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 1 Sunday clears away the Rust of the whole Week. **1837** Marryat *Dog Fiend* II. xiv. (L.), Smallbones..asked his master, as he cleared away, whether he should keep the red-herring for the next day. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 27. 211, I had a man to clear away the snow. **1873** Morley *Rousseau* I. 5 Clearing away the overgrowth of errors.

† **b.** To pay out (a line) free from entanglement.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. i. 17 One George Gayny took the end of a Line, and made it fast about his Neck, and left the other end ashore, and one man stood by the Line, to clear it away to him.

c. *intr.* Of clouds, fog, etc.: To pass away and leave clearness behind.

1805 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III. 202 About five it cleared away, and we saw L'Hercule to leeward. **1823** W. Scoresby *N. Whale Fishery* 159 We had a fog which never once cleared away for fifteen days. **1827** Keble *Chr. Y.* 21 Trin. i. 1 The morning mist is cleared away, Yet still the face of heaven is gray.

25. Clear off.

a. *trans.* To remove (an encumbrance) so as to leave a thing clear; to get rid of (a debt or claim) by settling it.

1766 Leadbetter *Royal Gauger* II. iv. (ed. 6) 250 [The common Brewer, Inn-keeper, etc.] are obliged to pay and clear off the Duty within the Week or Month after such entries are made. **1842** Mary Milner *Life I. Milner* xiii. 242 To 'clear off', as he used to say, some of his unanswered letters. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 215 A mortgage for a thousand pounds was cleared off by a bag of counters made out of old kettles. **1883** *Manch. Exam.* 12 Dec. 5/1 To clear off the stocks which depress the market.

b. *intr.* Of clouds, fog, etc.: To go off so as to leave clearness. Of intruders (*colloq.*): To be off and leave the place clear.

1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xi. 25 On the sixth it cleared off, and the sun came out bright. **1854** H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) II. 7 The clouds..will clear-off before the summit is reached. **1859** Jephson *Brittany* vii. 92 The rain soon cleared off. **1888** J. Rickaby *Moral Philos.* 205 To warn the visitor to clear off.

26. Clear out.

a. *trans.* To take or throw out so as to leave the place clear.

1655 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 189 The gates .. shalbe pulled up, taken away and cleered out. **1858** Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 82 Finally they were all cleared out as rubbish.

b. To empty and leave clear. *slang.* To rid of cash, to 'clean out'.

1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* (Hoppe), The luck turned from that minute .. Came away cleared out, leaving that infernal check behind me. **1869** Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 49 A considerable ejection of ashes occurred, which cleared out the crater. **1884** *Illust. Lond. News* Christm. No. 6/2 He cleared you out that night, old man.

c. To pass through the process of clearing on leaving port. (With various constructions.)

1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 57 When an outward-bound merchant ship is manned and cleared out. **1818** B. O'Reilly *Greenland* 152 The masters of whale ships are forbidden by a solemn oath..before clearing out the voyage, to seek nothing but blubber. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 485 Every merchant ship that cleared out from the Thames or the Severn.

d. *intr. colloq.* To depart out of a place, be off, take oneself off.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II. 151 Like many a hero before him, he 'cleared out'. **1861** Thoreau *Lett.* (1865) 196 The doctor..tells me that I must 'clear out' to the West Indies or elsewhere. **1885** *Truth* 28 May 847, I would have the Canal under the control of an International Commission..and then I would clear out of the country.

27. Clear up.

a. *trans.* To make clear (what has become overcast); to brighten up.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 263 Cleere vp Faire Queene that cloudy countenance. **1671** Milton *P. R.* IV. 437 The birds ..Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray. *a* **1700** Dryden (J.), A savoury dish, a homely treat, Where all is plain, where all is neat, Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great.

b. *intr.* To become clear; *esp.* of the weather after rain or storm.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 It cleares vp, set your fore-saile. **1653** Walton *Angler* 195 The weather clears up a little. **1727** Swift *Gulliver* III. iv. 203 His Excellency observed my countenance to clear up. **1843** Thackeray *Irish Sk. Bk.* ix. (1879) 100 The day did not clear up sufficiently to allow me to make any long excursion.

c. *trans.* To put into order by clearing away obstructions, rubbish, etc.; to 'tidy up'.

1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* 252 The plough .. follows and clears up the furrows. **1840** R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 95 Not a letter was read until we had cleared up decks for the night. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 5/5 To clear up the mess of difficulties.

d. *intr.* To come into order from confusion.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xiii. (1840) 98/1 The house began to clear up from the hurry which this accident had occasioned.

e. *trans.* To make clear and lucid (to the mind); to elucidate.

a **1691** Boyle (J.), By mystical terms, and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should clear up. **1734** Berkeley *Analyst* § 21 In order therefore to clear up this point. **1832** Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iv. 54 You have cleared up the matter completely. **1860** W. Collins *Wom. White* I. vi. 25 We must really clear up this mystery, in some way.

f. *intr.* To become perspicuous or lucid.

1875 E. White *Life in Christ* (1878) Pref. 12 My early ideas have somewhat cleared up in certain directions in the course of subsequent reflection.

g. *trans.* To settle or adjust (debts, accounts).

1726 Berkeley *Let.* 20 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 120 It is an infinite shame that the debts are not cleared up and paid.

Clearage (klī·rĕdʒ). [f. Clear *v.* + -age.]

1. The action of clearing or making clear.

1818 in Todd. **1830** Knapp *Jrnl. Naturalist* 197 The ..clearage of rude and open places, and the drainage of marshy lands. **1869** E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 5 The complete clearage of sewers.

† **2.** = Clearing 4. *Obs.*

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* IV. 347 The owner will abandon his new-grubbed clearage.

3. *Comm.* = Clearance 8.

1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 201 The .. Sum laid out by the Captain..in order to be repaired, and get his Clearage.

Clearance (klī·răns). [f. as prec. + -ance.]

1. The action of clearing, or making clear; a freeing from obscurity, obstruction, encumbrance.

a **1563** Bale *Wks.* (1849) 253 A prophecy is this Apocalypse called..it is a full clearance to all the chronicles and most notable histories, etc. **1697** T. Blackwell *Schema Sacr.* Pref. 9 A particular consideration and clearance of these doctrines. **1827** Southey *Penins. War* II. 695 The ship was sent to Gibraltar to..undergo a thorough clearance. **1847** Mrs. Gore *Castles Air* ii. (Stratm.), As some clearance to my density, I fell back upon the letter. **1884** *Law Times Reports* 15 Mar. 88/2 To effect the clearance of a large property from incumbrances. **1885** Martineau *Ethical Theory* I. 193 It does not much matter whether the advantage of arithmetic and algebra is called a clearance or an extension of thought.

2. *spec.* The clearing (of land) by the removal of wood, old houses, inhabitants, etc.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 350 (Hoppe) The 'clearances,' as they were called, which took place some few years back, in the Highlands of Scotland..The strathes and glens of Sutherland have been cleared of their inhabitants. **1874** *Sat. Rev.* July 82 Cases in which the help of Parliament is asked to enforce clearances of land in large towns. **1883** *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 275 The story of the Highland clearances deserves to be told.

3. The removal of encumbrances, burdens, obstructions, etc.

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 22 A general clearance of pollards and brambles. **1831** *Cat's Tail* 23 You'd have sworn he considered her loss a good clearance. **1854-6** Patmore *Angel in H.* I. i. ii. (1879) 27 This clearance light of all my care. **1858** Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 177 A fine scene .. as we sometimes witness with the sudden clearance of a storm.

4. The settlement of a debt, or claim; the passing of cheques, etc., through the Clearing House for their settlement.

1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. 163 To prevent disputes by a clearance of the score. **1868** Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xi. (1876) 148 Many millions in value of such bills are weekly cleared through the London bankers, and these clearances represent a large..amount of these commercial instruments.

5. *Comm.* The clearing of a ship at the Custom House. Cf. Clear *v.* 20.

1731-6 Bailey, *Clearance* (or Clearing) of a ship at the Custom house. **1774** *Hull Dock Act* 24 At the time of such ship's..clearance or discharge outwards. **1805** in East *Reports* V. 398 A certificate of clearance, with a manifest of her cargo annexed thereto. **1885** *Act* 48 & 49 *Vic.* c. 60 § 20 Ships..whose last port of clearance or port of destination is in any such possession.

6. A clear space. **b.** In the steam-engine: the distance between the cylinder-cover and the piston when at the end of its stroke.

1788 Smeaton *Quadrant* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 4 The clearance between the body of the globe and its surrounding horizon. **1825** J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 433 It requires to be double the length of the cylinder, besides .. the spaces .. occupied by the necessary steps, framing, clearances, etc.

7. A piece of cleared ground, *esp.* in the backwoods; = Clearing 4.

a **1839** Galt *Demon Destiny, etc.* (1840) 69 Flowers unfolding gay Adorn the clearance. **1878** Black *Green Past.* xl. 317 [This forest was] broken up by innumerable clearances. **1882** W. Boyd *Note Backwds. Canada*, The young settler had made a clearance of perhaps two acres, on which, however, the stumps still stood.

8. A certificate that a ship has been cleared on leaving a port (see quot. 1875).

1727 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 283 Last from Dover, as by Clearance from the Officers of his Majesties Customs there. **1755** Magens *Insurances* I. 88 All such Clearances or

Registers from the Custom-houses, as are ordinarily given ..are called for. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* § 6 (ed. 2) 226 The Clearance is the Certificate of the Custom-House authorities of the last port from which the vessel came, to show that the Custom duties have been paid. The Clearance specifies the cargo and its destination. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. xx. 532 A few British ships took stamped clearances.

9. Clear or net profit. *rare.*

a 1864 Webster cites Trollope.

Clear-cole (klīəːɹkōul). Also **claire-cole.** [ad. F. *claire colle* clear glue or size.] A preparation of size mixed with whiting or white-lead used as a first coating in house-painting; a coating of size to promote the adherence of gold-leaf in gilding. Hence **Clear-cole** *v.*, to apply clear-cole to.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 417 Clearcole and Finish, which is the cheapest kind of painting. The whole is painted over with a preparation of whiting and size to form the ground. Over this a coat of oil-colour, prepared with lead, called the finish, is laid. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 563 In oil-gilding, a coat of clear-cole is laid on intermediate between the white stuff and the oil gold-size. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2273 There is a process used by painters termed clear-coleing, which is executed with white lead ground in water, and mixed with size.

Cleared (klīəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Clear *v.* + -ed[1].] Made clear.

a 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 211 Our clear'd Heav'n-erected Eyes. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 17 Of the cleared land, not more than one quarter seems to have been lately in cultivation.

Hence **Clea'redness** *rare*$^{-1}$, enlightenment.

a 1661 Fuller (W.), Imputed by his friends to the cleared-ness, by his foes to the searedness of his conscience.

Clearer (klīəːɹɔɹ). [f. Clear *v.* + -er.]

1. One who or that which clears (in various senses of the vb.).

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 46 Desire not to bee a cleerer of S. Peter rather then his hearer. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linnen* Ded., Cleanser, Clearer and Reformer of deformed and polluted Linnen. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 239 ₱ 11 Gold is a wonderful Clearer of the Understanding; it dissipates every Doubt and Scruple in an Instant. 1769 *Lloyd's Evening Post* 27–30 Oct. 410/3 Milk of Roses .. the most friendly Preserver and Clearer of the Skin. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xiii, These Irish people would make good clearers of his land.

2. *Techn.* **a.** *Salt-making.* A tank or reservoir used in condensing salt from brine.

c 1682 J. Collins *Making Salt in Eng.* 51 The Brine is.. conveyed into large Wooden Vessels..called Clearers. 1863 H. J. Slack in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 94 The visitors to Lymington..find it [the brine shrimp] abundantly in the tanks or reservoirs, called clearers.

b. *Spinning.* A revolving roller with wire brushes which strips cotton, wool, etc., off the carding cylinder.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 872 The mechanism within the clearer..by which the brushes are caused to travel is simple and solid. 1879 J. Robertson *Cotton-Spin.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/1 To prevent them from being choked with cotton, each of them is brushed or cleared by smaller rollers, called clearers.

c. *Rope-making.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 54 *Clearer*, a Tool similar to the hatchell, but with finer teeth, as the hemp is .. finished on it for lines and twines, for sail-makers, etc.

Clear-eye.

†**1.** See Clary *sb.*[2] *Obs.* **2.** (See quot.)

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 33 No one, perhaps, has ever walked by the side of a river without being struck by those glassy spots, those 'clear-eyes' as sailors would call them, which every now and then appear, especially where the current runs deep.

Clea'r-eyed, *a.* Having clear eyes; clear of vision, physical or mental.

1530 Tindale *Practice Prelates* Wks. II. 298 So clear-eyed that he can spy false miracles. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* vi. cccvi, O potent sympathy! which canst beguile An heart so pure and clear-ey'd. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* 176 The..firm and clear-eyed intelligence of Goethe.

Cleargie, -gy (obs. ff. Clergy.

Clear-headed.

1. Having a clear head; clear of intellect.

1709 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 308 He was certainly a very clear-headed Man. 1818–60 Whately *Commonpl. Bk.* (1864) 145 A very clear-headed man must always perceive some of the truths which are generally overlooked. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* 15 One of the most clear-headed and hard-working men of his generation.

2. Characteristic of a clear head.

1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* v. i. (1861) 197 Plain clear-headed common sense. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 282 Clear-headed calculations.

Hence **Clear-hea'dedness.**

1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 18/2, I still survive to marvel at your clear-headedness. 1884 F. P. Cobbe in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 796 A man of..almost abnormal clear-headedness.

Clearing (klīəːɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Clear *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. Clear, in various senses: brightening; clarifying; elucidation; exculpation, etc.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 143 þe fourþe dower and þe laste is clerynge of mannis bodi whan it shyneþ briȝt in hevene as þe sunne or oþer sterres. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. vii. 316 For the more cleering that the ensaumpling .. makith no boond. 1599 Bilson (*title*), The Effect of certaine Sermons, touching the full Redemption of Mankind ..with a cleering of certain objections maid against the said doctrine. 1604 Dee in Hearne *Collect.* 3 Nov. 1705 (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 64 Upon his said Justification, and Clearing. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Clearing*, of Beer, the same as Fining. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 137 Not without a certain clearing of his countenance.

b. with advbs.

1791 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 65 The clearing up of some of the most blind descriptions. 1837 Browning *Strafford* v. ii, The curious glosses, subtle notices, Ingenious clearings-up. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc., Armand Carrel* (1859) I. 266 *note*, There sometimes comes one great clearing-off, one day of reckoning called a revolution.

2. The removal of encumbrances or obstructions; freeing from debt.

1580 North *Plutarch* 203 The controversie they had with the nobility about clearing of debts. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* xii. 293 A clearing of star-material from certain regions. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xviii. 489 A little clearing of the sand here and there, led to further discoveries.

3. *spec.* The clearing of land from trees or other obstructions to cultivation.

1860 *All V. Round* No. 75. 585 He plunged into the forest..took possession of the shanty, and began his clearing.

4. A piece of land cleared for cultivation, *esp.* in the primeval forest.

1823 F. Cooper *Pioneer* i, There was what in the language of the country was called a clearing. 1853 Mrs. Moodie (*title*) Life in the Clearings Versus the Bush. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 49 The idea of a forest clearing is not necessary to the mark. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 243 A tiny clearing pared from the edge of the wood.

†**5.** *Comm.* = Clearance 5.

1683 *Penn. Archives* I. 77 An Account of John Hill of his Entries and Clearings. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 141 Here all outward-bound Ships must stop .. and suffer what they call a second Clearing.

6. The passing of cheques or bills, etc., through a clearing-house.

1883 *Stubb's Mercantile Gaz.* 8 Nov. 982 A proposal..for the more expeditious clearing of London cheques continues to excite public attention.

†**7.** *Mil.* See quot. 1816.

1689 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 497 They shall have subsistence money and clearings constantly paid as usuall. 1701 *Ibid.* V. 11 The lord Ranelagh is paying 2 months clearings to the forces in England. 1781 *Rep. Comm. Public Acc.* in Grose *Mil. Antiq.* (1812) II. 176 This unissued subsistence of the British forces .. continues in his [the paymaster-general's] hands till the accounts of the several regiments are made up, when it falls into the clearings, and is issued to the agents. 1816 James *Mil. Dict*, The balance of the pay of the officers, over and above their subsistence, after the warrant deductions are made, and the respited pay, if there is any, is charged to the Officer, is called Clearings; which are paid by the paymaster to the agent, who pays them to the officers.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **clearing-beck,** a Beck (*sb.*[4]) or vat used in calico-printing; **clearing-nut,** a tree-fruit used by the Indians to clear muddy water for use; also the tree (*Strychnos potatorum*); **clearing-pan** = Clarifier 2; **clearing-ring** (*Angling*) a jointed ring which is slipped down the reel line to free it and the hook when entangled in an obstacle; **clearing-screw, -stone,** etc. **Clearing-banker**: see Clearing-house b.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 152/2 *Strychnos potatorum*, *Clearing-nut, has..berries containing only one seed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1106/2 The seeds known in that country [India] as Clearing Nuts. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 15 A *clearing ring, which is of use to disengage the hook when entangled. 1875 Stonehenge *Brit. Sports* I. v. iii. 346 Recourse must be had to a long forked stick or the clearing-ring.

Clea'ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That clears or becomes clear.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 623 When the clearing North will puff the Clouds away. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 138 When by clearing brooks I've been.

Clearing House, clearing-house An institution in London established by the bankers for the adjustment of their mutual claims for cheques and bills, by exchanging them and settling the balances. Extended to imitations of this in other places, and to institutions of a similar nature, as the *Railway Clearing House*, an office in which the mutual claims of the different railways for through tickets and freights, etc. are settled.

1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xiv. (ed. 3) 126 In London this is avoided, by making all checks paid in to bankers pass through what is technically called 'The Clearing House'. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. xi. 48 The clearing house to which every City banker sends each afternoon all the checques on other bankers which he has received during the day. 1848 60 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Clearing House*, an establishment recently organized in the city of New York. 1849 F. B. Head *Stokers & Pokers* xiv. (1851) 141 The London Clearing-House is enabled to trace the course of all waggons and passenger-carriages. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 37 Indirect and intermediate settlements, in which London appears as the clearing-house of the world. 1866 Crump *Banking* i. 37 The Clearing-house..was established by the principal bankers in London in the year 1775. 1881 H. H. Gibbs *Double Stand.* 39 France acting as a clearing-house between England and India.

b. *attrib.* So also **clearing-banker,** a banker who has admission to the Clearing House.

1878 M. Marble in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 163 Our bank-notes, checks, drafts, book-accounts, and clearing-house machinery. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 221 Every Bank in London and the Country is represented by Clearing Bankers, who, as agents, send through the Clearing House all drafts payable in the City and in the Country.

Clearish (klīəːriʃ), *a.* Somewhat clear.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 439 A clearish sky. 1879 J. W. Sherer *Who is Mary?* 41, I have a clearish head, I think.

Cleark, obs. f. Clerk.

Clearly (klīəːɹli), *adv.* [f. Clear + -ly[2].] In a clear manner.

†**1.** Brightly; luminously; transparently. *Obs.* (exc. as blended with 2).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4422 Into a choys chaumber þe clerli was peinted. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi. 100 The moyn wes schynand rycht cleirly. 1535 Fisher *Wks.* 381 They bee the brighter glasses and more cleerly receyue this loue. 1655 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 17, I have discover'd so many fresh Graces in her, and those shine so clearly. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Invis. World* I. § 2 The spiritual agility and clearly-lightsome nature of that whereby they are enlived.

2. With optical distinctness; without obscurity; opposed to *dimly.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 461 Hi seȝe in the see as clerliche as hi scholde alonde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Þanne we him ssolle ysy face to face clyerlyche. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* viii. 25 He is restorid so that he syȝ clerely alle thingis. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 243/3 The more he wente .. the more clerlyer he sawe. 1820 Keats *Isabel* xlvi, Clearly she saw..Pale limbs at bottom of a crystal well. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 11. 79 The top of the mountain rose clearly above us.

3. Of mental vision: With undimmed perception, with full and complete understanding; distinctly.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3867 They perseyvid clerelich in the plee thurh out hir ffrendis had the worse side. 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. ii. (1483) 59 That thou knowe clerely how that this drye tree was restablysshed. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 84 Not clearly discerning the almost obliterated constitution of your ancestors. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 153 There is no choice of words for him who clearly sees the truth. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* (1880) I. II. xxxii. 390 He had begun to see clearly that he could not persuade her into assent. 1884 Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5, I hope that will be clearly understood.

4. With clearness and distinctness of expression or exposition; plainly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18851 Clerli spak he þat he wald. 1340 *Ayenb.* 174 He ssel zigge his zennes clyerliche and nakedliche. 1388 Wyclif *Isa.* Prol., The sacramens of ther beleeue to shewe ful clerly to the hethene. *a* 1535 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1322/1 For to declare the more clearelye, that the cause of his desyre, was, etc. 1611 Bible *Job* xxxiii. 3 My lippes shall vtter knowledge clearely. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Her Unbelief* iii. (1669) 71 Nor does the Cause in thy Face clearlier shine, Than the Effect appears in mine. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 356 To put the matter shortly and clearly.

5. Manifestly; evidently.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 287 But Britaine was clerely excepted. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 122 In this which he accounts so clearely wonne. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 218 There be many other places that clearly prove the same. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 191 ₱ 14 They, who have been so clearly detected in ignorance or imposture. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 20 A statement clearly implying that skins were taken as the representative of value.

b. Used parenthetically, = .., it is clear, ..; the truth or correctness of the assertion being the thing that is clear.

1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 744 This version is clearly wrong. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 187 He was clearly not aware of the importance of the principle. 1879 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 67 The animal has clearly no power over them.

6. With distinctness of sound; audibly.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xiv. 19 Greet noyse is out sprongen .. and it wexe litilmele, and cleerliker it sownyde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 207 That the sownde was herde in to the Citee clerly. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6002/3 Does not pronounce his Words clearly.

†**7.** Honestly; straightforwardly, frankly. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 So þ[t] þe wardeins mowe here acompt ȝeld clerelich. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) T vij b, I thanke the goddes immortall, that haue suffred me to lyue so clerely. 1603 Drayton *Odes* ii. 13 Thy ancient Vigils yeerely I have observed cleerely. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 28 If an heire..doe not deale clearely with the court when he is sued, that is, if he come not in immediately. *a* 1694 Tillotson (J.), Deal clearly and impartially with yourselves.

†**8.** Thoroughly; completely; unreservedly; entirely; = Clean. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xviii. 389 Thei shul be clensed clereliche & wasshen of her synnes In my prisoun purgatorie. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1063 The kyng hym gaue clerly an Erlys lande. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 1 Lette a man make a castell towre or any maner of newe buyldinges and finysshe it clerely. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 685 Clerely to extinguish the house of Yorke. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 105 When the snow was cleerliest gone off the ground. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 24 The bones were not so clearly pickt, but some coals were found amongst them. 1816 *Philip Quarll* 67 They went clearly away.

†**9.** Without deduction, net; = Clear 16. *Obs.*

1462 J. Paston in *Lett.* 461 II. 114 Havyng a certeyn pension for her sustentacion payid clerly in money without any Charge. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 22 b, Landes to the value of xls. clerely aboue all charges. 1638 Sir R. Cotton *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 25 By which his Majesty should gaine ten hundred thousand pound cleerely.

†**10.** Without entanglement or embarrassment; = Clear 18. *Obs.*

1607–12 Bacon *Ess. Despatch* (Arb.) 248 He that doth not devide, will never enter well into businesse; and he that devideth to much, will never come out of it clearelye. 1663 Charleton *Chorea Gigant.* 12 Over which the other leaped cleerly, without so much as ever touching it.

Clearness (klīəɹnés), *sb.* Also cler-, clere-, etc., -nesse, -nes. [ME. *clernesse*, f. *cler* CLEAR + *-nesse*, -NESS.] The quality of being clear; in various senses of the adj.

† **1.** Brightness, luminousness; splendour, brilliancy; fairness, beauty; fineness of weather. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12573 Þe clernes self o godds light Schan on him. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1353 In þe clernes of his concubines & curious wedez. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clerenesse of wedyr, *serenitas*. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* v. 12 (Harl. MS.) Þere shynith the sonne in here clerenesse. **1631** *Eng. Primer our Lady* 477 Send us from the heavenly coast Cleerenes of Thy beames so bright.

2. Freedom from opacity, obscurity, or discolourment; distinctness or purity of light or colour; transparency, pellucidness.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 372 You see upon her face a lively Clearness, an air of Health. **1860** GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* 91 The extreme clearness of the water permits the coral .. to be distinctly seen. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* x, The clearness of the Eastern atmosphere.

3. Distinctness of vision, sound, expression, comprehension, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xv. 30 Like as yᵉ clearnesse of yᵉ eyes reioyseth yᵉ herte. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. i. § 1 That clearness of well-advised judgment. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 30 Does much improve one's voice, both as to strength and clearness. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iv. (1695) 324 That which is requisite to make our Knowledge certain, is the Clearness of our Ideas. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ₱ 11 They see with great clearness whatever is too remote to be discovered by the rest of Mankind. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 123 Touching the pith of the matter with telling clearness. **1885** F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* v. 149 The New Testament affirms with a clearness previously unknown the immortality of the soul. **1885** *Spectator* 24 July 5/1 His sufferings did not abate the clearness of his intellect.

† **4.** Purity; innocence; openness. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 b, Some more, some lesse, as the clerenes of theyr conscyences requireth. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 157 Which [blame] being taken out of the way, all clearenesse should seeme to come agayne. **1625** BACON *Ess. Simulation & D.* (Arb.) 507 The former Opinion .. of their good Faith, and Clearnesse of dealing. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 311 Termed Purevale .. because of the clearness of the corn growing therein. **1701** WHITEHEAD *Truth Prev.* To Rdr. 7 Knowing my own Innocency and Clearness .. from any Design of such Palliation.

5. Freedom from anything obstructive.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 133, I require a clearenesse. **1721** BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 171 The clearness of their Stems, without Knots. **1869** *Daily News* 30 Mar., This clearness of the road considerably facilitated their march.

Clear-obscure. [Translation of It. *chiaroscuro* or F. *clair-obscur*; a good deal used towards the end of the 18th c., but not now the usual term.] = CHIAROSCURO. Also *fig.*

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 443 Drawing and the clear-obscure were cultivated. **1784** J. BARRY *Lect. Art* V. (1848) 177 Neither does 'the clear-obscure' (which an ingenious writer has adopted) come fully to the desired point [understood by the Italian word *chiaroscuro*, and the French *clair-obscur*]; for the word 'clear' is .. equivocal. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 333 The clear obscure of Rembrandt. **1816** BYRON *Parisina* i, In the heaven that clear obscure, So softly dark, and darkly pure, Which follows the decline of day. **1880** *Daily News* 30 Sept. 5/1 A doubtful light, a sort of clear-obscure .. thrown on the subject of dress.

Clearsach: see CLAIRSCHACH.

Clear-sighted, *a.* Having clear sight, especially mental; discerning.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 483 Such as had rather guide the blinde, than follow the wise and cleere-sighted. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 540 Human reason was clear-sighted enough to perceive the salutary effects of this maxim. **1849** J. HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 119 The veil which is still spread out before the clearest-sighted eyes. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2 (1882) 164 A clear-sighted man of business.

Hence **Clear-sightedness.**

a **1691** T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 527 Endowed with a perfect clear sightedness, in order to view the Sun and the Stars. **1860** ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* Pref. 4 Reward the understanding with accessions of strength and clearsightedness.

Clear-starch, *v.* To stiffen and dress linen with clear or colourless starch.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ₱ 8 If the said Servant can Clear-Starch, Lisp and Tread softly. **1712** — *Spect.* No. 264 ₱ 2 A Taylor's Widow, who washes and can clear-starch his Bands.

Hence **Clear-starched** *ppl. a.* (often *fig.*); **Clear-starching** *vbl. sb.*; **Clear-starcher,** one who clear-starches, *esp.* as a vocation.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ₱ 8 Your Petitioner was bred a Clear-starcher and Sempstress. **1727** FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* III. vii, We teach our daughters..that good old English art of clear-starching, instead of that heathenish gambol called dancing. **1774** *West. Mag.* II. 9 Their stiff, clear-starch'd virtue won't get a cull. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 213 A fine plain clear-starched caul. **1855** MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* ix, I am getting to be a famous clear-starcher. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 411 To find some one to teach clear-starching at your school.

Clear-story, variant of CLERESTORY.

Cleat (klīt), *sb.* Also 4 **cleete,** 5–6 **clete,** (5 **clyte, clote**), 7 **cleit,** 8–9 **cleet**; 7, 9 (*dial.*) **clate.** [This, although evidenced only from 14th c., clearly goes back to an OE. **clēat* :—WGer. **klaut,* OSax. type **klôt*, MDu. *cloot*, Du. *kloot* ball, OHG. *chloz*, MHG. *klôz* lump, clump, ball, pommel of sword, wedge, mod.G. *klosz* clot, clod, lump, dumpling. (The Norse *klót* pommel, is from LG. or Du.) The OTeut. *klauto*, was from the same root of which the weak grade *klut-* has given CLOT. Outside Teutonic, Kluge compares Lith. *gludus* cohering, *glausti* to join closely, press together. The primary meaning was evidently 'firm lump', whence the senses 'clump, ball' on the one hand, and 'wedged mass, wedge' on the other. MHG. still had both; in English the sense 'wedge' survives, on the continent that of 'lump, ball'.]

1. A wedge. (Now applied esp. to the small wedges used in securing the movable parts of a scythe and a plough.)

1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 146 Et in j clete emp. de Will. Joy, *ad.* ex convencione. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clyte, or clote, or vegge [*v.r.* clete or wegge], *cuneus*. **1590** *Stanford Churchw. Acct.* in *Antiquary* (1888) 211 For making iij yron cletes and nayles iiij*d*. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 332/2 The Syth Hoop, and Clat, are those that fasten the Sythe to the Swath. *Ibid.* III. 333/2 The Plow Clates, a kind of Wedge to raise the Beame higher or lower. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Cleat, Clet, Clut*, a small wedge. 'I mun get some cluts for 'em afore I can begin to mow.' **1884** R. HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clate* or *Cleat*, the small iron wedges used in fastening the parts of a scythe together are called *cleats*.

2. *Naut.* Orig. a small wedge of wood bolted on its side to a spar, etc., that it may by the thickness of its head stop anything from slipping (*stop-cleat*), afford footing to one climbing (*step-cleat*), or serve as a point of attachment or resistance. *Solid cleats*: similar pieces left in shaping a plank.

1377 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 217 And to that schip ther longed a barge, Of al Fraunce 3af nou3t a cleete. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 An entring ladder or cleats. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Cleat*, a small Wedge of Wood fastned on the Yards, to keep any Ropes from slipping. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 164 *Stop-cleats* are nailed to yard-arms, to prevent the slipping of the rigging and the gammoning, and to stop collars on masts. **1849** SIR G. HEAD *Tour Rome* I. 47 A man who ascended by means of cleats nailed to the side for the purpose. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* XXXV. 171 Lofty spars to which the look-outs ascended by means of nailed cleats. **1878** SPRY *Cruise Challenger* x. (ed. 7) 172 Strengthened by timbers lashed with split rattan to solid cleats left for the purpose in each plank.

b. The name is extended to pieces of wood (or iron) of various shapes, bolted on to parts of the ship for securing the ends of ropes, etc.

Belaying cleat: a block of wood or metal with two horns round which a rope is belayed or twisted: if fastened in the deck for greater strength these are called *deck-cleat*. *Range cleat*: a belaying cleat used for tacks and bow-lines. *Arm cleat*: a belaying cleat with one horn or arm only. *Thumb-cleat*: a small arm cleat. *Comb-cleat*: a semicircular piece of wood bolted on by its diameter, having a hole to receive a grommet or cringle, or pass a rope end through.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cleats*, pieces of wood of different shapes, used .. to fasten ropes upon in a ship. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Comb Cleats* are straight on the inner edge, and round on the back, with a hollow cavity in the middle. *Ibid.*, *Sling Cleats* of lower yards, are made with one arm: Thumb-cleats are similar to sling-cleats, but smaller, to hang any thing thereon. *Ibid.* I. 164 *Arm* or *Sling-cleats*..have an arm at one end, which lies over the straps of the jeer blocks to prevent their being chaffed. *Ibid.*, *Range-cleats* are shaped like belaying-cleats, but are much larger, and are bolted through the middle. **1825** H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 72 The Jibs and Staysails smart they hoist-away And to their Cleets the Haulyards taught belay. **1833** M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 347 A cot, or hammock, slung from cleats [*i. e.* Comb cleats] nailed to the beams above.

c. A block of wood bolted on to the side of a ship to catch the end of one of the shores by which the ship is supported in dry dock, or in the launching cradle (*launching cleat*).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 402 The shores are made to take hold under heavy cleats spiked below the bulwarks. **1869** SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 2 By the giving way of the bolts of the launching cleat, she was let down till the bilge bore on the wharf. **1879** WHITE *Shipbuild.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 At the moment of launching, the fore-ends of the dog-shores are knocked down..clear of the cleats, and the vessel is left free to move.

d. See quot. (App. = hanging knees.)

c **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Cleats*, pieces of wood, of various shapes, according to their uses, either to resist or support great weights, bolted under beams to support them where pillars are not used.

3. A wedge-shaped or other piece fastened on, or left projecting, for any purpose; *e.g.* as a handle; a trunnion-bracket on a gun-carriage.

1611 COTGR., *Auche*, a round haspe of yron, or cleit of wood, wherin the barrell of a windles turneth. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* XV, Double breechings were rove on the guns ..and strong cleats nailed behind the trunnions. **1845** in *Archæol.* XXXI. 252 (D.) The four corners [of the coffin] were strengthened by iron handles or cleets. **1881** W. C. BORLASE *ibid.* XLIX. 186 It [an urn] possessed two cleats or embryo handles. **1887** A. ATKINSON *ibid.* L. 365 On the inside of the patch, three cleats or projections have been left, carved out of the solid wood.

4. A short piece of wood (or iron) nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery, in order to secure or strengthen it; also to give footing on a sloping gangway, etc.

1854 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 277/2 A cradle or wooden trough with 'cleats' or ribs fastened across the bottom. **1859** F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man* (1862) 5 Breadth [of a box], 7½ in. including the cleat. **1873** J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 176 A hard wood board..split throughout its length, but held together by the cross cleats. **1881** *Mechanic* § 487 Screw a piece of wood, or cleat as it is technically termed, to this cross piece at F.

b. *dial.* in several applications (see quots.).

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. East Anglia, Cleat*, a thin metallic plate. Jockies and horse-dealers call the light shoe of a running-horse, a *clate*. **1825** BRITTON *Wiltsh. Words* (E. D. S.), *Cleet*, a patch. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Cleat*, a piece of iron worn on shoes by country people. *Cleat-boards*, mud pattens..to enable a person to walk on the mud without sinking into it. **1888** T. T. WILDRIDGE *Northumbria* 128 This is a 'cleat' or wedged-up patch.

5. *Mining*: see quots. (Perh. a different word.)

1851 *Coal-trade Terms, Northumbld. & Durh.* 95 *Cleat*, the vertical joints or facings in coal or stone. There are frequently two cleats in coal, at which, when distinct, the coal may be broken into rhomboidal fragments. **1878** A. GREEN *Coal* i. 17 One of the faces called the 'bord' or 'cleat' is very marked.

Cleat (klīt), *v.* [f. CLEAT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fasten to, or with, a cleat; to furnish with cleats.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 34 Cleating of yards. **1835** SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* iii. 38 Having lashed and cleated the heel about ten feet below the lower rigging. **1847** KEY *Recov. Gorgon* 34 Chocks of timber firmly bolted and cleated to each bow. **1882** *Century Mag.* Oct. 827 Another wide door led, by a gently descending cleated platform, to the ground.

2. *dial.* (See quots. and cf. CLEAT *sb.*[4] b.)

a **1825** FORBY *Voc. East Anglia, Cleat*, to strengthen with thin plates of metal. Shoe-heels are often cleated with iron; and kitchen utensils worn thin, with copper. **1825** BRITTON *Wiltsh. Words, Cleet*, to mend with a patch.

Cleath, obs. form of CLEAD, to clothe.

Cleavable (klī·văb'l), *a.* [f. CLEAVE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be cloven, cleft, or split; admitting of cleavage.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cycl.* **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. § 3 In large rocks the cleavable or frangible nature was the thing that necessarily struck him most. **1881** GEIKIE *Wyoming* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 234 Pink cleavable orthoclase felspar.

Cleavage (klī·vĕdʒ). [f. CLEAVE *v.* + -AGE.]

1. The action of cleaving or splitting crystals and certain rocks along their lines of natural fissure; the state of being so cleft.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 9 The primitive forms of crystals can be ascertained only by mechanical division. This process, sometimes called *cleavage* by lapidaries, consists in separating thin layers or slices from the sides, edges, or angles of a crystallized substance in a given direction. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. § 90. 145 We may by a new cleavage replace the imperfect face by a better one.

b. *Min.* Arrangement in laminæ which can be split asunder, and along the planes of which the substance naturally splits; fissile structure; the property of splitting along such planes.

1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 291 The texture or cleavage of a mineral. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 191 Crystalline bodies exhibit .. a peculiar power of splitting in certain directions more readily than in others, called cleavage.

c. *Geol. Slaty cleavage*: the fissile structure in certain rocks, especially in clay slate and similar argillaceous rocks, whereby these split into the thin laminæ or 'slates' used in roofing, etc. This structure is quite distinct from, and in origin posterior to, the stratification and jointing, the cleavage-lines crossing these at any and every angle, while parallel to themselves over extensive tracts of country.

1839 MURCHISON *Silurian Syst.* 574 The observation of Professor Sedgwick on the slaty cleavage of mountains. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. 116 A formation of quartz which..had neither cleavage nor stratification. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* 2, I learned that cleavage and stratification were ..totally distinct from each other. **1882** GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 121 This superinduced fissility or 'cleavage' has resulted from an internal rearrangement of the particles in planes perpendicular to the direction in which the rocks have been compressed.

d. (with *pl.*) The direction or plane in which a crystal or rock may be split.

1817 B. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 135 The cleavages are not parallel with any of the planes of the crystal. **1869** TYNDALL *Light* 73 By following these three cleavages it is easy to obtain from the crystal diamond-shaped laminæ of any required thinness.

2. *gen.* The action or faculty of cleaving or splitting asunder; the state of being cleft; division. *lit.* and *fig.*

1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Erasm. & Luther* (ed. 2) 26 When differences of religious opinion arose, they split society to its foundation. The lines of cleavage penetrated everywhere. **1879** BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 60 We lament, in England, the cleavage between the classes. **1886** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliii. Introd., This psalm is divided by the Selah. We prefer to follow the natural cleavage, and therefore have made no other dissection of it.

3. *attrib.*, esp. in *cleavage-plane.*

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxv. 214 Analcime has certainly no cleavage planes. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 55 A broad, even, lustrous cleavage-surface. **1875** DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 117 The loganite .. shows traces of cleavage-lines. **1878** GURNEY *Crystallog.* 8 Most crystals can be separated into

indefinitely thin slices, which are bounded by flat surfaces called cleavage-planes. **1882** Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 6. 121 'Clay-slate' has generally been applied solely to argillaceous rocks possessing this cleavage-structure.

Cleave, *sb. Irish.* Also 6 cleefe. [ad. Ir. *cliabh* basket, cage, chest.] A basket. Hence **Cleaveful.**

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 97/2 [He] wrapt the yoong patient as tenderlie as he could, and had him conueied in a cleefe with all speed to Ophalie. **1801** Mar. Edgeworth *Castle Rackrent* (1886) 39 A couple of cleavesful of the sods of his farm. **1882** *Standard* 8 Dec. 3/4 The body .. was placed in a cleave, or basket used for carrying turf. **1886** J. H. Tuke *Rept. Distrib. Seed Potato Fund*, Hugh C—..has only two or three 'cleaves' of potatoes in the world.

Cleave, var. of Cleve, cliff, steep declivity.

Cleave (klīv), *v.*[1] Pa. t. **clove, clave, cleaved, cleft**; Pa. pple. **cloven, clove, cleaved, cleft.** Forms: see below. [Common Teut.: OE. *clīofan, cléofan*, pa. t. *cléaf*, pl. *clufon*, pa. pple. *clofen*, corresp. to OS. *cliobban* (MDu. *clieven, clīven*, Du. *klieven*), OHG. *chlioban* (MHG., mod.G. *klieben*), ON. *kljúfa* (Sw. *klyfva*, Da. *klöve*), not recorded in Gothic:—OTeut. type **kleub-, klaub—klubum, klubano-*, corresp. to pre-Teutonic **gleubh-*, in Gr. γλυφ- 'to cut with a knife, carve', and perh. L. *glūb-* 'to peel, flay'.

The early ME. inflexion was *cleoven* (*clēven*), *clēf* (pl. *cluven*), *cloven*. Assimilation to the pa. pple. soon changed the plural of the pa. t. to *cloven, clove*, and by 14th c. *clove* was extended to the singular, where *clēf, clēve*, became obs. about 1500, making the later inflexion *clēve, clōve, clōven*. The pa. pple. had also the shortened form *clove*, which survives as a variant in poetry. A pa. t. *clave* occurs in northern writers in 14th c., passed into general use, and was very common down to *c* 1600; it survives as a Bible archaism. A weak inflexion *cleaved* came into use in 14th c.; and subsequently a form *cleft*; both are still used, *cleft* esp. in pa. pple., where it interchanges with *cloven*, with some differentiation in particular connexions, as 'cleft stick', 'cloven foot': see these words.

From the 14th c. the inflexional forms of this verb have tended to run together with those of Cleave[2] 'to stick'. Though the latter was originally *clīve*, it had also the variants *cleove, clēve*, the latter of which at length prevailed; the two verbs having thus become identical in the present stem were naturally confused in their other inflexions. The (originally northern) pa. t. *clave*, which appeared in both in 14th. c., is not normal in either; it was apparently analogical, taken over from one of the other classes of strong vbs. having *a* in the past, as from *breke, brake, broken, speke, spake, spoken.* (It would of course be possible to explain the pa. t. singular *clove* in the same way.) The weak pa. t. and pa. pple. *cleaved* were probably mainly taken over from Cleave[2], where they were original; but they might also arise independently in this verb. For the subsequent shortening of *cleaved* to *cleft*, there was the obvious precedent of *leave, left, bereave, bereft*, etc.]

A. Forms.

1. *Present stem.* α. 1 **clēofan,** 2–4 **cleove-n,** 2–7 **cleve, cleue,** (4–5 **clefe, clewe,**) 5–6 **cleeue.**

a **1000** *Gloss. Prudent.* (Record) 150 (Bosw.) Cleofan, *scindere*. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile smite..mid egge and cleuen. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 7702 Many an hed wolde Y cleove. **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6736 Þair hertes sal nere clewe [*v. r.* clefe]. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 67 To cleve, *scindere*. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lxxxii. 762 Which will soone riue, or cleeue asunder. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hoof hurt*, The horn doth crack and cleve.

β. 6– **cleave,** (**cleaue**).

1530 Palsg. 486/2, I cleave a sonder. **1558** Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 112 b, It cleaveth soonest by the fyre. **1610** Folkingham *Art Surv.* I. viii. 17 That Earth, that .. doth clift and cleaue. **1697** Dryden *Virg., Pref. to Past.*, The homely Employment of cleaving Blocks.

γ. 5 **clyu-yn,** 5–6 **clyue** (**-ve**), 6 **clyffe,** 6–7 **cliue** (**-ve**).

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyvyn or Parte a-sundyr a[s] men doone woode, *findo*. **1558** Phaër *Æneid* v. (1573) N iiij, Along by heauen his arow driues..therwith the skies he cliues. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 117 To clyffe, *scindere*. **1575** Turberv. *Venerie* 135 Clyve the sides one from another. **1651** *Raleigh's Appar.* 90 To cliue and pierce the air. **1686** Wilding in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 264 For Wood & cliving it .. 4*s.* 10*d.*

2. *Past tense.* α. *sing.* 1 **cléaf,** 2–3 **clæf,** 3 **clef,** 4–5 **cleef, clefe,** 5 **cleve**; *rare plural* 4 **clef.**

c **1205** Lay. 21390 Enne cnihт atwa [he] clæf. *a* **1300** *Fall & Pass.* in *E. E. P.* 70 (1862) 14 Hi..clef is swet hert atwo. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 326 Þe walle þorghout þei clef. *c* **1400** Maundev. viii. 86 The Roche cleef in two. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 7318 He clefe hym to þe coler. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 3035 He cleue a ij his hede.

β. *plur.* 1 **clufon,** 3 **cluuen** (**=-ven**), 4 **clowen** (**=-ven**), 4– **cloue, clove**; *sing.* 4–7 **cloue,** (4 **clowe,** 5 **clofe,** 6 **cloaue**), 4– **clove** (klōuv).

937 *Batt. Brunanb.* in *O. E. Chron.*, Bordweal clufan afaran Eadweardes. *c* **1205** Lay. 1920 His ban to-cluuen. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7810 (Gött.) His herte in tua i wat i clowe [*v. r.* claif, claue, cleef]. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 2765 This Thebes seyghen how men heom clowen. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5169 Clofe the heid in twoo. **1490** Caxton *Eneydos* li. 144 Eneas .. cloue hym vnto the teeth. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* lxxviii. 15 He cloaue the hard rockes. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 175 When thou clouest thy Crownes i'th'middle. **1702** Rowe *Tamerl.* v. i. 2203, I clove the Villain down. **1883** *Longm. Mag.* July 286 Into..the crowd porters clove their way with shouts.

γ. 4–7 **claue,** (4–6 **claif, f,** 5 **claf, clafe, claffe**), 6– **clave** (klēᵻv).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6262 (Cott.) It claue [*v. r.* clef, cleef, cleue], and gaue þam redi gat. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* v. 633 He the hede till the harnyss claiff [*v. r.* clafe]. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4752 He clafe his shelde in twoo. **1485** Caxton *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 169 Hyt claffe a marble stone. **1470–85** Malory *Arthur* XVIII. i. (1889) 689 He claf his helme. *c* **1530** Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 305 He claue him to the sholders. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 599 Richt to the schulderis doun he claif his heid. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Death & Pass. Christ* II. (1859) 422 The stones clave a sunder. **1611** Bible *Ps.* lxxviii. 15 Hee claue the rockes in the wildernes. **1755** Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 331 The earth also clave asunder. **1885** Bible (Rev.) *Ps.* lxxviii. 13 He clave the sea.

δ. 4–5 **cleued**(**e,** **cleved**(**e,** (5 **-wed, -vyd,** **cleuft**), 8–9 **cleaved** (klēvd).

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 2340 A fayr baroun, He cleved to the breste adoun. *Ibid.* 3790 He clewyd his scheld. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 4034 ffllodys..into caues..cleufit the erthe. *a* **1440** *Sir Eglam.* 746 He clevyd hym by the rugge-bone. **1762** Falconer *Shipw.* I. (R.) She cleav'd the wat'ry plain. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 444 As they cleaved the misty atmosphere.

ε. 6– **cleft** (kleft).

? *a* **1500** *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 70 The roccke that never before clyfte Clave that men mighte knowe. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 19 It..cleft his head. **1671** Milton *P. R.* III. 438 As the Red Sea and Jordan once he cleft. **1752** Young *Brothers* I. i, I cleft yon Alpine rocks. *a* **1839** Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 406 She cleft it with her lover's brand.

3. *Pa. pple.* α. 1–2 **clofen,** 2–7 **clouen,** 2– **cloven** (klōuv'n).

c **910** *Charter Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 179 Ofær ea on clofenan hlinc. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4420 Lite failled þat he ne had Clouen þe heд. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 When þou hase..Clovyn hom. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 55 The stalke being tenderly cloven. **1761** Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 182 Having cloven his head with many blows. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. § I. I Cloven into thin plates.

β. 4–5 **clove, yclove,** 8– *poet.* **clove** (klōuv).

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 49 To haue y cloue hym al þat hed. *c* **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 738 *Tisbe*, This wal .. Was cloue a two. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 1033 Þe armes..from hurr' body y clove so was. **1719** Young *Revenge* v. ii, Till I had clove thy crest. *c* **1800** K. White *Gondol.* lxiv, His head, half clove in two.

γ. 4–5 **cleued,** 7– **cleaved** (klīvd). (Always used in *Min.* and *Geol.*)

c **1400** *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) Whan þe whal was to-cleued. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 A rodde, cleuede in the hier parte of it. **1694** Narborough *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 51 Cleaved in his Quarters. **1818** W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 16 The topaz can only be readily cleaved in one direction. **1830** A. Fonblanque *Eng. under Seven Administr.* (1837) II. 35 A force that would have cleaved an elephant in twain.

δ. 5– **cleft.**

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxvii. 51 Stoonys ben cleft [*v. r.* clouen, **1388** weren cloue]. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lx. (1495) 176 The synewe whyche is slytte and clouen..for yf a veyne be slytte and clefte. **1530** Palsg. 486/2 As wodde is clefte. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 103 How oft hast thou with periury cleft the roote? **1755** Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 331 One part of the solid stone is cleft from the rest. *a* **1839** Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 352 His steel cap cleft in twain.

¶ **Cloved,** *pa. t.* and *pple.*: ? error for *cleved.*

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1200 As he was clofy-d, styll he stod. *c* **1489** Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 61 He cloued hym to the teeth.

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To part or divide by a cutting blow; to hew asunder; to split. Properly used of parting wood, or the like, 'along the grain', i. e. between its parallel fibres; hence, of dividing anything in the direction of its length, height, or depth; also, of dividing slate or crystals along their cleavage planes, and other things at their joints.

a **1100** *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 261 In miclum ȝefyrstum timber cleofan. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 917 Ful wel kan ich cleuen shides. **1481** Caxton *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 14 A grete oke whiche he had begonne to cleue. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 261 She would haue made Hercules..haue cleft his club to make the fire. **1611** Bible *Gen.* xxii. 3 Abraham..claue the wood for the burnt offering. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 484 The Dog-star cleaves the thirsty Ground. **1705** Otway *Orphan* II. iii. 516, I..clove the Rebel to the Chine. **1722** Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 205 A butcher swore he would cleave her head. **1823** H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 44 If a cube of blende..be cleaved in directions parallel to its diagonal planes. **1872** E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* iv. 55 The sections into which our society is cleft.

b. Often with *asunder, in two*, etc. *To cleave down*: to cut down.

[See A 2 α.] *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 2231 A-two [he] cleued his scheld. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 4514 Man and hors he cleuede doun. *c* **1490** *Adam Bel & Clym C.* 601 Cloudesly .. Claue the wand in to. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 39 The knotty sting Of his huge taile he quite in sunder cleft. **1603** Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 63 To cleaue a heart in twaine. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 610 The mountain being cloven asunder. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 361 He was cloven down while struggling in the press.

c. To pierce and penetrate (air, water, etc.). Also *to cleave one's way through.*

1558 and **1651** [see A 1 γ].

1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 433 At their passing cleave the Assyrian flood. **1704** Pope *Windsor For.* 188 The fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky. **1791** Cowper *Iliad* IX. 447 Cleaving with my prows The waves of Hellespont. **1827** Carlyle *Richter* Misc., Whose wailings have cleft the general ear. **1852** Conybeare & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. ix. 263 The vessel..would soon cleave her way through the strait. **1877** L. Morris *Epic Hades* II. 175 No sunbeam cleaves the twilight.

d. To intersect, penetrate, or fissure, in position.

1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 247 Thine is the stream; it cleaves the well known coast. **1874** H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* iv. 232 Caverns which still cleave the limestone rocks.

e. Phrases. † *To cleave a hair*: cf. 'to split hairs'. † *To cleave the pin*: (in archery) to hit the pin in the centre of the white of the butts (see Pin); hence *fig.*.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iv, For kings are clouts that every man shoots at, Our crown the pin that thousands seek to cleave. **1592** Shaks, *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 15 The very pinne of his heart cleft with the blind Bowe-boyes but-shaft. *a* **1626** Middleton *No Wit like Woman's* (N.), I'll cleave the black pin i' the midst of the white. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 31 To cleave an hair betwixt the spiritual and temporal jurisdiction. *Ibid.* IX. iii. § 14 Mr. Fox came not up in all particulars to cleave the pin of Conformity (as refusing to subscribe) yet, etc.

2. To separate or sever by dividing or splitting.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27743 (Cott.) Man[s] aun wiit it fra him cleuisse. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 320 Fro þe body his heued..did he cleue. **1420** [see A 3 β]. **1575** [see A 1 γ]. **1755** [see A 3 δ]. **1857–8** Sears *Athan.* ix. 74 To cleave away our effete coverings. **1873** Mrs. Charles in *Sunday Mag.* June 625 The dreadful chasm cleaving us into separate existence was gone.

3. *intr.* for (*refl.*) To split or fall asunder.

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 2027 Hit bigon to claterin al & to cleouen. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6251 þou sal see it cleue in tua. *Ibid.* 24419 Þe stanes claf. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 61 Þe wal wagged and clef. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyue, or ryue by the selfe, *rimo, risco.* **1575** Turberv. *Falconrie* 302 The beake beginneth to ryve and clive from hir head. **1611** Bible *Numb.* xvi. 31 The ground claue asunder. *a* **1641** Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 220 The vaile of the Temple shall cleave in twaine. **1704** Newton *Opticks* (J.), It cleaves with a glossy polite substance. **1841** Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 99 He struck the earth with his feet, and it clove asunder, and swallowed him.

4. *intr.* To cleave one's way, penetrate, pass.

1655 *Francion* X. 18 Cleaving through the Presse, he did approach unto him, etc. **1805** Wordsw. *Prelude* III. (1850) 68 Through the inferior throng I clove Of the plain Burghers. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* xxix, As our swift frigate cleaved through the water. **1865** Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Lament.* 74, I have cleft through the sea-straits narrow.

Cleave (klīv), *v.*[2] Pa. t. **cleaved, clave**; Pa. pple. **cleaved.** Forms: see below. [OE. had two verbs; *clīfan* str. (**clāf*, pl. *clifon, clifen*), and *clifian, cleofian* wk. (*clifode, -od*). (1) The former was a Com. Teut. strong vb., in OS. *biklīban* to adhere (MDu. *clīban* to cling, climb, Du. *beklijven* to adhere, stick), OHG. *chlīban* (MHG. rare, *klīban*) to adhere, stick, ON. *klífa* to clamber, climb by clinging:—OTeut. **klīb-an*, perhaps ultimately f. simpler root *kli-* to stick: cf. Climb, Clay, Clam. Of this str. vb. OE. shows only a few examples of the present, its place being generally taken by (2) the derivative *clifian*, corresp. to OS. *clíbon* (MDu. *clēven*, Du. *kleven*), OHG. *chlebên* (MHG. and G. *kleben*):—OTeut. **klibōjan*, f. weak stem *klīb-* of the strong vb. This had in OE. the variants *cliofian, cleofian* (with *o* or *u* fracture of *i*; cf. *lifian, leofian*, to live, Sc. *leeve*), whence in ME. *clīve*, and *clēve, cleeve*; the latter finally prevailed, and is now written *cleave.* Instead of the normal pa. t. and pple. *clived, cleved*, we find also from 14th c. *clave*, occas. *clef, clof, clove*, and in 17th c. *cleft*; in the pple. *clave, clove*, and *cleft.* At present *cleave, cleaved*, is the ordinary inflexion, but the influence of the Bible of 1611, in which *clave* is frequent (beside, and in the same sense as, *cleaved*), has made that an admissible form: *clove, cleft* are now left to Cleave *v.*[1]

The final predominance of *cleve* rather than *clīve* as the ME. form made the present stem identical in form with that of Cleave *v.*[1] to split. Hence their inflexional forms were naturally also confused, and to some extent blended or used indiscriminately. The pa. t. *clave* attached itself in the 14th c. to both; in this verb it corresponds to the original strong pa. t. **clāf*, but does not appear to be continuous with it; it was prob. a new form due to analogy: see note to Cleave[1]. The occasional pa. t. *clef* belongs properly to Cleave[1]; as perhaps also *clof, clove.* (The occas. pa. pples. *clave, clove*, are from the pa. t.) The weak inflexion *cleaved* is of course proper to this verb, and prob. was transferred hence to Cleave[1]. The shortened *cleft* found in both, appears to be due to the analogy of *leave, left, bereave, -reft.* To the same analogy is probably due the mod. spelling *cleave* in both verbs: this is not etymological, for both words had close *e* in ME., and would properly now be *cleeve* or *clieve.*]

A. Forms.

1. *Present stem.* α. 1 **clīfan, clifian,** 3–6 **cliue**(**n,** **clyue**(**n,** (4 **clyuy**), 6 **clive** (kliv).

a **1000** in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 530 (Bosw.) Ðin tunge clifað to ðinum gomum. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 372 And erðe freten wile he mai liuen, And atter [shall] on is tunge cliuen. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1901 Þat al þy breyn scholde clyue al aboute ys fuste. **1561** Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 30 b, Festened or

clyved upon the belly. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 8 They wyll..cliue to the handes.

β. 1 clio-, cleofian, 3 cleou-, 4 cleuien, 4–6 cleue(n, 5 cleuy, clefe, cleeue, cleve, 6 cleeve.

a 1000 *Whale* 73 (Gr.) Þa þe him on cleofiað. *c* 1205 LAY. 1960 Þe nome..a summe stede cleouieð faste. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 562 *Adhereo*, to cleuy to. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Cleve to, *herere*. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 36 Cleeve to him. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Edw. IV*, II. 699 To cleve to King Henry. *a* 1600 *Chester Pl.* (1843–7) 214 To them..Which cleeve to me allwaie.

γ. 6– cleave (cleaue).

1530 PALSGR. 486/2 My shyrte cleaveth to my backe. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 211 The water stil cleaueth vpon them. 1581, 1635, etc. [see B. 2, 4].

2. *Past tense.* *a.* 1 clif-, cliof-, cleofede, 3–5 clivede, 3–6 clevede, 6– cleaved.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 11 Þæt dust þæt of eowre ceastre on urum fotum clifode [1140 clyofede, 1160 clefede]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1300 Al that euere in Denemark liueden On mine armes faste clyueden. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 11 The poudir that cleued [1382 cleuyde] to vs. 1480 [see B 1]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 533 He..cleved to the Frenche king. 1763 [see B 4]. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* III. VI. iii, I cleaved to a cause that I felt to be pure and true.

β. 7 cleft.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 359 The foes cleft one to other. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1641) The core of corruption that cleft to our nature and to us.

γ. 4 claf, (claif), 4–7 claue, 7– clave (klēv).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20745 His hend claf [*Gött.* clef, *Fairf.* cleued] to þat ber fast. *Ibid.* 20954 A gast..þat in a maiden bodi claue [*Gött.* claif, *Trin.* clof]. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* i. 14 Ruth claue vnto her. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm.* (1876) *Conq.* I. ii. 60 Many of the Danes..clave to their ancient worship. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. II. xiii. 43 His tongue clave to his mouth.

δ. 4 clef; *ε.* 4 clof, 7–9 clove.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20745 (Gött.) His hend clef to þe bere fast. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 20954 (Trin.) Þat in a maydenes body clof. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* (1851) Pref. 10 You say, their tongues clove to the roof of their mouths..I wish they had clove there to this day. 1885 E. ARNOLD *Secr. Death* 10 Bethink How those of old, the saints, clove to their word.

3. *Pa. pple.* *a.* 1 clifod, cleofod, 3–6 cleued, 6 clyued, 6–9 cleaved.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Als hit cleued were. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXI. 5 Yf I haue cleued vnto vanitie. 1837 J. J. BLUNT *Plain Serm.* Ser. III. (1861) 256 That the Formularies of the Church..should be cleaved unto.

β. 7 cleft.

1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 411 Unlesse ..you have at least cleft or slept together.

γ. 7 clave, clove.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 16 Had they clave to their duty. 1692 [see 2 *δ*, clove].

B. Signification.

1. To stick fast or adhere, as by a glutinous surface, *to* (+*on, upon, in*). (The perfect tenses were formerly formed with *be*.)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* XLVII. 361 His flæsces lima clifað ælc on oðrum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* I. 8 Ealle þa þing þe to þære lifre clifiaþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Cleued bi mi tunge to mine cheken gif ich forgete þe ierusalem. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 229 Ren-forst..cleveth in hegges al aboute. *c* 1430 *Cookery Bk.* 21 3if it cleuey, let it boyle. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCI. 182 A drope of drye blode..cleued on his hond. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXIX. 10 Their tonges cleued [1611 cleaued] to the rofe of their mouthes. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 30 b, A pece of papir, the bignes of a groate, festened or clyued vpon the belly. 1592 GREENE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 2 Unto none of you .. sought those burres to cleaue. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 293 Water in small quantity cleaveth to any thing that is solid. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* VI. 155 Huge masses of masonry, which seem to cleave to the bare rock.

2. *fig.* (Formerly said of attributes or adjuncts).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XVI. § 3 Nu hi [wealth & power] willaþ clifian [*v. r.* cliofian] on þæm wyrstan monnum. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1195 Bot ay wolde man of happe more hente þen moȝten by ryȝt vpon hem clyuen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 329 For kynde cleueth [*v. r.* clyueþ] on hym euere to contrarie þe soule. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* XXV. 73 The rote of his olde sinne cleuyth alway upon hym. 1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* II. (1584) L iiij, It is no righteousnes cleauing in vs but in Christ. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxix. § 2 The very opportunities which we ascribe to time cleave to the things themselves wherewith time is joined. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 68 ₱ 2 The Pains and Anguish which naturally cleave to our Existence in this World. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* (1849) 396 A peculiar word or phrase cleaving, as it were, to the memory. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & El.* 37 A horror lived about the tarn, and clave Like its own mists to all the mountain side.

3. In wider sense: To cling or hold fast *to*; to attach oneself (by grasping, etc.) *to* (+*on, upon, in*).

c 1300 [see A. 2 *a*.] 1382 WYCLIF *Song of Sol.* VIII. 5 What is she this .. faste cleuende vpon [*v. r.* to] hir leef? [Vulg. *innixa super dilectum suum.*] 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. VI. 76 Yf the culeuure clyue & be on tholyfaunt. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 185 The little Worme .. cleaving so to the Coame, as hee seemeth to be tied.

4. To adhere or cling *to* (a person, party, principle, practice, etc.); to remain attached, devoted, or faithful *to*. (= ADHERE *v.* 2, 3.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 211, I trow on him gan cleue many riche present. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 219, I conseille alle crystene cleue [*v. r.* clyue] nouȝte per-on to sore. 1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* V. 31 He schal clyue to his wyf. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXVI. 233 In this tyme Englysshmen moche haunted and cleued to the wodenes and folye of the straungers. 1534 TINDALE *Rom.* XII. 9 Cleave [other 16th c. vv. cleaue] vnto that which is good. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* CIX. 26 O helpe me Lorde.. to thee alone I clive. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* III. § 2. (1643) 48 To leave the literall sense..and to cleave unto Allegories. 1763 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 140 My natural will ever cleaved to evil. 1777 BURKE *Addr. King* Wks. 1842 II. 403 We exhort you..to cleave for ever to those principles. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. XXIII. 171 The mercenary soldiers..clave to King Henry.

†**5.** To remain steadfast, stand fast, abide, continue. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 9389 For nis nauere nan oðer gomen þat cleouieð alswa ueste. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2384 Al egipte in his wil cliueð. 1340 [see CLEAVING *ppl. a.*²] 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi. (T.) The apostles did conform the Christians..and made them cleave the better.

Cleave, obs. form of CLEF.

Cleaved (klēvd), *ppl. a.* Split, cloven; having cleavage.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 44 The pressure to which the .. cleaved rocks .. have been subjected. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VI. 522 Fragments of cleaved rocks in an uncleaved conglomerate.

Cleavelandite (klēˑvländəit). *Min.* [Named in 1823 after Cleaveland the mineralogist: see -ITE.] A variety of albite from Chesterfield, Mass.

1823 *Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. V. 381, I have..preferred adopting the term *Cleavelandite* to denote the species. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 121 Clevelandite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 350.

†**Cleaˑveless,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CLEAVE *v.* + -LESS.] That cannot be cleft; indivisible.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 14 Calling Gods everlastingness, a cleaveless or indivisible *now*.

Hence †**Cleaˑvelessness,** indivisibility.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 31 When eternity is said to be an everlasting now, and immensity as an every where cleavelesness.

Cleaver¹ (klēˑvəɹ). Also 5 clevere, 6 clyuer, 7 clever, cleever. [f. CLEAVE *v.*¹ + -ER.]

1. One who cleaves or splits (wood, etc.).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clevere, *fissor*. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CLXVI. 1026 Euen from the Clyuer of thy wood, to the drawer of thy water. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 476 Get away .. if thou be a cleauer, to thy wedge and an axe. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2332/2 Cleavers and Carriers of Wood. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* IV. 5 Achilles, cleaver of the ranks of men ['Αχιλλῆος ῥηξήνορος].

2. An instrument for cleaving; *spec.* a butcher's chopper for cutting up carcasses.

[ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* refers to 'cleavers' under 1449, 1550, 1554, 1566; language of record not stated.] 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Couperet*, a butcher's knife, a cleauer. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way* V. i, *Cook.* If that I had my cleaver here, I would divide your knaves head. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* II. 99 The Royal Cook stood at the door of the Abbey with his cleaver.

b. *Marrow-bones and cleavers*: freq. referred to as instruments of 'rough music'.

c 1712 ARBUTHNOT (J.), With huzzas and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butchers cleavers. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXVII. 145 As if a foreigner should take his ideas of English music from..the marrow-bones and cleavers. 1765 B. THORNTON (*title*), Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, adapted to the ancient British Musick; viz. the Saltbox, Jew's-Harp, the Marrow-bones and Cleavers, the Humstrum or Hurdy-gurdy, etc. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. I. 260.

Cleaˑver², *rare.* [f. CLEAVE *v.*² + -ER.] One who, or that which, cleaves or adheres; (in quot.) an adherent attribute.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 48 Body, and the cleavers to it, are further off from the God-like nature, than the soul is.

Cleaver, -ly, obs. forms of CLEVER, -LY.

Cleavers (klēˑvəɹz), **clivers** (kliˑvəɹz). Forms: 5 cliure, clyure, 6–7 clyuer, cleuer (cleuer grasse), 7 cleauer, clauer, (? clives), 6–9 cliver; 6 cleeuers, 6–7 clyuers, 6–9 clivers, 7–9 cleavers. [In OE. *clife* (= OHG. *chliba*, LG. *klive, klieve*, f. root of *clifian* to adhere, stick) was applied to the burdock, and *smæle clife* to *Galium Aparine*. The ME. repr. of this would be *clīve*. Instead of it, either by confusion with *cliver, clivre* 'claw, talon', or as agent sb. from the verb *clive*, CLEAVE, we find from 15th c. *clivre, cliver*, and at a later date, *cleavers*, as if 'things which cleave'. (Upper Ger. has *kleber, klebere* (Grimm 1050), Ger. *klebekraut*, E. Fris. *klīf*, in same sense. Cf. also Du. *klijve, kleve*, 'lappa', bur-dock, and '*klijf* ivy', Kilian.]

The climbing plant *Galium Aparine* or Goose-grass, which adheres by its minute hooked bristles to hedges or shrubs, the clothes of passers-by, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 22 Menge bær wið þa smalan clifan. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 297 (*Nomina herbarum*), *Apasina*, clife. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 157 *Rubea minor*..cliure [*v.r.* clyure] uel tongebledes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. D iij a, Gooshareth called also Clyuer because it cleueth vpon mennes clothes. 1552 HULOET, Cliuers or goslynge wede, *rueba minor*. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 50 (Brit. & Holl.) [It] wil cleave to men or women's clothes, and therfore some do cal it clever grasse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxiv. 538 Cliuer or Goosegrasse. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Amor de hortelano*, cleeuers, *Aparine*. 1611 COTGR., *Rièble*, Cleauer, Clauer, Goose-share, Loueman, Goose-grasse. 1677 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. IV. iii. § 12 Goos-grass or Cliver. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 98/2 Goose-grass, or Cleavers, hath six rough hairy leaves .. in whorles. 1779 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. II. 424 The juice of clivers or goose grass. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* I. 220 The dogs were all over cleavers sticking to their coats.

†**Cleaˑvesome,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CLEAVE *v.*¹ + -SOME.] Easy to cleave or split; fissile.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 20 An inward ever-beingness, that is neither cleavesome, nor on and on. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 8 Of all hard Woods, Oak is the most Cleavesome, or splitteth the most easily.

Hence †**Cleaˑvesomeness,** aptness to be cleft, fissility, divisibility.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 78 Cleavesomness we know is the great hanger on to body. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 1 Qualities of Timber..As Hardness, Softness.. Clevesomeness, Toughness.

Cleaving (klēˑviŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. CLEAVE *v.*¹]

1. The action of the vb. CLEAVE; splitting.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 151 *Sectio*, cliofung. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyuynge or departynge [1499 cleuynge], *scissura*. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 356 Let us take the axe .. and settle ourselves to cleaving and riveing. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 15 Cleaving is an art in which none can excel but those who practise it early.

b. *intr.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Seasoning of Timber*, Submerging it in Water, to prevent cleaving.

2. *concr.* A cleft, fissure; parting of the limbs (cf. CLEFT 2).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. 86 The Rocke cleef in two, and in that clevyng was our Lord hidd. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 150 They bind a strong rope about his shoulders and cleavings. 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1763) 322 Syne in the cleaving of a craig She found him drown'd in Yarrow.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 199 With the Cleaving-knife and the Mawl, split it into a square piece. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* III. 185/2 The cleaving property of the diamond.

Cleaving (klēˑviŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. CLEAVE *v.*²] The action of adhering or sticking *to*.

c 1430 *Cookery Bks.* (E. E. T. S.) 42 But ware of cleuyng to the panne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 8 Clyuynge to, or fastenynge to a þynge [1499 cleuynge], *adhesio*. 1655 *Ref. Commw. Bees* 60 To keep asunder the wax from cleaving.

b. *fig.* (see the verb).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Entretenement*, an entertaining, a cleauing one to an other. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 54. 94 A precise cleaving..to Gods word. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. (1876) 215 The instinctive cleaving of every thing that lives to its own existence.

Cleaving (klēˑviŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. CLEAVE *v.*¹ + -ING².] That cleaves or splits.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 109 The cleauing rock, from whence a fountayn brake. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 189 He cut the cleaving sky. 1819 SHELLEY *Let. Peacock* 25 Feb., Sky-cleaving mountains.

Cleaˑving, *ppl. a.*² [f. CLEAVE *v.*² + -ING².]

†**1.** As *adj.* Adhesive; clinging; clammy. *Obs.*

c 1350 HAMPOLE in *Archæol.* XIX. 322 His fete schul wexe colde, his womb clevyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118 The nature of a passyon of ire or fylthy pleasure of the body is so viscose & cleuynge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. V. 85 Fat and pitch being cleaving bodies.

2. That cleaves, adheres, or clings.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 55 A cleaving curse be his inheritance to all generations. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 164 So to..fasten myself upon him by the most Cleaving Love. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* X. (1862) 214 The cleaving taint which is theirs by birth.

†b. *fig.* Abiding, lasting, persistent.

1340 *Ayenb.* 54 Þise sceles byeþ zuo cleuiinde þet þe wyseste and þe holyiste man byeþ oþerhuyl beca3t. *Ibid.* 107 Þe memorie is zuo cleuiynde ine him.

Cleaˑvingly, *adv.* In a cleaving manner.

1340 *Ayenb.* 103 Þer ne is non..bet zuo propreliche, zuo ssortliche, zuo cleuiyndelyche, zuo sotilliche þe names nemneþ. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxiv, For thenne thynkith it of non erthly thynge cleuyngly. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 The fore part of this iawe is ..rough, whereby the Muscles..might more cleuyngly grow.

Cleaze, obs. pl. of CLEE, claw, hoof.

†**Cleche,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [If not merely an error for *cloche* (see CLUTCH *sb.*), this may be a southern form corresponding to CLEEK *sb.*: but see also CLEACH.] A clutch.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Leste he drawe ou utward..&..worpen upon ou his crokes [*C.* hise cleches, *T.* clokes].

Cleche, obs. f. CLEACH *v.* and *sb.*

‖ **Cleché, -ée** (kleˑtʃi, ‖ kleʃe), *a. Her. Obs.* Also cletchee, clechy. [F., f. L. type **clāvicātus*, according to Littré, in sense 'key-holed', f. *clāvis* key.] Of an ordinary: (according to most authors) Voided or pierced through with a figure of the same kind, so as to show the tincture of the field. (But see quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* I. V. 42 A Cross Sable surmounted of another Argenti Of Morgan l. 2. fo. 55 it is termed a Cross clechee..[it] differeth from the cross voided only in this that it hath ends, and the voided none. 1708–15 KERSEY *Cleche* (in *Heraldry*), when any Ordinary is pierced thro' with the same Figure. 1730–6 in BAILEY (*folio*). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cleché*, or *Clechy*..But..some other writers, will have this piercing to be only a circumstance of the cross *cleché*, and call it by the name *vuidé*, voided. The thing that denominates it *cleché*, is its spreading from the centre towards the extremities, which are very wide, and end in an angle in the middle. 1848 *Gloss. Brit. Heraldry* s. v., The arms of Sir Thomas Banaster .. were argent, a cross clechée, sable, though some say he bore a cross pointed.

Cleck (klek), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5–6 clek. [a. ON. *klekja*, in Sw. *kläcka*, Da. *klække* to hatch. Cf. CLETCH.]

1. *trans.* Of birds: To hatch. Also *absol.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Schir, 3it Remembir* 24 Kynd natyve nest dois clek bot owlis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 388 Birdis clekkit as tha war wont till do. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 40 To cleck burdis of thir egis.

2. *transf.* Of human beings. (Contemptuously.)

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 95 3e ben clekkid out to pursuwe holi chirche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 9 The[e] clekkit that horrible mont, Caucasus hait. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Since the day ye was cleckit.

3. *fig.* To hatch (devices, plots, etc.).

1578 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 91 The Amelekis, that lesingis weill can clek. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. i, To cleck, and spread the grossest lies aff-hand.

Cleck-goose, obs. form of CLAIK-GOOSE.

Cle·cking, *vbl. sb.* Also 9 **clackin.** [f. CLECK *v.*]

1. The action of the verb CLECK; hatching; (*transf.* in quot.).

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, 'Clecking time's aye canty time.'

2. A hatching, a brood (of chickens, etc).

1787 BURNS *Selkirk to Creech* viii, Like some bewildered chicken Scar'd frae its minnie and the cleckin By hoodie-craw. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxxii. 283 The bairns of the last clecking are to be provided for by their mother's uncle.

Cled, cledde, obs. pa. t. and pple. of CLEAD *v.*; see also CLAD.

Cledge (kledʒ). [Of doubtful origin: probably connected with CLAG, as an umlaut derivative of same root.

If *cledge* went back to OE., its form would be *clecg*:—original **clagja-*, or *clagjo-*; cf. *edge, hedge.* The latter correspond to Ger. *eck(e, hecke,* and it is possible that the analogue of *cledge* is *kleck, klecke* in sense 'heap of dirt, sticky mass': see *kleck* 2 *a*, in Grimm. Connexion with CLAY, OE. *clǽg*, is excluded by the fact that there the ʒ represents not palatalized *g*, but original *j* (*y*), *klaijo-*.]

A local name for clay or clayey soil, in Kent, etc.; also technically applied to the upper of the two beds of Fuller's Earth, in Bedfordshire, and elsewhere in England.

1723 HOLLOWAY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 419 The Fullers-Earth; the upper Layer of which, being about a Foot deep, they call the Cledge [in Bedfordsh.]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Fuller's earth,* The upper stratum of this [at Wavedon, Beds.] is about a foot thick, and they call it *cledge.* 1768 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 108/1 Clay, or brick-earth, strong cledge, flint-gravel, etc. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cledge,* clay; stiff loam.

Cledgy (kle·dʒi), *a.* [f. prec. + -Y.] Of the nature of cledge; clayey; stiff, tenacious, sticky.

1577 HARRISON *England* I. xviii. (1881) III. 139 The sundrie kinds of moold, as the cledgie or claie. 1587 *Ibid.* II. vi. (1877) I. 160 Although the waters that run by chalke or cledgie soiles be good. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Clodgy, cledgy,* stiff and dirty. *Kent.* 1768 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 110/1 The stiff cledgy land was but little better. 1876 *Surrey Provinc.* (E. D. S.), *Cledgy,* wet, sticky. of ground. Land is said 'to work so cledgy'. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cledgy,* stiff and sticky.

† Clee. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **cléa, cléo,** 3 **cleu,** 4 **klee,** 4–5 **cle,** 4–6 (9 *dial.*) **clee,** 4–7 (9 *dial.*) **clea,** 5–7 (9 *dial.*) **cley, 7 cleye, cleie,** 8–9 *dial.* **clay.** *Pl.* 1 **cléo,** 4–5 **cleon, cleen, cleos,** 4– **clees,** 4–5 **cles,** 4, 7 **cleas,** 6 **cleyse, cleaze, cleaes,** 6–7 **clese, cleese,** 6– **cleyes, cleys.** [Another form of the sb. CLAW, representing the original OE. form of the nominative, *cléa* (*cléo*); while *claw* represents the oblique cases (*clawe,* etc.), and the later nominative *clawu* reconstructed on these. See CLAW.

Cléa occurs in *Vesp. Ps.*, and, with dat. pl. *cléam,* also in (?WS.) *Alexander's Epistle to Aristotle* 375, 378; a dat. pl. *clám* in *Phœnix* 277 may possibly be for *cléam. Cléo* occurs only in poetry: Thorpe's *Ps.* (not WS.). *Cléa* represented prehist. *clau, claw-* or *clǽw-,* from original **klawá-* or **klǽwā* (cf. *wéa, péa*: Sievers *Ags. Gram.* § 112). Of *cléo* the history is not quite clear: it might be a northern form corresponding to *cléa* (from *clǽw-*), as *déd* to *dǽd* (see Sievers *loc. cit.*). It is the normal source of ME. *cleu, cle, clee*; ME. *clea* may represent OE. *cléa*; the later spelling *cley, clay* is unexplained.]

1. = CLAW *sb.* 1.

c 1250 *Meid Maregrete* xlvi, Anoþer deuel..E heuede eien on is cleu. ant eken on is to. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* I. 172 A cat..wol..To hur clees [*v. r.* cleos, cleon, clawes] clawen ows. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* xxxiii. (Arb.) 76 With her bylle and scharpe cleys. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xv. (1539) 33 The cuttynge of the doggis cleyse. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 349 Take the clee of a bittor. 1581 J. STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules Œt.* 206 b, Cralling crab..With crooking cleaze. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Eupheme* ix, Vulture death and those relentless cleies. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 74 Some single cley in their [birds'] Foot. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 The Common Fly.. four legs are cloven and arm'd with little clea's or tallons. 1691 F. BROKESBY in Ray *Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 8 In..[East Riding] for Straw they use Strea, and for Claws, Cleas. 1881 *N. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clea,* claw.

b. Occasionally put for, or including, the foot or limb so armed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 39 A cat wold ete fishes Withoute weting of his clees. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXX. 430 The Gryffon..toke Huon in his clees. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xix. (ed. 7) 471 The fore part of Scorpio, whose fore cleaes do lie upon the two ballances.

2. A hoof; one of the parts of a cloven foot; = CLAW *sb.* 2.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii. 32 [lxix. 31] Cælf niowe hornas forðledende and clea. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) ibid., Swyþor þonne æðele cealf, þeah þe him upp-aga horn on heafde, oððe hearde cleo. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., Kalf..Forth-ledand hornes and klees. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Hornes bringende forth, and cles [1388 clees]. — *Gen.* xlix. 17 The cleen of an hors. — *Judg.* v. 22 Cleas of hors. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Tho cle of pygge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 47 Take that shepe, and loke betwene his clese. 1572 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 28 Melt that on the fore hoofe or clee. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 15 Pigs cleyes. 1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horn. Cattle* 90 And the clays will stride out one from the other wider than usual. *Ibid.* 118 The clees or horny part of the foot. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Claws, clees, cleys,* the respective parts of a cloven-foot. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clay.* 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clay, cleä.*

Cleede, var. of CLEAD *v.*, to clothe.

Cleef(e, obs. f. CLEVE, CLEAVE, pa. t. CLEAVE *v.*[1]

Cleek (klīk), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5–6 **cleke,** 5–7 **cleik,** 8– **cleek.** [Related to CLEEK *v.*; cf. southern ME. *cleche.* Cf. also CLICK.]

1. A large hook or crook for catching hold of and pulling something; or for hanging articles on, from a rafter, or the like. *Cleeks* are used by fishermen, and also in playing golf.

1426 *Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 7 Cleikes of irin, to draw downe Timber and Ruiffis that ar fired. 1541 *Sc. Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *310 Nalis, [or] clekis to hing þe clathis. 1682 CLAVERHOUSE in Napier *Mem.* (1859) I. I. 137 The smith at Minnigaff, that made all the clikys. 17.. *Anc. Poems Peasantry* (1846) 113 He has made a cleek but and a creel. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 200 B, is a hook, or the cleek..which joins the muzzle and swingle-tree. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXXVII, 'He hings his sword on the cleek'. 1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 172/1 Having lost a hand..Ronald has had it replaced by an iron hook, which he calls a 'cleek'. 1883 *Standard* 16 Nov. 5/2 He..is ready with..the cleek [at golf].

2. An act of cleeking, a clutch.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2163 May vs noȝt limp..To couer be cas at a cleke courseris a thousand?

† 3. Name of some griping disease; Jamieson says 'cramp in the legs'. *Obs.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 301 The cords and the cout-euill, the claisps and the cleiks.

4. *Comb.*, as *cleek-staff, -shank,* etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Cleyf[k]staffe, *cambuca.*

Cleek (klīk), *v. north. dial.* Forms: 5–6 **cleke,** 6 **cleake,** 6– **cleik,** 7– **cleek.** *Pa. t.* 5– **claucht, claught;** also *Sc.* **cleikit.** [A northern form corresp. to southern CLEACH, ME. *clechen*: cf. CLEEK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To seize with the clutch or hand; to lay hold of, clutch, grasp, or seize, firmly, suddenly, or eagerly. Also *to cleek hold (of).*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 240 An I cleke yowe, I schall felle yow. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 98 Be the coler claucht him withoutyn baid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xv. 89 Thai claucht and lappit in thar armys This Quene. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1169 The gled the pece claucht in his cluke. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 206 Cleake, *corripere.* *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxxiv. Wks. XI. 66 The proposal..makes souls so affected cleek the faster hold. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 217 The carlin claught her by the rump, And left poor Maggie scarce a stump. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, 'Wanting to cleik the cunzie (that is, to hook the siller)'. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, 'I made what haste I could to cleek the callant'.

2. To lay hold of and draw suddenly *to* oneself, as with a hook or crook; to snatch.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 300 þei shal cleke to freris alle þe goodis þat þei mai geten. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1164 That thus clekys this corsaunt owte of thir heghe clyffez. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1046 Cleikand to thame skarlote and Crammosie. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxii, *To Aduersars Lawyers* 2 Suppose ȝe come to cleik auay my King.

b. To snatch, pluck, or pull, *out, up, off.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2123 He clekys owtte Collbrande fulle clenlyche burneschte. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2937 (Ashm.) With þat he clekis vp þe coupe [*v. r.* clyght vp a cupe]. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2478 His sholder als ofgan he kleke. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 244 Power to cleik up the benifices. *a* 1745 *Jacobite Ballad,* 'Wee Wee German Lairdie', And up his beggar duds he cleeks. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lancash. Life* (1857) 30 Cleeked up like lumps o' gowd.

c. *fig.* To snatch *up,* raise suddenly.

a 1550 *Peebles to Play* vi, He cleekit up ane hie ruf sang.

3. To catch or lay hold of with a cleek.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 45 'The chance o' cleiking a fish'.

Hence (and from *sb.*) **Cleeked** *a.*, **Clee·king** *ppl. a.*; **Clee·ky** *Sc., a.*, addicted to cleeking, grasping, captious; *sb.* a cleeked stick, a crooked staff.

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* VIII. D viij b, I am molested very muche with fowles and cleekynge theves. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 369 Another walked behind the horses with a cleeked staff. 1810 CROMEK *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 165 (Jam.) Ken ye whare cleekie Murray's gane? 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 201 (Jam.) Frae that day to this my guid aik cleeky has never been mair heard tell o'.

Cleen, obs. pl. of CLEE, claw, hoof.

Cleen, Cleepe, Cleer, Cleer-eie, Cleet, obs. ff. CLEAN, CLEPE, CLEAR, CLARY, CLEAT.

Cleer(e)te, var. of CLERETE, *Obs.*

Cleeve, another form of CLEVE, slope, etc.

Cleeve, cleevers, obs. ff. CLEAVE, CLEAVERS.

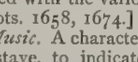
† Clee·vy, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. CLEVE *sb.*[1]] Abounding in 'cleves' or cliffs.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Frontisp., See Albion plas't In Power and plenty, on hir Cleeuy Throne.

Clef[1] (klef). Forms: 6 **cliefe,** 6–7 **cliffe,** 7 *Sc.* **cleiffe,** 7–8 **cleave,** 7–9 **cliff,** 8 **cleff,** 8– **clef.** [a. F. *clef*:—L. *clāv-em* key. In spelling formerly confused with the various forms of CLIFF, CLEVE; cf. quots. 1658, 1674.]

Music. A character placed on a particular line of a stave, to indicate the name and pitch of the notes standing on that line, and hence of those on the other lines and spaces. Sometimes loosely = *stave.*

There are three clefs in use, the C, tenor, or alto clef, the G or treble clef, and the F or bass clef, which denote respectively the middle C on a piano, the G above, and the F below. They are written respectively as here shown.



1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 How many keyes, how many cliffes, how many moodes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 77. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Cliefe is a character set on a rule at the beginning of a verse shewing the height and lownes of euery note standing on the same verse. *Ibid.* 104 Of how manie parts the Canon is, so manie Cliefes do they set at the beginning of the verse. 1658 COKAINE *Elegy Pilkington* 22 Poems (1669) 78 The Muses two-clif'd Hill he did surpass Whose Musick had three Cliffs to do it grace. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 2 Called seven Cliffs or more properly Cleaves. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 477 The circle, with a note of interrogation, placed at the beginning of each line where the Clef should be, seems to ask the Singer in what Key or Clef he means to begin. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* IX. 230 His ears were insensible to all sounds below F, marked by the base cliff. 1880 HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 370/2 When notes are written 'in the tenor clef' (more properly 'on the tenor stave').

† b. *B clef*: the name formerly given to the two characters now called *flat* (♭) and *natural* (♮), both of which originated from modifications of the letter b, used to denote B flat and B natural respectively. Cf. B II. 1.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 The♭ cliefe which is common to euery part, is made thus ♭ or thus ♮ the one signifying the halfe note and flatt singing: the other signifying the whole note or sharpe singing. 1706 PHILLIPS *s.v.*, The fourth is nam'd the B-cliff, or B-fa-be-mi Cliff, and apply'd to all Parts indifferently; its Property being only to shew, when Notes are to be sung, or play'd Flat, and when Sharp.

fig. 1625 PEMBLE *Justification* 219 Needlesse speculations telling vs, that now the Apostle hath altered his cliffe. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 140 They tempered ther stringes to such a cleiffe of ambition and superstitious foolriy. 1868 WHITMAN *On Beach at Night Alone,* I think a thought of the clef of the universes.

† Clef[2]. *Obs. rare.* [app. Anglo-Fr. **clef* ad. L. *clāvus* pin: cf. quots. (Grafton not knowing the word, tried to make sense with *cleft.*) Cf. CLAVE[2] 3.] The pin or needle of a weighing-beam.

1494 FABYAN VII. 342 Was ordeynyd, yᵗ the beame shulde stande vpryght, the cleffe thereof enclynynge to neyther partye, as it doth in weyinge of golde and syluer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. III,* II. 131 Ordeyned that the Beame should stande vpright in the cleft thereof enclinyng to neyther partie.

Cf. 1256 *Lib. de Antiq. Leg.* (Camd.) 25, in fine 40 Hen. III, *De Correctione Statere Domini Regis*.. Excepto auro et argento quod semper ponderatur per medium clavum, neque trahens ad pondam neque ad aurum sive ad argentum. 1269 *ibid.* (53 Hen. III) *De Stateris et Pond. Mercatorum extran.* Ponderato per medium clavum [*mispr.* clavium; *but MS. has* clauũ] sicut aurum et argentum. 1353 *Act* 27 *Edw. III,* c. 10 (*Statute of the Staple*) Issint que la lange du balance soit owele, saunz encliner a lune partie ou a lautre. PULTON *transl.* So that the tongue of the ballance be euen without bowing to one side or to the other.

Clef, obs. pa. t. of CLEAVE.

Clefe, obs. f. CLIFF, CLEVE[1]; obs. pa. t. CLEAVE *v.*[1]; obs. f. CLEAVE *v.*[2]

Cleft, clift, *sb.* Forms: 4–9 **clift,** (5–7 **clifte,** 5 **clyft(e,** 6 **klyfft),** 6– **cleft.** Also *β* 4–5 **clif,** 4–6 **clyff(e,** 6–8 **cliff(e.** [Found in 13–14th c. in form *clyft, clift,* app. going back to an unrecorded OE. **clyft*:—OTeut. *klufti-z,* f. *klub-* weak grade of **kleub-, cléof-* to cleave. Cf. OHG. *chluft* (MHG., mod. G., and Du. *kluft*), ON. *kluft,* Sw. *klyft,* Da. *klyft* hole, cave, den, *klöft* cleft, chink, crevice. The subseq. change to *cleft* (which has never entirely displaced *clift*) is through assimilation to *cleft,* recent pa. pple. of CLEAVE. In 16–18th c. this word appears to have been almost completely confounded with CLIFF, the two forms *cliff, clift,* being used promiscuously for both words: see the quotations marked *β,* and see CLIFF, CLIFT.]

1. *gen.* A space made by cleaving, splitting, or separation of parts; a split, fissure, crack, crevice.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19842 He loked to þe lift, And sagh þar in a mikel clift. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 83 Se hem ryȝt as þouȝ it were þoruȝ a litel clifte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clyff, clyft, or ryfte, *sissura, rima.* 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Clyft of a tree, *crevx.* 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. viii. (Arb.) 173 The ryftes and clyftes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 644 The Cleft or Fissure in the Larynx. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 47 There are narrow clifts in the monument. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 220 Petal, bell-shaped..Border with 6 clefts. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 12 If..the clift in her lip spread much, she [a hare] is old. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xiv, Through the drifts the snowy clifts Did send a dismal sheen. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 739/1 This hollow [in a horse's foot] is termed the cleft of the frog. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* IV. 168

The Red Sea and Valley of Jordan..form a narrow cleft of great depth.

† **b.** A parting (of the hair). *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18837 (Cott.) In hefd he had a clift beforn, Als nazarens has þat þar er born.

β. form *cliff.*

c 1325 [see 2 a]. 1440 [see 1]. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* vi. 2 The children of Israel made them clyffes in y^e^ mountaynes, and caues and holdes. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 357 Searchyng the clyffes of theyr ryftes. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 53 The litile clyffes or streakes therein. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* xvi. 29 In thicke woodes, and cliffes of rockes. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 63 The stony quarry, full of cleffs. 1670 J. PETTUS *Fod. Regal.* iii. 3 The cliffs or chincks of Rocks. 1694 [see 2 c].

2. *spec.* **a.** The parting of the thighs, the 'cleaving' or 'fork'. Now *dial.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles w.* in Wright *Voc.* 148 *La furchure*, the clif [*MS. Arund. & Camb.* cleft]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 437 Doun his hond he launcheth to the clifte. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 60 From her Armpits or her Cliffe. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 289 Legs and thees a' o' ae thickness frae cute to cleft.

b. A split made by partially cleaving a tree or the like; *esp.* a slit or split to receive a graft.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxxi. (1495) 622 The reid .. is somwhat clouen for to yeue ynke the better, and the ryght syde of the clyfte is somwhat lenger than the lyfte syde. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 15 Bruyn .. put his heed ouer his eeris in to the clyft of the tree. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 74 b, You must take heed .. that the cleft be not to slacke nor to strait. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xiv. (R.), That the clift of the stocke gape not too much (as being over wide for the graffe). 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* III. 110 You may make an end of stretching, or closing the Cleft .. when the Graff, or Graffs are plac'd as they should be. 1712–1851 [see 5].

c. A crack of the skin, a chap; a disease of the feet of horses.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 210 a, It helpeth all the clefts and chops happening on the handes and feete in the winter tyme. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 266/1 For cleftes of the Lippes, Handes, Woemens Pappes, and Heeles. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3003/4 Lost..a brown bay Mare .. with a cliff behind. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Clift's*, call'd otherwise Cracks in the Heels, a Disease incident to Horses. *a* 1755 *Farrier's Dict.* (J.), *Clefts* appear on the bought of the pasterns.

d. *Surg.* The aperture in *Cleft palate* (see next).

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 606 If in very large cleft the closure be difficult. 1885 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) II. 502 It will be frequently found that these partial clefts are very broad.

† **3.** One of the pieces formed by cleaving; *esp.* split wood for fuel. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 799 Þat all to-wrasted þai wod, & warpyd in-sonder, All claters in clyftez, clene to þair fistez. 1527 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Carriage of a lode of clyftis and pylys. 1562 *Ludlow Church. Acc.* (1869) 110 A klyfft to make steyes for the belle whelles. 1640 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, For helpinge to lood the cleffts to make pales and railes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. § 10 (1681) 108 Good cleft for the fire. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 21 Sept. 6 'Wheeling' a large stick known in Tipperary as a 'quarter clift'.

b. A strip of glass as cut by the glazier.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 384/2 The Glasiers Diamond .. by which he cuts his Glass .. into Lengths or Clifts, and from such long pieces or Clifts into shorter pieces as Squares or Quarryes.

4. A division formed by cleaving: *spec.* **a.** one of the divisions of the foot in animals; **b.** one of the divisions of an orange or similar fruit (*dial.*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xix. (1495) 778 The camell is clouefotyd and hath felles in the clyftes..and those clyftes ben flesshly as the clifte of a beers fote. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. XXXIX. 371 With leaues cloven or cut into five, sixe, or seven cliftes. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xiv. 6 Euery beast that parteth the hoofe, and cleaueth the clift into two clawes. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 44 In a Greyhound..a round Foot, and good large Clefts. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 32 The hoof of the swine is also found divided into 5 clefts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cleft-hole*; *cleft-nursed* adj.; **cleft-graft** *v.* to graft in a cleft (see 2 b); so **cleft-grafted** *ppl. a.*; **cleft-grafting** *vbl. sb.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 25 Cutting off the head of the Stock, and smooth it as in Cleft-graffing. 1712 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Filberts may be cleft-grafted on the common nut. 1731–59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (R.), *Cleft-grafting* ..also called stock or slit-grafting, is proper for trees or stocks of a lesser size. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Noger*, Their bigness is about an inch at least, for either Blast-holes, or Clift-holes. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 228 They may be..cleft-grafted like the rose. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 1040 This mere chance-sown, cleft-nursed seed.

Cleft (kleft), *ppl. a.* [One of the forms of the pa. pple. of CLEAVE *v.*[1]: cf. CLOVEN.] Split asunder; split into thin pieces.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 264 Tho lay there certain wode cleft. *c* 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206, xiij peysses of clyft wodd, 20*d*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/1 A Billet is a piece of Cleft Wood for to Burn. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* II. 508 From the cleft wood the crackling flames aspire. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Calum* vi. 16 Cleft waves.

b. Split or divided to a certain depth; bifurcate. *Cleft palate*: a malformation of the palate, in which a longitudinal gap exists in the middle or on either side of the roof of the mouth. *A cleft stick*: a position in which advance and retreat are alike impossible, a dilemma, a fix. † *Cleft* (or *cloven*) *beasts*: insects. Rarely in *cleft hoof, foot*, where *cloven* is the ordinary word.

1574 HYLL *Ord. Bees* i, Plinie nameth Bees cleft beasts because of the division or parting betweene of the heade and shoulders. [*Ibid.* vi, Of all cloven beasts the bees are principally to be cherished.] 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Not Fair*, So men .. Believe it fair .. Till the cleft foot discovers all. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 16 Not steepy Pindus .. Nor cleft Parnassus. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 355 You may .. stick your candle in a bottle .. or a cleft stick. 1782 COWPER *Corr.* Wks. 1837 XV. 106 We are squeezed to death, between the two sides of that sort of alternative which is commonly called a cleft stick. 1784 REYNOLDS in Leslie & Taylor *Life* (1865) II. viii. 458, I put him in a cleft stick. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Corn Laws* in *Exerc.* (1842) I. 95 The other side are in a cleft stick; they cannot go on long as they are, and they cannot stir into any new path without demolishing the Corn Laws. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 254 The surfaces .. are so flattened that the appearance is that of a single cleft hoof. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 599 Cases of hare-lip and cleft-palate. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 527 Having..successfully treated a medical student for cleft palate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 98 A leaf..is said to be cleft, when the division is half way down or more, and the lobes or sinuses narrow or acute. 1885 Arnold's *Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 190 Cleft-palate knife..cleft-palate chisel.

c. *fig.* Divided, twofold.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 293 O cleft effect! cold modesty, hot wrath.

† **Cleft, clift,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb. or pa. pple.] *intr.* To divide, split, cleave.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 17 That Earth, that by moulding in the hand doth clift and cleaue. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 668 Almonds..must be macerated long in warm water..that the cortex may cleft.

Cleft, pa. t. and pa. pple. of CLEAVE[1]; rarely of CLEAVE[2].

Clefted, clifted, *ppl. a.* [f. CLEFT, CLIFT *sb.* + -ED; but *clefted* is sometimes app. an extended form of the pa. pple *cleft*.] Having clefts, divisions, or fissures; cleft, split.

1552 HULOET, *Clefted* or cleued in two partes, *bifidus*. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 159 Dipping in the pits of bloud a sort of clifted brands. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 440 To cover close with cloven or clefted cloaths or garments. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* I. iii, The swarming populace spread every wall..through clifted stones, stretching and staring. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 208 Flowers sitting, mostly 4-clefted. 1861 L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 248 The whole clifted and pinnacled circumference [of an ice-berg]. *a* 1876 AIRD *Buy a Broom* i, Among the clefted branches.

† **Cle·fture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CLEFT + -URE.] State of being cleft; *concr.* a cleft, fissure.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* III. iii. 122 Of..clefture, chappynge or chynynge of the mouthe. 1596 *Edw. III*, III. i. 36 The cranny'd cleftures of the through-shot planks.

† **Cle·fty,** *a. Obs.* Having clefts.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. (1682) 319, I ran-countred .. in a clefty Creek close by the Sea side, a Moorish Brigantine.

Cleg (kleg). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 5 **clege**, 6 **clegge**, 7–9 **clegg.** [a. ON. *kleggi*, mod. Norw. *klegg*.] A gadfly, horse-fly, or breeze.

a 1449 W. BOWER in *Fordun's Scotichron.* (1759) II. 376 The unlatit woman .. pungis as the cleg. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66 A Clege. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 53 A clegge, flée, *solipunga*. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 308 Sir Christopher Pack did cleave like a clegg, and was very angry he could not be heard *ad infinitum*. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 936 The English [call it] a Burrel-fly, Stowt, and Breese: and also of sticking and clinging, Cleg and Clinger. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Clegs*, the large grey flies which torment horses and cattle in summer. 'He sticks like a cleg.' 1872 *Daily News* 24 Aug., For animals of their size, 'clegs' are exceedingly light-footed.

b. *Comb.*, as *cleg-stung* adj.

1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* in *Pop. Poems Scotl.* (1862) 136 Like cattle prodit with a prong, Or cleg-stung fillies.

Clei, obs. f. CLAY.

Cleid, cleith, Sc. var. of CLEAD *v.*

Cleidomancy, clido- (klōi·dǿmænsi). [f. Gr. κλείς, κλειδ- key + μαντεία divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by means of a key.

1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 326 Clidomancy should be exercised when the sun or moon is in Virgo, the name should be written upon a key, the key should be tied to a Bible, etc.

Cleido-mastoid (klōidoˌmæ·stoid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. κλείς, κλειδ- key, clavicle + MASTOID.] Pertaining to the clavicle and mastoid process; applied to the posterior part of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 725/1 That part .. becomes confounded with the deltoid and with the cleido-mastoid. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cleie, var. of CLEE, hoof, claw.

Cleiffe, Cleik, Sc. ff. CLEF, CLEEK.

Cleime, Cleine, obs. ff. CLAIM, CLEAN.

Cleinge, Cleir, obs. ff. CLENGE, CLEAR.

Cleistogamic (klōistogæ·mik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κλειστός closed (f. κλείειν to close) + γάμ-ος marriage + -IC; cf. *phanerogamic*.] Applied to certain small inconspicuous permanently closed flowers, adapted for self-fertilization, occurring in various plants (e. g. *Oxalis Acetosella*, different species of *Viola*, etc.) on the same individuals as the normal larger brightly-coloured flowers, which in such cases are either cross-fertilized or barren. So **Cleistoga·mically** *adv.*, **Cleisto·gamous** *a.*, **Cleisto·gamously** *adv.*; **Cleistogamy** (ɒ·gămi), the occurrence of cleistogamous flowers.

1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 3 They have been called by Dr. Kuhn [in 1867] cleistogamic. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 26 Such 'cleistogamic' flowers .. are already known to exist in about fifty genera.

1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* ii. 39 In the cleistogamous flowers of Oxalis acetosella. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. vi. 810 The cleistogamous self-fertilised flowers. 1881 MOORE in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 84 Undoubted cases of cleistogamy. 1885 COUTTS TROTTER in *Academy* 6 June 395/3 The flowers..were fertilised and fruited cleistogamically. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand.* ii. 85 Cleistogamously fertilised.

Cleisto·genous, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κλειστός (see prec.) + L. *-gen-us* born, bearing + -OUS.] Bearing cleistogamous flowers; see prec. So also **Clei·stogene** *a.*

1876 DARWIN *Cross-fertil.* i. 3 Plants called cleistogene, which bear on the same stock two kinds of flowers.

Cleith(e, cleitht: see CLEAD *v.*

Cleithral (klōi·þrăl), *a. Greek Arch.* [f. Gr. κλείθρ-ον bar for closing, *pl.* lattice (f. κλεί-ειν to close) + -AL.] Of a temple: Having a roof, covered in: opposed to HYPÆTHRAL.

1850 in WEALE *Dict. Terms.* 1867 ASHPITEL *Archit.* 307 A Greek Doric hexastyle, peripteral, and cleithral temple.

Clek, obs. f. CLECK *v.*, to hatch.

Cleke, obs. f. CLEEK.

Cleket(t, -yt, obs. ff. CLICKET.

Clem (klem), **clam** (klæm), *v.*[1] *dial.* Forms: 6– **clem** (**clemmed**), 7– **clam.** Mod. dial.: *Lancash., Cheshire, Shropsh., Huddersfield, Derbysh., Leicestersh.*, **clem, clam**; *Whitby, Staffordsh, S. Cheshire, Hereford, Flint*, **clem**; *Westmrld., Mid Yorksh., Holderness, Lincolnsh., Northampton*, **clam.** [cogn. with MHG., modG., MDu., Du. *klemmen* to pinch, cramp, compress, Da. *klemme*, Sw. *klämma* to press, squeeze, pinch. In the older stages evidenced only in composition: OE. *beclemman* to restrain, confine, shut in, OS. *biklemmjan* to pinch, OHG. *bichlemmen* to clutch, compress, squeeze (modG. and Du. *beklemmen* to pinch, distress); OS. also *antklemmjan* to burst open. These indicate a Com. Teut. **klammjan*, f. *klamm-*, OE. *clamm, clǽmm* sb. 'fetter, cramp, constriction, confinement'; see CLAM *sb.*[1] ME. has *forclemmed* in E. E. Allit. Poems. The simple vb. hardly appears before 1600, but is widely spread in the forms *clem* and *clam* over the northern half of England from Westmorland to Leicester, and from Lincoln to Hereford. Its distribution makes it possible that it is here of Norse origin.]

1. *trans.* To pinch as hunger or fasting does; to waste with hunger, starve. (Also sometimes with reference to thirst.)

? *c* 1540 *Scott. Feilde* in *Percy Folio* (*c* 1650) I. 225 Their company was clemmed: and much cold did suffer; water was a worthy drinke: win it who might. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. ii, I cannot eat stones and turfs..What, will he clem me and my followers? Aske him an he will clem me. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II. i. (Gifford), My entrails Were clemm'd [*Nares* has clamm'd] with keeping a perpetual fast. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Clem'd* or *clam'd*, starved, because, by famine, the guts and bowels are as it were clammed or stuck together. Sometimes it signifies thirsty. *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Gloss., Clemm'd*, famish'd, starv'd. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Westmorld. Dial.* 13 He may lick the..or clam the, nay sell the. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. 211 Some burned, some drowned, some maimed, some clammed themselves. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 413. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. vii. 131 She was like to clem me.

2. *intr.* To suffer the pangs of hunger (or thirst); to pine with hunger, starve.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. vi. 64 Hard is the choise when the valiant must eate their armes, or clem. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Clam*, to pine to death for want of water. 1831 E. ELLIOTT *Corn L. Rhymes, Sqr. Leech* ii, Will is clamming—bread-tax thrives. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, Think of that first strike..how we all had to clem.

Hence **Clemmed** *ppl. a.*, **Clemming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1674 [see sense 1]. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 574 Like a Tygress couch'd .. to spring upon her prey .. to relieve her clamming young. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 438 Violet and snowdrop were nipped in their clemmed buds. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, Too much dazed wi' clemming to know when they're put upon. 1868 B. BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* iii. 35 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., Theau fastened on me like a clemmed leech.

Clem, *v.*[2] *Sc.* [var. of CLEAM.] To stop a hole with clay, or any viscous substance. (Jamieson.)

Clem, Clemat, obs. ff. CLAIM, CLIMB, CLIMATE.

Clematis (kle·mătis). [a. L. *clēmatis*, a. Gr. κληματίς some kind of climbing or trailing plant, prob. periwinkle, f. κλῆμα vine-branch. (A frequent mispronunciation is *clemā·tis*.)]

1. A genus of twining shrubs (N. O. *Ranunculaceæ*), having flowers with a showy calyx and no corolla, and seed-vessels adorned with long feathery appendages. The only British species is

C. Vitalba, common in hedgerows on the chalk, popularly called Virgin's Bower, Traveller's Joy, and Old Man's Beard. *C. Flammula*, with small white sweet-scented flowers, and various species with large showy blue, purple, or red flowers, are cultivated in gardens in Britain.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlviii. 385 Pereuincle..is named Clematis in Latine, and therefore men call this kind Clematis altera, there be founde two kindes, ouer and bysides that plant whiche is nowe called in Latine Vitalba. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccxxvii. 889 The white Clematis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 191. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* Cal. (1803) 697/1 *Clematis*, virgin's bower. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxvi, The clematis, the favoured flower, Which boasts the name of virgin-bower. 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 63 Like an oaken stock in winter woods, O'erflourished with the hoary clematis. 1870 — *Window* 23 Rose, rose, and clematis, Trail and twine and clasp and kiss.

†**2.** Formerly applied (as in classical Lat. and Gr.) to the Periwinkle (*Vinca*).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. K vj b, Clematis is named in englyshe perwyncle. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 637 The Egyptian Clematis or Periwink drunk in Vinegar, is very good against the poyson of Asps.

Clematis, obs. pl. of CLIMATE.

†**Cle·matite.** *Obs.* Also in Lat. form **clematitis.** [a. F. *clématite*, ad. L. *clēmatītis*, a. Gr. κληματῖτις, f. κλῆμα vine-twig.]

1. The Birthwort, *Aristolochia Clematitis*.

[1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. D vj b, The thyrde kynd of Aristolochia is called clematitis, because it hath long smal braunches, like a vynde.] 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 45 The Clematite, or Saracen Birthwort. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Clematite.*

Clemb-en, obs. f. CLIMB.

Cleme, obs. f. CLAIM; var. of CLEAM *v.*, to smear.

†**Cle·mence.** *Obs.* [a. F. *clémence*, ad. L. *clēmentia*: see next.] =next.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. 22 Recomendyng .. polidorus to the debonnayr clemence and mercyful iustyce of the goddis. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) D iij, To shewe thine enemie thy mercy and clemence. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 22 Clemence oft..Restraines those sterne behests.

Clemency (kle·mĕnsi). [ad. L. *clēmentia*, n. of state f. *clément-em* CLEMENT: see -ENCY.]

1. Mildness or gentleness of temper, as shown in the exercise of authority or power; mercy, leniency.

1553 *Q. Mary's Proclam.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. v. 8 Her [the Queen's] great and aboundaunte clemencie. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. I. (Arb.) 141 To persuade hym of the clemencie of owre men. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xvi. (1840) 27 A prince no less famous for his clemency than his conquests. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 31, I have stated the true notion of clemency, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 232 Clemency..is the standing policy of constitutional governments, as severity is of despotism. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 199 Clemency is an act of judgment, but pity disturbs the judgment.

†**b.** as a title. *Obs. rare.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vii. § 4 May it please your clemencies to grant unto him the church of Tusculum.

2. Mildness of weather or climate; opposed to *inclemency*, *severity*.

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iv. (1743) 31 By reason of the clemency of the climate. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 5 ¶ 8 The clemency of the weather. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xv. (1876) 153 It rained still and blew; but with more clemency.

Clement (kle·mĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *clēment-em* mild, placid, gentle. Mod.F. has also *clément* (in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Mild and humane in the exercise of power or authority; merciful, lenient, kindly, towards subjects or those in one's power.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66 Clement, *clemens*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 451 Ane victour suld be Curtas and clement, but crudelitie. 1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 65 What more noble vertue can be in a Prince, then to be clement, ready to forgeve, and slowe to punishe? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 18, I know you are more clement than vilde men, Who of their broken Debtors take a third. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 272 The sweet, the clement, Mediatorial Hour! 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. 283 A clement use of authority.

2. Of weather or climate: Mild, gentle; opposed to *inclement*. [So in Latin.] *rare.*

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 68 So clement and benign a soyl, that Roses grow there thrice a year. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 July, This clement weather.

Hence **Cle·mently** *adv.*, mildly, mercifully.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. ix. (R.), O Mary Magdalen, hear our prayers..and most clemently reconcile this company unto Christ.

Clementine (kle·mĕntəin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *clēmentīn-us*, f. *Clēmens*, *-entem*, the adj. used as a personal name. In Fr. *clémentin*, *-ine*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Clement: *esp.* applied **a.** to writings passing under the name of Clement of Rome; **b.** to the Constitutions of Pope Clement V; **c.** to the edition or text of the Vulgate revised by orders of Clement VIII.

1705 BP. BULL *Corrupt. Ch. Rome* (T.), In the Clementine liturgy, the bread and wine..are said to be antitypa..of the precious body and blood of Christ. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (T.), Gregory's decretal, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 465 Called the Clementine Vulgate, or more frequently by Roman Catholic writers, the corrected Bible of Sixtus V.

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* **a.** The constitutions collected by Pope Clement V., forming the seventh book of the Decretals. **b.** Certain writings passing under the name of Clement of Rome, now acknowledged to be spurious.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 129 Redynge.. of..þe cretals & þe clementynes. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 277 The lawes..of our moost holy father the Pope, incorporated in his decrees, decretals, clementynes, codes. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii, The papal laws, decrees, decretals, clementines.

2. a. An adherent of the anti-pope 'Clement VII', the rival of Pope Urban VI. **b.** A follower of Clement of Alexandria.

1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Dec., The sects of the Ebionites, Clementines, and Gnostics illustrate .. this Judaizing tendency of the early Christian Church.

†**Cleme·ntious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *clēmenti-a* + -OUS: cf. *sententious*, etc.] Abounding in clemency; =CLEMENT. Hence **Cleme·ntiously** *adv.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 34 The clementious Ieruling Lady of Trapundy in Sicilia. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref., So clementious a sentence. *Ibid. Prayer*, I pray thee..that thou wouldest clementiously accept of this Book. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 146 Hoping the Lord would clementiously direct him.

Clemme, obs. var. CLEM, CLEAM *v.* to smear, etc.

Clench (klenʃ), *sb.* See also CLINCH. [f. CLENCH *v.*]

I. That which clenches or is clenched.

1. That part of a nail or bolt which is turned back in clenching. Also CLINCH.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 101 The roofe of this hall is .. wrought of the like boorde, and nayled with rugh and clench. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 62 Holding onely by the weakest part of the naile, which is the very point of the clench. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Retraits*, Knock gently on the top of the Clenches of the lame Foot. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 571 Shoes are to be fastened, and projecting clenches reduced.

2. *Naut.* The CLINCH of a cable.

1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 111 The sheet-cable tore out with .. violence .. till the clench brought up the ship.

II. The action of clenching.

3. In various senses of the vb.; *e.g.* a grasp, grip, clutch; tight closure of the teeth, fist, etc.; secure fastening of a nail, etc.; *fig.* conclusive confirmation of an argument, etc.

1779 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 103/2 The laths..ought to be laid .. close to each other .. to allow of a proper clench for the rough plaster. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* XIV. (1858) 465 [They] keep their hands fixed in it with a clench never relaxed. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 220 He set [his teeth] tight..He barely relaxed their clench.

†**4.** A play on words, pun, quibble. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also CLINCH.

1638 NABBES *Covent Gard.* IV. iii, A country-fellow full of knavish clenches. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesie* 47 To begin, then, with Shakespeare .. He is many times flat, insipid; his comic wit degenerating into clenches, his serious swelling into bombast. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 61 One poor word a hundred clenches makes. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Royal Promotions* (1859) II. 10 Henry VII made a viceroy of Ireland if not for the sake of, at least with, a clench.

5. =CLINCH *sb.* 5.

1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & E.* XXVIII. 395, I ain't goin' to be 'jammed in a clench, like Jackson'.

6. *Comb.* In most cases the combinations are now written CLINCH-, which see.

Clench (klenʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 3-5 **clenche**, (*pa. t.* and *pple.* 4 **clente**, 4-6 **cleynt**), 7- **clench.** See also CLINCH, CLINK *v.*[2] [ME. *clench-en* (also in York Myst. *cleyngk*):—OE. *clęnc(e)an*, in *beclęncan* = OHG. *chlankhan*, *chlęnkan*, *klenkan*, MHG. *klenken*, to fasten closely together, tie, knot, entwine:—OTeut. type **klankjan*, a causal deriv. of **klink-*, *klank-*, *klunk-*, co-existing with *kling-*, *klang-*, *klung-* (see CLING), app. in the sense 'to cling, stick fast, adhere'; so that *klankjan* was 'to make to stick firmly together, to rivet'. In the same sense Du., EFris., and LG. have *klinken*, Da. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*, which are closely related (though not identical) formations. Northern Eng. and Sc. have also *clink* from 15th c.; and from the 16th c. onward, *clench* was frequently made into *clinch*. In current use *clench* and *clinch* are used indifferently in some senses, in some *clench* alone is used, and in others *clinch* is app. preferred: see CLINCH, and cf. the senses below.]

1. *trans.* To fix securely, make fast, as with nails, bolts, or the like; to secure (a nail or bolt) by beating back the point or end with a hammer after driving it through anything; to fasten (anything) by so clenching a nail or bolt; to rivet. Also *absol.* (In reference to a nail or the like, CLINCH is apparently more usual.)

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1206 Ich wot ȝef smiþes schal uvele clenche. *c* 1305 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 138 Þe Cros..Whon crist for vs þer-on was cleynt. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 259 Your perle .. is in cofer, so comly clente. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1133 Yclenched. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 106 It sall be cleyngked euer-ilka dele, With nayles þat are both noble and newe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchyn, *retundo*, *repando*. 1607 MARKHAM in Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 323 And is clenched as other nails be. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 48 The Rings that were clenched on the ends of her Bolts. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 557 Tough iron plates were clenched to make it strong. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xiii. 251 Their ends being turned back outside the plates and beaten down or clenched.

fig. 1621 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1632) 415 Clench't and riveted to their cures.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 The fastenings..clench or turn upon the timbers. 1881 *Mechanic* § 326 They will not clench.

2. To set firmly together, close tightly (the fingers, fist, teeth). (Formerly also CLINCH.)

[1632 SHERWOOD, To clench, *comme* to clinch. To clinch the fist, *serrer le poing*.] 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 54 Clench the fist. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. iv, I clench my hand, and fancy still it grasps a sword. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 392 The lower jaw had become clenched, and the teeth .. strongly closed. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* III. (1868) 36 Her eyebrows were knit and her lips clenched with everlasting care and pain. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 608 She..clench'd her fingers till they bit the palm.

b. *fig.* To brace up (one's nerves).

1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 75 Like those, who clench their nerves to rush Upon their dissolution. 1867 E. LUSCOMBE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cv. 19 The three youths ..had clenched their nerves for the climax of agony.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1843 E. JONES *Poems Sens. & Event* 151 Through Some dolphin's body nervously they [a shark's teeth] clench.

3. *trans.* To grasp firmly, grip, clutch; to hold firmly in one's grasp.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1476 He sette him on þe benche His harpe for to clenche. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) II. 212 Heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet .. clench the pointed spear. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 290 Their torpescent soul Clenches their coin. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 387 Men who clench with one hand what they have grasped with the other.

fig. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. vii. (L.), His heart clenched the idea as a diver grasps a gem.

†**4.** *intr.* To fasten *on*; to cling. *Obs.*

a 1500 *King & Barker* 100 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 9 The barker cleynt on hem fast; He was sor aferde for to fall.

5. *Naut.* To make fast (the end of a rope) in a particular way. (Also CLINCH.)

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 322 To clench each of the ends round two of the ports, excepting one that was clenched round the main-mast. 1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 455 A new hawser..was taken under the ship's bottom, the end clenched to the mainmast.

6. *fig.* To fix, confirm, drive home, settle conclusively (an argument, a bargain, etc.); usually with the notion of fastening securely by a finishing stroke (*fig.* from 1). Also CLINCH.

c 1677 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 9 *bis*, This Alliance..fixed at first by the Publick Interest..was by these Three Grants, as with three Golden Nails, sufficiently clenched and rivetted. 1682 *State Govt. & Kingd.* in Somers *Tracts* I. 187 To clench his Argument, produces this State of the Government and Kingdom. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* Wks. 1775 I. 187 Matrimony clenches ruin beyond retrieval. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. viii. 190 It is .. the adaptation of the expression to the idea that clenches a writer's meaning. 1843 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* i, This fact ..would have utterly settled and clenched the business. 1883 J. R. LUMBY in *Queen's Printers' Bible Aids* Gloss. s. v. *Earnest*, The primary meaning .. is part-payment, to clench a bargain.

†**b.** *intr.* (or with obj. sentence): To affirm emphatically or conclusively; to insist. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 385 (Mätz.) There are other .. that clenche, And prechyn, he is levyng that we slewe.

c. To fix, settle.

1881 ROSSETTI *King's Trag.* XXXIV. Ballads & Sonn. 110 That eve was clenched for a boding storm.

†**Clench,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 **clenke.** [Exact etymol. doubtful: Stratmann connects it with the stem of CLINK *v.*[1]: cf. MHG. *klenken*, to ring bells.] To chatter, talk *against*.

c 1315 SHOREH. 113 He compasyth venjaunce To hym that aȝen clenketh. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchyn a-ȝen (in wrawe speche) or chaueryn [? chatteryn] a-ȝen, for prowde herte, *obgarrio*.

(To this vb. some refer *clench* in K. Horn (CLENCH *v.*[1] 3), with sense 'make to sound, twang'.)

Clenched (klenʃt, *poet.* kle·nʃĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLENCH[1] *v.* + -ED[1].] Firmly fastened, tightly closed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchydde [1499 clenched], *retensus*, *repansus*. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Clenched*, fastened. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xiv, With his clench'd fist. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 10 The clenched union of a commonwealth of rights and possessions! 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Chapel*, With clenched and convulsive fingers.

Clencher (kle·nʃəɹ). [f. CLENCH *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] He who or that which clenches; a statement, argument, etc., which clenches or settles the point (more commonly *clincher*); formerly also = CLINCHER 1. *Clencher-built*: see CLINKER *sb.*[3] 6.

1559 *Bk. for Just. Peace* 18 The wages of a maister shypwrighte..an able clencher by the daie..iiij*d.* ob. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 98 They..are clencher-built. *Ibid.* 107 *Clencher-built*..when the fastenings go through and clench or turn upon the timbers. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 41 Dashing his nightcap passionately against the wall, by way of clencher to the argument.

Clenching (klɛ·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CLENCH in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchynge, *retuncio, repancio.* 1611 COTGR., *Rivement*, a riueting or clenching. 1712 ORATOR HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 ¶ 2 The Monopoly of Punns .. The late Invasion .. by a little Pretender to Clenching in a neighbouring College. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Clinching* or *Clenching*, spreading the point of a bolt upon a ring .. in order to prevent its drawing. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 228 That simple clenching of victory .. commonly effected by a pursuit of the beaten troops.

Cle·nching, *ppl. a.* That clenches.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 80 And opes his clenching hands. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poems 1850 I. 142 The clenching tooth. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xi, The clenching palm of his left hand.

Clench-poop: see CLINCH-POOP.

Clene, clenely, etc., obs. ff. CLEAN, CLEANLY.

Clenesse, obs. form of CLEANNESS.

† **Clenge,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. CLANGE and CLANG.] Clang, clangor.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 84 Glistering swords vnshethed for reuenge .. The rumored noise and sound of armors clenge.

Clenge (klendʒ), *v.*¹ *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 klenge, 6 cleange, clainge. [Northern var. of *clense*, CLEANSE; esp. Sc., where *cleanse* is still often so pronounced.]

1. *trans.* To cleanse, make clean (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19872 Call noght comun .. þat clenged has vr lauerd. *Ibid.* 26373 þan mai yee best yow clenge o sin. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 182 He gat sindry craftismen to clenge the fowseis. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Prol. A ij a, Clenge thy harte from all synne. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* II. xvi. 95 The Pilles clenge the head. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 21 Mercifullie claingit fra yᵉ spott of sin. 1609 A. CRAIG *Poet. Recreat.* Ded. A j, Some clenged and dressed their armour.

† **b.** To correct. *Obs.*

a 1583 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 38 The Clerk aucht .. all his rollis throwch to reid and to clenge.

2. To clear, empty, sweep clear *of*, rid *of*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 508 The feld wes clengit cleyn. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 182 Thus of the Romanis neir clengit ar we. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 66 Be ane Assise the cuntry sould be clenged thrise in the 3eare of malefactors.

3. *Sc. Law.* 'Legally to exculpate, to produce proof of innocence' (Jam.); to find not guilty.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 128 Becaus he saw nocht his subscriptione .. he wald nowther clenge nor fyle him. 1592 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 531 (Jam.) Quhatsumeuir persone clengis not of certane knawlege the personis accusit, he fyles thame.

Hence **Cle·nger,** one who or that which cleanses.

1545 *Aberd. Registers* V. 19 (Jam.) He, his wif and thair clengar, quhilk ar now inclosit for this pest. 1606 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 395 Sending two professional clengers .. that they might deal with an infection which had fallen forth.

† **Clenge,** *v.*² *Obs.* [a weak vb., related to CLING.] *intr.* To cling, adhere, remain.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1034 Clay þat clenges þer-by. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1694 þe forst clenged. *Ibid.* 2078 þay clomben bi clyffez, þer clengez þe colde.

Clenk, obs. form of CLINK *v.*², CLENCH *v.*²

Clenli, -liche, -nes, obs. ff. CLEANLY, -LINESS.

Clens(e, clensi, etc., obs. ff. CLEANSE, etc.

† **Cle·nsieve.** *Obs.* [= *clean* or *cleanse-sieve.* In same sense EFris. has *klense*, with vb. *klensen* to sift, filter.] A fine sieve or strainer.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 157 Let the pure hiue-honey run thorow a clean Clensieve. *Ibid.* x. (1623) X j, The Clensieue is vnto the Tap-waze for Methe, as the Strainer to the Ridder for Honie. (A correspondent, Mr. A. Wallis, remembers *clensieve* or *clensiff*, applied *a* 1850 to a strainer of fine muslin, used in straining port wine.)

[Cf. *c* 1460 *Medulla* in *Promp. Parv.* 79 *Colum* .. a clan-synge syfe. *c* 1475 *Pict. Vocab.* (Wr.-Wülcker 808) among instruments of the Brewer, *Colatorium*, a clenyng sefe. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 81 *Clansing-sieve*, a large sieve used in brewing to strain the hops from the wort.]

† **Clent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Related to CLINT *sb.* crag, if not the same word used *attrib.*] ? Craggy.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1995 As qwo clymbe at a clyffe, or a clent hille.

Clenzon, obs. aphetic form of DECLENSION.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clenzon or declenson, *declinacio.*

† **Cleo,** obs. form of *cleof, cleove*, CLEVE, cliff, steep slope, hill-side, brae. (The modern form would be *clee*, as in the *Clee Hills* in Worcestershire, with *Cleobury Mortimer*, the birthplace of Langland, on their slope.)

Moral Ode (Jesus MS. *c* 1275) 343 Þeos goþ vnneþe ayeyn þe cleo [*other MSS.* cliue], ayeyn þe heye hulle. ? *a* 1300 *Luue Ron* 72 in *O. Eng. Misc.* (1872) 95 Heo beoþ iglyden vt of þe reyne, so þe schef is of þe cleo.

† **Cleopa·tran,** *a. Obs.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Cleopatra, a famous queen of Egypt. So **Cleopa·trical** *a.*, profusely luxurious.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 6 To beare Sarpedons Scepter; helpe to sound Your Cleopatran clamours. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* iii. (D.), Oh, Cleopatrical! what wanteth there For curious cost, and wondrous choice of cheere?

Clep, obs. form of CLAP, CLIP.

† **Clepe,** *v. Obs.* (or *arch.*) Forms: 1 **clipi-an, cliopi-an, cleopi-an, cliepi-an, clypi-an, clepian,** 2 **cleopi-en, clypi-en,** (**clopi-en**), 2–3 **clepien,** 3 **clepie, cleop-en, clup-e(n,** 3–5 **clep-en,** 4 **clipie, clep-in, clep,** 4–7 **clepe,** (5 **clyppe**), 6 **cleepe,** (*Spenser*, **ycleepe,** *Sc.* **clep**), 6–7 **cleape,** (**clip**), 9 *arch.* **clepe.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **clypod,** etc., 3–7 **cleped, -id, -yd, -ud,** etc., 5 **clepet, -yt, clept,** 6 **clypped,** *Sc.* **clepit,** 6–7 **cleaped.** Also, with prefix: *pa. t.* 1 **ȝeclipode**; *pa. pple.* 1 **ȝeclyped,** 2–5 **icleped, -et, -id, -yd,** etc., 3–9 **ycleped,** (3–5 **-id, -ud,** 5 **-yt**), 6 **yclipt,** (**yclipped**), 7 **ycleap'd, yclep'd, ycliped, eclip't, icliped,** 8 **yclyped,** 8–9 **yclept.** [OE. *clipian* corresponds to an OTeut. type **klipôjan*; a parallel formation to **klipjan* which appears in CLIP *v.*³, OFris. *klippa* to ring, E. Fris. *klippen* to clink, rap, LG. (Brem. Wbch., etc.) *klippen* to sound, resound, dial Ger. *kliffen* to yelp. The stem *klip-* was app. in ablaut-relation with *klap(p)-* (see CLAP *v.*) as the expression of a lighter or thinner sound. The OE. variants were due to fracture ('*o*-umlaut') of *i*; the form *cleopian* originated the ME. *clepe.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To cry, call; to call *on*, appeal *to* (a person), *for* or *after* (a thing). *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iv. 4 Ic cleopiu to him. *Ibid.* xvi[i]. 6 Ic cleapede forðon ðu ȝeherdes me. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John i. 23 Ic am stefn cliopende on woestenne. *a* 1000 *Ps. Lamb.* xvi[i]. 6 (Bosw.) Ic clepode forðanðe ðu ȝehyrdest me. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Clupe we to ure louerd. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, ix, Wel longe we mowe clepe & crie. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1345 Þere he kneles & callez, & clepes after help. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 215, I was at the dore of thin herte, saith Jhesus, and cleped for to entre. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. XXXV, The goddes all After whose helpe I clyppe and call. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 16 Tho wente they to the wyndowe and clepeden to the peple. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3094 On his v falowis clepit than sir kay. 1530 PALSGR. 486/1, I clepe, I call. *Je huysche.* This terme is farre northerne. 1563 *Myrr. Mag., Buckhm.* lxxii. 7 Cleapyng for vengeaunce of this treacherye.

† **b.** (with obj. clause): To proclaim. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 152 He lette an heh climben & lude clepian þat, etc.

† **2.** *trans.* To call (a person); to summon, bid come; to invite; to invoke, call *to witness*; = CALL *v.* 4, 5, 20 c. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 8 Clypa þa wyrhtan [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Clepe þa werhtan]. — *ibid.* xx. 26 Maneȝa synt ȝeclypede. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 He cleopeð me! ich mot gon. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xx. 8 Clepe the workmen, and ȝelde to hem her hijre. *c* 1458 AGNES PASTON in *Lett.* 312 I. 423 Ther knoweth no man how soon God woll clepe hym. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron. Edw. III* (1858) 200 Thei cleped up the Kyng [from sleep]. 1540 TAVERNER *Postils, Exhort. Commun.*, He clepeth us unto him. 1567 TURBERV. *Poems* in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 613/1 Untrustie Theseus eke let Ariadne clepe.

† **b.** To call upon or to, speak to, address. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 4 A louely ladi .. clepte me feire, And seide, 'sone! slepest þou?' 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* viii. 4 Er the child kunne clepe his fader and his moder. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 37 Then the kynge cleped Merlyn and seide. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. (v.) 57, I .. Rycht reuerently begouth to clepe this man.

† **c.** Sc. Law. *Clepe and call*: to summon, cite.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Clep*, In pleyis of wrang and vnlaw, in the quhilk clepe, and call, was vsed as ane certaine solemnitie of wordes .. as quhen the persewer did clep and call, the defender with wouth, wrang, and vnlaw.

3. With complemental obj.: To call by the name of, call, name; = CALL *v.* II. *Obs.* (exc. as in b), but occasionally used as a literary archaism.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 13 ȝe clypiað me lareow & drihten. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 3 Hi læiden ȝæildes o þe tunes .. & clepeden it tenserie. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 God cleopeð þe gode ancren briddes of heouene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2146 (Cott.) Salem þat now men cleped ierusalem. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 212 Thow schalt clepe his name Jhesus. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XXV. 258 The Cytee of Alizandre, that now is clept the ȝate of helle. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 34 A religious house þey clepte hit þenne. 1473 in Nichols *Churchw. Acc. Walberswick* (1797) 193 Payd .. for a book, Klepyd a pye. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Enacte .. that the sixe persons beforesaid .. be called and cleaped electes. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* v, I saw the fish (if fish I may it cleepe) .. The huge Leviathan. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 19 (Globe ed.) Other nations .. clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase Soil our addition. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 62 Christ doth often cleape the Church his Sister. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Ballad Dowsabel*, A daughter cleped Dowsabel. [1656 BLOUNT *Gl., Cleped* (Sax.), called, named. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems, Red King* 61 Men clepen that water Tyrrel's ford.]

b. In this sense, the pa. pple. *ycleped, yclept* (ikle·pt), was retained in use (beside the ordinary *cleped*) down through the ME. period, was greatly affected in 16th c., and is still a frequent literary archaism. See also YCLEPT.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Heo weren iclipet synagoge al swa is nu iclepet al cristen folc. *c* 1205 LAY. 2666 Heo wes icleped Kaer Ebrauc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 7 Þat oþer wonder .. That Stonhyngel ys yclepud. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. (1845) 20 The marshall ycclipped was dame Reason. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 602 *Hol.* Iudas I am, ycliped Machabeus. *Dum.* Iudas Machabeus clipt, is plaine Iudas. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* II. 607 The dredfull beast, yclepèd crocodile. 1687 MRS. BEHN *Emp. Moon* I. iii, A winged horse, icliped Pegasus. 1790 W. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* i. (1830) 7 Hail, Artaxominous! ycleped the Great! 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4 I. II. ii. 108 A sentinel mounted, yclep'd a vidette. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. lvi, Microcosm on stilts, Yclept the Great World.

† **4.** *ellipt.* To mention by name, speak of. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 Somme .. seyn þat yif men clepen þe latitude, thay mene the arch meridian .. intercept by-twixe the cenyth and the equinoxial.

† **Clepe,** *sb. Obs.* Also **clep.** [f. prec. vb.]

1. A call, cry, shout. *rare.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1118 (Trin.) Caym .. wende to haue scaped wiþal For any monnes clepe or cal [*Cott.*, etc. þat nan him cuth ne clepe ne cale]. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 1022 With clepes and cries to fill the streets.

2. Sc. Law. *Clep and call*: full legal citation.

c 1375 *Quoniam Attach.* xxxiv, Non sicut fit in aliis placitis de wrang et vnlaw in quibus fit clep et call. — *Bute MS.* fo. 141 (*heading*) in *Sc. Acts* I. 182 þe fourme to mak clepe and cal apon brekyng of proteccyon.

Clepe, obs. f. CLIP *v.*¹, ³ to embrace, to clink.

† **Cle·per.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CLEPE *v.* + -ER.] One who calls; a caller.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xviii. 10 Cleper of deuels, ne enchaunter. 1388 — *Judg.* xv. 19 Therfor the name of that place was clepid the Welle of the clepere of the cheke.

Cleper, obs. f. CLAPPER, CLIPPER.

† **Cle·ping,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CLEPE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb CLEPE; a call, cry.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 6 Æt middere niht þa cleopung ȝeworden wæs. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2737 He cam at the first cleping. 1567 TURBERV. *The Louer voweth* (R.) Hir clepings and hir cries.

2. That which one is called; name, designation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24987 Godd o luue has his cleping. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3168 Men called him Belvynes the stoute .. Nou hath he chaunged that cleping.

3. Calling, vocation.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 1 That ȝe walke worthily in the clepinge, in which ȝe ben clepid.

Cleppe, Clepper, obs. ff. CLIP, CLAPPER.

‖ **Clepsydra** (kle·psidrä). Pl. **-as,** and **-æ.** [Lat., a. Gr. κλεψύδρα, f. Gr. κλεψ- combining form from κλέπτ-ειν to steal + ὕδωρ water. The name was also applied to intermittent fountains or 'ebbing wells'. Blount has the Fr. form *clepsydre.*] An instrument used by the ancients to measure time by the discharge of water; a water-clock.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xviii. 259 They measured the hours not only by .. water in glasses called Clepsydræ, but also by sand in glasses called Clepsammia. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Clepsydra* (*clepsydra*), a water-Dyal. 1741-70 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 43 You are not one of those orators whom I could wish confined to a Clepsydra. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 149 Clepsydras .. were used by astronomers. 1878 LOCKYER *Star-gazing* 36.

Cleptomania, var. of KLEPTOMANIA.

Clerc, Cler(e, etc., obs. ff. CLERK, CLEAR, etc.

Clerematyn: see CLEAR *a.* D. 3.

† **Clerestorial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AL. The formation suggests an Anglo-Latin *clerestorium*: but this is not in Du Cange.] Belonging to the clerestory.

1435 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* 28, viij clerestorial windows set yn the myddes of the walle.

Clerestory (klī·ustōri). *Arch.* Also 5 **clerstory, clarestory,** 6 **clerestorey,** (7 **clarester**), 8 **cleer story,** 5–9 **clear story,** 9 **clearstory.** [Commonly believed to be f. *clere*, CLEAR + STORY stage of a building, 'floor' of a house. (*Clere* must here have meant 'light, lighted,' since the sense 'free, unobstructed' did not yet exist: see CLEAR *a.*)

This assumed derivation is strengthened by the parallel *blind-story* (see BLIND *a.* 16), although this may have been a later formation in imitation of *clere-story.* The great difficulty is the non-appearance of *story* in the sense required before *c* 1600, and the absence of all trace of it in any sense in 14th, 15th, and chief part of 16th c. At the same time there is a solitary instance of *storys* in R. Glouc. (1724) 181, which may mean 'elevated structure' or 'fortified place'. The sb. *estorie* in OF. had no such sense, but the pa. pple. *estoré* meant 'built, constructed, founded, established, instituted, fortified, furnished, fitted out', whence a sb. with the sense 'erection, fortification' might perhaps arise.]

1. The upper part of the nave, choir, and transepts of a cathedral or other large church, lying above the triforium (or, if there is nō triforium, immediately over the arches of the nave, etc.), and containing a series of windows, clear of the roofs of the aisles, admitting light to the central parts of the building.

1412 *Contract Catterick Ch.* 10 The pilers with the arches and the clerestory of the hight of sax and twenty fote abouen erth. 1454 *Black-bk. Swaffham* in Blomefield *Norfolk* III. 512 Thomas Hyx .. did glasen a Window in the Clarestory. *c* 1460 *Henry VI's Will* in Nichols *Royal Wills* 303 Cloister .. in height xx feet to the corbill tabel with clear stories and butteraces with finials. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 18 The upper part of the nave, now called the clere-story. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 95 The roof of the nave was removed .. and a clerestory added. 1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 396 The clerestory was a common feature in the old civil basilica; it was probably soon adopted in buildings of the same type used for ecclesiastical purposes.

b. A similar feature in other buildings.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 479 Englasid glittering with many a clere story. *c* 1525 *Reparacions Tower Lond.* in Bailey *Hist. Tower* App. I. 20 Item made a new clerestory in the west ende of the greate chambre .. the bredeth of the house, with a pent hous over the hed of it for the wether. *Ibid.* 21 A particion made in the forebreste of the same jaques with a clere storey therein to give light. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 41 Sayst thou that house is darke?

..Why it hath bay Windowes transparant as baricadoes, and the cleere stores toward the South north, are as lustrous as Ebony. **1659** T. Willsford *Architectonice* 30 Clear story, Bay windows .. and sundry other things in Architecture. **1889** G. Rawlinson *Anc. Egypt* (ed. 4) 245 The lighting being, as in the far smaller hall of Thothmes III, by means of a Clerestory.

2. *attrib.*

a **1502** Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 41 A meruelous howse was bylded at Gynes..so statly, and all with clere story lyghtys, lyk a lantorne. **1879** Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 54 The want of light in the nave from the absence of clerestory windows.

b. esp. *Clere-story window*: see quots.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 109/2 Clear Story Window, are such Windows that have no transum or cross piece in the middle of them to break the same into two Lights. *Ibid.* 473/2 A Clarester window hath no Cross barrs in. **1703** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 159. **1823** P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 221.

Hence **Cle·restoried** *pple.* and *ppl. a.*

1449 in Nichols *Churchw. Acc. St. George, Stamford* (1797) 133 Y ordeyne and bequethe that 11 chapelles..withyn the seyd chirch .. be closid wyth ostrich boarde and clere storied after such quantity as the closure of pleyn borde there now conteyneth. **1848** B. Webb *Continent. Eccles.* 72 A..church, with clerestoried triforia to the chancel.

† Cle·rete. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **cleerte**, 4–5 **clerte**, **clerete**, **cleerete**. [ME. *clerté*, *cleerté*, variant of *clarté*, a. OF. *clarté*, earlier *clartet* (= Pr. *clartat*) :—L. *clārītāt-em* clearness, f. *clār-us* clear. The vowel-change was due to assimilation to the adj. *cler*, *cleer*, Clear, and may have begun in Anglo-Fr. In 16–17th c. Fr., *clarté* was similarly made *clairté*, after the adj. *clair*. Cf. Clarity.]

Clearness, brightness, lustre; glory, renown.

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* xlii[i]. 5 Þou makis myrk wiþ þi sarynes þe clerte of my ioy. **1382** Wyclif *Rev.* xxi. 23 The cleerte [**1388** clerete] of God shal liȝten it. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2052 Þe son on þe heuen Kest away his clerete. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* v. 12 (Add. MS.) There the sonne shyneth in his clerte. *c* **1520** *Wyse Chylde & Emp. Adrian* (W. de W.) (1860) 10 The emperour demaunded what god made fyrste. And the chylde answered hym lyght and clerte.

† Cle·rewort. *Obs. rare.* Possibly = OE. *clæferwyrt* Small Clover (? *Trifolium minus*).

[*c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Nim þa smalan clæferwyrt.] ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3241 The close..With clauer and clereworte clede euene ouer.

Clerge: see Clergy.

Clergeal, clergealy, var. of Clergial, -ly.

Clergeon, -oun, var. of Clergion, *Obs.*

† Clergess. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *clergesse* 'femme lettrée', also 'religieuse' (Godef.): fem. of *clerc*: see -ess, and note to Clergy.]

1. A female scholar, a learned woman.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum is clergesse, & sum nis nout. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xxi. 374 Morgne le fee, hir suster, that was so grete a clergesse.

2. A member of a female religious order.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 34 Though the clerke and the clergesse In latin tunge it rede and singe. **1888** J. Gillow *Bibliog. Dict. Eng. Cath.* III. 197 She received the first habit of clergess on the feast of the Assumption.

Clergiable (klē·ɹdʒi,äb'l), *a.* Also **clergyable**. [f. Clergy + -able.] *Law.* Of an offence: Admitting benefit of clergy; in regard to which benefit of clergy may be pleaded.

1762 Jacob *Law Dict.* s.v. *Benefit of Clergy* (L.), Offences ..which would be clergyable if committed by the land. **1769** Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 320 If.. his offence is clergyable, he shall have the benefit of his clergy. **1886** *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 433 So long as murder was a clergiable felony.

¶ Used as = Clergial, learned, scholarly.

1488 Caxton *Spec. Vitæ Christi* H iiij, A longe processe and clergyable [so edd. 1517, 1530; *MS.* 1410 clergyall].

† Cle·rgial, *a. Obs.* Also **-eal, -ialle, -yall(e.** [f. *clergie*, Clergy + -al. It may have existed in OF.] Clerkly, scholarly, learned, subtle.

c **1386** Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 199 Oure termes been so clergial [*v.r.* clergeal] and so queynte. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1758 With cornettes and clarions, and clergialle notes. *c* **1410** Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxiii. 52 (Gibbs MS.) He maketh .. a longe processe and clergyall [*Sherard MS.* clergial]. *a* **1420** Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2150 The steppes clergyalle Of thise clerkes thre.

† Cle·rgially, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a clerkly manner, learnedly; skilfully, subtly.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 124 Knelyng to þe kyng · clergealy he seyde. **1393** — *ibid.* C. viii. 34 Ac ich can nouht constrye · ne clergialliche reden. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 200 Clarett and Creette, clergyally rennene, With condethes fulle curious. *c* **1410** Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. 63 (Gibbs MS.) Þe whuche Seynt Austyne clergyally treteþ.

† Cle·rgical, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Clergy + -ic + -al.] Pertaining to the clergy.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 437 So concludeth this Clergicall corruption there. **1641** Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 241 Those Clergicall faults which he could not conceale.

† Cle·rgify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Clergy + -fy.] *trans.* To make clerical; see quot.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 152, I faine My selfe a priest .. And tould how fine and faire a life our Clergie-Femes inioy, And how our leisure fitted Loue. And let it fit (quoth she) To such as lust for loue, Sir Clarke; you clergefie not me.

† Cle·rgion. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **clergeon, -eoun, -ioun, (cleregoun),** 5–6 **clergion.** [a. OF. *clerjon*, mod.F. *clergeon*, dim. of *clerc*: in OF. also *clerson*, *clerchon*, = Pr. *clerzon*, Sp. *clerizon*, Romanic type *cler(i)cione*: see note to Clergy.]

A young clerk or member of a clerical order; a chorister or choir-boy; also (as in Fr.) a term of depreciation = petty clerk.

c **1325** *Chron. Eng.* 528 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 292 The thridde [partie he sende] to poore cleregouns. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 131 Þe kyng..said..if he had had men, as he wend, of renoun, Þei suld haf venged him of suilk a clergioun [Thos. à Becket]. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Prioress's T.* 51 A litel clergeon seuen yeer of age. *c* **1400** *Test. Love* II. (1560) 282/2 At masse serveth but a clergion.

b. *fig.* Young songster (bird).

1540 Surrey *Descr. Restl. State* 22 Poems 72 The earth ..sendeth forth..her clergions..to mount and fly up to the air Where then they sing in order fair.

† Clergise. *Obs.* Also **-yse.** [a. OF. *clergise* clerkship, scholarship, f. stem of *clergé*: see note to Clergy and -ise.] Learning, scholarship.

a **1330** *Syr Degarre* 268 He hit wolde teche of clergise. *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1882 Merlyn..made in Rome thourow clergyse A piler that stode fol heyghe. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clergyse, *clerimonia*.

Clergy (klē·ɹdʒi). Forms: 3–6 **clergye**, 3–7 **clergie**, 4 **clergi**, **cleargye**, (**cleregie**, **-gye**), 4–5 **clerge**, 4–7 **clargy**, **-gie**, (5 **clerigie**), 6 **clargye**, 6–7 **cleargie**, **-gy**, 4– **clergy.** [a. OF. *clergie* (12th c. in Littré), *clargie*, fem., literally 'clerkship', sb. of state f. *clerc*:—*clēric-us* cleric, Clerk. For branch I, the proper word was L. *clēricāt-us*, OF. *clergié*, F. *clergé*, masc.; but in OF. *clergie* was also used in same sense; and if any of the ME. forms represent *clergié*, they cannot be distinguished from those that represent *clergie*.

The regular phonetic repr. of Romanic *cler(i)c-īa*, in OF. would have been, according to dialect, *clercie* (*clerzie*, once in Godef.), *clerchie*: cf. Pr. *clercia*, Sp. *clerecia*. OF. *clergie* was an assimilation of this to *clergié*, a word of earlier formation in which *g* was regular (*clēricāt-*, *clerigāt-*, *clergāt-*, *clergiet*, *clergié*). The influence of the latter similarly appears in *clergess*, *clergise*, *clergion*. The occasional ME. *clerge*, pl. *clergis* (sense 2. d) may possibly represent *clericus*: cf. Pr. *clerc*, *clerge*.]

I. The clerical estate or order = mod.F. *clergé*.

† 1. The estate or office of a cleric or clerk (in ecclesiastical orders); the clerical office. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 43 It behowuiþ vs clerks to not mishewes þe sygnes of our cleregye. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clergie or office of clerkes, *clericatus*. **1529** More *Heresyes* III. Wks. 226/2 As he that is in the clergye noughte, is farre the worse because he is therein, so he that therein is good, is for his clergy very farre the better. **1561** T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 726 The Popish rasure ministred unto Clerks at the first receit of their Cleargie.

2. *concr.* The clerical order; the body of men set apart by ordination for religious service in the Christian church; opposed to *laity*.

Sometimes, in popular speech, used of the ordinary clergy as distinguished from bishops, etc., as in 'the bishop met the clergy of his diocese'. Originally a term of the Catholic church, but also commonly used in those Protestant churches which have an ordained ministry. (As with similar terms, its application is often made a matter of principle.)

a. construed as *collective plural*.

c **1275** *O. E. Misc.* 89 Symonye, þat muchel del haueþ amerd of þere clergie. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 563 Of þe clergie at Londone..A conseil he made. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 28 Þe baronage & þe clergie were somond to Kyngeston. *c* **1450** *Merlin* vi. 97. **1529** More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 108/2 To put euery man to silence that woulde .. speake of the fautes of the clargye. **1604** Jas. I. *Counterbl.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 96 Our Cleargie are become negligent. **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 14 The King of Spain .. would be..compell'd by his Clergy .. to make new Demands. **1762** (*title*) Observations on the Present State of Widows and Orphans of the Protestant Clergy of all denominations in Great Britain and Ireland. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. 376 The people..are divisible into two kinds; the clergy and laity: the clergy, comprehending all persons in holy orders, and in ecclesiastical offices. **1765–8** Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* xvii. (1844) II. 221 The defects and vices of the Lutheran clergy. **1838** Gladstone *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 259 The Presbyterian clergy of the Scotch church. **1845** S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 303 With the higher clergy of Germany.

b. as *collective singular*.

c **1380** Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 373 Þe clergye is ybonden by astate & office. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 66/2 A clerge, *clerus*, *clerimonia*. **1653** Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 387 They affected to be call'd a Clergy. **1796** H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 480 An ambitious Clergy impoverishes it's People. *a* **1863** Whately in *Sat. Rev.* (1864) 9 July 58 The usefulness of a married clergy.

c. rarely, as *numeral plural* = clergymen.

1850 J. H. Newman *Diff. Angl.* 184 Some hundred Clergy.

† d. In the last sense, *clergies* was formerly used.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27244 In scrift..enentes clergis seculers. *a* **1340** Hampole *Psalter* lxvii. 14 [lxviii. 13] *Si dormiatis inter medios cleros*..if ȝe slepe amange þe myddis clergis. **1481** Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 22 In this manere were the clergies first founden. **1672** Dodwell in Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* 73 The united endeavours of above a Thousand Clergies.

e. Used of all members of religious orders.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 265, I found the clergy in general persons of moderate minds and decorous manners; I include the seculars and regulars of both sexes.

† 3. *transf.* The priestly order in the Jewish and other non-Christian religions. *Obs.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 1509 Oure bischop [of Jerusalem] .. iogis all þe iewis & generall callis .. þan consals him þe clergy. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 273 Tlamacazque..one of the principallest of the Divels Cleargie there. **1610** Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 14 (D.) The Druidæ (for so they call their diviners, wisemen, and estate of clergie). **1727** De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 73 Upon this comes Jannes and Jambres..it seems the king's Court was not then without a sufficient number of Clergy.

4. As a rendering of Gr. κλῆρος, and of κλήρων in 1 *Pet.* v. 3; see quots.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Pet.* v. 3 Nether as hauynge lordshipe in the clergie [**1582** *Rhem.*, neither as ouerruling the Clergie; Tindale, Cranmer, the parisshes; Coverdale, the parishens; *Genev.*, **1611**, God's heritage]. **1641** Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 164 The title of Clergy S. Peter gave to all Gods people, till Pope Higinus and the succeeding Prelates took it from them. **1643** Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* i. (1652) 159 You shall find in Scripture the people are called Clergy in distinction from the Ministers, and never the Ministers ..from the people. **1736** Chandler *Hist. Persec.* 459 The words Clergy and Church are never once used in Scripture to denote the Bishops or other Officers, but the Christian people.

II. In sense of mod.F. *clergie*.

† 5. 'Clerkly skill'; learning, scholarship, science. *Obs.* exc. in proverb (quot. 1690–1822).

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 538 I-cud of alle clergies. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 62, I sal teche him than Of clergy more than ani man. *c* **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 101 That clergy That clerkes kalles astronomi. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xx. 54 Be clargy clere if we couthe knawe. *c* **1530** Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 376 The grete and excellent clergy that is in you. **1562** J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 52 She chopth logyke, to put me to my clargy. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Clerk-ship*, An Ounce of Mother-Wit is worth a Pound of Clergy, or Book-learning. **1822** Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 3/1 The old saying, that an ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of clergy.

6. Old Law. *Benefit of* (*his*) *clergy*, also simply (*his*) *clergy*: orig. the privilege of exemption from trial by a secular court, allowed to or claimed by clergymen arraigned for felony; in later times the privilege of exemption from the sentence, which, in the case of certain offences, might be pleaded on his first conviction by every one who could read. Abolished, after various earlier modifications, in 1827. Cf. Neck-verse.

The ability to read, being originally merely the test of the 'clergy', or clerical position, of the accused, came at length to be in itself the ground of the privilege, so that the phrase became = 'benefit of scholarship' (sense 5, instead of 1).

c **1300** *Beket* 371 A preost ther was..That of manslaȝt was bicliped..Me acusede him faste of the dethe: ac he..huld him faste to holi churche..Iloked he was to purgi him thurf clergie if he miȝte. **1511** *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 That ..he..so offending (not being within orders of holy church) enioie not the benefite of his clergie. **1601** Munday *Death Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 244 Stand to your clergy, uncle; save your life. **1623** *Act* 21 *Jas. I*, c. 6 Pream., By the Laws of this Realm the Benefit of Clergy is not allowed to Women convicted of Felony. *a* **1626** Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 39 Praying his clergy, and thereupon reading as a clerke. **1631** Brathwait *Whimzies, Charac. Jayler* 49 If any .. be admitted to his clergy, and by helpe of a compassionate prompter, hacke out his neckeverse. **1670** Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., By the Statute of 18 Eliz. cap. 7 Clerks are no more delivered to their Ordinaries to be purged, but now every Man, to whom this benefit is granted, though not in Orders, is put to read at the Bar, after he is found guilty, and convicted of such Felony, and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the Ordinaries Commissioner or Deputy standing by do say—*Legit ut Clericus*. **1670** Marvell *Corr.* clxxii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 362 Such a clause..makes it felony, without clergy. **1697** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3304/3 Craving the Benefit of his Clergy..he was Burnt in the Hand. **1776** Adam Smith *W. N.* (1869) II. v. i. 351 [The] members [of the universities], whether masters or students, had all of them what was then called the benefit of clergy, that is were exempted from the civil jurisdiction .. and were amenable only to the ecclesiastical tribunals. **1864** Knight *Fifty Years Wkg. Life* I. 204 Then [1818] the Crier of the Court called out to the Convict, 'kneel down and pray your Clergy'.

b. *Clergy of belly*: 'respite claimed by a pregnant woman' (Davies).

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 884 Who therefore in a streight, may freely Demand the Clergy of her Belly.

III. 7. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Belonging to the clergy, clerical.

a **1635** Corbett *Iter Bor.* 8 A noble cleargy host, Kitt Middleton. **1670** Walton *Life Hooker* I. 40 She [Q. Elizabeth] eased herself, by laying the burden of all her clergycares upon his [Abp. Whitgift's] shoulders.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clergy-like* adj., *-mender*, *-priest*, *-profession*, *-relation*, *-right*, *-tailor*; **† clergy-feme,** a clergyman's wife or woman; **clergy-house,** the residence of a clergyman; also, a house of residence for all the clergy having sole or subordinate charge of a living.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 152 How fine and faire a life our *Clergie-Femes inioy. **1865** G. E. Street *Town Ch.* in *Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 125 The Church..would ..be rendered .. more striking by the group of subordinate buildings—*clergy-house, house for the choir-boys and masters, etc. **1874** Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Ch.* 25 When the clergy-house is close to the church. **1632** *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 173 In as *clergie-like and church-like manner as maie be. **1670** Eachard *Cont. Clergy* To Rdr. 3 An infinite number of church and *clergy-menders. *c* **1589** *Theses Martinianæ* title-p., With their whole band of *clergie-priests. **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvii. (D.), Nor suits it with my *clergy-profession to proceed any further in this warlike description. **1641** Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 168 That Priestly unction and *Clergy-right whereto Christ hath entitl'd him. **1642** Fuller *Holy & Prof.*

St. v. xviii. (D.), Those *clergy-sticklers. **1708** Motteux *Rabelais* v. (1737) 215 *Clergy-Taylors, Wafer-makers.

Hence † **Cle·rgy'd** *ppl. a.*, provided with clergy.

1696 *Growth Deism* 31 Christians embodied, organized, clergy'd and modelled into a National Church.

Clergyman (klɔ̄·ɹdʒimăn). Before 18th c. usually as two words, or hyphened.

1. A man of the clerical order; an ordained minister of the Christian church; one in holy orders. (In England, unless otherwise qualified, commonly meaning a minister of the Church of England.)

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 94 Not after the manner of a cleargie-man, but of the lay people. **1577** Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 260 The Papistes dreamed that this commaundement belongeth onely to their Cleargymen. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 95 Enter Richard aloft, betweene two Bishops. *Maior.* See where his Grace stands, tweene two Clergie men. **1654** L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 218 The House of Commons [voted] that no Clergy man shall be in Commission of the Peace. **1706** Hearne *Rem. & Collect.* (1885) I. 164 A Benefic'd Clergy Man in Surrey. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 72 ¶ 9 By a Clergyman, I mean one in holy Orders. *a* **1714** Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 269 A profound statesman, but a very indifferent Clergy-man. **1840** Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 322 A well-known Presbyterian Clergyman, of Edinburgh. **1858** De Quincey *Wks.* V. 190 A writer of great talent, Mr. Foster, the Baptist clergyman. **1872** E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 65 Deep-rooted reverence for the clergyman of the Parish.

† b. *transf.* Applied to priests of non-Christian religions. (Cf. Clergy 1 b.) *Obs.*

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcel.* XXVIII. vi. 346 Rusticanus a Prelat or Clergie man [*sacerdotalis*]. **1693** Staphorst tr. *Rauwolf's Trav.* in Ray *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 98 When their Clergymen [i. e. Dervishes] did understand it, they became very angry with us.

† **2.** *St. Nicholas' clergymen* (*clerks*): a cant phrase for 'highwaymen' (see Clerk *sb.* 6 c). *Obs.*

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 1 A quarrel, by the high way side, between a brace, of Saint Nicholas Clargie men.

3. *Clergyman's sore throat*: see quot.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clergyman's sore throat*, the name given to granular pharyngitis when occurring in clergymen, and others, who use the voice much. **1886** Fagge *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 805.

Hence **Clergyma·nical** *a.* (*humorous*), **Cle·rgymanly** *a.*, characteristic of a clergyman.

1864 G. Dyer *Bella Donna* I. 196 One figure (arrayed in silken vestings and general clergymanical finery). **1865** Mrs. Oliphant *Chron. Carl.*, *Perpet. Curate* 3 Two fresh, new, active, clergymanly intellects.

Clergyse, var. of Clergise, *Obs.*, learning.

Clergyship. [f. Clergy + -ship.] The position or office of a clergyman.

1616 N. Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 551 It could not be said, that either Clergiship, or the exemption thereof, were *de jure divino*.

Clergywoman (klɔ̄·ɹdʒiwumăn). [f. Clergy + Woman, after *clergyman*.]

† **1.** A woman belonging to a religious order; a nun; a priestess; = Clergess 2. *Obs.*

1673 Baxter *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 87, I never took all the impotent persons, poor, and Widows in the Church, to be Clergy-men, and Clergy-women. *a* **1777** Foote *Trip Calais* II. i. (D.), I took her to be one of the clergywomen that belong to the place. **1842** Thackeray *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* i. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 12 The ancient Britons had not only priests, but priestesses—that is clergywomen.

b. *humorously.* Cf. 'old woman'.

1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* XXX. 160 Several fellows..lodged an appeal..against Dr. Drybones..complaining of several arbitrary..practices of that reverend old clergy-woman.

2. A clergyman's wife or other female relative (especially when she manages the parish). (*Humorous* or *satirical.*)

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 150 He is a Clergyman more than a country Gentleman, and his flame a Clergywoman. **1862** *Union* 11 Apr. 226 The harm which a clergywoman may do ..is almost boundless. **1865** Mrs. Oliphant *Agnes* I. 10 From the clergy-women of Windholm down to the charwomen, the question was discussed. **1867** *Ch. Times* 6 July 236/4 The clergywoman nuisance and the domestic ideal.

Cleric (kle·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *clēric-us* clergyman, priest, prop. an adj. 'of or belonging to the *clērus*'; a. Gr. κληρικ-ός 'of or pertaining to an inheritance', in later (Christian) use 'of or belonging to the ecclesiastical or sacerdotal order', f. κλῆρος 'lot, allotment, piece of land, estate, heritage', used in 2nd c. as a name of the ministerial or sacerdotal order in the church, the clergy. The Greek words were adopted in Latin in this transferred sense only (*clērus* in Tertullian *a* 220, *clēricus* in Jerome 4th c.), with which they passed into Romanic and English. Cf. Clerk.

On the history of the application of κλῆρος to the Christian ministry, see Bp. Lightfoot *Philippians* (1868) 245–6, where its probable origin is seen in the use of the word in Acts i. 17, τὸν κλῆρον τῆς διακονίας ταύτης 'the lot of this ministry'; cf. i. 25. In the time of Jerome, explanations were sought in the use of κλῆρος in Deut. xviii. 2, compared with ix. 29, and parallel passages; and 1 Peter v. 3 was interpreted in this sense. Jerome's explanation is thus repeated in the *Apology for the Lollards* (*c* 1400) 43:

'The clerk .. schuld interpret þe calling of his nam, and enforce to be þat he is seid; for a clerk in our speche is seid *sort*, and þer for are men seid *clerkis*, for þei are of þe Lordis sort, or for þe Lord is þer part; and for he is þe Lordis part, or haþ þe Lord his part, he au[h]t to haue him s[u]ilk þat he haue þe Lord, and be had of þe Lord.']

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the clergy, Clerical.

1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 13 As well Clericke as Layicke. **1649** Milton *Eikon.* ad fin., Above the genius of his cleric elocution. **1829** Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 113 All of us, cleric and laic, seem to be agreed. **1879** G. Macdonald *P. Faber* I. i. 6 With a word he quickened the pace of his cleric steeds.

B. *sb.* A clerical man, a clergyman. Often used instead of the earlier Clerk (in sense 1), to avoid the ambiguity of that word.

1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 36, I haue now to deale with a Clericke. **1786** Bp. Horsley *Serm. Sons Clergy* (L.), The cleric who is..the most addicted to a life of study and devotion. **1837** R. Challoner *Catholic Chr. Instr. in Sacr.* 7 In case of necessity..baptism may..be administered by any person whatsoever. In which case a cleric, though only in lesser orders, is to be admitted preferably to a layman. **1875** M. Pattison *Casaubon* 417 The professors and governors are all clerics.

Clerical (kle·rikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *clēric-āl-is*, f. *clēric-us* clergyman: see prec.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the clergy or a clergyman (*esp.* in their professional capacity).

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 17 Clericall tonsure or shaving. **1649** Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* II. 1 (T.) Meet for clerical and religious persons. **1794** Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 5 The hard yoke of clerical usurpation. **1829** Lytton *Devereux* I. ii, His garb was as little clerical as possible. **1876** Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. 82 The ambition of the clerical order has always been attended by peculiarly repulsive features.

2. Of or pertaining to a clerk or penman (see Clerk 5), of clerks; esp. in *clerical error*, an error made in writing anything out.

1798 Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 82 The word was omitted through a clerical mistake in the person who drew the will. **1838** Gurwood *Wellington Disp.* IV. 105 *note*, It is supposed that this is a clerical error. **1865** *New York World* 13 Oct., A clerical force is employed to keep the accounts and attend to the correspondence. **1879** *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/3 The clerical service of the Customs.

B. *sb.* A cleric: one of a clerical party.

1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* xxxiii, We except the clericals. **1871** *Daily News* 21 Sept., The German party was to make way for the Czechs and clericals. **1882–3** Schaff *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 31 The Sixth Council of Orleans deposed every clerical who had committed adultery.

b. *pl.* Clerical garments (*colloq.*; cf. *academicals*, *canonicals*).

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1989. 802/3 Donning 'a suit of clericals'.

Clericalism (kle·rikăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ism; cf. mod.F. *cléricalisme*.] Clerical principles; clerical rule or influence; clerical partisanship.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 470/1 A living protest against clericalism. **1874** *Daily News* 11 Feb. 3/7 The triumph of Republicanism in the Haute Saône, a stronghold of clericalism. **1883** *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 295 The chronic insurrection of the clergy, their hostility to republican institutions, their defiance of national supremacy is what is called in France clericalism.

Clericalist (kle·rikălist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] A supporter of clericalism.

1881 *New York Herald* 17 Feb. 7/1 At Berlin..a clericalist has been elected Vice-President.

attrib. **1885** Fremantle *Alford* in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* I. 283/2 The clericalist movement of the years 1835–42.

Clericality (klerikæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity.]

1. (with *pl.*) A clerical action or trait.

1660 S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 53 In those their Carnal Clericalities.

2. Clerical quality or condition.

1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 450 The Church Congress! This is the very concentrated essence, the focus, of Clericality. **1884** G. P. Hawley *Wit, Wisd. & Philos. Richter* 54 Clericality does, at all times, stand in a very close relation to the feminine heart.

Clericalize (kle·rikălәiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* To make clerical.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 36 Feb. 5/5 Clericalise the Church from top to bottom, turn over all its patronage to the Bishops.

Clericall: see Clarichord.

Clerically (kle·rikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².]

1. In a clerical manner, like a clergyman.

1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 117 Then the clerically-dressed gentleman took up his parable.

2. In relation to writing out or copying.

1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Chanc. Div. 255 There will be no practical difficulty in making the resettlement clerically stand so as to effect the real intention of the parties.

Clericalty (kle·rikălti). [f. as prec. + -ty, after *royalty*, etc.] Clerical order, clergy.

1860 H. B. Wilson in *Ess. & Rev.* 195 The wrong..is participated by..the clericalty who consider the Church etc.

Clericate (kle·rikĕt). [ad. L. *clēricātus*, f. *clēric-us*: see -ate.] Clerical office or dignity.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XII. 252, I..alleged The power and privilege o' the Clericate.

Clericature (kle·rikătiŭr). [ad. mod. L. *clēricātūra*, f. *clēricāre* to make a cleric.] Clerical action or function.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 176 The very same rank of Clericature, which they had in their Sect. **1867** H. C. Lea *Sacerd. Celib.* 83 The superior opportunities which clericature gave of improper intercourse with women.

Clericism (kle·risiz'm). [f. Cleric + -ism.] Clerkhood as a principle and practice; a system founded upon clergymen.

1878 C. W. Eliot in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 224 The English universities have suffered deeply from..clericism, celibacy, and sinecurism.

Clericity (klɛri·sĭti). [f. L. type **clēricitās*, f. *clēricus*: see -ity.] Clerical quality or status.

1866 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 470 A motion was speedily made for his ejection on the ground of his clericity (the word, I think, is Coleridge's, and a very good word it is).

Clerico-: see Clarichord.

Clerify (kle·rifәi), *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. med.L. *clērificāre*, f. late L. *clēr-us*: see Cleric, and -fy.] *trans.* To make clerical. So **Clerifica·tion.**

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Mar. 243/2 Lord Palmerston's conversion ..has (no doubt) sanctified him, but it has also clerified him —to coin a new word for what, happily..is a new fact. **1867** *Ibid.* 6 July 10/2 The process of clerification.

Clerisy (kle·rĭsi). [app. formed after Ger. *clerisei*, in late L. *clēricia*, Sp. *clerecía*, Pg. *clerezia* (see Clergy). Introduced by Coleridge to express a notion no longer associated with Clergy.] Learned men as a body, scholars.

1818 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 238 After the Revolution..a learned body, or clerisy, as such, gradually disappeared. *a* **1834**—*Table-t.* (1836) 160 The clerisy of a nation, that is, its learned men, whether poets, or philosophers, or scholars. **1841–4** Emerson *Ess. Manners* (1858) II. 421 The artist, the scholar, and in general the clerisy.

¶ It has also been used for *clericism*, *clericity*.

1858 *Times* 28 Aug. 10/5 The restrictions of clerisy and celibacy. **1870** Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 336 A layman, alike indifferent to clerisy and heresy.

Clerk (klāik, klɔ̄ik), *sb.* Forms: 1 **clerec**, (**cliroc**), 1–3 **cleric**, 1–7 **clerc**, 3 **clærc**, (*gen. pl.* 2–3 **clerkene**, 4 **clerken**), 3–7 **clerke**, 4 **klerk**, 5–6 **clerck(e**, 5–7 **clarke**, 5–8 **clark**, 6 **clarcke**, 6–7 **cleark(e**, 4– **clerk.** [OE. had *cleric*, *clerec*, *clerc*, immed. from Latin; the last of these forms coincided with OF. *clerc*:—Romanic type **clerco*:—L. *clēric-us*, *-um* (cf. Pr. *clerc*, *clergue*, *clerge*, Sp. *clerigo*, It. *chierico*): see Cleric. The original sense was 'man in a religious order, cleric, clergyman'. As the scholarship of the Middle Ages was practically limited to the clergy, and these performed all the writing, notarial, and secretarial work of the time, the name 'clerk' came to be equivalent to 'scholar', and specially applicable to a notary, secretary, recorder, accountant, or penman. The last has now come to be the ordinary sense, all the others being either archaic, historical, formal, or contextual.

The pronunciation klāik is evidenced in the south of England from the 15th c.; cf. *bark*, *hark*, *dark*, etc., from earlier *-er*; also *serjeant*, *hearth*, *Cherwell*, *Hertford*, and the 15–17th c. *clargy*. The dialects, esp. the northern, have retained the *e*, as Sc. klerk, klerk. In U. S. the pronunciation is klɔ̄ik, and of late this has become somewhat frequent in London and its neighbourhood.]

1. A man ordained to the ministry or service of the Christian Church; a churchman, clergyman, or ecclesiastic. (For greater distinction, Cleric is now often substituted.)

a. Before the Reformation, and in R. C. Church, a member of any of the eight orders (though sometimes excluding the bishop). Hence, the distinction, *clerk in holy orders*, *clerk in minor orders*: see quot. 1844.

c **1050** *O. E. Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 308 *Clericus*, preost oððe cleric. **1129** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Se oðer het Gregorius; he wæs clerc. **1297** R. Glouc. (1724) 472 That no bissop, ne clerc nathemo, Ne solde withoute kinges leue out of this lond go. *Ibid.* 496 Alle clerkene lefmen in prisoun the king brouȝte. *c* **1315** Shoreham *Poems* 53 Clerke hys to segge, an Englysch, Eyr of Godes werke. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 119 Til clerken coueitise be to clothe þe pore and to fede. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 32/2 He decreed that Clerkes sholde were no berdes nor longe heere. **1584** Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 32 The Clarkes of the Church of Winchester did choose him for their Bishop. **1597** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. (1617) 186 Services, Offices, and Orders ecclesiastical, the first of which three and in part the second may be executed by the laity, whereas none have or can have the third but the clergy. Catechists, Exorcists, Readers, Singers, and the rest of like sort..may in that respect seem clergymen, even as the Fathers for that cause term them usually Clerks. **1614** Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 487 Torniellus is a regular Clerk of the congregation of St. Paul. **1661** Bramhall *Just Vind.* iv. 61 Wilfride was an Arch-Bishop, not an inferiour clerk. **1844** Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 230 The clergy were divided into two classes, one of inferior clerks in minor orders, and employed as lectors, cantors, acolythists, exorcists, and doorkeepers, and the other of clerks in holy orders, deacons, and mass-thanes, whose office it was to minister at the altar and offer the sacrifice.

b. Since the Reformation, in England generally = 'clerk in holy orders', i. e. a deacon, priest, or bishop. Now chiefly a legal or formal designation.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) Pref., They zealously withstand the couetousness of Patrones, in reiecting their vnsufficient Clearkes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 2 The placing of one clerk in two churches. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 365 The Bishop, or his Clerks. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 184 In the general Acceptation of the Word, all Persons were stiled Clerks, that served in the Church of Christ; whether they were Bishops, Priests, or Deacons. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 424 A living..became vacant. Hough and his ejected brethren assembled and presented a clerk. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Property Law* xxv. 187 No advowson can be recovered by any person after three clerks in succession have held the same adversely if the times..amount to 60 years.

2. Before the Reformation, sometimes applied *esp.* to members of the five 'minor orders' as distinct from the higher or 'holy orders'.

c 975 *Laws Edgar C.* 4 (Bosw.) We læraþ ðæt preosta ȝehwilc to sinoþe hæbbe his cleric. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12897 (Götz.) Selcuth it was..þe klerk for to baptiz þe preist. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* D iiij a, A spare hawke, and he is an hawke for a prest .. A Mufkyte, and he is for an holiwater clerke. 1537 *Will of H. Monmouth* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xc. 251 Item, I wyl have no mo Preestes and Clerks at my funeral mass than do serve dayly in our parysh church.

b. Hence, since the Reformation, applied to laymen who perform such of these offices as are retained in cathedrals, churches, or chapels. In the Prayer-book of 1549 *the Clerks* were the choir men; in later times, *the Clerk*, or *Parish Clerk*, is the lay officer of a parish church, who has charge of the church and precincts, and assists the clergyman in various parts of his duties, *e.g.* by leading the people in responses, assisting at baptisms, marriages, etc. In other senses, usually with some distinctive epithet, as *Bible Clerk*, a scholar who reads the Scripture lessons in some ancient college chapels; *Lay Clerk*, a singing man in some cathedrals and college chapels; *Singing Clerk*, etc.

1549 (March) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 122 b, The Clearkes and people shall aunswere. *Ibid. Commun. Serv.*, Where there be Clerks, they shall sing one or many of the sentences above written. 1564 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xli. 463 To every parish belongeth I. A parson, or vicar, or both, or a curate under him. II. A clerk, to read, write, sing, and say. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 94 To th' Church, take the Priest, Clarke, and some sufficient honest witnesses. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 82 To go to the Clark of Ferry-Hinksey for y^e^ Parish Register. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 409 The true Original of those we now call Parish Clerks .. at first intended as Clerks-Assistant to him that had the Cure. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post*, The deceased wife of the singing-clerk of this place. *a* 1800 COWPER *Names of little Note* 14 There goes the parson, oh! illustrious spark, And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the clerk! 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit. U. S.* II. 86 There was no clerk, the Bishop read the responses and gave out the psalms, seeming to us, at first to be performing the office of clerk. 1879 MRS. OLIPHANT *Within Precincts* xviii, He .. had been a chorister and had progressed into a lay clerk. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 169 New College (Chapel): Organist, Schoolmaster, Lay-clerks, Choristers. — 189 Magdalen Coll.: Organist, Clerks, Choristers. — 219 Christ Ch.: Organist, Singing men, Choristers. 1889 *Oxford Directory*, All Souls College .. provision for a warden, fifty fellows, two chaplains, and four bible clerks.

† **3.** *Clerk attaint, clerk convict*: see quots. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 354 The king began.. to pare a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict should be burned in the hand. *a* 1626 — *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 39 A man found guilty of felony..and praying his clergy, and thereupon reading as a clerke..is called a clerk convict. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 62 Clerk attaint is he, which prayeth his Clergie after judgement given upon him of the felonie, and hath his Clergie allowed. *Ibid.*, Clerke convict is hee, which prayeth his Clergie before judgement given upon him of the Felonie, and hath his Clergie to him granted.

4. A man (or woman) of book learning, one able to read and write; a scholar. (Now a *historical archaism.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Alse þe wise clerc seide on his boc. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 11 All þe clerkis in erth may noght ymagyn it. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 285 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also That vn to logyk hadde longe ygo. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 132 In these dayes regned in Inglond Herry the First, whech was named Herry Clerk. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. ii. (1889) 38 The thyrd syster Morgan le fey .. lerned so moche that she was a grete Clerke of Nygromancye. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 1 That noble poete and grete clerke vyrgyle. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* I. (1875) 22 A great clearke in the Greeke and Latten tonge. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 6 Joseph Scaliger, one of the greatest Clarkes of our age. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 109 As subtle clerks by many schools are made. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 70 He was no great clerk, but he was perfectly well versed in the interests of Europe. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xi, Her father was a clerk of fame. 1882 FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* II. vii. 455 Henry the Clerk .. must rank before all other kings as the refounder of the English nation.

† **b.** A pupil, scholar. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 29401 (Cott. Galba), A maister of lare may bete a clerk bot noght ouer sare. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 53 The said maister..meoved his clerkis to desport bethout the cite in the feeldis. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 159 After cam Plato the sage..And his clerke named Aristotle.

† **5.** In early times, when writing was not an ordinary accomplishment of the laity, the offices of writer, scribe, secretary, keeper of accounts, and the transaction of all business involving writing, were discharged by *Clerks* (in sense 1, identical with 4).

1085 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Hi wæron ealle þæs cynges clerecas. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2135 (2123) Edward Grim, that was his clerc..To helpe his louerd, if he miȝte, his arm pulte bifore. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 91, I sauh þer Bisschops Bolde..Bi-coome Clerkes of A-Counte, þe kyng for to seruen. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XIII. 247 Hadde iche a clerke þat couthe write. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xix. 218 Under the Emperoures table, sitten 4 Clerkes, that writen alle, that the Emperour seythe. 1450 *Merlin* xxvi. (1877) 483 Than were ther chosen foure clerkes to write the a-ventures as thei fill. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 38 But our spiritualty, what do they?..some be clerks of the kitchen.

6. Hence, in current use: **a.** The officer who has charge of the records, correspondence, and accounts of any department, court, corporation, or society, and superintends the general conduct of its business; as *Clerk of the Kitchen, Clerk to the Schoolboard, Town-clerk*, etc.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 35 When the toune clarcke had ceased the people. 1536 in *Thynne's Animadv.* Introd. 28 William Thynne, clerc comptroller of the kinges honorable housholde. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 753 The clearke general of the armie. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 538 Clarke of the Spicery to King Henry the eight. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Liberty* Wks. 1710 II. 680 His Clerk of the Kitchen, or his Cook. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 111 Late clerk of the robes to King Chas. II. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5016/3 All the Horses..must be shewn ..before the Clerk of the Race.

b. One employed in a subordinate position in a public or private office, shop, warehouse, etc., to make written entries, keep accounts, make fair copies of documents, do the mechanical work of correspondence and similar 'clerkly' work.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pream., The said Collectours and Comptrollers and theire Clerkes. 1565–78 COOPER *Thesaur., Scriptum iacere*, to be a secreitarie or clarke. 1573–80 BARET *Aluearie*, A Clerke or secretarie alwayes attending, a scribe, *Amanuensis*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* v. i. 181 My Lord Bassanio gaue his Ring away Vnto the Iudge..and then the Boy his Clearke..begg'd mine. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. (1843) 693/1 Harrisson..had been bred up in the place of a Clerk, under a Lawyer. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3865/4 Writing a tolerable Clerk's-Hand. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 64 He proposed to take me over as his clerk. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 261/1 The telegraph clerk gradually acquires a proficiency. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 268 Some banks employ as many as six clerks. *Mod.* The Warehousemen and Clerks' School.

c. Specific applications and offices:—

Clerk of Assize: an officer who records judicial decisions given by judges on circuit. † *Clerk of the Chamber*: a private secretary. *Clerk of the Cheque* (see CHECK *sb.* 8): also, 'an officer in royal dockyards who goes on board to muster the ship's company, thereby to check false musters'. *Clinical Clerk*: see CLINICAL. † *Clerk of the Closet*: an ecclesiastic privately attending upon a monarch, a royal confessor. *Clerk of the Crown*: an officer of the Chancery department, who issues writs of summons to peers in the House of Lords, and writs of election for members of the House of Commons, etc.; also an official who frames and reads indictments against public offenders. *Clerk of the Essoins, Estreats, Greencloth, Hanaper* (see these words). *Clerk of the Market*: † a royal officer attending at fairs and markets, to keep the standard of weights and measures, and punish misdemeanours therein; also an officer appointed by city or town corporations, to collect market dues, and inspect the market. † *Clerk of the Nihils*; (see NIHIL). † *St. Nicholas' clerk*: a highwayman, thief. *Clerk of the Peace*: an officer who prepares indictments and keeps a record of proceedings at sessions of the peace. † *Clerk of the Pells, Pipe*: (see these words). † *Clerk of the Petty Bag*: an officer in Chancery who had many minor duties, such as making out the patents of customers, gaugers, alnagers, issuing the *congé d'élire* for bishops, issuing writs of summons to Parliament, etc., most of which have now passed to the Clerk of the Crown. *Clerk of Session*: a title given to the clerks of the Court of Session. *Clerk of the Signet*: formerly, a clerk in attendance on the royal secretary, in charge of the privy signet for sealing private letters; also used as synonymous with *Writer to the* SIGNET. *Clerk of Supply* (Scotland): Clerk to the Commissioners of Supply or county assessors. *Clerk of the Weather*: an imaginary functionary humorously supposed to control the state of the weather. *Clerk of the Works*: an officer who superintends the erection of buildings, etc., to secure the proper quality of materials and execution of the work.

1670 COTTON *Esternon* II. VII. 317 He there obtain'd the Office of *Clerk of the Chamber. 1771 GRAY *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 127 Philippa of Hainault appointed him clerk of her chamber. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), **Clerk of the Check* .. keeps a muster or register of all the men employed aboard his Majesty's ships and vessels, and also of the artificers and others in the service of the navy at the port where he is settled. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli, To request my commission to be forwarded to the clerk of the cheque at Plymouth. 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 *Clerke of the closet, *clerc de chappelle*. 1716 BP. KENNETT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 423 IV. 298 His Majesty will be attended by three clergymen, Dr. Torriano as deputy clerk of the closet. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 2 *Clerk of the Crown. Gaoler, have you your Prisoner. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 185 *Clarke of the market for the tyme beynge. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvii. 114 God is the principall clark of the market, all the weights of the bag are his work. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 272 The court of the clerk of the market is incident to every fair and market in the kingdom, to punish misdemesnors therein. 1887 *Oxford P. O. Directory* 175 *Clerks of the Market*, Rev. R. Faussett, M.A., and Rev. O. Ogle; *Deputy Clerk*, Mr. W. Sims. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, II. i. 68 If they meete not with *S, Nicholas Clarks. 1611 COTGR., *Espieur des chemins*, a purse-taker..one of S. Nicholas Clerkes. 1689 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 318 That Sheriffs and *Clarks of y^e^ peace Impose not vpon y^e^ people. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 269 To him [the lord lieutenant] the nomination of the clerk of the peace belongs. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 852/1 Advocates or principal *clerks of session. 1546 *Supplic. Commons* in *Four Supplic.* (1871) 78 The *clerke of his signet .. vsed to cary his masters ryng in his mouth. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) I. 252 The old clerk of the signet was very joyous. 1889 *Glasgow Even. Citizen* 9 Sept. 1/7 Valuation Appeal Courts..By order, W. Alston Dykes, *Clerk of Supply. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* vi. 52 It was usually a brilliant day. The *clerk of the weather appeared favourably disposed. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 18 A *Clark of the Works must be vers'd in the prizes of materials, and the rates of all things belonging to the building. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 17. 70 Clerk of Works in the Engineer Department.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **clerk-ale**, an ale-drinking for the benefit of the parish clerk; also, the ale then provided; **clerk-learning**, book-learning, scholarship; † **clerk-play**, a dramatic representation of a religious subject by the clergy; **clerk-register** (*lord register*), a Scottish officer of state having custody of the archives; **clerk-roll, clerk-sitter**: see quots.

1627 in Heylin *Laud* IV. (1671) 256 (D.) For suppressing all revels, Church-ales, *Clerk-ales which had been used upon that day. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 248 Clerk Ales .. were for the better maintenance of the Parish Clerk. 1791 J. LACKINGTON *Mem.* iii. (D.), Some..frolicsome fellows being one Easter Sunday morning at the clerk's house .. drinking (as it is called) clerk's-ale. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i. 61 Thou..hast had *clerk-learning in thy time. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 138 In thee wold have bein at ane vane *Clerk play two or three thowsand people. 1575 *Act Gen. Assembly Ch. Scotl.* (Jam.), The playing of Clerk-playis, comedies or tragedies upon the canonical parts of the Scripture, induceth and bringeth in with it a contempt and profanation of the same. 1588 SIR R. MAITLAND *Quenis Maryage* (Jam.), Everilk man yow prayis To maik bainfyris, fairseis, and clerk-playis. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4139/1 A Commission to Sir James Murray to be *Clerk-Register. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5449/3 His Grace the Duke of Montrose, to be Lord Clerk-Register of North-Britain. *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 56 The Constable of England used to send a bill or *clerk-roll unto the Marshal. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 47 Four *clerk-sitters, who enter actions, take bails, receive verdicts after trials, etc.

Clerk, *v. colloq.* Also 8 **clark**. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To act as clerk. (Also *to clerk it.*) Hence **Cle·rking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1551 EDW. VI. *Polit. Ess.* in *Lit. Rem.* (1857–8) II. 482 I meane not theis ferming gentlemen, nor clarking knightes. 1679 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 3 Why I should waive the Employment of Clerking to a Westminster Justice. *a* 1834 LAMB *Let. Bernard Barton* in *Lett.* xii. 114, I am very tired of clerking it. 1871 CARLYLE *Let.* in *Standard*, Employments .. for which women might be more or less fit —printing, tailoring, weaving, clerking, etc. 1885 *Med. Times* II. 449 A student .. of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he clerked [acted as *Clinical Clerk*] under Peter Mere Latham.

Clerkage (klā·rkėdʒ). [f. CLERK *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. Clerks collectively, a body of clerks. (*nonce-use*; cf. *peerage*, etc.)

1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 397 The mere clerkage..hundreds, perhaps thousands of them.

2. Clerks' work.

1883 *Birmghm. Wkly. Post* 11 Aug. 4/5 Each company was put to the expense .. of several thousand pounds in clerkage. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 4/1 The extras consisted of checking, clerkage, watching, and labelling.

Clerkdom (klā·rkdəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.]

a. The status or function of a clerk. **b.** The body of clerks, the clerkly community.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 87, I think if I were doomed to clerkdom, that I should run away and enlist. 1886 RUSKIN *Præter.* I. v. 165 During my father's clerkdom.

Clerked, obs. form of CLERKHOOD.

Clerkery (klā·rkəri). [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. The occupation or profession of a clerk.

1883 BESANT *Gard. Fair* I. iii, In clerkery, as in the Church or the law, or any other calling, there are degrees, grades, depths, and heights. 1888 — *Eulogy R. Jeffries* 37 Had he been forced into clerkery or into trade.

2. A body or order of clerks.

1885 *Academy* 11 July 19/3 The worst of bureaucracies, a permanent clerkery.

Clerkhood (klā·rkhud). Also 5 **clerk(h)ed, clerkehode**. [f. as prec. + -HOOD.]

1. The status or position of a clergyman. *arch.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 43 Noiþer in clerked of pore to be maid riche. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 380 Officis of Bischophode or lou3er preesthode or lou3er Clerkhode. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 185 The Tonsure, or mark of clerk-hood.

2. The status or position of an office clerk.

1873 *Argosy* XV. 308 He had plodded diligently through clerkhood to merchanthood.

Clerkish (klā·rkiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat like a clerk, suggestive of a clerk.

a 1834 LAMB *Let. Bernard Barton* in *Lett.* xiv. 137, I am sadly given to blot..The only remedy is scratching out, which gives it a clerkish look.

Clerkless (klā·rklės), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. Without a clerk.

1478–80 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's Hubbard* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 38 Payde to Saunder while we were Clerkles, to bere a torch with the Hosell, *jd.*

† **2.** Illiterate, void of clerkly skill. *Obs.*

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 40 (L.) Military janisaries and bashaws rule all in their clerkless and cruel way.

Clerk-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + LIKE.] Like a 'clerk' or scholar; clerkly, scholarly.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 125 The Pulpit may flourish

with such Clerk-like collations. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* 4 So much clark-like ignorance. 1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* 229 By clerkelike cunning.

b. as *adv.* Like a 'clerk', in a clerkly way.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 923 (L.) Yet did every one of them..clerke-like dissemble their severall imaginations. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 392 Clerke-like experienc'd.

Clerkliness (klā·ɹklinės). [f. CLERKLY + -NESS.] Clerkly quality; scholarliness; learning.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1088/2 He woulde.. shew his clerklynesse before unlearned men. 1646 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 4, I may perceive your great clerklinesse by the ordering of your Sciences.

Clerkling (klā·ɹkliŋ). [f. CLERK + -LING, dim. suffix.] A young or petty clerk.

1863 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 91 [Bristol] had not..like Oxford, its large aggregation of clerklings. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* II. *Clive* 142 'Now my clerkling' chuckled Cocky with a grin..'repeat That expression'.

Clerkly (klā·ɹkli), *a.* For forms see CLERK *sb.* [f. CLERK + -LY [1]. (The adv. is in the Promp. Parv. and the adj. ought to occur as early.)]

1. Pertaining to the clergy, clerical.

1565 BP. BENTHAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlv. 500 To behave themselves in their ministry, soberly and reverently, in all points of clerkly office. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 17 Consecration of the Clearkely tonsure. 1848 J. C. HARE *Lett. Dean of Chichester* 2 [Not] at all becoming our clerkly character. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 173 The corporate office of the clerkly corporation.

2. Scholarly, book-learned. *arch.*

a 1528 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 724 Some other man That clerkely is, and can Well Scrypture expounde. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 22 b, It is the clarkliest part of all.. to frame an argument aptly. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 58 Thou art clearkly: thou art clearkly (Sir Iohn). 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 133 I'll read the bill, In Hatsell's clerkly tone.. And Jekyll's comment too. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. v, Thou..art book-learned,—a clerkly soldier.

3. Of or pertaining to a fair writer; skilled in penmanship.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xv, When the king praised his clerkly skill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 201 These words writ with clerkly skill. 1879 *Sunday School Chron.* 26 Dec., Perhaps the clerkly Matthew had made notes.

4. Of or belonging to an office clerk.

a 1845 HOOD *Lit. Remin.* 2, I sat upon a lofty stool..and with a clerkly pen Began each morning. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 1414 A poor clerkly drudge at desk All day. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. iv. 70 The certificate was in a round clerkly hand.

Clerkly (klā·ɹkli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].]

1. In a scholarly way, learnedly. *arch.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clerkely, *clericaliter*. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 226 Cast in thy conciens clerkly to knowe. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 86 b, Prevynge clerkely that he [Christ] was both god and man. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 179 With ignominious words, though Clarkely coucht. 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* § 2. 19 How is it Clerkly confuted? 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. 122 You speak so courtly and clerkly.

† b. Skilfully, cleverly, artfully. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 15 Not any one of them hath so clarkly wrought vpon this simple as.. to hide the taste. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 2 They..must prouide, One, this great Engine, Clearkly that could guide.

2. In the manner of a fair writer or penman.

1865 *Spectator* 21 Jan. 70/1 These resolutions, very handsomely and clerkly endorsed upon fine paper.

Clerkship (klā·ɹkʃip). [f. CLERK *sb.* + -SHIP.]

† 1. The clerical order, the clergy. *Obs. rare.*

c 1205 LAY. 10203 Þer ouer ærchebiscopes þat clærcscipe to rihten.

2. The office or position of a clerk: a. *Eccl.*

? 1488 *Plumpton Corr.* 66 That my brother..myght have .. the clarkship, trustyng to God he should please the parishioners. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 90 To dispose of what Benefices, Clerkships, Chaplainships..fall within their several Churches. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergymen*, He sold the clarkship of his parish, when it became vacant.

b. (see CLERK 5, 6.)

1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 100 The Clerkeschypp of the markett. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* I. 168 The Clerkship of the Assize in Norfolke. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), Which Thomas [Talbot] being promoted to the clerkship of the records in the Tower of London. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 247 We got him .. into some small clerkship. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/4 An account of French clerks, and how they are prepared for the career of clerkship.

3. Book-learning, scholarship. *arch.*

1648 GOODWIN in Jenkyn *Blind Guide* Pref. A iij, My defect..of Clerkship. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 5 The Laiety [need] no more Clerkship than to save them from Hanging. 1829 *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 370 His clerkship .. would hardly, in old times, have saved a felon from the gallows. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 112 The more learned who displayed their clerkship by their Latinity.

4. The function of an office clerk; writing with good penmanship and orthography.

1550 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Payd to Ryve for clarkis shyppe iiij*s*. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. i. 2 The Symboliographie or Clarke-ship, and penning of the Suruey. 1710 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 3 To know when rightly to use [small letters], and when [capitals], is the first step towards good Clerkship.

Clero- (klī·rō), combining form of L. *clēr-us*, Gr. κλῆρος, in its late sense 'clergy', as in † **Clerola·ical** *a.*, composed of clergy and laity; † **Cleroma·stic**, a scourger of the clergy.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 31 By the Presbyterie you meane their Clerolaicall Consistorie. 1606 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm.* A 3 b, Any Clerolaicall Consistorien. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 49 These Clero-masticks and Church-destroyers.

Cle·romancy. ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cleromantia*, f. Gr. κλῆρο-ς lot: see -MANCY. Cf. F. *cléromancie* (in Rabelais).] Divination by lots.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 294 Divination .. by lottes, Cleromancy. 1652 GAULE *Magastr.* 165. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 334 Cleromancy was practised by throwing black and white beans, little bones or dice, and, perhaps, stones.

Cleron, obs. var. CLARION.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. of Turkes* (1621) 1320 Which plaied upon Phifes, Clerons, and Trumpets.

Clero·nomy. *rare*—[0]. [ad. Gr. κληρονομία inheritance, f. κληρονόμος inheritor, f. κλῆρος lot, portion + -νομος, f. νέμειν to dispense, share.] Inheritance, heritage.

[1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 34 That call inheritance by the Name of Kleronomía, which signifieth Distribution by Lot.] 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Cleronomy*, an heritage. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Clerote, Clerre(y, obs. ff. of CLARET, CLARY.

Clerschew, clersha: see CLAIRSCHACH.

Clerstory, obs. form of CLERESTORY.

Clerte, var. of CLERETE, *Obs.*, clearness.

Cleruch (klī·rŭk, -ūk). *Greek Antiq.* Also **kleruch.** [ad. Gr. κληροῦχος allottee, f. κλῆρος lot + ἔχειν to have, hold.] At Athens, a citizen who received an allotment of land in a foreign country, but retained his rights as a citizen at home.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. (1849) IV. 229 These Attic Klêruchs (I can find no other name by which to speak of them) did not lose their birthright as Athenian citizens: they were not colonists in the Grecian sense. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 147 The cleruchs were merely citizens of their old state, to whom special duties had been assigned, and certain benefits granted.

Hence **Cleruchial** (klĭrū·kiăl), **Cleru·chic** [Gr. κληρουχικός] *adjs.*, of or pertaining to cleruchs. **Cleruchy** (klī·rŭki) [Gr. κληρουχία], allotment of land among cleruchs; *collect.* a body of cleruchs.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 241 Cleruchial possessions. *Ibid.* V. xliii. 258 A body of cleruchial colonists was sent.. there. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. I. (1862) IV. 365 The kleruchic allotment of the island. *Ibid.* II. xxxi. (1849) IV. 230 The numerous Klêruchies sent out by Athens. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Greece* II. III. iii. 485 These Cleruchies excited the deepest feelings of hatred against Athens.

‖ **Cle·rum.** *Obs.* [Short for *concio ad clerum*, discourse to the clergy.] A Latin sermon, preached on certain occasions at the English Universities.

1655 FULLER *Hist. of Camb. Univ.* vi. 5 (D.) This I heard in a clerum from Dr. Collings. *Ibid.* vii. 17 On Saturday following, immediately after the clerum, he should go up into the pulpit of St. Mary's. [1802 *Camb. Univ. Cal.* 41 The Lady Margaret's Preachers are now required, by their office, to preach a Latin Sermon, or *Concio ad Clerum*, before the University the day preceding each Term.]

¶ Also as *vb.* To address the clergy or scholars.

1619 JER. DYKE *Caveat* (1620) 23 Our language is now growne so learned, that a man may Clerum in English.

Clery(e, var. of CLARY, *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Cleryfy, obs. form of CLARIFY.

Clet, clett (klet). *local.* [ON. *klett-r* cliff, crag:—*klint-r*: see CLINT.] In Orkney, Shetland, and N.E. of Scotl.: 'A rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore' (Jam.).

1701 J. BRAND *Orkney & Zetl.* 152 (Jam.), These Clets are almost covered with sea-fowls. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Par. Dunnet* XI. 248 (Jam.), A large clett, or out-standing rock, which is about 100 yards from the shore. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetl. & O.* (Philol. Soc.) *Clet*, a rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore.

Cletch, *sb. dial.* Also **clatch.** [f. CLECK *v.*: cf. *bake, batch*, etc. Cf. CLUTCH *sb.*[2]] A brood, a hatching (of chickens); *contempt.* a family.

1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Cletch*, a Brood: as, a Cletch of Chickens. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* Wks. 1830 IV. 161 Ten, fifteen, or twenty young birds may be produced in one cletch or covey. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'A cletch of chickens'. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 147 You and your tribe will form a numerous clatch Some day, I take it, about Colney Hatch. 1868 E. WAUGH *Sneck-bant* i. 7 in *Lanc. Gloss.*, A clatch of ducks. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, 'He cums of a bad cletch'. 1880 *Lanc. Gloss., Clatch, clutch.*

Cletch, *v.* var. CLEACH or CLITCH, to clutch, or snatch.

1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 30 So long the flye doth at the candle cletch, That in conclusion she her wings doth burne.

Cletchée: see CLECHÉ.

† **Clete, clett.** *Obs.* [From same root as CLOTE, q.v.] = CLOTE, the bur-dock.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xciii. (1495) 661 Clete is an herbe wyth brode leuys .. and hathe in the toppe of the stalkes knottes wyth crokyd pryckes: that ofte cleuyth to mannys clothes. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645 *Hec lappa*, clete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67/1 Clett [*v. r.* cleyt].

Clete, obs. form of CLEAT *sb.* and CLEAD *v.*

Cleth, clethe, obs. ff. CLOTH, CLOTHE.

† **Clettis.** *pl. Obs.* [See CLAT *sb.*[1] 2.]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clettis of qwete. [Cf. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Cleets*, the bran of barley.]

Cleu, obs. form of CLEE, claw, hoof.

Cleuch, cleugh (kliuχ, klūχ). *Sc.* Also 4, 6 clewch; 6 *pl.* clewis. [Sc. form of CLOUGH q.v.: cf. *beuch, eneuch, teuch* = *bough, enough, tough*, etc.]

1. A gorge or ravine with precipitous and usually rocky sides, generally that of a stream or torrent. (Often entering into place-names, as *Buccleuch, Caldcleuch, Wolfcleuch*, etc.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 386 In a clewch on the ta hand All his archeris enbuschit he. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 539 A cleuch thar was, quharoff a strenth thai maid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 18 Ane wode abuife .. with his rank bewis..castis ane plesand schaddow our the clewis. 1688 SCOTT of SATCHELLS *Hist. Name Scot* (1776) 37 (Jam.), And for the Buck thou stoutly brought To us up that steep heugh Thy designation ever shall Be John Scot in Buckscleugh. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 13. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, The cleugh we were in was strait.

2. The precipitous side of a gorge; a steep and rugged descent.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 204 At thair bakkis wes ane strait montane or cleuch [II. 65 *ab tergo erant clivi*]. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol., Rupes, prærupta petra*, a craig or clewch. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 82 Ane vnrewlie ..horse, cariand ane man over ane cleuch, craig, or in water. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii, 'An ye fa' over the cleugh too'.

Cleuck, cleuk: see CLUKE, CLUTCH.

Cleure, clevre, obs. forms of CLOVER.

Cleve [1], **cleeve** (klīv). Now *local.* Forms: 3 **cleof, clef, cleoue,** 3–7 **cleue,** 5 **clefe,** 6–7 **clief, clieue,** 4– **cleve,** 6– **cleeve** (9 *improp.* **cleave**). [ME. *cleof, cleove*, a variant of *clif*, CLIFF, founded on the OE. pl. forms *cleofu, cleofum* (*eo* = *u*-fracture of *ĕ*). (Sometimes erroneously spelt *cleave* and associated with *cleave* to split, with which it has no connexion.) In many local names, e.g. *Clevedon, Cleveland, Cleeve Hill, Old Cleeve.* Cf. CLEO, CLIFF.]

1. = CLIFF. *dial.*

[*a* 1000 *Riddles* iv. 28 Ofer cald cleofu.] *c* 1275 LAY. 1915 Was þe cleue swiþe heh. *Ibid.* 1926 Þat clef [*c* 1205 clif] þare. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2396 A knyghte in theis klevys, enclesside with hilles. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* Prol. (1811) 5 The white Cleevys and Rokkys at Douer. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 213 Called Albion .. of the White Rockes and Cleues, whiche appere vpon the sea costes. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 203 Vpon the toppe of a high clieue, hangyng ouer the Sea. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 734/2 Fenced with high Rocks and Cleaves. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. (R.), Rob Dover's neighbouring cleeves of sampyre. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, O ye sea-binding cleeves! [*c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 240 They tumble over cliff (*rimes with* relief).]

† 2. The coast or shore of the sea. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1466 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Roamyng on the clyvys [*v.r.* cleuys, clevis] by the se. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 37 (Mätz.), Wighte..is in þe est side sex myle from þe souþ of Bretayne cleef [*a meridiano Britanniæ littore*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. i. (Tollem. MS.), And drawe þ pray..to þe cleue [*ad littus trahit*].

3. A steep sloping ground, the steep side of a hill; = Sc. *brae.* (The common sense in s. w. of England, and well known on Dartmoor.)

c 1275 LAY. 20861 Þanne flieþ he [þe fox] to þan cleoue and his hol secheþ. *Ibid.* 20847 In þan wilde cleues. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 167 Two foote and half the feeld, and three the cleves. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Clefe of an hyll, *declivium*. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 872 By grassy bank or cleve. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* I. vi. 64 Furzy cleve for hare and partridge. 1882 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 265/3 Every one who has once seen Dartmoor knows exactly what is meant by a tor and a cleave. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cleeve*, a steep field; any steep, sloping ground; the side of a hill.

† **Cleve** [2]. *Obs.* [OE. *cleofa* (*clifa, cliofa, clyfa*), identical with ON. *klefi* (*klift*) :—OTeut. type **kliƀon-*.] A room, chamber, sleeping-place, closet.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxv[i]. 4 Unrehtwisnisse smeȝende is in bedcleofan his [Vulg. *in cubili suo*]. *c* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* III. xxiii, On ðam clifum ðe dracan oneardedon [*Isa.* xxxv. 7]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxxv[i]. 4 On his cliofan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* in Wr.-Wülcker 98 Hwa ȝefylþ cleafan his [*cellaria sua*] oþþe hedderna buton cræfte minon? *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxv[i]. 4 (Mätz.), Wickednes thoght he, night and dai, In his kleve þar he lai. *Ibid.* cxliii[i]. 13 Cleves of þa full er yhit [Vulg. *promptuaria*]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 557 Sone he caste him on his bac, Ant bar him hom to hise cleue.

Cleve, clevien, clevy, obs. ff. CLEAVE *v.*

Cleveite (klī·vəit). *Min.* [Named after Prof. *Cleve*: see -ITE.] (See quot.)

1879 DANA *Man. Min.* 170 *Cleveite*, Hydrated oxide of uranium, iron, erbium, cerium, yttrium, in cubic forms from Norway.

Cle·vel. *dial.* Also **clavel.** A grain of corn.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, In grinding, they set their upper Mill-stone so high, that it breaks off only the Tops of the Clevel. 1736 LEWIS *Isle Thanet Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clevel*, a grain of corn. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clavel*, a grain of corn free from the husk.

Clevelandite: see CLEAVELANDITE.

Clever (kle·vəɹ), *a.* Also 3, (8– *dial.*) **cliver,** 7 **cleever,** 7–8 **cleaver.** [Early history obscure: app. in local and colloquial use long before it became a general literary word. A single example of *cliver* is known in ME., but the word has not been found again till the 16th c., and it appears not to have been in general use till the close of the 17th, since Sir Thos. Browne specially mentions it as East Anglian, and Ray explains it among his dialect words. Outside Eng., Koolman gives EFris. *clüfer* (from *clifer*), clever, skilful, alert, ready, nimble, and *klöver, klever* is used in same

sense at Ribe Stift in Jutland (Molbech). The early example suggests relation to ME. *clivers* 'claws, talons, clutches', in the sense 'nimble of claws, sharp to seize', and the 16–17th c. examples (also of *cleverly*) show it connected with the use of the hands, a notion which still remains in the general sense of *adroit, dexterous*, having 'the brain in the hand'. Cf. also CLEVERUS. *Clever* appears to have come into general use about the time that *deliver*, formerly used in the sense 'expert', became obsolete, but there is no trace of any influence of the one upon the other. The sense-development has analogies with that of *nimble, adroit, handy, handsome, nice, neat, clean.*

a **1682** Sir T. Browne *Tract* viii. Wks. (1835) IV. 205 Words of no general reception in England, but of common use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East Angle countries; as *bawnd, bunny..straft, clever, matchly.*]

I. Nimble-handed, adroit, dexterous.

†1. (?) Expert or nimble with the claws or hands, expert to seize. *Obs.*

c **1220** *Bestiary* 221 in *O. E. Misc.* 7 On ðe cloðede ðe neddre is cof, and te deuel cliuer on sinnes; Ai ðe sinfule bisetten he wile. [*i.e.* The adder is quick (to dart) on the clothed, and the devil expert to lay hold on sins.]

2. Deft or nimble of hands, neat-handed, 'handy'; adroit, dexterous, or skilful in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1580–95 Southwell *Let.* in *Poet. Wks.* (1856) p. xlviii, Many are deep Lawyers, many very clever in feats of body. **1614** [see CLEVERLY]. **1674** Ray *S. & E.C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Clever*.. dextrous. **1677–1732** in Coles. **1682** D'Urfey *Butler's Ghost* 16 In what a Posture he must stand To do it with a clever hand. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clever*, nimble, agile, deft: an epithet more commonly applied to horses than men. **1888** Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Clever*, applied to a horse which is a good fencer, i.e. who does not stumble or hesitate in making leaps.. 'The old mare is as clever as a cat'.

3. Of persons: Possessing skill or talent; able to use hand or brain readily and effectively; dexterous, skilful; adroit. (The current sense.)

1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 22 The man has a cleaver pen it must be owned. *a* **1745** Swift *Clever Tom Clinch* (R.), As clever Tom Clinch, while the rabble was bawling, Rode stately through Holbourn to die in his calling. **1815** Jane Austen *Emma* v, Emma is spoiled by being the cleverest of her family. **1828** Carlyle *Misc.* (1858) I. 190 Clever men are good, but they are not the best. *a* **1834** Lamb *Let. Southey* in *Life* xvii. 67, I find genius .. decline with me, but I get clever. **1858** Kingsley *Farewell* 5 Poems (1878) 216 Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever.

b. Of things: Done or performed with adroitness, dexterity or skill, ingenious.

a **1704** L'Estrange (J.), It was the cleverer mockery of the two. **1782** Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 15 Dec., Her drawings are reckoned extremely clever. I hate that word, but cannot think of another. **1874** B. Harte *Idyls of Fort-hills, Wan Lee*, The victims of any clever deception. **1883** Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* 30 Half a dozen clever sketches of views in India.

II. Nimble, active, lithe, neat, handsome.

4. Nimble and light in movement; agile, active. Still *dial.*

1694 Sir W. Hope *Sword-man's Vade-m.* 67 To wear plates of leed betwixt .. the soles of their ordinary walking shoes, that so they may feel themselves as it were lighter, and cleevrer [*sic*], when they put on their light dancing shoes. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3924/4 Giles Willis, a Glocestershire Man .. clever in Bulk, who lately was a Drayman in this Town.

b. 'Active' as opposed to 'infirm'; having ordinary healthy activity; in health, well. *dial.*

c **1746** J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Gloss., Clever, cliver*, lusty, skilful; also very well. **1887** *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clever*, in good health. 'How are you to-day?' 'Well, thankee, not very clever', *i.e.* not very active; not up to much exertion.

5. Lithe of limb, clean-limbed, well-made; lithe, handsome. Now *dial.*, also in *U. S.*

1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* [see 6, and cf. 1840.] **1728** Gay *Begg. Op.* II. i, So clever a made Fellow he was. **1731** Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 277 A clever-shaped young woman. *a* **1735** Arbuthnot (J.), He called her lousy Peg, though the girl was a tight clever wench as any was. **1840** Spurdens *Supp. Voc. E. Anglia* (E. D. S.), *Clever*, I believe this word is peculiar to us in the sense of 'well-made', applied to personal form; a clever lad—a clever horse. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clever*, handsome.

†6. Neat. *Obs.*

1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Clever*, neat, smooth, cleanly wrought, dextrous. **1677–1732** Coles, *Clever*, neat, smooth, dextrous. **1725** Bailey *Erasm. Collog.* 341 There is a clever [*nitidum*] neat church, but the Virgin does not dwell in it herself.

III. Handy, convenient, agreeable, 'nice'.

†7. Handy, neat and convenient to use; not clumsy or unwieldy. *Obs.*

1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 106 They might be made of Plate-Iron; but it wou'd be difficult to make them so exact and clever..such great Plates of Iron are not manag'd and work'd so easily. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 125 They took in pieces all my clumsy unhandy things, and made them clever convenient tables, stools, bedsteads, etc. **1883** Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* xxiii. 183 A very safe boat.. both buoyant and clever in a seaway.

8. With the mod. colloquial sense of 'nice', i.e. pleasing from convenience or agreeableness.

†a. Convenient, suitable, agreeable; 'nice'. *Obs.*

1757 Gray *Corr. w. Mason* 88 If you could write directly, it would be clever. **1769** Miss Talbot *Lett. Mrs. Carter* III. 191 We could not have been in so clever a place as this is, circumstanced as we are, this summer. *a* **1800** Cowper *Wks.* V. 290 These clever apartments. **1811** L. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* III. 51.

b. As a general epithet of satisfaction or liking (see quot. 1755). Cf. 'nice'. *dial.*

1738 Swift & Pope *Horace Sat.* II. vi. 11 All this is mine but till I die. I can't but think 'twould sound more clever, To me and to my heirs for ever. **1755** Johnson, *Clever*..4 This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning. **1767** H. Kelly, etc., *Babler* I. 261 Every dish which was added .. was looked upon as an addition to the merit of the entertainer; and he that was a clever fellow with a Turbot was still cleverer if he could furnish a John Dory. **1833** *Men & Manners in America* I. vii. 233, I heard of a gentleman having moved into a clever house, of another succeeding to a clever sum of money, of a third embarking in a clever ship and making a clever voyage with a clever cargo.

c. Of persons: Good-natured, well-disposed; amiable. *U. S. collog.*; cf. English 'a nice man'.

1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Cong.* I. ii, Then come, put the jorum about, And let us be merry and clever. **1804** W. Austin *Lett. London* 68 *note*, Clever in New England means honest, conscientious. **1822** J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 77 The landlord told me that .. Where a family seem to be poor and clever, he does not charge any thing for their sleeping on the floor. (By clever, he meant honest, or of a good disposition.) **1839** Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 223 A clever person in America means an amiable good-tempered person. **1846** Worcester s.v., In the United States, the phrase 'clever man', or 'clever fellow', is employed to denote a person of good nature, good disposition or good intentions.

B. quasi-*adv.* **†a.** Neatly, skilfully (*obs.*). **b.** Completely, quite, clean (*dial.*; cf. CLEVERLY 5).

1664 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 19 And lifted them sheer off, as clever As he had had a Crow or Lever. **1693** J. Clayton *Acc. Virginia* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 286 The Secretary of State assured me, it had frozen clever over Potomack River. **1793** Eliza Parsons *Woman as she should be* II. 211 You manage devilish clever to keep them together. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clever through*, right through, straight through. Macaulay, *Antig. of Claybrook* 1791, quotes, 'I shall go next ways clever through Ullesthorpe'.

Clever, var. of CLAVER *v.*[1], to clamber.

Clever(e, obs. form of CLEAVER(s.

Cleverality. *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* [irreg. f. CLEVER, after *comicality*, etc.] Cleverness.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 910, I answered with almost as much cleverality as himself. **1832** C. Brontë in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 76 Johnson hadn't a spark of cleverality in him. **1833** *Mansie Wauch* xi. (1849) 71 The honest man whose cleverality had diverted us.

Cleverish (kle·vərĭʃ), *a.* [f. CLEVER *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat clever. Hence **Cle·verishly,** *adv.*

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. ix. 49 A cleverish fellow. **1844** — *Coningsby* I. ii. 11 A few cleverish speeches and a good many cleverish pamphlets. **1833** Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1889) 242 They are the letters of a cleverish man. **1881** W. Thomson *Bacon, not Shaks.* 2 Though evaders cleverishly conceal the fact.

Cleverly (kle·vəli), *adv.* [f. CLEVER + -LY.[2]] In a clever manner.

1. With manual skill or dexterity, in a handy way; dexterously, adroitly.

1614 Meriton *Chr. Assuring-ho.* 8 That surgion deserveth praise who lightly presseth the wound, and handleth it cleverlie with the tops of his fingers. **1663** Butler *Hud.* I. i. 398 These would .. sometimes catch them with a snap, As cleverly as th' ablest trap. *a* **1716** South (J.), A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly, as the executioner. **1798** Southey *Eng. Eclog.* IV, He made them [traps] cleverly .. And .. I was pleased To see the boy so handy.

2. With skilful use of the intellect, skilfully, adroitly, dexterously, neatly. (The current use.)

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. iii. 185 The Queen..went very cleverly on with the rest of the story. **1657** *Let.* in Fuller *Worthies* (1811) II. 195 He made an excellent good Sermon, and went cleaverly through, without the help of any notes. **1722** De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 15 If I speak a word, he turns it off..so cleverly, that I can't put in another word for my life. **1756** Smart *Horatian Canons of Friendship* (R.), Never was man so cleverly absurd. **1878** Browning *Poets Croisic* 82 The thing may be so cleverly declined!

†3. Nimbly; lightly, mobilely; agilely.

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 166 A Leaden-Coffin .. that swam so cleverly in 9 inches water, that one might thrust it to and fro with a common walking stick. **1824** Miss Ferrier *Inher.* lxxxviii, He desired the servant to fetch Mrs. S. cleverly, for that her Ladyship..was in a fit.

†4. Handily, conveniently, commodiously; hence, agreeably, nicely. *Obs.* (Cf. CLEVER 7–8.)

1697 J. Serjeant *Solid Philos.* 105 Cartesius made choice of Extension wittily, that he might thus more cleaverly bring all Physicks to Mathematicks. *a* **1777** Foote, This letter comes quite cleverly. **1791** 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* viii. (1809) 101, I could wish..to give them an airing .. on a Sunday..but this I cannot cleverly do on a single horse.

5. Fairly, fully, completely; quite, 'clean'. Now *dial.* and *U. S.* Cf. CLEVER B.

1696 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (1697) 170 But (alas!).. they do not go cleverly off from the abovesaid Damnable Errors. **1788** T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 457 While our second revolution is just brought to a happy end with you, yours here is but cleverly under way. **1843–4** Haliburton *Sam Slick in Eng.* viii. (Bartlett), The landlord comes to me, as soon as I was cleverly up this morning. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss., Cleverly*, completely.

6. *To win cleverly* (Horse-racing): to win neatly after a close contest, with rather more advantage than seemed likely.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 June, The latter got the best of it, and won cleverly by a neck. **1885** *Truth* 28 May 855/1 Mr. Gerard's colt would have won cleverly if he had not been interfered with early in the race.

7. *U.S. dial.* Well (in health). Cf. CLEVER 4 b.

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Cleverly*..much used in some parts of New England, instead of *well* or *very well*..'How do you do?' 'I am cleverly'.

Cleverness (kle·vəɪnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being clever.

1755 Johnson, *Cleverness*, dexterity, skill, accomplishment. **1809–10** Coleridge *Friend* (1844) III. 69 By Cleverness..I mean a comparative readiness in the invention and use of means, for the realizing of objects and ideas..cleverness is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain in the hand. **1822** Hazlitt *Table-t.* I. ix. 193 Cleverness is a certain knack or aptitude at doing certain things.

†Cle·verus, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. CLEVER I.] Apt or skilful to snatch or lay hold.

1500–20 Dunbar *Fenzeit Freir* xi, The bissart, bissy but rebuik, Scho was so cleverus of her clvik, His bawis he micht not langer bruik, Scho held thame at ane hint.

Clevicorde, obs. form of CLAVICORD.

Clevis (kle·vis). So 6–; also **7 cleuise, clevisse, clevies; clivies,** 7–8 **clives,** 9 **clivvis**; 8 **clevvy,** 9 **clevy.** [Of uncertain form and origin: in most of the quotations treated as a singular (with pl., in 9 *clevises*); but in some as plural, with *clevy, clevvy* as its sing. It might be an OE. **clyfes*:—*klubisŧ* (like *yfes* eaves), f. weak stem of *kleuƀ-, cléof* to CLEAVE, the thing being perhaps orig. a cloven or forked piece. Cf. Ger. *klobe.*]

A U-shaped piece of iron, with a pin or bolt passing through holes in the two ends, whereby it can be bolted on to the end of a beam or the like, so as to form a loop to which tackle may be attached. The simple shape is variously modified according to purpose; in *Mining* it becomes a hook with a pin or bolt (cf. *clip-hook*: CLIP[1] 3).

a. as a means of connecting a plough or cart with the gear of the draught animal.

1592 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 39 My best paire of clevis, my best plowe. **1613** Markham *Eng. Husbandman* I. i. viii. (1635) 44 This Clevisse is a helpe for the evill making or going of a Plough. **1616** Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farme* 533 If it be Oxen, then there is but the plow cleuise, the teames, the yoakes, and beeles. **1649** Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 213 Your chain that is put upon your plough cock or clevies. **1790** W. Marshall *Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.), *Clevvy*, a species of draft-iron of a plow. **1828** Webster, *Clevy, Clevis*, an iron .. used on the end of a cart-neap to hold the chain of the forward horse or oxen; or a draft iron on a plow. **1868** Lossing *Hudson* 227 There were a dozen links of the chain, and two huge clevises.

b. in *Mining*: see quot.

1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 271 (E. D. S.), Corfe, Clivies, Deads, Meers, Groves. **1747** Hooson *Miner's Dict.* F j, At the end of the Rope a Knot is made, and thereon the Clives rests. **1802** Mawe *Min. Derbysh. Gloss., Clevis*, an iron at the end of the engine rope, on which the bucket is hung. **1851** Tapping *Gloss. Derbysh. Min. T.* (E. D. S.), *Clives, clivies*, the iron hoop or swivel at the end of the rope in which the kibble or corfe is suspended. **1876** C. Robinson *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clivvis*, a spring-hook.

¶ Cf. the following:

1888 *North. N. & Q.* June 29 Candleholders were originally made entirely of wood, the stalk having a cleft, called a 'clevie', at the top to hold the fir candle.

Clevre, obs. form of CLOVER.

Clew (klūu̯), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cliwen, cliowen, cleowen, cliewen, clywen,** 3–7 **clewe,** 3–6 **clowe,** 4–5 **clyw(e,** 5– **clew.** See also CLUE. [OE. *cliwen, cleowen*, etc. (*clywe*, in Wr.-Wülcker 187/29, is an error for *clywen* of the MS.) = MLG. *kluwen*, Du. *kluwen* (all neuter), prob. dim. of the word in OHG. *kliu, kliwi, kliuwi*, MHG. *kliuwe*, neuter, in same sense. OHG. had also *chliu(u)wa* fem., and dim. *chliuwelin*; MHG. *kliuwel, kliuwelin*, also by dissimilation *kniuwel, kniulin*; mod.G. *knäuel* clew. The ME. *clywe, clewe*, were prob. due to loss of the OE. final *-n*, rather than equivalent to MHG. *kliuwe*; thence mod. *clew.* A variant spelling *clue* (cf. *blew, blue, glew, glue, rew, rue, trew, true*) appears in 15th c., but was not frequent till 17th; it has now become the prevailing form in the fig. sense 3, which, on account of the obsolescence of 2, is often not felt as fig.

The length of the vowel in OE. is doubtful; some have assumed *clēowen* as the typical form, but Sievers thinks that it was prob. *cliwen*:—O Teut. **kliwĭno-* dim. of **kliwjo-* (whence OHG. *kliu, kliuwi*): pre-Teut. type **gleu-ino*, f. root *glu-, gleu-*, to gather into a mass, 'glomerare'; cf. L. *glu-ere, glū-ma*, Skr. *glāus* ball.]

†1. A globular body; a ball (formed by coiling together or conglomeration). *Obs.*

c **897** K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxxv. 241 Se iil .. sona sua hiene mon ȝefehd, sua ȝewint he to anum cliwene. *Ibid.* 244 Ðonne ðæt ierre ðæs ytemestan domes .. arafeð ðæt cliwen ðære twyfealdan heortan. *a* **1000** *Phœnix* 226 (Gr.), Þa yslan onginnaþ lucan togædere ȝeclungne to cleowenne. *c* **1000** in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 514 Swilce fyren clywen. *c* **1050** *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-W. 187 *Globus*, clywen. ..*Glomer, globellum*, cleowen. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 578

þü .. þinchest a lutel soti cleowe [*v.r.* clowe, clewe]. **1508** FISHER *Wks.* 53 Thou shalte..set all wretched synners as a clew or a grete hepe of fyre. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. vii. 162 Both these creatures by forming themselves in a clew, have often more the appearance of excrescences in the bark than that of animals.

b. A round bunch or cluster of things.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 324 If the whole troupe [of bees] be diuided into manie clewes, or round bunches, you need not then doubt but that there are manie Kings. **1669** in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1018 Of a great clew of worms voided by crude mercury taken inwardly.

2. *esp.* A ball formed by winding thread; a ball of thread or yarn. (The regular name in Scotland and north of England.)

956 in *Cod. Dipl.* III. 451 (Bosw.), An cliwen godes nett-zernes. *c* **1050** in Wr.-Wülcker 413 *Glomer*, cleowen. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2140 *Ariadne*, His wepne, his clewe [*v.r.* clyw, clew, clywe] .. Was by the gayler in the hous I-leyd. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clowchyn, or clowe [*v.r.* clewe], *glonus, globus.* **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 69 To wynde clowys, *glomerare.* **1540** R. HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Woman* I. viii. (R.), What a fowle thing is it, to see a woman .. for hir clewe or prayer booke, to turne the cards. **1580** BARET *Alv., Clew*, bottome of thread. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 346/1 The Weavers Trough is that in which he puts his Clews of Yarn. **1866** R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 26 Clews and corks..to roll along the floor.

fig. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 188 If it be so, you haue wound a goodly clewe. **1645** BP. HALL *Peace Maker* § 13 To winde up this clew of our discourse. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, There is aye a wimple in a lawyer's clew. **1879** BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 9 When he had wound up the clew of war.

b. The cocoon spun by a silkworm or the like.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 68 From out whose belly.. Whole clews of silk scarse half concocted, spring. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 489 They grow madde vntill they be packed vp in their little clewes and bottomes. **1658** ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., She first disposeth it for the strengthning of her clew of yarn.

3. A ball of thread, which in various mythological or legendary narratives (esp. that of Theseus in the Cretan Labyrinth) is mentioned as the means of 'threading' a way through a labyrinth or maze; hence, in many more or less figurative applications: that which guides through a maze, perplexity, difficulty, intricate investigation, etc.

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2016 *Ariadne*, By a clewe of twyn as he hath gon The same weye he may returne a-non ffol-wynge alwey the thred as he hath come. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* II. xx. (Rolls) II. 385 Laborinthus..3if eny man wente þider yn wiþ oute a clewe of þrede, it were ful harde to finde a way out. **1494** FABYAN I. ccxxxviii, But y^e^ comon fame tellyth, y^t^ lastly the quene wanne to her [Rosamounde] by a clewe of threde, or sylke. **1588** GREENE *Metam.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 28 No courteous Ariadne to giue them a clew of threed to draw them out of their miseries. *c* **1620** FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 210 The labourinthes of pollicie I have trod To find the clew of safetie. **1706** ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iii, Of him that has got Fair Rosamond's bower, With the clew in his power. **1785** CRABBE *Newspaper* 140 With clews like these they tread the maze of state. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vii. 226 A clew for conducting the student through more than one intricate negotiation.

b. With the literal sense obscured: An indication to follow, a slight direction, a 'key'. See CLUE, the prevalent spelling.

1724 WATTS *Logic* IV. ii. § 7 For want of some clew [ed. 1813 clue], or connecting idea, to lay hold of. **1760** STERNE *Serm. Yorick* ix. (1773) 41 With this clew, let us endeavour to unravel this character of Herod as here given. **1844** MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 36 This distinction gives us the clew to a good deal of Arnold's language. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 647 We may here have lighted on the clew to the great puzzle.

4. Used in reference to the thread of life, which the Fates are represented as spinning.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 198 Life..may be compared to a clew of yarne, such as the Poets faigned the Destinies to spin. **1650** BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 296 The old man knowes how little of his clew is left in the winding. *a* **1683** OLDHAM *On Recov.* Poet. Wks. (1686) 50 And for another Clew her Spindle fit. **1821** BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 237 Our clew being well-nigh wound out, let's be cheerful.

5. A thread or cord (in a series).

a **1700** DRYDEN (J.), They see small clews draw vastest weights along, Not in their bulk, but in their order, strong.

6. The series of small cords by which a hammock is suspended at the two ends, called respectively the *head-clew* and *foot-clew*.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 14 A hammock thrown over his shoulders .. the Clew hanging half way down his back. **1837** MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* XXV, It was sitting on the head-clue of Smallbones's hammock.

7. *Naut.* A lower corner of a square sail, or the aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail, to which are made fast the tacks and sheets by which it is extended and held to the lower yard. † *To spread a large* (*full, small*) *clew*: (of a square sail) to have the two lower corners of the sail wide (or otherwise) apart; hence, to spread large (or small) canvas. *From clew to earing*: *lit.* the diagonal of a square sail; *fig.* from bottom to top, 'from top to toe', completely.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 When the Saile is large and hath a good Clew, we say she spreds a large Clew, or spreds much Canuas. **1645** BP. HALL *Remed. Discontents* 62 Having that large clew which they spread, expos'd to all windes. **1698** CAPT. LANGFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 412 The Clews of the Sails I spik'd all down to the Timbers. **1707** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Clew* of the Sail of a Ship is the lower Corner of it which reaches down to that Earing where the Tackles and Sheats are fastned. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 215 If weights be fastened to the clews, the boat's drift will be much retarded.

b. *transf.* The expanse of the wings (of a bird).

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Job* (1621) 946 Is't by thy wisdom that the Hawk doth mew, And to the southward spreads her winged clew?

8. *Clew up*: an act of clewing up a sail; *fig.* a case of despair. (Adm. Smyth.)

9. *Comb.* **Clew-bottom**, a bottom or reel to wind a clew on; in quot. *fig.*

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. vii. II. 40 The clew-bottom of Theology.

Clew, dial. form of CLOW, sluice.

Clew, clue (klīū), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To coil *up* into a ball.

c **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 885 þis blessud mayde clew3the up her leggus herre to. **1818** SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* xiii, To lie ..clew'd up like a hurchin. **1860** MAYNE REID *Quadrupeds* (1868) 165 The power of clueing themselves up à la hedgehog.

2. To point *out* as by a clew or clue.

a **1625** BEAUM. & FL. *Wom. Pleased* II. v, A woman might awake me, Direct, and clew me out the way to happinesse.

3. To follow or track as by a clew or clue.

1663 *Flagellum; or Oliver Cromwell* (1672) 175 We have through these Labyrinths of his shifted Designs, now clued him to his lustful and adulterous Usurpation.

4. *Naut. To clew up*: to draw the lower ends or clews (of sails) up to the upper yard or the mast in preparation for furling or for making 'goose-wings'. *To clew down*: to let down (sails) by the clews in unfurling them. Also *absol.*

a. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 346 We with all manner of Expedition clew'd up and furl'd her other Sails. **1834** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 161 We found it necessary to clew up every thing but the close reefed fore sail. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 9 We had hardly time to haul down and clew up before it was upon us. *Ibid.*, We clewed down, and hauled out the reef-tackles again.

β. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 92 Clued-up each top-sail, and by braces squared. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 75 The sails were all clued up.

b. *fig.* Cf. 'wind up'.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Introd. 5 An afflicting malady..which..closed his valuable life, and clued up our arrangements.

Clew, -e, obs. pa. t. of CLAW *v.*

Clewe, = *cleue*, obs. form of CLEAVE, CLEVE [1].

Clew-garnet, clue-. *Naut.* [f. CLEW *sb.* + GARNET.] A tackle to 'clew up' the 'courses' or lower square-sails in furling; cf. CLEW-LINE.

α. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 Clew garnits, tyes, martlits. **1627** — *Seaman's Gram.* 22 The Clew garnet is a rope made fast to the clew of the saile, and from thence runnes in a blocke seased to the middle of the yard, which in furling doth hale vp the clew of the saile close to the middle of the yard. **1749** CHALMERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 366 We .. had our Fore and Main Clew-Garnets manned to haul up our Courses. **1884** *Daily News* 7 Oct. 2/5 He went to his station on the clew-garnet.

β. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 165 Mann the clue-garnetts, let the main-sheet fly. **1825** H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 49 The weighty Courses from their arms they cast, Cluegar-nets, Buntlines, for the present fast.

Clewis, obs. pl. of CLEUCH.

Clew-line, clue-line. *Naut.* Also 7 **cluling**. [f. CLEW *sb.* + LINE.] A tackle connecting the clew of a sail to the upper yard or the mast, by which it is drawn up in furling; sometimes, but not generally, applied to the *clew-garnets*.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 The clew line is the same to the top sailes top gallant and spret sailes, as the Clew garnet is to the maine and foresailes. *a* **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 329/2 He hears the Seamen cry..haul home a Cluling. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 98 Endeavouring to hand the top-sails, the clew-lines and bunt-lines broke. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 196 Through rattling blocks the clue-lines swiftly run. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/2 You have overhauled your clew-lines, the yard has been hoisted over your head.

Cley(e, obs. form of CLAY, CLEE.

Cleyff, obs. f. CLIFF.

Cleym(e, Cleymare, obs. ff. CLAIM, CLAIMER.

Cleyn(e, obs. form of CLEAN.

Cleyngk, obs. form of CLINK, CLENCH *v.*

Cleynt, obs. pa. pple. of CLENCH *v.*

† **Cley-staff, cleyk-staff.** *Obs.* [possibly f. *cley*, CLEE; but more prob. f. *cleyk* = CLEEK.] A crook, a crozier.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 80/1 Cleystaffe (2 MSS. & PYNSON, Cleyke staffe) *cambuca.* [*Medulla Gram.*, *Cambuca*, a buschoppys cros, or a crokid staf.]

Cliack (klə·ăk). *Sc.* Also **clyack**. [Possibly a. Gaelic *cliathach* (klīəˌaχ) battle, because of the contest or struggle to have the 'last cut'.]

The last armful of corn cut at harvest on any farm, the kirn-cut: called in the south of Scotland the 'maiden', and in Northumberland the 'kirn-baby': cf. KIRN *sb.*[2] Hence *cliack-sheaf, cliack-night.*

1880 GORDON *Bk. Chron. Keith* 58 In getting 'Cliack' a scramble was made to get the last handful of corn to cut. **1884** W. CARNIE in *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. VII. 206 We spoke aboot the cliack nicht. **1889** *Glasgow Her.* 12 Aug. 9/1 The clyack sheaf is..still occasionally to be seen hanging in farm kitchens above the fireplace, having a ribbon tied round it.

† **Cliauntor.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. A client.

1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 400 [The attorners] conseilynge ther cliantors to vse eny fals accyons.

† **Clib,** *a. Obs.* [Derivation uncertain: some think it related to next word.] ?Eager, sharp, keen.

c **1275** *Duty Christians* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 144 We schulde abute cristes lay beon yeornfulle and clybbe. *c* **1290** *Lives Saints* (1887) 307 He was noþing clib to heom for-to a-sailli heom with wou3, Non more þane þe port-hound þat nei3 men geth I-nou3 .. A teie doggue is clib I-nov3, wane man comez In is si3te .. he is clibbest op-on heom þat arriet him with ston.

Cli·bby, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [The Cornwall Glossaries have *clib* to adhere; in Cornwall and Devonshire *clibby* is 'sticky, adhesive'; OE. had *clibbor* 'adhesive, sticky', related to *clifian*, CLEAVE *v.*[2]] See quots.

1598 *Herring's Tayle* (Nares), Then clibbie ladder gainst his battered flanck he rears. **1876** NARES, *Clibby*, is used in the dialect of Devon in the sense of adhesive. **1880** *E. & W. Cornwall Gloss., Clibby*, adhesive, sticky.

‖ **Cliché** (klī·ʃe). [Fr., pa. pple. of *clicher*, var. of *cliquer* to click, applied by die-sinkers to the striking of melted lead in order to obtain a proof or cast: see Littré.]

1. The French name for a stereotype block; a cast or 'dab'; applied esp. to a metal stereotype of a wood-engraving used to print from.

Originally, a cast obtained by letting a matrix fall face downward upon a surface of molten metal on the point of cooling, called in English type-foundries 'dabbing'.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 95 A process for copying, called in France *clichée*. **1850** *Art. Jrnl.* 219 Cliché is also applied to the French stereotype casts from woodcuts. **1868** C. DARWIN in *Life* (1887) III. 87 Engelmann has..offered me clichés of the woodcuts.

2. Extended to the negative in photography. (Mod. Dicts.)

Clichy-white. A pure white-lead manufactured at Clichy in France. Ure *Dict. Arts* (1875).

Click (klik), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **klick**. [Goes with CLICK *v.*[1], q.v.; cf. also Du. and Ger. *klick*; OF. *clique* the 'tick' of a clock or watch.]

1. A slight, sharp, hard, non-ringing sound of concussion, thinner than a *clack*, such as is made by the dropping of a latch, the cocking of a gun, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Niquet*, a knick, klick, snap with the teeth or fingers. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 241 When they cocked their firelocks, he [exclaimed]..'That all the locks made but one click'. **1788** J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter to Tom* Wks. 1812 I. 531 Whose fob..Was quite a stranger to a Watch's click. *a* **1845** HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xiv, The click of the lifted latch. **1873** G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 115 The click of the stonechat perched on a boulder. **1889** FROUDE *Two Chiefs Dunboy* XXVII. 414 A significant click caught the ear of both..Sylvester had cocked a pistol.

2. *Mech.* A piece of mechanism which makes this noise in acting; *esp.* **a.** the catch or detent which falls into the notches of a ratchet-wheel, and so prevents it from turning backwards; **b.** the catch for a lock or bolt, a latch (cf. CLICKET).

1758 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* L. 728 The click fixed on the frame stops the larger rochet. **1819** REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Lock* (L.), The third part of the lock is the tumbler, which is a catch or click holding the bolt from being withdrawn. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 85 The click suffers the ratchet wheel to pass.

3. A defect in a horse's action, causing the toe of the hind hoof to strike the shoe of the fore foot. Also *fig.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 4/1 When Ministers are riding the high horse of strict legality, such a discovery .. is a serious click in their gallop.

4. *Zool.* A name for the beetles of the family *Elateridæ*, from the clicking sound with which they spring upward when they have fallen on their backs. Also *click-beetle.*

1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. No. 6. 327 They often fall on their backs, from which position they escape by a mechanism .. which .. causes them to rise with a jerk, accompanied with a snapping noise, whence they have been named 'clicks,' or 'spring-jacks.' **1881** WHITEHEAD *Hops* 48 The wireworm, the larva of an insect known familiarly as the click beetle.

5. A class of articulations occurring in certain languages of S. Africa, consisting of sharp non-vocal sounds formed by suction, with the sudden withdrawal of the tongue from the part of the mouth with which it is in contact. Also CLUCK.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vi. 115 The Bamepela have adopted a click into their dialect. **1883** R. N. CUST *Mod. Lang. Africa* II. xii. 300 It is generally..supposed that the Clicks found in the Zulu Language have been adopted from their neighbours the Hottentots. **1884** *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 786/1 The Bushmen languages can show eight clicks, the Hottentots four, and the Zulu-Kaffir three.

6. A smart, sudden blow, rap, or jerk, such as causes or suggests the sound described in sense 1.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Click*, a blow. *East.* **1874** *Slang Dict., Click*, a knock or blow. **1880** *W. Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., I'll gi''ee a click under the ear.

7. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as **click-beetle** (see 4); **click-iron**, the iron detent of a ratchet-wheel (see 2 a); **click-pulley**, a pulley with a click

(2 a) to prevent the sheave from running back; **click-wheel**, a ratchet-wheel.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 91 (Cabinet Cycl.) This chain .. contains towards the lower end a click iron. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Click-pulley, Click-wheel.*

8. Hence, or from the verb-stem, various reduplicated expressions for recurring or successive sounds of the click type, **Click-clack** *sb.* and *v.* (dial. *click-to-clack, clickety-clack*), also applied to chattering or prating. Also **Click-click.**

1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* (1783) I. iii. 41 The insignificant click-clack of modish conversation. **1808–79** JAMIESON, *Click-clack*, uninterrupted loquacity. **1856** *Househ. Words* XIII. 544 The click-clack of lesser engines pumping dry the numerous springs. **1867** Miss BROUGHTON *Cometh up as a Fl.* xxxiii, Lady Lancaster click-clacking away at that eternal knitting. **1870** Miss BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xi. 175 At every stitch 'click-click' went the steel pins. **1875** Miss BRADDON *Strange World* III. i. 4 To hear the click, click, click of the needle. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clickety-clack*, the noise made by a person walking in pattens. **1882** BESANT *Revolt of Man* vi. (1883) 149 The steady click-click of the loom.

Click, *sb.*[2] [partly a variant of CLEEK; partly the stem of CLICK *v.*[2] used as *sb.* and in *comb.*]

1. = CLEEK, hook. **2.** (See quot.)

1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Click*, a familiar term amongst miners for money earned or gained in addition to regular wages. **1883** *Huddersf. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clicks*, the hooks used for moving packs of wool.

3. The act of clicking; a jerk with a cleek or hook.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4/2 When a fish is seen the hooks are simply thrown beyond it, and .. a sharp 'click' usually sends them into the soft under parts of the fish.

4. A manœuvre in wrestling, whereby the adversary's foot is sharply knocked off the ground.

[Cf. **1611** COTGR., *Clinquet*, as Cliquet; also, a certaine tricke in wrestling.] **1872** *Daily News* 21 May, Graham is said to be one of the best men in England for the click.. Putting on the click, however .. he brought Mein down. **1883** *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 The young champion..administered the inside click.

5. *Comb.* **click-hook**, a large hook fixed in a pole or fastened to a rope, for catching or landing fish; a cleek.

1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 36 What he could catch with his own click-hook in the river he deemed his own. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 Eskimo Click-hook for taking fish. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4/2 Poaching with click-hooks.

Click (klik), *v.*[1] [Found only since 16th c.: it agrees in form and sense with Du., LG., dial. Ger. *klikken*; also partly in sense with OF. *cliquer* (Cotgr.). How far these are connected is uncertain: the word is of echoic origin, and may have arisen independently in different langs. In English and Teutonic generally, it appears to stand in ablaut relation to *clack*, as expressing a thinner and lighter sound; cf. *chip, chap, clip, clap, clink, clank.*]

1. *intr.* To make the thin, dry, hard sound described under CLICK *sb.*[1] 1.

1611 COTGR., *Cliquer*, to clacke, clap, clatter, clicke it. *a* **1682** [see CLICKING *ppl. a.*] **1714** GAY *Sheph. Week* Frid. 101 The solemn death-watch click'd the hour she died. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 302 It clicks as if it was walking in pattens. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 287 The ice sounded .. like some one hammering a nail against the ship's side, clicking at regular intervals.

b. with object of result.

1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x. Wks. 1834 VI. 236 Who would bear his chains And hear them clicking every wretched hour. *a* **1832** — *Posth. T.* Wks. VIII. 17 The clock that both by night and day Click'd the short moments.

c. Of a horse: see CLICK *sb.*[1] 3.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5170/4 Sometimes clicks in his Pace.

2. *trans.* To strike with this noise; to cause (anything) to make such a noise.

1581 T. LOVELL *Dial. Dancing*, He trips her toe, and clicks her cheek, to show what he doth crave. **1605** B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. ii, Jove .. at the stroke click'd all his marble thumbs. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 124 Humble your selves, and click your Chains to th' ground. **1830** MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxiv, They .. clicked their glasses together. **1830** TENNYSON *Owl*, Merry milkmaids click the latch.

3. *techn.* To rule with a machine pen, the wheel of which clicks.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 5 Nov. 166/1 This operation of clicking [i. e. ruling the pattern on paper] is the really curious part of the manufacture [of tartan woodwork.] *Ibid.* 166/3 He 'clicks' his pen to the first white line ,. Over sheet after sheet he clicks away.

Click (klik), *v.*[2] Chiefly *dial.* [A variant of CLEEK with shortened vowel: cf. *sick* = ME. *sēke*, *wick*, in Spenser *weeke*, etc. Phonetically, it might also be the northern form of CLITCH.] *trans.* (rarely *intr.*) To clutch, snatch, seize, lay hold of; = CLEEK. Also with *up.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words, Klick up*, to catch up, *celeriter corripere.* **1691** *Ibid., Click, arripere.* *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Click*, to snatch. 'I have Clickt the Nab from the Cull,' I whipt the Hat from the Man's Head. **1716** T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* 353 The Vicar..Clickt up a Rail, that they had broke. *Ibid.* IV. 397 (D.) 'I take 'em to prevent abuses,' Cants he, and then the Crucifix And Chalice from the Altar clicks. **1788** W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Click*, to snatch hastily or rudely. **1765** *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 40/1, I clik'd a fancy to you. **1863** MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Click hold of him. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Click*, to snatch .. Mud is said to click up when it adheres in large flakes to the feet. *fig.* **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 283 To disarm my Antagonist of several Arguments that he clicks up.

Click, obs. form of CLIQUE.

Clicker[1] (kli·kəɹ). [f. CLICK *v.*[1] + -ER.]

1. One who or that which clicks; a horse that clicks in trotting.

Old Lincolnsh. Song, '*Howden Fair*' (*N. & Q.* Ser. VII. V. 345) Some for panting scarce could draw, And there were clickers too, I knaw.

2. *Techn.* One who rules with a machine-pen, the wheel of which clicks. Cf. CLICK *v.*[1] 3.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 5 Nov. 166/1 The clickers are those who rule the tartan pattern on [tartan woodwork.]

3. *Comb.* **clicker-hole**, the valve-hole of bellows.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 69 The clicker-hole of the..pair of bellows.

Cli·cker 2. [Sense 1 is app. the original, and has been variously referred to CLICK *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]]

1. *slang.* A shop-keeper's tout. (Originally a shoemaker's: cf. next sense.)

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clicker*, the Shoe-maker's Journeyman or Servant, that cuts out all the work, and stands at or walks before the door, and saies 'What d' ye lack, sir? What d' ye buy, madam'? **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* V. 242 Let Clickers bark on the whole Day. **1721–1800** BAILEY, *Clicker*, a Shoemaker or Salesman who at a Shop invites Customers. **1755–78** JOHNSON, *Clicker*, a low word for the servant of a salesman who stands at the door to invite customers. **1873** *Slang Dict., Clicker*, a female touter at a bonnet shop.

2. A foreman shoemaker who cuts out the leather for boots and shoes, and gives it out to the workmen.

1690 [see sense 1]. **1808** *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 122 A young man .. who was what is termed a clicker, or foreman to a boot and shoemaker. **1837** WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 403 One man..does nought but cut and give out work—he is the 'cliquer'.

3. *Printing.* The foreman of a companionship of compositors who distributes the 'copy' among the others, and attends to the paging, placing of head-lines, and the like; he also keeps an account of what each sets up, and makes up the bill. (App. introduced between 1770 and 1808.)

1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 466 The clicker (the person so appointed) applies to the overseer for the copy. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 640 The MS. .. is then handed to a clicker or foreman of a companionship, or certain number of compositors. **1885** *Scotsman* 26 Aug. 3/6 Compositor—First-class clicker, smart at upmaking.

Hence **Cli·ckership** (sense 3).

1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 8/4 Overseership or Clickership required by good practical Printer.

Cliket (kli·kėt), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **cliket**(**t, kleket**, 4–5 **clyket**(**t**, 4–6 **cleket**, 5 **clekyt**, 6 **clickette, clycket**, (**kliket, clycked**), 7 **cliquet**, 6– **clicket.** [a. OF. *cliquet*, which appears to have had most of the Eng. senses; cf. quot. 1300 in sense 1; also Du Cange '*cliquetus* pessulus versatilis, *loquet* alias *cliquet*'; Cotgr. *cliquet* 'the ring, knocker, or hammer of a dore, a Lazars clicket or clapper'; mod.F. *cliquet.*]

1. The latch of a gate or door. Still *dial.*

[*a* **1300** W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright *Voc.* 170 Par cliket à cerure [*gloss.* lacche and hok] Ert la mesoun le plus sure.] *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 858 He went forthe at þe wyket, and waſt hit hym after, þat a clyket hit cleȝt clos hym byhynde. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 252 To openen and vndo þe hye ȝate .. Hue haþ a keye and a clyket. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 668 *Hec sericula*, clykyt **1530** PALSGR. 206/1 Clycket of a dore, *clicquette.* **1881** *Shropsh. Word-bk, Clicket*, the fastening of a gate.

†**2.** A latch-key. (In Maundevile it may mean a clapper: cf. 4.) *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 802 Ianuarie .. Wol no wight suffren bere the keye Saue he hym self for of the smale wyket He baar alwey of siluer a Clyket..With which whan þat hym leste he it vnshette. *Ibid.* 873 This fresshe May..In warm wex hath emprented the clyket..And Damyan..The cliket countrefeted pryuely. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) 210 He smytethe on the Gardyn ȝate with a Clyket of Sylver, that he holdethe in his hond [? mistransl.: the Fr. is 'sonne une clokette d'argent', the other Eng. transl. 'knylles a lytill bell of siluer þat he hase in his hand']. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 82/1 Clykett, *clitorium, clavicula.* **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 66/1 A clekett, *clauis.* **1579** E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 251 *Clincke*, a keyhole: Whose diminutiue is clicket, vsed of Chaucer for a Key.

†**3.** A catch, holdfast, trigger, bolt, that fastens anything by falling or springing into position. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 401 Thair ledderis .. maid a clap, quhen the cleket Wes festnyt fast in the kyrnell. *Ibid.* XVII. 674 In hye he gert draw the cleket [of a military engine] And smertly swappit out the stane.

†**4.** A contrivance for making a clicking sound: **a.** A clapper or rattle carried by beggars in France, like the clap-dish in England.

1611 COTGR., *Cliquette* a clicket, or clapper; such as Lazers carrie about with them. **1634** T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXV. XVIII. (1678) 606 Cliquets..have two or three little pieces of boards so fastned together with leather, that they will make a great noise. *Ibid.*, Cliquets, where-with he would ever now and then make a great noise. **1737** OZELL *Rabelais* II. xix, Such a Noise as the Lepers of Brittany use to do with their clappering Clickets.

b. Bones rattled as accompaniment to music.

1611 COTGR., *Clicquettes*, clickets; or flat bones, where-with a prittie ratling noise is made. Hence **1656–81** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and **1692** COLES.

c. *fig.* A chattering tongue. Cf. CLAPPER.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Bourse*, A tatling huswife, whose Clicket is euer wagging.

5. Applied to a valve or lid that shuts with a click, and various other articles; see quots.

c **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 573 *Clitella*, a cliket, or a forsere. **1876** *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clicket*, a large wooden salt-box, with a sloping lid, on hinges, and made to hang against the wall. **1879** Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clicket*, the valve of a pump.

6. In the following it is supposed by some to mean a she-fox: cf. CLICKET *v.*

•**1500** *MS. Cott. Galba* E. ix. lf. 110 (Halliw.) [A good horse is] Tayled as fox, Comly as a kyng, Nekkyd as a dukyng, Mouthyd as a kliket.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **clicket-gate**, a gate with a latch, a wicket; †**clicket-key**, a key for a †**clicket-lock** or latch-lock.

a **1528** SKELTON *Bowge Courte* 371 Lytell prety Cate, How ofte he knocked at her klycket gate. **1657** REEVE *God's Plea* 69 The Spirit entred by the eare .. the clicket-gate of conversion. *c* **1524** *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 119, 5 plate lockes with *Cleket keyes. **1439** *Acc. All Souls Oxford* in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III 552/1, 27 clicket locks each with 3 keys. **1527** *Lanc. Wills* I. 31 The cofur wᵗ the cleket lok.

Clicket (kli·kėt), *v.* For forms see sb. [f. CLICKET *sb.*: cf. F. *cliqueter* to make a clicking noise.] Hence **Cli·cketing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To latch or lock.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 103 Þe dore I-closet I-keiȝet and I-kliketed [**1377** clicketed] to [kepe] þe þeroute.

2. *intr.* To chatter.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 169 With hir that will clicket make daunger to cope, least quickly hir wicket seeme easie to ope. **1611** COTGR., *Cliquettement*, a clicketting, clattering, clapping, clacking; chattering. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Clicket*, to chatter.

3. Of the fox: To be in heat, to copulate. Also *transf.* (Perhaps a distinct word.)

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 189 When a bytche foxe goeth on clycqueting .. she cryeth with a hollowe voyce like unto the howling of a madde dogge. *Ibid.* lxxv. 363 The Wolfe .. goeth on clicketing in February. **1616** FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* II. iv, Must ye be clicketing? **1629** MASSINGER *Picture* III. iv. *a* **1659** CLEVELAND *Count. Com. Man* (1677) 101. **1870** *Gd. Words* May 312 A sudden bark..exactly like that of a clicketting fox. **1881** J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* I. 3.

Clicking (kli·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLICK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CLICK: **a.** *gen.*

1781 COWPER *Hope* 104 Conversation .. Grows drowsy, as the clicking of a clock. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 138 A low note, like the clicking together of two small stones. **1858** LONGF. *M. Standish* v. 3 Clanging and clicking of arms, and the order imperative, 'Forward!'

b. of a horse.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* xix. (1847) 393 A singular species of over-reaching, termed Forging or Clicking.

Clicking (kli·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* That clicks.

a **1682** Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. (1686) 78 The little clicking sound of the Dead-Watch. **1868** WHITMAN *Sel. Poems* 151 Yon Hottentot with clicking palate. **1870** MORRIS *Ea. Par.* IV. 111 The clicking loom's sharp noise.

Clicky (kli·ki), *a.* [f. CLICK *sb.* + -Y[1].] Abounding in clicks (said of a language).

1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 195 All sorts of words in their strange clicky language.

Cliders, dial. var. of CLITHERS.

Cliefe, obs. form of CLEF.

Cliency (klәi·ėnsi). *rare.* [ad. late L. *clientia* 'refugium, protectio' (Du Cange), f. *client-em.*] The state or condition of a client.

1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Kalanterie*, Cliencie, or Frendship. **1864** in WEBSTER.

Client (klәi·ėnt). Forms: 4–7 **clyent**, 6 **cliant**, 6–7 **clyant**, 4– **client.** [ad. L. *cliens, client-em* (also in 16th c. Fr. *client*), earlier *cluens*, ppl. sb. from *cluĕre, cluēre* to hear, listen, perh. in sense 'one who is at the call of' his patron.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A plebeian under the patronage of a patrician, in this relation called a patron (*patrōnus*), who was bound, in return for certain services, to protect his client's life and interests.

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 28 Noble men .. hauyng mani clyentes and seruantes retayned with them. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 167 How should the patrone condemne his owne clientes? **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 14 The client .. was bound by law to contribute towards their patrons assessements, and the marriages of his daughters. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. ii. 133 Assassinated .. by Pompey's clients. **1834** LYTTON *Pompeii* I. ii. 11.

2. *gen.* One who is under the protection or patronage of another, a dependant. Sometimes applied to one who pays constant court to an influential person as patron; a 'hanger-on'; also, to the vassals or retainers of the middle ages.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 284 As he [love] is blinde him self, right so He maketh his client blinde also. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3195 First cald I ȝow my cliyentis þat now I call lordis. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron. John* II. 109 The King was miserably compelled kneelyng on his knees to geve over both his croune and scepter to the Pope of Rome .. and as his client, vassall, feodary, and tenant, to receyve it of him againe. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Vassal*, slaue, clyant. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 1 We are very Curious to observe the Behaviour of great Men and their Clients.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 25 Posterity seem to follow his steps as a train of clients.

b. An adherent or follower of a master.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 233 This Cardinal .. fled oute of Rome with his clientis. 1668 CULPEPPER *Barthol. Anat.* II. viii. 114 The Doctrin of Galen and his Clients.

c. *fig.*

1608-11 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 60 These flowers [Tulips, etc.] are true clients of the sun .. in the morning, they welcome his rising .. and at noon are fully displayed, in a free acknowledgment of his bounty.

3. *spec.* One who employs the services of a legal adviser in matters of law; he whose cause an advocate pleads.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (1483) 53 Ye wold putte your clyentes at the more cost in fyllynge of youre pourses. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 27 Pletyng of a cause for his client. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* I When the clients are come from Westminster hall. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* v. (1603) 385 They call them to whom they be counsellers, their clyents. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 109 Good Counsellors lacke no Clients. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 28. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 312 The poor thy clients and Heaven's smile thy fee. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 106 Our clients are three millions of Christian slaves. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* i. 11 The lawyers have a saying that 'the man who pleads his own case has a fool for a client'.

b. One who has a spiritual advocate.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Pref., They .. solicitous for us their dearest clientes, incessantly intercede before Christ's Divine Majestie. 1857 P. SEGNERI (*title*) The Devout Client of Mary instructed in the Motives and Means of Serving Her.

4. *gen.* A person who employs the services of a professional or business man in any branch of business, or for whom the latter acts in his professional capacity; a customer. (In earlier use *fig.* from 1 or 2; now *transf.*)

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 6 When she [Marina] should do for clients her fitment..she has me her quirks, her reasons, her master reasons, etc. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (ed. 2) 31 The Negotiation of Evil Spirits with their Clients. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iii. 38 Clients .. of the money-borrowing order. 1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 28 Feb. 463/3 Neither does the old-fashioned literature of mediæval voluminousness command many clients among popular .. readers. 1889 *Star* 2 Sept. 4/3 The owner of Oxeye..a turf telegraphist..sent out this horse to all his clients.

Clientage (klə·ĭĕntēdʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE.]

1. *collect.* A body of clients; following, clientele.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 40 With them which were of the faction and clientage of Herod. 1873 FREEMAN *Compar. Politics* 261 The lowly clientage of the Roman Patrician. 1882 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 251 Jeffrey's more narrow-laced clientage of the blue-and-yellow.

2. The relation of a client to his patron.

1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 20 Traces of the cognate institution of the Clan are seen in the Roman clientage. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 24 Protected in a sort of clientage by one of the princes of the blood.

Clental (klə·ĭentăl). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a client or clients.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Clental*, of or belonging to a client. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 514 A dependent and clental relation. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* II. 5, I sat down in the clental chair placed over against Mr. Jaggers's chair.

† **B.** *sb.* Following, clientele. *Obs.*

1581 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 143 He wha .. had maist gear, friendship, and clental, had nane to speak a word for him that day.

† **Clientary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = prec.

1632 C. DOWNING *State Eccles. Kingd.* (1634) 99 The first that robbed the Clergie..by giving Clientary tythes .. to his followers.

† **Cli·ented,** *ppl. a.* Furnished with clients.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 4 b, The worst conditioned, and least clienting Petiuoguers. 1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 24 Drunkennesse and wantonnesse, are better clienting vpon the Sabboth day then the Ministers of Gods word.

Clientelage (klə·ĭĕntĕ·lēdʒ). [f. CLIENTELE or L. *clientēla* + -AGE.] **1.** = CLIENTAGE 2.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* viii. 187 With the same enthusiasm and spirit of clientelage.

2. A body of retainers or followers.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxi. 124 Every family there has its clientelage..who rally to its lead as quickly..as the old Scottish clansmen. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xiv. 155 [These] form his admiring clientelage.

† **Cliente·lary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. CLIENTELE + -ARY. There is no L. *clientēlārius.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a clientele.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 167 So as the clientelary right be alwayes retained.

B. *sb.* A member of a clientele; a client.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 111 The Iesuites..are the profest clientelaries and vassals of the Catholique King.

Clientele (klə·ĭĕntē·l, -te·l). Also 8-9 -el, 9 -elle, and in Fr. form **clientèle.** [ad. L. *clientēla* the relation of client, clientship, a body of clients, f. *client-em* CLIENT. This seems to have been taken immediately from Latin in the 16th c., to have become obs. in the 17th (it is noted as *Obs.* in Webster 1864), and to have been re-adopted from French in the middle of the 19th, in sense 3; hence it is often pronounced wholly or partly as Fr.]

† **1.** The relation, position, or status of a client; clientship. *Obs.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. viii. 123 Vargunteius..under the pretext of clientele And visitation, with the morning haile, Will be admitted. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 126 Redeemed from the Clientele and Vassallage of the Nobility. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 456 From the very exaggeration of the aristocratic regime....there rose an institution, the clientel.

† **b.** Protection of clients, patronage. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities*, It .. enioyeth great peace vnder their sacred clientele and protection. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyterians* 96 Under the Clientele or Patronage of some juster Governor. 1692 COLES, *Clientele.*

2. A body of clients or dependants; all who are under the patronage and protection of any person; a body of professed adherents; a following.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 246/1 So should be placed more of the popes clientele in the churches of France, than of the proper inhabitants of the land. 1649 HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. vi. (1654) 347 Those of the Roman Clientele are not more careful. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 7 The clientele of some patrician house.

b. with *pl.*

1721-66 BAILEY, *Clientels*, persons under Protection or Vassallage.

3. Now often applied (as in Fr.) to the whole professional connexion of a lawyer, physician, etc.; also a body of supporters, customers, or frequenters generally, as 'the clientele of a theatre', etc.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, The enterprising commercial classes of the North..have despatched..merchandise to the South, and opened large credits for their former clientelle there. 1880 *Atlantic Mag.* Sept. 306 The clientèle of Snelling's bar-room. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I. 50 The..high esteem in which he is held by his extensive clientele.

Hence † **Cliente·led** *a.*, having a clientele.

1613 *Acc. Anglesea* (1860) 49 These that glory to see them selves well clienteled, and are the best Jury mungers.

Cli·entess. *rare.* [see -ESS.] A female client. (*Encycl. Dict.* cites MIDDLETON.)

Clientless (klə·ĭĕntlĕs), *a.* Without clients.

1885 J. D. PHILBRICK *City School Syst. U. S.* 14 Patientless doctors and clientless lawyers. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Jan. 68/1 Clientless solicitors and briefless counsel.

Clientry (klə·ĭĕntri). [f. CLIENT + -RY.] The relation of clients; a body of clients.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 59 None cared for couetous clientrie. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 130 A sordid part..of their own clientry. 1835 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Rome* an. 291 Many of their [patrician] houses seem to have died off; whose clientry mostly joined the plebs.

Clientship (klə·ĭĕnt,ʃip). [see -SHIP.] State or relation of a client: the correlative of *patronage.*

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 145 Their Nomenclators, their Prehensations, Invitations, Clientships. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Ded., Patronage and Clientship always descended from the Fathers to the Sons. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 208 A number of middle States..were attached to France in a condition of clientship.

Cliff (klif). Forms: 1-7 **clif,** 3 **clef,** 4-5 **clife, clyff(e, clyf**(e, (4 **kliffe, klyffe, klyfe,** 5 **cleyff**), 4-7 **cliffe,** 7- **cliff.** β. 2-6 (properly dative) **cliue,** *pl.* (1 **cleofu, clifu**), 2-6 **cliues,** (**clyues**), 3-4 **cliuen, clyuen.** Also 5-9 CLIFT. [OE. *clif* neut., pl. *clifu*, orig. *cleofu* (with *u* fracture of *i*) = OS. *klīf* (MLG., LG. *clif, clef*, MDu. *clif, clef*, pl. *clēve*, Du. *clif*), OHG. *kleb*, ON. *klif*:—OTeut. **klibo-(m).* The early ME. forms were sing. nom. *clif*, gen. *clives*, dat. *clive*, pl. *clives*; levelling gave also nom. sing. *clive* (see β below), and pl. *cliffes*, whence mod. *cliffs.* On the type of the original pl. *cleofu*, there arose also a sing. *cleof*, whence *clef, cleef, clefe*, mod. CLEVE, CLEEVE, q. v. In 15th c., *cliff* was confused with *clift*, original form of CLEFT, and very commonly so spelt, esp. from the 16th c.: this is still dialectal and vulgar: see CLIFT.]

1. A perpendicular or steep face of rock of considerable height. Usually implying that the strata are broken and exposed in section; an escarpment.

854 *Charter Æthelwolf* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 105 Of Wulfheres cumbe on Wulfheres clif. *c* 1205 LAY. 1926 Nu & æuer mare haueð þat clif [1275 clef] þare nome on ælche leode. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxiii[i]. 8 Kliffes [L. *rupem*] in welles of watres to gane. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 74 Dubbed wern alle þo downez sydez With crystal klyffez. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 17590 (Laud MS.) Hym to seche in clyffe & clow. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2013 He hade .. for-sett .. Bothe the clewez and the clyfez with clene mene of armez [*ibid.* 2019 cleyffez]. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C vj/3 A mountayne of highnes maruelous, With pendant cliffes of stones harde as flent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 424 There the Eagle and the Stork On Cliffs and Cedar tops thir Eyries build. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 38 Goats .. clamber among the cliffs of Plinlimmon. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 12 Cheddar Cliffs are the sides of a chasm, extending across one of the highest ridges of the Mendip Hills.

b. *esp.* (in modern use) A perpendicular face of rock on the seashore, or (less usually) overhanging a lake or river.

a. a 1000 *Andreas* 310 (Gr.) Ofer cald cleofu ceoles neosan. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 159, I seȝ by-ȝonde þat myry mere A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt. 1387 TREVISA *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 4 Whan shipmen passen the next clyf of that londe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 101 As farre as I could ken thy chalky Cliffes, When from thy Shore the Tempest beate vs backe. 1605 — *Lear* IV. i. 76. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 99 The cut off or broken mountaines on the sea sides, are more rightly and properly called clifs, then by the name of rocks or hills. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 117 ₱ 6 Diverting our selves upon the Top of the Cliff with the Prospect of the Sea. 1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* 204 The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake recline. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 263 The white cliffs which could be seen from Calais. *Mod.* The Wyndcliff towers above the Wye.

β. sing. *clīve* (properly dative), pl. *clīves.* (The Elizabethan archaists made it *clives.*)

c 1205 LAY. 21807 Þer heo leiȝen ȝeond þa cliues. *Ibid.* 32217 ȝeond cludes & ȝeond cliuenen. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1856 (Götts.) Oft wend þai þar schip suld riue wid wind or wawe or dint or cliue. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2278 Him to a castel þai han idriue, Þat stant be þe se vpon a cliue. *a* 1541 WYATT *The faithful lover giveth, etc., Poet. Wks.* 57 To seek each where where man doth live The sea, the land, the rock, the clive. 1567 TURBERV. *Myrr. Fall Pride* (R.) Whome forceth he by surge of seas into Charybdes cliues [*rime-wd.* driues]? 1587 *Myrr. Mag., Albanact* xliii, At length the shyning Albion clyues did feede Their gazing eyes.

† **2.** (Extension of 1 b): Land adjacent to a sea or lake; shore, coast, strand. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3826 Þæt hie Geata clifu ongitan meahton. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1790 Hii come to the cliue Thar the wilde se was. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 45 From þe clyue of occean [*littore oceani*] in Ethiopia. *Ibid.* I. 65 (Mätz.) In þe west clif [*in occidentali littore*] of litel Bretayne. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxvi. (1495) 282 Serpentes .. whyche ben nyghe clyffes and bankes of waters. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 3 White rockes aboute the cliues of the see. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* Author to Bk., O were thy margents cliffes of itching lust.

3. A steep slope, a declivity, a hill; = CLEVE 3. (In Lincolnshire, the sloping and cultivated escarpment of the oolite is called the Cliff.)

[In this sense mediæval etymologists naturally identified *clive* with L. *clīvus*, with which it had no connexion.]

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 347 To-ȝeanes þe cliue aȝean þe heȝe hulle. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 37 Hwile uppen cliues and hwile in þe dales. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5429 The othere part away hy dryuen Into dales and into clyuen. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 278 Nor clyves ther humoure is not excluse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clyffe or an hylle [1499 clefe of an hyll], *declivium.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 A Cliffe, *cliuus.* 1632 LE GRYS *Velleius* 66 Running downe the cliffe of the Capitoll. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 165 The base of the Cliff line of hills. 1870 DASENT *Annals* III. 205 We went straight up the clive—the slope that leads through the Propylæa.

4. The strata of rock lying above or between coal seams.

1676 BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 732 All the clifts in some Mines are made up of these Stone-plants. 1719 STRACHEY *Strata Coal-M.* ibid. XXX. 968 The *Cliff*.. is dark or blackish Rock, and always keeps its regular Course as the Coal does, lying obliquely over it. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 7 A dark or blackish Rock, which they call the Coal Clives..The Cliff over this Vein is variegated with Cockle Shells and Fern Branches.

5. *Comb.*, as *cliff-dweller, -face, -side, swallow*; *cliff-chafed, -girdled, -like, -marked, -worn* adjs.; **cliff-pink,** the Cheddar Pink, *Dianthus cæsius.*

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* XXVII. 327 A *cliff-chafed sea. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 19 Jan. 40/2 The houses of the *cliff-dwellers. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 203 *Cliff-girdled lakes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, 1st Visit Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 6 Carlyle ..was tall and gaunt, with a *cliff-like brow. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cliff-pink, or Cleve-pink, *Dianthus cæsius.* 1886 RUDYARD KIPLING *Departm. Ditties* (ed. 2) 62 The hawk nests on the *cliffside. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 204 The rock-Tibboos still dwell in caves, like *cliff-swallows. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cviii, Before the entrance of a *cliff-worn cave.

Cliff, -e, obs. form of CLEF[1].

Cliffed (klift), *ppl. a.* Having cliffs.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 149 The ice-plain .. jutting out in capes from the cliffed shore.

Cli·ffer. *rare.* [Cf. CLIFFING.] A cliff-climber.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 429 There are very few spots where even an accomplished cliffer could scale these heights.

† **Cli·ffery,** *a. Obs.* [app. f. *clive*, obs. form of CLEAVE; cf. *slippery*, and dial. *sleepry.*] ? Fissile.

1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 145 Another mineral, that the miners call *blaes*..a cliffery stratum of a blueish colour, that often lies both above and below the coal.

Cli·ffing, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. assumed vb. *to cliff* + -ING[1].] The climbing of cliffs (as a pursuit).

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 64 The ordinary difficulties of cliffing. *Ibid.* 82 Not accustomed to cliffing.

Cli·ffsman. [f. *cliff's*, genitive of CLIFF *sb.* + MAN.] One skilled in cliff-climbing.

1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 58 The rambling cliffsman ..reaches at last a sudden re-entering angle in the cliff.

Cliffy (kli·fi), *a.* [f. CLIFF + -Y.] Having cliffs, precipitous, craggy.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 49 The Shore is cliffy. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* (1748) 122 Calais..In kenning of the cliffy Dover stands. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 9 The Sea coasts being generally cliffie and inaccessible. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 105 Ev'n on the cliffy height of Penmenmaur. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 9. 61 A mountain basin .. bounded all round by a grand and cliffy rim.

Clift, *sb.*[1] The earlier and more etymological form of the sb. now usually made CLEFT, q. v.

Clift (klift), *sb.*[2] [A by-form of CLIFF, due to confusion between that word and *clift*, CLEFT, a fissure. Exceedingly common in 16-18th c., and used by some writers in the 19th c.] = CLIFF (in its various applications).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1493 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, This lady rombith by the clift to pleye. 1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* xiii. E iij, Through cliftes [L. *per clivos*] & fluddes. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, We will walk upon the lofty cliftes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. vi. 62 High white clay clifts. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iii. 52, I clamber'd up the Clifts of the Shore. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 507

The perpendicular side of Chalk Clifts. *a* **1822** SHELLEY *Scenes fr. Faust* Wks. 704 How, clift by clift, rocks bend and lift Their frowning foreheads as we go. **1832** MARRYAT *N. Forster* ii, A high land, which terminated in a precipitous clift.

Clift, -ed, -ing: see CLEFT-.

Cli·fty, *a.*[1] [f. CLIFT *sb.*[2] + -Y.] = CLIFFY.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 5 From lofty brow Of steep and cliftie passages [cleere] water [gliding downe]. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 332 In a clifty Creeke close by the sea side. *a* **1798** PENNANT (L.), The rocks..their clifty sides are fringed with weed. **1887** *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 56 Rioting among the clifty heights.

† **Cli·fty,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* Of uncertain origin and meaning: in quots. 1647, 1686, it might be from *clive*, CLEAVE *v.*[2] = adherent, clinging; Jamieson says 'clever, fleet, (a horse) of light make and good action; (fuel) which is easily kindled and burns briskly'; Halliwell says 'lively, active'.

[LG. dialects have *clüftig, clüchtig*, nearly in sense of 'clever'.]

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 111 Clifty, *fertilis.* **1647** *Commonw. Ballads* (1841) 43 The prentices are gallant blades, and to the king are clifty; But the lord mair and aldermen are scarce so wise as thrifty. **1686** G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 70 A couple of knights..Clamb up the shrouds..And proved themsels twa clifty men.

Clight, obs. pa. pple. and pa. t. of CLITCH *v.*

† **Clighting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [This, with *clyghted* under CLITCH *v.*[1], implies a vb. *clight*, formed on the pa. pple. of CLITCH.] = CLITCHING; bending.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. liii. (1495) 169 The legges ben coueryd .. wyth the flesshe. so that they .. greue not the thyes wyth their clightyng [*Bodl. MS.* clitting] and foldynge.

Clik, Clike, obs. f. CLICK, CLEEK.

Cliket, Clim, obs. ff. CLICKET, CLIMB.

† **Climacter.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. *κλῖμακτήρ* round of a ladder, definite or critical period of a man's life, f. *κλίμαξ* ladder + *-τηρ* suffix of agent and agency.] A CLIMACTERIC year or epoch.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 30 The sixty-third year of man's age..called climactericall (because it ariseth of nine Septenaries, as so many Climacters or Ladder-rounds). **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. (1656) § 28 In his yeares there is no Climacter, his duration is eternity. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Climacter*, the perillous time of mans life, at every seven or nine years end.

† **Cli·mactered,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] Advanced in age to the 'grand climacteric'.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt, etc.* 200 Her end deferd, Vntill the time she had beene clima[c]terd; When she would haue bin at threescore yeares and three, Such as our best at three and twenty be.

† **Climacte·rial,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *climacteriel* (16th c.), f. *climacterie* (Cotgr.).]

A. *adj.* = CLIMACTERIC; critical.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Return of Prayers, etc.* 137 These [hours] are the most climacteriall, and criticall, and most dangerous.

B. *sb.* A climacteric year; = CLIMACTERIC; in quot.? the 'grand climacteric' or 63rd year.

163[8] R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 231 Who dyed..ere ever they came to their Climacteriall.

Climacte·rian. *nonce-wd.* [f. CLIMACTER + -IAN; associated in sense with *climax*.] One who uses the rhetorical figure *climax*.

a **1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. i. § 18. (1740) 23 Observe the Author's steps continually rising; we shall find him on many Occasions a great Climacterian.

Climacteric (kləimæktɛ·rik, -æ·ktĕrik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 7 **cly-, climacterike, -ique, -ick**(e, 7–9 **climacterick, 7– -ic.** *β.* 7 **clymaterick**(e, 8–9 **climaterick, -ic.** [ad. L. *climactēric-us*, a. Gr. *κλῖμακτηρικός* climacteric, of the nature of a critical epoch, f. *κλῖμακτήρ* CLIMACTER. The F. *climatérique* is the source of the *β* forms; also, prob. of the second pronunciation, the first being according to the general analogy of words in *-ic*.

The former accentuation is that of Johnson, Walker, Smart, and the English orthoepists generally: some modern dictionaries give both, and some prefer *clima·cteric*. In verse *climacte·ric* has been observed in Davenant, Drummond, Ken, Young, Byron, Barham, *-a·cteric* in Brathwaite 17th c., Trumbull 18th c.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or constituting a climacter or critical period in human life; as in *climacteric year* = *climacteric*, also = *grand climacteric*: see B.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xlix. (R.), The rule of the dangerous graduall yeeres called climacterike. **1618** BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death*, Nor stands he much upon our dangerous yeare .. Oft ..When we are most secure, then hee's most neare, Where th' yeare clymactericke is his jubile. **1636** DAVENANT *Witts* (1673) 223 Being near The danger of his Climacterick year. **1762** YOUNG *Resignation* II. (R.), Grand climacteric vanities The vainest will despise. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., These [epochs of life] were contemplated by the Greek physiologists as five, and termed climacterics or climacteric periods.

b. *transf.* Constituting an important epoch or crisis; critical; fatal.

a **1678** MARVELL *Poems, Horat. Ode*, And to all states not free Shall clymaterick be. **1680** *Life Edw. II* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 50 He found the climacterick year of his reign, before he did expect it: and made that unhappy castle .. the witness of his cruel murder. **1822** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 311 This age is as climateric as that in which he lived. **1874** FARRAR *Christ* 25 Seven great climacteric years or epochs.

2. *Phys.* and *Med.* Applied to that period of life (usually between the ages of 45 and 60) at which the vital forces begin to decline (in women coinciding with the period of 'change of life'); pertaining to this period. *Climacteric disease*: a disease of unknown cause which often occurs at an advanced stage of life, characterized by loss of flesh and strength, sleeplessness, etc.

1813 SIR H. HALFORD in *Med. Trans.* IV. 316 (*title*) On the Climacteric Disease. **1824** *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 208 He was suffering from a general decay of strength—a sort of climacteric disease. **1876** BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 407 At the climacteric period in women. **1879** T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 246 The climacteric effacement of the breast.

3. = CLIMACTIC.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 122 Interl., The power gradually to prepare the mind of his reader by previous climacteric circumstances. **1883** J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 258 It is the last link of a chain, it is the climacteric point.

B. *sb.*

1. A critical stage in human life; a point at which the person was supposed to be specially liable to change in health or fortune. According to some, all the years denoted by multiples of 7 (7, 14, 21, etc.) were climacterics: others admitted only the odd multiples of 7 (7, 21, 35, etc.); some included also the multiples of 9. *Grand* († *great*) *climacteric* (sometimes simply *the climacteric*): the 63rd year of life (63 = 7 × 9), supposed to be specially critical. (According to some, the 81st year (81 = 9 × 9) was also a grand climacteric.) The phrase appears to have been taken immediately from Spanish.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 158 This false Prophet (sore against his will) died in his sixtie third yeare (his great Clymatericke). *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. xi, It is a common .. custom amongst the Spaniard, when he hath pass'd his gran climacteric .. to make a voluntary resignation of offices. **1697** DRYDEN *Virgil* Ded., I began this Work in my great Climacterique. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 1, I am turned of my great Climacteric. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 293 He lived to see one of those critical and reputed dangerous Periods of Human Life, Called the Gran Climacterics, dying in his sixty third Year. **1742** FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* IV. vii, When they arrive at this period [15 yrs.], and have now passed their second climateric. **1823** BYRON *Juan* x. xlvii, Her climacteric teased her like her teens.

2. *transf.* A critical period, point, or epoch in any career or course.

c **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 391 Our [Scotland's] lion's clymacterick now is past, And crown'd with bays, he rampeth free at last. **1714** POPE *Let. Arbuthnot* 10 Sept., At her advanced age every day is a climacteric. **1798** G. WAKEFIELD *Lett. Sir J. Scott* 7 That grand climacteric of information, when, etc. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 18 It is your lot .. to live during one of the grand climacterics of the world.

Climacterical (kləimæktɛ·rikăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6–7 **cly-, cli-, -all,** (7 **climactrical**), 7– **climacterical.** *β.* 6–7 **climaterical,** 7 **clymat-, climaterical.** [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. = CLIMACTERIC A. 1; *esp.* applied to the 'grand climacteric' or 63rd year of life; see prec. B. 1.

1590 L. LLOYD *Dial Daies* Oct. 25 Georgius Castriotus .. died upon this day in his climatericall year 63. **1602** W. VAUGHAN *Nat. Direct.* 47 These they name climacterical or stayrie yeares, for then they saw great alterations. Now, a climactericall yeare is euery seauenth yeare. **1609** C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* ii. (1623) E ij, This Climactericall number of nine times seven. **1611** COTGR., *L'an climactère*, the climatericall yeare. **1693** W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* iv. 23 Who but one that has more Fancy than Judgment would mind the Climacterical Years? **1839** DE QUINCEY *Wordsworth* in *Tait's Mag.* 10/1 An elderly man, who confessed to having passed the grand climacterical year (9 multiplied into 7) of 63.

b. Critical, dangerous; = CLIMACTERIC A. 1 b.

1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 116 They are commonly a kind of Climatericall and dangerous prattlers. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xi. 95 The climactericall yeare of many churches..may seem to happen in our dayes; so old that their ruine is threatned if not speedily repaired. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. i. (1739) 8 This was one of England's Climacterical Years, under a Disease so desperate, that no hope was left but by a desperate Cure. **1832** *Edin. Rev.* LV. 534 The latter half of the thirteenth century was one of the climacterical periods of the history of Rome.

† **2.** Relating to climax; = CLIMACTIC. *Obs.*

a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* v. 918 The Seventh is the Climacterical Seal, sounding the warlike alarm to the Empire's Ruine by Seven successive and languishing blows. **1653** A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 103 Like Climatericall Diseases, take rest, and after some intermission break out again.

B. *sb.* † **1.** = CLIMACTERIC B. 1. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Climacterie de* 63 *ans*, the Clymatericall, or dangerous yeare of 63, at which age diuers worthie men haue died. **1627** HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. ii. § 1 The common clymactericall of al old men. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* III. vi. 333 Now past the fifth climactericall of his disease. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xv. (1852) 430 He was come to that which we call, 'the grand climacterical'.

† **2.** *transf.* = CLIMACTERIC B. 2. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. iv. (1840) 121 War in the Low Countries hath already outlived the grand climacterical of three score and ten years. **1655** — *Ch. Hist.* VI. vii, Many Mitred Abbeys have survived the dangerous Climactericall of the third Generation.

Hence **Climacte·rically** *adv.*

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 28 (1881) 146 Climacterically old.

† **Clima·ctery.** *Obs.* [a. F. *climacterie* (in Cotgr.), f. Gr. L. *climactēr* + abstr. suffix *-ie*, -Y.]

1. = CLIMACTERIC B. 1.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* VII. 802 Past the sixty third year, the common Climactery of all old men.

2. Progress by successive steps; a step of a climax.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 92 Could he have foreseen where all the climacteries and motions of his advance should have terminated. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 478 He is an Artist at Disposition and Climactery for the setting off his Positions. *Ibid.* 133, I..come not to the Point, till his Climacteries of Approach are all considered.

Climactic (kləimæ·ktik), *a. Rhet.* [f. CLIMAX, app. after *syntax, syntactic*, or influenced by *climacteric*, but not on Greek analogies.] Pertaining to, or forming, a climax or ascending series.

1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* I. ii. 124 His balanced sentences .. and climactic arrangement. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 212 Give the history of development a climactic form. *a* **1876** EADIE *Thessalonians* 44 The second *και* is climactic.

Clima·ctical, *a.* [f. as prec. + AL.] = prec. In quot. = 'of the nature of the ascent of a ladder' (*humorous nonce-use*).

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 44 [He] had mounted, by an arduous climactical process, into the topmost branches.

Clima·ctically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] But the 17th c. instance appears to have been f. Gr. *κλίματ-* slope, climate, taken as = *κλῖμαξ* ladder, climax.] By way of climax; in relation to climax.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* xvi. 221 He speaketh climatically, that is, riseth by degrees higher and higher; from a reed shaken with the wind, to a man clothed in soft raiment. **1880** M. EVANS tr. *Meyer's Ephes.* iii. 18 The oxymoron *γνῶναι τὴν ὑπερβάλλουσαν τῆς γνώσεως*..climactically parallel to the just expressed *καταλαβέσθαι*..*ὕψος*.

Climacti·chnite. *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *κλῖμαξ* ladder + *ἴχνος* footstep + -ITE.] (See quot. 1880.)

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 45 Climactichnites. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 772 In the sandstone beds .. are ladder-like impressions called climactichnites.

Climatal (kləi·mătăl), *a.* [f. CLIMATE or L. *climat-*, Gr. *κλίματ-* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to climate; climatic.

1830–3 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. XXXVI. 306 Under new climatal and other conditions. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. (1873) 276 Migration due to climatal and other changes. **1880** A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* v. 75 Climatal influences have a great effect on their delicate bodies.

† **Climata·rchic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *κλιμάταρχ-ος* (in Byzantine Greek 'governor of a province', f. *κλίματ-* region, clime + *-αρχος* ruling).] Presiding over a 'climate' or region of the earth.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 280 Among the terrestrial [gods], some preside over climates, or are climatarchic.

Climate (kləi·mĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **climat, clymat,** (5 *pl.* **clematis**), 6–7 **clymate,** 6– **climate.** [a. F. *climat* (pl. in 14th c. *climas*), ad. late L. *clima, climat-* climate, region, a. Gr. *κλίμα, κλίματ-* inclination or slope, f. *kli-* root of *κλίν-ειν* to slope, lean, incline. The meaning passed in Greek through the senses of 'slope of ground, e.g. of a mountain range', the supposed 'slope or inclination of the earth and sky from the equator to the poles', 'the zone or region of the earth occupying a particular elevation on this slope, i.e. lying in the same parallel of latitude', 'a clime', in which sense it was adopted in late L.]

† **1.** A belt of the earth's surface contained between two given parallels of latitude. *Obs.*

In early ages 7 climates were reckoned, supposed to be presided over by the 7 planets; of these, the central lines passed respectively through Meroe 17°, Syene 24°, Alexandria 31°, Rhodes 36°, Rome 41°, Borysthenes 45°, and the Riphæan Mountains 48° N. Later, the space between the equator and each of the polar circles was divided into 24 climates, each corresponding to an increase of half-an-hour in the length of the longest day. See Skeat, Note to Chaucer's *Astrolabe* II. § 39.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 701 How that the disposicioune [of the hevyn] Suld apon thingis virk heir doune, On regiones, or on climatis. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 Þe latitude of a climat. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 107 They [i. e. the stars] causen many a wonder To the climats, that stond hem under. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. XV. (1839) 162 They [of Ynde] ben in the firste Clymat, that is of Saturne .. Wee ben in the seventh Clymat, that is of the Mone. **1564** BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Feuer Pest.* (1888) 96 The Islandes called Fortunato or Canaria, whose west partes be situated in the thirde Climate. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 1 (1656), I was borne in the eighth Climate. **1683** *Brit. Spec.*, It [Britain] is situated .. under the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth Climates. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 42 There are 24 climates between the equator and each of the polar circles. There are 30 climates between the equator and either pole. **1796** [see CLIMATURE].

† **b.** More vaguely: A region of the earth, a 'clime'. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 5 b, [Hermes] established to the people of euery clymat lawes couenable..to thair opinions. **1557** PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 17 A few other authors hold..that vnder climate of that part which is called Europe, the third part named Affrike is comprehended. **1605** J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 31 When the Sunne is Eclipsed, all the earth is not darkened, but onely one

Climat. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 317 Was the world, with all its climates, made in vain for thy..victim?

2. A region considered with reference to its atmospheric conditions, or to its weather.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. xi. (1495) 492 Alania.. is a full brode londe and is vnder a colde Clima.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. vi, If the country or climat be hot, an house must stand in to [i. e. face] the North. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 274 O flours, That never will in other Climate grow. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 209 In the temperate and habitable Climates. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iv. 23 Climates unfavourable to British Constitution. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 238 The husbandry of Norway, and other northern climates. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 55 We live in a very rainy and a very capricious climate.

3. Condition (of a region or country) in relation to prevailing atmospheric phenomena, as temperature, dryness or humidity, wind, clearness or dullness of sky, etc., esp. as these affect human, animal, or vegetable life.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. i. 1 The Clymat's delicate, the Ayre most sweet. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 31/1 It was no wonder if England was generally thought secure, with the advantages of its own Climate. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 24 This Climat makes Marble it self to Moulder. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xv. 320 We had always the same climate in all the rooms. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 139 The wetness of land, arising from the climate or season. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 17 The climate is warmer by many degrees than it is entitled to by latitude. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 566 Climate is properly the long average of weather in a single place. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 74 'Climate' may be defined as the complex effect of external conditions of heat and moisture upon the life of plants and animals.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *atmosphere.*)

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 21 The general mental climate..has..ceased to be invigorating.

†**4.** The period between two climacteric years; = CLIMACTER. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 166 That which the Physician doth call Terme in the sicke man, is called in the whole by the Philosopher Climate. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 531 In the whole course of our life we live under one only climate, which is either from seven, or from nine yeeres, except in the yeere of 63, wherein two terminations or climates ende.

5. *Comb.*, as *climate-cure*; **climate-beaten** *a.*, battered by a (tropical) climate.

1787 BURNS *Border Tour* Wks. (Globe) 570 A good-hearted, climate-beaten, old veteran, in the medical line. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 175 The chief value ascribed to the breathing of sea-air, to the climate cure.

†**Cli·mate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To sojourn in a particular region or climate.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 170 The blessed Gods Purge all Infection from our Ayre, whilest you Doe Clymate here.

Climater, -ed: see CLIMATURE, CLIMACTERED.

Climateric, *a.* Erron. used for CLIMATIC. (Cf. the misuse of F. *climatérique*, censured by Littré.)

1849 SIDNEY in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* X. II. 393 Inappreciable differences in climateric condition.

Climateric(k, -al(l, obs. ff. CLIMACTERIC, -AL.

Climatic (klǝimæ·tik), *a.* [f. CLIMATE or Gr. κλιματ- (see CLIMATE) + -IC: cf. *asthmatic, dogmatic*, etc. No F. *climatique* in Littré.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to climate.

a 1828 WEBSTER cites *S. S. Smith.* 1847 in CRAIG. 1847 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* (1850) § 195 The external, climatic ..tendencies..of this style of architecture. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xix, No climatic action has sensibly changed the hues of the lava and scoriæ. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 185 The difference of the climatic and other physical conditions between the original and new homes of the fish.

¶ Error for *climaterike*, CLIMACTERIC.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 166 The good Constable did then goe in the yeare Climatike.

Climatical (klǝimæ·tikǎl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 102 There is a climatical fitness, and in such a place some love to grow. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 76. 203 The climatical condition of Ireland.

Climatically (klǝimæ·tikǎli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In relation to climate.

1881 G. ALLEN *Vign. Nature* xxii. 224 Climatically speaking, our earth has seen its best days. 1883 A. H. HASSALL (*title*) San Remo Climatically and Medically Considered.

¶ See CLIMACTICALLY.

Climati·city. [Cf. *domesticity.*] 'The property of climatizing'. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Clima·tico- (*rare*), combining form of CLIMATIC, CLIMATICALLY.

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. Zzj b, Some think that Presbyterian or Independent Church-Government came .. Climatico-Naturally, to the..Kirk of the Ancient Picts.

Clima·tion. *rare.* 'The act of inuring to a climate' (Worcester); = ACCLIMATION.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Horticul. Reg.*

Climatize (klǝi·mǎtǝiz), *v. rare.* [f. CLIMATE + -IZE; cf. *acclimatize.*] = ACCLIMATIZE.

1846 WORCESTER cites *J. Mills, Ec. Rev.* 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* VIII. I. 26 Leaving it to climatize or adjust itself to the locality.

Climato·graphy. [f. source of CLIMATE + -γραφία writing, description.] The description of a climate or climates; the branch of physical geography which describes climate.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Climatogra·phical** *a.*, etc.

Climatologic (klǝi·mǎtǝlǫ·dʒik), *a.* [f. CLIMATOLOGY + -IC.] Of climatology, as in 'climatologic science'. (Also loosely = CLIMATIC, as in next.)

1882 ELWES tr. *Capello & Ivens' Benguela to Yacca* II. vii. 146 The special character of climatologic zones.

Climatological (klǝi·mǎtǝlǫ·dʒikǎl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to climatology. (Also loosely used for *climatal, climatic.*)

1850 LATHAM *Varieties of Man* 499 (L.) The common effects of common social or climatological condition. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1135 The climatological causes of rain. 1882 C. WRAGGE in *Gd. Words* May 343 Conducting on my own account a series of climatological investigations.

Hence **Cli·matolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to climatology or (loosely) to climate.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xxii. 464 Biological provinces the most distant and climatologically different.

Climato·logist. [f. next + -IST.] One versed in climatology.

1886 *Spectator* 18 Dec. 1715 Sir James Fayrer, the climatologist, pronounced the opinion that he might now safely return to the field.

Climatology (klǝimǎtǫ·lǒdʒi). [f. Gr. κλιματ- stem of κλίμα (see CLIMATE, CLIME) + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] That branch of physical science which deals with climate, and investigates climatic conditions. (Sometimes used for the conditions themselves as a subject of observation.)

1843 *Year-bk. Facts* 247 On Botanical Climatology. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. § 437 In the system of oceanic climatology, circulation, and stability. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 71 A new science, Medical Geography, has sprung from climatology.

Climato·rial, *a. rare.* [a. F. *climatorial*, irreg. f. *climat* climate, by form-association with *equatorial, territorial*, etc.] = CLIMATAL, CLIMATIC.

1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 99 A place ..situated under unfavourable climatorial circumstances.

†**Cli·mature.** *Obs.* Also 7 **climater.** [app. (in Eng. or ? Fr.) f. L. *climat-*, F. *climat* CLIMATE + -URE, after *temperature*, etc., to express the operation or influence of 'climate' in its original sense of 'distance from the equator'.]

1. ? A region; = CLIMATE 1 b.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 126 (Qo. 2) Euen the like precurse of feare [fierce] events .. Haue heauen and earth together demonstrated Vnto our Climatures and countrymen.

2. Meteorological condition resulting from latitude (i. e. from *climate* in its earlier sense); = CLIMATE in the current sense 3.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 97 The sultry southwinds, and blacke climater. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 12 We may fairly place West Devonshire ten days or a fortnight behind the Midland District, which lies more than two degrees of latitude..farther North. A proof that climate and climature have not an immediate connection. 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 333 The climature of Northumberland affects the fleece very considerably. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 251 Even in..the length of Loch Tay..the difference of climature, with respect to moistness, is very great.

Climax (klǝi·mæks), *sb.* Also 6–7 **cly-.** [a. L. *climax*, a. Gr. κλῖμαξ ladder, (in Rhetoric) climax. The two uses 3 and 4 are due to popular ignorance and misuse of the learned word; they are not mentioned in Johnson, nor in Todd 1818.]

I. Properly.

1. *Rhet.* A figure in which a number of propositions or ideas are set forth so as to form a series in which each rises above the preceding in force or effectiveness of expression; gradation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 217 A figure which..by his Greeke and Latine originals..may be called the marching figure..it may aswell be called the clyming figure, for Clymax is as much to say as a ladder. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 94. 1681 BURTHOGGE *Argument* (1684) 10 This is the Clymax; if Believers, then Christ's; if Christ's, then Abraham's Seed; if Abraham's Seed, then Heirs according to the Promise. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 29 In a Climax, the Voice should always rise with it. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 264/1 The well-known Climax of Cicero in the Oration against Verres. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 151 The whole passage as to the gifts of Agamemnon is in the nature of a climax.

†**2.** *gen.* An ascending series or scale. *Obs.*

1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vi. 63 Expressions for the whole Climax of sensibility. 1793 BURKE *Let. W. Windham* in *Corr.* (1844) IV. 135 The top of the climax of their wickedness.

II. Popularly.

3. The last or highest term of a rhetorical climax.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 65 When he adds epithets of praise, his climax is 'so English'. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xxiv. (1877) 275 This is the terrible close of the argument, the climax of the protracted appeal.

4. *gen.* The highest point of anything reached by gradual ascent; the culmination, height, acme, apex.

1789 *Trifler* 448 No. XXXV, In the accomplishment of this, they frequently reach the climax of absurdity. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl., Considering them [stage-coaches] as the very climax and pinnacle of locomotive griefs. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) Introd. 26 Jerusalem is the climax of the long ascent. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 76 He was .. at the very climax of his prosperity.

Cli·max, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *properly.* **a.** *intr.* To ascend in a climax, rise by successive steps. **b.** *trans.* To arrange in a climax or ascending gradation.

a 1849 POE *Peter Snook* Wks. 1864 IV. 398 A masterly climaxing of points. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* III. 444 This end [of G. Eliot's 'Mill on the Floss'] is very fine. Towards it the tale has gradually climaxed.

2. *popularly.* **a.** *intr.* To come to a culmination, to culminate. **b.** *trans.* To bring to a culmination.

1835 MARRYAT *Pacha* v, Guilt..which he had climaxed by the denial of his Redeemer. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 111 The excitement..climaxed suddenly in her presence. 1886 TUPPER *My Life* 182 Thus losing the splendid scenery climaxed by the Devil's Bridge.

†**Climaxie.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = CLIMAX 2.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. XCV. (1612) 379 But Gold, I trow, would be a God it gathereth so of Stile: To be a Noble, Soueraigne, nor an Angel, worth the while. Like to which Climaxie of Coyne wealth eleuates the minde.

Climb (klǝim), *v. Pa. t.* and *pple.* **climbed** (klǝimd); *arch.* **clomb** (klōum). [OE. *climb-an, clamb* (*clǫmb*), *clumbon, clumben*, corresp. to OHG. *chlimban*, MHG. *klimben, klimmen*, MDu., MLG., Du., LG., Ger. *klimmen*:—WGer. **klimban.* Believed to be a nasalized form of OTeut. **klīƀan* (see CLEAVE *v.*2), the *m* being perh. originally a characteristic of the present stem, which has been extended to the other parts, and has carried the vb. from the ablaut series of *i, ai, i*, into that of *im, am, um.* Hence the sense-development 'cleave, adhere to, get up by clinging or adhering'; for which cf. OE. *clīfan* to cleave, cling, MDu. *clīven* to cleave, stick, also to climb, ON. *klífa* and ME. *clīven* to climb. In all the modern langs. the *b* is lost in pronunciation, and in most in spelling also; but in Eng., although *climme, clime*, formerly prevailed, the spelling now recognized is *climb.* In most of the dialects the *i* is short, *clim*; but the standard language, like east midland and eastern, has the *i* long (klǝim), the vowel being lengthened before *mb*, app. as before *nd* in *bind, find*, etc. (But clear evidence of the long vowel has not been found before the 16th c.) The original strong inflexions also remain dialectally (notably in Sc. *clim, clam, clum*), but in the south, weak forms appeared already in 13th c., and prevail in 16th c. prose; no others occur in Shaksp. or in the Bible of 1611. But the Elizabethan archaists affected a pa. t. and pple. *clome, cloame, clōmbe*, which they appear to have taken from Chaucer or Lydgate, and mistakenly pronounced with long *ō*. (In the ME. *clomb(e, o* was either short, as a variant of *clamb*, or more usually a graphic expedient for *u* before *m*; and in the dialects in which *clom* has come down the *o* is short.) From Spenser and his contemporaries, *clōmb* passed into later poetry, and occasionally appears in prose, especially in writers familiar with the strong *clam, clom*, or *clum* in dialect use.]

A. Forms.

(From the ambiguity of the spelling it is often uncertain whether *climbe, clymb, climb, clyme*, in 15–16th c. meant (klim) or (klǝim), and whether *clomb(e* in 16–17th c. meant (klǫm) or (klōum).)

1. *Present stem.* **α.** 1 **climb-an,** 2–5 **-en,** 3–7 **climbe,** 4–6 **clymbe;** 3– **clim,** 5–6 **clym, clymme,** 6–7 **climme,** mod. dial. **clim** (klim).

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 414 Leoht..clymmað on ȝecyndo. *c* 1205 LAY. 851 He lette an heh climben [*c* 1275 clemben]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 527 Clerkes him made clim. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXV. 424 ȝone tre I will go too, and in it clyme [*rime* hym]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 131 To Climme, *scandere.* 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* (1631) 5 If we want ships, the waves to climme. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Clim*, pa. t. *clom.* 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Clim.* So 1876 *Mid. Yorkshire*, and *Whitby Gloss.*, and in all northern dialects. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* and *Berks. Gloss.*

β. 3–4 **clemb-e(n,** 5 **clem, clemme.**

c 1275 LAY. 851 He lette clemben an heh. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 25 To clemme vp wyth cordes. *Ibid.* II. xxxv. 154 Cleminge up with ladders. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 25 Clemme you vpon som tree.

γ. 6 **clyme,** 6–7 **clime,** 6 **climbe,** 6– **climb** (klǝim).

c 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 12 Some one the shrowedes dyde clyme. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 2 Know that none cane clime [*rime* deuine]. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* xiii, She to heauen may clime. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 195 The Nuptial time Approaches for the stately Steed to climb.

2. *Past tense.* **α.** 1–9 **clamb,** 3–6 **clam,** (5–6 **clamme,** 6 **clame**). *Plural.* 4–5 **clamben.**

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 333 Þe kyng by an laddre to þe ssyp clam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6361 He clamb mont synai. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1061 And clamben vp on other fast. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XXXII. (Arb.) 87 Tho clamme he vpon on hye tree. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. li. 183 The men of armes .. clame vp the dykes. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. 1849 II. 256 Then the deacons .. clamb up thereunto. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* I. i. (1847) 110 He clamme, into the flamyng carte. 1790 BURNS

John Anderson ii, We clamb the hill thegither. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 164 Ye..never clamb a tree.

β. plural. **1 clumbon, 2–5 -en, 4–5 cloumbe(n, clombe(n, clomme(n.** *Sing.* 4–5 **clomb(e** (klum, klʊm).

a **1123** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Hi .. clumben upp to the halze rode. *c* **1205** LAY. 9420 Ouer þene wal heo clumben. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 410 Myd laudren hii clommen [**1448** *MS. Coll. Arms* With laddre vp they clombe]. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 13459 (Trin.) Ihesus clomb [*earlier MSS.* clamb] vp into a hille. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 28 Vp I clombe [*v.r.* clam, clambe] with alle payne. *c* **1386** — *Miller's T.* 450 Vp they clomben [*v.r.* clumben, clumbe] alle thre. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 932 He clomb vp by a walle.

γ. 6–9 clombe, 7 clome, 7– clomb (klōʊm).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 31 She to her wagon clombe; clombe all the rest. **1619** H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (1842) 7 My lame-legd muse nere clome Pernassus. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 293 He clomb, with eager haste, th' Aerial height. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 492 We clomb a high pinnacle. **1805** WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 102 As when he clomb from Rydal-Mere. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* III. iv, Now clombe the rocks projecting high. **1833** TENNYSON *Poems* 84 Hither .. she clomb [*rime* dome].

δ. 3–4 clemde; 4–6 clymed, 6 clymmed, clymbd, climed, 6– **climbed** (klɔimd).

c **1275** LAY. 21439 Ȝe clemde to heȝe vppen þisse hulle. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6361 (Göttt.) He clymed on mont synay. *c* **1305** *St. Kenelm* 123 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 51 He clemde vpon þis treo. **1480** [see B. 1]. **1535** COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xii. [xi]. 6 Then Ioab..clymmed vp first. **1539** CRANMER *Luke* xix. 4 He clymed [**1611** climed] vp into a wylde fygge tree to see him. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 167 He that neuer clymbd neuer fell. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 13 And Ionathan climed vp vpon his hands, and vpon his feete.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* **1–5 clumben, 2–3 i-, 4 clumbyn, 4–5 cloumben, 5 clommbyn,** 6 *Sc.* **clummin.**

c **1205** LAY. 21432 Þu were iclumben haȝe. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 57 Rome ne hadde nat ȝitte .. cloumben ouer þe mountaigne. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 606 Halff the craig thai clumbyn had. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13677 Wen a mon is .. Clommbyn all þe Clif. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lxii. (1869) 205 An old oon þat was clumben..vp on my bed. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 472 The Gaule that wes clummin to the hicht of the Capitoll.

β. 4 clumbe, cloumbe, 4–5 clombe, clumb, 5–6 **clom, (clome),** 4–6, *dial.* –9 **clum** (klʊm).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 12 Phebus..Degrees was five and fourty clombe on hight [*v.r.* iclombe, clome]. **1554** TURNER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xviii. 149 One is now clom up so high.

γ. 6–7 clo(a)me, 6– clombe, clomb (klōʊm).

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 534 Looking downe whence lately I was cloame [*rime* roame]. **1619** DRAYTON *Odes* xiii. 27 Parnassus is not clome By every such Mome. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 727 To have Clombe up. **1802** COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 189 'Twas Frederic, who behind my chair had clomb [*rime* home]. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. (1850) 85 A dreary moor Was crossed, a bare ridge clomb. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 309 The sun has just climbed—I would write clombe an I dared.

δ. (*irreg.*) 6 clymmen.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* ix. 21 Deeth is clymmen up in at oure wyndowes.

ε. 3 iclemd, 6 clymmed, 7 climed, 6– climbed.

c **1275** LAY. 21432 [Þou] þe were iclemde to heȝe. **1544** *Supplic. Hen. VIII* in *Four Supplic.* 35 Hath clymmed vp. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 8 On a Bricke wall haue I climb'd into this Garden. **1678** *Yng. Man's Call.* 274 Having climed one step .. must presently clime another. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 111 He had climb'd across the spikes.

B. Significations.

1. *intr.* To raise oneself by grasping or clinging, or by the aid of hands and feet; 'to mount by means of some hold or footing' (J.); to creep up; to ascend, come, or go up, a perpendicular or steep place. Often with *up*.

a **1123** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Clumben upp to þe stepel. *c* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 162 Vs to uorbisne, þet we schullen..climben mid him on hulles. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxii. (1495) 781 The wylde gotes .. clymme vpon harde cragges. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxvi. 49 Clymed vnto the mount. *c* **1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/2 To clyme vp in to the tree to gather frutes. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. [iv]. Argt., How the hors clame our the wallis of stone. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 38 He that neuer climbde, neuer fell. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 191 As a Thief .. In at the window climbes. **1718** M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 54 To climb to the top of it. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, 'I'll climb up the cliff again.'

b. *To climb down*: to descend by the same means; also *fig.* (in recent *colloq.* usage) to retreat from a position taken up, abate one's claims, etc.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2238 (Cott.) Freli [we] may climb [*v.r.* climbe, clymbe] vp and dun. *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 973 That knave .. clam adoune fra bough to boghe. **1887** MORLEY in *Daily News* 7 July 5/8 The first words that were said to us when we got there were—'We hope you have not come to climb down'..Well, we had not come to climb down. **1889** *Daily News* Sept. 5 Mr. Burns expressed his belief that the dock directors were climbing down.

2. *trans.* To ascend (anything steep) by hands and feet, creep up; to get to the top or summit of; to mount, scale.

c **1205** LAY. 20845 [The fox] wildscipe climbiδ. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 63 Thai stoutly clam the hill. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 52 b, To clymme this braunche. **1579** *Cyuile & Vncyu. Life* (1868) 40 It were great pittie to see a tall fellow to clyme a gibbet. **1611** BIBLE *Joel* ii. 7 They shall clime the wall like men of warre. **1738** WESLEY *Ps.* CXLVII, Let the shrill Birds..climb the Morning Sky. **1816** BYRON *Siege Cor.* Prol. 6 We forded the river, and clomb the high hill. **1838** NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (1851) 131 He who had clomb heights so lofty. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 92 Its summit in the clouds, invisible, and not to be climbed.

b. To reach or attain (a point) by this action.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 443 Imagine not, that shining like the sunne in earth ye shall climbe the Sunne in heauen. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 181, I must climbe her window. *Ibid.* III. i. 115 Her chamber is aloft..And built so sheluing, that one cannot climbe it. **1844** A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 70 I've climbed the summit of some breezy hill.

3. Said of the sun, moon, etc.: To mount slowly upwards; to move towards the zenith. **a.** *intr.*

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 16267 (Trin.) To clymbe aboue þe cloudes alle þe son shal haue myȝt. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 12 As the sonne clymbeth uppere & uppere. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. xv, Till clomb above the eastern bar The horned Moon. **1842** TENNYSON *Ulysses* 55 The long day wanes: the slow moon climbs. **1883** STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xxi, The sun had climbed above our girdle of trees.

b. *trans.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 16267 To climbe þe cludes all þe sunn sal haf þe might. **1799** CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 289 Oft when yon moon has climb'd the midnight sky. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. VII. 232 The sun began to climb the heavens.

4. Of plants: To creep up by the aid of tendrils or by twining. **a.** *intr.* **b.** *trans.*

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 231 The branches..embrace all the surrounding trees, and climb to the height of more than sixteen feet. **1804** J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 286 The blossoming pea .. climbs the rust-worn bars. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 870 The physiological function of tendrils is to take hold of supports..in order to allow the slender-stemmed plant which is furnished with them to climb up. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 583 Species which do not climb.

5. *transf.* Of other things: To rise, ascend, force its way upward: either with gradual motion, like smoke, or as the effect of continuous growth. Implying a gradual and continued rising. **a.** *intr.*

a **1000** *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 414 Leoht..clymmaδ on ȝecyndo. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 477 Let our crooked Smoakes climbe to their Nostrils. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 412 The stream ungovernable..Climbs, combs tempestuous. **1832** TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 18 Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the copse. **1858** G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* x. (1878) 152 The colour floated abroad..and clomb, and spread.

b. *trans.*

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 405 For hit [þe flod] clam vche a clyffe cubites fyftene. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 189 Let the labouring Barke climbe hills of Seas. **1821** SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* I. 110 The ocean's purple wave Climbing the land.

6. *transf.* To slope upward; to form, or be situated on, an ascent, so that the successive parts occupy successively higher points.

a. *intr.* **b.** *trans.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9948 A tron of iuor graid..Climband vp wit seuen pass. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 189 It [Newendene] standeth in the valley, and yet clymeth the hill. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 119 On the East side of the Garden place, Where entrance up from Eden easiest climbes. **1834** LYTTON *Pompeii* I. v, The woods and vineyards..then clomb half-way up the ascent.

7. *fig.* **a.** *intr.* To rise by continued effort in dignity, rank, or state; to ascend or aspire upward in the intellectual, moral, or social scale.

a **1240** *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Ich ham heie iclumben wiδ þis ilke bone. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVI. 21 Þe heghere þai klymbe in honurs and riches. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 716 Syn in astaat thou clombe were so hye. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3353 To clym to kyngs astate. **1530** TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. II. 256 When the bishops office began..to be honourable, then the deacons..clamb up thereunto. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 62 Fearelesse minds clyme soonest vnto Crowns. **1657–8** *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 465 The blessing..which we ever climbed at, was mercy, truth, righteousness, and peace. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 89 At the same time Poland ..climbed to the highest pinnacle of power she ever possessed.

b. Said of things personified or treated as actors.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3911 Leccherie hath clombe so hye, That almoost blered is myn yhe. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 171 Whose courage was apt to clime over any danger. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 430 When ambition hath caught hold on pretended religion, how fast will it climb? **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxvi. (1865) 212 You could see the first dawn of an idea stealing slowly over his countenance, climbing up by little and little.

c. *trans.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 76 One man..Bowing his head against the steepy Mount To climbe his happinesse.

Climb (klɔim), *sb.* Forms: **6 clime, 7 climbe,** 8– **climb.** [f. CLIMB *v.*] The act of climbing; a place where one must climb; an ascent.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 38/2 On three sides thereof the clime is verie steepe and headlong. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 996/1 The places of the wall where the clime was most easie. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* III. iii. 169 At the very climbe of the Alps. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 75 The climb (for it cannot be called a walk) would..be too fatiguing.

b. *Comb.* **climb-down,** a descent, *fig.* a withdrawal from high ground taken up; †**climb-fall** *a.*, characterized by climbs and falls.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 83 Free of proud feares, braue begg'ry, smiling strife, Of clime-fall Court. **1887** *Globe* 10 Dec. 3/4 The important incident of the week..is the climb-down of Mr. Chaplin.

Climbable (klɔi·măb'l), *a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being climbed.

1611 COTGR., *Montable*, mountable..climable. **1660** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Klimmelick*, climmable, easie to get up. **1852** M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* II. iii (D.), I..climbed everything climbable.

Climber (klɔi·mə1). Forms: see the vb.

1. *gen.* He who or that which climbs.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* clvi, The wyly fox..The clymbare gayte. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi. (1889) 208, I am an ylle clymber and the tree is passynge hyghe. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 11 Great clymbers fall vnsoft. **1639** J. CLARKE *Parœmiologia* 23 Hastie climbers have sudden falls. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 3. 27 There are times when a climber has to make up his mind for very unpleasant possibilities.

fig. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 23 Lowlynesse is young Ambitions Ladder, Whereto the Climber vpward turnes his Face. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 ¶6 Outshone by those whom we considered as climbers upon our ruins.

2. *Bot.* A plant which climbs or creeps upwards by attaching itself to some support; also as the name of several climbing plants, as Great Wild Climber (*Clematis Vitalba* in Ray's *Catalogue* 1670), Sportsman's Climber (*Cissus venatorum*).

1640 in PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* applied to Clematis Vitalba and other species (*Britt. & Holl.*) **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/1 Climers are such Trees that cannot support themselves but have a Pole. **1777** G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 175 The intricacy of briars and climbers. **1884** *Gardening Illust.* 8 Nov. 425/1 The common Hop is one of the best of garden climbers.

3. *Ornith.* in *pl.* An order of birds (L. *Scansores*), characterized by their climbing habits, and commonly having feet with two toes before and two behind.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 172 Climbers are those [birds] the structure of whose feet is calculated for motion on an inclined or vertical surface. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* § 335 The climbers, such as Parroquets, Toucans, Woodpeckers, &c. **1856** YARRELL *Hist. Birds* II. 138 The third division of the Insessores, or Perching Birds, are the Scansores, or climbers..which most of them have their toes arranged in pairs, or two opposed to two.

4. *techn.* A spurred boot for climbing (see quot.); also in *Locomotive Engines*, a driving wheel specially fitted with cogs, pincers, or the like, for work on gradients.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Climber*, a boot provided with spurs, by which a person is enabled to climb telegraph-poles to make repairs or additions to the wires or insulators.

† **Cli·mber,** *v. Obs.* [deriv. of CLIMB *v.*, or assimilation of CLAMBER thereto: see the latter.]

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 101 Beware how ye climber, for breaking your neck. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIX. v. 128 Seventie Persians .. at midnight climbered one by one up to the third storie or loft of the above said tower.

Climbing (klɔi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLIMB *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the vb. CLIMB.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 595 The crag wes hye..And the clymbyng rycht pereluss. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 Ascencyon or clymmyng in the tree of grace. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 100 [He] bought his climbing very deare. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. I. xviii, Maud with her venturous climbings and tumbles.

Climbing (klɔi·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That climbs, in the senses of the vb.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* II. ii, Gredy lust doth raise the clymbynge minde. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* IV. ii. 11 Leane Famine, quartering Steele, and Climbing Fire. **1642** J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 62 This climbing and presuming spirit. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. vi, The dews had ceased to steam Toward the climbing Sun. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 863 The interpretation of the phenomena of climbing plants.

b. in many names of plants, as Climbing Buckwheat (*Polygonum Convolvulus*), Climbing Fumitory (*Corydalis claviculata*), Climbing Palm (*Desmoncus macracanthos*), Climbing Sailor (*Linaria Cymbalaria*), etc.

1670 RAY *Catal. Pl.* Climbing Fumitory. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazon* xi. (1864) 338 Jacitara, or the wood of the climbing palm tree.

c. Special combs., as **climbing-boy,** a chimney-sweep's boy formerly employed to climb chimneys (now illegal); **climbing-iron,** an iron strapped to the boot to assist in climbing (see CLIMBER 4); **climbing-perch,** a fish (*Anabas scandens*), found chiefly in Indian waters, and believed to have the power of ascending trees: see ANABAS.

1785 HANWAY (*title*) A Sentimental History of Chimney-Sweepers in London and Westminster, showing the necessity of putting them under regulations to prevent the grossest inhumanity to the *Climbing Boys. **1803** *Nicholson's Jrnl.* VI. 255 A machine for cleansing chimneys, without the aid of Climbing-boys. **1884** A. LANG in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 895/1 A small 'climbing boy' being roasted to death up the chimney. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 259 Fitting new straps on to his *climbing-irons. **1872** CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* vi. The Anabas or *climbing-perch of Tranquebar which climbs bushes and trees in search of its preÿ.

Clime (klɔim). Now chiefly *poet.* Also **6–7 clyme.** [ad. L. *clima*, a. Gr. κλίμα: see CLIMATE.]

† **1.** = CLIMATE 1. *Obs.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 42 A clyme is a porcion of the worlde betwene South and North, wherein is variacion in length of the daye, the space of halfe an houre. **1594** BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. xvi. (ed. 7) 406 Every Clime consisteth of two Parallels. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 225 Our temperate Clime here..beginnes at the 40 and endeth at the 50 degree of latitude. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 321 Thro' twelve bright Signs Apollo guides The Year, and Earth in sev'ral Climes divides.

2. More vaguely: A tract or region of the earth;

now often considered in relation to its distinctive climate. (Now chiefly *poet.* or in elevated prose.)

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apophth.* 216 b, A clime is a region or coste of a countree. **1595** T. EDWARDES in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 18 Amid'st the Center of this clime. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 36 Till both removed to a western clime. **1719** YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, Embassadors from various climes arrive. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 185 Fam'd from clime to clime. **1783–94** BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Div. Image* 13 Every man of every clime. **1832** W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 43 To attract the curious and enlightened of every clime.

b. *fig.* Region, realm.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 708 To walk with God High in Salvation and the Climes of bliss. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 80 This inclement clime of human life.

3. = CLIMATE 3. Also *fig.* = Atmosphere. *poet.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* v. 33 This moist and foggie clime. **1727** THOMSON *Summer* 1445 Rich is thy soil, and merciful thy clime. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. (1764) I. 23 Ill can I bear the various clime of love! **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 83 Subject to a clime not dissimilar to the native country of those quadrupeds. **1820** KEATS *Hyperion* II. 263 Where a sweet clime was breathed from a land Of fragrance .. and flowers. **1865** WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 10 The fiery clime Breathed by that fierce quaternion.

Hence **Cli·med** *a. nonce-wd.*, allotted to a (particular) clime.

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 59 The climed hues of earth's zone-sever'd family.

Clime, climer, etc., obs. ff. CLIMB, etc.

‖ **Clinamen** (klәinēi·men). [L., f. *clīnā-re* to incline, found in pa. pple. *clinātus*: cf. DECLINE.] An inclination, bias.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. 106 The round and the square would, by certain clinamina, unite. **1823** DE QUINCEY *Let. Young Man*, Wks. XIII. 85 An insensible clinamen (to borrow a Lucretian word) prepares the way for it. **1827** HARE *Guesses* (1859) 226 No old word, which, with a slight clinamen given to its meaning, will answer the purpose.

‖ **Clina·ndrium.** *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κλίνη* couch + *ἀνδρ-* male, taken for 'stamen'.] The cavity at the apex of the column or gynostemium in Orchids, in which the anther is embedded.

1864 *Reader* 26 Mar. 398 The thin edges of the clinandrum do not border the anther-lid equally on every side.

‖ **Clina·nthium, clina·nthus.** *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *κλίνη* couch + *ἄνθος* flower.] The receptacle or torus of a Composite flower.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Cli·natory.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **clīnātōrium*, f. *clīnātus* inclined: see -ORY.] An instrument for ascertaining the position of a line or plane with reference to its azimuth and altitude; a declinator.

1665 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* v. (1686) 139 The Clinatory is made of a square board. **1667** *Phil. Trans.* II. 436 A Circle divided into Degrees, put in a Square Box, after the ordinary manner of Clinatories. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 313 If your Plane either Recline or Incline, apply one of the sides of your Clinatory parallel to..the Plane.

Clincant, -ar, obs. ff. of CLINQUANT, CLINKER.

Clinch (klinʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **clynche,** 8 **clintch,** 7– **clinch.** [A variant of CLENCH *sb.*: cf. CLINCH *v.*[1]]

1. A fastening in which the end of a nail is turned over and driven back into the substance through which it has passed, or in which the end of a bolt is beaten down and flattened upon a metal ring or washer put round it for the purpose; the clinched point of a nail; a clinched nail or bolt. Sometimes CLENCH.

1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 25 Clinches may break, or the hooks, then are the shanks difficult to draw. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing of Horses*, Cut them off and clinch them, so as the clinches may be hidden in the Hoof. **1889** T. SCRUTTON in *Letter*, The ring on which the clinch is formed is called a 'burr' or 'rove' in boat-building.

2. *Naut.* 'A method of fastening large ropes by a half-hitch, with the end stopped back to its own part by seizings' (Adm. Smyth): that part of a rope which is clinched.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 To saue the Clinch of the Cable from galling. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1836 Her cable parted at the clinch. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Clinch*, 'The cable runs out to the clinch,' means, there is no more to veer.

3. A thing which clutches, grips or fixes fast.

1822 MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 77 Whale louse..head ..with four horns, two of which .. serve as clinches, to fix the animals to the subject which they attack .. they have six other clinches behind, with which they rivet themselves so fast to the whale, that they cannot be disengaged, but by cutting out the part.

4. A clinching or riveting together; the clinching of an argument, opinion, etc. Also CLENCH.

1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* xi, I believe in you, but that's not enough; Give my conviction a clinch! **1878** — *Poets Croisic* lxxi, Welded lines with clinch Of ending word and word.

5. *U. S.* A struggle or scuffle at close grips.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* iii. 64 No words, but ..a clean, straight, hard hit..and the conflict terminated in one of those inglorious and inevitable Yankee clinches followed by a general melée. **1881** *Family Her.* 12 Mar. 304 A citizen who met with a mishap in a bar-room 'clinch.'

6. A sharp repartee that twists or turns about the meaning of a word; a word-play, a pun. Also CLENCH.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *John Garret's Ghost*, Ded. Wks. II. 176 Wit and mirth..made vp, and fashioned into Clinches, Bulls, Quirkes, etc. [*Taylor's specimen of a clinch* (p. 194): 'A countryman being demanded how such a Riuer was called, that ranne through their Country: hee answered that they neuer had need to call a Riuer, for it alwayes came without calling'.] **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 2 James the First..made very few bishops or privy-counsellors that had not some time or other signalised themselves by a clinch or a conundrum. *a* **1774** GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 49 Stunned with their puns and clinches. (Cf. CARRIWITCHET.)

7. (See quot.)

1873 *Slang Dict., To get the clinch*: to be locked up in jail.

8. *Comb.* [In some cases this is the verb-stem.]

Clinch-bolt, a bolt that is clinched; **clinch-built** *a.* = CLINKER-built; † **clinch-fist,** a grasping fellow, a miser; **clinch-hammer,** a hammer used for clinching; **clinch-joint,** the kind of joint used in clinch-work; **clinch-nail,** a nail of a kind adapted for clinching; **clinch-ring,** 'a lap-ring or open ring, in which the parts on the sides of the opening overlap each other' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **clinch-work,** = CLINKER-WORK.

a **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/2 *Clinch-bolts are clinched with a Rivetting Hammer. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Clench-bolt.* **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Clinch-built,* Clinker, or overlapping edges. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Clench-hammers should be made of hard steel, with one flat end for clenching. **1626** CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 Roue and *clinch-nailes. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 499 In the year 1291 we find clinch-nails at Pevensey. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clench-nails*..are much used in boat-building, being such as can be driven without splitting the boards, and drawn without breaking. **1784** *Lond. Chron.* No. 4287 That no *clinch-work vessel..should be built of a larger burthen than 60 tons. **1787** *Collect. Stat. Admir. Navy, etc.* Act 27 Geo. III. c. 32 All vessels..whose Bottoms are Clench-Work. **1805** *Naval Chron.* XIV. 343 A new sort of Catamaran, built something like a Canoe, but clinch work.

Clinch, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [f. CLINCH *v.*[2]] A limp, as by a man lame of one leg.

1790 A. WILSON *Poet. Wks.* 201 (Jam.) Wi' yowlin' clinch auf' Jennock ran.

Clinch (klinʃ), *v.*[1] Also 6 **clinche,** *Sc.* **clynsch,** 7 **clinsh.** [A later variant of CLENCH *v.*[1]; perh. only phonetic, but more prob. by assimilation of *clench* to the northern form CLINK, found a century earlier. To a great extent it is a simple synonym of *clench*, but at present there is a tendency to differentiate them in use, *clench* being alone used in certain senses (*e.g.* of the fist, the teeth, etc.), while *clinch* is at least the more common in others; see below.]

1. *trans.* To fix (a nail or bolt) securely, *esp.* by bending and beating back or flattening the point or end which has passed through a plank or plate of any kind; to make fast by such means. Also *absol.* Sometimes CLENCH.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/33 To clinche, *clingere, stringere,* **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xcvi. 384 Clinshed as other nailes be. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, Thou hast hit the nail on the head, and I will give thee six pots for't, though I ne'er clinch shoe again. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 175 Knocking in the nail overnight, and clinching it the next morning. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 248 To clinch the Nails. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clinch*..is to batter or rivet a bolt's end upon a ring or piece of plate iron; or to turn back the point of a nail that it may hold fast. **1883** LD. FITZGERALD in *Law Rep.* 8 *Appeal Cases* 453 The girder which was clinched into the plaintiff's party-wall.

† **2.** To clasp, interlock, *esp.* to clasp (the hands) tightly together with the fingers interlocked. *Obs.*

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict., Enclavijar los dedos*, to clinch the hands with the fingers one betweene another. *a* **1701** SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 32 Or dully hang, clinch'd in each others Feet [of bees].

† **b.** To close tightly (the hand or fist). *Obs.* Now always CLENCH.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. iii. (1651) 193 Like her ..that supposed she could shake all the world with her finger, and was afraid to clinch her hand together. **1632** SHERWOOD To clinch the fist, *serrer le poing.* **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi. 66 With my fist clinched. **1802** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 405 The patient .. would .. strike .. her head and breast with her hands clinched.

† **c.** *intr.* (for *refl.*). Of the hands, etc. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii. 222 When I spoke the Words, my Hands would clinch together, and my Fingers press the Palms of my Hands.

d. *intr.* To close and struggle at close grips. (Now U. S. Cf. CLINCH *sb.*[1] 5.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 186 Foes that clinch together. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 39 The rough-and-tumble fighters all clinch.

3. *trans. Naut.* To make fast the end of a rope in a particular way: see CLINCH *sb.* 2.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Etalinguer*, to clinch the cable to it's anchor. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

4. *intr.* To fix oneself, fasten *on.*

1793 tr. *Buffon's Hist. Birds* vi. 165 (T.) The savages held out a stick on which the birds clinched.

5. *trans.* To make firm and sure (a matter, assertion, argument, bargain, etc.); to drive home; to make conclusive, confirm, establish. Also CLENCH.

a **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* VII. vii. (R.), The council of Trent.. clincheth the business as effectually as possible. **1728** VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, How stands your Affair with Miss? *C. Bas.* It drives like a Nail, we want nothing now but a Parson, to clinch it. **1786** MRS. A. M. BENNET *Juvenile Indiscr.* I. 90 No man..knew better how to clinch a good bargain in his dealings. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. x. 198 He clinches this argument by drawing a terrible picture. **1871** FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xi. 366 They clinched, as it were, the whole matter.

† **6.** *trans.* To secure, make fast. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *nail.*)

1803 NELSON 18 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 252 If he offers his services you may be sure I will then clinch him for Mrs. Nelson's brother.

† **7.** *intr.* To make clinches or puns, to pun, quibble. *Obs.* (Cf. CLINCH *sb.* 6.) Also CLENCH.

1648 *News fr. Pembroke* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 384 I have given you Dr. Wall's place, for the weakest goes to the wall; you must give me leave to clinch. *a* **1688** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Adv. Painter*, Wks. 1705 II. 82 Let 'em all clinch round.

¶ Combinations containing the vb.-stem, see at end of CLINCH sb.[1] 8.

Clinch, *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also **clench.** To limp, halt.

c **1430** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 34 Clinching hee came that hee might not bee kend. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. v. 65 The todir part, lamyt, clynschis. **1628** Z. BOYD *Serm.* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 32/2 The creples..would clinch out upon their stilts. **1767** MESTON *Poems* 126 (Jam.) Brookie ..Clench'd out of doors.

† **Clinch,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* By-form of CLINK *v.*[1]

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleppyn or clynchyn. (**1499** PYNSON, Clyppyn or clynkyn, *tinnio.*)

Clinched (klinʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. CLINCH *v.* + -ED.] Firmly fastened as a nail or bolt; clinker-built. Formerly in other senses of CLENCHED.

a **1547** SURREY *Aeneid* II. 141 Of clinched ribbes of firre This hors was made. **1644** BULWER *Chirol.* 94 Give unto thy friend a clinched Hand.

Clincher (kli·nʃəɹ). [f. CLINCH *v.* + -ER. Cf. CLENCHER.] One who or that which clinches.

† **1.** Formerly, A workman who clinched the bolts in ship-building. *Obs.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 The wages of a Maister Shipwright by the day iiij*d*..An able clyncher by the day ii*d*. **1514** FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 93 An able clincher [shal take] by the day 2*d* and without meat and drinke 4*d*. **1651** *Assessment* in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* VI. 695 [Master shipwright, 4 under him; Hewers or common shipwrights; Able clincher; Able holder; Master calker; Calkers labouring by tide; Mean calker.] **1764** BURN *Poor Laws* 15.

2. A nail, etc. used for clinching.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 318 With [wimbles] he pierc'd 'em, and with clinchers bound.

3. A tool for clinching nails.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 566.

4. A conclusive statement, argument, etc.; a 'finisher', 'settler'. *colloq.*

1804 *Anecd. Bp. Watson, Let. Oct.* (R.), If he is obliged to strike a last blow, it will be a clincher. **1806–7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) *Post. Groans* No. 34 In a conversational sparring-match .. as you triumphantly prepare for a pinch of snuff, by way of clincher to a caustic hit.

† **5.** A punster. *Obs.*

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 340 A clincher *Homo festivus, urbanus.* **1708–15** KERSEY, *Clincher*, a witty or ingenious Person, that makes smart Repartees. **1721–1800** in BAILEY.

† **6.** A clinker-built vessel. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS *Clincher*, a Bark, Boat, or small Ship, whose Planks are Larded over one an other. (Hence in KERSEY and BAILEY.) **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Clincar*, a sort of flat-bottomed clinker-built pram.

7. *Comb.* **Clincher-built** = CLINKER-BUILT; **clincher-work,** (*a.*) lap-jointed work, as in boats of a lighter construction, weather boarding, shingling; (*b.*) a similar work in which iron plates are lapped and riveted. So *clincher-build, -plating.*

1769 *St. James' Chron.* 10–11 Aug. 2/2 Pleasure Yacht, *clincher-built .. 26 Tons. **1820** SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 223 The principle has since been acted upon in clinker-built boats. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clincher* or *Clinker Built*, made of clincher-work, by the planks lapping one over the other. The contrary of carvel-work. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), **Clincher-work.* **1805** *Mariner's Dict., Carvel Work*, in contradistinction to clincher work. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clincher-work*, the disposition of the planks in the side of any boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlaps that next below it. This is sometimes written as pronounced, *clinker-work.* **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Clincher-work*, Clincher-build, *clincher-plating, clincher-work, and, erroneously, clinker-work.

Clinching (kli·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLINCH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CLINCH in various senses. Cf. CLENCHING.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* Ep. Ded. 8 Clinchings likewise were held nimble flashes. *a* **1714** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 22 Like the Clinching of a nail. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 65 *note*, The..clinching of all controversy.

Cli·nching, *ppl. a.* That clinches.

1567 TURBERV. *Poems, To his Love* (R.), With clinching clawes..and talents sharplie set. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XV. 180 A milkwhite fowl his clinching talons bore. **1873–4** DIXON *Two Queens* X. i, Isabel meant it as a clinching bribe.

Hence **Clinching-iron** = CLINCHER 3.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 567.

† **Clinchpoop, clenchpoop.** *Obs.* [Perh. One who clinches or clenches the poops of vessels; = CLINCHER 1.] A term of contempt for one considered wanting in gentlemanly breeding.

1568 *Instit. Gentleman* C ij b, If a Gentleman haue in hym any humble behauour then Roysters do cal suche one by the name of a Loute, a Clynchpope, or one that knoweth no facions [also 1577 in NORTHBROOK *Agst. Dice play* 8]. 1584 *Three Ladies London* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 256 What a clinchpoop drudge is this! 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 153 A Loute With neare a handsome rag.. like Clenchpoop looke & lim.

† **Cline,** *v. Obs.* Also **clyne.** [a. OF. *cline-r* to incline, perh. aphetic for *acliner* and *encliner*; cf. ACCLINE, INCLINE. The 16th c. writers may have had the Gr. κλίνειν or L. *-clīnāre* directly in view.] *intr.* To bow, incline.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 114 With alle mekenes I clyne to this acorde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1901 Ilka kyng sall clyne [*v.r.* incline] to my-selfe. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1128 Hyt to falsehed can clyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clynyn' or declynyn', *declino*. 1499 — (Pynson), Clyne or bowe downe.

Hence **Clined** *ppl. a.*, **Clining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 96 Shamefast and downe clyned eyes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 105 Nottingham.. standith stately on a clyninge Hille. *Ibid.* II. 56 Bradeford stondith on the clining of a slaty Rokke. [Or, are these CLIVING?]

Cling (kliŋ), *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **clung** (klʌŋ). Forms: 1 **cling-an,** 2–5 **cling-e(n,** 4–5 **clyng-e(n, -yn),** 4–6 **clinge,** 4 **clyng,** 4– **cling.** *Pa. t.* 1–5 (and in *north. dial.* 1–9) **clang,** (4 **clange**); *pl.* 1 **clungon,** 2–5 **-e(n**; *sing.* and *pl.* 4–6 **clong, clonge,** 6– **clung.** *Pa. pple.* 1–5 **clungen,** (1 ȝe-, 3–4 **i-,** 4–5 **-yn, -un),** 4–5 **clongen, -yn, -un,** 4–6 **clunge, clong,** 6 **cloung,** 4– **clung.** *Weak pa. t.* and *pple.* 7–8, *dial.* 9 **clinged, -'d.** [OE. *clingan, clang, clungen*, str. vb., also in E.Fris. *klingen* and *klinken* (*klunk, klunken*), used precisely in our sense 2 (Doornkaat-Koolman II. 261). Cf. also dial. Ger. *sich klinken* to fasten oneself on, to cling *to*, Da. *klynge sig* to gather in clusters, crowd together; further MHG. *klingen* to climb, clamber (Grimm, s.v. *klimmen* 1168), and Sw. *klänge* to climb, *klänge* a tendril. These all point to a strong stem *klink-* varying with *kling-*, the former giving the causal derivative *klankjan*, OE. *clenç(e)an*, CLENCH, and the latter appearing in OE. *cling-an*. The original sense was evidently 'to stick fast', whence our early senses 'stick together', 'shrink together', and the later 'stick or cleave *to*'. Cf. CLENCH, CLINK *v.*[2]

For the double stem-form *clink-, cling-*, cf. the same under the echoic CLINK *v.*[1]; also OE. *cringan, crinkan* to CRINGE, *scringan, scrinkan* to SHRINK.

(In sense 8 *cling* may be a variant of CLINK *v.*[2] Cf. also CLINGER 2, CLINGING 2.)]

† **1.** *intr.* To adhere together in a stiff or firm mass: said of the freezing or congealing of liquids, the hardening of clay by drought, etc. *Obs.*

[*a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1744 *Rigentia*, forclingendu.] *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1262 (Gr.) Clang wateres þrym ofer eastreamas, is brycgade blæce brimrade. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4699 Þe erth it clang, for drught and hete. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 915 Theo sunne ariseth.. Theo nessche clay hit makith clyng. *Ibid.* 2903 Mury hit is in sonne-risyng!..Weyes fairith, the clayes clyng. *c* 1485 *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 8, I clynge as dothe a whettyne cake.

† **b.** Often in *pa. pple.* (cf. *sunk, fallen*, etc.). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVIII. 38 Whanne was pouder held in the erthe, and clottis weren clunge togidere? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 Idried and iclunge by hete of the sonne. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 In cloddres of blod his her was clunge. 1400 in *Anglia* X. 372 The erthe þat is byfore clongen with þe colde froste of wynter. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 b, A hard knoppe of flesh being clong and rolled up in it selfe.

c. A relic of this survives in *cling together*, which however passes into later senses.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 156 b, His bodie is leane, and more clong together then it was woont to bee. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 276 Driving the Horse into a sweat.. whereby his lips are clung together. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 64 Like bunches of grapes, clung to each other. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 84 When I endeavoured to squeeze it [snow].. it at first refused to cling together.

2. Applied to the drawing together or shrinking and shrivelling up of animal or vegetable tissues, when they lose their juices under the influence of heat, cold, hunger, thirst, disease, age; to become 'drawn', to shrink up, wither, decay. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a. of the living human body.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXXV. (Z.) 212 *Marceo*, ic clinge, *marcesco.* *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 743 Nu þu miht ule sitte and clinge. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 222 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 Nou ic her clynge awei. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 823 His fete waxes calde, his bely clynges. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 50 Whan þow clomsest for colde or clyngest for drye. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2524 For betere is ous forto die amonges our fos in fiȝte, þan her-inne clynge & drie & daye for hunger riȝte. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 54 (Mätz.) My hert doth clynge and cleve as clay. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* LXXVII. (1842) 29 My bonys.. clynge, and waxe alle drye.

† **b.** said of the dead body. (A favourite alliteration with *clay* and *clod.*) *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 856 Oure corses in clottez clynge. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 85 In coold clay now schal y clinge. [See also e.]

† **c.** of plants. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8764 þis tre bigan to cling.

d. of timber or wood-work. Still in *north. dial.*

1747 R. MAXWELL *Bee-master* 20 (Jam.) Some make covers like barrels, with iron-hoops around them: These covers cling, as we say, with the summer's drought, then they drive the hoops strait, which makes them tight again. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cling*, to shrink or contract, as wood in drying.

e. In all these uses the pa. pple. *clungen, clung*, was esp. frequent; it belonged orig. to the *intr.* sense, but it probably suggested the operation of an agent, and led the way to the later *trans.* construction (3). Cf. CLUNG *ppl. a.*

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 304 (Gr.) Beoð cealde ȝeclungene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20747 His arms war al clungen dri. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* App. (1842) 52 That I be nou3t in clottess clunge. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 494 Methynkyth thou fadyste all away, As man that ys clongyn in clay.

3. *trans.* † **a.** (from 1) To press together, compress. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 87 The Ocean of one coast, the Iberian sea on the other, do cling and press the sides [of Spain] together.

b. To cause to adhere, attach, stick *together.* Still *dial.*

1627 BP. HALL *Art Div. Medit.* vi, So are wee, when our thoughts are clinged together by the world. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 120, I could observe them matted or cling'd together by a Yellowish Substance. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xii, His untrimm'd hair..With cotton cords intwisted, clung with gum. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cling*, to stick together as with gum; to cause to adhere.

c. (from 2) To cause (the body, etc.) to shrink or draw together; to contract, shrivel, parch.

1540 SURREY *Poems, Ecclesiastes* v. (L.), Clings not his guts with niggish fare, To keep his chest withall. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 40 If thou speak'st false, Vpon the next Tree shall thou hang aliue Till Famine cling thee. 1816 BYRON *Darkness* 50 Kept..famished men at bay Till hunger clung them.

4. *intr.* To adhere or stick *to* (some part, e. g. as skin or dried flesh to bone), as the result or accompaniment of shrivelling and contraction. (Also in *pa. pple.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4569 Þair hidd was clongun [*Gött.* clungen] to þe ban, Sua lene sagh i neuer nan. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 88 His skin was klungen to the bane, For fleische upon him was thar nane. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lviii. 124 His belly will be clung vp to his backe, and his backe rising vp like a Camell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 512 His Armes clung to his Ribs.. till down he fell A monstrous Serpent on his Belly prone.

5. *intr.* To adhere, stick fast, attach oneself firmly *to*, as by a glutinous surface, or by grasping with prehensile organs. (Now the leading sense.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5955 (Cott.) Hungre flees, sare bitand, þat bath þai clang on man and best. *Ibid.* 24204 Care clinges in mi hert cald. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 135/35 To cling, *clingere*. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Lyke dooues in tempest clinging fast closlye togeather. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 350 Silent bats in drowsy clusters cling. 1789 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 60 Inverted shrubs, and moss of gloomy green, Cling from the rocks. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 449 The broken ice clung to the rocks. 1871 SMILES *Boy's Voy. Round World* xiv. (1875) 141 The quicksilver clings to the gold and forms an amalgam with it.

b. said of human beings with their arms.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 8 As two spent Swimmers, that doe cling together, And choake their Art. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* X. (R.), All knew me; cling'd about me. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVII. Wks. XI. 104 My maids clung round me and refused to be parted. 1817 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* xli, Dear Ellen did not weep at all, But closelier did she cling. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 87 He was despatched as he clung to an altar. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 162.

c. of a garment, *esp.* when wet.

a 1792 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Art Painting* Note 30 (R.) The disposing of the drapery, so as to appear to cling close round the limbs. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* XXIII. 43 A single vest Clings round her limbs. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 256 His fisher's coat dripping wet and clinging to his form.

d. *transf.* To be or remain close *to*, as if attached.

1842 BROWNING *In Gondola* 4 The very night is clinging Closer to Venice' streets. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 18. 122 Some heavy clouds..clung to the mountains. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ii, The fog clings so. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 239 [Thus] did Fabius follow his foe from place to place, always clinging to the hills.

6. *fig.* To adhere or cleave *to*, in attachment, fellowship, sympathy, practice, or idea.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Hee leaues thee conquourd, and clingd to the partye triumphant. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 6. 195 The more fiercely Christians are assaulted, the more closely they will cling together. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 28 Now your orphan hearts Will closer cling in your calamity. 1846 M^CCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 537 The possession of land is in Ireland.. the sine quâ non of existence. It is, therefore, clung to with desperate tenacity. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 108 They still..clung to the doctrine of non-resistance.

b. of things, habits, practices.

1680 ROCHESTER *Poems, Alexis & Strephon* (R.), As trees are by the bark embrac'd, Love to my soul doth cling. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. vii. (1865) 276 Old attachments cling to her in spite of experience. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 119 Their phrases.. clung to his memory.

7. *trans.* (*ellipt.*) To cling to, clasp, embrace.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. iii, To slide from the mother..and cling the daughter in law. 1638 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 194 Temptations offered, I still scorne. Deny'd; I cling them still.

† **8.** To cause to cling, make fast, fasten. *Obs.* (Perh. a by-form of CLINCH or CLINK.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 They clinge thee scalings too wals [hærent parietibus scalæ]. 17.. SWIFT *Exam. Abuses in Dublin* (Seager), I clung my legs as close to his sides as I could. 1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* II. v. 153 Unmercifully clinging their Hands in a split Block. *Ibid.* 412 The People cling'd their Fingers of both their Hands between one another, holding the two Thumbs.. close together. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 225 This made Ragotin cling his legs still more close to the horse's sides.

9. Of doubtful meaning and position: ? To press, stick *in*; or possibly = CLINK *v.*[1] 7 b.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1865 Sir Clegis clynges in, and clekes another.

† **Cling,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* By-form of CLINK *v.*[1]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clepyng or clyngynge of a bell. 1499 H., Clinkinge *tintillacio.*

Cling (kliŋ), *sb.*[1] [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of clinging; adherence, adhesion.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Pref., Out of a more tenacious cling to worldly respects. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 166 The anchored cling to solid principles of duty and action.

† **2.** A clasp, embrace. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xlix, Bacchus unborn lay hidden in the cling Of big-swoln grapes. — *Poems* 254 (N.) Fast clasp'd by th' arched zodiack of her arms, Those closer clings of love.

3. Contraction of wood with drought.

1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 13 So there be no Clings in the Buldge.

4. A disease of cattle: **a.** A hidebound condition. **b.** A diarrhœa which makes sheep 'clung' or wasted.

c 1800 in A. Young *Ann. Agric.* XXX. 297 The cling.. is supposed to be occasioned by an adhesion of the lights to the sides, and the cattle are frequently hidebound with it. 1802 *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 401 (Jam.) Diarrhœa, or cling, or breakshaw. 1808 J. WALKER *Nat. Hist. & Rur. Econ.* 525 (Jam.) Ovis morbo, the cling dicto, correpta.. confestim extenuata, morte occumbit.

† **Cling,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. Sc.* [A word having the same relation to *clink*, as *clang* to *clank.*] Ringing.

1578 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 189 Gif yee will give them caip and bell The cling thereof they will yow sell.

Clinger (kli·ŋəɹ). [f. CLING *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who clings; one who adheres *to.*

1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 19 Age, the wither'd clinger, On us mutely gazes. 1877 *Spectator* 17 Nov. 1429/2 Tenacious clingers to the shadow of the past.

† **2.** = CLINCHER, CLINKER. *Obs.*

1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 93 All clingers [take] 3*d.* with meat and drinke.

Clinging (kli·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. CLING.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 3 b, The clinging of the sayd Lyon hys tayle between hys legges. 1678 RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 43 These waylings, clingings, and beseechings. 1884 FREEMAN in *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept., An Englishman's natural clingings to a long and unbroken political past.

† **2.** = CLINCHING (of nails). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 323 Searching the hoof first with a hammer by knocking upon every clinging.

Cli·nging, *ppl. a.* That clings; cleaving.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 106 The defenceless train Of clinging infants. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* III. x, A clinging curse.

b. said of garments fitting close to the body.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 403/1 The garments of the women were the reverse of 'clinging'. 1884 E. P. ROE *Ibid.* June 97/1 Dressed in some light clinging fabric.

Hence **Clingingly** *adv.*; **Clingingness.**

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 118 Val.. nestled clingingly by his side. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 126 The domestic clingingness and tender dependency.

Clingstone (kli·ŋstəʊn), *a.* and *sb.* A variety of the peach in which the flesh of the ripe fruit clings to the stone.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 345/2 The firm-fleshed or clingstone peaches..are preferred in America. *Ibid.* 347/1 Clingstones.. Melters. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 55/1 Three principal varieties of the Peach exist—clingstones, melters or freestones, and nectarines. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 612 The division of peaches and nectarines into freestones and clingstones.

Clingy (kli·ŋi), *a.* [f. CLING *v.* + -Y[1].] Apt to cling; sticky, adhesive, tenacious.

1708–15 KERSEY, *Clingy*, apt to cling, sticky. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 419 It was too soft, and, as the artists terms it, clingy, to receive the impression. *Ibid.* 436 To render copper less clingy, or more brittle. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 32 The land..of a very wet, cold and clingy nature.

Clinic (kli·nik), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] Also 7 **-ike,** 7– **-ique.** [ad. L. *clīnic-us*, a. Gr. κλινικ-ός of or pertaining to a bed, f. κλίνη a bed, f. κλίνειν to cause to lean, slope, recline, etc.]

A. sb.

1. One who is confined to bed by sickness or infirmity; a bedridden person, an indoor hospital patient.

a 1626 VAUGHAN *Direct. for Health* (1633) 5 The childish doubts of cowardly Clinickes. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 10 Confession of sins by the clinick or sick person. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 123 Clinicks from gracious God find sure Relief. 1887 E. BERDOE *St. Bernard's* 213 You are free to roam at large.. over the bodies of my clinics.

2. *Ch. Hist.* One who deferred baptism until the death-bed, in the belief that there could be no atonement for sins committed after that sacrament.

1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 41 We are all Clinicks in this point; would fain have a Baptism in Reserve, a wash for all our sins, when we cannot possibly commit any more. 1819 *Pantologia* III, Clinics .. signified those who received baptism on their death-beds.

† 3. A clinical physician. *Obs.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Clinic.* Clinicus is also used for a physician—In regard, physicians are much conversant about the beds of the sick. Clinic is now seldom used but for a quack; or for an empirical nurse, who pretends to have learned the art of curing diseases by attending on the sick.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the sick-bed; bed-ridden. *Clinic baptism*: private baptism administered on the couch to sick or dying persons. *Clinic convert*: one converted when sick or dying.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxviii. 802 Be thou therefore St. Cyprian's Peripatetique and not his Clinique-Christian, a walking and not a Bedrid Christian. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. x. (1673) 294 Clinic baptism accounted less perfect. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. v. (1713) 236 The Clinick or Death-bed repentance. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 164 Aspersion was allowed of old in clinic baptism.

2. = CLINICAL I.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Clinic,* Le Clerc observes, that Esculapius was the first who exercised the Clinic medicine.

Clinic, *sb.*[2] **clinique.** [= F. *clinique*, ad. Gr. *κλινική* the clinic art or method.] (See quot.)

1843 GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* I. 9. 1858 SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Life* II. 273. 1869 tr. *Trousseau's Clin. Med.* II. 3 The clinic is the copestone of medical study. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clinic*, the teaching of medicine or surgery at the bedside of a sick person, or the class accompanying the teacher.

Clinic (klɪ·nik), *a.*[2] *Min. rare.* [app. taken from the common stem of *monoclinic, triclinic*, f. Gr. *κλίν-ειν* to bend.] Oblique.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 204 Syenite would differ from diorite in the form of the feldspar which in the former is orthic (orthoclase) and in the latter clinic (plagioclase).

Clinical (klɪ·nikăl), *a.* [f. as CLINIC + -AL.]

1. *Med.* Of or pertaining to the sick-bed, *spec.* to that of indoor hospital patients: used in connexion with the practical instruction given to medical students at the sick-beds in hospitals; *e. g. Clinical clerk*, one who accompanies a hospital-physician in the wards, and keeps records of the cases; *Clinical lecture*, a lecture at the bedside of the patient upon his case; *Clinical medicine, surgery*, medicine or surgery as learnt or taught at the bedside, 'usually applied to hospital practice in which the physician, in going round the wards, comments upon the cases under his care' (Syd. Soc. Lex.), hence *Clinical physician, surgeon*; *Clinical thermometer*, a thermometer for ascertaining the patient's temperature.

1780 *Ann. Reg.* 216 Dr. John Parsons was unanimously elected Clinical Professor to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 161 The cultivation of clinical medicine, or the actual superintendence of the treatment of diseases. 1835 *St. Thomas' Hospital Rep.* 83, I will give you the words of my clinical clerk. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 105 An exceedingly simple .. form of microscope for the purposes of clinical instruction. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* ii. 16 A clinical thermometer was inserted into the mouth. 1889 *London Hosp. & Med. Coll. Prospectus* 16 Graduates..admitted to three months' Clinical Clerkship or Dresserships.

2. *Eccl.* Administered on the sick-bed to one in danger of death.

1844 *Eng. Saints, St. German* ii. 17 After the Baptism he received on the bed of sickness, which the ancients called Clinical baptism. 1846 C. MAITLAND *Church in Catacombs* 120 Unless in danger of death, when a clinical or death-bed reconciliation was permitted. 1855 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 375 Clinical baptism .. was administered by pouring or sprinkling the water on the head. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 239 The baptism of Rome and England [is] stigmatized [by the Greek Church] as 'clinical' only.

Clinically (klɪ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a clinical manner; by observations made at a patient's bedside; in clinical language or practice.

1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 467 It is not confirmed clinically. 1873-4 *Edin. Univ. Calender* 97 Four Clinical Pfofessors .. each Professor teaching clinically in separate Wards. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 70 Clinically, new growths are either benign or malignant.

Clinician (klɪnɪ·shăn). *Med.* [ad. F. *clinicien*, f. L. *clinic-us*: cf. *physician.*] A clinical observer or investigator.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 526 The chief interest of the clinician in..muriate of ammonia centres in its effects when given continuously for some time. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Oct. 670/2 A fact .. unknown to clinicians.

Clinicist. *rare.* = prec.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Clinique: see CLINIC *sb.*[2]

Clink (klɪŋk), *sb.*[1] [Goes with CLINK *v.*[1] Cf. Du. *klink.*]

1. A sharp abrupt ringing sound, clearer and thinner than a *clank*, as of small metallic bodies or glasses struck together.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5853 The clynke & þe clamour claterit in þe aire. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 45 He will go darklyng to his graue, Neque lux, neque crux, neque mourners, neque clinke. 1562 PHAËR *Æneid* VIII. (R.) Yngot gaddes with clashing clinks, In blustrying forges blowne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 234, I heard the clinke, and fall of Swords. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 140 Duly at clink of bell to morning prayers. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* XXVIII. 347 Each drop struck the surface with a metallic, musical clink. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. iii. 103 The lower notes are mere hums, the upper notes mere clinks.

† b. *To cry clink*: to emit or produce a clink, to have a response. *Obs.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 10 No man riseth by his reall merit But when it cries Clincke in his Raisers spirit. 1637 W. CARTWRIGHT *Royall Slave* (N.), And make our hard irons cry clink in the close.

2. Mere assonance of rime; jingle.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 101 The senceless, insignificant clink and sound of a few, popular misapplied Words. 1785 BURNS *2nd Epist. Davie* v, Some idle plan O' rhymin clink. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 472 Such a construction .. produces a regularly returning clink in the period, which tires the ear. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 78 Some other poet's clink 'Thetis and Tethys'.

3. Used imitatively of the sharp note of certain birds: hence *Stone-clink*, provincial name for the Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*).

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 57 Stonechat..Stone-clink. 1885 *St. Jas'. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 6/2 The 'clink' of the stonechat.

b. *Sc. dial.* A tell-tale (Jamieson).

4. *dial.* A smart sharp blow. [So Du. *klink.*]

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 35 (Jam.) The yeomen..lighted down; The first miss'd not a clink out o'er his crown. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XV, We must take a clink as it passes, so it is not bestowed in downright ill-will. 1881 *Isle of W. Gloss.*, *Clink*, a smart blow. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Clink*, a smack or blow. 1888 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

5. *colloq. Sc.* Money, coin, hard cash; = CHINK 4.

1729 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* 14 The Warld is rul'd by Asses, And the Wise are sway'd by Clink. 1789 BURNS *Let. J. Tennant*, May ye get .. Monie a laugh, and monie a drink, An' aye enough o' needfu' clink. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 203 Such young ladies as were particularly beautiful.. and had the clink.

Clink, *sb.*[2] [The evidence appears to indicate that the name was proper to the Southwark 'Clink', and thence transferred elsewhere; but the converse may have been the fact. If the name was originally descriptive, various senses of *clink*, e. g. 'to fasten securely' (cf. 'to get the clinch', CLINCH *sb.* 7), might have given rise to it. Cf. also CLINK *sb.*[4]]

The name of a noted prison in Southwark; also used elsewhere (esp. in Devon and Cornwall) for a small and dismal prison or prison-cell, a lock-up.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) A. v/4 Then art thou clapped in the Flete or Clinke. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1464/1 He was..had to the Clinke, and after to the Counter in the Poultrie. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Herbs* Wks. (1587) 171 The rest was close in clinke. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 325 Our author .. was committed first to the Gatehouse in Westminster, and afterwards to the Clink in Southwark. 1761 *London & Environs* II. 147 Clink prison in Clink Street, belongs to the liberty of the Bishop of Winchester, called the Clink liberty .. It is a very dismal hole where debtors are sometimes confined. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* 380 (*Plymouth Town Gaol*) Two rooms for Felons .. One .. the Clink, seventeen feet by eight, about five feet and a half high, with a wicket in the door seven inches by five to admit light and air. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lviii, I was thrust into the clink, or lock-up house, as the magistrates would not meet that evening. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. iv. 112 A Clink, where wantons are sent to be whipped and beat hemp. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Clink*, a small room where vagabonds and drunkards are confined.

Clink, *sb.*[3] ? *colloq.* A very small poor ale, brewed chiefly for the use of harvest labourers.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. ix. 266 A miserable hovel of an inn ..where they ate their rye-bread and drank their sour Clink.

† **Clink,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*[−1].

[Meaning and origin uncertain. The Glossary to first ed., professedly based on Spenser's authority, explains it as 'key-hole'; for the word in such a sense no etymology is known, and the reference to *clicket* is quite erroneous. Some identify the word with Du. *klink*, Ger. and Da. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*, (also Fr. *cliuche*, *clenche*) 'latch of a door'. Cf. also '*clink*, a small or fine crack'. ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.* 1888.]

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 251 Tho creeping close behind the Wickets clincke, Preuelie, he peeped out through a chinck. [E. K. *Gloss.*, *Clincke*, a keyhole: Whose diminutiue is clicket, vsed of *Chaucer* for a key.]

† **Clink,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare.* By-form of CLINCH.

1634 LEICESTER in Earl Strafforde *Lett.* I. 224 To conclude with an Oxford Clink.

Clink (klɪŋk), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **klynk**(e, 4-6 **clynk**(e, 6-7 **clinck**(e, **clinke**, 6- **clink.** [A weak vb. found, with the sb. of same form, only from 14th c. Du. has a strong vb. of identical form, *klinken* (MDu. *klincken* and *klinghen*) 'to sound, clink, ring, tinkle', for which HG. has the str. *klingen*, OHG. *chlingan*, LG. *klingen*, EFris. *klingen* (*klung, klungen*) 'to ring, sound', and *klinken* (*klunk, klunken*) 'to clink glasses', WFris. *klinckjen, klingjen.* Also Sw. *klinga* str. (OSw. also *klinga, klinka* weak), Da. *klinge* str. 'to sound, ring', *klinke* 'to clink glasses'. Thus there appears a double stem-form, *kling-, klink-*, evidently (like the Lat. and Gr. words cited under CLANG) of echoic origin; one of these forms was prob. a later modification (? perhaps expressing a variety of sound); the evidence appears to favour the priority of *kling-*. No trace of either form has yet been found in OE. (where there is a strong vb. *clingan* in an entirely different sense: see CLING *v.*), and thus we cannot tell whether ME. *clinken* went back with the Du. to an OLG. **klinkan*, or was of later adoption or origination in England. Cf. the still later CLANK, and its correspondence with Du. *klank.* The sense-development is greatly parallel to that of *clank*; the transition from sound to sudden action is a common one, esp. in Sc.; cf. *bang, boom, bum, chop, clank, clap, pop*, etc.

(Rare by-forms are *clenk, clinch, cling.*)]

1. *intr.* To make the sharp abrupt metallic sound described under CLINK *sb.*[1]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 336 They herde a belle clynke Biforn a cors was caried to his graue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clynkyn, v. clyppyn [*K.* clynkyn, v. chymyn]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 67 Hys bos helm rang and soundit, Clynkand abowt hys half heddis with dyn. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 4 That metal clinketh well. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 325 That old Proverb, As the fool thinketh, so the bell clinketh. *c* 1720 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callim. to Apollo* Poems (1754) 244 The sever'd bars Submissive clink against their brazen Portals. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXI, Thou hear'st the village hammer clink. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 360 Merrily clink the beakers tall.

b. *intr.* To ring as a report. *Sc.*

1825-76 JAMIESON s. v., 'It gaed clinkin through the town.'

2. *trans.* To cause (anything) to sound in this way; to strike together (glasses or the like) so that they emit a sharp ringing sound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's Prol.* 24, I shal clynkyn [*v. r.* blenken, klynken] yow so mery a belle That I shal wakyn al this companye. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. lxv. (R.), Some howle, some weepe, some clinke their iron chaines. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 71 And let me the Cannakin clinke, clinke. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 34 P 13 Anthea saw some sheep, and heard the wether clink his bell. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 9 Some wags .. clinked their glasses and rapped their sticks.

3. *intr.* Of words, etc.: To jingle together, to rime.

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Birthday Song*, Yet I must except the Rhine, Because it clinks to Caroline. 1785 BURNS *2nd Epist. Davie* iv, For me, I'm on Parnassus' brink Rivin' the words to gar them clink. *a* 1800 LLOYD *On Rhyme* (R.), How charmingly he makes them [couplets] clink.

b. *trans.* To make (words or verses) jingle.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Ye see I clink my verse wi' rhime. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* XI, They have done nothing but clink rhymes..for years together.

4. *To clink it* is said in Sc. of birds uttering their notes. (Cf. CLANK *v.* 2.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 236 The merll, the mavys, and the nychtingale, With mery notis myrthfully furth brest, Enforsing thame quha mycht do clynk it best.

5. *intr.* To move with a clinking sound, made either by the feet or by articles carried or worn.

1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* iv, 'Here's the fourth man coming clinking in at the yett.' *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii, They clink over the asphalte .. with lacquered boots.

6. *trans.* 'To beat smartly, to strike with smart blows' (Jamieson). Cf. CLINK *sb.*[1] 4, CLANK *v.* 7.

7. *Sc.* Expressing quick, sharp, abrupt actions (such as produce a clinking sound; cf. CLAP *v.* IV.); e. g. *Clink away*, to snatch away; *Clink down*, to clap down, put down sharply; *Clink on*, to clap on; *Clink up*, to seize up rapidly.

Some of these may be compared with the corresponding use of CLANK *v.* 6, *clink down* being a sharper and less noisy act than *clank down*; but in most there seems to be an instinctive association with CLEEK, CLICK, CLITCH, *to clink away, clink up*, being to *cleek away* or *up*, with a sudden and deft action.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. xii, A creel bout fou of muckle steins They clinked on his back. 1791 A. WILSON *Eppie & Deil* Poet. Wks. 85 Clootie, shapet like a burd, Flew down..And clinket Eppie's wheel awa'. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXVIII, 'Ane o' the clerks..will clink down, in black and white, as muckle as wad hang a man.' — XI, 'When she has clinkit hersell down that way..she winna speak a word.'

b. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* XI, Happy is that man..Wha's ain dear lass..Comes clinkin down beside him! 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 92 Before the sale cam on, in God's gude providence, she just clinkit aff. 1834 WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1863) I. 156 Ye'll just clink down beside me.

Clink (klɪŋk), *v.*[2] *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* Also 5 **cleyngk**, 6 **clenk.** [Northern form corresp. to CLINCH, CLENCH; identical in form and sense with Du., EFris., LGer. *klinken*, Da. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka.*

Clink is prob. simply a later phonetic form of *clenk* = *clench*:—OE. *clenc(e)an*, the change of *-eng, -enk*, to *-ing, -ink*, being usual in ME.; cf. *think* from OE. *þencan*, also *stink, stench, blink, blench, bink, bench*, earlier *benk*; also *Inglish* = *English.* But *klink* might be the Danish or LGer. word, and *clinch* a result of its action upon *clench.*]

trans. To clench, rivet, fix or fasten with nails or rivets. Hence **Clinked** *ppl. a.*

1440 [see CLENCH *v.*[1] 1]. It sall be cleyngked. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Crucifixio* 219 For to clynk and for to dryfe Therto I am fulle prest. *a* 1568 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 230 A littill Fleminge berge Off clenkett wark. 1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 138 An armoure, With gould ritchlye shrined, wheare scaals be ful horriblye clincked. *c* 1768 Ross *Rock & Wee Pickle Tow* (Jam.), A pair of grey hoggers well clinked benew. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 51 Double plank, cross and cross, and clinked together. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXIV, Yonder gay Chief .. will soon find on his shoulders with what sort of blows I clink my rivets!

Clinkant, obs. form of CLINQUANT.

Clink-ba·salt = CLINKSTONE.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 41 Basalt..with an irregularity, but sharpness of fracture, like that of the rock, clink basalt, on which stands the castle of Edinburgh.

Clink-clank. Also **clink-to-clank**. [See CLINK *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]] A succession or alternation of clinking sounds; *fig.* a senseless jingle of words.

a 1790 *Old Derbysh. Riddle*, Clink, clank, under't bank Ten agen four [A milkmaid milking]. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 156 The Priesthood .. by their usurpt Commission of Apostleship, their pretended Succession, and their Clink Clank of extraordinary Ordination. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Comin clink-to-clank along the road.

Clinker (klĭ·ŋkəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 7 (in sense 1) **clincard, -art, -ar.** [17th c. ad. earlier Du. *klinckaerd* (Kilian), in mod.Du. and LG. *klinker*, f. *klinken* to sound, ring. The original suffix -ARD has been weakened to *-er* both in Du. and Eng.]

1. A very hard kind of brick of a pale colour, made in Holland, and used for paving.

1641 *Evelyn Diary* (1872) I. 26 That goodly aqueduct [at Amsterdam] so curiously wharfed with Klincard brick [*earlier edd.* clincars (a kind of white sun-baked brick)], which likewise paves the streets. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 33 White or yellow (twice burnt) Flanders Bricks, in Dutch called Clinkart. 1663 — *Counsel* 58 Clinkarts are very fit for the Paving of Stables. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 63 This sort of bricks they call clinkers, and are as hard as any flint. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 187 In Holland, the streets are everywhere paved with a hard kind of bricks, known under the name of clinkers. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 526 Dutch clinkers and Flemish bricks vary little in quality.

2. a. A brick whose surface has become vitrified by exposure to intense heat in the kiln or clamp. **b.** A mass of bricks fused by excessive heat, and adhering together.

1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 2 Those [bricks] next the fire are best burnt, and such as have naturally much Niter, or Salt-peter in them, with the violence of heat will run, as if glaz'd over for perpetuity: these some call Clinckers. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brick*, The best and most lasting are those that lie next the Fire, have a Gloss upon them, and are call'd Clinkers. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 526 Burrs and clinkers are such bricks as have been violently burnt, or masses of several bricks run together in a clamp or kiln. 1881 *Mechanic* 526 Filled up with rough stones, brick bats, clinkers from the brick fields.

3. A hard mass formed by the fusion of the earthy impurities of coal, lime-stone, iron ore, or the like, in a furnace or forge; a mass of slag.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 70 A kind of Clinker, extracted from the ashes of sea coal. 1778 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 151/2 The cinders or clinkers produced in a lime-kiln. 1817 PETTIGREW *Mem. Lettsom* II. 263 Like the clinkers or slag ..left in the distiller's and brewer's furnaces. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 201 A kind of coal which does not produce clinkers —that is, large cinders. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Clinkers*, iron slag used for mending highways.

4. A mass of hardened volcanic lava.

1850 DANA *Geol.* iii. 162 Lava and scoria in immense masses, piled together in the utmost confusion. They are styled clinkers or clinker fields. 1862 — *Man. Geol.* 694 The hardened crust breaks up like ice on a pond, but makes black and rough cakes and blocks 100 to 10,000 cubic feet in size, which lie piled together over acres or square miles. Such masses are..called clinkers. 1880 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 227 The tents had been pitched among masses of clinkers.

5. A scale of oxide of iron formed in forging.

b. A red powder used to polish steel.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 220 The coarsest [red stuff] known as 'Clinker', is used for giving a surface to steel after it is tempered.

6. *Comb.*, as *clinker-field, -hill,* etc.; **clinker-bar** (see quot.).

1850 WEALE *Techn. Dict.*, *Clinker-bar*, in steam-engines, the bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit for supporting the rods used for clearing the fire-bars. 1850 DANA *Geol.* iii. 163 *note*, The pahoihoi regions of Hawaii are often more extensive than the associated clinker-fields. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clinker-hills*, high heaps of iron dross cinders.

Cli·nker, *sb.*[2] [f. CLINK *v.*[1] + -ER.]

1. He who or that which clinks.

2. *spec.* **a.** *pl.* Fetters (*slang*). **b.** A kind of West Indian cricket: see quot.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clinkers*, the Irons Felons wear in Gaols. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 86 The Clinker, or Gully-Bell..is of the Cricket kind, and derives its name from the tinkling noise it makes at night.

3. *Comb.* **clinker-bell,** *dial.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Clinker-bell*, an icicle. 1888 PULMAN *Rustic Sk.* in Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Jack Vrost an' the clinker-bells all be a-past.

Cli·nker, *sb.*[3] [f. CLINK *v.*[2] + -ER.]

1. He who or that which clinches; a clincher.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 46 Whether Orlando Smith or Oswald, Clinker.

2. *fig.* A clenching statement, etc.; a clencher.

1733 SWIFT *Life & Char. Dean S—t.*, A protestant's a special clinker, It serves for Sceptic and freethinker. 1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clinker*, a clincher, or clencher. I gave him a clinker (i.e. a convincing argument).

3. A clinch-nail.

1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clinker*, a nail used by shoemakers for protecting the toes of heavy boots. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Clinker*, a strong nail for shoes.

¶ In the two following there is probably a mixture of associations with CLINKER[2], and perh. CLINKER[1].

4. A smart sharp blow. *dial.* and *colloq.*

a 1863 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* i, Berry .. delivers a clinker on the gown-boy's jaw. 1879 in *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.* 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Clinker*, a smart blow, generally on the head.

5. *slang.* (see quot.) (?) *Obs.*

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clinker*, a crafty Fellow. 1725 so in *New Cant. Dict.* 1736 in BAILEY (folio).

6. *Comb.* **clinker-built** *a.*: applied to ships and boats, the external planks of which overlap each other below, and are fastened together with clinched copper nails: now practised only with small craft. Hence *clinker* is used in many combinations, sometimes becoming almost adjectival: cf. CLINCHER.

1769 [see CLINCHER 6] Clinker-built. 1804 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Jan. 2/3 A boat about fourteen feet long, and six feet wide, clinker built. 1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib. God* III. 282 The lines on a clinker built vessel .. possess a grace or beauty to which no one is insensible. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Nov., These old Yorkshiremen are now nearly the only clinker-built vessels of any size left.

1592 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 252 To my wiffe my clinkere lightner, with all her geare. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* 181 The clinker arrangement was prevalent .. until it was superseded by the now almost universal mode of plating. 1887 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 2/5 The following fixtures were arranged..the University Clinker Fours.

† Cli·nker, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [? freq. or dim. of CLING; cf. *hang, hanker.*] To cause to shrink or shrivel up.

1582 BATMAN *On Barthol.* XI. iii. 159 Hee [the N[th] wind] ..maketh the bodies on earth rough, and clinkereth with his coldnesse and drynesse, and maketh sinewes to be constrained. [But the word might be an error for CLINKERY.]

Clinker (klĭ·ŋkəɹ), *v.*[2] [f. CLINKER *sb.*[1]] To form a clinker in burning. Hence **Cli·nkered** *ppl. a.*

1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 386. 1453/2 A piece of clinkered coke. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Coals are said to clinker when they cake firmly together in burning.

Cli·nker, *v.*[3] [f. CLINKER *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To secure or strengthen with clinkers. **Cli·nkered** *ppl. a.*, (shoes) studded with nails, ironed.

1824 HEBER *Narrative* (1828) I. 169 A number of canoes ..many of them..like those which I have lately seen, clinkered. 1858 E. WAUGH *Chirrup*, Young Chirrup donn'd his clinker't shoon. *Mod. Newspr.*, [Rustics] trampling with their clinkered boots over delicate marble slabs.

† Cli·nkery, *a. Obs. rare.* [Apparently f. CLINKER *v.*[1] + -Y. The actual history however is obscure, for our only example of the vb. is of much later date than the adj., and in fact occurs in Batman's alteration of Trevisa's 'makeþ clynkery'.] Contracted or shrivelled with heat or cold.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Somer dryeþ mareis and mores and wasteþ moysture and makeþ hem rouȝe and harde and clynkery [so 1495; ed. 1582 clinkerie; Lat. *desiccat, et exasperat, et indurat*] and full of pittes and holes. *Ibid.* XI. iii, He [the North Wind] ..makeþ bodies on erþe rouȝe and klynkery with his coldnesse and drynesse [*terræ et corporum facit asperitates*].

[Clinket, a. An error in Phillips ed. 1696 (and some later dicts.) for CLINK in Spenser. **b.** A misprint in Bailey (Halliwell, etc.) for CLINKER.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Clinket*, old word, a Key-hole; whose Diminutive is Clicket a Key; used by old Chaucer. 1721–BAILEY, *Clinket*, a crafty Fellow. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL.]

Clinking (klĭ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLINK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb CLINK; the making of a sharp metallic sound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 28 Ffor sikerly nere clynkyng of youre belles That on youre bridel hange on euery syde..I sholde er this han fallen doun for sleepe. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) B iv/3 The wretched lazar with clinking of his bell. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 50 A long Lease for the clinking of Pewter. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* ii, The clinking of the cups and saucers.

Cli·nking, *ppl. a.* [f. CLINK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That clinks or tinkles. (In quot. 1856 there may be a reference to CLINKER *sb.*[1] 4.)

1714 GAY *Trivia* Poems 1745 I. 143 Safe thro' the wet on clinking pattens tread. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* LXXXV, Ye dear three clinking shillings in my pocket's bottom. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. XIII. iii. 272 He stood upon the shoulder of a volcano, among the clinking scoriæ. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 10 The clinking bell, Far off, yet nigh.

2. *slang.* Used intensively, as *adj.* or *adv.*, like *chopping, clipping, whacking, rattling,* etc.

1868 *Daily Tel.* 6 June, Vermouth was a clinking good horse. 1876 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 6/4 There was a clinking finish for the Feather Plate. 1880 L. J. JENNINGS *Rambles among Hills* 95 The driver .. declared that it [the bridge] was a 'clinkin' good one'.

Cli·nkstone. *Min.* [After Ger. *klingstein*; so called from its clinking like iron when struck.] A compact felspathic rock, generally of a greyish-blue colour, and distinguished from grey basalt by its lower specific gravity.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 75 Clink-stone .. has no sort of relation to the family of basalts. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* XII. (ed. 2) 418 Clinkstone..has been shewn by Gmelin to be an intimate mixture of glassy felspar with a zeolite. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* VII. 134 The clinkstones or phonolites differ little from the basalts in composition. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* XVII. 456 They [the stones] ring like clinkstone when struck.

Cli·nkum-cla·nkum, also **clinkum-clank,** = CLINK-CLANK, or expressing a trochaic variety of the same sound.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 285 Tis the tricke of most of these Sergeants, all clincum clancum. 1769 in Chambers *Scot. Songs* (1829) 42 Wi' clinkum-clankum ower their crowns, The lads began to fa', then. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 175 This wonderfully poetic, clinkam clankum generation. 1856 MASSON *Ess., Th. Poetry* 444 The clinkum-clankum of a bell. 1887 STEVENSON *Underw.* II. v. 89 The clinkum-clank o' Sabbath bells.

Clino- (klə·ino). *Min.* Combining form of Gr. stem *κλιν-* in the sense of 'sloping, inclining' (cf. *κλίν-η* bed, *κλίν-ειν* to slope, slant, *ἀκλινής* unbent); used in connexion with the monoclinic system of crystals, characterized by one plane of symmetry.

1. In names of minerals, as **Cli·nochlore** [Gr. *χλωρ-ός* green], a mineral resembling CHLORITE, but crystallizing on the monoclinic system; also a synonym for CORUNDOPHILITE. **Cli·noclase,** also **Clino·clasite** [*κλάσ-ις* fracture, f. *κλά-ειν* to break], a monoclinic subtranslucent arsenate of copper. **Clino·crocite** [*κρόκ-ος* saffron], a yellow sulphate of alumina of uncertain composition. **Clinoe·drite,** a synonym of TETRAHEDRITE. **Clinohu·mite** [see HUMITE], a monoclinic species of humite. **Clinophæ·ite** [Gr. *φαιός* dusky, dark], a hydrous sulphate of iron, potassium, and sodium, resulting from the decomposition of pyrites. (Dana.)

1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XII. 341, I propose .. the name clinochlore, in allusion to the great obliquity between the optic axes, and its green color. 1863 72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Clinochlore*, The crystals of clinochlore are hemihedral, and have a micaceous structure. 1850 DANA *Min.* 700 Clinoclase. 1882 *Ibid.* App. III. 28 Clinocrocite. 1879 — *Man. Min.* 281 Clinohumite is monoclinic. 1882 — *Min.* App. III. 28 Clinophæite.

2. In other words: as **Clinoba·sic** *a.* = *clinorhombic.* **Clinodia·gonal,** **a.** *sb.* the inclined axis in the monoclinic system of crystals; **b.** *adj.* pertaining to, or in the line of, this axis. **Clinohe·dric,** 'applied to forms of crystals in which the co-ordinate planes are not perpendicular among themselves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Clinopi·nacoid** [Gr. *πίναξ, πινακ-ος* a board], one of the three principal planes in the monoclinic system, running parallel to the vertical and inclined axes. **Clinorho·mbic** *a.*, **-rho·mboid,** crystallizing in an oblique rhombic form, monoclinic.

1888 F. H. HATCH *Gloss. Terms Rocks, Monoclinic* .. Synonyms, Clinobasic, Clinorhombic. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* X. 92 Cleavage parallel to the base and clinodiagonal. *Ibid.* 93 The sectional plane almost coincides with the clinopinakoid. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 48 Chloride of Sodium crystallizes in clino-rhombic prisms of great lustre.

3. Also prefixed to certain crystallographic forms when in the monoclinic system, as *clino-dome, -prism, -pyramid.*

Clinograph (klə·inoɡrɑf). [f. CLINO- + -GRAPH.]

1888 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 472/3 The ingenious clinograph of Mr. Macgeorge—an instrument for ascertaining the deflection of a bore-hole.

Clinographic (klə·inoɡræ·fik), *a.* [f. CLINO- + Gr. *γραφικ-ός* of writing or drawing: see -IC.] Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing, in which the rays are assumed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection. In mod. Dicts.

Clinoid (klə·inoid), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *clinoïdes*, f. Gr. *κλίν-η* bed; see -OID; cf. F. *clinoïde.*] Resembling a bed: applied to the four processes or apophyses of the sphenoid bone, from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead, or from enclosing a quadrilateral space. (Littré.)

Clinoid plate, the posterior boundary of the pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone. *Clinoid ridge, wall*, one of the two transverse vertical walls of cartilage before and behind the pituitary body in the cranium of embryo fowls.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 116 On the internal Surface of this Bone three Apophyses .. are commonly described .. which are called Clinoid, from their Resemblance to the Supporters of a Bed. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 77/2 Well defined..by the..posterior clinoid processes. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 69 The clinoid plate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Clinoid*, Clinoid walls..are situated in front of the anterior termination of the notochord.

b. *subst.* = Clinoid process.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 86/2 The sella turcica is deep, and well defined by both the anterior and posterior clinoids.

Clinometer (klə·inɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. CLINO- + *μέτρον* measure.] A measurer of slopes and elevations.

1. An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata or for determining the slope of cuttings, embankments, etc.; also for taking altitudes.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 222 The compass for measuring the bearings of the strata, and the clinometer for estimating their dip. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* VIII. 240 By an observation with our clinometer the height seemed greater. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 176 A clinometer .. The most convenient form is a pocket compass containing a pendulum to indicate the angle of dip.

2. Applied to various other instruments for measuring (**a.**) the angle of elevation of a rifle; (**b.**) the roll of a ship at sea; also (**c.**) 'a carpenter's tool for levelling up sills and other horizontal framing-timbers' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Aug., Competitors may use the clinometer to take the angle of elevation .. The clinometer may also be used to re-adjust the angle of elevation during trial. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 18 The clinometer..having registered a roll of 50° to port and 40° to starboard on the night of the storm, declined to register any more.

Clinometric (klə·inɒme·trik), *a.* = next.

Clinometrical (klәinǫme·trikăl), *a.* [f. CLINOMETER + -IC + -AL 1.]

1. Pertaining to or determined by the clinometer.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 379 The perpetual rolling and tossing of the vessel had warned us that..the maximum clinometrical angle of the swing-table would ere long be reached.

2. *Min.* Pertaining to the measurement of oblique crystalline forms.

Clinometry (klәinǫ·mėtri). [f. CLINO- + *-μετρια* measuring.] The measurement of the inclination of strata. In mod. Dicts.

Clinquant (kli·ŋkănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **clinkant**, **-cquant**, **-ckant**, **-cant**. [a. F. *clinquant* clinking, tinkling, pr. pple. of obs. vb. *clinquer*, a. Du. *klinken* to clink, ring. Found in 15th c. in *or clinquant* gold in thin plates, leaf-gold.]

A. *adj.* Glittering with gold or silver, and hence with metallic imitations of these; tinselled, 'dressed in spangles' (J.).

1591 SYLVESTER *Battail of Ivry* 184 Hee doth not nicely prank In clinquant Pomp..But arm'd in Steel. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 19 The French, All Clinquant all in Gold, like Heathen Gods Shone downe the English. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid Mill* v. ii, A clinquant petticoat of some rich stuff, To catch the eye. 1635 BROME *Sparagus Garden* III. v, Courtiers Clinquant, and no counterfeit stuffe upon 'hem. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 200 A gentile Garb and decent Habit: yet..not Clinckant or Rich, since Gold lace, Rings or Jewels, hath not seldom rendred Travellers the prey of Braves and Murderers. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. i, Fine sparks..very clinquent, slight, and bright ..make a very pretty show at first; but the Tinsel-Gentlemen do so tarnish in the wearing. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* 115 In 'clinquant gold' the sovereign sun walks round.

b. *fig.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Inns Crt.* Plays 1873 III. 110 Inure thy souldiers to hardnes, tis honorable, though not clinkant. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* Ep. A b, He has an easiness in Rime, and a knack at Versifying, and can make a slight thing seem pretty and clinquant.

B. *sb.* [Fr. *clinquant* was short for *or clinquant*, and originally meant real gold in leaf or thin plates, used for decorative purposes. Thence it was extended to imitations.]

1. Imitation of gold leaf; tinsel; Dutch gold.

1691 RAY *N. C. Wds., Clincquant*, brass thinly wrought out into leaves. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 65/2 s. v. *Alloy*, Clinquant, same as yellow copper, Dutch gold.

2. Literary or artistic 'tinsel', false glitter.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 5, I..agree with Monsieur Boileau, that one Verse in Virgil is worth all the Clincant or Tinsel of Tasso [*le clinquant du Tasse*]. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 27 Lely supplied the want of taste with clinquant. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 65 The worst portion of the silly bits of clinquant strung together, and called gems of beauty.

Clint (klint), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **clynt**, **klynte**. [a. Da. and Sw. *klint*:—OSw. *klinter*, Icel. *klettr*, rock. Cf. CLET.]

1. A hard or flinty rock; a hard rock projecting on the side of a hill or river, or in the bed of a stream; a part of a crag standing out between crevices or fissures.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17590 (Cott.) Þir caitif Iuus sent into clinttes and into clous To seke iesu. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4830 3it fand he clouen þur3e þe clynt twa crasid gatis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) Introd. 8 The passage and stremes ..full of crag and clint. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* VI. I. 95 Nibbling out..every patch..up to the very teeth of the hard and sturdy grey clints.

2. *Curling.* 'A rough, coarse stone, always first thrown off.. as being most likely to keep its place on the ice' (Jam.).

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 116 (Jam.) 'Gainst the herd [he] Dang frae his clint a flaw.

†**Clint, clent**, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* By-form or deriv. form of CLINK, clinch, clench.

(Were it not for the mod. dial. use, we might suspect misprint of *t* for *k* in the quotations.)

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 226 It shall not bee amysse, to clynte or nayle them faste together. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 28 The 'Statute of Præmunire'..clinted [ed. (1845) II. 296, clinched] the naile which now was driven in. 1881 *I. Wight Gloss., Clented*, clenched; applied to horse-shoes.

Cli·nting, *vbl. sb. rare*—1. App. altered from *clinking*, ? to express a modified sound.

c 1850 THACKERAY *Peg of Limavaddy*, Mountains stretch'd around, Gloomy was their tinting, And the horse's hoofs Made a dismal clinting.

Clintonite (kli·ntǝnәit). *Min.* [Named, 1828, after De Witt Clinton: see -ITE.] A variety (or a synonym) of SEYBERTITE.

1831 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XIX. 159 Dr. Torrey presented bronzite (Clintonite) from Orange Co. 1843 L. C. BECK *Min. N. Y.* 362 The name clintonite was given it by the discoverers in honor of De Witt Clinton. 1868 in DANA *Min.*

Clinty (kli·nti), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. CLINT *sb.* + -Y.] Consisting of or characterized by clints.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 40 Cauld clynty clewis. 1728 RAMSAY *Robt. Richy & Sandy* 11 The clinty craigs. 1857 A. JEFFREY *Roxburghshire* I. 270 The country round full of clinty knolls.

‖ **Clio** (klәi·o). [Gr. Κλειώ (f. κλεί-ειν to celebrate), proper name of the Muse of epic poetry and history; also of a sea-nymph, sister of Beroe (whence the zoological sense).]

1. *Zool.* A genus of pteropods found in the Arctic and Antarctic seas: see quot.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 268 The Boreal Clio..has a gelatinous body, is defended by no shell, and affords food to the whales, etc.

2. *Astron.* The 84th minor planet or asteroid.

1867 LARDNER & DUNKIN *Handbk. Astron.* xv. 230 Clio ..was first observed on the 25th of August, 1865, shining as a star of the tenth magnitude.

Clip (klip), *v.*1 Forms: 1 **clyppan**, (**cliopp**en, **cliop**en), 2 **-en**, 3–4 **cluppe**(n, 4 **clep**(pe, 4–6 **clyppe**, **clyp**, **clepe**, 4–7 **clipp**(e, (5 **clype**, **klyppe**), 4– **clip**. [OE. *clyppan* weak vb.:—OTeut. type **kluppjan*: cf. OFris. *kleppa* in same sense ('cleppa and kessa' Richthofen); North Fris. *klêbin* to kiss (Johansen); also ON. *klýpa* to 'clip', pinch, and Ger. *kluppe* 'barnacles, corntongs', OHG. *chluppa* tongs, clamp, split stick to grasp or hold. Outside Teutonic, Hildebrand in Grimm, s. v. *klafter*, compares Lith. *glõbti* to embrace, and OSlav. *glibnjati*, *glũběti* to be seized.]

1. *trans.* To clasp with the arms, embrace, hug. *arch.* and *dial.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 36 Clioppende [*Rushw.* cliopende] wæs. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxix. 13 Ða aras he toɣeanes and clypte hine. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 He openeþ swa þe moder hire earmes hire leoue child for to cluppen. *c* 1300 *Beket* 288 Hi custen hem faste and clupte. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 152 Hys fete..he clepeþ, and swetly kysseþ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1169 He kisseth hire and clippeth hire ful ofte. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 343 A wulf was founde clippende the hedde of seynte Edmunde. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 578 That oon held..A mayde yclepte yn hys arme. *c* 1500 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* in *Poet. Tracts* (1842) 27 Bycause he coude clepe her, She called hym a whypper. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 229 Venus sonne, whom she doth clip and kisse. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 29 Let me clip ye In Armes as sound, as when I woo'd in heart. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 19 He like the Bear of Love, her Body Clips. *c* 1840 HOOD *Ballads*, '*What can an old man do*', Love will not clip him. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I seed 'em clippin' an cuddlin' one another agëan th' pin-fold.'

b. *fig.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xli. 298 Ðes worldgilp..þe hie clyppað & luſiað. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* 67 We..studyously..clyppe and in maner kysse it [sin]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. ii, The warmer sunne..With firie arms clipping the wanton ground. 1819 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Sc., Julian the Apost.* ii, Shall the grave Clip us for ever in its chilling arms.

c. *transf.* Said of amplexicaul leaves.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. cv. § 3. 174 Large leaues..clipping or embracing the stalke round about.

d. with advb. or prep. complement.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 932 She clypped hyt up on here brest. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 763 Serpentes wrappyth and clyppyth themself togyder. *c* 1530 *Spirit. Couns.* F vij, That fynally I maye clyppe the to me.

e. *absol.* and *intr.*

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 173 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 161 Þilk monk þat clepiþ best..Of him is hope..To be sone uadir abbot. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 464 Cluppe we in couenaunt and ech of ous cusse oþer. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 63 That wife..which clepeth with her adulterer. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Sabrina* xxi. 3, I fast mine armes about her clipt did make. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 645 A swarm of Bees..a Baytree did attain, Where leg in leg they cleaped fast [*pedibus per mutua nexis*].

2. *trans.* To surround closely, encircle, encompass, 'hug'. Also with *about*, *in*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlvii[i]. 12 Ymbsellað sion and clyppað hie. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) 31 Aungels ..ben soo clypped wyth the habyte of vertues. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 36 The dreadfull Sea which cleaps the same [the Earth] about. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 2 As Amphitrite clips this Iland Fortunate. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 551 Yon fair sea, That clips thy shores. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 125 A snake her forehead clips. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin* v. v. (D.), The Northmen..clipped us round at Stoke.

3. To grip tightly, clutch, hold in a tight grasp.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1569 (Gr.) Heafodswima heortan clypte. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 147 The mekill barge had nocht thaim clyppyt fast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiii. 169 The happy goishalk, we se..The sylly dow..he clyppis at the last. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 319 When grace was done, The Bolle in hande she clipt. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* I. 100 The standard-plates..clip ..the transom. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moonst.* I. 298 Some soft yellow stuff, that..clipped her tight (in the form of a jacket) round the waist.

absol. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 188 Powere hem failleth To clucche or to clawe, to clyppe or to holde. 1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny Nations*, The air clipp'd keen, the night was fang'd with frost.

Clip (klip), *v.*2 [ME. *clipp-en*, at first northern, and prob. a. ON. *klipp-a* (Norw., Sw. *klippa*, Da. *klippe*) in this sense. In same sense also LG. has *klippen* (Schütze), Fris. (Wangeroog), *klip-pen*, N.Fris. *klappen*, *kleppen*.

The ON. and LG. *klippa*, *klippen*, was prob. identical with LG. *klippen* to make a sharp sound, cited under CLIP *v.*3, the application being transferred, as in *clack*, *click*, *clank*, *clink*, *clap*, from the sound to associated sharp actions; senses 6, 7, and CLIP *sb.*2 4, show that the notion of cutting is not inseparable from the word. There may also have been onomatopœic influence: in the utterance of *clip*, as of *snip*, there is a cut-short effect, which aptly suits the act.]

1. *trans.* To cut with scissors or shears, often with the notion of making trim and tidy. Also, **b.** To cut or snip (a part) *away*, *off*, *out*, *from*.

c 1200 ORMIN 4106 To clippenn swa þe cnapess shapp. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 318 Out he clippeth..Her tunge with a paire of sheres. *c* 1532 DEWES in Palsgr. (1852) 956 To clyppe heares, *tonser*. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlviii. 37 All heades shall be shauen, and all beerdes clipped [1611 clipt] off. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* (Globe) v. iii. 74 This ornament..will I clip to form. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xv. 135 The matrons clipt the haire of their heads to make cordage for engins. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 404 God, twice as it were..clipt the treasures of the Temple with the cisers. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Dress up..your Strawbery Beds, clipping away all their Runners. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 112 ¶ 2 [He] clipped the Wings..of his innocent Captives. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. (1872) 154 To clip off a bit of his eloquent tongue. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 59 The following paragraphs, clipped from the.. *Morning Herald*. 1884 *Law Times* 301/2 The man at the gate did not detain him to clip his ticket. *absol.* 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues* I, Tell me where to clip.

fig. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4248 Uss birrþ clippenn all awe33 þe flæshess fule wille. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 149 The father's hour of rapture clips Hate from the heart.

b. To form or mark by clipping.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1549/4 Stollen..a Black Brown Nag ..an R clipp'd on the near Buttock.

c. phr. *To clip the wings of*: *lit.* to cut (a bird's) wings short so as to disable it from flight; hence, to check any one's aspirations or ambition, cripple his strength, resources, or action.

1590 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* III. ii, Away to prison with him! I'll clip his wings. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 213 Ist possible such sensuall action Should clip the wings of contemplation? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 161 To clip the Wings Of their high-flying Arbitrary Kings. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 339 If he could not succeed in clipping the wings of his restless neighbour. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 10 To clip the wings of our conceit.

2. *spec.* To cut the hair off; to poll.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 140 Wel koude he laten blood and clippe and shaue. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 ȝe schal not..clip þe hed in to round. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XVI. 5 No man shall clippe or shaue himselff for them. 1686 J. SERJEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 39 They are brought to the Monastery, and then washed, clipped, and shaved. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* VIII. 131 Hair-merchants..travel through the country, clipping the heads of the peasant-girls.

3. *spec.* To shear (sheep); to cut off (their fleece or wool).

c 1200 ORMIN 1189 Þe shep onfoþ Meoclið, þatt mann itt clippeþþ. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXI. 19 Laban was goon to the sheep that shulden be clippid. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 14 The same Woull..[shall] be as it is clipped. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 Yf your shepe be newe clypped. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 516 Like a lamb when it is clipped, he [i. e. Christ] was silent. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 128 The price is..expected to fall..as soon as the flocks are clipped.

absol. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1164 Toles forto gelde and clype and shere. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 20 A faire day the day before hee clippe, that the wooll may bee dry. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 149 Women were sitting close under the wall, also clipping.

b. To yield on being clipped.

1879 WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 238/1 There were..sheep in the pen that would clip as much or more wool.

4. *spec.* To mutilate (current coin) by fraudulently paring the edges.

1494 FABYAN VII. 386 The Kynges coygne..was clypped and washed in suche wyse that it was therby wonderfully mynysshed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 126 There should be no deceyt used by diminishing or clipping y^e same. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2352/4 Such as clip and deface His Majesty's Coyn. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 620 To clip the coin was one of the..most profitable kinds of fraud.

b. *absol.*

1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 222 In theyr wretchyd ryches to abounde, They clyp, they coyne. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 241 A fellow was accused for clipping. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 623 The practice of clipping.

5. *fig.* To cut short, curtail, diminish.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 603 *Hol.* Iudas I am, ycliped Machabeus. *Dum.* Iudas Machabeus clipt, is plaine Iudas. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 66 He pares, and clips the Scripture. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. iv. 66 Pfalz must be reinstated, though with territories much clipped.

b. *spec.* To cut (words) short; to omit by indistinct or hurried utterance syllables and parts of words; to pronounce imperfectly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 Not clipping the syllables, not skyppyng ony worde. 1642 J. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. 99 He [the Drunkard] shall lispe and clip his English. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 81 He was pretty far overcome by the Champaign, for he clipped the Queen's English. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halib.* II. XXVI. (1885) 291 Clipping her words in her vehemence.

c. *absol.* and *intr.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 76 Why pilfer you from my words? Why clip you? 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., The day begins to clip. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Clip*, 'The days clip off sorely; we shall hev winter here afore we know where we are.'

6. *intr.* To move the wings rapidly; to fly rapidly. Also *to clip it*. *arch.*

1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, O yee blessed Muses! .. Whose truest lovers never clip with age. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xii. (1718) 173 If she springs away The wings of vengeance clip as fast as they. *Ibid.* V. xiii. (D.), How I would spring from earth, and clip away. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 86 Some falcon..flies at check and clips it down the wind. 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 115 Wavy motion as, on wings unfurled, A seraph clips Empyreal.

7. *intr.* (*colloq.*) To move or run quickly. Cf. *cut*.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xii.(1859) 281 He clipped into the water with the speed of light. 1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 46 He sees a steam-boat a clippin it by him like mad. 1843–4 — *Sam Slick in Eng.* viii. (Bartlett), I ran all the way, right down as hard as I could clip.

† **Clip,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5 **cyppen, cleppen.** [Cf. OFris. *klippa, kleppa* to ring (a bell), LG. *klippen* to sound, resound, EFris. *klippen* to clink, etc., Ger. dial. *kliffen* to yelp :—orig. type *klip(p)jan*, f. root *klip(p)-*, in ablaut relation to **klap(p)-* : see Clap and Clepe *v.*] To clink, to ring (a bell).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Cleppyn or clynchyn (Pynson 1499, clippyn or clynkyn), *Tinnio.* Clepyng (MS. 1490 clep-pynge or clyngynge of a bell).—Clynkyn *supra* in clyppyn.

† **Clip,** *v.*[4] [Erroneously curtailed from Clips *v.*, the final *s* being taken as inflexional. So EFris. *klip, klips.*] = Eclipse.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 426 The clere Sune neuer clippit out of course yet, But whan Criste on the crosse for our care deghit. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* (1708) 21 The cloudes had in clypped [in Hazl. *E. P. Poetry* I. 238 y-clypped] the sunne of grace. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 56 The soune is maid obscure til vs quhen it clips.

Clip (klip), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–6 **clipp(e, 6 clyp,** 6– **clip.** [f. Clip *v.*[1]]

† **1.** An embrace. *Obs.*

[1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 180 Cards, dice, kiss, clip, and so forth.] 1581 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* (1622) 533 Not vsde to frozen clips. *a* 1683 Oldham *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 120 If her fond clip With loose embraces oft his Neck surround.

2. That which clips or clasps; an instrument or device which clasps or grips objects tightly and so holds them fast, e. g.

A grappling-iron; an appliance for suspending a pot, that has no bail, by its ears or cleats; in *Fishing*, a gaff or cleek (*Sc.*); in *Carriages*, the embracing-strap which connects the springs and axle; in *Farriery*, a projecting flange on the upper surface of the toe of a horse-shoe, which clasps the front of the hoof; a spring-holder for letters or papers, etc.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 855 Athir [ship] othir festynyt with clippys keyn. 1559 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 183 In the kitchin..three yron crookes..thre paire of yron clippes. 1594 *Churchw. Acc. Shrewsbury Abbey* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Three clypes of iron for settynge to the newe pylpitt vjd. 1737 in Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 52 (Jam.) May be your pot may need my clips. 1791–9 *Statist. Acc. Moray* VII. 557 (Jam.) Long iron hooks, here called clips, are used for catching the fish. 1801 W. Felton *Carriages* 102 A clip..is placed over the axletree, and secures it in the bed to which it is bolted, and is also used for other purposes. 1831 Youatt *Horse* xxi, Clips are .. necessary on the shoes of all heavy horses. 1854 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 36 A spring clip for holding the objects under examination. 1865 J. G. Bertram *Harvest Sea* v. (1873) 114 A landing-clip or gaff, such as is used in salmon-fishing, is useful. 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clip*, a clamp of iron perforated at each end..applied as a bandage to a weak or fractured part of an implement. 1888 W. Rye *Records, etc.* 13 Clips like music-books with springs at the back..are better than a loose portfolio.

b. *Croquet.* A marker which may be clasped on a particular hoop to indicate it.

1872 R. Prior *Croquet* 49 Sets..without a cross-bar to the pegs to fix a clip upon. 1875 J. Heath *Croquet Player* 23 The best clips .. are made with a spring, so that the player has only to release his hold, and the clip, closing, fastens itself on the hoop.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1676 Grew *Anat. Plants* iv. I. i. § 13 Of every pair of Leaves, the half of one is reciprocally received between the two halfs of another, and may therefore be called the cleep. 1877 G. Saintsbury in *Academy* 10 Feb. 113 The peculiar clip which keeps the characters of a novel together.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, with the sense 'that has, or acts as, a clip'; as in *clip-drum, -lense, -washer*; **clip-hook,** a hook closing with a clip or spring (cf. Clipper, Clevis[2] b); **clip-plate,** the axle-hand of a wheel.

1861 *Times* 11 July, A simple .. eight-horse engine .. stationed at one corner of a field, with a *clip drum on a separate pair of carriage wheels placed beside. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 129 *Clipp hooks for the tack to hook to. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* vi. 45 This *clip-lens is .. better than a watch-maker's eye-glass. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 3 July, A 12-inch shell .. struck the 15-inch portion of the target .. damaging a *clipwasher, and breaking a 2½-inch bolt.

Clip (klip), *sb.*[2] [f. Clip *v.*[2]]

1. *pl.* Shears (esp. for wool).

1681 *Inv.* in *Biggar & House of Fleming* (1862) 63 Ane pair of clipes 20/. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 A pair of clips, a graip, a flail. 1782 Burns *Poor Mailie's Elegy* vi, A bonnier fleesh ne'er cross'd the clips.

2. That which is clipped or cut: a clipping.

1863 Atkinson *Provinc. Danby*, A short piece cut off; e. g. a pattern of cloth or calico.

b. *spec.* The whole quantity of wool shorn in any place, or in one season.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'Farmer A. had but a very moderate clip this year.' 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 94 The clip of 1827 is large. 1867 *Times* 18 Nov. 7/2 Every prospect of an abundant clip.

3. An act of clipping or shearing.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Clip*, the act of shearing. 1885 *Birmghm. Daily Post* 5 Jan. 6/6 Higher prices must naturally be expected between now and the next clip. *Mod. colloq.* I've just been having a clip at the barber's.

4. A smart blow, stroke, or 'cut'.

1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxvi, The master fires .. and hits the cat a clip on the neck. 1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 89 He made a pull at the old fashioned sword .. and drawin it out he made a clip at him. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Clip*, a blow or stroke. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Clip*, a blow or stroke with the hand; as 'He hit him a clip'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clip-mark* sb.; *clip-marked, -winged* adjs.; **clip-collector,** one who collects for customers newspaper cuttings upon any special subject; **clip-house,** a clipping-house (q.v.); **clip-shears** (*Sc. dial.*), an earwig.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 4/1 Messrs. Curteis, the clip collectors. 1567 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 45 (Jam.) That *clip-houssis [ed. 1597, § 19 clipping-houses] be maid within evyry burcht quhair neid requiris. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4236/8 A *clip Mark N. A. on each side her Rump. 1683 *Ibid.* No. 1859/8 A brown Gelding .. *Clip-marked with I. D. upon both his Buttocks. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 152 A *clip-wing'd Griffin, and a moulten Rauen.

† **Clip,** *a. Obs.* [Possibly related to Clip *v.*[2] (Cf. *clean and clink* = 'completely', in *S. Chesh. Gloss.* 1887.)] In the phrase *clip and clean* = EFris. *klip un klâr* (see Doornkaat-Koolman II. 267), with the somewhat vaguely defined sense of 'Trim, ship-shape, in proper order, ready'.

1710 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 75 Take the first, second, or third Quils in the Wing of a Goose or Raven (those that are round, clip and clean, are the best).

Clip-a-clap, clip-clop. Imitations of sounds of alternating rhythm.

1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvii. 169 Thy slippers make a clip-a-clap. 1884 Anstey *Giant's Robe* xxxix, From the streets below came up the constant roll of wheels and clip-clop of hoofs from passing broughams.

Cliper, occ. ME. spelling of *sliper*, slippery.

Clipped, clipt (klipt), *ppl. a.* [f. Clip *v.*[2] + -ed.] Cut as with shears or scissors, cut short, *spec.* having the hair or wool shorn, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clippyd, *Intonsus.* 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* vi. 4 This clipped maner of speeche. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1549/4 Stollen or strayed..a Black Mare.. a clipp'd mark on both Buttocks. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 346 If the Mint should Coin clip'd Money. 1788 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1861) II. 71 Straight alleys and clipped hedges. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 253 A clipt French puppy. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 Jeremy Taylor..compels his clipped fancy to the conventual discipline of prose.

Clipper[1] (kli·pəɹ). [f. Clip *v.*[2] + -er.]

1. One who clips; *spec.* a sheep-shearer.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* liii. 7 As a lomb bifore the clippere itself he shal become doumb. 1567 *Act* 1 *Jas. VI* (1597) § 19 The clipper [of false money] to haue ane penny of ilk pound. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 21 An ordinary clipper will..clippe threescore, or threescore and tenne, sheepe in a day. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Conclus., Clippers of Regal Power, and shavers of the Laws. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 149 Platers, riveters, drillers, clippers.

† **b.** A hair-dresser or barber. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyppare, *tonsor, tonsatrix.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 A Clipper, *tonsor.*

2. *spec.* One who clips coin; cf. Clip *v.*[2] 4.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 238 Of clippers, of roungers, of suilk takes he questis. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 176 Fals money makers and clepars of money. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 246 It is no English Treason to cut French Crownes, and to morrow the King himselfe will be a Clipper. 1691 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 93 Whilst clipp'd Money passes, Clippers will certainly be at Work. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 404 Five persons..were carried.. to York Castle, on suspicion of being clippers and coiners. 1884 A. Griffiths *Chron. Newgate* 105 Three other clippers..were found to be in possession of £400 in clippings.

b. *fig.*

1636 Abp. Williams *Holy Table* (1637) 90 Speak truth .. and shame the Divell; for he is the old Clipper of speaches. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. i, Utterers of forged tales, coiners of scandal, and clippers of reputation.

3. That which clips, applied to various clipping or cutting instruments, e. g. a reaping or pruning hook, and in *pl.* scissors, shears, etc. (see quots.).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxxiii. 436 A yellowe flower .. in the midle whereof ye may see a thing like to a little clipper. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Clipper*..a machine for clipping hair..especially used for horses. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Clippers*, scissors. 1884 Q. Victoria *More Leaves* 148 The womep..clipped them [the sheep]..with huge scissors or clippers.

4. One who or that which clips, moves swiftly, or scuds along; (cf. Clip *v.*[2] 7). **a.** A swift horse. (Sometimes more indefinitely, as in c.)

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg* xcii, Away she gallops .. faster than Turpin's ride to York, On Bess, that notable clipper. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* iv, What a clipper that off-horse is! 1887 H. Smart *Cleverly Won* v. 38 No one will ever know what a clipper she is till they see her over a steeplechase course.

b. A fast-sailing vessel; one with sharp, forward-raking bows and masts raking aft: 'formerly chiefly applied to the sharp-built raking schooners of America, and latterly to Australian passenger-ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1830 Marryat *King's Own* xiii, She must be a clipper as catches us! 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* (L.), *Clipper* .. a sharp-built vessel whereof the stem and stern-post, especially the former, have a great rake..This kind of bow is termed a *clipper* bow, and a vessel so built a *clipper*, or clipper-built vessel. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* VIII. ix. II. 407 Aberdeen clippers became famous. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 223/1 The first clipper..was the *Rainbow*..built about the year 1843..for the China trade.

c. *slang.* Applied in praise to a person or thing excellent or first-rate of its kind. Cf. Clipping *ppl. a.*[2] b.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xvi. (1853) 125, I never saw your equal [Beck], and I've met with some clippers in my time. 1854 — *Newcomes* I. 124 Wasn't Reynolds a clipper! ..And wasn't Rubens a brick? 1873 *Slang Dict., Clipper* ..applied..as a term of encomium to a handsome woman.. Anything showy or first-rate. 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Clipper*, a clever person. 'A clipper at talking.'

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *clipper-bow, -builder, -built*; also **clipper-ship** = Clipper 4 b; **clipper-sled,** a sledge built for rapid travelling.

1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 A small, *clipper-built brig. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Clipper, Clipper-built*, Sharp and fast; low in the water; rakish. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 2/2 Superbly modelled craft, whose lines would have made the old Baltimore *clipper-builders green with envy. 1853 *Ann. Reg.* 130 These fast vessels have received the name of *'clipper-ships'. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xx. § 817 It is these winds and waves which..have enabled the modern clipper-ship to attain a speed..at first..considered fabulous. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/2 A large..sled.. twice as wide and twice as long as your *clipper-sled.

Clipper[2] (kli·pəɹ). [f. Clip *v.*[1] + -er.] He who or that which clips or clasps; in *pl.* = *clip-hook*, in Clip *sb.*[1] 3.

1851 *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & D.* 15 *Clippers*, the hook used, in sinking, to attach the rope to the corf, when ..required to be sent to the surface, or down the pit.

Clipper-clapper, *a.* [f. Clipper + Clapper; the effect of reduplication becoming an accessory to the combined senses.] Of the nature of a clapper that goes quickly.

1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 38 Half a thousand little clipper-clapper tongues.

Clipping (kli·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Clip *v.* + -ing[1].] Clasping, embracing.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Fleschliche þohtes..egged þe to brudlac & to weres cluppinge. 1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* iii. 5 Time of clipping and time to ben maad aferr fro clippingus. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 A ryng..with clippyng of ij handes, siluir & gilt. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Embrassement*, a colling, a clipping. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 104 Kissing and clipping. 1862 Sir H. Taylor *St. Clement's Eve* v. ii, Is this a time for clippings and embracings?

Clipping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Clip *v.*[2]] The action of cutting with (or as with) shears or scissors.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyppynge, *tonsura.* 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 164 The Jewis..were also accused of clipping of money. 1560 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* xvi. (1836) 82 The clipping of their crownes. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij, Which made his eares quake for feare of clipping. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. ii. (1743) 160 The silver coin of this kingdom was miserably debased by clipping. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* viii. 160 Successive clippings away of the Supreme Authority. 1885 Saunders in *Academy* 21 Nov. 337/2 Clipping [of horses]..was only introduced from the Continent about 1825.

2. The product of this action, a small piece clipped off, a cutting, paring, shaving; a shred of cloth, a portion pared from a coin, etc.

1461–83 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 71 His parte of the clippinges and fees. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 61 The voutesafynge me by the next carrier..the clippings of your thrishonorable mustachyoes. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2496/4 Convicted of having Clippings and Clipping-Tools found in his House. 1866 *Reader* 28 July 684 His clippings from popular writers. 1884 [See Clipper[1] 2.] 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Oct. 5/6 The tin clippings are wastefully thrown into the river.

3. *Comb.* † **clipping-house,** (*a*) a barber's-shop; (*b*) a house in which false coin was destroyed by being clipped; **clipping-shears** (see quot.); **clipping-time,** (*a*) the time of sheep-shearing; (*b*) the nick of time. (*Sc.*)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 A *Clippynge howse, *tonsorium.* 1567 *Act* 1 *Jas. VI* (1597) § 19 Ordanes the Provest and Baillies..to make sufficient clipping houses. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1740 Laban ferde to nimen kep, In *clipping time to hise sep. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 2 From lambinge time..till clippinge time, which is aboute midsummer, they are called gimmer lambes. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxi, I wad likeit weel, just to hae come in at the clipping-time, and gi'en him a lounder wi' my pike-staff. 1800 Wordsw. *Michael* 174 That large old oak .. Chosen for the shearer's covert from the sun, Thence .. call'd The *'Clipping Tree'. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Clipping-shears*, shears for clipping horses, having a guard which gages the length of hair.

Clipping (kli·piŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Clip *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] Clasping, embracing.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 92 He..runnes, and takes her in his clipping armes. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. Proem. 171 Let others sing..of clipping loues.

Clipping (kli·piŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Clip *v.*[2]] That clips, or cuts with shears; that flies or moves fast.

1625 Quarles *Embl.* iv. ii. (1718) 194 The pinions of a clipping dove. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* ix, I only wish I had the command of a clipping privateer. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 151 With clipping tongue.

b. *slang.* Excellent, first-rate.

1861 Thackeray *Philip* iv, What clipping girls there were in that barouche. 1873 *Slang Dict., Clipping*, excellent, very good.

Hence **Cli·ppingly** *adv.*, in a clipping manner.

1849 Lytton *Arthur* VI. xxxiii, It was sublime to see Such polished sheers go clippingly. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* iii. 38 His cognomen .. was Jack Ketch; a nickname he pronounced so clippingly that it sounded not unlike his real one.

† **Clips(e,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **clipes,** 4 **clepys,** 4–6 **clips, clyps(e,** 4–7 **clipse,** 5–6 **clyppyce, -us, -es,** 5–6 **clippis, -ys,** 6 **clipps.** An aphetic form of Eclipse *sb.*, formerly common. [So EFris. *klips* and *klip* sb.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 (Cott.) Þe clipes [*Gött.* esclepis] in son & moyne. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 135 Þis clips þat closeth now þe sonne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2052 Þe son of heuen Lost hase is clarite & hys clepys sufers. 1558 Phaër *Æneid* iii. Gj, Coribantes beat their brasse the moone from clips to cure. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* ii. iv. I. 80 He would tell us..the Clipse of the Sun and the Moon.

† **Clips(e,** *v. Obs.* Aphetic form of Eclipse *v.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Þe mone lacke þ here lyȝte and is clipsid [1495 clypsyd, 1535 eclypsed]. 1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 197 The sonne ..Whose clipsed light, hath turnde our shyne to shade.

† **Cli·psi,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *clips*, Eclipse + -y[1].] Under eclipse, dark.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5352 Love .. Now is faire, and now obscure, Now bright, now clipsi of manere.

Clipsome (kli·psŏm), *a. rare.* [f. Clip *v.* + -some.] Fit to be clasped or embraced.

1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* i. 10 A clipsome waist. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 722 It may be said of them, 'with their clipsome waists', that they belong to the Cockney school.

Cli·pster, *nonce-wd.* A female clipper.

1782 Elphinston tr. *Martial* ii. xvii. 96 She does not clip, you say? What's braver, If not a clipster, she's a shaver.

Clipt: see Clipped, *ppl. a.*

† **Cli·ptic.** *Obs.* Aphetic form of Ecliptic.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* i. v, He meueth under the clyptik lyne. — *Bochas* ii. Prol. (1554) 40 a, Their fame is shrouded under y^e cliptike line.

Clique (klīk). Also 9 **clicque, click.** [recent a. F. *clique*, not in Cotgr., but quoted by Littré of 15th c. in sense 'noise, clicking sound', f. *cliquer* to click, clack, clap. Littré says that in the modern sense it is originally the same as *claque* band of claqueurs. (This word has no derivative in French; in English it has originated many.)]

A small and exclusive party or set, a narrow coterie or circle: a term of reproach or contempt, applied generally to such as are considered to associate for unworthy or selfish ends, or to small and select bodies who arrogate supreme authority in matters of social status, literature, etc.

1711 Puckle *Club* (1817) 30 And from the black art of selling bear-skins arrived to be one of the Clicque. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 320 The little spirit of a click, or party. 1833 Coleridge *Lett.* 8 July, I don't call the London exclusive clique the best English society. 1833 Lytton *Eng. & English* ii. i. (1840) 253. 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 225 Choose well your set; our feeble nature seeks The aid of Clubs, the countenance of Cliques. 1862 Shirley *Nugæ Criticæ* 478 The sectarianism of a religious clique.

b. *Comb.*, as *clique-securing.*

1857 Toulm. Smith *Parish* 137 The vicious and clique-securing device of one-third going out each year.

Hence **Cli·quedom,** cliquish influence or power. **Cli·queless** *a.*, without or not belonging to a clique. **Cli·query,** the action or conduct of a clique. **Cliquoma·nia, Cliquoma·niac** (see quot.).

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 73/1 Cliquerie, in all its lurking places, was subsidized. *a* 1873 Lytton *Ken. Chillingly* viii. v. (Hoppe), Heaping additional scorn upon all who are cliqueless. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 330 The small States are the haunts of egoism and cliquedom. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 171 This cliquomania—this notion that a band of fiendish brethren were leagued against him. *Ibid.* 171/2 The cliquomaniac will sometimes gravely inform his confidant of the exact names of the members of the clique.

Clique, *v. colloq.* [f. prec.] To combine in, or act as, a clique. Hence, **Cliqued** (klīkt), *ppl. a.*,

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 5/1 He..rose from the position of a mere woodcarving workman, and was not a little cliqued against by the regular students. 1885 *Graceville* (Minnesota) *Transcript* 3 Jan. 6/3 Indian corn has been higher, under cliqued holding of light stocks.

Cliquet, obs. form of Clicket.

Cliquish (klī·kiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ish.] Savouring of a clique or cliques.

1853 Lynch *Self-Improv.* Introd. 7 To be Denominational is, in my opinion, to be cliquish instead of brotherly. 188. *Countries of World* (Cassell) IV. 32 The .. English community hangs together after a cliquish fashion.

Hence, **Cliquishness.**

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 730 With all the offensive cliqueishness of Holland House. 1869 *Spectator* 3 July 779 Dissatisfied with..the cliquishness of the ruling power, [they] have retired from the club.

Cliquism (klī·kiz'm). Also **cliqueism.** [f. Clique + -ism.] The spirit, principles, and methods, of a clique; party exclusiveness, cliquishness.

1852 W. Wilks *Hist. Half Cent.* 264 The corporations, in which the rancour of sectarian exclusiveness was added to the corruption of official cliqueism. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 678 The smaller the cliques the more rigid the cliquism. 1884 A. Forbes *Chinese Gordon* v. 140 British India is a network of cliquism and favoritism.

Cliquy, -ey (klī·ki), *a.* [f. Clique + -y[1].] Of the nature of, or characterized by cliques.

1876 *World* V. No. 110. 20 That Cowes is not what it used to be; that it is becoming so 'cliquey'. 1881 Ethel Coxon *Basil P.* I. 199 Artistic and literary society of the more 'cliquey' nature. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 1/1 Club committees, which are usually the cliquiest of cliques.

Clish-clash (kli·ʃklæʃ). [A reduplicate formation from Clash *v.*, capable of being used for various parts of speech.]

1. The reciprocal or alternate clash of weapons, hence *to go clish-clash.*

1597 Breton *Miseries Mavillia* ii, The Speares flew in pieces, then went the Swordes 'clish clash'. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 481 (R.) The drums went downe—dun downe, the fluits fit fite, fit fite, The weapons clish-clash.

2. *Sc.* Idle gossip, scandal. Also *attrib.*

1807–17 Tannahill *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 68 Sic clish-clash cracks. 1808–79 in Jamieson.

Clish-ma-claver (kliʃmăklā·vəɹ), *sb. Sc.* [formed app. with allusion to *clish-clash* and *claver*, with echoic associations.] Gossip, foolish talk.

1728 Ramsay *Advice to Mr. —— on Marriage*, This method's ever thought the braver Than either cuffs, or clish-ma-claver. 1794 Burns *Let. G. Thomson* 19 Oct., Don't..have any clishmaclaiver about it among our acquaintances. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 262 Her clishmaclavers about the Forty five.

Hence **Clish-ma-claver** *v.*, to gossip.

1821 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* I. 109 (Jam.) To keep me clish-ma-clavering when I should be taking my pick.

Clister, var. of Clyster.

Clit (klit), *a.* [possibly orig. = *cliht*, pa. pple. of Clitch, in senses 4–6]. Close.

† **a.** of the atmosphere. *Obs.*

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* ii, The dayes more darkishe are, More shorte, colde, moyste, and stormy cloudy clit.

b. *dial.* of unleavened or doughy bread, of soil that wants loosening.

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* s.v., I would sow grass-seeds, but the ground will be clit. 1864 E. Capern *Devon Provinc., Clit*, close, heavy; applied to bread which has not heaved with the yeast. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Clit*, applied to bread or pudding when it is doughy or heavy, also to soil when..caked and adhesive through rain.

Clit-bur. [f. Clite + Bur: cf. Clot-bur.]

1851–60 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Clit-Bur*, a common name for the *Arctium Lappa.* [Not in Britten & H.]

Clitch (klitʃ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **clycc(e)an,** 4–5 **clycchen,** 5 **clicche(n,** 6– **clitch.** *Pa. t.* (1 **clyhte**), 4 **clihte,** 5 **clyghte,** 6 **clitched.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **ȝeclyht, -cliht,** 4–5 **cliht, ycli3t,** (?) **cle3t,** 5 **icli3t, clyght,** (-ed), 6 **clight(e.** [OE. *clycc(e)an* corresponds to an OTeut. type **klukjan.* For ulterior etymology, see Clutch.]

† **1.** *trans.* To crook or bend; to incurve (the fingers), close (the hand), clench (the fist). *Obs.*

c 1025 *Liber Scintillarum* 99 Na sy astreht hand þin to nimene, heo sy to syllene geclíht. *c* 1050 *Indicia Monast.* in *Techmer's Zeitschr.* II. 128 Clyce þine fingras, swilce þu blæchorn niman wille. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 137 The honde hyghte Palma whan the fyngres ben streyghte out and fyste whan they ben clyghte in [*Bod. MS.* icli3te]. *Ibid.* vii. lvi. 270 Ciragra .. in the hondes .. maketh theym drye and clyghted (*Bodl. MS.* ycli3t] and closyd and vnmyghty to be openyd. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* ii. 119 b, The fiste..because the fingers be clighte in. 1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 145 He .. clitched his fist, turned his head, gnashed w^t his teeth.

† **2.** *intr.* To crook, bend a joint, crouch. *Obs.*

? *a* 1300 *O. E. Legends* (Horstm. 1875) 192 (Mätz.) Upe here ton heo seten iclu3t. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 120 The fyngres þat freo beo to folden and to clycchen.

† **3.** *trans.* To seize and pull in as with a claw or crook, to Cleek. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Mary & Cross* 427 in *Leg. Rood* 145 Mony folk into helle he clihte.

b. To take up (water, etc.) with a shallow vessel. Cf. Cleach.

1632 Holland *Cyrupædia* 4 He hath an earthen pot wherewith to clitch up water out of the..river.

4. To hold tightly in a clutch or grasp.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1655 þat watz cle3t clos in his hert. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (1843–7) 115 A yonge childe in her armes clighte. *Ibid.* (1847) II. 186 In covetousnes my harte was clighte. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Clitch*, to clutch, to grasp tightly.

5. To make fast, to fasten; in mod. dial. to stick (things) *to* or together.

a 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 858 A clyket hit [i.e. þe wyket] cle3t clos hym byhynde. *a* 1400 *Mary & Cross* 410 in *Leg. Rood* 145 Cros, whon Crist on þe was cliht. 1863 *From a correspondent*, Used in the Western Counties .. as "clitch these papers", i.e. gum them together. *A native of N. Devon* 'has heard an old woman, admiring a lady's riding, say "There! her looks as if her was clitched to her saddle!"'

6. *intr.* 'To stick, to adhere; to become glutinous or thick. *Devon*' (Halliw.).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1692 Hit cly3t togeder.

Cli·tching, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing[1].]

† **1.** Crooking, bending (of a joint). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 192 In clytchynge and bendynge and stretchynge of membres. *Ibid.* xviii. ix. 763 What fysshes do..wyth drawynge and clytchyng [*MS. Bodl.* clicchinge] of fynnes; and foules and birdes with clitchyng and spreding of wynges.

2. Making fast; sticking. *dial.*

Clite (kləit). [A parallel form to Clete, Clote. Cf. also OE. *clite*, expl. by Cockayne *Leechdoms*, as 'colts'-foot'.] † **1.** The burdock. ? *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herball, Supp. Table, Clite* is Lappa.

2. The Cleavers or Goose-grass.

1847–79 Halliwell, *Clite* (goosegrass), in use in Oxfordshire. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. County* 185 The clite grows with great rapidity, and climbs up into the hedge.

‖ **Clitellum** (kləite·lŏm). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. L. *clitell-æ*, a pack-saddle.] The raised band encircling the body of earth-worms towards the middle.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 196/1 s.v. *Lumbricus*, At the season of reproduction, the clitellum..becomes..a highly important agent. 1855 Owen *Invertebr. An.* xii, Between the thirtieth and fortieth segments..is..the clitellum. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 225 The eggs..are laid in chitinous cocoons or cases..probably secreted by the clitella.

Clithe. ? *Obs.* [OE. *cliþae* Epinal Gl. = *clifae* Erf., *clibe* Corpus 'lappa': cf. next, and Clyde. Related forms are Ger. *klette, klete.*]

1597 Gerarde *Herball, Supp. Table, Clithe* is the Burdocke.

Clithers. Also 6 **clitheren,** 9 *dial.* **clider, -s** (kləidəɹz). [App. f. an OE. vb. *clíðan* (whence *æt cliðende* 'adhaerentem', in 9th c. Bede Glosses, Sweet O.E.T. 181) to stick. Cf. also OE. *cliðwyrt* 'glossed *Rubea minor*' (Cockayne, *Leechd.*).] Another name of the plant Clivers or Cleavers.

1597 Gerarde *Herball, Supp. Table of Eng. Names* (gathered [partly] from the mouthes of plaine and simple Countrie people) *Clitheren* is Goosegrass or Cliuers. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Clider*, goosegrass. *Var. dial.* 1853 Miss Yonge *Heir Redcl.* vii. (1874) 83 Disentangling some cliders from the silky curls of Bustle's ear. 1887 — *Herb of the Field* 173 Cliders have a very minute white flower. 1880 *E. & W. Cornwall Gloss.*, Cliders..the rough bedstraw.

‖ **Clitoris** (kləi·tŏris). *Phys.* [a. Gr. κλειτορίς, perh. f. κλεί-ειν to shut.] A homologue of the male penis, present, as a rudimentary organ, in the females of many of the higher vertebrata.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 226 These Ligaments..do degenerate into a broad and sinewy slendernes..vppon which the Clitoris cleaueth and is tyed. *Ibid.* 238. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 216 Cutting the Clitoris..which is *revera* a little Yard. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 482/2 The clitoris is found in all the Carnivora. 1871 Huxley *Anat. Vert. An.* iii In some few mammals (e.g. the *Lemuridæ*) the clitoris is traversed by a urethral canal.

Cli·tter (kli·təɹ), *sb. dial.* [cf. next word, and Clatter *sb.*[2]] = Clatter *sb.*[2]

1884 *Illust. Lond. News, Christm. No.* 23/2 They might have taken shelter among a 'clitter' of rocks somewhere.

2. *dial.* A flutter.

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, I was all of a clitter.

Clitter (kli·təɹ), *v.* [A parallel form to Clatter, expressing a more attenuated action of the same kind; cf. *chitter, chatter, jibber, jabber*, etc. Cf. also Ger. *klittern*, and its relations to *klattern.*]

† **1.** To chatter. *Obs.*

a 1528 Skelton *Col. Cloute*, He prates and he patters He clytters and he clatters.

b. Said of a grasshopper or cicada: cf. Chitter.

1844 Ld. Houghton *Mem. Many Scenes, To Eng. Lady* 177, I lay aloof, With the cicala faintly clittering near.

2. To make a thin vibratory rattle; to cause to vibrate and rattle lightly. *trans.* and *intr.*

1530 Palsgr. 487/1, I clytter, I make noyse, as harnesse or peuter dysshes..These peuter pottes clytter as moche as if they were of sylver. 1537 *Thersytes* in *Four O. Pl.* (1848) 82 Clytteringe and clatteringe there youre pottes with ale.

3. *dial.* To flutter.

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, Clittering its wings.

Cli·tter-cla·tter, *sb.* [Reduplication of Clatter.] Alternating repetition of clattering noise; garrulous talk, tittle-tattle.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 616 Was nevir sene sic wind and rane Nor of Schipmen sic clitter clatter. 1578 Lupton *All for Money* (1851) 163 You may see, sir, olde women have much clitter clatter. 1697 W. Cleland *Poems* 103 (Jam.) Shall all your while Be spent in idle clitter-clatter. 1722 Ramsay *Monk & Miller's Wife* 73. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 4/2 Touch a bag of bones and you are deafened by the clitter-clatter.

Cliure, obs. form of Cleavers.

† **Clive,** *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. **yclive(n).** [Identical in form with OE. *clífan* str. v. to stick, cling, Cleave; and both in form and sense with the corresp. ON. *klífa* str. v. to climb: cf. also MDu. *clíven* to cling and to climb. For earlier instances in the sense 'cling', see Cleave *v.*[2]] To climb.

1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Ypocrites sotyls þet sotilliche wylleþ heȝe cliue..hi byþ uol wexe and heȝe ycliue ine dyngnetes. *Ibid.* 127 Wyþ-oute þise uour virtues non ne may cliue in-to þe helle of perfeccion. Vor huo þet wyle ȝuo heȝe clyue him behoueþ..þet he habbe prudence. [So frequent in *Ayenb.*]

Clive: see Cliff 1 β; also Cleave *v.*[1] and [2].

† **Cli·ver,** *sb. Obs.* In 1 **clifer,** 3 **cliver, -vre:** see also Cleafre. [app. f. *clif-, cliþ-*, weak grade of *clífan, clifian*, to cleave, climb; cf. Grimm. V. 1025.] A claw, talon.

a 1000 *Gloss. Prudent.* (Recd.) 149 Clifra *ungularum. Ibid.* 150 C[l]ifras *ungulas. a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 78 Thu starest so thu wille abiten Al that thu mist mid clivre smiten. — *Ibid.* 84 Mid thine clivres woldest me meshe. — *Ibid.* 270 Gode clivers scharp and longe.

Cliver, obs. form of Clever, Cleavers.

Clivers, another form of Cleavers, the plant.

Clives, -ies, clivvis, vars. of Clevis.

† **Cli·vity.** *Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. the common element of *acclivity, declivity*: cf. L. *clīvus* slope, hill.] An inclination; an ascent or descent.

1846 Worcester cites Tanner.

Cli·vose, *a.* [ad. L. *clīvōsus* hilly, steep, f. L. *clīvus* slope, hill.] Full of hills, hilly, steep.

1731 in Bailey vol. II.

† **Cli·vy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *clive*, obs. form of Cliff.] By-form of Cliffy.

1587 M. Grove *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 67 The balstone on the grey doth chase and beate from cliuie rocks.

‖ **Cloaca** (klōi·ē·kă). *Pl.* **-æ.** [L. *cloāca*, f. *cluĕre* to purge (Lewis and Short).]

1. An underground conduit for drainage, a common sewer.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cloaca* (Lat.), the Channel or Sink of a Towne. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 598 The Thames, polluted with the filthy effusions of the cloacæ. 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* II. xiii. 17 The gutter which communicates with the cloaca.

b. A privy or water-closet.

1840 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xxiv, To every house..a cloaca.

2. *Phys.* The common excrementory cavity at the end of the intestinal canal in birds, reptiles, most fishes, and the monotremate mammals.

1834 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 9 In birds the rectum at the termination of its canal forms an oval or elongated pouch ..and then expands into a cavity, which has been named cloaca. 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys., Serpents* 79 The intestinal tube..passes backwards..to terminate in the cloaca. 1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 161 A hind-gut is continued..to open into a cavity common to the openings of the excretory and sexual systems—the cloaca.

3. *Path.* A passage for morbid matter.

1846 tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Surgery* 172 Across this shell [of bone] small holes are eaten, by which the matter escapes, and which are called cloacæ (Weidmann). 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 352 Canals leading from gangrenous cavities to the surface are called cloacæ.

4. *fig.* A receptacle of moral filth; cf. *sink.*

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 139 That tremendous Cloaca of Pauperism. 1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 181 The Stock Exchange has been described..as the cloaca bearing with it all the refuse of mankind.

Cloacal (klōi·ē·kăl), *a.* [ad. L. *cloācālis*, f. *cloāca*; see prec. and -AL.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of, a cloaca or sewer.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Cloacal*, pertaining to such filth. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 91 The thousand cloacal pipes.. continually pouring out the abominations of the city.

b. *Phys.*

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The intestine [of fishes].. proceeds..to terminate in a cloacal sac. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 146 The brain of the Cloacal Animals has remained at a much lower stage of development.

Also (chiefly nonce-wds.) **Cloacaline, Cloacean, Cloacinal, Cloacinean** *adjs.* = prec.

1814 *Reprint Harington's Metam.* Title-p., The Metamorphosis of Ajax; a Cloacinean Satire. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 379 Infected backyard and cloacean staircase. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* II. ii. 28 We, sir, dedicate genius to the cloacaline floods. 1887 J. M. Wilson *Ess. & Addr.* 61 This cloacinal region of morals.

Cloak (klōuk), *sb.* Forms: 3–9 **cloke,** (5–6 **clooke,** 6 **clocke,** *Sc.* **cloik,** 6–7 **clok,** 7 **cloack**), 6–7 **cloake,** 6– **cloak.** [a. OF. *cloke* (13th c. in Littré), *cloque, cloche*:—med.L. *cloca, clocca*, cape worn by horsemen and travellers, the same word as *cloke, cloche*, bell, so called from its shape. *Cloak* is thus a doublet of Clock.]

1. A loose outer garment worn by both sexes over their other clothes.

c 1275 Lay. 13098 Vortiger..nam one cloke [*c* 1205 cape] of his one cnihte. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 294 Shal no seriaunt..were..no pelure in his cloke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clooke, *armilausa*. 1462 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 150 My lordys tawny cloke lynyd wyth velvet. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 395 [He] gart cloikis mak, and sindrie thairin cled. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 12 Thy clocke ys clute withe jaggis. 1612 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 12 My Russett ryding clok. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 147 ¶ 7 He grew peevish and silent, wrapped his cloke about him. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 17 A stranger, who assumed..the cloak of a Cynic philosopher. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. l, Subtle poinards, wrapt beneath the cloke. 1830 Carlyle in Froude *Life* II. 127 The fairest cloak has its wrong side.

†**2.** An academical or clerical gown; particularly the Geneva gown. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1641 *Curates Conf.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 375, I bought one new cloke [=curate's gown] in six years. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 24 If the Devil should put on the gown and Cassock, or the black cloak, or the Coat and the Cord.

†**b.** Hence *contemptuously* for: A Presbyterian or Independent minister; puritanism. *Obs.*

1649 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* II. 83 Where a dozen Schismaticks and two or three cloaks represented a whole County. 1663 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 172 Which happen'd when Cloak was commander-in-chief.

3. *fig.* That which covers over and conceals; a pretext, pretence, outward show.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, Vnder the cloke of ypocrisy. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 75, I haue nights cloake to hide me from their eyes. 1611 Bible 1 *Pet.* ii. 16 Not vsing your libertie for a cloake of maliciousnesse. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 458 ¶ 6 Those Persons, who had made Religion a Cloke to so many Villanies. 1799 Southey *St. Gualberto* 14 Humility is made the cloak of pride. 1858 Doran *Crt. Fools* 15 Under the cloak of folly, good service has been rendered.

b. A cloak-like covering.

1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 199 Tucking up..the ground under a cloak of snow.

4. The Mantle or Pallium of molluscs.

1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 28 Tentacula arising between the cloak and veil.

5. Phrases. †*A Plymouth cloak*: a cudgel: see Plymouth. † *The cloak sitteth fit*: = 'the cap fits'.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. Pref. xv, Which cloak sitteth no less fit on the back of their cause, than of the Anabaptists. 1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit* (1629) 10, I would haue soone recall'd him, with a Plymouth cloake [*margin* Cudgell]. *a* 1668 Davenant *Wks.* 229 (N.) Whose cloake (at Plimouth spun) was crab-tree wood.

6. *Comb.*, as *cloak-carrier, -string, -twitcher*; *cloak-fashion, -wise* adv.; also † **cloak-bearer,** a portmanteau, Cloak-bag; † **cloak-father,** a pretended author whose name is put forth to conceal the real author; † **cloak-fish** (see quot.); † **cloak-man,** a Presbyterian (cf. 2 b); **cloak-pin,** a peg for hanging a cloak on; a large pin for fastening a cloak. See also Cloak-bag, -room.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Porte-manteau,* a *cloake bearer, a leather fastened to the sadlebowe to beare the cloake. 1636 Prynne *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 7 Timothy.. Paul's..*Cloack-carrier, and Book-bearer..was certainly no Bishop. 1822 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 283 Please to throw this mantle round Your neck, *cloak-fashion. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II A counterfeit, and a *cloke-father for a plot of the Popes begetting. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 24 The secular Priests say he was but the Cloak-father thereof, and that Parsons the Jesuite made it. 1694 Narborough *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 16 A great broad flat Fish like a Scate..called by the Seamen a String Ray..called by some *Cloke Fishes. 1680 *Roxburgh Ball.* (1883) IV. 637 Though *Cloak-men, that seem much precise, 'Gainst Wine exclaim, with turn'd-up eyes. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xiii, Stag's antlers..served for what we vulgarly call *cloak-pins. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, **Cloak-Twitchers*, villains who formerly, when Cloaks were much worn, us'd to lurk, in by and dark Places, to snatch them off the Wearer's Shoulders. 1863 Le Fanu *House by Churchyard* III. 211 His white surtout, *cloakwise over his shoulders.

Cloak (klōuk), *v.* Also 6–9 **cloke.** [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To cover with or wrap in a cloak.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) p. lxi, This lustie Codrus was cloked for the rayne. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* XI. vi, She cloked herself up as well as she could. 1818 B. O'Reilly *Greenland* 209 A frowning berg, deeply cloaked with mist. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 424 Motions as of shadowy spirits cloaking themselves.

2. *fig.* † **a.** To cover, protect, shelter. *Obs.*

1540–54 Croke *Ps.* (1844) 42 His wyngs shall cloke thee from all fear. 1590 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* II. vi, Navarre, that cloaks them underneath his wings.

b. To cover over, conceal; to disguise, mask.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* Introd. vi, The lyght of trouth I lacke cunnyng to cloke. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 21 To cloke her guile with sorrow. 1741 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 263 Men cloak their extravagance to themselves under the notion of liberality. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 449 His refusal was cloked under a show of feudal loyalty. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 17 'Neath smiles her fear she cloak'd.

† **3. a.** *trans.* To wear the semblance of, put on, assume. **b.** *intr.* To pretend, dissemble. *Obs.*

1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* 44 Yf he had had siche a godly zele as he here cloketh. 1572 Forrest *Theophilus* 651 Christian folke, Of which none am I, how eaver I cloake.

Cloakage (klōu·kėdʒ). [f. Cloak *sb.* + -age.] The act of covering with a cloak.

1846 Worcester cites Martineau.

† **Cloa·katively,** *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. Cloak + -ative + -ly 2.] Superficially.

1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 2 Medicines [which]..have radically, not cloakatively, cured the Sick.

† **Cloa·k-bag.** *Obs.* For forms see Cloak *sb.*; also 6–8 *Sc.* **clog-bag.** A bag in which to carry a cloak or other clothes; a portmanteau, valise.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 454 Fillit sindry dry leddren polkis full of small stanis, and band thame togidder, in maner of clogboggis, to thair hors. 1552 Huloet, Cloke bagge, *penularium*. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 26 Pythagoras bequeathes them a Clookebagge. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. (1682) 291 Delivering me the keys of their three Clogbags before the Consul. [So always in this book.] 1658 Osborn *Jas. I* (1673) 533 A Cloak-bag full of dried Sweet-meats and Confects. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood *Jrnl.* (1884) 51 John Rattray was laid before my bed, with his head on a clog-bag. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 13 He mounted his horse, and with only a cloak-bag behind him, etc.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 497 That stuft Cloake-bagge of Guts. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. (Arb.) 55 You that are a plague stuffed Cloake-bagge of all iniquitie.

c. *attrib.*

1619 H. Hutton *Follies Anat.* 22 Rayling on cloake-bagge breeches. *a* 1641 Suckling *Fragm. Aurea* (1648) 61 His garters or his Cloak-bag strings. 1655 *Francion* 63 Long Cloak-bag-string dashes.

Cloaked (klōukt), *ppl. a.* [f. Cloak + -ed.] Dressed or wrapt up in a cloak; *fig.* disguised, concealed, secret.

a 1500 [see Cloakedly]. 1509 Barclay *Shyp Folys* (1570) 129 Your cloked errour. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiv. 93 He folowed Jesus aloofe, and was now a cloked disciple. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 350 Here is a cloaked lending vnder the colour of buying. 1888 G. A. Henty *Cornet of Horse* xxiv. 246 A cloaked stranger was shown into the room.

Hence † **Cloa·kedly** *adv.*, in outward show, apparently; disguisedly, in a secret or underhand way.

a 1500 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (1847) 66 (Mätz.) Clokydly withowt they obey very mych, And inwerdly the most mayster wer no brych. 1551 Edw. VI. *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (1857–8) II. 340 Th' emperour..did clokedly begine warre. 1565 Card. Allen in *Fulke's Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 404 Yet they dare not but clokedly reprehende them.

Cloaker (klōu·kəɹ). *rare.* [f. Cloak *v.* + -er.] One who cloaks or conceals.

1557 North *Diall Princes* 148 b/1 For being clokers of vices. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 43 Cloakers of notour adulterie.

† **Cloa·ket.** *Obs. rare*−1. In 8 **cloket.** [f. *cloke*, Cloak + -et.] A little cloak.

1716 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 504 This God..had..a *Bardocucullus*, or Cloket, to keep him from taking Cold.

Cloa·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. Cloak *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. Wrapping in a cloak, concealment, disguise.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 20 May he cum to his cast be cloking. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 127 Put not these vices from you, by your impudent cloakings! 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 226 The shawlings, the cloakings..the cautions against cold. 1888 *Academy* 28 July 54/2 That tears away all cloaking and disguise.

2. Material for making cloaks. Cf. *shirting.*

1840 *L'pool Jrnl.* 4 July 1/2 A variety of Friezes..Blue, Mixture, and other Beaver Cloakings.

Cloa·king, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] *fig.* Concealing, disguising.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Kiwers* xlviii, Clokyng flattery. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* xxxii, Without Reserve or Cloaking Art.

Cloakless (klōu·klės), *a.* Without a cloak.

1575 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 25 When as I rode alone..Clokeless unclad. *a* 1849 Mangan *Poems* (1859) 46 Cloakless riot wanders free.

Cloaklet (klōu·klėt). A little cloak.

1865 Miss Yonge *Clever Woman* xiv. (1889) 176 Bright cashmere cloaklets, scarlet, white and blue.

Cloa·k-room. A room near the entrance of any place of assembly, in which cloaks, coats, hats, etc., may be left; also, in recent use, an office at railway-stations, etc., where luggage of any description is temporarily taken charge of.

a 1852 Moore *Country Dance & Quad.* ix. 34 The squires and their squiresses all..She in the cloak-room saw assembling. 1884 *G. W. R. Time-tables* July 108 There are Cloak Rooms at all the Principal Stations.

Cloam (klōum), *sb. Obs.* exc. *s.w. dial.* Forms: 1 clám, [5 **clome,** 7 **cloame,** in the verb], 8 **cloume,** 7–9 **clome,** 9 (**clomb**), **cloam**; see also Cloom. [OE. *clám* mud, clay, corresp. to MDu. *cleem* clay, potter's clay:—WGer. **klaim*, a derivative, with *-m* suffix, of *klī-* to daub, smear (root of Clay); cf. ON. *kleima*, OHG. *chleimen*, MDu. *clēmen* to daub, besmear.] In O.E. Mud, clay. Hence, in mod. dial. use: Earthenware, clay.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 84 Wyrc swa [the ingredients] to clame. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* i. 14 Mid heardum weorcum clames and tigelan. 1659 Clobery *Div. Glimpses* 95 Season thy new-made clome with sipid liquor. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 52. *a* 1819 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Poems* Wks. 159 (D.) Now, zester Nan, by this yow zee.. What's cheny thoft is clome. 1865 R. Hunt *Pop. Romances W. Eng.* Ser. I. 96 A set of cheene [china] and lots of beautiful clome. 1881 Blackmore *Christowell* iv, He spied..certain letters, invisible until the cloam was wetted.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1750 R. Pococke *Trav.* (*Cornw.*) (1888) 135 Cloume ovens ..are earthen ware of several sizes, like an oven, and being heated they stop 'em up and cover 'em over with embers to keep in the heat. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1652 Earthenware shops..are called..clome or clomen shops..in Devon. 1861 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* i. (D.), That should depend on the pitcher, whether it were iron or clomb.

† **Cloam,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **clome,** 7 **cloame.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To daub or plaster with clay.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 708 Wt Clay I clome yt vppe ryght fast. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 81 You must cloame the heads of the wounded branches.

Cloame, obs. f. *clomb*, pa. t. of Climb.

Cloa·men, *a. dial.* [f. Cloam *sb.* + -en 4.] Made of earthenware; earthen.

1827 [see Cloam *sb.* b.]. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

† **Cloamer.** *Obs.* In 7 **clomer.** [f. Cloam + -er.] A maker of earthenware, a potter.

1659 Clobery *Div. Glimpses* 33 Clomers and Glass-men likewise reap fair gain When juggs and glasses are in battel slain.

Cloate, variant of Clote, *Obs.*, bur.

Cloath(e, etc., obs. f. Cloth, Clothe, etc.

Cloathy, obs. var. of Clotty.

1616–61 Holyday *Persius* 318 Then sparingly he sups, instead of beer, The cloathy dregs of dying vineger.

Cloaue, obs. form of Clove *sb.*2

Clob. *local.* [Perh. related in origin to Club, Clump, q.v.] (See quots.)

1756 Collet *Peat-pit* in *Phil. Trans.* L. 110 Under this lies what they [in Berkshire] call *clob*, being a peat-earth, compounded of clay, of a small quantity of earth, and some true peat. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 334 A species of earth compounded of clay, and termed 'clob', which, though burned for manure, lies above the true [Newbury] peat. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Clob*, a clod or lump of earth. Walls made of marl mixed with straw are called clob or cob walls.

Hence **Clobbed** *ppl. a. dial.*

1880 Jago in *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., A choked pipe..would be said to be clobbed up. Dirty clothes or utensils are.. clobbed with dirt.

Clob(be, etc.: see Club, etc.

Clobber (klɒ·bəɹ), *sb.* [Etymology uncertain. In Lowland Sc. *clobber, clabber* is given as 'mud, clay, dirt', app. a. Gaelic *clabar* in same sense: but this is hardly likely to be the word: cf. the vb.] A black paste used by cobblers to fill up and conceal cracks in the leather of boots and shoes.

18.. Dickens *Househ. Words* XIX. 41 (Hoppe) If there are crevices and breaks in an old pair of shoes .. he insinuates into them a dose of clobber, which seems to be a mixture of ground cinders and paste.

Clobber (klǫ·bəɹ), *v.* [Of uncertain origin: app. connected with prec. sb. But it has the appearance of an onomatopœic word of frequentative form: cf. *slobber*, *slubber*, also *clamper* to botch, tinker, or patch up.] *trans.* To patch *up*, cobble.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 369 The best black suits are to be 'clobbered' up.

Hence **Clo·bberer**, a patcher of clothes and shoes.

1864 *Times* 3 Nov. 6/6 The duty of the clobberer is to patch, to sew up, and to restore as far as possible the garments to their pristine appearance. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Oct. 459/2 There are various epithets for shoemakers..there are welters, repairers, clobberers, clickers.

† **Clobberiousness.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. Irish *clabar* mud, dirt, filth; *clabbery*, *clobbery*, muddy, in Lowland Sc. and dial. of Ulster.] The rabble, the 'unwashed'.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 29 The lobbish and desperat clobberiousnesse, taking the matter in dudgeon .. knockt their seneschall on the costard.

Clochard, variant of Clocher *sb.*[1]

‖ **Cloche.** [Fr. *cloche* bell, bell-glass, etc.] A special kind of bell-glass used by gardeners for rearing young or delicate plants under.

1882 *The Garden* 27 May 371/3 We have some thousands of cuttings..coming on under cloches just now. 1889 *Corresp. at Kew* says—'Cloche is in common use in the market gardens about here for the glasses under which spring vegetables are raised.'

Cloche, obs. form of Clutch.

Clocher (klōu·ʃəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 4– **clocher,** 5 **clochere, -erre,** 6–8 **clochier**; β. 5 **clokerre,** 7 **clockier,** 9 **clockyer**; γ. 6 **clochiarde,** 7–9 **clochard.** [a. F. *clocher*, *clochier* (12th c. in Littré), in ONF. *clokier*, *cloquier*, corresp. to med.L. *cloc(c)ārium*, f. *cloc(c)a*, *cloque*, *cloche*, bell. Occas. having the suffix *-er* corrupted to -ard.]

A bell-tower or campanile; a belfry.

[*c* 1250 *Merton Coll. Rec.* 1760 Messuagium subtus clocherium de Basinggestok.]

α. 1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 Emendantis diversos defectus in clocher. 1391 *Ibid.* III. 106 Carpentarii operantis infra clocher australe. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 201 The greet clocher up for to bere. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxiii. 68 On euery toure a clocher of fyne golde. 1547 in Blomfield *Hist. Norfolk* II. 155 For ryngyng the clocher bells. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 192 The Steeple or Clochier thereof. 1880 J. L'Estrange in *Norfolk Antiq. Misc.* II. 149 A detached bell-tower or Clocher.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 8 Clokerre or belfray. *a* 1641 Spelman *Hist. & Fate Sacril.* (mod. ed.) 259 A clockier or bell-house .. with four very great bells in it. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells Ch.* ix. 305 A separate campanile called the clockyer.

γ. 1598 Stow *Surv.* xxxv. (1603) 332 A great and high Clochier .. In place of this Clochiarde of olde times. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 378 A strong Clochard .. where there were three great Bells. 1869 J. Raven *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 25 The five bells which formerly inhabited the clochard of King's College.

† **Clo·cher,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [app. a var. of Closer [1].] An apartment, room.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5289 Ledis him forthire, In-to a clochere with a kay. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13501 The cave & the clocher, þere þe kyng lay.

Clock, *sb.*[1] Forms: (1 **clucge**), 4–5 **clok, clokke, clocke,** 6 **klocke,** 6– **clock.** [OE. *clucge* (or *cluccge*) is found only once, and has no historical connexion with the extant word which goes back app. only to the 13–14th c. ME. *clok(ke*, *clocke*, was either a. MDu. *clocke* (mod.Du. *klok* 'bell, clock'), or a. ONF. *cloke*, *cloque* = Central Fr. *cloche* 'bell'. The Du. is cognate with OFris. *klocka*, *klocke*, EFris. *klokke*, *klok*, MLG. *klocke*, LG. *klokke*, *klokk*, *klok*, OHG. *glocka*, *klocka*, *glogga*, MHG. *glocke*, *klocke*, *glogge*, Ger. *glocke* 'bell', ON. *klocka*, later *klukka* 'bell', Norw. *klokka*, *klukka*, Sw. *klocka*, Da. *klokke* 'bell, clock'. The French *cloque*, *cloche*, with Pr. *cloca*, *clocha*, Piedm. *cioca*, descends directly from late L. *cloc(c)a* (8th c.). In all the prec., as in OE. *clucge*, the word is fem.; but in Celtic, OIr. *cloc* (genit. *cluic* :—**cloci*), Irish *clog*, Gael. *clag* (genit. and pl. *cluig*), Corn. *cloch*, Bret. *kloc'h*, 'bell', are masc.; only Welsh *cloch* is fem., and its pl. *clych* points perh. to an earlier masc.

Known since about 8th c. in Merovingian L., in Celtic, and in Teutonic; early diffusion app. connected with that of Christianity in western and northern Europe; not found in the southern Romanic langs. where *campana* is the word for 'bell'. Locality of origin undetermined: some refer it, on historical considerations, to Celtic; some think it possibly connected with OHG. *cloccōn*, *chlocchōn*, MHG. *klocken* 'to strike, knock'; but the variant forms in OHG. point rather to its being foreign. Wherever it actually arose, it was prob. echoic, imitating the rattling made by the early handbells of sheet-iron and quadrilateral shape, rather than the ringing of the cast circular bell of later date. The relation of the rare OE. *cluc(c)ge* to the other forms, which agree generally with the types *klok*, *klokka*, is obscure.

For the original and general sense of this word in the other langs., English had the word Bell in regular use; it is probable, therefore, that *clock* was introduced either with striking clocks, or at least with bells on which the hours were mechanically struck; it was prob. never prevalent in ME. in the mere sense 'bell'.]

† **1.** A bell (the sense of OE. *clucge*; in ME. prob. only as a retention of the Fr. use). *Later*, the gong of a striking watch. *Obs.*

[*c* 890 K. Ælfred *Bæda* IV. xxiii., Hleoðor heora cluegan (*v.r.* cluccgan).] 1483 Caxton *Gold. L.* 281/4 The clockes of Saynt Steuen..had a meruey1ous swetenes in theyr sowne. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 193 And perchance hears the Clock and Alarum strike in it [a Watch). [*c* 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5307/3 A Gold striking Pendulum Clock Watch.]

2. An instrument for the measurement of time; properly, one in which the hours, and sometimes lesser divisions, are sounded by strokes of a hammer on a bell or similar resonant body; but many clocks now do not strike. The mechanism consists of a train of wheels set in motion by weights or a spring, actuating and regulated by a pendulum or balance-wheel, and requiring to be periodically wound up; the passage of hours, minutes, etc., is indicated by 'hands' or pointers, on a 'face' or dial-plate.

(The precise meaning in the earliest quots. is not certain.)

1371 *Abbrev. Rotul. Origin.* II. 314 Pro quadam campana pro horis diei et noctis per ipsam perpetuo designanda, clok vulgariter nuncupata, in eadem turri ponenda et sustentanda. 1371 in J. Britton *Cathedrals*, *York* 80 Till itte be hegh none smytyn by þe clocke. 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 103 In expens. super le Clok, xxiiij petr. [plumbi]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Priest's T.* 34 Sikerer was his crowyng..Than is a clok, or an abbay orologge. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 20 Evene as the clok sevene had smet She entryd. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 118 Neuere saue in late daies was eny clok telling the houris .. bi peise and bi stroke. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 42 Their Armes are set, like Clocks, still to strike on. *a* 1640 W. Fenner *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 286 When thou usest to stirre up Conscience every day, wind it up as a man does his Clock. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 629 Like damag'd clocks, whose hand and bell dissent. *a* 1850 Longf. *Old Clock on Stairs* vii, And in the hush that followed the prayer, Was heard the old clock on the stair, —For ever—never! Never—for ever!

3. (The hour of the day is expressed by a cardinal numeral, followed by a phrase which was originally **a.** *of the clock*, now only retained in formal phraseology; shortened subsequently to † **b.** *of clock*, † **c.** *a clock* (see **A** *prep.*[2]), **d.** *o'clock*, the current modern form; rarer obs. variants were † **e.** *at the clock*, and *clock* simply.)

a. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Parson's Prol.* 5 Ten of the clokke it was tho as I gesse. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 17 At vij of y^e^ clokke. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxiii. 148 Bytwene noone and thre of the clocke. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 53/2 The House met allways at eight of the Clock. 1739 Chesterf. *Lett.* I. xxv. 92 In prose, you would say .. it is twelve of the clock at noon. 1884 Gladstone in Parlt. 26 Feb. 2/5 That the Speaker..be presented to-morrow at two of the clock in the House of Lords.

b. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 16 From iiij of clokke in the mornynge. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* iii. 31 Eleven of clock at night.

c. 1480 *Plumpton Corr.* 40 Uppon Munday by viij a clocke. 1584 R. Scot *Disc. Witchcr.* xii. xvii. 213 So manie strokes as the holder thinketh it a clocke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 185 Asking a boy what it was a clocke. 1747 Chalkley *Wks.* (1766) 190 About one or two a Clock.

d. *c* 1720 Prior *Alma* III. (R.), 'Tis the stomach's solid stroke, That tells this being, what's o'clock. 1829 Southey *Roprecht* II, From noon Till ten o'clock. 1848 Thackeray *Snobs* xlviii, Five-o'clock-in-the-morning men.

e. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 75 Make you redy, At ix. at the clocke. 1634 Brereton *Trav.* (1884) 1 We..took water about three clock in afternoon. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. H. S.) III. 381 This day at 2 Clock in the Afternoon.

† **f.** Hence, the hour as struck by the clock.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iv. 44 To weepe 'twixt clock and clock. 1768 *Bristol Jrnl.* in *Harper's Mag.* July (1883) 232/1 Aboute the time of the tollynge the tenth clock.

4. Phrases. *Like a clock*: with steady regularity (cf. Clockwork). *To lie at nine o'clock* (see quot.). *To tell the clock*: to count the hour, give or record the time. *To know* (*find*) *what o'clock it is*: to know (discover) the real state of things. *When one's clock strikes*: when one's hour comes.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 81 She .. opened the locke, And lookt in the bag, What it was a clocke. 1565 Jewell *Def. Apol.* (1611) 597 Emperours .. sate by the Bishops and held their peace, and told the clocke. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 289 They'l tell the clocke to any businesse that We say befits the houre. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), I told the clocks, and watch'd the wasting light. 1797 W. G. Maton *Observ. W. Counties* II. 129 The veins .. run in a direction pretty nearly from south-east to north-west, or, to use the terms of the miners themselves, lie at nine o'clock. 1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* 451 (Hoppe) Our governor's wide awake .. He knows what's o'clock. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* i. 2 He..manages my whole farm like a clock. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 94 You've learnt your lesson, found out what's o'clock. 1887 Rider Haggard *K. Solomon's Mines* 10, I hope it won't be brought up against me when my clock strikes.

5. *transf.* and *fig.*; usually with qualifying addition or context.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* vii. 87 The same workmaister which hath set up the Clocke of y^e^ hart. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. ii. 39 His honour, Clocke to itselfe, knew the true minute when Exception bid him speake. 1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 46 By thee I might correct, erroneous oft, The clock of history. 1836 Emerson *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 146 The succession of native plants .. makes the silent clock by which time tells the summer hours. 1866 B. Taylor *Poems, Autumn. Vesp.* 351 The snug warm cricket lets his clock run down.

6. A watch. *Obs.* except in modern slang.

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 110 If it agre with the some which your clock sheweth. 1670 Walton *Life Donne* 63 That striking Clock which he had long worn in his pocket. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 4/1 The rich harvest of clocks and slangs (watches and chains).. gathered at South Kensington station.

† **7.** Applied to a sun-dial. *Obs. rare.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Table Script. Quot., The lines by the which it went downe into the clocke of Ahaz [cf. 2 *Kings* xx. 11, where Wyclif has 'orloge', Coverdale 'dyall'].

8. A trivial name for the pappus of the dandelion or similar composite flower. [So called from the child's play of blowing away the feathered seeds to find 'what o'clock it is'.]

1847 Halliwell, *Clock*, the downy head of the dandelion in seed. 1884 J. E. Taylor *Sagac. & Morality Plants* 110 The *pappus* or 'clock' best known in the Dandelion.

† **9.** The core of an apple. *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. Du. *klokhuis*, E. Fris. *belhüske*, bell-house, belfry, also seed-vessel, core of apple, etc. 'partly from resemblance in form, but prob. more from the rattling of the loose seeds or pips' (Franck). The original of the quot. is 'Low Dutch'. But see also Colk.]

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 116/1 Take a good apple .. peele him, and cut out the clockes therof.

10. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as *clock-alarm*, *-bell*, *-dial*, *-hand*, *-rate*, *-trade*, *-wheel.*

1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 161 Operanti ibidem super le Clokbell. 1821 Edgeworth *Mem.* I. 39 The engine for cutting teeth in clock-wheels. 1864 A. M^c^Kay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 284 Above the inscription are three clock-dials. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 79 Regularity in their clock-rates.

11. Special comb.: **clock-beam** (*nonce-wd.*), a pendulum; **clock-calm** (*Naut.*), 'when not a breath of wind ruffles the water' (Adm. Smyth); **clock-case,** the framework enclosing a clock's works; **clock-face,** the dial-plate of a clock, *techn.* the time shown by it; **clock-finger,** the hand of a clock; **clock-head,** the upper part of a *clock-case*; **clock-keeper,** one who attends to and regulates a clock; **clock-like** *a.*, like clock-work, regular, monotonous; **clock-line,** the cord suspending the weights in a clock; **clock-maker,** one who makes and repairs clocks; **clock-master** = *clock-keeper*; **clock-pillar,** one of the posts holding the plates of the clock-work in position; **clock-quarters,** the bells in a large clock on which the quarter-hours are struck or chimed; **clock-setter** = *clock-keeper*; **clock-smith** = *clock-maker*; **clock-stars** (see quot.); **clock-story,** the part of a clock-tower in which the clock is placed; **clock-tower,** one built for the display of a large clock; **clock-watch** (see quot.); **clock-wise** *adv.*, in the way of a clock, in the direction in which its hands move. See also Clock-house, -work.

1862 Thornbury *Turner* II. 16 A sustained dull *clock-beam cadence imitative of Pope. 1761 Maskelyne *Clock* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 437 The pendulum .. was secured to the *clock-case. 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 72 The time as shown by the clock (technically 'the *clock-face'). 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 447 Or that the course of y^e^ Sonne should be apportioned after the will of John *clockekeeper. 1741-70 Miss Talbot *Lett. Miss Carter* (1808) 26 If you love that same sort of regular *clock-like life. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 230 A *Clock-line, having a counterpoise at the other end. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6188/8 John Chevins .. Clock-line Weaver. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 Joh. Ripley de Ebor. *Clokmaker. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 15/2 Queen Elizabeths Clock-maker bore a Sphere for his Crest. 1837 Haliburton (Sam Slick) *title*, The Clockmaker. 1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* v. ii, *Cæsar.* Is't past five? *Parthenius.* Past six, upon my knowledge; and in justice, Your *clock-master should die. 1801 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes to Ins & Outs* Wks. 1812 IV. 377 Thus Paul's four small *Clock-quarters Instruct their mighty Master when to sound. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 324 Old Time the *clocke setter, y^t^ bald sexton Time. 1556 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) Mar. 120 To a *klocke smythe for makyng & mendyng. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 137 Turning to the clocksmith, he inquired, etc. 1867-77 G. Chambers *Astron.* 914 **Clock-stars*, certain stars usually employed for the regulation of clocks in an observatory, by reason of the fact that their positions have been very accurately determined. 1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* vii. 255 The whole *clock-story was made to project beyond the body of the tower. 1880 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 25 June 7/2 Mr. Bradlaugh was removed, under the care of Inspector Denning, to the rooms near the *Clock Tower [i.e. that of the Houses of Parliament, Westminster, used as a place of confinement for offenders against the privileges of Parliament]. *Ibid.* If he is kept in the Clock Tower for any length of time. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1804/4 Lost on the fourth Instant a Gold *Clock-Watch. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 62 [A] Clock Watch..[is] a watch that strikes the hours in passing, as distinguished from a repeater which strikes the hours at any time on putting special mechanism in motion. 1888 R. Abercromby in *Times* 11 Sept. 10/1 The general sense of the [wind's] rotation is counter-clockwise in the northern, *clock-wise in the southern hemisphere.

Clock (klǫk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6-7 **clocke,** (7 **cloake**), 7– **clock.**

[One of the conjectures offered is that the pattern consisted of bell-shaped ornaments, but evidence is wanting.]

1. An ornamental pattern in silk thread worked on the side of a stocking.

(From Clocked, it appears that it was formerly worn on other garments.)

1530 Palsgr. 206/1 Clocke of a hose [*no French given*]. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict., Kwyrk-hosan*, a clocke. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abuses* (1879) 57 Nether-stocks..knit with open seam down the leg, with quirks and clocks about the ancles. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. i. i. 46 Silke stockins, with blacke silke Grogran cloakes. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 3 ¶ 5 To knit all the Actions of the Pretender .. in the Clock of a Stocking. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. v. vii. 123 Red silk stockings, with probably blue clocks to them.

attrib. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, Nothing but Toys and Trinkets, and Fans, and Clock-Stockings.

2. (See quot.) [Perh. not the same word.]

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 15/2 Of a band [*i.e.* a collar] .. the Clocks [are] the laying in of the cloth to make it round; the Plaites.

Clock (klǫk), *sb.*3 [Origin unknown. In the dialects in which it is used, it is not now associated in any way with Clock *sb.*1] A name for any kind of beetle; *esp.* the Common Dor or Shardborne Beetle (*Geotrupes stercorarius*). Sometimes with defining words, as *Clock-bee* (*Sc.*), a flying beetle; *Clock-a-clay, Clock-leddy*, the lady-bird; Buzzard-Clock, q.v.

Chiefly northern: found in the dialect glossaries as far south as Cheshire and Lincolnsh.; but not in those of Shropsh., Leicestersh., or East Anglia.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv, Scho bad gae chat him, Scho compt him not twa clokkis. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 158 A clocke, flee, *scarabejus*. 1584 T. Hudson *Judith* in Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 702 Dimd the Ayre with..flies, grashopers, hornets, clegs and clocks. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 77 Dores or great black Clocks are vehement destroyers of all kinds of Corn. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. i. xli, The black-arm'd Clock, the Gnat, the butterflie. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* 14 *Clock*, a Beetle..This is a general word in this sense, all England over. 1738 *Medical Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 368 Great Swarms of Insects of the Clock-kind that come in Summer. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 199 Lady-cow, Call'd, when I mix'd with children, 'clock-a-clay'. 1823 Galt *Spaewife* II. 7 (Jam.) A clok-leddy in her scarlet cardinal. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* viii. 155 The common Dor Beetle .. sometimes called the Watchman or Clock.

Clock, *sb.*4 [f. Clock *v.*2] = Cluck of a hen.

c 1450 *MS. Cott. Faust.* B vi. f. 92 b (Halliw.) Leef henne wen ho leith Looth wen ho clok seith.

Clock (klǫk), *v.*1 [f. Clock *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To time by the clock.

1883 *Standard* 31 Mar. 3/5 He .. was 'clocked' to do it in some of the shortest times. 1888 *Athenæum* 29 Sept. 412/3 That 'this race was run in 1 minute 4 seconds and a half' .. In 'Baily's Racing Register' .. nothing at all is said about this extraordinary 'clocking'.

2. *Bell-ringing.* To sound a bell by pulling the clapper with a rope; to Clapper.

1872 Ellacombe *Bells Ch.* i. 25 Bells are sometimes chimed by what is called 'clocking' or 'clappering' them. 1872 J. T. Fowler *Bells, Sacristy* ii. 137 'Clocking' ought to be put a stop to everywhere, and never allowed.

Clock (klǫk), *v.*2 Now confined to *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 **cloccian**, 4–6 **clok**(**k**, 5 **cloyke**, 6 *Sc.* **cloik**, (8 **clocque**), 5– **clock**. [OE. *cloccian*, corresp. to MDu. *clocken*, Du. *klokken*, Sw. *klokka, klukka*. The other Teut. langs. have forms with *u*, like mod. Eng. Cluck, though *o* forms are not uncommon dialectally: see *klocken*2 in Grimm = *klucken, glucken*. Of echoic origin; as are also L. *gloc-īre* and Gr. *κλώζ-ειν* (fut. *κλώξω*, deriv. *κλωγ-μός*).]

1. *intr.* To make the peculiar noise of a brooding hen; to cluck.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* 76 in *Anglia* VIII. 309 Đeah seo brodiȝe henn..sarlice cloccige heo tosprætt hyre fyðera. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xvii. (Tollem. MS.) [The capon] clokkeþ as an hen, and clepeþ chikens to gedir, clokkynge with an hose voyse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clokkyn as hennys, *crispio*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii. ii. 133 Hyr birdis sine, clokkand, scho seikis on raw. 1570 *Sempill Ballates* 84 They say he can baith quhissill and cloik [*rime-wds.* mock, block]. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 14 Yt were lyke ynough that soom grammatical pullet .. would stand clocking agaynst mee, as thogh hee had found an horse nest. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 150 The Cock .. when he hath found a Barly Corn clocks, and calls to it his Hennes. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* vi. vii. (1852) 452 He bark'd like a dog, then he clocqu'd like an hen. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, To clock, or cluck, *glocio*. 1808–79 Jamieson, *Clock, Clok*, to cluck, to call chickens together.

†2. *trans.* To call (chickens) by this note. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 660 Nowe she [the hen] goth before, And clocketh hem. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 109 b, The carefull hen, fearing her chickens, dothe clocke them together. 1606 Earl Northampton in *True & Perf. Rel.* Ff iv b, So long doeth the great brood Hen clocke her chickens.

†b. *fig.*

1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1179/2 Like a louing hen, he clocketh home vnto him, euen those chikins of hys. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 244 Edburge .. clocked together a sort of simple women, which under her wing there tooke upon them the Popish veile of widowhood. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* IV. 54 Engaging men..to hold forth.. wheresoever, and howsoever, they could clock the senseless and unthinking rabble about them.

3. *intr.* Applied to similar inarticulate sounds, made by the mouth, stomach, etc. [Cf. Ger. dial. *klocken*2 in Grimm.]

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 220 Sona biþ seo wamb ȝehefeȝod and cloccet swa swa hit on cylle slecȝete. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* § 309 Rvgitvs ventris be the latin wordes. In Englyshe it is named crokyng or clockyng in ones bely. 1553 Bale *Gardiner's Obed.* E vj, To clocke or to saye naye, to those thinges þt have ben done. 1871 Wise *New Forest* 186. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Clocking*, the sound made by falling, gurgling water.

4. *intr.* and *trans.* To sit on eggs; to incubate, hatch. (Now the common use in northern dial.)

1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* (Jam.), Ye're sae keen of the clocking, you'll die in the nest. 1808–79 Jamieson, *Clock*, to hatch, to sit on eggs. This is the modern sense. 1811 Willan *Gloss. W. Riding Yorksh., Clock*, to hatch.

b. *fig.* To 'hatch'.

1836 Galt in *Tait's Mag.* III. 31 It was he that first clockit the project.

Hence **Clock-,** *vb.-stem* in *Comb.*, as †**clock-hen** [Du. *klokhen*, MHG. *kluckhenne*], clocking hen.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* clxxx. 1121 God .. vpbraideth vs, yt he hath played yr clockhen towardes vs, and wee could not abide it. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Clueca gallina*, a clocke hen, *glocitans gallina, vel incumbans.*

†**Clock,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 **clokke**. [a. ONF. *clokier* = F. *clochier*, mod.F. *clocher*, Picard *cloker* = Pr. *clopchar*, according to Diez:—late L. **cloppicāre*, f. late L. *clopp-us* lame.] *intr.* To limp, hobble.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 35 þer Cunnynge Clerkes schul Couche [3 *MSS.* clokke] be-hynde. 1377 *Ibid.* B. iii. 34 Konnyng clerkes shul clokke [1393 clocke] bihynde.

Clocke, obs. form of Cloak.

Clocked (klǫkt), *a.* [f. Clock *sb.*2 + -ed2.] Embroidered with clocks.

1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 319 ¶ 12, [I] made a fair Push for the Silver-clocked Stocking. 1858 Thackeray *Virgin.* xvi. 122 A little ancle, a little clocked stocking, and a little black satin slipper. 1860 Jeaffreson *Bk. Doctors* II. 202 Clocked stockings .. had on either side, extending from the heel upwards some six inches, flowers gracefully embroidered with a light yellow silk on the crimson ground.

†b. Used of similar embroidered patterns. *Obs.*

1548 in Cussans *Ch. Goods Herts.* (1873) 21 A cope of Blake vellat and Clothe of gold clocked.

Clocker (klǫ·kəɹ). *north. dial.* [f. Clock *v.*2 + -er1.] A clocking or sitting hen.

1804 Tarras *Poems, My Auld Hat* (Jam.), Crib some clockers chuckie brood. 1882 Tod *Bits fr. Blinkbonny* 140 Put Dan's eggs under one of Bell's 'clockers'.

Clock-house. [f. Clock *sb.*1 + House.] A house built for, or having, a public clock; that part of a steeple, etc. in which a clock is set. See Jack *of the Clockhouse. Obs.*

1622–3 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 42 To Gibson for a new locke for the clockhouse dore. 1563 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (1869) 114 For mendinge the chymes and the barrelle and jake of the clockehouse. 1656 J. Harrington *Oceana* (1771) 112 (Jod.) The great bell in the clockhouse at the Pantheon. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xii, One of these turrets was square and occupied as a clock-house.

Clockier, obs. form of Clocher.

Clocking (klǫ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Clock *v.*2]

1. The action of the vb. Clock; the noise made by a brooding hen; brooding, hatching (*Sc.*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clokkynge, of hennys, *crispiatus*. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1179/2 Those chikins of hys [God's] y° .. wyl not come at his clokkyng. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *C. Farme* 68 A young Henne which falleth to clocking. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 193 With their clocking chimed in the distant bleating of the lambs.

2. *Comb.*, **clocking-time**, *Sc.*, hatching-time.

1784 Burns *Ep. Rankine* x, As soon 's the clocking-time is by, And the wee pouts begun to cry.

Clocking (klǫ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing2.] That clocks; in *Clocking hen*: **a.** a clucking hen; a hen sitting on eggs.

1552 Huloet, Clockynge henne, *singultiens gallina*. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 93 Let.. The clocking hen make friendship with the kite. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xvi, Lord R., sitting..watching the tea-pot, like a clocking-hen.

b. A West Indian species of Rail: see Clucking-hen.

1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. ii. 74 Clocking-Hens are much like the Crab-catchers..They keep..in swampy wet places.

Clockless (klǫ·klės), *a.* Without a clock.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 88 O learned Arithmetician! Clock-lesse so just to measure Times partition.

Clock-work (klǫ·kwɒɪk).

1. The mechanism or works of a clock.

1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude Men* in *Phenix* II. 509 The Farmer .. desir'd this Artificer to show him the Nature of Clockwork, and what was requisite to make up a perfect Clock. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 374 *Clock-work*, originally imported those wheels, pinions, and other mechanism, which constituted the striking part, or what was formerly called the clock part of a movement for measuring time..But at present..the larger movements whether they strike or not, are called clocks.

b. *transf.* Mechanism similar to that of a clock, wheels set in motion by weights or springs.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 17 A puppet moved by clock-work. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* I. xiv. 49 A large cabinet full of curiosities of clockwork .. one of which .. was a craw-fish. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* III. 263 A silver triumphal car .. which moves by clock-work about the room. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 572/1 Clock-work has been applied to lamps..to light them at a specific prearranged time. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 215 To go off by clock-work.

c. with reference to the automatic and mechanical nature of the action, or its unvarying regularity; hence such phrases as *like clock-work, regular as clock-work*, etc.

1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pard.* I. ii. (1713) 22 Their Religion was a kind of clock-work..moving in a certain order, but without life or sense. 1789 H. Walpole *Reminisc.* vii. 29 The king's last years passed as regularly as clock-work. 1799 Southey *Nondescripts, Dancing Bear*, He would have tortured my poor toes .. and made them move like clockwork In musical obedience. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 194 This jewel of a valet, this matchless piece of clock-work. 1849 Hare *Par. Serm.* II. 215 Acting together without any jarring, going as the phrase is by clockwork. 1872 Mark Twain *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 78 All is clockwork, all is order.

2. *fig.*

a 1628 Preston *Serm. Bef. His Majestie* (1630) 18 In this curious clocke-worke of religion, every pin and wheele that is amisse distempers all. 1657 T. Jordan *Tricks of Youth* Prol., Lest I betray The Plot, and show the clockwork of the play. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 60 The clockwork of nature .. is so wonderfully fine and subtle. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 84 The play of vegetative and vital clock-works.

3. **a.** *attrib.* or *adj.* (rarely as predicative adj.): Of or like clock-work; automatic, mechanically regular. **b.** *comb.*, as *clockwork-like* adj.

a 1764 Lloyd *To G. Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 116 A kind of clock-work talking. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 529 The clockwork tintinnabulum of rhyme. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* lvii, A very .. quiet, old-fashioned family, quite clock-work in our ways and hours. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Prol. 71 Round the lake A little clock-work steamer paddling plied. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 583 A pattern of clockwork punctuality and concentrated energies.

Clod (klǫd), *sb.* So 5–; also 5–7 **clodde**, 6 **clodd**. [Appears in 14th c. as a variant of Clot; after which the two forms were long entirely synonymous, but they have subsequently been differentiated, the typical senses being now respectively as in a *clod of earth*, and a *clot of blood*.

But OE. had already *clod-hamer* field-fare, and *Clodhangra* pr. name; *clod* must be old in Teutonic: cf. Grimm, *kloder*, and *klod, klot*, cited under it. The vb. stem *glu-, gleu-*, in Teut. *klu-, kleu-*, 'glomerare' (see Clew), would give a sb. *glu-tó-*, whence OTeut. *klu-dó-*, OE. *clod*.]

†1. A mass formed by the coagulation of anything liquid, esp. blood. *Obs.* (now Clot.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv. vii. (1495) 89 Anone as the blood is out of the body anone it rennyth and tornyth in to cloddes. 1545 Raynold *Byrth of Mankind* (1552) 44 b, Great lumpes, kakes, or cloddes of bloud, congeled togeather. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* vii. liv, His locks with clods of bloud and dust bedight. *a* 1620 Carew (J.), Fishermen .. light on swallows congealed in clods of a slimy substance. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 62 We found several Clods of Blood.

2. A coherent mass or lump *of* any solid matter, e. g. a *clod of earth, loam*, etc. (Formerly, and dialectally still sometimes, Clot. See also Cloud 2.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 73 To preve it [thi lande] fatte, a clodde avisely To take .. and loke if it be glewy. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 458 b, A clodd of earth which they doe affirme, was under Christes feete when he raysed Lazarus. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 65 A clod of waiward marle. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 565 One .. at the Forge .. two massie clods of Iron and Bras Had melted. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 154 To think .. that a clod of earth in a sack may ever by eternal shaking receive the fabrick of man's body. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. vii. 261 Cresphontes .. threw a clod of earth into the water.

3. *spec.* A lump of earth or clay adhering together. (Formerly Clot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clodde, *gleba*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 155/25 A clodde, clot, *gleba*. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 23 b, The Feelde is saide to be .. broken up when it is first plowed lying in great Cloddes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 139 The Peasant .. pounds with Rakes The crumbling Clods. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 93 Clods and stones were thrown at him. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 250 Those words fell on his heart like clods upon a coffin.

b. As a substance, without *pl.*: The soil or dust of the ground in its lumpy character. Often a depreciatory term for the earth in its unpleasant associations.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 100 Leave wheat little clod, for to couer the head. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 77 If they [the covetous] were not altogether hardned .. they would not be so neerely knit to the clod and the peny as they are. 1795 Southey *Vis. Maid Orleans* I. 107 The finely-fibred frame..[shall] mingle soon With the cold clod. 1845 Hirst *Poems* 52 Long ere this, upon my breast The clod had lain. 1880 Howells *Undisc. Country* iii. 57 Shallow sciences which trace man backward to the brute, and forward to the clod.

c. The ball of earth that adheres about the root of a tree or plant. (Formerly Clot.)

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 9 Orange-Trees make no Clod, or Union, so as 'tis very difficult to..change them upon occasion. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 157 Trees raised with their Clod of Earth about them. *Ibid.*, Planting Trees in their Clod. 1828 Steuart *Planter's G.* 39 With as much of the clod about the roots as possible.

d. A lump of turf with the adherent earth; a sod, a peat. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Formerly also Clot.

1594 Plat *Jewell Ho.* I. *Divers New Exper.* 12 Where fewell is deere, they vse to make cloddes, or turfs of them. 1609 *Manch. Court Leet Records* (1885) II. 242 Cart loades

of greene clods out of the lords wasts. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Clod*, a sod.

6. A bit of turf, spot of ground. *dial.* or *techn.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 251/2 The Clod is the green Sod on which .. Cocks .. fight, which is generally round that all may see. 1865 E. WAUGH *Besom Ben* v. 54 in *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., Th' dog would ha' toucht noan o' thee, iv thae'd bin upo' thi own clod.

4. *fig.* Applied depreciatively to the human body as being a mass of 'clay'; also to a human being as a 'child of clay', or as 'of the earth, earthy'.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 411 A thousand torches .. to us wretched earthly clods..lend desired light. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 163 The Audacious Clod, Commanded Worship, to himself, as God. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 15 The purer Spirit is united to this Clod. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 786. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 405 Howl for ever for a breathless clod. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 26 Low-born clods Of brute earth.

5. *fig.* A blockhead, clodpate; a clodhopper.

[1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D j b, Turne vnder perpetuall slauery, as cloddes the country people.] 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. i. 9 Not bred 'mongst clods and clodpoles. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 362 Rather then spend words with this fleamy clodd of an Antagonist. 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 211 Clap to the wheel your shoulder, Master Clod. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* I. xiii. 175 Jolter-headed clods. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iv. 22 The Doones were of very high birth, as all we clods of Exmoor knew.

attrib. 1735 SAVAGE *Progr. Divine* 85 When the clod justice some horse-laugh wou'd raise.

† **6.** *Sc.* A small loaf of coarse unleavened bread.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* xi. (1789) 79 (Jam.) Our cottar childer .. Toil for pease-clods and gud lang kail. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 245 (Jam.) Clods and Souters brandy. 1832 R. D. C. BROWN *Lintoun Green* 8 (Jam.) Sutors-clods In Selkirk town were rife; O' flour baked, brown, and rough as sods.

7. *Fishing.* = BAB. (See quots.)

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 92. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Nov. 673/1 Norfolk 'babbers' .. catch eels. The 'bab', or 'clod' .. is a number of lobworms threaded on pieces of worsted, and .. tied up in a bunch not unlike a small mop.

8. The coarse part of the neck of an ox, nearest the shoulder.

1601 *Q. Eliz. Househ. Bk.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 288 He [the serjeant of the Larder] hath for his fee two cloddes, one little rumpe, chine of beefe, of every oxe that is sent in the Queene's house. 1842 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 132 Her dinner, consisting of six ounces of boiled clod of beef. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 9 Every ox has two clods .. which do not sell for more than 4*d.* a pound.

† **9.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1678 in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1003 The outer parts, or Cuticle (or, as the Author calls them, Clods) of the Hair.

10. *Coal-mining.* (See quots.)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 25 Partings will occur, of clod or various earthy material. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clod*, shale found in the coal measures. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Clod*, soft shale or slate .. usually applied to a layer forming a bad roof.

11. A heavy solid blow. *dial.* Cf. CLOD *v.* 5, 6.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 4/2 The man..lost his temper, and hit her a 'clod' in the head .. A clod is a heavy, lumping blow.

12. *Comb.*, as *clod-breaker*; *clod-brown, -tongued* adjs.; **clod-crusher,** (*a.*) a machine for crushing the clods left by the plough; (*b.*) a person who walks heavily; also *clod-crushing*; **clod-fishing,** fishing for eels with a CLOD 7; † **clod-fist,** a heavy clumsy fist; **clod-head, clod skull,** a CLOD-PATE; **clod-mall, -mell,** a large wooden mallet or hammer for breaking clods (*arch.*); † **clod-salt,** the salt which adheres in clots to the bottom of the salt-pans.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix, The old miserly *clod-breaker called me pettifogger. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 493 Calling her a .. clodbreaker's or hempspinner's daughter. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 124 The *clod-brown lark that hail'd the morn. 1842 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1851) II. 28 Crosskill's *clod-crusher .. one of the most efficient implements of its class. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., One form of clod-crusher consists of a series of cast-metal rings..placed loosely upon a round axle, and revolving thereon independently of each other. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 76 Shee multiplyed her *clod-fists .. about the muzard of him. 1644 COL. CHADWICK *Let.* in *4th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* 275/2 Being *clodheads merely sensible and sensuall. 1794 *Agric. Surv. Berwick* p. xxxii. (Jam.) To break the clods .. used formerly to be done .. by hand with *clod-mells, or wooden mallets. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clod-mall*, a large wooden hammer employed for breaking clods. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Clod-maw.* 1674 RAY *Collect. Eng. Words, Salt-making Cheshire*, A cake which sticks to the bottom of the pan (which they call *clod salt). 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 95 Clod-salt .. is there [at Droytwitch] the strongest salt of all. 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, When *Clod-skulls, at the worst o' th' hay, By brutal Rage shall make their Way. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 1/2 Unimpassioned and *clod-tongued—stolid and solid.

Hence **Clo·dward** *a.*, towards the clods, earthy.

1883 ARTHUR *Fernley Lect.* 71 The most clodward thinker that ever bent his looks down.

Clod (klɒd), *v.* [f. CLOD *sb.*: cf. the originally identical CLOT *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To free (land) from clods by harrowing, rolling, or the like. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 28 Eke diligently clodde it [L. *occa*], pyke oute stones. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloddyn or brekyn cloddes, *occo*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 533 To clod it [arable ground] vvith a roller or board to couer it. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 323 (Jam.) The ground must be well harrowed, clodded, and cleaned from all obstructions.

† **2.** To cover with clods. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 8 Clodde hem [barley, beans, etc.] large, as wel thai may be wrie.

3. To form or turn into clods; formerly also to run into clots, to CLOT (sense 3). *trans.* and *intr.*

1530 PALSGR. 488/1, I clodde, I go in to heapes or in to peces, as the yerthe dothe, *Je amoncelle*. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 207 Snowe clodded together. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 9 Keep the Vdder that the milke doe not clod. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ix. 19. II. 378 To keep the blood from clodding. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. vi. 278 As soon as you have well mixed it [malt] with the Liquor, and prevented it from clodding.

† **4.** *trans.* To enclose in or as in clods. *Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in FAIT *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 36 That .. man, might spend..Clodded in lumps of clay, his wearie life to end.

5. *trans.* To pelt with clods.

1755 in JOHNSON without quotation. 1888 *Sc. Leader* 28 Nov. 7 The crowd of boys .. kept stoning and clodding him for a considerable distance.

b. *intr.* To throw clods or stones.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves*, *Clod*, to throw stones. 1867 E. WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty* ii. in *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v. *Clod*, There's a rook o' chaps bin cloddin' at it.

6. *gen.* To heave or throw heavily. *north. dial.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, 'She grippit him, and clodded him like a stane from the sling ower the craigs.' 1864 T. CLARK *Westmorld. Dial.* in *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan., He clodt doon his books an sed he cud meeak nowt omma. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 187 He's .. clodded 'em into th' carriage.

7. *intr.* To fish for eels with a clod; to bob.

1888 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* 380, I have sniggled .. for eels. I have bobbed (or clodded) for them on a Dorsetshire river.

Hence **Clo·dding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1550 LACY *Wyl Bucke's Test.* in Halliw. *Lit. 16th & 17th C.* (1851) 54 Clodding of the blode. 1552 HULOET, Cloddynge betyll or malle, *occa*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 541 Where the woodden rowler will not serue, there you shall take clodding-beetles, made of purpose broad and flat, and with them breake the clods. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 185 The cost of clodding and weeding.

Clod, obs. f. CLAD (see CLOTHE), CLOUD.

In the following, modern edd. read *clogged*; *clodded* or *clotted*, and *cloyd* are also suggested.

1621 FLETCHER *Island Princess* I. iii. (1st Fol. 99) Her spirit .. 'Tis a clear one, Clod with no dirty stuff, She is all pure honour.

Clodded (klɒ·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOD *v.* + -ĔD[1].] Stuck together in clods or lumps. Formerly also = Clotted, coagulated.

1562 PHAËR *Æneid* VIII. Yiiij b, Stormful clouds of clodded rayne. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* 1, Severd from the blind And clodded heape. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 354 Is .. like to blood newly pressed out and clodded. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 82 His Hair clodded and uncombed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Musk*, Clodded Blood .. found under the Skin of the Animal when it is flead. 1812 *Exam.* 11 May 292/1 Parched and clodded surface [of land] the consequence of drought. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 297 This dull and clodded earth.

b. Having a clod adhering.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 158 The ploughman's clodded heel.

† **Clo·dder,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [See next, and cf. *clotter, cludder, clutter.*] A clotted or curdled mass, a clot.

a 1400 *Mary & Cross* 326 in *Leg. Rood* 142 In cloddres of blod his her was clunge. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 24 Thou lookest like raw flesh, yea like a prodigious clodder. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 20 In his Agony, Sweating clodders of Blood.

† **Clo·dder,** *v. Obs.* [This and the sb. of same form were probably in their origin phonetic variants of CLOTTER, iterative derivative of CLOT *v.*, the phonetic series being *cloter, cloper, cloder*: cf. the first two quots. below, and the equivalence of CLOD, CLOT.] To run together in clots, to coagulate, become clotty or lumpy.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1887 The clothered blood (*v.r.* clotered, clotred, clopred).] 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 83 (Pynson) Cloderyn (*MS. K.* cloteryn, as blode, or other lyke), *coagulo*. 1530 PALSGR. 487/2, I clodder, lyke whaye or bloode whan it is colde, *Je congele*. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 250 If Milk stay long in the Brests, the whey exhaleth, and the rest clodders. 1720 ROBIE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 122 Cause the Ashes to lump or clodder together. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clodder*, to form ingredients into a mass with some soft material. *Clodder'd*, aggregated.

Hence **Clo·ddered** *ppl. a.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 219 Time .. hath purged quite Our former cloddred spots. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 92 It made his blood startle out of his body in congealed cloddered heaps.

Cloddiness (klɒ·dinĕs). [f. CLODDY + -NESS.] Cloddy quality or condition.

1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 187 The compactness of the staple, or as manufacturers term it the 'cloddiness' of the wool.

Cloddish (klɒ·diʃ), *a.* [f. CLOD + -ISH.] Somewhat clod-like; savouring of boorish stolidity or awkwardness.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v. 112 His boots .. seemed to him to have a cloddish air. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* viii. (1879) 80 Our thoughts .. were fast becoming cloddish. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* 539 Lads, fresh from the heather, hang round the stone in cloddish embarrassment.

Hence **Clo·ddishness.**

Cloddy (klɒ·di), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1].]

† **1.** Characterized by the presence of clots; clotted, coagulated, lumpy. *Obs.*

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 69 b, A cloddy uryne is that which hath in it cloddes of blood. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. I vj b, It draweth out cloddy or clotted bloude. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. iv. 228 If the matter be tuff .. and is cloddy, it is a sign that the body decayeth in strength.

2. Characterized by, or abounding in, clods.

1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. (1548) 2 Cloddy hard ground. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 80 Turning The meager cloddy earth to glittering gold. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 333 If it bee cloddy, hee levelleth it with rowlers turned over it. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 289 Light dry soils .. they should be cloddy, and these clods should not fall to pieces easily by the harrows.

3. Of the nature of a clod, clod-like; earthy (in a depreciative sense).

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xiii. (1853) 309 These very bodies that are now cloddy like the earth, shall once be bright as the sun. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 2 Cloddy, carnall, dead and sensuall creatures.

4. Clod-like in shape, short and thick, lumpish.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 342 A thick cloddy Fish, with a large Head. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cloddy*, thick, short, and full of flesh. Also unintellectual.

5. *sb.* = CLOD-HOPPER 1. *dial.*

1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xxxiii. 290 Among the males there were none .. but cloddies. 1877 E. PEACOCK *Gloss. N. W. Lincolnsh.*, *Cloddy*, an awkward ill-dressed man. 'What a cloddy it is!'

Clode, obs. f. CLOUD.

† **Clodge,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? Modification of *clog*, after *cledge*.] ? To clog.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 128 And clodge their slauish tenants with commaunds.

Clo·d-hopper. [f. CLOD *sb.* + HOP *v.*; perh. with humorous allusion to *grass-hopper*.]

1. One who walks over ploughed land; a ploughman or agricultural labourer; a country lout; hence, a clumsy awkward boor, a clown.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clod-hopper*, a Ploughman. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Artifice* III. i, Did you ever see a dog brought on a plate, clodhopper? Did you? 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 136 He turned his clowns into gentlemen, and their brother clod-hoppers laughed at them, and they were ashamed.

2. *pl.* A ploughman's heavy shoes.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxii, Purser's shoes .. a hybrid breed, between a pair of cast-off slippers and the ploughman's clodhoppers.

3. A bird; the Wheat-ear. Cf. CLOTBIRD.

1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 267 The fallow-chat, wheat-ear, and clod-hopper are not inappropriate names. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov.-n. Brit. Birds* 10 (E. D. S.).

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Clodho·ppering, Clodho·pperish, Clodho·ppership.**

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 1002 Our own dislike to their clodhopperships. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* 37 The traditional clodhoppering which real New England farm-life has long been rising away from.

Clo·d-hopping, *a.* [f. as prec.] Following the plough; pertaining to, or of the nature of, clodhoppers; loutish, boorish.

1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vii, A common, paltry, low-minded, clodhopping, pipe-smoking ale-house. *c* 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* I. (1869) 340 You little scamp of a clod-hopping ploughboy. 1867 *Ch. & State Rev.* 12 Jan. 32 Shufflings of clodhopping boots.

So **Clodhopping** *sb.* Agricultural labour.

1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* vii. (1848) 87 Spenser delights to designate himself as 'Colin Clout', as though he were a patch in the heels of clodhopping.

Clodly (klɒ·dli), *adv.* [see -LY[2].] In a clod-dish or clod-like manner; dully, heavily.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. 337 It is not, like those [pictures] we have been passing, clodly painted.

Clo·d-pate. [f. CLOD + PATE head.]

1. A thickhead or blockhead.

1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 17 What Clod-pates, Thenot, are our British swaines! *a* 1679 EARL OF ORRERY *Altemira* II, The sober Clod-pate States-man. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clodpate*, a heavy, dull Fellow.

2. A thick head. (Better two words.)

1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* viii. (D.) There is more logic in that remark .. than I expected from your clod-pate.

Clo·d-pated, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Thick-headed, stupid, dense.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, You are dull clod-pated lumps of mire and garbish. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 10 John was not so clod-pated, but at last he took the hint. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxviii, A clod-pated old chandler.

Clo·d-poll, clod-pole. [f. CLOD + POLL head.] = CLOD-PATE.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 208 This Letter being so excellently ignorant .. he will finde it comes from a Clodde-pole. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 66 He thought the story .. too ridiculous for any clodpole to have contrived. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, A poor clodpole, like Tom there. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 83 Our Academic clodpoles must be dense.

† **Cloe,** *v. Obs. north. dial.* [a. ON. *klá* (Sw. *klå*, Da. *klöe*) str. vb., earlier form *klaga, klaha*, pa. t. *kló-, klógom*, pa. pple. *klegenn*, to scratch, to claw an itching place; prob. connected with *kló* claw, the relation of which to the stem of CLAW *sb.* and *v.* is uncertain.] = CLAW *v.* 3.

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 186 With this crocket camrocke your backes I shall cloe.

Cloe-board, -hammer, obs. variants of *claw-board* (= CLAPBOARD), CLAW-HAMMER. [Perh. really for *clove-bord, -hammer*: see CLOVE *ppl. a.*]

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 37/1 Five sayl of the Hamborough Fleet .. chiefly loaden with Cloe-boards. 1623 R. WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 76 Mattocks and Cloe Hammers.

Cloes, obs. form of CLOTHES: see also CLOW.

Clof, cloff. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* In 6 *pl.* cloiffls, 7 *pl.* cloffes, 8 *Sc.* claff. [Cf. ON. *klof* the cleaving or fork of the legs; *klofi* a cleft or rift in a hill, corresp. to OLG. *klobo*, OHG. *chlobo* a cleft; f. weak grade of *kleuƀ-* to CLEAVE. The latter would more properly give *clōve*, the former *cloff*; the vowel of the dial. word is doubtful.]

A cleft, fissure, parting: † **a.** the 'fork' of the legs; = CLEAVING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2, CLEFT 2 (*obs.*); **b.** the cleft of a tree, where the branches part; **c.** 'a cleft between adjacent hills' (Jam.); = CLOVE *sb.*[4]

c 1538 LYNDESAY *Syde Taillis* 80 Consider giue thare Cloiffis be clene. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERY *Flyting* 60 Whether thou wilt .. kisse all cloffes that stands beside. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 43 (Jam.) There, in the claff O' branchy oak..The ring-dove has her nest. 1808 JAMIESON, *Cloff*, the cleft of a tree. 1865 *Cornhill Mag.* 38 The North-countryman .. talks of the *clough* [error for *cloff* or *cluff*] of the tree.

Clof, obs. form of *clove*, pa. t. of CLEAVE *v.* and of CLOVE *sb.*[1]

Cloff (klɒf). *Commerce.* Also *erron.* **clough.** [Origin obscure. Identity with CLOVE, the weight, has been suggested. Cf. also CLEF.] An allowance (now of 2 lbs. in 3 cwt., or $\frac{1}{168}$), given with certain commodities, in order that the weight may hold good when they are sold by retail.

According to Grafton, 1568, cloff was the grocer's name for the fixed allowance made to the buyer in lieu of the variable advantage which he formerly had through the inclination in his favour of the King's Beam, a practice abolished in 1269. (See also the *Ordinance of Staples*, 1353, c. 10.) But there is a long gap between 1269 and 1502, when our quotations begin. Fabyan, whom Grafton copies verbatim for his text, has no mention of *cloff*.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 128 Wherof .. shulde be rebated for the tare of euery of the said xij. bales iiij. ll. and for the cloff of euery off the said xij. bales ij. ll. .. and for the tret of y^e^ same peper C. xxxvij. ll. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* (*Hen. III*) II. 131 It was ordeyned that the Beame should stande vpright..enclinyng to neyther partie, and the buyer to have of the seller allowed unto him for all thinges *foure pounde of the hundreth. **Margin.* This is that allowance y^t^ Grocers call Cloffe. 1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* I. 1. 24 Cloffe .. is onely an allowance for the refuse of the commodity, which hangs upon the chest or cask, for which is usually allowed but 3 or 4 pound in every parcel. 1828 HUTTON *Pract. Arithm., Tare & Tret*, Cloff is an allowance of 2 lb. for every 3 cwt., and some say for every 100 lb. of tret-suttle, to make the weight hold good when sold by retail.

† **Clo·ffing.** *Obs.* [App. OE. *clufƀung(e* fem.; ME. *clofthounk* and *cloffynnge* are the same word. Bosw.-Toller explains from *clufu* clove, bulb + *þung* masc. monkshood or hellebore. Cf. CLOVE-TONGUE.] A plant; see quots.

(Cockayne understood the OE. name to mean *Ranunculus scleratus*; which is probable, since both *clufþung* and *clufwyrt* are glossed by *Batrachion*, an old name of *Ranunculus*. But the ME. name seems to mean a hellebore, as in Halliwell's modern entry.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 98 Ðeos wyrt þe man sceleratam, and oðrum naman clufþunge nemnaƀ .. biƀ cenned on fuhtum and on wæterezum stowum. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 295/35 *Botracion*, clufƀung. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 189 *Vellatrum* [? for *veratrum*, 'hellebore'] Angl. clofthounk. 14.. *MS. version of Macer* in *Promp. Parv.* s.v. *Gladone*, Do take .. þe iij part of þe poudre of ellebre, þat some men clepen cloffynnge. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cloffing*, the plant hellebore.

Clog (klɒg), *sb.* Also 5–7 **clogge**, (5 **cloge**), 7 **clogg.** [Known since 14th c.; derivation obscure. (Connexion with CLAG 'to clot with any thing sticky' appears only in later transferred uses.)]

1. A thick piece of wood; a short piece of the trunk, or of a large root, of a tree; a block, clump. Still the ordinary sense in Scotland. *Yule clog*: a Christmas log for the fire.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2919 With a Clog of an Oke he faught. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clogge, *truncus*. 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Clogge, *billot*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 157 A clog, log, *truncus*. n. d. *Descr. Scotland* (Jam.), Great clogges of timber. *a* 1845 MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xvi. (1884) 128 Well roasted by the 'yule clog' of a winter's fire. 1886 STEWART *Remin. Dunfermline* 61 The roots of large trees called 'clogs' were now brought.

2. A block or heavy piece of wood, or the like, attached to the leg or neck of a man or beast, to impede motion or prevent escape.

1450 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 232 Jac Napes wolde one the see a maryner to ben, With his cloge and his cheyn. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 302 Þou art lyke an ape teyȝed with a clogge. 1461 *Past. Lett.* No. 414. II. 48, I am with the gayler, with a clogge upon myn hele. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 157 A clogge at ye foote, *impedimentum*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 35, I am trusted with a mussell, and enfranchisde with a clog. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 45 The body is but to the soule as a clogge tied to the legge. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Clogs*, pieces of Wood, or such like, fastned about the Necks, or to the Legs of Beasts, that they run not away. 1830 LAMB in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 101, I never tied tin-kettle, clog, Or salt-box to the tail of dog, Without a pang.

b. A load to obstruct the motion of anything.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 23 We perceived the Bladder to swell and concluded that it had lifted up its clog about an inch. *Ibid.* 112 The Clog, when all the Air was come in, was swiftly raised.

c. A block or lump tied to anything for use or ornament; *e. g.* to a key to prevent its being lost.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 154 For the clogges that cleveth by here chelle. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1603 With the Keye cloge, þat she caught. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 164 Euery key hath a clog.

3. *fig.* Anything that impedes action or progress; an impediment, encumbrance, hindrance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 As burthens or clogges retaryenge or lettynge them in theyr iourney. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 227 A grieuous clog to her husband. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 615 That Kings were Useless, and a Clog to Trade. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. viii. 231 A perpetual clog to public business. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* IV, Like a spirit which hath shaken off The clog of dull mortality. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 4/7 Women and children are a clog upon rapid movements.

† **4.** The 'cone' of the fir or pine tree. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 104 The Pine tree .. the kernelles must be gathered in June, before the clogges do open. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 Coniferous Trees, are such that bear Cones or Clogs. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fir tree*, The Kernels and Nuts, which may be got out of their Cones and Clogs.

† **5.** A tuber at the root of a plant. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxvi. § 1. 91 The roote consisteth of many knobs or tuberous clogs. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 68 The roots (of orpine) are divers thick, round, white, tuberous Clogs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Clogs, or knotty roots .. hanging together by threds.

6. a. A wooden-soled overshoe or sandal worn (chiefly by women) in some localities, to protect the feet from wet and dirt. **b.** A shoe with a thick wooden sole protected by a rim of metal, worn in the north. [Probably the name belongs originally to the thick wooden sole alone: cf. CLOG *v.* 9.]

1416 *Act 4 Hen. V*, c. 3 § 1 Qe les Patynmakers..ne facent ascuns patyns ne clogges del maeresme appelle Aspe. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Cong. China* xxxii. 582 Chopino's are high Cloggs, which the Women use in Spain. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Cloggs are shooes with thick Wooden Soles. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. xxxvi. 146, I remember at the playhouse, they used to call on Mrs. Oldfield's chair! Mrs. Barry's clogs! and Mrs. Bracegirdle's pattens! 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* ii, A fear on Mrs. Allen's part of having left her clogs at an inn. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* 312 (*Manchester Sessions*) They kicked me with their clogs. 1843 THACKERAY *Men's Wives* (1872) 478 He leaves his clogs in the passage..in the muddiest weather he never has a speck on his foot. 1850 E. ELLIOT *More Verse & Pr.* I. 67 To clomp in my clogs there, I is not inclin'd. 1877 *N.W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Clog* (4) A wooden-soled overshoe worn by women. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clogs*, shoes with wooden soles .. they are particularly useful in the factories where dyeing is going on.

† **7.** A kind of calendar notched upon a square block of wood (or other material). *Obs.*

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 418 An ancient sort of Almanacks they call Cloggs, made upon square sticks, still in use here amongst the meaner sort of people. *a* 1765 STUKELEY *Itin.* VI. 131 St. Martin's day, in the Norway clogs, is marked with a goose. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xc. 202 In Peter Hopkins's time the clogg was still found in farm houses.

8. *Comb.*, as *clog-like* adj. and adv., *-maker*, *-wearing* ppl. a.; **clog-almanac,** = CLOG 7; **clog-boot,** a wooden-soled boot; **clog-dance,** a dance performed in clogs or wooden-soled shoes; hence **clog-dancer**; † **clog-head,** ? a blockhead; **clog-hornpipe** (cf. *clog-dance*); **clog-weed** (see quot.); **clog-wheat,** a bearded variety of wheat; also called, from the conical form of its spike, cone-wheat; † **clog-wheel,** a cart-wheel in one block (see quot.).

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1592/4 A short pair of *Clog-Boots. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., A grand international *clog-dance. 1598 *Famous Victories Hen. V*, x. 25 Come ye *cloghead. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* IV. 197 The slandered .. Who hears for evermore the self-same lie Clank *clog-like at his heels. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6170/8 John Willson .. *Clog-maker. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 251 Purchased by the clog-makers and turners. 1850 E. ELLIOTT *More Verse and Pr.* I. 67 *Clog-wearing Madge. 1878–86 BRITTEN & H. *Eng. Plant-n.*, *Clog-weed*, (1) Heracleum Sphondylium, *Glou.* (2) Scabiosa arvensis, *S. Bucks.* 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 165 A deep, broad ditch, overshadowed by tall hemlock and clogweed. 1762 BONES in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 530 *Clog-wheat, or rivets, or bearded-wheat, (as it is variously called in this county [Suffolk]). 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.*, Gloss., *Clog-wheat*, cone-wheat. 1575 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 254, Ij paire *clogg wheeles for oxen. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Clog wheels*, cart wheels of thick plank and without spokes. In common use in the 18th century.

Clog (klɒg), *v.* [f. the sb. In some later senses there is perh. association with CLAG *v.*, although in dialects in which both words are used, *e. g.* in south of Scotland, they are kept quite distinct, *clag* always implying stickiness, and *clog* load. Senses 5–6 appear to run together with those of CLOY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To fasten a clog or heavy block of wood to; to fetter or confine by this means.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xiv. (1495) 774 An oxe herde fedeth .. oxen: and byndeth their fete .. and cloggith them whyle they ben in pasture. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 392/2 His master..manie times caused him to be chained, locked, and clogged, to staie his running awaie. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* V. 91 Being clogged with chaines of steel, he was carried away..to Babylon. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett., Reviv. Lit.* (Camelot Ser.) 147 Superstition.. has .. clogged man to earth. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 514 Horses .. clogged with a bar of wood.

2. *transf.* To load so as to entangle or impede the motion of; to encumber, hamper.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. 101 With their fingers clogged with rings. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Athcom.* II. xii. (1622) 338 Hence 'tis, the Delver bound and clogd in clowted buskin, sings. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 410 Clogg'd by the cumbrous vest Calypso gave. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xv. 300 The whole flotilla would be clogged by the slowness of the sailing-vessels.

† **b.** To load. *Obs.*

(Johnson says 'In the following passage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hindrance'.)

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (R.), Though the teeth of the wheels .. be never so smooth .. yet if they be not oyl'd will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight.

3. *fig.* To load, burden, encumber, hamper.

1564 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 300 In things that be indifferent, we must .. clog no man's conscience. 1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Romans* VII. (1622) 115 Clogged with the yoke and burden of their sinnes. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Soul* (1669) 42 Clogging it [an Estate] with Legacies. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. iv. 23 The power of exchanging must have been much clogged. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. 228 To avoid .. the combinations of consonants that clog our language. 1857 C. BRONTË *Professor* II. xxiii. 175 Man is ever clogged with his mortality.

b. *fig.* To hinder, impede, obstruct (actions).

1715 SOUTH *Serm. 1 Kings* xiii. 33. 128 The Devotion of Men is apt to be clogged by such Ceremonies. 1742 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 542 Everything that tendered to Clog the Importation of them. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 55 A minority cannot make or carry on a war; but a minority .. may clog a war. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 7. 539 The old loyalty, too, clogged their enterprise.

4. To encumber or impede as clay or other sticky matter by adhesion. Cf. to CLAG.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 Clogged in the claye and slyme of vyce. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 66 If..you finde so much blood in his Liuer, as will clog the foote of a flea. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 222 (1810) 232 Clawton .. a place full of clay .. insomuch that a proverbial speech passeth thereon: 'The Devil was clogged in Clawmore'. 1886 G. ALLEN *Kalee's Shrine* xiii. 144 Sinking in mud .. It clogs you and hampers you on every side.

5. To fill up with anything that impedes or obstructs action or function, to encumber; *esp.* to choke *up* so as to hinder free passage, to obstruct.

(In the first quot., prob. an error for *cloy*.)

1586 HATTON in Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 276 They had conspired to..clog all the great ordnance. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 141 A world of these statues .. in every room in the house, which they clog rather than adorn. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 19 Air..Clogg'd with gross Vapours. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan Arc* I. 454 Famine .. Mark'd the gorged raven clog his beak with gore. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 646 Until it so clogs the type, that the work is .. scarcely legible. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 77 When the Eustachian tube is clogged up with mucus. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. 46 The road..was clogged with carriages.

† **6.** *fig.* To satiate, surfeit, cloy. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 65 Thus clogg'd with loue, with passions and with griefe. 1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 551, I do but glance at this for fear of clogging my reader. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 Clogg'd with incest and adultery To lusts more strange..they fly.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become encumbered or obstructed, to stick. *lit.* and *fig.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* iii, When thou dost on businesse blow, It hangs, it clogs. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 214 Move it sometimes with a Broom or Whisk, that the seeds clog not together. *a* 1755 SHARP *Surgery* (J.), The teeth of the saw will begin to clog.

8. *trans.* To put clogs on. [f. the sb., sense 6.]

1837 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 497 It is time for me to .. clog and coat myself, and sally forth to face the storm.

9. To put wooden soles on (shoes, etc.).

1640 [see CLOGGING *vbl. sb.* 2]. Common in north of England and south of Scotland; e. g. 'Take the shoes to the clogger who will clog them for the winter.'

Clog-bag, obs. Sc. f. CLOAK-BAG.

Clogdo·gdo. *nonce-wd.* [? f. CLOG + DOG.]

1609 JONSON *Silent Woman* IV. i. [ii.] A wife is a scurvy Clogdogdo..a very foresaid Bear-whelp..*mala bestia*.

Clogged (klɒgd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOG *v.* + -ED[1].] Encumbered, obstructed, etc.; see the verb.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 325 A heavy clogged earth. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 345 The clogged wheels. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. Literature* i. (ed. 2) 14 They..flow but rarely over a clogged and stony channel.

Clogger (klɒ·gəɹ). [f. CLOG *sb.* + -ER.] One who makes clogs, or wooden soles for shoes. (A distinct trade in the north.)

1745 *Manchester School Reg.* (1866) I. 26 John, son of John Wilson of Manchester, Clogger. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 314 The clogger is .. still sometimes a separate trade from the shoemaker. 1883 *Standard* 5 Dec. 3/7 The accused were a clogger, and his apprentice.

Clogginess (klɒ·ginės). [f. CLOGGY + -NESS.] State or quality of being cloggy or clogged.

1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 57 This medicine ..penetrates and opens the clogginess of the kidneys.

Clogging (klɒ·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOG *v.*]

1. The action of the verb CLOG; encumbering, obstruction, etc.; also *concr.* that which clogs.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. xxv, Truth doth..pierce, open, and disgregate All ascititious cloggings. 1666 BUNYAN

Grace Ab. P 164. 26 Such a Clogging and heat at my Stomach. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 257 The 'fouling' and 'clogging' up of the barrel.

2. a. The soling with wooden soles; **b.** The putting on of clogs (*nonce-use*).

1640 *Wilmslow Churchw. Acc.* in Earwaker *E. Cheshire* I. 110 Paid for the clogginge of a paire of clogges for Manners Newton iiij*d*. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 226 Oh, the shawlings, the cloakings, the cloggings!

Clogging (klǫ·giŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That clogs; encumbering, hampering, obstructing; see the verb.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 444 Richesse, free from clogging carefulnesse. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 200 The clogging burthen of a guilty soule. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 262 Moil'd in the clogging Clay. 1889 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 216/3 In spite of his clogging surroundings.

† **Cloggish,** *a. Obs.* [f. CLOG *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of a clog or encumbrance. Hence † **Cloggishness.**

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 147 The soul can .. take leave of the body for all its cloggishness.

Cloggy (klǫ·gi), *a.* [f. CLOG *sb.* and *v.* + -Y.]

1. Characterized by or of the nature of clogs, blocks, or clumps; knotty, lumpy.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* CCXXXVIII. § 6. 590 The roote is great, thicke, and tuberous, consisting of many cloggie parcels. 1869 *Daily News* 7 Dec., The most vulgar and cloggy hind-quarters that the heart of breeder can conceive.

2. Apt to clog; sticky.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 827/2 In cloggie mires, and foule filthie waies. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 416 (R.) Some grosser and cloggy parts are retained. 1845 *Whitehall* xvi. 110 The ale is very good and cloggy.

3. Loaded with or full of clogging matter.

1658 COKAINE *Trappolin* Poems (1669) 472 Hair..Cloggy with sweat and blood. 1807-17 TANNAHILL *Coggie* Poet. Wks. (1846) 141 It gars the wheels of life run light Though e'er sae doilt and cloggie.

Cloghad, cloghead (klǫ·găd). Corruption of Irish *clogachd* (klo·gaχt) belfry (f. *clog* bell), sometimes applied to the round towers of Ireland.

1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antig.* (1843) I. 112 Those singular monuments the Cloghads, which are ascribed to the ninth century. 1864 WEBSTER, *Cloghead.*

Cloi-, obs. spelling (chiefly Sc.) of *clō-*, as in *cloif, cloik, clois, cloish*: see CLO-.

Cloin(e, obs. f. CLOWN, CLOYN *v.*

‖ **Cloison** (kloi·z'n, klwazǫn). [Fr. = Pr. *clausiò* :—L. type **clausiōn-em,* n. of action f. *claus-us* shut: cf. POISON:—*pōtiōnem.*] A partition, division.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 5 [The walls of the green house] may be built of Loame, tempered .. or with a double Cloison made of Boards well Rabitted. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 425 There is no 'cloison', and the incisors are of large size. 1883 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. IX. 250 Divided by thin bands of gold forming cloisons. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 3/1 Translucent enamels between the cloisons.

‖ **Cloisonné** (klwazoné), *a.* (*sb.*). [Fr. f. prec.] Divided into compartments: applied to enamels. Also short for *cloisonné enamel*, and *attrib.*

Cloisonné enamels are made by forming the outlines of figures with thin plates set on edge upon a foundation plaque. These form compartments in which the variously coloured enamels are put in the state of powder, and by which they are retained and prevented from running together when melted in the furnace. When the compartments are excavated in the substance of the foundation plaque itself the enamel is called *champlevé*, i. e. field-raised.

1863 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 671 Can remember the day when every cloisonné and champlevé enamel was classed under the head of Byzantine. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 5/1 The chefs-d'œuvre of embroidery, lacquer, metal work, and cloisonné.

Cloister (kloi·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cloystor, cloistre,** 4-5 **cloystre,** 4-8 **-ter,** 5 **-tere,** 5-6 **-ture,** 6-7 **cloisture,** 4- **cloister.** [ME. *cloistre*, a. OF. *cloistre*, earlier *clostre* :—L. *claustr-um, clōstr-um,* 'a bar, bolt, lock', later 'a shut up place, a cloister', f. *claud-, claus-* to shut + *-trum* instrumental suffix. Before the adoption of the French form, OE. had already CLAUSTER and *clústor* from Latin, and ME. had also CLOSTER, and *clowster.*]

1. An enclosed place or space, enlosure; close; compass. Also *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.* (In later use app. taken as *fig.* from sense 2 or 3.)

c 1300 *Beket* 2089 Into the cloistre of Canterbure with grete noyse hi gonne weve. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 968 Vt-wyth to se þat clene cloystor, þou may, bot in-wyth not a fote. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvi. 79 b/2 He .. edefyed a lytyll cloysture of stones. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. ix. 924 One part..was strongly fortified with a mure of less circuite and cloisture [*circulo*] than the other. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 13 Within the Cloyster of a nut. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. I. § 39 'Tis now time for the Plume to rouze out of its Cloysters, and germinate. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 190 Immured..in cloisters of the mind.

† **b.** Applied to the womb. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Second Nun's T.* 43 With-Inne the Cloistre blisful of thy sydis. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 220 The cloyster of Mary beryth hym. 1539 *Bk. Ceremonies* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cix. 285 Christ..came from the ..virginal cloister of his mother.

2. A place of religious seclusion; a monastery or nunnery; a convent.

1340 *Ayenb.* 242 Lottes wyf betokneþ ham .. þet habbeþ hear body ine cloystre, an zetteþ hare herten ine þe wordle. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xii. (Arb.) 28 A cloyster of b[l]ack nonnes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. v. (1634) 536 Let a Monke be content with his cloister. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 71. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* v. 50 Fitter for a Cloyster than a Crowne. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 122 The villanies of the Cloistures. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 9 Those things which the Ægyptian Priests had to that time kept secret in their Cloysters. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 98 There are several cloysters remaining in this city, which are now secularized.

b. *fig.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 151 Þes yefþe [of wytte] is priour ine þe cloystre of þe zaule. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* v., Nor in a secret cloister doth he keep These virgin spirits. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. 78 To withdraw..into the cloister of his ideal world. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 30 Freed..from the cloister of pedantry.

c. *The cloister*: the seclusion of a cloister; monastic life.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlvii. 775 The austerity of the cloyster. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 91 In a manner which scents of the cloister. 1888 BERNARD *World to Cloister* II. 14 Reflection and preparation before they enter the cloister.

3. A covered walk or arcade connected with a monastery, college, or large church, serving as a way of communication between different parts of the group of buildings, and sometimes as a place of exercise or study; often running round the open court of a quadrangle, with a plain wall on the one side, and a series of windows or an open colonnade on the other. (Often in *pl.*)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. vi. (1839) 70 Under the cloystre of the Chirche. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 615 The cloyster or walking place of Alsoule Colledge in Oxenford. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 156 To walk the studious cloister's pale. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 8 New Coll. schoole, situated between the west part of the chappell, and E. part of the cloyster. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 167 P 1 To be interred.. in the Cloysters near Westminster Abbey. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 292 The court-yard is surrounded with a cloister as it is in monasteries. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 261, I was loitering about the old gray cloisters of Westminster Abbey. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 299 Granta's quiet solitudes, her cloisters and her halls.

b. A similar walk or arcade in connexion with other buildings.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 684 Till he come thurghe a cloyster to a clene halle. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 15 The pillars and arched Cloysters of that princely pallace. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 197 One long Street, with narrow Porticoes, or Cloysters on both sides. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 127 [*Wilton Hall*] A quadrangle cloister full of antique and modern statuary.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cloister-bower,* † *-brood, -chapel, -court,* † *-creeper, -life, -man, -monk, -quadrangle, -room*; **cloister-garth,** the open court enclosed by a cloister; **cloister-wise** *adv.*

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 117 Friers and nunnes..the hypocrisie and uncleannesse of that *cloyster-broode. 1798 SOTHERBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 56 To the *cloister-court in crowds tumultuous came. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 41 a, Monkes, Friers, and other *Cloyster-crepers. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* I. 135 The cloisters..are arranged round three or four sides of a quadrangular area, termed the *cloister garth. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 537-8 Manye monkis han be take out of *cloister lyf to be bischopis. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1169 False prechers and *Cloister men. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 30 An *cloyster monk. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 71 'Twas *Cloister-wise contriv'd with Arches strong.

Cloister (kloi·stəɹ), *v.* For forms see prec. [f. the sb., or a. F. *cloistrer* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To shut *up*, enclose, or place in a cloister or monastic house.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* A iiij, This younger sister I thought to haue cloystred vp in some solitaryues. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 23 High thee to France, And Cloyster thee in some Religious House. 1692 SIR T. BLOUNT *Ess.* 41 That little stock of learning .. was cloyster'd up in Monasteries and Abbeys. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. iii. (R.), Those that cloyster up themselves in a monastery. 1751 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. 144 She .. no sooner was cloistered, but, etc.

2. To shut up in any seclusion or retirement.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 238 Studentes cloystured them selues together. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xiii. (1715) 310 When at Home they were cloyster'd up. *a* 1851 D. MOIR *Poems, Field Pinkie* ii, The blackbird, cloistered in the oak. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. i. 34 [He] cloistered himself in his study.

† **b.** To shut up, enclose (things). *Obs. rare.*

1723 J. MACKAY *Journ. Scott.*, In the Library [of the College, Edinburgh] the books are cloistered with doors of wire. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 98.

3. *fig.* To confine, restrain within narrow limits.

1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 89 The Cage of his restraint was .. too weak to cloyster his Ambition. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 61 [The soul] .. ashamed to be cloistered in it [the body]. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth.* (L.), Antony had cloistered an athletic mind.

4. To furnish or surround (a place) with a cloister; to convert into a cloister or convent.

1625 BACON *Ess. Building* (Arb.) 552 Cloistered on all Sides, vpon Decent and Beautifull Arches. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. vii, Where, cloister'd round, the garden lay. 1863 J. M. LUDLOW *Sisterhoods* in *Gd. Words* 498 By Helyot's time several houses had become Cloistered.

Hence **Cloistering** *vbl. sb.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. (R.), This cloystring and fat feeding of Religious is not old. 1706 *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. vii. 423 The Cloistring of Nuns.

Cloisteral, var. of CLOISTRAL.

Cloistered (kloi·stəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOISTER *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Shut up or dwelling in a cloister; monastic.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 350 No Covent of Cloystered company or cowled crew. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 296 Though I rate this cloister'd Lubber according to his deserts. 1741 BERKELEY *Lett.* 7 June Wks. IV. 280 A modern cloystered friar! 1861 PEARSON *E. & Mid. Ages* 157 The gratitude of cloistered chroniclers.

b. *transf.* Of things, conditions, etc.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 141 He put off the habite of his cloistered profession. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, lviii, Cloystered Ease. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* xii. (1878) 408 The..cloistered seclusion of a college.

2. *fig.* Confined as in a cloister, recluse.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 41 Ere the Bat hath flowne His Cloyster'd flight. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 45 A fugitive and cloister'd vertue. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 31 How shall this be, with his cloistered ways!

3. Furnished with a cloister: see CLOISTER *v.* 4.

Cloisterer (kloi·stərəɹ). *arch.* Forms: 4 **cloistrere,** 4-6 **cloystrer, -e,** 4-7 **-terer,** 5 **cloistrer,** 6 **-eer,** 6-9 **cloisterer.** [a. OF. *cloistrier* (mod.F. *cloîtrier*) :—late L. *claustrārius,* f. *claustrum.*]

One who dwells in a cloister; a monk or nun.

1340 *Ayenb.* 67 Þe cloystrers aye þe abbottes and þe priours. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 27172 (Fairf.) Werlds man, clerk or cloistrere [*Cott.* closterer]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 259. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* v. (Arb.) 10 He was a cloysterer or a closyd recluse. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 3 Counterfaict cloistreers of Antichristes owne generacion. 1627 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 20. 680 Some superstitious old wife, or some idle and silly cloysterer. 1818 J. H. FREERE *Whistlecraft's National Poem* III. ix, A race of cloisterers.

Cloisterless, *a.* Devoid of a cloister.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 179 (Harl. MS.) A monk, whan he is cloysterles..This is to seyn, a monk out of his cloystre.

Cloisterly (kloi·stəɹli), *a.* [f. CLOISTER *sb.* + -LY 1.] Proper to, or of the nature of, a cloister.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 244/1 Elizabeth .. entered the profession of cloisterlie religion, and made hirselfe a nun. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Problem Prophesies* 73 Good plaine rude cloisterly stuffe. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXVII, By the cloisterly Temple, and by Whitefriars.

Cloistral (kloi·străl), *a.* Also 7 **cloysteral**(l, **cloystrall,** 9 **cloisteral.** [f. CLOISTER + -AL, after L. *claustrāl-is* claustral.]

1. Pertaining to a cloister; monastic.

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* (1717) 151 A Cloistral Exercise, Where Men shut out retir'd, and sequestred..seem to sympathize With innocent and plain Simplicity. 1651 *Relig. Wotton* (1672) 39 Making a holy retreat to a Cloysteral life. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 328 The pressure of practical life makes 'culture for culture's sake' sound like cloistral and pedantic talk.

2. Of persons: Dwelling in a cloister; belonging to a monastic order. Also *absol.*

1624 DONNE *Serm. Rev.* vii. 9 Salvation is a more extensive thing..then sullen cloystrall, that have walled salvation in a monastery .. take it to be. *a* 1631 — *Poems* (1650) 189 So cloysterall men..Have Vertue in Melancholy.

3. Of the type of a cloister.

1844 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* 249 Through cloistral glades. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 383/2 The house is rather cloistral.

† **Cloistress.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CLOIST(E)RER: see -ESS.] A female tenant of a cloister, a nun.

1601 SHAKS. *Twelf. N.* I. i. 28 Like a Cloystresse she will vailed walke.

† **Cloistro·se,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. CLOISTER, on OF. type **cloistros, -ous, -eus,* L. type **claustrōsus*: see -OSE.] Pertaining to a cloister, monastic.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. vi. 517 Tied to close and cloistrose obseruauncis.

Cloisture, Cloith, obs. ff. CLOISTER, CLOTH.

Cloit (kloit), *v. Sc. intr.* 'To fall heavily' (Jam.).

c 1719 HAMILTON *Epist. Ramsay* II. xvi. in *R.'s Poems,* Upon my bum I fairly cloited On the cold eard. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 298 He cloits doun first on his hurdies, and then on his tae side.

Hence **Cloit** *sb.*, 'a hard or heavy fall' (Jam.).

1822 GALT *Provost* 203 (Jam.) Down she fell on her back ..with a great cloyt.

Clok, obs. f. CLOAK, CLOCK.

† **Clokarde.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. *clok* clock, or its ONF. type + -ARD.] Some kind of obsolete musical instrument.

? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1071 There was myrth and melody..With rote, ribible and clokarde.

Cloke, *sb.*, obs. and dial. f. CLUTCH, claw.

Cloke, *v. dial.* Also **clawk, clowk,** *Sc.* **cluke, cleuk, cleuck, clook.** [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To claw, to scratch.

1825 JAMIESON s.v. *Cleuck*, The cat'll cleuck ye. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.* s. v., The cat cloked me.

† **2.** = CLUTCH *v.* 4, 5. *Sc.*

a 1785 FORBES *Dominie Depos'd* 37 (Jam.) The Carlings Maggy had so cleuked. [1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Clawk,* to snatch, claw up, clutch. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.. Clowk,* to snatch.]

Cloke, var. of CLOAK. **Cloket:** see CLOAKET. [**Clolle** (Jamieson, etc.), error for *cholle,* JOWL.]

Clom, clomme: see CLUM.

Clomb, clome, clomme: see CLIMB *v.*

† **Clome,** *v. Obs.* or ? *dial.* [possibly the same as CLOAM *v.*, in a different sense.]

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 106 þorw a candel clomyng in a corsed place. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Clome*, to gutter, as a candle. *North.*

Clome, Clomer: see CLOAM, CLOAMER.

Clomesyng, clomps, clomse: see CLUMSE.

Clomp, *v.*, dial. f. CLAMP or CLUMP to walk as with clogs.

1850 E. ELLIOTT *More Verse & Pr.* I. 67 To clomp in my clogs there. 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 28 Great big clomping boots.

Clomperton, Clomst: see CLUM-.

† Clond. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [= *cland*, app. a. ON. *kland*, calumny, molestation.] Trouble.

c 1205 LAY. 11704 He makede himselven muchel clond [*c* 1275 mochel to don] ne isæh he navere æft þis lond.

† Clondre, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? onomatopœic.] *intr.* ? To make a rumbling noise, to drone.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Thu werkes al to wondre; Als an old cawdrun bigynnest to clondre.

Clone, obs. f. CLEAN *a.*

Clong, -ed, -en, etc., obs. ff. CLUNG, CLUNGED.

† Clongie, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Batman's alteration of Trevisa's *clonge*, CLUNG.] Sticky, adhesive.

1582 BATMAN *On Barthol.* 256 The kinde [of glew]..is so clongie.

Clonic (klɒ·nik), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. κλόνος violent confused motion, turmoil (esp. of battle) + -IC. Cf. F. *clonique.*] Applied to spasms in which violent muscular contractions and relaxations take place in rapid succession; opposed to *tonic.*

1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 81 Clonic spasm, for instance, the contortions and convulsive struggles of epilepsy. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 39 Tonic spasm, followed by clonic convulsion. 1883 *Nature* 22 Mar. 486 The convulsions are not continuous, but are clonic.

Clooch, obs. f. CLUTCH.

Cloof, clufe. *north. dial.* [cf. ON. *klauf* cloven hoof, Da. *klov* claw, hoof; also CLOVE *sb.*[1] 3.] 1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 99 This Lady liftit up his [the lion's] cluvis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 14 The bustuus swyne That wyth thar clovis [*ed.* 1710 clufis] can the erd smyte. 1851 *Cumberland Gloss., Cluves*, hoofs of horses or cows. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. on Lev.* xi. 3 The hoof is severed into cloofs.

Clook(e, obs. form of CLOAK, CLOKE, CLUTCH.

† Cloom, *sb. Obs.* [app. a dial. form of CLOAM *sb.*: cf. dial. *loom* for *loam*, and obs. *Room* for *Rome.*] Adhesive mud or clay.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 41 Keep the Hives always close..The best Cloom, for that purpose, is made of neats dung. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Letanies, Lord's Pr.* xix. Wks. (1641) 661 To breake and bruise them like a clod Of earth or cloome. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* ix. § 3 (1681) 184 Wiker-Hives made with spleets of Wood, and daubed with Cow-cloom tempered for that purpose.

† Cloom, *v. Obs.* [f. CLOOM *sb.*: practically a (? dial.) variant of CLOAM *v.*] *trans.* To daub or plaster with adhesive mud.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 41 *margin*, The Hives always close cloomed. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 189 Cloom up the skirts all but the door. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bee*, The Way is to cloom the Hives very close.

Cloop (klūp), *sb.* [Imitative.] The sound made by drawing a cork from a bottle, or any similar sound. So **Cloop** *v. intr.*, to make this sound.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXIV, I heard a sort of cloop, by which well-known sound I was aware that somebody was opening a bottle of wine. 1854 — *Newcomes* I. 120 He can imitate any..cloop of a cork wrenched from a bottle and guggling of wine into the decanter. 1872 MISS BRADDON *To Bitter End* XXXVII. 291 The clatter of her pattens, the cloop of her pails. *Ibid.* V. 39 A basket, from which there came..a cool clooping noise, suggestive of refreshing drinks.

Cloor, sluice, etc.: dial. form of CLOW.

Cloos; obs. f. CLOSE.

Cloot (klut, *Sc.* klüt). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **clute.** [Of obscure etymology, the early history being wanting: prob. a deriv. of ON. *klō*, or OTeut. type **klōw*(*a*) claw. (Cf. Du. *klauwtje* little claw.)]

1. One of the divisions of the hoof, in the ox, sheep, swine, etc.; also, loosely, the hoof as a whole. *To take their cloots*: (of cattle) 'to run off' (Jam.).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* I. i, Sax guid fat lambs I sald them ilka clute. 1781 BURNS *Death Poor Mailie* 3 Upon her cloot she coost a hitch. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 65 (Jam.) Wha kens but what the bits o' brutes..hae taen their clutes An' gane ilk livan ane a' packin'. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iii, 'The thieves, the harrying thieves! not a cloot left of the hail hirsel!' 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport & Adv. Scotl.* xvi. (1855) 149 Carcasses—skins and cloots included.

2. pl. *Cloots*: a name for the Devil. (Cf. CLOOTIE.)

1787 BURNS *Addr. Deil* XX, An' now, auld Cloots. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 28 A sight that gart Auld Cloots grow fain.

Cloote, obs. f. CLOTE.

Clooth, clooþ(e, obs. ff. CLOTH, CLOTHE *v.*

Clootie (klu·ti, *Sc.* klü·ti). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **Cleutie, Clutie.** [In sense 1 orig. adj. f. CLOOT + -Y; in sense 2 diminutive.]

1. A name for the Devil, as popularly represented with a cloven foot.

1785 BURNS *Addr. Deil* i, O thou! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 23 Aunt Meable has lost her best sark, And Cleutie is bleam'd varra mickle. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* II. 224 Run! run!—that's the 'muckle-horned Clootie' himself!

2. Diminutive of CLOOT, a hoof.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 485 With his hinder clooties jerked up.

Clop (klɒp), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [cf. OF. *clop*, mod. F. *ecloppé* lame, dial. *cloper* to hobble:—late L. *cloppus* lame, found in the Alemannic Laws and early glosses.] *intr.* To hobble.

1863 *Blackw. Mag.* XCIII. 227/2, I took my stick, and clopped away down to the White Hart.

‖ Clope, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. MDu. *clop*, Du. *klop* blow, stroke, f. *cloppen*, in Ger. *klopfen*, to strike, knock. From same root as CLAP.] A blow.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxix. (Arb.) 107 The foxe..gaf hym many a clope.

† Clope, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (?)

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* ix. (Arb.) 48 The Romanes, who had their Legions here so many hundred yeares together, did much mingle and clope with them [Britons].

Clopien, rare var. of CLEPE *v.* to call.

† Clopping, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (?)

1665 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* I. 520 The English were loaded with their own cloaths, so that their slipping into bogs did make them, and the clopping of their breeches did keep them prisoners therein [ed. 1766, so also in edd. 1665, 1670.]

† Clorded, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

(Used in passage cited to render L. *contractus.*)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 919 Clorded yf thaire [bees'] backes be.

Clort, var. of CLART *dial.*

Close (klōus), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4–5 cloos, 4–6 clos, 5 cloce, (5–6 closse, 8 closs), 4– close. Also *north.* 5 cloyse, cloese, 5–6 clois(e. [a. F. *clos*:—L. *claus-um* closed, shut, pa. pple. of *claud-ĕre* to shut. The *s* has preserved its sound through being truly final, as in *base, ace, gross*, etc., the final *e* being only a graphic expedient to mark the long vowel, as was the Sc. *oy, oi.*]

A. *adj.*

I. Of closed or shut up state or condition, and its results (as in the weather, 6), with the secondary associations of concealment, exclusiveness, narrowness, etc.

1. *gen.* Closed, shut; having no part left open. Often as extension of predicate, as in *to shut close.* (Cf. B 1.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 183 Wyth yȝen open & mouth ful clos. [1331 *Literæ Cantuar.* 24 Nov. (Rolls) I. 410 Vous mandoms une lettre close et patente.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11152 Þe troyens..Þe toun ȝatys Keppit full cloyse. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 46 The close carre. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxiv. 28 Under a vaute..or any other close house. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 351 Stop the hole close. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. 144/2 Zenobia..compared Logick to a close hand, and Oratory to the same hand opened. 1721 *New Help to Discourse* 135 A close mouth catcheth no flies. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 247 Including..the inflammable materials in closs vessels. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. viii. 63 I've brought a close carriage for him. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. I, Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches..usual in merchant vessels.

b. *Her.* of wings. *Close crown*: = F. *couronne close*: see CROWN.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 135 Scho..woir about hir hals, Of gold also the clos or dowble croun. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xix. (1660) 213 In the Blazoning of Fowles..if their Wings be not displaied, they shall be said to be borne close. 1766–87 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss.

c. *transf.* of weather, season (see quots.).

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 421 Close weather; that is, when the snow lies so deep as to render it necessary to hand-feed their flocks of sheep. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arct. Reg.* 266 When the ice..occurs so strong..as to prevent..the advance northward beyond the latitude of 75° or 76°, it is said to be a close season.

d. Of vowel-sounds: Pronounced with partial closing of the lips, or with contraction of the oral cavity. Opposed to *open.* (In F. *fermé.*)

1760 BARETTI *Dict. Eng. & Ital.* II. Introd. p. ii, E and O have in some Italian words, two distinct sounds each; one called..*aperto*, open; the other *chiuso*, close. 1876 F. DOUSE *Grimm's L.* App. 179 It raises a close sound in *alms*, and perhaps in *behalf.*

2. Enclosed or shut in, *esp.* with walls or barriers; shut up, confined, narrow. Const. *in, from.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xi. 258 Two champyons befyght eche other within a clos felde [vii. 245 *has* closed felde]. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1247/1 Saynt Brigittes order..&..al close religious houses. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 235 To close prison he commanded her. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 46 They shall bee afraid out of their close places. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) A iv, In their own close ground. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. vii. 21 The streets are very close and..narrow. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 206 If kept close from the Air, it would preserve its virtue. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii, The space contained close alleys and open walks. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xii. 101 The landscape was closer than Irish landscapes usually are.

b. *transf.* of a siege.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 227 Though it be otherwise in a close Siege. 1796 NELSON 3 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 201 A very close blockade of Leghorn.

3. Shut up in prison or the like, strictly confined; also applied to confinement of such a kind.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 323 Clos in a chambre by her self. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 223 Kept close in a Castell. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. xx, That Richard should remain for evermore, close-prisoner. 1677 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 146 They were under soe close a restraint. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 707 Was kept up close in a house of Lunaticks at Hogsden alias Hoxton. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 1 Close Confinement in the Bastile seven Years. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 3 They were made close prisoners. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 442 Captain —— is in close arrest.

4. Shut up from observation; concealed, occult, hidden, secret; secluded.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 182 Her close envie tho she spradde. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 26 There is no thinge so close, that shall not be openned. 1554 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxix. 83 My hid and close sins. 1607 DEKKER *Wk. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 208 When close plots faile, vse open violence. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1029 Hee could finde out their closest sinnes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 421 The closest caverns of the grot she sought. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xix, To lead him in close secrecy.

b. Private, secluded, snug. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1571 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lix. 199 He was lodged in the closyst chambre in the howse. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 14 We..had but skant sit downe in a close Parloure. 1628 *Britain's Ida* II. in *Spenser's Wks.* (1862) 498/2 From a close bower this dainty musique flow'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 ¶ 6 We congratulate each other..upon a close room, an easy chair.

c. in *To keep close, lie close*, etc. (Cf. B 1.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13846 Thus he keppit hym full cloise. 1468 W. WORCESTER in *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 314, I pray you kepe thys letter close to your sylf. 1548 UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 125 a, Kepe close (quoth they) the thynges that ye haue sene. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 103 When Progne red the writ..She kept it close. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 3 How shall they vnderstand that which is kept close in an vnknowen tongue? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 61 To persuade our people to lie close, and not be seen. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. x. 428 Lying close during the day.

† 5. Enclosed with clouds or darkness. *Obs.*

1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 625 The Scottes..did come secret upon the close nyght. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 167/2 A verie darke and close night.

6. Of the atmosphere or weather: Like that of a closed up room; confined, stifling, without free circulation; the opposite of *fresh.*

[1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Weather* (Percy Soc. 20) xvii, Wynde rayne nor froste nor sonshyne wold she haue But fayre close wether, her beauty to saue.] 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Bochorno*, a close hot weather. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 48 Keepe them not in roomes too hot and close. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 213 We had now for several days together close and sultry weather. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* i, The little cabin being so unpleasantly close. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 8 (1864) 170 The opposite of freshness is shown in the close or suffocating odours.

7. Practising secrecy; reserved, reticent, uncommunicative; not open.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3939 A clene man of counsell, with a cloise hert. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Edw. V*, II. 758 He was close and secret, and a depe dissimuler. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 72 That close aspect of his. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 113 For secrecie, No Lady closer. 1727 SWIFT *Imit. Horace*, They stand amaz'd, and think me grown The closest mortal ever known. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi, He was too close to name his circumstances to me.

8. Close-fisted, stingy, niggardly, penurious.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 496 He that is too close a hold-fast of his own. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 339 How Close and Stingy do they grow as the World thrives upon them. 1721 SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders*, He hath the reputation to be a close, griping fellow. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 25 They called him close, yet he was generous to others.

9. Not open to public access or competition; confined or restricted to a privileged few. *Close borough*: see BOROUGH 3 c.

1812 *Parl. Debate* 8 May in *Exam.* 11 May 298/1 Mr. D. Giddy..maintained that close boroughs were absolutely necessary. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 595 Now Satan set up for a parliament-man..But the boroughs were close, and he could not get in. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 102 The possession..of close or nomination boroughs by the government, or by the peers. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 22 These..filled up the vacancies..from among themselves, like the members of a close college. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 79 The College of Priests had been..a close corporation, which filled up its own numbers.

10. Of a season; Closed for the purposes of sport; during which the killing of certain kinds of game or fish is illegal.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, Though close-time was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman. 1869 *Daily News* 2 July, A 'close' period plainly ought to be observed for them. 1880 *Ibid.* 9 Dec., The..result of spearing salmon in close time.

† 11. Strict, rigorous, severe. *Obs.*

1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 496 II. 171 Your holy brytheryn that ben of that devowt and clos conversation. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1170/1 Very vertuous was this Ladye, and of a veri vertuous place a close religion. 1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 389 She had close trials from her poor, apostate husband.

b. In *close mourners*, there was prob. originally a reference to the seclusion of the mourners; *close mourning* came at length to be = *deep mourning.*

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 606 That all..should, for the revolution of twelve Moons, wear close Mourning. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 132 They muffled up their

heads and faces as a token of great grief and sorrow, as close mourners do with us. 1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 368 On Sunday the court goes into close mourning. 1708 SWIFT *Bickerstaff Detected*, Two apartments hung in close mourning..and only a strip of bays round the other rooms.

12. Of a ram: see quot.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 1 Close tuppes are such as have both the stones in the ridge of the backe, and are therefore very difficult to geld. 1796 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Words* (E. D. S., B. 22) *Close teeap*, a male sheep, with both testicles within the barrel.

II. Of proximity in space, time, form, or state. The primary notion is that of having intervening space or spaces *closed* up, whereby the parts are *in immediate contact* with, or *near* to each other.

13. Having the atoms or component parts very near together: **a.** Of substances: Dense or compact in texture or consistency; 'without interstices or vacuities' (J.).

a 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 371 Not a foule creatoure but þe maker of alle thinge, not a close filthe but þe wisdome of god becomen man. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 212 If you speak on the further side of a Close Wall..you shall not be heard. *a* 1672 WILKINS (J.), Oil .. of so close and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. § 4 The water made itself way through the pores of that very close metal. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 76 The paper..should have a close, fine texture.

b. Of aggregates of things: Dense or compact in arrangement, e. g. of *thickets*, etc., close-planted; of *writing*, compressed, cramped.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A viij, That my writing had not been so close. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 372 In close Plantations. 1747 BERKELEY *Let.* 10 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 313 A copy of the Will, written in a close hand. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii, Thou hast in these close pages [of a letter] the fruits of my tediousness. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 347 In respect to Close-woods.

c. *fig.* Of literary style: Condensed, pithy (*obs.*). Of reasoning: Opposed to loose or discursive.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref., I preacht .. in a larger and a closer manner on this subject. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 129 Thucydides is always Close and Short. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 212 ¶ 3 The greatest Beauty of Speech to be close and intelligible. 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat.* IV. 72 'But, sir, of writers?'—'Swift, for closer style, But Hoadley for a period of a mile'. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 58 *TheEssay on Man* is as close a piece of argument .. as perhaps can be found in verse. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 30 A close reasoner. 1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1656 My endeavours .. may occasion 'close' readers to object, that it was..discursive. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 74 His powers of abstract reasoning or of close analysis.

14. Of two or more parts or things in local relation: 'Joined without any intervening distance or space' (J.); in immediate proximity, very near.

App. first used as complement of predicate, as in to *cling, keep, lie, sit, stand, stick close*; hence passing into an adv.; see B 1 a. Occas. more adjectival, as in quot. 1840.

1489 [see B 1 a]. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 209 When the parallels..are very close together.

b. Hence, as attribute of nouns of condition, e. g. *close order, close rank*, or of action, as *close fight, close combat*, with various elliptical extensions, as *close distance*, etc.

1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 18 The second Distance ..is called Close, and is a foote and a halfe distance from man to man. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. 105 They dared both fight in close arms. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xix. 220 Closs Fighting with Sword and Target. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 3 Close files is the distance..when each man's boot-top touches, but without pressing. *Ibid.* 107 The formation from close column into line. *Ibid.* Plate 1, A Regiment formed at Close Order. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. v, But in close fight a champion grim. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxx. X. 474 Eminent for close-rank fighting. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 216 Close formation .. in which the men stand in each rank as close together shoulder to shoulder as the free use of their weapons will allow.

15. Of proximity or approximation to, or contact with (anything): As near as possible, very near, immediate.

Orig. in predicate, and passing into the adv.: see B 1 b.

b. Hence, with substantives of action or position.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 7 Such near and close Access to his most holy Majesty. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 200 With every claim of close affinity. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 17 To come into the closest contact with the practical affairs of the world. 1886 F. H. H. GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 270 Batanta is in close proximity to Salwatti. 1888 ADM. COLOMB in *Times* 6 Jan. 13/3 Close shaving as the cause of collisions at sea. *Ibid.* There are no collisions where each ship has tried to give the other a 'close shave'.

c. Naut. *Close to* (also *by, on, upon*) *a wind*, and similar expressions: see quot. 1867. (In both *adj.* and *adv.* uses.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 You set your sailes so sharp as you can to lie close by a wind. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 60/4 Keeping their wind close to make the Leewards. *Ibid.* 66/4 They.. stood all off to Sea, close on a wind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 212 One of our prizes was ordered to stand close in with it [the Island]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Close to the wind*, when her head is just so near the wind as to fill the sails without shaking them. *a* 1871 N. P. WILLIS in Forster *Life Dickens* (1872) I. v. 87 Collarless and buttoned up, the very personification, I thought, of 'a close sailer to the wind'.

d. *fig.* Pressing hardly. Cf. *hard*.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 222 Pray speak to your Lady: She is too close upon us.

16. Fitting tightly to the body, or head; close-fitting (clothes, cap, bonnet, etc.).

1488 *Nottingham Corporation Rec.* MS. 1373, 96 Unum par caligarum vocatarum closse hosse ad valentiam ijs. ijd. 1509 *Ibid.* MS. 1382, 114 Pro uno pari caligarum vocatarum closse hose. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, Fight with close breeches. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 41 A close Coat of Broad-cloth. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 84 He habits himself in a Close-Frock. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. 129 The Roman cloaths were not made close, but large, and loose. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii, Her simple close cap. *c* 1875 M. B. HUNT *Aunt Tabitha's Waifs* iii. 22 Aunt Tabitha's shawl and close bonnet.

17. Closely attached, intimate, confidential; said of persons and relations.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 87/2 Letters sent to him from some close friends. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 1 A close Intimacy between their Parents. 1815 *Scribbleomania* 197 The close alliance..between this country and the Peninsula. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 257 A close friendship had arisen between the girls. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 22 Seeing them so tender and so close.

18. *fig.* Of approximation, resemblance, etc.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 101. 327, I shall endeavour at a close Translation of the Remainder. *c* 1750 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* i. 1 Your translation .. is very close to the sense of the original. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. (1817) 160 In close conformity with the Scripture account. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* i, The resemblance is very close and very strange.

19. Of examination, attention, etc.: Directed strictly and closely to the subject of consideration; strict, minute, searching.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 1 We now come to a closer, and more particular consideration of the Histories. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 168 Well worth the closest attention. 1781 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Journ. Flanders & Holl.* (R.), Worthy the closest attention of a painter. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 411 Confirmed by the closest investigation. 1857 E. A. BOND *Russia 16th c.* (Hakluyt) Introd. 64 Under a close cross-questioning.

20. Said of a contest of any kind in which the two sides are very nearly equal in numbers or strength.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 146 Vehement debates and close divisions. *Mod.* There was a very close contest for the prize.

B. *adv.* (No strict dividing line can be drawn between predicative uses of the adjective, and the adverbial use into which these gradually pass; but where the latter is fully developed, *closely* is now preferred in ordinary prose.)

1. In (or into) a position in which the intervening space is closed up, so that there is no interval; in immediate contact or proximity; as near as can be, very near. Esp. with *stand, sit, lie, stick, cling, keep, hold, press*, etc., or with vbs. of motion, as *come, bring*, etc.

a. Of the mutual proximity of two or more things. (Often with the addition of *together*.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 24 To kepe hem self clos togidre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 301 They roade .. close together in good aray. *Ibid.* II. 524 The Englishe men kept themselves so close, that their enemies coulde have no advauntage of them. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 17 All his workes bound close, are at least sixe sheetes in quarto. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xii. 50 They .. went close together, prepared to fight. 1614 BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 852 Let us pile up all close together. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* xxxiv, Where all the guests sit close. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 147 The farms lie pretty close all the way.

b. Of the proximity of one thing to another. With *to, on, upon, about, beside, behind, below*, etc.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1196 The clubbe..That in couerte the kynge helde closse to hym seluene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12501 Thurgh the claterand clowdes clos to the heuyn. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 263 One to go .. close to the sea side. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 164 Now sit we close about this Taper heere. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 24 A friend that sticketh closer then a brother. — *Jer.* xlii. 16 The famine .. shall follow close after you. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. *note* 46 Naioth was a place in, or close by Rama. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Close to the Ground. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 514 ¶ 3 Here I kept close to my guide. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 379 The dam, which is close to the side of the road.

c. Naut. *Close to a wind*, etc.: see A 15 c.

d. *fig.* Of other than the literal relation of space.

1576 FLEMMING *Panoplie Ep.* 409 To sit close at your book. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 5 Be sure you stick close to my Words. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 1 He keeps close to the Characters he represents. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* dial. I § 4 Wks. 1871 II. 30 Keep close to the point. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 120 Sticking close to my business. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Gaz.* 8 Nov. 982/2 A falling-off in British imports of close upon 50 per cent. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 6 Though for close on two thousand years a landless people. 1888 MANVILLE FENN *Off to Wilds* xx. 147 It was getting close upon noon.

†**e.** 'Full to the point; home' (J.). *Obs.*

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach close on either side.

†**2.** Secretly, covertly. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 241 (Mätz.) Siluestris Merlyn..prophecied .. Openliche, nouȝt so cloos [*apertius*] As Merlyn Ambros. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 377 Peter of Arragon contrived his purpose so close. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. 176 He hid an hundred Prophets, so close, that neither foes nor friends knew thereof.

3. In strict confinement. Also † *Close up*.

1562 *Apol. Priv. Mass.* (1850) 20 Have all the Communicants in one place close up. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 122 Shut vp a dogge close in some place for three daies.' 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) The Bailey..was laid close up by order from the King.

4. Tightly, fast, so as to leave no interstices, outlets, or openings.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 9 Close plastered with good lime and hair. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 25 Then fasten, and close stop the two Canes together.. with Cement. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 130 It shuts close. *Ibid.* 131 It will be close shut.

†**5.** Completely, quite, clean. *Obs. Sc.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 When we should be close out of love and conceit of any masked and forded louer. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 251 To take closse away (if possible) this diversitie of judgment.

6. Constantly. *Sc.*

1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'Do you ay get a present when you gang to see your auntie?' 'Aye, close.' *Mod. Sc.* He is close there.

7. In various senses, in which CLOSELY is now the ordinary word.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ix. 24 It is good to follow the light close. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Wks. 1725 I. 20 Not like to reach close on either side. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 195, I will explain myself as distinctly as I can, and as close as possible. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 199 Screw your Pike wider or closer, according as the length of your Work requires. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post*, A mouse that was close pursued. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 241 When we look closer. 1833 THIRLWALL, in *Philol. Museum* II. 160 The closer they are examined, the more suspicious do they appear. *Ibid.* II. 559 They occur in Plato most frequently where he is imitating Socrates closest.

8. Also commonly used in combination (more or less permanent) with pa. pples.: see C 2.

C. *Combinations.*

1. Parasynthetic, as *close-curtained, -eared, -headed, -hearted, -jointed, -meshed, -minded, -mouthed, -tempered, -tongued, -visaged*, etc.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 427 That no maner of personne goo a mommyng with cloce visaged. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 770 Whispering conspirator With close-tongued treason. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Justice .. Should ever be close-eared, and open-mouthed. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. iii. 337 Men could hardly be close-hearted to such as they affected. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 554 The litter of close-curtained Sleep. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 223 The reputation of being..'close-minded'. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 32 Close-headed Alpine Sedge. 1875 J. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. v. 132 A very close-meshed bag net. 1881 *Philada. Press* 8 June 2 They set to work very close-mouthed.

2. The *adv.* with participles, as *close-banded, -barred, -buttoned, -clad, -clapped, -clipt, -cropped, -cut, -drawn, -fitting, -grated, -kept, -pent, -shaven, -shut, -standing, -woven*, etc.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67, Close-clad with burnished armoure. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. What cares he for modest close coucht termes. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 62 Thy curtains are close-drawn. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 135 With his hypothesis tack'd to him, and his opinions so close-sticking. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 481 Learned and close-thinking men. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 777 Sad witnesses how close-pent man regrets The country. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* IV. 51 Close-clipt foliage green and tall. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xx, The close-press'd leaves unoped for many an age. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 290 Close-cut grass. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xxi. 306 Close-fitting portals.

3. Special combs.: **close-bed**, a BOX-BED; † **close-bow** *Sc.*, a closed bag or vessel; **close-butts** (*Ship-building*), see quot.; † **close-guard**, a guard in fence; hence *To lie at close-guard*; **close-harbour**, a harbour enclosed by breakwaters or excavated in the shore; **close-play**, see quot.; **close-rolls**, the rolls in which close-writs, private indentures, and recognizances, are recorded; † **close-sciences**, provincial name for the single Dame's Violet (*Hesperis Matronalis*); † **close-shuts**, windows which close; **close-sight**, the BACKSIGHT of a gun or rifle; **close-string**, see quot.; **close-time**, see A 10; † **close-wort**, the plant Hen-bane (*Hyoscyamus*); **close-writs**, grants given to private persons for particular purposes, under the great seal.

1815 PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 821 (Jam.) The *close bed is .. where the place of curtains is supplied by a roof, ends, and back of wooden deal. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III 396 The Scottis hirdis..Of scrymplit ledder mony *closbow maid, Round as ane ball, of mony barkit skin. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Close-butts. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 573/1 *Close-butts*, a fayed or rabbeted joint where the parts are so closely fitted or driven as to dispense with calking. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. § 8 Desirous..to lie at a *close-guard, and offer as little play as may be on either side. 1614 BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 886 *Close harbours of discontentment. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* xi. (1757) 304 A good close harbour a little to the southward of us. 1593 W. BARLEY in Stainer and Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Thou shalt not neede but to remoove those fingers which thou shalt be forced, which manner of handling we call **close* or *covert* play. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 116 Found among the *close rolls of the Tower of London. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* cxvi. § 2. 377 Dames

Violets is called..in English Damaske Violets .. and *close Sciences. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 628 In the West parts..double sciney, and the single close sciney, but Gerard saith close sciences. [1879 Prior *Plant-n.*, Sciney, no doubt, arisen from its specific name *Damascena*, understood as Dame's Scena.] 1672 W. Hughes *Flower Garden* (1683) 25 Queens Gilliflowers, or close-Siences, as some call them. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 156 *Close-shuts or draw-windows to keep out the Frosts and Storms. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Close-sight.* 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., **Close-string*, in dog-legged stairs, a staircase without an open newel. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 564/39 *Apolinaris*, *closwort.

Close (klōus), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–6 clos, 4–close. Also 4–5 cloos, 5 cloyse, clooce, 5–7 closse, 9 *dial.* clos, *pl.* closen, *Sc.* 6 cloce, 6–7 clois(s, 8– closs. [a. F. *clos*:—L. *clausum* closed place, enclosure. Pronunciation and spelling as in the adj.]

I. 1. *gen.* An enclosed place, an enclosure.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 7 Baþes þer beþfele in þe clos & in þe stret. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3098 Kyng Richard .. walkyd abouten in the clos [*rime* aros]. *c* 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 81 The hevynly kyng enteryd thy close virgynalle. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 267 He..camme to the barryers of the clos. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* II. iv. (1854) 106 Moving up and down in the closes before the royal fort. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. iii. (1876) 82 The universe is a close or pound. 1842 Tennyson *St. S. Stylites* 73, I lay Pent in a roofless close of ragged stones.

† **b.** *In close*: in a closed place; in confinement, closed up, shut up.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8770 (Trin.) Þe tre..bigon to drize And semed wel bi þat purpos Men shulde no more hit holde in clos. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 100 This knight on daies brode In close him held. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) T iij, She..kept hir displeasure in close. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 99 This Distillation in close .. like the Wombs and Matrices of Living Creatures.

c. *Law. Breaking one's close* (law L. *clausum frangere*): see quot.

[1465 *Year Bk.* 4 *Edw. IV.* 8. 9 Quare vi et armis clausum fregit.] 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1216 The land of every owner or occupier is enclosed and set apart from that of his neighbour, either by a visible and tangible fence..or by an ideal invisible boundary..Hence every unwarrantable entry upon the land of another is termed a trespass by breaking his close. 1842 Tennyson *Edw. Morris*, It seems I broke a close with force and arms.

2. In many senses more or less specific: as, An enclosed field. (Now chiefly local, in the English midlands.)

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 386 (Add. MS.) Thou haste stolne hym [the horse], and putt hym in thi close. 1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 52 A cloos called Scottes cloos, lying by the .. cloos of Will^m Brygges called Blabettys. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xiii. 27 Sowedest not thou good seed in thy closse? 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 21 One cloise ther in the tenure of Edmonde Chambre. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* I. 9 Seized of a close or field. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 55 We measured the corn fields, close by close. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 72 Closes green and fallows brown. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clos.* 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Close*, pl. *Closen.*

3. An enclosure about or beside a building; a court, yard, quadrangle, etc. † **a.** *gen. Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloos, or yerde, *clausura.* 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccviii. 190 That bisshop had in london a fayre toure in makynge in his close vpon the riuer of the thamyse. 1641 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 39 In the court next it are kept divers sorts of animals .. In another division of the same close are rabbits. 1646 Z. Boyd in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 31/1 The Second Entrie whereby we enter into the Secund Cloiss [*i. e.* quadrangle].

b. A farm-yard. Now in Kent, Sussex, Scotl.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 540 Alle the hennes in the clos [*v.r.* cloos, close]. 1585 James I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 45 When it grew lait, she made them flie, but doubt, Or feare, euen in the close with her. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* No. 157 (1862) I. 361 The outer close of His house, His out-fields and muir-ground. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 369 The farm-yard, in Kent, is called the Close. 1858 M. Porteous *Souter Johnny* 17 [Ballochneil old farm-house]..on the opposite side of the 'closs' or courtyard of the steading. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Close*, a farm-yard.

c. The precinct of a cathedral. Hence sometimes = The cathedral clergy.

1371 in J. Britton *Cathedrals, York* 80 Inwith þe close bysyde þe forsayde Kyrk. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 272 Alle þe bellys of þe close rongen at ones. *a* 1587 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 711 The Bishop and the close, were the more loth to burne him. 1587 Harrison *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 50 He [bishop Langton] began their close, and bestowed much in building the same. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 109 The church yard, called the Close, for that they are inclosed by certain gates. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 198 The earl..set upon Lichfield..but could not take the close. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 339 Closes surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons.

† **d.** The precinct of any sacred place; a cloister.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 550 It is alloweable and profitable that Lordis & Ladies haue Mansiouns with inne the Cloocis Gatis & Monasteries of the begging religiouns. ?*c* 1450 *Castle Howard MS. Life St. Cuthbert* 333 Þat he be getyn men suppose In hordome here within þis close. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 14. § 19 (8) Such like Chapel whereunto..a little House or Close doth belong. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 570 The chappels that are within the close or cloister belonging to the galleries of Octavia. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* I. cxxxiv, [Pausanias] ran into the close of the temple of Pallas.

† **e.** See quot. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloos, lybrary, *archyvum.*

4. An entry or passage. Now, in Scotland, esp. one leading from the street to dwelling houses, out-houses, or stables, at the back, or to a common stair communicating with the different floors or 'flats' of the building. Also variously extended to include the common stair, the open lane or alley, or the court, to which such an entry leads.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 301 A þre hedet hounde .. was keper of the close of þat curset In. *Ibid.* 11264 þai kepyn the cloyse of this clene burgh, With 3ep men at þe yatis 3arkit full þik. *Ibid.* 12982 So keppit he the close of his clene Cité. 1525 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), *Cloiss. a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 Thei address thame to the myddest of the close. *a* 1583 *Sempill Ballates* 70 Tint be ane Tratour, steilling vp ane close. 1650 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 495 They resolved to preach in the Earle of Marshall's closse or hall, according as the weather should rule. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 56 [In Inverness] a little court or turn-again alley, is a closs. *c* 1737 in Scott *Hrt. Midl.* vii. *note*, A blind alehouse in the Flesh-market closs. 1764 Reid *Let.* Wks. I. 40/1 A long, dark..entry, which leads you into a clean little close. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 46 At the very entrance of Newhaven..they ascended a filthy 'close' or alley. 1889 *Glasgow Wkly. Mail* 17 Aug. 3/2 A close at 3 Salisbury Street, Glasgow.

b. Hence, *close-head, -mouth.*

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* v, 'That .. chield there, without muckle greater parts, if the close-head speak true, than mysell.' 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 83 By strands and close-heads traders stand.

† **5.** A mountain defile or pass. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1639 Here es þe close of Clyme with clewes so hye. ? *a* 1550 *Scotish ffielde* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 225 He was killed in the close, ere he climbed the mountaine.

† **II. 6.** An enclosing line, boundary, circuit, pale. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 160 Lymosoun, A cite large in clos. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloos, or boundys of a place, *ceptum, ambitus.* 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 169 The closse of thy orcharde wolde be set about with other highe trees. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 12 They are not within the close of her fold.

Close (klōuz), *sb.*2 Forms: 4 clos, 6 cloase, 6–7 close, 6– cloze. [f. Close *v.*]

1. The act of closing; conclusion, termination, end.

1399 *Rich. Redeles* IV. 67 Er they come to the clos, acombrid thay were. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Rose* vi, All that worldlings prize..biteth in the close [*rime* rose]. 1645 Bp. Hall *Rem. Discontents* 64 When he shall come to his last close [death]. 1760 Beattie *Hermit*, At the close of the day, when the hamlet is still. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 44 Toward the close of the year. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 398 To bring the matter to a close once and for all. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* iii. 137 The close of the struggle.

† **b.** The closing passage of a speech, argument, etc.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 67 Philautus .. answered his forged gloase, with this friendly cloase. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 395 To which may be added as a close, that, etc. *a* 1734 North *Lives* I. 111 Divers members .. made sharp closes to the prejudice of his name.

2. *Music.* The conclusion of a musical phrase, theme, or movement; a Cadence.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 127 False closes .. deuised to shun a final end..be..either ascending or descending. 1629 Milton *Nativity* 99 The air..prolongs each heavenly close. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* viii. 163 The Voices alter from an Unison, in Order to make two Closes. *c* 1860 Goss *Harmony* xiii. 42 A Cadence or Close, signifies the last two chords of any passage. 1880 Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 375/1 *Close*..serves to express the ending of a phrase, etc. ..as a fact, and not as denoting the particular succession of chords which are recognised as forming a cadence.

b. *fig.* 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 182 Gouernment..doth keepe in one consent, Congreeing in a full and natural close, Like Musicke. 1658 Flecknoe *Enigm. Charac.* (1665) 1 Like an air in musick, [it] is full of closes.

3. A closing or uniting together; union, junction.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 117 A hand from either: Let me be blest to make this happy close. 1601 — *Twel. N.* V. i. 161 A Contract of eternall bond of loue..Attested by the holy close of lippes. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 111 The close or oneness therefore between ghost and body. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 73 [Thinking] on the blue horizon's line..She'd find the close of earth and sky.

b. of the leaves of a door.

a 1634 Chapman (J.), The doors of plank were; their close exquisite Kept with a double key.

4. A closing in fight; a grapple, struggle, encounter.

1596 Shaks. I *Hen. IV*, I. i. 13 The intestine shocke, And furious cloze of ciuill Butchery. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xi. 15 Lest..they should get a wound in the cloze. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* V. xvi, Unwounded from the dreadful close, But breathless all, Fitz James arose. 1822 B. Cornwall *Love cured by Kindness*, In eager close With Death.

† **5.** A closing or shutting up, closure. *Obs.*

1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 74 Not to attempt the close of my Dam.

† **6.** The closing in (of darkness or night). *Obs.*

a 1700 Dryden (J.), In the close of night, Philomel begins her heavenly lay.

Close (klōuz), *v.* Forms: α. 1 clýsan, 3 cluse n; β. 3– close, (4 klose, 5 cloose, 7 cloze, *north.* 5–6 cloyse, 6 cloise, clois(s). [ME. *close-n* (13th c.), a. OF. *clos-* stem (*close* pres. subj.) of *clore*:—L. *claud-ĕre* to shut, close. OE. had already the vb. *clýs-an*, f. *clūs*(*e*, a. late L. *clūsa* = *clausa* 'shut or enclosed place'. This came down to 13th c. in form *cluse-n* (*ii*), and probably *close-n* was at first viewed simply as a frenchified pronunciation of this earlier word: cf. *biclusen*, Beclose.

In French *clore* is of little importance, having been almost superseded by *fermer*:—L. *firmāre*, to make firm or fast, to fasten. In English, on the other hand, *close* and its accompanying adj. and sbs. have become great and important words, developing whole groups of senses unknown to French.]

I. To stop an opening; to shut; to cover in.

1. *trans.* To stop up (an opening or channel) so that it ceases to be open or to allow of passage. Where the opening is provided with a gate, door, or lid, turning on hinges or sliding, to 'shut' this is to close the opening; hence 'close' and 'shut' become to a certain extent synonymous, as in 'shut' or 'close the door, the eyelid', etc.

Close is, however, a more general word, to *shut* being properly only a way of closing; hence the former is generally used when the notion is that of the resulting state, rather than the process.

c 1205 Lay. 9760 Wel heo clusden heore 3eten. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 566 Hor 3ates hii wiþinne none closi nolde. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxi. (1495) 239 A postume of the eere is heelyd and closyd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closyn or schettyn .. *claudo.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 b, That no man sholde dyg ony pyt..but he sholde couer it agayne and close it. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xcv. 311 He..that closyth [*v.r.* shutteth] the stable dore whan the horse is stollen. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 77 Riftes euyll closed. *a* 1771 Gray *Descent Odin* 57 Now my weary lips I close. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* IV. vii, I closed my lids and kept them close. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 99 A valve that can be closed at pleasure. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 282 A blank ice-cliff would close the way altogether. *a* 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iii. 137 [They] allowed the cities which they passed by to close their gates upon them.

b. *To close* is also applied to the place, chamber, vessel, etc., to which the opening leads, or the thing which the lid shuts up, as in 'to close (or shut) a box, the eyes, a book', 'to close a room'. In reference to places, *close* usually means that access to them is officially stopped for the time, as 'the Bodleian Library is closed for a week', 'the grounds are closed to the public'. (In this sense *shut up* is colloquially used.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 65 In Elyes tyme heuene was yclosed þat no reyne ne rone. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* IV. 20 Whanne he hadde closid [Vulg. *plicuisset*, Ags. *gefealdl*] the book. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 116 His herte was so closed .. with anguissh. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 Blac papir and nailles for closyng and fastenyng of divers cofyns. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 459 Sleep..clos'd mine eyes. 1726 Butler *Serm.* X. 193 It is as easy to close the Eyes of the Mind, as those of the Body. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 368 An attempt had been made..to close the coffee houses. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 144 The lady had already closed her book. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* IV. 199 The King's courts were closed, and all justice denied.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To shut itself, become shut. *Const.* to close *upon* or *over* (what has entered, rarely upon what is without).

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 62 (Cambr. MS. Gg. 4. 27. *c* 1440) Thanne closeth it [*i. e.* the flower] and drawith it to reste. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 266 She made his woundes close. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* V. xviii. (1495) 123 Therby the mouth openith and closith. 1535 Coverdale *Numb.* xvi. 33 The earth closed upon them, and so they perished. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 24 These eyes shall neuer close. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 68 My ravish'd eyes! how calmly would they close! 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 40 When the rocks split and close again behind. 1879 C. Dickens *Life C. J. Mathews* II. 255 On June 24th the eyes of the brilliant comedian closed upon the world in which he had worked so hard. *Mod.* The grave had closed over all he loved.

3. *trans.* To Enclose, confine, encompass, shut up, *in*, *within*. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 30698 Heo cluseden þer wiþ innen alle heore win-tunnen. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 28 He lette close fuyr in metal. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2817 Þai er closed with-in þe erthe alle. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* X. 221 The cumpany That in his wayn closit he had. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 835 Þe chest..In þe whyche þis blessud virgyn leyth yclosot inne. 1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 19, I sende yow copies..closed with this bille. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 144 The which..the king sent unto diverse prisonnes, and some he closed within the Castell. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 761 Some purer chest, to close so pure a minde. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 343 Fruit closed in Wax, keepeth fresh. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 20 They..deposed..their King..and closed him in a Monastery. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* 23 May (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 399 Her bones were closed in Leather. 1859 Tennyson *Merl. & Viv.* 207 The man so wrought on ever seem'd to lie Closed in the four walls of a hollow tower.

† **b.** To 'set' (a jewel). *Obs.*

[*c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 2 Perle..To clanly clos in golde so clere.] 1530 Palsgr. 487/2, I close a precyous stone..in golde or sylver..If this antique were closed in golde it were a goodly thynge.

† **c.** To enclose with walls, etc.; to enclose as walls or boundaries do. *Obs.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 79 S. Cutberte's kirke [he] closed with a wall. *c* 1400 Maundev. iii. (1839) 15 That Arm [of the See] closeth the two partes of the Cytee. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3919, I wole with siker walle Close bothe roses and roser. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Varietees of lines that close no figures. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 267 Parys..was not as then walled nor closed.

d. *fig.* To include, contain within itself. *arch.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 90 The bible, in which the lawe is closed. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 40 The Romaunt of the Rose, In which alle the art of love I close. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 138 Al closyd in thys straunge tong of

the old Romanys. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 11 The Lord Chancellor..and everie Justice..have (closed in their offices) a credit for conservation of the peace. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 14, I clung to all the present for the promise that it closed.

4. To fill up (a gap or open place); to bound, shut in. (Often with the notion of filling up or completing.)

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 110 The trusty Guards come up, and close the Side. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. XIX. 198 The right wing was closed by 4000 slingers. 1807 *Director* II. 335 A central door, contrived in the flat which closes the scene. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xii. 403 Lebanon closes the Land of Promise on the north.

5. To cover from a blow or an aim, or from sight. *Naut.* To shut out from view *with, behind.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3941 [Generides] spored tho his stede, And toward him fast he yede; Amalek closed him with his shelde. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 226 Closing Elizabeth Mansion behind Bradley's Head. *Ibid.* 227 After having once closed it with the..South Head.

†**6.** To keep close, keep out of sight or knowledge. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 276 Hys mayster cownsel he kepe and close. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, They can it close and hyde.

7. *techn.* in various senses: e. g. To cover in, leave no openings in; to roof in a building.

1659 WILLSFORD *Archit.* 24 The house being clos'd, boarding of the rooms is next. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 340 When these operations have been completed and the work 'closed', the riveting is commenced.

b. To arch in the top of a crown with crossing bands or 'diadems'. Cf. CLOSE *a.* 1 b.

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 214 The Crowns of other Christian Kings are Circles of gold..closed by four, six, or eight Diadems. *Ibid.* 216 The coronet of the Prince of Wales was anciently a Circle of gold..but since the Restoration it has been closed with one Arch only.

II. To put an end to an open state of matters.

8. *trans.* To conclude, bring to a close or end; to finish, complete. *To close one's days*: to die. *To close an account*: see ACCOUNT *sb.* 2.

[Already in L., as in *claudere bellum, opus, cenam*, etc.]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13664 After course of our kynd closit his dayes. 1439 *Will of C'tess Warw., Prerog. Court-bk. Luffenam* lf. 213 My last will by me examyned and closid. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 138 Our valuationes was closet and sent to you in Marche last. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 144 That word which clos'd Thy sovran sentence. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 27 Where toil in peaceful slumber clos'd the day. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) 233 Having closed his evidence. 1871 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 74 In favour of the power of closing debates. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 July 5/3 To close the subscription list.

b. *To close a bargain.* [Here *bargain* appears to have its earlier sense of negotiation, bargaining; but the phrase tends to be associated with those under 14, 14 c.]

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXXIV, He closed the bargain directly it reached his ears. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XLIX, He had closed the bargain.

c. *ellipt.* = To close dealings *with* (obs.); to close a speech, remarks, or the like.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 535 His sonne Ahijah, who would not close with his Idols. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 June 5/3 Lord Derby closed with a reference to his own modest attempt at federation.

9. *intr.* To come to an end, terminate.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXIII, The summer evening was closed. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 63 Life is boundless to him till it closes. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 14 Over! the sweet summer closes, The reign of the roses is done.

III. To bring or come into close contact.

†**10.** *trans.* To bring close together so as to leave no opening or breach between; to bring into close contact or union; to conjoin, unite, bind (books) together, etc. *Obs.* in general sense.

1566 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, One boke of Artekelles..one letelle boke of prayer..thes iij bokes are closed together. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 533 Close your hands And your lippes too. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. viii. 388 Hypocrisie consists of severall pieces cunningly closed together. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker Catech.* 12 The Spirit closeth these two together, even the Gospel and our Reason.

b. *To close ranks* or *files*: to bring those composing them in close order so as to leave no gaps or slack parts. Also *absol.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 107 The Barons and Clergy suddenly close their files, and like a stone wall stood firm to each other. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 247 The officers..will each successively..close his rear rank. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 179 The Files are to be as well closed as may be consistent with marching perfectly at ease. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 9 Right Close—Quick March. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 248 They did not..close Their sooty ranks, caw and confabulate For nothing.

c. *Shoemaking.* To join together the pieces which form the upper-leather of a shoe or boot.

1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* (1866) 40, I taught my wife to close the shoes which I made. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 410 Many women get a livelihood by closing the shoe. The shoe being cut out and closed, goes through sundry operations. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 280/2 The small quarter and button piece are 'closed' on the large quarter.

†**d.** *Cap-making.* To make close (in texture).

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 11. § 4 The same Cap [shall] be first well scoured and closed upon the Bank.

e. *Electr.* To unite the parts of (a circuit) so as to make it complete. (See note to 11.)

1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* iv. 80 In this battery until the circuit is closed. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 394 Closing a galvanic circuit.

11. *intr.* To come close together in contact or union; to join, unite, combine, coalesce, meet in a common centre.

(As said of lines in quot. 1551, there appears to be a reference to the formation of a 'closed figure', *i.e.* one having a continuous periphery.)

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Lynes make diuerse figures also, though properly thei maie not be called figures, as I said before (vnles the lines do close). 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 29 They all close in the end, and sing with him the last verse. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 210 Many Lynes close in the Dials centre. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), The acid spirit..lets go the water, to close with the fixed body. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 213 From these rise four arched Diadems [of a crown]..which close under a Mound, surmounted of a cross. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris*, She turn'd, we closed, we kiss'd, swore faith. 1851 — *To Queen* 27 A thousand claims to reverence closed In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.

12. *intr.* To draw near, approach close. Const. †*to*, Naut. *with*. Also, usually with sense of hemming in, *To close about, on, round, upon.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXXII. 146 He ordayned..one to go on his right hande, closyng to the see syde. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 129 They closed about this spark. 1823 SCORESBY *N. Whale Fishery* 68 The ice immediately began to close about us. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XLV, We had closed with the brig. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 71 Vessels may close with the land until within soundings of 5 or 6 fathoms. *Mod.* The men closed round him.

b. *trans.*, chiefly *Naut.* To come close to or alongside of. *To close the wind*: to come near to the wind, to luff.

1673 PRINCE RUPERT in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 788/4 He sprung his Luff, and closed his Wind as much as..he could. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XVI, We joined the fleet..closed the admiral's ship, and the captain went on board. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., To close the wind*, to haul to it. 1882 *Times* 27 Feb., We closed the island by 8 a.m.

13. *intr.* To come to close quarters or to grips; to engage in hand-to-hand fight, grapple *with*. Said of men, armies, ships.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 9 He fierce uprose..And snatching his bright sword began to close With her on foot. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 20 If I can close with him, I care not for his thrust. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 139 To tug or grapple, and to close. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XX. 511 Achilles closes with his hated foe. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XXV, They close in clouds of smoke and dust With sword-sway and with lance's thrust. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. V. v. 477 The..winds prevented the squadrons from closing. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, The large man closed with him and proved too strong.

14. To come to terms or agreement (*with* a person).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 345 Harke how the villaine would close now. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 830 Close with him, giue him Gold. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 90 They not closing with Christ..the Covenant not long after was made void. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 Without being able either to close with their Lovers, or to dismiss them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. (L.), In the hope that, by closing with them, he would lay the ground for a reconciliation.

b. *To close with* an offer, proposal, etc.: to accede to, give adhesion to, accept.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 255 When they can cloze with that which is called the chief Ordinance. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 77 To close with the kings desires. 1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic. W.* xiv, I readily closed with the offer. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 305 He immediately closed with the overtures of Philocles. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1063 Desire to close with her lord's pleasure.

c. To agree *upon* a measure, etc.

a 1698 TEMPLE *Wks.* (J.), Would induce France and Holland to close upon some measures..to our disadvantage. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. ii. 172 They should have closed upon her caprice, and taken her when she was in the fancy.

IV. Combined with adverbs:

15. Close about [=OE. *beclysan*]. To close in on all sides, encompass.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4459 Þai er noght swa closed obout Þat Þai ne mught lightly com out. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closyn abowtyn, *vallo*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 119 With his fais he wes closit about. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* ii. 5 The depth closed mee round about.

16. Close down. To close by forcing or fastening down.

e. g. To close down the hatches of a ship in a storm.

17. Close in.

a. *trans.* To confine by closing the means of egress; to shut in, hem in, enclose.

c 1400 *Melayne* 129 The angele dange tham downn, That closede in that Cite. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 261 The apostles..closed them in togyther. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 270 The Frenche king..thought verily to have closed the king of England in betweene Abvile and the river of Some. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* vii. 46 They came forth out of all the townes..and closed them in.

b. To shut with inward motion.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 260 He drewe in his head and closed in his Wyndow. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 9 The windows were closed in.

†**c.** *intr.* To come to terms or into agreement *with*. *Obs.*

1715 SOUTH *Serm.* John vii. 17 I. 244 He presently closes in, accepts, and complies with it. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), To close in with the people. 1742 T. MORRICE in Orrery *State Lett.* I. 77 He..therefore charged his lordship to close in with the duke.

d. To draw near to, or to advance into contact *with*, to come to close quarters *with*. Also *fig.*

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, I do now gladly close in with my subject. 1795 NELSON 21 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 21 Which enabled the Agamemnon and Inconstant to close in with her.

e. Said of what surrounds: To draw in *upon*, or approach from all sides, so as to shut in; hence said of the approach of night or darkness.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 95 The capricious ice closed in upon us. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 139 Evening was closing in. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 206 As the night drew on, the mountains seemed to close in upon us. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* vii. (1875) 77 Night was fast closing in.

18. Close off. To close and rule off (an account).

1888. G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* v. 22 The moral account ..was closed off, and the balance brought down.

†**19. Close out.** To shut out, exclude. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lament.* iii. 8 He closede out myn orisoun [1388 excludid my prier]. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 83 (MS. K) Closyn oute or schettyn owt, *excludo.*

20. Close to. *intr. Naut.* See 12 b.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XV, The ship had closed-to within a quarter of a mile of the beach.

21. Close up.

a. *trans.* To confine by building, blocking, or covering up; to confine out of sight or completely.

1530 PALSGR. 488/1, I close up in a wall or I close up bytwene walles..*emmurer*..An ancker..closed up in a wall. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 289 The rest were closed up in the same Towre in prison. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 317 There were taken Apples and..closed up in Wax.

b. To close by blocking or filling up; to close completely, stop by closing.

1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 89 God closeth vp the eyes of the Kynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 281 To close up the passage by the sea. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* V. ii. 9. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 110 He..closeth up his stomack with a Bocklava [*marg.* a Tart].

c. To close by bringing separate parts together.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 13 With busie Hammers closing Riuets vp. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 21 He tooke one of his ribs, and closed vp the flesh in stead thereof. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), As soon as any public rupture happens, it is immediately closed up by moderation and good offices. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 17. 321 The walls of the crevasses are squeezed together, and the chasms closed up.

d. To end, complete; to sum up. Also *absol.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 81 Having spoken sufficiently of a matter, we close up the sentence with these words. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Remedie agst. Sorrow & Fear* (R.), To register in the Booke of Life after what sort his seruants haue closed vp their dayes on earth. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 37, I must now close up. 1793 ELIZA PARSONS *Woman as she should be* IV. 219 And now, my dear mother, I close up my correspondence from Grove-House.

e. *intr.* To close by the union or coalescence of separate parts; to come together so as to leave no intervals or gaps; esp. of ranks of soldiers.

1835 L. HUNT *Poems, Capt. Sword* II. 49 Close up! close up! Death feeds thick. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 101 The wall closed up again. 1885 GEN. GRANT *Personal Mem.* I. xxii. 302 Giving the two flanking divisions an opportunity to close up and form a stronger line.

Close, obs. pl. CLOVE *sb.*[2], and obs. f. CLOTHES.

Clo·se-bodied, *a.* Having a close body.

1. Applied to a coat, etc., the body part of which fits closely.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1221/4 A close-bodied Coat. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 540 Enwrap me in thy close-bodied leathern jacket. 1801 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 155, I had got two very good great-coats, but stood in need of a close-bodied one.

2. Of close grain or structure, close-grained.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27 b, The most close-bodied Box, most excellent for Turning. *Ibid.* I. 29 b, The closer bodied it is.

Closed (klōuzd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOSE *v.*] Made close, shut. Also with advs. as *closed in, closed out.*

Closed syllable, one ending in a consonant, as the first and third of L. *fes-ti-nat.*

c 1205 LAY. 12823 Heo weoren in castle oðer y burhȝe iclused uaste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closyd yn, *inclusus. Ibid.*, Closyd owte, *exclusus, seclusus.* 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* v. (Arb.) 10 A cloysterer or a closyd recluse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b, Closed and festred woundes. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electro-Magnet.* xi. § 232 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) When an electric current, after traversing a certain line..returns upon itself..it has been denominated a closed circuit. 1881 S. J. WHITMEE in *Trans. Victoria Instit.* 20 Many of the syllables are closed. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 140 The curve is closed, so that the extreme points *A* and *B* coincide. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 2/2 In many cases a boy is sent for a closed (or partially closed) exhibition, who might get an open scholarship.

†**Clo·se-fight.** *Naut. Obs.* See quot. 1627, and cf. CLOSE-QUARTERS. Also *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio & Mellida* I. i. (N.), How her eyes dart wonder on my heart!..Stande firme on decke, when beauties close-fight's up. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 102 Had we beene able to have spared but a dozen men, doubtlesse we had done with her what we would; for shee had no close fights. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 A ships close fights, are smal ledges of wood laid crosse one another like the grates of iron in a prisons

window, betwixt the maine mast, and the fore mast, and are called gratings. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Close-quarters* or *Close-fights.*

Close-fist (klō·sˌfist). One characterized by keeping a close fist, a niggard.

1861 *Under the Spell* II. 85 I'll take odds, old 'closefist'. **1870** Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 280 And at a close-fist would the people stare.

Clo·se-fi·sted, *a.* That keeps the hand tightly shut; usually in the *fig.* sense of: Loath to give, stingy, niggardly, miserly, penurious. The opposite of *open-handed.*

1608 Machin *Dumb Knt.* v. i, in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 198 There is Some too close-fisted hardness in your hearts. **1630** J. Taylor (Water P.) *Vertue of a Tayle* Wks. II. 131/2 Close-fisted Niggardize. **1640** Bp. Hall *Episc.* I. 28 If any man will be so stiffe, and close-fisted, as to stick at any of them [Postulata], they shall be easily wrung out of his fingers by the force of Reason. **1750** Berkeley *Patriotism* § 22 A carking, griping, closefisted fellow. **1845** Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 61 The close-fisted in no country must hope to receive much gratuitous Service.

b. quasi-*adv.* Grudgingly.

†**1575** Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 72 All those .. that giue any thing, giue it close fisted (as the saying is).

Hence **Clo·sefi·stedness.**

1631 *Celestina* II. 30 Close-fistednes .. doth eclypse and darken, whereas .. liberality doth gaine. *a* **1639** W. Whately *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 113 Nothing lesse beseemeth a wealthy man then close-fistednesse.

Clo·se-grained, *a.* [see Grain.] Having the fibres, crystals, or other structural elements fine and closely arranged; of close texture.

1754 Dodsley *Public Virtue, Agric.* II. 258 The close-grained box. **1776** G. Semple *Building in Water* 80 Clean, close-grained Lime-stone. **1854** Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 9 Closer-grained and more woody trees. **1858** J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 19 His firm and close-grained mind.

Clo·se-ha·nded, *a.*

1. = Close-fisted. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 58 A prince void of all corruption .. free in bestowing, in taking close-handed. **1607** Hieron *Wks.* I. 82 The Lord was neuer sparing or close-handed towards His church. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. 92 The rood .. of Boxley .. used to smile and bow, or frown .. as its worshippers were generous or closehanded.

2. Hand-to-hand. (L. *comminus.*)

1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metr.* (1847) I. 115/1 *Mêlée* is the same as *meslée* .. signifying a closehanded battle.

†**Clo·se-ha·ndedness** = Close-fistedness.

1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* III. 269 There is amongst us a .. close-handednesse towards the Lord. **1661** Holyday *Serm. Disloyalty* 28 (T.) By a close-handedness in an instant war, the inhabitants confounded their empire and themselves.

Clo·se-hauled, *ppl. a. Naut.* [see Haul.] With the sail-tacks hauled close, so as to be able to sail as near the wind as possible.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) M ij, The ship is .. close-hauled, because .. her tacks, or lower corners of the principal sails, are drawn close down to her side to windward. **1806** Moore *Steersman's Song* ii, When by the wind close-hauled we go.

fig. **1883** Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* IV. xviii. (1886) 145, I should say we were pretty close hauled.

Closely (klōu·sli), *adv.* [f. Close *a.* + -ly 2.] In a close manner; usually opposed to *openly.*

1. So as to leave no passage out or in; 'without inlet or outlet' (J.). Hence, in a place strictly shut up, in close confinement.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 38 This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up. *a* **1691** Boyle (J.), Putting the mixture into a crucible closely luted. *Mod.* Henry was closely confined in the Tower. This room has been closely shut up.

2. *spec.* With closed lips, inarticulately.

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 127 Bishops and Priests should celebrate .. the Masse, not closely, but with vtterance, and sound of voice, that they might be heard of the people. **1579** Fulke *Ref. Rastel* 771 The wordes of consecration by no authoritie .. ought to be pronounced closelye.

†3. Secretly, covertly, privately, privily. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Beare closely, priuely, or secretly. **1583** Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 81 It shall be done so cloosely, as no dogges shall barke at it. **1602** Shaks. *Haml.* III. i. 29 We haue closely sent for Hamlet hither. **1643** Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 96 If the King did closely or apertly, study or goe about to breake or alter this agreement.

4. In close proximity:

a. Near to some person or thing specified or understood. Hence with *hold, keep,* etc., sometimes implying restraint (see quots. 1656, 1879): narrowly.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 189 This famous Isle .. by which we closely travelled. **1656** Cowley *Pindar. Odes, Resurrection* iv. 22 Hold thy Pindarique Pegasus closely in. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* V. 455 The famish'd babe Clings closely to his dying mother's breast. **1879** E. Garrett *House by Works* II. 68 Young men are often kept very closely by their fathers. **1885** Payn *Talk of Town* I. 14 He wore .. his own hair, but closely cut.

b. With the components near together, densely, compactly, with compression.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 426 The Englishe men shot so closely .. together. **1583** Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Dooues in tempest clinging fast closlye to geather. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 191 A treaty .. by which the Princes of the Empire bound themselves closely together. **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* II. 244 In both liquids and solids we have the molecules closely packed.

5. *fig.* Of association, resemblance, etc.: Nearly, intimately.

1841 Borrow *Zincali* II. 108 Closely connected with the Sanscrit. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 112 The episcopal polity was also closely associated in the public mind with all the evils. **1859** Tennyson *Merlin & Vivien* 444 My name, once mine, now thine, is closelier mine.

b. Of nearness to a pattern, model, standard, ideal course.

1682 Norris *Hierocles* 70 When it does not closely adhere to its common Notices. *a* **1700** Dryden (J.), I hope I have translated closely enough. **1837–9** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 72 Hall keeps more closely to his subject. **1885** *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 327 The analogy of common law is to be followed as closely as may be.

6. By bringing the eyes or mind into close proximity with an object or matter; with close attention or investigation.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XI. xxxi. (1845) 45 The poetes conclude full closely Their fruitfull problemes for reformacion. **1600** Holland *Livy* 506 (R.) Taurea .. enquired at length closely, after silence made, where about he was. **1658** Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* § 3 (1736) 36 Were the Happiness of the next World as closely apprehended as the Felicities of this. **1701** *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 55 He very closely Expostulated with them. **1732** Berkeley *Alciphr.* VII. § 29 With us to think closely is the least part of a learned man. **1768** Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 133 Disputing the point of religion more closely. **1875** Jevons *Money* (1878) 17 To investigate closely the history of prices. **1885** Sir N. Lindley in *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 14 The case .. is not really in point when we come to look at it closely.

7. When qualifying participles it is usually hyphened, as *closely-drawn, -fitting, -packed, -woven.*

1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. xviii. 42 The closely-latticed window. **1836** H. Rogers *J. Howe* ii. (1863) 35 Closely-cropped hair. **1864** Pusey *Lect. Daniel* viii. 556 Belief in the ever closely-present omnipresence of God.

Closen (klōu·sˈn), *v. rare.* [f. Close *a.* + -en 5, after *loosen.*] *trans.* To make close.

1860 A. Windsor *Ethica* v. 233 There was sufficient affinity to closen the tie of brotherhood. *Ibid.* vii. 334.

Closeness (klōu·snés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] Close quality or condition.

†1. Closed or shut up condition, confinement.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 218 For closenes of her vyrgynyte, bothe in hys concepcion and in hys byrthe. **1614** Bp. Hall *Recollect. Treat.* 918 Some .. longed for the open aire after so long closenesse. **1644** — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 131 This sealing argues a long reservation and closenesse.

b. *Her.* of the wings of birds.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 156 In these .. fowles, that are not much exercised in flight, you shall not need to speake of their closenesse.

c. 'Narrowness, straitness' (J.). Cf. Close *a.* 2.

†2. Secrecy, concealment, reticence. *Obs.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1687) 210 Small diffrens betweene cloosnes and consealyng. *a* **1623** Pemble *Justification by Faith* (1629) 34 Arminius .. vsed much closenesse and cunning conveyance. **1658** *Whole Duty Man* x. § 16. 83 Any closeness a man uses in the acting of this sin. **1746** Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 9 There is Darkness and Closeness in all their Behaviour. **1775** Adair *Amer. Ind.* Pref., The secrecy and closeness of the Indians as to their own affairs.

3. Retirement, seclusion, solitude.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 90 All dedicated To closenes, and the bettering of my mind. **1612** Shelton *Quix.* III. xi. (R.), The care and closeness, wherewithal her parents .. have brought her up. **1834** R. Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 47 It is probable that they [quails] are more numerous .. than appears to common observation. Their extreme closeness during the day appears to be the chief cause of this.

4. Want of free air or ventilation, as in a room that is shut up; a similar quality of the atmosphere in still sultry weather.

a **1598** Turberv. in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 387 (R.) Faces .. browne, by reason of the stoue, and closeness of the aire. **1708** Swift *Death Partridge,* Almost stifled by the closeness of the room. **1780** Schotte in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 480 A tornado is preceded by a disagreeable closeness and weight in the air. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 7/3 The sudden closeness of the weather.

5. Nearness or proximity of component elements: compactness, density, solidity.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 147 For the sake of its hardfastness or closeness. **1676** Grew *Anat. Plants* IV. I. v. § 2 Closeness or Density of the Parenchyma. **1692** Bentley (J.), Many particles .. combine into that closeness of texture. **1802** Dibdin *Introd. Classics* Advt., Smallness and closeness of the type.

6. Nearness to anything in space, time, amount, association, resemblance, etc.

a **1716** South (J.), The actions .. of wise men run in greater closeness and coherence with one another. **1759** Johnson *Idler* No. 69. ¶ 8 The poets shook off their constraint, and considered translation as no longer confined to servile closeness. **1851** W. Greg *Creed Christendom* 227 The closeness and depth of his communion with the Father. **1884** H. D. Traill in *Macm. Mag.*, In proportion to the closeness of the imitation. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 9 May 5/1 The present vote .. shows by its closeness [159 against 155] the growth of Free-trade opinions.

7. Exactness, conciseness.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 363. ¶ 12 The Story .. is drawn together with much Closeness and Propriety of Expression. **1779** Johnson *L. P., Blackmore* Wks. III. 190 The art of uniting ornament with strength and ease with closeness. **1850** L. Hunt *Autobiog.* iv. (1860) 87 It is Pope's wit and closeness that are the difficult things.

8. Niggardliness, stinginess, parsimony.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 Irus judg'd .. that while he could keep his Poverty a Secret, he should not feel the Weight of it; he improved this Thought into an Affectation of Closeness and Covetousness.

Close quarters, *pl.* [Close *a.* + Quarters.]

1. *Naut.* (See quots. = earlier Close-fights.)

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xlv. 210 We had provided close quarters and powder-chests; so that they could not have taken us without an encounter. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Close-quarters,* certain strong barriers of wood stretching across a merchant-ship in several places. They are used as a place of retreat when a ship is boarded by her adversary, and are .. fitted with .. loop holes, through which to fire. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107.

2. *fig.* Immediate contact with the foe.

1809 Roland *Fencing* Introd. 29 They [marines] are more frequently at close quarters with the enemy than the military are. **1855** Prescott *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 137 The combatants were brought into close quarters. **1864** Mac-Dougall *Mod. Warfare* 241 (L.) This force .. made no attempt to come to close quarters with their enemy. **1882** *Daily News* 29 Aug. 6/3 His cavalry are far too shy of coming to close quarters.

†**Clo·ser** [1], *Obs.* Also 5 **closere,** 6 **closyer,** 6–7 **closier.** [a. Anglo-F. *closere* = OF. *closiere* 'enclosed place':—late L. *clausāria* (see Du Cange), f. *claus-us* closed, shut.]

1. An enclosed space or place; a closet.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 5250 Candace .. changid hire wedis; And cam doun of hire closere. *c* **1410** Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), Joseph .. made hem a closer and a crachche for here beestes. **1530** Palsgr. 206/1 Closyer, *clos.*

2. That which encloses, an enclosing wall or barrier; the cover of a book. [App. confused with Closure, OF. *closure* in this sense.]

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 83 Closere [Pynson, closure] of bokys, or oper lyke, *clausura, coopertorium.* **1481–90** *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 123 The byll .. is in the closer of this boke. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iv. 173 Hercules .. Bet doun the closeris. **1519** Horman *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 80 with a .. closer latis wyse, *clathro.* *c* **1543** W. Clebe *MS. Addit.* 4609. 409 With closer of brike toured aboute your gardein. **1573** Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 2 For want of partition, closier, and such. **1605** Timme *Quersit.* III. 192 The making of diuers closiers of glasses.

Closer [2] (klōu·zəɪ). Also 8 **closier.** [f. Close *v.* + -er. Cf. OF. *closier* (Godefr.).] One who or that which closes (in various senses of the vb.).

1611 Cotgr., *Affermisseur,* a strengthener; compactor, closer. **1650** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 63 Malacissation is wrought by Consubstantials, by Imprinters, and by Closers up. *a* **1821** Keats *Mise. Poems* 217 Closer of lovely eyes to lovely dreams. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 3/2 Sunday closers [advocates of Sunday closing] will be surprised to learn .. that on Sunday 'the inns are empty'.

2. *Boot-making.* The workman that 'closes' or joins together the uppers of boots or shoes.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6249/8 Elizabeth Pocock .. Closer of Shooes. **1866** *Lond. Rev.* 27 Oct. 459/2 Clickers, blockers, runners, closers. **1889** D. F. Schloss in *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 7 *note,* Closers make the uppers of boots.

3. *Building.* A stone or brick of smaller size than the rest, used to close or end a wall, or course of brickwork. *King closer, Queen closer*: see quot. 1876. (Sometimes *closure,* formerly *closier.*)

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 261 'Tis usual to lay a Closier next the Header on both sides of the Wall, and .. to make the Wall much stronger, lay a Closure on one side, and none on the other. **1734** *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Brick,* At an upright Quoin in a Brick and half Wall .. it is usual to lay a Closer next the Header, on both Sides of the Walls. **1876** Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Closer,* Closers in brickwork, are pieces of bricks (or bats) less or greater than half a brick, that are used to close in the end of a course of brickwork .. a quarter brick (or bat) .. interposed to preserve the continuity of the bond .. is called a *queen*-closer .. a three-quarter bat at the angle in the stretching-course .. is called a *king*-closer.

Close-reef (klōu·sˌrīf), *v.* [see Reef.] To reef closely, to take in all the reefs of (a sail or ship); *orig.* and *chiefly* in pa. pple. **Clo·se-reefed.**

1758 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 447 The commanding ship .. appeared to be close-reefed. **1775** Dalrymple *Voy.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 404 At noon, close reefed top-sails. **1795** *Naval Chron.* 189 Under close-reeved topsails. **1858** in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 290 We were obliged to close reef.

Close-stool (klōu·sˌstūl). A chamber utensil enclosed in a stool or box.

1410 *Wye Acc.* in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 546/2, 2 close stoles. **1558** *Lanc. Wills* I. 179 On carven close stole ij^{s} viij^{d}. **1601** Shaks. *All's Well* V. ii. 18. **1603** Florio *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 612 A commodious ajax or easie close-stoole. **1660** Milton *Free Commw.* 428 Chamberlains, Ushers, Grooms, even of the Close-stool. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 449. **1869** E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 620.

b. *attrib.*

1629 *Inv. Hatfield Priory* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* New Ser. III. II. 174, i old leather closestoole chaire. **1640** *Witts Recreations,* By His feather with his close-stool-hat did lye. **1699** Garth *Dispens.* V. (1700) 68 His high Helmet was a Close-stool pan.

Closet (klǫ·zĕt), *sb.* Also 4–7 **closett,** 5–6 **-ette,** 6 **claus(s)et,** *Sc.* **closat,** 6–7 **closset,** 7 **clossett.** [a. OF. *closet,* dim. of *clos* :—L. *clausum*: see Close *sb.*[1] and -et. In later Fr. applied exclusively to a small enclosure in the open air.]

1. A room for privacy or retirement; a private room; an inner chamber; formerly often = Bower 2, 2 b; in later use always a small room: see 4.

?**1370** *Robt. Cicyle* 57 A slepe hym toke In hys closet. *c* **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1215 In a closet for to avyse her bettre, She went alone. **1490** Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 80 In her closet she hideth herself sore sighyng. **1530** Palsgr. 206/1 Closet for a lady to make her redy in, *chamberette.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 103 We doe call the most secret place in the house appropriate unto our owne private studies..a Closet. 1611 Bible *Joel* ii. 16 Let the bridegroome goe forth of his chamber, and the bride out of her closet. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 133 The Queen's garden closet at Windsor. 1713 Swift *Frenzy J. Denny*, While I was in my closet pondering the case of one of my patients. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 14 P 3 A sudden intruder into the closet of an author.

b. *esp.* Such a room as the place of private devotion (with allusion to 1611 version of Matt. vi. 6). *arch.*

1611 Bible *Matt.* vi. 6 When thou prayest, enter into thy closet [Wyclif couch, *16th c. versions* chamber, 1881 *Rev.* inner chamber]. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 535 Retire into your closet..and there look back upon your lives. 1888 Abp. Benson in *Times* 15 Aug. 8/4 Many of our devout poor can find neither space nor quiet for .. solitary closet prayer .. For them the retirement of the spacious lonely church is the 'closet' of Christ.

c. As the place of private study or secluded speculation; *esp.* in reference to mere theories as opposed to practical measures.

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 15 At home or abroad, at their tables or in their closets. 1746 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1870) 26 The knowledge of the world is only to be acquired in the world, and not in the Closet. 1789 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 311 In their closets they make men exactly suited to their systems; but..such men as exist nowhere else. 1880 W. A. Wright *Shaks. Rich. III.* Pref. 60 Richard the Third, although not a play for the closet, has always been a favourite upon the stage. 1889 *Spectator* 23 Mar., The project .. which .. most attracts the philanthropists of the closet.

2. The private apartment of a monarch or potentate; the private council-chamber; a room in a palace used by the sovereign for private or household devotions. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* † *Clerk of the Closet*: see Clerk 6 c. **†b.** A pew in the chapel of a castle occupied by the lord and his family, or in a Chapel Royal by the Royal family. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 934 Chaplaynez to þe chapeles chosen þe gate..þe lorde loutes þerto, & þe lady als, In-to a comly closet coyntly ho entrez. 1530 Palsgr. 206/1 Closet, *chapelle.* 1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, i. (Arb.) 38 Shall any of his sworne chapelins? No. Thei bee of the clausset and kepe close such matters. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 4. § 1 Common Prayer in Churches, Chapels, Closets and Oratories. 1565 Jewell *Def. Apol.* (1611) 104 That S. Peter .. sitteth with him [the Pope] in Consistory, or in Clauset, discussing of Cases. 1625 Meade in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 315. III. 202 If the Queens Closet where they now say masse were not large enough, let them have it in the Great Chamber. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. 52 You have now a strength sufficient to command the closet. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 547 James called into his closet Arnold Van Citters..and Everard Van Dykvelt. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 618 Dealings in the royal closet would be..likely to be known to a courtier and royal chaplain.

3. a. A private repository of valuables or (*esp.* in later use) curiosities; a cabinet. *arch.* or *Obs.* In *china-closet* (q. v.) this passes into b.

[1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 46.] 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 134 But heere's a Parchment..I found it in his Closset, 'tis his Will. 1605 — *Lear* III. iii. 12, I haue lock'd the Letter in my Closset. 1659 Ashmole *Diary* (1774) 326 Mr. Tradescant and his wife told me they had been long considering upon whom to bestow their closet of curiosities when they died. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* I. 116 The late House of Commons have .. seized Closets and Writings without Information. 1708 J. Chamberlain *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 291 Silver coins..still preserved in the closets of the curious. 1756-7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 325 A closet full of pieces of rock crystal.

b. A small side-room or recess for storing utensils, provisions, etc.; a cupboard. (Not very distinct from 4.)

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 584 The Confectionarie or closet of sweet meates. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* I. 198 The Storehouse, and the Closset of our dainties. 1799 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 209 A closet full of shelves .. it should therefore be called a cupboard rather than a closet.

c. *Skeleton in the closet* (or *cupboard*): a private or concealed trouble in one's house or circumstances, ever present, and ever liable to come into view: see Skeleton.

4. With special reference to size: Any small room: especially one belonging to or communicating with a larger. Common in north of Engl., Scotland, Ireland; *bed-closet*, a small bed-room.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Case of Delicacy*, The little room within was a damp cold closet. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 596 When the family is squeezed up in scanty closets for the sake of having a spacious hall. 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 127 Closets are adapted to the larger apartments.

†5. *fig.* The den or lair of a wild beast. *Obs.*

1576 A. Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs, The Tumbler*, This sort of dogs .. doth suddenly gripe it [the beast] at the very .. mouth of their receptacles or closets.

6. a. *transf.* That which affords retirement like a private chamber, or which encloses like a cabinet; a hidden or secret place, retreat, recess. † *Closet of the heart*: the pericardium; see also b.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11929 The knightes in the closet [the Trojan horse] comyn out swithe. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 233 Went the sonne of god oute of the pryuy closet of the maydens wombe. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 221 This skinne .. is also called the litle closet of the heart. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 51 Him, whom .. Mary's pure closet now doth bear. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 178 What Adam dreamt of when his Bride Came from her closet in his side. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 147 We see them [our souls] bound .. to the narrow closet of a mans body.

b. *fig.*

1413 Lydgate *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1483) 110 Within a lytel closet of his entendement. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 419 The grace of God resiant in the closset of his breste. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 37 Enter .. into the Closet of your Conscience. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* iv. (1873) 40 The Closet of the heart.

7. Short for † 'Closet of ease,' 'water-closet'

1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 27 A Closet of ease. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 4 Some persons will use the closet twice daily. 1887 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 345/2 The stench from the overcrowding or from closets is almost unbearable.

8. *Her.* An ordinary resembling the Bar (*sb.*[1] 6), but of half its breadth.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* 12 b, A Closset is the halfe of the Barre, and tenne of them maie be borne in one fielde. 1766-87 Porny *Heraldry* iv. 74 The Bar has two Diminutives, the closet which contains half of the Bar, and the Barrulet, which is the half of the closet.

†9. A sewer. *Sc. Obs.*

[Translating L. *cloaca*: origin doubtful; there is nothing like it in French.]

1533 Bellenden *Livy* (1822) 70 (Jam.) He drew mony closettis, conditis, and sinkis fra the hight of the toun to the..low partis thairof. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 499 Out-throw ane closat quhair the filth did ryn Of all that place.

10. *attrib.*, as **a.** *closet-candlestick, -door*, etc.; *esp.* in reference to the closet as **b.** a place of private devotion, as *closet-chapel, -devotion, -meditation, -prayer, -religion, -vow*; or **c.** of private study and speculation, as *closet-lucubration, -philosopher, -politician, -reasoner, -speculation, -student, -study*, etc.; **d.** in sense 2, *closet-chaplain, -work*; **e.** in sense 3, *closet-keeper*, † *closet-draught, -picture* (= cabinet drawing or picture).

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/4 One *Closet Candlestick, with Snuffers and Extinguisher. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 130 What, several *closet-chapels for those of the same bed and board? 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxiv. 492 Reasons, why he should rather pray by the officiating mouth of a *Closet-chaplain. 1691-8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 120 The general defect of our common *Closet-devotions. *Ibid.* 339 Those great Master-pieces of his Art, those *Closet-Draughts of his beauty. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 61 None of the Desk and *Closet-helps for philological study. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 422 Tom Cheffins..the king's *closett-keeper. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 206 The office of closet-keeper to the King. 1818 B. O'Reilly *Greenland* 243 Sailing to the north pole has been long a very favourite subject for *closet lucubration. 1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 101 The speculations of mere *closet-philosophers. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6003/3 Great choice of the finest *Closet Pictures. 1815 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 247 *Closet politicians merely, unpractised in the knowledge of men. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 216 They cast off..private Duties, as *Closet-Prayer. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 328 [Bp. J. Taylor's Treatises] are in use..as well for church-service as *closet-preparation. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. ii. (1783) 21 The *closet reasoner. 1803 Chalmers *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 476 Nature takes her own way, unmindful of the *closet speculations of theory. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiv. § 1. (1876) 394 Not *closet students .. but men of the world and of business. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 519 The *closet-study which had analysed the experiences of the..world. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxiv. 489 They knew the King..to have suckt from them and their *Closetwork all his impotent principles of Tyrannie and Superstition.

†11. In reference to the closet as a place of privacy, the word was formerly almost *adjectival* = Private. *Obs.*

1612-5 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* Biv. (T.), There are stage-sins and there are closet-sins. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 159 The secret and closet good works of [God's] people. 1706 Drake *Pref. to Secr. Mem. Earl Leicester*, That these were not written for closet memoirs appears by the stile and manner of them.

Closet (klǫ·zĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To shut up or detain in a 'closet' (see prec. 1, 2), as for private conference, or secret treaty.

1687 Tramallier in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 166 They had closeted the Dr. for about an hour. ?1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 1 Our Constitution was overthrown..by closetting and corrupting Members of Parliament. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* I. 390 She closeted her..and gave her to know that she had seen me. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 217 The king asserted that some of the Churchmen whom he had closeted had offered to make large concessions to the Catholics, on condition that the persecution of the Puritans might go on.

b. esp. in pass., *to be closeted with* or *together*.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 162 The lawyer and Blifil have been closeted so close lately. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 40 Very like men indeed—And with that woman closeted for hours! 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxv. 304 Captain Aylmer and Miss Amedroz were to be closeted together in the little back drawing-room. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 1/1 The Austrian Minister was recently closeted with the German Chancellor.

†c. To discuss or arrange in the closet, to scheme in secret (*to do something*). *Obs.*

1624 W. Yonge *Diary* (Camden 1848) 78 He coming out of Spain, they having closeted to detain him.

2. *fig.* To shut *up* in any private repository.

1595 T. Edwards *Cephalus* (1878) 54 Oh why doth Neptune closet vp my deere? 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Decay* iv, The heat Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn Doth closet up it self.

Closeted (klǫ·zĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Shut up in, or as in, a closet; kept in a closet; secret, hidden; private, retired.

1684 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 536 The thoughts are the most closeted acts of man. 1763 Mrs. Brooke *Lady J. Mandeville* (1782) I. 141 Closeted moralists, strangers to the human heart. 1883 E. P. Roe in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 51/1 A household that..possessed no closeted skeleton.

2. [f. Closet *sb.*] Furnished with closets.

1885 *Jrnl. Science* July 389 The Sewage of an uncloseted town..as that of a thoroughly closetted town.

Closeting (klǫ·zĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Closet *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Closet; *spec.* a private conference (*esp.* between two persons).

1687 *Ellis Corr.* (1828) I. 291 Lord Woster's regiment is given to Lord Montgomery..the cashiered Lord cries aloud by closeting. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 264 [James II] had employed..with the members of parliament many private conferences, which were then called closetings. 1880 Mrs. L. B. Walford *Troublesome Daughters* II. xxi. 195 All the little kindnesses, the sisterly closetings .. which had of late sprung up between them.

Clo·setless, *a. rare.* [f. Closet *sb.* + -less.] Without a closet.

1882 *New York Tribune* 12 July, In rooms that are closetless a corner can be spared.

†Closh, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **cloishe**, 5-6 **closshe, cloysh**(e, 6 **clashe, classhe, claish**(e, **claisshe, clayshe**, 6-7 **closhe**, 6- **closh.** [a. Flem. and Du. *klos* bowl (for playing). Kilian has *klos*, globus, sphæra, *klos-bane* sphæristerium, *klos-beytel* flagellum, vola, *klos-poorte* annulus sphæristerii, *klossen* ludere sphæra, ludere globo per annulum; Plantin (1573) has *klos* une boule, *klos-bane* parc à bouler, *klos-poorte* une porte à bouler, anneau de fer à passer la boule, *klossen* bouler, jouer à la boule par travers un anneau de fer. These terms still occur in Du. Dictionaries, though the game appears to be obs. in Holland.]

An obsolete game with a ball or bowl, prohibited in many successive statutes in the 15–16th c. It was obsolete before the time of Cowell (1554–1611), who supposed it to be equivalent to ninepins or skittles. From the 16th c. Dutch lexicographers and Dutch descriptions, it appears that the bowl used in the game had to be driven by a spade- or chisel-shaped implement, the *klos-beytel*, through a hoop or ring, as in croquet.

1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, c. 3 Diversez novelx ymaginez Jeuez appellez Cloishe Kaylez half kewle Hondyn & Hondoute & Quekeborde. 1495 — 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2. § 5 Noon apprentice ..[shall] pley .. at the Tenys Clossbe Dise Cardes Bowles. 1514 Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* (1538) 80 b, Tenes, Clashe, Dise, Cardes, Boules, or any other unlawful games. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxvii, In classbe is emploied to litle strength; in boulyng often times to moche. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9. § 8 Any common house, alley or place of bowlinge, Coytinge, Cloyshe, Coyles, halfe bowle, Tennys, Dysing, Table, or Cardinge. 1548 Br. Hooper 10 *Commandm.* xi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 393 Here is forbidden also all games for money, as dice, cards, cloyshe, and other. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 203 Every Iustice of the Peace may .. enter into any common house or place where any playing at the Bowles, Coites, Closh, Cailes .. or at any other game prohibited..schal be suspected to be used. 1607 Cowell *Interpr., Closhe* is an unlawfull game forbidden by the statute which is casting of a bowle at nine pinnes of wood. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 62 But there [it] is no more properly cald Clash .. it is now ordinarily call'd Kailes or Kiles. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 239. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 The younger amused themselves with claish or kegelspiel.

Hence **†Closh-bane** [MDu. *klos-bane*, mod.Du. *klos-baan* bowling-green, f. *baan* way, road, alley, etc.], a green or ground for playing closh.

1500 *Cartulary Hosp. St. Thomas, Southwark* (Stow MS. 640, Brit. Mus. lf. 336 b), A lease .. of the tenement sometyme called the ffaweon, after a tenysplay & cloishbane, with all maner edifices, gardeyns, & grounds.

Closh, *sb.*[2] Also **clowse, clush.** (See quot.)

1572 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 27 The Clowse is a kind of griefe which doth commonly happen on the necke of labouring cattle. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 92 Now for the Closhe or Clowse, which causeth a beast to pill and loose the haire from his necke, and is bred by drawing in wet and rainie weather. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clush*, Clush and swollen Neck, a Distemper in Cattle.

¶ The following seems to be an error:

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Closh* or *Founder*, a Distemper in the Feet of Cattle. So 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Closh.*

Closier, obs. form of Closer.

Closing (klōu·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Close *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. Close, in various senses; shutting; enclosing; drawing together; ending, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xvii. (1495) 122 Somme letters ben sownyd..by closyng of the lyppes. 1530 Palsgr. 206/1 Closyng of a ground with hedge or pale, *closture.* 1596 Shaks. I *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 133 The closing of some glorious day. 1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 16 The Opening and Closing either of Rankes or Fyles. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 295 The closing of the joints. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. 132 The closing of the continental ports against our manufactures.

b. Also with advbs.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Closture de hayes*, a closing in with hedges. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 320, I must hasten to a closing up of this particular. 1819 Wordsw. *Waggoner* I. 266 At closing-in of day.

c. *spec.* A coming to terms, agreement, or union. **1614** Bp. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 4. 111 Faire spoken at the first closing. **1697** Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 57 Pride is so unsociable a Vice .. that there is no closing with it. **1837** Thackeray *Ravenswing* i, This sudden closing with him.

†2. That which closes or makes fast, a fastening. **1382** Wyclif *Baruch* vi. 17 Prestes oft kepen the dores with closingis [Vulg. *clausuris*] and lockis. **1500–25** *Vergilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 34 Virgilius put a waye the closynge and reseyued the emperour into his castell.

†3. An enclosed place, an enclosure. *Obs.* **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clii. (1495) 704 Wythin the closynge or the clausure of the temple. *c* **1665** Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 233 The foot should march a private way through the closings.

4. *attrib.*, as in *closing-fat* (*vat*), *-step* (*Mil.*); **closing-hammer**, a hammer used for closing the seams of iron plates.

[**1454** in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 555/1, 1 closing fat, 16/.] **1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 19 The side or closing step is performed from the halt in quick time.

Closing, *ppl. a.* That closes, in various senses; shutting; drawing close together; enclosing, etc. **1610** Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 64 The still closing waters. **1667** Dryden *Indian Emperor* II. ii, Closing Skies might still continue bright. **1809** W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. xii, The closing eye of the old warrior.

b. Concluding, ending. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII. 114 My closing hour of life. **1850** Tennyson *In Mem.* CV, The closing cycle rich in good. **1879** McCarthy *Own Times* I. 412 The closing sentence of the speech.

Hence **†Clo·singly** *adv.*, in a closing manner, inclusively. *Obs.*

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* I. xix. 111 He theryn .. biddith includingli and closingli al it to be doon.

Closser, -et, obs. ff. Closure, Closet.

†Closter. *Obs.* Also **-tre, -tyr**(e. [ad. L. *clōstrum*, var. of *claustrum*, whence OHG. *klôster*, Ger. *kloster*, MDu. *clooster*, Du. *klooster* in same sense.] A cloister, monastic cell, or monastery. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 80 A closter þei bigan. *Ibid.* 172 Better him wer..in clostre haf led his life. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/6 *Hoc claustrum*, clostyre. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 98 The swerde was willed to be borne downe in the closter.

b. *Comb.* **1536–40** *Pilgr. Tale* 182 in *Thynne's Animadv.*, He loked not as he were closter-pent.

Closter, -tre, obs. ff. Cluster.

†Clo·sterer. *Obs.* = Cloisterer. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 27172 (Cott.) Werlds man, or clerc, or closterer.

†Closulet. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *clausula*, in med.L. (also *clōsula*) little enclosure, closet, cell + -ET.] A small closet or cell. **1633** P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VI. xi, Deep in the earth she [the badger] frames her prettie cell, And into halls and closulets divides.

Closure (klōu·ʒ(ŭı). Also 5 **closser, 6 cloasure.** [a. OF. *closure* that which encloses, a barrier:—L. *clausūra*, f. stem *claus-* of *claud-ĕre* to shut, close: see -URE. Sense 3 arose, partly at least, by phonetic confusion with Closer *sb.*[1], although it might have been developed independently: cf. *aperture, structure*, etc.]

†1. That which encloses, shuts in, or confines; a fence, wall, barrier, case, cover, setting, etc. *Obs.* *c* **1386** Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 796 Beestes .. that breketh the hegge or the closure [*v. r.* of the closur(e, closeure, clausure]. **1489** Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xiii. 35 With dyches and palis ..and wyth closures made of tymbre. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 477 [They] opened the Barres and Closure. **1590** Greene *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 44 Scrowles..Wrapt in rich closures of fine burnisht gold. **1670** W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 121 An avolation of spirituous parts through all vessels and closures. **1833** J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 181 So as to form a closure about the case. **1871** B. Taylor *Faust* i. (1875) I. 20 The spirit world no closures fasten.

†b. more generally: Bound, limit, circuit. *Obs.* **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. iii. 11 Within the guiltie Closure of thy Walls. **1613** Heywood *Brazen Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 236 [I will] catch them [birds] in the closure of this wire. **1640** G. Sandys *Christ's Passion* 54 That fatal Ark..whose closure held Those two-leav'd Tables.

†2. An entrenchment, fortress, fort. [So in late L.] *Obs.* *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4890 Vp-on þe cop of þe cliffe a closure he fyndis, A palais. *a* **1470** Tiptoft *Cæsar* xii. (1530) 15 One fortresse or closure both for them and for his campe. **1577–87** Holinshed *Chron.* I. 146/2 Alured..going foorth of his closure, repaired to the campe of the Danish king. **1594** Greene, etc. *Looking Glasse* (1861) 123 Hide me in closure.

†3. An enclosed place. *Obs.* [Cf. **1386** in 1.] **1496–7** *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 2 The seid Manoirs with their .. Medowes, Pastures, Closures, Woodis. **1598** Manwood *Lawes Forest* xxiv. § 5 (1615) 248 b, Any Coppies or Closure in the Purlieu, estraitening the Kings Deere from the Forest. **1609** Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xlii. 7 An utter closure according to the celles.

†4. The act of enclosing, shutting up, or confining; enclosure; the fact or condition of being enclosed or shut up. *Obs.* *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 805 Now rayle hem, and of closure is noo doute. **1538** *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, A lode of thornes for closure of the seid house. **1592** Wyrley *Armorie* iii. 154 My closure I with great impatience tooke. **1647** *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 35 In the chiltern parts of Buckinghamshire and Harfordshire, where the Land lyes in closure. *a* **1711** Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 39 In sacred Convents every glad Recluse Thought it no Crime from Closure to break loose.

5. The act of closing or shutting. **1600** Holland *Livy* Transl. Pref. 2 Before Augustus's second closure thereof [i. e. of the temple of Janus]. **1676** Temple *Let. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 385 Before the Closure of this Pacquet. **1756** Nugent *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 103 The closure and the re-opening of the theatre. **1855** Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. (1864) 64 The wire must be acted on at both ends, by the closure of the circuit. **1879** Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. 29 The closure of the fingers in grasping.

b. Closed condition. **1845** Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 198 These straws..distend the book from its accustomed closure. **1887** J. Payn in *New York Independent* XXXIX. 1064 After fourteen months of closure.

†6. An agreeing upon terms, a coming to an arrangement *with*; agreement, union, unity. Cf. Close *v.* 14. *Obs.* **1647** Saltmarsh *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 148 In a pure spiritual closure, or unity of Spirit. **1649** Cromwell *Let.* lxi. 14 Mar. (Carlyle), So much do I desire a closure with you. **1659** Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 73 The Catholick King .. pretended so much zeal to a Closure with England. **1668** Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 179 This..draws the .. Soul into a closure and league with him.

†7. The part or means by which anything is closed or fastened; a fastening, attachment. *Obs.* **1616–61** Holyday *Persius* 331 Claverius thinks that the knot or closure was adorn'd with some bright gemme. **1641** French *Distill.* v. (1651) 134 Lute the closures with potters earth. **1685** J. Cooke *Marrow of Chirurg.* (ed. 4) III. i. 166 After which, put a Closure [*i. e.* napkin or diaper] to the Woman. *a* **1744** Pope *Let. Swift* (J.), Without a seal, wafer, or any closure whatever.

†b. Applied to the fontanels of the skull. *rare.* **1569** R. Androse tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. II. 41 Make a plaister, and put it vpon the cloasure of children. *Ibid.* IV. II. 58 Lay it vpon the closure of the pacients heade.

†c. *Arch.* (See quot.) *Obs.* **1611** Cotgr., *Lanterne*..also, the scutcheon or closure of a Tymber vault, where the ends of the branches thereof doe meet. **1770** Lloyd in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 253, I could find no closure of the dome.

†d. A composition for closing the openings of vessels, a luting. *Obs.* **1641** French *Distill.* I. (1651) 4 Take Loam and the white of an Egge, mix them into a Past..This..is a good closure.

e. *Building.* The arrangement of bricks or stones at the end or corner of a wall, etc.; also † = Closer[2] 3, q. v. for quot. **1881** *Mechanic* 546 The closure at the reveal should be a bond closure.

8. A bringing to a conclusion; end, close. **1588** Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 134 Make a mutuall closure of our house. **1616** T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 220 The feast of Pentecost which was the end and closure of their harvest. **1676** Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 511 The treaty would come to a peaceable closure against that time. **1870** E. H. Pember *Trag. Lesbos* VII. 110 The point that brings the closure of thine own Marks but the outset of my suffering.

9. *spec.* The closing of a debate in a legislative assembly by vote of the house or by other competent authority.

On the first introduction of rules giving the House of Commons this power in 1882 the principle was often called the *clôture*, the name applied to it in the French Assembly. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 1/2 What is the Closure? The right of the House of Commons to say that a debate shall close when discussion has been exhausted. **1887** *Ibid.* 10 May 1/1 To get through the seven lines took nearly twelve hours and three closures. **1887** *Spectator* 28 May 722/1 On Monday night the Closure was applied four times.

Closure, *v.* [f. prec. sb., sense 9.] *trans.* To apply the closure to (a debate or speaker). **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 8 Going on protesting against this bill until we have been closured upon every stage. **1887** *Times* 30 May 9/1 Closured in the House of Commons..the voice of truth and justice ought to have rung out to-day. **1888** A. J. Balfour in *Times* 20 July 8/2 He never had any desire to closure this debate to-night.

Clot (klɒt), *sb.* Forms: 1–5 **clot**(t, 4–7 **clotte**, (3 **clute**, 3–5 **clote**), 3– **clot.** [OE. *clott*, *clot*, corresp. to MHG. *kloz*, (*klotzes*), mod.Ger. *klotz* lump, block (of wood), pointing to WGer. *klott-*:—OTeut. **klutto-* masc. or neuter. This word, of which few examples have come down to us from the earlier stages, is a weak-grade deriv. of the same root which has given Du. *klos* block, log, and Cleat, OHG. *chloz*, Ger. *kloss* lump, wedge, ball, etc.; the pre-Teut. forms being **glud-no-*, *glud-to-*, and *glou·do-* respectively. See also Clod.

The root **glud-*, *gleud-*, appears to have been a derivative form of *glu-*, *gleu-*, 'glomerare': cf. Clod, Clew.]

1. *gen.* A mass, lump, rounded mass: esp. one formed by cohesion or congelation. *a* **1000** *Gloss* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* IX. 488 *Massa*, of clyne *vel* clottum. *c* **1305** *Judas Iscariot* 25 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 Þe see him [Judas] hurlede vp and doun as a liþer clot. **1387** Trevisa *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 6 There the fyre slaketh hit chaungeth in to stone clottes. **1398** — *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlvii. (Tollem. MS.), *Clot* [ed. **1495** clotte] is ordeynid of gaderynge of pouder in a clustre, for erþe bounde and clonge to gederes is a clot. *a* **1400** *Pistel Susan* 111 (Cott. MS.) The columbyne, þe caraway in clottys þey cleue. **1577** Harrison *England* II. xxiii. (1877) I. 352 The embers..congealed into clots of hard stone. **1598** Stow *Surv.* (1754) I. I. vi. 31/1 Clots of gold. **1679** Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 120 Marle ..fetcht out of the ground in clots or lumps. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 189 Assa-Fœtida is a gum in great yellow Clots. **1855** Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* 275 Crumbled like a clot of dust in his hands. **1887** Hall Caine *Deemster* XXV. 161 A great clot of soil might give way above..him.

2. A semi-solid lump formed of coagulated or curdled liquid, or of melted material.

[**1365** *Durh. Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 39 Ardebant clotes olei unde malus odor exiet.] **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 Whiche threwe..clottes of myre at hym. *a* **1626** Bacon (J.), The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into clots, as if it began to poch. **1834** J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 63 He expectorated an immense clot of mucus. **1853** Soyer *Pantroph.* 172 The clots which form..constitute the finest and most delicate butter.

b. *spec.* of blood. **1611** Cotgr., *Grumeau de sang*, a clot, or clutter of congealed bloud. **1676** R. Wiseman *Surgery* (J.), A clot of grumous blood. **1829** Hood *Eug. Aram* xviii, For every clot a burning spot Was scorching in my brain. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 701 They filled a bowl of wine and cast in a clot of blood for each of them.

c. Hence *The clot*: that part of blood which turns solid, and separates from the *serum* or permanently liquid part. **1802** A. Duncan *Annals Med.* I. Lustr. II. 113 When the blood..has given out all the serum .. the coagulated mass which swims in the middle, is known by the name of the Clot. **1878** T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 15 That this 'buffy coat' is due to the fact that the blood-corpuscles subside in the liquor sanguinis during coagulation, leaving the upper portion of the clot colourless. **1881** Mivart *Cat* 194 Sometimes the clot is of a lighter colour.

†3. A hardened lump of earth. In this sense still dialectal; in the literary language Clod has taken its place. *Obs.* **a.** with *clay, earth*, etc., expressed. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 24026 (Cott.) O clai þai kest at him þe clote [*v.r.* clot, clott, clotte]. **1413** Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. iv. (1859) 5 A clote of black erthe. **1535** Coverdale *Job* xxviii. 6 Where y^e clottes of the earth are golde. **1647** H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. lxiv, He wox like earthly clot.

b. without qualification: = Clod. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 856 Al-þa3 oure corses in clottez clynge. ?*c* **1475** *Hunt. Hare* 91 Then euery man had a mall, Syche as thei betyn clottys withall. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 15 This harrowe is good to breake the greatte clottes. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 176/23 A clot, *gleba*. **1641** Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 107 Clottes from the faugh field. **1669** Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* IV. § 5 (1681) 45 It must be finely harrowed, and all Clots, Stones, Turfs, etc. picked away. **1876–88** in Glossaries of *Cumberland, Yorksh., N. W. Linc., Leicestersh., Berkshire, I. of Wight.* **1876** *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'As cold as a clot.' **1877** *Holderness Gloss., Clot*, a clod of earth..('clot of blood' not used).

c. as collective singular, or as name of the substance: Cloddy earth or clay. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 320 Þy corse in clot mot calder k[l]eue. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlvi. (1495) 568 Saphire stones the place thereof and clott [*glebæ*] therof is gold. **1568** T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 60 Dead and cladde with clot of clay.

d. A clod with the grass on it; a sod. **1460** *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 83 *Gleba est durus cespes cum herba*, an harde klotte. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 68 A Clotte, *cespis*. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss., Clot*, a clod, a sod.

4. *fig.* A dull fellow, a Clod. Still *dial.* **1632** B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* I. i, Feats of fine understanding To abuse clots and clowns with. **1876** *Whitby Gloss., Clot*, a clumsy fellow.

†5. A hill, or ? mound. *Obs. rare.* *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 788 Þe hyl of Syon þat semly clot.

†6. ? The stump of a tree or plant. *Obs. rare.* **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 53 Some of the Leafe some of the Clot, some of the Head, some of both.

7. *Comb.* **Clot-bird, -pate, -poll.** Also **clot-head** (*dial.*) = **Clot-pate**; *clot-cold* adj. **1878** *Cumbrld. Gloss., Clot-heed*, a stupid person **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.* 45 A dead man is said to be *clot-cold.*

Clot (klɒt), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **clott**(e, (6 **clutt**), 6– **clot.** [f. Clot *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To free (lands) from clods; *absol.* to crush clods. Still *dial.* Cf. Clod *v.* *a* **1500** *Ortus Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 83 *Occo, glebas frangere*, to clotte [*Promp. Parv. MS.* K *c* **1490** *has* cloddyn]. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 68 To Clotte, *occare*. **1549** Latimer *Serm. Plough* Wks. I. 57 The ploughman..tilleth his land ..harroweth it, and clotteth it. **1620** Markham *Farew. Husb.* (1649) 35 Harrow it againe, clot it, smooth it. **1623** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 44 To 37 women, 2 daies a piece, clotting the meddowes 00 18 06. **1881** *Leicestersh. Gloss., Clot*, to break up the clods after harrowing, with a beetle or large mallet.

2. *intr.* To form (itself) into clots, lumps, or congealed masses. Cf. Clod *v.* 3. **1530** Palsgr. 488/1 This yerthe clotteth so faste that it muste be broken. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 212 The snow doth weary her and clot upon her hinder feet. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Boiling hot liquor ..will make the malt clot and cake together. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 80 The bed becomes uneasy by the feathers clotting together into hard knobs.

3. Of fluids, as blood, cream, gravy: To coagulate, curdle, run into clots. **1591** Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Engrumecer*, to clot, to quar like cold blood. **1676** Halley in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 242 That sort of ink I find..very apt to clot in the pen. **1801** Southey *Thalaba* II. xvi, The blood not yet had clotted on his wound. **1886** *Mehalah* 328 Bid her come at once before the gravy clots.

4. *trans.* To cause to cohere in clots; to mat with sticky matter; to cover with clots of dirt, etc.

1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 35 His Hair was all clotted together. 1767 *Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 182/2 Clotting his white hairs with dirt. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 77 The blood from his wounded ear .. clotted the fingers of the robber. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, A new blast storming at it, and clotting the wet hair.

5. *intr.* 'To become gross' (J.).

6. *dial.* (See quot.)

1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Clot,* to throw clods, pelt with clods, etc. They clottit t' lasses wid apples.

7. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. CLAT.

[1847–78 HALLIWELL *Cow-clatting*, spreading manure on the fields.] 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Clot,* to scatter manure left by animals on grazing land. *Clotting-fork,* a fork for scattering manure left on grazing land.

Clot: see CLOUT *sb.* 8.

† Clot-bird. *Obs.* [f. CLOT, clod + BIRD.] A species of bird frequenting fallow-land; the Wheat-ear (*Saxicola œnanthe*); called also Arling, Clod-hopper, and Fallow-smiter. (Erroneously applied by some to the Hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris.*)

1544 TURNER *Avium Hist.* 44 Κναφός, *Cæruleo,* a clotburd, a smatche, an arlyng, a steinchek. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 680 Clotbirde, a birde that appeareth not in winter; a smatch; an arling, *cæruleo.* 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 144 The Clot bird in the fallow fields..is a very fat and a dainty bird much like vnto the Martine. 1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 185 *Coccothraustes*..The Clot-bird, called sometimes a Smatch, or an Arling, is as big almost as a Thrush, feeding chiefly upon Cherries, and Cherry-kernels. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Clot-bird*..a name by which the common œnanthe is called in many parts of England.

Clot-bur (klɒtˌbɜ̄ɹ). Also **clote-, clott-.** [f. CLOTE *sb.* + BUR; the vowel shortened before two consonants, as in *bonfire.*] The Burdock or 'great clote', *Arctium Lappa.* † *Lesser Clot-bur* (*obs.*), the Bur-weed, *Xanthium Strumarium.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 81 Xanthium is called in english Dichebur or Clotbur. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. viii. 14 There be two sortes of Clotte Burres in this Countrey; the one is the great Burre, and the other y^e^ lesser Burre. *Ibid.* I. viii. 15 The lesser Clote Burre is called..in English Diche Burre and lowse Burre. *Ibid.* III. x. 328 Great broade leaves..lyke to the leaves of Clot Burre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 227 The great Clot-bur, called in Greek Arcion. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health Improv.* (1746) 313 Bur-Roots (I mean of the Clot-bur)..eaten like a young green Artichoke with Pepper and Salt. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. xvi. II. 124 Clotburs..which he cast upon the gowns and caps of honest people. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (1796) II. 184 Burdock, Common Burr, Clott-burr, Hurr-burr.

Clote (klōʊt). Forms: 1 **cláte,** 3– **clote,** (4–5 **cloote**), 7 **cloat,** 7–9 **clots,** (**cluts, clowts**). [OE. *cláte*:—OTeut. type **klaitôn-*: indicating a pre-Teut. root **gleid-* (*glid-, gloid-*), prob. related to the simpler *glei-* to stick (see CLAY).

Of other names for this and similar plants, CLETE (? :—*klaitjôn*) and CLITE (? :—*klit-* or *klit-*) evidently belong to the same root; but CLITHE, and its family (root **glīt-*) and Ger. *klette* with its allies (root **glet-*) are not connected, at least directly, though like *clive* and its cognates (root **glibh-*) all may be ultimately based on the simpler **glei-, glī-*.]

1. The Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*); also the prickly balls or burs which it bears.

a 700 *Epinal Gl.* 144 *Blitum* clatae [*Erf.* & *Corpus* clate; *Leiden Gl.* 45 *Lappa* clate]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Bisceop wyrt .. & clatan, wyl on ealað. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Lappa, bardane,* clote. 1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* x. 8 Cloote and breere shal stye on the auters of hem. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 *Bardana,* clote, gert burr. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xciii. (Tollem. MS.), 'Lappa', þe clote [1535 clete] ..haþ..knottes with crokid prikkes þat ofte cleueþ to mannis clopes. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 20 *Clote,* cuius fructus uocatur, Burre. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Bardane,* the herb ..Cloates that beareth the greene Burre. *c* 1580 PUTTENHAM in Nichols *Progress Q. Eliz.* III. 479 Clinginge as fast as little clotes Or burres uppon younge children's cotes. 1611 COTGR., *Lampourde,* the cloat, or great Burre. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Cluts, clots,* petasites; rather burrdock. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lii. (1737) 214 Lousebur, Clote. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Persolata,* a burdock, the herb clots, that beareth the greatest bur. 1820–26 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Chesh., Clots* or *clouts,* burrs or burdock.

2. Applied to other plants either from some resemblance to the preceding, or through some mistake: among these are Clivers (*Galium Aparine*), the Bur-weed (*Xanthium Strumarium*), the Colts-foot and Butter-bur (*Tussilago farfara* and *Petasites*); the Yellow Water Lily (*Nuphar lutea*), (Water Clote), the latter still in s.w. of England.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 122 Genim doccan oððe clatan þa þe swimman wolde. *Ibid.* I. 306 Þa man eac oþrum naman clate nemneð .. ys stið on leafon, & heo hafað greatne stelan, & hwite blostman, & heo hafað heard sæd & sinewealt. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 43 *Ungula caballina* est duplex, videlicet terrestris..et aquatica cujus flos dicitur nenufar. *Ungula caballina campestris* i. clote. 1572 MASCAL *Govt. Cattle* 222 (Br. & Holl.) Water-clot .. which hath a broad leaf on the water. *c* 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* II. i, This is the Clote bearing a yellow flower. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gram. & Gloss.* 48 *Clote,* the yellow water-lily.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *clote-leaf, -ridden.* See also CLOT-BUR, CLOT-WEED.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 24 A Clote leef he hadde vnder his hood ffor swoot, and for to kepe his heed from heete. 1864 BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 478 On where the clote-ridden river do flow.

Clote, obs. form of CLOT, CLOUT.

Clote (? read *clete*), obs. form of CLEAT *sb.*

Cloter, obs. form of CLOTTER.

Cloth (klɒþ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cláð,** 1–4 **claþ,** 3 **cloð,** 4 **cloþ,** 4– **cloth,** (4 **cloþt,** 4–5 **cloþe, clooþ, clooth,** 5 **cloiþ,** 4–7 **clothe,** 6–8 **cloath**). *North.* 3–5 **clath,** 4–5 **klath, clathe**; *Sc.* 5–6 **clayth,** -t, 5– **claith.** Also 4 **cleth.** [OE. *cláþ,* corresp. to OFr. *klâth, klâd, klêth* (mod. Fris. Saterl. *klâth,* NFris. *klâid,* WFris. *klacd,* EFris. *klêd,* Wangaroog. *klêt*); MDu. *cleet,* pl. *clêde,* Du. and LG. *kleed* (*klêd*), MHG. *kleit* (*kleides*), Ger. *kleid.* Unknown in OS., OHG., and Gothic; its general diffusion through the German dialects appears to date about the middle of the 12th c. The ON. form *klæði* (whence Norw. and Da. *klæde,* Sw. *kläde*) does not correspond in vowel or ending to the WGer. (which would require *kleiđ* in ON.); its history is obscure. Beside OE. *cláþ,* which was the source alike of midl. and south. *cloth, clothes,* and north. *clath, claith,* pl. *clathis, claise,* a form *cláþ* is recorded once (see 1 below); if genuine (which is doubtful), this may be the source of the north. ME. *cleth, clethis, clese,* which have otherwise been referred to a Norse origin.

The original pl. *cláðas,* is directly represented by the existing CLOTHES, q. v.; this (klōʊðz) is now restricted to the sense 'garments'; for other senses, *cloths* has gradually come into use since *c* 1600, though the complete differentiation of *clothes* and *cloths* belongs to the 19th c., *cloaths* being a prevalent spelling of both in the 18th c. The pronunciation of *cloths* varies: northerners generally say klɒþs, or klɒþs; Londoners usually klɒ̄ðz, esp. in senses 1–8, though some reduce it to -klɒps in combination, as in *table-cloths, neck-cloths*; many would say klɒps, or klɒps, meaning 'kinds of cloth' (see II).

The etymology and even the primary sense of OTeut. **klaiþ-* are uncertain. The former is prob. to be sought in the Teut. vb. stem *klī-, klai-,* to stick (CLAY, CLEAN, CLEAM), but whether the name was applied to *cloth* as a substance felted or made to stick together, or to *a cloth* as a thing to be attached or made to cling to the body, is doubtful. The earliest known uses of OE. *cláþ* are not for the material (a sense hardly evidenced in OE.), but for 'a cloth' as a thing to wrap or wind about the body; from this primitive rudiment of attire, we pass naturally on the one hand to the more fully developed 'clothes' or garments, and on the other to the material of which all such articles are composed.]

I. With *a* in *sing.* Plural *cloths,* formerly *clothes.*

1. A piece of pliable woven or felted stuff, suitable for wrapping or winding round, spreading or folding over, drying, wiping, or other purpose; a swaddling or winding cloth, wrap, covering, veil, curtain, handkerchief, towel, etc. = L. *pannus.*

[*a* 800 : see b.] *c* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* III. xi. (Bosw.), Heo þa moldan on claðe bewand [*inligatam panno*]. *a* 1000 *Christ* (Gr.) 725 He in binne wæs in cildes hiw claðum biwunden. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 274 Awring þurh claþ. *Ibid.* II. 260 Do on clæþ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 40 Hiȝ namon þæs hælendes lichaman and bewundon hine mid linenum claðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 17699 Ane cule of ane blake claðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 7 Yt wolde a rere And bere vp grete clopes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16767 + 92 þe clothe þat in þe temple was, In middes it clef in twoo. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 15299 (Trin.) Crist..wesshe alle her fet bidene And wiþ his clooþ aftirward wipud hem ful clene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. i. (1495) 552 On a whyte clothe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6204 A chariot full choise .. couert with a cloth all of clene gold. 1520 R. ELYOT in T. Elyot *Gov.* (1883) App. I. 312, I will that John Mychell .. have a gowne cloth. 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Clothe to put on a herce, *poille.* 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* I. iv. 157 This Cloth thou dipd'st in blood of my sweet Boy. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 5 Rub all his body and legs over with dry cloaths. 1672 *Compl. Gunner* I. ix. 12 Pour it [the Lixivium] into wooden Vessels that are broad and cover them over with cloaths. 1810 SOUTHEY *Keh.* XV. 10 The cloth which girt his loins. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 Having a cloth round the waist. 1887 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 5/3 To give a cloth as a present is a very common thing in India. *Mod.* Bring a cloth to wipe it up. Ricks protected by waterproof cloths.

b. With attribute expressing purpose: as *altar-barm-, board-, bolt-, bolting-, chrism-, loin-, neck-, table-cloth,* etc. See these words.

To this head belong the earliest recorded examples of the word, among which are OE. *cild-cláð* child-cloth, swaddling cloth, *flyhteclað* patch.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 491 *Commisura* (= patch) flycticlað. — 623 *Cunae,* cildclaðas. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gl.* (Wr.-W. 124/30) *Cune,* cildclaðes. — 127/2 *Mappula* bearmclað.

2. *spec.* = TABLE-CLOTH: a covering for a table, particularly that spread on it when it is 'laid' for a meal.

c 1300 *Beket* 691 Hi leide bord and spradde cloth. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 388 [Douglas] fond the met all reddy grathit Vith burdis set and clathis laid. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 758 A clene klath, and brede tharone. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* The Table hauyng at the Communion tyme a fayre white lynnen clothe vpon it. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 6 When the Cloth was taken away after dinner. 1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 3 My Wife was laying the cloth. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 29 Laid the cloth. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 482 Supper was ready, and the cloth was spread. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 161 Soon after the cloth was drawn.

3. A sail (*obs.*). b. The sails of a ship collectively; 'canvas'.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 105 Gederen to þe gyde ropes, þe grete cloþ falles. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9531 Fyve hundrith ..shippes [were] Consumet full cleane, clothes & other. 1651 S. SHEPPARD *Epigr.* II. xix. 27 Make all the cloth you can, haste, haste away, The Pirate will o'retake you if you stay. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 10 Our best advice was, to sail the rest of the night with as little cloth as might be ..We clapt on all our cloth. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., When a ship has broad sails they say she spreads much cloth.

c. One of the several breadths of canvas of which a sail is composed.

1674 T. MILLER *Modellist* (1676) 4 You are to place your middle cloth first in a top-sail. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Kk b, The edges of the *cloths,* or pieces, of which a sail is composed, are generally sewed together with a double seam. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 10 *A cloth,* a whole strip of canvas; eighteen inches to two feet in breadth.

d. in combination applied to various pieces of canvas used on board a ship, as MAST-, QUARTER-, WAIST-CLOTH, etc.

e. *To shake* (*have*) *a cloth in the wind*: to get too near to the wind, so that the sails shiver; *fig.* to be ragged in clothing; to be slightly intoxicated (cf. 'to be three sheets in the wind'). *slang.*

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxix, I found all my family well and hearty; but they all shook a cloth in the wind with respect to toggery. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xliii, As the seamen say, they all had got a cloth in the wind—the captain two or three.

4. *Cloth of estate, state*: a cloth spread over a throne or other seat of dignity; a canopy; a baldachin.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 484 Under a glorious cloth of astate. 1540 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII,* c. 10 No person (except only the Kings children) shal at any time hereafter .. presume, to sit or haue place at any side of the cloth of estate in the Parliament chamber. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* X. 19 Whether the King would allow him place, as a Prince-Infanta, within the Cloth of State. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. xvi. 405 He dined both in the hall, and in his privy chamber, under a cloth of estate.

† **5.** *Painted cloth*: a hanging for a room painted or worked with figures, mottoes or texts; tapestry.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* (1870) 298 The chamber .. that the madde man is in, let there be no paynted clothes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* IV. ii. 28 Slaues as ragged as Lazarus in the painted Cloth. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* V. x. 47 Set this in your painted cloathes. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Tapis,* As deafe as an Image in a painted cloth. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 171 That Alexander was a Souldier, painted cloths will confesse, the painter dareth not leave him out of the Nine Worthies.

† **6.** The CANVAS on which a picture is painted.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref., This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the cloth, and becomes the original of these arts. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 252 A portrait-painter .. his price was but five guineas for a cloth. 1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1198 One of the front show-cloths [of a booth at a fair] represented one of the fights.

7. *Theat.* The CURTAIN which separates the auditorium from the stage.

1881 P. FITZGERALD *World Behind the Scenes* 34 Under the old system, where a simple 'cloth' quietly glided down, this impression was not left. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 2/2 We can take our 'cloths' right up, instead of having to roll them.

† **8.** A definite quantity or length of woven fabric; a 'piece'. *Obs.*

1469 *Househ. Ord.* 105 For the Chamberlayne, hedde officers, knyghtes & ladyes .. iii clothes; price the clothe viiid. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III,* c. 8 § 4 Every hole wolen Cloth called brode Cloth..shall .. hold and conteyn in leenght xxiiij yerdes..every half Cloth of the seid hole Cloth..holde and conteyne xij yerdis in leynght. 1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxix. 248, I was wont to sel for most part every yere iiij or v hundred clothes to strangers..as yet..I have sold but xxij clothes. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1661) 192 There hath been..transported..about 50000 cloaths, counting three Kersies to a cloath. 1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libert. Subj.* 93 A sack of Wool did commonly make foure short clothes. 1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* I. i. 10 Admit 15 Clothes or Pieces were sold for 340*l.* 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6004/3 Two Tentors .. the one for two Cloths, and the other for one Cloth and one half.

II. As a material: Without *a* in *sing.* (except when meaning 'a kind of cloth', in which sense 'cloths' occurs in pl.).

9. A name given, in the most general sense, to every pliant fabric woven, felted, or otherwise formed, of any animal or vegetable (or even mineral) filament, as of wool, hair, silk, the fibres of hemp, flax, cotton, asbestos, spun glass, wire, etc. But when used without qualification or contextual specification, usually understood to mean a *woollen* fabric such as is used for wearing apparel. Here again, it is sometimes specifically applied to a *plain-wove* woollen fabric, as distinguished from a *twill.*

To this most specific sense belong the terms BROAD-CLOTH and NARROW-CLOTH, q.v., the ordinary *black-cloth* used for 'dress' clothes, clerical attire, etc., and the blue, scarlet, green, or other 'cloth', of uniforms and liveries.

[Early quots. doubtful: *c* 1000 is prob. sense 1; *c* 1175 may be sense 11.]

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 16 Ne deþ witodlice nan man niwes cladres scyp on eald reaf. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Monie of þas wimmen..claþeð heom mid 3eoluwe claþe þet is þes deofles helfter.] *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1742 Frokkes of fyn cloþ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 444 Cloth þat cometh fro þe weuyng is nou3t comly to were, Tyl it is fulled, etc. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C. iv/3 Englande hath cloth, Burdeus hath store of wine. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 89 a, Ane tailyeour can nocht mak ane garment bot of clayth. 1568 GRAETON *Chron.* II. 692 He that could have it neyther of Golde nor of Silver, had it of silke or cloth. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 48 Like a Miser spoyle his Coat, with scanting A little Cloth. 1635 SANDERSON *Serm.* 446 Cloath and leather. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Sept. My present care is..a new black cloth suit, and coate and cloake. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4095/2 Coarse Yorkshire-Cloth..proper for Cloathing Soldiers, and the poorer sort of People. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* ii. 35 There would always be blue cloth in the market. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 44 A dye which is more lasting than the cloth. 1864 *Derby Mercury* 7 Dec., The outer shell of the coffin was of oak, covered with black cloth. *Mod.* A cloth coat and Tweed trousers.

b. with qualification, or contextual specification.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv, No clothe .. wrought out of England as clothe of gold, of sylk, velvet or damaske. 1582 *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 130 A piece of linen cloth called 'a biggen'. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 140 Paulus Venetus..affirms that in some parts of Tartarie, there were Mines of Iron whose filaments were weaved into incombustible cloth. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 52 Three hundred weight of Flax..will make four hundred Ells of Cloth. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 32 A surtout of oiled cloth. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., There are Woollen, Linnen, and other Cloths, which are made of Hemp, Flax, Cotton, Silk, Nettle, etc., there are likewise Cloths of Gold and Silver. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III* (*title*) Laws relating to the manufacture of woollen cloth in the county of York. 1798 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* II. 412 (*title*) On the Art of covering Wire Cloth with a transparent Varnish, as a Substitute for Horn. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* iv. 76 Sugar, coffee, and woollen cloths were disposed of. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. Title-p., Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence, bound in cloth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 172 The natives.. manufacture from this bark an exceedingly tough cloth. 1875 URE *Dict. Art* I. 255 A prize for the improvement of asbestos cloth. *Ibid.* I. 421 The bookbinders cloth now so extensively used, is a cotton fabric. *Ibid.* III. 120 The manufacture of cloth from flaxen material.

c. In various phrasal combinations: *Cloth of gold*, a tissue consisting of threads, wires or strips of gold, generally interwoven with silk or wool; also applied to gilded cloth; *Cloth of silver*, a cloth similarly woven with silver. *American cloth*, a flexible enamelled cloth resembling leather, used for covering chairs, etc.

Also *cloth of* ARRAS, BAUDEKIN or *bodkin*, LAKE, PLEASANCE, RAYNES, TARS, etc.; and BROADCLOTH, CARECLOTH, CERECLOTH, HAIRCLOTH, OILCLOTH, SACKCLOTH, etc., q.v.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kuts. T.* 1710 The lystes.. Hanged with clooth of gold and nat with sarge. 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Clothe of sylver, *drap dargent*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 732 King Edward and foure other were appareled in cloth of Golde. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Mac.* v. 2 There were seene horsemen running in the aire, in cloth of golde. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 12 Costly cloth-of-gold webs were wrought. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. County* 144 The cloth-of-gold thrown over it by the buttercups. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/1 The train..was covered with hand-wrought embroidery, the material being cloth of silver. *Mod.* Chairs covered with leather or American cloth.

10. Phrases. *To cut the coat according to the cloth*: to adapt oneself to circumstances, keep within the limits of one's means (see CUT). † *The cloth is all of another hue*: the case is totally different. † *To bring to cloth*: to accomplish, finish. And other proverbial expressions.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 42 We ben bigilid alle wiþ oure lyst. Þe clooþ is al of anothir hew. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 16, I shall Cut my cote after my cloth. *Ibid.* 76 It is a bad clothe that will take no colour. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* Argt. of 6th Hist., The King..Began to love, who for he was a King, By little sute this match to cloth did bring. 1639 FULLER *Hist. Holy Warre* (1647) 177 This rent (not in the seam but whole cloth) betwixt these Churches was no mean hindrance to the Holy warre. 1883 C. READE *Many a Slip* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 134/2 We can all cut our coat according to our cloth.

III. As wearing apparel. [OE. had plural *cláðas*: see CLOTHES.]

† **11.** *collect.* Clothing, raiment, vesture, dress. (*no plural.*) *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Gif he ne mei don elmesse of claðe ne of mete. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3208 Hiss claþ wass off ollfenntess hær. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 Uor ȝe ne þencheð nowiht of mete, ne of cloð. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 37 Siþ lyf is more þan mete and mannis bodi more þan cloiþ. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. v. 303 Mete and drinke, hous and clooth. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C. v/1, I ask..onely cloth and foode. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1887) 14 Meit and claith and oder neidful thingis. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Regat. Week* III. (1859) 492 He [God] shall be bread and drink, cloth, physicians, comfort; he shall be all things to us. 1574 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 403 The said Mighall shall fynde my syster Elsabethe mete drynk and clothe. *c* 1620 *Convert Soule* in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 90 My food and cloth are most divine. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, Gentle folks..hae..fire and fending, and meat and claith.

† **12.** A (single) garment, robe, coat (= Ger. *ein kleid*, Du. *een kleed*). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4217 Of him [Joseph] has beistes made þair prai; þis es his clath, þat es well sene. *Ibid.* 16201 A purprin clath [*v.r.* cleth] þai on him kest, And gain to pilate broght. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1328 *Dido*, A cloth he lafte..Whan he from Dido stal. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* ci. 27 [cii. 26] Alle schulen wexe eelde as a clooth [1382 clothing, *Vulg.* vestimentum]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 193 The catel þat crist hadde þre cloþes hit were.

(Senses 13–15 *are also closely related to sense* 9.)

† **13.** The distinctive clothing worn by the servants or retainers of a master, or by members of the same profession; livery, uniform. Also *fig.*

1598 FLORIO Ep. Ded. 4 The retainer..to weare your Honors cloth. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* III. § 21 Many weare Gods cloth, that know not their Master, that never did good chare in his service. 1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (1848) 8 To weore his clothe and attend him .. at ye Kings comming. 1740 *Life Mrs. Davies* in *Defoe's Wks.* (1840) 265 I told him the action..made him unworthy of the king's cloth. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxii. (1865) 169, I reverence .. these almost clergy imps [little sweeps] who sport their cloth without assumption.

14. Hence: One's profession (as marked by a professional garb); cf. COAT.

1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 289 Objecting to you [magistracy] your place, to us [ministry] our cloath: 'A man of his place, a man of his cloath, to do thus or thus!' As if any Christian man, of what place, or of what cloath soever, had the liberty to do otherwise than well. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* III. vi. (Hoppe), Gentlemen of our cloth [menservants]. 1857 PARRY *Mem. Adm. Parry* (1859) 67 (Hoppe) A man of our cloth [a naval officer].

b. esp. applied to the profession of a clergyman or minister of religion.

1634 [see prec.]. *c* 1685 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Conf.* Wks. 1705 II. 57 Neither you, nor any of your Cloth will ever gain that point upon me. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 80 My Affection to the Black-Coats of mine own Cloth. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. viii. (1823) 428 Annesly's cloth protected him from this last inconvenience. 1787 G. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 12 *note*, An honour to his cloth—is applied to many a drunken Parson; and I do not see why. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* i, Like all orthodox divines, he was tenacious of the only sensual enjoyment permitted to his cloth. 1869 PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* x. (1875) 128 Out of respect for his cloth.

15. *The cloth* (colloq.): the clerical profession; the clergy; the office of a clergyman.

1701 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris's Petition*, You know, I honour the cloth; I design to be a parson's wife. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, What did I do but get .. a true priest and married them both as fast as the cloth could make them. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvii. (D.), I don't care to own that I have a respect for the cloth. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 272 That execrable word *cloth* —used for the office of a clergyman.

b. used of other professions.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vi. (D.), I did not mean to abuse the cloth [the military profession]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliii, I maintain that that 'ere song's personal to the cloth..I demand the name o' that coachman.

16. *transf.* Covering, skin, 'coating, coat'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 159 The guttes ben clothed in tweyne full subtyl clothes..and that is nedfull for yf the one were greuyd the other clothe maye helpe. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Nov., I also did buy some apples and pork: by the same token, the butcher commended it as the best in England for cloath and colour.

IV. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of cloth, of or pertaining to cloth; connected with cloth and its manufacture. (Formerly often hyphened.)

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 222 They were a plaine paire of Cloth-breeches. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 51 A cloth-cloake was lighter for summer. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 514 Serges, frizes, druggets, cloth-serges, shalloons, or any other drapery stuffs. 1831 G. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 224 The woven cloth .. wound on the cloth roll. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 552/2 This .. process in the cloth manufacture. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 369 The black suits .. are to be cut up and made into new cloth caps for young gentlemen. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. (1875) 318 The growth of the Yorkshire cloth-districts at the expense of those in the West of England. 1864 *Times* 6 Nov., Black cloth clothes that are too far gone..are always sent abroad to be cut up to make caps. 1882 BECK *Drapers Dict.* s. v., This fair came to be a great cloth market, and the place in which it was held is still known as Cloth Fair. 1888 A. J. BALFOUR in *Times* 2 Oct. 10/5 If you think that the cloth coat ought to be treated differently from the frieze coat.

18. General comb.: **a.** attributive (and obj. genit.), as *cloth-cutter, -factor, -mercer, -press, -presser, -stretcher, -teaseler, -web*, etc.; *cloth-cropping, -cutting, -drying, -folding, -smoothing*, etc.; **b.** instrumental, as *cloth-covered, -cut* adjs.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 399 The cloth-cut velvet. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 40 Shall we tremble before cloth-webs and cobwebs? 1839 — *Chartism* viii. 168 The Saxon kindred burst forth into cotton-spinning, cloth-cropping. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* viii. 42 The perpendicular parts of the side ladder .. were of cloth-covered ropes. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 13 He was taken into the house of Hobson Brothers cloth-factors. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 421 The cloth-cutter .. cuts up the corresponding numbers of covers of the dimensions proper for the book. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 9 Your worthy ancestor, the cloth-mercer of Cheapside.

19. Special comb.: **cloth-binding**, book-binding in cotton cloth, embossed silk, etc., as distinct from binding in leather; † **cloth-colour**: see quots. (it has been conjectured to be drab or self-colour); † **cloth-drawer**, a workman who 'draws' or tenters the woollen cloth; **cloth-dresser**, a workman who dresses, *i. e.* teasels and shears woollen cloth; so **cloth-dressing**; † **cloth-driver**, ? one who combs or teasels cloth; **cloth-hall**, a hall, or exchange, where sellers and buyers of woollen cloths meet at stated times to transact business; **cloth-laying**, the laying of a cloth for dinner, etc.; † **cloth-man**, a maker or seller of woollen cloth; a clothier; **cloth-market**, (*a.*) a market for cloth; (*b.*) *humorous* for 'bed'; **cloth-measure**, the lineal measure used for cloth, in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails (sixteenths); † **cloth-mulberry**, the Paper Mulberry *Broussonetia papyrifera*, of the bark of which the South Sea Islanders make clothing; **cloth-paper**, a coarse paper used to lay between the folds in pressing and finishing woollen cloths; **cloth-prover**, a magnifying-glass used to count the threads in a piece of cloth; † **cloth-rash**, a kind of RASH (q. v.) made of wool; **cloth-shearer**, a cloth-worker, who shears off the superfluous nap on woollen cloth after teaseling; a machine for doing this; so **cloth-shearing**; † **cloth-stone**, asbestos; † **cloth-thicker**, name given to a fuller; † **cloth-tree** = *cloth-mulberry*; † **cloth-walk** *v.*, to full cloth, cf. Germ. *walken*; † **cloth-writt**, ? = cloth-wright, cloth-worker. Also CLOTH-MAKER, -SACK, -WORKER, -YARD.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1668/4 The one a middle siz'd man .. in an old *Cloth-colour riding Coat. 1683 *Ibid.* No. 1866/8 A parcel of Silk, Dyed into Cloth-colours. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4059/4 Lost..a Bundle of Cloth-colours and black Sowing Silk. 1685 *Ibid.* No. 2059/4 Mr. Wall *Cloath-Drawer in Creechurch-Lane. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5827/4 William Graves..Cloath-Drawer. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6221/3 Paul Greenwood .. *Cloathdresser. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 173, I have labored, saith Grotius .. for the preservation of *Clothdressing in our Countrie. *Mod. Newsp.*, One wishful to know the state of trade with any cloth-dressing firm, asks how many 'gigs' they run. 1501 *Nottingham Corp. Archives* No. 10 e, ro. 1 James Gelderd, *clothdryver. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* s. v. *Leeds*, The Leeds *cloth-halls..are two, one for the sale of coloured cloths, and one for white cloths only. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 550/2 Blackwell Hall, a kind of Cloth Hall whence London dealers and merchants were supplied. 1596 BP. BARLOW 3 *Serm.* iii. 119 If thou wilt not bid them home (because *cloth-laying is costly) yet send them some sustenance. 1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxix. 248 There is divers *clothemen, the which I buy al their clothes that they make. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6193/4 Powell Croft .. Cloth-man. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conversation* i. (D.), Miss, your slave; I hope your early rising will do you no harm; I find you are but just come out of the *Cloth-market. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1707 The *cloth-mulberry was planted, in regular rows. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 239 A cloake of *cloth rash. 1611 COTGR., *Demi drap*, Cloth-rash. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 366 Cloth-Rash and Tamine common. ?*c* 1530 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. 109 A poor man, and by occupation a *cloth-shearer. 1740 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 306 A Cloth-shearer in Holland. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 8 *Clothe thyckers, Called fullers. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 352 Groves of coco, bread-fruit, apple, and *cloth-trees. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 To dye, carde, or spynne, weve, or *cloth-walke. 1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* II. i. 535 It was the same scipjacke that when I knockt at the dore asked what *clothwritt was there [*Draper speaks*].

Cloth (klɔþ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** To make into cloth. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 161 Spaine nowe aboundeth with Wools, and the same are Clothed. Turkie hath Wools ..and cloth is made..in diuers places. *Ibid.* II. 164 It were the greatest madnesse..to vent our wooll not clothed. 1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subject* 93 Wool made into cloth ..Wool not cloathed.

2. To cover or line with cloth.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 80 A Broadwood or Zeitte,..clamped and fastened and clothed, to suit the climate of the tropics.

3. See also CLOTHE.

Clothe (klōuðˑ), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **clothed** (klōuðˑd), **clad** (klæd). Forms: **α.** 1 *cláðian*, 2–4 **claþe-n**, 3 **cloðe-n**, (**cloþi**), 3–4 **cloþe-n**, 4 **clooþe**, (**clode**), 5–8 **cloth**, (6 **clote**), 6–9 **cloath**, **-e**, 4– **clothe**. Also *north.* 3–5 **clath**(**e**, 6–9 *Sc.* **claith**, **claeth**. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 3– **clothed**, (*north.* **clathed**, etc.). **β.** (1 *cláðan*); *Pa. t.* 4–5 **cladde**, 3– **clad**; *Pa. pple.* 4– **clad**, 4–6 **cladd-e**, 5–6 **clade**, 6 **ycladd**, 6–9 **yclad**, (7 **clod**). Forms with *e*, see CLEAD. [There are two types of this verb, both rare in OE.: **α.** OE. *cláðian*, of which the pa. pple. *gecláded* for *geclaðed*, *-od* occurs. Hence ME. *cláthe*, *clothe* (the former retained in north dial.), inflected *clathed*, *clothed*. **β.** OE. *cláðan*, with pa. t. *clǽðde*, **clædde*, whence ME. *cladde*, *clad*, and prob. the northern type *clethe*, *cledde*, *cled* (formerly referred to Norse *klæða*): see CLEAD. The former belongs to a type **klaiþôjan*, the latter to **klaiþjan*, both f. **klaiþô*ᵐ (or ?*klaiþoz-*) a CLOTH. Cf. MHG. and mod.G. *kleiden*, LG., Du. *kleeden*, EFris. *klêden*. ON. had *klæða*, going with the ON. form of the sb. *klæði*.

Both forms of the pa. t. and pple. have come

down to modern use. *Clod*, occas. found in 16–17th c. was either a late shortening of *cloth'd, cloath'd*, or a mixture of these with *clad*. The form *yclad*, very rare in ME., was revived by the Elizabethan archaists, after whom it has become a 'Spenserian' form in later poets.]

1. *trans.* To cover with a garment or with clothing; to provide with clothing; to dress.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 15 Sittende gecladed & hales ðohtes. *Ibid.* Matt. xxv. 36. Nacod and ȝie clæðdon *vel* wrigon meh. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2710 To fedenn hemm & clabenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2120 Ioseph was..shauen, & clad, & to him bro3t. *Ibid.* 2630 And fedde it wel and cloðen dede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20312 Wel fed & cladd. *Ibid.* 20121 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS.) App. ii, Naked & hungry sche clobed & fedde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 774 þai cladde hom clenly. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* 259 Commaunded also his seruauntes to cloth hym newe. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. ciii. (1660) 173 Zelustus wears his cloaths, as he were clod To frighten Crowns, and not to serve his God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 219 And thought not much to cloath his Enemies. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxvi, To cloathe all the troops. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 699 The hand that ..often toil'd to clothe your little ones.

b. Constr. *with, in.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3675 (Trin.) She..clad him wiþ þo clobes mete. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 341 Thoo spake this lady clothed al in grene. 1530 PALSGR. 488/1, I clothe me in sylke. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxiii. 21 Drousinesse shall cloath a man with ragges. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 216 He clad Thir nakedness with Skins of Beasts. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xli. 356 His keepers clad him in mean..garments.

c. *refl.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Heo..clabeð heom mid ȝeoluwe clabe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1354 Sone it was day, sone he him cladde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 7 Up he rose, and clad him hastily. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 14 To cloath themselves with the skins of Tigers, Bears. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 111 He clad himself with the slave's clothes.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To clothe oneself or be clothed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 The tresor..Wherof the pouer shulden clothe And ete and drinke and house bothe. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 266 Care no more to cloath and eate. 1853 LANDOR *Works* I. 446 They lie among coral, and clothe in feathers, or are in buff. *Ibid.* II. 141 He ordered men to take no thought of what they put on, and, indeed, not to clothe at all.

† **3.** *trans.* To put on as clothing, to don. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii. 18 And malloc [cursing] he cled als wede. 1382 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, He cladde cursing as clothing. 1388 *Ibid.*, He clothide cursing as a cloth. *c* 1400 J. ARDERNE in *Rel. Ant.* I. 191 He did of al his knyghtly clothings, and cladde mournyng clothes.

4. By extension: To cover or fit out with armour, ornaments, or other things worn on the body.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxiii. 4 And noon was clothid with his ournyng bi custom. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 11 In mighty armes he was yclad anon, And silver shield. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxviii. 4 All thine armie, horses and horsemen, all of them clothed with all sorts of armour. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 88 Their naked armes are only clothed with Bracelets of silver and yvory.

5. To cover (anything) with a cloth or cloths.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 885 Sone watz telded vp a tapit, on trestez ful fayre, Clad wyth a clene clobe, þat cler quyt schewed. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 252 A fether bed..right wel cled In fyne blacke Sattyn doutremere. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 106 Þe marchall..euell coude his Craft, whan he clobed þe stede. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. v. (1668) 39 To cloath a horse right. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 607 Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds.

b. *Naut.* To rig (a ship, mast, etc.).

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5235/4 British Sail Cloth..the Royal Navy hath been wholly Clothed with the same, for many Years. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 18 What is meant by clothing the yards? Fitting them with rigging at the yard arms, and slings, etc. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 46 How is a bowsprit clothed?

6. *transf.* To cover as with clothing, or as clothing does.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* x. 11 With fel and flesh thou hast clad me. — *Isa.* l. 3, I shal clothin heuenes with dercnesses. — *Matt.* vi. 30 For ȝif God clothith thus the heye of the feeld. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1639 Toures..þat were of heght so hoge..þat the clowdes hom clede in vnclene ayre. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Clad all in White* i. (1669) 13 Thou wilt seem much whiter so, Than Winter when 'tis clad with snow. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 218 Cover them [the plants] with Glasses, having cloathed them with sweet and dry Moss. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. § 37 Take a lighted Pipe of Tobacco..cloathing it with Paper if it be too hot. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v, That portion of the city which clothes the southern bank of the river.

b. Said of vegetation or the like as it covers and furnishes the face of the earth.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 129 Now hath thatempre sonne..clad yt new again. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 323 The sonne clotheth and renewyth thouer parte of therth wyth herbes twygges and floures. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxv. 13 The pastures are cloathed with flockes. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* III. i, Who clothes the senseless Earth, With Woods, with Fruits, with Flow'rs and verdant Grass. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 256 The land..is well clothed with timber. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 2 Coffee plantations clothe the sides of the hills.

c. Leaves and blossoms are said *to clothe* trees and plants.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 82 The Trees are cloath'd with Leaves. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Introd. 44 Will spring return..And blossoms clothe the hawthorn spray? 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 89 Delaying as the tender ash delays To clothe herself, when all the woods are green.

7. *fig.* **a.** With immediate reference to the literal sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 802 (Cott.) Quen þai sagh ham self al bare, þat welth and blis had cleþed ar [*Gött.* In welth and bliss was clad are]. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 15 A saule þat..es clede in vertus. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 17 He is clad with riȝtwisnesse as with an habirioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cviii. [cix.] 18 He clothed him self with cursynge like as with a rayment. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi, Thus he [Man] is also said to be clothed with a Body.

b. To invest or endue *with* attributes, qualities, or a character.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxix. 19 Hast thou clothed his necke with thunder? 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 88 Cloathed with ceremoniousnesse by the High Priest of our Profession. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Pref., With such gravity cloath every page. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. (1862) 10 So long as men are clothed with human infirmities. 1866 BRYANT *Death Slavery* ii, A glory clothes the land from sea to sea. 1880 T. SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 39 Spenser has clothed with horror this conception.

c. To endow *with* power, privilege, or liability; also in *Sc. Law*, with a husband.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 13 The judicial ratifications of women clothed with husbands. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 493 The clauses..clothing consuls with privileges of the law of nations. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xiii. § 1 Cases in which the individual is clothed with great powers. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 161 That another estate should be cloathed with the same trusts. 1847 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scotl.* (1858) 221 He was clothed wi' a wife and a wean forbye.

8. *fig.* With reference to putting on or assuming a form or appearance; in early use sometimes 'to cloak' under or with an assumed form; in later to represent or embody *in* a particular form.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 He [an ypocrite] clotheth richesse as men saine Vnder the simplest of pouerte. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 336 And thus I cloath my naked villanie With odde old ends, stolne forth of holy Writ. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 120 So shall I cloath me in a forc'd content. 1646 SALTMARSH *Reasons for Vnitie* in *Some Drops* 128 Though you have cloathed your selfe in their Apologeticall Narration, yet I must deale with you as your self. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xlviii. (1878) 270 [He] struggled hard, but vainly, to clothe his face in a pleasant smile.

b. To put (thoughts or ideas) into words; to express *in* (or *with*).

1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 65 Some troubl'd thoughts which she in sighs thus clad. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Pref., Mr. Willughby's voyage which he himself would doubtless have cloathed with better language. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 212 Clothe those ideas with words. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. 316 Clothe it in what language you will. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dyer* Wks. IV. 212 Cloathing small images in great words. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra.

9. Clothe upon or **on.** In N. T. a literalism of translation: ? to put on over other clothes; but cf. Ger. *ankleiden* and late L. *superinduĕre* to put on. *arch.*

1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* v. 2 Desiring to be clothed vpon [ἐπενδύσασθαι, *superindui*: WYCLIF clothed above, *Rhem.* ouer-clothed, 16th c. vv. clothed] with our house, which is from heauen. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva*, Then she rode forth, clothed on with chastity.

Clothed (klōuðd), *ppl. a.* [see CLOTHE *v.*] Covered with, or as with, clothes, clad. As *adj.* chiefly with *well-, ill-*, or the like.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 150 If he cloðed man se. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 118 A well-clothed soul. *a* 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. i. 297 And those Hills too, so cloath'd with tall Woods. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 245 (D.) A cloathed Resurrection-piece, painted by Sir James Thornhill. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 23/1 Avenues of richly clothed trees. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 193 A mast is said to be clothed when the sail is so long as to reach the deck-gratings.

Clotheless (klōuðlés), *a.* Also 4–6 **clothles**, 6–8 **cloath-**. [f. CLOTH in its earlier sense of clothing, garment + -LESS. Since that sense became obsolete, CLOTHESLESS is substituted by some.] Without clothes, destitute of clothing.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 269 In famyne, in thurst, in coold and cloothlees [*v.r.* clothles] and ones stoned almoost to the deeth. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 9 Clatheles or nakede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 287 Whanne I was clothles ȝe me cledde. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) 24/1 Ye sholde go sholesse & clothelesse. 1591 R. TURNBULL *St. James* 121 Him that hath purse pennilesse: bodie cloathlesse. 1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 571 Wandering hordes, clotheless, roofless, and ferocious. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in Reid *Life* I. 193 Women and children almost clotheless.

Clothement, *rare.* Clothing, raiment.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Mar. 243/2 An appropriate skeleton in associative clothement.

† **Clothen,** *a. Obs.* [f. CLOTH *sb.* + -EN 4.] Of cloth; made of cloth.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 62/41 Clothen, *panneus.* *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 15 This clothen breech.

Clother, obs. f. CLOTHIER; var. of CLOTTER.

Clothes (klōuðz), *sb. pl.* Forms: 1 **clāðas**, 2–3 **claþes**, 3–4 **cloþes**, 3– **clothes**, 6–8 **cloaths**, (*north.* 3–6 **clathes**, -is). Also 5–6 (*dial.* –9) **close**, (5 **cloysse**, 6 **cloose**, 7–8 **cloes**; 5 *north.* **clase**, *Sc.* 6 **clais**, 8 **clayis**, 8–9 **claise**, CLAES; also 4–5 **clethis**, **clese**. [The original plural of CLOTH:—OE. *clāð-as*, ME. *clō-thes*; the *ō* remaining in the (originally) open syllable, and the þ becoming ð between vowels, as in *clothe* vb., *clothing*, etc., and subsequently changing final *s* to *z*: cf. *truth, truths, staff, staves*, etc. As the singular *cloth* is not now used in the sense of 'a garment', and has received a new plural *cloths* for its extant sense, *clothes* remains a collective plural, without a singular; to express the latter, a phrase, such as 'article of clothing', or another word, such as 'garment', is used.

The distinction *cloths, clothes*, is chiefly of the 19th c. The ordinary 18th c. spelling was *cloaths* (pronounced with ð), as in *cloath*=CLOTHE vb.

Almost immediately after the reduction of the ME. dissyllabic form to one syllable, by change of *-es* to *-s*, the ð began to disappear in pronunciation in all the dialect types, as shown by the spellings *close, cloes*, etc. (from *clothes*), *clase, clais(e, claes*, etc. (from north. *clathes*), *clese* (from *clethes*). These forms are still dialectal, and *close* (klōuz) is frequent as a vulgar or careless pronunciation of *clothes*. All these phenomena are paralleled in other Germanic dialects, e. g. MHG. *kleit*, pl. *kleider*, MDu. *cleet*, pl. *clēde*, EFris. *klēd*, pl. *klēr* (for *klēder*), WFris. *klaed*, pl. *klean*, NFris. *klāid*, pl. *klūe*, Saterland *klāth*, pl. *klōder*, Wangeroog *klēt*, pl. *klōder*.

Examples of the reduced plural:

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 774 Vppon clese. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Jacob* 46 Mete and foode And close to body. 1516 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 124 To beare the charge of hir close. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff.* in *Ann. Dioc. Lichf.* (1863) 16, ij alter close. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 26 Warme cloese. 1673 *Overseer's Acc.* in *Canterb. Press* 27 June 7/3 To Mr. frind for cloes for willan parker. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Question Debated* 138 Molly and I have thrust in our nose To peep at the Captain in all his fine clo'es. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Sir Rupert* v, Cover'd ankles and toes, In other respects she was scanty of clothes.]

1. Covering for the person; wearing apparel; dress, raiment, vesture.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvii, Wæpnu, and mete, and ealo, and claþas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xliv. 10 [xlv. 8] Myrre, and gutta, and cassia dropiað of þinum cladum [*Vesp. Ps.* hrezlum]. *c* 1205 LAY. 2367 Muchel col, and cladες inowe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Of ower cloðes [*v.r.* cladες] & of swuche þinges ase ðer abuten ualleð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 566 Cope & oþer clopes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 15025 Sum þan kest þair clethes dune. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 12 Freend, hou entridist thou hidir withut bride clothis? 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vj, She..arayed her with clothes of gold and flourynge of ryche ermynes. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, (1641) 192 Cloathes of gold. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 636 Thair lynning claithis. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 229 Maister, ha's my fellow Tranio stolne your cloathes? 1676 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 128 All y^e^ Guards in new cloths. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* II. i, Provided I wear fine cloaths. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1765) Introd. 21 The fewer Cloaths any one uses, the hardier he will be. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* iii. 51 Being Sunday, everybody had their holiday cloaths on. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi, The essence of all Science lies in the Philosophy of Clothes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 68 A coarse logic rules throughout all English souls:—if you have merit, can you not show it by your good clothes, and coach and horses?

fig. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 8 But not to dress a true story in cloaths of a Romance.

b. Often in comb. with a substantive or adj. indicating purpose, etc., as *bed-, body-, church-, swaddling-clothes*, etc. (See under these words.)

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 623 *Cunae*, cild claðas. 1585 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 20 Washinge the churche clothes, *vd.*

c. *spec.* Applied to linen and other clothing which is periodically washed. (See also combinations.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. x. (1495) 379 Asshes..helpyth to wasshynge of clothes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 100 To carry mee in the name of foule Cloathes to Datchet-lane. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 68 When there is but little moisture in the air the clothes dry quickly. *Mod.* Sending the clothes to the wash. A laundress with a basket of clothes.

† **d.** *To be in any one's clothes*: to be in his place or position, to be he. (Cf. *in his coat, skin, shoes.*)

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 20 How we would wish to be dealt with if we were in his cloathes.

2. Short for SWADDLING-CLOTHES. (Cf. CLOUTS.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 5 Laid in a crybe and lapped in clathis. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 7 Sche childide her firste born sone, and wlappide him in clothis. 1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* Wks. 1844 I. x. 71 He [Christ] as a very man was wrapped in clothes, and laid in the crib. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* III. 453 The ignorant nurse had demanded a fire to warm the clothes or clouts.

3. Short for BED-CLOTHES.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8599 (Cott.) þair clathes [*Trin.* beddyng] was sa gnede and fa. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 23 The clothes of myn that longe to y^e^ bedde that she hath loyen in. 1563 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 167 Ye cloiths of ye geste bede. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 24 So a bad me lay more Clothes on his feet. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Poems* (J.), She turned each way her frighted head Then sunk it deep beneath the clothes.

¶ For *clothes, cloath(e)s* = cloths, see CLOTH.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clothes-broker, -chest, -monger, -spoiling, -swimming, -thatch*, etc.; **clothes-bag, -basket**, a receptacle for clothes, etc., esp. those for the wash; **clothes-dummy**, a lay figure used to exhibit clothing on; **clothes-line, -rope**, a cord or wire on which to hang out washed clothes to dry; **clothes-louse**, a species of louse which infests the clothes of the uncleanly, a body-louse; **clothes-maiden** (*dial.*) = clothes-

horse; **clothes-man**, a dealer in clothes, esp. cast-off or second-hand clothes; **clothes-peg, -pin**, a forked wooden peg used to fasten linen on a clothes-line; **clothes-post, -prop**, a post, or prop for a clothes-line; **clothes-screen**, a clothes-horse; **clothes-stick, -tongs**, a stick or tongs used by washer-women for turning or lifting linen while boiling; **clothes-wringer**, a machine for wringing or straining the water out of washed clothes. Also CLOTHES-BRUSH, -HORSE, -MOTH, -PRESS.

1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 78 The discarded collar and cuffs of yesterday were already in the *clothes-bag. 1828 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 404 Put into the dirty *clothes basket. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vi, That happy middle-state, which leaves to the *clothes-broker no hope either of sale or of purchase. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 283 A *clothes-dummy at a tailor's door. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, I see two poles for *clothes-lines. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Nov. 5/4 To..hang all the clothes, etc., on stands like large *clothes-maidens to be aired and fumigated. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Merch. Ven.* Moral, When they deal with old *clothesmen. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* III. vii, A Jew clothesman going his rounds. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Oct. 548/1 Pretexts invented by the art of the decorator and the *clothesmonger for making fortunes out of the folly of women. 1845 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 701 He turned a sunbeam into a *clothes-peg. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* II. 21 Short sticks about as large as *clothes-pins. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v. Clothes have made Men of us; they are threatening to make *Clothes-screens of us. 1832 — *Remin.* I. 16 The mere clothes-screens of rank. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 159 The sopping, the drying, the *clothes-spoiling, the cold-catching, and all the small evils of a summer shower. 1881 *Daily News* 6 June 6/8 For those who would like to practise tumbling in the water and *clothes swimming. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii. These considerations of our *Clothes-thatch.

† **Clo·thesack.** *Obs.* Also **-sakke, -sake.** A bag for clothes; a portmanteau.

1393 *Chart. Rich. II*, in *Ducange* s.v., xvi sellas, x Clothe-sakkes, duo paria cofrarum. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 372 Paid for makenge of ij. keyis for the tronke and the clothesake, vjd. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 283 [Edward IV] entered into the Shippe without bagge or bagage, without Clothesacke or Male.

Clo·thes-brush. A stiff brush used for freeing clothes from dirt or dust.

1724 CROUCH *View Brit. Cust.* 124 (Chambers) We say a round, a flat, or a square brush, clothes-brush, head-brush, etc. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* (L.), It..smooths a man's heart like a clothes-brush, wipes away the dust and dirt, and sets all the nap right.

Clo·thes-horse. An upright wooden frame standing upon legs, with horizontal bars on which clothes are hung out to dry or air.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XIX. xviii. 229 You look like a clothes-horse with a great-coat stretched out upon it, just ready for the rattan. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Hackney-coach Stands* (D.), We keep no horse but a clothes-horse. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 60 Wringing out a towel and spreading it out on the clothes-horse to dry.

Clothesless (klōu·ðz,lės), *a.* [An alteration of the earlier CLOTHELESS, after CLOTHES.] Without clothes; destitute of clothing.

1868 *Morning Star* 24 Feb. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xviii. 360 We turned out to find Johnson lying clothesless and tentless. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 332 The whole clothesless population stood..in front of the house.

Hence **Clotheslessness.**

1883 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5 In favour of the superior comfort of clotheslessness. 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Sk. Life Japan* 16 This clotheslessness .. I cannot call it indecent in our sense of the term.

Clo·thes-moth. A small moth, infesting houses, the larva of which is very destructive to woollen fabrics, feathers, furs, etc., on which it feeds, and of which it forms its chrysalis case. The name comprises several species of *Tinea*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Tinea*, Making themselves cases of different materials in the manner of the Tinea or cloaths moth while in the worm state. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 867/1 Minute species, among which are the destructive clothes-moths. 1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 87 *Pellionella*, the only 'clothes-moth' known in the United States.

Clo·thes-press. [see PRESS *sb.*]

1. A receptacle for clothes; properly a shelved recess or movable chest or case in which clothes are kept folded; but also sometimes applied to a wardrobe in which they are hung up unfolded.

1713 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Wonder* I. i. (Jod.), When she heard your voice, she ran into the clothspress. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 456 Furnished with clothes-presses, and mighty chests of drawers.

2. An apparatus for pressing various textile fabrics.

Clothier (klōu·ðiəɪ). Forms: 4–6 **clother**, 5 **clothyer**, 6 **-ear, -yar**, 6– **clothier.** [Originally *clother*; the form in *-ier* being apparently assimilated to words in which this ending is etymological: see -IER.] One engaged in the cloth trade: **a.** A maker of woollen cloth; **b.** *esp.* One who performs the operations subsequent to the weaving (*arch.*); **c.** A fuller and dresser of cloth (*U. S.*); **d.** A seller of cloth and men's clothes.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 18 But hit beo [cardet] with Couetise as clopers doþ heor wolle. 1377 *Ibid.* B. X. 18 As clotheres kemben here wolle. *c* 1470 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 285 Yt ys necessary to every clothyer. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 9 Waxechaundelers, clothers, and grocers. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 (*title*), Clothears, or makers of wollen clothes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 94 The Clothyarys of Englond. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruits Warre* lxiii, The clothier coyns by carding locks of wooll. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 346/1 Leeds, Hallifax, and Bradford, three very populous, and rich Towns .. depending wholely upon Clothiers. 1828 WEBSTER, *Clothier*, in English authors, a man who makes cloths..In this sense, I believe, it is not used in the United States; certainly not in New-England. In America, a man, whose occupation is to full and dress cloth. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 555/2 The master-clothier ..employs in all the different processes through which the wool passes in the course of manufacture, distinct classes of persons, who sometimes work at their own houses, and sometimes in the factory of the master-clothier. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* 50 A tailor and a clothier. 1885 C. MACKESON *British Alm. Comp.* 94 In some parts of the country identical titles are very differently applied. Among the double meanings ..[are] Clothier for Cloth-maker or Clothes-dealer.

Comb. Clothier-bee = CARDER-BEE.

1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 34. 281 The solitary clothier-bee.

Clo·thify, *v. rare. trans.* To clothe.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, Bred up, and fed, and clothified.

Clothing (klōu·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOTHE *v.*]

1. The action of covering or providing with clothes; dressing.

c 1200 ORMIN 19064 Inn etinng and inn drinnkinng ec, I claþinng and i trowwþe. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 100 Suche thyngys as longed to her leuyng and clothyng. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 54 For cloathing me in these graue Ornaments. 1884 *Tablet* 11 Oct. 592/2 The 'clothing' of two postulants of the Order of Mercy.

b. *fig.* Investiture; endowment.

1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 129 The clothing the donee with the actual possession of the land.

2. *concr.* Clothes collectively, apparel, dress.

c 1275 LAY. 3187 Ich þe wole hire bi-wete, mid seolue hire cloþing [*c* 1205 claðen]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4655 (Cott.) And clahtyng on him lette he fall. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 97 His clothyng is white as snowe. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xx. § 3 Holiness and purity .. do much more adorn a bishop, than his peculiar form of clothing. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xii. 38 Beware of the Scribes, which loue to goe in long clothing. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 11 Articles of bodily luxury, including clothing.

† **b.** Bed-clothes. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8599 (Gött.) Þair clothing [*Trin.* bed-dyng, *Cott.* clathes] was sua nede and fa. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 35 Their skin forms excellent cloathing both for the bed and the body.

† **c.** An article of dress, a garment. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 16 No man puttith a clout of bostous clothe into an olde clothing [1382 clothe].

† **d.** Livery, uniform; a Livery Company. *Obs.*

1418 in *Archives of Grocer's Company* I. 117 And all tho that beyn in the Clothinge schulle paye ij^{s}. vi^{d}. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 276 Euery man in the clothynge of his crafte. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 252 The Maysters .. shall nott .. Admytt any person ynto the Clothyng or lyuerye of the same Mystere, withoute, etc. 1601 in *Rec. Borough Nottingham* (1889) IV. 256 Itt ys ordered that the Aldermen, the Councell, and the Cloathinge shall wayte on Maister Maior on Blake Monday yearely to Saint Ane Well. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii, This summer, He will be of the clothing of his companie.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 7 Þat comes in clathynge of meknes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 157 They..with sheepes clothing doen hem disguise. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ₱ 9 Words are the Cloathing of our Thoughts. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 99 The..clothing of the mammoth.

3. A covering or casing of cloth, or the like.

b. *Mech.* = CLEADING 2.

a 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 150 Though the cloathing of the jacks be in close contact with all the strings. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* ix. 110 Her boat..was drawn up under cover, and carefully protected by linen clothing.

c. *Naut.* Sails; 'the rigging of the bowsprit'.

1798 J. WOOLDRIDGE in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 80 All the timbers, and part of the cloathing, all the rigging. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 47 The clothing of bowsprits are now all fitted with either wire or chain strops.

† **4.** = Cloth-making. *Obs.*

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 7 Every Person exercising Merchandises, Bargaining and Selling, Clothing, Handicraft or other Art or Faculty. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 553 Several Towns there, where cloathing was exercised. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 442 Clothing is plied in this city with great industry and judgment.

5. *attrib.* **a.** Engaged in or concerned with the making and selling of cloth.

1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Essex* (1840) 9 Ther are within this shire theis especiall clothing townes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1843) 401/1 The clothing parts of Somersetshire. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 159 Prejudicial to the Clothing-Trade of the Kingdom in general. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 392 The English and Dutch cloathing ships were come to that citty [Smyrna]. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 119 Exported in the Fleece to the cloathing parts of England. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 551 The West Riding of Yorkshire, the most important clothing-district in England, exhibits an area of nearly 40 miles by 20 occupied by clothing towns and villages.

b. Of or for clothes.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 131 Marine clothing-room ..to receive the clothing of the marines. 1853 STOCQUELER *Military Encycl.* 64/2 Colonels of regiments draw off-reckonings, or clothing allowance. *Mod.* They belong to a clothing-club.

Clo·thing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That clothes, investing, enveloping.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clethynge, *vestiens, amicens.* 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. Introd. 127 The parts..are some of them external and cloathing, others internal and contained.

Clo·thless, *a.*

† **1.** Earlier form of CLOTHELESS, q. v.

2. Without a cloth (*e.g.* a tablecloth).

1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 267, I sat at the head of the mess-table made..of cracker-boxes, and clothless.

Clothlet (klɒþlėt). [f. CLOTH + -LET.] A small piece of cloth; e. g. one used as the vehicle of a pigment or dye.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 102 The pigments..were commonly preserved by steeping small pieces of linen cloth in the liquid dyes—hence called 'clothlet colours'.

Clo·th-maker. A maker of woollen cloth.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* viii. 13 Oynement makers, and fier makers, and clothmakers [1388 bakeris; *Vulg.* panificas]. *c* 1470 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 285 Merchaundes and cloth-makers..The wyche makythe the poreylle to morne and wepe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 If she haue no woll of her owne, she maye take wol to spynne of clothe-makers. 1779 J. HAIGH (*title*), A hint to the Dyers and Cloth Makers. 1885 [see CLOTHIER].

So **Cloth-making**, the making of cloth.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 447 A good wif was ther of biside Bathe..Of clooth makyng she hadde swich an haunt She passed hem of ypres and of Gaunt. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, Preamb., To leve the occupacion of Clothmakyng. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 162 All the deceits in Cloth-making.

Clothred, obs. and dial. f. CLOTTERED *ppl. a.*

Clo·th-work. Work done in cloth, or of the nature of cloth; bookbinders' work in cloth.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. i. iv. § 15 The close parts of the [bone] Lace, which they call the Cloth-Work. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 306 Cloth work executed in the most artistic style.

Clo·th-wo·rker. A maker or manufacturer of woollen cloth.

Cloth-workers' Company, the twelfth of the great livery companies of the City of London.

1528 (Jan. 18) *Charter* to 'clothworkers' of City of London. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 9 The Wardens of the Clothworkers, or two of them at the least. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. XXXV. 193 It .. is knowen of the Clothworkers and Drapers. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylors Pastorall* Wks. III. 54/2 No Cloth no Clothier, no Clothier no Clothworker, Fuller, Tucker, Shearman, Draper. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Sept., To see Clothworkers' Hall on fire these three days and nights. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 118/2 In the City of London there are 89 companies .. the first twelve are called the Twelve Great Companies .. 12, Cloth-workers.

So **Clo·th-wo·rking.**

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 44 Let clothe-workinge be renewed. 1611 COTGR., *Draperie*, draperie; cloath-selling, cloth-working.

Clothy (klɒ·þi), *a.* [f. CLOTH + -Y 1.] Of the nature or consistence of cloth.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 307 Pileus brown ..soft and clothy. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* III. 474 On the stem below, The clothy button lifts its head of snow.

Clo·th-yard. The yard by which cloth was measured: chiefly in *Cloth-yard shaft*, applied in ballads to an arrow of the long bow.

This is now the statute yard of 36 inches; according to Act 3 & 4 Edward VI c. 2 § 8 'cloth was to bee meten and measured by the yard, adding to every yard one inch of the rule'.

c 1465 *Chevy Chase* 93 (MS. 16th c.) An arow, that a cloth yarde was lang, to the harde stele halyde he. [1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 88 That fellow handles his bow like a Crow-keeper: draw mee a Cloathiers yard.] *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Robin Hood*, They not an arrow drew but was a cloth-yard long. 1805 SCOTT *Last. Minstr.* IV. xv. A cloth-yard shaft Whistled from startled Tinlinn's yew. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. (1871) 1 With the yew bow and cloth-yard shaft at Cressy and Agincourt.

Clot-iron, -leather: see CLOUT 8.

† **Clot-pate.** *Obs.* = CLOD-PATE.

1640 *Wizard* (N.), Me..she cald clowne, clotpate, loggerhead. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xi. 245 Dunces, and clot-pates.

Clot-poll, -pole. [cf. CLODPOLL.]

† **1.** (*clot poll, clot-.*) A thick or 'wooden' head.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 184, I haue sent Clotens Clotpole downe the streame .. his Bodie's hostage For his returne.

2. (*clotpoll, -pole.*) A CLOD-POLE, blockhead, dolt.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 128, I will see you hang'd like Clotpoles. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* I. vi, As I bade you, Clotpoll? 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 24 Who shieldest the rogue and the clotpoll!

Clotted (klɒ·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Gathered into clots, clods, or lumps; coagulated, thickened.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 34 The clotted Mud. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* III. iii, Wash off The clotted blood. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xvi, Off he shook the clotted earth. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 174.

b. Clotted cream: = CLOUTED-CREAM, q.v.

1878 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 137 The Hebrews..made a kind of clotted cream by subjecting new milk to fermentation.

2. Stuck together in or with clots; covered with clots (of blood, etc.).

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 568 The clotted feathers. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 595 The clotted scourge hangs hardening in the shrouds. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 199 With a gash beneath his clotted hair.

†Clo·tter, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. CLOTTER *v.*: cf. the variants CLODDER, and CLUTTER.] Formation of clots, coagulation in a soft mass.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. vi. 61 A Wound in a joynt cannot endure such great clotter as that which is in the flesh. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxviii. 68 This, or that determinate clotter of the Seed.

†Clo·tter, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **cloter, clother.** [Frequentative and diminutive from CLOT *v.*: cf. *batter, stutter,* etc. Cf. also CLODDER, CLUTTER, both app. in their origin variants of this.]

1. *intr.* To run together in clots, to coagulate. Also *trans.* To curdle or coagulate. (The two constructions meet in the pa. pple., which was originally intransitive.)

c 1386 [see CLOTTERED.] 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiv. (Arb.) 100 Moche fylth cloterd in gobettis. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 83 (MS. K) Cloteryn, as blode or other lyke [1499 PYNSON, cloderyn], *coagulo.* 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 119 The matter .. meeting with wet vapours..clottereth together. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* II. 577 The gore congealed was clottered in his hair.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* To huddle together or up.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 497 It were goode to examyn the causeis of ther dyspleasors..for yf it be clotterid up in an hobyll shoffe, ther endure amytie and conformytie, but as long as ye shalbe here. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xix. 1 The heavens..are not clottered together by chaunce.

Hence **†Clo·ttering** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Concretion,* compaction..curding, clottering, fastening together.

†Clo·ttered (klǫ·tərd), *ppl. a.* Coagulated in clots; covered with clots; = CLOTTED. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 1887 The clothered [*v.r.* clotered(e, clobred, clotted] blood .. Corrupteth and is in his bouk ylaft. 1557 NORTH *Diall Princes* 216 b/1 That clottered claye. 1560 W. BALDWIN *Fun. Edw. VI*, Caves of snow and clottred yse. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. i. G v, Better speach the clottred clotte of duncerie brought to nowght. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 231 The clotter'd blood he sucks. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* I. 17 The clottered ground was strewed with bones. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, The wounds [shall] renew their clotter'd flood.

†Clo·ttery, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. CLOTTER *sb.* + -Y^{1}.] Clotty, cloddy.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* I. xiv. E v, The glebie fielde, and clottrie glebe with mattock thou must tame.

Clottiness (klǫ·tinės). *rare.* [f. CLOTTY + -NESS.] Clotty quality or condition.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* III. liii. 218 Scum on the gravy, or clottiness.

Clotting (klǫ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CLOT, in various senses.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xix. (R.), Land..which..needs the great harrowes and clotting. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clotting,* a West country method of catching eels with worsted thread. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 90 The clotting of the blood in the vessels. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Clotting,* the sintering or semi-fusion of ores.

b. *Comb.,* as **clotting-beetle, †clotting-mall** (**-maule, -mell**), a clod-mall.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 68 A Clottyng malle, *occatorium.* 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xv. (1668) 68 What clots you cannot break with your Harrows..you shall break with your clotting-beetle. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 138 Two or three men with clottinge melles to breake them small. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 314 Any large lumps remaining..should be broken with mallets, or clotting-beetles.

Clo·tting, *ppl. a.* [see -ING^{2}.] That clots.

1784 E. JERNINGHAM *Alisia* in Evans *O. Ball.* II. xliii. 255 To view the raven..Drink up the clotting blood.

Clotty (klǫ·ti), *a.* [f. CLOT *sb.* + -Y^{1}.] Full of clots, inclined to clot; † formerly also = CLODDY.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 If the barleye grounde .. be clotty, it wolde be beaten with malles. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xviii. 28 Clottie & congeled bloud. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, clotty, bluish streaks. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 49 The upper part of the [Gun] Powder in the Cask weak and clotty. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 507 If the land be..clotty, it is..advantageous to pass a light roller over it.

‖ Cloture (klōtūr). [a. F. *clôture*:—OF. *closture* :—L. *claustūra,* a variant of *clausūra,* influenced by *claustr-um,* or by the more numerous words in *-tūra*: see -URE.] The French word for the action of closing, applied (among other things) to the closing of a debate in the French Assembly by will of a majority. Thence sometimes applied to the CLOSURE in the British House of Commons at its first proposal, and (by opponents) after its introduction in 1882.

1871 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 74 Before the establishment of the cloture in the French Chamber. 1881 *Spectator* 22 Jan. 108 Might not an unscrupulous party chief .. use the cloture to arrest necessary discussion. 1882 *Standard* 11 Nov. 5/1 The spirit which finds its expression in the Cloture is identical with that which animates the Caucus.

Hence **Cloture** *v. trans.* and *intr.* (*colloq.*)

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 7/1 To try his hand at cloturing upon the new Irish party. 1887 SHAW LEFEVRE in *Ho. Comm.* (*Daily News* 10 Mar. 3/3), The shutting out of all subsequent amendments to the one clotured. 1887 COL. NOLAN *ibid.* (*Pall Mall G.* 24 May 11/1), You are cloturing us in order to make a Whitsun holiday.

Clo·tweed. *rare.* [f. CLOTE *sb.* + WEED.] The Bur-weed, *Xanthium Strumarium.*

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 231 *Xanthium*..Lesser burdock. Burdock clottweed.

Clouch, obs. form of CLUTCH *sb.* and *v.*

Cloud (klaud), *sb.* Forms: 1 **clúd,** 3 **clud, clod,** (3–4 **clode, clude, cloyd, kloude**), 4–6 **clowd(e,** 4–7 **cloude,** 5–8 **clowd,** 3– **cloud,** (6–9 *Sc.* **clud**). [In the sense 'rock, hill' OE. had *clúd* m., early ME. *clūd,* later *cloud*; and this also occurs in ME. in the sense 'clod' (which may actually be as old or older than 1). The current sense, 3, is found first in end of 13th c. and is app. the same word, applied to a 'cumulus' in the sky. OE. *clúd* was on OTeut. type **klûdo-z* (pre-Teut. type **glūto-*) f. same root as CLOD, the original sense being 'mass formed by agglomeration, cumulus'. In Sc. the vowel was shortened at an early date, giving *clud* (now klʌd).]

I. Obsolete senses.

†1. A mass of rock; a hill.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. ii. Cludas feollon of muntum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* IX. xxvii. (Z.) 53 *Rupes,* clud. — xxviii. 55 *Collis,* beorh oððe clud. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2656 Ȝho ..for anan Upp inntill heȝhe cludess. *c* 1205 LAY. 8699 Swiðe wes þe hul bi-clused mid cludes of stane. *Ibid.* 21939 Heo ut of cluden..comen [*c* 1275 hii cropen vt of cloudes]. *Ibid.* 31880 þat folc..wuneden in þe cluden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1001 Cnarres and cludes. *a* 1300–40 *Cursor M.* 22695 þe cludes [*v. r.* cloudes, clodes] to þe se sal rin For to hid þam þar-in.

†2. A consolidated mass of earth or clay, = CLOD, 2, 3, 3 b.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 44 Wormes woweth under cloude. *c* 1460 *Cov. Myst.* 402 *Surgentes dicant,* Ha! a! a! cleve asunder ȝe clowdys of clay.

II. Extant senses.

3. A visible mass of condensed watery vapour floating in the air at some considerable height above the general surface of the ground.

Clouds are commonly classified in four kinds, *cirrus, cumulus, stratus,* and *nimbus*; with intermediate kinds, as *cirro-cumulus,* etc. See these words.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2580 (Cott.) A uoice þan thoru a clod [*v. r.* cloud, cloude] said. *Ibid.* 16267 For to climbe þe cludes all þe sunn sal haf þe might. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 207 Ther-as the blake clouden beoth, and other wederes beoth also. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 13 Clowdes of þe aeire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12471 The clere aire ouercast with cloudys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowde of þe skye, *nubes, nubecula.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. x. 13 (ed. 1710) Ane huge bleis of flambys brade doun fel Furth of the cluddis. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* v. iii. 10 Euery Cloud engenders not a Storme. 1647 MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xcii, Vapours..closely do conspire, Clumper'd in balls of clouds. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 505 Another altar exhibits the virgin Mary in the clouds. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. III. iii. § 4 Clouds.. are not so much local vapour, as vapour rendered locally visible by a fall of temperature.

b. As a substance (without *pl.*): Visible condensed vapour floating high in the air.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvii. 5 Kloude as aske he strewis. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 89 Yonder bar of cloud that sleeps on the horizon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 Vapour, previously unseen, makes its appearance as cloud, or mist, or fog.

c. Often rhetorically used in *pl.* (also formerly in *sing.*) for 'the sky, the heavens'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18402 Be-for þat wiþerwin sa prud We sal stei vp vte ouer þe clode [*v. r.* clude, cloude, clowde]. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXXV. 20 His preyer schal neiȝe til to the clowdis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3873 Was neuer kyng vnder cloude his knightes more louet. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 74 She is aduan'st Aboue the Cloudes, as high as Heauen it selfe. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. II. 104 It treads the clouds as securely as the adamant.

†d. *Phrase.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 302 He cowde not holde hym selfe by the clowdes, syth that his horse had faylled hym. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 670, I cannot holde by the Cloudes, for though my horse fayled me, surely I will not fayle my counterpanion.

e. As a type of the fleeting or unsubstantial.

1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* vi. 4 Ȝour mercy as a morew cloude, and as dewe erly passynge forth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 387 Saiyng .. that all which he mistrusted should passe awaye lyke a clowde. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 880 The bright image of one face..Dispersed his resolution like a cloud. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 27 The science of Political Economy would remain..the weighing of clouds, and the portioning out of shadows.

4. *transf.* Applied to the two large nebulæ (*Magellanic Clouds*) near the south pole of the heavens; and to the 'coal-sack' (*Black Magellanic Cloud*) at the foot of the Southern Cross.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 279 We .. sawe manifestly two clowdes of reasonable bygnesse mouynge abowt the place of the pole continually. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 48 The two Clouds are seen very plainly, and a small black Cloud, which the foot of the Cross is in, is always very visible when the Crosiers are above the horizon. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 22. 2/1 What by Marriners are called Magellanic-Clouds. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Coal-sacks,* An early name of some dark patches of sky in the Milky Way, nearly void of stars..The largest patch is near the Southern Cross, and called the Black Magellanic Cloud. 1872 [see CLOUDLET].

5. *transf.* A cloud-like mass of smoke or dust floating in the air.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xvi. 13 The swete smellynge spices putt vp on the fier, the clowde of hem and the breeth couer Goddis answeryng place. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* viii. 11 A thicke cloud of incense went vp. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 173 Clouds of Sand arise. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art,* A statue .. tossing up .. A cloud of incense .. From out a golden cup. *Mod.* Enveloped in a thick cloud of smoke.

b. *To blow* (*raise* obs.) *a cloud*: to smoke tobacco. (*colloq.* or *slang.*)

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Will ye raise a Cloud,* shall we Smoke a Pipe? 1825 in JAMIESON. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* iii. (1855) 39 He blew a cloud. 1855 [see BLOW *v.* 9 b].

6. a. A local appearance of dimness or obscurity in an otherwise clear liquid or transparent body.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 88 b, Yf they approche unto the hyghest region of the uryne, they be named cloudes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 477 For clouds and other pains in the Eye of a Sheep. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1134/4 A bright bay Mare .. she hath a dry cloud in the right eye, extending to a blindness. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xlii. (1737) 179 Crystal..without Veins, Clouds, Flaws. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 257, 0·00003 of the sulphate of soda, in the same quantity of water occasions a light cloud. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) 14 Holding the long glass by the foot, not to take the cloud off.

b. A patch of indeterminate outline on a surface of another colour; *spec.* a dark spot on the face of a horse.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 51 *Agr.* He ha's a cloud in's face. *Eno.* He were the worse for that were he a Horse. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1039/4 A plain iron gray Nag, with a cloud in his face. 1676 *Ibid.* No. 1120/4 A gray Mare .. with a black cloud on one side of her face. 1702 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1566 A white Schallop with brown Chesnut Clouds.

7. An innumerable body of insects, birds, etc., flying together; hence *transf.* and *fig.* a multitude (of persons or things), a crowd; esp. in *cloud of witnesses,* tr. *νέφος μαρτύρων* in Heb. xii. 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 1 So greet a cloud of witnessis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 23 A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 340 A pitchy cloud Of Locusts. 1705 T. HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 112 A cloud of Informations was brought in by ye Attorney General. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 171 The Spaniards.. seeing nothing but a cloud of sail in pursuit of them. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxi. 602 A cloud of arrows was discharged among the people. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. IV. ix, With his head in a cloud of poisonous flies. *a* 1882 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonnets, Sunset Wings,* Clouds of starlings.

8. A light loose-knitted woollen scarf worn by ladies.

a 1877 ANNIE THOMAS *Blotted out* I. 6 Some cousin who is in sore need of a sofa rug, or a counterpane, or a cloud.

9. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything that obscures or conceals; 'any state of obscurity or darkness' (J.).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIII. v, The .. arte of rethoryke ..Under cloudes derke and termes eloquent. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1879) I. 186 And yet..shall it be don inuisibly in a clowde. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* III. § 24. 138 The next Paragraph, if it be brought out of the clouds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 385 Begotten Son .. In whose conspicuous count'nance, without cloud Made visible, th' Almighty Father shines. 1752 H. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 452/1 [He] went abroad under cloud of night. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* IV, They break into our houses under cloud of night.

b. *In the clouds*: obscure, mystical; fanciful, unreal; above the range of ordinary understanding (generally combining the notions of obscurity and elevation). (Cf. *in the air, up in a balloon.*)

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxviii. (1739) 134 The reversion is in the Clouds, but the right of Inheritance much more. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶ 11 They pry into the worlds of conjecture, and amuse themselves with phantoms in the clouds. 1832 T. ATTWOOD *Sp.* 7 May in *Life* (1885) xiii. 201 In the clouds were they [the House of Lords] cradled .. in the clouds will they die.

10. *fig.* Anything that darkens or overshadows with gloom, trouble, affliction, suspicion; a state of gloom, etc.; also, a darkening of the countenance.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. (1544) 14 b, A cloude of small trespace Made her lorde at her to disdain. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 3 The same clud of ignorance, that long hath darkened many realmes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* II. i. 3 All the clouds that lowr'd vpon our house. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* IV. vi. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, These duskie cloudes of thy uniust dispaire. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1843) 890/1 Wrapped up in that melancholic Cloud. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* I. 2 A cloud arose..upon the affairs of the colony. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 204 A cloud of suspicion hangs to this day over the head of the historian. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvi. 131 A heavy cloud came upon the archdeacon's brow.

b. *Under a cloud*: in trouble or difficulties; out of favour; with a slur on one's character.

c 1500 *Song Lady Bessy* (Percy Soc. No. 20), Then came he under a clowde That some tyme in England was full hee. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 453 He was under a cloud at court. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. (1843) 893/1 Mountague .. had lain privately in his own house under a cloud and jealousy of being inclined too much to the king. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* V. IV, I have known him do great services to gentlemen under a cloud. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXI, Being under a cloud and having little differences with his relations.

11. General combinations: a. attributive (consisting of clouds, or of cloud), as *cloud-bank, -blanket, -cape, -cliff, -cloak, -curtain, -flake, -flock, -gate, -island, -mass, -monster, -stratum, -vall*; b. general attrib. and possessive (of or pertaining to a cloud or clouds), as *cloud-control, -embrace, -flitting* vbl. sb., *-fold, -form, -gloom, -glory, -nymph, -rift, -serpent, -shadow, -tempest*; c. objective, as

cloud-cleaver, -disperser; *-dispelling, -dividing, -piercing, -scaling, -surmounting, -touching* ppl. adjs.; **d.** instrumental and locative, as *cloud-barred, -born, -coifed, -compacted, -courtiered, -covered, -crammed, -crossed, -curtained, -drowned, -eclipsed, -enveloped, -flecked, -girt, -laden, -led, -rocked, -surrounded, -topt, -woven, -wrapt*, ppl. adjs.; **e.** also *cloud-like*, adj. and adv.

1830 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 176 A *cloud-bank that seemed to rest on the sea. **1870** Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 13 The *cloud-barred east. **1603** Drayton *Bar. Wars* 61 *Clowd-borne care, hence vanish for a time. **1824** Campbell *Poems, Scene Bavaria* ii, Cloud-born thunder. **1599** *Soliman & Persida* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 296 My moist and *cloud-compacted brain. **1591** Drayton in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 135 This *cloud-couered hill. **1855** Longf. *Hiaw.* I. 159 Ascending, through the openings of the *cloud-curtains. **1757** Dyer *Fleece* I. (1761) 57 (Jod.) Slopes of *cloud-dividing hills. **1593** Shaks. *Lucr.* 1224 Why her two suns were *cloud-eclipsed so. **1600** S. Nicholson *Acolastus* (1876) 62 The cursed Fates have cloud-ecclipst my Sun. **1840** Clough *Dipsychus* I. ii. 10 Masses blue, and white *cloud-folds. **1791** Cowper *Iliad* II. 498 *Cloud-girt, who dwell'st in heav'n thy throne sublime. *c* **1630** Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 36 The feather'd sylvans, *cloud-like, by her fly. **1876** Rock *Text. Fabr.* 52 Cloud-like transparent muslins. **1827** Keble *Chr. Y. 1st Sund. aft. Trin.*, Haughty Jericho's *cloud-piercing wall. **1615** J. Taylor (Water P.) *Sieges Jerus.*, A proud, *cloud-scaling towre. **1781** Cowper *Retirement* 79 The *cloud-surmounting alps. **1821** Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 122 Like radiance from the *cloud-surrounded moon. **1732** Pope *Ess. Man* I. 100 Behind the *cloud-topt hill. **1757** Gray *Bard* I. iii, Made huge Plinlimmon bow his cloud-topt head. *a* **1861** Mrs. Browning *House of Clouds* Wks. 1883 III. 69 *Cloud-walls of the morning's grey. **1649** G. Daniel *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 43 The Barren *Cloud-wrapt Hill.

12. Special combinations: **cloud-ascending** *a.*, ascending to the clouds, as high as the clouds; **cloud-assembler**, he who collects the clouds (tr. Gr. *νεφεληγερέτα*, epithet of Zeus in Homer); **cloud-belt**, a belt or zone of clouds; *spec.* = *cloud-ring*; **cloud-berg**, a large mass or 'mountain' of cloud (after *ice-berg*); **cloud-built** *a.*, built of clouds; also *fig.*, built in the clouds; **cloud-burst** [Ger. *Wolkenbruch*] (*U. S.*), a violent storm of rain, a 'waterspout'; **cloud-castle**, a 'castle in the air' (see Castle *sb.* 11); † **cloud-checking** *a.*, stopping the course of the clouds; **cloud-compeller**, he who collects (L. *compellere*) or drives the clouds, tr. *νεφεληγερέτα* = *cloud-assembler*; also humorously, a smoker; so **cloud-compelling** *a.* (also in general sense, 'that collects clouds'); **cloud-drift**, a body of clouds drifting or floating through the air; **cloud-field**, an expanse of clouds; **cloud-headed** *a.*, having a 'cloudy' head or confused ideas, muddle-headed; **cloud-kissing** *a.*, so high as to touch the clouds; † **cloud-light**, clouded light, dim light (also *fig.*); † **cloud-monger** (see quot.); **cloud-rack**, a collection of broken clouds drifting across the sky; **cloud-ring**, *spec.* the cloudy zone of calms and variable winds at some distance on each side of the equator; **cloudward, -wards** *adv.*, towards the clouds; **cloud-world**, a region of fancy or mystical speculation (cf. Cloud 9 b, Cloudland).

1636 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Ps.* xcii. (T.), On *Cloud-ascending Lebanon. **1791** Cowper *Iliad* I. 636 To whom the *cloud-assembler..spake. **1860** Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. 19 Radiation from land and sea below the *cloud-belt is thus interrupted. **1879** Lowell *Poet. Wks.* 388 As the *cloudbergs eastward blow. **1765** Goldsm. *Ess.* (L.), So vanished my *cloudbuilt palace. **1881** *Chicago Times* 11 June, The village of Seven Star Springs..was nearly annihilated last night by a water-spout or a *cloud-burst. **1888** *Scott. Leader* 21 July, Twenty persons were killed by a terrible Cloud-burst in Virginia yesterday. **1887** Lowell *Democr.* 95 Many..minds found his *cloud castles solid habitations. **1618** Rowlands *Sacred Memorie* 15 A most hie *cloud-checking hill. **1715-20** Pope *Iliad* XVI. 556 The *Cloud-compeller, overcome, Assents to fate. **1865** *Times* 23 Aug., What avails it..if everywhere..the cloud-compellers have you at their mercy? **1645** Waller *Poet. Wks.* (J.), Bacchus the seed of *cloud-compelling Jove. **1730** Thomson *Autumn* 799 Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs. **1840** Carlyle *Heroes* i, More like a *cloudfield, than a distant continent of firm land and facts. **1559** *Mirr. Mag.* 650 (T.) A steep *cloud-kissing rocke. **1593** Shaks. *Lucr.* 1370 Threatening cloud-kissing Ilion with annoy. *a* **1536** Tindale *Wks.* 12 (R.) That God would..deliuer them from their shadowes and *cloudelight. **1830** Scott *Demonol.* x. 401 A *cloud-monger, a diviner by looking up to the clouds. **1847** Emerson *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 432 From the fixed cone the *cloud-rack flowed Like ample banner flung abroad. **1855** Longf. *Hiaw.*, Sweeping westward.. Like the cloud-rack of a tempest. **1860** Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. 284 He has entered the doldrums, and is under the '*cloud-ring'. **1862** Ld. Ashburton *Addr. Geog. Soc.* (L.), Hurricanes..originate in or near those hot and densely-clouded spaces, sometimes spoken of as the cloud-ring. **1817** Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 373 Selfish schemes of climbing *cloudward. **1859** I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 273 As the eagle soars cloudward. *a* **1859** De Quincey *Wks.* 1863 I. 284 This mutilation for ever prevented it from aspiring *cloudwards. **1884** F. Harrison in *19th Cent.* Mar. 504 The *cloud-world of the transcendental.

Cloud (klaud), *v.* Also 6 clowd. [f. prec. sb.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To cover or darken with clouds; hence *fig.*, to overshadow, throw into the shade.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 Night..With shaddow clowding earth. **1593** Shaks. *Lucr.* 1007 The moon being clouded presently is miss'd. **1695** Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* IV. 94 Light Vapours..cloud the smiling Skies. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* XI. 20 Endless night..Clouds the dull air. **1822** Byron *Werner* I. i. 716 The ne'er unfelt sun (But rarely clouded). *fig.* **1656** Baxter *Reformed Pastor* 166 Now they cloud the most of their seniors. *a* **1714** Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 288 He really clouded the King, and passed for the superior genius. **1805-36** S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* I. III. iii. 172 The commander, whose merit..clouds every other.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To render obscure; to dim, obscure, darken.

1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 244 Clowded and shadowed by blind and insatiable ambition. **1594** H. Willobie in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9 Cloud the sence from sharpe conceits. **1720** Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 198 Only to cloud the Truth of Things. **1856** Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* V. i. 262 Our moral judgement may..be clouded. **1865** Trollope *Belton Est.* xviii. 212 The tears which clouded her eyes.

† **3.** To hide, conceal, 'veil'. *Obs.*

1623 Webster *Devil's Law-Case* III. i, The cause why you live thus clouded. **1639** Fuller *Holy War* IV. vii. (1840) 189 Clouding himself in privateness. **1654** Earl Orrery *Parthenissa* (1676) 762, I was necessitated..to cloud my passion. *a* **1711** Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 292 Which he in Fable clouded.

4. To overspread with gloom, cast a shadow over, deprive of brightness; to darken with trouble.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 74 Your dislikes..Doth cloud my ioyes with danger, and with sorrow. **1646** P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* II. 161 They cloud over the glory of God's grace. **1752** Johnson *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 2 Why should thy face be clouded with anxiety? **1864** Knight *Passages Work. Life* II. viii. 168 Riot and outrage..clouded the hopes of all honest men. **1883** Crawford *Dr. Claudius* xiii. 233 Anything in the world to cloud his happiness.

5. To cast a slur upon, defame, asperse, sully.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 280 To heare My Soueraigne Mistresse clouded so. **1652** J. Wadsworth tr. *Sandoval's Wars Spain* 279 Hee had clouded his reputation by not succoring Tordesillas. **1746** *Coll. Rec. Penn.* V. 51 Your Annals would not have been clouded by a black and most unnatural Rebellion.

6. To diversify with patches of colouring of undefined outline. (Cf. Cloud *sb.* 6 b, Clouded 2.)

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 103 ¶ 9, I bid him produce his Cane in Court..and..finding it to be very curiously clouded, etc. **1779** Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 72 To cloud the Indostan calicoes with many colours. **1816** Singer *Hist. Cards* 50 The backs are gilt or rather clouded with gold.

II. *intr.*

7. To become 'cloudy' or dim; to become overcast with clouds. Const. *over*, *up*.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 133 As wether cleerth, or cloudth, so must men take. **1840** R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 121 In half an hour it clouded up. **1886** H. B. Wheatley in *Antiquary* Feb. 60/1 Crystal clouded if evil was about to happen to the wearer. *Mod.* The day is clouding over.

8. *fig.* To become gloomy; to darken.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 731 Worthies away, the Scene begins to cloud. **1648** *Petition East. Assoc.* 30 Calamities, that are now..clouding round about us. **1858** Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 186 When hopes of peace with England had finally clouded.

Cloudage (klau·dĕdʒ). *rare.* [see -age.]

1818 Coleridge *Rem.* (1836) I. 205 A blue islet of ether in a whole sky of blackest cloudage. *a* **1834** *Ibid.* IV. 432. *a* **1834** — *Biogr. Lit.* (1847) I. 321 The moon in the scud and cloudage of a breezy November night.

Cloudberry (klau·dberi). [app. f. Cloud *sb.*, sense 3 + Berry. The name appears not to be of popular origin; but exact information as to its first use is wanting. Some have conjectured that it is from *cloud* in the sense of 'rock, hill', but app. without any evidence.]

a. The 'berry' or fruit of *Rubus Chamæmorus*. **b.** The plant, a small erect sub-shrub allied to the raspberry, growing on high mountains in Wales, the north of Britain, and the north of Europe, and bearing one large white terminal flower, and a large well-flavoured orange-coloured fruit.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. clvi, Of Cloud-berrie. This plant groweth naturally upon the tops of two high Mountaines..one in Yorkshire called Ingleborough, the other in Lancashire called Pendle..where the cloudes are lower than the tops of the same all winter long, whereupon the people of the countrie haue called them Cloud berries. **1633** T. Johnson *App. Gerarde's Herbal* 1630 This Knot, Knout or Cloudberrie (for by all these names it is knowne to vs in the North). **1743-5** R. Pococke *Trav.* (1886) 46 Near Settle grows a sort of dwarf bramble, the berry of which they call cloud-berry, and the common people cnute-berry. **1846** Sowerby *Brit. Bot.* (1864) III. 159 A sprig of the Cloudberry is the badge of the Highland clan Mac Farlane.

attrib. **1856** Shairp in Knight *Sh. & his Friends* 181 Among a flock of cloudberry bushes on the hillside.

Cloud-capt, -capped (klau·dkæpt), *a.* Capped with clouds; having clouds about its summit.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 152 The Clowd-capt Towres, the gorgeous Pallaces. **1825** Southey *Paraguay* Proem., From many a rock and cloud-capt height. **1860** Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 509 Islands only a few hundred feet high are generally cloud-capped in the trade-wind regions.

Clouded (klau·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Cloud *v.* + -ed.]

1. Covered, surrounded, or obscured, by clouds; situated in the clouds.

1599 Bp. Hall *Sat., Defiance to Envie* 64 And vainly faint in hopelesse following The clouded paths her native drosse denies. *a* **1635** Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 41 A clouded setting. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IV. 607 The Moon Rising in clouded Majestie. **1813** Scott *Rokeby* V. XXXVII, The clouded heaven lowered bloody red.

2. a. Having cloud-like markings. *Clouded Yellow Butterfly*: a butterfly of the genus *Colias*, esp. *C. Edusa*.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1685/4 A mix'd Stuff Suit, and clouded Stockings. **1712-4** Pope *Rape Lock* IV. 124 The nice conduct of a clouded cane. **1725** — *Odyss.* V. 302 The handle..Wrought of the clouded olive's easy grain. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 5 Mar. 2/2 A lot of Clouded Silks. **1807** Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. Wks. 1834 II. 187 And thus with clouded cane, a fop complete He stalked. **1827** *Butterfly Collectors Vade mec.* 90-1 *Colias Helice*, White Clouded Yellow. *Colias Hyale*, Pale Clouded Yellow.

b. Of transparent bodies: Having patches of dimness or obscurity, dimmed (cf. *sb.* 6 a).

1693 Redding in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 659/2, I have sent you..a few of the Pearls, though clouded and little worth. **1799** G. Smith *Labor.* I. 382 Stir it well..to prevent its being clouded. **1862** Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xii. (1888) 374 Through clouded spectacles.

3. *fig.* Of the mind: Darkened or obscured (by ignorance, etc.). Of ideas or perception: Obscure, dim, indistinct; mystical.

a **1628** J. Preston *Serm. bef. his Maj.* (1630) 2 No ground in scripture for their clouded..opinions. **1783** Mason *Du Fresnoy's Art Painting* lviii. (R.), No beauty beaming on his clouded mind. **1819** Wordsw. *Waggoner* III. 12 Benjamin, with clouded brains.

b. Involved in obscurity.

1641 Milton *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 29 There be..some places in those Books that remain clouded. **1762** J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* (1763) 92 This..hath opened to us an involved and clouded Subject.

4. *fig.* Darkened with any passion or trouble; gloomy.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 176 Clouded courage once again shone clear. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* XVI. 361 With clouded looks, a pale assembly sate. **1866** Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 119 She sits with a clouded brow.

† **Clouden,** *a. Obs. rare.* [see -en.] Of cloud.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6195 (Cott.) Wit cluden [*v.r.* clouden, clowdyn] piler on dai light, Wit firen piler on þe night.

Cloudery. *nonce-wd.* [f. Cloud *sb.* + -ery.]

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. ii. 149 Small head, and countenance losing itself in a cloudery of head-dress.

Cloudful (klau·dfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Cloud *sb.* + -ful.] Full of clouds, cloudy, clouded.

(Quot. 1410 is very doubtful.)

[*c* **1410** Hoccleve *Moder of God* 109 (Phillipps MS.) To wasshe away our cloudeful offense [*v.r.* our cloud full of offence].] **1839-48** Bailey *Festus* XX. 243 The mind, when in a dark, hot, cloudful state.

Cloudily (klau·dili), *adv.* [f. Cloudy + -ly 2.]

1. In a cloudy manner; dimly, obscurely; with darkened prospects.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 35 What..is this..that Mr. T. so cloudily talks off? **1656** Cowley *Davideis* IV. XXII. *note*, When they [stones] looked dimly and cloudily. **1792** Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 433 Things look cloudily for the *aristocrates*. **1870** Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 248 This morning opened cloudily.

† **2.** (?) In a crowd or swarm (cf. Cloud *sb.* 7).

1731 A. Hill *Adv. Poets* XXV. 5 Crowds of busy Cyphers Who..Cloudily bustling, fill'd a Realm alone.

Cloudiness (klau·dinĕs). [f. Cloudy + -ness.] State or quality of being cloudy, in various senses.

1. *lit.* and *transf.* (see Cloudy 2, 3, 4).

1594 Plat *Jewell Ho.* I. *Divers New Exp.* 56 The steines, filth, and clowdinesse that maketh them..so darksome. **1610** Markham *Masterp.* I. XIV. 39 Cloudinesse of the vrine. **1668** D. Smith *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 7 The Rock of Lisbon..was scarce discernible by reason of the cloudiness of the Weather. **1805** W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 340 Prussiat of potash instantly produced a blue cloudiness. **1870** Morris *Earthly Par.* III. 282 The day seemed changed to cloudiness and rain.

2. *fig.* (see Cloudy 5, 6.)

a **1600** Hooker *Serm. Pride* (1617) 77 When they are able to appale with the cloudinesse of their looke. **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 61/2 Cloudiness..and trouble in his countenance. **1779-81** Johnson *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 22 Scholastick cloudiness still hung about him. **1837** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 25, The cloudiness of his expression increases as we proceed.

Clouding (klau·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Cloud *v.* + -ing 1.] **1.** The action of the verb Cloud.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 269 History..tainted with cloudings of Truth. **1681** Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 128 For all thy frownings and thy cloudings. **1707** Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 20 More expedient for y^e^ clouding than clearing of the Scriptures.

2. *concr.* **a.** A cloudy marking. **b.** A cloudy streak or part in a clear substance. (Mostly in *pl.*)

1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* IV. § 40. 131 Variable cloudings in the most vivid colour. **1870** — *Lect. Art* VI. 155 The cloudings of the tortoise-shell. **1883** *Century Mag.* Sept. 719/1 Being a mountain streamlet, it bears along..rootlets, scales of mica, cloudings of earthy substance, etc.

Clouding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That clouds; that is becoming clouded or dim.

1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 352 The old strength of sight and of flight had passed from weary wing and clouding eye.

† **Cloudiously,** *adv. Obs. rare.* In a clouded or veiled manner; obscurely.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* (1612) Epit. 392 Not forgetting..to preferre, amongst his priuate Friends openly, and the Vulgars cloudiously, his Title to the Kingdome.

Cloudland (klau·dlænd). *poet.* and *rhetor.*

1. The region of clouds; a 'landscape' of clouds.

1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves, Fancy in Nubibus*, Go From mount to mount through Cloudland. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prelude 12 Such cloudlands and sunrises as can be seen nowhere else. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 5/2 Break-neck adventures into 'Cloudland' [in balloons].

2. *fig.* A region of fancy, myth, or unreality.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 535 A yawning gulf of Scepticism, or a baseless cloud-land of Idealism. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* i. (1875) 170 To leave this cloudland of tradition, and approach the confines of recorded history.

Cloudless (klau·dlĕs), *a.* [f. CLOUD *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a cloud, unclouded, clear.

a 1598 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* ad fin., The cloudless morning. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iii. (Grosart) I. 189 Rainlesse, their soil is wet, and Cloud-lesse, fat. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1696 His cloudless thunder. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIV. 360 A cloudless gale Propitious blowing. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 Dew is .. most copious on a cloudless night. *fig.* 1867 MISS BRADDON *Rupert Godwin* I. i. 2 Whose life has been cloudless as one long summer's day.

Hence **Cloudlessly** *adv.*, **Cloudlessness.**

1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 157 His life..passes away cloud-lessly. 1852 D. MOIR *Poems, May-day* iv, The same blue sky, Whose arching cloudlessness blest the eye. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 352 Sometimes..the uniformity of cloudlessness became wearisome.

Cloudlet (klau·dlĕt). [f. CLOUD *sb.* + -LET, dim. suffix.] A little cloud.

1788 COLERIDGE *First Advent of Love* 2 Eve's first star thro' fleecy cloudlet peeping. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Conclus. xxiv, A shade falls on us like the dark From little cloudlets on the grass. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* ii. 20 Multitudes of star-cloudlets scattered among the myriads of minute stars which produce the milky light of the Magellanic Clouds. 1885 *Times* 10 Apr. 5/5 The war cloudlet vanished as quickly as it had risen.

†**Cloudly,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* Cloud-like, of the nature of a cloud.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 178 The dayes are darke, the nights opprest With cloud'ly weeping for my paine.

Cloudscape (klau·dskeip, -skĕp). *rare.* [f. CLOUD *sb.*, after *landscape.*] A scene composed of clouds, whether actually or in a painting.

1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 6/6 In the various branches to which photography is now [applied]..in portraiture, landscape, seascape, cloudscape. 1886 J. J. HISSEY *On Box Seat* 186 Affording the most glorious sea-scapes and cloud-scapes.

Cloudship: see -SHIP.

Cloudy (klau·di), *a.* [f. CLOUD *sb.* + -Y: OE. had *clúdig* from *clúd* = CLOUD 1.]

†**1.** Rocky; hilly. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* 1. i, Norþmanna land..is on sumum stowum swyðe cludiȝ. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2734, I cludiȝ landess munntess. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4863 Cloȝes at was cloude, he clynterand torres, Rochis & rogh stanes, rokkis vnfaire.

2. Of cloud; of the nature of cloud.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 495 Cloudi and berninge smoke. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcix. 7 He spake vnto them out of the cloudy piler. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. iii. 47 By reason of raine and clowdy vapours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 930 Thence..As in a cloudy Chair, ascending rides. 1746 COLLINS *Ode Fear* 38 Wrapp'd in thy cloudy veil. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *House of Clouds* Wks. 1883 III. 69, I would build a cloudy house For my thoughts to live in.

b. Of or pertaining to the clouds.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 663 The moisture of Snow is the finest moisture, for it is the Froth of the Cloudy Waters. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 56 The out-spread firmament either is ended in the cloudie region, or is further extended. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. i, A thousand years their cloudy wings expand. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xv. 202 That tradition which has come down .. upon the cloudy wings of three thousand years.

3. Characterized by the presence of clouds; abounding in or full of clouds.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 467 Whan þe day is dym and clowdy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowdy, or fulle of clowdys, *nubidus.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 81 Cloudy mornynges turne to cleere after noones. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 310 Like Boreas .. when .. He sweeps the Skies, and clears the cloudy north. 1849 LONGF. *Seaside, Twilight,* The twilight is sad and cloudy.

4. Not transparent or clear.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 215 This Minde..one day shal see clearely and not by these dimme and clowdie spectacles. 1679 *Confinement, a Poem* 18 Cloudy Ale goes round. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), I saw a clowdy diamond. 1799 G. SMITH *Labor.* I. 148 The paste would be cloudy and full of blisters. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 82 Pour a little vinegar into the cloudy liquid.

b. Having cloud-like markings, clouded.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1131/4 A large grizle gray Gelding.. has a cloudy face. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 767 An olive's cloudy grain the handle made.

†**c.** Dim, obscure, faint. *Obs. rare.*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 272 The first greatnes, the seconde .. the syxte, vnder whiche they are that be called Cloudy starres. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. XXIII. (ed. 7) 328 Fourteene [stars]..whereof five be called cloudy, and the other darke, because they are not to be seene but of a very quick and sharpe sight.

5. *fig.* Darkened or clouded by ignorance, etc.; (of ideas, perception, language) dim, obscure, indistinct; not clear.

c 1400 *Test. Love* Prol. (1560) 272/2 That I so unworthely clothed all togither in the cloudie cloude of unconning. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* Introd. v, With cloudy fygures He [Lydgate] cloked the trouth of all his scryptures. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 The Historian .. can, in the cloudy knowledge of mankinde, hardly escape from many lyes. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 52 That Oath is Cloudy..and so cannot be justly called its owne interpreter. 1724 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 3 Their thoughts .. have something confused and cloudy in them. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 264 A cloudy writer.

6. *fig.* Darkened by misfortune, grief, anger, forebodings, etc.; full of gloom or trouble; gloomy, sullen, frowning.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 4, Fortune clowdy haþ chaunged hir disceyuable chere to mewarde. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. Kiiij b, Cloudy and troublous heauinesse. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 64 The Scithians..have all cloudy foreheads. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 593 The Battel of Fontarabie .. prov'd cloudy, and malevolent to the French Renown. 1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 331 The state of things with us is very cloudy. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 154 Vivien .. Would fain have wrought upon his cloudy mood.

†**b.** Of persons. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1084 Cloudie Lvcrece shames her selfe to see. 1605 — *Mach.* III. vi. 41 The clowdy Messenger turnes me his backe. 1706 LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 132 Yet the Govr. went out very cloudy. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 29 The Jews were naturally a very cloudy People, and wou'd endure little Raillery in anything.

7. Under a cloud of disgrace or disrepute; 'shady.' *colloq.*

1886 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* II. ii. 87 A..lady of a dishevelled reputation, wife..of a cloudy count.

8. *Comb.*, as *cloudy-eyed, -headed, -topped,* adjs.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 38 The Pyranean cloudie-topped mountaines. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1117/4 A bright dun Mare .. cloudy headed. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4719/4 A middle sized thin and cloudy-ey'd Woman.

Clough (klɔf, klau). Forms: 1 *clóh, 3–4 cloȝ, 4– clough, (5 cloghe, clow, 5–7 clowgh). *Pl.* 1 *clóȝas, 4 cloȝes, cloughes, clous, 5–6 clowes, cloes. *Mod. dial.* cluff, cloof, clufe, clow, cloo; also Sc. CLEUCH q. v. [Represents an OE. *clóh, clóges,* prob. = OHG. *klâh* (Sievers).

The Lancashire pronunciation *cloof* (cf. *enoof* = *enough*) has given rise to an erroneous notion that this word is related to Icel. *klofi* or Du. *kloof* 'cleft, rift', with which it cannot possibly have connexion. The phonetic history and dialect forms clearly show that it is parallel to *bough, enough, plough, tough,* etc., from OE. *-óh.* That *clóh* existed in OE. is also shown by the numerous ancient proper names in *Clough-, -clough, -cleuch.* The parallel OHG. *klâh* in *Klâhuelde* (Foerstemann II. 371) confirms the view of the Rev. A. L. Mayhew (*Academy,* 31 Aug., 7 & 21 Sept. 1889) that OE. **clóh* represented an OTeut. **klâh-* from *klauχo-,* and thus stood in ablaut-relation to Ger. *klinge,* OHG. *chlingo,* a clough (pre-Teut. root **glenk-*); cf. HANG.]

1. A ravine or valley with steep sides, usually forming the bed of a stream or torrent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17590 (Cott.) Þir caitif Iuus sent into clinttes and into clous to seke iesu. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1761 In to a grisly clouȝ Þai and Þat maiden ȝode. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xii, Of poundes, of ploes..of cliffes, of cloes [other rimes *broes, groes* = brows, grows]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 52 And kepis þis catell in þis cloghe. 1515 *Scot. Field* 592 in *Chetham Misc.* II, And Killed them like catiffes, in clowes all aboute. 1574 ROBINSON *Reward Wickedness,* In hill, dale, and clough..in smooth or in rough. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ix. 285 A clough or clowgh, is a kinde of breach or valley downe a slope from the side of a hill, where commonly shragges, and trees doe grow. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 10 *Clough,* a Valley between two steep hills. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 228 The day-sky glimmered on the dew: And lurked in heath and braken clough [= cleugh]. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1864) 23 Like a will-o'-the-wisp, or a boggart of the clough. 1855 WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 19 Descending into some quiet little clough. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 310 There is a deep clough or dell. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Cleugh,* or *clufe,* a rocky glen. *Clufe-sled,* the slope or slide of the chasm.

†**2.** Occasionally it seems to have been = 'cliff'.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 941 The kyng coveris þe cragge wyth cloughes fulle hye. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4863 Hoge hillis þam beforn, Cloȝes at was cloude, he clynterand torres. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 542 He herd the dragon, ther he lay Vndyr-nethe a clow [*rimes* he drowe, swowe, i-nowe.].

Clough, erroneous spelling of CLOFF, CLOW.

†**Clought,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [App. pa. pple. of *cloche,* CLUTCH, like *claght, clight, cleght,* from CLEACH, CLITCH.] Stuck, fastened, held fast.

?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 100 Why were I not deade to daie Cloughte and clongen under claye.

Clought(e, obs. form of CLOUT.

Clouing = *clowing*: see CLOW *v.*

Cloum-, Cloun-: see CLUM-, CLUN-.

Clour (klūəɹ), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 **clowr, 9 cloor.** [Cf. ON. *klór* a scratch (deriv. of *kló* claw); in Shetland *cloor* in same sense; but the meaning of the general northern word makes its identity with this doubtful.]

1. A swelling or bump (on the head) caused by a heavy blow which does not break the skin.

1508 DUNBAR *Ballad Kynd Kittok* 32 Sanct Petir hat hir with a club, quhill a gret clour [*rime-wds.* sour, pour] Rais in hir heid. 1715 PENNECUIK *Poems, Truth's Trav.* 94 (Jam.) All his head was full of clowrs. [1866 EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetland* (Philol. Soc.), *Cloor,* a scratch, as that made by a pin or by the claws of a cat.] 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Clour,* or *Cloor*..a lump raised by a blow.

2. A heavy blow or knock such as would raise a bump (on the head).

1785 BURNS *Ep. W. Simpson* Postscr. vii, Frae less to mair it gaed to sticks; Frae words an' aiths to clours an' nicks. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, My head can stand a gay clour.

b. *transf.* A dint or bash made in anything.

1808 JAMIESON, *Clour,* a dint caused by a blow. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 6 Her great adventure..but for her open-hearted innocency, would have left both cloors and dunkles in her character. *Mod. Sc.* Your hat's got a clour.

Clour (klūəɹ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To raise a lump on (the head) with a heavy blow or knock, to knock on the head; to bash, dint (metal, etc.). Hence **Cloured** *ppl. a.*

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. ii, Blyth to win aff sae wi' hale banes Tho' mony had clowr'd pows. 1785 *Poems Buchan Dialect* 12 (Jam.) While mine [targe] wi' many a thudd is clowr'd. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, Twa or three chields wad needs fight .. and they got their crouns weel cloured. 1874 *Sunday Mag.* 823 They..strike their heads against one of his eternal laws and get them well cloured. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Clour his crown', said of a good-humoured threat of a knock on the head.

Clour, Cloury, var. of CLOWRE, CLAURIE *a.*

Clouse, sluice, dam: see CLOW.

Clouster, obs. form of CLUSTER.

Clout (klaut), *sb.*[1] *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **clút,** 3 **clut(e,** 4– **clout.** (Also 4 *north.* **clotes,** 4–7 **clowt(e, cloute,** 5–6 **clought,** ? **clot(t** in *comb.*, 6 **clutte.**) [OE. *clút*; cf. 14th c. Icel. *klútr* 'a kerchief' (? not native), Sw. *klut,* Norw. and Da. *klud* clout, rag, tatter, shred. Ir. *clud, cluid,* Gael. *clud,* Welsh *clwt* are all from English (Rhŷs). The OE. points to an OTeut. **klúto-z,* pre-Teut. type **glūdo·-s* from same root as CLOT, CLEAT (:—**gludo·m, *glau·dom*). The original sense would therefore be something like 'lump, piece of stuff'; from an early period the word has been applied especially to a patch or piece of cloth, and so to *a cloth* (CLOTH 1–3) in a somewhat depreciatory sense. But sense 2 retains some of the original wider meaning, and relationship with CLEAT. It has been doubted whether sense 7 belongs to this word, though a parallel development of sense is found under CLOD.]

I. *gen.* Piece, patch, flat piece, shred.

1. A piece of cloth, leather, metal, etc., set on to mend anything; a patch. *arch.* and *dial.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 789 *Pittacium,* clut. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 Aȝens Cristis sentence, þei sewen an old cloute in newe cloiþ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowte of clothe, *scrutum. Ibid.* Clowte of a schoo, *pictasium.* 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* XXXVII, Cloutes and patches pieced one by one. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 228/32 The clout set on a garment or on a shoe, *cento.* 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 249 '*Leather Bottel*' Out of the side you may cut a Clout, To mend your Shoe when worn out.

2. A plate of iron: *esp.* (in more recent use) one fixed on some part of a plough, on an axle-tree, or on a shoe, to prevent wear. [Cf. CLEAT 4.] *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1000 *Homilies* (Thorpe) I. 424 (Bosw.) Isenan clutas hate glowende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 A Clowte of yrne, *crusta ferrea*; *vbi* plate. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts.* 373, ij wayneclowtes & ij plogh clowtes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 An axiltre clout, with viii. waincloutes of yren. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Two ploughs..with ground cloutes and side clouts for soile that so tares. 1594 R. C[AREW] *Godfrey of B.* (1881) 21 Who yron wont to plowes and clots t' apply. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 76 Nails, Clouts, and other small Iron-Work, per 100 weight 00 12. *a* 1825 FORBY, *Clout,* an iron plate on a shoe = *Cleat.* 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 546 Clouts were thin and flat pieces of iron used to strengthen the box of the wheel.

†**3.** A small piece or shred produced by tearing or rending; in later use chiefly a shred of cloth, a rag (as in 4). *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 367 Mony clustered clowde clef alle in clowtez, To-rent vch a rayn-ryfte. *Ibid.* B. 965 Clouen alle in lyttel cloutes þe clyffez. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4533 Al his hod [he] to taar to cloute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 709 Sche rent it al to cloutes. 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* 65 Touch not a rag lest I and my brethren beat you to clowtes. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* v. i, All his louts Beat (as the proverb seemly says) to clouts.

II. *spec.* Piece of cloth, a cloth.

4. A piece of cloth (*esp.* a small or worthless piece, a 'rag'); a cloth (*esp.* one put to mean uses, *e.g.* a dish-clout). *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Þe deoflen schulen pleien mid ham.. & dusten ase enne pilche-clut. *c* 1275 *Death* 68 in *O. E. Misc.* 172 Me nimeð þe licome and preoneð in a clut. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xviii. 196 Þei gon all naked saf a lityll clout þat þei coueren with..hire membres. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G j b, The clowte of the kechyn wherwith men wype dysshes and platers. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiii. (1883) I. 247 The good husbande .. settethe up cloughtes .. to feare away birdes. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 79 Ye can geue me your blessyng in a clout. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 98 Marrie her (my Sonne) and thou shalt haue my benizon in a clowte. *Ibid.* 114 If you match with mee, old Calena my mother hath that in a clowte that will doo vs both good. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 117 They use to go naked, save a clout about their middle. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* XXXVIII. 12. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 356 Money is welcome though it be in a dirty clout. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* 159 Driven, like turkeys to market, with a stick and a red clout. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. XVI, A pair of kid gloves that sat on his great hands like a clout on a pitch-fork.

b. Applied contemptuously to any article of clothing; in *pl.* clothes. (Cf. *rag.*) Still *dial.* and in proverb.

a 1300 *Seven Sins* 49 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 If he hauiþ an old clute he mai be swiþe prute, whar mid i-helid he sal be. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 56 He had not left an holle clowt, Wherwith to hyde hys body abowte. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess of Apparel* (1859) 311 The poor labouring man .. with a few beggarly clouts about him. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 458 The..Peysauntes spoyled the dead Carcasses, leaving them neyther shyrt nor clowte. *Old Proverb*, Till May be out Ne'er cast a clout. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, Female attire is denominated cloots occasionally, as, 'get thy cloots on'.

† **c.** *Babe of clouts*: a doll. Hence *fig. Man of clouts, king of clouts*, etc.: a mere 'doll' in the garb of a man, a king, etc.; a 'lay-figure'. *Obs.*

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 172 ȝe sey I hame no beter than a man of klowetes. 1540 R. WISDOME in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 323 We have a lyving Christ, and not a Christ of clowts. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* v. iii, Silena, thou must..love him for thy husband. *S.* I had as liefe have one of clouts. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 58, I should forget my sonne, Or madly thinke a babe of clowts were he. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xvii. (1840) 208 Babes of clouts are good enough to keep children from crying. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. § 2. 447/2 The Idolater sweats before his God of clouts. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 330 He is a Clout, no King, which cannot command. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 35 Ye next King of Scotland is like to be King of Clouts. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* I. iii, Indeed a pretty king of clouts To truckle to her will.

d. Phrase. *As pale or white as a clout.*

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 233 No life I fele in fote nor hand, As pale as any clout. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 166 At this, Littlefaith lookt as white as a Clout. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 309, I turned as white as a clout. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II, Ilk face as white 's a clout.

† **e.** *To wash one's face in an ale clout*: to get drunk. *Obs.*

1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 22 As sober as she seemth, fewe daies come about But she will onece wasshe hir face in an ale clout.

5. *spec.* † **a.** *pl.* Swaddling clothes. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1200 ORMIN 3327 Wiþþ clutess inn an cribbe. *Ibid.* 3320, i winndeclut. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5199 Bethleem whare I was born And in clotes lapped and layd was In a cribbe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128/2 The chyld wrapped in poure clowtes lyeng. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Gospels* II. 154 He had neither cradell nor cloutes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 10 That we maye begin in a maner at the very swadlyng cloutes of the Chirche. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 463 *Hony soit qui mal y pense*..being a metaphor taken from a child that hath bewrayed his clouts. 1677 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. III. vii. § 8 Membranes, in which the Seeds .. lie swadled, as in so many fine Calico Clouts. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, That band..looks like a baby's clout.

b. A handkerchief. Now *dial.* and *slang.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2747 Þe schrewes toke a clout .. & byndeþ ys eȝene þar-wiþ about. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 194 (*Soldier to Mary*) Go home, casbalde with þi clowte. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clout*, a Handkerchief. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 58 Sobbing with his clout in hand. 1806 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 264 The sedulous care with which his friends gave..clouts for his mouth and nose during his speech. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Clout*, or *rag*, a cotton pocket-handkerchief.

† **c.** A sail of a ship. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 34/1 As the Winde .. Whirls with a whiff the sails of swelling clout. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXIII. x, He sayles apace, and claps on all his clouts. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast., Timidity* 86 When the Pilot gives the ship but a little clout.

† **d.** A piece of cloth containing a certain number of pins or needles. *Obs.* † **e.** A measure of silk. *Obs.* **f.** See quot. 1805. *dial.*

a 1528 SKELTON *Elynor Rummyng* 564 A cloute of London pynnes. 1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 120, xx clouts of nedles, at 14*d.* a cloute. *a* 1600 *Custom Duties* (Add. MS. 25097), Cullen silke, the clowte containing iiij*c*..iij*li.* 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 280 Five .. pocks are called a clout, and ten clout of nets are the quantity allowed to each fisherman who has only one share in the fishing.

† **6.** *Archery.* The mark shot at: see quot. 1868; also, *ellipt.*, a shot that hits the mark.

1584 ELDERTON *New Yorksh. Song*, Archers good to hit the cloute. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iv, For kings are clouts that every man shoots at. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 136. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 51. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* Epil., Though the clout we do not always hit. 1678 *Robin Hood* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 113 Robin Hood .. shot..with such dexterity.. that his arrow entered into the clout and almost touched the black. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiii, 'A Hubert! a Hubert!' shouted the populace .. 'In the clout!—in the clout!' 1868 FURNIVALL *Forewords to Babees Book* ciii, Within 30 years they [Royal Archers, Edinburgh] shot at a square mark of canvas on a frame, and called 'the Clout'; and an arrow striking the target is still called '*a clout*'.

III. 7. A heavy blow, *esp.* with the hand; a cuff. Cf. CLOD *sb.* 11. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

a 1400 *Isumbras* 619 There was none ..That he ne gafe hym swylke a clowte, etc. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 208 For if I be alone I may sone gete a Clought. 1525 *Tale of Basyn* 197 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 52 Lette go the basyn, or thu shalle haue a clowte. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 22 Did Sandy hear ye, Ye wadna miss to get a Clout. 1825 in FORBY. 1887 BESANT *The World went* V. 42 The gunner..found time to fetch me a clout on the head.

IV. 8. *Comb.*, as † **clout-iron**, iron for clouts (sense 2); † **clout-leather**, leather for mending shoes. (Here **clot-**, **clott-**, also occur.) See also CLOUT-NAIL, -SHOE.

1582 *Interrogatories* in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1774) App. viii, Certain *clott iron .. for maintenance of their plowes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 33 This cherl that hath bought hym so stronge shoone, and also *clowte lether. 1515 *Nottingham Corp. Archives* No. 1387 p. 5 [Action against a cobbler for 7*s.*] pro clowtleder. *c* 1550 *King & Barker* 67 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 7 Wolde he neuer bey of me clot lether to clowt with his schoyn. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, III. i. Wks. 1874 I. 39 Some, that have ne'er a shooe, had rather go barefoot than buy clout-leather to mend the old.

Clout, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [ME. *clūte*, perh. :—OE. **clūta* or **clūte*, corresp. to Du. *kluit* fem. clod, piece, MDu. *clūte*, MLG. and mod.LG. *klūte* m. f. :—OTeut. **klūton-* or **klūtôn-*; same root as prec.]

1. Clot of earth, clod.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1165 Mid stave, and stoone, and turf, and clute, þat þu ne miht nohwar atrute. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial., Clout*, a clod, or lump of earth, in a ploughed field.

† **2.** *pl.* Clotted or clouted cream, cream curds.

c 1430 *Cookery Bks.* (1888) 47 Put þer-to creme, (& ȝif it be clowtys, draw it þorwe a straynoure). *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 111 To take the Clouts the more conveniently. *Comb.* **clout-crushed**, crushed or pressed in the curd.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 41 Their lordly Parmesan (so named of the city of Parma, in Italy, where it is first clout-crushed and made).

Clout (klaut), *v.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 3 clutie, (4 clouȝt, ? pa. pple. clutte), 5 clute, (**clowght**), 4–6 **cloute**, 4–7 **clowt**(e, (6 **clought**), 5– **clout**. [f. CLOUT *sb.*[1] The pa. pple. *geclūtod* occurred in OE.; NFris. has *klūtjan*, to patch.]

I. 1. *trans.* To mend with a clout or patch; to patch (with cloth, leather, metal, etc.).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 14 Þe herd sat ..Clouȝtand kyndely his schon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 33 A carl .. hadde bought a payre of stronge shone, and also stronge lether to clowte hem with. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 84 (Pynson) Clout dysshes, pottes, pannes, *crusco*. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 33 Let the cobler medle with clowtynge his neyghbours shoes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) III. 405 The Cobler will Clout it till Midnight .. to give his Son Learning. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 104 I'm come to clout her caldron. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. (1858) 238 Visibly clouting his own cloak, cobbling his own shoes.

b. *fig.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xliii. (1859) 49 They peruertyn holy Scripture by fals vnderstandynge .. kouerynge .. and cloutynge .. the lawe of Crystes gospel. 1543 BALE *Course at the Romyshe Foxe* 98 b (L.), He clowteth the old broken holes with patches of papistry. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. xvi. 240 Peace of Prag..Miserable Peace; bit of Chaos clouted up, and done over with Official varnish.

† **2.** To put *in*, *on*, or *to* by way of a patch; usually *fig. Obs.* Also *absol.* To add patches.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Þet heo ne .. clutie nanmore þerto. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 404 Or ellis [mot we] uncraftily cloute to wordes of Crist. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* 320 A brasen krocke .. a pache clowted in the brim wt laten. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 119, I haue clouted a new patch to an olde sole. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 109 Unlesse some Phebus have clouted upon this Mydas head..the eares of some lolleared Asse.

3. To arm or protect with an iron plate or clout. **b.** Also, to protect the soles of shoes with broad-headed nails, to stud with clout-nails.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 424 Wiþ his knopped schon clouted full þykke. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 61 Item for cloughting the same shoys iij*d.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Strong exeltred cart, that is clouted and shod. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast. Rusticitie* 18 This fellow .. clowts his shooes with hob-nayles. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 207 Either not clouting at all, or else uneven rough clouting and plating your ploughs. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 233 [He] Bushes the Naves, clouts th' Axle-trees. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 300/1 Sparrow Bills..Nails to Clout Shoes withal.

fig. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Pl. Country Fellow* (Arb.) 50 Some thriftie Hobnayle Prouerbes to Clout his discourse.

† **4.** *fig.* 'To join awkwardly or coarsely *together*' (J.); to patch clumsily or botch *up*. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 4 Anticristis lawe, cloutid of many is full of errors. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 16/2 This argument .. being clouted up in the third figure. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. (1612) 223 So, by what right or wrong so-eare, Spaine clouteth Crownes together.

5. To cover with a clout or cloth; also *transf.* to cover as with a cloth. *arch.*

1579 [see CLOUTED *ppl. a.*[1] 4]. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 2 A custome with many sheep-men to clowte their shearinges to hinder them from tuppinge. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 68 P 4 He .. showed a Leg clouted up. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxix, The white flakes had clouted his [the horse's] throat.

† **6.** ? To wipe with a cloth. *Obs.*

1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* G j. *a* 1792 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Journ. Flanders, etc.* Wks. II. 383.

II. 7. To cuff heavily. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3709 So he gan his godes to cloute, þat þe erþe dined aboute. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 264, I schall the clowght. 1551 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 39 (R.), I wasted them and so clouted them that they coulde not aryse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. xliv, The late Queen of Spain took off one of her chapines, and clowted Olivarez about the noddle with it. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 273 Let us clout them out of the field. 1784 *New Spectator* XX. 4/2 Quarrelling and offering to 'clout' any body that opposed their opinion. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xi. (ed. 12) 61, I longed to clout his ears for him.

8. To reap in a particular way; = BAG *v.*[2]

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXI. 574/2 A heavy smooth-edged sickle is used for 'bagging' or 'clouting',—an operation in which the hook is struck against the straw, the left hand being used to gather and carry along the cut swath.

Cloutch, obs. form of CLUTCH.

Clouted (klau·tĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] Also 4 **clutte**. [f. CLOUT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Mended with a patch or patches, patched.

c 1000 *Heptateuch* Josh. ix. 5 Geclūtode bytta. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 40 With rent cokrez at þe kne & his clutte trasches. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 55 He caste on his clopes I-clouted and I-hole. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. x. 476 Like unto a clowted beggars cloake. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* ix. 5 Old shooes and clowted vpon their feet. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 33 A league with mouldy bread, and clouted shoos. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. ii. (1862) 210 Clouted shoes, threadbare and patched clothes.

2. Furnished or protected with an iron clout or clouts; studded with clout-nails. Cf. CLOUT-SHOE.

c 1394 [see CLOUT *v.* 3]. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. iv. § 6 The axle trees..well clouted. [See examples under CLOUT-SHOE.]

3. *fig.* Put together clumsily, patched up, botched. Passing into an expression of depreciation.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* lxxxvii. in *Sel. Wks.* I. 302 So stondiþ þer cloutid reule, boþe in good and in yvel. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 485 b, Your illfavouredly patcht Reasons..and those your clouted conclusions. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xviii, If fond Bavius vent his clouted song. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 142 A Pestilence to all government, a traiterous and a clouted Anarchy. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 14 When subtil men shall see us .. give reverence to every vain person and clouted rhime.

4. Covered with, or wrapped in, a clout or cloth.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 50 Thilke same vnhappie Ewe, Whose clouted legge her hurt doth shewe. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* xl, Here he stopped short .. and turned his clouted neck.

Clouted (klau·tĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] Also 6–7 **clowted**, **-yd**, 7 **clawted**. [f. CLOUT *sb.*[2]; or perh. f. a vb. *clout* = *clot*: cf. CLOTTED.] Said of the cream obtained by 'scalding' or heating milk, which makes it thick or clotted.

1542 BORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 267 Clowtyd crayme and rawe crayme put together. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 99 She would..giue hem Curds and clouted Creame. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 179 Clouted Creame, which is made by setting the milke ouer an easie fire, untill it come to a thicke head. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. vi, Fall to your cheese-cakes, curdes, and clawted creame. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 112 Butter that was made of heated, or clouted Cream. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 215.

Clouter (klau·tər). Also 5 **cloutere, clutere, clowtere**, 5–8 **clowter**. [f. CLOUT *v.* + -ER.]

One who clouts, mends, or patches (*lit.* and *fig.*); a cobbler, or patcher; a botcher.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowter, or cobelere. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 171 A Clowter of Skinnes, or A Cobler. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 415 What will this clouter patch together out of this? 1615 *Curry-c. for Cox-c.* I. 11 He kissed like a clowter. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 214 Clowters, and Botchers of old trumpery Stuff.

Hence † **Clouter-like** *a.* = CLOUTERLY.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 145 The verses are but clouter-like, (vnworthy such an Vniversity as Padway).

† **Clouterly,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **clowterly**. [? f. prec. + -LY[1].] Like or characteristic of a botcher; clumsy, awkward; clownish.

1675 E. PHILLIPS *Theatr. Poet.* Pref. 14 Spencer, with all his Rustic, obsolete words, with all his rough-hewn clowterly Verses. *a* 1707 BP. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 194 The coffin ..of elm, hooped with iron, very coarse and clouter[l]y. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 32 The Designs..made Parterres look very heavy and clouterly. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. (1824) 112 Some clouterly plow-boy. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XX, Huge clouterly shoes.

† **Clouterly,** *adv.* [-LY[2].] *Obs.* Clumsily.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* 82 They that trode right .. were clouterly caulfed. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3212/4 She seems to cut behind but don't, unless clouterly shod.

† **Cloutery.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. CLOUTER + -Y.] Clouter's work; something clumsily patched up.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 319 Craftely to cloake those clouteries.

Clouting (klau·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOUT *v.*]

1. The action of mending, patching, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 509 Cristis clene religioun wiþoute cloutynge of sinfulle mennis errours. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowtynge of clothys, *sartura*. *c* 1490 *Ibid.* (MS. K) Clowtynge of shone, *pictacio*. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 30 b, Here passe I ouer the clowtynge in of their canonicall houres. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 49 It is a bad sacke that will abide no cloutyng. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 294 An Arab man in cloak of his own clouting. *attrib.* 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 96 To furnish a Coblers shoppe with clowting leather.

2. Cuffing, striking with the hand.

3. = BAGGING *vbl. sb.*[2]: see CLOUT *v.* 8.

Clouting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That 'clouts' or patches; botching, bungling.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 415 A wonderfull clownishe conclusion, meete for such a clouting botcher. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 82 To heare how some such clouting beetles rowle in their loblogicke.

Clou·t-nail. [f. CLOUT *sb.*[1] 2, *v.* 3 + NAIL.]

1. A flat-headed nail for fastening a 'wain-clout' on an axle, etc.

1463 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 453/1 Clout nail. 1581 *Ibid.* 1611 COTGR., *Clou à hape*, a clowte nayle. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 546 By far the largest amount of information .. on the various contributories to a cart is that given for cart clouts and clout-nails. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Clout-nail.*

2. A nail with a large and flat head used to stud or clout a surface, *e.g.* the soles of heavy boots.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Clout-nail*, used to stud timbers exposed to the action of marine borers; also in fastening leather to wood. A long blunt stub-nail for boot-soles. **1881** *Mechanic* § 329. 138 The clout-nail..has a broad flat head and a round shank..terminating in a sharp point.

† Clout-shoe. *Obs.* Now (*arch.*) **Clouted shoe.** [*Clout*, also *clot*, may have been orig. pa. pple.: see CLOUT *v.*]

1. A shoe having the sole protected with iron plates, or studded with large-headed nails. (It may also mean a patched shoe, and in some passages the actual sense cannot be determined.)

1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 465 II. 125 That men..shuld make redy her bald batts and her clot shon.

[1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 214, I thought he slept, and put My clowted Brogues from off my feete, whose rudenesse Answer'd my steps too lowd.] **1634** MILTON *Comus* 635 The dull swain Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon. *a* **1635** CORBET *Poems* (1807) 128 And leav'st such printes on beauty, that dost come As clouted shon do on a floore of lome. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlvi. (1741) 247 Linsey-wolsey coats..clouted shoes, yarn stockings. **1800** BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, *Spring* 82 The dirt adhesive loads his clouted shoes. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 342 Armed men, with a clouted shoe and a cart wheel for their standards.

† 2. One who wears clouted shoes; a clown, a boor. *Obs.* (Cf. Spenser's *Colin Clout*.)

1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* 271 Poore clout-shooes gate their clubs. **1613** MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. I. ii. (1635) 4 The ordinarie Tillers of the earth, such as we call Husbandmen..and generally the Clout-shoo.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Blacksmith* i, Where is more craft than in the clowted shoen? **1678** R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 98 The Man of Title, as well as the Clouted Shoe. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clouted-shoon*, a Country Clown. *a* **1704** T. BROWN 2 *Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 9 So full of..knavery are clouted shoes.

† Clou·ty, *a. Obs.* In 5 **clowty**(e. [f. CLOUT *sb.*2 + -Y 1.] Full of clots; clouted.

c **1430** *Cookery Bks.* (1888) 53 [Take] creme (3if it be clowty, draw it þorw a straynoure).

† Clo·vate, *a.* [? Error for *clavate*: the word seems not to be known to conchologists.]

Of a shell: 'Thicker towards the top and elongated towards the base' (Humble 1843).

1847 in CRAIG. **1864** WEBSTER cites GILBERT.

Clove (klōuv), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 ***clufu,** *pl.* **clufe,** 4 **clof,** 5 **clowe,** 4–7 **cloue,** 6– **clove.** [OE. *clufu* f., corresp. to MLG., MDu. *klōve*, *clōve*, Du. *kloof*, cleft:—OTeut. **klubâ-*, **klobâ-*; f. weak-grade stem of **kleuf-*, CLEAVE. Closely related to OHG. *chlobo* masc., MHG. *klobe*, ON. *klofi*, cleft, cloven thing. Cf. OHG. *chlobolouh*, *chlofolouh*, MHG. *klobelouch*, *knobelouch*, mod.G. *knoblauch*, MLG. *kloflôk*, MDu. *cloflooc*, Du. *knoflook*, 'garlic', lit. 'clove-leek'.]

1. One of the small bulbs which make up the compound bulb of garlic, shallot, etc.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 336 Twa clufe þære clufehtan wenwyrte. *Ibid.* II. 350 Garleaces .iii. clufe. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3644 Bodi & soule no nou3t þer-of No is nou3t worþ a lekes clof. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. x. (Tollem. MS.), Of euery cloue of garlek set comeþ a plaunte. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowe of garlykke (**1499** cloue of garlek or other lyke). **1530** PALSGR. 206/2 Clove of garlyke, *teste dail.* **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. B iiij b, When it [Wild Garlic] is rype it hathe sede in the tope euen lyke vnto the cloues whyche growe in the roote but they are lesse. **1695** WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 79 Garlick is propagated by its Cloves (as well as by its Seed). **1879** ADDISON *Econ. Cookery* 17 A few cloves of garlic.

2. A natural division or segment of a fruit.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The Jacke..within is soft and tender, full of golden coloured cloves including graines flat and globous. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. vii. 125 Within this shell the Fruit [Mangosteen] appears in 3 or 4 cloves, about the bigness of the top of a man's thumb. These will easily separate each from the other. **1707** FUNNELL *Voy.* x. 286 The fruit..lies in Cloves almost like Garlick.

† 3. One of the divisions of a cloven hoof; cf. CLOOF. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 95 The outward hoof in his fore-legs is longer and greater then the inward, and contrary in the hinder: and the inward clove thereof is longer and greater. *Ibid.* 467 A fat Sheep..whereof the inward hoofs or cloves of his fore-feet were grown to be as long as eight fingers are broad.

Clove (klōuv), *sb.*2 Forms: 4–6 **clow**(e, (5 **clawe,** ? **clewe, cloyfe,** *pl.* **cloys**), 5–7 **cloue,** (6 **cloaue,** *pl.* **close**), 6– **clove.** [ME. *clow(e*, a. F. *clou*, in full *clou de girofle*, 'girofle nail' (see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER), *clou* being a popular addition to the original name *girofle*, from the resemblance of a single bud of the *girofle*, with its stalk, to a nail, *clou*, L. *clāvus*. In Sp. it is *clavo*, Pg. *cravo*.

The phonetic history of the word in English contains points of difficulty. Originally *clowe*, *cloue* was, like the Fr., undoubtedly (klū), which would in due course have become *clow*. It is surmised that in the 15–16th c. spelling *cloue*, *u* was taken to mean *v*, as in *moue*, *loue*, etc. (cf. APPROVE *v.*2); but it is not known how such a change in the spoken word occurred as to give the modern pronunciation, which is perh. already indicated by the 15th c. spelling *cloyfe* (=*clōve*), is suggested by the pl. *close* in 1555, and is implied in the Shaks. quot. of 1588.]

1. The dried flower-bud of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, much used as a pungent aromatic spice. (Usually in *pl.*)

Oil of cloves, an essential oil obtained from the buds and flower-stalks of the clove-tree, and used in medicine.

1225–1400 [see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER 1]. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxix. (Tollem. MS.), Clowes ben calde Gariophili, and ben perfyte frute with scharpe sauoure. **1401** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 208 Et in ij unc. cloys empt. 12*d.* *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Cast powder of peper and clawes [*elsewhere* clowes] per to. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowe, spyce, *gariofolus*. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. x. 90 Other trees there growe..whiche bere cloues. *a* **1500** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 714/1 *Hic gariofilus*, a cloyfe. **1538** TURNER *Libellus* A. iij b, Cariophillon quod aliqui clauum uel clauos uocant..angli uocant Clowes. **1555** in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 226 For close and mase..xiiij*d.* **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 654 *B.* A Lemmon. *L.* Stucke with Cloues. *D.* No clouen. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Size* ii, What though some have a fraught Of cloves and nutmegs. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 108 A drop or two of Oil of Cloves.

fig. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 348 A Divine of note..stuck it heer and there with a clove of his own Calligraphy, to keep it from tainting.

† b. Transl. of Gr. *ὄνυξ*, L. *ungula*. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15 (21), I haue made my dwellinges to smell as it were of rosyn, Galbanum, of Clowes [*ὄνυξ*, *ungula*, **1611** onix] and Incense.

2. The tree, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, originally a native of the Moluccas, but now cultivated in various tropical countries. (More fully *clove-tree*.)

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xi. (ed. 7) 554 The Clove tree groweth in the Iles of Moluccas. **1693** SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 54 The Clove-Tree groweth in Form much like to our Bay-Tree. **1832** *Veg. Subst. Food* 348 The clove is a handsome tree. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 214 Amboyna was fixed upon for the exclusive growth of the clove. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 611 The Clove is an elegant evergreen shrub.

3. *Wild clove* (*-tree*): *Eugenia* (*Pimenta*) *acris*, of the West Indies. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 300.

4. *Cloves.* **† a.** ?=*clove bark* (see 6). *Obs.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 261 The Bark they call Cloves, us'd for dressing of Meat, and dying.

b. A cordial consisting of spirits strongly flavoured with the spice.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiii, The house has not done so much in the stomachic article of cloves..since the Inquest.

5. Short for *clove-pink*, or *clove-gillyflower*.

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 Who teaches the clove to stay till hotter beams are prepared to infuse a spicy richness into her odours, and tincture her complexion with the deepest crimson? **1882** *Garden* 13 May 324/2 We begin to enjoy our Cloves and Carnations out-of-doors.

6. *Comb.* **clove-bark,** the bark of *Cinnamomum Culilawan*, which has a flavour of cloves; **† clove-basil,** an old name of *Ocymum basilicum*, so called from its smell (Gerarde, 1597); **† clove-carnation** = *clove-pink*; **clove-cassia, -cinnamon,** the bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*; **clove-nutmeg,** the fruit of *Agathophyllum aromaticum*, a native of Madagascar; **clove-pink,** a clove-scented species of *Dianthus*: see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER; **clove-root,** a name for Herb Bennet, *Geum urbanum*; **† clove-stuck** *a.*, stuck with cloves.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 316 They have plenty of *clove bark, of which I saw a Ship-load. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4146/4 Clove Bark 4 Bales. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 60/1 Anon his nose is pleased with fragrant sents of..*Clove-Carnation. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 229 The clove-pink is the origin of all the cultivated varieties of carnations, as picotees, bizarres, and flakes. *Ibid.* s.v. *Geum*, The root of this plant [*G. urbanum*], called by the old herbalists *Clove-root, has an aromatic clove-like odour. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 206 That Westphalian gamon *Cloue-stuck face.

Clove (klōuv), *sb.*3 [Represents Anglo-Lat. *clavus*, Anglo-Fr. *clou*, both very frequent in laws and ordinances of 13th–15th c. It is thus identical with L. *clāvus* 'nail', which was also used as a lineal measure (see NAIL); but how the measure and weight were related is not known. Nor does it appear how the Eng. form of the word came to be *clove*, although its phonetic history may have been parallel to that of CLOVE *sb.*2

(There can hardly be any connexion with Ger. *kloben*, of flax and wool, Grimm 1218, 8 *a-c.*)]

A weight formerly used for wool and cheese, equal to 7 or 8 lbs. avoirdupois.

a **1328** *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) 63 Et la trone dount il peserount doit estre de xxii clous. *Ibid.* 107 Quæ quidem trona continet in se quatuor pisas et quatuor clavos. **1342** *Let. Edw. III* in Rymer V. 327 (Du Cange) Quatuor clavos lanæ. *a* **1419** *Liber Albus* (Rolls) 227 Mais sil [*i.e.* sak de leyne] conteigne pluis qe xii clous. **1431** *Act 9 Hen. VI*, c. 8 Que le poys dune Waye [dune] formage puisse tenir xxxij cloves, cetassavoir chacun clove vij *li.* par les ditz poisez cochantz. **1542** RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 203 In Cheese.. the verye weightes of it are Cloues and Weyes: so that a Cloue shoulde contayne 7 pounde. **1588** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 163, iij hankes and iiij cloves of yarne 1/8*d.* **1619** DALTON *Countr. Just.* lxv. (1630) 149 A weigh of cheese must containe 32 cloues and every cloue 8.1 of averdepois weight. **1708** KERSEY, *Clove* is also a Term us'd in Weights: Thus 7 Pounds of Wooll make a Clove, but in Essex 8 Pounds of Cheese and Butter go to the Clove. **1863** MORTON *Cycl. Agric.*, *Weights & Meas.* (E. D. S.), Clove of Cheese, 7 lbs., sometimes 8.

† Clove, *sb.*4 *Obs.* [prob. a. ON. *klofi* cleft, split, groove = OHG. *chlobo*, MHG. *klobe*:—OTeut. *klobon-* f. root of CLEAVE *v.*1 Cf. CLOF.] A cleft or split.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 80 A paynted staffe, with a forke or clove on the upper end of the staffe, which clove was lyned with softe silke and soft downe.

Clove, *sb.*5 *U. S.* [a. Du. *klove*, also *kloof*, in MDu. *clove*, MLG. *klove* fem. split, cleft: see CLOVE *sb.*1] A rocky cleft or fissure; a gap, ravine: used (chiefly in place-names); see quot. 1828.

(The word *kloof* referring to South Africa is the same.)

1779 A. ST. CLAIR in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 303 A clove which runs round that ridge on which the forts are situated. **1828** WEBSTER, *Clove*, a cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine. This word, though properly an appellative, is not often used as such in English; but it is appropriated to particular places..as, the Clove of Kaaterskill, in the state of New-York, and the Stony Clove. It is properly a Dutch word. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 530/1 The word clove..means only cleft, and these clefts occur frequently in the mountains.

Clove (klōuv), *v. trans.* [f. CLOVE *sb.*2]

a. To spice with cloves. **b.** To stick (a lemon, onion, etc.) with cloves (*fig.* in quot. 1863).

1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 246 The ship was cloved with shot, and peppered with grape. **1883** *N. & Q.* 10 Feb. 106/1 New ale highly cloved, sweetened, and drunk hot.

Clove, *pa. pple.* Short form of CLOVEN, formerly frequent, still occas. in verse; rarely as adj.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 550 A clove chinne eke had she.

Also in certain *Combs.*, as **† clove-board** (in 7 **cloe-, cloven**) = CLAPBOARD (cf. the form *clawbôard*); **clove-footed** (see CLOVEN-FOOTED); **† clove-hammer** (in 7 **cloe-**), a hammer with the head cloven on one side into two claws for extracting nails (cf. the form CLAW-HAMMER); **clove-hook,** an iron clasp in two parts which move on the same pivot and overlap each other, used for bending chain-sheets to the clews of sails, etc. Also CLOVE-HITCH.

1561 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 414 *Clove-board. **1565** *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 The Cloveboard and Stuff whereof the said Vessels and the Hoops thereof should be made. **1666** [see CLOEBOARD]. **1670** R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 21 This Vigilant Queen, taking notice of the great decay of Timber occasioned by converting the same into cloven board. **1887** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 523 There are at least twelve entries of clove, clap, or claw board, generally bought for the navy. **1480** *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 139 *Clovehamer, j. **1623** [see CLOE-HAMMER]. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Clove-hook*, = *clasp-hook*.

Clove (klōuv), pa. t. of CLEAVE *v.*

† Cloved, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. CLOVE *sb.*1 + -ED 2. In this sense OE. had *clufeht* adj.] Divided into cloves like garlic. In early use: Bulbous.

[*c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 128 Of þære clufihtan wenwyrte.] **1577** HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 51 The root of the herbe [saffron]..is round..& yet it is not cloued as the lillie, nor flaked as the scallion. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* I. viii. § 2. 11 The roote is thicke, and cloued like rush onions or ciues. *Ibid.* I. 151 The red Lillie of Constantinople hath a yellowe scaly or cloued roote.

Clove - gillyflower (klōuv dʒi·lifləuəɹ). Forms: (3 **clou de gilofre**), 4–5 **clowe gilofre, -gylofre,** (**clowes of gylofre, clawis of gelofre**), 5 **glowgelofre,** 6 **clowgelofer, cloue gillofer, -gilloflower,** 6–8 **clove gilliflower,** 7–8 **clove-July-flower,** 7– **clove-gillyflower.** [a. F. *clou de girofle* (*girofre, gilofre*): see CLOVE 2. Fr. *girofle* (*girofre, gilofre*), (in Pr. *girofle, gerofle*, Sp. *girofle, -re*, It. *garofano, -folo, -filo*), represents Romanic *garofilo, garofilo*, late L. type **carophilum*, a. Gr. *καρυόφυλλον* the clove, f. *κάρυον* nut + *φύλλον* leaf. In Eng. the Anglo-Fr. *gilofre* has passed through *gillofer, gilloflower*, to *gillyflower*, which has even been further perverted to *July-flower*.

The simple *girofle, gilofre* was the original name of the spice; but in OF. *clou de girofle* (='girofle nail', from the shape) came into popular use at an early date; thence the Eng. *clowe of gilofre* or more commonly *clowe-gilofre*. This was commonly shortened at length to *clowe*, CLOVE, for the spice; the full name adhering to a flower, the 'clove-pink', smelling like the spice. Finally with the corruption of *gilofre*, to *gillyflower*, the latter name without *clove*, has passed on to various scented flowers, having no connexion either with the spice, or with the 'clove-pink'. See GILLY-FLOWER.]

† 1. The spice CLOVE *sb.*2 1. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 370 Ne makeden heo neuer strencðe of gingiuere ne of gedewal, ne of clou de gilofre. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sire Thopas* 51 And many a clow gilofre And notemuge to put in ale. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 51 Sume destyllen Clowes of Gylofre [ed. Roxb. 26 gariofles, *clous de girofle*]. *Ibid.* xxvi. 265 Many Trees, that beren Clowe Gylofres and Notemuges. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 With cloves of gelofer hit broche þou shalle. **14**.. *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 586 *Garriofila*, glowgelofre. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* C iij a, Clawis of gelofre and canell and gynger.

2. A clove-scented species of Pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*), the original of the carnation and other cultivated double forms.

1538 Turner *Libellus* s.v. *Betonica*, Herba quam uernacula lingua uocamus a Gelofer, aut a Clowgelofer aut an Incarnacyon. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. vii. 154 The Cloue gillofer..The floures grow..out of long round smooth huskes and dented or toothed aboue like the spice called cloaues.. [they] do all smell almost like Cloues. 1594 Plat *Jewell Ho.* I. *Diuers New Exper.* 36 It is generally thought that the clouegilliflower gotte his firste sent from the cloue. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. clxxii. 472 *Caryophyllus*.. some whereof are called Carnations, others Cloue Gilloflowers. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. xv. 95 The Bees gather not of the.. Clove-July-flower. *a* 1755 Miller (J.), The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* I. 207 Clove-Pink, Carnation, or Clove-Gillyflower.

Clove-hitch. *Naut.* [f. Clove *pa. pple.* + Hitch.] A 'hitch' or mode of simply fastening a rope round a spar, etc., formed by passing the rope twice round in such a way that both ends pass under the centre part of the loop in front; it thus appears united into one loop in front and 'cloven' into two parallel lines at the back.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) H h 3 b, They are.. attached by a knot, called a *clove-hitch*, to.. the shrouds. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 303 If.. the dislocation takes place at the shoulder joint, a clove hitch by towel should be applied above the elbow joint.

fig. 1883 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* III. xv. (1886) 123 'You're all in a clove hitch, aint you?'

Hence **Clove-hitch** *v.*

1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 304 While a towel is clove-hitched above the elbow joint. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 65 A pair of bellropes clove-hitched on the bight round the mast-head.

Cloven (klōu·v'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Cleave *v.*: cf. Cleft.] Divided lengthwise; split.

a. Split into (thin) pieces; cleft asunder.

1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 441 And burnt them on a fire of cloven wood. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 264, I look upon them as the soldier looks Upon his cloven shield. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xxi. 266 He was lying stark with a cloven skull. 1877 Bryant *Odyss.* v. 76 The fragrant smoke Of cloven cedar, burning in the flame.

b. Split to a certain depth, so as to give a double extremity; bifurcate, bipartite, double. † *Cloven beasts*: insects (see Cleft *ppl. a.* b).

1526 Tindale *Acts* ii. 3 Cloven tonges lyke as they had bene fyre. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 277 She did confine thee.. Into a clouen Pyne, within which rift Imprison'd, thou didst painefully remaine. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 208 Styles yellow, cloven, blunt. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 298 The tongue is short, broad, and cloven. 1829 Southey *O. Newman* vi, Unless the cloven flame upon thy head Should light.

c. esp. in *Cloven hoof* or *foot*, the divided hoof of ruminant quadrupeds, consisting of the third and fourth phalanges of the typical mammalian foot; ascribed in pagan mythology to the god Pan, and thence in Christian mythology to the Devil, and often used allusively as the indication of Satan, Satanic agency, or temptation.

c 1200 Ormin 1224 Oxe gaþ o clofenn fot. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Götf.) 1057 Best wid clouen fote in to. 1578 A. Parkhurst *Let.* in *Hakluyt* (1600) III. 133 Mighty beastes like to Camels in greatnesse, and their feete clouen. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 34 Fauns with cloven heel. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 184 Whether the Serpent at the Fall Had cloven Feet, or none at all. 1682 *Addr. Grand Jury Cornwall* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1711/4 It looks fair and plausible in the Front, but in the Conclusion, we discover the Cloven Foot of it. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 92 The fancies of men, that the Devil cannot appear without his cloven foot. 1836 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 120 The cloven foot has again made its appearance in the Tithe Commutation bill. 1870 Bowen *Logic* vii. 222 All animals which have cloven hoofs are ruminant.

2. *Comb.*, as **cloven-berry**, a W. Indian fruit, and its shrub (*Samyda serrulata*); **cloven-hoofed** *a.*

1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 109 *Cloven Berries..about the bigness of small sloes, cleaving into two for the most part, whence the name. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 217 The larger cloven-berry Bush. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 175 The Swine.. being.. *cloven-hoofed. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 188 Cloven-hoofe Beasts.

† **Clo·veness.** *Obs.* [f. Clove *pa. pple.* + -ness.] The quality of being cloven.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lv. (1495) 171 Fete of beestes ben..armyd with clouenes..holownes and sooles.

Clo·ven-foo·ted, *a.* Also 4–5 **clove-fote,** 4–6 **clove-foted, -footed, 6 cloven-foted.** [f. *cloven foot*, Cloven c.] Having the foot divided into distinct toes; *esp.* having a divided hoof as ruminant quadrupeds; also applied to the devil, Satanic. Hence **Cloven-footedness.**

1415 *E. E. Wills* 23 All cloue-fote bestes that I haue. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), The ostriche..is cloffoted [1495 cloue fotyd] as a foure fotid beste. 1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 46 Hennys and fowlys clovefotyd. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 56 b, A wilde beaste, clouefooted.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 146 All hole-footed fowles.. and all clouenfooted fowles. 1611 Bible *Levit.* xi. 7 The swine, though he diuide the hoofe, and be clouen footed. 1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virgin Martyr* III. iii. Wks. 1873 IV. 57 The Divel; He's no such horrid creature, cloven footed.. As these lying Christians make him. 1691 Ray *Creation*, Great variety of waterfowl, both whole and cloven footed. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 57 The cloven-footed tyrant inveigles the unwary.

1656 J. Serjeant tr. *White's Peripatet. Inst.* 216 Cloven-footednesse includes pedality.

Clove-pink: see Clove *sb.*² 6.

Clover (klōu·vəɹ). Forms: 1 **clafre, clæfre, clæfra,** 3 **clouere,** 5 **cleure,** 5–7 **claver,** 6– **clover.** (Also 6 *Sc.* **clauir, -yr,** 8–9 **claver.**) [The form *clover* is very rare bef. 1600 (one example of *clouere* c 1265), and did not prevail much bef. 1700; the usual ME. and 16th c. form was *claver*. The earliest OE. glossaries have *clabre, clafre*; late WSax. had *clæfre* fem. Cf. MLG. *klêver, klâver* masc., LG. *kláver, klêwer, klêber*, EFris. *klafer, kläfer, klefer*, NFris. *kliawar* m., Du. *klaver* f., Da. *klever, klöver*, Norw. *klöver, klyver*, Sw. *klöfwer* masc. The vowel relations of some of these are not clear; but it appears certain that the earliest Eng. form was *clâbre, clâfre* wk. f.:—OTeut. type *klaiβrôn-*, app. a compound having its first element identical with OHG. *chlê, -wes* (MHG. *klê -wes*, modG. *klee*) masc. 'clover', and its latter part a worn-down form of some unidentified word. The prevalent ME. *claver* app. represents a form *clæfre* with shortened vowel (cf. *never*:—*nǽfre*), while the current *clover* represents the OE. *clâfre*, retained in some dialect, whence it at length spread out and became the standard form.]

1. The common name of the species of Trefoil (*Trifolium*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*), esp. *T. repens* and *T. pratense*, both largely cultivated for fodder.

a. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 134/42 *Calta, uel trifillon*, clæfre. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 172 Þysse wyrte ..þe man crision & oðrum naman clæfre nemneð. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 323/29 *Viola*, clæfre. *Ibid.* 408/36 *Fetta*, clæfra. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3241 The close..With clauer and clereworte clede euene ouer. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 186/2 *Trifolium* quando simpliciter ponitur, anglice dicitur *cleure*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 116 The clavyr, catcluke and the cammamyld. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 26 b, A clauer or threeleued grasse. 1636 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Ps.* lxv. (1648) 108 The Desert with sweet Claver fils. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxvi. (1652) 178 There are so many sorts of Claver, as would fill a volume, I shall onely speak of the great Claver, or Trefoyl we fetch from Flaunders. 1672 Grew *Philos. Hist. Plants* § 11 All kinds of Trefoyls, as Melilot, Fœnugreek, and the common Clavers themselves. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 19 Clavers..are us'd in Lenten Pottages. 1794 Burns *Country Lassie* i, While claver blooms white o'er the lea.

[*Claver* is the form in B. Googe, Lyte, Gerarde, Cotgrave, Surflet & Markham, Bacon, Coles, Parkinson, Salmon.]

β. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 49 The euen Meade, that erst brought sweetly forth The freckled Cowslip, Burnet, and greene Clouer. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxv. 110 Like the penny-grass, or the pure clover. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 232 Where Nature shall provide Green Grass and fat'ning Clover for their Fare. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 235 In russet robes of clover deep. 1846 Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 31 The effect of coal ashes is most remarkable when applied to clovers growing on sands.

b. With qualifying words, indicating the different species: esp. **Red** or **Meadow Clover** (also *Broad Clover*, Clover-grass), *Trifolium pratense*, and **White** or **Dutch Clover,** *T. repens.* Also Alsike C., *T. hybridum*; Cow Clover, *T. medium* and *T. pratense*; Crimson or Carnation C., *T. incarnatum*; Hare's-foot C., *Trifolium arvense*; Hop C., *T. procumbens*; Strawberry C., *T. fragiferum*; Trefoil or Zig-Zag C., *T. medium*; Yellow C., *T. procumbens* and *T. minus.*

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 250 *Calta*, rede clabre; 254 *Calesta*, huitti clabre. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 375 *Calta*, reade clafre; 377 *Calcesta*, huite clafre. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 312 read clæfre. *Ibid.* 326 Hwite clæfran wisan. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/33 *Trifolium*, trifoil, wite clouere. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 367 Purple Trefoil, Honeysuckle Trefoil, or Red Clover. *Ibid.* White Trefoil, commonly called Dutch Clover. 1884 E. P. Roe in *Harper's Mag.* July 247/1 They began with red-top clover.

† **c.** humorously as a term of endearment.

1500–20 Dunbar *In secreit place* 29 Quod he, 'My claver, and my curldodie'.

2. Applied in different localities, with qualifying word prefixed, to many plants of the same order, or with similar characters; as Bird's-foot C., Cat's C., *Lotus corniculatus*; Calvary Clover, *Medicago Echinus*; Heart C., Spotted C., *Medicago maculata*; Yellow C., *Medicago lupulina*; Horned C., Snail C., species of *Medicago*; Bokhara C., *Melilotus vulgaris*; † Garden C., *Melilotus cærulea*; Hart's C., King's C., Plaister C., *Melilotus officinalis*; Marsh C., *Menyanthes trifoliata*; Cuckoo's C., Gowk's C., Lady's C., Sour C., *Oxalis acetosella*; Thousand-leaved C., *Achillea Millefolium*; Soola or Maltese C., *Hedysarum coronarium.* Also in U. S.: Bush C., *Lespedeza*; Prairie C., *Petalostemon*; Sweet C., *Melilotus.*

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Medica*, It hath leaues like a clauer and horned cods..Therefore it maye be called in englishe horned Clauer or snail Trifoly. *Ibid.* 49 *Lotus vrbana*..it maye be named in english gardine Clauer or gardine Trifoly. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xxxvii. 496 Turner calleth *Lotus vrbana* in English, Garden or Sallet Clauer: we may call it sweete Trefoyl, or three leaued grasse. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 565 The good husbandman must be carefull to gather and reserue seed of this snaile clauer. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 493 They make it a piece of the wonder, that Garden Claver will hide the Stalk, when the Sun sheweth bright. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 720 (Britten & H.) In some places they call it Hart's Claver, because if it grow where stagges and deere resort, they will greedily feede thereon.. In English wee call it generally King's Claver as the chiefest of all other three-leaved grasses. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 368 We have one variety [of Medicago] very common wild, called Heart-Clover from the form of the leaves, which are also generally spotted.

3. Phrase. *To live* (or *be*) *in clover*: 'to live luxuriously; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle' (J.).

1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 105. 3/1, I liv'd in Clover. *a* 1746 Ogle (J.), Well, Laureat, was the night in clover spent? *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 136 You might have lived your day in clover. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. ix. 102 He has been sometimes in clover as a travelling tutor, sometimes he has slept and fared hard.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clover-bloom, -blossom, -blow, -farm, -flower, -hay, -head, -hill, -leaf, -seed*; **clover-dodder,** *Cuscuta Trifolii*; **clover-hay worm,** the larva of a small moth, *Asopia costalis*, very destructive to clover-hay in North America; **clover-huller, -sheller, -thrasher,** machines for separating clover-seed from the hulls; **clover-ley, -lay** (see quots.); **clover-sick** *a.*, (of land) that has been too continuously kept under clover and that will no longer grow or support it; **clover-weevil,** a small weevil, *Apion apricans*, which feeds on the seeds of clover. Also Clover-grass.

1845 Longf. *Gleam Sunshine* vi, The *clover-blossoms in the grass. 1867 Emerson *May-day, etc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 411 Columbine and *clover-blow. 1847 — *Poems, Woodnotes* I. 422 It smells like a *clover-farm. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xv. 241 The Crow-flower, and thereby the *Clouer-flower they stick. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 With *cloverheads the swamp adorn. 1830 Tennyson *Sea-Fairies*, Thick with white bells the *clover-hill swells. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 16 July 1/4 The *clover-ley wheats have.. the advantage of the fallowed. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* I. 258 To plough down clover ley in a pretty rough state as a most advantageous preparation for wheat. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 144 Sown after potatoes and the clover-lays. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Clover-lay*, a field in which there has been a crop of clover, but which is now ready to be ploughed for some other crop. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 61 *Clover-sheller, with attached dressing apparatus.

Clo·ver, *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To sow or lay down with clover. Hence **Clo·vering** *vbl. sb.*

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 185 After the three or four first years of Clovering, it will so frame the earth, that it will be very fit to Corn agaen. *Marg.* Clover fits for corning, and corning for clovering.

Clo·vered, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. and vb. + -ed.] Sown with clover; covered with clover.

1727 Thomson *Summer* 1215 Flocks, thick-nibbling through the clovered vale. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* I. 43 The clover'd lawns And sunny mounts of beauteous Normanton. 1856 A. C. Coxe *Impressions Eng.* 177, I made my way through a clovered field.

† **Clover-grass.** *Obs.* A synonym of Clover 1.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42 *Trifolium*, clavergresse, *habens maculas in foliis.* 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Alfalfa*, three leaued grasse, clauer grasse, *Medica.* 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. viii. 19 Clauer-gras, Trefoile, Melilot. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 605 If Milk be thy Design; with plenteous Hand Bring Clover-grass. 1795 Burke *Thoughts Scarcity* Wks. VII. 406 The clover grass suffered in many places. *a* 1822 Shelley *Coliseum* in *Ess. & Lett.*, Tufts of dewy clover-grass.

Clovery (klōu·vəri), *a. rare.* [f. Clover *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of, or abounding in clover.

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxi. (1652) 139 It will produce a gallant Clovery, and white Hunny-suckle Grass. 1852 D. Moir *Angler* v. Poet. Wks. II. 358 Up from its clovery lurking-place, the hare Arose.

† **Clo·vetongue.** *Obs. Herb.* [*Cloftunge, cloftong* occur as glossing *scelerata*, and thus as another form of *cluf-þung(e*, Cloffing, whence app. altered by 'popular etymology'.] (See quot.)

c 1325 *Gloss.* in *MS. Bodley* 130 *Scelerata, gl.* cloftunge. *Gl. Harl.* 3388 *Cicuta*, cloftunke. *Gl. Sloane* 405 *Scelerata herba vel apium risus, anglice* cloftong (quoted in *Sax. Leechd.* II. Gloss.). 1671 Skinner (Britten & H.), *Cloventongue.* 1878 Halliwell, *Clove-tongue*, black hellebore.

Clo·vewort. [OE. *clufwyrt* f. *clufu*, Clove ¹, bulb + *wyrt* plant. In sense 3 f. Clove *sb.*²]

1. [OE.] A (? bulbous) buttercup: see quot.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 100 Ðeos wyrt þe man batracion & oðrum naman clufwyrt nemneð. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* App., *Clovewort.* Mr. Friend tells us that *Ranunculus acris* is still so called at Brackley (Nhamp.).

† **2.** The common Avens, *Geum urbanum* (Culpeper). (Britten and Holl.) *Obs.*

3. A book-name for the plants of the N.O. *Caryophyllaceæ.*

Clow (klau), *sb.*¹ Forms: *a.* 3 (*dative*) **cluse,** 5–6 **clowse, clowze, clouse,** *pl.* **clousis, clowses,** 9 *dial.* **cloose.** *β. pl.* 5 **clowys,** 6– **clowes,** 9 **cloughs**; *sing.* 5 **clowe,** 7–9 **clow,** 8–9 **clough**; *dial.* **clow, clew.** [*Clow* is a false singular formed upon *clowes, clowis*, taken in 15–16th c. for a plural, but originally a singular, in ME. *clowse, clowze*, early ME. *cluse*, OE. *clúse*, a. late L. *clūsa*, var. of *clausa*, lit. a closed or shut

place or way. Du Cange has, among other senses, 'agger in quo concluduntur aquæ'. Hence, also, OHG. *chlûsa*, MHG. *klûse*, *klûs*, mod. Ger. *klause*, in Bavaria and Tirôl, a dam on a mountain stream for floating timber; *klaus*, in Rhineland, a mill-dam, also dial. a sluice. So MDu. *clûse*, Du. *kluis*.

The OE. *clís*, *clíse*, is recorded in the senses 'enclosure', 'narrow pass', but not in that of 'dam', 'lock', or 'sluice', though 'dam' appears already in Ancren Riwle in 13th c. In the 18th c. *clow* began to be erroneously spelt *clough*, by engineers, etc., either through erroneous identification with CLOUGH *sb.* 'ravine', or by association with *plow*, *plough*. In some of the dialect glossaries it is spelt *clew*, meaning klū. An unexplained *clowre*, *cloor*, is found in Catholicon Anglicum, and northern dialects.

A compound of L. *clūsa* was *exclūsa* (in Gregory of Tours; in med.L. *sclūsa*, *slūsa*), giving OF. *escluse*, F. *écluse*. Hence Sc. CLUSS, *clush*; OF. gave MDu. *sluyse*, Du. *sluys*, whence Eng. *sluice*, LG. *slūse*, Ger. *schleuse*. Thus *clows* and *sluice* are ultimately closely related.]

1. † **a.** A dam for water, a mill-dam. ? *Obs.* **b.** A sluice or floodgate: '*esp.* (*a*) The outfall sluice of a river or drain communicating with a tidal river and provided with flood-gates'. (*b*) 'A shuttle in the gates or masonry of a lock, which is raised to admit or discharge water; a similar arrangement by which the admission of water to the wheels of water-mills is regulated'. Peacock *Gloss. Manley and Corringham* (*N. W. Lincoln.*).

a. cluse, clouse, clowze.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Auh moni punt hire worde uorte leten mo vt as me deð water et ter mulne cluse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clowys, water schedynge [*c* 1490 *MS. K.* clowse, watyrkepyng; *MS. H.* clowze; 1499 *Pynson*, clowse, water shettinge], *sinoglocitorium.* 1493 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 314 (Jam.) Tuiching the watter passagis & clousis of thar millis. 1503 *Act Jas. IV*, c. 72 (1597) 93 The slayers of Smoltes in milne-dames, clowses, and be nettes, thornes, and cruves. 1595 DUNCAN *Append. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Emissarium*, a clowse. 1875 [See β] Cloose.

β. pl. *clowes*, *clows*, sing. *clowe*, *clow*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 68/2 A clowe of flodezate, *singlocitorium*, *gurgustium*. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 33 Diches and bankes, as of other clowes, sloweses, getties, gutters, gootes, and other fortresses. 1615 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 103 Ric. Cuthbert presented for pulling-up the mill-clowes. 1662 DUGDALE *Embanking & Draining* (1772) 165 A new gote, or clow, be set in Waynflet haven. 1693 *Diary A. de la Pryme* (1869) 272 It..runs into the sea..when the clow is opened. 1705 SIR W. CALVERLEY *Note-bk.* (Surtees) 106 Thomas Haighton .. pulled down a stone or two of the clow, and one or two of the stones of the dam. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 435 Proper to have a flood-hatch or clow. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* I. 70 Vermuyden had erected a sluice, of the nature of a 'clow', being a strong gate suspended by hinges, which opened to admit the egress of the inland waters at low tide, and closed .. when the tide rose. 1869 R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Clauw*, a floodgate in a watercourse. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Claw* (Fylde), *cleaw* (S. & E. Lanc.), *cloose* (N. Lanc.), *clow* (E. & M. Lanc.), a floodgate in a watercourse. 1884 HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.*, *Clew*, a door or lid hung at the end of a drain or watercourse to prevent the influx of tidal water.

γ. 8– *clough*.

1774 *Bainton Inclos. Act* 12 Banks, cloughs, engines. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 377 Here also the Croule warping cloughs..receive their waters from the Trent. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 6 Clough—pronounced with the same terminal sound as plough—is the local word for Sluicegate. 1884 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 1/2 The Cloughs at Naburn Lock will be drawn at six o'clock in the morning.

δ. 5 clowre(?), 9 *dial.* **cloor.**

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 68 A Clowe of flodezete [A Clowre or flodzate A.]. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cloor*, a sluice. *Northumb.* 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Cloor-head*, a sluice at the head of a mill-dam.

2. A sluice or sliding door for other purposes.

1820 W. SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 399 A 'fenk-back' or depository for the refuse of the blubber .. sometimes provided with a clough on the side next the water, for 'starting' the fenks into a barge or lighter placed below. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing, etc.* 84 By stirring up the wool in a tank .. the water being let off through a 'clow' or shuttle, furnished with a grating, at the bottom of the vat.

3. *Floating Clow* (*clough*): a name sometimes given to a contrivance for clearing away mud from channels communicating with tidal rivers (e.g. the Humber, where the local name is 'Devil'). It resembles a broad barge, with extensible wings which act as floodgates, and retain a head of water, by which it is forced down the channel, ploughing or scraping up the mud as it goes along.

1874 in KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*

† **Clow,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? a. F. *clou*.] ? A nail.

1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 144 In ij clowys et j sote emt. pro emendacione in diversis domibus.

Clow, *sb.*[3] *local.* [perh. a var. of CLAW.] An implement resembling a dung-fork with the prongs bent at right angles, used for dragging dung out of cow-stalls.

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

Hence **Clow** *v.*[2], to drag or rake with a clow.

† **Clow,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *clouer* to nail.] By-form of CLOY *v.* in various literal senses: To fasten with nails; to wound with a nail; to spike.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. v. 30 Ane habirgeoun of burnist mailzeis brycht, Wyth gold ourgilt clowit thrynfald full tycht. 1598 FLORIO, *Inchiodare*, to clow or pricke a horse with a naile..to clow ordinance. *Inchiodatura*, a pricking or clowing of a horse with a naile, called a clowing. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Clow*, to nail with clouts. *West.*

Clow, obs. f. CLAW, CLEW.

Clowch, -e, obs. f. CLUTCH.

† **Clowchyn, -un.** *Obs.* = CLEW.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clowchyn', or clowe [*MS. H.* clowchun, *Pynson* clewe], *glomus*, *globus*, *glomicillus*.

Clowder, obs. var. of CLUDDER, CLUTTER.

1801 in Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. 19 A clowder of cats.

Clowe, obs. f. CLAW, CLEW, CLOUGH, CLOVE *sb.*[2], CLOW.

† **Clowe.** *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clowes*, Rogues.

Clow(e)-gilofre, etc.: see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER.

Clowes, sluice, etc.: see CLOW.

Clowght, obs. f. CLOUT.

Clowmsthed: see under CLUMSED.

Clown (klaun), *sb.* Also 6 **cloune, cloine, cloyne.** [Appears in Eng. in second half of 16th c. as *cloyne* or *cloine*, and *clowne*. The phonetic relation between these is difficult to understand; the former is esp. obscure: possibly a dialect form. By Dunbar, the word (if indeed the same) is written *cloun*; but it rimes with *tone*, *Joun*, meaning *tune*, *June*, both having in Sc. the sound *ü* (or *ö*), which would imply (klün). Words identical or closely related appear in several of the cognate langs. and dialects: *e.g.* NFris. (Moringer dial.) '*klönne* (or *klünne*) 'clumsy lout, lumpish fellow' (Bendsen):—OFris. type **klunda* wk. masc. Cf. NFris. insular dial. Amrum *klünj* (pl. *klünjar*) 'clod, clot, lump' = Sylt **klünd* 'clog, wooden mall':—OFris. type **klund* str. masc. Also mod.Icel. *klunni*:—**klunþi* 'clumsy boorish fellow' (Vigf.), 'en klods, ubehændig person' (Jonson), compared with Sw. dial. *klunn*, *kluns* (Rietz) 'clump, clog, log', and Da. dial. *klunds* = *klods* 'block, log, stump', also 'clown'. In Dutch also, Sewell (1766) has *kleun* fem. (marked as a 'low word') 'a hoidon or lusty bouncing girl', *kloen* n. with same sense; and he explains Eng. *clown* as 'een plompe boer, kinkel, *kloen*'. Bilderdijk *Verklarende Geslachtlijst* (1832) says that *kloen* applied to a man signifies *een lompert*, 'clown' in English, and so is it with *klont*, *kluit*, and *kluts* or *klots*, all meaning primarily 'clod, clot, lump'. So far as concerns the sense-development, then, it is clear that we have here a word meaning originally 'clod, clot, lump', which like these words themselves (see CLOD 5, CLOT 4), has been applied in various langs. to a clumsy boor, a lout. Of an OE. type, corresp. to the Fris., or to the Du. words, we have no trace, no more than of the occurrence in Eng. of the primitive sense 'clod'; and it is probable that in Eng. the word is of later introduction from some Low German source.]

1. A countryman, rustic, or peasant.

1563 BALDWIN *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rivers* xliv, The cloyne contented can not be With any state. 1567 TURBERV. *Poems*, *Agst. Ielous Heads*, *etc.* (R.), To brag vpon his pipe the clowne begoon .. And then to blow the rustick did assay. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 219/44 A cloune, *rusticus*. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Madan* xi, The clowne that driues the mixen Cart. *a* 1640 EARL STIRLING *Sonn.* xxiv. (R.), She [viper] kil'd the courteous clowne by whom she liu'd. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 177 Clown from Colonus, one that plougheth the ground. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 623 The clown, the child of nature, without guile. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 610 The Somersetshire clowns, with their scythes .. faced the royal horse like old soldiers.

b. Implying ignorance, crassness, or rude manners: A mere rustic, a boor.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* (1593) To Rdr. 6 The wise, the foole: the countrie cloine: the learned and the lout. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behaviour* vii. § 16 (1663) 32 Put not thy meat in thy mouth, holding thy knife in thy hands, as do the Countrey Clowns. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. Introd. (1734) 262 A clod-pated Clown. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 320 Language .. such as we should now expect to hear only from the most ignorant clowns.

2. *transf.* A man without refinement or culture; an ignorant, rude, uncouth, ill-bred man.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxvii. 538 Euen such as haue beene counted the simplest Cloynes. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 288 Every rich Clown..who was able to be at the Charges of a Stamp. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxi, The churl in spirit .. By blood a king, at heart a clown. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chaplain Fleet* I. iii, How could a courtly gentleman .. have a son who was so great a clown in his manner and his talk.

3. A fool or jester, as a stage-character (? orig. representing a rustic buffoon), or (in Shakspere) a retainer of a court or great house; **b.** in mod. use, one of the characters in a pantomime or harlequinade; also a similar character in a circus.

[1500–20 DUNBAR *Quhy will* 36, *merchantis* 31 Cuningar men man serve Sanct Cloun.] 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* Sat. IV. 63 What meanes Singer then? And Pope the Clowne, to speake so Boorish, when They counterfaite the Clownes vpon the Stage? *Ibid.* Epigr. xxx. (1874) 36 When Tarlton clown'd it in a pleasant vaine Vpon the Stage, his merry humors shop, Clownes knew the Clowne, by his great clownish *slop*. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 8 The roynish Clown, at whom so oft Your Grace was wont to laugh. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 336 The Clowne shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickled a' th' sere. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* in Fairholt *Costume* (1860) 217 Sometimes I have seen Tarlton play the clowne, and use no other breeches than such sloppes or slivings as now many gentlemen weare. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Commend. Verses Fletcher*, Old-fashion'd wit, which walk'd from town to town In trunk-hose, which our fathers call'd the clown. 1822 NARES *Gloss.* s.v., The fool was indeed the inmate of every opulent house, but the rural jester, or clown, seems to have been peculiar to the country families.

b. 1727 J. THURMOND *The Miser*, (Characters), Harlequin's servant, a clown. 1728 R. & J. WEAVER *Perseus & Androm.*, Clown, the Squire's man. 1775 *Lond. Mag.* Dec., He [Harlequin] .. converts part of the paling of an ale-house yard into a pillory, wherein having inclosed Pantaloon and the clown, etc. 1780 T. DAVIES *Life Garrick* I. 36 He was a most diverting clown in all the pantomimes of Mr. Rich. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix, The clown who ventured on such familiarities with that military man in boots. 1855 *Times* 3 Apr., Never did Clown and Pantaloon belabour each other more heartily.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clown part*, etc. The possessive *clown's* forms part of certain plant-names: **clown's all-heal,** a name given by Gerarde to *Stachys palustris* (also, **clown-heal, clown's wound-wort**); **clown's lungwort,** (*a*) *Verbascum Thapsus*, (*b*) *Lathræa squamaria*; **clown's mustard,** *Iberis amara*; **clown's spikenard,** *Inula Conyza*; **clown's treacle,** *Allium sativum*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccl.xxiv. 851 Clounes Alheale, or the husbandman's Woundwort, hath long slender stalks. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems*, *Damon the Mower* 275 With shepherd's-purse and clowns-all-heal The blood I stanch and wound I seal. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 95 Iberis amara .. sometimes called Clown's Mustard. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Bacchar*, a sweet herb, called by some our lady's gloves, by others, clown's spikenard. 1825 HONE *Every Day Bk.* I. 877 Clown's-woundwort, wake-robin, and..other simples.

Clown (klaun), *v. rare.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To perform as a (stage-)clown. *To clown it*: (*a*) to play the clown on the stage; (*b*) to affect the rustic (quot. 1599).

1599 JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii, *Sav.* What, and shall we see him clown it?..Beshrew me, he clowns it properly indeed. *Fast.* But does he not affect the clown most naturally, mistress? 1600 ROWLANDS [see CLOWN *sb.* 3]. 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) I. xvii, As Andrew clowns it to the Doctor. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 90, I had to clown to the rope.

† **2.** *trans.* ? To treat as a country clown, *i. e.* rudely or roughly. *Obs.*

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxvi. 50 Without ..dandling or dulling, cockering or clowning.

† **Clow·nage.** *Obs.* [f. CLOWN *sb.* + -AGE[2].]

1. The action or behaviour of a clown or rustic.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* I. iv, Ingratitude beyond the coarseness yet of any clownage, Shewn to a lady. *a* 1637 — *Underwoods* xxxii, Pride and stiff Clownage mixt.

2. The function of a clown or jester.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* Prol., Veins of rhyming mother-wits, And such conceits as clownage keeps in pay.

Clownery (klau·nəri). Also 7 **clownry.** [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. The quality or behaviour of a country clown.

1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Such carterlie varietie..the extremitie of clownerie. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xxiii. (1748) 355 Let the curious tax his clownry with their skill. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* (1673) 32 Their weak Compound Of clownery and rashness. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 145 The Fool's conceit here had both Clownery and ill nature in't.

b. (with *pl.*) A clownish act or usage.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* I. Wks. 1873 II. 14 Not mix'd with clowneries us'd in common houses.

2. The performance of a comic clown.

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 127 The clownery and pantaloonery of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. 1865 *Reader* 24 June 712, I will go to see no tumbling, no clownery, no comic songs.

Clowness. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female clown or rustic.

1801 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* 12 Jan. (1888) I. 103 The clowns with lank rat-tail hair, .. the clownesses with long stiff feathers stuck round their heads.

† **Clow·nical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -IC + -AL. Cf. *farcical*.] Clown-like.

1614 J. COOKE *City Gallant* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 237 My behaviour! alas, alas! 'tis clownical.

† **Clow·nify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make clownish or dull-witted. Hence **Clow·nifying** *vbl. sb.*

1618 BRETON *Court & Country* 7 (D.), I wish you would not so clownifie your wit as to bury your vnderstanding all vnder a clod of earth. *Ibid.* 8 (D.) Is not the Clownyfying of wit the Foolifying of understanding?

Clowning (klau·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOWN *v.* + -ING[1].] Playing the clown.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 121 My knowledge of penny-gaff clowning. 1878 H. IRVING *Stage* 27 At Sadler's Wells, where previously there had been nothing but clown-

ing and spectacle. *fig.* **1889** *Times* 30 Jan. 9/5 The blundering to which we owe his last bit of political clowning.

Clownish (klau·niʃ), *a.* [f. CLOWN *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of, belonging to, or proper to a clown or peasant; rustic.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/11 Clownish, *rusticus, agrestis.* **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. lix. (1591) 150 Petilius Cerealis..in clownish apparell [*agresti cultu*]..had escaped Vitellius' handes. *a* **1704** T. BROWN 2 *Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 16 Honest peasants, whose clownish dances are attended with extempore verses. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 300 He had the clownish advantage of bone and muscle.

2. Clown-like, rude, boorish; uncultivated, ignorant, stupid; awkward, clumsy; rough, coarse.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 415 A wonderfull clownishe conclusion, meete for such a clowting botcher. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 172 No clownish or uncivill fashions are seene in him. **1653** BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 189 His feares of being counted foolish, or childish, or clownish. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, His demeanour was so blunt as sometimes might be termed clownish.

3. Of the nature of a stage clown or jester. (This sense is doubtful in all the quotations.)

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* Epigr. xxx. 36 Clownes knew the Clowne, by his great clownish slop. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 132 To steale The clownish Foole out of your Fathers Court. *c* **1720** PRIOR *Poems* (J.), The clownish mimic traverses the stage.

Clownishly (klau·niʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY¹.] In a clownish manner.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Rusticamente*, rudely, clownishly. **1669** COKAINE *Choice Poems* 14 If in the Northern parts she hath been bred, Say she her life most clownishly hath led. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxi, For ourselves, we will receive your courtesies this evening but clownishly, since it is not our purpose to change our riding attire.

Clownishness (klau·niʃnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Clownish quality; rusticity, rudeness; want of politeness, culture, or refinement.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 372 Ignoraunce..ingendreth in him rusticalitie or clownishnesse. **1692** LOCKE *Educ.* 67 That plainness of Nature, which the Alamode people call Clownishness. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. i. 4 The English were degenerating into clownishness.

Clow·nist. *nonce-wd.* [see -IST.] An actor of a clown's parts.

a **1627** MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinb.* v. i. (D.), We are, sir, comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, pastorists, humorists, clownists, satirists.

Clown-like, *a.* and *adv.*

1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* III. i, I was fainting, A clownlike qualm seized on me.

Clownship (klau·nʃip). [see -SHIP.] The condition or estate of a clown or clowns (in all senses); also as a mock title.

1606 R. PRICKET *Faith Without Practice* in Farr's *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 101 A sattin sute..Beyond desert doth vildest clownship grace. **1635** BROME *Sparagus G.* IV. v, Your Clowneship must not Uncle me. **1680** *Nation's Interest in Dk. York* 11 To aspire from our present Glorious State of Kingship to a Free-state in Clown-ship. *a* **1845** HOOD *To Grimaldi* ii, Hast thou..all thy public Clownship cast, To play the private Pantaloon. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 782 The courtier tries his hand on clownship here.

Clowr, var. of CLOUR. *Sc.*

† Clowre. *Obs.* Also 4 **clour,** 5–6 **clower.** Surface of the ground, grassy ground, sward, turf.

c **1350** *Medical MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 387 Of alle erbys yᵗ growy in clour Most bitter I holde his sawour. *c* **1460** LYDG. *Order of Fools* 44 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 81 A gosselyng that grasethe on bareyne clowrys [*rime-wd.* showrys]. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 294 Vndyr clower is now my fathyris cure. **1565** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 88 The utmost borders from the brim invirond were with clowres [*vivo Cespite cinguntur*]. *Ibid.* VIII. 205 Yet would I make it yer I go To kisse the clowers with hir top.

Clowse, -ze, clowys: see CLOW, also CLOSH 2.

Clowster, obs. form of CLAUSTER, CLUSTER.

Clowt(e, -ty, obs. form of CLOUT, CLOUTY.

Clowtch, obs. form of CLUTCH *sb.*¹

Cloy (kloi), *v.*¹ [Aphetic form of *acloy*, ACCLOY; but it is possible that sense I directly represents OF. *cloye-r*, mod. *clou-er* to nail. Senses 5–8 appear to run together with those of CLOG *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To nail, to fasten with a nail. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Beryn* 3464 Hym list to dryv in bet the nayll, til they wer fully Cloyid.

† 2. To prick (a horse) with a nail in shoeing; = ACCLOY 1. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 487/2, I cloye a horse, I drive a nayle in to the quycke of his foote. *Jencloue*...A smyth hath cloyed my horse. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 267 When a horse is shouldered..or his hoof cloid with a nail. **1625** BACON *Apophth.* (R.), He would have made the worst farrier in the world; for he never shod horse but he cloyed him. **1726** *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v., *Cloyed* or *Accloyed*, us'd by Farriers, when a Horse is pricked with a Nail in Shoeing.

† 3. To pierce as with a nail, to gore. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 48 That foe..of his [a wild boar], Which with his cruell tuske him deadly cloyd.

† 4. To spike (a gun), *i. e.* to render it useless by driving a spike or plug into the touch-hole. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 192 [They] stopped and cloied the touch holes of three peeces of the artillerie. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 801 They should..cloy the great ordinance, that it might not afterwards stand the Turks in stead. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* II. II. ii. 165 Hauing brought with them..spykes, to cloy the Ordinance. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 19 Be sure that none of our Guns be cloy'd. **1711** *Military & Sea Dict.* s. v. *Nail*, To Nail Cannon, or, as some call it, To Cloy..but this is an antiquated Word. **1768** E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art* s. v. *Cloyed*, a Piece of Ordnance is said to be cloyed, when any Thing is got into the Touch-hole.

† 5. To stop up, block, obstruct, choke up (a passage, channel, etc.); to crowd or fill *up. Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Expedition Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 86 These keepers had rammed up their outer doors, cloyed and stopped up their stairs within, etc. **1570** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 89 The fresh is not able to checke the salt water that cloyeth the chanell. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 165 Those professions and occupations, which be most cloyed vp with number. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 841 The Dukes purpose was to haue cloyed the harbour by sinking ships laden with stones, and such like choaking materials. **1636** BOLTON *Florus* 204 The Alps themselves heapt high with winter snowes, and so the wayes cloyed up. **1636** G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems, Lam.* ii. (1648) 5 Thy Anger cloyes the Grave.

† 6. *fig.* To clog, obstruct, or impede (movement, activity, etc.); to weigh down, encumber. *Obs.*

1564 BECON *Flower Godly Prayers* (1844) 18 That heavy bondage of the flesh, wherewith I am most grievously cloyed. **1567** TURBERV. *Poems, To Yng. Gentleman taking Wyfe* (R.), A bearing wyfe with brats will cloy thee sore. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 137 Beyng clogged and fastened to this state of bondage (as it were cloyed in claye). **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 3 The soul being not cloy'd by an unactive mass, as now.

7. To overload with food, so as to cause loathing; to surfeit or satiate (with over-feeding, or with richness, sweetness, or sameness of food).

1530 PALSGR. 487/2, I cloye, I charge ones stomacke with to moche meate..You have cloyed hym so moche that he is sicke nowe. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* clxii. (1636) 148 The fat of flesh alone without leane is unwholesome, and cloyeth the stomach. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 296 Who can..cloy the hungry edge of appetite by bare imagination of a Feast? **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 323 They being alwayes accustomed to the same dishes..are therefore cloyed. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 266 Though this was a food that we had now been so long..confined to ..yet we were far from being cloyed with it. **1857** DE QUINCEY *Goldsmith* Wks. VI. 197 To be cloyed perpetually is a worse fate than sometimes to stand within the vestibule of starvation.

8. *fig.* To satiate, surfeit, gratify beyond desire; to disgust, weary (with excess of anything).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 92 Both satisfied with deepe delight, And cloyde with al content. **1588** J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 17 Often preaching cloyeth the people. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 241. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 17 But not to cloy you with particulars ..I refer you to the Authors owne writing. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* IV. ii, Amelia's superiority to her whole sex, who could not cloy a gay young fellow by many years possession. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. i, After cloying the gazettes with cant.

absol. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* V. XXVI. (1840) 288 These are enough to satisfy, more would cloy. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 227 The two frequent Recurrency of Concords cloys. **1829** H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* 32 His [Pope's] sweetness cloys at last.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become satiated. *rare.*

1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 160 If Sol himself should shine thro' all the day, We cloy, and lose the pleasure of his ray.

¶ To starve. (Some error.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 214/12 To cloy, *fame consumere.*

† Cloy, *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Steevens conjectures 'To claw, to scratch with the claw'; Johnson: 'perhaps, to strike the beak together.'

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 118 His Royall Bird Prunes the immortall wing, and cloyes his Beake, As when his God is pleas'd.

Cloy, *v.*³: see CLY.

† Cloy·ance. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CLOY *v.*¹ + -ANCE: cf. *annoyance*, etc.] Encumbrance.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 33 Such a cloyance and cumber vnto me, that I must leaue it.

Cloy-board, obs. (? erroneous) f. CLOVE-BOARD: cf. CLOE-BOARD.

1636 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a cloy bord spent about the pullpet js. vj*d*. For sawinge of the cloy board iiij*d*.

Cloyd (*Cursor M.* Cott. 2872), obs. f. CLOUD.

Cloyed (kloid), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOY *v.*¹ + -ED.] Clogged, cumbered, burdened; sated, surfeited.

1599 DANIEL *Poet. Ess. Musophilus* B iij, The fulness of a cloy'd neglect. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 47 The cloyed will, That satiate yet vnsatisfi'd desire. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 80 Like a decayed beauty to a cloyed lover in quest of new game. **1837** M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 2 The cloyed palate of the epicure.

Cloy·edness. *rare.* Cloyed state or condition.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XX. iii, Those emulations which wait upon the cloyednesse of an undivided conversation. **1848** PUSEY tr. *St. Augustine's Confess.* II. iv. 9 Through a cloyedness of well doing.

Cloyer¹ (kloi·əɹ). One who or that which cloys.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 184 Possession, that too frequent cloyer of wedded joys.

† Cloy·er². *Obs. Thieves' Cant.* [perh. f. *cloy* = CLY *v.*; or from CLOY *v.*¹: but neither appears entirely to yield the sense. Cf. also CLOYNER.]

1. 'A term in the slang of the thieves of old time, for one who intruded on the profits of young sharpers, by claiming a share' (Nares).

1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catchers* 16 If the Cutpurse denie snappage, his cloyer or follower forthwith boyles him, that is, bewrayes him. *Ibid.* (1860) 22 These haue their cloyers and followers, which are very troublesome to them. **1611** MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 220 Then there's a cloyer, or snap, that dogges any new brother in that trade, and snappes, will haue halfe in any booty.

2. A thief, cutpurse, shoplifter. [cf. *cloy*, CLY.]

1659 *Caterpillars Anatomized*, Tilers, or Cloyers, equivalent to shoplifters. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iii. § 68 Cloyers, Thieues, Purloyners. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cloyers*, Thieves, Robbers, Rogues. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.*

Cloyfe, obs. form of CLOVE *sb.*²

Cloying (kloi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOY *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the verb CLOY, in its different senses.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* V. (R.), Lest..to muche presence may be a cloiyng to them. **1572** MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 142 The cloying of a horse is an ill hurt, which commeth by euill-shooing. **1625** MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 8 Vpon Cloying, how to vnbreetch them [guns]. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 84. 3/1 When Enjoyment comes to Cloying There's an end then of Enjoying.

Cloy·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That cloys; satiating; † clogging.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xxxi, Rend the thick curtain of cold cloying night. **1752** FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 239 With regard to love I declare I never found anything cloying in it. **1807–8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 381 It had a cloying sweetness that palled upon the taste. **1815** L. HUNT *Feast Poets, &c. 27 notes*, The charge against Pope of a monotonous and cloying versification is not new.

Hence **Cloy·ingness.**

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 460/1 The honeyed cup, with all its cloyingness.

Cloy·less, *a.* That does not cloy or satiate.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 25 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his Appetite. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 251 Cloyless song, the gift of heaven.

† Cloy·ment. *rare*⁻¹. [see -MENT.] Satiety.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 102 That suffer surfet, cloyment, and reuolt.

Cloyne, obs. form of CLOWN.

† Cloyne, cloine, *v. Obs.* [Origin uncertain. Phonetically, *cloyne* answers exactly to OF. *cluigner, clugner* var. of *cligner* 'to bring together the upper and lower eyelids so as to leave a very small interval between them,' often to 'wink', as the expression of secret understanding, cunning, or hypocrisy, as in 'clignement d'œil, œil d'hypocrite' (Paré, 16th c., in Littré). From this to our sense 1 appears to be an easy transition. (Cf. the history of *connive.*)]

1. *intr.* To act deceitfully or fraudulently, to cheat, deceive. Hence **Cloyning** *vbl. sb.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 440 With holye oyle and watter, I can so cloyne and clatter. — *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 170 With the cloynings of your conjurers, and the conveyances of your Sorcerers. *Ibid.* 391 To have their faults opened, and their cloning colours condemned. **1569** T. STOCKER *Diod. Sic.* II. xxii. 68/2 He..mistrusted his crafty cloyning.

2. *intr.* ? To have a secret understanding, to conspire.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xciii. 266 They cloyne in one: in companies, agaynst this just man's lyfe.

3. *trans.* To take cunningly, furtively, or fraudulently; to grab.

1549 J. OLDE *Erasm. Par., Ephes.* Prol. civ, To instigate men, in pretense of the ghospell, to scrape and cloyne in to their handes as muche possession as they can. **1555** *Fardle Facions* I. v. 57 And not geue hym selfe to couetous cloinyng, and hourdyng of tresure. **1558** PHAËR *Æneid* VI. R j, My goodly spouse this while my wepons al [a]way she cloinde, From al my house, and from my head my trusty sword purloind. **1566** STUDLEY *Seneca's Medea* A iij, To cloyne away the forren golde with greedy snatching hand.

Hence **Cloyner,** a cheat, deceiver.

c **1550** BALE *K. Johan* (1838) 69 Amonge craftye cloyners there hath not bene a gretter. **1552** — *Apol.* 39 Thys croked cloyner, cloughteth me in a patche of the lattre parte.

Cloys, obs. f. *cloves*, CLOVE *sb.*²

Cloy·some, *a. rare.* [f. CLOY *v.*¹ + -SOME.] Having a cloying quality, tending to satiate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlii. (1634) 143 The taste of which [feasts, revels, etc.] becommeth cloysome and unpleasing to those that daily see, and ordinarily have them. **1886** HOLMAN HUNT in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 475 His current paintings were cloysome in their richness.

Cloysse, obs. form of CLOTHES.

Cloyster, obs. form of CLOISTER, CLUSTER *v.*

Cloyt, var. of CLOIT *Sc.*

Club (klʊb), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **clubbe,** (3 **clibbe**), 4 **klubbe, clob(e,** 4–5 **clobbe,** 5 **clobb,** 5–8 **clubb,** (7 *Sc.* **glub**), 6– **club.** [ME. *clubbe, clobbe* corresp. to (and probably ad.) ON. *klubba* (Sw. *klubba, klubb,* Norw., Da. *klubbe, klub*), assimilated form of *klumba*; f. the same root as CLUMP q.v. Cf. ON. *klumbu-, klubbu-fótr,* Norw. *klumpfod,* Sw. *klumpfotad,* Ger. *klumpfusz,* Eng. *club-foot*(*ed.* The history of branch III is obscure: the theory is that it came immediately from the verb, and that the latter was formed from branch I of the sb. But senses 5 and 6 (the only ones whence this development could start) have not yet been found early enough to account for the great extension which branch III attained in the 17th c.]

I. A thick stick, and related senses.

1. A heavy stick or staff for use as a weapon, thin enough at one end to be grasped with the hand, and increasing in thickness and weight towards the other end; also a special form for use in athletic exercises, generally called *Indian clubs.*

c 1205 LAY. 20968 Alle þa heorede-cnauen, mid clibben heo a-qualden. *Ibid.* 21504 Mid clubben [*c* 1275 clubbes] swiðe grætе. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2511 His clob was..A lite bodi of an ok. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1348 He cleches to a gret klubbe & knokkes hem to peces. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2018 Ane iryne clobe takes he. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xlviii. 141 The geaunte bare a clubbe. 1552 HULOET, Clubbe of leade, *plumbata*. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 98 Troilous had his braines dash'd out with a Grecian club. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 110 The Giant mist but little of all-to-breaking Mr. Great-heart's Scull with his Club. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 345 Another exercise is whirling a heavy club round the head.

fig. 1579 FULKE *Heskin's Parl.* 89 Howe soudenly hath M. Heskins forgotten the strong clubbe of his Logike.

b. Used as the symbol of rude physical force: cf. **d**, and CLUB-LAW.

1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 63 To resume their old argument 'from the clubs'. 1647 *Ballad, Penit. Traytor* xxvii. (*Tracts & Broadsides*, King's Libr. Brit. Mus.), Thus Law and Equity, in awe were keept here, And Clubs were taught how to controule the Scepter.

†**c.** *Prentices and clubs*: the rallying cry of the London apprentices. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, 9 All the young men.. cryed prentyses and clubbes. Then out at euery doore came clubbes and weapons, and the aldermen fled. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 84 Ile call for Clubs, if you will not away. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 64 Sfoot, clubs, clubs, prentices, downe with em, Ah you rogues, strike a Citizen in's shop? 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* i.

†**d.** *Clubs are trump*: physical force is to rule the day or to decide the matter; a punning allusion to sense 8. Also *As sure as a club.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IV. ix. 66 His prophesie fell out as sure as a club. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 27 Taking up a cudgel..sware solemnly that she would make clubs trump if hee brought any bastard brat within her dores. 1607 W. S. *Puritan* in Malone *Shaks. Supp.* II. 574 (N.) Ay, I knew, by their shuffling, clubs would be trumps. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 55 He is his owne as sure as a clubb.

†**e.** A heavy, clumsy fellow; a clown. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 167 a, The fair flatte truthe that the vplandishe or homely and playn clubbes of the countree dooen vse. [1818 TODD s. v. *Club*, An old term for a booby. Grose under *Hertfordshire clubs and clouted shoon.*]

2. A stick or bat used in various games of ball; *esp.* the stick with a crooked and thickened head, used in golf [= Du, *kolf* club, bat] and similar games; a hockey-stick.

c 1450 *Nominale* in WR.-WÜLCKER 738 (*Nomina Ludorum*) *Hec pila*, a balle; *Hoc pedum*, a clubbe [cf. 666 cambok]. 1552 HULOET, Clubbe croked at the one end, *Uncinus*, *Uncus*, *Uncustus*. *a* 1614 J. MELVILL *Diary* 14 Teached to handle the bow for archerie, the glub for goff. *c* 1625 *MS. Harl.* 6391 in Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. iii. § 14 The prince [Henry] lifted up his goff-club to strike the ball. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autob.* 343 To bring golf clubs and balls. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. § 14 A club or bat. 1889 A. LANG in *Daily News* 30 Apr. 4/8 Golf clubs..are like crooked sticks, the ball being hit from the face of the crook.

†**3.** A staff or baton used as an official and restrictive 'pass'. *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* XXX. 300 The shrewdest boyes, who vse to waite for the club, and watch their times. *a* 1697 AUBREY in Thoms *Anecd. & Traditions* (1839) 94 In my father's time they had a Clubbe (*fustis*) at the schoole-doore; and when they desired leave *exeundi foras* (two went together still) they carried the clubbe.

4. The butt-end of a gun.

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 66 With the clubs of their muskets [they] made a..dreadful slaughter.

5. *transf.* Any club-shaped structure or organ; a knob; a bunch; a gradually thickened and rounded end.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 286 Upon this Column is a little Club, called the Hammer of the Flower. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 122 The antennæ are club-shaped; the club perfoliate. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* v, A nose which had a red club to it. 1879 F. CONDER *Tent Work Pal.* II. 54 Tall spires of asphodel and clubs of snapdragon.

6. A club-shaped knot or tail in which the hair was worn at the back; fashionable in the second half of the 18th c. Hence *club-pigtail*, *-wig*.

1785–95 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. I. 240 Curl, club, and pig-tail, all sal go to pot. 1786 MACKENZIE in *Lounger* No. 89 ₱ 8 Their commentaries on walking boots, riding slippers, clubs, buckles and buttons. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 550 Pig-tails and 'knockers' superseded the ponderous 'clubs'. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* II. 103 What used formerly to be called a *club*, otherwise a very thick pigtail, hanging some four inches down his back. 1886 S. LONGFELLOW *Life Longf.* I. ii. 19 A..gentleman.. wearing..the old-style dress..his hair tied behind in a club, with black ribbon.

7. *Hort.* A disease in cabbages or turnips in which an excrescence forms at the base of the stem; club-root; cf. CLUBBING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 142 An insect which..insinuates itself into the roots of all the brassica tribe, and causes a disease, usually called the club.

II. In cards.

8. *pl.* The cards forming one of the four suits, distinguished by the conventional representation of a trefoil leaf in black; in *sing.* a club-card, a card of this suit.

[A translation of the Spanish name *basto*, or It. *bastone* (see BASTO, BASTON), the 'club' figured on Spanish cards. The current English figure is taken from the French, where the name is *trèfle*, trefoil.]

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1298 The beste cote carde beside in the bunche, yea thoughe it were the Kyng of Clubbes. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 49 The inuenter of the Italian Cardes .. put the Deniers or monyes, and the Bastons or clubs in combate togither. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* Sat. III. 58 The Knaue of Clubbes he any time can burne, And finde him in his boosome, for his turne. 1611 COTGR., *Trefle*, also, a Club at Cards. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 79 Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 218. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 285 *note*, The suit of clubs upon the Spanish cards is not the trefoil, but positively clubs, or cudgels.

III. A combination, association.

[This group of senses is closely connected with the vb.; but the evidence does not make certain what was the exact course of development. In particular, it does not appear whether a *club* in senses 13–15 was, in its origin, merely a knot or association of persons, or a 'clubbing' of the expenses of an entertainment, or of contributions towards it: see the verb senses 4–10, where the earliest example quoted (in 9) is connected with the joint defrayal of expenses. The order here followed is therefore merely provisional.]

†**9.** Combination or union into one mass; aggregate, mass. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 94 The difference of the Mercurial Cylinder may arise..from the club and combination of all these causes joined together. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 139 This hord of restlesness is evenly dealt out amongst the sundry Clubs and Cantreds of bodies.

†**10.** A combination of contributions to make up a total sum, *e.g.* to defray the expense of an entertainment. *Obs.*

1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb., A very handsome supper at Mr. Hill's chambers, I suppose upon a club among them. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 596 Who's bound to vouch 'em for his own, Though got by Implicit Generation, And General Club of all the Nation. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 168 He offered to pay the Reckoning, which I would by no Means suffer; but all my Intreaties could not prevent his making it a Club, which I at last agreed to.

†**b.** The share of such joint expense contributed by, or due from an individual. *Obs.*

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 1 July, Met with Purser Washington, with whom..I dined at the Bell Tavern in King Street, but the rogue had no more manners than to invite me, and to let me pay my club. 1665 *Ibid.* 20 Feb., We dined merry: but my club and the rest come to 7/6*d.*, which was too much. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. i, They say he pays his club with the best of 'em. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* IV. ii, We must not pretend to our share of the discourse, because we can't pay our club o' th' reckoning. 1727 SWIFT *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 609, I remember when it grieved your soul to see me pay a penny more than my club at an inn. 1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 299, I had..paid my club to the society which I was born in some way or other to serve.

†**11.** A meeting or assembly at a tavern, etc., for social intercourse; a social meeting the expenses of which are jointly defrayed; *later*, a periodical social meeting of such an association as is described in 13 (to which the name *club* was soon transferred). *Obs.* (Johnson's explanation 'An assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions', belongs here, unless 'assembly' was meant for 'association'.)

1648 DAVENANT *Long Vac. in Lond.*, Our mules are come: dissolve the club: The word, till term, is 'Rub! oh rub!' 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 5 July, A house..where heretofore, in Cromwell's time, we young men used to keep our weekly clubs. 1675 R. L'ESTRANGE *Art Good Husb.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VIII. 63 A mechanick tradesman..in the evening, about six o'clock, he goes to his two-penny club, and there stays for his two-pence till nine or ten..and usually, at parting, or breaking up of these clubs, they divide themselves according to their several inclinations..some go to a tavern, etc. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 9 ₱ 1 Those little Nocturnal Assemblies, which are commonly known by the name of Clubs. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884 Rtldg.) 92 This Tavern, where they held their Club. 1764 A. MURPHY *Apprentice, A Farce* 8 He went three times a week to a Spouting club. *W.*... What's a Spouting club? *G.* A meeting of Prentices and Clerks..intoxicated with Plays, and so they meet in Public-Houses to act Speeches. 1791 G. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsem.* ii. (1809) 72 Many bets are depending on it at our next Club. 1801 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 70 Jean, at first, took little heed o' Weekly clubs mang three or four.

†**12.** A knot of men associated together; a set, a clique; early applied to a private association with a political object; a secret society. *Obs.*

1682 DRYDEN *Medal* Ded., What right has any man among you..to meet, as you daily do, in factious clubs, to vilify the government in your discourses? 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 28 June, They [the Rye House plotters] were discovered by the Lord Howard of Escrick and some false brethren of the club. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. XXVIII. § 14 Nor is there one of ten thousand, who is stiff and insensible enough, to bear up under the constant Dislike, and Condemnation of his own Club. 1692 — *Educ.* § 94 ₱ 4 The Dangers [should be] pointed out that attend him from the several Degrees, Tempers, Designs, and Clubs of Men. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 546 This day one Chapman of the Bridgefoot club was taken into custody for treasonable practices. *Ibid.* III. 550 One Chapman of the Southwark clubb is bailed on promise to discover the rest of the Jacobite clubb. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 205 A club of those projectors came to him with proposals. 1730 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 3 He had been rallied the day before on being a member of the Holy Club.

13. An association or society of persons of like sympathies, of a common vocation, or otherwise mutually acceptable, meeting periodically (under certain regulations) at some house of entertainment, for social intercourse and cooperation.

As to 'clubs' in this sense, which were a great feature of English life in the 18th c., see the Spectator 1711 No. 9. Associations of this sort still exist under the name; but, speaking generally, the 17–18th c. 'club' has developed in two directions; that mainly connected with entertainment having become a permanent institution as described in sense 15, while the occasionally or periodically meeting club has usually primary objects apart from conviviality, as in 14. (The first quotation may belong to sense 12.)

1670 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) II. 526 Of two mathematical clubs here, one is a large one consisting of divers ingenious mechanics, gaugers, carpenters. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Club*.. a Society of Men agreeing to meet according to a Scheme of Orders under a slight Penalty to promote Trade and Friendship. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 June, In my absence they had erected a Club and made me one.. Our meetings are to be every Thursday: we are yet but twelve. 1714 *Journey thro' Eng.* (1722) I. 289 The Mug-House-Club in Long-Acre; where every Wednesday and Saturday, a mixture of Gentlemen, Lawyers, and Tradesmen, meet in a great Room..Here is nothing drank but Ale, and every Gentleman hath his separate Mug. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1764 Soon after..was founded that club which existed long without a name, but at Mr. Garrick's funeral became distinguished by the title of the Literary Club.. They met at the Turk's Head, in Gerrard Street, Soho, one evening in every week, at seven. 1865 O. W. HOLMES in *Motley's Lett.* II. 10 Oct., What a fine thing it would be to see you back at the Saturday Club again.

14. An association formed to combine the operations of persons interested in the promotion or prosecution of some object; the purpose is often indicated in the title, as *Alpine*, *Athletic*, *Chess*, *Cricket*, *Football*, *Literary*, *Natural History Field*, *Tennis*, *Yacht Club*, etc.; *Benefit*, *Clothing*, *Coal*, *Goose Club*, etc.

Many of these are solely devoted to the object for which they are organized; others combine therewith some of the convivial features of sense 13, or even the permanent organization of sense 15. Here belong the publishing clubs, as the Abbotsford, Bannatyne, Roxburgh, Spalding, etc., which differ from *societies* with similar objects chiefly in their limitation of membership to a fixed number.

1755 (*title*), The Game at Cricket, as settled by the Several Cricket Clubs. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 2 The solemn public seal of sanction they have received from two clubs of gentlemen in London, called the Constitutional Society, and the Revolution Society. 1812 *Exam.* 11 May 291/1 The benefit club..forms something of a provision against adversity. 1859 [JOHN BALL] *Peaks, Passes & Gl.* 1st Ser. vii, Early in the year 1858, it was resolved to give scope for the extension of this mutual feeling amongst all who have explored high mountain regions, by the formation of the Alpine Club. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* x, St. Austell had got the commoner into the Jockey Club. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Jan. 15/3 Her Majesty contributes £100 annually to the funds of the Royal Clothing Club at Windsor.

b. Short for BENEFIT CLUB. *colloq.* (Cf. *club-feast*, *-money* in 20.) *To be on the Club*: to receive relief from its funds.

15. An association of persons (admittance into which is usually guarded by ballot), formed mainly for social purposes, and having a building (or part of one) appropriated to the exclusive use of the members, and always open to them as a place of resort, or, in some cases, of temporary residence; the club may be political, literary, military, etc., according to the aims and occupations of its members, but its main feature is to provide a place of resort, social intercourse, and entertainment.

This is a natural development of the club of sense 13, which gradually grew till it monopolized the whole accommodation of the tavern or house at which it met, and the place became known as a 'club-house',—the club often bearing the name of the proprietor of the house. Later, in order to have the management of the house and their affairs in their own hands, some clubs started fully-equipped establishments of their own. The institution has developed into its most completely-organized form in London, where, especially in the vicinity of St. James's (colloquially called 'clubland'), are to be found the most perfect types of it.

1776 WALPOLE *Jrnl. Reign Geo. III* (1859) II. 39 Being excluded from the fashionable club of young men at Almack's they formed a plan for a new club..They built a magnificent house in St. James's Street and furnished it gorgeously. 1823 BYRON *Let. Ld. Blessington* 5 Apr., In my time *Watier's* was the Dandy Club. *a* 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 275 The modern subscription houses which go by the name of clubs, such as the Athenæum, the University, the Senior and Junior United Service,—are in no respect clubs, according to the ancient English understanding of the term except that every member must be balloted for, or admitted by the consent of the rest. 1862 GRONOW *Reminisc.* 76 The Clubs of London in 1814—White's, Boodle's, Brookes', or Wattiers',—which with the Guards', Arthur's, and Graham's, were the only clubs at the West End. 1877 TROLLOPE *Prime Minister* ii, The club went on its way like other clubs, and men dined and smoked and played billiards and pretended to read.

b. The building or rooms occupied by such a society, a club-house.

a 1837 [see above]. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* i, Major Arthur Pendennis came over from his lodgings..to breakfast at a certain Club in Pall Mall. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 292 They sent for me at my club.

16. *transf.* The name of certain organizations on the continent, *esp.* those of a political character in France, which, at various times, took a prominent part in political affairs.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 217 When he [Henry VIII] resolved to rob the abbies, as the club of the Jacobins have robbed all the ecclesiasticks. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. v. (*Clubbism*), It..calls itself *Club*: calls itself in imitation.. of those generous Price-Stanhope English, who sent over to congratulate, *French Revolution Club*.. under the shorter popular title of *Jacobins' Club*, it shall become memorable to all times and lands. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilia.* (1869) II. vii. 414 The first clubs which ever existed in Paris were formed about 1782. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Nov., A club here .. does not mean what it does in England; it is simply a debating society open to all the world, where the Frenchman can indulge his love of oratory and of wordy contest.

17. Applied to ancient associations.

1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxviii. 36 These clubs were of long standing at Athens. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. of Rome* (1846) I. xvi. 334 The young patricians, organised in their clubs, supported each other in their outrages.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

18. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a club or clubs.

1637 T. GOODWIN *Aggrav. of Sin* (1643) 53 They would perswade them to it by a clubb argument, drawn from avoiding persecution. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assem.* Wks. 1842 VI. 51 The scheme of parochial and club governments takes up the state at the wrong end. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 226 He writes his letters on the club paper, pops them into club envelopes, seals them with the club seal, and despatches them..by the club messengers. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* I. ii. 39 One of my club gossips.

19. General combs., as **a.** (in sense 1) *club-bearer, -fellow, -method, -stick*; *club-armed, -high, -like, -tailed* adjs.; *club-pigtail, -wig* (see 6); **b.** (in senses 13–17) *club-dinner, -hour, -monger, -night, -room, -time*, etc.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 3/1 The *Club-Arm'd Traveller. 1552 HULOET, *Clubbe bearer, *clauator*. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 206 Corynetes the club-bearer. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 114 *note*, A *club-dinner, it appears, was an ordinary affair. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 649 The Palpicornes also possess antennæ with a *club-like termination. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 385 Swollen in a club-like manner. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 72 Loyal *club-mongers communicate their schemes to the government. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 129 The ventures of speculative 'Club-mongers' are dying out. 1764 A. MURPHY *Apprentice* 19 It must be almost Nine. I'll away at once; this is *Club-night. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. II. 814 No wine was to be drunk out of the *club-room. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 47, I took up the..Morning Herald from the club-table in the club-room of the country town of O——. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. v, The *Club-spirit is universal. 1880 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 32 Rhetoric which sends mobs yelling to the tar-barrel or the *club-stick. 1846 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors, Thurlow* V. clv. 489 When I myself first began the study of the law, the modern *club-system was unknown. 1794 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* III. 386 Your *club-tailed coach-horses. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 1 A little before our *Club-time last Night we were walking together.

20. Special combs. (in a few of which the vb. stem seems to be the source): **club antenna**, an antenna with a thickened or knobbed extremity; **club-drub** *v.*, to beat; **club-ended** *a.*, thickened or knobbed at the end; **club-farm**, a farm on co-operative principles; **club-feast**, (*a*) a feast at a club; (*b*) an annual gathering in connexion with a benefit-club; †**club-grass**, (*a*) = CLUB-RUSH; (*b*) bookname for *Corynephorus*, a genus of rare grasses; **club-hand**, a rare deformity of the hand, similar in nature to club-foot (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **club-head**, a club-shaped or club-like head; so **club-headed** *a.*, †**club-headpiece**; **club-land**, see 15; †**club-lome** (*loom*), a weapon or tool consisting of a club; **club-master**, † (*a*) one who uses physical force; (*b*) the manager of a club; **club-money**, (*a*) money contributed towards a 'club' (cf. 10); (*b*) subscription to a benefit club or provident society; †**club-musket**, the use of a musket as a club; **club-root**, a disease of turnips, etc., anbury; **club-start, -tail**, dial. names of the stoat; **club-tie**, a tie that binds a club of hair (cf. 6); **club-tooth**, a tooth of a wheel which is thicker towards the outer end; †**club-weed**, a name for Matfelon, or Knap-weed; **club-wheat**, a variety of wheat; **club-wood**, a name of CASUARINA. Also CLUB-FIST, -FOOT, -HAUL, -MAN, -MOSS, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Club antennæ .. of butterflies. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 4/1 Brown creatures, each with six legs and a pair of club antennæ. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 183 In dealing with King Multitude, *Club-drub the callous numsculls! 1885 DK. ARGYLE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 477 *Club-farms..are as yet, purely experimental. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 73 *Club-rush*, Aglet-headed Rush, Common *Club-grass. 1870 HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) III. 667 This explanation does not apply to the *Club-hands. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. vi. (R.), In its aurelia state it hath quite a different body, with a *club-head. *Ibid.* (J.), Small *club-headed antennæ. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. ii, Clap me at the head of the state, and Numphs at the head of the army; he with his club-musket and I with my *club-headpiece, we'd soon put an end to your business. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 129 The vapid conversation now to be heard in *Club-land generally. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 6/1 Clubland proper is still and will remain pretty much what it was in the days of Major Pendennis. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2053 The gyant with his *clobelome Wolde hafe strekyne Percevelle sone. 1661 GAUDEN *to K. Chas. II*, 4 The many and long tragedies suffered from those *club-masters and tub-ministers. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 114 *note*, The person who managed the arrangements of the feast collected the *club-money. 1888 *19th Cent.* Mar. 460 What about club money? I know you belong to a provident society. 1677 LD. ORRERY *Art of War* 30 To fall in at *Club Musket. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 34/1 Our men pursued them so close, that they came to Club-Musquet with it. 1698 [see *Club-headpiece*]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 11 Unfounded popular prejudices about *club-root, anbury, blight, honey-dew, etc. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. vi. 326 The disease called fingers-and-toes, anbury, or club-root. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, **Club-start*, a species of pole-cat. 1877 *N.-W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, **Club-tail*, a stoat. 1875 M'COSH *Scott. Philos.* vii. 62 Cocked hats perched on powdered hair or wig with dangling *clubtie or pigtail. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 62 [The] *Club Tooth .. [is] the form of tooth mostly used for lever escape wheels of foreign watches. *a* 1500 *Gloss.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 405 *Clubbeweed*, Matfelon. 1888 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Apr. 57 The prices of No. 2 *Club wheat at Calcutta. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 18 Their weapons were all made of the *club-wood, or casuarina.

Club (klʊb), *v.* [f. CLUB *sb.* (in branch I). The order of the senses from 3 onward is not satisfactorily traced: after the formation of the sb. in branch III, the vb. and sb. appear to have reacted upon each other so as to produce a network of uses, the mutual relations of which cannot be shown in any lineal order.]

1. *trans.* To beat with a club or as with a club; to knock down or kill with a club.

1593 [see CLUBBING *vbl. sb.*]. 1641 BURROUGHS *Moses his Choice* 748 In the Originall it is, I beate my body black and blew, I club it downe. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* Sat. IX. 170 He'l .. clubb my brains out. 1699 *Sir T. Morgan's Progr. France & Flanders* in Somers *Tracts* (1751) III. 158 The strongest Soldiers and Officers clubbing them down. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 205 They fell to battering us with the stocks of their musquets, we despised this way of clubbing us. 1753 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. Settlem. N. Amer.* 280 People forceably turned them out of Possession of their Lands: this they call clubing them out. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* (ed. 2) iv. 37 Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 760/1 The rioters clubbed the horses on the face.

2. *To club a musket*: to use the butt-end of it as a club. (Cf. *Club-musket* in CLUB *sb.* 20.)

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 358 Reseize the musket bare, Club the broad breach, and headlong whirl to war. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vi. (1878) 36 Muskets were clubbed or bayonets fixed. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 540 The Royalist foot, after a single discharge, clubbed their muskets and fell on the centre under Fairfax.

3. To gather or form into a club-like mass; *spec.* to dress *the hair* into a club (cf. CLUB *sb.* 6).

1625 [see CLUBBED 4]. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1798 The females..tie a lock of it on the crown, while a few, after our custom, club it behind. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 20 They .. wore their hair clubbed, atop, Chinese fashion. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. iv. 28 He wears his hair ..clubbed, and dressed with a high toupee.

4. To collect, gather together, or combine into one mass or body, to mass.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Fain to club quotations with Men whose learning and belief lies in marginal stuffings. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 137 The unholy church, which clubbeth certain into a religious world, and treateth the rest as if they were under the sentence of excommunication. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 5/1 Clubbing together the contingents of these six counties. 1884 PAYN *Thicker than Water* XVI. 125 London which is equal to half a dozen great towns clubbed together.

5. *intr.* To form themselves into a club or mass.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, xli, The high renowne Of City's valours Clubb'd into his Den. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 87 Two such worlds must club together and become one. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 97 They could sensibly perceive them [i. e. the oblong particles] to gather together, and club to make greater bodies. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 350 At this season the old Black Cocks club together.

b. Of shot fired from a gun: To keep together in a mass or cluster instead of scattering. (Said also of the gun.)

1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIII. 420 Clubbing or balling is supposed by many to occur only with cartridges .. all guns are liable to club or cluster (which .. is similar to firing several bullets or slugs).

6. *trans.* To conjoin, combine, or put together into a common stock, or to a common end.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 96 They saw the fish-finders corroborated in one lump, clubbing all their nets and strength to boot. 1656 BEALE *Chess* 1 Some of the most learned and experienced besiegers, meeting and clubbing their inventions together. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 81 How they should club their particular Informations into a common Idea, is inconceivable. 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* 34 We club Notions, laying them up in a kind of Joynt-Stock. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1858) 292 They clubbed their small means together.

7. *intr.* To combine *together* (or *with* others) in joint action; to combine as partners or as members of a CLUB (sense 12).

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 60 Convinced of her impotency to club with him in the Act of procreation. 1652 BROME *Joviall Crew* Ded., Fortune and Nature scarce ever club'd so well. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 44 Those two that clubb'd with Mahomet in making the Alchoran. 1704 W. KING *Mully of Mountown*, Oh! may thy codlins ever swim in Cream!..Thy Whitewine, Sugar, Milk, together club, To make that gentle viand Syllabub. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vi. 62 (Subtle Rebekkah) that club'd with her beloved Son Jacob, to Cheat .. his own Father and Brother. 1767 FRANKLIN *Lett.* (1833) 104 Perhaps as in some other cases, different causes may club in producing the effect. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 914 They were endeavouring, by clubbing and caballing, to make themselves perpetual petty despots.

8. To combine in making up a sum (as the cost or expense of an entertainment, etc.) by a number of individual contributions; to go shares in the cost of anything. Const. *with* others, *for* an object.

1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 18 Who constantly clubs it, first for his mornings draught, secondly at Exchange time, thirdly at night when shops are shut in. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Nov., How he did endeavour to find out a ninepence to club with me for the coach. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 99 As I have club'd with you for Supper, so I pray let me club a little with you in Discourse. 1709 *Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 3 We resolved to club for a Coach. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 175 These Six-clerks clubbed and made a present to his lordship of £1000. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 20 Timorous cits on their pilgrimage Would 'club' for a 'Guard' to ride the stage.

b. *To club together.*

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXVI. 87 Several of us clubbed together and bought a large piece of twilled cotton. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* V. 75 Other cities .. clubbed together to support a professor in common. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Aug. 714/1 We..clubbed together to purchase an American clock.

9. *trans.* To contribute (as one's share) towards a common stock. Also *absol.*

1632 SHERWOOD, To clubbe, *mettre ou despendre à l'egual d'un autre*. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. Pref., Though yong men be not able to..clubb wit equally with these men. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 341 Indeed every part of the Body seems to club and contribute to the seed. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. XX. (1737) 87 Let every Man club his Penny towards it. 1743 BLAIR *Grave*, And yet ne'er younker on the green laughs louder, Or clubs a smuttier tale. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXIII, This scheme towards the execution of which my companion clubbed her wardrobe. 1831 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 173 At the public-house he would club his mite with others for a tune.

10. To make *up*, put *together* (a sum) by joint contributions.

a 1764 LLOYD *Poems, Author's Apol.*, How Virgil, Horace, Ovid join, And club together half a line. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ix. 143 They..clubbed up a comfortable maintenance for the prebendary's widow. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 257 Twenty-eight of these weavers.. agreed to club together a small sum in order to purchase some tea and sugar from the wholesale shop.

b. To defray by a proportional charge upon each individual liable; as 'to club the expense'.

11. *Mil.* (*trans.*) To throw (a body of soldiers) into a confused and disorganized mass. Also as a fig. expression *to club the battalion*: see quots.

1806 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 3 Apr. (1812) II. 334 There is an expression known in the army, applicable to what happens sometimes under an unlucky field-officer, and is called 'clubbing the battalion'. *Ibid.* 335 The Honourable Gentlemen..have completely 'clubbed the battalion'. 1847 THACKERAY *Burlesques, Phil. Fogarty* II, In one instant thirty thousand men were in inextricable confusion. 'Clubbed, by Jabers!' roared out Lanty Clancy. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 116 The force, though clubbed and broken into clusters of men.

12. *Naut.* To drift down a current with an anchor out.

1850 in WEALE *Dict. Terms*; and mod. Dicts.

Clubbable, clubable (klʊ'băb'l), *a.* [f. CLUB *sb.* + -ABLE.] Having such qualities as fit a man to be a member of a club; sociable.

1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 4 Dec. *note*, Boswell (said he) is a very clubable man. [Johnson is said to have used *unclubable* sometime earlier: cf. notes to edd. of Boswell an. 1764.] 1863 GALTON in *Reader* 26 Dec. 767 Two species of animals do not consider one another companionable, or clubable, unless their behaviour and their persons are reciprocally agreeable. 1883 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 75 The public opinion of the University..had come to regard a college as a club, into which you should get only clubbable men.

Hence **Clubbability.** (*colloq.*)

1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct., At that stage of clubbability the Parisian has not..yet arrived. 1886 *World* 24 Feb. 13 The jollier view of clubbability, its rights and its privileges.

Clu'b-ball. A term applied by Strutt and subsequent writers to games in which a ball is struck by a club or bat, esp. to the earlier types of these. (No such name appears in actual use.)

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. § 18 (*title*) Club-ball. *Ibid.* The following engravings represent two specimens of club-ball. 1850 'BAT' *Cricketer's Manual* 25 Club-ball was, doubtlessly, practised by the Saxons.

Clubbatier. *nonce-wd.* [f. CLUB after *musketeer*, etc.] A man armed with a cudgel.

1714 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamesters* 32 He meets a company of clubbatiers, who lay in ambush to wait his being on foot.

Clubbed (klʊbd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLUB + -ED.]

I. From the sb.

1. Shaped like a club, thickened at or toward the end, knobbed; clavate, claviform.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 10 She bryngeth me forth the grete clobbed [*v. r.* clubbed, clobbet] staues. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clubbyd staffe, *fustis*. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1512 Hercules .. with hys stubborne clubbyd mase. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 219 Their antennæ are clubbed. 1850 'BAT' *Cricketer's Manual* 24 Two sets of players are arranged with bent or clubbed sticks.

b. as a defect or distortion of the foot or fingers; also (*obs.*) of a person: Club-footed, etc.

a **1509** in Gardner *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII*, A clobbed fote. *a* **1605** Montgomerie *Misc. P.* xiii. 30 Love maks a couard kene; Love maks the clubbit clene. **1806–7** J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xvi. (1826) 90 Your fingers so clubbed at the ends. **1881** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clubbed fingers*, a term applied to the thin fingers with thickened ends, which are often seen in phthisical persons.

2. Lumpy, massively built, thick-set.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3143/4 Stolen .. one black clubbed Gelding. **1702** *Ibid.* No. 3850/4 Stolen or strayed..a clubbed bob-tail'd black Mare..a little low Back'd.

†**3.** Clumsy, rude. Cf. Club *sb.* 1 e. Clubbish. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clubbyd, or boystows, *rudis*. **1548** Forrest *Pleas. Poesye* 88 That wone clubbed Cobbe should not so encroche an hundred mennys lyuynges.

II. From the verb.

4. Formed into a club or knot; clenched.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. iii. § 6 The Pongoes .. so beate them with their clubbed fists. **1885** *Leisure Hour* Jan. 34/1 The cultivation of 'clubbed pigtails'.

5. Turned into or used as a club.

1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 179 Coming close up to the teeth of one another with the clubbed musket. **1888** Henty *Cornet of Horse* x. 102 Bayonets and clubbed muskets were the weapons on both sides.

6. Combined in a mass; thrown into a confused and disorganized mass, as a *clubbed battalion*.

1823 Lamb *Elia* I. ix. (1860) 70 The waves of the blown Baltic with their clubbed sounds. **1876** *World* V. No. 105. 11 Does not marshal his incidents very adroitly, they assume sometimes something of a 'clubbed' formation.

Clubber (klʌ·bəɹ). [f. Club *v.* or *sb.* + -er.]

1. One who clubs or combines for any object; one who belongs to a club; a member of a club.

1633 Massinger *New Way* I. i, Whores and canters, Clubbers by night. *a* **1700** *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 192 Rejoice old clubbers, Rosse and Skelmorlie, Dalrymple's faction now hath lost an eye. **1719** D'Urfey *Pills* III. 304 The Punch Clubbers strait will be sitting. **1834** *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 107 Indeed..'He was an excellent clubber'.

2. One who wields a club, a clubman.

1887 *Voice* (N. York) 18 Aug., [His] reputation as a clubber and as an efficient riot-queller is much more than local.

Clubbery. *nonce-wd.* [see -ery and cf. *rookery*, etc.] Clubs and club affairs collectively.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 11 The following circumstance..cannot be passed over in the history of clubbery.

Clubbing (klʌ·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Club *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Club.

1. Beating with clubs. Also *attrib.*

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 20 Knauish Ielosy should be requited with clubbing iniury. **1753** [see Club *v.* 1].

2. *Hort.* A disease in cabbages, etc.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 93/2 Cabbages are subject to a peculiar disease .. the bottom of the stem enlarges, and the plant becomes sickly. This disease is called clubbing. **1882** A. Carey *Princ. Agric.* xix. 165 Clubbing is..caused by the larva of an insect.

3. Combining in clubs or parties; social or political association. Also *attrib.*

c **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. lv. 72 The Turk..hath also a drink called Cauphe..it may be called their clubbing drink between meals. **1658** Ussher *Ann.* 279 He .. instituted certain set feasts and clubbings. **1660** Pepys *Diary* 26 July, We went to Wood's at the Pell Mell, our old house for clubbing. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 382 All this civick swearing, clubbing, and feasting. **1880** *Echo* 24 Dec. 1/6 Morning assemblies of the academical youth for drinking and clubbing have now become the fashion.

4. Of shot: The forming of clusters or balls: see Club *sb.* 5 b.

5. The joining of two or more periodicals in one subscription; hence *clubbing list, price. U. S.*

1880 *Boston Jrnl. Chem.*, *Clubbing List & Circular*, The clubbing price of any American or foreign periodical not on the list will be furnished on application.

Clubbish (klʌ·biʃ), *a.* [f. Club *sb.* + -ish.]

1. Resembling, or suggesting, a club; clumsy.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* III. (1570) B vj/4 His clubbishe feete. **1565–84** Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Cala*, A big clubbishe staffe. **1825–79** Jamieson, *Clubbish*, clumsy, heavy.

2. Clownish, boorish, rough, rude. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1530 Palsgr. 307/2 Clobysshe boystous onweldy, *lourt*. **1563** B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 69 Clubbish hands of crabbed Clowns. **1580** North *Plutarch* (1676) 143 A mean man, and of a clubbish nature. **1681** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.*, Clubbish, *incomis, rudis*. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Clubbish*, rough and brutal.

3. Disposed or addicted to clubs.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 328 They were quiet stay-at-home men..none of them clubbish. **1868** Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* xxvi. 293 Wilmot—that young clubbish man.

Hence †**Clubbishly** *adv.*, rudely, clownishly.

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 699 One Ihon Skudder answered hym clubbishly.

Clubbism (klʌ·biz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The club system. (First used in reference to the political clubs of the French Revolution.)

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. III. ii, To passionate Constitutionalism .. Clubbism will naturally grow to seem the root of all evil. Nevertheless Clubbism is not death, but rather new organisation and life out of death. **1859** Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 227 An incipient agitation for lady clubbism.

Clubbist (klʌ·bist). [see -ist: cf. Fr. *clubiste*.]

1. A member or supporter of the political clubs of the French Revolution, or of their principles; *transf.* to English politics as a term of abuse.

1793 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 321 Commander in Chief .. and Captain Pasquier, both men of sound principles. Officers and men Clubbists. **1795** Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 64 The difference between the Clubbists and the old adherents to the Monarchy of this Country is hardly worth a scuffle. **1828** *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 504 The factious journalists, abetted by Whig clubbists. **1870** *Daily News* 7 Oct., The Débats of to-day thus protests against the clubbists.

2. A member of a club.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxix, Among the youthful Clubbists is the Lady-killing Snob. **1884** *Times* 16 Sept. 12/1 He invites all Alpine clubbists who pass that way.

Clubbock. *Sc.* A sea-fish; the spotted Blenny.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* V. 537 (Jam.) Spotted blenny, or clubbock, *Gadus Gunnellus*. **1805** Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 To be found in the harbour, clubbocks or codlocks.

Clu·bby, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Club *sb.* + -y 1.] Pervaded by the characteristics of the club.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 226 In the present generation, has been created a type peculiar thereunto—the club-man. He is all of the club, clubby.

Clubdom. [see -dom.] The domain or 'world' of (London) clubs; clubs collectively.

1884 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 2/3 The event is one of unusual interest, not only to..the four thousand odd members, but to clubdom everywhere.

†**Club-fist.** *Obs.* A large clenched fist that can deal a heavy blow; hence, a rough, brutal fellow.

1575 *Mirr. Mag.* 1st Pt. *Sabrine*, The rascall rude, the rooge, the clubfist gript My little arme. **1589** R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) A iij, They haue plaguy Clubfists, the one with his Counter-Cuffe, the other with his Country Cuffe, would quickly make a blew Martin.

So **Club-fisted** *a.*, having a club-fist or a club-hand; close-fisted.

1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 199 Heeres master Mamon now, A Club-fisted Vsurer. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 219 As Logic is clubfisted and crabbed, so she is terrible at first sight. **1656** Dugard *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 292 Hee that is club-fisted hath his hand contracted.

Clu·b-foot.

1. A deformed or distorted foot. A name for various distortions, generally congenital, which give the foot a more or less stunted, lumpy appearance.

1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 124 Hales with the clubbe Foot hath gotten an Interest in this Colledge. **1611** Cotgr., *Pied-bot*, a club-foot, or stub-foot. **1800** *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 493 Those distortions of the feet, which are commonly called Club-feet. **1839** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* s. v. *Foot*, There are three principal forms of distortion to which the foot is congenitally subject: 1. When the foot is turned inwards, which has been termed *varus*. 2. When it is turned outwards, called *valgus*. 3. When the foot is permanently extended, and the patient can only put the toes to the ground, termed *pes equinus*. Almost all the varieties of club-foot may be referred to one of these species. **1883** Jeaffreson *Real Ld. Byron* iii, The lameness of such an ordinary club-foot as disfigured Sir Walter Scott.

2. A foot of a lumpy, club-like appearance.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1805/4 Also Stolen a brown Gelding, having one Club-Foot behind. **1712** W. Rogers *Voy.* 262 These Creatures [land turtles] have Club Feet as big as one's Fist, shaped much like those of an Elephant. **1851** Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 75 It is a club-foot, and looks too blunt for the limb.

3. *attrib.* = next.

1583 T. Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 103 He gybes the Clubfoote Smith, Who threatens him. *a* **1661** Holyday *Juvenal* Sat. x. 191 Nero did not take A noble club-foot-stripling. **1691** Wood *Ath. Ox.* I. 139 Commonly called Club-foot Hales.

Club-footed (klʌ·bˌfu·tĕd), *a.* Having a club-foot. Also *fig.* Hence **Clubfootedness.**

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Patituerto* clubfooted, *Loripes*. **1809** W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 218 Vulcan halted as a club-footed blacksmith. **1842** Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 425 A hireling press .. dresses up with wit naked and club-footed sophisms.

†**Club-ha·lfpenny.** *Obs. rare*—1. Known only in the following passage: perhaps a *fig.* use of the name of some game, or trial of strength or skill.

c **1550** Latimer *To a certayne Gentleman* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1754 Perchaunce you will conuent mee before some Iudge, and call mee into some court. Deus bene vertat. Fiat iustitia in iudicio. And then and there, doe best haue best, for club halfe peny.

[The only senses of Club *sb.* known to go back to 1550 are 1, 2, and 8, with all of which the notion of play is compatible. The senses of combination, association, contribution, etc. are all later, as is the verb itself, so that no notion of *clubbing halfpennies* appears tenable.]

Club-haul (klʌbˌhōl), *v. Naut.* To tack a ship by letting the lee-anchor down as soon as the wind is out of the sails, by which her head is brought to wind; when she then pays off, the cable is cut, and the sails trimmed to the other tack: this is only resorted to in very perilous positions, when no other manœuvre is possible. Hence **Club-hauling** *vbl. sb.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 325 Clubhauling is practised when it is expected that a ship will refuse stays upon a lee shore. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* xv, I am going to club-haul the ship, for there is no room to *wear*. **1868** *Daily Tel.* 17 Dec., 'Club-hauling' upon a lee-shore is as much a last resort in navigation, as the most desperate operation in surgery.

Clu·bhood. *nonce-wd.* [see -hood.] Condition of living at a club.

1882 H. Merivale *Fancit of B.* II. I. xix. 41 To enable him to live..the blameless life of self-sufficing clubhood.

Clu·b-house. The house occupied by a club.

a **1845** Hood *Clubs* iii, On what they say, and what they do, They close the Club-House gates. **1880** Beaconsfield *Endym.* i, A gentleman .. emerged from a club-house at the top of St. James' Street.

†**Clubhutchen.** *Obs. rare*—1. [see Club *sb.*: the rest may be a proper name *Hutcheon*.] A peasant, a clown.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xiv. viii. 310 Great men delight much in such plaine clubhutchens.

Clu·bical, *a. nonce-wd.* Given to clubs.

1800 G. Chalmers *Life Ramsay* Wks. (1877) I. Introd. 13 To court the society of clubs in a clubical period.

Club-law.

1. The use of the club to enforce obedience; physical force as contrasted with argument; law or rule of the physically stronger.

[**1597–8** in Macray *Parnassus* Pref. 6 He had already been satirized in Club-Law, a play acted at Clare Hall in 1597–8.] **1612** T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 7 (1619) 146 The castle is not wonne by fists or club-law. **1675** J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 15 The Herculean Argument of Club-Law [*We may because we can*]. **1742** Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 247 The first bringing in of Club-Law into Religion. **1829** C. Welch *Wesl. Polity* 9 *Argumenta ad baculum*, vulgarly termed club-law. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 114 Club-law, he argued with the minister, may make hypocrites, it can never make converts.

2. The body of rules by which a club is regulated.

3. *Cards.* A rule sometimes adopted in the game of Loo: see quot.

1863 G. F. Pardon *Hoyle's Games Mod.* 157 Sometimes the rule of club-law is introduced [at three card loo], when all must play when a club happens to be turned up [for trumps]. **1875** Cavendish *Round Games* 4.

Club-lawyer, one who applies physical force.

a **1670** Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 191 These club-lawyers filled the whole land with blood and burning.

Clubless, *a.* [-less.] Without a club; having, or belonging to, no club.

1872 M. Collins *Two Plunges for Pearl* III. vi. 137 It is a clubless, paradeless..city. **1878** *Daily News* 11 Sept. 4/7 In 1850 the houseless and clubless person who wanted a dinner in London.

Club-man (klʌ·bmăn). [f. Club *sb.* + Man.]

1. A man armed with a club, for fighting or enforcement of order.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 138 One Carterus a lustie clubman .. that defended him. **1676** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1152/2 Stockholme Octob. 30..the King .. found it [his Army] to consist in 22000 Men, besides 8000 Boors or Club men. **1868** Milman *St. Paul's* vii. 167 Two nobles were given by the Archdeacon of London to the club-men (city-police), to keep off the pressure of the mob. **1872** Mateer *Travancore* 254 Six years ago I employed clubmen to guard my paddy.

2. *Eng. Hist.* Bodies of untrained and half-armed countrymen, with bludgeons, and the like, during the Civil War of the 17th c.

These appeared first in Yorkshire (*c* 1642–3) on the side of the Parliament: somewhat later (*c* 1645) in the south and west, ostensibly as neutrals, seeking only to protect their property from plunder. See Clarendon, bk. ix.

1643 *Mercurius Aulicus* 4 Apr., He found they [Fairfax's troops, from Seacroft Moor 30th Mar.] were gone back with nine colours and two troopes of horse, besides their clubmen (whereof we have such notable romances in the London newes-books). **1645** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 52 Two captains of the Club-men (as they were called) being a great number of the inhabitants of several parts of Wiltshire, and some counties adjacent, who gathered themselves together, alledging they did but stand on their own defence, to prevent Plundering; and that they would in that posture remain Neuters until the King and his Parliament should agree. **1645** Prince Chas. in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 557/1 Seasonably to discountenance, and punish those assemblies of club-men; which would otherwise, in time, prove as dangerous to him, as any other strength of the rebels. **1647** May *Hist. Parl.* III. iv. 63, 1000 Musqueteers, with 2000 Club-men, under the command of Sir William Fairfax [in 1643].

3. A member of a club.

1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* (1866) 105 Addison was one of the most resolute club-men of his day. **1859** Lang *Wand. India* 21, I find a party of five at the hotel; all club men, and intimate friends of mine.

Club-moss (klʌ·bˌmɒs). [A transl. of 16th c. Lat. *Muscus clavatus*.] A name properly applied to *Lycopodium clavatum* from the club-like shape of its upright fertile spikes of spore-cases; thence extended to the other species of the genus, and sometimes to all the *Lycopodiaceæ*, plants of creeping or erect habit intermediate in many respects between ferns and mosses.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1374 *Muscus clauatus*, siue *Lycopodium*, Club Mosse, or Woolfe claw Mosse..in Iowe Dutch *Wolfs clauwen*, whereupon we first named it *Lycopodion* and *Pes Lupi*, in English Woolfes foote or Woolfes clawe, and likewise Club Mosse. **1636** T. Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* 1563 This [*L. alpinum*] is no other than a kinde of *Muscus clavatus* or Club-Mosse..but Bauhine..nameth it *Muscus clavatus foliis Cypressi*, and Turner not vnfitly in English, Heath Cypresse. **1756** C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 136 All around, the lycopodium, or club-moss, is found in great plenty. **1855** Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 15 The stag's-horn clubmoss ceases to straggle across the turf, and the tufted alpine clubmoss takes its place. **1873** Dawson *Earth & Man* iv. 76 Lycopods or club-mosses.

Clubo·cracy. *nonce-wd.* [after *aristocracy*.] The class who are members of clubs (sense 15).

1882 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/7 The clubocracy congregate around St. James's-Square.

† **Clu·b-ri:ser.** *Eng. Hist.* = CLUBMAN 2.
1645 in Carlyle *Cromwell* Let. xxx. 4 Aug., Great danger from the Club-risers, who would not suffer either contribution or victuals to be carried to the Parliament's garrisons.

Clu·b-rush. A general name for the plants of the genus *Scirpus* (N. O. *Cyperaceæ*). b. Sometimes applied to the Reed-mace *Typha*.
1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 145 Bearing at the top a little club, as in the other club-rushes. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 77 Pointed or 3-square Club-rush. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 153 Club-rush or Bulrush. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* 218 There are the club or bullrushes.

Club-shaped (klʌ·bʃēpt), *a.* Having the shape of a club; thickening towards one extremity which is blunt and rounded; in *Zool.* and *Bot.* = CLAVATE.
1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 200 Stem light grey, reticulated, club-shaped. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 122 The antennæ are club-shaped. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 485 In the true Tortoises the feet are club-shaped. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 325 The club-shaped asci of Lichens.

Clubster (klʌ·bstəɹ). [f. CLUB *sb.* + -STER; cf. *tapster*, etc.] 1. One who uses a club for striking.
1727 *Philip Quarll* 34 With their Clubsters in the Front.
2. A frequenter of clubs; = CLUBMAN 3.
a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 155 He was no clubster, listed among good fellows. *Ibid. Exam.* (1740) 572 The House was double balconied in the Front .. for the Clubsters to issue forth in fresco with hats and Peruques.
3. A local name of the stoat. Cf. *club-start, -tail.*
1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clubster*, a stoat. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clubster*, a weazel of the larger kind with a thicker head.

Clucche, cluche, obs. ff. of CLUTCH *v.*

Cluck (klʌk), *sb.* [Goes with CLUCK *v.*, the imitative sound being used as both vb. and sb.]
1. *interj.* An imitation of the abrupt hollow guttural sound made by a hen desiring to sit, or calling her brood together, or of a similar sound.
1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* II, Cluck! cluck! cried the Hen right merrily then. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 115 The clock .. went *cluck*. 'There,' said his father, 'it gives the warning; it is on the stroke of two.'
2. As a name for this sound.
1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. ii. 75 They make a Noise or Cluck like our Brood-Hens when they have Chickens. 1863 JOHNS *Home Walks* 35 A Blackbird .. uttered a few low clucks, and..flew off. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* i. 3 The domestic fowl has..a cluck of maternal anticipation or care.
fig. 1817 COLERIDGE *Parl. Oscillators* iv, Now cluttering to the treasury cluck, like chicken.
3. Any similar sound; *e. g.* that made by a clock in 'warning'.
1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 54 [The clock] gives a cluck, as much as to say, There's music for you. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. xvii. 209 The cluck of their oars was the only sound of any distinctness.
b. The click in South African languages.
4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*
1772 MRS. HARRIS in *Lett. 1st L. Malmesbury* I. 256 A blind fiddler, who spoke in a thorough cluck voice.

Cluck (klʌk), *v.* [A parallel form to CLOCK *v.*[2] which is found in OE. (*cloccian*), while *cluck* is of much later appearance, and has not all the senses. The *u* forms prevail in other Teutonic langs., MHG. *klucken, glucken*, Ger. *glucken*, Da. *klukke*, Sw. *klucka*, dial. *klocka*. Of imitative origin: see CLOCK *v.*[2]]
1. *intr.* Of fowls: To make the sound described under CLUCK *sb.*
1611 COTGR., *Glosser*, to clucke, or clocke, as a Henne. 1687 [see CLUCKING]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, All Hens..after they have done laying, will cluck, and for some time keep to their Nests, which is a Sign they would sit. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1764 Making his tongue play backwards from the roof of his mouth, as if clucking like a hen. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* III, The Hen she cluck'd in sympathy, And the Cock he crow'd aloud.
† 2. *trans.* To call (chickens) by this sound. *Obs.*
1481 CAXTON *Reynard* v. (Arb.) 10, I [Chaunteclere].. wente to my chyldren and clucked hem to gydre. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Upon a Miser* 46 The Fowl whom he had cluck'd [1651 clockt] under his wing.
† b. *fig.* To call as a hen does her chickens.
1613 NASHE *Christ's T.* 50 With sweet songs I haue allur'd, cluckt [*ed.* 1593 clockt], and wooed her to come vnder my wings. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* Wks. 1871 V. 58 The turtle that chirpeth upon the church's hedges, that he may cluck sinners to himself. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 47 'Tis the Main Drift of his Discourse, to Cluck the Dissenters over to him, and Gather them under his Wing.
3. *intr.* To make a similar sound; to make the click or cluck of the Hottentots.
Hence **cluck-** vb. stem in combination, as † **cluck-hen**, see quot. and cf. *clock-hen.*
1598 FLORIO, *Chioccia*, a clocking or sitting hen, a brood hen or a clucke hen.

Clucking (klʌ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLUCK *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. CLUCK.
1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Glossement*, a clucking. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 39 The terrible clucking of the Toads. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, You must reject all those Hens, notwithstanding their Clucking. 1865 FARRAR *Language* 44 The Fuegians, whose language is an inarticulate clucking. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xii. 286 The Australians often evince astonishment by a clucking noise. 1881 *Echo* 17 Jan. 4/2 Grouse .. will shortly begin pairing. We have heard the 'cluck-clucking' of the cocks already.

Clucking (klʌ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That clucks; **Clucking-hen, a.** a hen that clucks, hence a brooding or sitting hen, a CLOCKER.
1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 223 They are heard in croaking, clucking converse. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* Wks. (Bohn) I. 429 Clucking hens, and prating fools. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 121 A clucking hen.. sitting safe in its hand-basket.
b. A West Indian Rail (*Aramus scolopaceus*).
1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 355 The Clucking Hen derives its provincial name from its ordinary voice. 1860 — *Romance Nat. Hist.* 18 The harsh screams of the clucking-hen came up from a gloomy gorge.

Clud, clude, obs. or dial. ff. CLOUD.

Cludder (klʌ·dəɹ), *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 9 *dial.* cluther. [A variant of CLODDER: cf. the vb. See also CLUTTER *sb.*]
† 1. A clotted or jelly-like mass; = CLODDER. *Obs.*
1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* Hh iij, It wyll be concreet & congeyled in a cludder lyke a lyuer.
2. A crowd, heap, cluster; = CLUTTER. *dial.*
1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., A rare cluther o' money. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Cludder, Cluther*, a cluster, close group: a large quantity, or mass of anything, gathered together. 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., There was a bonny cludder of folks.

Clu·dder, *v.* Also 9 *dial.* cluther. [A variant of CLODDER: cf. the sb. See also CLUTTER *v.*]
† 1. *intr.* To run into clots, coagulate. **Cluddered** *ppl. a.*, coagulated, run together, lumpy.
1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* Hh iij, It [blood] congeyleth and cludderith together. *Ibid.* 77 Whiche before were constricte and cluddered together. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 15a, Matter, cluddered, lomped, or bagged, in any..part.
2. *dial.* To crowd, heap, or cluster together.
1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'They were all cluther'd up.' 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Cludder*, to crowd. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cluther*, to gather in a crowd.

Clue (klūi, klɪ̄i). [A later spelling of CLEW, q.v. Used in all the surviving senses, but especially in the *fig.* In ME. *-ew* was the normal form even for words from French in *-ue, -eu*, as *blew, imbew, crew, dew, sew, glew*; when these were in later times altered to *-ue*, this spelling was extended to various native words (from OE. *-iw, -eow, -eaw*) as *hue, spue, rue* (v.), *true*, and *clue*.]
1. A ball of yarn or thread; = CLEW 2.
[1393 GOWER *Conf.* ed. Pauli, II. 306 *reads* 'She did him have A clue of threde': but his spelling is normalized.] 1611 COTGR., *Ploton*, a clue, or bottome of. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 572 First roll up a great kind of Chaos, in manner of a..clue or bottom. 1794 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* (1797) 122 A common hand will do two skains a day, three of which are a clue at nine-pence. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* v. (1857) 69 A small clue of yarn. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. (1868) 248, I will give you [Theseus] a clue of thread, and by that perhaps you may find your way out again.
† b. A bunch or agglomeration of things. *Obs.*
1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 132 As unto the things thrown out by the hand, there is given forth a clue of springs, starts, and bearings. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Bream*, Red-worms, especially such as are to be found at the Root of a great Dock, and ly wrapt up in a round Clue. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. ii. (1738) 17 Their true substance, which consists of a very fine Clue of Vessels.
2. A ball of thread, employed to guide any one in 'threading' his way into or out of a labyrinth (see quot. 1393 in 1) or maze; hence, in many more or less figurative applications, a fact, circumstance, or principle which, being taken hold of and followed up, leads through a maze, perplexity, difficulty, intricate investigation, etc.
1596 DRAYTON *Leg. Gaveston* 153 Having lost the Clue which led us in, We wandered in the Labyrinth of Lust. 1699 POMFRET *Poems, On a Marriage* 66 And treads the maze of life without a clue. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econom. Reform* Wks. III. 287 The same clue of principle leads us through the labyrinth of the other departments. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 215 The nonjurors soon got hold of the clue, and followed it resolutely. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 68 The annalists .. supply an imperfect clue to guide us through these obscurities.
b. With the literal sense obscured: That which points the way, indicates a solution, or puts one on the track of a discovery; a key.
1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) Pref. 18 Seeking in the movements of the heavenly bodies for a clue to the accidents of life. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, &c.* 197, I expected to have found the clue to this romance. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* viii. 99, I have got a clue to the identity of one.
c. A recognized point or landmark, or a series of such, enabling one to trace out one's way.
1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii, She had lost all clue to her way homeward. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ghost* xxxvi, Twere vain to stay Here in the dark without a single clue.
3. Any figurative 'thread': a. the thread of a discourse, of thought, of history, tendency, etc.
1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* Pref. § 23 But how much farther it will reach, none can say; for no man yet ever saw the bottom of the clue. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 235, I am by the clue of Meditation further led to conclude. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Postillion*, I then tried to return [in thought] to the story of the poor German and his ass, but I had broke the clue. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 13 Research which has..joined the broken clue of history from contemporaneous monuments.
b. The thread of life which the Fates are fabled to spin and determine.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 58 The Fates, when they this happy Web have spun, Shall bless the sacred Clue, and bid it smoothly run. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 250 Stranger, may fate a milder aspect shew, And spin thy future with a whiter clue!
4. *Naut.* Of a sail: see CLEW 7.
1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 6 Spreading their drabled sailes in the full clue abroad a drying. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 429 We're all Macaronies from earing to clue. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 573 Let's over-haul Mr. Dibdin from clue to earing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Clue, Clue-garnet, Clue-line*, etc.
5. Of a hammock: see CLEW 6.
1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* xcix, To trust yourself and your doxy to a clue and canvas.
6. *Comb.* See CLEW.
¶ In the following, an error for *elne* = ell in quot. 1569; (probably the same in quot. 1465).
1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 528 II. 235 Send me hedir ij clue af worsted for dobletts. 1569 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) Apr. 169 For viij clues of holland to make a surplesse *xs.* viiid.

Clue (klūi). Another spelling of CLEW *v.*

Clue·less, *a.* Without a clue, trackless.
1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* (1867) 181 Opening out, desert on desert, into clueless and measureless space! 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 555/2 Clueless wanderings in the labyrinth of scepticism.

Clue-line: see CLEW-LINE.

Clufe, variant of CLOOF, claw.

Clufe, cluff: see CLOUGH, a ravine.

Cluff, *sb. north. dial.* [perh. from CLAW *v.*, with echoic modification, representing the 'buffing' sound; but cf. L. *colaphus* in same sense.] A blow with the palm of the hand (esp. on the ear or cheek).
Hence **Cluff** *v.*, to strike with the palm of the hand, to cuff.
1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ballads* 104 Rob Lowson.. brong snift'ring Gwordie a cluff. 1825-79 JAMIESON s. v., *Roxb.*..'I'll cluff your lugs'.

Cluik, cluke, obs. Sc. ff. CLUTCH *sb.*[1], CLOKE *v.*

† **Clum,** *sb.*[1] (*interj.*) *Obs.* Also 4 clom. [Of uncertain origin: sense 2 may be related to rare OE. *clumian* to mutter, murmur.]
1. Silence, quiet.
1340 *Ayenb.* 266 Yef ye me wylleþ y-here: habbeþ amang you clom and reste.
2. In the following, some take it as 'a note of silence': cf. *mum!* Others suggest that it represents the muttering or murmuring of the Paternoster.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 452 'Now, *Pater noster*, clum,' quod Nicholay, And 'clum,' quod Jon, and 'clum,' quod Alisoun. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 34 All must be Mum: Clum quoth the Carpenter, Clum quoth the Carpenter's wife, and Clum quoth the Friar. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Clum*, a note of silence [so BAILEY 1721-1800].

† **Clum,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [App. a variant of CLAM *sb.*[1] 3: cf. CLUM *v.*] *pl.* Clutches, (= CLAMS).
1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* III. B iv b, The Captaine shoulde detaine Thy Briseis from thy clummes. *Ibid.* XV. 89 Mightste thou at all from Paris clummes astart.

† **Clum, clumme,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [cf. CLUM *sb.*[1]] a. Silent. b. Sullen, GLUM.
c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 522 Than farewele, consciens, he were clumme, I shuld haue all my wyll. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 38 He..lookes as red as a fox, clumme, and is more surly to be spoken with then euer he was before. [But some take this as = CLUM *sb.*[1] 2, as if *mum!*]

Clum, *a.*[2] *dial.* Variant of CLAM *a.*[1]
1867 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clum*, a clum heavy soil, hard to work upon. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clum*, moist and adhesive, as old moss in a flower pot.

† **Clum,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 clomme. [cf. CLAM *v.*[3], CLUM *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To seize, clutch.
1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 77 Let weapons some against their leader clomme. 1598 *Herring's Tayle* (N.) Some in their griping tallants clum a ball of brasse. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Clum*, to handle roughly or clumsily. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Dial.*, *Clum*, to clutch roughly or clumsily.

Clum, clumben, -yn, clummen, -in, obs. pa. pples. of CLIMB *v.*

Clumber (klʌ·mbəɹ). [f. *Clumber* in Nottinghamshire, a seat of the Duke of Newcastle.] Name of a breed of spaniels.
1865 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 11 Sport..with a couple of stanch clumbers, on a fine sunny First of October. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xxiii. 252 To Brian..Sir Reginald bequeathed only his favourite hunter, a leash of clumber spaniels, and fifty pounds for a memorial ring.

Clumbsie, obs. f. CLUMSY.

Clump (klʌmp), *sb.* [Known since end of 16th c. Agrees in form and meaning with LG. *klump*, MLG. *klumpe* (whence also mod.G. *klumpe(n)*, Du. *klomp*, MDu. *clompe*, lump, mass. Cf. OE. *clympre*, CLUMPER. There is no evidence to show whether the English goes back with these to OLG. or WGer., or is of later adoption from LG. The stem *klump-* appears in ON. with another grade of the labial as *klumb-*, whence *klumba, klubba*, CLUB.
In sense 4 it is immediately derived from MDu. and MLG. *clumpe, klumpe*, Du. *klomp* a wooden

shoe, i.e. a shoe entirely shaped out of a lump of wood (as worn by the North German peasantry); which is a special application of the Du. and LG. word as given above. Although, therefore, this use has not been developed in English from the radical sense, it may be treated as belonging to the same word, esp. as there is a general association of meaning: cf. also CLUMP *v.*

Klumb- was probably a nasalized form of **klub-*; comparing this with the stem *kulb-* of OHG. *cholbo*, OLG. **kolba* (MLG. and MDu. *colve*, Du. *kolf* 'club'), and ON. *kolfr* javelin, *kylfi*, *kylfa* 'knot, club', we are led to a pre-Teut. **glbh*, whence app. L. *globus* rounded mass, ball.]

1. A compact mass or piece, a heap, a lump (often implying clumsiness of form).

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clump*, a Heap or Lump. **1721** BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 120 Frog Spawn..is brought forth in a clump. **1755** JOHNSON, *Clump*, a shapeless piece of wood or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions. **1767** MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 503 In this crystallisation the salt seemed to form in clumps. **1868** E. GARRETT *Occup. Retired Life* vii. (1869) 141 A baker gave me a clump o' bread. **1872** DANA *Corals* ii. 144 The bluff declivity with its clinging clumps.

2. 'A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs' (J.); now also, a compact mass or patch of any growing plant, *e.g.* a clump of lily of the valley.

a 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 44 Are a clump of fruite trees called an orcharde, yf they stand open in the fielde without a fence? **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Hants* 117 Two large Clumps of Scots Fir Trees. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 344 It builds its nest..on some dry clump among the reeds. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 89 That clump of waving grass that divides the brook. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 3 A large clump of bananas. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 369 New clumps of young plants.

b. By extension.

1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 121 The clump of village houses. *Mod.*, *Crochet Directions.* Clump of four long stitches; clump of six long stitches.

3. *Clumps*: a parlour game of questions and answers, also called *clubs*.

Played by two sides; two members, one from each side, agree upon the name of something; each side then gathers in a close group or clump round the member of the other side, and tries to find out from him by questions, answered only by 'yes' or 'no', the thing thought of, the contest being to try which side shall first succeed in doing this.

1883 Miss BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xxvii. 314 Charades, clumps, consequences, dumb crambo.

4. A thick extra sole on a shoe, either added outside the sole proper after the shoe is made, or inserted between the sole and bottom of the shoe in the process of making. [In this use the word has app. passed through the senses of wooden shoe, wooden sole or clog, to that of extra thick sole.] Hence **clump-boot, -shoe**, a heavy boot or shoe with a **clump-sole**, or thick double sole for rough wear; whence *clump-soled* adj.

1879 Miss BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xxxiv. 266 Put on your waterproof and clump soles.

5. *Mining.* The compressed clay of coal strata; = CLUNCH. **1865** in BRANDE.

6. *Comb.*, as **clump-block**, *Naut.* (see quots.); **clump-built** *a.*, ? clumsily built; **clump-headed** *a.* (see quot.); **clump-boot**, etc., see 4.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 37 *Clump blocks used..for lower tacks and sheets, clews of topsails, etc.; or where a short and thick block will answer the purpose of the common ones. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 134 They are rove through iron-bound clump blocks. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 208 Those *clump-built sloops. **1827** STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 126 When the leading shoots of the stem begin to lose their preeminence, and gradually disappear among the other branches, the top of the Tree assumes a rounded form, and becomes what is called *clump-headed.

¶ Erroneously used for CLAMP.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 317 The frame carrying the dividing-point or tracer .. may be there fastened by tightening two clumps. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 69 Supported by iron clumps called knees.

Clump (klʊmp), *v.* [Partly from CLUMP *sb.*; partly with onomatopœic modifications: cf. CLAMP.]

1. *intr.* To walk or tread heavily and clumsily.

[This has associations with CLUMP *sb.* 4, or its Du. sources. People *clump* with *klumpen* or wooden shoes.]

1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* in Brown *Bunyan* viii. 178 It is not every clown with his clumping dirty shoes that is admitted. *c* 1825 Mrs. CAMERON *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 54. 5 If I was to clump about the house in those clodhopping shoes. **1853** 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* ix, Clumping with his lame leg up and down the pavement. **1862** SALA *Seven Sons* I. ix. 214 He .. clumped about in his sabots.

2. *trans.* To put together into a 'clump', heap, or mass; to plant in a clump.

1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 26 They are paid according to the quantity they plant: and some .. used to be accused of clumping them—that is..of dropping more than one bean into a hole. **1826** *Ibid.* Ser. II. 423 Two or three [words] were crammed into one lot, clumped, as the bean-setters say. **1869** PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* v. (1875) 63 The women .. wore their hair clumped in a mass behind each ear.

3. To put a clump on the sole of a shoe, to add an extra thick sole; to 'clog'.

Mod. To have the children's shoes clumped for the winter.

Clumped (klʊmpt), *ppl. a.* [f. CLUMP + -ED.]

†**1.** Clubbed, as in *clumped foot. Obs.*

1709 W. KING *Art of Love* x, [Of Vulcan] one foot was clump'd, which was the stronger, The other spiny, though much longer.

2. Formed into a clump; clump-shaped.

1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* vi, The clumped holly.

3. Furnished with clumps of trees.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 524 The surrounding hills are clumped with forest trees. **1824** M'CULLOCH *Scotland* I. 99 The belted and clumped park is but a flower-garden.

4. Furnished with clump-soles, as 'clumped boots'.

†**Clumper,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. identical with OE. *clympre* 'lump, mass of metal':—type **klumpriôn-* f. an adj. *klump-ro-* clumpish, deriv. of *klumpo-*: see CLUMP *sb.* Later form assimilated to *clump*, but cf. CLUTCH:—OE. *clyccean.*]

A lump, mass; = CLUMP *sb.* I.

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 75 Unlytel leades clympre. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 134 Wyrc .. greate clympran feowur. *c* 1000 *O. E. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 272/29 *Metallum* clympre. **1673** *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5194 Froze into little irregular clumpers. **1731** BAILEY, *Clumper*, a clot or clod. **1886** BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, 'A clumper of gingerbread'.

†**Clumper,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. CLUMPER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To form into lumps or masses; to clot, congeal. Hence **Clumpered** *ppl. a.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 58 b, A iuice whiche ye may fynde ..clumpered or growen together. — *Baths* 7 a, Clumpered blood that is runne together. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. xcii, Vapours..Clumper'd in balls of clouds.

2. To put together clumsily, to patch *up*; = CLAMPER *v.*[1]

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie*, *Gentl. Inner Temple*, If any ..have Clumpered up with the helpe of some rude and gross Minerva any worke.

Clu·mper, *v.*[2] [variant of CLAMPER *v.*[2] Frequentative of CLUMP *v.* I.] To tread heavily and clumsily. Hence **Clumpering** *ppl. a.*; also **Clumper** *sb.*[2], 'the sound of heavy tramping' (Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*).

†**Clumperton.** *Obs.* Also **clomperton.** [f. CLUMP or CLUMPER: cf. *simpleton.*] A clown, a clodhopper.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 285 Fallinge into ..altercation with a stronge stubberne clomperton, he was shrowdlie beaten of him. **1648** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Klocten ofte een Plompaert*, a Clowne or a Clumperton. **1721** BAILEY, *Clumperton*, a clown.

Clumping, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see CLUMP *v.*

Clumpish (klʊ·mpiʃ), *a.* [f. CLUMP *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat clumpy; heavy and clumsy; 'lumpish'.

1681 N. N. *Rome's Follies* 15 An old Clumpish, Feeble, Jealous coxcomb. **1764** T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 12 With a clumpish kind of sound, Bang went their buttocks on the ground. **1883** A. WATSON in *Mag. Art* Oct. 491/2 An old clumpish coasting schooner.

Clumps, a game: see CLUMP 4.

Clumps(e: see CLUMSE.

Clumpy (klʊ·mpi), *a.* [f. CLUMP + -Y.]

1. Of the nature or form of a clump.

1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary Invalid* 170 The orange-tree.. its form is too clumpy—too round and regular—to be picturesque. **1832** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 641 Low clumpy hills and furzy gullies. **1878** J. W. EBSWORTH in *Bagford Ballads* 1017 How angular her vestments, how clumpy her bandeaux.

2. Abounding in clumps (of trees).

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iv. 46 The clumpy drives of a park.

3. Heavy and clumsy; lumpy.

1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* IV. 407 Nor clumpy, highland, grewsome gauger. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 355 Gray hose and clumpy boots.

b. See quots.

1881 *I. Wight Gloss.*, *Clumpy*, *sb.*, a dunce, a stupid fellow. **1888** *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Clumpy*, *a.*, stupid.

†**Clumse,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 **clums, clumps**(e, 8 *dial.* **clomps**, 9 *dial.* **clumps.** [Related to CLUMSE *v.*, although the actual nature of the relation is not clear. Kindred words appear in mod. Scandinavian: cf. Icel. *klumsa*, *klumsi*, lock-jawed, speechless, Sw. dial. *klumsen* adj. benumbed with cold, clemmed with hunger, dazed, *klumsi(g)*, in S. Sweden, benumbed with cold, clumsy, *klumshändt*, numbed in the hands; also *klums* sb., a numbskull.

The localization of the word in England agrees with a Norse origin.]

Benumbed with cold; hence, stupid, dull, stolid of mind; inept of hands, unhandy, unready, idle, lazy; in mod. dial., also, gruff, surly (cf. an 'awkward' customer).

1611 COTGR., *Entombi*, stonied, benummed, clumpse, asleepe. **1647** H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* lxi, How clums and cold The vulgar wight would be to yield what's right. **1671** SKINNER, *Clumps*, ignavus, ineptus: vox agro Linc. usitatissima. **1674** RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Clumps*, idle, lazy, unhandy, ineptus, a word of common use in Lincolnshire. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 86 He didn't tell me, and he's a clumps man, I should ha' been scarred to ax him. **1886** *S. W. Lincolnsh. Words*, *Clumps*, idle, lazy.

(as *sb.*) **1730–6** BAILEY (folio) *Clumps*, a numpskull, one void of common sense.

†**Clumse,** *v. Obs.* In 4 **clomse**, 5 **cloumse.** [ME. *clumsen* found in 13th c., perh. represents an OE. **clumsian*, on the type of *rótsian* to be cheerful, *hlænsian* to make lean, etc. But it may be of Norse origin: cf. mod. Norw. *klumsa*, intensive of *kluma*, to make motionless, speechless, lame, etc. Simpler forms of the same root appear in EFris. *klömen* to be numb with cold, WFris. *klomjen*, LG. *klömen*, *klomen*, *klaomen*, Du. *kleumen*, Sw. *klömen*; also, in comp., MG. *verklummen*, MDu. *verkleumen*, *verkloemen*. The stem *klum-* is in ablaut relation to *klam-* in CLAM and CLEM, the radical notion being that of 'confinement, constraint, constriction', which, in this group, is esp. referred to the stiffening action of cold.]

1. *intr.* To be or become stiff or numb with cold.

c 1360 *Song Mercy* 176 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 For Merlions feet ben colde Hit is heore kuynde..A quik brid to haue and holde From foot to foot to flytte and folde To kepe hire from clomesyng. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 50 Whan þow clomsest for colde or clyngest for drye.

2. *trans.* To stupefy, amaze, daze (in mind).

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 201 Þat clowde cloumsed vs clene, þat come schynand so clere.

†**Clumsed, clumst,** *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **clumsed, clumsd, clomsed, clumst**(e, **klumst, clowmst, clomst**, 4–5 **clumsid, -yd**, (7, 9 *dial.* **clumpst**). [f. CLUMSE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Benumbed with cold; numb, palsied, bereft of sensation and power of grasping.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxv. 3 Coumforte ȝe clumsid, ether comelid, hondis. — *Zeph.* iii. 16 Sion, thin hondis be not clumsid. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 69 Clumsyd, *eneruatus*, *euiratus*. **1674** RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Clumps*, Clumpst with cold, i. e. benumbed. **1873** *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Clumpsed.*

2. *fig.* Dazed: **a.** Mentally benumbed or stunned, dumbfounded. **b.** Of a faculty: Rendered powerless, stupefied.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12213 (Cott.) Clumsd he was quen he can here. *Ibid.* 12227 (Fairf.) My hert is clumsed for to here. *a* 1400 *Gospel of Nichodemus* in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 418 Þe fendes..Said we er clomsed gret and smalle With yhone kaytyf so kene. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlv, The fende .. as a clumsid caytyf bounden wyth the mighte of Jhesu.

3. *fig.* Hardened in sin, dead to moral influences.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 6 Men that er klumst in thaire synn. *Ibid.* cxviii. 70 Thaire hert is lopird, that is, clumst, thorgh pride and enuy. *Ibid.* cxix. 6 When i forbad thaim thaire illis, thai ware clumste, and strafe agayns me. **1340** *Pr. Consc.* 1651 He es outher clomsed, or wode.

4. *dial.* (Cf. CLUMSE *a.*)

1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Clumpst*, stolid, surly, uncouth, ill-mannered, taciturn.

Hence †**Clumsthead,** †**Clumstness,** mental or moral stupefaction; moral deadness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvii. 4 Þaire woednes is clowmsthed [*MS. N.* clumsthede], þat will not be turned. *Ibid.* xxx. 27 Connynge of ill & clomstnes in syn.

Clumsily (klʊ·mzili), *adv.* [f. CLUMSY + -LY[2].] In a clumsy manner.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 133 He [the chameleon] walks very clumsily. **1772–84** COOK *Voy.* IV. iii. vi. (R.), Canoes.. composed of several pieces of wood clumsily sewed together with bandages. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 398 The Welsh were..able to overtake the clumsily mounted English. **1879** A. TAYLOR *Guienne* 55 The spanner and clumsily conceived nineteenth century miracle.

Clumsiness (klʊ·mzinės). Clumsy quality.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 203 The Turn wrest plough..surpasseth for weight and clumsiness. **1821** ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* I. ii. 57 All clumsiness in the sentences .. I will do my best to amend. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 257 From their clumsiness in manœuvring.

Clu·msome, *a. dial.* [f. CLUMSE *v.*]

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clumsome* or *clussum*, clumsy-handed.

Clumsy (klʊ·mzi), *a.* Also 6 **clumbsie**, 6–8 **clumsie**, 6–7 **clomsey.** [Appears in writers *c* 1600; not used by Shakspere; not in Florio, Cotgrave, Bullokar, Cockeram, Blount, Phillips (1696), nor in Cocker 1704. Marston's use of it (among other 'wild outlandish terms') was ridiculed by Ben Jonson in *Poetaster* v. i., where Crispinus (*i. e.* Marston) is made to speak of 'clumsie chilblain'd judgment'. App. f. CLUMSE *v.* + -Y: cf. *drowsy*, *bousy*; but it is to be noted that at Lund, in Sweden, *klumsi(g)* is used in the primary sense 'benumbed with cold', and also with the same signification as our 'clumsy'. Cf. *klumsen* under CLUMSE *a.*]

†**1.** Benumbed or stiffened with cold. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. lvi. 425 The Carthaginians .. returned into the campe so clumsie and frozen [*ita torpentes gelu*]. *a* 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 136 Clumsie judgements, chilblain'd gowtie wits. **1602** — *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., The rawish danke of clumsie winter ramps the fluent summers raine.

2. Acting or moving as if benumbed: heavy and awkward in motion or action; ungainly, unhandy; wanting in dexterity or grace.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. 42 When each base clowne his clumbsie fist doth bruise. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 375 Apt to be moulded..even by clumsie fingers. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 189 In the common actions and behaviour of life, I have not seen a more clumsy, aukward, and unhandy people. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 18 Invention .. Dull in design, and clumsy to perform. **1875** JOWETT *Plato*

(ed. 2) IV. 63, I am very clumsy at these processes of division and enumeration.

3. *fig.* Applied to actions and products of clumsy hands: Ill-contrived, awkward.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II, In clumsy verse, unlick'd, unpointed. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Sept., The great men making me their clumsy apologies, etc. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 11 A clumsy forgery. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 229 By such a clumsy expedient.

4. Rudely constructed; of awkward, ungainly or ungraceful shape; inelegant, unwieldy.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 229 The clumsy shape, the frightful mien..Of that grim brute yclep'd a bear. *a* 1788 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 515 A fine young woman altogether; rather a little clumsy, but fine complexion, teeth, and nails. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 88 Your wet ropes And clumsy oars..give blisters first and then a horny hand. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/1 The boots..are a trifle clumsy.

5. *Comb.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 288 Our clumsy-fisted imagination.

† Clunch, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [*Clunch* adj. and sb. are immediately connected: earlier quotations have actually been found for the sb., but its various senses appear to arise more naturally from that of the adj. The LG. *klunt*, Du. *klont* 'lump, clod, heavy and awkward mass, clown', etc., which is explained etymologically as a nasalized derivative of the root which gave *cleat*, *clot*, *clout* (OTeut. **klunt-*, from *klut-*), must app. have formerly been used in the same sense in Eng. (where it still lingers dialectally in restricted use: see below), as is evidenced by numerous derivatives, CLUNTER, etc. An adj. **cluntisc*, *cluntish* 'of the nature of a lump, lumpy, lumpish, loutish' (cf. *Cheshire Gloss.* 1866, *cluntish* rough-spoken, uncivil), may possibly have been contracted to *clunch* (cf. *Frencisc*, *French*, *Scottish*, *Scotch*). The close phonetic relation of *clunch* and *clumse*, together with overlapping of meanings seems to have resulted in the frequent treatment of the two as synonymous.]

1. Lumpy, lumpish; heavy and stiff, or close, as clay or pudding; thickset, 'chunky,' in figure.

1776 ANSTEY *Election Ball* (1808) 210 In pudding there's something so clumsy and clunch. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 July, I found him [Dr. Beattie] pleasant..with a round thick clunch figure, that promises nothing either of his works or his discourse. 1788 *Ibid.* 20 Oct., She is fat, and clunch, and heavy, and ugly.

2. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. CLUMSE, CLUMSED 4.

1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Clunch*: 1. Close, hot, cloudy (of the weather): 2. sullen, morose. 1889 *Nottingham dial., Clunch*, morose, sulky.

Clunch (klʊnʃ), *sb.* Also 7 **clunche, clounch.** [Probably sb. use of the prec.; in several senses it corresponds to LG. *klunt*, and possibly to a lost Eng. sb. of that form. But the analogy of *bump*, *bunch*, *hump*, *hunch*, suggests a similar relation of *clump*, *clunch*.]

1. A lump, a heavy and unshapely mass.

(Known only in mod. dialect, but prob. of considerable age.) [So EFris. *klunt*.]

1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Clunch*, a lump. 'He's got a clunch of snow on his boot.'

2. A lumpish fellow, a clown, boor, lout. Cf. CLOD, CLOT. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [So EFris. *klunt*.]

1602 CLAPHAM *Serm. St. Peter's* in Manningham *Diary* (1868) 116 Howe like a clowne, a clunche, an asse, he answers. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xv, A very clounch, and bacon-slicer of Brene. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 414 These rascals, scorned and sleighted by every tatter'd Clunch. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss., Clunch*, a clod-hopper or boor. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Clunch*, a heavy stupid person or animal.

† 3. A (clumsy) hand, 'fist'. *Obs.* [? Influenced by CLUTCH, or by CLENCH (see CLUNCH *v.*); but cf. EFris. *klunt* a clumsy, clodhopping foot.]

1709 W. KING *Art of Love* v, Others try her greasy Clunches With stoning Currants in whole Bunches.

4. A name given locally to various stiff clays; *esp.* an indurated clay of the coal-measures.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 131 Upon the surface they meet first with earth and stone, 2. blew clunch. 1712 F. BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 541 A Blewish hard Clay; the Miners call it Clunch. This is one of the certain Signs of Coal. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 21 Hard clay rising in lumps, called Clunch.

5. A soft white limestone forming the lower and harder beds of the chalk, occasionally used for building purposes, esp. internal carved work.

1823 NICHOLS *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 76 *note*, Carved in clunch or soft stone. 1844 ANSTED *Geology* II. 455 (L.) Like other kinds of clunch (as the lower chalk is sometimes called), this bed forms an easily cut and a very useful material for certain kinds of internal decorative work. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 188 The western portal.. owing to the friable clunch of which it is constructed, has lost the greater part of its decorations.

6. *Comb.*, as **clunch-clay**, = 4; also the Oxford Clay; **clunch-lime** = 5.

1815 W. SMITH *Mem. to Map Strata Eng. & Wales* 19 In the vale of Blackmore..the *clunch clay..from the base of the Chalk hills to the edge of the Cornbrash limestone. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 79 A bed of clay, called clunch clay and Oxford clay, separates the lower oolites from the middle oolites. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 210 What is called near Lewis in Sussex, the *Clunch Lime..a species of chalk.

† Clunch, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. By-form of CLENCH (or mixture of *clench* and *clutch*).

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 41 His fist cluncht with the habite of disputing.

† Clunchfist. *Obs.* [f. CLUNCH *v.* + FIST.]

1. A clenched fist (also *fig.* a 'knock-down' argument).

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 20 They haue..made their conclusions end with a Clunchfist, right like the old description of Logicke. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 189 The Clunch-fist of Logick (good to knock a man down at a blow).

2. A 'close-fisted' or niggardly person, a miser. (Also *attrib.*)

1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 68 What will this Clunch-fist leaue vpon his graue? 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. liv, Gold graspers, coin gripers..ye clunch-fist dastards.

So **† Clunch-fisted** *a.*, 'close-fisted', niggardly.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* E iiij b, He was an Abraham clunchfisted. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* I. iii, They are..so Clunchfisted..'tis death to 'um to pluck 'um [their hands] out of their pockets.

Clu·nchion. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (See quots.)

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xxvii. (1659) 171, I have some [moles] taken in that manner with ordinary Clunchions. 1888 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Cluncheon*, a cudgel.

† Clu·ner. *Obs. rare.* A Cluniac monk.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 32 A gentell Cluner two cheses hadde of me.

Clung (klʊŋ), *ppl. a. arch.* and *dial.* Also 4-5 **clong(e, 6 clounge.** [f. CLING *v.*]

1. Congealed, congested, stiffened: see CLING *v.*[1]

2. Drawn together, shrunk, or shrivelled, by the action of heat, cold, hunger, thirst, disease, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4581 Pai [ears of grain] war so clungun, dri, and tame. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1385 Off tymber grete schydys clong. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 88 Pal and clungen was his chek. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 319 When thaire huske is drie and clonge. 1691 RAY. *N. C. Words, Clung*, closed up, or stopped, spoken of Hens when they lay not; it is usually said of any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk up. 1814 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 437 The features, tho' clung, were of exquisite touch.

b. Hide-bound.

1559 COOPER *Thesaurus, Coriago*, the sickenesse of cattall when they are clounge, that their skynnes dooe cleve fast to their bodies, hyde bounde. 1580 BARET *Alv.* 432 Hide-bound, or a sicknesse of cattle being called clung.

3. Pinched with hunger, starving; CLEMMED.

1807 TANNAHILL *Kebbuckston Wedding* Poet. Wks. (1846) 138 The de'il fill his kyte wha gaes clung frae the meeting. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* iii. (1859) 95 Clung and famished the poor brute could no longer exist.

4. Clinging, stiff, tenacious; esp. of soil; of the nature of heavy clay.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xix. (1495) 559 Holdith so faste and so is clonge. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Crust-clung and Soale-bound soyles. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* I. i. 46 When their black earth works very clung and heavy, they seldom fail of having great crops. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Clung*, stiff, tenacious, sticky. 1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Wds.* s. v. There's ten acres on it is clung; it can't be clunger.

5. Improperly tough, whether through drought, or through damp.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 208 The chaff of the chesses is clung, and wants to be mellowed in order to make it thresh the better. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Clung*, hard, as wool when it has become dry and tough.

b. Damp and tough.

1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s. v. The mown grass is spoken of as very clung after having been exposed to wet chilly weather, so that it has not hayed satisfactorily. 1876 *Surrey Provinc., Clung*, cold, damp; but expressed perhaps by clammy.

6. Out of temper, sullen.

1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Clung* .. sullen, morose. 1887 *Kentish Dial., Clung*, withered, dull; out of temper.

Clung, pa. t. and ppl. of CLING *v.*

† Clung, *v. Obs.* By-form of CLING *v.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 586 The hard yron..is willing to be drawne by the load stone..it claspeth and clungeth to it. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass.* 123 If it .. be suffred to accrue & clung together. 1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. App. xcii, Heavy clunging mists. *Ibid.* III. iii. xliii, These near will to her clung. 1708-15 KERSEY, *To clung*, to dry as Wood does, when laid up after it is cut.

† Clunged, clung'd, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4-6 **clonged.** Extended by-form of CLUNG *ppl. a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlvi. (1495) 568 Erthe bounde and clongyd [*Helmingh. MS.* clonge] togiders is a clotte. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. N. T.* 120 b, She was in her body so shrounken and clonged together, that, etc. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 25 b, The Earth made clunged with the cold of winter. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 216 They do to open their guts, which otherwise were clunged and grown together. *Ibid.* I. 513 By the Northern winds .. clunged and congealed withall. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Peau*, He is clungd, or hidebound. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. (1682) 442 My hungerclung'd Belly. 1658 FRANCK *North. Memoirs* (1694) 177 A sort of feathers, that's clung'd and twisted.

Cluniac (klū·niæk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *Cluniac-us*, f. *Cluny*.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the monastery of Cluny or Clugny, near Mâcon in France. **B.** *sb.* A monk of Cluny, or of the order which subsequently developed from it, and separated in the 11th c. from the Benedictines. So **Cluniace·nsian, Clunist.**

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 281 Monkes Cluniacks. 1884 *19th Cent.* Jan. 109 The Cluniacs, who were the reformed Benedictines. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2290 The Cluniacensians [built] a monastery [on Mt. Tabor]. 1888 SIR G. DUCKETT *Archives of Cluni* I. 79 The Clunists and their formidable rivals, the Cistercians.

Clunk, *sb. Sc.* [Echoic: cf. Norw. and Sw. *klunk* gulp, *klunka* to gulp, to guggle.] A sound such as is made by a cork drawn forcibly from a bottle, by liquid poured out of a narrow-necked vessel, or shaken in a vessel partially empty, etc.

1823 GALT *Entail* III. xiii. 125 The corks playing clunk in the kitchen frae morning to night. *a* 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise of Betsey* (1858) 224 There was the usual..mixture of guggle, clunk, and splash, which forms .. the voyager's concert.

Clunk, *v. dial.* [See prec. (Sense 2 corresponds to Sw. *klunka*.)]

1. *intr.* To make the sound described under CLUNK *sb.* (*Sc.*) IN JAM.; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *trans.* To swallow with an effort, to gulp down, bolt. (*s. w. dial.*)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Clunk*, To swallow. *Devon.* 1853 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. VIII. 65. 1880 *W. Cornwall* (& *E. Cornw.*) *Gloss., Clunk*, to swallow with an effort; to bolt.

Clunt, *sb. dial.* [see CLUNCH, and cf. Du. *klont*, EFris. *klunt* clod, lump, heavy clumsy loud-stamping foot.] A heavy noisy tread, a clump.

1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

Clunt, *v. dial.* [cf. prec. and the frequentative CLUNTER 3.] To walk in a heavy noisy manner.

Hence **Clunter** *sb.*, 'an unnimble stumbler' (Thoresby *Lett. to Ray* 1703).

† Clunter, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [In form a frequentative of *clunt*: see CLUNCH. It is thus to a certain extent a synonym of CLUTTER and its variants; but it has also strong associations of use with CLUMPER, q. v. With the various senses cf. Du. *klonteren* to clot, coagulate, *klontermelk*, Ger. dial. *kluntermilch*, curds; EFris. *kluntern* to go clumsily and noisily.]

† 1. *intr.* To run together in clots or lumps, to clutter, clotter, or clodder. *Obs.* or ? *dial.*

1587 HARRISON *Eng.* II. vi. (1877) I. 158 She..mixeth them with the malt..otherwise these later would clunter, fall into lumps, and thereby become vnprofitable. 1847 HALLIWELL *Clunter*, to turn lumpy, as..in boiling. *Yorksh.*

2. *trans.* To put together clumsily, to clumper *up*.

1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'It was clunter'd up onny hoo', clapped together, as we say of slop furniture.

3. *intr.* (See quots.)

1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh., Clunter*, to make a rude noise with the feet in walking. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Clunter*, to stamp with the feet. *Cluntering*, walking clownishly. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Clunther*, v. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss., Clunter*. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss., Clonter*, to make a clatter, especially in walking with heavy boots or clogs.

Clu·nter, *sb. dial.* [Corresponds to MDu. *klonter*, EFris. *klunter* = *klunt* lump; cf. also CLUMPER *sb.*[1] 'A big lump' (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1886).

Clupe, obs. form of CLEPE *v.*, to call.

Clupean, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *clupe-a* (see next) + -AN.] Pertaining to herrings.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 317 Men who tar their fingers in the clupean service.

Clupeoid (klū·pi,oid). *Zool.* [f. L. *clupe-a* a kind of small river-fish, taken as the name of the genus which includes the herring, pilchard, sprat, etc. + -OID.] A fish belonging to the herring family (*Clupeidæ*).

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 117 The condition is .. more complicated in many Clupeoids. 1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 58/3 Mr. A. Smith-Woodward .. considered it [the genus *Rhacolepis*] an elopine clupeoid.

Cluppen, -ede, clupte, obs. ff. of CLIP *v.*[1]

† Cluse. *Obs. rare.* [immed. ad. MFlem. *clûse* in same sense:—WGer. *klûsa*, a. late L. *clūsa* = *clausa* a shut up place, whence (among other senses) a monastic cell. For other developments of L. *clūsa*, *clausa*, cf. OE. *clús*(*e* inclosure, narrow passage, close, bond, prison; also CLOSE *sb.*[1], CLOW *sb.*[1]] A (monastic) cell.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iv. (Arb.) 9 He..hath bylded a cluse, theryn dwelleth he.

Cluse: see CLOW *sb.*[1] dam, sluice; also CLOSE *v.*

Clush, obs. form of CLOSH [2].

Clush-clash. [Reduplicated phr. from CLASH: cf. *clish-clash.*] Clashing.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 Thee vauts haulf shrillye rebounded With clush clash buzing, with droomming clattered humming.

† Clusive, *a. Obs.*[−o] [f. L. *clūs-* ppl. stem of *claudĕre* to shut + -IVE.] 'Shut up, compassed' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Cluss, clush. *Sc.* [ad. F. *écluse* SLUICE, q.v.; cf. CLOW *sb.*[1]] A sluice.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 176 The sluice of a mill, in the Low-lands of Scotland, is called the cluss. This is evidently taken from the French *ecluse*. 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *Clouse*: *Clush*, a sluice.

Cluster (klʌ·stəɪ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **clyster**, 4–7 **clustre**, 5 **clustyr**, (**clowster**), **closter**, **clostre**, (6 (*Spenser*) **gluster**, 8 **clusture**), 4– **cluster**. [OE. *clyster*, rarely *cluster*=North Ger. *kluster*.

Cluster app. :—OTeut. **klŭstro-*, from **klŭt-tro-*, from same root as *clot*, *clout*, *cleat*: see CLOT.]

1. A collection of things of the same kind, as fruits or flowers, growing closely together; a bunch. **a.** Originally of grapes (in which sense *bunch* is now the usual term).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 318 (O. E. T. 45) *Botrum*, clystri. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 139/7 *Bacido*, *botrus*, clyster. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxii. 32 Dæt biteroste clyster. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Solomon* vii. 8 Thi tetes shul ben as the clustris of a vyne. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2484 Two exploratours ..Yᵗ broght the grape clustre. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 600 The glusters of ripe grapes. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* vii. 1 There is no cluster to eate. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 216 Spread all thy purple clusters, tempting vine. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 273 The stem which holds the cluster is half cut through.

fig. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 146 A cluster of the ciuill or common law is better, in their seeming, than a whole vintage of diuinity.

b. Of other fruits, or of flowers; also of other natural growths, as the eggs of reptiles, the air-cells of the lungs, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Solomon* i. 13 The clustre of cipre tree my lemman to me. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxvi. (1839) 265 Apples..Mo than an 100 in a cluster. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 A Cluster of nuttis, *complustrum*. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. x. (Arb.) 179 Their egges are engendered in ..clusters. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 349 Five Vertebrae..in a cluster like a round ball. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 400 Each of the ultimate ramifications of the bronchial tubes communicates with a cluster of these air-cells. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* No. 400 A Thyrsus is a compact panicle .. such as the clusters of flowers of the lilac and horse-chestnut, a bunch of grapes, etc.

† **2.** A rounded mass or conglomeration; a clot, a 'clutter'. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 151 Under þe arisynge of þe sonne was i-seie a dredful cluster of fuyre. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII* an. 6 (1550) L j, Within the flappe of the lyft syde of his jacket, we fynde a great cluster of bloude.

3. A number of persons, animals, or things gathered or situated close together; an assemblage, group, swarm, crowd.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1438 (Ashm.), On ilka staffe of a staire stike wald a cluster [*Dubl.* clostre]. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 275 The citizens, who ..gathered together in a cluster at the gates. 1626 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1045 As bees doe in the sunne, all in a cluster. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (R.), The cluster of islands, lying south of the Andeman Islands. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* x. 148 Some clusters of islets. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 47 Objects, which had been called nebulæ, are evidently nothing but clusters of stars.

b. *fig.* Of immaterial things.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 448 Sensitive and reflective ideas .. will run together in clusters. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 175 The component feelings can unite into coherent..clusters.

4. *Comb.* **a.** In names of certain plants having clustered fruit, as *cluster-cherry*, *-grape*, *-nectarine*, *-pine*, *-potato*, etc.; **b. cluster-candlestick**, a branched candlestick, a candelabrum; **cluster-cherry**, the bird-cherry or hag-berry (*Prunus Padus*); **cluster-cup**, a kind of fungus or morbid growth on the leaves of plants; **cluster-spring**, a spiral carriage-spring, composed of several separate springs; † **cluster-sugar**, ? moist or raw sugar; † **cluster-tene**, the stalk of a bunch of grapes. See also CLUSTERFIST.

1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round Sofa* 7 A great *cluster-candlestick..bearing seven or eight wax-lights. 1823 WORDSW. *Scenery Lakes* iii. 77 [The] wild *cluster-cherry (here called heck-berry). 1883 *Gd. Words* 733 Growing on the under sides of leaves may be found many beautiful little objects known as *clustercups. These clustercups are probably.. conditions of rusts and mildews and brands. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 234 Vines..Morillon, Chassela, *Cluster Grape. 1707–12 J. MORTIMER *Husbandry* (J.), The small black grape is by some called the currant, or clustergrape. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 106/1 The *cluster pine of Bordeaux (*Pinus pinaster*). 1791 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838–43) X. 257 A good English acre should produce at least 480 bushels of the *cluster potato. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 35 Boiled and evaporated to the consistence of Honey, which when cold, is granulated to our *Clyster or Kitchin Sugar. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 194 The *closter tenes in hoote picke be brent.

Cluster (klʌ·stəɪ), *v.* Also 5 **clustir**, 6 **clouster**, **cloyster**; *pa. t.* and *pple.* 5 **clustret**, **-id**, **-it**, 5–7 **clustred**; *pr. pple.* 7–8 **clustring**. [f. prec. sb.]

I. *trans.*

1. To gather or group in a cluster. (Usually in pa. pple.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 159 The guttes ben clustred and bound togider. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3668 Grapis of gracious stanes. Sum were of cristall clere clustrid to-gedire. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 294 ¶ 1 All the Jewels that .. can be clustered in her Bosom. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* i. 1 The islands which are clustered around the Western shore of Argyleshire. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* xxiv, Not less .. would .. The foxglove cluster dappled bells.

2. To furnish or cover with clusters. (In pa. pple.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 978 A clene croune on his hede clustird with gemmes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1634 Ylion was .. clustrit with towres. 1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 158 Mountains clustered with the fruitful pines. 1830 — *Yng. Dragon* IV, The walls and towers are cluster'd And every hill and height..is throng'd. 1856 MASSON *Ess. Prose & V.* 462 When the stem of the original poetic thought..is clustered over with rich parasitic fancies.

II. *intr.*

3. To congregate in a cluster or group; to assemble, collect closely.

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xiv. 18 b, Cloustrynge together in companyes by nyght, they prepared weapons. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 276 The rest clustering about mee. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II, vi. 96 Swarms of bees which clustred upon the Roman ensignes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 63 Woes cluster; rare are solitary woes. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. x, They were glad to cluster round the large fire. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 58 All their happiest memories cluster round Those of your name.

4. To grow or be situated in a cluster or in clusters, to form a cluster.

1590–1634 [see CLUSTERING *ppl. a.*]. 1798 WORDSW. *We are Seven* i, Many a curl..clustered round her head. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Thursday bef. Easter*, That grapes of gall Should cluster round thine healthiest shoot. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 504 The antarctic icebergs which cluster off the Falkland Islands.

b. Of shot fired from a gun: see CLUB *v.* 5 b.

c. *intr.* sense corresponding to 2. (Cf. to *swarm with.*)

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* lii, Stupendous crags, clustering with all variety of verdure.

† **5.** To form into clots, to clot or stick together. *Obs. rare.* Cf. CLUTTER.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 17 a, Put in eche of the bagges an vnce of cumin, and quilt the same bagges croswyse that the cumin do not cluster.

Clustered (klʌ·stəɪd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 (in sense 4) **claustered**. [f. CLUSTER + -ED.]

1. Growing or placed in a cluster, forming a cluster; grouped, closely collected.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 367 Mony clustered clowde clef alle in clowtez. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* CCXVII, Ere they through the cluster'd crouds could get. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* IV. 34 Cluster'd Grapes shall blush on every Thorn. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 204 Heads ⅛ in. long, sessile, clustered. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 142 Clustered crystals, or klinorhombic solitary crystals.

b. Arch. *Clustered pillar* (*column*, *pier*): 'several slender pillars or shafts attached to each other so as to form one' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.*).

1874 PARKER *Illust. Gothic Archit.* I. iii. 98 The pillars are clustered, and clustered vaulting-shafts are introduced. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 78 The great feature of Gothic architecture, the clustered pier.

2. Furnished or covered with clusters.

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xi. 5 Now maist thou sit beneath thy clustred Vine. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 438 The cluster'd vine there hardly tempts The traveller's hand. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Gipsy Child* 6 The swinging waters and the cluster'd pier.

3. In the names of various species of plants that produce their flowers or fruit in clusters.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 342 *Campanula glomerata*, Clustered Bell-flower. *Ibid.* V. 296 *Juncus*, Clustered Alpine Rush.

† **4.** Coagulated, clotted. *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 352 His crisped lockes all clustred with his blood. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. D iiij b, Persely helpeth the hardenes of the pappes that cometh of claustered [1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 606 clustered] mylke.

† **Clusterfist.** *Obs.* [f. CLUSTER in sense of lump, clumsy mass + FIST; cf. CLUNCH-FIST.]

a. A clumsy-fisted fellow; a clown, boor, lout.

b. A 'close-fisted' or grasping fellow; a niggard.

1611 COTGR., *Homme de porc & de boeuf*, A grosse, base, rude, vnciuile, or vnmanerly churle, a clunch, a clusterfist. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 213 Cluster-fists and rapacious varlets. 1655 tr. *Francion* I. III. 74 My owne cakes.. of which he never proffered me so much as the least crum, so base a cluster-fist was he. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 470 The Charter, which was no where extant but in the Noddles of these Cluster-fists. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 276 A whole hundred Cluster-fists.

So † **Cluster-fisted**, *a.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 44, I noted many of them to be very cluster-fisted lubbers.

Clustering (klʌ·stərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CLUSTER.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 61 The clustering together of calamities. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. v. 232 A thin diffusion of humble dwellings—here a scattering, and there a clustering.

Clustering, *ppl. a.* That clusters; see verb.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 16 In the ayre their clust'ring armie flies. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 112 Vines, with clustring bunches growing. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 54 His clustering locks With ivy berries wreathed. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* III. ii, Spell-bound within the clustering Cyclades!

Hence **Clusteringly** *adv.*

† **Clusterous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CLUSTER *sb.* + -OUS.] In a cluster, thronging.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Thee clusterus heerdflock.

Clusterways, -wise, *adv.* [f. CLUSTER *sb.* + -WAYS, -WISE.] In the manner of a cluster.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Palma Christi*, The seed grows cluster wise. *Ibid.* s. v. *Pepper*, The Pepper-Corns stick to one another Clusterways.

Clustery (klʌ·stəri), *a.* [f. CLUSTER *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in clusters.

1611 FLORIO, *Graspolôso*, clustry, full of clusters. 1611 COTGR., *Grumeleux*, clottie, cluttering, clusterie. 1721– in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

Clutch (klʌtʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: *α.* 3–6 **cloke**, *β. Sc.* 4–**cluke**, (5 **clucke**, 5–**cluik**, 7–8 **clook**, 8–**cleuk**). *γ.* 3–6 **cloche**, 6–7 **clooch**. *δ.* 5–6 **clowch**(e, 6–7 **clouche**, **cloutch**, 7 **clowtch**. *ε.* 7– **clutch**. [A word, or train of words, of difficult history. The earliest form exemplified is ME. *clōke*, Sc. *clūke*, of which the normal modern form would be *clook*. Of this, ME. *clōche*, 17th c. *clooch* (rime *brooch*), appears to be a palatalized southern form; but the conditions of the origin of this and *clowtch*, *clouch* (rime *pouch*), are obscure. *Clutch*, which since the 17th c. has superseded the other forms (exc. dial. *cloke*, *clook*, *cluke*), came in apparently from the verb CLUTCH, q.v. It is to be noticed that with the obsolescence of the earlier forms, the original literal sense of 'claw' also disappeared, and the senses now in use are mainly those of a noun of action from the verb.

For ME. *clōk(e*, normally we should expect an OE. **clōc*, *clōce*. But, as under BROOK *v.* we see a ME. *brōke* (beside *brouk*), from OE. *brúcan*, so here, ME. *clōke* (? beside **clouke*) may represent an OE. **clūc* or *clūce*. This would represent an OTeut. **klūka-* or *klūkōn-*, a deriv. of the vb. root **kluk-*, *kleuk-*, whence came **klukjan*, OE. *clyccʒ(e)an*, CLITCH, CLUTCH. Thus *clōke* would be ultimately related to these verbs. As we cannot on any phonetic principles explain the palatalized forms *clōche*, *clooch*, *cloutch*, it seems probable that these were produced by the influence of the vb. *clucche*, *clutch*, upon the sb. *clōke*, **clouk*, and that the sb. was thus brought gradually in form and sense into direct identification with the verb, as we see, under the verb, that the latter has also been brought in sense into closer association with the sb.]

1. The claw of a beast or bird of prey, or of a fiend: mostly in *pl.* claws, talons, paws. Also contemptuously of a human hand: cf. *paw*.

α. cloke. now *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Uorte huden hire vrom his kene clokes. *Ibid.* 102, 174. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6936 Vermyn..In þam fest þair clokes full depe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 792 Syche buffetez he [the bear] hym rechez with hys brode klokes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 324 (Mätz.) Fro dede you kleke in kloke. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Cloke*, the nail or claw of a cat.

β. cluke, *cluik*, *cleuk* (klük, klök). Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 1414 With þi clukis. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 14 Syne by the clucke there craftelie [the mouse] can hing. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Fenȝeit Freir* 118 Had he reveild bene to the rwikis, Thay had him revin all with thair clwikis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ix. 82 The egill .. Within hys bowand clukis had vp clawcht A 3ong signet. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1169 The gled the pece claucht in his cluke. 1641 *Witts Recreations, Epit. M. Mar-Prel.* (1654) (N.) The devil has him fanged In his kruked klukes [*rime* bukes]. 1777 *Poems Buchan Dialect* (1785) 12 (Jam.) Can well agree wi' his cair cleuck. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 101, I never had sic a combination .. atween my cleuks afore.

† *γ. cloches*, *clooches. Obs.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 365 *Map's Poems* (Wright) 338 Thei haddin on hym leyd here scharpe cloches alle tho. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 154 He [cat] wil..Cracche vs, or clowe vs, and in his cloches holde. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxii. (1859) 28 Fro the cloches..of Sathanas. 1589 FLEMING *Virgil's Georg.* i. 2 Now scortching Scorpius draweth in his armes (or crooked clooches).

† *δ. clowch*, *clouch*, *clowtch. Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 503 (in *Babees Bk.*) Cast it not in youre clowche [*rime-wd.* sowche]. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* v. § 4. 277 Who shall keepe lands or livings vnder the Clouches of such ravinous Kytes and devouryng Cormorants? 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 769 Ox-flies and Brimsees.. whatsoever they lay their clowtches on, that they hold fast.

ε. clutch (*rare*).

1655 R. FANSHAW *Camoens' Lusiad* iii. 6 That Zone where Cancer bends his clutch.

2. The hand, or more commonly in *pl.* 'hands in a sense of rapacity and cruelty' (J.). In the expressions *in*, *into*, *out of his clutches*, the sense has since the 17th c. gradually passed from 'claws, grasping hands', to 'grips, grasp, tight-hold' as in 3. The singular, 'in his clutch', has even more completely passed from 'claw' to 'grasp'.

α. 1525 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1900 Who is yonder, that grymly lokys? *Fansy.* Adewe, for I wyll not come in his clokys.

β. a 1693 *Sc. Presb. Eloq.* (1738) 114 At last I got you out of his clooks.

γ. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 142/1 The earle hauing the gouernor .. within his clooches. 1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & State* (1602) 32 If euer they get me within their clooches.

δ. [*c* 1430 *Hermes Bird* xlviii. in Ashm. (1652) 233 In Chorles clowchys com y never more.] *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* ii. (R.), I haue thee in my clouche [*rime* pouche]. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1703 Good Samuell..mekely yeelded himselfe into their clouches. 1587 *Lett.* 28 Aug. in *Harl. MS.* 296. 46 If the flete of the Peru..fall in Dracke's clowches. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 20 Too wise..to come into his clouch again. 1642 J. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. i. 153 A cruell and ougly shaped divell, striving .. to get into his clouches a yong man.

ε. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 80 But Age..hath caught me in his clutch. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 67 From the greasie clutch of ignorance and high feeding. 1650 — *Lett. State* (1851) 264 To get her again into his Clutches. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1712) 23 Gigantick Spirits.. who..might take the Plannets up in their prodigious Clutches. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1202 Before 't was in your

clutches power. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), If I ever more come near the clutches of such a giant. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), It was the fortune of a cock to fall into the clutches of a cat. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 25 ¶ 4 [He] escapes the Clutches of the Hangman. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxi. 50, I had got out of his clutches. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 223 It was left to the clutches of the law. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 143 Wulf fell into William's clutches.

b. *dial.* (see quot.)

1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Clutch*, a handful: 'a clutch of bread is all I want.'

3. Tight grip or grasp; the act of clutching. See *in his clutch*, from 16th c., in 2. Quot. 1661 may mean 'hand'.

[*c* 1661 *Characters* (T.), For fear his dirty clutch should grease it.] 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 317 And force the beggarly last doit..from the clutch of Poverty. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xvii, I can't hold on ten seconds more .. my clutch is going now. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. xix. v. 509 Boscawen got clutch of the Toulon fleet. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 13 If any loosed her clutch.

4. An act of grasping *at*, a sudden and violent attempt to seize.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, It was all an expiring clutch at popularity. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 35 After one violent clutch at his beard. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iv. 133 To make a clutch at the military force in Scotland.

b. *Within clutch*: = within reach of one's grasp.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. vii, When the golden fruit seemed within clutch.

† **5.** A clutch-fist, a miser. *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Motto* Wks. II. 54/1 A hard-hearted miserable Clutch.

6. a. *Mech.* A coupling for throwing the working parts into or out of action at will.

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 413 Couplings which have no coupling boxes are denominated clutches or glands. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 360/1 Clutches are arranged to throw the working parts into and out of gear as required. 1882 *Mechan. World* 4 Mar. 136/1 The circumstances under which clutches are employed are very various.

b. A mechanical contrivance with two hooked arms for clipping or clutching the bodies to be lifted by a crane, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 579/1 A gripper .. in the foundry-crane, whose clutches take hold of two gudgeons in the centers of the ends of the flask.

c. *Naut.* = CRUTCH.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 Crutches or clutches, the crooked timbers fayed and bolted upon the foot-waling abaft, for the security of the heels of the half-timbers.

7. *Comb.* **clutch-fist**, a miser; also *a.*, miserly; **clutch-fisted** *a.*; **clutch-box** (from sense 6), a box-shaped clutch in which one cylindrical piece of metal interlocks with a counterpart.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1176 Thrown in and out of gear by a *clutch-box and lever. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 397/2 (*Cotton-Spinning*) When the carriage has reached the extremity of the stretch, it comes in contact with a projection .. which .. disengages the clutch-boxes. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. i, An old rich *clutch-fist knight. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 289 Though we are Borne *Clutch-fisted, When we die We spread our Palmes, and let the World slip by. *c* 1690 *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clutchfisted*, the same as Close-fisted.

Clutch, *sb.*[2] [A variant of CLETCH in same sense; app. in its origin a southern dialect form, being found in the Glossaries of Kent, Sussex, Hants, etc.] A CLETCH; a brood of chickens, a 'laying' or 'sitting' of eggs.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 85 They can renew and make good their lost Clutch of Eggs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. II. (1776) V. 57 These birds .. lay generally from forty to fifty eggs at one clutch. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. i. 154 It must have been hatched in Æolus's cave, amongst a clutch of squalls and tempests. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 302 The eggs .. range from three to six in a clutch. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Clutch*, a brood of chickens: a covey of partridges. 1885 *Daily News* 14 July 2/1 In Ireland almost every peasant rears a clutch of geese.

Clutch (klʌtʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **cluchche**, 4–5 **cluccke**, **cluche**, 6– **clutch**. Also ? 4–5 **cloche**, 7 **clouch**. *Pa. pple.* 4–5 **cloughte**, 6–7 **cloucht**, 7 **clutch't**, **-ed**. [The ME. *cluccke(n* was app. a phonetic variant of *clicche*, CLITCH: cf. *much*, *crutch*, *such*, *rush*, *shut*, all with *u* from original *i* or *y*. The earlier senses of *clitch* and *clutch* were identical, but in their development they diverged. An association arose between *clutch* and ME. sb. *cloke*, whereby *cloke* was gradually assimilated in form to *clutch*, while both verb and substantive approached each other in sense: *to clutch* is now mainly 'to grasp with *clokes* or claws', *a clutch* is now mainly 'a grasp or grip with claws'. The rare forms of the vb., *cloche*, *clouche*, were prob. from the sb. Cf. CLOUGHT.]

I. Obsolete senses.

† **1.** *intr.* To bend or crook as a joint; = CLITCH 2. *Obs.*

?*c* 1325 *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I clyng, I cluche, I croke, I couwe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1541 His cnes cachchez to close & cluchches his hommes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xvii. 188 The fyngres .. powere hem failleth to clucche [*v. r.* cluche, clicche, cleuche, clyche] or to clawe, to clyppe or to holde.

2. *trans.* To incurve *the fingers*, close or clench *the hand*; = CLITCH 1. ? *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 589 Not that I haue the power to clutch my hand, When his faire Angels would salute my palme. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 24 Their hands clutch't. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* ccxxiv, With their clutcht Gauntlets cuffing one another. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 76 The Blade is clasped .. by the clutched inside of the middle and third Fingers. *Ibid.* 121 In their clutched left Hand.

† **b.** To interlock *the fingers*. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. ii. 360 Fingers clutched crosse one within another [*complicatis articulis*]. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 29 With Hand in Hand and Fingers clutched one within another.

† **3.** *intr.* To stick, to cling *together*; = CLITCH 6. *Obs.*

c 1425 *MS. Laud* 656. f. 1 (Halliw.) So a canker unclene hit clocheđ togedres.

II. Current senses, connected with CLUTCH *sb.*

4. *trans.* To seize with claws or clutches; to seize convulsively or eagerly. Also with *away*, *off*, *up*: to snatch with clutches.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 172 A cat..he wol..To hus clees clawen [*v.r.* clochen] ows. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, With all the fingers spread out as if to clutch it. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 166 Then issues forth the bee to clutch the thyme. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii. Clutched off to a great blank barren Union House. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 198 The prince who so vigorously clutched the straw at the moment of his birth. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* v. 133, I clutched up the cat.

b. *absol.*

1866 DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces* 156 Though he..scraped, and clutched, and lived miserably. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* xiii. 327 Very young children .. distinctly clutch with the toes.

5. To hold tightly in the bent or closed hand; to hold with a tight or determined grasp.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Revenge* Prol., The earth is cloucht In the dull leaden hand of snoring sleepe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 34 Is this a Dagger, which I see before me? Come, let me clutch thee. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xviii. Wks. (1847) 319/1 The Sword he resolves to clutch as fast, as if God with his own hand had put it into his. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 216 Clutching the Shank of the Blade .. in the right hand. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 213 Clutched in such a paralysing grip.

b. *fig.*

1619 FLETCHER *False One* II. iii, The sea..When with her hollow murmurs she invites me And clutches in her storms. *a* 1726 COLLIER *On Thought* (J.), A man may .. clutch the whole globe in one intellectual grasp. 1836 EMERSON *Nature*, *Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 147 The beauty that shimmers in the yellow afternoons of October, who ever could clutch it?

6. *intr.* To make a clutch *at*, to make an eager effort to seize.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii, How we clutch at shadows. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. xxx. 32 He [Sussex] clutched at the canopy under which she was sitting, and tore it down. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 639 As a drowning man clutches at the floating straws.

Clutch, *v.*[2] [f. CLUTCH *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To hatch (chickens).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. ii, Schemes .. imagined to clutch all the eggs of a hen, and thus turn her produce to the greatest advantage. *Ibid.* III. iv, The Hen seldom clutches a brood of Chickens above once a season.

Clute, obs. f. CLOUT; var. of CLOOT, *Sc.*, hoof.

Cluthalite (klū·þăləit). *Min.* [f. L. *Clūtha* the river Clyde in Scotland + -LITE.] A flesh-red variety of ANALCITE.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 329. 1868 DANA *Min.* 433 The Cluthalite of Thomson occurs in flesh-red vitreous crystals in amygdaloid at the Kilpatrick Hills.

Cluther, dial. f. CLUTTER.

Cluts, the burdock: see CLOTE.

Cluttе, obs. form of CLOUT *sb.*[1] and CLOT *v.*

Clutter (klʌ·təɹ), *sb.* [This and the vb. of same form appear to have arisen late in the 16th c. and to have become suddenly very common, after which they went to a great extent out of literary use, though retained in some senses dialectally, and in U. S.

In sense 1 the word was evidently a phonetic variant of CLOTTER, from CLOT (which had occas. the form *clut*). Afterwards, influenced perh. by association with *cluster*, it was taken to mean 'an assemblage, crowd, medley'; and still later, perh. by association with *clatter*, the notion of noise entered in, so as to give the sense of mingled and confused noise (cf. EFris. *klōter* a rattle, *klōtern* to rattle).]

† **1.** A clotted mass; coagulation; = CLOTTER, CLODDER, CLUDDER. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Grumeleux*, full of clots or clutters. 1611 COTGR., *Thrombes de sang*, clots or clutters of congealed bloud.

2. A collected mass, a collection; a crowded and confused assemblage.

1666 J. SERGEANT *Letter of Thanks* 125 You huddle together a clutter of Citations. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 618 Impossible to have found so little a thing, in so great a clutter of thick, and deep Grass. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 99 The world or whole clutter of bodies. 1791 COWPER *Comm. Milton* Wks. 1837 XV. 304 A clutter of consonants with only a single vowel to assist their utterance. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 133 All is a clutter of narrow, crooked, dark, and dirty lanes.

b. Crowded confusion; 'litter'. Now *dial.* and *U. S.*

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CXX. (1714) 137 He saw what a Clutter there was with huge, over-grown Pots. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Clutter*, confusion, disorder. In our use of the word, there is no idea of 'noise, clamour or bustle'... 'The room is in a clutter', if the tables and chairs stand in disorder. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dr. Grimshawe's Secret* 292 The musty and dusty clutter and litter of things gone by. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 4/2 To-day all the clutter of the aisles was removed and the fair presented ..a more regular and orderly arrangement of exhibits.

3. The crowded confusion of movement and business; turmoil, bustle, stir. *arch.* or *dial.*

1649 AMBROSE *Media* v. (1652) 104 What a clutter of businesses crossing one the other. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iv. (1709) 73 In the midst of all this clutter and revolution in comes Peter. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 192 By the hurry and clutter they were in to get all ready for a fight. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. ¶ 135 (1740) 105 What Clutter there was in Town about getting off. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms Art*, *A Clutter*, a Bustle or Stir.

4. Noisy turmoil or disturbance, hubbub. (Cf. CLATTER.) *arch.* or *dial.*

1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 8 What those things were which..Leah and Rachel kept such a clutter about. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 348 All the clutter will be hush'd. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*, Those ladies, who are apt to make the greatest clutter on such occasions. 1778 *Camp Guide* 14 That for mere religion, there should be such a clutter. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXV, The dwarf .. making a most important clutter as he extinguished their fire.

5. A noise consisting of the disorderly mixture of many rapid and more or less simultaneous sounds; mingled rattle. (Cf. CLATTER.) *arch.* or *dial.*

1655 T. BAYLY *Bp. Fisher* xiv. 102 A Cannon bullet .. made such a horrible noyse and clutter, as it went thorough. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1738 II. 16 The clutter of their Horse, and of their Wheels. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* v. i, I heard such a clutter of small shot—'Murder! murder! murder! rape! fire!' *a* 1748 WATTS *Disc. Educ.* ii, Let [children] be instructed not to speak in a swift hurry, with a tumult of syllables and clutter upon their lips. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 41 Now and then comes a clutter of drops against the glass, made by a gust of wind.

6. *Comb.*, **clutter-clutter**, continuous or repeated noise or clatter; **clutterdepouch**, an obsolete dance; **clutter-fisted** *a.*, ? clumsy-handed: cf. CLUSTER-FISTED.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 27 Clutter fisted, long of arme, Bodied straight and slender'd. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 371 Daunce Clutterdepouch; and Hannykin booby. 1691 *Hist. Relat. Gen. Assembly Edin.* 49 A Clutter Clutter of words and canting phrases which cannot be understood.

Clu·tter, *v.* [Goes with the sb., q.v.]

† **1.** *intr.* To run together in clots; to clot, coagulate. Also *trans.* = CLOTTER *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xvii, It battereth and cluttereth into knots and balls. *Ibid.* XXV. xiii. (R.), It killith them.. by congealing and cluttering their bloud. 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* ii. 129 Their sinne..lies cluttered in their soules. 1676 *True Gentlewoman's Delight* (N.), To make cream clutter.

2. To run together or collect in knots or heaps; to crowd *together*. (Quot. 1598 connects with 3.)

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* li. 6 The spiders, togither clustring and cluttring. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. x. (1622) 152 All the rest came cluttering about [*circumstrepunt*] him, crying that he should haste away to the Campe. 1610 ROWLANDS *Mart. Mark-all* 45 To whom .. masterlesse men after they heard of his fame, came cluttering on heapes. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. ¶ 88 Villainy .. clutters together in Heaps, and where you find one, all the rest are not far.

3. To run in crowded and bustling disorder.

1602 *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 455 The middle of the field was filled with chariots, and horsemen, cluttering and running round about. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 195 The coaches, horsemen and crowd, cluttered away, to be out of harm's way. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. 2 Away they go cluttering like hey-go mad. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 236 They clutter and run and rise and escape from him.

4. To run or move with noise of bustle and confusion; to make a confused noise or clatter.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 342 To clutter or clatter. , 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms Art*, *To Clutter*, to make a noise or hurly burly. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun*, The coffee-cups began to clutter. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* vii, It clutter'd here, it chuckled there.

† **5.** *trans.* To heap or crowd together in a disorderly way. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 32 Which clutters not Prayses together. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* III. 190 We cannot make ourselves sure of the Supream Cause, and therefore clutter a great many together, to see if it may not accidentally be among them. *a* 1786 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* 46 All the teawn were cluttert abeawt us.

6. To crowd (a place or space) with a disorderly assemblage of things. Now chiefly *dial.* and *U. S.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 127 [Lest] any straggling bodies clutter up its rooms and stifle it. 1685 *Visit. Archdeaconry Ely* in *Camb. Antiq. Communic.* III. 346 The Chancell soe clutterd up w[th] a great Monum[t] that it leaves noe Room for y[e] Comunion Table. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* ii. (1886) 90 An unwieldy and overgrown establishment, cluttered with furniture. 1874 *Sussex Gloss.*, *To clutter up*, to throw into confusion: to crowd. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 8 Jan. 1/6 At present the sides of the highways .. are cluttered with these pipes.

7. To throw into mental confusion and disorder. now *dial.* and *U. S.*

1685 *Trial Lady A. Lisle* in *State Trials* XI. 297 *Witness.* My lord, I am so baulked I do not know what I say myself —Tell me what you would have me to say, for I am cluttered

out of my senses. 1888 *Detroit Free Press*, I've seed strange things in my time, but this clutters me!

8. To utter words confusedly and hurriedly: often, as a habitual defect of utterance; cf. CLUTTERER.

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* i. 19 This messenger cluttereth out all at once. 1656 LOVELACE *Lucasta* (1659) 73 (T.) All that they Bluster'd and clutter'd wisely for, you play. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 254 Spoken with syllabic distinctness .. articulated, and not cluttered. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 817 A young preacher who cluttered very badly.

Clu·ttered, *ppl. a.* [f. CLUTTER *v.* + -ED.]

† 1. Run together in clots, clotted, coagulated; = CLOTTERED. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *England* v. xv. I. 94/2 With the red mantle of their cluttered bloud. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii, Cluttered gore. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 151 It..provoketh urine, dissolveth cluttered gravel.

2. Crowded so as to cause confusion. (*U. S.*)

1865 *Commonwealth* (Boston) 11 Mar., A little dingy room, cluttered with pots, kettles, tables and chairs. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 964/2 Without being cluttered, it gives a sense of the fulness of the English world.

Clu·tterer. [f. CLUTTER *v.* + -ER.] One who clutters (see esp. sense 8 of vb.).

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 817 A certain operator cut the tongue of a clutterer, whom he erroneously thought to be a stutterer.

Cluttering (klʌ·tərin), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CLUTTER, in various senses.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 6 Thumping, shuffing, and cluttering. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. (1612) 369 The noueltie of Cooches scath'd me so, As from their drifts and cluttering I knew not where to go. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. x. 160 The cluttering of Trees together to keep the Sun off from him. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvi, Noisy with the .. cluttering of fowls in coops. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 817 The defect of speech called by..the English Cluttering.

Clu·ttering, *ppl. a.* That clutters; speaking with hurried and confused utterance. Hence **Clu·tteringly,** *adv.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 48 Masters .. that goe workmanlike, and not like you, clutteringly to worke. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 17 To cure a thick confused cluttering Voice. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 519 Speaking in a thick, cluttering manner.

† **Clu·tterment.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. CLUTTER *v.* + -MENT.] Crowding, confused and noisy bustle; also *concr.* that which crowds and confuses a place.

1611 COTGR., *Tourbe*, prease, crowd, thrust, throng, clutterment. 1630 HOLYDAY *Technogamia* C iv b, Here a chaire, there a tub..here a wheele, there a reele; and an hundred such clutterments. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii, A solitary Privacy far from the rustling clutterments of the tumultuous and confused World.

† **Clu·ttery.** *Obs. rare.* Disorder and dirt.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. i. 172 Their Churnes and Presses neat, there was no clutt'ry In Pantry, Milk-house, dairy, nor in Butt'ry.

[**Cluttish,** prob. error for SLUTTISH.]

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 70 And thou my cluttish landresse Cinthia, Nere thinkes on Furors linnen, Furors shirt.

Cluve, var. of CLOOF, hoof, claw.

Cly, *sb. Thieves' cant.* [cf. CLY *v.*] (See quot.)

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cly*, Money..*Let's strike his Cly*, let's get his Money from him; also a Pocket. *Filed a Cly*, Pickt a Pocket. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. (1878) 200 No knuckler so deftly could fake a cly. 1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* II. i. 69 'They're just made for hooking a fogle out of a clye.'

Hence **Cly-faker,** pickpocket; **Cly-faking** *vbl.sb.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Cly-faker*, a pick-pocket. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxxii, They were gentlemen sharpers, and not vulgar cracksmen and clyfakers. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxxv, 'But what is cly-faking?' said Charles. 'Why a-prigging of wipes and sneeze-boxes, and ridicules, and such.'

Cly, *v. Thieves' cant.* Also 7–8 **cloy,** 7 **clay.** [Possibly in origin identical with CLYE *v.* below (LG. *kleien, klaien*), with a modified sense 'seize, grip, or pull with the claws, clutch', = CLAW *v.* 2. Cf. the range of meaning of the latter verb; in Lower Rhenish dial., *klauen, kläuen, kleuen,* is used in the sense 'steal'; and *beclæwen* in MHG. is said of the devil, just like 'the Ruffian (devil) cly thee!' (See Grimm, *Klauen* 2.)]

1. *trans.* To seize; to take; to get.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 So may we cly the Iarke .. The Ruffian clye thee! 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorn & Candle-lt.* C iij b, The Ruffian cly the ghost of the Harman beck! 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here, safe in our Skipper, let's cly off our Peck. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Cly the Jerk*, to be whipt. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxxii, You deserve to cly the jerk for your patter. *Ibid.* The ruffian cly thee, Guinea Pig, for stashing the lush.

2. *esp.* To steal.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (1874) 8 They are sure to be Clyd in the night, by the Angler, or hooker, or such like pilferers. 1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. v. (1874) 48 *Cloy*, to steal. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Claying the Bung*, Cutting the Purse, or Picking the Pocket. *Ibid. Cloy*, to Steal. *Cloy the Clout*, to Steal the Hankerchief. 1739 *Poor Robin* (N.), Money is now a hard commodity to get, insomuch that some will venture their necks for it, by padding, cloying, milling, filching, nabbing, etc., all which in plain English is only stealing.

Cly-: see also CLI-.

Clyack, var. of CLIACK, kirn-cut.

† **Clyde.** *Obs.* [app. :–OE. *cliðe* plaster, poultice, f. *cliðan* to stick: cf. CLITHE.] A plaster.

[*c* 1000 in Thorpe *Hom.* I. 476 Se witega Isaias worhte ðam cyninge Ezechie cliðan to his dolge. — *Sax. Leechd.* I. 154 Swylce ðær clyðe togelæd wære.] *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1692 þer mony clyuy as clyde hit cly3t togeder.

† **Clye,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Corresponds to WFris. (and Du.) *kleyen* (Kilian 1598), EFris. *kleien, klaien,* MLG. and LG. *kleyen, kleien* (see Grimm), 'to scratch with the nails, to claw (the head, etc.)'. Also in same sense, OSw. *kleya,* Norw. *kleia*: cf. ON. *kláeja* to itch, to scratch. From same root as CLAW.] *trans.* To scratch.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 116 Her head was growne so hye Aboue my pate, that able she was it with nayles to clye.

Clyer, var. of CLYRE; obs. form of CLEAR.

Clyet, ? obs. form of CLEAT (cf. sense 1, 1440).

1466 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (1841) 346 Item, paid for an clyet for the corse bonett, iiij*d.*

Clyght, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of CLITCH.

† **Clyk,** *v.* ? a by-form of CLICK.

14.. GOWER *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 2 (Halliw.) Then ..sche .. bygynnyth to chyde, And clykyth [*ed. Pauli* chitereth] forthe in hure langage, Wat falshode ys in maryage.

Clymacht, perversion of CLIMACTERIC.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 243 That, I wuss, Kills many a Puss, Before her Clymacht year.

† **Clyme, cleyme.** *Cant. Obs.* (See quots.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 74 Her Comrogue lies begging in the fields with Clymes or artificial Sores. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cleymes*, Sores without Pain raised on Beggers Bodies, by their own Artifice. [Also 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*]

Cly-more, obs. form of CLAYMORE.

Clynch, Clyng, Clynk, obs. ff. CLINCH, CLING, CLINK.

† **Clynterand.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? *pres. pple.* of CLUNTER; but very possibly a misreading of *clintes and*: see CLINT *sb.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4863 He clynterand torres.

† **Clype.** *Sc. Obs.* [Origin and sense doubtful.] Jamieson has 'An ugly, ill-shaped fellow'.

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 285 (Jam.), Clarus, the long clype Playit on a bag pype. 1500–20 DUNBAR *In secreit place* 36 Quod scho, My Clype, my vnspaynit gyane With moderis milk 3it in 3our mychane. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'Ne're an ill-far'd clype.' *Mearns, Aberd.*

Clypeal (kli·pi,al), *a.* [f. L. *clype-us* (see below) + -AL.] *Entom.* Of, or pertaining to the clypeus of an insect; as the *clypeal region.*

Clypea·ster. *Zool.* [f. L. *clype-us* (= *clipeus*) round shield + Gr. ἀστηρ star.] A genus of echinoid Echinoderms, allied to the common sea-urchin, but having mouth and vent both below.

Hence **Clypea·stroid** *a.* and *sb.*

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 33/2 In Clypeaster the shell is divided interiorly by vertical calcareous partitions. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 574 The flattened Clypeastroid, Scutella.

Clypeate (kli·pi,eĭt), *a. Biol.* [f. as prec. + -ATE; cf. L. *clypeātus* armed with a shield.] Shaped like a buckler or round shield. So also † **Cly·peated.**

1711 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 388 Clipeated Candy Clover. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252 *Clypeate*, resembling a round buckler. In *Treas. Bot.* (1866).

Clypeiform (kli·pi,ifōɹm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a round shield.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 302 Scolitarii..body subovoid or cylindrical; linear or clypeiform. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 159 The carapace is clypeiform.

† **Clypeifo·rmous,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 241 Some [cucumbers] broad and round; others clypeiformous.

Clypeo-, combining form of CLYPEUS, as in **clypeo-frontal** (*Entom.*), common to the clypeus and front.

Clypeole (kli·piōul). [ad. L. *clypeolum*, dim. of *clypeum, clypeus*, round shield.] A little shield; 'term applied to the lamina or receptacle on the inner surface of which the sporangia are attached in Equisetum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Hence **Cly·peolar** *a.*, 'formed like a little shield' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Cly·peolate** *a.*, furnished with clypeoles.

‖ **Clypeus** (kli·pĭŭs). *Entom.* [a. L. *clypeus*, properly *clipeus* round shield.] The broad shield-shaped part of the head of some insects which bears the labrum or upper lip.

1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 440 The Zygænæ are not found in the western continent..their inferior palpi extend beyond the clypeus, and are pointed at the extremity. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. x. 370 A most remarkable distinction between the sexes of many beetles is presented by the great horns which rise from the head, thorax, or clypeus of the males.

Clyppe, var. of CLEPE *v.*, to call.

Clyre, clyer, clier. *Sc.* [*Clier* corresponds to MDu. *cliere*, Du. *klier* gland, glandular swelling, scrofula, = EFris. *klîre, klîr*: ulterior history obscure.] A glandular swelling; usually in *pl.* as name of a disease of cattle: see quots.

1794 *Agric. Surv. Dumfries* 357 (Jam.) A putrid distemper in the throat..called the Clyers .. It seems to be the same with what in other places is called the murrain or gargle. 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *He has nae clyres in his heart*, he is an honest upright man. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* vii. an. 1793 A cow..which the court..had pronounced to have what is called the *cliers*, a disease analogous to glanders in a horse.

Hence **Clyred** *ppl. a.*, 'having tumours in the flesh' (Jam.).

1697 CLELAND *Poems* 66 (Jam.) And did not cease to cave and paut, While clyred back was prickt and gald.

Clyse. *local.* [app. f. F. *écluse*: it may possibly go back to an aphetic ME. *cluse* with *ü*: cf. CLOW, CLUSS.] = CLOW *sb.*[1]

1882 *Spectator* 6 May 595 In the Reports of the Somerset Drainage Commissioners, the sluices and locks under their jurisdiction are called 'Clyses'.

† **Clysma·tic.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. κλύσμα, κλυσματ- 'clyster, drench' + -IC.] A method of injection or infusion; transfusion.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 714 An Operation of Infusion, or a new Clysmatick, or sort of Clystering, when through an opened Vein, by putting a small Pipe into the Orifice, there is injected..some liquor, etc.

Clysmian (kli·zmiăn), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IAN. Cf. F. *clysmien*, perhaps the immediate source.] (See quot.)

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clysmian*, applied to a class of soils of transport and alluvium, or of inundation and attrition, because evidently the product of transport and mechanical deposit, of which water has been the agent.

Clysmic (kli·zmik), *a.* [f. Gr. κλυσμ-ός, sb. f. κλύζειν to wash over, drench + -IC.] (See quots.)

1847 CRAIG, *Clysmic*, washing, cleansing. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Clysmic*, washing off; carrying away by the rushing of waters.

‖ **Clyssus, clissus.** *Obs.* [In med. or mod.L.: no Lat. or Gr. derivation is known.] A term of Paracelsian Chemistry, used in various senses: *e.g.* 'the quintessence of a thing; the reunion of different principles, as oil, salt, and spirit, by long digestion; the product of the detonation of nitre with another substance' (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*). According to Rolfenkius, meaning 'compound mineral spirits'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1650 FRENCH *New Light Alchymie* Gloss., *Clissus* is the occult vertue of things returning from whence they came, as the vertue of an hearb into the root in Autumne. 1682 BRUNO *Castelli Lex. renovatum*, s.v. 1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Clyssus*, among some Chymists, is a long Digestion and Union of Oily Spirits (especially Mineral ones) together, in order to make a Composition or accurate Mixture of them..Sometimes for a Medicine made of the most active and energetical Parts of any Ingredients. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Clyssus*, in Chymistry..consisting of the most efficacious Principles of any Body, extracted, purify'd, and then re-mixed. 1767 WOULFE *Distil.* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 534 The vapours which arise in the deflagration of nitre, with charcoal, antimony, etc., commonly called Clyssus, are very hard to condense. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 540 Nitrate of potassa is rapidly decomposed by charcoal at a high temperature .. The products of this combustion .. are carbonic acid and nitrogen gases. Part of the carbonic acid also remains attached to the residuary alkali, and may be obtained from it on adding a stronger acid. This residue was termed, by the old chemists, clyssus of nitre.

Clyster (kli·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5–8 **olister,** 6–7 **olystre,** 5 **cluster**; 5 **glystere,** 6–8 **glister,** 6–9 **glyster.** [a. F. *clystère* (13th c. in Littré), or L. *cluster, -ēris,* Gr. κλυστήρ a cluster-pipe, syringe, cluster, f. κλύζ-ειν to wash or rinse out, drench.]

1. A medicine injected into the rectum, to empty or cleanse the bowels, to afford nutrition, etc.; an injection, enema; sometimes, a suppository.

a. cluster, clister.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. vii. (1495) 228 In Litargy ouer all thynge the pacyent shall haue a clister. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VIII. xviii. 216 A Clyster is a noble remedye to dryue out superfluitees of the guttes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 44 Nourishing Clisters do not ascend vnto the stomacke. 1671 BOYLE *Usefulness Nat. Philos.* II. v. xiv, Clysters of the smoke of tobacco. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 330 A poyson'd Clister [was] given to him, under pretence of curing him. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 479 For the last ten days of his life, he was supported by broth clysters.

β. glyster, glister.

c 1440 Glystere [see CLYSTERY]. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvii. 32 a, The Ibis..taught Phisicians to minister Glisters. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. xi. (Arb.) 20 With a suppositor or a glister. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* iv. 69 The injection of an anodine, or mitigating glister. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 39 Given..as a glister.

b. fig.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1610) 59 My purse began with so many purging glisters to waxe not only laxatiue, but quite emptie. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes Law Nations* 81 To purge their blacke iaundise with a glister of inke. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* I. i, He's a slight physician cannot give a golden glister at a dead lift.

† 2. The pipe or syringe used in injection; a clyster-pipe. *Obs. rare.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* Dij, The same..with a spout or clystre spouted in the fondament.

† b. *transf.* A pipe, tube. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xliii. 202 This kind of Lillie beareth

at the toppe of the stalke and also amongst his leaues as it were certayne pypes or clysters. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 126 Finches are taught to Cherrip wᵗʰ the Quill Mouth Clyster, and their Notes their Panches fill.

†**3.** A contemptuous name for a medical practitioner (cf. Clyster-pipe). *Obs.*

1621 Fletcher *Thierry* i. sc. 1 [addressing a physician] What's that to you, or any, Ye dross, you powder'd pigs-bones, rubarbe glisters?

4. *Comb.*, as *clyster-syringe*; *clysterwise* adv.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 39 A little Paracelsian Apothecary, Clyster-high. 1705 T. Greenhill *Art Embalming* 273 This Balsamic Liquor thus Clysterwise immitted into the Intestins. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farriers Dispens.* x. (1734) 246 Administer it Clysterwise blood warm.

Clyster (klis·tə), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To treat with clysters. Hence **Cly·stering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1488 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 34 This lettyng blode or clystryng, is to avoyde pestylence. 1684 [see Clysmatic]. 1733 Fielding *Quixote in Eng.* II. xiv, I shall order him bleeding, glistering, vomiting..and cupping. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 152 Patent Veterinary Syringe for relieving hoven cattle, and clystering them.

†**Cly·sterize,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *clystériser* (16th c. in Littré) or late L. *clystērīz-āre*: see -ize.] *trans.* **a.** To treat with a clyster; **b.** To inject (a medicine) as a clyster; **c.** ? (in gen. sense of Gr. κλύζ-ειν) To wash over, syringe (quot. 1543).

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* IV. 154 To take the same decoction..and to clysterize the sore place therewith. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 41 Stampe it and pour it down their throats, or els clysterize them with it. *Ibid.* II. 413 If it [sea-water] be clysterized hot, it allaieth the wrings and grindings of the belly. 1601 R. Dolman tr. *Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. lxxx. 819 The decoction thereof clisterized, serueth greatly for dysenterias. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Clyster-pipe. A tube or pipe for administering clysters.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 178 Yet againe, your fingers to your lippes? Would they were Clister-pipes for your sake. 1622 Fletcher *Sea Voyage* I. i, Come Surgeon, out with your glister-pipe And strike a galliard. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 120, I know not what to send, except some clyster-pipes, which are very curiously turned and mounted in this island. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clyster-pipe*, the anal tube of an enema apparatus. Also, the primitive apparatus itself; a bladder to which a pipe or tube was attached.

†**b.** A contemptuous name for a medical man.

1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virgin Martyr* IV. i, Thou stinking clyster-pipe, where's the god of rest, Thy pills and base apothecary drugs Threaten'd to bring unto me? *a* 1672 Wood *Life* 3 May an. 1661, John Haselwood, a proud starch'd, formal and sycophantizing Clisterpipe, who was the Apothecary to Clayton when he practiced Physick.

†**Cly·stery.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *clystēri-um*, a. Gr. κλυστήριον, dim. of κλυστήρ.] A clyster.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 393 Also he usede ofte clistories and spuynge. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxvii. (1495) 285 By spewenge other byneth wyth a Clisterye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glystery, or glystere, *glisterium, glistere.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 36/1 Loosen his body with Clisteryes, or with Suppositoryes.

Clyte, Clyve, obs. ff. Cleat, Clive, Cleave *v.*

Clyver(s, clyvre, obs. ff. Cleaver, Cleavers.

Clyw(e, obs. f. Clew, and pa. t. of Claw *v.*

Cn- was used in OE., and often in early ME., where *kn-* is now used; as in *cnap*, *cniht*, *cnok*, *cnot*, *cnow*, etc. See Kn-.

Cnemial (knī·miăl), *a.* [f. Gr. κνήμ-η tibia + -(ɪ)al.] Relating to the tibia.

1871 Huxley *Anat. Vert.* vi. 295 The tibia [of birds] is a highly characteristic bone. Its proximal end is expanded and produced anteriorly into a great *cnemial* process. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cnemial crest*, a bony prominence of the upper end of the tibia in many birds.

Cnicin (knəi·sin). [f. L. *cnīc-us* (see below) + -in.] A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of *Cnicus benedictus*, and other Composite plants.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 1029 Cnicin forms white transparent silky needles, having a pure bitter taste.

‖ **Cnida** (knəi·dă). *Zool.* Pl. **cnidæ.** [mod.L., a. Gr. κνίδη nettle.] The nettle cell (urticating, or thread cell) of the *Cœlenterata* (jelly-fish, hydra, etc.), in which their power of stinging resides: usually called *nematocyst.* Hence [combining form *cnido-*], **Cni·doblast** [Gr. βλαστός germ], the cell in which a nematocyst is developed. **Cni·docell** = cnida. **Cni·docil** [L. *cilium*, cf. Cil], the external irritable ciliary process of a cnidoblats. **Cnidophore** [Gr. -φορος bearing], a process bearing a 'battery' of cnidoblasts.

1876 Macalister *Anim. Morphol.* 80 In the protoplasmic ectoderm exist scattered or clustered nettle-cells (cnidæ or trichocysts) which are minute oval capsules filled with fluid..lined by a delicate membrane which at the apex is involuted into an axial tube, ending in a long coiled barbed thread. 1884 Sedgwick tr. *Claus' Elem. Zool.* I. 223 Each *Cnidoblast* ..possesses a fine superficial plasmatic process (*Cnidocil*), which is probably very sensitive to mechanical stimuli and occasions the bursting of the capsule. 1887 Rolleston & Jackson *Forms Anim. Life* 331 The nematocysts are removed from the cells or cnidoblasts in which they were developed, and where they usually remain until discharged. *Ibid.*, The discharge of the thread is therefore brought about through..direct mechanical or chemical irritation of the cnidocil. *Ibid.* 757 Some of the hydranths are furnished with a single basal horn-like process—the cnidophore—armed terminally with a battery of cnidoblasts.

Cnute-berry, var. of Knot-, Knout-berry, cloudberry.

†**Co** [1], **coe.** *Obs.* Also **ko, koo, keo, coo.** [ME. midland form, answering to northern *ka, kae* = Da. *kaa*, ON. **ká*, **kǫ́*, from **káha*: cf. Chough.] Jackdaw. Cf. Caddow [1].

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* 145 La chouwe, a co-brid [*Camb. MS.* the co]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Coo byrde, or schowhe, *Monedula. Ibid.* 280 Koo bryd, or schowghe. 14.. *Voc. Harl. MS.* 1587 *Ibid.* 84 *Monedula*, coo. *a* 1528 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 466 We may not well forgo The countrynge of the coe. 1530 Palsgr. 237/1 Koo, a byrde.

†**Co** [2]. *Obs. Cant.* (See quots.)

1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 5 A Kitchin Co is called an ydle runagate Boy. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 76 A Kynchen Co is a young boye..that when he groweth vnto yeres, he is better to hang then to drawe forth. 1834 Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v. (1878) 183 Doxies..and their coes.

Co [3]. **1.** (kōu). An abbreviation of Company; esp. in the sense: The partners or members of a firm whose names do not appear in the style or title.

1759 *Compl. Letter-Writer* (ed. 6), London: Printed for Stanley Crowder, and Co. 1778 *Whitehead's Newcastle Directory* 49 Sugar-houses: Atkinson and Co., Quay-side. Forster and Co., Close. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* v. 98 He swore he'd give John Co. the slip. 1823 Moore *Fables* v. 61 This most ill-matched unholy Co. From whence the ills we witness flow. 1843 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxi, Don't have my name in it..I must be Co., I must.

2. A written abbreviation of *county.*

1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 109 Recorded from Clifden, co. Galway.

Co, dial. form of Come *v.*

Co-, *prefix* of Latin origin. In Latin the preposition *com-* (which as a separate word was written in classical L. *cum*) was shortened to *co-* before vowels and *h*, also before *gn-*, e.g. *coalescere, coercēre, coortus, cohærēre, cognātus.* Partly from the greater syllabic distinctness of this form of the prefix, arising out of the natural break between it and the following vowel, whereby also, on the break-down of the older quantitative system, the *o* became a long vowel, partly from the readiness with which some compounds of this type, as *co-æquālis, co-adjūtor, co-episcopus, co-hæres, co-operātor, co-optāre*, were analysed into their elements, *co-* has come in English to be a living formative, the use of which is no longer restricted to words beginning with a vowel, but extended to all words of analogous kinds, including native English or other words, as well as those from Latin. The general sense is 'together', 'in company', 'in common', 'joint, -ly', 'equal, -ly', 'reciprocally', 'mutually'. It combines (like L. *com-, con-, co-*) with verbs, adjs., adverbs, and sbs. It is sometimes prefixed to words of L. origin which are already compounded with *com-* (*con-*), as *co-connexion, -conspirator, -constituent.*

It occurs also as a variant form of words of L. origin or type, where the regular form is *com-, con-, cor-*: e.g. *co-centric, co-natural, co-numerary,* †*co-partment, co-relation, co-rival, co-temporary, co-terminous*, and other occasional instances: cf. also *co-citizen, co-join, co-mingle*, with *concitizen, conjoin, commingle*, etc.

All the more important of these compounds appear in their alphabetical order as Main words: there follow here examples of compounds of rare occurrence and obvious meaning, or in which the combination is but for the nonce. It is notable how many of these are solely due to Bishop Ken.

1. Verbs.

Of a joint subject: as, *co-engage* to engage along with others, *co-sustain* to sustain jointly. Of a joint object: as, *co-admit* to admit (two or more things) equally, *co-annex* to annex (things) along with others. So

Co-abound, †*co-absume, co-admire, co-admit, co-agonize, co-animate, co-annex, co-annihilate, co-apprehend, co-ascend, co-attend, co-augment, co-bewail, co-bless, co-breathe, co-crucify, co-decree, co-delight, co-derive, co-die, co-elevate, co-embody, co-employ, co-enact, co-endear, co-enflame, co-engage, co-enjoy, co-exert, co-expire, co-glorify, co-harmonize, co-hymn, co-implore, co-include, co-infer, co-inspire, co-inter, co-inthrone, co-love, co-oblige, co-produce, co-quicken, co-raise, co-rebel, co-rejoice, co-resign, co-resort, co-seat, co-spire, co-suffer, co-sustain, co-torment, co-torture, co-transfuse, co-transpire, co-transubstantiate, co-twist, co-vibrate, co-worship.*

a 1711 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 519 While Hymn and Love here *co-abound. 1642 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 424 The words..are not, Is consumed by the substance, but, Is *coabsumed with the substance. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 370 The Blessed Co-everlasting Three, By Lovers co-ador'd, and *co-admir'd. — *Hymnarium* II. 31 God in himself has taught in Holy Writ Prescience and Liberty to *co-admit. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 139 That I..May with thy Agony *co-agonize. 1660 Hench-man *Peace-offering* 4 *Coanimated into one inward Love in Christ. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. II. 474 Unless such difficulties therefore annexed unto that estate be tempered by *co-annexing thereunto things esteemed of in this world. 1775 **Co-annihilate*: see *Co-infer.* 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xx. 263 Able to communicate their conceptions unto any that *co-apprehended the Syntaxis of their natures. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* vi. 170 Her place considered with latitude is truly vnderstood in the rule, and the degree *co-ascending therewith. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 376 Passions on my Will to *co-attend. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIII. (R.), Virtue *coaugmented thrives, in men of little minde. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 131 The Mourners wont his soul to *co-bewail. — *Preparatives* IV. 127 Flesh which with Soul to be *co-bless'd In Hope shall rest. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 135 When Godhead Fontal and Deriv'd, *co-breath. — *Christophil* I. 437, I, while thou suffer'st, shall abide *Co-crucify'd. — *Sion* IV. 329 The glorious three, Acceptance gracious *co-decree. *Ibid.* IV. 350 Each..In heav'nly Love will *co-delight. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 268 Love, Joy, and Praise, All *co-deriv'd from God the source. 1865 Pusey *Eiren.* I. 154 She..was willing to *co-die with her Son. 1619 R. Jones *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 489 The Body and the Soul..each *co-elevating other to make up the Resurrection. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 252 (D.) Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will then become *coembodied in this Divine body. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 255 With them they wou'd in Song be *co-employ'd. 1645 W. Ball *Sphere Govt.* 8 A deniall of acting, enacting, or *coenacting with the Parliament. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* (1721) II. 275 To God and to each other *co-endear'd. — *Hymnotheo* III. 172 Angels with Love each other *co-enflame. 1650 *St. Trials, Colonel Andrewe* (R.), I was promised by Benson, that if Sir John Gell, and their pretended friends of the country, did *co-engage, I should be disengaged. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 262, I wish my soul no other felicity..than to ascend to his, and *co-enjoy the same bliss. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 268 In saints they *co-exert their Might. — *Hymnotheo* III. 166 They ..at the Point of Death shall *co-expire. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 137 In them with Thee I am *co-glorify'd. *Ibid.* I. 41 Thy attributes are all *co-harmoniz'd. *Ibid.* I. 179 *Co-hymn'd by the Celestial Host. — *Christophil* I. 483 Thy Loves, Great Trine, I co-adore, And co-adoring, *co-implore. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 40 In this Cartilaginous Pericardium..is likewise the Auricle *co-included. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 356 The latter logicians are accustomed to call this mode of priority, that which is *co-inferred, but does not co-infer; that which co-annihilates, but is not co-annihilated. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* (1721) II. 259 Both at one Breath by God seem'd *co-inspired. 1874 Pusey *Lent. Serm.* 312 Their old man had been crucified with Christ..with Him they had been *co-interred, with him coraised. 1650 Hubbert *Pill to Formality* 73 Can Christ and Belial be *co-inthroned? *a* 1711 Ken *Christophil* (1721) I. 484 *Co-loving Thee..Great Trine. — *Edmund* II. 278 Interest, Honour, Nature, and Heavn's Will, All *co-oblige you to revenge the Ill. — *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 370 The great Terraqueous System [to] *co-produce. *a* 1677 Barrow *Creed* Wks. 1859 VII. 296 He *co-quickened, co-raised, and co-seated us (if I may so speak) with him in heavenly places. 1874 Pusey *Lent. Serm.* 312 He..co-quickened us in Christ. 1677–1874 **Co-raise*: see *co-inter, co-quicken.* *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* (1721) IV. 75 All..which fell, Will strive to make you *co-rebell. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 400 Their Brethren *co-rejoyce. — *Sion* IV. 379 They to his conduct Psyche *co-resign. 1678 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 209 Where zealots and Whigs *co-resort. 1677 **Co-seat*: see *co-quicken.* *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 355 Father and Son..The gracious Co-eternal Dove *co-spir'd. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. i. (1632) 2 They..would have us aid the afflicted, but not to faint, and *co-suffer with them. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 385 Their Chief and they the Burthen *co-sustain'd. *Ibid.* III. 89 Damn'd Souls and Devils..each other *co-torment. — *Psyche* IV. 239 Tortur'd themselves, and yet *co-torturing me. — *Hymnotheo* III. 235 Saints sweetly here discourse, and heav'nly News Into each other only *co-transfuse. — *Psyche* IV. 257 They kiss'd and in protracted kiss repos'd; Love *co-transpiring. — *Sion* IV. 345 How we..by nuptial Tie are one How we *co-transubstantiated are grown. 1833 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 360 Linked to her connatural tree, *co-twisting with its limbs her own. 1881 Le Conte *Light* 58 They *co-vibrate with the undulations of the ether. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 3 Yea in a Crosse *co-worshipped with him in the verie same worship.

2. Adjs. (often participial), and advbs.

Thus *co-embedded* embedded together, *co-harmonious* unitedly harmonious, *co-intersecting* intersecting mutually; thence adverbs, as *co-harmoniously*:

Co-ambulant, co-amiable, co-apostate, co-ardent, co-boundless, co-divine, co-effluent, co-effluential, co-elongated, co-embedded, co-endearing, co-enflaming, co-featured, co-foreknown, co-glorious, co-gracious, co-harmonious (and *-ly*), *co-hellish, co-immense, co-incorporate, co-intersecting,* †*co-like, co-lovely, co-mournful, co-neighbouring, co-omniscient, co-penetrating, co-pleased, co-reflexed, co-sounding, co-transforate, co-universal.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 300/1 Two Doves *Coambulant..are a loving pair walking together. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 349 That *Co-amiable Trine. — *Hymnotheo* III. 123 Pride..First down from Bliss Apostate Angels threw, First *co-apostate Man from God withdrew. *Ibid.* III. 358 To the Co-une, Co-amiable, Three, *Co-ardent Love, Co-equal Praises be. — *Christophil* I. 458 Lord, out of thy *co-boundless store, I love-supplies implore. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 136 He'll speak from Both with Mission *Co-divine. *Ibid.* I. 94 God *co-effluent fill'd his human Mind. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 267 Thou Trine *Co-effluential Love. 1854 R. Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 58/1 The iliac bones and sides of the sacrum become *co-elongated. 1851–9 Darwin in *Man. Sc. Eng.* 278 The age of such a formation would have to be judged of by

the *co-embedded shells. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* (1721) I. 435 The Spirit on Thy sacred Head Wings radiant, *co-endearing spread. — *Psyche* IV. 165 With a *co-enflaming Ardour vie. 1849 *Reverberations* II. 85, I can see no year *co-featured or conformable therewith. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnar.* II. 31 Things certain, or contingent, *co-foreknown. — *Preparatives* IV. 57 Within the Gracious shine Of the *co-glorious Trine. — *Christophil* I. 485 The Love Which in the Three *Co-gracious reigns. — *Hymnotheo* III. 241 In *co-harmonious Numbers, Measures, Weights. — *Christophil* I. 447 He taught how sweet Humility and Height In souls would *co-harmoniously unite. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 149 Jesus, worried by the Pagan crew, Storm'd by Hell Powers, and the *co-hellish Jew. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 228 Thou Godhead's *Co-immense First-born. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 89 The diffused and *coincorporate Law. 1881 *Athenæum* 21 May 692/1 Mr. S. Roberts's Theorem of Four *Cointersecting Spheres. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* IV. ii. 242 With the Union of all *Co-like Parts. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 340 Philothea .. Clarissa..Devota..a *co-lovely Trine. — *Hymnotheo* III. 339 The Doves .. Notes *co-mournful mutually rehearse. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 108 Both being fluid, dissipable, and *co-neighbouring Elements. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* (1721) IV. 114 The Bless'd *co-omniscient Three. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 268 Great God thus unity displays, In sweet *co-penetrating Rays. — *Hymnotheo* III. 338 Pleas'd with Eve's stroaking it, it meekly bay'd, And she *co-pleased, the Lamb her fondling made. *Ibid.* III. 166 Dear Lovers there in *co-reflex'd delight. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 130 Sometimes this *co-sounding tone is not quite clear or distinct. 1875 MYERS *Poems* 76 *Co-transforate with Christ. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 42 Death keeps with Sin *co-universal sway.

3. Substantives. a. Of action, state, etc.

Co-abode, co-administration, co-admiration, co-advice, co-aid, co-audience joint-hearing, † *co-benignity, co-connexion* mutual connexion, † *co-delight, co-denization, co-domestication, co-emanation,* † *co-enamourment, co-exertion, co-explosion,* † *co-hea*ʳ*tedness* communion or unity of hearts, *co-indwelling, co-infeftment, co-interest, co-life, co-perception, co-principate,* † *co-respect, co-splendour, co-tenure, co-understanding, co-use.*

a 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 391 Such love the Saint to Paula shew'd In their bless'd *Co-abode. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2389/3 Deputed to this *Coadministration during the Pleasure of his Holiness and the Apostolick See. 1628 HUME *Jewes Deliv.* i. 2, 1. Their *coadmiration. 2. Their congratulation. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 10 Without the *co-advice of som..mates. 1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 109 The cooperation of the hands..the *co-audience of the ears. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 268 *Co-benignities Divine Gush out on us from Godhead Trine. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 127 The intimate *co-connection that exists between galvanic electricity and magnetism. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* (1721) II. 9 Reflecting still thy Godhead bright, and in co-splendour *co-delight. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 71 The mission of the apostles was not an episcopizing of geographical dioceses .. but a *co-denization of human hearts. 1819 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 193 *Co-domestication with Edgar and their common father. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* (1721) I. 82 The blessed Three..joyn Man with *co-emanations to refine. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 291 She melting, while he sweetly shin'd, To *co-enamourments inclin'd. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 34 Works which cannot act at all except as far as they call the reasoning faculties into full *co-exertion with them. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 66 *Co-explosion of Fulminating Silver. If small parcels of this preparation be laid about upon the table..and one parcel be touched with sulphuric acid, the whole detonate spontaneously. 1619 R. JONES *Recant. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 496 The unanimity and accord of the Disciples..signifies a *co-heartedness, and unanimity or concurring in affection. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 398 That *coindwelling of good and evil which passes our understanding. 1858 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* (1865) I. III. vi. 181 The electoral branch managed to get *mitbelehnung* ('co-infeftment), that is to say, Eventual Succession. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 581 The appearance of a *co-interest and partaking with the Irish Rebels. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1876) 67 The soul is not twin-born, but the only begotten .. admitting no *co-life. *Ibid.* Ser. I. vii. 179 The order of the world and the distribution of affairs and times being studied with the *co-perception of their subordinate place. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* App. 531 There was a genuine *Co-principate of Tiberius and Augustus before the middle of 765 A.U.C. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 355 Love co-immense flows from their *co-respects. — *Hymnarium* II. 9 Reflecting still thy God-head bright, And in *Co-splendor, Co-delight. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* V. 79 Queen Adelaide's *co-tenure of the sceptre was of..brief duration. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 110 Provided ther be reciprocall knowledge, and *co-understanding of the art 'twixt the parties. 1886 *Antiquary* XIV. 94 By their *co-use to designate the same individual.

b. Agent-nouns (and derivatives of function, adjectives used substantively), etc.

Co-actor, co-agriculturist, co-aid, co-ambassador, co-apostate, co-approver, co-asserter, co-believer, co-burgess, co-burgher (-ship), co-churchwarden, co-conspirator, co-descendant, co-despairer, co-discoverer, co-editor (-ship), co-elder (-ship), co-emperor, co-enactor, co-engager, co-faster, co-father (-ship), † *co-fere, co-fisher, co-herald, co-husband, co-inmate, co-inventor, co-islander, co-judge, co-justiciar, co-king, co-legislator, co-magistracy, co-mourner, co-murmurer, co-nominee, co-non-intelligent, co-parallel, co-parent, co-patentee, co-presbyter, co-rebel, co-rival, co-saviour, co-settler, co-species, co-sufferer, co-traitor, co-translator, co-tripper, co-tutor, co-twin, co-villager, co-votary.*

1638 BROME *Antipodes* II. ii, You are To speake to your *co-actors in the Scene. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 415 The American farmer has his grievance as well as his *co-agriculturist in Britain. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 619 Paris, Deiphobus, Agenor join; *Co-aids and captains of the Trojan line. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1618) 5 Gentill Bishop of Aretze, the other *coembassador for Florence. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 9 *Co-apostates damn'd as well as we. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 29 *Co-approvers of the sentence. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 15 The Autor and other his *coasserters of free grace. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/1 In concert with his *co-believers. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvi. X. 74 Knit together..by the *coburgership. 1565 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 35 His brethren and commonalty of *co-burgesses. 1835 CROMPTON & MEESON *Rep. Cases Crts. Exchequer* 316 *head-note*, A churchwarden has no authority to pledge the credit of his *co-churchwardens for repairs to the church. 1868 *Daily News* 21 July, Mr. Hubbard had been consulted by his co-churchwarden. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 30 June, He has sought to become .. in the palace of the French emperor a *co-conspirator with him. 1866 *Church & St. Rev.* 7 Dec. 771 Mr. Bright and his co-conspirators. 1884 *Popular Sc. Monthly* XXIV. 787 Man is the *co-descendant with other mammals of a common progenitor. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 10 Ye *Co-despairers in these woes. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 56 Professor Adams—*co-discoverer with Le Verrier of the distant Neptune. 1863 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 231 Brought out under the *co-editorship of Dr. Geo. Hickes and Dr. F. Lee. 1726 TRAPP *Popery* I. § 5. 78 In the original it is *συμπρεσβύτερος*, *Co-elder. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxiv. 353 These two personages were elected *co-emperors by the senate. 1649 W. BALL *Power of Kings* 5 They..are called to Act with, or to be *Co-enactors. 1650 *St. Trials, Colonel Andrewe* (R.), The *co-engagers in that resolution. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1787 By means of a sufficient number of *co-fasters, a fast of seven years may be accomplished in six days. 1839 G. DARLEY in *Beaum. & Fl.'s Wks.* Introd. 29 The tragedies, especially those of Beaumont's *co-fathership. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Iason is come with many a manly man, Of his *coferes. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 5 Venus and Cupid were as great *co-fishers from the same boat as Cleopatra and Antony. 18.. COLERIDGE *Chamouni* iv, Thyself Earth's rosy star, and of the dawn *Co-herald. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* Sat. X. 190 Him whom Cæsar's wife will chuse *Co-husband. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxi, As *co-inmates of one dwelling. 1887 F. D. CLARK in *Proc. Amer. Instr. Deaf* 306 One of the *coinventors of the audiometer. 1644 HOWELL *Engl. Teares* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 448 Against my *co-islander the Scot. 1639 R. GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 841 If these Lords will be Coadjutors, may they be blessed, but if they will be *Co-judges, we cannot endure it. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 599 Thomas the Chancellor, and the earl of Leicester the *cojusticiar. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii. 105 *Co-kings we were, and made the laws together. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. 61 In proportion as the ecclesiastics became *co-legislators, heresies became civil crimes. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xiii. (1849) 128 During our *co-magistracy. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 131 *Co-mourners all, With supplemental Tears lament my Fall. *Ibid.* III. 203 Some..vent To their *co-murmurers their Discontent. 1835 KIRBY *Bridgewater Treat.* (1852) I. 53 Though mostly derived from the same source as that of my learned *co-nominee. 1866 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 312/2, I am not ashamed, having the British Association as a *co-non-intelligent, to say I do not understand this. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xlix. 10 David and Ezechias we may bring, *Co-paralels in Glorie with this King. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 4 The expression consort may be taken..in the simple sense of *co-parent of a child. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlv. (1612) 216 These twayne and those three Furies thus, *Copattentees, leaue Hel. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 60 Then his *Co-Presbyters ..handled him to purpose. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 99 Lucifer..And all his chief *Co-Rebels. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i, Did not his last breath Clear Courtenay and the Princess from the charge Of being his co-rebels? 1823 LAMB *Ess. Elia, Refl. in Pillory* Honour without *co-rival. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* IV. 12 We have no *co-saviour. 1878 J. BULLER *New Zealand* 1, A boat..manned by Governor Glass, and a crew of his *co-settlers. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 136/1 Encephaloid stands apart from its *co-species. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* Prol., Those .. Should as *co-sufferers commiserate. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 298 Him Hinguar strait for his *Co-traitor sent. 1858–9 *Chambers' Cycl. Eng. Lit.* s. v. *Pope*, Deducting the sums paid to his *co-translators, Pope realised by the 'Odyssey' upwards of £3500. 1887 N. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 22 Our *co-trippers .. wanted to break off pieces of the walls to take back to America. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 548 A special tutor or *co-tutor is assigned to watch over the education of the children. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 735/2 When a female is born a *co-twin with a male, this female is sterile. 1885 *Antiquary* Mar. 98/2 A meeting of the whole body of *co-villagers. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* (1721) I. 80 Good Barsebas .. As his *Co-vot'ry ended, thus went on.

c. Esp. common in the phraseology of *Law*, with the sense of 'joint' or 'fellow-', as CO-HEIR, CO-EXECUTOR, CO-DEFENDANT, etc.; also *co-acceptor, co-assignee, co-auditor, co-contractor, co-covenantor, co-creditor, co-debtor, co-delinquent (-ency), co-guarantor, co-infeftment, co-legatee, co-lessee, co-lessor, co-mortgagee, co-petitioner, co-plaintiff, co-projector, co-promisor, co-promoter, co-purchaser, co-sharer, co-surety, co-trustee.*

1883 LD. WATSON in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 450/2 A. had signed as a *co-acceptor. 1884 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 179 One of two assignees was removed for misconduct on the application of his *co-assignee. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 68 *head-note*, An auditor .. is entitled to appoint an accountant..without the consent of his *co-auditor. 1856 *Act* 19 & 20 *Vict.* c. 7 § 5 No co-surety, *co-contractor, or co-debtor shall be entitled to recover from any other co-surety, co-contractor, or co-debtor .. more than the just proportion. 1856 DE GEX MACNAGHTEN & GORDON *Reports* VIII. 100 *marg. note*, An intended co-surety who was purported to be made a *co-covenantor. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. comm. (ed. 2) 396 The obligation by which the *co-creditors are entitled or the co-debtors are bound. 1885 *Law Times* 6 June 98/2 He entailed £18,000 loss on his co-creditors. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. comm. (ed. 2) 399 Where..the Solidarity is the effect of *co-delinquency, the delinquent who pays has no regressus. *Ibid.* 398 In Solidarity the guarantor who pays the whole has regressus against his *co-guarantors. *Ibid.* II. § 199 A lapsed portion accrues to the *colegatees. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 897/2 The registrar thought it right to have the *co-lessee as well as the landlord before him. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 2 Aug. 180/2 The transfer of another mortgage to himself and another professional person as *co-mortgagee. 1884 *Law Times* 10 May 24/2 Liberty..to amend the petition by joining him as a *co-petitioner with B. 1881 JUSTICE FRY in *Times* 12 Apr. 4/3 He should add the trustee as *co-plaintiff and give him the conduct of the action. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. vi. (1883) 826 He could not maintain an action against his *co-projectors for .. money paid in furtherance of the joint undertaking. *Ibid.* II. iv. 663 The equity arises from the relation of the co-obligors, or *co-promisors *inter se.* 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 7/3 If the Corporation .. subscribe to the funds of the ship canal movement they must become *co-promoters under the Borough Funds Act. 1885 G. DENMAN in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 470/1 The defendant knew that the title of the *co-purchasers was fictitious. 1881 *Times* 4 Aug. 3/4 The right of obtaining possession of a piece of land—that is, the pre-emption thereof .. against one's *co-sharer whose possession is recent. 1847 ADDISON *Contracts* II. iv. 659 A party has consented to be *co-surety with another. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* I. 539 His *co-trustees having refused to join with him in the execution of the trust.

4. *Math.* (short for *complement*). Used in the sense '... of the complement', or 'complement of ...': see COSINE, COTANGENT, COSECANT, CO-ALTITUDE, CO-DECLINATION, CO-LATITUDE.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 2 The Cosine, Cotangent, and Cosecant, of an arc, are the sine, tangent, and secant of the complement of that arc, the Co being only a contraction of the word complement.

Co-abode, co-acceptor: see Co-.

†Coacervate (as next, or kəʊˌæsəːvˌeɪt), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coacervāt-us*, pa. pple. of *coacervāre*; see next.] Heaped together; gathered into one place.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 Whether the Spirits be Coacervate, or Diffused. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 5 Empty spaces, either coacervate or interspersed.

Coacervate (kəʊˌæsəːvˌeɪt), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *coacervāt-* ppl. stem of *coacervāre* to heap together (f. *co-* together + *acervāre* to heap).] *trans.* To heap together, gather into a heap, accumulate; also *fig.* Hence **Coa·cervated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Coacervate*, to heape vp together. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xvii. 303 Many moe examples .. which .. Historians .. have Coacervated and gathered as in a Bundle. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. vii. 48 These shells, so co-acervated, or dispersed.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 152 Coacervated facts.

Coacervation (kəʊˌæsəːvˌeɪ·ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *coacervātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *coacervāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of heaping together, or fact of being heaped together; accumulation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 933 Chorus is a mesure of xxx modius and hath that name of coaceruacion, hepes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 799 The Equall Spreading of the Tangible Parts, and the Close Coacervation of them. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. 14 Like damp hay, they heat and inflame by co-acervation.

fig. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Defence* 207 It being .. not the coaceruation of places, but the true alleadging, which supports the truth. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 6 (1653) 29 To what purpose is that coacervation of Texts? 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 292 The coacervation of proofs.

2. *concr.* A mass heaped together.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 89 To..dispel that coacervation of tough humours about the throat. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) XIV. vii. 181 To unshell .. this existing Rome from its present crowded and towering coacervations.

†Coace·rve, *v. Obs.*⁻¹ = COACERVATE.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. I. 66 Coacerved, but not commixt.

Coach (kōʊtʃ), *sb.* Forms: 6 **cochee,** (**coch, coyche, cosche**), 6–7 **coche, coatch**(**e, 6– coach.** [In 16th c. *coche*, a. F. *coche* (masc., in 16th c. occas. fem.). Found since 16th c. in nearly all European langs.: cf. Sp. and Pg. *coche*, It. *cocchio*, Wallachian *cocie*; Ger. *kutsche* (in 16th c. also *kotsche*), Du. *koets*; Boh. *kočˇ*, Pol. *kocz*, etc. All originally from Magyar *kocsi*, formerly also written *kotsi*, (pronounced kotʃi), 'ungaricum currum [quem] kotczi vulgo vocant' (anno 1560), used in Hungary from the reign of King Matthias Corvinus, 1458–90. *Kocsi* is in form an adjective, meaning app. 'of Kocs (kotʃ)' a place south of Komorn, between Raab and Buda; the full original name (still used in 18th century) being *kocsi szeker* i. e. 'Kocs cart' (car, wagon), rendered in Lat. in 1499 *cocius currus*, in 1526 *currus kotsi*. Hence, also, the early equivalents in other langs.: Boh. *kočí vůz* (Kotsh car), shortened to *kočí, kočˇ*; Ger. 16th c. *cotschie-* or *cotschy wagen, cotzie wagen, gotschiwagen, gutschiwagen*, shortened to *gotschi, gutschi, gutsche, kotsche, kutze, kutsche*; earlier Du. *kotsie-, koetsie-, koets-waghen,*

shortened to *kotsie* (Kilian), *koetsie, koets*. Cf. also 16th c. Eng. *cochee*. The Sp., Pg. and F. *coche*, were app. immediately from 16th c. Ger. *kotsche*.

See full historical details collected by Hildebrand in Grimm, s. v. *Kutsche*.]

1. A large kind of carriage: in 16th and 17th centuries, usually a state carriage of royalty or people of quality (still occasionally used, as *e. g.* the Lord Mayor's coach); now, usually, a large close carriage with four wheels, with seats inside, and several outside, used for public conveyance of passengers (see STAGE-COACH). Hence *to take coach* (obs.).

It does not appear certain what was the precise new feature that distinguished the Hungarian *kocsi*, and led to its adoption throughout Europe. A German picture of 'ein ungerische gutsche,' after 1550, shows it still without covering, and not suspended on springs. (Hildebrand in Grimm.)

1556 SIR P. HOBY *Let. fr. Bisham, Berks.* in Burgon *Life Gresham* (1839) I. 483 Peradventure my Lady..cannot ride. Thereto will I provide this remedy,—to sende her my coche. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 251 They haue their horselitters, Cochees, and charettes right notable. **1562** *Diurnal of Occurr.* 4 May, My Lord Arrane was convoyijt in the queuis graces cosche. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* Conclus. (Arb.) 313 Aniceris..a very actiue..man in driuing of a Princes Charriot or Coche. **1589** R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1850) 57 Her coyche was burn'd, that day she married was. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 16 The roiall Dame.. for her coche doth call. **1606** DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* IV. (Arb.) 31 In euery street, carts and Coaches make such a thundring. **1615** STOW *Eng. Chron.* Jas. I an. 1605 867/2 In the yeere 1564 Guylliam Boonen, a dutchman, became the Queene's Coachmanne, and was the first that brought the vse of Coaches into England..Lastly, euen at this time, 1605, began the ordinary vse of Caroaches. **1621** SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 20, I..took back the bay gelding ..for my coche. **1674** C. COTTON *Fair One of Tunis* 167 My Aunt..I found ready to take coach. **1676** DURFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. i, I'le go hire a Coach, and into the Country immediately. *a* **1689** MRS. BEHN *Unf. Happy Lady* Wks. 1718 II. 355 Sir William took coach with his Sister. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4672/1 The Procession was closed by the Czar's Coach of State. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ₱ 11 Euery coach that rattled through the street. **1804** JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 297 The Edwardes were people of fortune.. and kept their coach. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 36 The civilized man has built a coach, but has lost the use of his feet.

b. With qualifications, as CURTAIN, GLASS, HACKNEY, MAIL, MOURNING, STAGE-COACH: see these; also SLOW-COACH, *fig. By-coach*, a supplementary or extra coach, besides the usual service (cf. Ger. *Beiwagen*); *long coach*, a coach running long stages: cf. *short-stage*.

1732 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* III. 408 The Stage Coach continues to go from the Cannongate for London.., and if any gentleman wants a by-coach, they may call at Alexander Forsyth's. **1802** *Naval Chron.* VII. 361 Many went away in the long coaches.

c. Sometimes used for the passengers by a coach.

c **1840** 'Will gentlemen please to alight? The coach dines here.'

d. Applied by railway employés to a railway carriage: in U. S. *esp.* a sleeping-car.

1866 DICKENS *Mugby Junction* (Hoppe), We [railway officials] don't call them carriages, we call them 'coaches'. **1880** WEBSTER *Supp., Coach*, a railway car; applied in the U. S. especially to a sleeping-car.

2. *Naut.* An apartment near the stern of a man of war, usually occupied by the captain.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 3 May, The Commanders all came on board, and the council sat in the coach. *Ibid.* (1828) I. 94 The King supped alone in the coach. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 120 Cuddie, Fore-castle, Coaches. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* III. 304 Swab the Coach fore and aft. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coach*, or *Couch*, a sort of ..apartment in a large ship of war near the *stern*. The floor of it is formed by the aftmost part of the quarter-deck, and the roof of it by the poop. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* 107 *Coach* or *couch*. An apartment before the captain's cabin.

3. *University colloq.* A private tutor who prepares a candidate for an examination.

1848 CLOUGH *Bothie of T.* Poems (1863) 113 Kitcat, a Trinity coach, has a party at Drumnadrochet. **1850** F. SMEDLEY *F. Fairlegh* XXIX. 251 Besides the regular college tutor, I secured the assistance of what, in the slang of the day, we irreverently termed 'a coach'. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. (D.), Warham was studying for India with a Wancester coach. **1878** *Examiner* 2 Mar. 267/2 There are two orders of private tutors—'pass coaches' and 'honour coaches'.

b. *transf.* One who trains others for an athletic contest, *esp.* a boat-race.

1885 *Manch. Guardian* 28 Mar. 6/6 A thoroughly clever coach was able to advise them from first to last. Under his careful tuition the crew have improved steadily. **1888** F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 645 To call in professional 'coaches' to teach the defence of the wicket.

4. Phrases. *Coach and four, and six*: a coach drawn by four or six horses. Hence *To drive a coach and six* (or *four*) *through* (an act of Parliament, etc.).

[**1625** in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 25 All their coaches furnished with six horses, which comes altogether now in fashion.] **1684** OTWAY *Atheist* v. i, Is there not a hole in my belly, that you may turn a coach-and-six in? **1700** WELWOOD *Mem.* (ed. 3) 230 This man [Rice] was often heard to say, before he came to be a judge, That he would drive a Coach and Six horses through the Act of Settlement. **1726** GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 61 Mr. Pope..coming..from Lord Bolingbroke's in his coach and six. **1877** *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Coach and six.* If a person wishes to describe any small thing as very large it is common to say that it is big enough to turn a coach-and-six in. **1882** F. POLLOCK in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 364 The art of driving a coach and four through an Act of Parliament was then practised with far more boldness than is possible now.

5. *Comb.*, **a.** attributive, as *coach-body, -boot* (see BOOT *sb.*[3] 4), *-door, -harness, -hide, -hire, -jade, -mare, -passenger, -screw, -steed, -step, -top*; **b.** objective and obj. genit., as *coach-builder, -building, -drawer, -driver, -maker, -making, -painter, -riding* sb. and adj.; **c.** instrumental, as *coach-crowded* adj.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 184 He is a *coach-body maker by business. **1801** W. FELTON *Carriages* I. Introd. 18 The present master *Coach-builders. *Ibid.* 20 The different branches appertaining to *Coach-building. **1855** MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* ii, The Germans were..very respectable coach builders. **1785** COWPER *Tiroc.* 745 Some *coach-crowded door. **1756-7** *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 412 Received at his *coach door by four gentlemen, two pages, and a harbinger. **1849** SOUTHEY *Comm-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 639 Stags as *Coach-drawers. **1755** JOHNSON *Pref.*, Compounded or double words I have seldom noted..Of *thieflike* or **coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds. **1801** W. FELTON *Carriages* I. Introd. 18 *Coach-harness makers. **1794** *Hull Advert.* 20 Sept. 4/1 Leather, per pound, Fine *Coach Hides 13*d.* **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 14 June, 15*s.* is to go for the *coach-hire for her. **1711** SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 247 Three shillings coach-hire to-day. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vii, I had no money for coach-hire. **1616** *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 167 *Coach-Jades, and Dogs, are coupled still together. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 69 The Ioyner Squirrel or old Grub..the Faries *Coach-makers. **1864** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 230, I was at half-a-dozen coachmakers' yards. **1615** STOW *Eng. Chron.* Jas. I an. 1605. 867/2 They [coaches] grew vsuall among the nobilitie..and within twenty yeeres became a great trade of *coach-making.[2] **1801** W. FELTON *Carriages* I. Introd. 17 The art of Coach-making. **1638** BROME *Antipodes* III. ii, Item, an Elegy for Mistris Alderwoman Upon the death of one of her *Coach-mares. **1693** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2845/4 *Coach-Painter in Ordinary to H.M. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 144 ₱ 5 All the Coach-Makers and Coach-Painters in Town. **1821** in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 41 A common *coach-passenger room. **1830** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 195 The shillings of which it is proposed to rob the *coach-riding public..the public may be robbed of a shilling in their coach-riding. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 30 These are sayd to be her *coach-steeds. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xli, He hurried..up the *coach-steps, and into the coach. **1840** — *Old C. Shop* xlviii, How are you Christopher? croaked the dwarf from the *coach-top.

6. Special combinations. **Coach-book**, the book in which passengers or parcels conveyed by a stage-coach are officially entered or 'booked'; **† coach-carriage**, a coach: cf. *coach-wagon*; **coach-carver**, one who does the carved work on a coach; **coach-clerk**, a clerk at a coach-office; **† coach-cloak**, a travelling cloak; **† coach-coffer** = COACH-BOX; **† coach-companion** = *coach-fellow*; **coach-currier**, one who supplies the leather fittings for a coach; **coach-dinner**, a dinner provided for travellers by stage-coach at appropriate stopping-places; **coach-dog**, a dog of Dalmatian breed, usually white spotted with black, kept to run in attendance on a carriage; **† coach-fellow**, a horse yoked in the same carriage with another; *humorously* of persons, a companion, mate; **coach-founder**, one who makes the iron-work of a coach; **† coach-glass**, glass used for the windows of carriages; **coach-house**, a building or out-house for a coach or carriage; **coach-joiner**, one who does the joiner-work of a carriage; **† coach-leaves**, folding blinds of a coach-window; **† coach-master**, one who lets coaches or carriages for hire; **† coach-match**, a chariot-race; **† coach-nave**, the nave of a coach-wheel; **coach-office**, an office where passengers and parcels are booked for a stage-coach; **coach-parcel**, a parcel conveyed by coach; **† coach-pole**, the pole of a carriage; **coach-road**, a road on which coaches run, especially one regularly traversed by mail-coaches; **coach-roof**, the top of a coach, or of the 'coach' in sense 2; **coach-smithing**, smith's work in connexion with a coach; **coach-table** (*Naut.*), the table of the 'coach' (sense 2); **† coach-treate**, see quot.; **coach-trimmer**, one who prepares the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriages; **coach-wagon**, transl. Ger. *kutchwagen*, coach; see the Etymology above; **coach-way** = *coach-road*; also the part of a street or bridge on which vehicles run; **coach-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a coach; **coach-woman**, a woman driving a coach; **† coach-wright**, a coach-builder. See also COACH-BOX, -HORSE, -HOUSE, -MAN, etc.

1679 *Trials of Wakeman, etc.* 23, I went the fourth of September, as the *Coach Book will make it appear. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 340/1 A *Coach Carriage..ought to have but one Pole. **1723** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6190/10 Thomas Nichols..*Coach-Carver. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 516 The most sensible remark..was by a witness, a *coach-clerk. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4177/4 A Cinnamon colour'd *Coach Cloak lined with blue. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 57 He shall also haue euer in his *Coach-coffer, Hammer, Pinsers, Wimble, Chessell, and Nayles. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 18 A notable *coach companion for Martin, to drawe Diuinitie from the Colledger. **1845** TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 231 This, unlike the furtive *coach-dinners in England, had time to be eaten. **1840** MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* x, The phaeton was followed by a..*coach-dog. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 7 You, and your *Coach-fellow Nim. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 49 Holding heads together as if they were coach-fellows. **1807** HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 228 A..plate of *coach glass 17 inches long, and about 9 broad. Its thickness..31 two-hundredths of an inch. **1679** PRANCE *Narr. Pop. Plot* 14 A long Entry leading into the upper Court by the *Coach-Houses. **1820** SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* 8 A cottage with a double coach-house, A cottage of gentility. **1800** *New Ann. Direct.* 11 Baker, Robert, *Coach-joiner and Trunk-maker. **1630** B. JONSON *New Inn* II. i, You must..Drive in again, with the *coach-leaves put down, At the back gate. **1721** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5923/4 William Ellis..*Coach-master. **1836** E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xviii, The glass coach drove up the inn-yard of some large coachmaster. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 12 The Flaminian way. A high-way from Rome, where they used to ride their *coach-matches. **1609** HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 174 To wash my *Coach-naves in my fathers blood. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* iii, Two large blue posts at the door next the *coach-office. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xix, I also went to the coach-office and took my place. **1811** SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) I. 423 A constant and animated correspondence of *coach-parcels. **1775** SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. ii, Such a thing ..as an old *coach-pole, or a spare bed-post. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5331/3 Near the Post and *Coach Road. **1807** SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 350 We took our seats on the *coach roof at five in the morning. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450/2 A shallow boat with raised coach roof. **1883** *Athenæum* 21 July 82/3 A..chapter, of practical value, on *coach-smithing. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* (1828) I. 99, I dined commander at the *Coach table to-day. **1617** MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 54 The draught-breadthes or *Coach treates, which extend from the breast of the Horse to the bridge-tree of the Coach, must bee of exceeding strong double leather. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 254 They were carried in a *coach-waggon to the water side. **1611** RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 49 Some [women] will care little for going to Heauen, because there is no good *Coachway. **1735** J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 4 A Street or Coach-way of 20 Feet broad..The Foot-way to be raised one Foot higher then the Coach-way. **1866** THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* i. 4 Borne *coachwise along the spacious ..avenues. **1865** G. F. BERKELEY *Life & Recollect.* II. 120 A Coachman or *coachwoman of any sort. **1876** M. COLLINS *Blacksmith & S.* I. 98 There have been coachwomen who could drive four-in-hand. **1587** J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 364 (T.) Built this coch by his trusty and faithful *coch-wrights and carpenters.

Coach, *v.* [f. sb.: cf. Ger. *kutschen* 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To convey in, seat in, provide with, a coach. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good, etc.* Wks. 1873 III. 270 Bring 'em all in coach'd, the gates are wide enough. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whis.* III. 1066 She must be coatcht, forsooth, and bravely ride. **1654** TRAPP *Comm. Job* XXVI. 9 Christ was by a cloud coached up to heaven. *Ibid.* 2 *Thess.* I. 3 Adversity hath whipt many a soul to heaven..which otherwise prosperity had coached to hell. **1728** POPE *Dunciad* III. 291 The needy poet sticks to all he meets; Coach'd, carted, trod upon, now loose, now fast. **1761** *Brit. Mag.* II. 598 The ladies being safely coached under the escorte of the lawyer. *a* **1849** J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 230 [He] goes coached to Satan's ball.

2. *intr.* To ride or drive in a coach. (Also *to coach it.*) *colloq.*

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 392 This day you coach to the Exchange. *c* **1632** FULLER in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 222 All the Gentry coacht it up to the City. **1797** *Month. Mag.* IV. 134 To coach it thro' the town. **1880** WEBSTER *Supp.*

† **b.** *trans.* To traverse in a coach. *Obs.*

1693 R. GOULD *Corruption of Times* 11 When he does Coach the Streets. **1805** *Ann. Rev.* III. 299 Splendour coaches the streets.

3. *University colloq.*, etc. [see COACH *sb.* 3.] **a.** *trans.* To prepare (a candidate) *for* an examination; to instruct *in* special subjects; to tutor; also, to train for an athletic contest, as a boat-race.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii, He 's coaching me and some other men for the little go. **1867** *Evening Standard* 14 Feb., The crew being coached by Mr. F. Willan and Mr. G. Morrison, from the former gentleman's steamboat. **1881** *Athenæum* No. 2806 Advt., Students coached in Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica and Physics. **1887** SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* viii. 128 These young ladies, although ably coached by their mother, had failed, etc.

b. *intr.* To 'read' or study with a 'coach'.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii, Are you stopping at Baymouth?..I'm coaching there. **1889** *Oxford Tutor to Undergrad.*, 'Would you like to coach this term, Mr. M.?'

Coach-box. [f. COACH *sb.* + BOX *sb.*[2] 6.]

From the earlier quots. it would seem that *box* was here originally used in the sense 'seated compartment', rather than applied to the receptacle under the driver's feet, as stated in the quot. from Chambers 1753 under Box 6.

The seat occupied by the driver of a coach.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 28 Resign thy Coach-box Twisse. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* III. XI. 560 They first pull'd him [the coachman] out of his Coach-box. **1728** VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i, Doll puked a little with riding backward, so they hoisted her into the Coach-Box—And then her Stomach was easy. **1801** W. FELTON *Carriages* I. 125 A handsome Coach-box is a great ornament to a Carriage. **1841** MARRYAT *Poacher* XV, The guns were unstrapped from the back of the coach-box.

attrib. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4177/4 A blue Furbelow Coach-Box Cloth.

Coachee[1], **coachy.** [f. COACH *sb.* In 2 and 3 with a quasi-dimin. suffix.]

†**1.** *Cochee.* An early non-naturalized form of COACH q. v. *Obs.*

2. *Coachee* (kōu·tʃī). Some kind of carriage. ? *Obs.*

1801 C. B. BROWN in W. Dunlap *Mem.* 167 To hire a coachee to take us to Middletown. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xii. 134 Two coaches, two phaetons, ten coachees, and three other four-wheeled carriages.

3. *Coachee, coachy* (kōu·tʃī). A coachman. *colloq.* [Cf. *cabby, bargee*; but also Magyar *kocsi*, Boh. *kočí*, dial. Ger. *kutsche*, in this sense.]

1790 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 1 The name of Tom Lamb made the coachee my friend. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 296 Laughed at poor coachy's predicament. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 34 Coachy having lighted his large German pipe. 1873 T. COOPER *Paradise Martyrs* (1877) 413 The dash Down hill and up, o' the mail..to coachee's chirrup.

Coachee[2] (kōu·tʃī). *nonce-wd.* [f. COACH *v.* + -EE[1].] One who is 'coached' (see COACH *v.* 3).

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 18 Aug. 180/1 The coach and the coachee can..soothe their consciences by the reflection.

Coacher (kōu·tʃəɹ). Also 6 **cocher(e.** [In sense 1, a. F. *cocher* coachman (cf. also Ger. *kutscher*, 16th c.); in 2, f. COACH *sb.* or *v.* + -ER.]

†**1.** The driver of a coach; a coachman, charioteer. *Obs.*

1587 J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 375 (T.) His coche was pluckt in pieces by evil cochers. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 90 The Hungarish horse .. are defective for service, other then for travaile; to which the .. Almain Coachers [*ed.* 1630 Coach-men] find them excellent. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xxii. 34 He said to his cochere: Turne thy hand.

2. A coach-horse.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 25 Sept. 3/3 A Bay Horse..fit for a Coacher. 1869 *Daily News* 7 Aug., A mare .. out of a carrier's cart mare by a coacher.

3. One who coaches (sense 3).

Coachful (kōu·tʃful). [f. COACH *sb.* + -FUL.] As many as will fill a coach.

1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* IV. xv. 251 Matho, who was himselfe a Coach-full. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* 1 Apr., A coachful of attending damsels. *a* 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* ii, Each day pour'd in new coach-fulls of new cits.

Coachfulness. *nonce-wd.* State of being full of coaches. 1860 [see COACHLESS].

Coach-horse.

1. A horse used for drawing a coach.

1603 *Narrative King's Entertainment* (T.), They drew together like coach-horses. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 3 Switzerland that furnishes Lombardy with the best part of its coach-horses.

fig. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii, To restrain These coltish coach-horse tongues from blasphemy. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, 'Tis the swaggering coach-horse Anaides, that draws with him.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Coach-horses*, the crew of the state barge; usually fifteen selected men.

Coa·ch-horser. *nonce-wd.* One who 'horses', or provides horses for, stage-coaches.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliii, The embarrassed coach-horser was ordered to be discharged forthwith.

Coaching (kōu·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COACH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COACH.

1. Travelling by coach; the running or driving of coaches. Chiefly *attrib.*

1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 172 Several coaching companies were..got up by innkeepers at Darlington. 1884 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 346/2 The .. inn of the old coaching days. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 Coaching now thrives..on some favourite routes in and out of London.

2. *University colloq.*, etc. Special tuition for an examination, or training for an athletic contest (see COACH *sb.* 3, *v.* 3); special instruction.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1871) 29 Such a flat as not to know what coaching meant. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlvi, The very man to give Colthurst all the facts he wanted coaching in. 1889 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 3/6 (*Boat Race*) The President superintended the coaching from horseback.

3. *Commercial slang.* (See quot.)

1866 *Travers' Circular* 10 Feb. 107/2 Coaching .. is the mischievous system of putting up to pretended auction goods for which the owner hopes to realize fancy prices by the employment of fictitious bidders.

Coa·chless, *a. rare.* Without coaches. Hence **Coachlessness.**

1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/2 Favourite routes which are at present coachless. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxii. (D.), The Dolphin's Head which everywhere expressed past coachfulness and present coachlessness.

Coachlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. COACH *sb.* + -LET, dim. suffix.] A small coach.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. viii. 53 In my light little coachlet.

Coachman (kōu·tʃmăn). [f. COACH *sb.* + MAN.]

1. The man who drives a coach.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 Caligula..loued Prasinus the Cochman. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 266 Comming to salute the Queene .. he said to her Cochman, stay thy cart good fellow, stay thy cart, that I may speake to the Queene. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. 197 A coach-man of a lord of parliament. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 161 The dean .. sent me his chariot, which has cost me two shillings to the coachman. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ep. Allan Cunningham*, With coachmen's quarrels, and with footmen's shouts. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 498 Calling him 'a good horse, but a bad coachman'.

†**b.** *poet.* A charioteer. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Coachmen of old of Achilles. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 866 His coachman led them to his lord.

c. *techn.* The driver of a fire-engine.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 4/2 In securing a quick start a great responsibility rests upon the 'coachman'.

2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

1839 in HOFLAND *Angler's Manual.* 1852 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 1162 A mothlike artificial representation known in [Herefordshire] as Harding's or the coachman's from a stage coach driver of that name who was an excellent fly fisher. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 243 The Coachman..is one of the best evening and night flies.

Hence **Coa·chmanlike** *a.*, **Coa·chmanhood.**

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 320 A most magnificent coachmanlike wig. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 206 The mighty plush galligaskins of coachmanhood.

Coachmanship (kōu·tʃmănʃip). [f. COACHMAN + -SHIP.] The performance of a coachman; skill in driving a coach.

1778 G. COLMAN *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 224 Their ..skill in Coachmanship to show. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 326 His skill in coachmanship or driving chaise. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, Darro & G.* I. 245 To think it incumbent upon him to display his best coachmanship.

Coach-wheel. **1.** The wheel of a coach.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 65 Prometheus..stealing fire from the suns coach-wheeles. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 61 The former revolves on its axle, in the usual manner of a coach-wheel.

2. *slang.* A large coin, as a crown, half-crown, or dollar; = CART-WHEEL 2.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Coach-wheel, Fore*, Half a Crown; *Hind*, A Crown. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Coach-wheel*, a dollar, or crown-piece. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. xiii, One quid, two coach-wheels, half a bull.

3. *To turn coach-wheels*; see CART-WHEEL 3.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. 33 He could .. turn coach-wheels on his hands and feet ten times following.

Coach-whee·ler. [f. prec. + -ER.] A maker of coach-wheels.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* 2152/4 Robert Cooper..Coach-wheeler.

Coa·ch-whip.

1. A whip used in driving a coach.

1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 65 The best lines..run taper like the lash of a coach-whip.

2. *fig.* A long thin strip; *pl.* shreds, tatters.

1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 288 The Sails began to fly..into coach whips.

3. *Naut.* 'The pendant' (Adm. Smyth).

4. *attrib.*, as *coa·ch-whip bi·rd, snake* (see quots.).

1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 256 The Coach-whip Snake; so called from its being very long and slender like a Coach-whip. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 219 The Coach whip snake..is 6 or 7 feet long, and very slender and active. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 271/2 The 'coach-whip' bird..has a loud, full note, ending sharply like the crack of a whip.

Coachy (kōu·tʃi), *a. colloq.* [f. COACH *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of a horse: Resembling a coach-horse.

1870 *Daily News* 19 July 6 Colonel Wilson .. with his coachy Fenian, an indifferent mover and too lumpy to please. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 634 He [a horse] looks just a trifle 'coachy' about the shoulders.

2. Having to do with a coach, coach-driving.

1882 JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) 73 A coachy Sisyphus, condemned to everlasting alternations of being dropped and picked up again by an infernal chariot.

Coachy, *sb.*: see COACHEE[1].

†**Coact,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coact-us*, pa. pple. of *coagĕre, cōgĕre*; see next.] Compelled, constrained, forced. **a.** of persons.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. vii. (1554) 79 a, They were coacte after peace to seke. 1487 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 263 Not coact nor constrayned.

b. of things: Done under compulsion, forced.

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 119 The society ought not to be coact but voluntarie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 85 For the conversion of these..seemeth to be coact.

Hence †**Coactly** *adv.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 166 b, Mans will .. worketh voluntaryly, not coactly.

Coact (kōu·æ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *coact-* ppl. stem of *coagĕre, cōgĕre* to drive together, collect, contract, compel; or, in pa. pple., f. prec. + -ED.]

†**1.** *trans.* To compel, constrain, force, coerce. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

Orig. used only in *pa. pple.* = COACT *ppl. a.* 1.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 Neyther is coacted ne constrayned. 1494 FABYAN v. cxl. 124 They lost the field, and were coactyd to flee. 1570 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 189 Vncompellit or coactit be ony maner of persone. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 242 Vertue coacted and forced, is not vertue.

b. To exercise control upon.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 95 As this supersensible world is the background and *substans* of the phenomenal world, whose laws..it coacts.

†**2.** To restrain, confine. *Obs. rare.*

c 1520 *State Lett.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 90 Not limited and coacted within any such bounds. 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl. Lyndesay* 163 3e sall to no man be coactit.

†**3.** To draw together, contract; to collect, concentrate. *Obs. rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 54 [The muscles] coact, and make straite the brest strongly. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 44 The virtue of the earth coacted into one plant.

II. [f. Co- + ACT *v.*]

†**4.** To enact together with others. *Obs. rare.*

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 4 She enforced vniust lawes, partly made by her supposed father..and partely coacted by herself and her complices.

5. *intr.* To act together. *rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 118 If I tell how these two did coact.

†**Coa·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COACT *v.* + -ED[1].] Compelled, enforced, compulsory.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 26/1 Both men and women they keep thorough coacted vowes from marrying. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 27 Be [= by] coactit consent of the captive Queene. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* v. 72 He professed his obedience, and that not..a coacted one. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. (1656) 242 Thinking herself free from that uncomely kind of coacted marriage.

Coa·cting. [see the vb.] †**a.** Compelling, constraining, etc. (*obs.*). **b.** Co-operating.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* (1642) 411 Fatall coacting Necessity swayeth all. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* III. 53 The co-acting patience and address of man and beast.

Coaction (kōu·æ·kʃən). Also 4–6 **coaccion.** [a. F. *coaction* (14th c.) in same sense, ad. L. *coactiōnem* n. of action, f. *coagĕre, cōgere*: see COACT.]

I. 1. Compulsion, constraint, coercion. (Very frequent in 16–17th c.; now *rare.*)

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 Coaccion, that is to sayne, constrainyng. 1528 TINDALE *Parable wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 55 Of his own nature, without coaction or compulsion of the law. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 367 The liberty of the Will, whereby it hath power to determin it self, and is free from all force and coaction. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 360 To sin and err were I not free, All Duty would Co-action be. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. § 5 Constraint .. otherwise called Force, Compulsion and Coaction; which is a Person's being necessitated to do a thing contrary to his Will. 1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Creed* 51 The power of choice and .. absence of any extrinsic or intrinsic necessity or coaction.

b. Control in the way of constraining.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 95 The Strength of the true self is acquired solely by its resistance and co-action of the gravitation of the lower nature.

†**c.** Application of physical force. *Obs. rare.*

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 15 Gives motion unto this wheel without any great strain or coaction.

†**2.** Contraction, condensation. *Obs. rare.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. 21 The thickning..of any body is made by addition and coaction of more parts into the same space.

†**3.** [tr. L. *coactio.*] Some disease of animals.

1748 tr. *Vegetius Distempers Horses* 69 Coaction (or Constraint) is the Name of a Passion in Animals from which divers kinds of Sicknesses arise.

II. [f. Co- + ACTION] (with hyphen).

4. Action in concert, acting together.

1625 SIR J. STRADLING *Div. Poems* 57 When Beares and Woolues .. Assault your fouldes, By their vniust coaction. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* III The Co-action of Soul and Body. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 209 Which inflames his Spirits beyond a regular Co-action with his natural Understanding. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 33 The simultaneous co-action of different bodies of soldiery.

Coactive (kōu·æ·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. type **coactīv-us*, f. *coact-* + -IVE. F. has *coactif, -ive*, in 14th c.]

1. Of the nature of force or compulsion; coercive, compulsory. (Qualifying *power* or the like; never persons. Frequent in 17th c.; now *rare.*)

1605 T. BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* 2 The Pope hath no power coactiue ouer any King. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 91 A coactive, or coercitive jurisdiction. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 57 ¶ 7, I do not see any coactive necessity that many should be without the conveniences of life. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 78 The coactive and usurped power of the Pope.

†**b.** In passive sense: Of an enforced kind, compulsory. *Obs.*

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. I. xvi. 64 Coactive fasting is.. by reason of famine, etc. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 35 His residence there was .. at his own pleasure, not coactive. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* I. (1683) 68 They are free from all coactive obedience to them.

2. [f. Co- + ACTIVE.] Acting in concert; acting or taking place together. *rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 141 With what's vnreall thou coactiue art, and follow'st nothing. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1878) 62 The evolution was not from one central point, but coactive from three or more points.

Hence **Coactively** *adv.*, by way of compulsion.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 410 Inforcing coactively, impelling violently all men. 1658 BRAMHALL *Schisme Garded* 177 (L.) All legislative, judiciary, and dispensative power, coactively, in the exteriour court of the church, over English subjects.

†**Coactivity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Co- + ACTIVITY.]

1. Action or activity in concert.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 203 This Sympathy and Coactivity. 1662 — *Philos. Writings* (1712) Pref. Gen. 14 Matter is..destitute of vital Sympathy and Coactivity.

2. Coactive quality; compulsory character.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 243 The coactivity of Civil Laws and Religion.

Co-actor: see Co-.

Coad, obs. f. COD *sb.*[1]; pa. pple. of COE.

Co-a·damite, *a.* [see Co- 2.] Contemporary with or besides Adam.

1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 68 A theory of co-adamite races. 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. K.* II. 1394 Some holding to a co-Adamite theory .. and others to the pre-Adamite.

Co-adaptation (kōˌædăpt$\bar{e}$·ʃən). [f. Co- + ADAPTATION.] Adaptation of two or more things to each other, mutual adaptation.

1803 *Month. Mag.* XVI. 12 We readily perceive their admirable co-adaptation. 1878 DARWIN *Orig. Spec., Hist. Sk.* Introd. 17 Numerous and beautiful co-adaptations which we see throughout nature.

Co-adapted (kōˌădæ·ptĕd), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Adapted to each other, mutually adapted.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 556/1 Their cephalic arms being so co-adapted as to adhere by the mutual apposition of the suckers. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* Aug. 106 Each massive wall, each bonded stone, each co-adapted part.

Co-adjacence, -ency (kōˌădʒē·sĕns, -si). [f. Co- + ADJACENCE, -CY.] The quality or state of being coadjacent, contiguity; *spec.* in *Philos.* a term for one of the Aristotelian laws of the association of ideas, in which the principle of relation is that of contiguity.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 900/1 The laws of Similarity and Contrast and the law of Coadjacency. 1850 *Pop. Encycl.* (O.), There are four modes of association, namely, by proximity in time, by similarity, by contrast, by coadjacence in space; or three, if proximity in time and coadjacence in space be taken under one head.

Coadjacent (kōˌădʒē·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- + ADJACENT.] Adjacent to each other mutually, contiguous; *spec.* in *Philos.*, contiguous in thought: see prec. Also *sb.*, Any object or idea so related to another.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 899/1 Such parts may be either coadjacent in space or coadjacent (coexistent or immediately consecutive) in time. *Ibid.* 897/1 These three laws .. are the law of Similars, the law of Contraries, and the law of Co-adjacents. *Ibid.* 899/2 Dog may suggest Wolf as its coadjacent.

† Co-a·djoint. *Obs.* [f. Co- + ADJOINT.] One conjoined with others in any business; a colleague.

1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 137 The faults of the principal Tutor who manages the Affairs are justly imputed to the Co-adjoynts in the Tutorship.

† Coa·djument. *Obs.* [f. Co- + ADJUMENT; on type of L. **coadjūmentum*: see note to COADJUTOR.] Mutual assistance.

1730 in BAILEY (*fol.*); whence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

Co-adjust (kōˌădʒʌ·st), *v.* [f. Co- + ADJUST.] *trans.* To adjust mutually, fit to each other.

a 1864 WEBSTER cites OWEN. 1876 MIVART *Lessons Nat.* 31 If our thoughts and feelings can be so coadjusted as to result in order and harmony.

Hence **Coadjusted** *ppl. a.*, **Coadjustment.**

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* III. 125 The lines of fracture which remain between the coadjusted pieces of the skull. 1876 MIVART *Lessons Nat.* 31 Every attempt at such coadjustment.

Coadjutant (kōˌădʒi·ŭtănt, koˌædʒi·ŭtănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- + ADJUTANT; on the type of an assumed L. **coadjūtānt-em*, pr. pple. of **coadjūtāre*: see note to COADJUTOR.]

A. *adj.* Helping another or others, co-operating.

a 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cerealia* (R.), Tost By Thracius coadjutant, and the roar Of loud Euroclydon's tumultuous gusts. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* III. 491 A thousand hands were coadjutant.

B. *sb.* One who helps another, one of several mutual helpers.

1728 POPE *Lett.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1761) VIII. 260 The Dean tells me he is a coadjutant of that fool Smedley. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 198 Oates or some of his coadjutants.

Coa·djutator. *rare.* [cf. ADJUTATOR.] = COADJUTOR.

1762 SMOLLETT *L. Greaves* ii. (D.), I do purpose .. to act as a coadjutator to the law. 1881 *Chr. World* 446/a, A staff of unpaid co-adjutators.

† Coadjute (kōˌădʒi·ūt), *v. Obs.* [f. Co- + ADJUTE *v.*; on the type of an assumed L. **coadjūtāre*: see note to COADJUTOR.] To help in concert, co-operate helpfully. *trans.* and *intr.* Hence **Coadjuting** *ppl. a.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 48 Whereas those higher hills to view fair Tone that stand, Her coadjuting springs much more content behold. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 58 By the. .coadjutement of this duchess of Burgundy. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxvi. 101 A coadjutive cause. 1660 *Chas. II's Escape* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 383 Where human coadjutement .. hath been instrumental.

So **† Coadju·tement, † Coadju·tive** *a.*

1618 T. GAINSFORD *Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 58 By the. .coadjutement of this duchess of Burgundy. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxvi. 101 A coadjutive cause. 1660 *Chas. II's Escape* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 383 Where human coadjutement .. hath been instrumental.

Coadjutor (koˌădʒi·ŭtɔi). Also 5 **coadiutowre**, 6–7 **coadiutour, -or, coadjutour**, 7 **coaiutor, coajutor.** [a. OF. *coadjuteur* (in Anglo-Fr. *-our*), ad. L. *coadjūtor, -ōrem*, f. Co- + *adjūtor* helper, agent-sb. f. *adjuvāre* to help. The French derivation gave the accentuation *coa·djutor*, which is used by Coleridge; but the poets generally, since 1600, appear to have *coadjuˈtor*, after Latin.

No L. **coadjuvāre*, or **coadjūtāre* is recorded, but in the mod. langs. words have been formed on these types, suggested by *coadjutor*.]

1. One who works with and helps another; a helper, assistant, fellow-helper.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxi. (1869) 15 Ministres and serueres to him..and coadiutowres. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 The coadiutours and helpers of god. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 5 Euery one a coadiutor to the worke of all the other. 1635 QUARLES *Embl., Hieroglyph* iv. (1718) 329 Nature knows her own perfection .. And she scorns a co-adjutor. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 33 His Coadjutors, Counsellors and Instructors. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 299 In this undertaking she was speedily provided with an efficient coadjutor.

2. *spec. Eccl.* One appointed to assist a bishop or other ecclesiastic.

A *coadjutor* is appointed as assistant and successor to an old and infirm bishop; and is thus distinct from a *suffragan*, who has charge of a definite portion of a large diocese.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, v. (Arb.) 135 Samuell ..sette hys twoo sonnes in offyce wyth hym, as hys suffraganes, and as hys Coadiutoures. Here I myght take occasion to treate what olde and impotente Byshoppes should do. *a* 1691 T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 161 For a Bishop to have a Co-adjutor, or (as the Statute calls him) a Suffragan to assist him. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 9 The Archbishop of Saltzburg is dead, who is succeeded by Count Harrach, formerly Bishop of Vienna, and for these last Three Years Coadjutor to the said Archbishop. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 161 If a Minister .. becomes Dumb or Blind after Induction..the Bishop..shall allow him a Co-adjutor. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 669. 1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* (1868) III. IV. x. 264 Coadjutor of the diocese of Grenoble.

Coadju·torship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a coadjutor; helping co-operation.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 243/2 The Coadjutorship of Munster ..confirmed to Monsegnior Furstemberg, Prince and Bishop of Paterburne; who is likewise to succeed in the Bishoprick of Munster. 1864 L. N. COMYN *Atherstone Priory* I. 10 His coadjutorship was sought for and given, on all sorts of occasions. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 369 When Dalberg was as yet only a candidate for the Co-adjutorship.

† Coadju·tory. *rare.* [ad. med.L. *coadjutoria* (Du Cange), f. *coadjūtor*: see -Y. Cf. F. *coadjutor, -erie* in same sense.] *Eccl.* The office of a coadjutor; coadjutorship.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Council Trent* (1676) 21 Regresses, Accesses, and Coadjutories, and other devices used in the collation of Benefices. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 112 Of Cessions, Translations, and Coadjutories of Bishopricks.

Coadjutress (koˌădʒi·ūtrès). [f. COADJUTOR + -ESS: cf. next.] = COADJUTRIX.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The furies..that are the ministresses and coadjutresses of justice. 1646 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* VI.–IX. 97 Her counsellour, and coadjutresse in that wickednesse. 1860 FREER *Hist. Hen. IV*, I. I. ii. 79 The young abbess elect, or coadjutress, of this convent.

† Coa·djutrice. *Obs.* [a. F. *coadjutrice* coadjutrix (of a convent): ad. (med.)L. *coadjūtrīc-em*: see next.] = next.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 15 b, A feithfull and continuall coadjutrice. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xix. 34 *note*, The Church who is Christs spouse and coadiutrice. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 471 Her eldest daughter is coadjutrice at Remiremont.

Coadjutrix (koˌădʒi·ūtriks). [Latin fem. of *coadjūtor*, used in med. or mod.L.: see -TRIX.] A female coadjutor or helper.

1646 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* VI.–IX. 115 Elizabeth the chiefe agent, and her mother..her co-adjutrix. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VI. 260 Her, who .. had with the late King been a Coadjutrix in raising it [the kingdom] to that degree of height and reputation. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. xi. 335 The coadjutrix soon replaced her instructress. 1853 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* 115 The novels of Swift's coadjutrix, Mrs. Manley.

b. *Eccl.* A woman appointed as assistant and successor to an abbess.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. III. X. 153 [The Abbess's] Resignation was not received but her Sister was made Co-adjutrix to her. 1813 MARY A. SCHIMMELPENNINCK tr. *Lancelot's Tour Alet* 195 This lady took her as coadjutrix in the direction of the monastery of Port Royal.

Hence **Coadjutrixship.**

1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 103 Aurora of Königsmark failed of the coadjutrixship and consequent succession.

Coadjuvancy (koˌædʒi·ŭvănsi). *rare.* [f. as next.: see -ANCY.] Coadjuvant quality or action; co-operating assistance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Some concurrence or coadjuvancy. 1879 LINGHAM *Science Taste* Conclus. 250 The efficaciousness of State coadjuvancy.

Coadjuvant (koˌædʒi·ŭvănt), *a.* and *sb.* [After F. *coadjuvant* (and prob. med.L. *coadjuvant-em*), f. assumed L. **coadjuvāre*: see COADJUTOR.]

A. *adj.* Assisting, helpful. ? *Obs.*

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 223 Coadjuuant one to another.

B. *sb. Med.* An ingredient that assists the operation of the main medicinal agent.

1864 in WEBSTER.

So **Coadjuvate** *v.* = COADJUTE; **Coadjuvation.**

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 217 That faith onely iustifieth, no workes coadiuuating. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coadiuvate*, to help or assist together. 1875 H. J. COLERIDGE *Preaching of Beatitudes* 254 These fruits he [Sir Bernadine] calls .. 'coadjuvation' or active assistance.

Co-administer, co-admit: see Co-.

Coadnate (koˌædnēt), *a. Bot.* [f. Co- + ADNATE.] = CONNATE.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Coadnate*, the same as Connate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Coadnate*, the same as Adnate. *Coadnate Leaves*, leaves consisting of leaflets united at the base.

Coadore (kōˌădōə·ɪ), *v.* [ad. late L. *coadōrāre*, f. *co-* + *adōrāre* to adore.] To adore conjointly (*with*).

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 48 The more vncapable a thing is of worship in it selfe .. the more fit to be coadored with Christ. 1630 PRYNNE *Lame Giles* 32 Those .. which did coadore the humanity of our Saviour with his Deity. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 483 Thy Loves, Great Trine, I co-adore.

Hence **† Coadora·tion.**

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 56 Kneeling in the act of receiving the Sacrament .. wanteth nothing to make up Idolatrous coadoration or relative worship.

† Coads, *int. Obs.* Also **codes.** [app. an altered or 'minced' adjuration: cf. *ecod! gads! ods!* etc.] An obsolete ejaculation of surprise. Also **† Coads-nigs.**

1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 399 Coads, gaffer! were you not a mealman once? 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch* II. i, Coads-nigs; I was never so disgraced since the hour my mother whipt me. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. ii, Hark, hark! there, there! so, so! Codes, codes!

Coadunate (koˌædiu·nĕt), *a. Phys.* and *Bot.* [ad. L. *coadūnāt-us* pa. pple. of *coadūnāre*: see next.] Joined together; congenitally united.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 329/2 The .. coadunate condition of the second and third digits. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Coadunate*, the same as Connate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Coadunate*, clustered; joined together.

Coadunate (koˌædiu·nĕlt), *v.* [f. L. *coadūnāt-*, ppl. stem of *coadūnāre*, f. *co-* + *adūnāre*: see Co- and ADUNATE.] *trans.* To join together into one, to unite, combine. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 81 Wherein were admirably coadunated the nine Helliconian Ladies. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 694 Lithargie .. thus coadunated is more Desiccative. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Temperance Movem.* Wks. XII. 168 The two states are coadunated.

Coadunation (koˌædiu·nē·ʃən). [ad. L. *coadūnātiōn-em*, f. *coadūnāre*: see prec.] The action of joining or state of being joined together into one.

1558 FORREST *Grysilde Sec.* (1875) 100 Oure heauynlye coadunation. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Coadunation (sometimes termed by the name of a more excellent species, Coagulation) is a perfect and skilful working, whereby disagreeing things are united. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 126 Those relations of mutuall dependance which Christ hath made for the coadunation [*some edd.* coadunition] of all the parts of it. 1842 CDL. MANNING *Unity of Ch.* 306 An incorporation and co-adunation of body, soul, and spirit, which transcends the sense and understanding.

Coa·dunative, *a.* [f. L. *coadūnāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] Having the attribute of combining in one. Hence **Coa·dunatively** *adv.*, by way of coadunation.

18.. COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 197 Interpenetratively, as two globules of quicksilver, and co-adunatively.

† Coadunite, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [cf. ADUNITE.] *trans.* To unite together; = COADUNATE.

So **Coadunition.**

1642 [see COADUNATION]. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* II. ii. 105 Contracted and coadunited. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 84 The coadunition of several particles endued with contrary..qualities.

Co-adve·nture, *v.* [Co- 1.] To venture together (with); to share in a venture. So **Coadve·nture** *sb.*, a joint adventure; **Co-adve·nturer.**

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* vii. (Arb.) 40 To co-adventure and put in his Stake with the Marchant. *c* 1645 — *Lett.* (1650) I. 395 A worthy Captain .. who was a co-adventurer in that expedition. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* I. i. (1883) 103 Shareholders in mining companies carried on on the cost-book principle are co-adventurers together. *Ibid.* II. vi. (1883) 830 The number of subscribers, or co-adjutors, or co-adventurers in the project. 1864 WEBSTER, *Coadventure*, an adventure in which two or more are sharers.

Co-advice: see Co- 3 a.

Coæ-: see COE-.

Coafer, obs. form of COFFER.

Co-affirma·tion. [Co- 3 a.] Conjoint affirmation of two or more.

1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 32 The coincidence or co-affirmation of contraries.

† Co-afforest, *v. Obs.* [Co- 1.] *trans.* To afforest as an addition to an existing forest.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 455 Henry [the Second] did co-afforest much Land.

Coafoay: see COFFOY.

† Co-a·ged, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Co- 2 + AGED.] Of the same age, coeval.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 234 Together with his co-aged companions.

Co-agency (koˌē·dʒĕnsi). [Co- 3 a.] Joint or combined agency.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 335 My coagencie and assent. 1710 W. HUME *Sacred Succession* 251 In which coagencies .. if any one of the ordaining bishops act with competent authority, the ordination is good. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. on Art* iii. (1848) 409 An effect derived from a cause .. whose union or co-agency imply in themselves no absurdity. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1862 XIV. 21 Solitude.. acting as a co-agency with unresisted grief.

Co-agent (koˌē·dʒĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [Co- 3 b.]

sb. Joint agent.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 11 God the giver of grace..which he alone worketh, without either instrument

or co-agent. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. xxxi, The crew of ribalds..With their coagents. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 103 In the character of a co-agent or partner. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Christianity* 152 [Jesus]..the spontaneous co-agent of a Divine intent.

adj. Acting together *with*.

c 1850 DE QUINCEY, Coagent with. (F. Hall.)

† **Coagitate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. late L. *coagitāt-*, ppl. stem of *coagitāre* to shake together.] To shake or mix together. Hence † **Coagita·tion.** *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 20 By dayly & longe coagitation. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coagitate*, to move or stir together. Hence in BAILEY, etc. 1741 T. FRANCKLIN *Cicero's Nat. Gods* II. 173 The Air .. drawn into the Lungs, receives Heat .. by the Coagitation of the Lungs.

Co-a·gitator. [Co- 3 b.] Fellow-agitator; † fellow-agent (see AGITATOR 1).

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 63 To mingl with them and becom their Coadjutors and Coagitators.

Coagment (kŏ|æ·gmĕnt), *v.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *coagment-āre* to stick together, cement, connect, f. *coagment-um* a joining, f. *co-agĕre*, *cōgere*: see -MENT. 'Only the participle found in use' (J.).] *trans.* To cement or join together, to stick together.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1359 The same seemeth to be composed and coagmented..of five other worlds. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 593 Cathartical Powders .. are usually coagmented into..Electuaries. 1665 GLANVIL *Sceps. Sci.* xx. 128 Had the world been coagmented from that supposed fortuitous jumble. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 193 Articulately jointed, and coagmented together. 1862 WISEMAN in *Sat. Rev.* 275 The Church.. coagmented and cemented by the precious Blood.

† **Coa·gmentate,** *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* = COAGMENT. (Found only in *pa. pple.* **Coagmentated.**)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 This frame thus coagmentated and distinguished for the seruice of the soule. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 458 Coagmentated sand. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 193 The cement consisting of Lime, sand and pebles, so coagmentated, that, etc. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 218.

2. *intr.* To stick together like cemented parts.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 The same Sutura Sagittalis, where they mutually coagmentate.

† **Coagmenta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *coagmentātiōn-em*, f. *coagmentāre*: see COAGMENT.]

1. The action of cementing or joining together, or state of being cemented or joined together; junction, concretion. *lit.* and *fig.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 7 The brayne is more safe, by the inseparable coagmentation of the Bones. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 121 The well-joyning, cementing and coagmentation of words. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 319 Nor are we made one Individual with Christ, nor conjoyned by any Physical co-agmentation. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 236 Their Coagmentation, joynting or compacting into Order.

2. *concr.* A mass formed by this action.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 75 All Concretions and Coagmentations of Matter. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 56 Gravelly coagmentations and not flinty.

† **Coagme·ntative,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coagmentāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] That has the property of coagmenting.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 411 Coequall with God .. as a part coagmentative of the whole entire Universe.

Co-agonize, co-agriculturist, etc.: see Co-.

Coagulability (kŏ|æ·gĭŭlăbĭ·lĭtĭ). [f. next: see -ITY.] Quality of being coagulable; capacity of coagulating.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus, &c.* 218 The coagulability of fluids. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 132 When turpentine is given in toxic doses to rabbits it increases the coagulability of the blood.

Coagulable (kŏ|æ·gĭŭlăb'l), *a.* [f. on L. type **coāgulābilis*, f. *coāgulāre*: see -BLE.] That can be coagulated; capable of coagulation. *Coagulable lymph*: the fibrin of the blood (Mayne).

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 59 It contains a saline acid spirit, which is the onely thing coagulable in it. 1699 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 151 A limpid thick Serum, as whites of Eggs..coagulable into the like Substance by heat. 1782 E. GRAY in *Med. Commun.* I. 22 The blood .. had the coagulable lymph separated, forming what is called a buffy surface. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 304 Albumen..diluted with a large quantity of water..ceases to be coagulable.

Coagulant (kŏ|æ·gĭŭlănt). [ad. L. *coāgulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *coāgulāre* to COAGULATE; (or a. F. *coagulant*) see -ANT 1.] A coagulating agent, as rennet.

1770 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 379 The air is a strong coagulent of the blood. 1883 *Gentl. Mag.* July 100 Attempts to supersede the animal coagulant by using vegetable and mineral acids, alum, etc., have failed.

Coagulate (kŏ|æ·gĭŭlĕt), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *coāgulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *coāgulāre*: see next.]

1. as *adj.* Coagulated, clotted; congealed.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 258 Combust matiers, and Coagulat. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. i. 294. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 484 O're-sized with coagulate gore. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 372 Coagulate and clammy juices. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Miracles* 191 Blood, which had become coagulate.

† 2. as *ppl. a.* a. Concreted, 'compact'; b. Joined together in a mass. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 322 [Spirits] coagulate of the most subtile parts of ayre. *Ibid.* 417 The body consists of parts..combined and coagulate in one.

Coagulate (kŏ|æ·gĭŭlĕt), *v.* [f. prec. ppl. a. or its Latin source: see -ATE 3 5. Fr. had *coaguler* in 14th c. (Littré), whence earlier Eng. COAGULE.]

1. *trans.* To convert (certain fluids, as blood, milk, albumen, etc.) into a soft solid mass, as by chemical action, heat, exposure to air, etc.; to curdle, clot, congeal.

1611 COTGR., *Coaguler*, to coagulate; curd, or congeale into a curd. 1616 in BULLOKAR. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 80 [Bedstraw] used in some places to coagulate Milk. 1795 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 17 Attempts to coagulate the cells of the vitreous humour. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 2 Albumen .. is coagulated by heat, alcohol and the stronger acids. 1877 M. FOSTER *Text-Bk. Phys.* I. i. 18 Serum deprived of its fibrinoplastin, and hydrocele fluid deprived of its fibrinogen, have lost all power of coagulating each other.

† b. To deposit in a solid form from solution; to crystallize. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 20 The niterus [salt] .. which is there coagulated or congealed.

2. a. To form (anything plastic) into a solidified cake or mass; to form as a mass. *lit.* & *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 This monster is not coagulated all at once. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 42 A mere ague-cake coagulated of a certaine Fever they have. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 40 Venus .. was got and coagulated of that foam. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 360 There are who say that .. Frogs that appear .. after a shower are .. coagulated of a certain kind of Dust commixt ..with Rain-water.

b. To cause to stick together into a mass.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 373 Repentance, and Remission of sinnes..are that Doctrine which coagulates and gathers the Church into a body, and makes it Catholique. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 By compounding and coagulating several Salts together. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 46 Coagulating (or as Avicen learnedly speaketh) conglutinating the small sandy particles together. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 193 Coagulated into a mere hoof.

3. *intr.* Of albuminous fluids: To become converted into a soft solid mass; to curdle, clot, congeal, 'set'.

1606 SURFLET *Country Farme* 91 Such milke .. shall be put in vessels for to coagulate and turne to curds. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 450 The blood .. began to coagulate in the Vein. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 88/2 White of egg, when heated to about 150° coagulates. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 26 Albumen may also be made to coagulate .. by the action of acids.

† b. To condense as vapour. *Obs. rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 58 Ane exalatione of humid vapours .. ascendis in the sycond regione of the ayr, quhar that it coagulates in ane thik clud. 1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 132 If they .. are coagulated into bigger parts, they become Water.

† c. To solidify by evaporation; to crystallize. (Said of liquid containing solid matter in solution, or of the solid matter deposited.) *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 93 Salt Water mixt with fresh will more easily coagulate and congeale into salt. 1686 tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xvi. (ed. 3) 364 If there should be too much [water] the salt would be weakned .. and not able to coagulate. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 64 *foot-note*, The Water falling from the upper Parts of the Cave..the Drops coagulating presently into Stones.

4. To stick or run together into lumps.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 315 If Ashes coagulate or grow in lumps.

Hence **Coagulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 781 The Mulberry-leaf .. hath coagulating virtue, which inspissateth the Dew. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 332 Caustic, astringent and coagulating Particles. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 68 If blood-plasma be prevented from coagulating by cold.

Coagulated (kŏ|æ·gĭŭlĕ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* Curdled, congealed, clotted, etc. (See the verb.)

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 It was strange that the whole flesh should be one coagulated ulcer. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* xii. (1662) 125 That the Bodies of Devils, being nothing but coagulated Aire, should be cold, as well as coagulated Water, which is Snow or Ice. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 64 It dissolveth coagulated bloud in the lungs. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* X. iv. 155 Baskets of coagulated milk .. such sort of cheese is used in the East at this time. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 26 No trace of organization can be detected in coagulated albumen.

Coagulation (kŏ|æ·gĭŭlē·ʃən). [a. F. *coagulation* (15th c. in Littré) or its source L. *coāgulātiōn-em* (Pliny), f. *coāgulā-re* to COAGULATE.]

1. The action or process of coagulating (as it takes place in albumen, blood, milk, etc.); clotting, curdling, 'setting'.

? *1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. v. (1652) 63 Coagulation is noe forme substantiall, But onlie passion of things materiall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 82 There will ensue a coagulation, like that of whites of egges. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 112 The closure of the artery above by the coagulation of the blood. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coagulation*, term applied to that setting, solidification, or conversion into a tremulous jelly-like substance, which occurs in various animal and vegetable fluids shortly after being shed, and exposed to ordinary temperature.

b. *concr.* A coagulated mass.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 138 Volatile alkalies ..free the blood from coagulations. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Acid*, If the Acid is weak, the Coagulation will only acquire a soft Consistence, as it happens in Milk curdled with the Rennet.

2. More generally. † a. Solidification by evaporation; deposition of solid matter from solution, as in crystallization. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 102 Admirable things..are to be discerned .. in the preparation [of salt]..so great variety of colours, or the coagulations when the spirit returneth into the body. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Coagulation*, is the reducing of any liquid thing to a thicker substance by evaporating the humidity. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 Dissolutions and Coagulations of several Crystallizing Salts. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xiii. § 11 A Precipitation or Coagulation.

† b. Condensation (of vapour, etc.). *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xiv. § 1 (1681) 292 The same density or coagulation of the Air represents the Matutine or Vespertine Sun or Moon larger unto our sight than at other times. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. lii. 452 So extraordinary a coagulation and congelation in the watery clouds.

† c. Coagulated or solidified state. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 298 The Water .. mingled it self..with the superficies of the Terrestrial sediment..so far as it could pierce, until it were excluded by the denser coagulation of the Earth.

3. The act or process of forming or uniting into a mass; concretion, cohesion.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XI. v. (1620) 391 Hee [Epicurus] makes all his worlds of the casuall coagulation of atomes. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 23 Inducing the form of the stone by the help of terrestrial coagulation.

b. *fig.*

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 28 Not that hereby I intend to disparage the Nobilitie .. but rather to preserve it intire from mixture and coagulation. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. IV. ii. 250 Everywhere but in France the process of coagulation was..locally confined.

c. *concr.* A mass formed by concretion.

1664 EVELYN *Diary* (1857) I. 402 It looked like a fungus.. yet was a concretion, or coagulation, of some other matter. *fig.* 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* (1877) 218 A .. coagulation of phenomena which may be called feelings.

Coagulative (kŏ|æ·gĭŭlĕtĭv), *a.* [f. L. *coagulat-* ppl. stem of *coagulāre* (see prec.) + -IVE.]

1. Having the property of producing coagulation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 152 These doe auaile .. to extinguish feauers..by their coagulatiue vertue. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 423 (R.) A salt .. which seemed to have in it a coagulative power, in reference to common water.

2. Having the property of coagulating (*intr.*); inclined to coagulate or 'set'.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 614 The fire .. from Cold and Coagulative, changes it into Caustique and Resolutive. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 547 The Glandulous humour ..falls into a coagulative disposition with the Serum.

Coagulator (kŏ|æ·gĭŭlē·tə1). [Agent-sb. in Latin form, f. *coagulāre*: see -OR.] That which coagulates.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 157 Sal-armoniac [is] a coagulator and a dissoluer. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 265 Coagulators of the Humours. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 69 Globulin, added..to serous effusion, is a coagulator of that effusion, giving rise to the development of fibrin in it.

Coa·gulatory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = COAGULATIVE 1.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* V. 87 (R.) A specific medicine may .. destroy their coagulatory or other effects.

† **Coa·gule,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *coagule-r*, ad. L. *coāgulā-re*.] An earlier equivalent of COAGULATE. *intr.* and *trans.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 þe dew of heuen .. fallez on þe herbes, and þare it coagules and waxes white. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 83 To sette to gyder and to coagule alle natures for generacyon. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Hemp, that coagulis the flux of the sparme.

Coaguline (kŏ|æ·gĭŭlin). Trade name of a kind of cement.

1868 *Morning Star* 6 Mar., Coaguline, the new transparent cement.

fig. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 640 The unity of the Liberal party had a little more coaguline applied to its rather numerous doubtful points.

‖ **Coagulum** (kŏ|æ·gĭŭlŏm). Pl. **coagula.** [L. *coāgulum* means of coagulation, rennet, a sb. of dim. form; from *co-agĕre* to cause to run together, f. Co- + *agĕre* to impel.]

† 1. A substance that coagulates a liquid (*esp.* milk); rennet. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* Wks. II. 533 The fourth [stomach] the seat of the Coagulum or Runnet. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 4068 Niter is..the natural coagulum of water. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 282 They introduce a Lentor or Coagulum into the Blood, and impede..its due Circulation.

2. A mass of coagulated matter, a clot of blood.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 214 The formation of frost or any such like coagulum. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. § 16 Filled with a most transparent liquor .. I have observed it to turn, upon boyling, into a tender white Coagulum. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 177 Coagula of blood, formed several inches up the arteries, 1771 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 214 Saturated solutions of salts..forming thick coagulums upon the least motion. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 16 One very important end which the fibrine serves is the formation of coagula at the orifice of wounded vessels.

b. That part of the blood which coagulates; the clot.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 369 If the coagulum of blood be brought into contact with oxygen, the latter is absorbed. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 216 Is the coagulum ever absorbed while the serum remains unabsorbed? 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-Bk. Physiol.* I. 40.

c. *fig.* An agglutination.
1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 260 Such a Coagulum of Jargon.

Co-aid: see Co- 3 a, b.

‖ **Coaita** (kō·ăitā·). Also **quata.** [Tupi *coatá, cuatá, coaitá* = Red-faced Spider-monkey. The erroneous spelling *coaiti* has led to confusion with the *coati*, a very different animal.]
The Red-faced Spider-monkey (*Ateles paniscus*) found in the woods of tropical South America, about 18 inches long, covered with long coarse hair of a glossy black. Also applied to other species of *Ateles*.
1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 370 The coaiti [*ed.* 1862 coati] may be distinguished by having no thumb. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvi. 10 A large company of quatas..one of the most remarkable species of monkies in the world. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 547/1 The Quata or as the French write it, coaita. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 271 The coaïta. 1864 BATES *Nat. Amazons* ix. 266, I had not before met with the White-whiskered Coaita, or spider-monkey.

Coaiti, erroneous form of COATI, and COAITA.

Coaiutor, coajutor, obs. ff. COADJUTOR.

Coak (kōuk), *sb.* [Possibly represents ONF. **coque* = Fr. *coche*, It. *cocca* notch: cf. COCK *v.*, also CAUKING, all referring to the fitting of a projection into a notch, indentation, or hollow.]
1. A tabular projection left on the face of a scarfed timber, to fit into a recess in the face of another which is to be joined to it, so as to prevent slipping and make a stronger joint; especially used in the making of masts of several pieces. By the Thames shipbuilders called 'table', the operation being 'tabling'. ? *Obs.*
1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Coaks* are oblong ridges left on the surface of different pieces of made-masts by cutting away the wood round them; the intermediate part is called the plain. ... Coak and plain is when a coak is formed, and a plain surface follows between that and the next. Running coaks are coaks continued the whole length along the middle .. Chain coaks are formed one at the end of the other on the opposite sides of the middle-line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Coaking*, Coaks, or dowels, are fitted into the beams and knees of vessels, to prevent their slipping.
†**2.** A turned piece of hard wood received into both timbers for the same purpose as in 1; a dowel. *Obs.*
c 1858 *Archit. Soc. Dict.* C. 107 *Coak*, a term applied to a wood pin. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mechanics.*
3. A small triangular or square piece of brass inserted into the wooden sheave of a block, to afford a stronger socket for the pin. Sometimes more loosely applied to the circular 'bush' used with a metal sheave. Also called *cock*: see COCK *sb.*[1] 17.
1862 TOTTEN cited by WEBSTER (1864). 1889 F. SCRUTTON (*in letter*), 'Coak' as the bush of the sheave of a block, is still a living word on the Thames; it is however old-fashioned, and is being superseded by 'bush'.

Coak (kouk), *v.* [cf. prec., and COCK *v.*]
1. *trans.* To join by the aid of coaks.
1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Coaking* is uniting two or more pieces together, in the middle, by small tabular pieces, formed from the solid of one piece and sunk exactly the same in the other. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xiv. 259 To make it [lower mast] up of several pieces which are Coaked and bolted to each other, and bound together by numerous iron hoops.
b. *intr.* for *refl.*
1794 *Rigging*, etc. I. 5 The pieces coak or table together.

Coak, obs. form of COKE.

Coakel, variant of COCKLE a stove.

Coaks, var. of COKES, *Obs.*, a simpleton.

Coal (kōul), *sb.* Forms: 1–5 **col**, 2–8 **cole**, 4 **kole**, 4–6 **coole**, (5–6 *Sc.* **coyll(e, coil(l, colle**), 6–7 **coale**, 6– **coal.** [OE. *col* neut. corresp. to OHG. *chol* n., *cholo* m. (MHG. *kol* m., n., *kole* m. sometimes fem., mod.Ger. *kohle* fem.), MDu. *cole*, (Du. *kool*) f., MLG. *kole*, *kale* f., (LG. *kale*), OFris. *kole*, *coele*, (WFris. *koal*, Satl. *kôle*, Wang. *kulle*, EFris. *kole*, *kōl(e*, *kûl e*); ON. *kol* neut., (Norw. Sw. *kol*, Dan. *kul*).
Fick compares Skr. *jvar, jvai*, to glow, *jurṇi* glow, corresp. to Aryan root **gwer-(l*, *gwor-(l)*, *gur-(l)*; whence *guro*, *gulo*, would be represented by OTeut. **kola*.]
1. A piece of carbon glowing without flame. (Now *arch.* or blending with 4, 5.)
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxix. 4 Strelas mæhtge scearpe mid colum tolesendes. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* vii. 49 Ðurh ða colu ðæs alteres. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6762 Þair hertes sal bryn with-in als a cole. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 A maner of tree .. þat, if a man brynne it and couer þe coles þeroff with aschez, þai will hald in quikk a twelfmonth [Cf. CHAUCER *Parson's T.* P 477]. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 23 Loue is hetter þan þe cole. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxx. (Arb.) 78 They retche not whos[e] hows brenneth, so that they may warme them by the coles. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ij, The coles can not be in the embres withoute sparkes. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 58 The coals of Juniper raked up will keep a glowing Fire for the space of a year. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 P 4 A Piece of Flesh broiled on the Coals. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simon Stylites* 166 On the coals I lay, A vessel full of sin: all hell beneath Made me boil over. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Mother Rigby's Pipe* i, A coal for my pipe!
b. In this sense often defined by some addition, *coals of fire, burning, hot, live, quick coal(s.* Hence in later times liable to be understood in senses 4, 5.
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxix. 11 Fallað ofer hie colu fyres. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Wiþ deawwyrme, stæppe on hat col, cele mid wætre. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 14 Haghil & coles of fire. 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A quic col berninde ope ane hyeape of dyade coles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cole of fyre, brynnynge, *pruna*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 135 Compelled to walke vpon yᵉ hote coles. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 110 It is like a coale of fire, sometimes plew, and sometimes red. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 6 One of the Seraphims .. hauing a liue-cole [1382 WYCLIF a cole; COVERD. hote cole] in his hand. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix 146 The fire-wood was burnt..into embers, or live coals. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xviii. 229 One man can put the live coal in a right place.
†**c.** The glowing portion of a match. *Obs.*
1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 18 If the touch powder bee not drie it taketh no fire, how good soever the cole of the match be. *Ibid.* 21 b, If the same matches .. have received outwardlie anie wett or moisture, then the coalss doo burne inward, leaving a beard outward.
†**2.** A piece of burnt wood, etc., that still retains sufficient carbon to be capable of further combustion without flame; a charred remnant; a cinder.
Sometimes defined as *dead, cold, black, quenched* coal. Cf. *black as a coal* in 10.
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 9 Colu onelde sind from h[i]m. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 496 (BOSW.) Ða twezen drymen wurdon awende to cola gelicnyssum. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 9 Koles þat ware doun-falland Kindled ere of him glouand. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11862 (Trin.) Heroude .. he sleeþ his leches deed as cole. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lviii. (1859) 56 Thenne woldest thou nought haue despysed me as ashes, but parauenture called me blacke forbrent coles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Cole qwenchyd, *carbo*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 160/28 A cole cold, *carbo*. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 68 Starres, Starres, And all eyes else, dead coales.
†**b.** This passed into the sense of 'cinder, ashes', as the result or residue of combustion. Cf. CINDER.
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Ane berninde glede þet hine al forbernað þurut to cole. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4367 To cold coles sche schal be brent. *c* 1403 MAUNDEV. ix. (1839) 101 He schall fynde with in hem [apples of Sodom] coles and cyndres [*Roxb. text* xii. 51 aschez and poudre and coles; Fr. *cendres*]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 342 Sex fyngre thicke a floore therof thou pave With lyme and asshes mixt with cole and sandes. 1530 PALSGR. 208/2 Coles suche as be gyven in tenebre weke, *afferendons*. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 137 If he could burne vs all into one coale, We haue deseru'd it. 1665 G. HAVERS *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 342 They set her on fire to make her a Coal, rather than we should make her a Prize.
3. *fig.* from 1 and 2.
1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 206 They onelie kindle coales of contention. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 387 Affection is a coale that must be coold. 1595 — *John* V. ii. 83 Your breath first kindled the dead coale of warres. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Employment* ii, Man is no starre, but a quick coal of mortall fire. 1684 BAXTER *Par. Congreg.* 26 So do the Sons of the Coal, the superconformists more fiercely revile me.
†**4.** Fuel prepared from wood by a process of smothered combustion or 'dry distillation', whereby the volatile constituents are driven off, and the substance reduced to more or less pure carbon; CHARCOAL. Used in *pl.*, or as a *collective sing. Obs.*
c 1205 LAY. 2366 Makian an eorð-hus And dude þer-inne muche col & cladeș inowe. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 162 in *Juliana*, He let make of wode and col a strong fur and good. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2520 Choliers þat cayreden col come þere bi-side. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 427 Appone a horse that coles broghte. 1563 T. GALE *Wks. Chirurg.* (1586) 66 The vsuall gun pouder..made of Sulphure, Saltpeeter and Coale. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. i. 295 Fiers .. of cole, composed speciallie of beech. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 53 b, Turning of trees to coles for fuell, when there is sufficient dead wood, is waste. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 58 Let him [a Chub] then be boiled gently over a Chafingdish with wood coles. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xii. 209, I contrived to burn some wood .. till it became chark, or dry coal. 1799 G. SMITH *Labor.* I. 8 That the coals be of lime tree. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Coal*, The English generally use the plural coals; and we as generally use the singular collectively. *Coals* with us may mean charcoal, in England, never.
†**b.** *sing.* A piece of charcoal. *Obs.*
1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 607 This false chanoun..Out of his bosom took a bechen cole.
†**c.** Charcoal used for writing or drawing; hence a charcoal pencil. Also *attrib.*
c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 166 Write sum..carect with cole or chalk in the wal. 1590 DAVIDSON *Reply Bancroft* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 508 It hath pleased his Majestie .. to note it with a coal..in the margent of Bancroft's book. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 3 It maketh an excellent Coal for Painters scribets. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* 217 Delineated on the wall..in coal outline. 1835 CARLYLE *Let.* in *Life in London* I. 40 All these coal-marks of yours shall be duly considered.
5. A mineral, solid, hard, opaque, black, or blackish, found in seams or strata in the earth, and largely used as fuel; it consists of carbonized vegetable matter deposited in former epochs of the world's history.
According to the degree of carbonization, coal is divided into three principal kinds, *anthracite* or *glance coal*, *black* or *bituminous coal*, and *brown coal* or *lignite*, in each of which again various qualities are distinguished.
a. with qualification (to distinguish it from prec. sense): as *digged, earth, pit, sea, stone coal*, etc.
[*c* 1236 *Newminster Chartul.* (Surtees) 55 Et ad carbonem maris capiendum, etc.] 1253 *Charter Hen. III*, in *Archæol. Æliana* (1880) VIII. 172 *note*, Secole lan' extra Neugat' in suburbio London. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxvi. 139, 52 chaldernes of see colys. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 102 Though betwixt Cawoode and Rotheram be good Plenti of Wood, yet the People burne much Yerth Cole. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 (*Digged Cole*) They digge out of the mountaynes a certayne kinde of blacke stone whiche burne in the fyre like coles. 1559 MORWYNG *Evouym.* 64 Such coales as are digged out of the ground are condemned bicause of their foule smell. 1578 *Petition Brewers Co. to Q. Eliz.* in *Nature* XXVI. 569 Hersealfe greatley greved and anoyed with the taste and smoke of the sea cooles. 1616 in Entick *London* II. 47 Coals, called stone-coals, pit-coals, earth-coals. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* x. (1669) 71 Many have propounded the melting of it [iron] with stone-coal, but perhaps they have failed in their projects. *c* 1682 in *Nature* XXVI. 620 A new way of makeing pitch and tarre out of pit coale. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5856/3 Smelting down Lead with Pit-Coal and Sea-Coal. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* I. 12 They burn earth-coal everywhere.
b. without qualification. (This is now the ordinary sense.) Used as *collective sing.*, and in *pl.*; the latter now less usual, and said only of coal in pieces for burning.
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 (Mätzn.) Col groweþ vnder lond. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* x. iv. (1495) 376 Cole is fyre in erthly substaunce and trowbly and boystous matere. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 53 b, Mines of metall, coale, or the like. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 122 It imports Newcastle coal. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 341 The liquor produced by the distillation of coal. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 34 The question of equivalence..how much coal in return for so much iron. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 250 Valuable beds of coal.
1547 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 311 A Myne of Colles. 1563 *Sc. Acts Q. Mary* (1597) c. 84 That na coales be had furth of the Realme. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* I Rich in minerall of coles, tinne, lead. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 26 There doth yet remain great quantities of Coles in the Earth. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 99 Coals .. were heretofore seldom used in Chambers, as now they are. 1785 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) VI. 525 The inhabitants of London have had no general pestilential disorder since the general use of coals. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 79 The increased revenue from the transport of coals is very remarkable. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 95 When about half the heap of coals had been removed. [In *dial.* use, in the sing. *a coal*='a piece of coal', 'he threw a large coal at him'.]
c. with defining attribute indicating the quality, place whence obtained, or any other characteristic. See in their alphabetical places BROWN COAL, CANNEL C., CHERRY C., PARROT C., etc.
1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 156 Take three parts of the best New-castle coals. 1673 A. WALKER *Lees Lachrymans* 25 A rude Pencil would have painted it with stagnant colours, or a Scotch coal. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. iii, Get a Scotch coal fire in the parlour. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 468 The fire or seeing coal (so called from the light it gives). 1853 ANDERSON in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 122 Bituminous coal is divided into cherry coals, splint coals, caking coals, and gas coal or cannel. 1888 J. PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 93 Bituminous or Caking Coal.
†**6.** The charred residue left in a retort after distillation. *Obs.*
1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 468. 1801 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 363 When tannin is distilled .. there comes over also some empyreumatic oil, and a voluminous coal remains behind. 1828 WEBSTER, In the language of chimists, any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition.
†**7. a.** [after L. *carbo, carbunculus*, Fr. *charbon.*] A carbuncle. **b.** A black crust or core in a boil.
1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 4 Boyls or inflammations about the groin .. which if they break, contain a black crust or coal within them. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxvii. 675 Carbunculus, a burning Coal. Anoint the top of it with Butter of Antimony.

II. In phrases, etc.
8. Black coal, Black-coal, occurs in various senses: †**a.** Charcoal, as opposed to *white-coal* (= wood). †**b.** Charcoal as a means of making a black mark; hence, a mark of censure. **c.** One of the three main kinds of pit-coal; see 5. **d.** (*Sc.*), a fine sort of cannel coal or jet used by carpenters and masons to mark on wood and stone.
1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 54 Then must he with the blacke Coole of his censure condemne those men. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* B iij, He giues the Englishe a dash ouer the face with a blacke coale, and saith: *Traistre Anglοi.* 1672 SIR C. WYVILL *Triple Crown* 70 But for this, Friar Pedro has mark'd them with the black coal of parcel Heresie. 1674 RAY *Smelting Silver* 113 The Oare is melted with black and white Coal: i.e. With Charcoal and wood slit into small pieces. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 319 Black coal is the substance which is commonly applied to the purposes of fuel. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 356 Black coal, slate coal, cannel coal, and foliated coal, were so called by Jameson and other mineralogists of his day.
†**9.** *Precious coals!* an obsolete exclamation.
1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When Roysters ruffle not aboue their rule, Nor colour crafte, by swearing precious coles. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 77 Gods precious coles tis he! 1606 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. If You Know not me, etc.* Wks. 1874 I. 281 Precious cole, here's a knave round with me.
10. Phrase *as black as a coal*, with its variants, goes back to OE. times, and appears to have originally belonged to 2; but it is now usually associated with 5.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 332 Wyl eft oþ þæt hit sie swa þicce swa molcen and swa sweart swa col. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 456 He watz colored as þe cole, corby al vntrwe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22489 (Edinb.) Þe sternes..sal haf tint þair

liht, and worde al blak sum ani col. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst. Creatio* (1836) 4 Now ar we waxen blak as any coylle. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 60 The kynge .. loked grymly and fyersly in his vysage for grete wrath, and becam blacke as a cole. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliv. 147 As blacke as a cole. 1611 BIBLE *Lament.* iv. 8 Their visage is blacker than a cole.

11. *To heap* (*cast, gather*) *coals of fire on the head* (see Rom. xii. 20): to produce remorse by requiting evil with good. *To blow the coals*: to fan the flames of passion, etc.: cf. BLOW *v.* 17 b. *To blow hot coals*: to rage fiercely. *To stir coals*: to excite strife or ill-feeling. *A cold coal to blow at*: a hopeless task to perform.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 144 To louye..pine enemye in al wyse euene forth with þi-selue, Cast coles on his hed. 1526–34 TINDALE *Rom.* xii. 20 In so doynge that shalt heape coles of fyre on his heed. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 344 b, After soche sorte did he vpbraid to the people their rashe and vnaduised stieryng of coles, and arisynges to warre. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 7 Doe good against euill: and heape hoat burning coales vpon his head. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 324 Notwithstanding that they [the (Bee) kings] moue no warre, nor stirre vp anie coales amongst the young swarmed brood. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 13 Spaines anger never blew hott coales indeed Till in Queene Elizabeths Raigne. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 109 Blow the coal of contention to make it blaze afresh. 1708 M. BRUCE *Lect.* 33 (Jam.) If I had no more to look to but your reports, I would have a cold coal to blow at. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 23 Blowing the Coals between polemical Divines. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 129/1 By these means he blew the coals of her jealousy. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'Aweel,' said Cuddie..'I see but ae gate for 't, and that 's a cauld coal to blaw at, mither'.

12. *To carry* or *bear coals*: to do dirty or degrading work, to submit to humiliation or insult. *To haul, call* (†*fetch*, †*bring*) *over the coals*: to call to account and convict, to reprimand, call to task: originally in reference to the treatment of heretics.

1522 SKELTON *Wks.* (ed. Dyce) II. 34 Wyll ye bere no coles? 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 105/1 This gentleman was..one that in an upright quarell would beare no coles. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 1 A my word wee'l not carry coales. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 15 For now if one .. will carrie coales, and meekly suffer rebuke, he is noted of cowardize. 1638 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 192, I can carry anything but Blowes, Coles, my Drink, and..the tongue of a Scould. *a* 1683 B. WHICHCOTE *Serm.*, Those who are sensible that they carry coals, and are full of ill will.

1565 CDL. ALLEN in Fulke *Confut.* (1577) 372 S. Augustine, that knewe best how to fetche an heretike ouer the coles. 1580 G. GILPIN (*title*), The Bee hiue of the Romische Churche..Wherein, both the Catholic Religion is substantially confirmed, and the Heretikes finely fetcht ouer the coales. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* C iij b, Let vs here how you fetch your brethren ouer the coales with your next reason. 1777 R. FORBES *Poems Buchan Dial.* (1785) 35 (Jam.) But time that tries such proticks past, Brought me out o'er the coals fu' fast. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xiii, Lest he should be 'hauled over the coals' by the Admiralty. 1884 H. D. TRAILL *New Lucian* 213 Your magistrates .. vastly needed a call over the coals.

13. *To carry coals to Newcastle*: to take a thing to where it is naturally plentiful; to do what is absurdly superfluous.

[1606 HEYWOOD 2*nd pt. If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 259 As common as coales from Newcastle.] *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northumbrld.* 302 To carry Coals to Newcastle, that is to do what was done before; or to busy one's self in a needless imployment. 1661 GRAUNT *Bills Mortality* Ded. Ld. Truro, I should (according to our English Proverb) .. but carry Coals to Newcastle. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant, Crew, Coals to Newcastle*, when the Drawer carries away any Wine in the Pot or Bottle. 1822 SCOTT *Let. Joanna Baillie* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, It would be sending coals to Newcastle with a vengeance, not to mention salt to Dysart. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 24 Dec. 73 It would be like exporting coals to Newcastle.

III. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost exclusively in the current sense 5).

14. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to coal.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Coal*, The coal countries. 1792 J. ANDERSON (*title*), Observations on the Effects of Coal Duty upon the remote and thinly peopled coasts of Britain. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 6/1 The coal lands owned by the company. 1884 *Ibid.* 8 Jan. 9/2 Works for the compressing of coal briquettes. *Ibid.* 14 Aug. 1/2 At the present day speed, armament, and coal capacity are everything. 1888 *Ibid.* 30 Oct. 12/1 The coal famine with which London was threatened when we last wrote on the coal crisis.

15. General combinations: **a.** attributive, as *coal-agent, -ashes, -coke, -district, -heap, -merchant, -monger, -salesman, -trade*; *coal-laden* adj.; (employed in the working, carriage, storing, etc. of coal), as *coal-ax, -barge, -bunk, -carriage, -cart, -cellar, -chute, -creel* (Sc.), *-delf, -depôt, -fleet, -hammer, -hold, -place, -shed, -ship, -shovel, -sieve, -smack, -tongs, -trough, -wagon, -wharf*, etc.; (of coal in its geological character), as *coal-basin, -deposit, -flora, -formation, -rock, -strata, -vein*; **b.** objective (and obj. genit.), as *coal-bearer, -boring, -cutter* (machine), *-cutting, -getter, -getting, -hewer, -measurer, -producing*, etc.; **c.** similative, as *coal-blue, -dark* adjs.; **d.** parasynthetic, as *coal-eyed, -faced* adjs.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 71 Put in sand or *cole ashes or any stuffe that is barren. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. 254 Having rubbed his fingers with coal-ashes to keep them from slipping. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* iii, The maid servant..struck her mistress to death with a *coal axe. 1827 in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 1040 The *coal-barge on the opposite shore. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 367 The occurence of this arrangement of strata has caused the term *'coal basin' to be applied to a confined district of coal. 1661 in Beveridge *Hist. Culross Town Records*, Margaret Wilson *coal-bearer. 1799 *Act* 39 *Geo. III*, c. 56 Preamb., Many Colliers, Coalbearers and Salters were bound for life to, and transferable with, the Collieries and Salt works. 1861 DASENT *Burnt Njal* I. 87 In rushed the *coal-blue sea. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* III. 200 The wind and the water bore their coal-blue prows. 1867 *Morning Star* 22 Nov. She stayed at St. Thomas, resolving rather to delay a day or so than come away with her *coal-bunks half filled. 1772 *Ann. Reg.*, Mr. Moore's new-invented *coal-carriage, the wheels of which are 15 feet high. 1839 *Boston Herald* 17 Dec. 1/6 His horse shied at a *coal-cart. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ii, He was keeping it [his birthday] in the *coal-cellar. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 101 The adoption of *coal-coke was a matter of necessity. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVIII. 51 A payr of *Coil Crellis. 1871–3 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engineers* I. 23 (*Article*) The Monitor *Coal-cutter. 1866 JEVONS *Coal Question* 60 The new *coal-cutting machines. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 145 Through the *coal-dark underground. 1733 *Derby Mercury* II. 1733 To be lett, a very good *coal-delph. 1883 *Science* I. 114 The small areal surface occupied by the *coal-deposits of France. 1861 TYLOR *Anahuac* iv. 87 In *coal- and iron-districts in England. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying Christ* 25 Wrap me from eies *cole-fac'd eternall night. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4720/2 Our *Coal Fleet waits only a fair Wind to set sail. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* App. 479 In the swamps within the *coal-flora flourished. 1850 LYELL 2*nd Visit U. S.* II. 299 Composed of strata of the *coal formation. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 12/1 Many non-producers who share in the rise in wages besides the *coal-getter. 1883–4 *Trans. N. Engl. Inst. Mining Engineers* XXXIII. 37 (*Article*) The Harwell Mechanical coal-getter. 1869–70 *Ibid.* XIX. 239 Jones' *coal getting machine. 1875 P'CESS ALICE *Mem.* (1884) 340 The town grows so, and is all railroad and *coal-heaps. 1887 *Monthly Chron.* (Newc.) I. 111 (*Article*) Notable *Coal-hewers. 1839 *Parl. Report Steam Vessel Accid.* 74 Neither the bunkers nor the *coal-hold were cleared out so often as they should be. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 603 *Coal-laden trucks block up the siding. Coal-laden trains are groaning and grunting hither and thither. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5880/6 John Hall, *Coal-measurer. 1677 *Patent* 29 *Chas. II* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 668 The society of *coale merchants tradeing to Newcastle. *Mod. Newspaper*. Coal-merchants find great difficulty in executing their orders. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 49 (*Heading of ch.*) *Coalmongers and Colliers. 1742 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 46 Lock him up in the *Coal-Place 'till he is sober. 1860 E. HULL *Coal-fields Gt. Brit.* 2 Fast approaching extinction as a *coal-producing district. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal and Coal-mining* 95 The extent of the *coal-rocks. 1639 R. JUNIUS *Sinne Stigmatizd* § 101. 389 The Pirat never spends his shott upon *cole-ships. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 44 The masters of coal-ships..they call collier-masters. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 337/2 The *Coale or Lyme Sive hath wide square holes. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* XXVII, He pointed out where the *coal-smack had come to grief. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 45 Separated from the *coal-strata by a series of interposed beds. 1655 R. GARDINER (*title*), England's Grievance discovered in relation to the *Coal Trade. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 298 The total number of persons directly engaged in the coal trade may be set down at from 190,000 to 220,000. 1594 *Merry Knack to Know a Knave* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 567 My bellows, my *coal-trough, and my water. 1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 39 The manner of the *cole-veins or measures in these parts. 1827 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* II. 858 Every description of vehicle, from a *coal-waggon to a wheel-barrow. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3059/4 A convenient..Wharf.. which .. hath been employed as a *Coal-Wharf. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 342/1 There are several coal-wharfs on its line.

16. Special comb.: **coal-backer**, a man who carries coal on his back between the boat and the wharf or wagon; so **coal-backing**; †**coal-ball**, a ball made of coal-dust for use as fuel; **coal-bearing** *a.* (*Geol.*), containing coal, carboniferous; **coal-bed** (*Geol.*), a stratum of coal; **coal-blacking**, a blacking made from ground coal, used by ironfounders; †**coal-blende**, iron pyrites of the coal-measures; †**coal-blower**, a term of contempt for an alchemist, a quack (cf. Ger. *kohlen-bläser*); also = BLOW-COAL (cf. BLOW- 3); **coal-brand**, smut or brand in corn; **coal-brass**, a name of the iron pyrites found in some coal-measures (cf. BRASS 1 e.); **coal-breaker**, one who breaks coal; also *techn.*, see quot.; so **coal-breaking**; †**coal-burner**, a charcoal-burner; **coal-bushel**, a bushel measure used for coal (see quot.); †**coal-clive** (see CLIFF 4); †**coal-crimp**, a coal-factor; **coal-drift**, a channel or gallery in a coal-mine; **coal-drop**, a chute for coal, a place where coal is 'shot'; also, an apparatus used for dropping a coal wagon from a staith to the level of a ship's hatchway; †**coal-engine**, a colliery engine; **Coal-Exchange**, an Exchange devoted to the coal trade; **coal-fitter**, a colliery agent who conducts the sale of coal to shippers; **coal-flap**, a flap (on the pavement) covering the entrance to a coal-cellar; †**coal-fold**, an enclosure for storing coal; **coal-gabbard** (*Sc.*), a lighter for carrying coal; †**coal-garth**, a coal-yard; **coal-goose**, a local name of the cormorant; **coal-handler** (*U. S.*), a man employed in loading or unloading coal; **coal-hod**, a coal-box (*U. S.* and *dial.*); **coal-horse**, a heavy horse for drawing coal-wagons; **coal-hulk**, a hulk used for supplying steamers with coal; †**coal-kiln**, a place where charcoal is made; †**coal-kindler** (*fig.*), one who enflames or stirs up strife; †**coal-light**, a 'light' or beacon kept up with coal; **coal-master**, the proprietor or lessee of a colliery; a coal-owner; **coal naphtha**, naphtha obtained by the distillation of coal-tar; **coal-note**, a kind of promissory note formerly in use in the port of London; **coal-oil**, an early name of petroleum; **coal-pan**, †(*a.*) a brazier; (*b.*) a coal-scuttle; **coal-passer**, one who passes coal on to the furnace of a steam-boiler; **coal-pen**, an enclosure for the storage of coal; †**coal-perch**, a fish resembling the perch; **coal-plant**, a plant of the coal-measures; **coal-plate**, an iron plate on a pavement covering the opening to a coal-cellar; **coal-putter**, the putter in a coal-pit who removes the coal after it is hewed; **coal-scoop**, (*a.*) a coal-shovel, (*b.*) a coal-box; **coal-screen**, a frame or screen for separating small or dust coal from larger coal; **coal-seam**, a stratum or bed of coal; **coal-shaft**, the shaft of a coal-mine; **coal-shed**, a shed for storing coal, or for the sale of coal in small quantities; **coal-shoot** (*dial.*), **-skip**, a coal-scuttle; **coal-slack, -slake, -sleck**, dust or grime of coal; **coal-smut**, small powdery coal mixed with earthy matter; also see quot. 1790; **coal-spout**, a chute at a coal-staith down which coals are poured from the wagon to the ship; **coal-staith**, an elevated wharf with a chute or drop for shipping coal; †**coal-stalk** = *coal-plant*; †**coal-stealer** (*Sc.*), see quot.; **coal-trimmer**, one who stows away coal in a vessel as cargo, or in the bunkers of a steam-ship as fuel; †**coal-turned** *a.*, turned into charcoal; **coal-vase**, a 'fancy' coal-box; **coal-vend**, (*a.*) the general sale of coals, (*b.*) the limited quantity of coal to which each colliery was restricted by a former combination of coal owners on the Tyne and Wear; **coal-water**, water from a coal-mine; †**coal-wood**, wood for turning into charcoal; **coal-yard**, a yard in which coal is stored or sold.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 156 On questioning one, he said his father was a *coal-backer. *Ibid.* III. 252 *Coal-backing is as heavy a class of labour as any performed. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* (Abridg.) VIII. 483 (*title*), Account of *Coal Balls made at Liege, from the dust of Pit Coals. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 149 About Bristol..they make coal-balls of their culm. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 327 The *coal-bearing strata are characterized by several hundred species of plants. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 40 There are in Edinburghshire over 3000 feet of coal-bearing strata. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 159 What occupied the place of the *coal-bed before? 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes Page Nat.* 5 A coal-bed is, in fact, a hortus-siccus of extinct cryptogamic vegetation. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 55 Where pyritous strata and strata of *coal-blende occur. 1721 N. HODGES *Acc. Plague* 151 So our modern *coal blowers have..cried up their pernicious secrets and wickedly imposed them upon the credulous Populace. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Coal-breaker*, a building containing the machinery for breaking coal with toothed rolls, sizing it with sieves, and cleaning it for market. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/11 Thomas Cundy..*Coal-Burner. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 28 The dimensions of the Winchester bushel..were 8 inches deep, and 18½ inches wide or in diameter. But the *Coal bushel was to be 19½ inches in diameter. 1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 A Dark or Blackish Rock, which they call the *Coal Clives. 1698 CAY *ibid.* XX. 368 A Current of Water that runs through a *Coal-Drift. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 247 If some 3½ acres of land were arched over for *coal drops, at least 250,000 tons of coal could be disposed of. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 49 Upon this water [the Orr] there are six corn-mills, two fulling mills .. and one *coal-engine. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Coals*, Stat. 28 Geo. 3 c. 53 was past .. for the purpose of putting an end to the Society at the *Coal-Exchange formed to regulate (i. e. to monopolize) the trade. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* vi. 157 Lord Eldon was the son of a Newcastle *coal-fitter. 1881 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.*, *Coal-flaps and gratings of all kinds should be distrusted. 1704 *Minutes Torryburn Sess.* in *Ess. Witchcr.* (1820) 137 The west end of the *Coalfold. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 51 The *Coal-gabbards were stopped for the first Time, and missed three Tides. 1593 *Rites Durham* (1842) 83 A litle stone house, joyninge of the *Cole garth. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.*, **Coal-goose*. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Cole or Coal Goose, the Cormorant. 1887 *Evening Standard* 27 Jan. 2/5 The strike of the *coal handlers (New York). 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 7/2 The New Jersey coal-handlers. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Coal-hod*.. to hold the coals. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Coal-hod*, a kettle for carrying coals to the fire. More frequently called, as in England, a coal-scuttle. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Coal-hod*, a wooden coal-scuttle. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 8 May, Waggons, and *Coal-horses. 1533 tr. *Erasm. on Com. Crede* 69 b, Nestorius whiles he dothe dylygently eschewe this lyme kylle, he felle into the *colekylne. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 104 (D.) It may be a *coal-kindler would think such counsel as this not worth the hearing. 1798 in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 81 There has long been a *coal-light on the Isles. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 8 The resolution at which the *coal-masters had arrived. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 720 The analogy between *coal naphtha and the petrolene of Boussingault. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Studies* 93 The nature of the various coals, and *coal

oils. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 326/1 The 'coal oil,' as it [petroleum] was then called. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* lii. 19 The basens, *colepannes, sprinklers, pottes, candlestickes. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Reminisc. Towns, etc.* I. 377 Childers at once pronounced me a north-country-man when I called the coal-scuttle a 'coal-pan'. 1884 in *Century Mag.* Jan. 364/2 In that blanching pit nine *coal-passers and twelve stokers were speeding their lives. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* II. 189 A *coal pen which was on the opposite side of the road near the house. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4070 A small fish, much esteem'd here, and not much unlike a Pearch: only not so party coloured..call'd the *Cole-pearch. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 36 Another sort of Labourers which are called Barrow-Men, or *Coal-putters, these Persons take the hewed Coals from the Hewers. 1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 681 *note*, Coal-putters..who fill the corves..with the coals wrought by the hewer, and then draw them .. to the pit-shaft. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Coal-scoop*, a shovel for taking coals from a scuttle to throw on a fire. 1883 *Civil Service Price-list*, Coal scoops, the 'Haymarket'. The newest and best of the high class brass scoops. 'Albert' coal-scoop, with Hand-scoop. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 81 The beds of black shale covering each *coal-seam. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 136 Were it not for our coal-seams, the agency of steam would be almost wholly denied to us. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 21 Many times we are forced..to have a Water-Course or Drift from the intended *Coal-Shaft to this other Shaft. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 143 Embraces in *Coal-sheds. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 229 In a coal-shed attached to a Grocer's shop. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Syn.* (1856) 45 Set down the *coal-shoot. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 202 Removing the dust and coals from the hearthstone to the *coalskip. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 45 Froome for her disgrace Since scarcely ever washt the *Colesleck from her face. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midland Count.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), **Coal-smut*, a fossil, or an efflorescence, found on the surface, over seams of coal. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 109 In most coal fields there are thin strata of coal-smut or carbonaceous and other particles intermixt. 1816 J. RENNIE in Mackenzie *Newcastle* (1827) II. 742 To altering coal-staiths and other landing or shipping places.. £25,000. 1883 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Sea Queen* I. xiv. 249 She was alongside a coal-staith. 1793 D. URE *Hist. Rutherglen* 302 (Jam.) Those impressions abound in coal countries; and are, in many places, not improperly known by the name of *Coal-stalk. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1688/4 This story had its rise from some rascally Boys (whom we call here [Edinburgh] *Coal stealers). 1825–79 JAMIESON *Coalstealer Rake*, a thief, a vagabond, or one who rakes during night for the purpose of depredation. 1856 L. HERBERT *Engineers and Mech. Encycl.* II. 746 On the arrival of every vessel, a gang of *Coal trimmers enter her and sweep down every atom of coal into the bunkers. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* III. (R.), Then Nestor broil'd them on the *coal-turn'd wood. 1698 CAY in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 368 It's no great Wonder if such a Water should yield Vitriol, as many of our *Coal-waters do. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 49 This water [the Orr]..in its course being mixed with coal-water, has never been used for the purpose of bleaching. 1691 *Overseers' Acc. Wakes' Colne, Essex* (MS.) 20 Paid for 2 loades of wood and a stack of *coalewood.

Coal, *sb.*2 *slang.* Money: see COLE.

Coal (kōul), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To convert into charcoal; to char.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (J.), Buying the wood..fetching the same, when it is coaled. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 775 Char-coal of Roots, being coaled into great pieces, last longer than ordinary Char-coal. 1746 G. ADAMS *Micrograph.* xliii. (1747) 229 The Body to be charred or coaled may be put into a Crucible. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 759 The earliest plan of coaling wood.

†2. To write or delineate with charcoal. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 17 A suter .. did at length frame this distiche, and coled it on a wall. *Ibid.* (1637) 337 Whereat mervailing, he coled out these rymes upon the wall.

†3. To bore or sink down to a (coal-seam). *Obs. rare.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 31 Having happily Coaled this Noble Main-Coal—my business as a Sinker is at an end.

4. To supply (a steam-ship, engine, fire, etc.) with coal for fuel.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct., Captain Wood asked..permission to coal his vessel. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 146 Facilities for coaling a steamer.

5. *intr.* To take in a supply of coal.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 274 There being..no harbour.. where such a vessel can coal. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/7 The movement resembled that at Port Said when a mail steamer is coaling.

Coal-black, *a.* As black as coal; dead black.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 75 Þin(e) eȝen beoþ colblake and brode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1284 A Beres skyn colblak [*v.r.* 'colblak] for old. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 20 Cole blacke steedes. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 533 Coal-black clouds, that shadow heaven's light. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. iii. 48 The Land of Blackmores where the people are all coleblacke. 1709 *Let.* in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 305 His Coalblack hair was turned milk white of a night for y^e greatness of his troubles. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lv, Her black eye that mocks her coal-black veil.

Coal-box. A box for holding coal to replenish a fire; a coal-scuttle.

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Housemaid*, Leave a pail of dirty water, a coal-box..and such other unsightly things. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 19. 97 Cast Iron Coal Boxes have been approved by the Board in lieu of Wood.

Coal-carrier.

1. One who carries coal; a coal-porter.

1854 *Hull Improv. Act* 36 For licensing a sufficient number of..coal-carriers, coal-carts.

†2. A low dependent; one who does the 'dirty work' in any affair. Cf. *to carry coals.* *Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* Epistle (1593) 2 Clawbacks and colecariers eeke, ought wiselie to beware of whome, too whome, and what they speake. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 70 Her maide Fynea, who earst had bene colecaryor in amarous affaires.

Hence **Coal-carrierly** *a. nonce-wd.*, servile, low.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 232 That puckfist, that smudge-snout, that coal-carrierly clown.

Coal-dust. Dust of coal; the finer particles that are separated by screening.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. (1617) 350 It were but to draw men out of Lime into Cole-dust. 1799 G. SMITH *Labor.* I. 21 Filled with a composition of coarse coal-dust. 1862 ANSTED *Hungary & Trans.* 194 (L.) It has been attempted..to make the coal-dust into bricks.

Coaled (kōuld), *ppl. a.* [f. COAL *v.* + -ED.]

1. Turned into charcoal; charred.

1598 STOW *Surv.* (1754) I. I. i. 2/1 Fires..of spray or brush wood, or wood coaled.

†2. Continued down to the coal; said of a pit.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 14 It is a very good caution, even in a Coaled Pit, to put a Bore-Rod about a Fathom.

3. Furnished with coal, containing coal.

1729 STUKELY *Itin. Cur.* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 680 *note*, Coaled strata, stone and other materials, jumbled together.

Coaler (kōu·lər). [f. COAL *v.* + -ER.]

1. One employed in coaling steam-vessels.

1879 BODDAM-WHETHAM *Roraima* 31 They are coalers returning from their hard day's labour in the harbour.

2. A tender to a steam-ship.

1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., A turret-ship which should find itself cut off from its coaler, and compelled to give battle.

Coalery (kōu·lərі). Also 7 colery, 8–9 coalry. [f. COAL *sb.* + -ERY, -RY.] 'A place where coals are dug' (J.); now regularly COLLIERY.

1658 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 320 The Colerye of Renton. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *News fr. Newcastle* 36 The Sun's Heaven's Coalery, and Coals our Sun. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3059/4 A General meeting of all the proprietors of the Blyth Colery. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 49 Masters, not only of Northumberland, and the bishopric of Duresme but of the coalries. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* I. (1851) 30 There arose out of the shafts of our coaleries..Old George Stephenson.

Coalesce (kōuˌăle·s), *v.* Also 6 coalesse. [ad. L. *coalescĕre* to grow together, f. *co-* = *com-* + *alescĕre* to grow up.]

†1. *trans.* To cause to grow together, to unite, combine. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 H iv, To do all y^t is conuenable to coalesse and close an vlcere togyther. 1790 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 141/1 This coalesced the apparent bulk of the nation..in one common interest.

2. *intr.* To grow together or into one body.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coalesce*, to grow together. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 10 To preserve the Sides of the Capillary Vessels from coalescing and growing together. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 566 The number of the carpels which have coalesced to form the ovary.

†b. To grow together into lumps, to cake. *Obs.*

1762 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (ed. 2) 22 For earth, alone, we find, is liable to coalesce. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 211 When stiff land is not hoed, it will soon coalesce.

3. To unite or come together, so as to form one.

a. of things material.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 371 When two Vowels are put together by way of Dipthong, so as to coalesce in one Syllable. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 346 If the water surrounding one particle of air comes in contact with the water surrounding another, they coalesce, and form a drop, and we have rain. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* II. xxxv. 363 From Blois on one side, and Orleans on the other, there coalesced no less than five thousand cavalry. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 319 The granules coalesce into larger masses. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 621 The barrier reefs coalesce with the fringing reefs.

b. of things immaterial; or of non-material union.

a 1679 GOODWIN *Wks.* III. iii. 345 (R.) It was requisite that .. both of them should coalesce into one person, but without confounding them together. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 190 Many ages ago, the Conquerors and Conquered coalesced into one and the same People. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 5 (1763) 92 The Characters of Legislator and Bard did often and naturally coalesce. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. § 6 (1875) 23 To find the truth in which Religion and Science coalesce.

4. Of persons or parties: To unite into one body or association.

1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838–43) X. 102 A disposition among his friends to coalesce. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 49 Nor do I much despair of finding many judges (of riding I mean) coalesce in sentiment with me. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess. Pitt* (1854) I. 306 Who had bound himself, by a solemn promise, never to coalesce with Pitt. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xxiv. 345 She and her nurse coalesced in wondrous union. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. i. 19 Only a portion of their tribes coalesced to repel his invasion.

Hence **Coale·scing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1783 DR. LEEDS *Polit. Mem.* (1884) 85 A want of union among the coalescing parties. 1864 Miss YONGE *Trial* I. 152 Silenced by a coalescing of the party at a gate. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 246 The direction in which the apposition on the coalescing bundle takes place.

Coalesced (kōuˌăle·st), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Grown together; allied, entered into coalition.

1786–98 H. TOOKE *Purley* 658 A common termination (i. e. a coalesced word). 1793 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 274 The veterans of the coalesced powers..were not yet altogether exhausted. 1839–57 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. 147 On the part of ..the coalesced princes.

Coalescence (kōuˌăle·sĕns). [f. L. *coalescĕre*: see -ENCE; found also in F. in 16th c.] The process or action of the vb. COALESCE.

1. *Biol.* The growing together of separate parts.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 Ciij, To do away that whiche letteth the coition and coalescence. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 224 There immediately follows a Coalescence of all the Vessels. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 23 The coalescence of distinct bones. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coalescence of cells*, the formation of tubes, or .. spaces, by the absorption of the partition walls of adjoining cells.

2. Union into one mass or body.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 418 Either there would be no coalescence at all of bodies, or they would all be gathered together into the same place. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 283 The Water of the Cloud, as fast as it is produced by this coalescence and Condensation..must descend in Drops of Rain. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. viii. 218 Patræ was formed by a coalescence of seven villages.

3. *fig.* (of things immaterial): Union, combination, fusion.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 616 Were they three independent principles, there could not be any coalescence of them into one. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvii. I. 614 The same coalescence of the religious with the patriotic feeling and faith.

4. The combination or uniting (of persons or parties) into a single body.

1681 *Conformist's Plea for Nonconf.* 52, I am troubled, that there are any such to be found..in this Church that oppose or hinder a Coalescence. 1873 *True Reformer* III. 99 Not a coalition in any sense..rather a Constitutional Coalescence. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 235 That thorough coalescence between two individuals which was only possible anciently when they belonged to the same family.

b. = COALITION 1 4.

1788 SIR W. YOUNG *Let.* in Dk. Buckhm. *Court & Cabinets Geo. III* (1853) II. 17 It is thought that Fox's party .. will propose a coalescence of some sort.

5. A coalesced condition or group.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 287 The Tendencies .. to convert accidental .. Associations into permanent Coalescences.

†**Coale·scency.** *Obs.* [see -ENCY.] = prec.

In modern use it would properly mean 'the quality or fact of being coalescent'.

1656 J. OWEN *Wks.* (1851) VIII. 422 They come to a coalescency in love and truth. *a* 1683 — *Expos. Hebrews* (1790) IV. 369 From their coalescency into one sacred society. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i. 9 The coalescency of these Two Nations into One Kingdom or Empire.

Coalescent (kōuˌăle·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *coalescent-em*, pr. pple. of *coalescĕre*: see above.]

A. *adj.* That coalesces; coalescing; growing together, combining.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. 168 For coalescent by that band We are His body grown. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Grammar* 161 The characteristic is denoted by the coalescent participle. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 276 Branches divaricate, often coalescent. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 160 The abdominal segments are coalescent.

B. *sb.* One who or that which coalesces.

In modern Dicts.

Coa·l-factor. An intermediate agent between coal-owners and customers; in London formerly an officially recognized agent between the coal-owner or shipper and the coal-seller.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344/4 John Carrier of London, Colefactor. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 298/1 Regulations .. made in June, 1834, at a meeting of the coal-factors in London. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 245 (Hoppe) Owing to the combination of the coalfactors, no more coals can come into the market than are sufficient to meet the demand without lowering the price.

Coa·l-field. A series of strata containing coal occupying a particular area; the tract of country occupied by these strata.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 177 The series of strata existing in one situation is denominated a coal field. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 599 The coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland are adequate to furnish the present annual supply for more than 1340 years.

Coal-fire. 1. A fire made of coal.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 41 Though strong with stubborn wire, I melt in thy coal-fire. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 5 Or o'er coal-fires inclines the head. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 330 Common oyster shells to be calcined in a good coal-fire.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 A Cole-fire, is a parcel of Fire-wood set up for sale or use, containing when it is burnt a Load of Coals.

Coa·l-fish. A fish (*Merlangus* or *Pollachius carbonarius*, or *Gadus virens*), allied to the Cod, so called from the dusky pigment which tinges its skin, and soils the fingers like moist coal. Found in the Northern Seas, and caught for food. (It has many local names; in U. S. called *pollock.*)

1603 BRETON *Packet Lett.* Wks. (1879) 24 (D.) Cole-fish and poore-John I haue no need off. 1744 PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 In the Sea they catch Cod .. Cole-fish, Flukes, Trouts, etc. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* xli. 547 Consisting chiefly of small cod and coalfish. 1887 *West Shore* 431 The black cod, formerly called 'coal-fish'.

Coal-fitter: see COAL 16.

Coa·l-gas. The mixture of gases produced by the destructive distillation of coal, consisting mainly of carburetted hydrogen; purified of some

of its ingredients, it is the common gas used for lighting and heating purposes.

1809 B. Cooke in Nicholson *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* XXII. 145 (*title*) On the advantages of Coal Gas Lights. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* II. 147 Oil gas, which contains about twice as much carbon as the coal gas, gives also about twice as much light.

Coa·l-heaver. †a. A labourer who unloaded coals from ships by heaving them from one stage to another. (*obs.*) b. A labourer employed in the moving or carrying of coal.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 555 A horrid murder..committed on a poor old coal-heaver. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. x. 109 Coal-heavers..exercise a trade which in hardship..almost equals that of colliers. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* ix. (1879) 93 Burly coalheavers. 1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 268 (Hoppe) The coalheavers, properly so called, are now no longer known in the trade.. Formerly the coals were delivered from the holds of the ships by the labourers shovelling them on to a series of stages, raised one above the other till they ultimately reached the deck. 1884 *Times* 4 Feb. 7/1 His cousins .. were coal-heavers in Paris.

So **Coa·l-heaving** *vbl. sb.*

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4019/4 A tall raw-bon'd Man..often Employed a Coal-Heaving in the River. 1884 *Times* 4 Feb. 7/1 The Auvergnats .. hold a sort of monopoly of coal-heaving..in Paris.

Coa·l-heugh, -hew. *Sc.* Also 6–7 -heuch(e, 8 -hugh. [f. Coal + Heugh.] A coal-pit: perh. originally one open to the surface or excavated in the side of a slope or bank.

1592 *Sc. Acts*, 12 *Jas. VI* (1597) § 146 The wicked crime of setting of fire in Coal-heuches. 1653 R. Baillie *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 21 This, to me, was but to move from one errour to another, from the lime-pit ,to the coal-heugh. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. v. (1743) 412 Firing Colehughs. 1725 Strachey in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 397 They land it (as at many Coalhews in the Country) on Girls Backs. 1822 Scott *Pirate* v, Wherefore should not a coal-heugh be found out in Zetland as well as in Fife? 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* IX. iv. (1881) 422 Had Dr. Adam Smith been born in the coal-hews.

Coa·l-hole.

1. A small store-place for coals; a coal-cellar; also, the store-place for fuel in a ship.

1661–2 Pepys *Diary* 8 Feb., All the day with the colliers removing the coles out of the old cole hole into the new one. 1797 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 1 She whipp'd two female 'prentices to death, And hid them in the coal hole. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 657 The types were flung into the coalhole. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 13 He would give him his passage if he would trim the coals in the coal-hole of the steamer.

†2. The place in a furnace for the admission of coal.

1641 French *Distill.* iii. (1651) 83 It must be foure [spans] high ; one for the Ash-hole, another above the grate to the middle Coal-hole.

3. Sometimes loosely used for the flap-covered hole in a pavement opening into a coal-cellar.

Coa·l-hood, -hoodie. Also 7 cole-hooding, 9 cole-hood, -head, coaly-hood. [f. Coal + Hood, in reference to its black head.] A local name of the Blackcap and Coal-tit; sometimes applied also to other birds: see quots.

1684 Sibbald *Scotia Illust.* 22 (Jam.) Junco, avis capite nigro, cole-hooding dicta. 1818 Hogg *Brownie o' Bodsbeck* I. 208 (Jam.) Wae's me .. that ever I suld see the colehood take the laverock's place. 1825–79 Jamieson, *Coal-hoodie*, the Black-headed Bunting, *Mearns*. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Coal-hood*, a bullfinch. *West*. 1885 Swainson *Provinc. Names Birds* 24 Coal hoodie (North Riding), the Blackcap. *Ibid.* 33 Coal or Coaly hood (Scotland), the Cole Titmouse.

Coa·l-house. A building or covered-in place for storage of coal.

Bishop Bonner used the one belonging to his palace as a place of confinement during the Marian persecution (1553–58); whence many contemporary and historical allusions.

1555 Philpot in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlix. 159 Synce I came to the bishops coalhowse, I have been six tymes in examination. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1875/1 Then was she caried into the Colehouse, and searched for Bookes. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* iii. 18 Martyrs, kept fast shut up in Lollards Tower, in the Bishop of Londons cole-house. 1732–8 Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 93 Bonner .. ordered him first into the stocks in his coal-house and from thence to Smithfield. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., The company is constructing a depot building, coal houses, and tanks at Leaf River.

Coalier, obs. f. Collier.

Coa·lified, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* Turned into coal.

1818 *Ann. Reg.* 1817 *Chron.* 511 In one place is seen a coalified tree, if I may use the word.

Coaling (kōu·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Coal *v.* + -ing¹.]

†1. Conversion into charcoal. *Obs.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 21 a, Copswoods .. imployed to coaling for blowing of Tynne. 1725 *Brice's Wkly.* (Exeter) *Jrnl.* 25 Sept., A large Coppice, fit for Coaling or Faggot-Wood. 1770 Priestley *Charcoal* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 212.

2. Taking in of coal (by a steam-ship, etc.).

1887 *Athenæum* 14 May 633/3 The necessity for frequent coaling.

3. Supplying with coal.

1888 *Newspaper* Dec., The coal-porters will strike and stop the coaling of the gas stations..The coaling of London.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coaling base, place, station*, a port specially fitted out and used for supplying steam-ships with coal; also †*coaling-money* (see quot.).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 31 A Piece or Guinea, to Drink the good Success of the Colliery .. is called their Coaling-Money. 1870 *Echo* 9 Nov., The use of the roadstead as a coaling station is not very conspicuous. 1880 C. M. Mason *Forty Shires* 10 Stockton..is a ship-building and coaling place. 1884 *Ann. Reg.* 261 The coaling stations on the road to Australia.

Coalise, -ize (kōu·ăləiz), *v.* [a. F. *coalise-r*, f. *coalition*, after analogy of some words in *-iser*.] To enter into, or form, a coalition. Hence **Co·alised** *ppl. a.* [= F. *coalisé*], **Co·aliser.** (Chiefly in reference to the coalition of European Powers against the first French Republic.)

1794 Ld. Sheffield in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 224, I called on all my old friends, the new coalisers, but did not see one of them. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii, Europe seems coalising itself again. *Ibid.* III. II. viii, The coalised Kings threaten us; we hurl at their feet, as gage of battle, the Head of a King. 1837 Thackeray *Carlyle's Fr. Rev.*, Coalized Kings made war upon France. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 118/1 The coalized monarchs.

Coalish (kōu·liʃ), *a.* [f. Coal *sb.* + -ish.] Somewhat like coal ; †like a glowing coal, fiery.

1566 Drant *Wail. Hierim.* K viij, Their visage..y blackte with colishe smeare. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 351 The Smaller Meteors looked red and coalish.

Coalite (kōu·ăləit), *a.* [ad. L. *coalit-us*, pa. pple. of *coalescĕre*.] Grown together: said of parts which are normally distinct.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 397 Head and Trunk coalite. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 299 External to the maxillæ, and probably coalite with them, [are] two delicate organs.

†**Co·alite,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *coalit-* ppl. stem of *coalescĕre*.] *intr.* and *trans.* To form into a coalition ; to combine, unite. Hence **Co·alited** *ppl. a.*

1735–8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* xix. (R.), Let the friends of liberty.. continue to coalite. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 335 Time has, by degrees, blended and coalited the conquered with the conquerors.

Coalition[1] (kōu¸ăli·ʃən). [ad. L. *coalitiōn-em*, sb. of action f. *coalescĕre* to Coalesce. (In mod. Fr.: not in Cotgr. 1611.) Originally = *coalescence*; but now commonly distinguished and used as in 4.]

†1. The growing together of parts, coalescence.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xxv. 223 The Deity and Humanity, by coalition becoming one nature in Christ. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The Coalition of several Corpuscles into one visible Body. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 104 The urine, running out of the wound when it happens to penetrate the pelvis of the kidney, may prove an obstacle to its coalition.

2. Union into one mass or body; combination.

1620 Br. J. King *Serm.* 17 Sion and Jerusalem .. by an easie coalition in Scripture..may stand for one. 1656 Trapp *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* vi. 15 Water and oil violently shaken together may seem to mingle, but .. there is no coalition. 1834 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. W's. Writings* (1876) II. 182, I am puzzled to combine these .. without so much coalition of vowels as will startle your readers. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 7 They come within each other's sphere of attraction, and, with instantaneous coalition, form a new product.

3. Union, combination, fusion (of parties, principles, interests, etc.).

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 10 A scorned, squandered people all the earth over, being ever since incapable of any coalition or reducement into one body politic. 1699 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 473 The old East India company have agreed this day to a resolution for a coalition with the new company. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 73 That coalition of interests which makes the happiness of a country.

4. *esp.* in *politics*. An alliance for combined action of distinct parties, persons, or states, without permanent incorporation into one body.

1715 H. Castleton (*title*), An Essay towards a Coalition of Parties in Great Britain. 1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* (1749) 250 A great advance towards this union was the coalition of parties. 1749 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 220, I am sick of coalitions, royal, military or ministerial. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 104 Leading Patriots ..sensible of the necessity of effecting a coalition by mutual sacrifices. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 473 The impossibility of a genuine coalition between Charles and Francis. 1866 Ld. Derby in *Morning Star* 10 July, A Government by coalition implies on the part of those who conduct it a greater or less degree of sacrifice of individual principles and opinions for the purpose of obtaining extended political strength, and there is always something repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen in any sacrifice of principle for the sake of political power.

b. *attrib.*

1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 422 That Coalition system in Christianity, for the expression of which theologians have invented or appropriated the term Syncretism. 1851 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. xii. 28 The King's desire was for a coalition ministry.

Hence **Coali·tional,** of or pertaining to a coalition. **Coali·tioner,** one who forms or belongs to a coalition. **Coali·tioning,** the forming of a coalition. **Coali·tionist,** an adherent or supporter of a coalition.

1785 (*title*), Coalitional Rencontre Anticipated, a Poetical Dialogue. 1818 Byron *Let.* in Moore *Life* (1866) 380 But compare him with the coalitioner Fox and the pensioner Burke. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 11 All fighting and campaigning and coalitioning .. is hopeless and superfluous. 1784 (*title*), The Coalitionist. 1807 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 197 The county sends two coalitionists. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 4 Never had a band of Ministers a greater chance of conciliating a lasting popularity than the Coalitionists of 1859.

†**Coali·tion**[2]. *Obs.* [f. L. **coalit-* ppl. stem of *coalĕre* to sustain or nourish together ; but in quot. 1655 possibly referring to L. *coalitus* communion, fellowship, f. *coalescĕre*: see prec.] (See quots.)

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 213 The Lord's Table [is] for further coalition and growth. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Coalition*, a nourishing or increasing together.

Coalless (kōu·l¸lès), *a.* [f. Coal *sb.* + -less.] Without coal ; destitute of coal.

1862 R. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 207 Wood for fuel, so indispensable in a coalless country. 1882 *Standard* 25 Jan. 5/3 Strata..older than the carboniferous, and coalless.

Coallier, obs. form of Collier.

Co-ally. [f. Co- + Ally *sb.*] (See quot.)

1828 Webster, *Co-ally*, a joint ally; as, the subject of a co-ally. *Kent*.

So **Co-allied** *ppl. a.*

1740 Warburton *Div. Legat.* Ded. to Jews, Such Civil society can never .. honourably act with a total disregard to that co-allied Religion, which they profess to believe.

Coally, dial. f. Collie, sheep-dog.

Coa·l-man.

1. A man who has to do with coal: †a. coal-miner; b. coal-seller; c. coal-porter or heaver.

1582 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 91 Havinge consideracion, as well upon poore husbandmen .. as upon colemen, and other poore of the parishe. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 266 The Mercer and the Coal-Man. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxiv, Of rent-day charges and of coalman's bills. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* viii, He carried on the business of.. small-coalman.

2. A coal-ship or collier. *nonce-use.*

1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The immortal Captain Cook had served his time aboard a coalman.

Coa·l-measure.

1. A measure for measuring coal.

2. †a. A thickness, bed, or stratum of coal (*obs.*). b. *pl.* (*Geol.*) The whole of the series of rocks formed by the seams of coal and the intervening strata of clay, sandstone, etc., in a coal-field, constituting the upper division of the carboniferous formation. Also *attrib.* [Referring evidently to the long-established practice of naming the different seams of a coal-field by their measure or thickness: cf. quot. 1665.]

[1665 D. Dudley *Metallum Martis* (1854) 28 The names, and partly the nature of every measure, or parting of each cole .. the three uppermost measures are called the white measures .. the next measure, is the shoulder-cole, the toe-cole, the foot-cole, the yard-cole.] *Ibid.* 39 The manner of the cole-veins or measures in these parts. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* 321 The vegetables .. discovered in the coal measures. 1863 Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* 39 Beds of coal are numerous (whence the name Coal-measures, originally derived from the miners). 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 35 The whole of the coal-measure ferns are extinct.

Coa·l-meter. One who measures or weighs coal; formerly an official of the corporation of London appointed to superintend the measuring of the coal brought into the London market.

1648 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* I. 170 A Cole-meter's place worth 200*l.* per annum. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6274/6 They intend to Lett by Lease the Place of one of the 15 Sea-Coal-Meeters of this City. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 328 These 15 coal-meters have each four deputies or under coal-meters. 1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 260 The coalmeters weigh the coals on board ship. They are employed by a committee of coalfactors and coalmerchants. The committee is elected by the trade.

Coalmie: see Colmey, a fish.

Coa·l-mine. A mine in which coal is worked or dug, a coal-pit or colliery.

1613 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (1884) 159 The yssues .. of one Cole myne. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* 156 The frightful accidents..so common in coal-mines.

So **Coal-miner, Coal-mining.**

1639 R. Junius *Sinne Stigmatized* 295 Like..Coleminers ..when the candles burning blew, tells the dampe commeth. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 123/1 The uninitiated in coal mining. 1880 *All Y. Round* No. 55. 102 Coal-miners are under inspection. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Sept. 13/4 The extent of the coal-mining industry in Great Britain.

Coalmouse, colemouse (kōu·lmaus). Forms: 1 **colmase**, 5–6 **colmose**, 6 **cold-**, 7 **col-**, 7– **colemouse**. [ME. *colmose*:—OE. *colmáse* (corr. to MDu. *koolmêze*, Du. *koolmees*, MHG. *kolemeise*, G. *kohlmeise*), f. *col* Coal (in reference to its dark colour) + *máse* (OHG. *meisa*:—WGer. *maisa*), a name including several species of little birds, chiefly of the genus *Parus*: see Mose. After the latter became obs. as a separate word, it was corrupted to *mouse*; cf. Tit-mouse. Still very commonly spelt *colemouse*.] A bird, *Parus ater*; also called *Coal* (or *Cole*) *Titmouse*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 133 *Bardioriolus*, colmase. *a* 1050 *Voc.* ibid. 260 *Parula*, colmase. *c* 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 912 The coldmouse, *la messange*. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xv. (1870) 270 Tytmoses, colmoses and wrens. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* vii. (1623) Q j, The great Titmouse (which of his colly head and breast some call a Colemouse) is a very harmefull Bird. 1774 G. White *Selborne* xli. 106 The blue titmouse, or nun, the cole-mouse, the great black-headed titmouse, the marsh titmouse. 1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. Nat.* 168 That little dark species the 'coal', or 'colemouse'. 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* Index, Cole Tit or Cole Mouse. 1874 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) I. 489 Coal Titmouse or Coal-Mouse.

¶ In earlier times the same name was sometimes used to translate L. *alcedo*, from error as to the latter. (Cf. HALCYON, MEW.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Colmose, byrde, *alcedo*. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 562 *Alcedo*, a colmose [a wodewale]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A collemase, *alcedo*.

Coa·l-owner. The owner of a colliery.

1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 764 The waters that.. cost our Coal-owners so much to be quit of them. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 596 The coal owners at Newcastle. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. 314 In the north of England a powerful combination has long existed among the coal-owners.

Coal-perch: see COAL 16.

Coa·l-pipe. (Locally used in the following senses.) **1.** A very thin seam or 'scare' of coal.

1851 *Coal-trade Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 15. 1885 *Borings & Sinkings* (North. Eng. Instit. Min. Eng.) 308 Blue seamy parting, with some scares of coal or coal pipes.

2. See quots. (Not used in Newcastle district.)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 30 Sigillaria stems..based close upon the seam of coal .. are apt to drop out without warning, in a mass weighing from a few cwts. to a ton. They are thus commonly known as bell-moulds, coal-pipes, or cauldron-bottoms. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 141 They usually consist of an outer cylinder of coal representing the outer bark, while the space within, once occupied by the inner bark and wood is filled with sandstone .. These fossil stumps are not uncommon in the roofs of the coal-seams. In some places they are known to the miners as 'coal-pipes', and are dreaded by them in consequence of the accidents which occur from their suddenly falling.

Coal-pit (kōu·lpit).

1. A place where charcoal is made. Still in *U. S.*

1023 *Charter Cnut* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 27 Forð bæ hæselholtæ on collpytt : of collpyttæ on swealewan hlypan. *c* 1275 *Death* 242 in *O. E. Misc.* 183 His eye-puttes, as a colput deep ant gret. *c* 1450 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 718 *Fax*, a bronde ; *ticio*, a colpytte ; *fala*, a fagot. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 691 Nestorius willing to auoide a colepit, fell into a lime kill .. wherby is ment, that in auoyding a lesse error, he fell into a greater. 1828 WEBSTER, *Coalpit* .. in America, a place where charcoal is made.

2. A pit or mine where coal is dug.

[Cf. 1241 *Newminster Chartul.* (Surtees) 202 Sicut fossatum descendit in Colepeteburn.]

1447 *Indenture* in *Script. tres Dunelm.* (Surtees) App. 313 The colepit in Trillesden, and alsa the colepit in Spennyngmore. 1575 *Lanc. Wills* II. 112 Whereas I have a lease .. of too cole pittes. *c* 1610 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 17 An old Coal-pit which had taken fire. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. I. i, Such as worke day and night in Cole-pits. 1773 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 218 The shaft of a coal-pit, which..had been sunk to the depth of sixty yards.

attrib. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 302 On coalpit banks near Stourbridge. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 303 The dismal chapter of coal-pit life.

Hence † **Coal-pitter**, a pitman.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5818/4 John Proud, of Sunderland.. Coal-Pitter.

Coal-porter. A man who carries coal from a vessel to a wharf, unloads a coal-truck at a railway station, or, generally, carries coal from the place of unloading to customers.

1834 *Poor Law Commiss. 1st Rep.* (1885) 199 The Coal-porters earn a great deal. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 6/2 The whole of the coal porters employed in the gas works are also sending in their notices. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 672 If the gas-workers' and the coal-porters' union have their way.

† **Coal-pot.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **colpot, -pat.** [f. *col*(*e* COAL + POT, round deep hole or excavation, as in *peat-pot*, etc.] = Coal-pit.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1809 In the Colpots of Tranent. 1572 *Diurn. Occurr.* 262 The regentis horsmen .. brak all colpat wyndaris..sua that the said burgh should not be servit in elding.

Coa·l-sack. **1.** A sack to carry coal in.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iii, A coal-sack for a winding-sheet. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii, Let me be buried in a coal sack. 1854 *Hull Improv. Act* 52 Penalty for using undersized coal-sacks.

2. A name given to patches in the Milky Way distinguished by extraordinary blackness, owing to the absence of even dim stars ; esp. to one near the Southern Cross, formerly called also the *Black Magellanic Cloud*.

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds than Ours* xi. 264 In the southern Coal-sack there are minute telescopic stars. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 415 Vacant spaces in it [Milky Way] which the navigators call coal-sacks.

Coa·l-scuttle.

1. A receptacle for holding a supply of coal for a fire ; a coal-box, coal-scoop.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. East Ang.* I. 72 Coal-hod .. otherwise called the coal-scuttle. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* i. (ed. 3) 11 Carts loaded with old tin kettles and worn-out coal-skuttles. *c* 1855 LYTTON *Autobiog.* in *Life* (1883) I. 128 No companion visited me, save the servant with my meals or the coal-scuttle.

2. *Coal-scuttle bonnet* : a woman's bonnet resembling an inverted coal-box of the scoop type, usually projecting much beyond the face.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Miss Snevellici..glanced from the depths of her coal-scuttle straw bonnet at Nicholas. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. xi. 220 A pretty face never looked prettier than when dimly seen in the shadowy depths of a coal-scuttle bonnet.

Coa·lsey. A name given in some localities to the Coal-fish, in others to its fry. [*Sey* or *sye* is given by Jamieson as = coal-fish ; cf. SEATH.]

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 251 At Newcastle the fry are called Coalsey ; and, when 12 inches long, Poodlers. 1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. VI. 173 Coal-fish .. When young it is called with us the *Podlie* .. when full grown the *Coal-sey*, or *Black Coal-sey*.

Coal-staff, obs. variant of *cole-*, COWL-STAFF.

† **Coal-stone.** *Obs.* a. Stone associated with coal. b. 'A sort of cannel-coal' (J.).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 11 An Outburst or appearance of such Stone (as we call Coal-stone). *a* 1728 WOODWARD (J.), Coalstone flames easily and burns freely ; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal.

Coal-tar. A thick black viscid liquid, which is one of the products of the destructive distillation of bituminous coal. It is a compound of many different substances, chiefly hydrocarbons ; and out of its constituents are obtained paraffin, naphtha, benzene, creosote, the aniline or *coal-tar colours*, etc.

1785 A. COCHRANE (*title*), Account of the qualities and uses of Coal Tar, and Coal Varnish. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 77 Coal-tar Gas .. is the common gas, so much in use in all towns of any consequence in this empire. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 134 Ringbolts..were blackened with coal-tar. 1868–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 670 The more volatile portion of coal-tar, called *light-oil* or *coal-naphtha*, consists mainly of benzene and its homologues .. Coal-tar has also acquired great value as the source of aniline-colours, and of phenol, picric acid, etc.

Coa·l-tit, coal ti·tmouse. [see COAL-MOUSE, TIT. After the corruption of *col*(*e*)*mose* to *colemouse*, the latter was often, for perspicuity's sake, expanded to *coal-titmouse*, which again has been recently shortened to *coal-tit*.] A bird, the same as COAL-MOUSE.

[1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 125, I mean the great Titmouse called a Colmouse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 243/1 The Bird Cole-Mouse..we in our Countrey call Titmous or Mop.] 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 535 The head of the cole titmouse is black. 1795 *Catal. Zoolog. Museum Oxford St.* 16 Cole Titmouse. 1826 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (ed. 6) I. 278 Coal Titmouse. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 3/2 The Great Tit .. the Coal Tit .. and the Bearded Tit are British. *Ibid.* The Coal-Titmouse .. and the Marsh Titmouse all resort at times to buildings. 1845 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (ed. 2) I. 369 Cole-Tit.

Co-a·ltitude. *Astron.* [f. Co- 4 + ALTITUDE.] The complement of the altitude.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 62 The co-altitude of the pole. 1867–77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. vi. 699 The coaltitude is the mean of their N. P. D.'s [North Polar Distances].

Coa·l-viewer. A mining engineer who makes coal-mines his special study.

[1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 31 Your Viewer .. who is to take charge of a regular working of the colliery.] 1797 CURR (*title*), The Practical Coal Viewer and Engine Builder's Companion. 1840–56 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Eng.* 109 Coal, or colliery viewers. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* XIV.

Coa·l-whipper. One who raises coal out of a ship's hold by means of a pulley : see quot. 1880.

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Steam Excursion* (D.), At the appearance of the coal-whippers and ballast-heavers. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 39 The lodgings here are occupied by dredgers, ballast-heavers, coal-whippers. 1880 F. GOSMAN *Past Events* (Newc.-on-Tyne 1881) 129 An apparatus for rapidly discharging vessels laden with coal. This coal-whipper is intended to be fixed on the deck of the vessel.

So **Coa·l-whipping** *vbl. sb.*

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 95 He had met with an accident..which prevented him from following coal-whipping any longer. 1887 R. NEWMAN in *Charity Organisation Rev.* July 275 Coal-whipping..has now all but ceased.

Coa·l-work.

† **1.** Drawing in carbon or crayon. *Obs.*

1651 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* Let., You may iudge Draughts sometimes in Cole-Works, to hit the Naturalitie of Lines Studied by finer Pencills.

2. A place where coal is worked or mined ; a colliery. Usually *pl.* (Cf. *ironworks*.)

1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 8 Often fals the cole-works on Fire .. flaming out of the Pits. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4705/1 Owners of the Coal-Works. 1853 D. LANDALE in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 127 Manager of a coal-work.

So **Coa·l-worker,** a coal-miner. **Coa·l-working,** a place where coal is worked, a colliery.

1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6438/2 William Clarke..a Coalworker. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 149/2 In the practical department of coal-working, geology can as yet render little aid. 1862 ANSTED *Hungary & Transylv.* 124 (L.) At last we reached the coal-workings, and a more deserted, melancholy-looking place for a mine I have never seen.

Coaly (kōu·li), *a.* [f. COAL *sb.* + -Y. Cf. COLLY.]

1. Abounding in coal ; covered or charged with coal or coal-dust.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 104 Black colie smith. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 98 Of utmost Tweed..Or coaly Tyne, or ancient hallowed Dee. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 187 The coaly .. little steamboat. 1888 *Young Mistley* II. vi. 82 Around each pit was grouped its little coaly village.

2. Of the nature of coal ; carbonaceous.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho. Divers New Exper.* 33 A blacke and hard colie crust upon it. 1611 COTGR., *Charbonnesque*, coalie, of coales. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 186 A mere coaly film. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 74 Coaly shale, containing coaly impressions or impregnations.

3. Of the colour of coal ; coal-black.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 44 A colie colour. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 440 Vpon thy face let coaly Rauens swarme. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 217 The moveless coaly eye.

Coaly, -ey (kōu·li), *sb. colloq.* [combines sb. use of prec. with dim. forms in -Y ; cf. *bricky, chummy*.] A coal-heaver.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 55. 119 The coalies..touch their sou'westers to him as he glides about. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug. 5/4 The strike .. has now extended to all the river-side employés, including 'coaleys', 'lumpers', stevedores.

Co-ambassador, co-amiable, etc. : see Co-.

† **Coame,** *v. Obs.* [app. related to CHAUM in same sense ; phonetic history obscure : see also COANE.] *intr.* To split into fissures, gape open.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 105 b, The squared, and the rounde .. timber, doth coame and gape, specially the round, because it is fuller of pithe, and therefore renteth and coameth in every place. *Ibid.* 108 b, The Cedar, the Eben, and the Olive tree, doe never chinke nor coame.

Coame, obs. f. COOM soot.

Coaming (kōu·miŋ). *Naut.* Also 7 **comming,** 7–8 **coming,** 8 **cooming,** 9 **combing.** [Origin uncertain ; some identify it with *combing*, a spelling occasionally found in modern use, but not supported by early evidence.]

In *pl.* : The raised borders about the edge of the hatches and scuttles of a ship, which prevent water on deck from running below.

1611 COTGR., *Aileures*, two beames that runne along the hatches of a shippe, and with the Trauersins make a long square hole, whereat the ship-boat is let downe into the hold ; our ship-wrights name them, Comings, or Carlings. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* II The hatches, the hatches way, the holes in the commings. 1762 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 629 Lightning, which .. made several holes between the coomings of the hatches and the deck. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xi, Sitting down on the coamings of the hatchway. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr., With combings and finishings of hard pine. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXV. (1884) 188 Flying along with the wind abeam, and the water up to the coamings of the well.

b. *Coaming-carlings* : 'those timbers that inclose the mortar-beds of bomb-vessels, and which are called carlings, because they are shifted occasionally. Short beams where a hatchway is cut' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

† **Coane.** *Obs. rare.* [app. related to CHAWN ; history obscure : the form agrees with OE. *cán*, pa. t. of *cinan*, CHINE.] A gap, cleft, chink.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XVI. v. 404 Witches can .. come in at a little coane, or a hole in a glasse windowe.

Co-ange·lical, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *co-angelicus* + -AL : see Co-.] Associated with the angels.

1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 163 The Roman Church saluted Adrian with the title 'Coangelical Lord Pope'.

† **Co-angusta·tion.** *Obs.*—[sb. of action f. L. *coangustā-re* to bring into narrow compass.]

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coangustation*, a making one thing strait with another, a making narrow. 1721 in BAILEY.

Co-animate, co-apostate, etc. : see Co-.

Coape, obs. f. COPE.

Co-appea·r, *v. rare.* [Co- 1.] *intr.* To appear together or in conjunction. So **Co-appearance,** † **Co-appari·tion.**

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. i. (1718) 65 Heaven's scornful flames and thine can never co-appear. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 64/1 The Co-apparition of wandering Stars. *Ibid.* 464/2 The co-apparition of Planets. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 228 The Co-appearance, Co-existence, and .. the Competition of the Contrary Motives.

Co-apprehend *v.* : see Co-.

Coapt (kōʊæ·pt), *v.* [ad. late L. *coapt-āre* to fit together : see Co- and APT *v.*] To fit together, adapt to each other.

1. *trans.* To fit or join together.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 572/1 The Atoms concur, cohere, and are co-apted, not by any design, but as Chance led them. 1874 tr. *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 37 Accurately coapting the edges of the wound.

† **b.** *spec.* in *Geom. Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 41 The right and absolute way..of Coaptyng and ioyning Lines and angles. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. def. VII. 111 b, A right lyne is sayd to be coapted or applied in a circle, when the extremes or endes therof, fall vppon the circumference of the circle.

† **2.** To make apt or fitting. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 56 A necessary beginning to coapt a man to the excellency of eloquence.

Coa·ptate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *coaptāt-* ppl. stem of *coaptāre* (see prec.) : see Co-, and APTATE *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To fit together, coapt. *Obs.*

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* v. 44 Carpenters..coaptate and fit the parts of their work unto one another.

2. *intr.* Hence **Coapta·ting** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-use.*)

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliv. (1856) 409 Similar coaptating fragments [of ice] are seen in every direction.

Coaptation (kōʊæptēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *coaptātiōn-em* fitting together (in Augustine), n. of action f. *coaptāre* (see above) : so in mod.F. in sense c.] Adaptation or adjustment of things, parts, etc., to each other ; fitting together.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref. C ij, The frame and coaptacion of the bodye of man. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 370 The..Co-aptation of the Spring, Wheels, Ballance, and other Parts. *a* 1745 BROOME (J.), The .. judicious coaptation and ranging of the words. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 85 The coaptation and union of the elements.

†b. as a condition. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 291 Cohabitation of place seekes or makes coaptation of manners. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* I. ii. 10 A certain connaturality or coaptation of the soul to good.

c. *spec.* in *Surg.* The fitting together or adjustment of the ends of a fractured bone, setting; the replacement of a dislocated bone.

1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* I. 377 The general doctrine relative to fractures .. Coaptation or setting. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 279 The ends of the bone may be put into a state of coaptation with the greatest ease. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 448/1 Fractures .. submitted .. to the maintenance of exact co-aptation for months.

Coapta·tor. *Surg.* An apparatus used for co-aptation of a fractured bone. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*)

Co-aration (kōʊˌărēˈ·ʃən). [Co- 3 a.] Co-operative ploughing or tillage, as practised by ancient village communities.

1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Commun.* IV. iii. 117 (*title*) The open field system of co-aration described in the ancient Laws of Wales. *Ibid.* 121 Team of eight oxen in the co-aration.

‖ **Coarb** (kōʊˈarb). *Celtic Church.* [a. Irish *comharba.*] Successor in an ecclesiastical office, abbot, vicar; an order of old Irish monks (O'Reilly).

1656 J. CHALONER in D. King *Vale Royall* IV. 21 All such goods also, as by the Law should have fallen to the next Heir, as Coarbes, the Coroner is to have them [on death of a Felon]. 1865 MCLAUCHLAN *Early Sc. Church* xxi. 324 The coarb or successor of Columba was usually an ecclesiastic of the Irish church. 1878 MACKINTOSH *Civiliz. Scotl.* I. Introd. 126 In the early Irish church some of the Coarbs were women. 1882–3 A. F. MITCHELL in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1234 The mother-house of Iona and its presbyter abbot, the coarb of Columba.

Hence **Coarb-ship.**

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 205 The Coarb-ship descended to their children.

Co-a·rbiter. [Co- 3 b.] Arbiter along with another or others. Hence **Co-a·rbitress,** a female co-arbiter. Also **Co-arbitra·tion.**

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 153 The friendly composition made .. by the hono. personages .. with the assistance of their coarbiters on our part. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 121 Persephone, August co-arbitress of Hades' realm.

†Coa·rct, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **coart**(e, 5–7 **cohart**(e, 6–9 **coarct.** [ad. L. *coarct-āre* (properly *-artāre*) to press together, contract, confine, also to compel, constrain, f. Co- + *artāre* to press close, contract, f. *artus* confined. See ART *v.*[1], and cf. F. *coärcten* (in Palsgr. and Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To press or draw together; to compress, constrict, contract, tighten.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1131 With paper best and leest are thai coarted. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. ii. 52 Alome .. or any such thynges which do coarct and constrayne. *Ibid.*, The passage .. [is] coarcted and made narrower then [it] wolde otherwise be. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* I. vi. 24 In all Passions the heart is dilated or coarcted.

2. To confine or restrict the action of (a person); to constrain, coerce. [So in (legal) Latin = *cogo.*]

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277 b/2 Thilke persons..not coarted by paining dures openly knowledgeden. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. i. (1554) 70 b, Sith no lawe thy person may coarte. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 28 § 5 Persons of full age..not unlaufully coarcted. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 301 He is so farre from coarcting the Popes power, that, etc. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 133 Any such Art whereby himself might be coarcted or constrained. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* III. 537 Coarcted by your mancipating spell.

b. Const. *to* or *inf.*

1420 [see below]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/1 Saul said I am coarted therto. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 65 The said Countesse compelled and coharted them to enseale certaine Indentures. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 178 If a man coarcts himself to the Extremity of an Act.

3. To confine within narrow limits; *fig.* to restrict.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 438 That the kynges minde By hym is subverted And so streatly coarted In credensyng his tales. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vii. 52 Coarcted within the very narrow limites of Jewry. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 22 a, Of all the estates taile most coarcted or restrained that I finde in our bookes.

4. To control, restrain, repress.

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 47 b, He used meruelouse good maner in coartyng the same faultes.

b. *To coart of*: to restrain from.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, For she will not be guided by no reyne To be coarted of her dewe righte.

Hence **Coa·rcted, Coarct,** (**-art**), *ppl. a.*, **Coa·rcting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 174 That so thai be coart to swymme in sape, Enclude hem. 14.. tr. *T. à Kempis' Consol.* III. vi, Loue weried is not wery, and loue arted is not coarted. 1494 FABYAN VII. 567 That no lorde..shuld.. lay for his excuse any constraynt or coartynge of his prynce. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Coartyng, *efforcement.* 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 273 Their haste could give no vent To their coarcted thoughts.

Coarctate (kōʊˈaɹktēˈt), *a.* In 5 **coartate.** [ad. L. *coarctāt-us* (*coart-*), pa. pple. of *coarctāre* to COARCT.] Pressed close together, compressed, contracted, confined. In *Bot.* applied to a compact or dense panicle.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 61 The patente magnitude felethe by more efficacite the strenȝhte of þe moone then a see coartate. 1847 CRAIG, *Coarctate*, in Botany, pressed together. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coarctate*, contracted, drawn close together. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The retina is said to be coarctate when, owing to the accumulation of fluid between it and the choroid, it assumes the form of a funnel, extending from the entrance of the optic nerve to the margin, or to the remains of the lens.

b. *Entom.* Applied to a pupa enclosed in a smooth horny case, which gives no indication of the limbs or form of the insect; the transformation is called *coarctate metamorphosis.*

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 53 Pupæ which are not excluded from the skin of the larva, but remain concealed under it, and were hence called by Linné coarctate pupæ. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxvi. 512 Said to undergo a 'coarctate' metamorphosis. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 76 The 'coarctate' pupa of many Diptera.

†Coa·rctate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *coarctāt-*: see prec. and -ATE [3].] *trans.* To press close together, compress, contract, confine closely; = COARCT.

Hence **Coarctated** *ppl. a.* = COARCTATE *a.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 They coarctate the breast. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. (1845) III. 490 Though coarctated, having the side aisles excluded, it is one of the best private Chappels in England. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 22 Air is contained in Bread, but it is so closely coarctated therein, that no easie operation can give it a discharge.

b. *fig.* To confine, restrict, limit.

1624 ABP. ABBOT *Visib. True Ch.* 96 It is not to bee taken, that wee coarctate the Church within those Prouinces onely. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* x. 105 An empty title..coarctated and bounded with limits and conditions.

Coarctation (kōʊˌaɹktēˈ·ʃən). [ad. L. *coar(c)tātiōn-em* 'drawing or pressing together', n. of action f. *coar(c)tāre* to COARCT. Cf. mod.F. *coarctation.*]

1. The action of compressing tightly or narrowly; compression, constriction, restraint; the fact of being so compressed.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 54 The which thinges may cause such straytnes and coarctation that, etc. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 227 Coarctation of the Veins, whereby the refluent Blood is hindred. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. 94 The force it employs to gain its liberty being always proportionable to its coarctation or density. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 87 Many other changes .. such are the total separation of Asia from America, the coarctation of the Baltic.

b. now chiefly in *Phys.* or *Pathol.*

1545 [see 1]. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 Affected with coarctation of the breast, or astriction of the belly. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 343 A coarctation and straitness of the Urinary Duct. 1805 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 8 The gradual coarctation of the cellular canals.

c. *concr.*

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 284 If you straiten the Artery .. the vessel will notwithstanding continue still to beat below or beyond the coarctation.

2. Confinement or restriction as to limits; limitation; restriction of action, choice, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 The true bounds and limitations, whereby humane knowledge is confined and circumscribed; and yet without any such contracting or coarctation, but that, etc. *a* 1663 BRAMHALL (J.), Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to coarctation, or determination to one. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 80 Al mater..brings with it limits and coarctation.

†Coa·rction. *Obs. rare.* [f. COARCT *v.*, after *act-ion*, etc.: see -ION.] Coarctation, constriction.

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 7 Nor is there any coarction forming the *antrum willisii* as in the stomach of man. — 18 These coarctions give way in the time of birth.

†Coa·rcture. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] State of compression or contraction; *concr.* a name given by Grew to the neck or collum of plants.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iii. § 1 The Coarcture: I cannot say of the Root, nor of the Trunk; but .. standing betwixt them, and so being common to them both. *Ibid.* I. iii. § 21 The Sap..in the Root..passing through the intermediate Coarcture..is entertain'd at last into the Trunk.

Coard(e, obs. f. CORD *sb.*[1]

Co-ardent: see Co- 2.

†Coa·rguate, *v. Obs.*—[o] [improperly f. L. *co-argu-ĕre* to refute, convict + -ATE.]

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, *Reprehend*, redarguate, coarguate.

Co-arra·nge, *v. rare.* [Co- 1.] *trans.* To arrange together or in conjunction (*with*). Hence **Co-arra·ngement.**

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 325 The Jupiter who is co-arranged with Neptune and Pluto. 1859 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect.* (1877) I. xvi. 303 A previously decreed coarrangement of the supreme Being.

Coarse (kōəɪs), *a.* Forms: 5 **cors, corse,** 6 **cours, cowrse,** (**cowarce**), 6–8 **course,** 7 **coorse,** 7– **coarse.** [First found early in 15th c. No corresp. adj. in Teutonic, Romanic, or Celtic. The general spelling down to the 18th c. was identical with that of the sb. COURSE; with that word it is still identical in pronunciation, both in standard English and in the dialects (*e.g.* Scotch *kurs*); the spelling *coarse* appears to have come in about the time when the pronunciation of *course* changed from *u*, u, to *o*, o. Hence the suggestion of Wedgwood that *coarse* is really an adj. use of *course*, with the sense 'ordinary', as in the expression *of course*, 'of the usual order'. It appears to have been used first in reference to cloth, to distinguish that made or worn in ordinary course from fine cloth or clothes for special occasions or special persons; 'course cloth' would thus be 'cloth of (ordinary) course'. Cf. the history of *mean*, and such expressions as 'a very ordinary-looking woman', a 'plain person'.

Our first contemporary example of the spelling *coarse* is in Walton 1653 (where *course* however also occurs); it became frequent after 1700; *course* occurs occasionally down to 1800.]

†1. Ordinary, common, mean (in the depreciatory sense of these epithets); base; of inferior quality or value; of little account. (Cf. also COARSELY.)

1424 *E. E. Wills* 56 Too [two] cors bordclopes, and too peire cors sanapes. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 Anothyr for the workyng days, how corse so ever it be it makyth no matyr. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Course towe, *tanure.* 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 5, Ij cowarce coopes of redde & yellowe silke. 1570 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Dodsley (1825) I. 200. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 239 Now I feele Of what course Mettle ye are molded. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* IV. i. (1647), I shall be most happie To be employ'd..Even in the coursest Office. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 199 The worst or coarsest of fresh water fish. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 284 Amongst these coarser Metalls are Copper..and Iron.

†b. *To make coarse account of*: to make small account of, treat slightingly. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 54 Such fine dames as .. make such course accompt of their passionate louers. *Ibid.* 124 It is a course which we ought to make a course accompt off.

2. Wanting in fineness, smoothness, or delicacy of texture, granulation, or structure; consisting of comparatively large parts or particles; or of such as are too large for beauty. Opposed to *fine.*

(Cf. the early examples referring to cloth in sense 1; it is impossible to say when the notion ceased to be that of ordinary or common quality, and began to be that of the texture which gave this quality.)

1582 J. LYLY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 39 White meale, where others thought to show cours branne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 293 The coarse lean Gravel, on the Mountain sides. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 326 A thick parish gown and a course shirt. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 605 *note*, Course black canvas. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 289 The same coarse garment served them for summer and winter. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 187 The ashes are sometimes spread in drills..if the finest portions are sifted from the coarser, etc. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 14. 95 Coarse shingle and débris.

b. in a wider sense: said of the physical quality of men and beasts, herbs, land, etc.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 433 We may soon wander and stray [on the moor] and so make longer stay in this coarse place. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 33 Gardiners that provide cabbage-seed .. upon their course ground. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* xiii. 349 Coarse Mothers may have comely Children. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 7 A form .. so coarse as to raise disgust. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 308 They seem to prefer the coarsest weeds. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* vi. 244 Their jaws grow large and their lips grow coarse. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 38 Two frightfully dressed women with coarse complexions. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 A rather coarse horse, with great bone and power.

3. Rough, harsh, or rude, to the taste, perception, or æsthetic sense. (In early use coming near to 1.)

a. of material things; *esp.* of diet or 'fare'.

[1587 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 234 He liked better of our good fare in such course cabins.] 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 375 The Lord's supper, as some course, homely, sluttish fare, is..refused with scorne. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 16 Diogenes .. used .. tyranny over Himselfe; of a course Diet. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, Coarser provisions [were] distributed..among the populace. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1057 Thou, My lord, eat also, tho' the fare is coarse.

b. of immaterial things.

[1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 476 That, which I haue framed, is but a homely and course discourse. *Ibid.* I. 487 The meanest profession, the coursest trade.] 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 106 It was but very coarse travelling. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 They are full of coarse strength, rude exercise..and sound sleep. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Carlyle* 188 [Fatalism] in its coarsest and most childish kind.

c. Of the weather: Rough, stormy, foul. Now chiefly *dial.*

1774 *Gentl. Mag.* 242, July 4, Bright morning, coarse midday, wet evening. July 5, a cloudy coarse day. *a* 1825 FORBY s.v., It is a coarse morning. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 44 When the weather is too coarse for fishing. 1864 MISS MULOCK in *Gd. Words* 428 In the Highlands just before 'coarse' weather sets in. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* v. 25 We shall have a coarse night of it, I doubt. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Coarse*, rough, snowy, windy weather.

fig. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv, It will be a coarse time for Chanter.

d. Of sound: Rough and harsh; *spec.* in *Pathol.* of certain sounds heard on auscultation in diseased conditions of the chest.

1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 89 The quality of tone produced by the reed-pipes was..very coarse and shrill. 1883 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* 1118 If the larger tube be affected, and the narrowing not great, the coarser sound is produced.

4. Of persons: Wanting in delicacy of perception, apprehension, action; hence of observations, phenomena, etc.: Not refined or delicate, rough.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 308 Exceeding stupid and slow-witted, or of a course perverse Spirit. *a* 1685 OTWAY *Windsor Castle* (R.), We had appetites too coarse to taste. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 96 As nearly .. as their coarse observations would enable them to determinate. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 226 The coarser phenomena, which come under the cognizance of the senses. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* iii. 33 The coarser monitors pleasure and pain.

5. Of personal behaviour, manners, language, etc.: Unrefined; rough, rude, uncivil, vulgar.

[*c* **1510** Barclay *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A j, In barbarike language and wordes course and vile. **1586** A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 87 As another said to a rude fellow, you are too course to keepe course in our companie.] **1699** Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 74 That Language is too course to be given by Me. **1762** J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* vii. (1763) 153 Their coarse Manners melted gradually into false Politeness. **1855** Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. v. 160 A coarse age, with that deadness to delicacy which belongs to monastic life. **1880** L. Stephen *Pope* ii. 52 That style of coarse personal satire of which Swift was a master.

b. The sense 'gross, indelicate' passes into that of 'indecent, obscene'. (Chiefly of language.)

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 119 ₱ 5 The most coarse uncivilized Words. **1771** *Junius Lett.* liv. 281 Any coarse expressions .. are unfit .. to make use of. **1858** Doran *Crt. Fools* 332 Coarse jokes, acceptable to coarse people in coarse times. **1880** Vernon Lee *Stud. Italy* iii. i. 86 Comic operas were most often coarse and even gross.

6. Used *advb.* = Coarsely.

1680 Otway *Orphan* I. iv. 345 No hungry Churl feeds courser at a Feast.

7. *Comb.* **a.** parasynthetic, as *coarse-featured, -haired, -handed, -lipped, -minded, -tongued*, adjs.; **b.** adverbial, as *coarse-spun* adj. (also as *sb.* = coarse-spun stuff), *coarse-wrought* adj.

1850 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 113 A *coarse-featured red-haired squat woman. **1871** Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 48 The *coarse-lipped Austrian tyrant. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 171 The rancorous and *coarseminded Countess. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 558 A ballad tune sung by the *coarse-piped chambermaid. **1649** G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxvi, Forraging Bees..Not recking *course-spun Thistles. **1703** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 15 The Rough or *Course-tooth'd File. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 373 His *coarse-wrought texture.

c. Special comb., as **coarse-fibred, coarse-grained** *a.*, having coarse fibres, 'grain' or texture; also *fig.* having a coarse nature, wanting in refinement; hence **coarse-grainedness; coarse-stuff**: see Stuff.

1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* x. (1885) 251 *Coarse-fibred and fine-fibred people. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 79 The *coarse-grained heron. **1818** Syd. Smith *Lett.* cxxxv, Rather a coarse-grained fellow. **1876** Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. 315 The *coarse-grainedness of what appears .. even to our most powerful microscopes, to be absolutely uniform matter. **1881** *Mechanic* 629 The plaster used by plasterers is generally classified as *'coarse-stuff', 'fine stuff,' and 'gauged stuff'.

Coarse, obs. f. Corse, corpse, Course.

Coarsely (kōə·ɹsli), *adv.* [f. Coarse + -ly 2.] In a coarse manner, in the various senses of the adj. In 16th c. 'meanly, slightingly, as of little account'.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvii. 105 Men impute me to be very base, and exteme me very courselye. **1565** Jewel *Rep. Harding* (1611) 338, I maruell it is so coursely answered. **1601** Shaks. *All's Well* iii. v. 60 There is a Gentleman..Reports but coursely of her. **1678** Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 96. 468/1 He was coursely used .. by a company of rude Mechanicks. **1692** Ray *Dissol. World* 32 Take notice how Coursly not to say Ridiculously, the Stoicks Philosophize. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 75 ₱ 3 When a Gentleman speaks Coarsly, he has dressed himself Clean to no purpose. **1814** D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 428 Dryden was very coarsely satirised. **1886** W. C. Magee in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 13 That hell which the coarsely materialistic religion of his day pictured.

Coarsen (kōə·ɹs'n), *v.* [f. as prec. + -en 5.]

1. *trans.* To make coarse; see the adj.

1805 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 81 Coarsening her attachment. **1812** Coleridge *Rem.* (1836) I. 329 Low cunning, habitual cupidity..coarsen the human face. **1879** M. Arnold *Mixed Ess., Equality* 70 The ideal of well-being is not to be..lowered and coarsened.

2. *intr.* To become coarse.

1880 M. Crommelin *Black Abbey* III. xii. 197 The clay case coarsens and becomes the most apparent part of us.

Hence **Coa·rsened** *ppl. a.*, **Coa·rsening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) II. 331 The coarsening and hardening of mind. **1854** *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 65 Hardening, coarsening toil. **1861** *Q. Rev.* No. 220. 541 He [A. de Tocqueville] compared the original of our institutions with their magnified and coarsened copy across the Atlantic.

Coarseness (kōə·ɹsnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being coarse; roughness, rudeness, want of fineness or refinement, etc.: see the adj.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 The coursnes of the woll. **1586** W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 The coursenes of our speeche. **1662** Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 281 Writing truly and orderly, only guilty of coarseness of style. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* 118 There appears..a coarseness and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly. **1823** Lamb *Elia* (1860) 206 Her voice had lately acquired a coarseness. **1840** Lardner *Geom.* 143 The coarseness or fineness of the canvass. **1879** Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 235 A Rome which had lost its simplicity and retained its coarseness.

Coarsish (kōə·ɹsiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ish.] Somewhat coarse.

1750 R. Pultock *Life P. Wilkins* (1883) li. 155/2 A great supply of coarsish linen. *c* **1817** Hogg *Tales & Sk.* VI. 347 A neat coarsish-made girl. **1857** Wood *Com. Obj. Seashore* 43 Thick tufts of a coarsish horse-hair-like plant.

Coarsye, var. of Corsie *a.* *Obs.*

Coart, coartate, var. of Coarct, Coarctate.

Coarti·culate, *v. Anat.* [f. Co- + Articulate *v.*, or f. L. *co-articulāre* + -ate 3.] *intr.* To unite to form a joint, articulate together.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 3 Processes .. by touchyng within the cauities of other bones adiacent..may the better Coarticulate and ioyne together. *Ibid.* 26 Where they ..coarticulate, and knit with Scapula.

Coarticula·tion. ? *Obs. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *coarticulātio*, transl. Gr. *συνάρθρωσις*, f. *co-* together + *articulātio* jointing: see prec.] Jointing together of two bones; sometimes specifically used of a stiff jointing, or of one that admits of less motion than *abarticulation*.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 993 These bones of the Afterwrest..are ioyned to the wrest by Coarticulation; or rather by doubtfull articulation as they are ioyned to the bones of the Fingers by dearticulation. **1634** T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* vi. xlii. (1678) 165 Co-articulation hath a motion of the bones, yet not so manifest [as Diarthrosis], but more obscure. **1651** R. Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. 395 The bones of the forepart of the head are thinner, and their juncture and coarticulation more loose than the rest.

Co-ascend, Co-asserter: see Co-.

Coase, var. Cose *v. Obs.* to barter.

† Coassa·tion. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *coassātiōn-em*, f. *coassāre* (*coaxāre*) to join planks together, f. *axis* plank, board.] 'A planking with boards, a boarding or joyning a floor' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Co-asse·ssor. [Co- 3 b.] A joint assessor.

1644 Jessop *Angel of Eph.* 38 What is the Presbyterie but a sacred Assembly, the Counsellours and Coassessours of the Bishop? **1649** Selden *Laws Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 58 Co-assessors with the Bishop and Sheriff. **1747** Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 370 Out of the Coassessors in these county and hundred courts, were the twelve jurors chosen. **1865** Neale *Hymns Paradise* 42 The Apostolic Cohort, as royal Co-assessors are nearest to My Throne.

So **Co-asse·ssion.**

a **1656** Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 346 The co-assession of a Lay-presbytery.

Co-assignee: see Co- 3 c.

Co-assi·st, *v.* [Co- 1.] To assist conjointly. Hence **Co-assi·stance, Co-assi·stant.**

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 451 That the appearance of the person may coassist with the appearance of the structure. *a* **1619** Fotherby *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 5 [They] neede the coassistance of those that are the meanest. **1663** J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 47 The Co-assistance of God the Father, with all Natural Agents. **1591** Horsey *Trav.* (1857) App. 308 This prince .. was contented he shold be used for a tyme coasystante with another.

Co-assu·me, *v.* [Co- 1.] *trans.* To assume conjointly or together (*with*).

1615 Walsall *Life & Death Christ* B vj b (T.), Was it not enough to assume our nature..but thou must coassume the weakness of nature? **1620** Donne *Serm.* cxxxv. V. 434 You are already coassumed with Christ Jesus into Glory. **1839** Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* IV. 436 The essential properties of a circle are coassumed in the first assumption of a circle.

Coast (kōəst), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **cost**(e, 4–6 **coost**(e, (4 **kost**(e, **coest**), 6 **coaste**, 6– **coast**; *Sc.* 6–8 **coist.** [ME. *coste*, a. OF. *coste* (in mod.F. *côte*) = Pr., It. *costa* side, border, coast:—L. *costa* rib, flank or side (of certain things). Some of the senses are expressed in mod.F. by *côté*, OF. *costet* :—L. *costātum* lit. the ribbed (part). The spelling *coast* is rare bef. 1600, and not found at all in some obs. senses. As the development of the senses had taken place already in French, these do not appear in any linear order in English; thus 9 is not merely related to 8, but also closely to 1, as in *side*.]

I. The side of any body.

† 1. The side of the body (of men or animals); the part fortified by the ribs. † *By my coste*: by my side (quot 1591). *Obs.*

(In late usage perh. referred immediately to L. *costa*.)

c **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xlvii, Alle the cost of the kny3te he keruys doune clene. **1485** Malory *Arthur* vii. xii, Syr Beaumayns smote hym thorou the cost of the body. **1545** Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 7 In eache syde or cost of the belly. **1591** Spenser *M. Hubberd* 294 This curdog by my coste .. will serve my sheepe to gather. **1655–60** Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. ii. 13 Into the lungs, veines, and costs.

b. esp. in *Sc.*, where sometimes = 'trunk, girth'.

c **1470** Henry *Wallace* II. 64 The grounden suerd throuch out his cost it schar. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* II. vi. [v.] 18 Greikis, hid the hors coist within. *Ibid.* x. iv. 129 In mannys form fra his cost to his crown. **1570** Sir W. Sinclair in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 65 It was mair nor twa eln of length, as great as the coist of ane man. *a* **1605** Montgomerie '*O pleasand plant*' 15 Then quench this fyre, quhilk runneth ay the poste Out throu my cost. **1806** R. Jamieson *Pop. Ballads & Songs* I. 346 And round and round about Dushit him coist and bak.

c. The side of an animal, for cooking.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 48 Half ane cost, to the serchecouris of thevis .. two ribbis of the cost to the medcinar. **1676** *True Gentlewoman's Delight* (N.), To fry a coast of lamb. Take a coast of lamb, and parboil, take out all the bones. **1818** Todd s. v., We still use the expression of a coast of mutton.

† 2. *transf.* The side (of anything). *Obs.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 1522 Euen as þe esyngis 3ede ouire be þe costes. **1413** Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1483) 107 In a round spere .. there is neither cost ne corner begynnyng ne ende. *a* **1470** Tiptoft *Cæsar* v. (1530) 7 They ryde by every coste of the batell castynge dartys. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* v. xxviii. 586 The coastes or sides [of the cucumber] be long, and greene at the beginning, & afterward yellow. **1704** Newton *Opticks* (J.), Otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that coast rather than any other coast.

† 3. A rib of a ship. (F. *côte de navire.*) *Obs.*

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* iii. ii. (1631) 40 It is an Automa..and has a nimble taile Made like an auger, with which taile she wrigles Betwixt the coasts of a Ship, and sinkes it streight.

II. The side of the land, sea-side, country-side.

4. The edge or margin of the land next the sea, the sea-shore. **a.** In the full phrase, *coast of the sea*, Sea-coast = sea-side. Formerly sometimes *land's coast*.

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 41 Do mak þre hundreth schippes opon þe sees koste. **1393** Gower *Conf.* III. 296 The ship upon the wawes drofe Till that they se the londes coste. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxii. (1495) 455 Grete costes of the see ben callyd Sinus. *c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Sum oþer hauens þat er on þa costes of þe see. *a* **1400** *Octouian* 1247 Now folwen we to the wateres cost. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 10 b/2 Fast beside a cost of the se. **1552** Lyndesay *Monarche* iv. 5477 Apone the costis of the see. **1611** Bible *Matt.* iv. 13 Capernaum, which is vpon the Sea coast. See further s.v. Sea-coast.

b. By ellipsis *coast*. (The ordinary use.)

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1033 Hit [the Dead Sea] is corsed of kynde & hit coostez als. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 553 [They] Saw till thar cost schippes approchand. *c* **1460** Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 Owre ffishers and the dwellers vppon owre costes. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* III. Prol. 38 By..Vncouth coistis, and mony wilsum strandis Now gois our barge. **1611** Shaks. *Cymb.* iv. iii. 25 The Romaine Legions, all from Gallia drawne, Are landed on your Coast. **1635** N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. iii. 66 On the coasts of Norway. **1776** Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 486 The Poppy .. I have seen growing in gardens near the coast. **1865** Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* iii. 46 The abrupt rocky coast which forms the sea-board.

c. *The coast* is familiarly applied in different regions to specific littoral districts, in India esp. to the Coromandel coast, and thence (in last century) to the Madras Presidency (Yule). Also *attrib.*

1793 H. Boyd *Wks.* 78 (Y.) The belles of the Coast. **1800** Wellington I. 227 (Y.), I have only 1892 Coast and 1200 Bombay sepoys. **1879** Pollok *Sport in Br. Burmah* I. 26 (Y.) Is it any wonder, then, that the Coast Army has lost its ancient renown?

† d. Rarely, the bank of a river or pond. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 517 We must keep them [swine] all together by water sides..and, if the coasts be so dry .. then must they have water set in troughes.

e. *To clear the coast, The coast is clear*; *i. e.* of enemies who would dispute an attempt to land or embark; hence 'the danger is over, the enemies have marched off' (J.); also, the way is open *for* an operation, event, etc. See Clear *v.* 10, *adj.* 20.

1530–84 [see Clear, as above]. **1567** Harman *Caveat* 30 Where these rufflares might well beholde the coaste about them cleare. **1591** Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 89 See the Coast clear'd, and then we will depart. **1634** Sanderson *Serm.* II. 288 When he is sure the coast is clear, and no body near to enter the lists with him. **1656** Hobbes *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 57 With these distinctions, he says, he clears the coast, whereas in truth he darkeneth his meaning. **1677** W. Hubbard *Narrative* 44 By the end of November the coast was pritty clear of them. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 121 Having learned to know when the coast is clear, we may sally out boldly to forage for new discoveries. **1868** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 326 The coast was now clear for Godwine's return.

† 5. The border, bound, or limit, of a country; territory on or near a boundary or frontier, borderland. (Chiefly *pl.*) *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 85 þe counte of coueitise and alle þe costes [*v.r.* coostes] aboute. **1382** Wyclif *Numb.* xx. 16 In the cytee of Cades, that is in thin uttermoost coostis. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coste of a cuntre, *confinium, ora.* **1535** Coverdale *Matt.* ii. 16 In Bethleem & in all the coastes thereof. **1604** T. Wright *Pass.* I. iii. 13 Heere we may beginne, to discover the coasts of Selfe-love. **1611** Bible *Judg.* i. 18 Also Judah tooke Gaza with the coast therof. *a* **1618** Raleigh *Maxims St.* (1651) 19 Leaving none to defend their coast, though being beset with many Enemies.

† 6. A tract or region of the earth; a district, place, clime, country, 'part of the world'. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 24885 (Cott.) All þaa þat in þat ferr cost fard. *c* **1315** Shoreham 10 This bethe the wordes of cristninge Bi thyse Englissche costes. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 295 Thy landes is thus to chese in costes colde. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 77 A Coste; *vbi*, a kyndome; *clima uel climata.* **1574** tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 114 He alludeth to the South countries, where the heate of the sunne doth wonderfully anoy suche as dwel in those coasts. **1667** Milton *P. L.* II. 464 While I abroad Through all the coasts of dark destruction seek Deliverance for us all.

† 7. A region (of the air or of the heavens). *Obs.*

c **1350** *Cursor M.* 17916 (Arundel), I .. herde a voys fro heuen coost. *c* **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 19 Thise Azimutz seruen to knowe the costes of the firmament. **1549** J. Olde *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* II. Introd. 14 The coastes of the ayre. **1594** Blundevil *Exerc.* VI. (ed. 7) 614 The coast or part of heauen, wherein the Sunne or Starre is at that instant. **1631** *Primer our Lady* 477 Send us, from the heavenly coast, Cleerenes of Thy beames so bright.

† 8. A point of the compass; quarter, direction.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* xviii. 113 Out of þe west coste a wenche ..Cam walkynge in þe wey. **1382** Wyclif *Jer.* xlix. 36 Y shal brynge in vp on Elam foure wyndus fro the foure coestus of heuene. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 162 b, Let the front of your Henne house stande alwaies towardes the East, and to that coast let the doore open. **1609** C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* ii. (1623) E iij, Hauing..

the foure Coasts, E. S. W. and N., noted in the out-sides. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 184 Let the winde turne to another Coast. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Course*, That Point of the Compass, or Coast of the Horizon.

†b. *spec.* in the transplanting of trees: see quot. 1669, and cf. COAST *v.* 11. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 20. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 107 In the removal of such Trees that have arrived to any considerable bigness, it is very expedient to observe the coast and side of the stock, which way it stood before its removal; and .. place the same sides to the Coast they tended to before. 1676 — *Cyder* (1691) 63.

†9. With the extended sense of SIDE = space lying in any direction from a person or body, quarter; = L. *pars*, and often capable of being rendered 'part'; in such phrases as *by one* (or *another*) *coast; in, from, every* (or *any*) *coast. Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1023 Ase he com ride be a cost, Twei knistes a fond of Beues ost. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 5632 Now sewyd Richard with hys hoost, And closyd hem in, by anothir coost. 14.. *Purific. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 127 God chose thi wombe for his tabernacle And halowed hyt so clene yn euery cost. *c* 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 309 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 146 And now .. in euery cost I haue schewed the nunnes gouernawnce. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 2032 Euery good dede done in any cost It cometh allonly of the holy gost.

†10. Cf. COAST *v.* 10, 2 d. *Obs.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 1 The wayes and coasts of birds, and fowls of the aire, are altogether uncertaine.

III. repr. F. *côte* hill-side, slope, declivity.

11. (*U. S.* and *Canada.*) A (snow- or ice-covered) slope down which one slides on a sled; the act of so sliding down. (Originally local.)

1775 *Let.* in *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.* July (1865) 398 Some of our School lads .. improved the coast from Sherburn's Hill down to School Street .. Their fathers before 'em had improved it as a coast from time immemorial. 1872 L. M. ALCOTT *Old-fash. Girl* 36 'Let's run,' said Polly, as they came into the path after the last coast. 1883 E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston* (Mass.) 19 The boys of Boston are as fond as the boys of the Revolutionary days of the coast on the Common. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 5 Feb. 73 During a racing contest at a coast in Albany .. a loaded bob-sled came in contact with some ice hummocks, breaking the steering apparatus.

12. Hence, (through COAST *v.*) A run down-hill on a bicycle or tricycle, with the feet off the pedals. See COAST *v.* 13.

1886 *Cyclist's T. C. Gaz.* IV. 137 Mr. Pennell, in the January Gazette, spoke of magnificent 'coasts' miles in length. 1887 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 123/3 Their [tricycle] brake snaps at the top of a steep hill, thus frustrating the anticipated delight of a seven miles 'coast' (why have we not got this convenient term?) 1888 G. B. THAYER *Bicycle Tour* (*New York World*), The only pleasant anticipation I had in the 3 hours' climb was the coast that was sure to come.

IV. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in sense 'of, pertaining to, or at the sea-coast', as *coast-belt, -fishing, -fringe, -land, -light, -line, -ridge, -road, -service, -side* (cf. *country-side*), *-town, -trade.*

1887 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 1413 The long *coast-belt imperfectly settled. 1774 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1775) 80/2 To spare the *coast-fishing craft. 1852 KINGSLEY *Poems, Andromeda* 197 The downs of the *coastland. 1848 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christianity* 149 A port of traffic, with *coast-lights instead of stars. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 38 The road at first follows the *coast-line. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 55 The coast line of Pontus extended from Sinope to Trebizond. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, One of the low *coast-roads to Edinburgh passed through this plain. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 30 If on shore, or in *coast-service. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 121 In all this parish, and all the *coast-side, they lived upon free quarters. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 47 We shall hear of nothing but star-board and lar-board, etc. .. Such a sermon may possibly do some good in a *coast-town.

14. Special combs., as **coast-blockade** (see quot.); **coast-cocket**, a certificate for the carriage of goods by water along the coast; **coast-find** (see quot. 1865); **coast-ice**, the belt of ice formed along a coast in high latitudes, and breaking off in summer; **coast-man**, one who dwells on the coast; **coast-rat**, a name for the Sand-mole of S. Africa, a species of *Bathyergus*; **coast-waiter**, a custom-house officer who superintends the landing and shipping of goods coastwise; **coast-warning**, 'synonymous with *storm-signal*' (Adm. Smyth).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Coast-blockade*, a body of men formerly under the jurisdiction of the Customs, termed Preventive Service .. now become the Coast-guard. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 499 Goods carried coastwise .. require certificates or *coast-cockets. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. 80 '*Coastfinds' are discoveries of rude flint implements, which are found lying in large numbers on certain spots along the old line of coast. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 158 Greenstone .. frozen into the *coast-ice of the belt. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 363 In the year 1850, much larger blocks had been removed by coast-ice. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 86 To *coast man ride, Lent stuffe to prouide. 1594 PLAT *Diuerse New Sorts of Soyle* 59 The Coast-men .. doo also bestow that which remaineth of the pilchardes upon their leane and hungrey grounds. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 98 The *coast-rat, or sand-mole of the downs..is a native of Southern Africa, frequenting sandy tracts along the coast. 1774 *Hull Dock Act* 45 In the presence of a tide surveyor or *coast-waiter.

Coast (kōst), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **costay, costey, costie, coostie**, 4–6 **cost(e**, 5–6 **coost**, 6– **coast.** [ME. had *costey-en, -ay-en*, rarely *costi-en*, a. OF. *costei-er*, rarer *costi-er* (mod.F. *côtoyer*) :—Romanic type *cost-ic-āre*, f. *costa* rib, side, coast: cf. It. *costeggiare*. The final *-ey, -ay, -i*, was reduced medially to *e*, and at length elided, being no doubt influenced by the sb. *coste, coost*(*e*, COAST, to which the vb. was then assimilated in form.]

†1. *trans.* To keep by the side of (a person moving on); *esp.* to march on the flank of. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. i. (1859) 2 A fayr Yonglyng of ful huge beaute me alwey costeyed. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. v. 73 Þe scottis made gret travale Til costay þame on ilka syde, As throw þe Land þai saw þaim ryd. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xxi, And euer this lady and parte of her wymmen costed the hynde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xl. 55 So they rode costyng the hoost. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 32 But coasted one another eu'ry where In friendly sort. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 322 (R.), I..sayled ..followed by the Indians, which coasted me along the riuer. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid Mill* I. i, Who are these that coast us? You told me the walk was private. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 63 Having continually coasted them, and attended their motion with eight hundred light Horse.

b. *intr.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xlvi. (1859) 52 So alwey he wente, kepyng and costeyng after. 1548 HALL *Chron. Rich. III*, an. 3 (R.) Then he folowed with his footemen, the wynges of horsemen coastynge and rangynge on euery syde.

†2. *trans.* To go or move by the side or border of (a place, etc.); to skirt. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1696 In rede rudede vpon rak rises þe sunne, & ful clere costez þe clowdes of þe welkyn. 1569 STOCKER *Diodorus Sic.* III. xviii. 135 Antigone .. pursued them .. alongest the playne, costing dayly the mountayn. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. (1682) 333 Thence ascendyng the Rhyne and coasting Heidleberg. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 71 Satan..Coasting the wall of Heav'n on this side Night. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 710 The Comet .. takes his ample Round Thro' Depths of Ether; coasts unnumber'd Worlds.

†b. *intr.* To go or pass *by, along, round*, etc.

1553 BRENDE *Curtius* Dd j, [He] gotte into the towne, and coastynge along the walles came unto the place where the kynge was. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 695 When the dogs course the female [fox], she doth nothing but coast round about her seat & countrie. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 114 To coast round their southern points would be a wide circuit.

†c. Of a road: To lie or lead alongside. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lix. 98 That oon of the weyes costed on the lift half, and that oother on the riht half.

†d. *fig.* To move in a roundabout course, proceed circuitously. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 38 The King in this perceiues him, how he coasts And hedges his owne way.

3. To proceed or travel by the coast of (sea, lake, river). a. *trans. arch.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 134 Tho gan I walke thorough the mede ..The ryver syde costeiyng. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 63 He schall ga by þe playnes of Romany costayand [*Cotton text* 127 costynge, Fr. *cousteant*] þe Romayn See. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 31 And while they coast the silent lake Their inspiration I partake.

b. *intr.* (Also *to coast it.*) *arch.*

1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* vi, And by a ryver forth I gan costey. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 214 Tamerlane..coasting alongst the sea shoare, passed the time in hunting. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 276 Coasting along the little river of Guadarana. 1732 *Historia Litt.* III. 20 The Moslems came to the Lake of Tiberias, and coasted round it in Battle-array. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1690 It was agreed to coast it along the lake.

4. *esp.* To sail by the sea-coast, skirt the shore; to sail in sight of land. a. *trans.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXX. 478 When they were passed the ryuer they costydde the desertis of abylante. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 357, xxvi. Shippes..coastyng the Frontiers of Englande. 1681 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 1020 Our laws, that did a boundless ocean seem, Were coasted all and fathom'd all by him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 ₱ 5 They had now coasted the headland. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 64 Coasting the lower lakes with their frail barks.

b. *intr.* To sail *by* or *along* the coast; to sail from port to port of the same country (cf. *coasting-trade*). †c. So *to coast it. Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. 1. (Arb.) 108 He coasted euer alonge by the shore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 64 Coast along the Shore in sight of Land. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), The antients coasted only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ii. 37 Our first design was only to coast it round the island. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 117 In coasting northerly [Frobisher] discovered the straits which bear his name. 1836 MARRYAT *M. Easy* xiii, The Spaniards coasting down shore had purchased..provisions as they required them.

†5. a. *trans.* To make the round of, traverse all parts of, explore, scour. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 5923 Costyng the contre many dyuers way. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 661 Every Capetain toke his owne ship and coasted the seas ever lokyng for the Duke of Albany. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 148 The Erle .. coasted the countries in gathering of the people as he went. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV. ii, Let's take fresh ones [horses], And coast the country: ten to one we find them.

†b. *intr.* with *about, through, over*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 95 (MS. *K.*) Costyn ouyr þe cuntre [*Pynson* coostyn on the countre], *transpatrio.* 1494 FABYAN VII. 303 He..houyd there a season, and coostyd hyther and thyther. 1515 *Scot. Field* 326 in *Chetham Misc.* II, Thus they costen throw the cuntrey to the new castell. 1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 12 Who did nothing but coast up and downe the countrey. 1643 (*title*), A Direction for the English Traviller..to Coast about all England & Wales.

†6. To lie along the border or coast of; to border upon, adjoin, bound. a. *trans. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 152 Oþer iles costayand þe land of Prestre Iohn [*autres isles costeantz a la terre*]. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 66 Three sides are coasted with a combrous let. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Descr. Germany* v. (1622) 268 The Chauceans..coast all those nations. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xlii. (1614) 83/1 The East [of Durham] is altogether coasted by the German-seas. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 46 (1810) 53 Otterton coasteth the clifts.

†b. Said of the ribs (see COAST *sb.* 1). *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 93 Ribs coast the heart, and guard it round about.

†c. *intr.* with *on, upon*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. (*heading*), Othere that dwellen in the yles costynge to [*Cott.* fro] Prestre Johnes lond. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 188 Britanny .. coasteth by East vpon Germany. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 121 [The Caspian Sea] takes diuers names of the inhabitants coasting vpon it. 1652 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 57 The rest [of the Archduke's Provinces]..particularly those which coast upon France.

†7. *fig.* To border *upon*, come or lie near (in time, character, etc.) *to*; to approach, approximate. *intr.* and *trans. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* Prol., Two and twenti lettris, the whiche of a greet parti niȝ coostieth to Ebrew. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 555 A kinde of Libertinisme coasting neerer vpon prophannesse. 1626 — *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 102 More neerely coasting vpon the time of Christs second comming. 1687 W. WINSTANLEY *Lives Eng. Poets* 57 In English Wiat both of them [Dante and Petrarch] doth coast. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 57 The .. soul .. coasted on her final state.

†8. *intr.* To approach, make one's way *to* or *towards* (a place or person); = ACCOST *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1490 FABYAN VII. 420 Wherof herynge, Robert le Bruze, with the powar of Scotlande, coostyd towarde the Englysshemen. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 39, I did espie Where towards me a sory wight did cost. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* (1636) 36 Gelanorus coasteth the readiest way to Timoclea's house. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. xx, Home let us coast. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 9 They ..coasted over to us in the dark, and laying hold on the Horses Bridles, stop't them.

†9. *trans.* To approach, *esp.* with hostility, to attack, assail; = ACCOST *v.* 6. *Obs.*

1531 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 332 If my lord will needs coast and invade my inward man, will I, nill I, and break violently into my heart. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (1847) 461 The Duke of Mercurye coastede them, and .. killed many of them. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 268 Whose haughtie spirit, winged with desire, Will cost my Crowne.

10. *Hawking* and *Hunting.* Not to fly or run straight at; to keep at a distance; *esp.* to fly or run from the straight course so as to cut off the chased animal when it doubles. (Cf. 2 d.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 452 Durst not once touche his battayles, but ever kept the passages, and coasted aloofe lyke a Hawke that lykethe not her praye. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie*, A Cote is when a Greyhound goeth endwayes by his fellow, and giveth the Hare a turn ..; but if he coast and so come by his fellow, that is no Cote. 1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 130 Like a Greyhound, which having once coasted, will never after run fair, but grow slothful. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 73 That you may let your Hawk fly coasting at the advantage when the Game springeth.

†11. *trans.* To place with reference to the points of the compass: see COAST *sb.* 8 b (esp. used in reference to transplanting trees). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 471 In all Trees, when they be removed care ought to be taken, that the sides of the Trees be coasted (North and South, etc.) as they stood before. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* III. 20 Coasting of trees (that is setting the same side to the South when transplanted as was before). 1708–15 KERSEY s. v. *Coast.*

†12. *trans.* To mark with the 'coasts' or points of the compass; to quarter. *Obs.*

1617 tr. *A. de Dominis On Rom.* xiii. 12. 32 A Shipmans Card, or Sea-mappe iustly quartered, and coasted.

13. in *U.S.* To slide down a snow- or ice-covered slope in a sled: see COAST *sb.* 11. b. Hence, to run down hill on a bicycle or tricycle without pedalling, to 'shoot' a hill.

1859 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1880 *Wisconsin Rep.* 254 For injuries suffered .. by collision with persons 'bobbing' or 'coasting' on such street, the city is not liable. 1886 in *Cyclist's T. C. Gaz.* IV. 137 To welcome 'coast' as an addition to our stock of descriptive words. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avenues* 187 Upon the hilly streets in town, boys and girls were .. running down hill in sleighs, 'coasting' as they call it, with swift velocity.

Coast, var. of COST (herb).

† Coa·stage. *Obs. rare.* [f. COAST *sb.* + -AGE.] Direction according to the points of the compass.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 51 For Coastage as East, South-east, South, etc. it is inseperably incident to all Boundage.

Coastal (kōu·stăl), *a.* [f. COAST *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the coast.

1883 *Daily News* 19 July 5/8 The coastal steam traffic is in the hands of a monopoly. 1888 *Macm. Mag.* June 104 An effective line of coastal defence.

Coa·sted, *ppl. a.* [f. COAST + -ED.]

†1. Situated beside, or on the coast of; bordering, adjacent. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* 7 Sodom, and Gomor, and nyȝ coostid citees. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xiv. 89 Those parts of Britaine, which lay coasted against Ireland.

† **2.** ? Ribbed, ? sided. *Obs.*

1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1832 Entring the Church they goe straight to this Idoll..rub their beads on his hard costed belly.

Coaster (kōʷstəɹ). Also 7 coster. [f. COAST *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who sails along the coast; the master or pilot of a coasting-vessel.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* 7 b, It behoveth him too be a good coaster. *a* **1642** Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 341/1, I give the Name both of Pilot and Coaster to one Man..A bare Pilot serves only for the Port he is hired for. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 12 Long it was ere the trembling coasters were certain whether Britain was an island or a continent.

fig. **1670** DRYDEN *Tyrranick Love* IV. i, In our small Skiff we must not launch too far; We here but Coasters, not Discov'rers, are. **1691-8** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 189 Some are but Coasters in this great Sea (the World).

2. A vessel employed in sailing along the coast, or in trading from port to port of the same country. (The usual modern sense.)

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2266/2 The small Coasters having Orders not to stir out, till the way be cleared for them. **1707** *Ibid.* No. 4317/2 Her Majesty's Ship the Pool, having under her Convoy several Coasters. **1801** (11 Aug.) NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 453 Every Fishing Smack and Coaster gives one Man. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 74 His father was a skipper of a small coaster, from Bristol.

3. One who dwells by the sea coast.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), You never saw, nor heard any, or English man, or other coaster, or river man, or ilander, use more malicious inventions. **1615** *Trade's Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 308 Coasters, that give away our coin to the stranger for our own fish. **1888** *Daily News* 17 July 5/3 The cocoanut and the cabbage palm grow wild, though the pampered Gold Coasters despise them.

† **4.** One who visits or lands on a coast. *Obs.*

1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* 17 Inquilini, or Intruders, are no other than Coasters or Adventurers, that are sent forth into a Nation to sack and spoile.

fig. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* V. 349 Old Coasters, Love boasters, who set up for Truth.

† **5.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 312/1 A Coaster [is] a Keeper of a Decoy, or place to catch wild Fowl.

6. A low round tray or stand for a decanter (usually of silver).

So called from 'coasting' or making the circuit of the table after dinner.

c **1887** *Catal. Mallett & Son* (Bath) 13 Two choicely pierced coasters. **1888** M. DELAND *John Ward* (ed. 2) 113 The decanters in the queer old coasters.

7. *U. S.* **a.** One engaged in the sport of 'coasting'. **b.** A sledge or toboggan for 'coasting'.

1881 *Our Little Ones* 72 To-morrow the hills All over the town Will be lively with coasters That race up and down. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/1 The Roller Coaster at the Crystal Palace has had a bad accident. **1888** *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 340/1 Roller coasters, switchback railways, toboggan slides, are all prodigiously popular.

† **Coa'sterly,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COAST *sb.*, app. after *easterly, westerly.*] Situated on or near the sea-coast, littoral.

1678 Sir J. SPELMAN *Alfred Gt.* (1709) 42 The Champion and Coasterly parts of the kingdom (where they landed).

Coast-guard (kōʷst gāɹd). A force employed to guard the coast. Also *attrib.*

In Great Britain the Coast Guard was originally employed under the Customs department to prevent smuggling (hence called the *Preventive Service*); the force was in 1856 transferred to the Admiralty, to be used as a general police force for the coast, available also as a defensive force.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 7 So Nicholas is to be one of the Coast Guard. **1863** H. Cox *Instit.* III. viii. 722 The forces employed in the coast-guard and revenue cruisers. **1879** G. FENNELL in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 186/2 There ought to be a constant inspection .. entrusted to the coast-guard service, which we believe has but little of its old original work of looking after smugglers. *Mod.* The white-washed coast-guard station on the cliff.

Hence **Coa'stguard-man** (also *coastguardsman*), a member of the coast-guard.

1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 197 A coastguard-man who had .. been a smuggler. **1870** Miss BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xiv. 291 He looked like a coastguardsman.

Coasting (kōʷstiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COAST *v.* & *sb.*]

1. Sailing along the coast, or trading between the ports of a country. (See also 5.)

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* I. ii. (1713) 17 They are forced to sail by coasting, as they call it. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 207 He was .. for coasting up the West side of America. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 510 The most delightful voyages those which are a coasting along the land.

2. The configuration of the coast; delineation of a coast-line.

1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 95 The coasting of the whole world represented in a little map. **1712** HUGHES *Spect.* No. 554 ₱ 4 These, therefore, he could only mark down, like imperfect Coastings in Maps, or supposed Points of Land, to be further discovered.

† **3.** In the following mod. edd. read *accosting*; but *coasting* may be used in that sense: cf. COAST *v.* 8, 9.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 59 Oh these encounterers so glib of tongue, That giue a coasting welcome ere it comes.

4. *U. S.* The winter sport of sliding on a sled down hill. Hence **b.** The action of shooting down hill on a bicycle or tricycle. Also *attrib.*

c **1855** 'FANNY FERN' (Bartl.), I guess aunt Libby never broke one of the runners of her sled some Saturday afternoon, when it was prime coasting. **1859** W. BOYD *Swartzen* (1865) 4 Aboriginal toboggan, Excellent for coasting-party. **1885** *New Bk. Sports* 234 In Canada the people have almost given up the ordinary style of coasting, for a variation of the sport known as tobogganing. **1887** *Wheeling* 6 July 208/1 As a 'coasting' saddle it is unexcelled.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *coasting-duty, -pilot, -trade, -vessel*; † **coasting iron,** ? the iron in the sides of a ship.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xxxii, The Adamant, wᶜʰ drew The Coasting Iron from the late proud Keeles. **1693** Capt. COLLINS (*title*), Great Britain's Coasting Pilot. **1702** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3826/3 With 4 or 5 Coasting-Vessels, under their Convoy. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 259 Our coasting trade is exceeding great. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 345 Our sheet-anchor being obviously much too heavy for a coasting anchor. **1774** *Hull Dock Act* 27 Such ships or vessels as shall pass coastwise, and be called coasting vessels. **1836** MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* iv. 63 The master of one of the canoes offered to remain on board as coasting pilot.

Coa'sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².]

† **1.** Bordering, adjacent. *Obs.*

c **1400** MAUNDEV. xvii. (1839) 186 Ne Scotland ne Norwaye ne the other Yles costynge to hem.

† **2.** Traversing, moving about. *Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 6 True Investigations of heats and colds, and of the breadths and bounds of coasting Rains and Winds.

3. Sailing along the coast.

a **1843** SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xx, A name..Known only to the coasting mariner.

Coa'stward, *adv.* and *a.* [see -WARD.] Toward, or in the direction of, the coast.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 460 As we looked coastward. **1882** STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. i. 8 As you advanced into the wood from coastward, elders were succeeded by other hardy shrubs. **1858** GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 218 The coast of Greece and the coastward islands.

Coa'stwards, *adv.* [see -WARDS.] = prec.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 24 A heavy ground-swell came rolling in coastwards from the east.

Coa'stways, *adv.* [see -WAYS.] = next.

1701 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 309 Ships .. coming coastwayes. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 498 Junks..and other small ships, that trade coast-ways. **1832** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 30 The supplies which they received coastways.

Coastwise (kōʷstˌwəiz), *adv.* & *a.* [see -WISE.]

A. *adv.* By way of the coast, along the coast.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2658/1 Ships Trading Coastwise. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 499 Goods carried coastwise. **1817-8** COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 1 That part of the United States, which, coastwise, extends from Boston to the Bay of Chesapeake. **1846** GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. 521 He would then sail, still coastwise, to Syracuse or to Cumæ.

B. *adj.* Following the coast; carried on along the coast; as 'a coastwise trade'.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iv. 42 During our coastwise drift. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 42 A number of small steamers make coastwise excursions.

Coat (kōʷt), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **cote,** (4 **coete,** 4-6 **coot**(**e, kote,** 6 **cot, cott**(**e, cootte,** *Sc.* **coit**), 6-7 **coate,** 7- **coat.** [ME. *cote,* a. OF. *cote* (mod. F. *cotte* petticoat), corresp. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *cota,* It. *cotta,* med.L. *cotta,* in text of 9th c. Beside this OF., Pr., Cat. had *cot* masc., med.L. *cottus.* The origin of the Romanic words is doubtful. OHG. had *chozzo, choz* masc., *chozza* fem., MHG. *kotze* m., Ger. *kotze* fem., a coarse shaggy woollen stuff, and a garment made of it, and OS. *cot(t)* 'woollen cloak or coat', which, though not found in the other Teut. langs., are on other grounds supposed to be native words, and the sources of the Romanic words: but the converse seems not impossible.]

I. A garment.

1. An outer garment worn by men; usually of cloth, with sleeves.

In olden times the name was sometimes given to a tunic or close-fitting garment coming no lower than the waist (cf. *waistcoat*); and it was especially applied to the close-fitting tunic which when armed constituted the *coat of mail* (sense 5), as in quots. *c* 1300, *c* 1475. In modern use, *coat* means a garment for the body with loose skirts descending below the waist.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 2413 Ther was .. mony bore thorugh the scheld. Ther was kut mony a kote. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 152 A strayt cote ful streȝt .. A mere mantile abof. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 328 He rode but homely in a medlee cote. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 5471 Sum of seelis of þe see sendis to him cotes. *c* **1475** *Partenay* 4218 Such a stroke hym dalt ther vppon his cote ne had the hauberke smal mail be .. ille hym had come. **1530** PALSGR., Cote for a ladde, *jacquette.* **1532-3** *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Dublettes and sleuelesse cotes. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 74 Your cord and lowsie coit and sark. **1737** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 52 He was as black as your coat with the blows which they had given him. **1853** MAURICE *Theol. Ess.* v. 96 They may put on coats without collars and become stiff Anglicans. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. II. 98 They never saw a poor man in a ragged coat inside a church.

b. With special qualifications in special senses, as *black coat, dress coat, frock coat, great coat, red coat,* etc.; see BLACK, DRESS, etc.

2. A garment worn suspended from the waist by women or young children; a petticoat, a skirt. Usually in pl. = *petticoats*; also, the skirts of a dress. *Obs.* in literary lang., but widely used in dialects.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 47 Her cote was somdel to-tore. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 50 A cote and a smocke that ye gave to too pore women [Fr. *une cotte et une chemise*]. *Ibid.* 65 This woman had tenne diverse gownes and as mani cotes. **1450-1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 19, I haue shapen a cote to the quiene of heuen. **1596** HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 43 Not refusing russet coats. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 16. **1620** SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii. 54 Donna Rodriguez tuck'd up her Coats. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 341 For the Languages, or Philosophy, that Ingenious Gentlewoman at Utricht, may in her long Coates put some black coates to the Blush. **16..** LOCKE (J.), A friend's younger son, a child in coats. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xx. 32, I had a pretty good camblet quilted coat. **1850** L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 104 A..gown, or body, with ample coats to it. **1865** J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* xv. (1873) 316, I have seen the women of Auchmittrie' kilt their coats' and rush into the water in order to aid in shoving off the boats. **1883** H. WATTERSON *Oddities Southern Life* 478 My wife .. hoisted her coats and waded through. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Coats,* petticoats.

b. Sometimes used for a woman's outer garment; *esp.* in mod. use, a stout buttoned overcoat.

1670 MRS. E. in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) IV. 20 Fitting my little niece with a mantle coat, bodice coat, petticoat narrow shoes and stockings. **1770-90** DOROTHY KILNER *Jemima Placid* in *Storehouse of Stories* (1870) 236 All the rest of the ladies will wear either gauze frocks or silk coats full trimmed. **1889** *Draper's Sale Catalogue,* Ladies' Long Cloth Coats, tight-fitting, tailor-made. Girls' Cloth Jackets, Coats, Ulsters, etc. **1890** MRS. OLIPHANT *Janet* I. ii, Her own hat put on and her coat buttoned to the throat.

3. Used to translate ancient words, L. *tunica,* Gr. χιτών (CHITON), Heb. כתנת *k'thōneth, kuttōneth.* (The first two are now usually rendered TUNIC, or left untranslated.)

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 43 Crist bad men sille þer cootis and bie hem swerdis. **1382** — *Gen.* iii. 21 The Lord God forsothe made to Adam and his wijf lether cootes. — *Song Sol.* v. 3, I [the Bride] spoilede me of my coote. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. ii. (1839) 9 The Cros of our Lord ..and his Cote withouten Semes. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 654/31 *Hec tunica,* cote. **1534** TINDALE *Matt.* v. 40 And yf eny man will .. take away thy coote, let hym haue thy cloocke also. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxxvii. 3 He made him a coat of many colours. **1844** *Newspapers,* John Ronge, and the 'Holy Coat' of Treves.

4. *Her.* = COAT OF ARMS.

c **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 637 Þe pen-tangel nwe He ber in schelde & cote. **1484** CAXTON *Chivalry* 68 A Cote is gyuen to a knyghte in sygnefyaunce of the grete trauaylles that a knyght must suffre for to honoure chyualrye. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 17 They may giue the dozen white Luces in their Coate. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* F j a, Whose Coat was three Toades, Sable field Or. **1671** SHADWELL *Humourists* III. Wks. 1720 I. 172 The Coat of our Family, which is an Ass rampant. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 477 He sued for the privilege of his heraldic coat.

fig. **1597** SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 236 She was sought by spirits of ritchest cote.

5. *Coat of mail*: a piece of defensive armour covering the upper part of the body, composed of a linen or leathern jacket, quilted with interlaced rings or overlapping plates of steel. (See MAIL.) So † *Coat of fence* (obs.).

[See *c* 1300, *c* 1475 in sense 1.]

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 117 They wered alwayes theyr cote of mayle all rousty vpon theyr doubelettes. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* 859 b, A dronken Flemminge .. put on a coate of fence. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. iv. (1622) 37 The Germans had neither coat of fence nor helmet. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 5 He was armed with a coate of male. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 211 Dominic .. had next to his skin an iron coat of mail. **1813** SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxiv, Gay shields were cleft..And steel coats riven.

† **6.** Garb as indicating profession (*e.g.* clerical); hence, profession, class, order, sort, party; chiefly in such phrases as *a man of his coat, one of their own coat,* etc. Very common in 17th c. (Cf. CLOTH 14, 15.) *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 162 This [Moses] had a brother, the first of all his cote. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xxx. 238 The Tribunes Militarie .. were so .. reverenced among those of their owne coat and faction [*inter suos*]. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. iii. 28 The Archbishop of Canterbury .. a man .. of a disposition too fierce and cruel for his Coat. **1651** *Reliq. Wotton.* 102 A doctor of Physic being returned one of the burgesses, Which was not ordinary in any of his coat. **1686** *Catholic Representer* II. 60 Reports ..carried about .. by Men of all Coats. *a* **1711** KEN *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 19. **1774** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 483, I know no man of his coat who would fall in so well with you.

II. A covering compared to a garment.

7. *transf.* A natural covering or integument.

a. An animal's covering of hair, fur, wool, feathers, etc.; rarely the skin or hide.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 143 When he [Nebuchadnezzar] beheld his cote of heres. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 Accorde to gidere..as doggis doon..whanne ech of hem terith otheris coot. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 118 Reward not thy sheepe (when ye take off his cote) with twitches and patches. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 37 Such groanes That their discharge did stretch his [a stag's] leatherne coat Almost to bursting. *a* **1613** OVERBURY *Characters* (N.), His life is like a hawkes, the best part mewed; and if he live till three coates is a master. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VII. 406 Fish..sporting with quick glance Show to the Sun thir wav'd coats dropt with Gold. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 342 A Hawk of the first coat, *accipiter bimus*; of the second coat, *trimus.* **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 44 The mules .. have their coats closely shorn.

b. *Phys.* A membrane or other structure investing or lining an organ of an animal body (as the *arachnoid coat* of the brain, the *choroid coat* of the eye), or forming one of the layers of which the walls of a hollow organ or vessel consist (as the coats of the stomach, of the arteries).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 26 Þe toþer arterie .. haþ two cootis, bi cause þat oon myȝt not aȝenstonde þe strenkþe of þe spiritis. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 290 The coats of the stomach. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 84 The three coats of an artery are wounded. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxv. 286 The eyeball .. consists of four coats or membranes.

c. A structure forming the integument of some part of a plant, or anything similar; as the skin, rind, husk, etc., of a fruit or seed; † the rind of cheese (*obs.*); the layers of a bulb, as an onion; the similar layers of a precious stone, as an agate; the annual layers of wood in exogenous trees, etc.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 44 Eche coate of his .. set in the Gardaine or otherwhere will soone come vp. 1597 THYNNE in *Animadv.* (1865) Introd. 100 The swete chestnute is covered with a .. rooffe coote. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 8 The Coats of the Bean being stripp'd off, the proper seed shews it self. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 195 The concave Surfaces that make a Globe (as the Coats of an Onion). 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 15 Cheese is to be chosen by its moist and smooth coat. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 570 On that side the annual coats of wood are thinner. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 95 Bands of differently coloured materials deposited in succession, like the coats of an onyx agate.

8. *Naut.* A piece of tarred canvas or tarpaulin nailed round the mast, bowsprit, or pumps, where they enter the deck, or round the hole in which the rudder traverses, to keep the water out.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 Coates..for all masts and yeards. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 4 The helm coat was washed away. 1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 22 Sept., Took in new Coats for the Helm and Pumps. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 299 He found..the main-mast's coat..in flames.

9. A layer of any substance, such as paint, tar, plaster, etc., covering a surface; *spec.* so much as is laid on at one time; a coating.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 80 With Coate of Lime and haire.. and a Coate of fine playster. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. 193 Over all is a coat of rich mould. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M ii b, Give her a good coat of tar. 1799 *Med. Frnl.* I. 477 The tongue is usually dry; a coat or covering forms upon it. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. iii. 92 The coat of varnish which surrounded every particle. *Mod.* All external woodwork to receive three coats of paint.

10. *fig.* Anything that covers, invests, or conceals.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 60 Cowardice .. for which thou well deserv'st A coat of tombstone [*i. e.* a stoning]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 20 Heaven's Star-embroidered Coat. 1771 JOHNSON *Falkland's Isl.* Wks. X. 67 He walks ..in a coat of darkness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 20. 138 The mountain .. with its crest of crag and coat of snows.

III. Elliptical uses, phrases, etc.

† 11. Short for COAT-CARD. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* To Rdr., Euerie coate and sute are sorted in their degree. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. i, Here's a trick of discarded cards of us! We were ranked with coats as long as old master lived. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, When she is pleas'd to trick or tromp mankind, Some may be coats, as in the cards; but, then, Some must be knaves.

† 12. Short for COAT-MONEY. *Obs.*

[1512 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIII. 327 He shall also Receyve for the Coote of every Capitaine and Souldeor foure Shillings.] 1626 LD. CONWAY *Vind. Dk. Buckhm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 232 Warrants..for the levying of Men, and for Coats and Conduct-Money. *c* 1630 *Scotch Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 245 (Jam.) Subsideis, fyftenes, tents, coats, taxatiouns or tallages. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 73 He who takes up armes for cote and conduct, and his four nobles of Danegelt. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xxi. 178 For coat and conduct, 6446. 12. 2.

13. Proverbs and Phrases. † *To baste* (*pay*, etc.) *his coat*: to beat him. † *To be in any one's coat*: to be in his place, 'stand in his shoes'. *To cut the coat according to the cloth*: see CLOTH *sb.*, CUT *v.* † *To turn one's coat*: to change or abandon one's principles, desert one's party, apostatize (cf. TURNCOAT). *To wear the king's coat*: to serve as a soldier. And others: see quots.

1530 PALSGR. 498/2, I coyle ones kote, I beate hym. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 15 The Englyshe prouerbe sayethe thus: nere is my cote, but nerer is my shyrt. 1549 in P. F. TYTLER *Eng. under Edw. VI* (1839) I. 171, I would not be in some of their coats for five marks. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* vi. (1580) 31 It is but vaine to saie this, If I had been in Adam's coate. 1576 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 107/2 We shall see these backesliders, which knowe the Gospell, reuolt & turne their cotes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 33, I would not be in some of your coats for two pence. 1636 HENSHAW *Horæ Sub.* 72 His charity begins at home, and there it ends; neare is his coat, but neerer is his skin. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., He desired me that I would baste his coate. 1667 *Ibid.* 22 July, I wish he had paid this fellow's coat well. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xxi. (1886) 166, I thought you had worn the king's coat!

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive, as *coat-cuff*, *-flap*, *-pocket*, *-pouch*, *-skirt*, *-sleeve*; b. objective, as *coat-seller*, *-turning* (see 13). c. Special combinations: **coat-arms** *sb. pl.* = COAT-ARMOUR, ARMS (see ARM *sb.*[2] 14); † **coat-deblazoning** *ppl. a.*, ? blazoning arms; † **coat-feathers**, 'the small or body feathers' (Nares); **coat-link**, a pair of buttons joined by a short link, or a button with a loop, for holding together the lappets of a coat; † **coat-plight**, a 'plight' or fold of a coat; **coat-tack** (*Naut.*), a tack or nail for fastening the coats (see 8). See also COAT-ARMOUR, etc.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. v. (1632) 212 The *coat-armes of the parties empaled. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. x. 248 The proper cognizances and coatarmes of the Tribes. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. 89 Supposing that tournaments .. and coat-arms, and aristocratic institutions are essential to chivalry. 1640 *Yorke's Union Hon.* Commend. Verses, Those *Coat-deblaz'ning Windowes. 1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N.), *Pennæ vestitrices* ..καλυπτῆρες. The lesser feathers which covered the birds: their *cote fethers. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* ii. 31 A torn *coat-flap. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* V. (1593) 107 Persey so warely did it shun, As that it in his *coteplights hung. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 47 [He] slipt it into his *coat-pocket. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 384 What's that in your *coat-pouch? 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4092/4 Hugh Gronouse and John James, of London, *Coatsellers. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xvii. 174 He felt something pulling at his *coat-skirt. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxvii, Mr. Codlin rubbed the bridge of his nose with his *coat-sleeve. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Coat-tacks*, the peculiar nails with which the mast coats are fastened. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Nov. 529/2 Anything in the way of recantation, *coat-turning, word-eating.

Coat (kōut), *v.* [f. COAT *sb.* q. v. for forms.]

1. *trans.* To provide with a coat; to clothe in a coat; to dress, clothe.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 138 Heo Copeþ þe Comissarie and Coteþ þe Clerkes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiii. (1617) 377 That their Images should be well painted, and wel coated. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1612) 238 Scarse will their Studies stipend them, their wiues, and Children cote. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 192 Nurses .. erre while they too soon Coat feebler Infants. 1798 SOUTHEY *Lyric P., Compl. Poor*, We were wrapt and coated well.

fig. 1599 H. HOLLAND *Wks. R. Greenham* Ep. Ded., One of which [books] coated and attired (in the best manner that I can) .. here I doe .. humbly present. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. ii. (1865) 15, I longed to new coat him in russia.

2. To cover with a surface layer or coating (or with successive layers) of any substance, as paint, tar, tinfoil, etc.; also predicated of the substance covering the surface.

1753 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 299 Leaf tin .. is best to coat them [electrical jars] with. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 83 The Dutch preserve their..Sluices, etc. by coating them over with a mixture of Pitch and Tar. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 124 The granite was now coated with lichens. 1860 TENNENT *Story Guns* (1864) 227 The idea of coating ships with armour. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 65 Layers of ice..coating a white snowy central mass.

† 3. To place in one's coat of arms; to assume as a heraldic bearing. *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* E viij b, Constantine the great did Coat a double-headed-Aigle.

Coat, obs. form of COTE, QUOTE.

Coat-armour (kōut,ā·ɹmə(ɹ). *Her.* For forms see COAT and ARMOUR.

† 1. A vest of rich material embroidered with heraldic devices, worn as a distinction by knights over their armour, by heralds, etc.; = COAT OF ARMS 1. (See ARMOUR 10.) *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 586 He .. Askez erly hys armez, & alle were þay broȝt..Wyth ryche cote armure. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 236 Pursevauntes and heraudes .. Hit weren alle; and every man Of hem .. Had on him throwen a vesture Which that men clepe a cote-armure, Enbrowded wonderliche riche. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxviii. [lxxiv.] 260 The heraulte..with his cote armure on his backe, with the armes of the duke of Lancastre. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Cote armour, *cotte d'armes*. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xviii. (1840) 146 The soldiers also bearing the badge of the cross on their coat-armour.

† 2. The distinctive heraldic insignia borne by a gentleman (*armiger*); a shield, escutcheon; = COAT OF ARMS 2. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 188 What is hus conysaunce, quaþ ich, in hus cote-armure? 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A j a, Here in thys booke folowyng is determyned the lynage of coote armuris. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 71 To haue ..their cote Armours to be set above theyr tombes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. ii. (1611) 7 The blazoning of the Coate-armours of gentlemen. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 48 To raze and deface the Epitaphs and Coat-armours of most noble Families.

† 3. *transf.* One who bears coat-armour. *Obs.*

1415 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 126 Two thousand cot-armers.. After her sorow thedere thei sowght. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* (1877) § 194 Viscountes, barons, knyghtes, esquiers, and cote armours. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 63 b.

4. (without *pl.*) Blazonry, 'arms'.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A ij b, Cote armure was made and figurid at the sege of troye. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. i. 234 Under an Emblematicall intention, we accept it in coat armour. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 104 In matters of coat-armour, precedency, and other distinctions of families. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 188 The custom of bearing coat-armour as a sign of original or achieved gentility.

† 5. = ARMOUR (senses 1, 2), coat of mail. *rare.*

1603 *Ceremonies at Coron. Jas. I* (1685) 6 Be thou unto him a Coat-Armour against his Enemies.

Hence † **Coat-armoured** *a.*, furnished with coat-armour.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 68 Whats he coat-armoured?

† **Coat-card.** *Obs.* A playing card bearing a 'coated' or habited figure (king, queen, or knave). In regular use down to *c* 1688; afterwards corrupted into COURT-CARD.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1298 The beste cote carde beside in the bunche, yea thoughe it were the Kyng of Clubbes. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 69, I haue none but coate cardes. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 347 The value of your coat-card trumps. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 83 The dealer shall have the turn-up Card if it be an ace or a coat card. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* III. 301 Coat cards—the king, and queen, and knave in their gorgeous gowns—were exalted into court cards. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 11 The Ace being inferior in the Red suits to the Coat (or Court) cards.

Coate, obs. form of COTE, QUOTE.

Coated (kōu·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. COAT *sb.* and *v.*]

1. Clad in a coat; furnished with or having a coat or coats. Often in parasynthetic comb., as *long-coated*, *thick-coated*. † *Coated card*: = COAT-CARD (applied by Foxe to the priests).

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* 919 (R.) Nowe commeth in Sir Thomas More trumping in our weie, with his painted card. Thus these coated-cardes, though they could not by plain Scriptures conuince him being alive, yet now after his death by false plaie they will make him theires whether he will or no. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 51 Coted..*tunicatus*. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Diet. Horses* (1609) 12 b, Some horses are thicker coted than others. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Corona Imperialis*, It hath a coated Root. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 123 Hordes of long-coated peasants.

b. Formed into a coat, constituting a coat. *rare.*

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XII, The coated scales of steel Which o'er the tunic to his knees depend.

† 2. Furnished with armorial bearings. *Obs.*

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2576/4, 3 Casters, 6 Spoons, 2 Forks ..all Coated, with a Bend betwixt 2 Swans.

3. Covered with a coat or coating of some substance, as paint, tinfoil, etc.

1766 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 455 The quantity of electric fluid .. will be proportionate to the quantity of coated glass. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 326 *Myosurus*..seeds numerous, coated, pendent. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains & Lissom Fingers* 341, A Leyden jar or coated pane.

Coatee (kōutī·). [f. COAT *sb.* + -EE[2].] A close-fitting coat with short tails, chiefly military.

1775 in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Sept. 546/1 A blue cloath Coatie. 1830 CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 39 s.v. *Clothing*, A suit..consisting of a Red Coatee, a pair of .. Trousers, and one pair of Boots, is annually supplied to every Soldier in the Infantry. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 125 The members had each to appear at all meetings of the Hunt in a green coatee with silver buttons. 1882 B. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xii. 4, I was still wearing the old coatee with epaulets.

Coater, obs. Sc. form of COTTER.

Coath, var. f. COTHE to swoon.

† **Coat-hardy.** *Obs.* Also 5 **cote-.** [a. OF. *cote-hardie*.] A close-fitting garment with sleeves, formerly worn by both sexes.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 159 There come in a yonge squier ..and he was clothed in a cote hardy upon the guyse of Almayne. *Ibid.* 165 She clothed her in a cote hardy vnfurred, the whiche satte right streite upon her. *Ibid.* 167 Forto make her gentille, and smalle, and faire bodied, she clothed her in a symple cote hardye, not doubled. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 128 A close-fitting body garment, called a *cote-hardie*, buttoned all the way down the front and reaching to the middle of the thigh. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 96 The gentleman [temp. Edw. III.] wears a close-fitting tunic, called a *cote-hardie*, with tight sleeves.

Coati (kōa·ti). [a. Tupi (lang. of Brazil) *coati*, *coatim*, *cuati(m*, f. *cua* cincture + *tim* nose: cf. the zool. name *Nasua*.] An American plantigrade carnivorous mammal of the genus *Nasua* (family *Ursidæ*), somewhat resembling the Civet and the Racoon, with a remarkably elongated flexible snout.

There are two species or sub-species; the Brazilian coati, *Nasua rufa*, to which the name originally belongs, and the Mexican or brown coati *N. narica*.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 596 This Coati of our Authors. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* 235 The Coati or Brazilian Weasel. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 39 The coati .. set up their sharp, quick bark. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* II. 501 In the Coati, the olfactory chamber..extends above the whole rhinencephalic fossæ.

b. Also called **Coati-mondi.** [Said to be from *mondi* in a Brazilian lang. 'solitary'.]

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 596 The Coati Mondi, a Brasilian Animal. 1723 MACKENZIE *Coati Mondi*, ibid. XXXII. 317 The Coati Mondi of Brasil is seldom or never brought alive into Europe. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. xiii. 555 The Coatimondi is very subject to eat its own tail..this strange habit is not peculiar to the coati. *a* 1845 HOOD *Open Question* iv, Was strict Sir Andrew, in his sabbath coat, Struck all a heap to see a Coati Mundi?

Coating (kōu·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COAT *v.* (and *sb.*)]

1. A layer of any substance spread over or covering a surface; = COAT *sb.* 9.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 194 The discharge from the inside coating. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 69 The pinnace [had been] painted with white lead and oil, which last coating we think to be the most eligible. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. 16 A thin .. coating of vegetation.

2. Clothing of the nature of a coat.

1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 197 My blithe sister shall .. dress thee in coatings of gold. 1813 *Examiner* 5 Apr. 209/1 Enveloped in capes and coatings. 1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. viii. 200 The babes, in their .. long coating.

3. [f. the sb.] *techn.* Material for coats. (Cf. *trousering, shirting*, etc.)

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 417 A large trunk, containing cloth, coating, stockings. **1846** M^cCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 151 Kendal, celebrated for the manufacture of a peculiar description of coarse woollen goods called cottons, probably a corruption of coatings. **1883** *Standard* 7 Sept. 7/2 Makers of worsted coatings are very busy.

Coatless (kōu·tlĕs), *a.* [f. Coat *sb.* + -less.] **1.** Without a coat of arms.

1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie, Lacie's Nobilitie* 112, I place him in this place coatelesse although I iudge he was a gentleman. **1833** Lamb *Elia, Blakesmoor in H.*, The coatless antiquary in his unemblazoned cell.

2. Without a coat (garment).

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxi. (D.), Seven or eight sallow starved beings.. coatless, shoeless, and ragged.

Coatlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -let, dim. suffix.] A small coat.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Mar. 2/3 Spencers. These fashionable coatlets.

Coa·t-money. *Hist.* Money to provide a coat for each man furnished for military service; *esp.* that exacted as a tax by Charles I. when governing without a Parliament. Usually in the phrase *Coat and Conduct Money*. Cf. Coat *sb.* 12.

See Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* (1860) 225; Bruce *Verney Papers* (Camd. Soc. 1853) 127, 289–293.

1557 *Act* 4 & 5 *Philip & Mary* c. 3 § 4 If any Captain .. shall not pay unto his Soldiers..their full and whole Wages, Conduct and Coat Money. **1640** *Schedule Grievances* in Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* (1860) 225 The new taxe of Coate and Conduct Mony, with undue meanes used to inforce the payment of it. **1640** Pym *Sp. Grievances* in Forster *Life* (1837) 109 The seventh great civil grievance hath been, the militarie charges laid upon the several counties of the kingdome .. It began first to be practised as a loane for supply of coat and conduct money. **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. v. 427 The continued Oppressions by Ship-money, Coat and Conduct-money. *a* **1662** Heylin *Laud* iv. (1668) 382 To raise and maintain an Army with no charge to the Common Subject: but only a little Coat and Conduct money at their first setting out. **1761** Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 148. **1827** Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 92.

Coat of arms. *Her.* [tr. F. *cotte d'armes.*]

1. *Hist.* A coat or vest embroidered with heraldic arms; a tabard. (See Armour 10, Coat-armour 1.)

c **1489** Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 555 He knewe hym well, for he bare his owne cote of armes. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 497 The priest..cutteth it [misseltoe] off, and they beneath receiue it in a white soldiers cassock or coat of armes. **1654** L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 103 The Councel.. caused the Herald in his coat of Armes to wind his Horn thrice.

2. The distinctive heraldic bearings of a gentleman (*armiger*) originally borne on a 'coat of arms' (sense 1); a shield, escutcheon. (See Arm *sb.*[2] 14, Armour 10.)

1562 Leigh *Armory* 27 If he come into the combate campe with his sayde wifes cote of armes. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 81 Scutcheons, and coats of arms hereditary. **1833** Tennyson *Lady Clara Vere de V.* ii, A simple maiden in her flower Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms.

fig. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 108. 24 The Second Letter .. was sealed with a Thimble, the Coat of Arms of a Housewife. **1851** Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi, These are their [Indians'] 'coats' of arms, symbolical of the 'medicine' of the wearer.

†**3.** = *Coat of mail* (Coat *sb.* 5). *Obs. rare.* [So F. *cotte d'armes* = *cotte de maille.*]

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 131 Thus the Nemean terror naked lyes, Despoyl'd of his inuinced Coat of Armes. **1844** Costello *Tour Béarn & Pyrenees* II. 56 An old gallery, filled with rusty coats of arms.

Coat-tail. The tail of a coat. *To sit*, etc., *on one's own coat-tail*: 'to live, or to do any thing, at one's personal expense' (Jam.). *Sc. To drag his coat-tails, so that some one may tread on them* (attributed to Irishmen at Donnybrook Fair): to put himself purposely in a position in which some one may intentionally or unintentionally afford a pretext for a quarrel; to provoke attack so as to get up a row.

a **1600** *Poems 16th. Cent., Leg. Bp. St. Andrew's* 329 (Jam.) Still on his owne cott tail he satt. **1679** *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 248 From his coat-tail you'll claime, boys, Lippies of grace. **1818** Scott *Rob Roy* xiv, 'To gang there on ane's ain coat-tail, is a waste o' precious time and hard-won siller.' **1837** Dickens *Pickw.* i, The eloquent Pickwick, with one hand gracefully concealed behind his coat tails.

Co-atte·st, *v.* [Co- 1.] *trans.* To attest together or in conjunction (*with*). So **Co-attesta·tion, Co-attesta·tor.**

1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 207 He must know this, and will I believe give it in co-attestation. **1708** *Misc. Curiosa* II. 7 The same Relation is Coattested by Nine other several Successions .. if we suppose a Coattestation of Nineteen, the Credibility of it will be, as above Two Millions to One. *a* **1711** Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 264 That heav'nly Paraclete .. With Conscience co-attests our Zeal. **1810** Bentham *Packing* (1821) 232 Established by an affidavit, with or without co-attestators.

Co-attend, -auditor, -augment: see Co-.

Co-au·thor. [Co- 3 b.] Joint author. Hence **Co-au·thorship.** Also **Co-autho·rity,** joint or concurrent authority.

1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1511 The First Folio .. is the only authority for half the plays and a co-authority for the other half. **1886** R. Boyle in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* 579 Claiming Massinger as co-author in *The Two Noble Kinsmen.* **1888** T. N. Brushfield in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* XX. 409 To corroborate his statement of the co-authorship of B. Bowring.

Coava, -e: see Coffee.

Coax (kōuks), *v.* Forms: 6–8 **cokes,** 7–8 **coaks,** (6 **coxe,** 7 **coques**), 8– **coax.** [f. Cokes *sb.* According to Johnson 1755–73, 'a low word', and probably in vulgar use long before it became usual in literature, which may account for want of literary evidence for the early history of the senses. The original meaning seems to have been 'make a *cokes* of'; cf. *to fool, to pet, to gull*; and the transition from 'make a fool of' to 'make a pet of', is paralleled by the passage of *fond* from 'befooled' to its present sense.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make a 'cokes' of, befool, impose upon, 'take in'. *Obs.*

[Cf. **1616** B. Jonson *Devil is an Ass* II. i. (Speech 68), Why, we will make a Cokes of thee Wise Master, We will, my mistress, an absolute fine Cokes!] *c* **1679** *Roxb. Ballads* VII. 9 We tell them 'tis not a penny we can take: We plead poverty before we have need, And thus we do coaks them most bravely indeed. **1806** *Med. & Ph. Jrnl.* (1807) 132 That practitioners would pay a little more attention to those authors who are out of fashion and laid upon the shelf, and not suffer themselves to be coaxed by an old practice in a modern garb.

†**2.** To make a pet of; to pet, fondle, caress; to treat endearingly or with blandishment. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 36 Princes may giue a good Poet such conuenient countenaunce and also benefite as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither kisse nor cokes them. **1611** Cotgr. s.v. *Dadée, Souffrir à vn enfant toutes ses dadées*, to cocker or cokes it; to make a feddle or wanton of it. **1668** R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* iv. (1708) 98 Some I saw Caressing and Cokesing their Husbands, in the very moment they design'd to betray them. **1678** Mrs. Behn *Sir P. Fancy* III. ii, For my sake, dear, pardon him this one time [*cokesing him*]. **1694** R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxix. (1714) 238 The Nurse .. had chang'd her Note; for she was then Muzzling and Cokesing of it. **1794** Southey *Botany-Bay Eclog.* II, They kiss'd me, coax'd me, robb'd me, and betray'd me. **1831** *Cat's Tail* 25 Those tender attentions, that coaxing and coddling.

† b. *To coax up*: to cocker up, coddle up. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 48 They soothe up your passions, and cokes up your humors. **1683** [see Coaxing *vbl. sb.*].

3. To influence or persuade by caresses, flattery, or blandishment. Johnson says 'To wheedle, to flatter, to humour: a low word'; cf. quot. 1663.

1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 159 And sometimes to cokes the neighbouring Rusticks, give them a Buck he had hunted. **1835** W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 248 'He try to coax me,' said Beatte, 'but I say no—we must part'. **1875** M^cLaren *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 122 A wholesome obstinacy in the right that will neither be bribed nor coaxed nor bullied.

b. Const. *to do* a thing; *into* an action, etc.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xlvi, Dragging the table..over an uneven floor, in hopes of coaxing it to stand on more than two legs. **1833** Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* x. 111 She coaxed her father into giving them a ball. **1862** Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. lii. 270 It was Seneca's principle .. to coax, rather than drive, his pupil into virtue. **1862** *Union* 11 Apr. 230, I succeeded in coaxing Papa..to allow me to teach in the school.

c. With various other extensions, as *to coax away, down, forth, up*: to persuade or entice to go or come away, etc.; *to coax* (a thing) *out of* (a person): to get it out of him by coaxing.

1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 101 Women .. coaks them out of their Husbands, and so tell 'em again to others; as it was in that secret which Maximus told his wife. *a* **1839** Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 342 They coaxed away the beldame's wrath. **1859** Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 56 Are these men to be coaxed down by gingerbread? **1889** Amélie Rives *Quick or Dead?* (Rtldg.) 20 An old spinet..from which Miss Fridiswig used to coax forth ghastly jinkings..on Sunday afternoons.

†**4.** To persuade to believe (*to be*, etc.); to flatter or wheedle into the belief. *Obs.*

1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 69 So the Exposer would now cokes the lay multitude, whom before he call'd 'the hundred thousands', and for their simplicity 'excusable from subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles', to be grown on the suddain so very wise men, that, etc.

5. *intr.* To employ coaxing.

1706 Farquhar *Recruiting Off.* I. i, I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it. **1784** *New Spectator* XII. 1/2 What with palming one fellow, kissing another, and coaxing with thousands, [she] has driven me almost horn-mad. **1878** *Masque Poets* 52 The gentlest..plead and coax For the sad strange story of Jasper Oakes.

Coax (kōuks), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.: see also Cokes.]

1. *colloq.* One who coaxes.

1863 Ouida *Held in Bondage* (1870) 6 He was gentle enough to a coax.

2. A coaxing speech or appeal. *nonce-use.*

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* I. (D.), He held out by turns coaxes and threats.

Coaxal (kōu·æksăl), *a. Math.* = Coaxial.

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. 165 Coaxal circular cylinders. **1881** Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 285 Two circular and coaxal solenoids.

Hence **Coaxa·lity.**

1863 R. Townsend *Mod. Geom.* I. 207 The locus circle will pass evidently through all the phases of coaxality.

† **Coaxation** (kōu·æksē·ĭ·ʃən). *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *coaxā-re* to croak (f. Gr. *κοάξ*, used by Aristophanes to express the croaking of frogs) + -ation. (Cf. F. *coasser* (16th c. *coaxer*) and *coassement.*)] The croaking of frogs.

1642 Featly *Dippers Dipt* 227 (T.), I hope we shall see no more of their frog-galliards, nor hear of their harsh croaking and coaxation either in the pulpit or the press. **1664** H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 239 The..harsh and disharmonious coaxations of frogs. **1696** J. Edwards *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid. God* I. 189 The coaxation of frogs.

Coaxed (kōukst), *ppl. a.* [f. Coax *v.* + -ed.] Petted, caressed, wheedled.

1829 Scott in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. xiv. 32 Whenever he was the coaxed man of the company.

Coaxer (kōu·ksəɹ). One who coaxes.

1706 Mrs. Centlivre *Basset Table* (L.), Coaxing will do it if the right coaxer can be found. **1755** Johnson, *Coaxer*, a wheedler, a flatterer. **1839** Richardson, *Coaxer*, though common in familiar speech,—applied *e.g.* to children—is not so in writing.

Coaxial (kōu·æ·ksiăl), *a. Math.* [f. Co- + Axis + -al; cf. Axal.] Having a common axis.

Hence **Coa·xially** *adv.*

1881 O. Reynolds in *Nature* XXIII. 477 Two eddies should face, and so exactly as to be coaxial. **1884** S. P. Thompson *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.* 198 Let a coil be introduced .. let a second coil .. be laid coaxially with it.

Coaxing (kōu·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb Coax.

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 278 This is a pretty way of cokesing indeed. **1683** tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 70 Self-love is nothing but the coquesing up of ourselves. **1870** E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 138 Ready to accommodate herself, after a little coaxing, to the sacrifice.

Coa·xing, *ppl. a.* That coaxes; caressing, wheedling.

1704 Cibber *Careless Husb.* I. (L.), But it must be done in a coaxing manner. **1811** L. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* II. 370 'Well, be it as you like, you coaxing hussey.'

Hence **Coa·xingly** *adv.*

1713 Mrs. Centlivre *The Wonder* III. i. (Jod.), Prithee, my dear, moderate the passion (coaxingly). **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. 486 Calling the dogs coaxingly by name.

Cob (kɒb), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **cobbe.** [Used in a number of senses having but little apparent connexion with each other, and possibly of diverse origin. The notions may be roughly distinguished of 'something big or stout', 'something rounded or forming a roundish lump', 'a head or top'; but these are intricately interwoven in individual senses. Thus *cob* = 'cob-nut', can hardly be separated from the notion of 'stout or big nut' on the one hand, or from that of 'fruit stone' on the other. So sense 1 appears sometimes to mean 'man at the *top*'.

It has been suggested that 'rounded head' is the radical notion, and that *cob* is a variant of Cop; but the history of the latter does not favour this. In some of the senses under II, *cobble, cobyll*, was an earlier equivalent, but these senses are closely connected with others which have no equivalents in *cobble.*]

I. Containing the notion 'big' or 'stout'.

1. A great man, big man, leading man; in mod. *dial.* expressing pre-eminence, as 'chief', 'leader', rather than state. (In the later use, the notion of 'head', 'top', may have entered in.)

a **1420** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 101 Mayntenaunce.. Sustenede is not by persones lowe; But cobbes grete this ryot sustene. **1535** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 228 Ther must be some of the gret cobbes served likewise, and the King to have ther landes. **1560** Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, Al the sorte of them occupie waxe, the poorer sorte, as I haue now tolde you, but the greatter cobbes, in sealyng their letters. **1563–87** Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 28/2 The greatest Cobs were yet behind. **1827** in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 769 For fishing and shuting he was the cob of all this country! **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob*, leader or fighter, the bully or best fighter in a parish or school. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss., Cob* is also a leader: 'This boy will be always cob'=what is called at school 'cock of the school'. Sometimes pronounced *cop.*

† b. A wealthy man; a miser. *Obs.*

1548 Forrest *Pleas. Poesye* 88 That wone clubbed Cobbe should not so encroche an hundred mennys lyuynges. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 68 b, The rich cobs of this worlde. **1583** Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 27, I would not haue a few rich cobs to get into their clowches almost whole countries. **1681** W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 342 A rich Cob or miser, *homo locuples & avarus.*

† c. A huge, lumpish person. *Obs.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 90 When the cob had maunged the gobets foule garbaged haulfe quick.

2. A male swan; also *cob-swan.*

1570 *Order for Swans* in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 962 Till due proofe be had..whose was the Swan, that is away; Be it Cobbe or Pen. **1611** B. Jonson *Catiline* II. i, I'm not taken With a cob-swan, or a high-mounting bull, As foolish Leda and Europa were. **1641** Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 122 The hee swanne is called the cobbe, and the she-swanne the penne. **1840** Browning *Sordello* II. 320 Out-soar them, cobswan of the silver flock! Sing well!

†**3.** The name of a fish: see quots. *Obs.*

The sense 'young herring' given in mod. Dicts. is perh. a misinterpretation of sense 8.

1611 Florio, *Bozzolo* .. a fish called a millers thomb or a cob. **1655** Moufet & Benn. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 275 Kobs or Sea-Gudgeons. [Cf. **1787** Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Cobbo*, a small fish called a miller's-thumb. *a* **1804** J. Boucher *MS. Dict.*, a small fish (the Miller's Thumb) is in Kent called *Cobbo.*]

4. A short-legged, stout variety of horse, usually ridden by heavy persons. [Said by some to be short for *cob-horse*: see first quots.]

1818 TODD, *Cob*, a horse not castrated. In our northern dialect, cob is a testicle. — *Suppl.*, It is used also generally for a strong pony. 1818–36 RICHARDSON, *Cob*, anything round, a round stone. *A cob*, a horse who has his cobs. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 201 If he comes to you riding a cob. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, He was well-mounted upon a sturdy chesnut cob. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xiv. 72 'That's not a bad-like old cob of yours.' 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Cob*, a compact punchy horse.

II. Containing the notion 'rounded', 'roundish mass' or 'lump'.

5. Applied to various rounded solid bodies. In some of these *cobyl*, *cobble* occurs in earlier use.

a. = COB-NUT (in 15th c. *cobyll-nut*).

1589 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 291 Sit down, Carmela; here are Cobs for Kings, Sloes black as jet. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 792 *Corylus .. grandis*, Cob. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 4 What better place than here to sit and eat our filberts and cobs?

b. The stone of a fruit (in 15th c. *cobyll-stone*).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cob*..the stony kernel of fruit. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, the stone of fruit. 1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, the stone of any fruit: 'Don't swallow the cobs'.

c. A testicle. *dial.*

1818–36 [see 4]. 1847–78 HALLIWELL *Cobbs*, testiculi. *North.*

d. '*Cobs* are also round Balls, or Pellets with which Fowls are usually crammed' (Kersey 1708).

6. Applied to various rounded heaps.

a. A small stack of hay or corn. *dial.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 645 To haue euery Winter in your Warren a little cob or stacke of hay. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cob*, a small hay-stack. *Oxon.* 1886 *S. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, a small stack or heap of corn: 'They've no-but two wheat stacks and a little cob'.

b. A bunch or knot of hair; a chignon.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 10/2 A gentleman parading Rotten-row with a lady's hair 'cob', which he had picked up and stuck at the end of his stick. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cob*, a bunch of hair on the forehead; often applied to the top locks of a horse's mane.

c. A small heap or lump *of* (anything). *dial.*

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* III. xvii. 278 Stealing half the meat and all the little cobs of jelly. 1887 *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.*, *Cob*, a small heap or lump: 'a cob o' dirt'.

7. Applied to various roundish or lumpy pieces: 'something round, as a *cob* of coal, a *cob* of bread' (*Lanc. Gloss.*). *dial.*

a. A small loaf of roundish form, a cob-loaf. b. See also quots. 1877, 1888.

1606–17 Cob-loaf [see IV]. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob*, a small round loaf, a lump or piece. 1877 *Archæol.* XLV. 180 The cob was a cracknel made of fine flour. 1887 *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.*, *Cob*, a small loaf: 'Bring me a cob o' bread'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cob*, a cake of bread.

c. A lump or large piece of coal (cf. COBBLE).

a 1804 Cob-coal [see IV]. 1865 S. BAMFORD *Wild Rider* in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 15 A broody hen crow'd from her perch on a cob. 1865 E. WAUGH in Harland *Ballads Lanc.* (1875) 372 Aw've just mended th' fire wi' a cob. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob* or *cobble*, a lump of coal.

III. With the notion 'head', 'top'.

† 8. The head of a (red) herring. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unf. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 14 Lord high regent of rashers of the coles and red herring cobs. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* 59 Not a scrap .. but the cobs of the two herrings the fisherman had eaten remained of him. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Cob (*loq.*) The first Red Herring that was broild in Adam and Eves Kitchin do I fetch my Pedigree from..His Cob was my great-great-mighty-great-grandfather. 1603 Sir C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 405 He will not admit a stone to shine. And why not as wel as a peice of rotten wood, or a hearings cobbe in the darke? 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 147 He can come bragging hither with foure white Herrings (at's taile) .. but I may starue ere he giue me so much as a cob. 1632 SHERWOOD s.v. *Cob*, A herring cob, *la teste d'un harang sor.*

9. See quot. *dial.* (perh. a local form of *cop.*)

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cob*, the top, e.g. 'the cob of the hill'.

10. The seeding head of wheat, clover, etc. *dial.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cob-poke*, a bag carried by gleaners for receiving the cobs or broken ears of wheat. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Cob*, the seed head of clover.

11. The cylindrical shoot or rachis on which the grains of maize grow.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. vii. 69 In the year 1683 the House of Nicholas Desborough .. was very strangely molested by Stones, by pieces of Earth, by Cobs of Indian Corn. 1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 7 The grains ..are placed all round the stalk, which goes up the middle, and this little stalk, to which the seeds adhere, is called the Corn Cob. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 72 Mills in which the grain, cob, and husk were all ground up together for the cattle and hogs. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. iii. 81 One cob had 1600 seeds.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *cob-like*, *-mounted* adjs. (from 4), *cob-pipe* (fr. 11); **cob-coal** (see 7 c); **cob-fly**, name of a kind of angling fly (see quot.); **cob-handle**, a round wooden handle for tools; **cob-house**, a house built by children out of corn-cobs, hence applied *fig.* to any insecure or unsubstantial scheme, etc.; † **cob-knight** (see quot.); **cob-loaf** (see quot. 1617); **cob-worm** (*Sc.*), the larva of the cockchafer.

a 1804 J. BOUCHER *MS. Dict.*, In the North large coals are generally called **Cob-coals*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob-coals*, large pit-coals. 1870 BLAINE *Encyc. Rural Sports* 1205 The March-brown of Mr. Hofland, better known here [in Wales] as the *cob-fly. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 113 To go into a wood-shop and find a job bench containing three or four files with the tips broken off, a *cob handle to be used between them ..at once indicates the character of the establishment. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824 George builds a *cob-house. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* I. i, *Ali.* How came he by his Knighthood? Cost it nothing? *Ver.* No: He was one oth' *Cobbe-Knights in the throng, When they were dubd in Clusters. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/1 Short *cob-like coolies, dressed only in shirt and drawers of blue cotton. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 41 *Ther.* Thou should'st strike him. *Aia.* *Coblofe. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor Ling.*, *Cobloafe* or bunne .. is a little loafe made with a round head. 1647 *New Quaeres to Praelates* 15 Limping and dancing..like Mummers about a cobloafe. 1678 AUBREY *Wiltshire* in Brand (1853) I. 466. 1877 *Archæol.* XLV. 180, 120 cob loaves, each of 12 oz. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 41 Riding by the side of a larger *cob-mounted shadow. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* 281/1 Mrs. Jackson .. sat smoking her *corn-cob pipe. 1889 *Ibid.* Dec. 110/2 With a cob pipe between his toothless gums. 1791–9 *Statist. Acc. Fife* XIII. 29 (Jam.) Upon opening up their stomachs, he found them quite full of *cobworms.

Cob (kɒb), *sb.*[2] [Examples known since *c* 1600. The explanation 'lump of clay' given by Cope, *Hampsh. Gloss.*, would tend to identify this with COB *sb.*[1] sense 6 c; but this is otherwise improbable.] A composition of clay (marl, or chalk), gravel, and straw, used, esp. in the south-west of England, for building walls, etc.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 53 a, The poor Cottager contenteth himself with Cob for his Wals, and Thatch for his covering. *Ibid.* (1811) 249 The flood-gate will hold water best, if his sides be walled up with cob. 1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devon* I. 301 The inferior houses in Devon and Cornwall were built with mud, which was called cob. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Reminisc. Oriel College* I. ix. 72 Finding chalk cob the common material of the country. 1889 T. N. BRUSHFIELD in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* XXI. 323 The walls are of cob..and rest on a stone foundation.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cob cottage, house, wall* (sometimes unnecessarily hyphened); *cob-walled* adj.; **cob-parer**, a tool used in building cob walls.

1790 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 406 Make a fortune by a history of cobwalls, old chamber-pots, and rusty nails. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 235. 1820 C. S. GILBERT *Antiq. Cornwall* 936 The houses in general, are cobwalled buildings. 1839 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 839 The cob-parer is made of iron. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* vi. (D.), The main village .. consisted of a narrow street of cob-houses white-washed and thatched. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. vii. 137 Homely cob walls square out the pastures. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* v. 64 Hymns which compared the cob-walled barn to the gorgeous temple in the sacred city. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 577 A red cob cottage.

Cob, cobb (kɒb), *sb.*[3] [Identical with EFris. *kobbe*, *sê-kobbe*, Heligoland *kobb*, New Fris. *kub*, Du. *kobbe*, *kob*, with same meaning. Etymology, and possible connexion with *cob* in other senses, unknown.] A name given to species of Gull, *esp.* the Greater Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*), and Common Gull (*L. canus*); also called *Sea-cob*(*b.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* C 711 A sea Cobbe, *Gauia alba.* 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 206, I haue seene vpon these grounds, store of Pewets, Oliues, and Cobbes breed. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 Fowling may be for the Sheldrake, Cob, Oliue, Puffin. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 195 Sea-Mews and Sea-Cobs feed upon Garbage and Fish. 1733 BAILEY *Colloq. Erasm.* (1877) 214 Wherever I find an hungry sea-cob I throw him out a bait. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 208 *L. marinus* ..also called Cobb (Essex, Kent, N. Devon, Wales, Galway). *L. canus*, *Cobb* or *Sea Cobb* (Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk).

† **Cob,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Very rare as a separate word, and, in this form, probably taken from COBWEB, ME. *coppe-web*: cf. COP *sb.*[3] But cf. mod.Flem. *cobbe*, *coppe*, Westphalian *cobbe*, spider.] A spider.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 470 They [ants] hunt not after smaller animals, like Cobs, but degust them when dead.

Cob (kɒb), *sb.*[5] [perh. identical with COB *sb.*[1] sense 1, as the biggest silver coin.] A name given in the 17th and 18th centuries in Ireland, and subsequently in some British colonies and possessions, to the Spanish dollar or 'piece of eight'.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 350 Spanish pieces of eight, called cobs in Ireland. 1681 DINELEY *Jrnl. Tour Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. II. 55 The most usual money..is Spanish Coyne knowne here by the name of a cob, an half cob and a quarter cob. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl.* 99 A considerable Quantity of Cob Dollars and wrought Plate. 1784 T. SHERIDAN *Life Swift* § 1 (T.) He .. poured out the contents, which were silver cobs, upon the table. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, 'And so you came for your share of the cobs?' 1835 KELLY *Cambist* 164 The Spanish dollar circulating at Gibraltar is commonly called a 'cob'.

Comb. **cob-money** (*U.S.*): see quots.

1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* viii. 148 Pieces of silver called cob-money. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 80 The old silver coins occasionally found at Fort Edward are called 'cob-money' by the people.

Cob, cobb (kɒb), *sb.*[6] *dial.* (See quots.)

1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* 93 *Cob*, a Wicker-basket to carry upon the Arm. So a Seed-cob or Seed-lib, is such a Basket for Sowing. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* VI. 180 A brown loaf and a cobb of herrings. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Cob*, a basket used for carrying chaff, and for broad-casting wheat.

Cob, cobb (kɒb), *sb.*[7] *local.* (See quots.)

[The mole or pier of Lyme Regis was originally constructed of cobble-stones heaped together; thence perhaps *cob*=*cobble* in sense 1.]

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 116 A forced harborow for ships, as the Cob, of Linne in Dorsetshire. 1688 *Addr. fr. Lyme Regis* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2345/1 Your Majesties Princely Bounty towards the Maintenance of our Peer or Cob. 1743–5 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) 97 The famous cob or mole is a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the town [Lyme Regis]. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* I. 283 The Cobb or harbour at Lyme Regis was..successfully put together.

Cob, cobb (kɒb), *sb.*[8] [f. COB *v.*[1] 3.] A blow.

1828 *Cherokee Phœnix* 10 Apr. (Bartlett), Such negro so offending shall receive fifteen cobbs or paddles for every such offence. 1848–60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Cobb*, a blow on the buttock. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, a blow or knock: 'a cob o' the yead'. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, a blow, generally on the head.

Cob (kɒb), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 **kob**, 9 **cobb**. [Etymology doubtful; perh. onomatopœic.]

† 1. *intr.* To fight, give blows. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8285 Thre thousaund full þro þrang into batell..And cobbyt full kantly. *Ibid.* 11025 And ho keppit hym full kantly, kobbit with hym sore.

2. *trans.* To crush or bruise (ore).

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornubiensis* 318 *Cob*, to break or bruise. .. *Cobbed ore* is the spalled which is broke out of the solid large stones with sledges. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cobbing* in mining is breaking copper ore into small pieces.

3. To strike. a. esp. *Naut.* To strike on the buttocks with a flat instrument. See COBBING.

1769 [see COBBING]. 1802 J. ANFREY in *Naval Chron.* VII. 76 They were going to cobb a man. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 556 With a pair of pea-squeezers in his hand to cob him with. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, I was sentenced to be *cobbed* with a worsted stocking filled with wet sand.

b. *dial.*

1825–79 JAMIESON, *Cob*, to beat in a particular mode practised among shepherds. *Roxb.* 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cob*, to strike posteriorly with the knee. 1881 *Leicestersh. Word-bk.*, *Cob*, to strike: generally, to strike on the head.

4. To thresh or beat out (seed). Also *intr.* said of the seed. Cf. COB *sb.*[1] 10.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Feb. 1/4 Clover-seed is likely to be scarce..it cobs ill, and rises to little more on the average than one bushel per acre. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 155 He has applied it [threshing-machine] to cobbing white clover with great success.

5. To throw.

1867 *Kentish Dialect*, *Cob*, to throw gently. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob*, to throw: 'cob it away, it's good t' nowt'; 'The land has cobbed up a deal of grass'.

Cob, *v.*[2] *dial.* Also **cop**. [f. COB *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To top, excel, beat.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cob*, to outdo or excel. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob*, to beat or surpass, also to pull the hair. To *cob* over a person is to crow over him. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cob*, to surpass, exceed. 'Well, that cobs Dolly, an' Dolly cobbed the devil.' 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob*, sometimes pronounced *cop*. 'I copped him'=I beat him, or got ahead of him.

Cob, *v.*[3], var. of COP *v. slang.*

Cobalt (kōʷ·bɒlt). Also 7 **cobolt**, 8 **kobold**. [a. Ger. *kobalt*, formerly also *kobald*, *-olt*, *-old*, *-elt*, *-el*, app. the same word as *kobold*, etc., goblin or demon of the mines; the ore of cobalt having been so called by the miners on account of the trouble which it gave them, not only from its worthlessness (as then supposed), but from its mischievous effects upon their own health and upon silver ores in which it occurred, effects due mainly to the arsenic and sulphur with which it was combined. From the miners of the Harz or Erzgebirge the name became common German, and thence passed into all the European langs., F. *cobalt*, It., Sp., Pg. *cobalto*, Du., Da., Russ., Pol., Boh., etc., *kobalt*, Sw. *kobolt*. See Hildebrand in Grimm s. v., who shows also that the metal was known to Paracelsus (Wks. 1589 VIII. 350), though its discovery is usually credited to Brandt in 1733.]

1. One of the chemical elements, a metal of a greyish colour inclining to red, brittle, slightly magnetic; in many respects closely resembling nickel; not found native, but extracted from various ores. Symbol Co.

b. The name was originally given to the ores of this metal, and is still applied, with or without defining words, to various native compounds, as *Tin-white cobalt* = SMALTINE, $CoAs_2$; *Grey c.*, *Silver-white c.* = **cobalt-glance**; *Red c.* = **cobalt-bloom, -vitriol** (see 3); *Earthy c.* = ASBOLITE.

[1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 34 Concerning the Cobolt oars, there are many sorts of them.] *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 43 Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: these, German mineralists call zaffir. 1738 G. SMITH *Cur. Relations* II. 440 Zink, Kobold, Sleat, and other Productions of the Mines. 1748 Sir J. HILL *Fossils* (J.), From cobalt are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as

also zaffre and smalt. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 397 A kind of cobalt, or arsenic mixed with copper. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1039 The use of cobalt for imparting a blue colour to glass, appears to have been known to the Greeks and Romans..Cobalt is not a very abundant metal. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 874 Smalt is a kind of glass coloured by oxide of cobalt.

2. The blue pigment, also called **cobalt-blue**, prepared from this mineral, largely used in staining glass. Also the deep blue colour of this.

1835 G. FIELD *Chromatogr.* 110 Cobalt blue is the name now appropriated to the improved blue prepared with metallic cobalt. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1057 *Cobalt-blue*..is a compound of protoxide of cobalt and alumina, and is used both as oil and water colour. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xviii. 503 The mitre-shaped casque being of a vivid cobalt-blue. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiii. 262 As if some one..had..dashed in a stroke of brilliant cobalt.

b. In this sense used *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xix. 181 A dark blue cobalt glass. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 237 From a cobalt sky..the moon 'shineth down alone'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cobalt-mine, ore*; in chemical compounds, as *cobalt chloride, fluoride*, etc.; in names of colours or pigments prepared from salts of cobalt, as *cobalt-blue* (see 2), *green, ultramarine, yellow*; also **cobalt-bloom** [Ger. *kobalt-blüthe*], a native hydrated arsenate of cobalt, also called ERYTHRITE, occurring in two forms, crystalline and earthy; **cobalt-bronze** (see quot. 1875); †**cobalt-crust**, an obs. name for the earthy variety of *cobalt-bloom*; **cobalt-glance** [Ger. *kobalt-glanz*], a native sulpharsenide of cobalt, silver-white, with metallic lustre, also called COBALTITE or COBALTINE; †**cobalt-mica** = *cobalt-bloom*; †**cobalt-ochre**, an obs. name for ASBOLITE and ERYTHRITE; **cobalt-pyrites**, a name for LINNÆITE, a native sulphide of cobalt; **cobalt-speiss** (see quot. 1875); **cobalt-vitriol**, a native sulphate of cobalt, also called *Bieberite*.

1776 G. EDWARDS *Fossilol.* 100 Cobalt earth..of a red colour..named *cobalt bloom. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1057 *Earthy cobalt-bloom*, of peach-blossom colour, is arsenate of cobalt with free arsenious acid. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 875 **Cobalt bronze*, a violet-coloured substance, with strong metallic lustre. It consists of phosphate of protoxide of cobalt, and phosphate of ammonia. 1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 433/1 Cobalt bronze..is a whiter but slightly more expensive metal than silveroid. 1806 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 444 This species contains two subspecies: 1. *Cobalt Crust. 2. Cobalt Bloom. *Ibid.* II. 436 *Cobalt Glance. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 466 It may be prepared directly from cobalt-glance, the native arsenide. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 875 **Cobalt green*..is a compound of oxide of cobalt and oxide of zinc. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.*, *Cobalt mica. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 539 The celebrated *cobalt-mine..in the valley of Gistan in Aragon. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 257 Black and brown *cobalt-ochres. 1844 DANA *Min.*, *Cobalt pyrites. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 875 **Cobalt speiss*..consisting chiefly of arsenide of nickel, derived from nickel associated with the cobalt ore. 1809 ALLEN *Min. Nomen.*, *Cobalt vitriol. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1058 *Cobalt-vitriol*..is translucent, with flesh-red or rose-red colour and vitreous lustre. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 875 **Cobalt-yellow*, an orange-yellow pigment precipitated from an acidified solution of nitrate of protoxide of cobalt by means of nitrate of potash.

†**Coba·ltate.** *Obs.* A (presumed) cobaltic salt.

1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 450 A double salt ..which L. Gmelin .. believes to consist of nitrate and cobaltate of ammonia.

Coba·lti-. *Chem.* Combining form of COBALT used in the names of tri-compounds, as in *cobalticyanide* of copper, of potassium, etc.

Cobaltic (kŏbŏ·ltik), *a.* [f. COBALT + -IC.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, cobalt.

1782 KIRWAN *Min. Acids* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 82 Bismuth .. does not affect the true cobaltic part. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 85 With golden purples, and cobaltic blues. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 454 By roasting the cobaltic product.

2. *Chem.* Applied to the tri-compounds of the metal, as *Cobaltic oxide* Co_2O_3.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1049 Sesquioxide of cobalt, cobaltic oxide. *Ibid.* 1044 Tri-salts of cobalt, or cobaltic salts. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* 191 Cobaltic oxide is a black powder.

Cobaltiferous (kōubŏltĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. COBALT + -(I)FEROUS.] Containing or yielding cobalt.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1042 When cobalt is fused with silver, two layers are formed, the lower consisting of cobaltiferous silver, the upper of argentiferous cobalt. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 175 The cobaltiferous ore.

Cobaltine (kōu·bŏltəin). *Min.* [f. COBALT + -INE.] An earlier name of COBALTITE.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 136. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1057 *Cobaltine*, Cobalt-glance, Glance-cobalt.

Cobaltite (kōu·bŏltəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] Native sulpharsenide of cobalt, of silver-white colour and brilliant metallic lustre, also called *cobalt-glance*: one of the important ores of cobalt, found in Sweden, Rhenish Prussia, etc.

1868 DANA *Min.* 71 *Cobaltite*.. and smaltite afford the greater part of the smalt of commerce.

Coba·lto-. *Chem.* Combining form of COBALT used in the names of di-compounds, as in *cobaltocyanide* of potassium, etc.

1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 741 The cobaltocyanide of lead..Cobalto-cyanide of Potassium.

Cobaltous (kŏbō·ltəs), *a. Chem.* Of the nature of cobalt; applied to the di-compounds of the metal, as *Cobaltous oxide* CoO.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1048 Protoxide of cobalt or cobaltous oxide..is a light greenish-grey or olive-green .. powder. *Ibid.* 1049 Hydrated cobaltous oxide, or Cobaltous hydrate..is produced when a cobaltous salt is decomposed by potash out of contact of air.

Cobb, cobbe: see COB.

†**Cobbard.** Also 5 **cobarde, coberte**, 6 **coberd**, 8–9 *dial.* **cobbit**. *Obs.* or *dial.* See quot. 1879, and cf. COB-IRON.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 663/28 *Nomina pertinencia ad pistrinum*: *Hec uertebra*, cobarde. 1481 *Will of Langwith* (Somerset Ho.), Rakkes oþerwise called cobertes. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger .. shall bring ..Andyrons, Cobbards, Tongs, Fireforks, Gredyrons. 1539 *Inv. Dale Priory, Derby* in *Archæol.* XLIII. 222 A payr of coberds. *c* 1758 in Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.*, I Paire of Cobbits. 1879 *Ibid. Cobbits*, two iron bars having knobs at the upper end to rest upon the andirons; meeting at the opposite extremity on the centre of the hearth, they form a kind of cradle for the firewood. .. The term still (1873) lingers amongst the old people, though the things which it expresses are rarely to be seen.

Cobbing (kŏ·bin), *vbl. sb.* [f. COB *v.* or *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* A way of punishing sailors: see quot.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cobbing*.. is performed by striking the offender a certain number of times on the breech with a flat piece of wood called the cobbing-board. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Cobbing*.. consists in bastonadoing the offender on the posteriors with a cobbing stick, or pipe staff. 1844 *P. Parley's Ann.* V. 291 Jack was accordingly ordered to have a 'cobbing'.

2. *Mining*, etc. (See quots.)

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 518/1 Crushing machinery .. to crush the old bricks as 'cobbing'. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 348/2 *Cobbing*..broken pieces of old bricks and bottoms of furnaces that have absorbed copper. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Cobbing-hammer*, a miner's tool. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cobbing* (Cornw.), breaking ore to sort out its better portions.

3. ? = Topping, polling: see quot. *dial.*

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Cobbing* (Essex), cutting the tops of pollards.

†**Co·bbing,** *a. Obs.* [f. COB *sb.*[1] 1.] Playing the 'cob'.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 59 Of them all cobbing countrey chuffes which make their bellies and their bagges theyr gods are called riche cobbes. 1608 WITHALS *Dict.* 391 Amongst those notable, famous, notorious, cobbing fooles.

Cobbit, variant of COBBARD.

Cobble (kŏ·b'l), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **cobbel**, 6–7 **coble**. [Of obscure etymology: app. related to COB *sb.*[1] in some of its senses. The earliest connexion in which it appears is *cobbled-stone* (if this is not an error): see COBBLED.]

1. A water-worn rounded stone, *esp.* of the size suitable for paving. In earlier times often identified in use with *pebble*.

1475, 1530 [see COBBLE-STONE]. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. xxix, Their slings held cobles round. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 16 *A Cobble*, a Pebble. 1727 *Beverley Beek Act* 2 Cobbles or pebbles for paving. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 62 The road is .. difficult on account of the cobbles left loose and dry by the washing of the rains.

attrib. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 360 The narrow cobble footways. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 364 Thick stone or cobble walling.

b. *transf.*

1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xx. 173 A cobble of bluestone for washing. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cobble* (Penn.), an imperfectly puddled ball which goes to pieces in the squeezer.

2. *pl.* Coal of the size of small cobble stones.

1815 J. FAREY *View Derbyshire* I. 187 Cobbles..are what we in London should call good round coals, being the larger lumps picked out of what they call the sleck or waste small coals. 1883 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 7/5 Advt., Kitchen Cobbles, 18*s*.

attrib. 1869 OUIDA *Puck* iii. (1877) 26 The ruddy light of the cobble fire.

†**3.** (See quot.: perh. not the same word.) *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A Cobbel, dullard, *hæbes, bardus*.

4. *Comb.*, as **cobble-hedge**, a fence of boulders.

1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. i. v. 110 To see over the stone cobble-hedge into the field.

Cobble, *sb.*[2] [f. COBBLE *v.*[1]] A clumsy mending.

1859 M. NAPIER *Life Claverhouse* I. i. 43 *note*, This is not a very successful or ingenuous cobble.

Cobble, *sb.*[3] A local name of the Great Northern Diver, and Red-throated Diver, sea-fowl.

1802 in G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 1862 in JOHNS *Brit. Birds.* 1885 in SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds.*

Cobble, *sb.*[4] var. of COBLE.[1]

Cobble (kŏ·b'l), *v.*[1] Also 6–8 **coble**. [This and the sb. *cobbler* evidently go together etymologically; but the latter, though in its form a deriv. of the vb., has as yet been found much earlier. Of the derivation nothing certain is known: the suggestion that the source is an OF. **coubler* var. of *coupler* to couple, join together, is not tenable.]

1. *trans.* To mend or repair roughly or clumsily; to patch *up*.

1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 274 To the man that coblit the lede in Drummyne ijs. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 222 Ye cobble & ye cloute Holy Scripture so aboute. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 27 Men..cobble up old houses. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xx. 118 Some Tinker cobling a piece of Brass. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 10 To pawn her china, and to cobble up her family garments.

b. *spec.* To mend (shoes), *esp.* roughly or clumsily; to patch. Also *absol.*

1552 HULOET, Cobble shoes, *calceamenta resarcire*. 1598 *Famous Vict. Hen. V*, x. 12 Oh sir, I haue a great many shooes at home to Cobble. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 22. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 432 A man that serv'd them in a double Capacity, to Teach and Cobble. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 74 They do condescend to cobble thy shoes, and confine thyself to the vocation for which a man's shoe. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* x. 263 Drew studied ..philosophy in the intervals of cobbling shoes.

2. To put together or join roughly or clumsily.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 169 To expresse that which the Greeks could do by cobling many words together. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Cobler Tessington*, My predecessors often use To coble verse as well as shoes. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 192 A pasteboard Tree, cobbled together out of size and waste-paper and water-colours. 1855 A. MANNING *Chelsea Bun-house* xviii. 299 To cobble an additional breadth of dimity to the curtain.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards* 769 St. Crispin quits, and cobbles for the muse. 1818 — *Juan* Ded. xiv, Cobbling at manacles for all mankind.

3. *Comb.*, as **cobble-text** (*nonce-wd.*), a preacher who deals clumsily and unskilfully with a text.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xiv. (1849) 132 Strolling Methodists, and those sort of cobble-texts.

Co·bble, *v.*[2] [f. COBBLE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* **a.** To pave with cobbles. **b.** *dial.* To pelt with stones.

1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 16 To cobble with Stones, to throw Stones at any thing. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cobble*, to stone, to pelt with dirt. 'A good cobbling,' a severe pelting. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 14 A court-yard cobbled in antique fashion.

Cobble, obs. f. GOBBLE *v.*

Cobbled (kŏ·b'ld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. COBBLE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Mended or put together clumsily (*esp.* of shoes), patched, botched; see the vb.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 301 Learne to clout thine old cast cobled shoes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 28. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 229 Old shoes, but not cobled. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 19 As I could not afford to pay for binding, I fastened them together in a most cobbled style. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 120 With patched breeches and cobbled boots.

Cobbled (kŏ·b'ld), *ppl. a.*[2] Also 5 **cobled**. [f. COBBLE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ED.]

†**1. Cobbled stone** = COBBLE-STONE. *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. P.* 1298 Sir Torrent gaderid cobled stonys.

2. Paved with cobbles.

1853 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* (1860) 88 The omnibuses rumble Along their cobbled way.

Cobbler (kŏ·bləɹ). Forms: 4–6 **cobeler**(e, 5 **cobbeler, (cobulare, cobyller)**, 6 **cobblar**, 5–9 **cobler**, 7– **cobbler**. [See COBBLE *v.*[1]]

1. One whose business it is to mend shoes.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 170 Clement þe Cobelere caste of his cloke. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602 *Pictaciarius*, a Cobulare, or a Cloutere. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Dronkship of Coblers. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 1 A coryar And a cobeler, his brother. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cobblar, *sauetier*. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 214 It is never well, when the cobler looketh above the ankle. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 59 Such a Cobler, as will not exchange either his blood or his pride, with any Shoo-maker or Tanner in your Realme. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 111. 3/2 The Richer the Cobler, The blacker his Thumb. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, Cobblers who mended shoes, never made them. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 496 The cobler's memory cannot be so defective. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 37 If the village cobbler made 'unhonest' shoes.

2. One who mends clumsily, a clumsy workman, a mere botcher.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* To Rdr., They would rather be Tailors to make, than botchers or coblers to amend or to marre. *Jul. C.* I. i. 11 Truely Sir, in respect of a fine Workman, I am but as you would say, a Cobler. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 342 A cobbler or botcher. 1791 BURNS *Wks.* (Globe) 495 Thou cobbler, botching the flimsy socks of bombast oratory. 1811 BYRON *Let. Dallas* 21 Aug., He was beyond all the Bloomfields and Blacketts, and their collateral cobblers.

3. *colloq.* 'A drink made of wine, sugar, lemon, and pounded ice, and imbibed through a straw or other tube' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*).

[The origin of this appears to be lost; various conjectures are current, *e. g.* that it is short for *cobbler's punch* (sense 6), and that it 'patches up' the drinkers.]

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 241 The first inventors of those recondite beverages, cock-tail, stone-fence, and sherry-cobbler. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, This wonderful invention, Sir .. is called a cobbler. Sherry cobbler, when you name it long; cobbler when you name it short.

4. 'A sort of pie, baked in a pot lined with dough of great thickness, upon which the fruit is placed; according to the fruit, it is an apple or a peach cobbler' *U.S.* '*Western*'. (Bartlett.)

†**5.**

1385 *Nottingh. Corporat. Archives* No. 1286 'Cobelers' included in 'vesella arborum'.

6. *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.*, as *cobbler-poet*; **cobbler-fish**, a West Indian fish, *Blepharis crinitus*, having long rays likened to a cobbler's strings. **b.** possessive comb., as **cobbler's awl**, the bent awl used

by a shoemaker or cobbler; a bird, the AVOCET, so called from the form of its beak; **cobbler's end**, a waxed end (see END *sb.* 6 c); **cobbler's punch**, a warm drink of beer or ale with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice; **cobbler's wax**, a resinous substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 110 The *coblers awl..goes every autumn into Italy. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, *Cobbler's awl*, the Avocet. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 75 A waxed thread (or *cobler's end) is to be passed tightly round it. 1845 LONGF. *Nuremberg*, Hans Sachs, the *cobbler-poet, laureate of the gentle craft. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiv, I mostly use it in *cobbler's punch. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.*, I shall stick to them like *cobblers' wax.

Hence **Co·bblerism, Co·bblership**, the state or position of a cobbler. **Co·bblerless** *a. nonce-wd.*, without a cobbler. **Cobbler-like** *a.* and *adv.*, like a cobbler or botcher. **Co·bblery**, the occupation of a cobbler, cobbling.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 431 A cobbler .. in virtue of his cobblerism is actually much better than a king. 1885 MRS. INNES in *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 764 Circumstances soon required a return to 'our butcherless, bakerless, tailorless, cobblerless .. comfortless jungle'. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* Postscr. (Arb.) 119 Se how coblerlike I haue clouted a new patch to an olde sole. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 77 *note*, Lucian here purposely makes Micyllus joke a little cobler-like. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 381 Far better..to have taken to..tailorship or cobblership. 1886 LUBBOCK in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 467, I have myself tried an experiment in a small way in the matter of cobblery.

Cobble-stone. Also 5 **cobyl(l)-**, 6 **cobbyl-**, 6–7 **coble-**. A water-worn rounded stone, such as is used for paving; = COBBLE *sb.*[1] 1. Cf. also COBBLED *ppl. a.*[2]

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 768 *Hic rudus*, a cobylstone. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cobbylstone, *caillou*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 712 They..brought such a deale of coblestones for ballais to their ships. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act.* 34 Paving or cobble stones. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 208 Rude houses, constructed of large cobble stones.

attrib. 1879 C. E. PRATT *Amer. Bicycler*, A..very stony way is difficult; so is a cobble-stone pavement.

† **b.** See quot. *Obs.* (Cf. CHERRY-STONE 1.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Cobyllstone, or cherystone, *petrilla*.

Hence **Cobble-stoned** *ppl. a.*, paved with cobbles.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* iv. 13 Bumping the lumbering vehicle along the cobble-stoned street.

Cobbling (kɒ·blin), *vbl. sb.* [f. COBBLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb COBBLE, q.v.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 44 Their old former occupation of husbandry, cobbling, cookery. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Cobbler Tessington* (R.), Cobbling extends a thousand ways, Some cobble shoes, some cobble plays. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 306 A trumpery question of social cobbling.

Co·bbling, *ppl. a.* [f. COBBLE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That cobbles (see the vb.); bungling, clumsy.

1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 250 The cobling counterfecter of those epistles. 1587 HARRISON *Eng.* II. I. (1877) I. 34 When such cookes & cobling shifters shall be remooued. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 32 My Cobling hand.

Cobbling-stone: see COBLING-STONE.

Cobbob, var. of CABOB.

1704 J. PITTS *Relig. & Mann. Mahometans* (1738) 24 This is called Cobbob.

Cobborne, obs. var. of COB-IRON.

Cobby (kɒ·bi), *a.* [f. COB *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. (See quots.) *dial.*

1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Cobby*, stout, hearty, brisk. [Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, etc.] 1703 THORESBY *Lett. Ray, Cobby*, sawcy. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* (E. D. S.) 4 *Cobby*, in good spirits. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh., Cobby*, merry, cheerful. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cobby*, brisk, lively, in high spirits. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Cobby*, pert, lively, cheerful, hilarious. 'Cobby as a lop.'

2. Headstrong, arrogant. *dial.*

1785 W. HUTTON *Bran New Wark* Epil., We were a happy people indeed till lately, till grown cobby; our family fell to wrangling. 1825 in BROCKETT. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cobby*, tyrannical, set up, proud. 1877 in *Gd. Words* XVIII. 5/1 'George..is as cobby as sud be.'

3. Of the nature of, or like a cob (horse).

1871 *Daily News* 19 Jan., The paragon of cobby screws. 1881 *Standard* 12 May 3/1 A good proportion of the mounts being a little 'cobby'.

4. (See quot.) *dial.* [f. COB *sb.*[1] 10.]

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Cobby* (*Linc.*), applied to wheat, means short and full.

Cob-castle. 'A satirical name for any building which overtops those around it, more usually applied to a prison' (Halliwell 1847–78).

a 1687 COTTON *Voy. Irel.* III. Poems (1689) 197 A Castle there stood .. Upon such a steep Rock .. 'tis prettiest Cob-castle e'er I beheld.

[Cf. *Cob-hall* in the following: 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Cob-Hall*, a small house standing in .. the Market-place at Kirton-in-Lindsey. There is some reason for believing it to stand on the site of the prison of the Lord of the Manor.]

Co-believer, -benignity, -bewail: see Co-.

Co-belli·gerent, *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- 2, 3.]

1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 195 We have co-belligerents at least, if not allies. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cobelligerent, a.*, carrying on war in conjunction with another power.

Coberd(e, coberte; see COBBARD, CUPBOARD.

Cob-house: see COB *sb.*[1] and [2].

Cobill, cobill-nut: see COBLE[1], COB-NUT.

Cob-iron. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **cobiren, 6 cobern, cobborne, cobyron, cobb iron, 7 cobiron, 7–9 cob-iron.** See also COBBARD. [app. f. COB *sb.*[1] 6 + IRON, referring to knobs at the ends.]

pl. 'One of the irons on which a spit turns' (Phillips); 'the irons hung on the bars of the kitchen-range to support the spit' (Forby). Also explained, since Ray, as = ANDIRON; but cob-irons and andirons are distinct in early inventories.

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 370, j cobiren. 1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 100 Spytts, rakks, cobernys, aundernnys, treuettis, tongs. 1552 *Ibid.* 140, I geue vnto my hostyes Cheston my cobbornes. 1611 COTGR., *Rotissoir*, a Cobiron, or little Racke. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 69 The clean keeping and scouring of the spits and cob-irons. *a* 1626 BACON *Phys. Rem.* (J.), The implements of the kitchen, as spits, ranges, cobirons, and pots. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 62 *Cob-iron*, an Andiron. *a* 1825 in FORBY. 1871 *Archæol.* XLIII. 222 The irons which supported the spit are still called cob-irons in Lincolnshire.

Co-bi·shop. *rare.* [= lateL. *co-episcopus*, Gr. *συνεπίσκοπος.*] An associate or coadjutor bishop.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 122 Valerius being advanced in years..assum'd and made use of Austin as a Co-Bishop.

† **Cobkey, Cobty.** *Obs.* [f. COB *v.*[1] 3: one of the forms must app. be erroneous.] = COBBING, a punishment used on shipboard.

1582 *B. M. MS. Addit.* 5008 lf. 22 a, l. 3 They gaue hym a cobkey upon the cap of the mayn-mast. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Marshall is .. to see Justice executed..as ducking at yards arme, hawling vnder the Keele..setting in the bilbowes, and to pay the Cobty or the Morryoune.

† **Coblative,** *a. Obs. humorous.* Of a cobbled-up sort. (A play on *copulative*.)

1606 *Choice, Chance & C.* (1881) 24 Oh cursed pelf, that makes such a Coblatiue Coniunction.

Coble[1] (kōu·b'l). Forms: 1 **cuopl, 5 kobil, cobyll, 5–6 cobill, 7–9 cobble, 4– coble.** [ONorthumbrian *cuopl* appears to have no Teut. cognates; cf. Welsh *ceubal, ceubol* ferry-boat, skiff, lighter (prob. :—OWelsh **caupol*), Bret. *caubal*, which Silvan Evans identifies with Lat. *caupulus, -ilus*, described by Isidore (*Orig.* XIX. i. 25) as 'lembus, navicula brevis, quæ alia appellatione dicitur et cymba et caupolus (*v.r.* caupilus, -ulus)'. The word may be native in Celtic, and may contain the root *ceu-, cau-* hollow. The ONorth. form, if correct, is not the direct parent of the present.]

1. *Sc.* A short flat-bottomed rowing-boat used in salmon-fishing and for crossing rivers or lakes. [In south Scotl. often pronounced *cowble* (kōu·b'l).]

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 23 He astaȝ in lytlum scipe *vel* in cuople. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 504 Ane olde coble þare he fand, þat mony hoilis in it had. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxviii. 115 A lytil kobil thare thai mete And had thame oure, but langere lete. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 146 Dongallus .. come to the watter of Spey, and gat ane cobill to pas ouir the samin. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 33 The salmon fishers rowed cobles with nets to catch it. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 346, I went out in Mr. Miller's Salmon Coble. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 41 We took a short row on it [the lake] in a 'coble' rowed by the head keeper.

2. A sea fishing-boat with a flat bottom, square stern, and rudder extending 4 or 5 feet below the bottom, rowed with three pairs of oars, and furnished with a lug-sail; used chiefly on the N.E. coast of England.

1493 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 195 A cobyll wh ij oyres. 1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 237 To the said Edmunde a coble called the Margarete. 1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 246, I will that my wyffe shall haiue the best sea coble in hir custodye. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 194/4 This morning a Cobble, laden with Herrings..was unfortunately cast away. 1791–9 *Statist. Acc., Haddingt.* VII. 407 (Jam.) The fishers on this coast use two kinds of boats, the largest, called cobles, are different from the fishing-boats generally used, being remarkably flat in the bottom, and of a great length, measuring about 30 feet in keel. 1845 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 122 Embarking in a small coble, [they] were soon wafted across the tideway.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coble-boat, -man, -race.*

1490 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 133 To the cobill man of Cambuskynnell quhen the King past owre—*vs.* 1614 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 242 The fishermen, mackarel-catchers, nor the Cobblemen of the north-country. 1665 *Lond. (Oxford) Gaz.* No. 18/4 (Newcastle) Three Coble-boats fishing. 1863 *Ridley's Local Song-bk.* 3 He rowed a coble race .. doon at Blyth. 1866 HON. MRS. NORTON in *Macm. Mag.* XIII. 181/2 Gliding over its silver surface in the coble-boat fishing for trout and waking the echoes as they rowed home.

Coble.[2] Variant of CABLE: *kobel* is given as a common pronunciation of *kabel* in Flemish.

(See Ligart *Dict. of Walloon* (Mons) s. v. *combiau.*)

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 742 Ffrekes one þe forestayne, fakene þeire coblez In floynes, and fercestez, and Flemesche schyppes.

Coble, cobler, etc., obs. ff. COBBLE, COBBLER.

Co-bless, -boundless: see Co-.

† **Cobling-stone.** *Obs.* ? = COBBLE-STONE.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* (ed. 4) 56 As here thro' cobling Stones, we stumbling wade.

Cob-nut (kɒ·bnʊt). In 5 **cobill, -ylle.** [In earliest use *cobill nut*: cf. COBBLE *sb.*[1], COB *sb.*[1]]

1. A large nut of stout short ovate shape, borne by a cultivated variety of the hazel; also the tree. Also *attrib.*, as in *cob-nut bush.*

[*c* 1440 *York Myst.* XV. 112 Two cobill notis vppon a bande, Loo! litill babe, what I haue broght. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 A Cobylle nutt, *moracia*. *a* 1500 *Medulla Gram., Moracia*, hard notys long kepte.] 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 714 A Cobnutte, or walnutte, *Caria basilica, Vne noix grande.* 1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling., Cobnut*, Belg. *kop-not, nux capitalis*, a great nut, such as boyes play at Cobnut withall. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 159 The filberts and cob-nuts of our gardens are supposed to be merely varieties originating in the common Hazel. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 337 Short roundish nuts with a strong thick shell are called Cob nuts. 1889 BOULGER *Uses of Plants* 58 The Hazel-nut .. Its varieties, the Filberts .. and the Cob-nuts (vars. *grandis, glomerata, crispa*) are largely grown in Mid Kent.

b. Applied to foreign nuts; esp. *Jamaica Cob-nut*, the seed of *Omphalea diandra*; also the tree.

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* III. ii, I sweat like a pamper'd jade of Asia, and drop like a cobnut of Africa. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 812 *O. diandra* is cultivated in St. Domingo and Jamaica, under the name of Noisettier or Cobnut, from the resemblance of the flavour of the seeds to that of the European nut.

2. A game played by children with nuts.

c 1440 [cf. 1]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 574/2 Some suche prety playes .. as cheristone, mary bone, bokle pit, spurne poynte, cobbe nutte, or quayting. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 186 Augustus so farre abased the imperiall grauity, as to play with little children at cobnut. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* III. 92 To play at cob-nut, or whip a top. 1733 BAILEY *Colloq. Erasm.* (1877) 56 They that are fit to play at cob-nut are fit to ride upon a hobby-horse. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Cob-nut*, a game which consists in pitching at a row of nuts piled up in heaps of four, three at the bottom and one at the top of each heap. All the nuts knocked down are the property of the pitcher. The nut used for pitching is called the *cob*. It is sometimes played on the top of a hat with two nuts, when one tries to break the nut of the other with his own, or with two rows of hazel nuts strung on strings through holes bored in the middle. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns, etc.* I. 402, I must not forget the 'cob-nuts' or 'hob-nuts'.. The boys perforated hazel-nuts, ran strings through them, and then battered them against one another, continually renewing the combat with the survivors.

Cobolt, obs. form of COBALT.

Cobra (kōu·brā, kɒ·brā). Short for COBRA DE CAPELLO; also applied with distinctive additions to other Indian vipers. Also *attrib.*, as in *cobra poison.*

1817 *Asiatic Jrnl.* (1818) VI. 227 The Cobra Manilla is known on the Malabar coast as the bangle snake. 1836 T. CANTOR in *Asiat. Res.* XIX. 92 Besides Cobras, there are other hooded serpents in this country. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 265 The sudden death of Curling, one of the keepers of the Zoological gardens, from the bite of a cobra. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp. 547 A weak solution of potash..destroys the physiological activity of cobra poison.

‖ **Cobra de capello** (kōu·brā *di* kāpe·lo). [Pg.; = 'snake with hood, hood-snake'. Pg. *cobra*:—L. *colubra* snake; *capello* hood, F. *chapeau*. Various inaccurate representations of the Pg., as *cobra capello, capella, di capello*, occur.]

The Hooded or Spectacle Snake (*Naja tripudians*), a very venomous serpent found in India and adjacent countries, remarkable for its power of dilating the neck and sides of the head when irritated, so as to produce the resemblance of a hood.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 863 Serpents..which have an Head on each end of their Body, called *Capra Capella*. 1671 *Ibid.* VI. 3093 Another sort, called Cobres Capellos, the most venomous of all. 1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 765 That Indian Serpent, call'd by the Portugueses Cobra Copello, whose flat Head is mark'd with the Figure of a pair of Spectacles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 126 The cobra di capello or hooded serpent. 1860 H. GOUGER 2 *Yrs. Impris. Burmah* xxiii. 264 It was a large cobra capello. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. i. 259 The spectacled serpent properly so called, or the Cobra de Capello.

Co-breathe, etc.: see Co-.

Co·bric, *a. Chem.* [f. COBRA.] In *Cobric acid*, the name given by Blyth to a very poisonous substance obtained from cobra poison.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp. 547.

† **Co·bridge-head.** *Naut. Obs.* Understood to have been bulk-heads across the fore and after parts of the vessel.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 206, I hold nothing [*i. e.* no artillery] more convenient in ships of warre, then fowlers and great bases in the cage workes, and murderers in the cobridge heads. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xx. (D.), A shelter, which was further increased by strong bulkheads ('cobridge-heads') across the main-deck below.

Co-bro·ther. Brother in the same craft or occupation; = Fr. *confrère.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 16 A Minister that hath anything a fat benefice..will haue his Co-brother to assist him. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xi. 306 My co-brethren of the quill.

Cob's-body, corruption of *God's body*, as an oath or asseveration. Cf. COCK *sb.*[8]

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xv. (1737) 61 By Cob's-Body I'll gratify your Ruffianships as you deserve.

Cob-swan: see COB *sb.*[1] 2.

Cobty (Capt. Smith): see COBKEY.

Cobulare, obs. f. COBBLER.

Coburg (kōu·bɒ̈g). A thin fabric of worsted and cotton or worsted and silk, twilled on one side; an imitation of merino, for ladies' dresses.

1882 Beck *Draper's Dict., Coburg*, introduced shortly after her Majesty's marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg; most probably aiming at popularity through that event. It was merely a modification of what had previously been known as Paramatta cloth.

Co-burgess, -burgher: see Co-.

Cobweb (kǫ·bˌiweb). Forms: 4–6 **coppeweb**, (-bes), 4–7 **copweb**, 5–6 **copwebbe**, (also 4 **copweft**); 6 **cobbewebbe**, 6–7 **cobwebbe**, 6– **cobweb**. [ME. *coppeweb*, f. *coppe* spider (see Cop[3]) + Web. Cf. Westphal. *cobbenwebbe* (Woeste 137 b), and Cob *sb.*[4]]

1. The web or fine network spun by a spider for the capture of its prey; also, the substance.

1323 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 415 Fila de coppewebbes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 343 Lanfranc destroyede þe castes of þe myȝti men as who destroyeþ copweb [*v.r.* attercrop weftes, copweft, attercops nestes]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xi. (1495) 767 Coppe webbe that is white and clene staunchyth blood. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 13 With cobwebbes and dust. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 50 Spiders make their owne cobwebs without any other helpe. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 47/3 A copwebbe, *tela, aranea*. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 48 Is.. the house trim'd, rushes strew'd, cobwebs swept? 1747 Wesley *Princ. Physic* (1762) 30 Make six middling Pills of Cobwebs. *a* 1845 Hood *Turtles* vi, A cellar damp, With venerable cobwebs fringed around. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 316 A limp band softer than silk or cobweb.

b. A single thread spun by a spider. (Used in optical instruments.)

1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 50 There usually is in cobweb micrometers..a set of teeth..the said teeth commencing from the immoveable cobweb, or zero of the scale. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* vii. 53 The cobweb is aligned on one of the faces of the crystal.

†**2.** Threads similar to the spider's, produced by other insects, etc. (cf. L. *arānea* and *arāneum*.)

1392 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxvii. (1495) 719 There is a nother euyll that kepers of vynes calle Araneum, for of euyll blastes of wynde and corrupte reyne cometh and bredyth as it were copwebbes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 104 b, Though Homer call the Willowe a fruitelesse tree because his fruite turneth into cobwebs before they be ripe. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 728 Catterpillers have Copwebs about them which is a Signe of a Slimy Driness.

3. *fig.* **a.** Anything of flimsy, frail, or unsubstantial texture; *esp.* fanciful fine-spun reasoning.

1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 637 That you may see what soundnesse there is in his doctrine, thus he weaueth his copwebbe. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 5 Copwebs of learning, admirable for the finesse of thread and worke, but of no substance or profite. 1656 Cowley *Pind. Odes, Life & Fame* i, In all the Cobwebs of the Schoolmens trade We no such nice Distinction woven see, As 'tis To be, or Not to Be. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. lvi, The sophist's rope of cobweb he shall twine. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* CXXIV, The questions men may try, The petty cobwebs we have spun.

b. Any musty accumulation, accretion, or obstruction, which ought to be swept away, like dusty cobwebs in a room. *To have a cobweb in the throat*: to feel thirsty, or have a desire to drink.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 Being so euill apparrelled in the dust and cobwebbes of that vnciuil age. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* 28 To sweep away these cobwebs of superstition. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 171 As if ..he could not take religion without taking, too, all the cobwebs and trumpery that have clung about it in some dirty corner of the nursery. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ii. (1855) 37 He felt a cobweb in his throat. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 102 Let us brush the cobwebs from our eyes. 1862 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 397 An unfailing specific for clearing away cobwebs from the brain.

c. A subtly woven snare, entangling mesh.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xvii, 'Tis All a thin Cob web of Policye, whose full extent Only the brooding Spider knowes. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 103 ₱ 9 No snare more dangerous .. than the cobwebs of petty inquisitiveness. 1860 Kingsley *Misc.* I. 75 Break through the law-cobwebs.

d. *Cobweb law*: see quot. 1547.

[1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* III. v, Lawes of men may be likened to cobwebs, which doe tye or hold the little flyes fast, but the great flyes breake forth and escape.] 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xviii. (1851) 470 Our Laws els were but cobweb Laws. 1762 Churchill *Ghost* II. (R.), This same decency .. like the cobweb laws, is still Broke through by great ones when they will.

4. Short for *Cobweb bird*, a local name of the Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*).

'From its use of spiders' webs in the construction of its nest' (Swainson).

1712 J. Morton *Northampt.* 426 This..is here well-known, and vulgarly called the Copweb. 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* Index, *Cobweb*, the Spotted Fly-catcher. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 380 The site of the present nest and one of its constituents gives two provincial names to the flycatcher—beam-bird and cobweb-bird.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

5. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* (chiefly *fig.*: see 3).

1607 S. Collins *Serm.* (1608) 55 Their cobweb-obiections. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* IV. v, When I trust to your cobweb bosoms any other [treason]..Let me there die a fly, and feast you, spiders. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (N.), Divinity .. in comparison wherof all other knowledg is but cobweb learning. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 335 Thomas Aquinas's cobweb subtleties. 1797 *College, a Satire* 7 Consign the pile sublime To cobweb-honours and the dust of time. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 146 The cobweb visions of those dreaming varlets, the poets. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* III. ii. (1866) 368 These were but cobweb impediments which, indeed, had long been brushed away.

6. Applied adjectivally to a light, finely-woven or gauze-like material. See also Cobweb lawn.

1631 *Celestina* I. 7 What idle gyddy-headed braines are under those large and fine cob-web-veiles. *c* 1755 Mrs. Delany in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) July 260/1 She had a cobweb laced handkerchief. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 80 Making sad inroads into ladies' cobweb muslins. 1867 Ouida *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 22 The cobweb handkerchief lies before me.

7. *Comb.*, as *cobweb-hanging, -pill, -weaving*; *cobweb-headed, -like* adjs.; **cobweb micrometer**, a micrometer with cobweb-threads instead of wires; **cobweb morning** (*dial.*), a misty morning; so *cobweb weather*; (**cobweb bird**: see 4).

c 1646 *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 323 We see White-Hall with *cobweb-hangings on the wall. 1806 Fessenden *Democr.* I. 45 Encyclopedists .. Steely nerv'd and *cobweb-headed. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 93 Paper-like walls, *Cobweb-like windowes. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 701 With a cobweb-like wool interwoven. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 50, I now have recourse again to the *cobweb micrometer and a deep object-glass. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 61 **Cobweb-morning*, a misty morning. *Norfolk.* 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 355, I immediately gave him a *cobweb pill, for..cobweb pills were among the hospital *formulæ*. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. East Anglia*, **Copwebweather*, misty weather. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 229 Mustapha..had as clear a head for *cobweb-weaving as ever dignified the shoulders of a projector.

Cobweb (kǫ·bˌiweb), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or hang with cobwebs. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

Co·bwebbed, *ppl. a.* [f. Cobweb *sb.* or *v.*]

1. Covered or hung with cobwebs.

1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 219 A cobwebb'd cot. *a* 1844 Hood *Turtles* vi, That cobwebb'd cellar, damp and dim. 1870 *Echo* 15 Dec., The doors of that hot little theatre .. are closed and cobwebbed. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 333 Cobwebbed o'er amid the dust it lay.

2. *Bot.* Covered with a thick interwoven pubescence; arachnoid.

1828 Webster cites Martyn. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cobwebbed*, covered with loose, white, entangled, thin hairs, resembling the web of a spider.

Cobwebbery (kǫ·bˌiwe·bəri). [f. Cobweb *sb.* + -ery.] The spinning of cobwebs; a texture of cobwebs. *fig.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. I. ii, Logical cobwebbery shrinks itself together. 1866 — *Remin.* (1881) I. 287 Metaphysical controversies and cobwebberies. 1879 C. Geikie *Christ* XXXVIII. 444 Their cobwebbery of endless sophistries and verbal trifling.

Cobwebby (kǫ·bˌiwebi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -y.]

1. Full of, or covered with, cobwebs.

1859 *Times* 3 Dec. 6/4 Sounder views..than have yet been able to penetrate the cobwebby purlieus of the Admiralty. 1883 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* II. 267 It was one of those dewy cobwebby mornings which September brings.

b. *Bot.* Cf. Cobwebbed 2.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 194 Leaves..white or cobwebby beneath.

2. Of the nature of cobwebs; resembling cobwebs.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 168 Sometimes .. it will appear like Cobwebs, every time it is cut .. This cobwebby, ropy Condition of the Bread. 1881 Mrs. Riddell *Palace Gardens* XXVII. 265 A pretty delicate cobwebby piece of lace. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 172 A cobwebby film collects on the bright steel work.

†**Cobweb lawn.** *Obs.* [see Cobweb *sb.* 6.] A very fine transparent lawn.

1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 64 To couer his fine daughter Sib, with Copweb-lawne to catch butterflies. 1640 in Entick *London* II. 174 Cobweb lawns, each 15 yards. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 4 Mrs. Turner, the first inventress of yellow starch, was executed in a cobweb lawn ruff of that colour, at Tyburn. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 21 With Complements as thin as Cob-web Lawn.

fig. 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornful Lady* IV. i, Such a proud piece of cobweb lawn.

Co·bwebless, *a. rare.* Free from cobwebs.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* II. 235 Westminster Hall .. built with copwebless beams, conceived of Irish-wood.

Cobylle nut: see Cob-nut.

Cobyron: see Cob-iron.

Coca (kō·kä). [a. Sp. *coca*, a. Peruvian *cuca*. G. de la Vega (transl. by Ricaut) says 'The Indians call [it] *cuca*, and the Spaniards *coca*' (*Comment. of Peru* VIII. xv.).] The name in Bolivia of *Erythroxylon Coca*, a shrub six or eight feet high; hence, applied to its dried leaves, which have been employed from time immemorial, with powdered lime, as a masticatory, appeaser of hunger, and stimulant of the nervous system.

1616 Bullokar, *Coca*, an hearbe of India, the leaues whereof being bruised and mixt with the powder of Cockles or Oysters in their shelles burnt the Indians use in little balles to carry in their mouthes to preserue them from famine and great dryth. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1694 An herb .. Coca which they carrie continually in their mouthes. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 205 The Coca, or Cuca is a small Shrub, much about the Bigness of the Vine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 469 The use of Coca in Peru .. is said to have originated with the Incas.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coca-chewer, coca plant, wine*, etc.

1855 J. F. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* II. 158 The coca leaf resembles that of hemp, in the narcotic quality of dilating the pupil. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 7/3 The coca plant .. Coca wine and various other preparations of coca leaves are now also largely in use.

Cocadrylle, obs. form of Crocodile.

Cocaigne: see Cockaigne.

Cocaine (kōu·keˌəin). [f. Coca + -ine. (Vulgarly called kokēˌ·n.)] An important alkaloid obtained from the leaves and young twigs of the coca plant, valuable as a local anæsthesiant.

1874 Schorlemmer *Manual Carbon Comp.* 483 Cocaine ($C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$) is the active principle of the coca-leaves. 1886 *Brit. & Col. Druggist* 31 July, The valuable alkaloid cocaine, whose properties as a local anæsthetic have created almost a revolution in ophthalmic and other branches of surgery.

attrib. 1887 Braithwaite *Retrosp. of Med.* XCV. 11 Cocaine Cotton for toothache. *Ibid.* XCIX. 371 Cocaine anæsthesia.

Hence, **Coca·inize** *v.* to treat or affect with cocaine, to render insensible by means of cocaine; **Cocainiza·tion**, treatment with cocaine; **Coca·inism**, the chronic condition produced by excessive use of cocaine as a stimulant (cf. *alcoholism*).

1887 Lauder Brunton *Pharmacol. Therap.* (ed. 3) 226 Stimulation of [the nerve] produces contraction in the cocainised pupil.

Cocao, obs. form of Cacao.

†**Cocard.** *Obs.* Also **cokard**. [a. F. *coquard*, *-art* old cock, fool, f. *coq* cock: see -ard. Cotgr. has '*cocard*, a nice doult, quaint goose, fond, or saucie cokes'.] An old fool, simpleton.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 221 Wher was it euer er this befalle, That any cokard in this wise Betoke his wife for covetise? *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4472 Þus ȝe comende þaim on knees as cocards suld. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxiii. (1869) 84 If j leyde it doun a gret foole j were, and a gret cokard [*coruart*].

Hence †**Cocardy** [Fr. *coquardie* (in Godefroy)], folly.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxiv. (1869) 100, I see in thee but folye and cokardye [*musardye*].

Cocarde: see Cockade.

†**Cocasse.** *Obs.* Used by Bale for a female cook (as if *cookess*); but cf. F. *cocasse* dial. 'femme ou fille ridicule, femme ou fille ivrogne', and see Littré.

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 77 Their processe was all agaynst the cocasses or she cookes of yᵉ curates.

Cocatoo, -tore, obs. ff. Cockatoo.

Cocatrice, -tryse, obs. ff. Cockatrice.

[**Cocatrye**, in one of the early edd. of Brinklow's *Complaint*, where the others read *Cockatrice*, q. v.]

Co-cause. [f. Co- 3 + Cause.] = Concause.

1812 S. T. Coleridge in Southey *Omniana* I. 240 Atheism .. may have been a co-cause of the French revolution. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 13 That .. was at least a co-cause.

Cocautrice, obs. form of Cockatrice.

Coccagee (kǫ·kăgī·). Also **·cock a gee, cokaghee, cocko-gee, cockygee**. [ad. modern Irish *cac a' ghéidh* goose dung, from its greenish-yellow ('goose turd') colour.] A cider apple formerly in high repute; also, the cider made from it.

In *A Treatise on Cyder-making* 1753 p. 23 it is said 'This fruit is of Irish extraction, the name signifying in that language *Goose-turd* .. Counsellor Pyne, who resided near Exeter, and who had care of Sir William Courtenay's estates in Ireland, is said to have brought it into England.'

1727 H. Stafford *Cyder-Fruits Devonsh.* in Langley *Pomona* (1729) 149, I must .. mention to you another sort [of cider] which hath not been heard of among us more than six or seven years: The name of it is Cockagee, or Cackagee (for the word, as far as I can learn, is Irish) .. The fruit is originally from Ireland, and the cyder much valued in that country. 1834–47 Southey *Doctor* Interch. xvi. (D.), What in his parlance used to be called stingo or ..stire, cokaghee or foxwhelp, a beverage as much better than champagne as it is honester, wholesomer and cheaper. 1842 *Horticult. Soc., Fruits* 10 Coccagee. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 488 The coccagee carries off the palm for cider. 1889 Duffield *Recoll. Trav. Abroad* 66 It was not a Ribston pippin, a Foxwhelp, or..much less the delicious Coccagee, or any other respectable Christian apple of my believing childish days.

Coccal, obs. form of Cockal, knuckle-bone.

Cocce (in Wyclif): see Cocke, scarlet.

Cocceian (kǫksī·iăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. proper name *Cocceius*.] Of or pertaining to the opinion of, or a follower of, John Cocceius, professor of divinity at Leyden (where he died 1669); he held that the whole Old Testament history was a foreshadowing of the history of Christ and his church. Hence **Cocce·ianism.**

1685 R. Hamilton *Let.* in *Faithful Contendings* (1781) 204 Mr. Brackel was an opposer of the Cocceians. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xii, What think ye o'..Woodsetter? He's, I doubt, a Cocceian. 1860 Trench *Synon. N. T.* Ser. I. (ed. 5) 137 Those who at that time opposed the Cocceian scheme. 1886 Farrar *Hist. Interpr.* vii. 386 Cocceianism became proverbial for artificiality.

Coccel, coccle, cocle, obs. forms of Cockle.

‖ **Coccidium** (kǫksi·diżm). *Bot.* [mod.L., on type of a Gr. **κοκκίδιον*, dim. of *κοκκίς*, *-ιδ-*, dim. of *κόκκος* grain, berry.] A spherical or hemispherical conceptacle found in the rhodospermous algæ.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. 274 Coccidium either occurs on lateral branches or is sessile on the face of the frond.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 361 Fructification in hemispherical sessile coccidia, containing oblong spores on a central axis.

† **Cocciferous,** *a.* [f. L. *coccum* berry + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Berry-bearing.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1755 in JOHNSON (quoting QUINCEY).

† **Cocci·gerous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coccum* berry + *-ger* bearing + -OUS.] Berry-bearing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 283 Some grow into tall trees, others coccigerous which are lower.

Coccin (kɒ·ksin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *coccus* COCCUS + -IN.] A peculiar nitrogenous principle obtained from the cochineal and other insects.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 881/2 Analogous to the peculiar animal matter of cochineal, coccine. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1060 Coccin .. resembles gelatin in some of its characters, albumin and fibrin in others. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Coccin* .. in combination with chitin and an oil .. forms the integument of insects.

† **Co·ccinated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° 'Clad in scarlet' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Cocci·nean,** *a. Obs.*—° 'Died into scarlet' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Cocci·neous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coccine-us* scarlet + -OUS.] Scarlet.

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Isvstine* 291 Two young men .. remarkable .. by their .. coccineous paludaments. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 687 Flower and Seed of a coccineous Colour.

Co·ccinin. *Chem.* [f. L. *coccin-us* scarlet + -IN.] A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$, obtained from carmine-red. 1879 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Supp.

Co·ccinite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE; named 1845.] A mineral found in particles of a reddish brown colour, and of adamantine lustre, on selenide of mercury. 1850 in DANA.

‖ **Co·cco.** Also 9 **cocoa, coco,** *pl.* **cocoes.** The tuber of an Araceous plant *Colocasia esculenta* or taro-plant, cultivated in the West Indies as an article of food. Also called *coco-, cocoa-root.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 332 The purple cocco, and Tannier .. The roots supply the poorer sort of people with what they call Bread-kind. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 305 Cocoa-root or Coco. 1887 D. MORRIS *Linn. Soc. Jrnl. Bot.* XXIV., What are known as Cocoes .. form an important element in the food of West-Indian negroes. 1887 G. MASSEE *ibid.*, Report on the disease of 'Cocoes' in Jamaica.

Cocco (in Wyclif): see COCKE, scarlet.

Coccogni·dic, cocco·gnic. *Chem.* [f. L. *coccum* berry + trivial name of *Daphne Gnidium*, a species of Mezereon, named from Gnidus or Cnidus, an ancient town of Caria.] In *C. acid*, an acid, crystallizing in quadrangular colourless prisms, obtained from the seeds of *Daphne Gnidium.*

1863–72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1060.

Coccognin (kɒ·kɒgnin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] A crystallizable substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_3$, yielded by the seeds of the Mezereon.

Coccolite (kɒ·kɒlɔit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κόκκος* grain, etc. + -LITE.] A granular variety of pyroxene of green or greenish colour.

1801 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl.* Ser. I. V. 195 As to colour, coccolite is mountain, grass, and olive-green. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 291 The sporadic crystals which occur in altered limestones are varieties of pyroxene, usually coccolite. 1884 DANA *Min.* 215 White coccolite is a granular variety. The original coccolite was green.

Coccolith (kɒ·kɒliþ). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *κόκκο-ς* grain + *λίθος* stone.] The name given (by Prof. Huxley) to minute round or oval disk-like organic bodies found in deep-sea dredging, and also fossilized in chalk. Now generally believed to be of algal nature.

1868 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* (1870) 206 The chalk, like the soundings, contains these mysterious coccoliths and coccospheres. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. 69 The Coccoliths appear to be grains of calcareous matter formed in minute plants adapted to a deep-sea habitat. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 267 Multitudes of very minute saucer-shaped disks, termed coccoliths, which are frequently met with associated together into spheroidal aggregations, the coccospheres of Wallich.

Cocco-plum: see COCO-PLUM.

Coccosphere (kɒ·kɒ$_1$sfĭə$_1$). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *κόκκο-ς* grain, etc. + *σφαῖρα* globe.] A spherical mass of associated coccoliths found in deep-sea dredging or floating at the surface of the ocean.

1868 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* (1870) 205 Bodies similar to these 'coccoliths' were aggregated together into spheroids which he [Dr. Wallich] termed 'coccospheres', 1869 G. C. WALLICH in *Sci. Opin.* 10 Feb. 271/1.

Cocco·steid. *Palæont.* A member of the family *Coccosteidæ* of ganoid fishes, which includes the fossil genus *Coccosteus* [f. Gr. *κόκκο-ς* grain, berry + *ὀστέον* bone], so called from the berry-like tubercles with which the plates were covered.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 279 The Coccosteids have a fish-like tail, and swim by means of it.

Coccule (kɒ·kiul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *cocculum*; dim. of *coccum* berry.] A small berry or coccus; see quot.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii, A pericarp of dry elastic pieces or coccules.

Cocculi·ferous, *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -FEROUS.] Bearing coccules. 1847 in CRAIG.

‖ **Co·cculus i·ndicus.** Also 6–8 **coculus india.** [mod. L. *cocculus* little berry, *indicus* Indian.] The commercial name of the dried berries of *Anamirta* (formerly *Menispermium*) *Cocculus*, a climbing plant found in Malabar and Ceylon; the berry is a violent poison, and has been used to stupefy fish, and in England to increase the intoxicating power of beer and porter.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Torvisco*, a kind of shrub whereon Coculus India groweth. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 762 The *Natsjatam* or *Battavalli*, which is the *Cocculus Indicus* of our Shops. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 57 Witness what I am afraid is too true, that some have made Use of the *Coculus India* Berry for making Drink heady .. but .. this is a violent Poison. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 59 Cocculus indicus .. is used for adulterating porter, though .. a heavy penalty is inflicted upon brewers detected in so doing, and upon druggists who supply brewers.

Hence a *nonce-vb.*

1844 J. F. HEWLETT *Parsons & Widows* v, Wiring, groping, and cocculous-indicusing trout.

‖ **Coccus** (kɒ·kŏs). [mod.L., a. Gr. *κόκκος* grain, seed, berry, kermes-grain: see ALKERMES. In sense 2, earlier botanists used L. *coccum.*]

1. The genus of Homopterous insects which includes the Cochineal (*C. cacti*), the Kermes or Scarlet Grain (*C. ilicis*), the Lac insect (*C. Lacca*), and numerous species hurtful to many plants. Applied in Pharmacy to the dried female of the cochineal insect.

1763 WOLFE *Cochineal* in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 95 The insects creep out of their coccusses from the beginning of June till the middle of August. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 197 The coccus or cochineal of the peach tree. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 299 The die of the purple is mentioned in scripture as well as that of the coccus. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 26 The male Coccus is a minute, active insect, with 4 large wings.

2. *Bot.* One of the carpels of a dry fruit, which burst with elasticity from the common axis.

1800 J. HULL *Bot.* I. 114 A coccum can be easily distinguished by that mark. 1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Plants* 199 Coccum. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 130 Fruit separating into distinct cocci. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 75 Geranieæ .. capsule beaked, of several 1-seeded awned cocci.

Coccy- (kɒ·ksi). Short for *coccygo-*, combining form of COCCYX; as in *coccy-pubal, -pubic*; **Cocc·ya·lgia, Co·ccyody·nia** = COCCYGODYNIA.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 119 The antero-posterior, or coccy-pubic [diameter] .. is measured from the summit of the coccyx to the symphysis of the pubes. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 32 Coccy-pubal line. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 121 Coccyodynia consists in a peculiar condition of the coccyx.

Coccygeal (kɒksi·dʒĭăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *coccygeus* of the coccyx + -AL.] Pertaining to the coccyx.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 95/1 The coccygeal vertebræ. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 30 A thread-like structure runs down the axis of the sacral part of the spinal canal, and even along the back of the coccygeal bones.

Coccy·gean, *a.* = prec.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 834/1 The coccygean branch. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxii. 452 In all living birds the tail-feathers are .. attached to a coccygean bone.

Coccygeo-, combining form of L. *coccygeus* (see COCCYGEAL). Hence **Coccy·geo-a·nal** (muscle), **-mesente·ric** (vein), etc.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 176 Coccygeo-anal .., muscle.

Coccygo- [Gr. *κόκκῡγο-*], bef. a vowel **coccyg-**, combining form of COCCYX. **Coccyge·ctomy, Coccygo·tomy,** surgical excision of the coccyx. **Coccygody·nia,** pain in the coccyx as a chronic disease.

† **Coccyn.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *coccinum* scarlet, *coccina* scarlet garments, from *coccinus* = *coccineus* scarlet, f. *coccum* scarlet, Gr. *κόκκος* the kermes or scarlet grain insect: cf. COCCUS. (Also, in Wyclif, corruptly *coctin, -yn, -un.*)] Scarlet, scarlet raiment.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xvii. 4 The womman was enuyround with purpur, and coccyn. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4621 In coccyn cledde thay the.

Coccyx (kɒ·ksiks). *Anat.* [L. *coccȳx*, a. Gr. *κόκκυξ*, -ῡγ- cuckoo, also in Galen the *os coccygis*, or cuckoo bone, so called because in man it was supposed to resemble the bill of the cuckoo.] The small triangular bone appended to the point of the sacrum and forming the termination of the spinal column in man, formed by the coalescence of four rudimental coccygeal vertebræ; also, an analogous part in birds or other animals.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 493 In Dogs and Apes there are three coniugations proceeding out of the Coccyx or rump-bone. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 75 The *Coccyx* is moveable at its connection with the *Sacrum* as are also the four bones that compose it. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Human Species* 52 In the sheep of central Asia the tail disappears and is reduced to a simple coccyx.

Coce, variant of COSE *v. Obs.* to barter.

Co-centric, variant of CONCENTRIC.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 283 Displayed in three co-centric semicircles.

Coch, coche, obs. forms of COACH, COUCH.

‖ **Cochee.** *Obs.* [in *pylles of cochee*, ad. F. *pilules cochées*, 'a certaine composition of Pills, which purge the head very strongly' (Cotgr.).]

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xi. 10 b, Ones or twyse a weke take of the pylles of Cochee.

Cochen, obs. form of CUSHION.

Cocheni·llin. Also **cochenelin.** [f. *cochenille*, COCHINEAL + -IN.] The colouring matter of cochineal, carmine.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 309 Cochenelin is the name given by Dr. John to the red colouring matter of the cochineal insect. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cochenilline*, a synonym of Carmine.

Cocher(e: see COACHER.

Cochering: see COSHERING.

Cochin-china (kɒ·tʃin tʃəi·nă). Name of a country in the Eastern Peninsula; hence, short for *Cochin-China fowl*, a breed of poultry from Cochin-China.

1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 356/2 The Cochin-China or Shanghae is the largest breed we have. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 125 Patriarchally employed in watering his flowers, feeding his cochin-chinas, or inspecting his pigs.

Cochineal (kɒ·tʃinīl). Forms: 6–8 **cochenille, cochinelle,** 7–8 **cochineel, -inele, -eneal, -enile,** 7– **cochineal**; also 7 **cochenel(le, -anele, -oneel, cochinella, cochonillio**; 6 **cuchinilla,** 7 **cuchineel, -inile, -eneale, -anel, coucheneele, -enille**; 6–7 **cutchenele,** 7 **cutcheneale, -ineale, -yneale, -aneale, -anel(e, -oneal(e**; (7 **quitchineel, chochineel, scutchenel,** etc.). [a. F. *cochenille*, ad. Sp. *cochinilla* or It. *cocciniglia.* The latter is evidently a deriv. of It. *coccino*, L. *coccinum* scarlet robe or vesture, It. *coccineo*, L. *coccineus* scarlet-coloured, f. *coccum* scarlet, 'grain', orig. 'berry', in It. *cocco* 'graine to dye scarlet with' (Florio). Sp. has also *cochinilla* 'wood-louse', dim. of *cochina* 'sow', and it has been said that *cochinilla* 'cochineal' is the same word, from the resemblance of the dried cochineal insects to wood-lice in the same state; but this is app. a secondary association arising out of the fortuitous identity of the words.]

1. A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of the insect *Coccus cacti*, which is found on several species of cactus in Mexico and elsewhere. It is used for making carmine, and as a brilliant scarlet dye; also in medicine as an antispasmodic, etc.

It was at first commonly supposed to be the berry or grain of a plant: see COCCUS, ALKERMES.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63, I have laden for your account .. five Roves of Cochinelle, very excellent good, and of fine colour. 1598 FLORIO, *Cociniglia*, a kinde of rich flie or graine comming out of India to dye scarlet with, called Cutchenele. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. i. (1641) 86/1 There grows untill'd the ruddy Cochenel. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 72 The berrie of Cochenile, or any other berrie, fruit .. or earthe, fitte for dying. 1604 E. G[RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxiii. 275 Small wormes breede in the leaves of this tree .. this is that Indian Cochenille, so famous, and wherewith they die in graine. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 225 Wee..tooke her with .. fiftie Chests of Cutchanele. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 27 And truckt for Indigo, and Cutchoneal. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3863/3 The Dixwell Ketch .. richly laden with Cochenile, Coco, Logwood, etc. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 186 Wool is died Scarlet..by Cochineal. 1861 TYLOR *Anahuac* ix. 227 Vanilla and cochineal were first found in Mexico.

2. The colour of cochineal-dye, scarlet.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* v. i, And I .. Will have my points of cochineal and yellow.

3. The insect (*Coccus cacti*) which produces this dye; more fully *cochineal-insect.*

[1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xi. (ed. 7) 555 The chiefe Merchandizes that come from Mexicana into Europe are .. Cochenilles to dy with, etc. 1603 BRETON *Post with Packet*, I haue sent you likewise a Tunne of Cuchiniles.] 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 228 The Cochineel is an Insect, bred in a sort of Fruit much like the Prickle-Pear. 1730 RUTTY *Cochineal* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 268 The Curious may be now assured of a Thing which has been very uncertain for so many Years, that the Cochineals were really little Animals. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 171 Thus cochinille Feeds on the Indian fig. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. i. 71 The principal care which is required in rearing the Cochineals. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 344 The cochineal insect is small, rugose, and of a deep mulberry colour.

4. *Cochineal Fig*: the cactus-plant, *Opuntia* (*Nopalea*) *cochinillifera*, on which the cochineal-insect feeds. Also *cochineal-tree.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 124 The Fryars get plentiful Incomes .. in other places where they plant Cochineel-Trees. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXI. 289 The Cochineal Fig on which the insect of that name feeds.

† **Cochle.** *Obs. rare.* [app. direct ad. L. *cochlea* shell: but cf. COCKLE.] A shell-fish, a mollusc.

1610 tr. *Camden's Brit.* Eeee v, There be cochles also in exceeding great abundance, wherewith they die a Scarlat colour. [Here some late edd. misprint 'cockles'.]

‖ **Cochlea** (kɒ·klĭă). [a. L. *coclea, cochlea* snail, snail-shell, screw, water-screw, ad. Gr. *κοχλίας* of same meanings.]

†**1.** a. A spiral staircase [so Gr. *κοχλίας*]. b. A screw. c. The water-screw of Archimedes.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 107 There is also a Chochlea with a Turret over it, where the Kepers of the Castelle say Edwarde the Thirdes Band came up thorough the Rok. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 32 Inventions for draining off the waters .. by buckets, mills, cochleas, pumps, and the like. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. XV. (1648) 275 Their invention of Archimedes .. which is usually called Cochlea, or the water-screw. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 370 One must needs ascend in a single revolution of the Cochlea or spiral..twice the height of a man.

2. *Phys.* The spiral cavity of the internal ear.

1688 I. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 993 They have no Coclea, but instead thereof there's a small Cocleous or twisting Passage. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 74 The cochlea is, in shape, very like a common snail-shell. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 211 The cochlea .. it is supposed, enables the mind to discriminate the quality rather than the quantity or intensity of sound.

3. *Conch.* A spiral univalve shell; a snail-shell.

1846 WORCESTER cites CRABB.

Cochlean (kɒ·klɪ̍ăn), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -AN.] = COCHLEAR 2.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Science, Cochlean*, a term used in describing the æstivation of a flower, etc.

Cochlear (kɒ·klɪ̍ăr), *a.* [ad. L. type **cochleāris* pertaining to a *cochlea*, actually occurring only as the neuter noun *coc(h)leār* or *coc(h)leāre* a spoon, whence sense 2. Cf. F. *cochléaire.*]

1. *Phys.* Pertaining to the cochlea.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 575 The cochlear branch of the acoustic nerve. 1877 BURNET *Ear* 126 The cochlear canal starts at the outer and lower corner of the vestibule.

2. *Bot.* In *cochlear æstivation*, a form of imbricated æstivation, in which one petal being larger than the others, and hollowed like a helmet or bowl, covers all the others.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 376. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 212 A form of æstivation..to which the name cochlear has been given.

‖ **Cochleare** (kɒklɪ̍ēə·rɪ́). *Med.* [L.: see prec.] A spoon or spoonful (in prescriptions).

1708 in KERSEY. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Cochlearifo·liate, *a. Bot.* [f. as next + FOLIATE.] Having spoon-shaped leaves.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cochleariform (kɒklɪ̍ēə·rɪfɒ̄ɪm), *a.* [f. L. *coc(h)leāri-* spoon + -FORM. Cf. F. *cochléariforme.*] Spoon-shaped.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 544/1 This tubular projection.. is what has been called the *cochleariform process.* 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 432. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 321 Palps dilated at apex, cochlearifom.

Cochlearin (kɒklɪ̍ēə·rɪn). *Chem.* [f. *Cochlear-ia* (*officinalis*) scurvy-grass + -IN.] A crystalline substance obtained from Scurvy-grass.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1062 Scurvy-grass camphor or Cochlearin.

†**Co·chleary,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coc(h)lea* (see above) + -ARY; cf. COCHLEAR.] Resembling a snail-shell, spiral, winding.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXIII. 167 That famous [horn] .. hath anfractuous spires, and cochleary turnings about it. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 194 Cocleary turnings. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 Nature hath fitted it [Butterfly's tongue] with that spiral or cochleary contrivance.

Cochleate (kɒ·klɪ̍ēɪt), *a.* [ad. L. *coc(h)leāt-us* screw-formed, spiral, f. *coc(h)lea.*] Formed like a spiral shell; twisted, spiral. (Chiefly *Bot.*)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 348 Cochleate, twisted in a short spire, so as to resemble the convolutions of a snail shell. 1859 C. DRESSER *Rudim. Bot.* 382 Cochleate legume .. when the legume is twisted. Ex. Lucerne.

Co·chleated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Two pieces of stone .. of a cochleated figure. 1874 *Dunglison's Dict. Med.* 231/1 *Cochleated*, Winding like the spiral shell of the snail. Having the shape of the cochlea.

Cochleiform (kɒklɪ̄·ɪfɒ̄ɪm), *a.* [f. L. *coc(h)lea* (see above) + -(I)FORM. Cf. F. *cochléiforme.*] Formed like a snail-shell.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Co·chleous,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Spiral, screw-like.

1688 I. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 993 A small Cocleous or twisting Passage. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VII. ii. 382 In the Goose .. there being Cochleous Canals.

Cochlidiospermate (kɒklɪ·dɪɒ|spə̄·ɪmɛ̍ɪt), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *κοχλίδιο-ν*, dim. of *κοχλίας* snail + *σπέρμα* seed + -ATE.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot., Cochlidiospermate*, seeds which are convex on one side and concave on the other, owing to unequal growth, or anomalous structure, as in Veronica.

Cochliocarpous (kɒ·klɪɒ|kā·ɹpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *κοχλί-ας* snail, spiral (see COCHLEA) + *καρπ-ός* fruit + -OUS.] 'A term applied to fruits that are spirally twisted' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Co·chlite. *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *cochlites*, f. Gr. *κόχλος* spiral sea-shell + -ITE.] A fossil spiral shell.

[1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 203 The Bodyes which are call'd, by Naturalists .. *Cochlitæ.*] 1698 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 219 Without any Mixture of Cochlite, Belemnite .. or such like extraneous Matter. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 584 A cochlite, or sea-snail, found in a vein of gold in Transilvania.

†**Cochour(e.** [obs. f. COUCHER.] A kind of dog which couches or lies low.

14.. Seven Deadly Sins 76 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 217 He..kepith me low lyke a cochoure. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 59 (1876) 45 A partringer who shal have in his custody two doges cochours . ij faucons for partriges.

Co-churchwarden: see Co-.

Co·cin, co·cinin (Watts). *Chem.* [f. COCO + -IN.] A fat (glyceride of cocinic acid) existing in coco-nut oil. **Co·cinate,** a salt of **Cocinic** acid, a fatty acid obtained from coco-nut oil.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 The oleine amounts to about 71 per cent., and the .. cocine or cocinine, to 29. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1063 Cocinin, cocinate of glyceryl, the .. neutral fat corresponding to cocinic acid.

Co-ci·tizen. [Co- 3: cf. CONCITIZEN.] Fellow-citizen.

1488 *Plumpton Corr.* 57 Variance ..betwixt my cocitisins. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. i. 297 The dearest of our co-citizens. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 417 The lord mayor and thirteen 'co-citizens'.. chose two citizens.

Cock (kɒk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 **coc,** 1 **kok, cocc,** 4–6 **cok, coke,** 4–5 **cokke,** 5 **cokk, kocke,** 5–7 **cocke,** 4– **cock.** [OE. *cocc, coc, kok*; cf. ON. *kokkr* (rare, according to Vigfusson only once in Edda), and F. *coq* (13th c. in Littré).

Though at home in English and French, not the general name either in Teutonic or Romanic; the latter has derivatives of L. *gallus*, the former of OTeut. **hanon-*: Goth. *hana*, OS. and OHG. *hano*, MDu. *hāne*, Du. *haan*, MHG. *han*, Ger. *hahn*, ON. *hani*, Sw., Da. *hane*, OE. *hana* which scarcely survived into ME. Phonetically, it is possible that *cocc* is:—OTeut. **kukko-*, from same root as CHICKEN (**keukīno-*) viz. **keuk-, kuk-*. But its frequent early spelling in OE. with *k* (*kok, kokke*, etc., 4 times out of 5 in *Gregory's Past.*) looks rather as if it were considered foreign; for *k* is rare, except in foreign words. Also its use in one (later mixed) text of the Salic Law, vii. 6 (MSS. of 8–9th c.), 'si quis coccum aut gallinam furaverit' where other MSS. have *gallum*, and the Malberg glosses have *annas, cannas* for *channas*=original Teut. *han-*, rather favours its being Romanic. In any case, this shows *coccus* in the Latin of Northern Gaul, a century before the earliest known English instances. (Kilian 1577 has in Du. 'kocke *vetus* = haen', but the status of this is uncertain.) Wherever the name arose, it was prob. echoic: cf. sense 4.]

I. The domestic fowl.

1. The male of the common domestic fowl, *Gallus domesticus*, the female being the HEN. (Often called in U. S., as in Kent, *rooster.*)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lxiii. 459 Ðonne græt se lareow swa swa kok on niht .. Ðæs cocces ðeaw is ðæt he micle hludor singð on uhtan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 34 Ærþam þe cocc [*Lindisf. & Rushw.* hona] crawe þriwa. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* Nomina Avium (Zup.) 307 *Gallus*, coc. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 6 Þonne coccas crawan. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1679 Þe seolve coc þat wel can fihte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15571 (Cott.) Ar þe cock [*v. r.* cok, koc, cokke] him crau to-night. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 410 Þat acounted conscience At a cokkes fether or an hennes! 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xvii. (1495) 425 Yf the cocke se a goshawke, anone he cryeth to the hennes and fleeth awaye. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 281 Kok, bryd, *gallus*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 157 b, Amongst all other householde Poultry, the cheefe place is due to the Cocke and the Henne. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 209 The early Village Cock Hath twice done salutation to the Morne. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 49 While the cock .. to the stack, or the barn-door, Stoutly struts his dames before. 1667 — *P. L.* VII. 443 The crested Cock whose clarion sounds The silent hours. 1756–7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 308 The vanes for shewing the sitting of the wind represent stags instead of cocks. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 249 Sent his man to the pit in Shoe-Lane, with an hundred pounds and a dunghill cock. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* v. 807 Roused by the crowing cock at dawn of day.

b. in various proverbial expressions.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Ase me seið, þet coc is kene on his owune mixenne. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 215 An old proverbe groundid on sapience; Alle goo we stille, the cok hath lowe schoon. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 91 The yonge Cocke learneth to crowe hye of the olde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 199 As the olde cocke crowes so doeth the chick. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 62 Having purposely sacrificed this cock to Æsculapius.

2. There are many references to the formerly prevalent amusement of *cock-fighting*; also to that of *cock-throwing*, esp. at Shrovetide. *Whipping* or *thrashing the cock*, a sport practised at wakes and fairs in the Midlands, in which carters, armed with their whips, were blindfolded, and set round a cock, to whip at random; see Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (*Shrove-tide*).

1409 [see *cock-thrashing* in 23]. *c* 1430 *How Good Wijf* 81 in *Babees Bk.* 40 Go not to þe wrastelinge, ne to schotynge at cok [*v. r.* at þe cok]. 1516 *R. Househ. Acc.* Mar. 2 in Brand s. v. *Cock-throwing*, Item to Master Bray for rewards to them that brought Cokkes at Shrovetide at Westm^r. XXS. 1546 *Plumpton Corr.* 250 Theare is apoynted a great number of gentlemen to mette at coxxs at Sheifeild. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* I. i, Ye shall have game enough, I warrant ye: Every man's cock shall fight. *a* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* II. 459 (Brand) Hee also would to the threshing of the Cocke, pucke with Hens blindfolde and the like. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1180/4 The sending in of Cocks to fight at Newmarket. 1783 *Poor Robin* (N.) [*Shrove-tide*], There shall store of cocks, By cockbrain'd youths, then suffer knocks. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 448 To find himself set up like a cock on Shrove Tuesday, for Mr. Landor to shy at. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45 A gentleman [said] 'Lord Clarendon has pluck like a cock, and will fight till he dies'.

b. Hence *Cock of the game* (now GAME-COCK, q. v.), *fighting cock*: a cock bred and trained for cock-fighting. (Also *fig.* of persons: cf. 7.) *To live like fighting cocks*: to have a profusion of the best food, to be supplied with the best.

1575 FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 127 No maruell but you must crowe like a cocke of the game. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 Promising to give him such hardy Cocks of the game. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 279 Not only these cocks of game, but the very common sort of the dunghill. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 504 Take the stones of a fighting cock. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1684) 161 [He] was a Cock of the Game, being the only Man of Note .. .. who lost his Life to save his Queen and Country. 1792 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* II. 113 My adversaries, on all sides, are such cocks of the game. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 569 The Portuguese are now the fighting cocks of the army. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 107 [They] live like fighting-cocks upon the labour of the rest of the community. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cliv. 154 It is maintained in opposition, that they lived like fighting-cocks.

c. fig. *That cock won't fight* (vulgar): that will not do, not 'go down'.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvii, 'Tell that to the marines, Major', replied the valet, 'that cock won't fight with me'. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxiv. (1874) 179, I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so that cock wouldn't fight.

3. The crowing of the cock in the early morning has led to the use of the expressions *first, second, third cock*, etc., to express points of time.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 501 Whan that the firste cok hath crowe. — *Reeve's T.* 313 Til that the thridde cok bigan to synge.] *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 783 At the fryst cokke roose hee. 1525 *Jestes Widow Edith* in Brand s. v. *Cock-crow*, I shall not lye, till after the first cok. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 166 [see the whole section]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 121 This is the foule Flibbertigibbet; hee begins at Curfew, and walkes at firste Cocke. — *Macb.* II. iii. 27 We were carowsing till the second Cock. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 337 They sup'd, and were iouiall, and at the first Cocke went foorth to the woode. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. iv, Here we are, half-way to Alcala, between cocks and midnight.

4. As an imitation of the cluck of the bird.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 457 Nothing ne list him thanne for to crow, But cried anon cok, cok, and up he sterte.

5. A figure of the bird mounted on a spindle, as a vane to turn with the wind; a weather-cock.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 3 You Cataracts, and Hyrricano's spout, Till you haue drench'd our Steeples, drown the Cockes. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Model New Rel.* 2 What News at Babel now? how stands the Cock?

†**b.** A toy of the shape of a cock or fowl. ? *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) § 172 Children have also little Things they call Cockes, which have Water in them; And when they blow, or whistle in them, they yeeld a Trembling Noise. *Ibid.* (1677) § 176 Boyling in a full Vessell giveth a bubbling sound, drawing somewhat near to the Cocks used by Children.

II. Figuratively applied to men.

6. One who arouses slumberers, a watchman of the night; applied to ministers of religion.

[1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 823 Amorwe whan þat day gan for to sprynge Vp roos oure hoost and was oure aller cok.] 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 120 No noyse to waken the Sybarites, unlesse the Cockes, the Ministers .. Few will beleeue Christs Cocke, though hee crowes to them that the day is broken. 1871 J. LARWOOD *Bk. Clerical Anecd.* 162 In the ages of ignorance the clergy frequently called themselves the Cocks of the Almighty.

7. Leader, head, chief man, ruling spirit; formerly, also, victor: said also of things. *Cock of the school*: the leader in games, fighting, and the like. *Cock of the walk*: the chief person of a circle, coterie, etc. See WALK.

1542 N. UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 164 The contrarye [side to dice] to this .. was called venus, or Cous, and y^t was cocke, the beste that might be cast. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Alexander and Darius, when they straue who should be Cocke of thys worlds dung-hill. 1652 SHIRLEY *Brothers* (N.), She may be cock o' twenty, nay, for aught I know, she is immortal. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 118 To be the Cock of all them with whom he converses. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 218 'Tis Sir Salomon's Sword, Cock of as many men as it hath been drawn against. 1695 COTTON *Epigr. of Martial* 115 Hermes, Master of Fence, and Fencer too, The Cock and Terror of the Sword-men's Crew. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 9 Sir Andrew is grown the Cock of the Club since he left us. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Question*, At cuffs I was always the cock of the school. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 68 (D.) The post, as they call it, of cock of the circuit. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, He was the cock of the school out of doors, and the very last boy in. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 253 In the states assembly they were then the cocks of the walk. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. vi. 70 He bruised his way to the perilous glory of being cock of the school.

†**b.** Hence, perhaps, the phrase *To cry cock*: ? to acknowledge (someone) as victor. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 120 Becum thow cowart, craudoun recryand, And by consent cry cok, thi deid is dycht.

8. *colloq.* One who fights with pluck and spirit. Hence a familiar term of appreciation among the vulgar.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* II. i, He has drawn blood of him yet. Well done, old cock! 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Progr.* II. 112 *Hon.* I would a fought as long as Breath had been in me. *Greatheart.* Well said, Father Honest ..thou art a Cock of the right kind. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 31. 3/2 The Young Cock cry'd I will Not meddle nor make. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 378 (D.), I am going to an old club of merry cocks [*vetustissimum Gallorum contubernium*] to endeavour to patch up what I have lost. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 6 May, let. ii, The doctor being a shy cock. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliv, 'Do you always smoke arter you goes to bed, old cock?' 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, 'That's right, my cock,' said he to Murtough.

III. Of other birds, etc.

9. The male of various other birds. See also attrib. uses in 21, COCK-BIRD, COCK-SPARROW, etc.

? *c* 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 168 Fesant henne ant fesant cocke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 172 And whan þe pocok caukede þer-of ich took kepe, How vn-corteisliche þe cok hus kynde forth strenede. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Tho fesaunt kok, but not tho henne. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 762/26 *Hic filicus*, a telle cok. *Hec filica*, a telle hen. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cocke, a he byrde. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 354 Pigeons bring foorth two egges, the first a cocke, the second a henne. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 862 Avoid killing a hen pheasant, except on..the increase of the hen birds to such a degree as to out-number the cocks.

b. In names of birds, as BLACK-COCK, GOR-COCK, HEATH-COCK, MOOR-COCK, PEACOCK, WOODCOCK, etc., q. v.

c. Short for WOODCOCK. Often attrib.

1530-1691 [implied in COCKSHOOT]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 323 Seeking for Cocks or Snipes about Plashes. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 2658 It is distressing..to witness the shifts that both cocks and snipes are put to. *Ibid.* The sportsman must not expect great success in cock shooting in a very severe frost.

10. † *Cock of Ind* (F. *coq d'Inde*): a Turkey-cock. *Cock of the mountain* or *wood*: the Capercailye. *Cock of the North*: the BRAMBLING.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 25 His dronken red snout, I would haue made as oft chaunge from hew to hew, As dooth the cocks of Inde. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 29 A bird peculiar to Ireland, called the Cock of the Wood, remarkable for the fine flesh and follie thereof. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 172 Capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*, The cock of the mountain or wood. 1772 FORSTER *Hudson's Bay Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 395 The great cock of the wood is as big as a turkey. 1807 SIR W. BOWLES in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) II. 34 To shoot any Cocks of the wood..of which we hear such famous accounts here. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 504 The Brambling, or Cock of the North, was rather a rare winter visitor.

11. *Blue, harvest, salmon cock*: local names of a salmon in one of its stages.

1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 A salmon cock, which some call a half-fish, usually about twenty or twenty-two inches, and a whole fish, above that length. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 Whether known by the names .. salmon..grilse, botcher, blue cock, blue pole. *Ibid.* Puggpeal, harvestcock, sea trout..or by any other local name.

IV. Technical applications. [The connexion of some of these with this word is doubtful.]

12. A spout or short pipe serving as a channel for passing liquids through, and having an appliance for regulating or stopping the flow; a tap.

The origin of the name in this sense is not very clear: the resemblance of some stop-cocks to a cock's head with its comb, readily suggests itself; but some of the earlier quotations seem to imply that the power of closing the 'cock' was no essential feature, i. e. that a *cock* was not necessarily a *stop-cock*, but that the word simply meant a short spout for the emission of fluid; in others it appears to be=nozzle or mouthpiece. But in German, *hahn* has been used in the same sense for an equally long period, and an example of 1503 in Grimm has 'wenn es (ein kind) einen hän ufgewint, so louft der wein aller aus' (if the child turns a cock, all the wine runs out), clearly referring to a stop-cock.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 353 Item, to a founder for mendyng of the kok viij*d*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 718 A cock in a condit to let out water, *papilla*; *vn petit bout persé, qu'on met au bout de tuiaux des fontaines par les quels l'eaue sort.* 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 70 The Laver of marble, having many litle cunditts or spouts of Brasse, with xxiiij cockes of Brasse rownd about yt. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 7 To which pipe you must have a cock or washer to yield water with some pretty strength. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 171, I haue retyr'd me to a wastefull cocke, And set mine eyes at flow. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 29 Artificiall rocks most curiously contrived by the very quintessence of art with fine water spowting out of the cocks. 1611 COTGR., *Marmouset*, the cocke of a cesterne, or fountaine, made like a womans dug; any Anticke Image from whose teats water trilleth. *Canelle* .. the cocke, or spout of a conduit. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 64 Beneath, a rocky Cistern did retain The water, sliding through the cocks of Cane. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 28 Unlesse faith be the conduit-pipe, and cock to conveigh this water. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 68 To turn two Cocks, that one Vessel of water being consumed, another begins to .. re-fill. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 337 The water being let through a Cock of above an inch bore into a little wheel of wood, made with Ladles to receive it. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [see COCK-A-HOOP, Etymol.] 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Distilling*, The Vessel has a Channel, through which the Water incontinently runs by loosening the Cock. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Trans. Agric. Scotl.* 344 (Jam.) Let go that water by means of a spigget and fosset, or cock and pail, as we call it in Scotland. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 97 The said commissioners may provide one or more fire engines and fire cocks or plugs.

b. *To turn the cock*: to open it. *Full cock*: with the cock full open.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* viii. 97 Whereby we turne the cocke of this conduit, and so draw the water of life. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 170 Thus the small jett which hasty hands unlock Spirts in the gardner's eyes who turns the cock. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 11/1 To turn on all the taps full cock.

c. with defining attributes prefixed, as *ball-, feed-, four-way-, gage-, oil-, stop-, turn-, water-cock*, etc.: see these words.

13. In fire-arms, a part of the mechanism for discharging the piece, consisting of a lever capable of being raised and then brought down by the trigger; varying in shape and use with the successive changes in the construction of firearms:

a. in a matchlock, a lever for holding the match and bringing it down on the powder in the touch-pan; **b.** in a flintlock, a spring-lever for holding the flint and striking it down upon the steel; **c.** in a percussion-lock, a spring hammer which strikes the cap on the nipple, or, in centre-firing guns, causes the needle to explode the cartridge.

So called from its original shape (Hildebrand); similarly *hahn* in German, *haen, haan* in Du. from end of 16th c. (Connexion with It. *cocca* notch (of an arrow) appears to be unproved.)

1566 EARL BEDFORD *Murd. Rizzio* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. clxxxvi. II. 213 One Patricke Balentine .. offered a dagge [pistol] agaynste her bellye with the cocke downe. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 47 And if their peeces be Petronells, then if their stones should happen to breake, or not to stand right in their cockes, whereby they should faile to strike just .. or being of match, if their matches be not good and stiffe, and well set in their serpentines or cockes, they also shall faile in their discharging. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 55 Pistols cocke is vp, and flashing fire will follow. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 186 Had their match in cock ready to discharge. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 89 The Cock falling with its wonted violence upon the Steel, struck out of it .. many..parts of Fire. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2045/4 Left in an Hackney Coach on Tuesday 23d Instant, a pair of Pistols with each two Cocks and one Barril. 1711 *Mil. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4), The Cock half bent; Is the usual standing of it, when neither cock'd nor quite down. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 447 With his firelock nearly at the position of the charge with his thumb upon the cock. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. xi. 55 Never put the caps on before loading; the cock may slip, even with the best lock.

b. *At cock, at (on) full cock*: with the cock drawn full back, or in the position in which pulling the trigger will cause it to act. *At (on) half-cock*: with the cock lifted off the nipple (or off the steel in flintlocks) to the first catch, but not drawn up so that the trigger can act (cf. quot. 1711 in prec.). Also *fig.* [Here really a verbal sb., from the verb.]

1745 DESAGULIERS *Nat. Philos.* I. 108 The gun being at Half-Cock, the Spring acts upon the Tumbler with more Advantage. 1837 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 21 Nov. (1886) 75 H. Liddell..flushed with his Durham triumph, had been at half-cock all day. *a* 1845 HOOD *Ghost* XV, Off he went, Like fowling-piece at cock! 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 29 July, In one stack I saw muskets on full cock, on half-cock, and with hammers on the nipple. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* vi. 159 A rifle at full cock, with a delicate hair-trigger, is a very good instance.

†14. Part of a plough as formerly made. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The partes of the plowe .. the ploughe-fote, the ploughe-eare or coke, the share, the culture, and ploughe-mal. *Ibid.* § 4 And some men haue in stede of the plough-fote, a piece of yron set vpryghte in the farther ende of the ploughe-beame, and they calle it a coke, made with .ii. or thre nyckes, and that serueth for depenes. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Count.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cock*, a species of draft-iron of a plow. See Clevvy. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Plough*, There is also a cock or a sort of crank, fixed by a screw and nut, so as to keep the share in its proper situation when the plough is drawn backwards.

15. The pointer, needle, or tongue of a balance.

1611 COTGR., *Brayette* .. the tryall, tongue, or cocke, of a Ballance. 1708-15 KERSEY, *Cock*, the Needle of a Ballance. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 295 The cock, or pointer, which makes a right angle with the beam, will stand upright when the weighing is accurate.

b. The style or gnomon of a sundial.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Gnomen*, the stile, or cock of a diall. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 463. 133 Sundials, when the shadow of the Cock by passing over the lines of the hours .. show the stay of the time sliding by. 1708 J. SMITH *Horol. Disquis.* 30 A large Dial made with a double Cock, that is with two Cocks of the same size fixed together. 1823 G. CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Compass*, By turning the dial about, the cock or style stands directly over the needle.

16. *Clock-making.* An overhanging bracket attached to the plate of a watch or clock to support the outer end of the pivot of a wheel or pendulum; as the *balance-cock* of a watch. So F. *coq*, Ger. *hahn.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1286/4 A round small Silver Watch ..with a steel Chain .. a brass Cock, an endless Screw. 1696 DERHAM *Artif. Clockm.* 4 The wrought piece which covers the Ballance, and in which the upper Pevet of the Ballance plays, is the Cock. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 307 The cock screwed to the potance plate. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 20 In the centre of cock jewel. *Ibid.* 116 The top pivot of the fourth wheel pinion is carried on a cock.

17. The bush of a block or sheave, in which the pin revolves. Also COAK.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 Shiuers .. is a little Wheele fixed in the middest with a Cocke or Pin. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cocks* (in Navigation), little square Rings of Brass with a hole in them put into the middle of some of the greatest wooden Shears [*mispr. for* Sheaves] to keep them from splitting by the pin of the block whereon they turn. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms Art* s. v. *Cocks*, (on Ship-board).

18. The mark at which curlers aim.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* iv, When to the lochs the curlers flock..Wha will they station at the cock? Tam Samson's dead! 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, 'About the folk that was playing at the curling, and about auld Jock Stevenson that was at the cock.'

19. *slang.* Short for *cock-and-bull story*: A fictitious narrative, a *canard.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 214 Getting rid of what are technically termed 'cocks'; which, in polite language, means accounts of fabulous duels, etc. 1860 SALA *Boddington Peerage* (Hoppe), News of the apocryphal nature known as 'cocks'.

20. = Penis: Ger. *hahn, hähnchen.*

1730-36 in BAILEY (*Folio*). 1737 tr. *Rabelais* I. 185 *note.* [So in ed. 1807 (Longmans, etc.) I. 169, and ed. 1849 (Bohn) I. 135.] (The current name among the people, but, *pudoris causa*, not admissible in polite speech or literature; in scientific language the Latin is used. In origin perhaps intimately connected with sense 12.)

V. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

21. *attrib.* In sense of 'male': **a.** of birds.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. I. (Arb.) 67 Cocke chikyns. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 159 b, If you woulde have all Cocke Chickins, you must choose such Egges as be longest and sharpest. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 239 Cock-birds, among Singing-birds, are ever the better singers. 1760 EDWARDS *Acc. Bird* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 836 Produced from a turkey-hen and a cock-pheasant. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 144/1 Each cock-bird [ostrich] will have its fair share of incubation. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 4/2 A sympathetic 'cock fowl' singing as best he can.

b. more generally.

1632 BROME *Northern Lass* I. v, Are you the Cock-bawd to the Hen was here? 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* I. i, To see a cock-lobster dissected. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cock-oyster*, the Male. *Ibid., Cock-pimp*, a supposed Husband to a Bawd. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* xiii. (1873) 266 While there are the cock and hen lobster, I never saw any difference in the sex of the shrimps.

22. *attrib.* Chief, leading; 'crack': often with the notion of swaggering, assuming the highest place.

1628 FORD *Lover's Melanch.* v. i, Oh, thou cock-vermin of iniquity! 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 64 The Cock-Divine and the Cock-Wit of the Family. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* Ded. A iij b, I will not say as a Cock Translator does of Lucretius. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* I. i. 4 The cock-drinker, cock-fighter, and cock-wencher o' Christendom. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 28 A Cock-Zealot of this preaching crew. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 260 A big white house, occupied by one Goodlad, who was a cock justice of the peace. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 3/2 The cock attorney of the place.

b. Highest in position, most prominent, chief.

1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 15 Hudled up together in a rick with one cock-sheave above the rest. See COCK-FEATHER, and COCK-MATE.

23. *Comb.*, as *cock-bag, -feeder, -feeding, -house, -main, -pen, -shears, -walk*; *cock-rumped, -trodden*, ppl. adjs.; **cock-and-hen-paddle** (see COCK-PADDLE); **cock-brass**=COCK-METAL; **cock-bread**, specially prepared food for fighting-cocks; **†cock's-egg** (see quots., and cf. COCKATRICE); **† cock-glade**=COCK-SHOOT; **†cock-head** (see quot. and COCK'S-HEAD); **cock-mass**, mass at cock-crowing; **cock-money**=COCK-PENNY; **cock-pace**, a strutting step like that of a cock; **cock-pecked** *a.* (said of a wife, after *hen-pecked*); **cock-setter**, one who sets the cocks in a cock-fight; **†cock-stele**, a stick to throw at a cock at Shrovetide (see COCK-THROWING); **†cock-thrashing** (cf. sense 2); **cock-watch** (see quot. and 16).

1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 87 Stow your Cock in a *Cock-bag. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxiv. (D.), You feed us with *cock-bread and arm us with steel spurs. 1626 *Raleigh's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 531 Every minute he produced new and unnatural *Cocks-eggs..hatched them from the devilishness of his policy, and brought forth serpents to poison all Europe. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Cock's-egg, an abortive egg, without a yolk. 1883 MISS BURNE *Shropsh. Folklore* 229 The small yolkless eggs which hens sometimes lay are called [in Shropshire] cock's eggs..They are very unlucky, and must never be brought into a house. 1834 *Sport. Mag.* Nov., The most celebrated *cock-feeder England ever produced. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 4001 *Cock feeding and training are words of synonymous import. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd.-bk.*, **Cockhead*, the top part of the spindle which carries the upper mill-stone in a flour-mill. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 670 The *cocke-house where hee shall keepe his fighting cockes and hennes. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 71 While himself searching about farther found three Guns hid in a Cox-house. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 79 At midnight they all went to *Cock-mass. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiv. 478 Fastern's E'en when the Master received from the boys a small contribution under the name of *Cock-Money. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 72 b, For who is that whiche seethe a man go with a *cocke pase. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 96 Male usurpation, or being *cock-pecked, depends for the most part on the want of good nature, and a little submission in the female. 1875 *New Quarterly Mag.* July 501 The refuge of cockpecked woman. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 86 Of the *Cock-Pen. This pen should be made of very close boards. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5037/15 Lost .. a Bay brown Gelding .. a little *Cock-rumpt. 1828 MRS. BRAY *Protestant* viii. (1884) 75 Not a bear-ward, nor a *cock-setter, nor a sticker of bills .. but will give thee a character. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 90

With a pair of fine *cock shears you shall cut all his main off. *a* 1535 More in Roper *Life* (ed. Singer) 187, I am called childhood: in play is all my mynde, To cast a coyte, a *cockstele, and a ball. 1553 — *Answ. to Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1126/1 Whansoeuer hys new sling and hys new stone ..come ones into my handes, I shall turne his slynge into a cokstewe [?stele], and hys stone into a fether. 1409 *Proclam.* in H. T. Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 571 The games called 'fote-balle' and *'cokthresshyng'. 1589 Fleming *Virg. Georg.* III. 46 *note*, Hens prooue with eg sometimes, though they be not *cocktrodden. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 305 Take a *cokke torde soden in vinegre. 1879 I. Herrmann *Horology* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 364/2 In the three quarter plate or *cock watches (that is a watch .. having a separate cock for each wheel).

Cock (kɒk), *sb.*2 Also 5 **cok**, 5–6 **cocke**. [First known in 15th c. Agrees in form and sense with dial. Ger. *kocke* masc. heap of hay, also of dung; Norw. *kok* m. heap in general, *esp.* of dung, but also still more generally 'lump': cf. ON. *kökkr* lump (*snæ-kökkr* snow-ball), Sw. *koka* fem. clod, clot. It is uncertain whether the narrower or the wider sense is the primitive: see Grimm s. v. (Connexion with the stem of Ger. *kug-el*, Du. *kog-el* 'ball', has been suggested.)

In the *Dictionnaire du Patois Normand, départem. de l'Eure* (1879) it is said, haycocks are generally called *vil-lottes*; but about Berville (a little south of Rouen) a *villotte* of the smallest size, in which the hay is put up the first day, is called *une coque*, from its resemblance to the rounded shape of an egg-shell (*coque*). This may be the same word: the derivation offered is, of course, questionable.]

A conical heap of produce or material.

a. of hay (rarely corn) in the field. Cf. Hay-cock.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxii. (1495) 646 Heye is ..gadered and made of hepes in to cockes. 1470 Harding *Chron.* clxxiii. ii. 6 [He] laye there with great power .. among the hay cockes bushed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 71 A Cok of hay or of corne. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 b, When it [grass] is dryed, we lay it in wind rowes and then make it up in Cockes, and after that in Moowes. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 131 To find one Man to make Cocks or Ricks of Hay. 1718 Gay in *Pope's Lett.* 9 Aug., A cock of barley in our next field has been consumed to ashes. *c* 1750 W. Ellis in *Old C. & Farm. Wds.* (E. D. S.) s. v. *Hay-making*, The same day .. it may be .. put into grass-cocks. The second day we..put it into bastard-cocks, that are as big again as grass-cocks. The third day .. we cock it up into heaps. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 220 Lying on the cocks of new-mown hay. 1882 F. P. Verney in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 965 The corn was put up temporarily in little round cocks of about fifty sheaves.

b. of dung, wood, turf, etc.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 158/10 A cocke of dung, *collis*. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 167 Stacks or large Cocks of the mouldiest Dung, to raise Mushrooms on. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 175 Oak..they lay up in great Piles or Cocks to dry. 1881 *Times* 14 Jan. 6/6 The burning of what was called in Ireland 'a cock of turf'.

† **Cock,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* Also 5 **cok**, 6 **cokke**, 6–8 **cocke**. [The compound *cokbote* varied in 15th c. with *cogbote*; and *cokke*, *cocke* itself agreed with one sense of Cog; it is thus probable that the Eng. *cogge*, *cocke*, represented the Fr. variants *cogue*, *coque*: see Cog *sb.*1 There was, however, more differentiation of the two forms in English than in French, for we have no trace of *cock* applied to the large vessels, Cog sense 1; rather has *cock* always corresponded in sense to the Fr. diminutive *coquet*.

The *Vocab. della Crusca* has It. *cocca* 'a kind of ship, no longer in use, which had the prow and the poop much raised, with a single mast, and a square sail'; dim. *cocchetta*. Of the similar Celtic words, Thurneysen says Ir. & Gaelic *cocá* boat is the Romanic word; Welsh *cwch* is manifestly an old borrowed word; Cornish *coc*, pl. *cucu*, 'boat' is the Rom.-Eng. *cock*, and Breton *koket*, *koked* is the OFr. dim. *coquet*.]

A small ship's boat. Now always Cock-boat.

1430–63 [in comb. in Cockboat, Cockswain]. 1509 *Will of Burgeys* (Somerset Ho.), To Cristofer .. a cokke to rowe yn. 1558 W. Tourson in *Hakluyt* (1589) 123 I tooke our cocke and the Tygers skiffe, and went to the Island. 1569 Stocker *Diodorus Sic.* III. xi. 122 Then the Tounssmen fraughte their cockes with drie wood and such like stuffe, and .. cast fire into the shippes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 19 Yond tall Anchoring Barke, Diminish'd to her Cocke: her Cocke, a Buoy. 1631 Chettle *Hoffman* (N.), I caused my lord to leap into the cock. [1774 E. Jacob *Faversham* 80 No tenant shall have above one Cocke to dredge and use in the river.]

† **Cock,** *sb.*4 *Obs. rare.* [In OE. *sæ coccas* 'sea-cocks' (cf. F. *coque marine*), *cocc*, perh. ad. L. **cocca* by-form of *concha*; in ME. a. F. *coque* shell, of same origin: cf. Cockle *sb.*2] Cockle, shell-fish.

c 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 *Muscula*, muslan, *torniculi*, pinewinclan, *Nepticgalli* sæccocas, *platesia*, fage. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 95 [A] ferthyng-worth of muscles ..oþer so fele Cockes [*so* 3 *MSS.*; *v.r.* cokkys, cokeles]. 1661 R. Lovell *Hist. Animals* 189 Cocks, and Cokles .. being of so hot a nature that they fly above the water like an arrow, in the summer nights.

† **Cock,** *sb.*5 *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Cock *v.*1 1: perh. *at cocke* is the northern infinitive, but cf. the Latin.] War, strife.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii. 1 Blessid Laverd mi God, þat leres right Mi hende at cocke [L. *ad prælium*], mi fingres at fight.

Cock (kɒk), *sb.*6 [f. Cock *v.*1 3–5.]

1. A pronounced upward turn; an upward bend (of the nose, etc.); a significant turn (of the eye).

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* iii, They were collected 'viis et modis' said the Man of Law .. with a knowing cock of his eye to his next neighbour. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 694 My nose had lost its pretty cock, and had grown elegantly hooked.

2. A way of cocking a hat on the head.

1717 Bullock *Wom. a Riddle* II. 21, I have an inimitable cock with my hat that adds a vivacity to my looks. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* ix, A fierce cock to his hat, and a shabby genteel air.

3. An upward turn given to the brim of a hat; a mode of so turning it up; *concr.* the turned-up part of the brim.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 104 ₱2 He..wore in a smart Cock, a little Beaver hat edged with Silver. 1712 Budgell *ibid.* No. 319 ₱5 The Variety of Cocks into which he moulded his Hat. 1726 Cavallier *Mem.* I. 80 Putting .. a Tuft of white Ribands in the Cocks of their Hats. 1785 Boswell *Tour Hebrides* 9 Oct. 1773 The wind being high, he let down the cocks of his hat. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* 44 He had .. the cocks of his hat shot through and through.

† **4.** 'A kind of cap, or head-dress' (Jamieson); cf. Cock-up. *Sc. Obs.*

1768 Ross *Poems* 137 (Jam.) And we maun hae pearlins, and mabbies, and cocks.

Cock, *sb.*7 [f. Cock *v.*2] A cocked position of the hammer of a pistol or gun: see Cock *sb.*1 13.

† **Cock,** *sb.*8 *Obs.* or *arch.* Perversion of the word God (an intermediate form being *gock*), used in oaths and forcible exclamations, as *by cock*, Cock and Pie; but generally in the possessive, as *cock's body*, *bones*, *heart*, *nouns*, *pain*, *passion*, *soul*, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's Prol.* 9 See how for Cokkes bones [*v.r.* kokes bones, goddes bones] As he wol falle fro his hors atones. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 150 By Cokes dere bonys I mak you go wyghtly. *c* 1465 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 44 By cokkus soule, There is an haare in my haye. 1530 Palsgr. 739/1 Stryke for cockes body. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 188 Cock's death, whom have we here? 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2841 War I ane King, sir, be coks passioun! I sould gar make ane proclamatioun. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 18 By cocke, thou sayest truthe. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 297 Ah! Cock's precious sides, what fortune is this! 1613–6 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv, Then swore by Cocke and other dung-hill oathes. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* III. ii, Cock's bodikins! we must not lose John Clay. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* I. i. (1677) 3 What Mr. Harry! By Coxbodikins I did not know you. 1719 — *Pills* III. 14 By Cock, quoth he, Say you so. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, Cocksbody, make that manifest to me. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Nativ.* viii, Come, Aleph, Beth; dost thou forget? Cock's soul! thou'dst rather play!

[**Cock,** *sb.*9

Johnson (copied in later Dicts.) has the sense 'The notch of an arrow', which he probably found in Ainsworth's *Thesaurus* (1746—) 'The cock of an arrow, *Sagittæ crena*'. No evidence has been found for such a sense: it appears to be an etymological figment founded on Skinner's conjecture that 'cock of a gun' (Cock *sb.*1 13) was a term originally proper to Archery, and identical with It. *cocca* 'the nocke of an arrow' (Florio).]

Cock (kɒk), *v.*1 Formerly also **cokke**. [Here are included a number of separate uses, which appear all to be derived, in one way or another, from the name of the fowl. Even this derivation, however, is somewhat doubtful for the earliest sense, which has been conjecturally compared with Irish *cog-aim* 'I war, I make war', stem in OIr. *coc-*.]

I. † **1.** *intr.* To contend, fight, wrangle, quarrel. Also in 16th c. *to cock it. Obs.*

c 1230 [see Cocking *vbl. sb.*]. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 668 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 Þe luttele mon .. wole grennen, cocken, and chiden. *c* 1300 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 133 To cocke with knyf nast thou none nede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2042 Fra morne to þe mirke niȝt maynly þa cocken. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Orat.* iii. *App. to Life* (L.), And if they be both disposed to cock it throughly, yet when they both be made bankrupts, then they must needs conclude a peace. 1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 612 He who should have been mild to men, is now cocking with God.

II. † **2.** To play the 'cock', behave boastfully or defiantly; to swagger, strut; to brag, crow *over*.

1575 Abp. Parker *Corr.* 246 Our circumspections so variable..maketh cowards thus to cock over us. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xliii. 17 The spider and fly, that erst there bragde and cockt. 1650 Arnway *Alarum* (1661) 161 (L.) Belshazzar was found..cocking up against God. 1682 Southerne *Loyal Brother* v. i, I'll strut, and cock, and talk as big, as wind and froth can make me. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 422 ₱2 A young Officer, who gave Symptoms of cocking upon the Company. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) II. No. 108. 103 Every one cocks and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us.

III. To stick or turn up.

3. *trans.* To set up assertively or obtrusively; to turn *up* in an assertive, pretentious, jaunty, saucy, or defiant way; to stick stiffly *up* or *out*. [app. with reference to the posture of a cock's neck in crowing, or that of his crest or his tail.]

To cock the ears: to prick up the ears in attention, interest, etc., said of horses, dogs, and humorously of persons. *To cock the nose*: to turn it up in contempt or indifference. *To cock the eye*: to turn the eye with a knowing look; to give a wink.

c 1600 Day *Begg. Bednell Gr.* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1881) 39 Your bought Gentility that sits on thee Like Peacock's feathers cock't upon a Raven. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 161 [She] spreads and cocks her tail. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 275 ₱8 The Latin Poets, when they talk of a Man's cocking his Nose, or playing the Rhinoceros. 1720 Gay *Pastorals* (J.), Our Lightfoot barks, and cocks his ears. 1751 Smollett *Fer. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 15 To use the vulgar phrase, he cocked his eye at him. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Cock your eye*, shut one eye. 1790 Burns *Elegy Henderson* iii, Ye hills..That proudly cock your cresting cairns! 1804 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1812 V. 204 He cocks his nose upon disgrace. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxvii, The wisest Captain that ever cocked the sweet gale (bog-myrtle) in his bonnet. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* iv, Timothy put on his hat, cocked his eye at me, and left us alone. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* iii, He cocked up his head, and he cocked up his wings, and he cocked up his tail. 1879 *Punch* 10 May 213 Cocked my laughing eye, and shot a glance at her out of it.

b. *intr.* To stand, or stick conspicuously up.

1629 Gaule *Holy Madnesse* 91 His Beuer cocks. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 79 The Spanish Souldiers..would..put their Helmets upon faggot-sticks, so as they might be seen but to cock above the Workes. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3319/4 She carries her Tail cocking. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 168 Floats .. must be so poised ..as to make them cock, that is, stand perpendicular in the water. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xxviii. 569 The little saucy-looking heads cocking up between the old one's ears.

4. *To cock the hat*: 'to set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness' (J.); 'a common mode of vulgar salutation' (Halliwell). Now, to stick the hat jauntily on one side of the head.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 148 He went up and down London Streets with his Hat cockt, his teeth gnashing, his eyes fixed. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 204 Behaving themselves indecently as her majestie past by, looking her in the face and cocking their hats. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 403 ₱5, I saw an alerte young fellow that cocked his hat upon a friend of his who entered. 1729 Swift *Grand Question debated* 105 The Captain, to show he is proud of the favour, Looks up to your window, and cocks up his beaver; (His beaver is cock'd; pray, Madam, mark that, For a captain of horse never takes off his hat). 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lix, Said Dennis, cocking his hat for the convenience of scratching his head. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xxi, The mother thought Murphy would be a good speculation for the daughter to cock her cap at. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* v. 19 A fancy forage cap, cocked jauntily over a profusion of well-waxed curls.

5. To turn up the brim of (a hat), *esp.* as a fashion of wearing it; cf. Cocked hat.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 13 July, Mrs. Stewart in this dresse, with her hat cocked and a red plume. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. xix. (1675) 279 He took up with his Hat, which by Cocking the Brims he turn'd into a kind of Cup, such a proportion of Water that he quench'd his Thirst with it. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xii, Cocking his hat with pins. 1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.*, *Lit. Fashions*, The same caprice that cuts our coats and cocks our hats. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 81 Wolsey's hat .. apparently was never cocked, as the fashion now is.

b. *intr.* and *absol.*

1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* II. iv, Say your hat did not cock handsomely. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* I. (1730) 147 So spruce he moves, so gracefully he cocks; The hollow'd Rose declares him Orthodox.

IV. 6. *intr.* 'To train or use fighting cocks' (J.). 1546–1886 [see Cocking *vbl. sb.* 2].

7. To shoot wood-cocks.

1696–1870 [see Cocking *vbl. sb.* 3].

Cock, *v.*2 [f. Cock *sb.*1 13.]

† **1.** To place (a match) in the cock of an old matchlock gun. Also *fig. Obs.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 To cocke his burning match. *Ibid.* III. i. 41 Hauing .. made themselues ready, and cocked their matches. 1645 *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 282 Cock your match, prim[e] your pan, let piercing bullets fly! 1648 *Petition Eastern Assoc.* 21 Hot disputes already lighted, and cock'd between the two Kingdoms.

2. To put (a loaded fire-arm) in readiness for firing by raising the cock or hammer; to draw (the cock) back. To *full cock*, *half cock*: cf. Cock *sb.*1 13 b. Also *absol.*

1649 Milton *Eikon.* 23 Pistols cockt and menac'd in the hands of about 300 Ruffians. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 88 We took a Pistol..and..prim'd it with..Gunpowder..then cocking it, etc. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 280 He sees me cock and present. 1812 Byron *Waltz* ii, A modern hero .. Cock'd—fired—and miss'd his man. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 111 Cock the rifle. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. I. xi. 44 A gun .. which opens and full-cocks with a most convenient lever under the trigger-guard.

Cock, *v.*3 *Carp.* [A technical word of most uncertain form, occurring also as **cauk**, **caulk**, **calk**, and recently **cog**, and prob. the same as Coak. If the historical form is (as in quot. 1663) *cock*, **cok*, it may represent a North Fr. **cok-er*, **coqu-er* = F. *cocher* to notch, fit with a notch or notches, f. *coche*, Pr. *coca*, It. *cocca* notch, 'a dent cut in any thing'. Of this, *coak*, *cauk* might be phonetic variants, spelt *caulk*, *calk*, by association with better known words. See also Cog *sb.*3]

1. *trans.* To let the end of (a beam) into a wall-plate, or other supporting timber, by cutting the bearing end into steppings or a dove-tail, to fit into corresponding notches cut in the plate or supporting timber. Hence **Cocking** *vbl. sb.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 43 To see the Carpenters cock the main Beams into the Lentals, to hold the wall the better. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 30 The Beam is cauked down

[which is the same as Dove-tailing a Cross]. **1819** NICHOLSON *Arch. Dict.* I. 262 *Cocking* .. securing beams to wall-plates by notching each beam..on the under edge..and cutting reverse notches out of the top of the wall-plate. **1823** — *Pract. Builder* 129, Cocking or Cogging. **1876** GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Caulking* or *Cocking*, the mode of fixing the tie-beams of a roof or the binding joists of a floor down to the wall-plates.

2. To secure a piece of timber having a projecting tenon across another having a corresponding notch or mortice; to secure crossing beams by any device of the nature or effect of mortice and tenon.

1854 in *Arch. Soc. Dict.*, Caulking, Calking, Cocking, Cogging, or Corking. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Cocking.. Mortising.

3. See COAK *v.*

Cock, *v.*[4] Also 4 coke. [f. COCK *sb.*[2]] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To put up (hay, etc.) in cocks.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 13 Canstow..coke [*v. r.* coken] for my cokers [*v.r.* cokares, cokerus] oþer to þe cart picche? *Ibid.* XXII. 238 And somme he tauhte to tulye, to theche and to coke. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 118 Take heede to the weather, the wind and the skie, If danger approcheth, then 'Cock apace' crie. **1624** *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 57 To Gardner (and 10 others) 4 daies moying and one daie cocking brakes. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 353 They bind and cock it [barley] as they doe Wheat and Rye. **1767** A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 214. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* I. 495 It does not rake the grass into rows, nor cock it.

b. *dial.* cf. COCKER *sb.*[3]

1882 *Lancashire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Quock, Quoke*, to go a-shearing or harvesting from home.

Hence **Cocked** *ppl. a.*, **Cocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 12 Or summer shade vnder the cocked haye. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps.* Wks. 1684 IV. 120 The toyle of the harvest, in reaping, binding, cocking. **1807** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 455 Grass should .. be protected against rain and dew by cocking. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 582/2 A cocking-machine gathers hay from the swath or windrow and puts it in cock.

† Cock, *v.*[5] *Obs.* [Evidently related in derivation to the synonymous COCKER *v.*[1], and COCKLE *v.*[3] So far as the form goes, it might be the primitive of which these are diminutive and iterative derivatives; but being known in only one writer, it may be shortened from *cocker*.] *trans.* To cocker, pamper, indulge. Hence **Cocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 183 Some cockeneies with cocking are made verie fooles, Fit neither for prentise, for plough, nor for schooles. *Ibid.* 186 Yet cocking Mams, and shifting Dads from schooles, Make pregnant wits to prooue vnlearned fooles. *Ibid.* 214 Where cocking Dads make sawsie lads, In youth so rage, to beg in age.

Cock, *v.*[5] Erroneous or dial. form of CALK *v.*[2] (in Cumbrld. dial. *coke, coak*) = to rough-shoe.

1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* (1862) 100 Cautious men..had their horses' shoes cocked.

Cock-a-bo·ndy. [Corruption of Welsh *coch a bon ddu* (kɒχ ă bɒn ðiŭ) lit. 'red with black trunk or stem (*pon*)'; various corruptions of the Welsh spelling are found in Angling books.] Name of an artificial fly used by anglers.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 65 Who can trim a cock-abundy, turn a rod with him? **1855** KINGSLEY *Let.* in *Pref. Mem. Alt. Locke* (1881) 54 A couple of dozen of good flies, viz. cock a bondhues, etc. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, Throwing some cock-a-bondies across the table. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 3/1, I put on a fly which .. does not exist—to wit, a fair-sized coch-y-bondhu.

Cockade (kɒkē·d). Also 8 **cockard.** [A corruption of *cockard*, a. F. *cocarde*, in 16th c. *coquarde*, deriv. of *coq* cock; according to Littré, so called from the cock's comb. But the first appearance of the word is in Rabelais, in the phrase *bonnet à la coquarde*, explained by Cotgrave (1611) as 'a Spanish cap, or fashion of bonnet vsed by the most substantiall men of yore . . also, any bonnet, or cap, worne proudly, or peartly on th' one side'. Here *coquarde* appears to be the fem. of *coquard* adj. 'foolishly proud, saucy, malapert', as sb. 'a malapert coxcomb' (Cotgr.).]

A ribbon, knot of ribbons, rosette, or the like, worn in the hat as a badge of office or party, or as part of a livery dress.

The cockade worn in the hat by coachmen and livery servants of persons serving under the Crown, is a rosette of black leather, originally the distinctive badge of the House of Hanover, as the *White Cockade* was of the House of Stuart and its adherents.

[**1660** *Act Tonnage & Poundage* 12 *Chas. II*, Capravens, Cockared Caps, China Pease.] **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 P 1 The Coachman with a new Cockade. **1717** POPE 3 *Hours after Marr.* Epil., To the lac'd hat and cockard of the pit. **1748** *Whitehall Evening Post* No. 405 The Crew .. with Cockades of Blue and Red Ribbons in their Hats. **1750-75** *Jacobite Song* (in Herd) *The White Cockade*, He's ta'en the field wi' his white cockade. **1792** A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 145, I was questioned for not having a cockade of the *tiers etat*. **1818** *Parl. Deb.* 644 Mr. Lockhart..had known 30,000 cockades given away at an election, and this signal of party was thus made an engine of bribery. **1846** *Hist. Rec. 3rd Lt. Dragoons* 39 The Hats were bound with lace, and ornamented with a yellow loop, and a black Cockade.

Hence **Cocka·deless** *a.*, without a cockade; **Cocka·dewise** *adv.*, in the manner of a cockade.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 97 In baby-clothes and cockadeless cap. **1884** E. O'DONOVAN *Story Merv* xi. 125 Turbans, one end of the cloth stuck up cockadewise.

Cockaded (kɒkē·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Adorned with a cockade; wearing a cockade.

1733 SWIFT *Apol.*, The first fierce cockaded centry. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 855 A pamper'd Spendthrift; whose ..Well-fashion'd Figure, and cockaded Bow, etc. **1858** R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xix. 66 The cockaded coachman.

Cocka·der. *rare.* One who wears a cockade.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* XV. (1809) 122 A young Cockader, about town. **1870** *Life Mother Marg. Mary Halluhan* (ed. 3) 239 Escorted..by the two blue cockaders.

Cock-a-doodle-doo, *sb.* A conventional representation of the crow of the cock; a name for this, and hence, a nursery or humorous name for the cock (also *cock-a-doodle*).

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 31 The yung cockerels ..followid after with a cockaloodletoo as wel as ther strenhth wuld suffer them. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 386. **1674** FLATMAN *Belly God* 24 In the long Egg lyes Cock-a-doodle-doo. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* I. 308 My dear Cock a doodle, My Jewel, my Joy. **1798** SOUTHEY *Ballads, Surgeon's Warning*, The Cock he crew cock-a-doodle-do, Past five! the watchman said. **1841** LEVER *C. O'Malley* LXXXIV. 404 A loud cock-a-doo-do-doo that some bold chanticleer set up at the moment. **1852** READE *Peg Woff.* 25 It seemed not unlike a small cock-a-doodle-doo of general defiance.

attrib. **1856** READE *Never too Late* LXXXV. (D.), Living almost entirely upon cock-a-doodle broth.

Hence **Cock-a-doodle,** *v.*, to crow.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 77 The cockadoodling cocks.

† Cockagrice. *Obs.* [f. COCK + GRICE pig.] In early cookery, a dish consisting of an old cock and a pig boiled and roasted together. Also called *cokentrice, cokyntryce, -tryche*, app. perversions of the word.

a **1400** *Forme of Cury* No. 175 *Cokagres.* Take an hole rowsted cok, etc. **14**.. *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 250 Kockagris, and flaumpoynts, and daryoles, and peres in syrip. *Ibid.* 443 Cokagrys. Take an olde cok and pull him..and also take a pygge, and flee hym..and sowe hym faste togedur, and sethe hom..and do hom on a spette. *c* **1430** *Cookery Bks.* 40 *Cokyntryce.*—Take a Capoun, & skald hym, & draw hem clene..take a Pigge, & skald hym, & draw hym in þe same maner..sewe þe fore partye of the Capoun to þe After parti of þe Pygge..putte hem on a spete, & Roste hym. *Ibid.* 62 Cokyntryche; 115 Cokentrice.

Cock-a-hoop. Also 6-7 **cock on (the) hoope, (hope, houpe), 7 cock in hoope, 9 cock-a-whoop.** [A phrase of doubtful origin, the history of which has been further obscured by subsequent attempts, explicit or implicit to analyse it.

Blount, *Glossographia* (1670), says '*Cock-on-hoop*'; our Ancestors call'd that the *Cock* which we call a Spigget, or perhaps they used such *Cocks* in their vessels, as are still retained in water-pipes; the *Cock* being taken out, and laid on the *hoop* of the vessel, they used to drink up the ale as it ran out without intermission (in Staffordshire, now call'd Strunning a barrel of Ale) and then they were *Cock-on-Hoop*, i. e. at the height of mirth and jollity; a saying still retained'. This account fits the use of the phrase in the 16th c.; but it has more the appearance of an inference from the phrase itself, than of an independent statement of historical facts. For we have no clear evidence that 'cock' ever meant a spigot, and even if it did, the use of the 'hoop' of the cask as a place on which to lay it, seems to require further elucidation. The matter is perplexed by the occurrence of a 'hoop' and of figures 'on the Hoop' in tavern-signs from a much earlier date. Thus the 'George on the Hoop' is said by Hotten and Larwood *Hist. Signboards* (ed. 3) 503, to be mentioned in Clause-Roll 43 Edw. III, and later are found the 'Hart', 'Swan', 'Eagle', 'Falcon', 'Cock', 'Hen' 'on the Hoop', also the 'Crown', 'Bunch of Grapes', 'Mitre', 'Angel', 'Bell', each 'on the Hoop'. Some of these signs still exist; but it is difficult to see what bearing they have on the phrase as originally used, or how the 'Cock on the Hoop' as a sign should have given rise to a phrase, more than any of the other devices similarly found 'on the Hoop'; still more is it difficult to imagine how this cock could be set on or taken off the 'Hoop' in connexion with a drinking bout. Equal difficulty attends various other suggested explanations of 'hoop', none of which affords the slightest clue to the 16th c. use.

Since the 17th c. 'cock' has been generally identified with the live fowl, which has led to changes both in the grammatical construction and use of the phrase; in accordance with this also, 'hoop' has been vaguely referred to F. *huppe* tufted crest, (a guess of Phillips), and identified with 'whoop', as in *war-whoop*; these are merely popular etymologies, but they have affected the use of *cock-a-hoop* by persons who believed in them. The following passages illustrate these remarks.

1403 *Add. Charter* 5313 Br. Mus., A messuage called 'the belle on the hoop'. **1631** *Deed* (in J. Coleman's *Book Catalogue* 1889) relating to 'two Inns in Shoreditch, one called the Cock and Hoope, and the other the Holy Lambe'. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* II. vii, *From, of* [= *off*], *in, by*, have the force of the ablative: as..Take the cock of [f] the hoop. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Cock-a-hoop* (Fr. *coc-a-huppe*, a Cock with a Crest, or from the Staffordshire custom of laying the Cock or Spigot upon the Barrel, for the company to drink without intermission). All upon the Spur, high in mirth, or standing upon high terms. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 73 No. 39 The Cock on the Hoop may be seen also in Holborn, printed on a board.]

† 1. Phrase. *To set* (*the*) *cock on* (*the*) *hoop, cock a hoop*: app. to turn on the tap and let the liquor flow; hence, to drink without stint; to drink and make good cheer with reckless prodigality. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1177/2 They .. set them downe and dryncke well for our sauiours sake, sette cocke a hoope, and fyll in all the cuppes at ones, and then lette Chrystes passion paye for all the scotte. **1538** BALE *Thre Lawes* 1806 Cheare now maye I make & set cocke on the houpe. Fyll in all the pottes, and byd me welcome hostesse. **1540** PALSGR. *Acolastus* (Wedgwood), Let us sette the cocke on the hope and make good chere within doores. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 He maketh hauok, and setteth cocke on the hoope. He is so laueis, the stocke beginneth to droope. **1606** HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 257 These knaues Sit cocke-a-hope, but Hobson pays for all. **1611** COTGR., *Se goguer*, to..make good cheere, set cocke-a-hoope, throw the house out at windowes. **1621** MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. i. 147 Resolued..to set cock in hoope, and in guzling and good cheere spent all that was left. **1658** BRATHWAIT *Ho*[4] *Ghost* 26 (N.) The cock on hoop is set, Hoping to drink their lordships out of debt.

† b. By extension: (*a*) To abandon oneself to reckless enjoyment. (*b*) To cast off all restraint, become reckless. (*c*) To give a loose to all disorder, to set all by the ears. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 117 Now I am a frysker, all men doth on me looke; What should I do, but set cocke on the hoope? **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 441 b, There be found diuers..which setting cocke on houpe, beleue nothinge at all, neither regard they what, reason, what, honesty, or what thing conscience doth prescribe. **1576** NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 221 Lighting in the company of amorous and beautifull Damosels, they set cocke on hoope, and..become as merry as the merriest. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 83 Youle make a Mutinie among the Guests: You will set cocke a hoope, youle be the man. [Some would connect this rather with 2 or 3.]

† c. As an exclamation of reckless joy or elation.

1568 *Jacob & Esau* V. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 246 Then, faith, cock-on-hoop, all is ours! thou, who but he?

† 2. as *adv.* in phrase *To set* (oneself or something) *cock-a-hoop*: i.e. in a position or state of unrestrained elation or exultation. [Quot. 1689 prob. influenced by COCK sb.[1] the fowl.] *Obs.*

1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. (1684) 31 He sets himself Cock-a-hoop, as if there were no one that took care of the City besides himself. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 123 Your eyes, lips, breasts are so provoking—They set my heart more cock-a-hoop Than could whole seas of cray-fish soupe.

3. as *pred. adj.* (in *to be, make cock-a-hoop*): In a state of elation; crowing with exultation. [Here association with the fowl becomes evident.]

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 14 Hudibras..having routed the whole Troop, With Victory was Cock-a-hoop. **1673** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 264 You were exceedingly straitned in time; and then a little after were all Cock-a-Hoop. **1677** COLES, To be cock-a-hoop, *ampullari, insolescere, cristas erigere*. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cock-a-hoop*, upon the high Ropes, Rampant, Transported. **1719** *Cordial Low Spirits* 162 The church was very cock-a-hoop, and held up its head and crow'd. **1817** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & L.* II. i, To make Catty cockahoop, I told her that, etc. **1834** GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) III. xxiii. 104 The Tories have been mighty cock-a-hoop. **1887** H. SMART *Cleverly Won* x. 86 They are all as cock-a-hoop about her chance as ever I saw folks in my life.

4. as *attrib. adj.* Elated, exultant, boastfully and loudly triumphant.

1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 201 The cock-a-hoop hilarity of the Tories. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 102 We never lose the cock-a-whoop vein in Bottom's character.

5. *adv.* Elatedly, triumphantly.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. vi, That ingenuous habit of mind which always thinks aloud; which rides cock-a-hoop on the tongue. **1871** *Member for Paris* II. 10 M. Paul .. began unwisely to crow cock-a-whoop before the time.

Hence **Cock-a-hooping** *vbl. sb.*; **Cock-a-hoopish; Cock-a-hoopness.** (*nonce-wds.*)

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 776/2 These groans and these cock-a-whoopings at the sale of the *Cornhill*. **1885** *Globe* 9 May 3/1 The younger sister—for France considers her as such—is getting too 'cock-a-hoopish'. **1889** *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 574/1 The boisterous cock-a-hoopness of some of his present associates.

Cockaigne, Cockayne (kɒkē·n). Forms: 4 **cokaygn**(e, 7 **cocquany**, 9 **cockaigne, -ayne.** [ME. *cokaygne*, a. OF. *coquaigne, cokaigne*, mod. F. *cocagne*, appearing in Sp. as *cucaña*, It. *cuccagna*, in Florio *cocagna, cucagna*, 'lubberland'.

The Romanic word must have originated in some fabulous geographical notion. Its derivation has been much discussed, but remains obscure: see Diez and Littré. Grimm suggested connexion with Ger. *kuchen* cake, 'because the houses there were covered with cakes'; cf. quot. 1305. Diez would connect it with Romanic words meaning 'cake', or with some derivative of L. *coquere* to cook, in which Littré and Scheler agree. OF. *trouver cocaigne* is 'to find the country where good things drop of themselves into the mouth', to meet with good fortune.]

1. Name of an imaginary country, the abode of luxury and idleness.

c **1305** *Land Cokayne* 2 (Philol. Soc. 1862) Fur in see bi west spayngne Is a lond ihote cokaygne..Þo3 paradis be miri and bri3t Cokaygn is of fairir si3t. *Ibid.* 54 All of pasteiis beþ þe walles, Of fleis, of fisse, and ruh met, þe likfullist þat man mai et; Fluren cakes beþ þe scingles alle, Of cherche, cloister, boure, and halle; Þe pinnes beþ fat podinges. **1677** HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 24 All the Contentments and ease which some pleasant Men have Related of the Land of Cocquany. **1857** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 137 Infinite railroads and crystal palaces, peace and plenty, cockaigne and dillettantism. **1862** GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 15 Mar. 6/1 Many things .. could have been mended if it had been in that land of Cockaigne where everything is allowed to be done twice over.

2. Humorously applied to London, as the country of Cockneys; Cockneydom.

1824 *Hist. Gaming* 48 At the high-flying Hells, in the Western parts of Cockaigne. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 244/2 We are bound..to do justice to the Laureate of Cockaigne. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 152/1 The writer is evidently a Cockney, accustomed to the ways and feeling of Cockaigne.

Hence **Cockai·gner** = Cockney. (*rare.*)

1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 239 That unfortunate cockaigner Johnny Keats.

Cockal (kɒ·kăl, kɒ·kɪ̯ɑl). ? *Obs.* Forms: 6 **cok all**, 6–8 **cock-all**, 7 **cockeall, coccal, cockle**, 7–8 **cockall**, 7–9 **cockal**. [app. it was orig. two words *cock all*; but no evidence as to the derivation appears to have come down.]

1. The 'knuckle-bone' or astragalus; *esp.* that of a sheep, etc., used for playing with (see 2).

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 161 b, The bone, called in Greke astragalos, and in English Cok all. 1648 Herrick *Hesper. The Temple*, A little transverce bone; Which boyes and bruckel'd children call (Playing for points and pins) cockall. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* (1807) I. 216 The tables and cards, with a deal of cock-alls, mumblety-pegs, and wheels of fortune. 1690 W. Walker *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 396 See where the cockals (dice) are (*vide ubi tali sint*).

2. A game played with 'knuckle-bones'; 'dibs'. Also, a game played by the ancients with these bones marked like dice (but on four sides only); Lat. *ludus talaris*.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 392 Lysander [said] that children must be deceived with the play of cock-all, and men with othes. 1611 Cotgr., *Tales*, Dice; also, the game tearmed Cockall. 1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 113 An huckle-bone, such wherewith children play cockall. 1696 Kennett *Romæ Antiq.* (1713) 249 The Greeks and Romans had two sorts of games at dice, the ludus talorum, or play at cockall, and the ludus tessararum, or what we call dice. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, The game at cock all, *Ludus talaris. Ibid.* V, *Astragalus*, the huckle-bone. *Meton.* the play at cockal, dice, or tables. 1820 W. Tooke tr. *Lucian* I. 549 *note*, Some games that were in use at Athens, as dice, cockal, odd and even.

3. *Comb.* **cockal-bone** = Cockal 1.

1606 Holland *Sueton.* Annot. 36 To cast the Dice or cockall bones. 1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 115 When all four cock-all-bones appeared .. all with different faces. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 721/1 The bones of the tarsus in the horse are, 1st, the astragalus, or 'cockal-bone,' as it it vulgarly named.

†**Cockalane.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **-an, -and.** [a. F. *coq-à-l'âne* 'a libell, pasquin, satyre' (Cotgr.), 'an incoherent story, passing from one subject to another': see Littré, and cf. Cock-and-bull.]

1. 'A comic or ludicrous representation' (Jam.); a satire, lampoon.

1605 *Ayr Session Rec.* 25 Feb., Ony ryme or cokalane. 1609 *Act Jas. VI*, c. 9 By their pasquils, lybels, rymes, cockalans, comedies .. they slander, maligne and revile the people, estate, and country of England. 1610 J. Melvill *Diary* 781 Spreideris of cokalandis sould be banischit.

2. A disconnected story, discourse, etc.

c 1650 Sir J. Wishart *Let.* in *Spottiswoode's Mem.* (1811) 50 (Jam.) Excuse the rather cockaland then letter from him who carethe not howe disformall his penn's expression be. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* (Jam.), What a *Coc à l'Asne* is this? I talk of women, and thou answerest Tennis.

†**Cock-ale.** *Obs.* Ale mixed with the jelly or minced meat of a boiled cock, besides other ingredients.

a 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1669) 174 To make Cock-Ale. Take eight Gallons of Ale; take a Cock and boil him well. 1675 *Woman turn'd Bully* (N.), Did you ever taste our cock-ale? 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 15 Pectoral Ale..may be made Cock-Ale, by adding a cock parboil'd, bruis'd and cut into pieces. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 194 Cock-Ale [full directions].

Cock-a-leekie, var. of Cocky-leeky.

Cock-a-loft, *a. colloq.* [Formed by vague association with Cock *v.*[1], and such compounds as *cockalorum, cock-a-hoop, cock-horse, cock-loft.*] Affectedly lofty, stuck up.

1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xii. (1862) 212 Some rubbishing cock-aloft notion of 'doing right'!

†**Cockall.** *Obs.* [cf. Cock *sb.*[1] 7.] One that beats all, the 'perfection'.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 112 The fourth, most sweete, deare, prettie, all in all: he was the very cockeall of a husband.

Cock-all: see Cockal.

Cockalo·rum. *colloq.* [A derivative of Cock, app. playful and arbitrary. Cf., however, Du. *kockeloeren* to crow (Hexham).]

1. Applied to a person: = Little or young cock, bantam; self-important little man.

c 1715 *Jacobite Minstrelsy* (1829) 47 Hey for Sandy Don! Hey for Cockolorum! Hey for Bobbing John, And his Highland quorum! [*Cockolorum* means the Marquis of Huntly, whose father, the Duke of Gordon, was called 'Cock of the North'.] 1815–20 in *Daily News* 6 Dec. 1889 In my school days, from 1815 to 1820, we often heard in the playground: 'Now little cockalorum, out o' that'. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* liii. 5 He..Cried 'God bless us! a wordy cockalorum!' 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 437 Lord James Butler as high cockalorum of the Protestants.

2. Self-important narration; 'crowing'.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 4/2 Slovenliness with an unpleasant infusion of what has been known in his profession ever since the Franco-German war days as 'cockalorum'.

3. *Hey* (*hay, high*) *cockalorum*: an ejaculation or exclamation; also a boy's game in which one set of players jump astride the others (who present a chain of 'backs'), calling out *Hey cockalorum, jig, jig, jig!* (*Hey cockalorum jig!* is given as refrain of a popular song *c* 1800). *High cockalorum jig*: name of a game of cards.

1823 Galt *Entail* II. 260 (Jam.) I'll let no grass grow beneath my feet, till I hae gi'en your father notice of this loup-the-window and hey cockalorum-like love. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Witches' Frolic*, Now away! and away! without delay, Hey Cockalorum! my Broomstick gay! 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. iii, Prisoner's-base, rounders, high-cock-a-lorum, cricket, foot-ball, he was soon initiated into the delights of them all.

Cock-and-bull. [In its origin app. referring to some story or fable. The early use of the phrase is parallel to that of the French *coq-à-l'âne*; cf. Cockalane 2.]

1. *lit.*

1660 S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 409 What a strange Story is here! as if a man should tell a Tale of two things, a Cock and a Bull, metamorpozed into one, whereof the one having been as confidently as untruly avowed to be assuredly known to be the other, viz. the Cock to be a Bull, is (being denyed) as ridiculously as reasonlessly profer'd to be proved in this illegal and illogical way of Argumentation, etc. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 66 That cocks and bulls might discourse, and hinds and panthers hold conferences about religion.

2. *To talk of, a story of, a cock and a bull*: (to tell) a long rambling, idle story; tedious, disconnected, or misleading talk. Cf. F. *coq-à-l'âne.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 274 Some mens whole delight is..to talk of a Cock and Bull over a pot. 1667 Sir R. Moray in *Lauderd. Papers* (1885) II. 83, I would not begin to talk of any matters & hee did not, so wee talkt about an hour of a cock and a bull. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 36 We call you to that particular of the papers, and you run out in a story of a Cock and a Bull, and I know not what. 1714 tr. *T. à Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* IV. xxix. 273 There being here neither beginning nor end..but they skip from a Cock to a Bull. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 430 To set their hearers agape with an idle story of a cock and a bull. 1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 73, I have a letter from Stevenson who has..got accounts that Scindiah had joined the Kolapoor man .. etc. etc., all about a cock and a bull. 1829 Southey *Pilgr. Compost.* Prel., Come! out with a murder, ..a Goblin, ..a Ghost, Or a tale of a Cock and a Bull!

3. *A cock and* (*a*) *bull story* (*tale, yarn*): an idle, concocted, incredible story; a canard.

1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 77 Not to tire you with the repetition of all the cock and bull stories which I have formerly told you, etc. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* vi. 243 They invented a cock-and-bull story, which I am sure I never told them. 1876 F. E. Trollope *Charming Fellow* I. xvi. 230 He told me a cock-and-a-bull story about his father's devotion to science.

†**Cock-and-pie.** *Obs.* [Supposed to be orig. Cock *sb.*[8] and Pie, the ordinal of the Roman Catholic Church.] Used in an asseveration.

1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 469 By cocke and by pye. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 251 What though a varlets tale you tell: By cock and pye you do it well. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 316 By cocke and pie, you shall not choose, Sir: come, come. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 142, I know a man that will neuer sweare but by Cocke or Pie, or Mouse-foot. I hope you will not say they be oathes. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xix, 'Is he?' replied the host; 'ay, by cock and pie is he'. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* xi, 'By cock and pye it is not worth a bender'.

Cockandy. A name of the Puffin in Scotland.

1802 in Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 96. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 220 Cockandy (*Fife*).

Co·ckapert, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [This may represent an obs. F. *coq apert* 'pert cock'; but it may also be an Eng. formation from the same elements; see Apert 4, and cf. *malapert*; in the former case the subst., in the latter the adj. use would be the original.] *adj.* Impudent, saucy (*obs.*). *sb.* A saucy fellow (*dial.*).

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xliv. 93 Your cockapert pride: and your couetous harts. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss., Cock-a-pert*, a saucy fellow.

Cockard, obs. f. Cockade.

†**Cockarouse** (kɒkărəus). *Obs.* A title of honour among the Indians of Virginia; hence, a person of consequence among the colonists there.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 38 They haue..but few occasions to vse any officers more then one commander, which commonly they call *Werowance* or *Caucorouse*, which is Captaine. [The words 'or Caucorouse' are not in *Map of Virginia* (1612) 36, the original of the passage.] 1705 Beverley *Virginia* III. (Bartlett), A cockarouse is one that has the honor to be of the king or queen's council, with relation to the affairs of government. 1708 *Sot-Weed Factor; or, Along up to Maryland* (Bartlett), In an ancient cedar house, Dwelt my new friend, a cockerouse. 1727–31 in Bailey, Cockarouse among the Virginian Indians.

Cockatiel, -eel (kɒkătī·l). [ad. Du. *kaketielje*, to this bird by Dutch sailors in the East.

Mr. Jamrach informs us that he called them *cockatiels*, from the name *kaketieljes*, applied by Dutch sailors to the first specimens brought to him (*c* 1850). Dr. J. W. Muller of Leiden says *kaketielje* is no regularly formed Du. dim. of *kaketoe*, but looks like an adaptation of a Pg. dim. (? *cacatilho, cacatelho*) of *cacatù*, cockatoo. Portuguese is largely used by Dutch sailors as a kind of *lingua franca* in the Eastern Archipelago.]

A bird-fancier's name for the Cockatoo Parrakeet, or Crested Grass Parrakeet of South Australia (*Calopsitta* or *Nymphicus Novæ-Hollandiæ*), common as a cage-bird in England.

1880 P. W. Sclater *Guide Zool. Gardens* 5. 1884 Gedney *For. Cage Birds*, Cockatiel or Parrakeet Cockatoo. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1248/3 Pair of cockatiels with three nestlings.

Cockatoo (kɒkătū·). Forms: 7 **cacato, cockatoon, crockadore**, 8 **cokato, cocatore, cocatoo**, 8–**cockatoo.** [ad. Malay *kakatúa*, app. immed. through Du. *kaketoe*; app. influenced in form by *cock*. Several authorities say the name represents the call of the bird: but see also quot. 1850.]

1. The name of numerous beautiful birds of the parrot kind, *esp.* the genus *Cacatua*, inhabiting Australia and the East Indian Islands, distinguished by a crest or tuft of feathers on the head, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure.

[1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Little Fr. Lawyer* II. iii, My name is Cock-a-two, use me respectively, I will be cock-o'three else.] 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 212 Cacatoes, birds like Parrats, fierce and indomitable. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 281/2 Cockatoons..have generally long Tails. 1707 Funnell *Voy.* ix. 265 The Crockadore is a Bird of various sizes..When they fly wild up and down the Woods, they will call crockadore, crockadore; for which reason they go by that name. *a* 1732 Gay *Ep. Pulteney*, They're crown'd with feathers like the cockatoo. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 295 At Sooloo, there are no Lories; but the Cocatores have yellow tufts. 1850 *Jrnl. Indian Archipelago* IV. 183 *Cockatoo*, Malay *Kakatuwah*—a vice, a gripe, and also the name of the bird, no doubt referring to its powerful bill. 1854 Bushnan in *Circ. Sci.* (1865) I. 294/1 The cockatoo shrieks its own name.

2. *Australia.* (*colloq.*) A small farmer. Also *cockatoo farmer.*

1864 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & B.* in *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 148 The small farmers, contemptuously called 'cockatoos'. 1874 Lady Barker *N. Zealand* xv. 110 The small farmers are called Cockatoos in Australia by the squatters..who..say that, like a cockatoo, the small freeholder alights on good ground, extracts all he can from it, and then flies away. 1881 *Chequered Career* 341 Most of the cockatoo farmers in South Australia are Germans.

Cockatrice (kɒ·kătrəis, -tris). Forms: 4–7 **coc-, cok-**, 5– **cockatrice**; also 4–5 **koc-, kokatrice**, 5 **cocatryse, coc-, cock-, cokautrice**, 5–6 **cokatryce, 6 cockeatrice, coccatrice, -trise, cockatryce, -tryse**, 7 **cockatrise.** [ME. *cocatris, -ice*, a. OF. *cocatris* (also *coc-, coqu-, kok-, cauc-, chocatrix, -atriz, -atris, caucatri, cocastris, qualquetrix*) masc., corresp. to Pr. *calcatriz*, It. *calcatrice* (1266) fem., repr. L. **calcātrix, calcātrīcem* (cf. *caucatrices*, in Du Cange), app. a mediæval rendering of Gr. *ἰχνεύμων* ichneumon. This last (= *ἰχνευτής*) meant literally 'tracker, tracer out, hunter out', f. *ἰχνεύ-ειν* to track, trace out, hunt out, f. *ἴχνος* track, footstep. L. *calcātrix* is fem. agent-sb. of *calcāre*, orig. 'to tread', in med.L. 'to tread on the heels of, track, trace out' (f. *calx, calcem* heel). Thus *calcātrix* came to render *ichneumon.* (Prof. Thor Sundby, *Brunetto Latino's Levnet og Skrifter*, Kjöbenhavn, 1869, p. 142–4.) In OF. the word was partially popularized, as seen by the phonetic change of the original *calc-* through *caulc-* to *cauc-, coc-*, and *chauc-, choc-*. (In Sp. it occurs only as adopted from Fr., viz. *cocatriz* (Nebrija 1512), *cocadriz* (Minsheu), *cocotriz* later dicts.)

The sense-history of this word is exceedingly curious. The Ichneumon, an Egyptian quadruped, said to devour reptiles and crocodiles' eggs (which it searches for in the sand), is called by Pliny VIII. 24 (35) § 88 sq., the mortal enemy of the aspis and the crocodile. As to the latter, he tells that when the crocodile is asleep or dozing with its jaws open, the ichneumon darts down its throat, and destroys it by gnawing through its belly; a tale originating, partly at least, in the habits of the bird *trochilus*, as mentioned by Herodotus and subsequent Greek writers, and repeated in many forms by later compilers. From an early period, Western writers entertained the notion that this ichneumon was amphibious or aquatic; the immediate followers of Pliny appear to have identified it with the Otter (in Gr. *ἐνυδρίς*). Pliny's tale is repeated by Solinus (flor. *c* 260) *Collectanea* xxxii. 25 (ed. Mommsen 160), and Isidore (*a* 640) *Orig.* XII. ii. 36: in the text of Solinus known to Ammianus Marcellinus (*c* 400), the animal is called '*enhydros*, the second kind of the ichneumons (enhydros alterum ichneumonum genus)'; while Isidore appears to make two distinct animals, the Ichneumon which 'serpentes insequitur..adversus aspidem pugnat', and the Enhydros 'a little beast so called because it lives in the water, and mostly in the Nile (Enydros bestiola, ex eo vocata, quod in aquis versetur, et maxime in Nilo)'. But the Gr. *ἐνυδρίς* was not only the *otter*, but also a *water-snake=hydrus*; and the latter was the only sense in which *enhydris* had been used by Pliny. Later compilers took this to be the sense of *enhydrus, -os*, in Solinus and Isidore, and the crocodile's enemy was now described as a 'water-snake' or 'fish'. Thus it appears in Albertus Magnus (1193–1280) *De Animalibus* XXV. (VII. 669) as 'hidra vel hydrus serpens omnium serpentum pulcherrimus..Apparet autem in Nilo flumine, et quum crocodilus dormit', etc., as in Pliny. Meanwhile also the latinized name *calcatrix* comes into view. It is found, along with the transformed description, in the version of the story given (*c* 1263) by Brunetto Latino in *Li Livre dou Tresor* 185 (ed. Chabaille), where it is said 'then comes another fish, which is named *hydrus*, that is *cocatris*, and enters within his body (lors vient un

autres poissons, qui a nom ydre, ce est cocatris [*v.r.* qualquetrix] et li entre dedans le cors)'; further 'and you must know that cokatrix, albeit he is born in the water, and within the Nile, he is not at all a fish, but is a water-serpent (Et sachiez que cokatrix jà soit ce qu'il naist en l'aigue, et dedans le Nile, il n'est mie peisson, ainz est serpens d'aigue)'. It has been suggested that, in this, the ichneumon was confounded with another reputed enemy of the crocodile, the *varanus*, or Monitor of the Nile, which is really a reptile. The *cocatris=ichneumon=enhydris=hydrus*, having thus been transformed into an aquatic reptile, living in the Nile, other writers proceeded to identify it with the crocodile itself. The *Bestiaire divin* of Guillaume le Normand (*c* 1210) makes *coquatrix* the crocodile, and *ydrus* his enemy: and in the *Bestiaire* of Richard de Fournival (*c* 1250) we have 'Vous m'avez fait mention en votre requeste d'un chocatrix, qui est apelez par son droit non cocodrilles'—'you have mentioned a *chocatrix*, but he is called by his right name *crocodile*'. And in later French, as well as in other Romanic langs., 'crocodile' became, at least, one of the recognized meanings of *cocatrix*. This confusion may have been helped in some instances by the fact that *cocodrille*, one of the commonest of the early forms of *crocodile* (see that word), had an initial similarity to *cocatrix*, and may have been taken by the ignorant as only another form of the name.

In English the confusion with *crocodile* hardly appears, except once or twice as a literalism of translation. Here, *cocatrice* appears from the first as the equivalent of L. *basiliscus*, or *regulus*=Basilisk. It was thus used by Trevisa in his translation of Bartholomæus Anglicus *De Proprietatibus Rerum* to render *basiliscus*, and, what was more important, by Wyclif and his followers to translate *regulus* (Isa. xi. 8, xiv. 29, lix. 5), and *basiliscus* (Ps. xc[i]. 13) of the Vulgate. In the former of these (also in Jer. viii. 17) it was retained in the 16–17th c. versions; but in the revised text of 1885, has been changed to *basilisk*. The history of this further transition of sense is still obscure; but it is to be noticed that *cocatrice* translates F. *basilicoc*, and that *coc* is app. a connecting link. But some traditional notions of the ichneumon as the enemy of the *aspis* (which appeared later in the well-known statement that the only animal which could kill the basilisk was the *mustela* or weasel) were probably contributory, as well as the mediæval confusion, under the name *regulus*, of the basilisk (*rex serpentium*) with the trochilus (*rex avium*, OF. *roytelet*, in mod.F. *roitelet* 'wren'); cf. Aldrovandi *Opera* (Bologna) X. 361.

Further etymological speculation, in France or England, working upon the syllable *coc*, *coq*, in *basili-coc*, *coc-atris*, probably also associating the crested basilisk with the crested bird, and mingling with it vague notions of the crocodile's eggs, buried in the sand, and producing a tiny reptile, originated the well-known notion of 'a serpent hatched by a venemous reptile from a cock's (i.e. *basilicock's* or *cok-adrill's*) egg', embodied in the heraldic monster, half cock, half serpent. As told of the basilisk, this appears already in Albertus Magnus (who however disbelieves it), in Bartholomæus Anglicus, etc. (See Thor Sundby, above cited; also Solinus, with Commentary, ed. Salmasius 1689, Cahier & Martin *Mélanges d'Archéologie* II. 213.)]

1. A serpent, identified with the Basilisk, fabulously said to kill by its mere glance, and to be hatched from a cock's egg.

Used in Bible versions to translate L. *basiliscus*, *regulus*, where the LXX have *βασιλίσκος*, *ἀσπίς*.

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xc. 13 Vp on the eddere and the kokatrice [1388 cocatrice, Vulg. *super basiliscum*] thou shalt go. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xvi. (Tollem. MS.) A forlyued cok leyeþ egges in his laste elde..and yf any venimous worme sitteþ on brood þerupon in þe canicular dayes, þerof is gendrid .. a cocatrice. *Ibid.* xviii. xvi. (1495) 176 The cokatryce is halfe a fote longe and hath whyte speckes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvii. 240 (Harl. MS.) Ther is a cocautrice withe in the walle; and as ofte tyme as she hathe enye syght of youre men, þei bethe dede. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xi. 8 He shal put his hande in to the Cockatryce denne. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 109 Like a Cockatrice or Basilicock, which slay or kill men with the poison of their sighte. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 47 The death-darting eye of Cockatrice. 1595 Spenser *Sonn.* xlix, Kill with looks as Cockatrices doo. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lix. 5 They hatch cockatrice egges. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 41 Pale envy, with the cocatrice's eye, Which seeing kills, but seen doth forthwith die. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 118. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 103 The fruit of our hopes..prove as cockatrice eggs from whence so mischievous a brood should spring. 1829 Southey *Vng. Dragon* I, Till this dracontine cockatrice Should break its way to light.

† b. Rarely identified or confounded with the Crocodile. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3895 Hardere þan ony comon cogill-stane or cocatryse scales [Lat. *dorsa duriora cocodrillis*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Cocatryse, *basiliscus*, *cocodrillus*. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 6 The Cocatrice neuer meaneth so much crueltie, as when he fawneth vpon thee and weepeth.

c. In *Her.* figured as a hybrid monster with head, wings, and feet of a cock, terminating in a serpent with a barbed tail. In quot. 1563 allusive.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* 1093 Why then doth this glorious cockatrice crowe so much against Barnes? 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 677 The Cockatrice being half a foot in length, the hinder part like a Snake, the former part like a Cock, because of a treble combe on his fore-head. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1660) 260. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 67 The head of a Cockatrice is borne as a Crest.

2. *fig.* applied to persons.

1500–20 Dunbar *Flyting* 521 Conspiratour, cursit cokatrice ..traitour, tyran intemperate. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 634 This cancard worme and pestiferous coccatrice. 1594 ? Greene *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 290 So Selimus hath prou'd a Cocatrice, And cleane consumed all the familie Of noble Ottoman. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 194 This was the end of this little Cockatrice of a King that was able to destroy those that did not espie him first. 1794 Coleridge *Robespierre* II, The crowned cockatrice whose foul venom Infects all Europe.

attrib. 1542 Brinklow *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 69 What a cockatrysse syght was it to se such an abhomynable sort of pompos bisshops in lordly parlament robys.

† **3.** A name of reproach for a woman: prostitute, whore. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, And withal calls me at his pleasure I know not how many cockatrices and things. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Love's Cure* III. iv, I'll shew him, and his cockatrice together And you shall hear 'em talk. 1687 Sedley *Bellamira* IV. i, Prithee let me see thy punk, thy cockatrice, thy harlot. 1747 Garrick *Miss in Teens* II. Wks. 1798 I. 86 Where's your Aunt, you young Cockatrice? ..She's a base Woman, and you are ——.

Cockayne: see Cockaigne.

Cock-bead-plane. *Joinery.* 'A plane for making a moulding which projects above the common surface of the timber' (Jam.).

(Hence some mod. Dicts. have *cock-bead* as the name of such a moulding.)

† **Cock-bell.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **coke-**, 5–6 **cok-**, (5 **cokerbell**). [perh. f. F. *coque* shell + Bell. Cf. Cock sb.[4], and the nursery combination of 'cockle-shells and silver bells'. Sense 3 is perhaps a distinct word.]

† **1.** A small bell. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 219 Eueriche of þilke ymages bare..a cokebelle [1485 Caxton, cokerbell] of siluer [Higden *nolam argenteam*] i-honged aboute his nekke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cok belle, *nola*, *campanella*, *bulla*. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/2 Take them then as yonger brethren litle babes vntaughte, and geue them .. ratilles and cokbelles and gay golden shone.

† **2.** A spring wild-flower, frequented by bees.

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) O iij, In Taurus, Slow-tree, Plum-tree, Goosebery..Cherry, Pear, Cock bell, which is a Wood-flowre.

3. An icicle. Usually in *pl.* (Also *cog-bell*, *cockabell*, *cocklebell*, *conkabell*.)

1645 *Bargrave MS. Diary* in *Kentish Dial.* (E. D. S.), My breath turned into many cock-bells as I walked. 1735 Pegge *Kenticisms*, *Cock-bells*, icicles. 1736 J. Lewis *Hist. Thanet* Gloss., *Cog-bells*, icecicles, ice-candles. 1746 *Gentl. Mag.* XVI. 406 *Conkabell*, an icicle, in the Som. dialect *clinkabell*. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cockabell*, *cocklebell*, icicle. 1887 Parish & Shaw *Kentish Dial.*, There are some large cog-bells hanging from the thatch.

Co·ck-bill, *sb. Naut.* Also 7–8 **-bell.**

In the phrase *a-cock-bill* [f. A-cock *adv.* *phrase* + Bill]: having the bills or tapering ends cocked or turned upwards. Said of the anchor when it hangs from the cathead ready for dropping; also of the yards of a vessel, when they are placed at an angle with the deck—'the symbol of mourning' (Smyth).

1648 Earl Westmoreland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 164 The Others all a Cock-bell set, One after other down are let Into the Sea. 1692 in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 74 The Anchor is a Cock-bell, that is, hangs up and down by the Ships side. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/2 The collier was going down full sail, on the flood tide, and anchor a cock bill. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xvii. 48 On Good Friday she had all her yards a'-cock-bill, which is customary among Catholic vessels.

b. Shortened to *cock-bill.*

1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 164 The anchor is cockbill.

Co·ck-bill, *v.* [f. prec.] To place a-cock-bill.

1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxvi. 137 The pilot gave orders to cock-bill the anchor. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 163 Cockbill the anchor.

Co·ck-bird. [Cock *sb.*[1]]

1. A male bird: see Cock *sb.*[1] 21.

2. *Sc.* A cock chicken. Hence *cock-bird-height*, the tallness or stature of a cock chicken.

1825–79 in Jamieson. *Mod.* 'They begin to take their own way, before they are cock-bird-height'.

Cock-boat (kɒ·kbōut). Also 5 **cok-**, **cog-**, 6–7 **cocke-**. [f. Cock *sb.*[3] + Boat: in 15th c. occas. *cogboote*, according to the earlier association of *cog* and *cock*: see these words.]

A small ship's-boat, *esp.* the small boat which is often towed behind a coasting vessel or ship going up or down river. Often used typically as the smallest or lightest of floating craft.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 152 A ship with a large seyl, And a cokboot that goth in Tempse lowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86/1 Cogboote [1499 Pynson cok bote], *scafa*. 1530 Palsgr. 206/2 Cockebote to rowe with, *cocquet*. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 218 The little Cock boat is safe, when it is hoised into a tall ship. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxvii. 16 We could scarse get the cock-boate. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 56/1 The Master and Company put to Land in their Cock-boat for assistance. 1755 H. Walpole *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. 103 We take from Men-of-war and Domingo-Men, down to colliers and cock-boats. 1858 Kingsley *Poems*, *Watchman* 7 There's water to float a little cock-boat. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 23 Sept., The finest .. was but a cockboat compared with the Warrior.

fig. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. (1873) 23 Never caring..what becomes of the ship of estates, so they may save themselves in the cockboat of their own fortune. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xiv. 190 Neere drowned the cocke boate of his private fortune.

† **Cock-brain.** *Obs.* One to whom is ascribed the brain of a cock; a light-headed, rash, and foolish person. Cf. *bird-witted.*

1567 Drant *Horace's Ep. de Arte P.* A iiij, A freshe hote younker cocke braine, wylde. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 33 A very presumptuous and heady Cock-braine. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* XI. xxxvi. Wks. XI. 117 Haughty cock-brains, or furious hotspurs. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 120 A light-head or cock-brain.

Co·ck-brained, *a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Having little judgement, foolish and light-headed, silly.

1530 Palsgr. 308/1 Cokbraynde, lyght, fole hardye, *saffre*. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 44 b, The light and cockbrayned facion of the multitude. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) Wks. II. 38/2 These puckfoyst cockbrain'd coxcombs, shallow pated. 1777 *Poor Robin* (N.), Now cock-brain'd youths will throw at cocks. 1856 F. E. Paget *Owlet of Owlst.* 158 My youth may make me crude and cock-brained.

Cock-brass, -bread: see Cock *sb.* 23.

Cock-broth. Also in Sc. **-broo, -bree.** [see Broth, Broo, Bree.] The broth of a boiled cock.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 384 If the body bee bound or costiue, a Cocke-broth causeth it to be soluble. *a* 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* I. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 16 Ile .. restore thee 'gain with Cawdels and Cock-broths. 1715 Vanbrugh *Country-house* II. i, My mother desires that we may have some cock-broth to drink two or three times a day between meals, for my sister and I are sick folks. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 105, I took him into the pantry And gave him some good cock-broo. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* iii, 'Some judgment in cock-bree or in scate-rumples.'

Cockchafer (kɒ·kˌtʃēːfəɹ). Also **-chaffer.** [A compound of Chafer or *chaffer*, beetle, app. of rustic origin; not in the dictionaries till quite recently. (Not in Craig 1847.) *Cock* is probably prefixed to express size or valour, or in reference to the practice of making these insects fight. Another form is *Jeffrey* (=*chaffer*) *Cock.*]

A coleopterous insect or beetle (*Melolontha vulgaris*), well known in England and over Europe: it is a stout broad insect of comparatively large size and greyish chestnut colour; it comes forth from the chrysalis towards the end of May (hence called Maybug), and flies with a loud whirring sound. Both the perfect insect and the larva are very destructive to vegetation.

[1691 Ray *N. C. Words*, *A Clock*, a Beetle or Dor, a Hot-chafer.] 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 140 May-Bugs..are by some called Chafers, or Cock-Chafers. 1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 99 There are few insects more prejudicial to the farmer than .. the Cock-Chaffer. 1787 T. Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 52 The line .. baited with a cock shaver or grasshopper. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* 14 The common Cockchafer..is often a terrible enemy to this tree [the Oak].

Co·ck-crow. = Cock-crowing.

c 1300 *Beket* 1090 A lute before the Cockes crowe. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lvi. 145 This same nyht atte ferst kok crowe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 70 þe Cok crawe, *gallicantus*. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* (*MS.* K.) 86 Cokcrow, tyme, *gallicinium*. 1595 Barnfield *Ode* (Arb.) 64 She..each morning (by Cocks crew) Showers downe her siluer dew. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. (1851) 133 You disturb all people with your shitten Cock-crow; that's the only property in which you resemble a true Cock. 1798 Southey *Well St. Keyne*, From cock-crow he had been travelling. 1880 Goldw. Smith in *Atl. Monthly* No. 268. 208 The character would vanish like a ghost at cock-crow.

† **Cock-crowen,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Cock + *crowen*, obs. pa. pple. of Crow *v.*] That the cock has crowed on, that is no longer fresh; stale.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 2 Gifts and rewardes retayne the Cockrowen Courtier, yea suche as haue one of their feete alredy in the grave. 1602 Manningham *Diary* 21 Nov. 86 He takes a speciall grace to use an old worne sentence, as though anie would like to be serued with cockcrowen pottage. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 780 Then was there brought some Cock-crown keal. 1825–79 Jamieson, *Cock-crown kail*, broth heated a second time; ..such as the cock has crow'd over, being a day old, *Roxb.*

Co·ck-crower. *rare.* One who crows like a cock (*e.g.* to disturb an orator, actor, etc.).

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 450/2 That the groaners and cock-crowers .. adopted the only means of putting down interminable talkers.

Co·ck-crowing. a. The crowing of a cock. b. The time when cocks crow, early dawn.

1382 Wyclif *Mark* xiii. 35 Whanne the lord of the hous cometh, in the euentide, or in the mydnyȝt, or kockis crowynge, or morwynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cokkrowynge tyme, *gallicinium*. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 130 b, In Winter you must feede them at the first Cockcrowing and againe when the daye begins to breake. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiii. 40 An age which we may call the first cock-crowing after the midnight of Ignorance and Superstition. 1844 Emerson *Vng. American* Wks. (Bohn) II. 301 All this drudgery, from cockcrowing to starlight. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 59 Like the cock-crowing that sounded in the ears of Peter.

† **Cocke.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **cok**, **cocce**, and (after L.) **cocco**, corruptly **cocto**: cf. also Coccyn, Coctin. [ad. L. *coccum*, and its abl. case *cocco*, scarlet: see Coccyn, Coccus.] Scarlet.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxvii. 16 Purpur, and cocto twies died [1388 of reed *selk*]. — 1 *Kings* Prol. 4 Other men bise, and purpur, and cocko [*v.r.* cocce, cok, cocke] offren, and iacynct. — *Rev.* xviii. 16 Clothid with bijce, and purpur, and cocke [*v.r.* coctyn, or *reed*, coccyn, red scarlet.] 1388 — *Ex.* xxviii. 5 Reed selk twies died [*v.r.* cocco] and bijs.

Cokeall: see Cockal, Cockall.

Cocked (kɒkt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Cock *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Set erect; having a pronounced upward turn.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xxxviii, A Yongster gent With bever cock't, and arm set on one side. 1691 *The Weesils* ii. 7 His Wife too, in her Cock'd Comode well drest. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/8 A brown bay Gelding .. has .. a large broom Tail cock'd, Trots all. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 281 A wide mouth and a cocked-up nose.

Cocked hat. 1. A hat with the brim permanently turned up, *esp.* the three-cornered hat of this shape worn at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century; also various styles of hat formerly worn in the army and navy. Now, applied to the triangular hat (without cocks), pointed before and behind and rising to a point at the crown, worn as part of the full-dress uniform of staff-officers, surgeons, and others, and of some official court-dresses, etc.

1673 Wycherley *Gentl. Dancing M.* Epil., Periwigs and broad cock'd hats. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 75 ¶3 Knowledge is a greater ornament to the head, than a bag or a smart cocked hat. 1808 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XIII. 379 Among the heavy dragoons cocked hats are abolished, among the light they are just coming into vogue. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ii. 11 Policemen with cocked hats like those of staff-officers. 1865 *Etoniana* vi. 99 The masters at Eton, up to a comparatively recent date, wore cocked hats. 1887 T. Trollope *What I Remember* I. xvi. 335 The emperor.. violently tossed his cocked hat into the corner of the room. 1890 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 24 Jan. 13/1 The coffin, covered with the Union Jack, and bearing the cocked-hat, and sword of the deceased [Lord Napier of Magdala].

2. *Anat.*

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 187/2 The form of pelvis resulting from this bend .. has received more particularly the name of the *cocked hat*.

3. A game similar to nine-pins, in which only three pins are set up, in triangular position. *U. S.*

4. Phr. *To knock into a cocked hat.*

1873 *Slang Dict.* 122 Anything which has been altered beyond recognition, or any man who has been put completely *hors de combat*, is said to have been knocked into a cocked-hat. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 9/1 A frigate of the modern type would knock a fort armed with obsolete guns into a cocked hat.

5. *Comb.*, as *Cocked-hat-wise* adv., after the manner of a cocked hat.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 48. 514 A table napkin folded cocked-hat-wise.

Hence **Cocked-hatted** *a.*, wearing a cocked hat.

1835 Beckford *Recoll.* 148 A most imposing cocked-hatted personage. 1862 T. Trollope *Marietta* II. iv. 71 Cocked-hatted officials.

Cocked (kɒkt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Cock *v.*[2] + -ed[1].]

1. †a. Of a match: Placed in the cock. b. Of a fire-arm: With the cock drawn back, ready for firing when the trigger is pulled.

1650 Howell *Masaniello* I. 27 Furnished Swords, cock'd Muschets. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art War* II. 46 Presenting the .. Musket with a cock'd Match. 1733 *Derby Mercury* II. No. 21 Getting through a Hedge with his Piece cock'd. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 168/1 To sleep every night with cocked pistols under their pillows. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cl, With sword drawn and cock'd trigger.

2. *Full-cocked, half-cocked*: at full or half cock (see Cock *sb.*[1] 13 b). In *slang* (Australian) use, *half-cocked* = partially intoxicated.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1849) 206 The burghers gazed .. as a wary housewife does at a gun, fearful it may go off half-cocked. 1888 F. Hume *Mad. Midas* I. vii. 54 This last drink reduced Mr. Villiers to that mixed state which is known in colonial phrase as half-cocked.

Cocked, *ppl. a.*[3] Put up in cocks, as hay: see under Cock *v.*[3]

Cocked, var. of Cocket *a. Obs.*

Cockee. *Sc.* [Jamieson suggests *cock eye*: cf. *bull's eye.*] A name for the 'tee' in curling.

1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 162 (Jam.) Glenbuck upo' the cockee stood His merry men drew near. 1824 Mactaggart *Sc. Gallovid. Encycl., Cocke'e*, the circles which surround the 'tee', or mark played at in curling.

Cockentrice: see Cockagrice.

†**Co·cker,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 **cocer, cocur,** 3 **koker,** 4 **cokre,** 4–6 **coker,** 5 **cocur, cokyr,** 6 **cokar,** (8–9 *dial.* **cogger**), 6– **cocker.** [A common WGer. sb.: with OE. *cocer* m. quiver, cf. OFris. *koker*, OS. *cocâre* m. (MDu. *cōker*, MLG., Du. *kōker*, LG. *kōker, kāker, kaker*), OHG. *chohhar, chohhâri* (MHG. *kocher, kochære*, Ger. *köcher*) all meaning 'quiver, case'. The ulterior derivation is obscure: med.L. *cucurum*, and med.Gr. *κούκουρον*, are, according to Diez, from German. See also Quiver.]

1. A case for arrows; a quiver.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* x. 2 Gearwadon strelas heara in cocere. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxvii. 3 Nim þin ȝesceot þinne cocur and þinne bogan and gang ut. *c* 1205 Lay. 6470 Ene koker fulne flan.

2. A casing for the leg; applied, at various times, to a kind of legging, a high laced boot, or a combination of boot and legging, worn by husbandmen, hunters, fishers, etc., to protect the legs. The word is still used in the north for gaiters or leggings, and even for coarse stockings without feet used as gaiters (called in Scotland *loags*).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 40 With rent cokrez at þe kne & his clutte trasches. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 56 [Piers going out to sow] caste on his clopes I-clouted and I-hole, His Cokeres and his Coffus. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1167 Bootes, cocurs, myttens..For husbondes & hunters. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Cocur, boote, *ocrea, coturnus.* 1515 Barclay *Egloges* IV. (1570) C iv/1 Thy hose and cokers be broken at the knee. 1593 Drayton *Eclogues* IV. 177 His Cockers were of Cordiwin. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1895/4 A pretty big chubbed Man..a pair of Leathern Cockers. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Cock-boat*, Fishermen's great boots, with which they wade into the sea, are called cokers. 1811 Willan *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss., Coggers*, half-boots made of stiff-leather, strong cloth, or even of worsted, buttoned at the side, and strapped under the shoe. 1873 Harland *Swaledale Gloss., Coggers*, a pair of old stocking-legs worn over the shoes to keep out the snow.

Cocker (kɒ·kəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. Cock *v.*[1] + -er.]

†1. A fighter, prizefighter; a contentious, quarrelsome man; a wrangler. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 704 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 He is cocker, þef, & horeling. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 173 A newe batayle of foure and seventy comoun fyȝters and cokkers [*gladiatorum*]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 242 Thise cokkers and thise bollars, And alle purs cuttars.

2. A supporter or patron of cock-fighting, a cock-fighter; one who breeds or trains game-cocks.

1689 Shadwell *Bury F.* I. Wks. 1720 IV. 130, I..outvapour'd all the Jockeys, and cockers. 1723 Steele *Consc. Lovers* IV. ii, He was the greatest cocker in England. He said Duke John won him many battles, but never lost him one. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. Wks. 1834 II. 151 Here his poor bird th' inhuman Cocker brings, Arms his hard heel and clips his golden wings. 1814 W. Sketchley (*title*), The Cocker, containing information to the Breeders and Amateurs of the Game-cock. 1829 A. W. Fonblanque *Eng. under Seven Admin.* (1837) I. 321 While Duchesses and Ladies hawk, we cannot expend all indignation on the cockers and bull-baiters.

3. A breed of spaniels trained to start woodcocks, snipes, and similar game; a cocking dog.

1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* V. v. (1842) 321 Frederick Chisney entered, attended by a couple of small sleek cockers. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho* (1861) 81 His cockers coiled themselves up close to the warm peat-ashes.

Cocker, *sb.*[3], **coker.** [app. f. Cock *v.*[3] + -er.] Originally, one who puts hay in cocks, a hay-worker; also, later, a harvest-labourer. (The spelling *coker* has given rise to the unhistorical conjecture, that the original meaning was 'a charcoal maker who comes out at harvest-time'.)

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 13 Canstow..coke for my cokers [*v. r.* cokares, cokerus] oþer to þe cart picche, Mowe oþer mowen oþer make bond to sheues? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 70 Coker, *autumpnarius.* 1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 11 Bee yt also provided, That this Acte nor any thinge therein conteyned do in any wyse extend to any cokers or Harvest Folkes. [So orig. act in Parl[t] Office; the Inrolment in Chancery has *Cockers.*] 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* ii. 25 He called to Briggs, one of the cokers. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Coker*, a reaper. *Warw.* 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Quocker*, one who goes harvesting to a distance. 1888 S. O. Addy *Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, *Cocker*, the man who cocks or coils up hay in a field.

†**Co·cker,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* A curl or ringlet. Cf. Cockle *sb.*[4].

c 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 89 That..She curious curle the cockers of her head.

Cocker (kɒ·kəɹ), *v.*[1] Also 5–6 **coker,** 6 **koker, cokker.** [Found only since 15th c.; origin obscure. Cf. however the 16th c. equivalent Cockle *v.*[3], which is identical in form and sense with a 16th c. Du. *kokelen, keukelen* 'nutrire sive fovere culina' (Kilian), *i. e.* to nourish or foster in the kitchen; but it is doubtful whether the Du. word was connected with *kokene* 'kitchen' exc. by 'popular etymology'. Cf. also obs. F. *coqueliner* (*un enfant*) to dandle, cocker, pamper, a child (Cotgr.). The Eng. *cocker* and *cockle* have the form of iterative diminutives of Cock *v.*[5], and the whole were prob. derivatives of Cock *sb.*[1], with the notion 'to make a nestle-cock, chick (L. *pullus*), or darling of'. Cf. etymological note to Cockney.

Some have thought this word identical with the next (which has also a variant *cockle*); but nothing has been found to support this suggestion. (Welsh *cocr*, and *cocreth* given in Llwyd 215 a, are from Eng.)]

trans. To indulge or pamper (a child, favourite, etc.); to treat with excessive tenderness or care.

1499 Pynson *Promp. Parv.*, Cokeryn, *carifoveo.* 1530 Palsgr. 488/2, I coker, or cherysshe to moche. *Je mignotte.* This boye canne never thrive, he is cokered so moche. I coker, I bring up with daynty meates. *Jaffriande.* 1550 Nicolls *Thucyd.* 65 (R.) Taking it for shame so much to cocker themselfe. 1600 Heywood *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 151 Kist and cokerd by a King. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* XXX. 9 Cocker thy childe, and hee shall make thee afraid. 1611 J. Hull *St. Peter's Proph.* 363 No creatures more cocker their young than the Asse and the Ape. 1682 Shadwell *Lanc. Witches* I. (1720) III. 230 Because thy foolish mother has cocker'd thee with morning caudles. 1867 Carlyle *Remin.* II. 116 Some old valetudinarian..continually cockering himself, and suffering.

b. With *up*, meaning (*a.*) To bring up indulgently and luxuriously; (*b.*) to coddle up (an invalid) so as to restore him to strength; (*c.*) to encourage or hearten by kindness or coaxing.

1530 Palsgr. 488/2 Coker hym up thus in his youthe, and you shall have a fayre caulfe of hym shortly. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* I. i, But cocker up my genius, and liue free To all delights. 1761 Gray *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 293 Being cockered and spirited up by some friends I got my name suggested to Lord Bute. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* viii. (1879) 98 If she was a lady she'd be cockered up with all sorts of soups and jellies. 1859 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 229 You have cockered me up to that extent, that I now feel, etc.

c. To indulge or humour *in* (a practice, etc.).

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* i. 1 How careleslye they cocker themselves in their sins. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1619) 119 By mild reproofes they rather cocker and beare them in their sinnes, then correct them. 1706 Collier *Refl. Ridic.* 299 Cherishes and cockers them in so gentle an Errour. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xiii, I have not been cockered in wantonness or indulgence.

d. *fig.* To foster, indulge (an appetite, idea, hope, evil, etc.). Also with *up.*

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 175, I .. cannot flatter folly .. or cocker Ignorance. 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 98 Too foolishly I cocker my own hopes. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 321 [He] cockers up that dangerous Propensity, which he ought .. to subdue. 1861 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. clxxv. 208 If they cocker up the evil by refusing to apply the high-handed remedy.

Hence **Co·ckered** *ppl. a.*, **Co·ckering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Co·ckeringly** *adv.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cokerynge, or grete cherschynge, *focio, nutricio.* 1580 Baret *Alv.* C 728 A father to much cockering, *pater nimis indulgens.* 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. 225 These coklings cokred we bewaile too late, When that we see our offspring gaily bent. 1595 Shaks. *John* V. i. 70. 1607 Fletcher *Woman Hater* I. iii, Our young wanton cocker'd heirs. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1608) 73 Their [Bees'] young ones be not very nice or tender, nor cockeringly brought up. *a* 1666 C. Hoole *School-Colloq.* (1688) 293 You are content to enjoy your mothers cockering. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 4 Most children's constitutions are .. harm'd, by cockering and tenderness. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* 1 Peter iv. 17 God..is no cockering Father to indulge his children to their ruin. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. xxxi. 124 A cockered favorite. 1857 T. Watson *Lect. Physic* vii. (ed. 4) 101 Fearing to render them effeminate by over-care and cockering.

Co·cker, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Equivalent in meaning to Cockle *v.*[2], both being in form iterative and diminutive, as if from a stem **cock-* in sense 'shake'; probably onomatopœic.]

intr. To totter or oscillate from instability: said of a thing having a high centre of gravity, when it rocks so as to be in danger of falling.

Hence **Co·ckering** *ppl. a.*; also **Co·ckery, -ie** *a.*, **Co·ckersome** *a.*; **Co·ckeriness** *sb.* (all *Sc.*).

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 118 Some .. stirryng their feete as though they stode in a cockeryng bote. 1825–79 Jamieson, *Cockering*, tottering, threatening to tumble, especially in consequence of being placed too high.

Cockerel (kɒ·kĕrĕl). Forms: 5 **coker-, kokerelle,** 6 **cokerel, cockrelle,** 6–7 **cocke-, cockrell,** 6–8 **cockrel,** 7–8 **cockeril**(1, 6– **cockerel.** [app. a dim. of Cock *sb.*[1], perh. of Anglo-Fr. origin. No such word is found in the OF. dictionaries, though Littré and Godefroy have *coquereau, -elle, -et, -ette, -ille*, diminutives of similar type from *coque* shell, and *coque* vessel, also *cocherel, cokerel* cock-seller, poultry-dealer. But the formation may have been English; the termination seems to be the same as in *hoggerel, mongrel, pickerel* (small pike).]

1. A young cock. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cokerelle, *gallus* [C. *gallimellus*]. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 296 Item, she paid for yonge kokerelles to make of capons, ix.*d.* 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 20 a, Chickens .. specially if they be cockrelles. 1622 Wither *Vanity of Youth* (1633) 756 Hear how each Cockrell gives warning of day. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* 41 If you can't crow like an old cock, crow like a cockeril. 1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 343 Many a clamorous Hen and cockrel gay. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 1204 Both eyes shut, like the cockerel that would crow.

2. *fig.* Applied to a young man.

1571 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 68 Alas, pretty cockerel, you are too weak. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 31. 1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* V. i, *Page.* Let me fight for my mistress! *Servant.* 'Tis in vain, Little cockerel of the kind. 1878 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. i. 7 Thou'rt no such cockerel thyself, for thou was born i' the tail end of old Harry the Seventh.

3. A species of fish.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 246 Cockrells .. Thornbacks. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 347 Basket for fishing ox-eyed cockerel, Valencia.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 168 Their intercourse..of glances that past betwixt this cockrill-drone and her. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* XV. (1860) 354 He..ranted, like a true cockerel orator. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 520 The ridiculous cockerel-like manner in which they swell, strut, bluster, and bully.

Cockerer. A wanton. Halliwell cites Cotgr.

Cockering: see Cocker *v.*[1] and [2].

†**Cockering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* In 3 **cokering, chokering.**

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 504 Ne mihtu leng a word icweþe, Ac pipest al so doþ a mose Mid cokeringe [*v. r.* chokeringe] mid stefne hose.

†**Cockerno·ny.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **-nonny, -nonie.** [Derivation obscure: Jamieson conjectured connexion with Cocker *sb.*[1]]

'The gathering of a young woman's hair, when it is wrapped up in a band or fillet, commonly

called a *snood*' (Jam.). App. used at random in the last two quots.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. vii, She..tumbling wi' him on the grass Dang a' her cockernony A-jee that day. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, 'Ye silly tawpie..what garr'd ye busk up your cockernony that gate?' 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* VII. iii. (1849) 323 Forays, moss troopers, and other cockernony minstrelsy. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 233 Taking a shot at the old woman's cockernony itself.

Cocket (kɒ'kĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–6 **cokkett, 5–9 cocquet, 6 coket, cokquet, 7 coquett, 8 cockett, 9 coquet, 6– cocket.** [In Anglo-Fr. *cokkette*, Anglo-Lat. *coketa, -um*: origin obscure.

A recent suggestion is that the name originated in the words *quo quietus est*, 'by which he is quit', with which the Customer's receipt concluded. (S. Dowell *Hist. Taxation in Eng.* (1878) I. 171.) It is by no means clear whether the name originally belonged to the document, or to the seal which gave it validity.]

1. *Hist.* A seal belonging to the King's Custom House. Also applied to other seals used to seal permits.

1293 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 138b, Omnes homines venientes cum lanis .. sine signo quod vocatur Coket. 1298 *Memoranda Excheq.* 26 Edw. I, in Madox *Hist. Excheq.* I. 782 Quod illam partem sigilli Regis quod vocatur Coket, et quod Rex ad dictam custumam deputari fecit in portu predicto [*viz.* Novum Castrum super Tynam]. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Record ed.) xvi. 45 Et adonqes le Maire delivera le Coket a celuy Viscount qil avera mesmes chosez, et les recordes a Chambirleyn [*transl.* And then the Mayor shall deliver the Cocket to such Sheriff as he himself shall have chosen, and the records to the Chamberlain for safe custody]. 1607 COWEL *Interpr., Cocket* is a seale appertaining to the king's custome house. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iv. (1857) 48 An ancient customhouse seal or cocket.

b. Hence † *Clerk of the Cocket*, in Scotland.

c 1350 *Act David II of Scotl.* c. 39 (Du Cange) Et sit ibi Clericus ad tronam, qui..potest conuenienter esse Clericus Coketæ Regis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Act David II*, 44 The clerk of the cocquet, sall controll beath the custumars, and the Tronaris.

2. A document sealed by the officers of the custom-house, and delivered to merchants as a certificate that their merchandise has been duly entered and has paid duty. (Now disused.)

1393 *Acts of Scotl.* I. 581 a, Quod habeant duo folia cokete ad custumandum lanas suas. 1434 *Act* 13 *Hen. VI*, c. 16 Les custumers dez ditz portes deins le Roialme ensealent blankes escrowes en parchemyn appellez blankes Cokkettez [*transl.* ed. 1587 blanke scrowes in parchmint called blanke cokets]. 1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 3 That the saidis strangers .. there pay their dewties and customes and take their cocquet as effeiris. 1512 *Instruct. Admiral* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIII. 331 Examyn their Mynuments, Indentures, Wrytings and Cokketts. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Buletin, pour estre franc du port*, a bill, a cocket. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 110 All and quhatsumeuer shipps of Scotland that were not fortified be the Queene of Scotland's coquett. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 194 Commodities brought in, which haue payed Custome .. may bee shipped out againe by Cocket, without paying any more Custome. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 69 Officers of the Port of London. Register of the Certificate Coquets. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 416 Mr. Whitmore produced the cockets from the cocket office. 1842 SIR J. A. PARK *Law Marine Insur.* (ed. 8) II. xviii. 693 That a ship is not ready for sea, till she has got her customhouse cocket on board. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 4 Notice by Ld. Mayor. Compulsory metage dues on grain, including cocket dues..cease from and after the 31st of October, 1872.

fig. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxi. Wks. X. 406 All as many as have their fruit unto holiness in this life have the pledge, the earnest, or the cocket of the next.

3. ? A custom-house or customs office.

1711 MADOX *Hist. Excheq.* xviii. 537 That all merchants.. who designed to export Wools..might safely carry them to the several Ports where the King had a Cocket, paying the old Duties only. [Cf. 1730 BAILEY, *Cocketum, cocketum*, the Office at the Custom-house where the Goods to be exported are to be enter'd.]

4. The customs duty.

1483 in Rymer XII. 182/1 De custumis et coquettis nostris. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 31 The greatest profit did arise by the cocquet of hides. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 44 (12 *Edw. IV*) Not paying the custome of the king ..called the Cocket. *Ibid.* 69 To the intent that the king.. shall not be deceived of his Custome, Cocket, Tonage and poundage. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 273 Charges. Custom, Town Dues and Cocquet £47 18 1½.

5. *Comb.*, as *cocket-writer*.

1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 191/1 One of the cocket-writers in the long room at the custom-house. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. iv. 117 She is going to marry young Ned Simmons, the Cocket-writer, in the Custom House.

† **Co·cket,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4–7 **coket.** [Origin unknown: the conjecture has been offered that this bread was so called because stamped with a seal (see COCKET *sb.*[1]); but evidence is wanting.]

Name of a sort of leavened bread, and of a loaf, slightly inferior in quality to the wastell or finest bread.

The name appears in the *Statute of Bread and Ale*, and was apparently quite obsolete before 1500, later references to it being only historical, and conjectural. *Cocket-bread, Bread-cocket*, are modern renderings of *panis de coket*.

? *a* 1266 *Stat. Bread & Ale* (51 *Hen. III*), Quando quarterium frumenti venditur pro xiid., tunc panis quadrantis de Wastello ponderabit sex libras et sexdecim solidos; Panis de Coket de eodem blado, & de eodem bultello, ponderabit plusquam Wastellum de duobus solidis; De blado minoris precii ponderabit plusquam Wastellum de quinque .. Panis integer de quadrante de frumento ponderabit Coket & dimidium..Et panis de omni blado ponderabit duos Coketos. [16th c. *transl.* When a quarter of Wheat is sold for xiid. then wastel bread of a farthing shall weigh viℓi. & xvis. But Bread Cocket of a farthing of the same Corne and bultell, shall weigh more than wastell by iis. and Cocket bread made of Corne of lower price, shall weigh more than wastell by vs.. Bread (of a farthing) made of the whole wheat shall weigh a cocket and an halfe, that is to say, the Cocket, that shall weigh more than a wastell by v.s...And bread of common Corne shall weigh two [great] cockets.] 1272–1307 *Munim. Gildhallæ Lond.* (Rolls) III. 411 Nota, quod panis coket, i. e. panis levatus .. ponderabit plus quam wastellus per ij solidos. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 292 And þo nolde .. no Beggere eten Bred þat Benes Inne coome, Bote Coket and Cler Matin an of clene whete. 1377 *Ibid.* B. VI. 306 But of coket or clere-matyn or elles of clene whete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 70 Coket, *effungia, est quidam panis.*

Historical. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 49 The price of a quarter whet iij.*s.* The ferthing symnell poise xv. vuncis and dim. q't'. The ferthing whit loof coket poise xvij. vuncis dim. and ob'. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* C ij b, The Farthing White loafe of fine Cocket. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cocket-bread*, the finest sort of Wheaten Bread, next to that called Wastel, which is the whitest. 1860 *Mun. Gildhallæ Lond.* (Rolls) II. 793 *Cokettus, panis*, a loaf of cocket-bread.

[**Cocket,** *sb.* is given by Todd (1818) in the sense of Fr. *coquet* cock-boat, but app. by some error; Sherwood is named as authority; but ed. 1632 has only 'cocke-boat'.]

† **Co·cket,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **cockit, cocked.** [perh. orig. a. Fr. *coquet, coquette* coquettish, gallant, agreeable (f. *coq*: see COQUETTE), with the sense modified to express the strutting or defiant manner of the cock, as in the modern *cocky*. (Possibly also associated with *cocked*, Sc. *cockit* 'turned up', 'stuck up'; but this would not explain the original form in *-et*.)]

Proud, 'stuck up'; pert, saucy; brisk; in *mod. dial.* merry.

1537 LATIMER *Let. Cromwell* in *Rem.* (1845) 380 As for my lord of Hayles, I fear he will be too cocket now with his great authority and promotion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxv. 133 They beleeved verily that their youth were too cocked and lustie [*nimis feroces*]. 1609–38 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 201 Her tongue not too lowd nor cocket. 1611 COTGR., *Accrester*, to wax cockit, grow proud ..to strout it, or stand vpon high tearms. *Ibid.*, *Coquart*, vndiscreetlie peart, cocket, iollie, cheerfull. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* II *Cocket*, brisk, malapert. 1883–88 *Huddersf. & Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cocket*, merry.

b. The following may be the same word: but cf. COCK *v.*[1] 4, COCKED *ppl. a.*[1] (both of later date).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Juditium* 311 Gay gere and witles, his hode set on koket, As prowde as pennyles, his slefe has no poket.

Co·cket, *v.*[1] [f. COCKET *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To furnish with a cocket or custom-house certificate.

1343 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 138b, Leynes nient coketees ou nient custumees. 1344 *Act* 18 *Edw. III*, 1 Ceux qui mesnent les legnes par dela saunz estre cokettez ou saunz paier Custume. [*transl.* Those that transport Wooll being not cocketted or without Custome.] 1697 *View Penal Laws* 257 Neither shall any cause Wools to be cocquetted but in the owner's name.

Co·cket, *v.*[2] *Arch.* Also 6 **coket.** [cf. It. *cocchetta* dim. of *cocca* notch. Cf. also COCK *v.*[3] and COAK.] *trans.* To join in building by means of projection and notch, to mortise, joint.

1583 STANYHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 138 In brest of the Godesse, Gorgon was coketed hardlye, With nodil vnioyncted, by death, light vital amoouing. 1611 COTGR., *Enclavé*, inlocked, cocketed, mortaised, closed. 1644 T. THOMAS *Dict.* (Halliw.), As one joyst or stone is cocketted within another.

Cocket (kɒ'kĕt), *v.*[3] [Imitative.] (See quot.)

1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 263 The males [pheasants] ..make a noise that in the country is called cocketting.

Cocket, obs. f. COQUETTE.

Cocket-centre. *Arch.* A centre or centering used in building an arch, when head-room is required above the springing line, to allow passage through during the time of building.

1841 BREES *Gloss. of Civ. Eng.* 52 Where head-room is left above the springing of the arches, such centres are termed cocket-centres. *c* 1858 *A. P. S. Dict. of Archit.* II. C. 58 Where a level tie-beam is omitted..such a centre is called a cocket centre.

Cockewolde, obs. f. CUCKOLD.

Cock-eye. *colloq.* [app. f. COCK *v.*[1] Ir. and Gaelic *caog* 'wink', and esp. *caogshuil* 'squint eye', *caogshuileach* 'squint-eyed', have been compared; but no historical connexion is known, and the pronunciation of *caog* differs considerably from that of *cock*.]

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Cock-eye*, a squinting eye; which must be set or cocked, like the lock of a gun, before aim can be taken at an object. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.. Cock-eye*, one who squints. She's a real cock-eye.

Co·ck-eyed, *a. colloq.* [see prec.] Squint-eyed.

1821 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* lxvi, A merry, cock-eyed, curious looking sprite. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 19 Cock-eyed Tom that sells the pies.

Co·ck-feather. *Archery.* [f. COCK *sb.*[1] *attrib.* = 'top, sticking up', as in *cock-sheaf*, etc.] The upper one of the three feathers on an arrow, generally of a different colour from the other two, so as to indicate at sight how to place the arrow on the string.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 132 It standeth with good reason to haue the cocke fether black or greye, as it were to gyue a man warning to nocke ryght. 1860 H. D. *Archer's Guide* 34 That feather which is placed upon the horn is the cock feather, and generally of a different colour: the other two feathers are placed at an equal distance from it. Place the arrow on the string with the cock feather uppermost.

Cock-fight (kɒ'kˌfəit).

1. A fight between cocks; *spec.* a match in which cocks, usually armed with long steel spurs, are set to fight each other in a place called a 'cock-pit'.

1565–6 *Stat. Hartlebury, Worc.* in N. Carlisle *Endowed Gram. Sch.* II. 759 The said Schoolmaster shall..have use and take the profits of all such cock-fights and potations as are commonly used in Schools. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xviii. (1887) 78 In cokfights and quailefightes. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 346 The bayting of the Beare, and Cock-fights are no meete recreations. 1748 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 92 There was to begin in an hour's time a famous cockfight. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 49 The school, like almost all the other grammar-schools of the period [1815] in Scotland, had its yearly cock-fight.

2. *transf.* A fighting match.

1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXVII. 256 Shortly after skyrmysshes & cocke fyghtes began atwene y' sayd .ii. prynces. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. XV. 96 After that sinful chivalry cockfight of theirs!

Co·ckfighter. One who promotes the sport of cock-fighting; = COCKER *sb.*[2] 2.

1721 BAILEY S.V. *Clear Walk*, With Cock-fighters. 1789 COWPER (*title*), The Cock-fighter's Garland. 1884 T. HOLMES GORE in *Law Times* 8 Nov. 28/2 The licensing justices .. refused to renew a licence to a cockfighter.

¶ *Co·ck fighter* = chief or champion fighter: see COCK *sb.*[1] 22.

Co·ck-fighting.

The fighting of cocks; the sport of making cocks fight each other; formerly much practised, but made illegal by Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 92.

c 1450 *How Goode Wyfe* (Ashm. MS.) 74 Ne go þou not to no wrastlynge, Ne 3it to no coke fyghtynge [*Lamb. MS.* schotynge at cok]. 1518 *Stat. St. Paul's School* in Knight *Life Colet* 362 (Brand), I will they use no Cock-fightinge nor ridinge about of Victorye. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1879) 180 *note* (*title*), Cockfightyng in Ailgna. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1930/4 At the Royal Cock-Pit at Windsor the 27th Instant begins a great Match of Cock-fighting between two Persons of Quality, which will continue the whole week. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 88 Cock-Fighting with us is declining every day. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. (1876) 376 In the reign of Edward III, cock-fighting became a fashionable amusement. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 255 His personal tastes were low and frivolous..the time..was spent in racing, cardplaying, and cockfighting.

attrib. 1791–9 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 614 In 1783, there were many public Cock-fighting Matches, or Mains.

b. *To beat cock-fighting*: a vulgar colloquialism (and as such used in fiction) for 'to surpass everything else' (as this sport in the opinion of its votaries surpassed every other).

[1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 228 Ministers scufflings and contests with one another, is beyond any Cock-fighting or Bear-baiting.] 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 133 Always excepting Mrs. McWhirter, for she beats cock-fighting. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* VII. (D.) 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xi. (D.), The Squire faltered out, 'Well, this beats cock-fighting! the man's as mad as a March hare'.

Cockhood (kɒ'kˌhud). *humorous.* [see -HOOD.] The condition or quality of a cock.

1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* IV, From which two milk-white chickens To Cock and Henhood grew. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 133 Cock-hood is the last resource of hens.

Cock-horse (kɒ'kˌhɔ̄ːs), *sb.* and *adv.* [It is not clear whether 'cock-horse' was originally the name of a plaything, as it appears to have been by 1577, or whether the phrase 'on (a-)cock-horse' merely meant in a position (as *e.g.* on the knee) which was likened to that of being on horseback. The transferred sense evidently referred to the elation of a child in such a position.]

A. *sb.* **1.** *orig.* Apparently a nursery term, applied to anything a child rides astride upon, as a stick with a horse's head, a hobby-horse, any one's leg or knee. Hence *ride on a* (or *a-*) *cockhorse.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 96 The dotyng pleasure to see my littell soonne ride on a cokhorse. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. ix. (1878) II. 64 We oft exchange our finest cloth, corne, tin, and woolles, for halfe penie cockhorsses for children. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iv, Sometimes he would ride a cockhorse with his children .. though Alcibiades scoffed at him for it. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 96 When you would have a Child go to such a place, and you find him unwilling, you tell him he shall ride a Cock-horse. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 218, I, astride a Cock-horse. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* IX. 135 That large man ..whose knees comprise such an inexhaustible supply of cock-horses. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. I. II. i. 83 When I was only able—*equitare in arundine longa*—to ride a-cockhorse on a stick. *Nursery Rime*, 'Ride a cock-horse To Banbury Cross.'

2. *transf. A-cock-horse, on* (*a*) *cock-horse*; mounted (as on a horse); astride.

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 66 The Drake with all the water foules did stoupe lowe and receiue their carriage, and when they were all a cockehorse together they wente into the water. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. xvi. 51 They..passe so farre in so little a space on cock-horsse [on broomsticks]. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 76 The whale .. swimmeth presently ashore, and the Indian a cock-horse upon him. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 7 His Petrified Sanctity riding a Cock-horse on mens shoulders. 1664

Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 41 And Ralpho got a cock-horse too Upon his Beast with much ado. **1821** Combe (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* III. (Chandos) 329 Riding a cock-horse on a star.

† **b.** Mounted aloft, perched up.

1704 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 167 (D.) The ladies sit on cockhorse upon scaffolds in open view.

† **3.** *fig.* An exalted position, a place of triumph or ascendancy. Usually with *on, a-*. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 He that beareth a tankarde by meanesse of degree, and was borne for a cokhorse by sharpenes of witte. **1599** Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. Sat. iii. 185 Hath got the farme of some gelt Vicary, And now on cock-horse gallops iollily. **1611** Cotgr., *Il est à cheval*, hee is set on cocke-horse; hee is all a hoight, hee now begins to flaunt it. **1658** T. Wall *God's Rev. Enemies Ch.* 41 There is no tyrannie like to that of a slave, whom vilany hath set a cock-horse. **1683** E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 22 Welth that rideth up a-Cock-hors (pass by the term) while Worth holdeth but the stirrup. **1829** Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 10 The outbreak of an oppressed party, and setting it a-cock-horse on the oppressing one.

4. *fig.* A high horse; a proud, high-spirited horse; a stallion.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. Sat. iii. 185 Cock-horse, fat-paunch Milo. **1858** R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xxxviii. 160 He now goes drooping and slouching away, very unlike the cock-horse he came out.

† **5.** *To play at cock-horse*: see quot. *Obs.*

1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict.* (1660), *Paerdeken op spelen*, to Play at Cock-horse, or leape ouer one an others backes.

B. *adv.* In same sense as the phrases *on a cock-horse, a-cock-horse*, in A. 1, 2.

1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* III. G v, To playe at even and odde, to ryde cockhorse in chrydyshe guyse. *c* **1720** Prior *Alma* I. 30 Alma, they strenuously maintain, Sits cock-horse on her throne, the brain. *a* **1764** Lloyd *Fam. Ep.* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 60 As boys ride cock-horse on a broom. **1878** Gen. R. Taylor in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 259 A huge fellow ..was riding 'cock-horse' on a gun.

Cockhye. Sense uncertain: ? Some kind of arrow: cf. Cock-feather.

1598 Chapman *Blinde begger* Wks. 1873 I. 36, I saw Cupid shooting a cockhye into your face, and gazing after his arrow it fell into mine eye.

Cockie, variant of Cocky.

Cockie-leekie: see Cocky-leeky.

Cockily (kɒ'kili), *adv. colloq.* [f. Cocky *a.* + -ly 2.] In a cocky manner.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* July, Those who go about so cockily with the placard 'Science of History' stuck in their hats. **1867** F. Francis *Angling* v. (1880) 150 Sitting lightly and cockily on the water.

Co'ckiness. *colloq.* [f. Cocky *a.* + -ness.] Cocky quality; self-assertiveness, conceit.

1864 J. D. Campbell in *Glasgow Citizen* 19 Nov., *Cockiness* is older than this century, in which it has been developed to so alarming an extent. **1883** *St. James's Gaz.* 1 May 3 The inconsiderate insolences and cockinesses of some of their friends.

Co'cking, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Cock *v.*1 + -ing 1.]

† **1.** Fighting, strife, contention. *Obs.*

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 47 Ne beð nan icrunet bute hwase treoweliche ibulke feht fihte, and wið strong cockunge ouercume hire flesch. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 259 Þey 3af hem al to dronkenesse, kokkynge, strif, and envie. **1542** Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 41 b, Betwene Aristippus and Diogenes the Cynike there was moche good cocking and striuing whether of them should win the spurres.

2. = Cock-fighting.

1546 *Plumpton Corr.* 251 Ye shall se..all our good coxs fight, if it plese you, & se the maner of our cocking. **1615** Markham *Pleas. Princes* (1635) 41 There is no pleasure more noble..then this pleasure of Cocking is. **1678** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1282/4 Notice..there will be two great Matches of Cocking fought in His Majesties Cock-Pit at Newmarket. **1755** *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 506 Idle and expensive diversions, such as cocking, horse-racing. **1886** W. Day *Remin.* 234 He was very fond of cocking.

b. A cock-fight.

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 115 In these tolerable recreations of Horse-races, Cockings, Bowlings, etc. **1699** Sir W. Calverley *Note-bk.* (Surtees) 79, I went to Leeds, to the Cockings. **1812** J. Moors in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 551/2 He had been at a cocking.

3. The shooting of wood-cocks.

1696 Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 62 To diuertise himself with cocking in his father's park. **1857** Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xi. (D.), There ought to be noble cocking in these woods. **1870** Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2660 We have already noticed Wales..as affording good cocking.

4. A turning or causing to project upward.

1678 Shadwell *Timon* I. Wks. 1720 II. 305 Pomp, and show, and holding up their heads And cocking of their noses. **1713** *Guardian* No. 91 He strives as much as possible to get above his size, by stretching, cocking, or the like. **1881** Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* I. x, As for the fashions..one year it is the cocking of a hat.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *cocking-match*; (sense 3) † **cocking-cloth** (see quot.); **cocking-dog, -spaniel,** a spaniel of a breed used in hunting wood-cocks, etc., a cocker; **cocking-road** (see Cock-road).

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Cocking-cloth*, a Device to catch Pheasants with. **1731-6** Bailey, *Cocking Cloth* (with Fowlers), a Frame made of coarse canvas, about an ell square, tanned, with two sticks set across to keep it out, having a hole to look out at, and to put the nosel of a short gun through, for the shooting of Pheasants, etc. **1813** *Trewman's Exeter Flying-Post* 18 Nov. 1 A gentleman is in immediate want of .. Cocking Dogs, such as have been regularly hunted for Woodcock only. **1830** Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 310 He is .. famous for his breed of cocking spaniels. **1852** Thackeray *Esmond* II. viii, Come along, and let's go see the Cocking-Match.

Co'cking, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Cock *v.*2 + -ing 1.] The action of drawing back the cock of a fire-arm.

1816 Byron *Let. to Murray* 15 Oct., Making mistakes in the way of cocking and priming. **1881** Greener *Gun* 202 The cocking is effected by the turning up of the finger-piece for loading.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cocking-lever, -lock*; **cocking-pistol, revolver,** one in which the cock is raised independently of the trigger.

1858 Greener *Gunnery* 423 Possessing every requisite for a double-action cocking revolver. *Ibid.* 426 The cocking pistol would be too slow .. The almost general adoption, in the present day, of the cocking-lock. **1881** — *Gun* 335 The barrels upon being closed depress the cocking-lever.

Cocking, *vbl. sb.*3 *Carp.*: see Cock *v.*3

Cocking, *vbl. sb.*4 and *ppl. a.* Putting (hay, etc.) into cocks: see Cock *v.*4

† **Cocking,** *vbl. sb.*5 and *ppl. a. Obs.* Cockering: see Cock *v.*5

† **Co'cking,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Cock *v.*1 + -ing 2.]

1. Fighting, wrangling, contentious.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xliii. 20 In cockyng currish countenance. **1608** Day *Hum. out of Br.* V. ii, How can wee choose but get cocking children, when father and mother too are both of the game.

2. Strutting, swaggering, insolent; cocky.

1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* V. i, How many pert Cocking Cowards [hast thou call'd] stout? **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 153 ¶ 1 The Cocking young Fellow who treads upon the Toes of his Elders. **1712** — *Ibid.* No. 350 ¶ 2 This is visible in all the cocking Youths you see about this Town.

Hence † **Co'ckingly** *adv.*, in a cocking manner.

1548 Thomas *Ital. Gram. & Dict.* (1567), *Prouerbiosamente*, cockyngly or villainously.

Cockirnose: see Cokir-.

Cockish (kɒ'kiʃ), *a.* [f. Cock *sb.*1 + -ish.]

1. Of or pertaining to a cock (*obs.*); now only *humorous*, cocklike.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 161 Such [Hens] as after the Cockishe maner either crowe or treade. *Ibid.* IV. 158 [Hens] free from spurres: for such as weare those Cockish weapons, are not good for broode.

2. Like a cock in disposition; strutting, self-assertive, assuming, cocky.

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 50 b, Bryngyng with hym the metropolycall mantell of Anselme, to augment hys cockysh autorite. **1589** Nashe *Pasquil & Marforius* 15 In his Proem to his cokish conclusions. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cockish*, wanton, uppish, forward.

† **3.** Lecherous, wanton. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 145 Cockish, *salax.* **1598** Florio, *Galluta*, a cockish wanton. **1847-78** Halliwell, *Cockish*, wanton. *North.*

Hence **Co'ckishly** *adv.*; **Co'ckishness.**

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 532/1 You..which take upon you so cockishlie (rather than wiselie) to be a controller and maister moderatour of other mens matters. **1573** G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 26 Whi [they] uppon a meere cockishnes.. in mi absenc flatly deniid me. **1598** Florio, *Galloria*, cockishnes, iollity, mirth. **1727-31** Bailey, *Cockishness*, uppishness.

Cock-laird. *Sc. humorous.* A small proprietor who cultivates his own land; a yeoman.

1721 Kelly *Sc. Proverbs* 362 (Jam.) You breed of water kail and cocklairds, you need mickle service. **1816** Scott *Old Mort.* Concl., Niel Blane .. died worth as much money as married Jenny to a cock laird. **1837** Lockhart *Scott* xxxvii, The property had been in the hands of various small holders (Scotticè, cock-lairds).

Cockle (kɒ'k'l), *sb.*1 Forms: (1 coccul), 1-2 coccel, 3-7 cockel, 4- cockle. (Also 4 cokul, cockil, -el, cokel, 4-5 cokil, 4-7 cocle, 5 kokkel, cokkul, cockille, 5-6 cokyll(e, 6 coccle, cockyll, cockole, cokkell, 6-7 cockell(e.) [OE. *coccul, coccel* masc.; in no other Teutonic lang. (It looks like a L. **cocculus*, dim. of *coccus*.)

Cotgr. has F. *coquiot* 'a degenerate Barlie, or weed commonly growing among Barlie, and called haver-grasse', which M. Joret identifies with *coquioule*, 'Festuca ovina'.

The Ir. and Gaelic *cogal*, used in the versions of Matt. xiii. for 'cockle, tares', is merely the English word borrowed (prob. in the older form **cocal*, though it is not known in O. or M.Irish).]

1. The name of a plant: now, and prob. from OE. times, applied to *Lychnis* (or *Agrostemma*) *Githago*, a caryophyllaceous plant, with handsome reddish-purple flowers succeeded by capsules of numerous black seeds, which grows in cornfields, especially among wheat. Also called *Corn Cockle.*

Known to early herbalists as *Nigella* or *Nigellastrum*, F. *nielle. Nigella* (dim. of L. *nigra* black, referring to the black seeds) was app. originally applied to a ranunculaceous plant, *Nigella arvensis* (or one of its congeners), a field-weed of southern regions; but in northern France and Britain, where this plant was unknown, the name was transferred to *Githago*, the black-seeded corn-weed of these regions.

c **1000** — [see 2, the early quotations doubtless meaning this plant]. *c* **1265** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 554/10 *Zizania*, neele, cockel. *a* **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 31 *Nigella*, i. *zizannia*, cocle. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cokylle, wede, *nigella, lollium, zizannia* [Pynson *gitt*]. *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.), Lollium, zizannia, nigella idem. gall. nele, a^e. kokkel, nascitur intra triticum. **1523** Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 Cockole hath .. floures of purple colour, as brode as a grote, and the sede is rounde and blacke. **1538** Turner *Libellus, Githago* siue *Nigellastrum*..vulgus appellat Coccle aut pople. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* II. xi. 160 Cockle or fielde Nigelweede. **1678** Phillips, *Cockle*, a Weed call'd Corn-rose, Darnel, or field-Nigella. **1721-42** Bailey, *Cockle*, a Weed, otherwise called Corn-rose [1753-90 otherwise called Corn-Campion]. **1794** Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 275. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 31 The weed Corn Cockle, with large, entire, purple petals.

b. The seed of this plant.

1713 E. Tenison in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 92 A Wire Sieve (such as is used to separate Cockle from Corn). **1743** *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 288 A little black Seed, that contains a very white Flour, which we call Cockle.

2. Applied from OE. times to render or represent the *zizania* of the Vulgate in Matt. xiii, or the *lolium* with which Latin writers identified this.

Recent investigation has apparently settled that the ζιζάνιον, pl. -ια, of the N.T., *zizania* and *lolium* of Latin writers, was the grass *Lolium temulentum* or Darnel, a prevalent weed in Mediterranean and Levantine regions (cf. Stanley *Sinai & Palestine* 426, Tristram *Nat. Hist. Bible* 487), which is very prone to be affected with *Ergot*, and in the ergotized condition is deleterious. The translation of these words by *coccel, cockle*, in English was (like the later erroneous rendering *tares*) due in the first instance to ignorance as to the plant meant by *zizania* or *lolium*; but it led to the further error of some scientific writers who, knowing *lolium* to be darnel, still called it 'cockle',

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 25 Þa com his feonda sum & ofer-seow hit mid coccele. *c* **1050** *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 300 Þe ægðer sæwð gelomlice ge lasor ge coccul on manna æceron. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 1138 (Trin.) For þi muchel felonye þis whete shal wexe cokul [*C.* zizanny, *F.* darnel] hye. **1382** Wyclif *Matt.* xiii. 25 His enmye came, and sew aboue dernel, or cokil [**1388** taris] in the midil of whete. *a* **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 44 Zizannia, lollium idem, cokel. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxv. (Tollem. MS.), Amonge þe beste whete sumtyme groweþ euel wedes, and venimouse, as cocle and ray [*ut lolium, lappatium*]. *Ibid.* XVII. cxciv. (1495) 731 Poetes calle the herbe ray: Infelix lollium, vngracyous Cokyll. **1555** in Bonner *Homilies* 10 Of such earth as can bryng furth but weedes, nettels, brambles, bryers, cocle and darnell. **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 124 Which..Cockel for corne, and chaffe for barley bare. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xiii. 25 Vvhen men vvere a sleepe, his enemy came and ouersovved cockle among the vvheate [*all other 16th c. & later vv. have* tares]. **1588** Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 383. **1611** Bible *Job* xxxi. 40 Let thistles grow in stead of wheat, and cockle [*marg.* noysome weedes; *Vulg.* spina, LXX βάτος, Wyclif a thorne, Coverd. thornes] in stead of barley. **1614** Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Wds., *Lollium*, is that weed which we call Cockel, and groweth amongst the corn in every field. **1685** Dryden *Thren. August.* xii, And Cockle at the best, amidst the Corn it bore.

b. *fig.*

1429 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 143 Thy fader..Voided al cokil farre out of Syon. **1548** Cranmer *Catech.* 174 To sowe the cockell of heresye and erroneous opinions. **1607** Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 70 The Cockle of Rebellion, Insolence, Sedition. **1730** Young *Epist. Pope* i, Weed the cockle from the generous corn!

3. Sometimes applied to other corn-weeds. **a.** ? The corn poppy. **b.** The bur-dock.

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 433 Wilde cockle that groweth in corne .. may be pressed forth as opium. **1863** Barnes *Dorset Dial.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cockle*, or *Cuckle*, the burr of the burdock (*arctium*). [Cf. **1398** in 2.]

4. *Comb.* **Cockle-bur** = Clote-bur: in *U. S., Xanthium Strumarium*; also = Agrimony; **cockle-machine, -separator,** a machine for separating the seeds of cockle from wheat (*U.S.*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 305. **1880** *New Virginians* I. 133 Daturas..cockle-burrs, Spanish needles. **1884** Miller *Plant-n.*, Cockle-bur, or Clot-bur, *Agrimonia Eupatoria* and the genus *Xanthium*. **1887** *American Miller* XV. 211 (Advt.) Kurth's Cockle separator. *Ibid.* 301 Two double-cylinder cockle-machines, French system.

Cockle (kɒ'k'l), *sb.*2 Forms: 5 cokille, cokyll(e, (coakelle), 5-6 cockill(e, *Sc.* cokkil, -yl, -il3e, 5-7 cocle, 6 cokil(l, cockell, (6-7 coccle, 7 cokle, cockel, cochle), 6- cockle. [ME. *cokille*, a. F. *coquille* (OF. also *cokille*) shell, = It. *cocchiglia* cockle-shell:—L. type **cocchilia*, **cocquilia*, by-form of *conchylia*, pl. of *conchylium* (*conquilium* in a Gloss.), a. Gr. κογχύλιον small kind of mussel or cockle, dim. of κογχύλη = κόγχη (whence L. *concha* and by-form **cocca*) mussel or (perhaps) cockle. With the English shifting of the stress, *cokille* has become *cockle*, like *gentille, gentle*, etc.]

1. The English name of bivalve molluscs of the genus *Cardium*, esp. *C. edule*, common on sandy coasts, and much used for food. (Formerly applied more vaguely, including other bivalves.)

[**1393** Langl. *P. Pl. C.* X. 95 A ferthyng-worth of muscles .. oþer so fele Cockes (15*th c. MS.* cokeles).] *c* **1420** [see Cockle-shell 1]. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 642/23 *Hec conca*, cochille. *c* **1430** Lydg. *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. 3 (Halliw.) As the cockille with hevenly dew so clene Of kynde engendreth white perlis rounde. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cocle, fysche [**1499** cokyll], *coclea*. **1481-90** *Houard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 21 Item, coakelles. **1530** Palsgr. 206/2 Coccle fysshe, *coquille*. **1577-87** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1192/1 Frenchmen came foorth of Leith to gather cockles on the sands. **1620** Venner *Via Recta* iv. 79 Cockles are not so noysome as Muskles. **1772-84** Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 209 He found some cockles so large, that one of them was more than sufficient for two men. **1806** *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 156 At one place is an extensive bed of the finest cockles. **1855** Kingsley *Glaucus* 64 The huge mahogany cockles as big as a child's two fists. **1867** Lovell *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 29 In the Hebrides .. is a *Mya*, there called the cockle.

2. The shell of this mollusc; often, a single valve of the shell; = COCKLE-SHELL. Formerly applied (like F. *coquille*) to any bivalve shell, esp. that of the scallop.

† *Order of the cockle* (F. *ordre de la coquille*): the order of St. Michael instituted by Louis XI of France, so called from the gold scallop-shells with which the collar of the order was ornamented.

c 1507 *Justes of May & June* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 114 A cognysaunce..of a wite cocle. 1517 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *265 To warne the Lordis to be in Edin^r. at the Coler of Cokkyl3eis taking. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. (1872) 148 The kyng of France makkis the ordour of the cokkil. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 217 Huntley, Ergyle, and Anguss, was lykwiese maid Knyghtis of the Cockill. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 66 Why 'tis a cockle or a walnut-shell. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 318 Cockles blanch'd and pebbles neatly spread, Form'd shining borders for the larkspurs' bed. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Gengulphus* vi, Cockle on hat, and staff in hand.

3. † **a.** A small shallow vessel resembling a cockle-shell; a saucer or the like. *Obs.*

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Een boter-stande*, a wodden Platter or Cocle for Milke to stand in.

b. A small shallow boat; cf. COCKLE-SHELL 3.

1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 308 Two or three duck-hunters, in their little cockles.

4. A small shell-like confection of sugar and flour, having a printed motto or couplet rolled up inside. (*U. S. local.*) ? *Obs.*

1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* I. viii. 149 And those little cockles, or whatever they are called, much prized by children for their sweetness, and more for their mottoes. 1890 *Correspt. fr. Salem, Mass.*, 'Little cockles' were in white, pink, and buff..We always had them at our children's parties and had great fun in reading the mottoes aloud.

5. *Cockles of the heart*: used in connexion with to *rejoice, delight*, etc.; also (in modern use) *to warm the cockles of one's heart.*

For derivation cf. quot. 1669. Others have sought its origin in L. *corculum* dim. of *cor* heart. (Latham conjectured 'the most probable explanation lies (1) in the likeness of a heart to a cockleshell; the base of the former being compared to the hinge of the latter; (2) in the zoological name for the cockle being *Cardium*, from the Greek καρδία=heart'.)

[1669 R. LOWER *Tract. de Corde* 25 Fibræ quidem..spirali suo ambitu helicem sive cochleam satis apte referunt.] 1671 EACHARD *Observ. Answ. Enquiry*, This contrivance of his did inwardly rejoice the cockles of his heart. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 110 O! how you'd please the Cockles of my Heart. 1792 SCOTT *Let.* 30 Sept. in *Lockhart*, An expedition..which would have delighted the very cockles of your heart. 1821 — *Kenilw.* xix, What! shall we not .. warm the cockles of our ancient kindness. 1828 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 99 My cockles are comforted whenever I enter the door. 1858 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1888) II. 112, I have just had the innermost cockles of my heart rejoiced by a letter from Lyell.

6. Cf. HOT COCKLES.

1844 tr. *Eugene Sue's Myst. Paris* III. vii, When he placed his hands on a table, he seemed .. to play a game of cockles.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cockle family, kind, tribe*; **cockle-boat**, a small boat (cf. 3 b, and COCK-BOAT); **cockle-garden**, an enclosed part of the coast, where cockles are bred for economic purposes; **cockle-gatherer**, one who gathers cockles for food, etc.; **cockle-hat**, a hat with a 'cockle' or scallop-shell stuck in it, worn by pilgrims, as a sign of their having been at the shrine of St. James of Compostella in Spain; † **cockle-pan** (cf. 3), ? a shallow pan used on the kitchen fire; **cockle-pond**, a shallow pond in which cockles are bred; **cockle-rake** (see quot.); **cockle-sauce** (cf. *oyster-sauce*); † **cockle-strewer**, the person who strewed a pall-mall ground with powdered cockle-shells (cf. Pepys, 15 May 1663); **cockle-wife**, a woman who gathers cockles for sale. See also COCKLE-SHELL.

1622 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. vi, This pink, this painted foist, this *cockle-boat, To hang her fights out, and defy me, friends, A well-known man of war? 1841–71 T. K. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 544 The *Cockle-family (Cardiacea). 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 Cockles are cultivated at Starcross, where there are '*cockle gardens'. 1867 LOVELL *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 28 How quickly an expert *cockle-gatherer will fill his basket. ? *a* 1600 *Friar of Orders Gray* in Percy *Reliq.* I. II. xviii, O by his *cockle-hat, and staff, And by his sandal shoone. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles Brunnen* 308 The aged man .. took the cockle-hat, and seized .. the light long pilgrim's staff. 1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 209 A cressett, a *cockell pann, a laten ladle. 1569 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 219, Ij rostinge ireons, a kokle pane, a pair tonngs. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 215 To pass the mangrove-swamps or *cockle-ponds. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 *Cockle Rake used .. in gathering Cockles, Clams, etc. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 35 Serve them [haddocks] up .. with plain melted butter, or *cockle sauce. 18.. *London, its Celebrated Char.* I. 138 (Lovell) 5 The person who had the care of grounds was called the 'King's *Cockle Strewer'. 1884 LOVELL *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 43 *Cockle-wives scraping for cockles, the scraper being made from an old reaping-hook.

¶ See also COCHLE.

Cockle, *sb.*[3] [Goes with COCKLE *v.*[1] (which has not yet been found as early).] An uneven place, pucker, or bulge on what ought to be a flat surface, as a piece of cloth, a sheet of glass, etc.

1522 [see COCKLY[1]]. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cokell of the clothe, *nev de drap*. *a* 1853 LINDLEY in *Gardener's Chron.*, What the manufacturers call 'cockles', producing that uneven puckering appearance which is the peculiar characteristic of sheet glass. Of these cockles some are circular. 1885 *Yorkshire Newspr.* (Local terms of woollen manuf.), *Cockles*, imperfections in cloth.

† **Cockle,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [app. f. Fr. *coquille* shell, or L. *coclea* snail, spiral, winding stair.]

1. A curl, ringlet.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. (1641) 228/1 Instantly she sped To curl the Cockles of her new-bought head.

2. Cockle-stairs, winding stairs. [Cf. Ital. *scala a chiocciola.*]

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 37 There are likewise Spiral, or Cockle Stairs, either Circular, or Oval. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 35 Winding Stairs, which are also call'd Cockle-Stairs.

Cockle, *sb.*[5] Also **coakle, cokle.** [Derivation uncertain: possibly ad. 16th c. Du. *kākel, kaeckel, kāchel*: cf. *kaeckel-oven* 'fornax figulina', *kaeckel-stove* 'hypocaustum figulinum, tepidarium lateritium' (Kilian); *kakel, kachelen*, 'les tuiles d'vn poale', *kakelstoue, kachelouen* 'poale ou estuves faict de tuille' (Plantin); the Du. word is ad. Ger. *kachel*, earthen vessel, stove-tile, etc.]

1. The fire-chamber or furnace of a hop or malt kiln. Also called **cockle oast.**

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 105/1 A Cockle .. the place where the Fire is made to dry the Malt. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 257 The finest Way of drying Malts .. is to do it in a Cockle-Oast-Kiln. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 243 Where .. a cockle oast is made use of, sea coal is mostly employed.

2. A kind of stove for heating apartments, also called **cockle-stove.** The name is at present given to a large stove furnished with projections or 'gills' to give increased radiating power, and generally placed in a specially constructed air-vault in the basement.

1774 BLAGDEN *Heated Room* in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 116 An oblong-square room .. heated by a round stove, or cockle, of cast iron, with a tube for the smoke. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 178 Churches .. and other large buildings are now commonly heated by means of a cockle. [1836 S. LAING *Resid. Norway* 313 The most expensive article in every room is the stove or kakle-oven, which although only of cast iron, and very rudely formed, costs about 20 dollars.] 1842–76 GWILT *Arch.* § 3053 The high temperature stoves, such as the cokles .. consist of large metal plates or surfaces of brick or stone. 1845 W. BERNAN *Warming & Ventil.* II. 207 The next step was to place the cockle, or kakle, as Mr. Laing writes it, in a separate chamber.

b. Sometimes applied to 'the body or fireplace of an air stove', and to 'the hemispherical dome on the crown of a heating furnace'.

1810 R. BUCHANAN *Econ. Fuel* 242 All kinds of stoves are more or less dangerous, and .. particularly so, when the coakle or pan cracks or is burnt out..The coakles, in many situations, soon fail in some part. 1844 C. HOOD *Warming Buildings* 220 This case or cockle is enclosed in another case of brick or stone placed so as to allow a space of three or four inches or more between them. 1879 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 224 Another form of the cockle-stove..consists of a cast iron cockle, on the outer side of which are a great number of projecting plates.

† **Cockle,** *sb.*[6] *Obs.* A miner's name for the mineral Black Tourmaline.

1761 DA COSTA *Tourmalin* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 446 The miners of Germany vulgarly call them Schirl, and sometimes our English miners name them Cockle and Call. 1788 *Cronstedt's Min.* I. 148 A deep green cockle-spar. *Ibid.* I. 202 Schörls or cockles.

Cockle, *sb.*[7] [perh. transferred from COCKLE *sb.*[1] the grains being compared to the black seeds.] A disease of wheat produced by a nematoid worm (*Tylenchus tritici*), whereby the grains become black and deformed like pepper-corns.

1862 CHAMBERS *Encycl.*, Ear-cockle. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 572 In the ears of wheat affected with the blight termed the *cockle*.

[**Cockle,** explained as 'a little or young cock (*obs.*)': an error in Johnson founded on a misprint of *cocke*; corrected by Todd, but nevertheless repeated by later compilers.]

† **Cockle,** *a. Obs.* [perh. attrib. use of COCKLE *sb.*[2]] Whimsical. Hence *Cockle-brained, -headed.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 272 May a million of .. Devils anatomize thy Cockle brain. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxi, He's crack-brained and cockle-headed.

Cockle (kɒ'k'l), *v.*[1] [cf. Fr. *coquiller* to form *coquilles* i. e. inflated elevations or blisters on the crust of bread. Cotgrave (1611) has *coquiller* ... to fashion anything like a shell; also *recoquiller* to wriggle, writhe, turn into itself...like a gold or silver thread where it is broken; *recoquiller un livre*, to rumple or turn up the leaves of (a book). But if this is the source, the word must have subsequently taken up other associations in English.]

In senses 1 and 2, now chiefly *techn.* or *dial.*

1. *intr.* Of cloth, paper, or the like: To bulge out in parts so as to present an uneven, wrinkled, or creased surface; to go into rucks, to pucker.

1552–1691 [see COCKLING *vbl. sb.*[1]] 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 162 The sorting together of Wools of seuerall natures, some of nature to shrinke, some to hold out, which causeth cloth to cockle and lie vneuen. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Oct., They said that English silk would cockle. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 270 This wrought-iron plate is not quite flat: it sticks up a little here towards the left—'cockles' as we say. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss., Cockle-up*, to blister, expand irregularly, curl up as paper does when wetted. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Cockle*, to wrinkle. Said of woollen goods when they have been rained upon.

2. *trans.* To cause to pucker, to wrinkle, crease.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 94 It .. helps to crack and cockle the thinner parts. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806. 442 Which book is bent and cockled up, evidently appearing to have been soaked through by the wet.

3. *intr.* To rise into short tumbling waves: see COCKLING *ppl. a.* 2. [This sense is of doubtful origin: it approaches also the next word.]

Cockle, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Related to COGGLE *v.* and to COCKER *v.*[2]; probably onomatopœic and immediately associated with *coggle, joggle.* But in its use, there is also sometimes association with the unsteady equilibrium of a cockle-shell or of a cockle-shell boat on the water. Cf. COCKLY[2], and Sc. *cockle-cootit*, having loose ankle-joints.]

To oscillate unsteadily, as a round stone when stepped on, or a boat when people stand up in it.

1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves* (E. D. S. 1873), *Cockle*, to be unsteady and easily shaken down. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1876 *Holderness Gloss., Cockle*, to shake through standing insecurely. 'It'll cockle ower.' (Also in South of Scotl.)

† **Cockle,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Has the form and sense of a diminutive or iterative of COCK *v.*[5], or of COCK *sb.*[1]: cf. *fondle*, etc., and see COCKER *v.*[1] But cf. 16th c. Du. *kokelen, keukelen* 'to nourish or cherish in the kitchen' (Kilian).] = COCKER *v.*[1]

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 159/20 To cockle, cherish, *indulgere.* 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xliii. 218 b, The hardnesse of a father is many tymes profitable for the sonne: cocklyng is alwayes to be condemned. See also COTCHELL.

Cocklebone, obs. f. COCKAL-BONE.

Cockle-bread. Also in *mod. dial.* **cockeldy-, cockelty-.** [Origin uncertain: cf. COCKLE *v.*[2], and its derivative *cockly, cocklety* moving unsteadily to and fro.] In *Moulding of cockle* (*cocklety*) *bread*: see quot. from Aubrey below.

1595 PEELE *Old Wives' Tale* Wks. (Rtldg.) 454/1 Stroke me smooth, and comb my head And thou shalt have some cockell-bread. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 371 That were wont to see my Ghossips..mould Cockle bread; daunce clutterdepouch, and Hannykin booby; binde barrels; or do any thing before him, and he would laugh at us. *a* 1652 — *Covent Garden* IV. i. Wks. II. 69 A great Separatist, that is now writing a book against playing at Barlibreak, moulding of Cocklebread, and such like prophane exercises. 1682 tr. *Selden's Eng. Janus* Author's Pref., Snotty-nosed Fellows and Clowns, that feed upon cockle bread. *a* 1697 AUBREY in Thoms *Anecd. & Tradit.* 94 Young wenches have a wanton sport which they call moulding of cockle-bread, viz. they get upon a table-board, and then gather up their knees and their coates with their hands as high as they can, and then they wabble to and fro, as if they were kneading of dowgh, and say these words, viz. My dame is sick and gonne to bed, And I'le go mould my Cockle-bread. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL.

Variant forms of the sport and of the rime are given in *Sheffield Gloss.* 1888 (from Hunter) and in *Whitby Gloss.* 1876. (Bread so kneaded seems to have been actually used as a love-charm. See Thoms *Anecd. & Tradit.* 94–6.)

Cockled (kɒ'k'ld), *a.* [f. COCKLE *sb.*[2]]

1. Furnished with a shell.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 338 More soft and sensible, Then are the tender hornes of Cockled Snayles.

2. Made ill by eating cockles. *colloq.*

Cockled (kɒ'k'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. COCKLE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Bulged or puckered into 'cockles'.

1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 46 And show'rs soon drench the Camlet's cockled Grain. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 608 The smooth crisp curves..become cockled, flatted, and destroyed. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss., Cockled*, said of worsted cloth which has gone into lumps.

Cockle-demois, *sb. pl. Obs.* (It has been suggested that the meaning is shells of some kind representing money.)

1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns of Crt.* 2 A Mocke-Maske of Baboons, attir'd like fantasticall Travailers..casting Cockle-demois about, in courtesie by way of lardges.

Cockleloft: see COCK-LOFT.

Cockle-oast: see COCKLE *sb.*[5] 1.

Cockler (kɒ'klə1). [f. COCKLE *sb.*[2] + -ER.] One who collects cockles (the shell-fish).

1769 GRAY *Wks.* (1827) 304 A brother of the trade, a cockler, as he styled him. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 418 He sees the 'cocklers' busy among the briny pools. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 3/2 Cocklers go out bare-legged.

Cockle-shell (kɒ'k'l1ʃel). See COCKLE *sb.*[2]

1. The shell of the cockle; usually, a single valve of the shell. Formerly applied much more generally, including *e.g.* the scallop-shell worn by pilgrims to St. James of Compostella.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 904 With cokille shelles brente. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cokell shell, *coquille*. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), The ark .. doth so excell That ship, as that ship doth a cockle-shell. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 71 They might more easily contain In Cockle-shell the whole Atlantick Main. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 104 A pound of fresh calcined Cockle Shells. 1758 R. BROOKES *Gen. Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) II. 8 Let the

patient..drink .. Oister or Cockle-shell Lime-Water. **1877** BLADES *Pref. to Caxton's Dict.* ix, Wearers of the Cockle-shell, the emblems of a pilgrimage to Compostella. **1884** LOVELL *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 44 Cockle-shells are used as cultch for the oyster spat to adhere to..The great advantage of cockle-shells cultch is, etc.

† **b.** A spiral gastropod shell. [F. *coquille.*]

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 Writhen about with Degrees like Turninges of Cokilshilles, to cum to the Top.

2. An imitation of a cockle or scallop-shell, *e.g.* in the collar of the order of St. Michael.

1488 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 A collar of cok-kilschellis contenand xxiiii schellis of gold.

3. A small frail boat or vessel. Also *attrib.*

[Cf. **1631** in 1.] **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. In a bit cockle-shell o' an open boat. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 290 Floating for thousands of miles in a cockle shell, down a turbulent stream. **1876** MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 15 None but a madman would sail in yon cockle-shell with a gale coming.

† **4.** *nonce-wd.* Shallowness, unsteadiness. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 160 We shall find the ridicule rising full as strongly against the professors of the higher as the lower kind. Cockleshell abounds with each.

Hence **Cockle-shelled** *a.*, adorned with a cockle-shell; having a cockle-shell as a badge.

1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 1. 66 The Ensignes of the Cockle-shelled Order of Saint Michael.

Co·ckless, *a.* Without a cock or cocks.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* 279 A couple of cockless hens.

Cockle-stairs: see COCKLE *sb.*[4] 2.

† **Cockle-stone.** *Obs.* App. = COGGLE-STONE.

1589 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 38 Walking to the shore..to gather Cockle and pebble stones, as children are wont. **1692** RAY *Dissol. World* 130, I have myself observed some Cockle-stones to have seemingly different impressions or striæ upon the same superficies.

Cockle-stove: see COCKLE *sb.*[5] 2.

Cocklet[1] (kǫ·klĕt). [f. COCK *sb.*[2] + -LET.] A small cock (of hay, etc.).

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 490 The grass..should then be gathered .. with forks, into small 'cocklets' or 'foot-cocks'. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Cocklets*, small haycocks.

Co·cklet,[2] *nonce-wd.* [f. COCK *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A little cock, a cock chick.

1845 KINGSLEY *Lett. & Mem.* I. 137 Make the world my cockpit, wherein main after main of cocklets, the 'shell' alas! 'scarce off their heads', come forth to slay and be slain mutually.

† **Cocklicrane.** *Obs.* Urquhart's rendering of F. *cogcigrue* (*grue* = crane), a fictitious animal.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlix, His kingdom should be restored to him at the coming of the Cocklicranes, which she called *Coquecigrues. Ibid.* II. xi, When they did eat without disdaining the cocklicranes.

Co·ck-light. *dial.* [f. COCK *sb.*[1] + LIGHT.] **a.** Morning dawn, cock-crowing. **b.** Evening twilight, the time when cocks go to roost.

1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* IV. i, I must lose my maiden-head by cock-light. **1746** *Exmoor Scolding* I. (E. D. S.) 36 He'll meet tha in the Vuzzy-park Coander by Cockleert, or avore. **1855** *Whitby Gloss., Cocklight*, the dawn of day, cock-crowing. 'We are out o' bed by cock leet, and work till sundown.' **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Cock-light*, evening twilight.

Co·ckling, *sb.* [f. COCK *sb.*[1] + -LING.] A young cock; a cockerel. Also *fig.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 225 These coklings cockred we bewaile too late. **1870** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 11 The young cocklings immaturely and prematurely imitating the crow of their seniors.

Cockling (kǫ·klĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] *dial.* [f. COCKLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of becoming, or condition of being, puckered or wrinkled.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Cockeling, bandoning, and divers other Great and notable Faults. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 111 Occasioned by cockling and rising of the Lead into a ridge. **1803** *Month. Mag.* XV. 8 He mentions the word *recoquillement*..the old word *cockling* or *cockling up* .. is an exact translation. *a* **1853** LINDLEY in *Gardener's Chron.*, Its [glass's] thickness is so variable from the effects of cockling.

† **Cockling,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* Cockering, pampering: see COCKLE *v.*[3]

Cockling, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. COCKLE *sb.*[2] + -ING[1].] Gathering cockles.

1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmrld. Dial.* (1821) 12, I doant like cocklin. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 3/2 When I came to the cockling-place. **1870** *Ibid.* 4 Jan. 8 A business largely followed on the coast of Lancashire, called 'cockling'.

Cockling, *ppl. a.* [f. COCKLE *v.*[1], [2] + -ING[2].]

1. That cockles or puckers.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 10 The same Clothes .. are found to shrinke, rewey, pursey, squally, cockling.

2. Of the sea: Breaking into short irregular waves, tumbling, 'chopping'.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 75 Verie foule weather, variable windes, and a growne cockling sea, the waues meeting from all sides. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. v. (R.), In this passage between the said islands we find strange ripling and cockling seas, ready to leap on the ship's deck. **1773** HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* III. 650 There run a short cockling sea which must very soon have bulged the ship if she had strucke. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 288 There was such a cockling sea. **1847–8** H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 63 For acres together they present the phenomenon of a cockling sea of gardens—a rural Bay of Biscay agitated by a ground swell.

† **3.** Uneven, rising and falling; or, perhaps, unsteady, coggly, cockly. *Obs.*

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 105 And on the Cockling dirty Stones Drop'd down upon his Marrow-Bones.

† **Cockloche.** *Obs. ? slang.* Also **cocoloch, cockoloach, -loch.** [The F. *coqueluche* 'hood', 'person who is all the vogue', corresponds in form, but app. was never used with the sense of the Eng. word. Nares thought it probably the same as *cockroach*; but of this there is no evidence.] A term of reproach or contempt: A mean fellow; 'a silly coxcomb'.

c **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Plays, Triumph Hon.* i, I will rather..draw my sword of fate on a peasant, a besognio, a cocoloch. **1628** SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* II. ii, A couple of cockloches! **1641** *Barthol. Faire* 4 Hocus Pocus .. shewing his art of Legerdemaine, to the admiration and astonishment of a company of cokoloaches. **1863** SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. i. 8 Were I a cockoloch, I might grudge that snipping off..of a fortnight from an Old Man's life.

Cock-loft. [Origin doubtful: a corresponding Scotch name *hen-loft* for a loft over a barn, etc., into which fowls ascend by a 'hen-ladder', suggests that the derivation is from the fowl. But it is not impossible that *cock* has some fig. or transferred sense. Antony à Wood wrote it *cockle-loft.*]

A small upper loft; a small apartment under the very ridge of the roof to which the access is usually by a ladder; 'the room over the garret' (J.).

1589 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 259 A spruce chest w[ch] ys in the Cocklofte. **1591** PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict., Desvan de casa*, a garret or cockloft, *solarium.* **1640–4** OWEN O'CONALLY *Irish Conspir.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 400 In the end, the Sheriffs of the City..found him hidden in a Cock-loft, in an obscure House. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 56 The cock-lofts of mean mens houses, to which they usually ascended by a ladder. *a* **1672** WOOD *Life* (1848) 33 His Chamber, which was a cockleloft over the common gate of that college. **1673** — in *Pref. Ath. Oxon.* (1813) p. lxxiii, I was so great a lover of antiquities that I loved to live in an old cockleloft rather than in a spacious chamber. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 117 ₱ 13 You sometimes quit the garret, and ascend into the cock-loft. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 8 July 48/1 The notion of a prince having to climb into a cockloft approaches the tragic.

fig. **1667** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. § 29 Cuphophron has been so mewed up in his Philosophical and Metaphysical Cock-loft. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. viii. (1737) 32 Unnestle the Angels from their Cockloft. **1859** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxii. 42 The right..of every man to view the past from his own cock-loft.

Cock Lorel, cock(e) lorel: see LOREL.

Cockly (kǫ·klĭ), *a.*[1] Now *dial.* [f. COCKLE *v.*[1] (or *sb.*[3]) + -Y.] Full of cockles, rucks, or wrinkles, puckered.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 285 Nat worth a cockly fose. **1552** *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 40 Clothes..cockely, pursy, bandy, squally or rowy, or evil burled. **1750** MISS TALBOT in *Lett. Miss Carter, etc.* (1809) I. 216 Do not make it rowy, or cockly. **1885** *Yorksh. Newspaper*, A 'cockley' place is either because of another quality of weft being inadvertently put in, or it is owing to the warp not being properly arranged on the 'beam'.

Cockly, *a.*[2] *dial.* Also **cocklety.** [f. COCKLE *v.*[2]; cf. the nearly synonymous *cockery*, and *coggly.*] Unsteady on its base, moving from side to side like an unsteady stone or boat.

1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby.* **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss., Cocklety* and *Cockley*, unsteady; also in Glossaries of *Cumberland, Whitby, Holderness*, and (*cocklety*) *Huddersfield, Sheffield.* Also in South of Scotl.

Co·ck-master. One who rears game-cocks.

1610 *Househ. Ord.* 334 The names of the Prince's Highnes servants, etc. .. John Beast, cockemaster. **1700** J. BROME *Trav.* II. (1707) 97 The Inhabitants are .. great Cock Masters .. for which little fierce Creatures they make frequent Matches. *a* **1704** L'ESTRANGE (J.), A Cockmaster bought a partridge and turned it among the fighting cocks.

† **Co·ck-match.** *Obs.* A cock-fighting match.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1484/4 The Masters of His Majesties Cockpit .. intending to begin the Cock-Match on the 15th of March. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 385 Cock-matches are the frequent Diversion. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, Who had spent his heirship and moveables like a gentleman, at cock-matches, bull-baitings, horse-races.

† **Co·ck-mate.** *Obs.* [? f. COCK[1] 22 + MATE.] A 'chief friend', familiar, intimate.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 60 Euphues was .. suspecting that which in deede was true, that Philautus was corriuall with him, and cocke-mate with Lucilla. *Ibid.* 145 Children ..must be curteous in their behauiour, lowly in their speach, not disdayning their cockmates or refraining their company. *Ibid.* 146 Whether that those are to bee admytted as cockemates with children whiche loue them entirely, or whether they be to be banished from them.

Co·ck-me·tal. [f. COCK *sb.*[1]] A soft alloy consisting of two parts of copper and one of lead, used esp. for cocks or taps, whence the name.

1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 228 Cock metal is made with copper alloyed with zinc and lead. **1864** *Athenæum* No. 1937. 788/1 Casts in cock-metal.

† **Cocknel, -ell.** *Obs.* [app. ad. med.L. *coconellus*, given in *Prompt. Parv.* as = *cockney*: see note to the latter word.]

1. = COCKNEY 2, 4.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55/37 Cocknel, *acersa, delicatus.* [Cf. HULOET, Cockeney, *acersa..molliculus..delicatus.*] **1605** *Lond. Prodigal* 15 (Halliw. s. v. *Cockney*), [*Country fellow says*] A and well sed cocknell, and boe-bell too.

2. = COCKEREL. (perh. a misprint for it.)

1593 HOLLYBAND *Dict. Fr. & Eng., Vn cochet*, a cocknell.

Co·ck-nest. A nest built by a male-bird, as by species of wren, and not used for incubation.

1859–78 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. 234 The male wrens (*Troglodytes*) of North America build cock-nests to roost in, like the males of our kitty-wren. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 63. 295.

Cockney (kǫ·kni), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4–5 **cokenay, cokeney,** (also **kok-**), 5–6 **coknay**(e, 6 **cokney, cocknaye, -naie,** 6–7 **cockney**(e, **-nie,** 7 **kockney,** 6– **cockney.** [ME. *coken-ey, -ay*, app. = *coken* of cocks + *ey, ay* (OE. *æg*) egg; lit. 'cocks' egg': see note after 7.]

† **1.** An egg: the egg of the common fowl, hen's egg; or perh. one of the small or misshapen eggs occasionally laid by fowls, still popularly called in some parts 'cocks' eggs', in Ger. *hahneneier. Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 272 And I sigge, bi my soule, I haue no salt Bacon, Ne no Cokeneye, bi Crist, Colopus to maken [**1377** B. VI. 287 kokeney, **1393** C. IX. 309 Nouht a cokeney]. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 Men say He that comth euery daie, shall haue a cocknaie. He that comth now and then, shall haue a fatte hen. But I gat not so muche in comyng seeld when, as a good hens fether or a poore eg-shel. *a* **1600** *Tourn. Tottenham* 227 At that fest were thei seruyd in a rich aray, Euery fyve and fyve had a cokeney. [**1598–1611** FLORIO, *Caccherelli*, cacklings of hens; also egs (1611 egges), as we say cockanegs. Cf. *Cock's egg*, COCK[1] 23. In Surrey the saying goes, 'When the cock lays eggs, then the hen lays rashers of bacon'.]

† **2.** 'A child that sucketh long', 'a nestle-cock', 'a mother's darling'; a cockered child, pet, minion; 'a child tenderly brought up'; hence, a squeamish or effeminate fellow, 'a milksop'. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 288 When this jape is tald another day, I sal be hald a daf, a cokenay [*v.r.* cokeneye]. *c* **1440** *Promt. Parv.* 86 Coknay [*v.r.* cokeney]. *Ibid.* 281 Kokeney, *corinutus, coconellus, vel cucunellus (et hec duo nomina sunt ficta, et derisorie dicta); delicius.* **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 71 A coknay, *ambro, mammotropus.* **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii, I speake nat this in dispraise of the faukons, but of them whiche kepeth them like coknayes. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 549/2 As would make vs wene that some wer goddes wanton cokneis .. that whatsoeuer thei doe nothing coulde displease him. **1540** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Cc viij, A common Proverbe to cal those widows cockneys, that be ill brought up children. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 183 Some cockneies with cocking are made verie fooles, fit neither for prentise, for plough, nor for schooles. **1580** BARET *Alv.* C 729 A cockney, a childe tenderly brought up, a dearling..A cockney, after Saint Augustin, a childe that sucketh long. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1842) 18 A young heyre, or cockney, that is his mothers darling, if hee haue playde the waste-good at the Innes of the Court, or about London. **1598** MERES *Wit's Treasury* 59 b, So many brought up with great cockering, as Cockneys bee. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 15. **1607** DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* E (Croft), Our cockering mothers, who for their labour make us to be called cockneys. **1630** J. TAYLOR *Wks.* I. 77/1. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, London* II. 196, I meet with a double sense of this word Cockeney, some taking it for, i. One coaks'd or cockered, made a wanton or Nestle-cock of, delicately bred and brought up, so that when grown Men or Women, they can endure no hardship, nor comport with pains taking. *a* **1670** HACKET *Life Abp. Williams* I. 90 He was counted but a Cockney that stood in awe of his rulers. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v, *Mammothreptus* .. a child sucking long, or a child wantonly brought up..a cockney.

† **b.** Hence (apparently), *King of Cockneys*: a kind of Master of the Revels chosen by the students at Lincoln's Inn on Childermas Day (28 Dec.). *Obs.*

1518 in *MS. Black Bk. of Lincolns Inn* III. 87 a (9 Feb. 10 Hen. VIII), Item that the kynge of cockneys should childermas day sytt and have due service..and that he and his marechall butler and constable marechall have their lawfull and honeste commandements .. and that the said kynge of cockneys ne none of his officers medyll neyther in the buttry nor in the stuard of crstmas is office. (See Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* 264 'Grand Christmasses at Innes of Court'.)

† **c.** The name of this mock king is perhaps referred to in the saw recorded by Harrison as popularly current in the 16th c., and reputed to be applied contemptuously to Henry III.

a **1577** HARRISON *England* II. xiv. (1877) I. 266 As for those tales that go of..the brag of..[Hugh Bigot] that said in contempt of king Henrie the third .. 'If I were in my castell of Bungeie, Vpon the water of Waueneie, I wold not set a button by the king of Cockneie', I repute them but as toies. [Hence taken, more or less correctly, by Camden (*Britannia* ed. 2, not in 1), Fuller, Ray, etc. Fuller uncritically took the words as contemporary with Hugh Bigot, whom he further placed in the reign of Henry II. Later writers have, with as little ground, assumed *Cockneie* here to mean London, or the land of Cockaigne.]

† **d.** Sometimes applied to a squeamish, over-nice, wanton, or affected woman. *Obs.* (Cf. 1598 *attrib.* in 5.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 123 Cry to it Nunckle, as the Cockney did to the Eeles, when she put 'em i'th' Paste alife, she knapt 'em o'th' coxcombs with a sticke, and cryed downe wantons, downe. **1611** COTGR., *Coquine*, a begger woman; also a cokney, simperdecockit, nice thing.

† **3.** A derisive appellation for a townsman, as the type of effeminacy, in contrast to the hardier inhabitants of the country. *Obs.*

[**1521** WHITINTON *Vulg.* 39 This cokneys and tytyllynges..[*delicati pueri*] may abide no sorrow when they come to age .. In this great cytees as London, York, Perusy and such .. the children be so nycely and wan-

tonly brought up .. that comonly they can little good.] 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 11 The Country people will go neare to rob all Cocknies of their breakfasts. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednell Gr.* v. (1881) 108, I think you be sib to one of the London Cockneys that ask't whether Haycocks were better meat broyl'd or rosted. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* Pref., Sundry of our rurall gentlemen are as well acquainted with the civill dealing, conversing, and practise of cities, as many Kockneis with the manuring of lands, and affayres of the countrey. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cockney*..also one ignorant in Country Matters. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 238 A Cockney once did for a Clown provide. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xviii, Where cockneys or bumpkins are concerned.

4. *spec.* One born in the city of London: strictly, (according to Minsheu) 'one born within the sound of Bow Bells'. Always more or less contemptuous or bantering, and particularly used to connote the characteristics in which the born Londoner is supposed to be inferior to other Englishmen.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Hum. Blood* iv. 65, I scorne..To let a Bow-bell Cockney put me downe. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* II. ii, As Frenchmen loue to be bold, Flemings to be drunke ..and Irishmen to be Costermongers, so, Cocknyes (especially Shee-Cocknies) loue not Aqua-vite when 'tis good for them. 1611 COTGR., *Guespine*, a waspish dame; (as our *Cockney* of London) a nickname for a woman of Orleans. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* s.v., A *Cockney* or *Cockny*, applied only to one borne within the sound of Bow-bell, that is, within the City of London, which tearme came first out of this tale: That a Cittizens sonne riding with his father..into the Country.. asked, when he heard a horse neigh, what the horse did his father answered, the horse doth neigh; riding farther he heard a cocke crow, and said doth the *cocke neigh* too? and therfore Cockney or Cocknie, by inuersion thus: *incock*, *q. incoctus* i. raw or vnripe in Country-mens affaires. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 53 Londiners, and all within the sound of Bow-bell, are in reproch called Cocknies, and eaters of buttered tostes. 1644 DAN O'NEILE *Let. Mrq. Ormond* in Carte *Orig. Lett.* I. 52 Obliged to quit Oxford at the approach of Essex and Waller with their prodigious number of cocknies. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 221 That Synods Geography was as ridiculous as a Cockneys (to whom all is Barbary beyond Brainford; and Christendome endeth at Greenwitch). 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 2 Not being myself a Cockney. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, He was a cockney by birth, for he had been left at the workhouse of St. Mary Axe. 1848 W. E. FORSTER *Diary* 16 Apr. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. 224 The *Times* and the Government and all cockneys were so much alarmed. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, I am a cockney among cockneys.

b. One of the 'Cockney school': see 6 b.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. Pref. 16 The nickname [Cockney] we gave them, has become a regularly established word in our literature. Lord Byron..called them by no other title than the Cockneys. 1831 SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 272 Whigs, Cockneys, Revolutionists, he furiously attack would.

B. as *adj.* (orig. *attrib.* use of the *sb.*).

5. Cockered, petted; effeminate; squeamish.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. L1j, That same Cocknie Phrygian knight. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 39 Thus spake she to cocknye Cupido. *Ibid.* IV. 106 Yf a cockney dandiprat hopthumb Prittye lad Æneas in my court wantoned. 1598 MERES *Wit's Treasury* 276 b, Many Cockney and wanton women are often sicke. 1606 R. CLAYTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 102 Yf he ceased not his Cockney carriage.

6. Pertaining to or characteristic of the London Cockney.

1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* Dram. Personæ, Master Widgine, a Cockney-Gentleman. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 60 To boast yourself of Cockney, you think good; Lest som should say, you were of British Bloud. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 399 It is an idiom of the Cockney language. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. II. 13 Men in ecstasies of terror, alternating with cockney conceit. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 112/2 The Westminster Review..describes the easy writing and comic language poured forth by popular writers on great subjects, as 'cockney chatter'. 1876 F. DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 54. 127 The Cockney dialect and the polite English dialect are (or were) spoken by different, but overlapping strata.

b. *Cockney school*: a nickname for a set of 19th cent. writers belonging to London, of whom Leigh Hunt was taken as the representative.

1817 LOCKHART in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 38 (On the Cockney School of Poetry) If I may be permitted to have the honour of christening it, it may henceforth be referred to by the designation of The Cockney School. 1882 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* II. 225 At a later period Hazlitt joined this literary circle, then Leigh Hunt; and it began to be assailed as the 'Cockney School'.

7. *Comb.*, as *cockney-bred*, *-like* adj., *-land*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. ii, Overprecise, cockney-like, and curious in their observation of meats. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 221 The only religious meeting I ever saw in cockneyland which had not plenty of scoffers. 1884 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xvi. 127 Who know their own metropolis as well as though they had been cockney-bred.

[The derivation suggested above satisfies the form: *ey*, *ay* (*ai*), are regular ME. forms of *egg*, riming with the same words (*day*, etc.) as *cokenay* itself; *coken* genitive pl. is as in *clerken coueitise*, *P. Pl.* B. iv. 119, and in many similar instances; the use of the gen. plural is as in Ger. *hühnerei*, fowls' egg, *hahnenei* cocks' egg. The stress on *ay* retained in verse to 16th c., and supported by Minsheu's *cock neigh*, also accords with this composition of the word.

Of sense 1, the meaning appears to be established by the first quot.; the constituents of a COLLOP (q.v.) were precisely bacon and an egg. This meaning also completely explains the quot. from Heywood; that from the *Tournament* is perhaps (as already suggested by Wright) satirical or jocose. The matter appears to be clinched by the quot. from Florio for *cockan-egs*. To account for the appellation, we might suppose *coken-ay* to be originally a child's name for an egg (cf. what is said of *coco* below); but as *cocks' eggs* and the equivalent Ger. *hahneneier* are at the present day applied in popular or dialect speech to small or malformed eggs (formerly imagined to be laid by the cock), it is not improbable that this was originally the specific sense of *cokenay*. The old notion that such eggs produced a serpent (see COCKATRICE) is well known; but no trace of this appears in the popular use of *cokenay*.

The application of either a child's word for an egg, or of the name of a small or mis-shapen egg, as a humorous or derisive appellation for 'a child sucking long', a 'nestle-cock', a 'milk sop', obviously explains itself; and the sense-development from 2 onward is clear and certain. A valuable contribution to the history of these senses is made by H. H. S. Croft, in the Glossary to his ed. (1883) of Elyot's *Gouernour*.

An apparent parallel is the French word *coco* 'a child's name for an egg', also a term of endearment applied to children, and of derision applied to men: *mon petit coco, quel grand coco! Coco*, considered by Littré a deriv. of *coq*, was app. the source of *coconellus* (dim. of **coco*, *cocōnem*) given in the Promp. Parv., with *cucunellus*, as med. L. translations of *cokenay*, and stated to be 'ficta et derisorie dicta', 'derisorie ficta et inventa'. And *coconellus*, in turn, appears to be the origin of the 16th c. Eng. COCKNEL, given above, as an exact equivalent of *cockney*, senses 2, 4. On F. *coco* was formed the verb *coqueliner* 'to dandle, cocker, fedle, pamper, make a [cockney or] wanton of (a child)', just as *dodo* a word like Eng. 'by-by' or 'ba-ba', sung to lull a child to sleep, gave *dodeliner* to perform this action. It is to be noted also that, from the earliest times, *cokenay* 2 was constantly associated with the vb. *coker* COCKER, both in use (see quots. in 2), and in L. and Fr. explanations e. g. 'cokeryn, *carifoweo*'; cokenay, *carifotus*', Promp. Parv., 'I coker *je mignotte*'; I bring up like a cocknaye *je mignotte*' Palsgr. If *cocker* was, as it appears to be, a derivative of *cock*, this association was natural and obvious.]

Hence various nonce-wds., as **Co·ckneian** *a.*, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a cockney. **Cockne·ity**, cockney quality. **Cockneyca·lity**, anything characteristic of cockneys, a cockneyism. **Cockneye·se**, the speech or 'dialect' of cockneys. **Co·ckneyess**, a female cockney. **Co·ckneyship**, the condition of a cockney (*humorously* as a title). **Co·ckniac** *a.*, pertaining to cockneys, cockney.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 619 Peculiarities, cockneian and congenito-theatrical. 1882 CARLYLE in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 28 Mixed rusticity or cockneity. 1834-5 MRS. CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Ritchie) 263 Fragments of Haddington, of Comely Bank, of Craigenputtoch interweaved with cockney-calities into a very habitable whole. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 92 Stupid French books translated..into stupid Cockneyeze. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi. (1853) 41 Country dances, formed by bouncing cockneys and cockneyesses. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 958 To disenchant his cockneyship out of that audacious dream. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 465 'The 'ouse,' as Mrs. Crump would say ..in her simple Cockniac dialect.

† **Cockney,** *v. Obs.* [f. COCKNEY *sb.* (sense 2).] *trans.* To make a 'cockney' or petted child of; to cocker, pamper, pet.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 40 But Venus .. Too woods Idalian thee child nice cocknyed heauing In seat of her boosom. 1625 BP. HALL *Serm.* xxix. (R.), The wise justice of the Almighty meant not to cockney us up with meere dainties with a loose indulgence.

Co·ckneydom. [f. COCKNEY *sb.* + -DOM.]

1. The domain of cockneys (or of the 'cockney school' of literature); cockneys collectively.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 390 The divine right of King of Cockneydom. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 332 Young Cockneydom was a different thing, however, from old Cockneydom. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 88 Cockneydom unchained.

2. Cockney influence or characteristics.

1862 MRS. SPEIR *Last Years Ind.* 113 In these days of all prevailing cockneydom.

Cockneyfy (kɒ·knifəi), *v.* Also **cocknify.** [f. as prec. + -FY.] *trans.* To imbue with cockney qualities, to render 'cockney'; *intr.* to become 'cockney'. Hence **Co·ckneyfied** *ppl. a.*, **Co·ckneyfying** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*, **Cockneyfica·tion.**

1821 BYRON *Let.* 26 Apr., I think he [Keats]..was spoilt by Cockneyfying..and versifying Tooke's Pantheon and Lempriere's Dictionary. 1829 MARY HOWITT *Let.* in *Mem. Alaric Watts* (1884) II. 5 Of Keats' other writings I know nothing. I fancy them too fantastical, too cockneyfied, pardon the ugly word. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 200 In the disastrous, dust-covered, cockneyfying parts. 1875 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. v. 176 The grand old wood was rather cockneyfied..haunted by ponies, donkeys, and canaille.

Cockneyish (kɒ·kniˌiʃ), *a.* [f. COCKNEY *sb.* + -ISH.] Savouring of the cockney.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 74/1 A balloon..but there is something Cockneyish even in that object. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 302 My new acquaintance, who was very cockneyish.

Hence **Co·ckneyishly** *adv.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 286 To hear (to speak cockneyishly) some God-bless-my-soul-good-sort-of-body say, etc.

Cockneyism (kɒ·kniˌizm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. Quality characteristic of a cockney; cockney manners, speech, etc.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 373 His [Leigh Hunt's] account of the meeting is a precious piece of cockneyism. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. xxiii. 187 The charge of Cockneyism frightened the booksellers. 1864 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 104 Men..had so steeped their brains in London literature as to mistake Cockneyism for European culture.

2. A cockney characteristic (*e. g.* in idiom or pronunciation).

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 254 [He] had not caught up many cockneyisms instead. 1867 *Ch. & State Rev.* 12 Jan. 31 Exaggerated cockneyisms.

Cockneyize (kɒ·kniˌəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make 'cockney', give a cockney character to.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 221 He allows Hazlitt..to Cockneyize the title of Gifford's poem into the 'Barviad'.

2. *intr.* To play or act the cockney; to use cockneyisms.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 264 The rest of the translation, and how he cockneyized at the expence of Homer. 1839 MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 653 The sparks and wits .. either Cockneyised in London, or confined themselves to the universities.

Cockodrill(e, obs. form of CROCODILE.

Cock-old, ? humorous perversion of CUCKOLD.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 677 Then should no olde-Cocks, nor no cocke-olds crow.

Cockoloach, var. of COCKLOCHE.

Cockow, obs. f. CUCKOO.

Cock-paddle. Also **-paidle, -peddle.** *Sc.* [see quot. 1859; by some, *cock* appears to be taken in sense of 'male'.] A name of the Common Lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *De Hist. Pisc.* IV. (1686) 208 The Lump or Sea-Owl, *Scotis* Cock-Paddle. 1684 SIBBALD *Scotia* 24 (Jam.) *Lumpus Anglorum, nostratibus* Cock-Paddle. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, 'How much for the bannock-fluke and cock-paddle?' *a* 1855 G. JOHNSTON *Fishes of Berwicksh.* (in Yarrell), The Cock and Hen Paidle spawn toward the end of March and in April. At that season the Hen .. deposits her spawn among the rocks and sea-weed. 1859 RICHARDSON in Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 344 The epithet of Cock-paidle seems to have originated in the appearance of the elevated dorsal ridge, which is enveloped, like the rest of the fish, in a thick, tuberculated skin, with some resemblance to the comb of a domestic cock.

† **Co·ck-pe·nny.** *Obs.* A customary payment at Shrovetide, formerly made to the schoolmaster in certain schools in the north of England.

Originally applied to defray the expense of cock-fighting or cock-throwing. See N. Carlisle, *Endowed Gram. Schools* (1818); also *N. & Q.* Feb. 1890.

1524 (Apr. 1) *Indenture* in N. Carlisle *Endowed Gram. Schools* I. 677 (Manchester Gram. Sch.) Item that every Schoolmaster .. shall teach freely .. without any money or other rewards taken therefore, as Cock-penny, Victor-penny, Potation-penny, or any other whatsoever it be. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. 594 A companie of ragged vicars and forlorne schoolemaisters..looking for cockpence in the bottome of a pue. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 562. 1721 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 74 All gratuities ..such as entrance money, cockpenny, fire money, and quarteridge. 1756 BOUCHER in *Lett. Radcliffe & James* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) Pref. 7 My salary [at St. Bees' School] .. was £10 a year; and entrances and cock-pennies amounted to as much more. 1818 N. CARLISLE *Gram. Schools* I. 647 (at *Cartmel, Lanc.*) It is customary for persons of property, who have children at the School, to make a compliment to the Master at Shrovetide of a sum, called 'Cock pence'. This cannot be demanded of right. *Ibid.* I. 662 (at *Hawkshead*). 1870 HAZLITT in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 42 The scholars of Clitheroe Free Grammar-School have to pay at Shrovetide what is called a cock-penny .. supposed to be a substitute for bringing the animal itself to school, which formerly was very common.

Cockpit (kɒ·kpit).

1. A pit or enclosed area in which game-cocks are set to fight for sport; a place constructed for cock-fighting.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 106 The Mountaynes stand .. In roundnesse such as it a Cock pit were. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 27 At a cockpit [to] leave our doubtful fortunes to the mercy of unmerciful contention. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 195 A Circle dug in the Earth, like a Cockpit. 1814 W. SKETCHLEY (*title*), The Cocker, containing .. a variety of other useful information for the instruction of those who are attendants at the Cock Pit. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 The animal ferocity of the quays and cockpits.

attrib. 1647 G. HUGHES *Serm. St. Margaret's, Westm.* 26 May, Impious, childish, cockpit counsellors. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 2/1 The cock-pit animus, apt to spring up between equal bodies in different camps.

† **b.** Applied to a theatre; and to the PIT of a theatre. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. Prol. 11 Can this Cock-Pit hold The vastie fields of France? Or may we cramme Within this Woodden O, the very Caskes That did affright the Ayre at Agincourt? *a* 1635 L. DIGGES in *Shaks. Suppl.* I. 71 (N.) Let but Beatrice And Benedict be seen; lo! in a trice, The cockpit, galleries, boxes, all are full.

† **c.** *spec. The Cockpit*: (*a*) name of a theatre in London, in 17th c., on the site of a cock-pit. *Obs.*

a 1635 L. DIGGES in *Shaks. Suppl.* I. 71 (N.) On Gods name, may the Bull, or Cockpit have Your lame blank verse to keep you from the grave. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Oct., Mr. Salisbury..took Mr. Creed and me to the Cockpitt to see 'The Moore of Venice', which was well done. 1662-3 *Ibid.* 5 Jan., To the Cockpitt, where we saw 'Claracilla', a poor play, done by the King's house.

† (*b*) The name of the block of buildings on or near the site of the Cockpit erected by Henry VIII opposite Whitehall, London, used from the seventeenth century as government offices; hence put familiarly for 'the Treasury', and 'the Privy Council chambers'. *Obs.*

[1598 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 374 (in J. Marshall *Ann. Tennis* 65) The saide White hall. On the right hand bee diuers fayre Tennis courtes, bowling Allies, and a Cockepit, all

built by King Henry the eight.] **1649–50** *Commons' Jrnl.* 25 Feb. in Carlyle *Cromwell* II. 124 Resolved that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland have the use of the Lodgings called the Cockpit. **1659–60** PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb., My Lord of Dorset and another Lord, talking of getting another place at the Cockpit. **1698** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 329 The council chamber, treasury, and duke Shrewsbury's offices, are to be at the Cockpitt, till Whitehal be rebuilt. **1711** R. ORLEBAR *Let.* in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 276 a, Mar. 8. . Just now I am told of an odd passage happened in Councill at the cockpitt to-night. **1773** BURKE *Let. Sir C. Bingham* Wks. IX. 140 For the sake of gratifying the schemes of a transitory Administration of the Cockpit or the Castle. **1830** GREVILLE *Mem.* 22 Nov. (1874) II. xii. 70 He [Brougham] threatened to sit often at the Cockpit, in order to check Leach, who, though a good judge in his own Court, was good for nothing in a Court of Appeal. **1843** KNIGHT *London* V. 291 But to return to the Cock-pit . . This is the part of the Treasury buildings which fronts Whitehall.

2. *fig.* A place where a contest is fought out.

1612 T. ADAMS *Serm., Gallants Burden* (1616) 19 Behold France made a Cocke-pitte for Massacres by the vnciuill ciuill Warres hereof. **1676** MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 117 It seemed like an ecclesiastical cock-pit, and a man might have laid wagers either way. **1858** *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germany* 158/1 The part of Belgium through which our route lies, has been called the 'Cock-pit' of Europe.

3. *Naut.* The after part of the orlop deck of a man-of-war; forming ordinarily the quarters for the junior officers, and in action devoted to the reception and care of the wounded.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Cockpit*, in a man of war, is a Place on the lower Floor, or Deck. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cock-pit of a ship of war*, the apartments of the surgeon and his mates, being the place where the wounded men are dressed. **1813** SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 258 The cockpit was crowded with wounded and dying men; over whose bodies he was with some difficulty conveyed. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, Send him down to the surgeon in the cock-pit.

b. *transf.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 375/1 Sitting in the cockpit of my canoe.

4. In the West Indies: see quot. 1803.

1803 DALLAS *Hist. Maroons* I. ii. 39 The grand object of a Maroon chief in war was to take a station in some glen, or, as it is called in the West Indies, Cockpit, enclosed by rocks and mountains nearly perpendicular, and to which the only practicable entrance is by a very narrow defile. *Ibid.* I. vi. 198 The practicability of advancing upon an enemy in these cockpits is not to be judged of by other feats of war.

Cockquean, var. of CUCKQUEAN, *Obs.*

Cockroach (kɒ·krōutʃ). Forms: 7 **cacarootch,** 7–8 **cockroche,** 8 **cock-roach,** 7– **cockroach.** [app. ad. Sp. *cucaracha* (in Percival 1599) through *cacarootch*, Capt. John Smith's representation of the Spanish (perhaps representing an older Sp. *cacarucha*: cf. Pg. *caroucha*); with assimilation, by popular etymology, to *cock* and app. to *roach*.

The Du. *kakerlak* is prob. also a popular perversion of the Sp.: cf. Creole Fr. *coquerache*.]

The name of orthopterous insects of the genus *Blatta*, esp. *B. orientalis*, a well-known large dark-brown beetle-like insect, commonly called *black-beetle*, nocturnal in habits, and very voracious, infesting kitchens, etc., in large numbers. Also the American species, *B. occidentalis*, larger and lighter brown, found in bakehouses.

1624 Capt. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 A certaine India Bug, called by the Spaniards a Cacarootch, the which creeping into Chests they eat and defile with their ill-sented dung. **1657** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 62 Next to these are Cockroches, a creature of the bigness and shape of a Beetle. **1740** BAKER *Beetle* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 443 A Friend had sent me Three or Four Cock-Roches, or as Merian calls them, Kakkerlacæ, brought alive from the West-Indies. **1800** *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 933/2 The true brown cockroach of the West-Indies. **1813** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 154 The Kakkerlac or American Cock-Roach, is very common in that country. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 59 In Russia the small Asiatic Cock-roach has everywhere driven before it its great congener.

Hence **Cock-roach Apple.**

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 174 Love Apple and Cock-roach Apple . . The smell of the apples is said to kill cock-roaches.

† **Co·ck-road, rood.** *Obs.* = COCK-SHOOT.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Country Life*, Thou hast thy cockrood, and thy glade To take the precious phesant made. **1648** C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 149 The net caught many a wood-cock, untill the said Aldermen and Sir John Maynard broke through it, and spoyled the cock-road. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cock-road*, a contrivance for the taking of woodcocks. . They cut roads through woods, thickets, groves, etc. These roads they usually make thirty-five, or forty feet broad, perfectly strait, and clear; and to two opposite trees they tie the net.

¶ Erroneously explained:

1708–15 KERSEY, *Cock-roads*, a Net contriv'd chiefly for the taking of Wood-cocks. So **1821** BAILEY. **1726** *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Cocking-roads*, a sort of a net, contriv'd chiefly for the taking of woodcocks.

Co·ck-ro·bin. **a.** The male Robin; usually as a familiar or pet name. **b.** *slang.* See quots.

c **1699** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cock-robin*, a soft, easy fellow [**1785** so in GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*]. *a* **1800** *Nursery Chap-book*, Who killed Cock-Robin? **1826** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 334 Little turfy hillocks . . which I used to call Cock-Robins' graves. **1860** G. H. K. *Vacat. Tour* 166 A starving cock-robin. **1873** *Slang Dict., Cock-robin shop*, a small printing-office, where cheap and nasty work is done and low wages are paid.

Cock-rose. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* or *north. dial.* 'Any wild poppy with a red flower, but most commonly the long smooth-headed poppy' (Jamieson).

1631 R. H. *Arraignment Whole Creature* xv. § 4. 269 It proves perhaps after all. . but a Cock-rose, or Canker Rose.

Cockrowen: see COCKCROWEN.

Cocks. Also *Fighting cocks.* A dial. name for the Ribwort Plantain (cf. COCK'S-HEAD), from a children's game in which the tough stems with their flower-heads are struck against each other.

1847–78 in HALLIWELL. **1869** R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, To fight cocks. . with the tough tufted stems of the ribwort plantain.

Cock's-comb, cockscomb (kɒ·kskōum). Also 5 **cok come, -cambe, -came,** 6 **cockome.** A later spelling, chiefly in fig. senses is COXCOMB, q.v.

1. The comb or crest of a cock.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. xix. (1839) 207 White gees . . thei han a gret crest as a cokkes comb vpon hire hedes [Fr. *vne grosse boce sur la teste*]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cokkys combe, *cirrus*. *c* **1450** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 703/25 *Hec crista*, cokcome. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. 185 A cap of sylke, the whych stondeth vp lyke a podynge or a cokes come. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 161/30 A cockome, *crista*.

2. A cap worn by a professional fool, like a cock's-comb in shape and colour. See also COXCOMB.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 55 Except ye bring him to weare a cocks comb at ende. **1590** WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 31 With a fooles coate on my backe, halfe blew, half yellowe, and a cokescombe with three bels on my head. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i. Wks. 1856 I. 116 (*Enter Antonio in a fooles habit.*) . . This cockscombe is a crowne Which I affect. **1820** SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvi, Let my cockscomb hang in the hall at Rotherwood, in memory that I flung away my life for my master, like a faithful—fool.

† **3.** A ludicrous term for the head: also COXCOMB. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 91, I will knog your Vrinal about your knaues Cogs-combe. **1650** B. *Discollim.* 45 She hath a shrewd Cocks-combe in such businesses. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. vi. 61 To shave his Beard or powder his Cockscombe.

† **4.** A conceited fool; a fop. Now COXCOMB.

1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* XVII. F ij, Well giue him cloth, and let the foole goe like a Cockescombe still. **1576** T. NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 162 Dolts and Cockscombes. **1706** DE FOE *Jure Div.* IV. 69 The Light that Error cozens Cock's-combs by.

5. A name given to various plants. **a.** The Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus Crista galli*), a common weed in meadows.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvi. 516 Yellow Rattel. . is called. . in base Almaigne . . of some Hanekammekens, that is to say, Hennes Commes, or Coxecombes. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxvi. 1071. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 275 Cocks-comb, hath leaues for all the world resembling the crest or comb of a cock. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 109 Yellow Rattle . . The crested bracts procured for it the botanic and common appellation of Cock's-comb.

b. The florist's name for *Celosia cristata*, an amaranthad, grown as an ornamental plant.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 366 You may now transplant some of your. . double-striped Balsamines and Cockscombs. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 211 The Crested Amaranth . . is commonly called Cock's comb, from the form in which the head of flowers grows. **1882** *Garden* 15 Apr. 262/1 Balsams. . and the old-fashioned Cockscomb.

c. Locally, in Great Britain, Sainfoin. **d.** Wild Poppy. **e.** Lousewort. **f.** Adder's-tongue; etc. (Britten and Holl.) **g.** In the West Indies, *Erythrina Crista-galli*, a handsome papilionaceous shrub.

1713 I. PETIVER *Rare Plants* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 211 Oriental Cocks-Comb, *Onobrychis Orient. cristata*.

6. A kind of oyster having both valves plaited. More fully *Cockscomb oyster.*

1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 250 The species of this family [oyster] are very numerous; some are curious . . as the Cockscombs, etc. **1856** WOODWARD *Mollusca* 254 In the 'cock's-comb' oysters both valves are plaited.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cockscomb granulation*, etc.; **cockscomb ash,** a variety of the ash with fasciated shoots; **cockscomb grass,** *Cynosurus echinatus* (Miller); **cockscomb morion,** a variety of the morion or open helmet of the 16th c.; **cockscomb oyster:** see 6; **cockscomb pyrites,** a variety of Marcasite.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 695/2 Hypertrophies of the crested folds of that membrane, which when everted, enlarged, and inflamed, constitute the condition termed 'cockscomb granulation'. **1868** DANA *Min.* 75 *Cockscomb Pyrites*, aggregations of flattened crystals into crest-like forms. **1882** *Garden* 23 Sept. 272/3 The Cockscomb Ash . . has. . a large proportion of the shoots curiously fasciated.

Cock's-foot, cocksfoot.

1. (More fully **Co·cksfoot grass**): A well-known strong-growing pasture grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; so named from the appearance of its large distantly three-branched panicle.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 397 These are six Hairy spiked Cocks-foot-Grasses. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 357 The seed of cock's-foot is light, and the culms are comparatively succulent at this period of growth. **1883** G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 8 June 337/1 A waving head of cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), which consists of numberless one-sided spikelets, clustered together.

† **2.** A name also applied to Columbine, and Greater Celandine. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal, Suppl. Eng. Names*, Cockes foote is Columbine. Cocke foote is Chelidonia maior.

b. Applied by Gerarde to *Digitaria sanguinalis*, also called *Cock's-foot Finger Grass.*

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 135 Hairy Finger-grass, or Cock's-foot Finger-grass.

Cock's-head, cockshead.

1. Applied to some kinds of Trefoil and allied plants, including: **a.** A species of Sainfoin, *Onobrychis Caput-galli*; applied by Gerarde to the common species *O. sativa.* **b.** Common Red Clover. **c.** According to Cockayne, probably Melilot.

14. . *Harl. MS.* 3388 (in Cockayne *Leechd.*) Cocks hedys. **1597** GERARDE (Br. & Holl.). **1613** MARKHAM *Eng. Husb.* II. ii. vii. (1635) 84 When . . the Cock-heads looke upright . . then is your Meddow not ready to cut. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 91/2 Cocks head is a small Cod, with Vitch like leaves. **1756** WATSON *Leicestersh. Plants* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 843 Medick Vetchling or Cocks-head.

2. In the West Indies, *Desmodium tortuosum*, a papilionaceous plant, with much-twisted jointed pods. (Miller *Names of Plants.*)

3. Applied locally to various plants, as Common Ribgrass (*Plantago lanceolata*), Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), and in Scotland to species of Wild Poppy. (Britten and Holl.)

1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Cocks-heads*, Plantago lanceolata, plantain, rib-wort, rib-grass. **1790** — *Midl. Counties* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Cockheads*, Centaurea nigra, common knobweed.

† **Co·ckshoot.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **-shote, -shott, -shoote.** [f. COCK *sb.*[1] 9 c + SHOOT.] A broad way or glade in a wood, through which woodcocks, etc. might dart or 'shoot', so as to be caught by nets stretched across the opening.

The statements that the net itself was the *cockshoot*, and that the proper spelling is *cock-shut*, appear to be dictionary blunders, founded on a misunderstanding of the word as something to 'shut' in or enclose the birds.

1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cockesshote to take wodcockes with, *nolee*. **1601** *No Whipping nor Tripping, etc.*, A silly honest creature may do well To watch a cocke-shoote, or a limed bush. **1651** OGILBY *Æsop* 6 When loud winds make cock-shoots thro' the wood, Bending down mighty okes, I firm have stood. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 180 They are taken by nets, in Cock shoots. **1691** BLOUNT *Law Dict., Gallivolatium*, a Cockshoot or Cockglade.

b. Very common in topographical names in England as in Cockshott Wood, Farm, Close, etc.; retained even in cleared land where cockshoot woods have formerly been.

c. *transf.*

1587 HARRISON *England* I. xviii. (1881) III. 133 They hang vp stones which naturallie haue holes in them. . such a stone were an apt cockeshot for the diuell to run through.

d. *Comb.*, as *cockshoot-cord, -net.*

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* H j, Take thenne and frette hym faste wyth a cockeshotecorde and bynde him to a fourme. **1566** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 266 One cockshott net.

Co·ck-shot. *colloq.* [cf. COCK-SHY.] Anything stuck up as a convenient mark for missiles; a shot at such a mark.

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xv. 140 'Oh! 'twos such a nice cock-shot, 'twos impossible not to have a shy at it.' **1884** C. POWER in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 107 Take cock-shots with a boot-jack at hawthorn-pattern vases.

Cock-shut (kɒ·kˌʃʊt). *Obs.* or *dial.* Also **-shoot(e, -shot.** [f. COCK *sb.*[1] + SHUT: perh. the time when poultry go to rest and are shut up; though some think it is = COCKSHOOT, and refers to the time when wood-cocks 'shoot' or fly.]

1. *attrib.* in *cock-shut light, time*, etc.: twilight.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 70 Thomas the Earle of Surrey, and himselfe, Much about Cockshut time. . Went through the Army, chearing vp the Souldiers. **1603** B. JONSON *Satyr*, For you would not yesternight Kiss him in the cock-shut light. *c* **1610** MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* III. i, Come, come away, then; a fine cock-shoot evening. **1611** COTGR., *Brune*, the euening twylight, or edge of the euening; cockshoot time. **1868** H. KINGSLEY *Mad. Mathilde* III. 79 It was getting dusk, cockshot time as they would have said at Sheepsden.

2. *sb.* Twilight.

1598 FLORIO, *Cane e lupo*, Cock-shut, or twilight, as when a man cannot discerne a dog from a Wolfe. **1855** *Whitby Gloss., Cockshut*, the close of day.

Cock-shy (kɒ·kˌʃəi·). *colloq.* [f. COCK *sb.*[1] + SHY *v.* or *sb.*]

1. Applied to cock-throwing and similar games with cocks.

[**1794** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* I. (1813) s.v. *Shrovetide*, The person who throws . . has three shys, or throws, for two pence, and wins the Cock if he can knock him down and run up and catch him before the bird recovers his legs . . Broomsticks are generally used to shy with.] **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 55 (Hoppe) The shrovetide cockshy, or the duck-hunt. **1883** *Globe* 22 Mar. 2/1 The populace took 'cockshies' at it. . he who broke the vessel and liberated the bird being rewarded with it.

2. A free throw or 'shy' at an object set up for the purpose, as a form of amusement. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxvii, They proposed a cockshy, as they called it; that is, I was to place my articles on the top of a post, and they were to throw stones at them.

a 1869 Ld. Strangford *Lett. & Papers* 215 (D.) This was as if the great geologists..had invited two rival theorists to settle the question..by picking up the stones and appealing to the test of a cockshy. 1883 J. Greenwood *Odd People in Odd Places* i. 6 One of the latter [*i.e.* donkey carts] being laden with cockshy sticks and cocoa-nuts.

3. The missile thrown. *rare*—[1].

1837-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 189 The boy .. threw his cock-shy at him with unerring aim, and killed him.

4. The object at which the 'shy' is made. Hence *transf.* A thing to throw at; an object of attack.

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xxvi, What a fine cock-shy he would make! 1888 *Times* 1 Oct. 4/1 It is never agreeable to either an individual or a body of troops to be made a sort of cockshy for an enemy.

5. The establishment of a strolling proprietor, where sticks may be thrown at coco-nuts or the like, for payment.

1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/1 The tow-path is lined with people many deep, where the proprietors of 'cockshies', .. and rifle galleries are driving a lucrative trade.

Hence **Cock-shying,** cock-throwing, playing at cockshy.

1870 Sir G. W. Dasent *Annals of an Eventful Life* I. 194 Flogging in the army, and bull-baiting, and cock-shying.

Cock-spa'rrow. The male of the sparrow; also applied denominatively to men who show what are thought to be sparrow-like characteristics.

1598 E. Gilpin *Skialetheia* (1878) 30 When his Cock-sparrow thoughts to itch begin. 1655 Moufet & Benn. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 205 Avicen as much esteemeth Cock-sparrows Stones. 1659 *England's Conf.* 10 They .. sent for the two chaste Cock Sparrows, the Lord Munson, and Mr. Henry Martin. 1698 Farquhar *Love & a Bottle* iv. i, What, sirrah! would you debauch my maid, you little cock-sparrow? 1820 Scott *Abbot* iv, If this cock-sparrow is to crow over us as he seems to do.

Hence **Cock-spa'rrowish** *a.*

1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. 66 Little Monty, who had all that cock-sparrowish pluck which small men are wont to possess.

Co'ckspur. Also **cock's-spur.**

1. The spur of a cock.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Espolon,* a cocks spur. 1700 J. Brome *Trav. Eng.* 275 Some [stones] we discovered .. which resemble Cock-spurs.

2. *Angling.* A kind of Caddis-worm.

1653 Walton *Angler* 231 There is also a lesser Cadis-worm, called a Cock-spur, being in fashion like the spur of a Cock, sharp at one end. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 183 Other water Flys there are that come of such worms, called Cock-spurs, Rough-coats, Pipers. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 20 A small fragment of red worm, or as it is called on the Trent, the cock-spur.

3. A shrub with reclining thorny branches, *Pisonia aculeata,* found in the West Indies.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 358 The Cock's-spur or Fingrigo is frequent in all the sugar islands.

4. (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Cockspurs,* small clay wedges used in the potteries to separate articles of pottery ware, after the process of glazing, and to prevent them adhering.

5. A kind of casement latch hung by a pin.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 100 Smiths in London ask'd me 6*d.* per Pound for Casements..if they made them with Turn-bouts (or Turn-buckles) or Cock-spurs, and Pull-backs at the Hind-side to pull them to with.

6. See quot. = Fr. *ergot.*

1710 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 136 The Cock spur, or dry dead parts of Branches that remain where a Branch was shorten'd above the next Eye or Shoot. 1799 G. Smith *Laborat.* II. 131 The dead wood, called cock-spur, is to be cut clean off in the following year in March.

7. Ergot of rye. Also *attrib.*

1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 541 Rainy and moist seasons in which the rye contained a large proportion of the cockspur. *Ibid.* 545 To collect a sufficient quantity of the cockspur rye.

8. Short for *cockspur burner, thorn.*

1808 *Catal. Plants Bot. Garden Liverpool* 21 Crus Galli, Cockspur.

9. *Comb.* **cockspur-burner,** a gas-burner with three holes; **cockspur-grass,** *Panicum Crus-galli,* an annual grass occasional in Britain; **cockspur hawthorn,** c. **thorn,** *Cratægus Crus-galli,* a native of North America, cultivated as an ornamental shrub in Europe.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 367 There are likewise many Trees and Shrubs now in Bloom, as the .. Cockspur Hawthorn. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 1808, *Charact., etc.* 133 The shape and general appearance of this tube, has procured it among the workmen, the name of the cockspur burner. *Ibid.,* The number of burners..amounts to 271 Argands, and 633 cockspurs. 1819 Accum *Coal Gas* 255 A swing bracket, furnished with a cockspur burner. The burner consists of a hollow flattened globe..pierced laterally with three or more holes. 1825 P. W. Watson *Dendrol. Brit.* 56 *Mespilus Crus Galli,* W. Cockspur Thorn. 1846 G. B. Emerson *Trees & Shrubs* 433 Cockspur Thorn .. a singularly neat shrub, often forming a beautiful, round-headed, small tree.

Co'ck-stone. [cf. Alectorian.]

1. A stone fabled to be found in a cock's gizzard.

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xxxix. 257 The Alectorian or Cockes stone .. wherewith (as it is reported) the famous Milo Crotonien alway stoode invincible. 1611 Cotgr., *Alectoire,* the cocke stone; a Christall coloured stone (as big as a beane) found in the gyzerne, or maw of some Cockes.

†**2.** A name of the Kidney-bean. *Obs.*

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 491 The Kidney-Bean or Cock-stone. This plant is cultivated in most parts of the world.

Co'ck-stride.

1. The length of the step of a cock, as the measure of a very short distance or space.

1626 Breton *Fantastickes* Feb. (D.), It is now February, and the Sun is gotten up a cocke-stride of his climbing. 1678 Ray *Eng. Proverbs* (1678) 52 A twelf-day the days are lengthened a Cock-stride. 1822 Hogg *Perils of Man* II. 236 (Jam.) Afore yon sun were twa cockstrides down the west.

2. advb. phrase. *A-cock-stride*: a-cock-horse, astride. (*nonce-use.*)

1840-5 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Monstre Balloon,* A cock-stride the Tuileries pantiles. *Ibid., Truants,* As they merrily ride All a cockstride Of that comet's tail.

Cockstule, var. Cuck-stool, *Obs.,* cucking-stool.

Cock-sure (kɒkʃūə·ɹ), *a.* (*adv.*) [According to the regular force of similar formations, e. g. *stone-deaf, clay-cold, dog-sick, dirt-cheap, coal-black,* etc., the sense ought to be 'as sure as a cock'. The conjecture that there is some allusion to *cockish, cocky,* with reference to 'pert self-confidence', being founded upon the latest sense, which is only a modern development, is not historically tenable. The word was originally perfectly dignified, and habitually used in the most solemn connexions. And, in early use, the sureness in question was *objective,* i. e. 'as secure, safe, certain, trustworthy, reliable, etc., as can be': this makes it possible that the original reference may have been to the security or certainty of the action of a cock or tap in preventing the escape of liquor, or perhaps of a cock with a removable turning-key (if these go far enough back) in leaving the contents of a tun secure from interference.

The notion 'as sure as a cock is to crow in the morning', has also been suggested. It might suit sense 2, but not sense 1.]

I. Of objective sureness, security, or certainty.

†**1.** Absolutely secure, or safe, from danger or interference. **a.** of persons or things. *Obs.*

1522 Skelton *Why nat to Court* 279 Whyle the red hat doth endure He maketh hymself cock sure. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 660/2 Queene Margaret thought her then cocksesure, when duke Humfrey was made away. *Ibid.* (1684) III. 273 Whoso dwelleth under that secret thing, and help of the Lord, shall be cock-sure for evermore. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 23/2 The princes court would not haue beene kept there, vnlesse the place had beene taken to be cocksure. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 36 Thou seest al cocksure, thy fleete, thy coompanie salued. 1662 H. Foulis *Hist. Wicked Plots* (1674) 100 All such persons as shall be nominated..shall be cock-sure in their Authority.

†**b.** of measures, plans, arrangements. *Obs.*

1538 Latimer *Let. Cromwell* in *Rem.* (1845) 398 We .. as good simple souls, made all cocksure. 1549 — *Ploughers* (Arb.) 32 When he [the Deuyll] had once broughte Christe to the crosse, he thought all cocke sure. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1174 The Canonist conceiuing that all was Cocke-sure, hasted to execute his Commission. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 134 When they think that they have made all cock-sure, then ruin and desolation lies at their door.

†**2.** Absolutely certain or to be depended on: **a.** as true, trustworthy, reliable.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 169 When he cometh to the matter, he maketh it so cocksure that he esteemeth there be few articles of our faith which be approved by more authorities. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xliii. xxxi. (R.), Not that my deare wife I ought misdeem'd, For her of all the rest I thought cocksure. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 49 An admirable new way to make the Devil true and Cock-sure of his word. 1637 Heywood *Royall King* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 15 And as I am true Cocke, so will I .. be cocke sure in any imployment whatsoever.

b. as of certain issue, sure to be gained or obtained, sure to be ours though not yet possessed.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 17 a, The same was a cocke-suer waie. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 441 Triarius .. made haste to win the victory, as if it had been cock-sure before Lucullus came. 1668 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. i, Nothing vexes me, but that I had made my game cock-sure, and then to be back-gammoned. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. § 17 (1740) 241 To make the Event cock sure. 1742 Jarvis *Quix.* I. iv. xxxv. (1885) 204 My earldom is cock-sure!

c. Of persons, etc.: Absolutely certain *to* (do something) or *of* (a possession yet in prospect):

After *think,* etc., this naturally introduces the subjective uses in 4: one who thinks himself (objectively) cocksure of a coming advantage, feels or, in modern use, is (subjectively) cocksure of it.

1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1525) 17, I haue knowen a man or nowe that thought him selfe cocke sure of his intent. 1687 T. K. *Veritas Evang.* 89 They esteem themselves to be the Elect of God; and to be Cock-sure of Salvation. 1714-21 Pope *Let. Earl Burlington* (1737) 19, I thought myself cocksure of his horse which he readily promised me. 1848 Clough *Bothie* 131 Confound it, no, not Hewson, Ain't he cocksure to bring in his eternal political humbug?

II. Of subjective sureness.

†**3.** Feeling perfectly secure, or out of danger (cf. 1). *Obs.*

a 1667 Wither *Presumption,* Through the great blessing of these quiet years, We are so fearless, careless and secure In this our happy peace, and so cock-sure.

4. Feeling perfectly certain, absolutely certain in one's own mind *of* or *about* anything. (Without any implication of over-sureness or presumption.)

(Quot. 1603 is doubtful; it may belong to 2 c.)

[1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 131 Therefore you may be Cock-sure to finde him there.] 1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* II. i, You are so positively cock-sure of your wit, you wou'd refer to a mere stranger your plea to the Bay-tree. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xiii, 'I do believe that—I'm drunk.' 'And I'm cock sure of it', cried Tom. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* vi, 'Are you sure?' said his mother. 'Cock sure!' said Andy. 1870– in *Gloss. Berkshire, Cheshire, Holderness,* etc., *Cock-sure,* perfectly certain, positive.

5. Feeling or expressing oneself sure to a degree that savours of presumption or dogmatism; dogmatically self-confident; 'cocky' in one's confidence.

1755 [Johnson's only meaning is 'Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.' Although none of his quotations bear out this character, it is evident that the modern sense must have been coming in then.] *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Aunt Fanny,* Don't be too secure! Let seeming success never make you 'Cock-sure'! 1859 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 224, That I have written in a conceited and cocksure style. 1861 *Times* 23 Aug., Mr. Buckle..has fallen head over heels into the most abominable pitfall ever invented by a philosopher for the discomfiture of a cocksure historian. 1889 *Spectator* Nov. 30, It was Lord Melbourne..who said, 'I wish I was as cock-sure of anything as Tom Macaulay is cock-sure of everything'.

B. as *adv.* With perfect security or certainty.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 385 Hee is cocke sure of M. Heskins side. 1596 Shaks. I *Hen. IV,* II. i. 94 We steale as in a Castle, cocksure. 1621 Sanderson *Serm. Rom.* iii. 8 Wks. 1854 II. 47 Let them believe, it is no matter how they live, heaven is their own cock-sure. 1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 44 Phoo, Pox! then you have it cock sure.

Hence †**Cock-sure** *v.,* to make cock-sure *of.* **Cock-suredom,** the state or habit of arrogant confidence in one's opinion. **Cocksureism** = Cocksureness. **Cock-surely** *adv.,* in a cock-sure manner. **Cock-surety** = Cocksureness.

1685 F. Spence *House of Medici* 263 They cock-sured him of a cap at the first promotion. 1883 *Spectator* 5 May 581 This critical cocksuredom would seem to be greatly on the increase. 1889 Parnell *Sp. Liverpool* 19 Oct., That magnificent cocksureism which Englishmen always exhibit when they are dealing with questions of which they have absolutely no knowledge whatever. 1887 *Scot. Leader* 17 Aug. 4 The bulk of the London press has been cock-surely wrong. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Jan. 49 Smug severity, self-sufficiency, cock-surety.

Co'cksu'reness. [f. prec. + -ness.] Confident certainty; generally with the implication of being over-sure.

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 510 The fluency and the 'cock-sure-ness' which are rarely found in perfection in any one but an Irish Protestant. 1882 H. Quilter in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 279 The cocksureness of Macaulay. 1889 *Spectator* 386/1 A little cocksureness is infinitely refreshing.

Cockswain, the earlier and etymological spelling of the word now commonly spelt Coxswain.

Cocksy, coxy (kɒ'ksi), *a.* [app. f. Cock *sb.*[1]; cf. *tricksy* and *cocky.*] Self-important, saucy, impudent, 'bumptious', cocky. (Mostly a schoolboy's word.) Hence **Co'xiness.**

1825 Jamieson *Suppl., Cocksie,* affecting airs of importance (*Lanarks.*); synon. with *Cocky.* 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv.* II. 229 More blustering and cocksy. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* xxiv. 345 A stiff and cocksy-looking handkerchief fluttered around his..erect hair. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. viii, He's the coxiest young blackguard in the house. 1883 F. Anstey *Vice Versa* iv. 71.

1859 Payn *Foster Brothers* viii. 129 'Cheek' and 'coxiness'. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 11/1 White planters grumble .. about his [the negro's] laziness, his thieving propensities, and his illimitable coxiness.

Cocktail (kɒ'ktēil). Also **cock-tail.** [*lit.* 'a tail like that of a cock', or 'a tail that cocks up'; the latter is the prevailing notion.]

1. a. A cocktailed horse (cf. Cock-tailed 1). The fact that hunters and stage-coach horses, the tails of which were generally shortened in this way, were not as a rule thorough-breds seems to have been the origin of the modern turf application **b.** 'Any horse of racing stamp and qualities, but decidedly not thorough-bred, from a known stain in his parentage' (*Dict. Rural Sports* 1870, § 926).

1808 Ellis *Let.* 23 Sept. in Lockhart *Scott* xvii, It is certainly painful to see a race horse in a hackney chaise, but ..the wretched cock tail on whom the same task is usually imposed must, etc. 1842 Thackeray *Fitz-Boodle Pap.* Pref., I can't afford a thorough-bred, and hate a cocktail. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 221 'She's a well-bred one, that's clear.' 'Nearly full-bred; the least bit of cocktail in the world.' 1875 *Catal. Sale Sir G. Cholmley's Stud* (Tattersall) 1 The half-bred Stock is well enough bred to win Hunters' races and Steeplechases .. being of the best Cocktail strains.

b. *transf.* A person assuming the position of a gentleman, but deficient in thorough gentlemanly breeding.

1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 294 Such a selfish, insolent coxcomb as that, such a cocktail. 1887 *Academy* 11 June 409/2 His cocktails who blunder into liaisons with barmaids.

2. (More fully *Cocktail Beetle*): A brachelytrous beetle which 'cocks up' the posterior part of the body when irritated; the Devil's Coach-horse.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Coffin-cutter, Ocypus olens,* the cock-tail, an insect larger than an earwig, of a black

colour. Called also the Devil's Coachman. **1883** WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 762/2 The Rove, or Cocktail Beetles found it out nearly as soon.

3. A drink, consisting of spirit mixed with a small quantity of bitters, some sugar, etc. Chiefly *U. S.* [A slang name, of which the real origin appears to be lost.]

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 241 They lay claim to be the first inventors of those recondite beverages, cock-tail, stone-fence, and sherry-cobbler. **1839** MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 288 He frequents the bar, calls for gin cocktails, chews tobacco, and talks politics. **1882** J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xxvii, I would make no more of burglariously entering your premises .. than I would of swallowing a whisky cocktail.

b. Cf. B. 4.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi. (1878) 121 'Bill..the half-hour hasn't struck. Here, Bill, drink some cocktail.'

B. *attrib.* and *adj.*

1. That cocks the tail. *Cocktail Beetle*: see 2.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* Epigr. XXXII. 38 How cock-taile proude he doth his head aduance How rare his spurres do ring the moris-daunce. **1866** *Athenæum* No. 2025. 212/3 Vestiges of cocktail fucoids, coralloids.

2. Of or pertaining to the drink cocktail.

1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 Advertisements of quack medicines, patent skirts, cock-tail powders, plantation bitters.

3. Of horses: Not thorough-bred: see A. 1; *fig.* not in good form, low-bred.

1859 R. EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (1883) xl. 113 A hundred good horses, both cocktail and blood. **1875** [see A 1]. **1888** LANE-FOX in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 9/1 To breed tame fowls and then blow them away from the end of their guns is snobbish and cocktail.

4. Fresh and foaming; said of beer.

1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss., Cock-tail*, fresh and foaming. Only applied to beer.

Co·ck-tailed, *a.*

1. Of horses: Having the tail docked, so that the short stump left sticks up like a cock's tail.

Common in the case of hunters, stage-coach horses, etc., during the latter part of the 18th c. and first part of the 19th.

1769 *Dublin Mercury* 28–31 Oct. 1/3 A pair of beautiful black cock-tailed Geldings. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 290 They got an English cock-tailed nag, and set him to the business. **1811** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VIII. 379 A cock-tailed horse is a good mark for a dragoon if you can get a side view of him.

2. Having the tail (or hinder part) cocked up.

1798 FRERE & CANNING *Loves of Triangles* 33 in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 23 (1852) 110 Six cock-tailed mice transport her to the ball, And liveried lizards wait upon her call. **1840** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Mr. Peters's Story*, He was such a dear little cock-tail'd pup. **1869** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iv. (1871) 25 Like a 'devil's coach-horse'. *Note.* The cock-tailed beetle has earned this name.

Co·ck-throppled. Also **-thrappled.** [*lit.* 'having the THROPPLE like that of a cock'.] Of a horse: Having the wind-pipe, when he bridles, curved like a bow.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 15 The throppell..should when the horse reyneth be straight and euen, not bending like a bowe which is called cock-throppled, and is the greatest signe of an ill winde. **1720** W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* I. (ed. 3) 13 All such Horses are said to be Cock-throppled. **1834–43** SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxliii. (D.), He was not..neck-reversed, or cock-thrappled, ewe-necked or deer-necked.

Co·ck-throwing, *vbl. sb.* The sport of throwing sticks at a cock tied to a post, to try who should succeed in knocking it down or killing it: formerly an ordinary Shrove-tide pastime.

1640 *Wit's Recreations* (N.), Cock-throwing. Cock-a-doodle do, 'tis the bravest game. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 342 Cockthrowing at Shrovetide, *Gallicidium*. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Feb. 103/2 (*title*) Against cock-throwing. **1825** *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 17 Or throw at any cock or fowl in the manner called cock-throwing. **1869** LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 174 *note*, Cock-throwing—the favourite English game of throwing a stick..at cocks.

Co·ck-tread. [cf. Ger. *Hahnen-tritt.*] The opaque speck or germinal vesicle on the surface of the yolk in an impregnated egg. Also, in earlier use, **Cock-treading.**

1573 *Art of Limning* 3 Take the whites of egges not breaking them in anye wise, but take out the cocketreading. **1654** GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* II. ii, Cock tread. **1655** *Queen's Closet Opened* 47 (D.) Take the cock-treading of twelve eggs and the white of one egge. **1682** G. HARTMAN *Preserver & Restorer of Health* 86 Take the Cock-tread, and put it into the shell again. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. Cock's-tread.

Co·ck-up, cockup, *sb.* and *a.* [f. *cock up* verbal combination: see COCK *v.*1]

A. *sb.* **1.** A distinct turn up at the end or tip.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 429 The cock-up of the nose, which seems..to be snuffing up intelligence.

2. A hat or cap cocked or turned up in front.

a **1693** in *Sc. Presbyt. Eloquence* (1738) 129, I have been this Year of God preaching against the Vanity of Women, yet I see my own Daughter in the Kirk Even now have as high a Cockup as any of you all. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, Your cockups and your fallal duds—see what they a' come to.

3. A fresh-water and estuarian fish of India (*Lates calcarifer*). [Origin of name uncertain: see Yule.]

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 283 Cockup, crabs, lobsters, shrimps. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 114 The *Lates Nobilis* of the erudite, somewhat freely rendered 'cock-up-fish' by the Bengalese,

B. *adj.*

1. Cocked up, turned up at the tip.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems, To J. H.* i, With cock-up nose so lightsome.

2. *Printing.* Having the top much above the top line of the other letters: applied to a large type used for an initial of a book or part.

1838 TIMPERLEY *Printer's Manual* 58 The first word .. is generally put in small capitals, either after a capital of its own body, or one of a larger size, called a cock-up letter.

Cockward, Cockwold, erron. ff. CUCKOLD.

† Co·ckwater. *Obs.*

1. An obsolete medical preparation: see quot.

1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 88 There be some others that..will also in the Cockwater steep slices of Licoras. [**1655** *Queen's Closet Opened* 14 (D.) Take a running cock, pull him alive, then kill him, cut him abroad by the back .. then quarter him and break his bones, then put him into a rose-water still with a pottle of sack.] *a* **1690** in Hardwick *Trad. Lanc.* (1872) 136 Cockwater for a consumption and cough of the lungs.

2. 'A stream of water brought in a trough, through a long pole, in order to wash out the sand of the tin-ore into the launder, while it is bruising in the coffer of a stamping mill' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753).

Cock-web, dial. form of *copweb,* COBWEB.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 106 Cocke-webbe-lawne, or tiffeny, is the sheirest and cheapest lawne of all. **1869–88** in *Gloss. Lonsdale, Cheshire, Sheffield, Cockweb*, a cobweb.

Cockweed (kǫ·kwīd). *Obs.* or *dial.*

† 1. ? Some species of *Lepidium.*

1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 113/1 *Herbe du cocq*..Pepperwoort: cockeweede: spanish pepper: dittander. **1783** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Piperitis* .. An herb called Callicut pepper, pepperwort, dittander or cockweed.

2. = Corn Cockle, *Lychnis Githago.* (Halliwell.)

Co·cky, *sb.*1 Also **cockie.** [f. COCK *sb.*1 + -Y.] Diminutive of COCK *sb.*1 (Formerly a term of endearment: cf. F. *coco*, app. for *cocot* dim. of *coq.*)

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. iv, Nay, look you now, if she does not weep; 'tis the fondest fool! Nay, cocky, cocky; nay dear cocky, don't cry, I was but in jest. **1789** BURNS *Ep. Dr. Blacklock*, Gratefully my guid auld cockie, I'm yours for ay.

Cocky (kǫ·ki), *sb.*2 [abbreviation of COCKATOO.]

1. Pet name for a cockatoo.

1889 *Boys' Own Paper* 7 Dec. 158/1 Cocky allowed every member of the family to scratch his dusty poll. *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 163/3 The cockatoo .. saying .. 'Give poor old cockie a bit of bread!'

2. Applied to a 'Cockatoo farmer' in Australia.

1887 SALA *Illust. Lond. News* 12 Mar. 382/2.

Cocky (kǫ·ki), *a.* [f. COCK *sb.*1 + -Y 1.]

† 1. Lecherous. *Obs.*

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 127 b, He was not cockie enough to satisfie hir appetite.

2. 'Vain, affecting airs of importance' (Jam.); conceited; arrogantly pert. *colloq.* (Cf. COCKSY.)

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 150 (Jam.) And now I think I may be cocky, Since fortune has smurtled on me. **1846** J. B. MORRIS *Let.* in M. Pattison *Memoirs* 222 People say that converts are 'cocky'. **1858** R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* XXV. 95 This might have been all very well .. if the cocky Major had had plenty of money. **1863** KINGSLEY *Waterbab.* iii, He looked the cockiest little man of all little men.

Cocky-leeky (kǫ·kiˌlī·ki). *Sc.* Also **cockie-, cock-a-leekie.** 'Soup made of a cock boiled with leeks' (Jam.).

1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* III. i, *Lady Cath.*..The bride's.. dinner, shall be furnished by me. *Sir Chr.* Cock-a-leeky soup. *Lady Cath.* Sheep head's singed, and haggies in plenty. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, Cocky-leeky and Scotch collops soon reeked in the Bailie's little parlour. **1822** — *Nigel* xxxvii, Let us all to our dinner, for the cock-a-leekie's cooling. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 2 Dec. 7/2 The savoury haggis and the unassuming cock-a-leekie.

Cockyll, obs. f. COCKLE.

Cockyolly (kǫ·kiˌǫ·li). In *cockyolly bird*, a nursery or pet expression for 'dear little bird': cf. *Dicky-bird.*

1837 *Correspondent says*, 'Cockyolly bird was familiar to me as a schoolboy in 1837'. **1857** KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* XV. So Major Campbell prepares the charming little cockyoly birds. **1863** — *Water-bab.* viii. 310 All the butterflies and cockyoly birds would fly past me. **1877** BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. xi. 118 The little cockyolly bird is taken in the net.

Coclea, cocleous: see COCHLEA, etc.

† Co-cli·matary, *a. Obs.* [Co- 2.] Of the same 'climate' or region.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 181 Much eclipsed by their coclimatary wasps of a Presbyterian crue.

Coco, cocoa (kōu·kō). Forms: *α.* 6 cocus, 6–7 cocos; *β.* 6–7 coquo, (6 caco, coeco), 6–coco; *γ.* 7 coquer, cocar, cocker, 7–8 cokar, 7– coker; *δ.* 8–9 cocoa. [a. Pg. and Sp. *coco*; in 16th c. L. *cocus.* The early writers, from Cosmas 545 to the 15th c., knew it only as the *Indian nut* or 'nut of India'; *coquos* (plural) is quoted first from the *Roteiro de Vasco da Gama* (Portuguese, 1498–9); Barbosa 1516 has (Pg.) *quoquos*; Pigafetta 1519 has (It.) *coche* pl. of *coca*; Oviedo 1526, Barros 1553, Garcia 1563, and Acosta 1578 have *coco*; Correa 1561 *coquo.*

The Portuguese and Spanish authors of the 16th c. agree in identifying the word with Pg. and Sp. *coco* 'grinning face, grin, grimace', also 'bugbear, scare-crow', cognate with *cocar* 'to grin, make a grimace'; the name being said to refer to the face-like appearance of the base of the shell, with its three holes. Historical evidence favours the European origin of the name, for there is nothing similar in any of the languages of India, where the Portuguese first found the fruit; and indeed Barbosa, Barros, and Garcia, in mentioning the Malayalam name *tenga*, and Canarese *narle*, expressly say '*we* call these fruits *quoquos*', '*our people* have given it the name of *coco*', 'that which *we* call *coco*, and the Malabars *temga*'.

In Eng. the latinized form *cocus*, afterwards (as in Bot. Latin) *cocos*, was at first used, both for sing. and plural. Towards the close of the 16th c. *coquo, coco*, as 'the Portingalls cal this fruit' (Linschoten), began to be used, with pl. *cocos, cocoes. Coco* remained the established spelling in the 18th c., till the publication of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, in which the article *Coco* was (app. by some accident, for Johnson in his own writings used *coco*, pl. *cocoes*) run together with the article *Cocoa* (= *Cacao*); this gave currency to a confusion between the two words which still prevails, although careful writers have never ceased to use the correct form *coco.*

Another spelling, *coker*, has been used, with various modifications since about 1620 (Purchas has *cokers*, Burton *coquer-nuts*); it appears to be from 17th c. Dutch *koker-noot*, and has long been in commercial use at the port of London to avoid the ambiguity of *cocoa.*

The Greek words κοῦκι and κόϊξ applied by Theophrastus, and, after him, by Pliny (*cūci, coix*), to certain palmaceous trees, have both been suggested as sources of the name, but without any ground, except their distant resemblance to *coco.* Connexion with Sp. *coca*, F. *coche*, and the family of L. *concha* shell is also philologically untenable.]

† 1. = COCO-NUT below. *Obs.*

α. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Indies* 194 (tr. Oviedo) This frute was cauled Cocus [the Italian version, Venice 1534, here translated, has *coco*] for this cause, that, when it is taken from the place where it cleaueth..there are seene two holes, and aboue them two other naturall holes, which altogether, doo represent the gesture and fygure of the cattes cauled *Mammone*, that is munkeys, when they crye: which crye the Indians caule *coca.* **1579** T. STEVENS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 162 Wine of the Palme tree or of a fruite called Cocos. **1598** tr. *Linschoten* lvi. 100/1 The Indian nuts called Cocus. *Ibid.* 101/1 These Cocus being yet in their husks may be carried ouer the whole world. *a* **1600** HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 749 We found also a tree which beareth the fruite Cocos, which is bigger than a man's head, having within the utter coate, which is about 3 inches thicke, a certaine nut as bigge as two fists. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 28/1 Th' Ile of Zebut's admirable Tree Beareth a fruit call'd Cocos commonly.

β. **1582** LICHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* 146 Cayro is the caske or rind of a nut they have in the India called Caco. **1598** tr. *Pigafetta's Congo* in *Harl. Coll.* II. 553 The Indian nuts called *coecos*, because they have within them a certain shell that is like an ape. **1598** tr. *Linschoten* lvi. 100/1 Vnder the leaues, close to the tree, grow the Coquos together. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 251 Cayro which is threede made of the huske of Cocoes. **1686** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 12 Thousand Cocos with Balzome. **1708** *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 191 They eat Coco's very freely. **1716** T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* 60 Tho' the Indians know no other Bread but of Cocoe. **1740** JOHNSON *Life Drake* in *Gentl. Mag.* X. 510 The Vallies extremely fruitful, and abounding with ripe Figs, Cocoes, and Plantains.

2. The tropical palm-tree *Cocos nucifera*, which produces the coco-nut. More fully called *coco-palm, coco-tree*, and now more often *coco(a)-nut tree.*

Its native region is app. the tropical shores of the Indian and Pacific Oceans; nowhere indigenous in the Atlantic basin. 'It seems certain that it was introduced by the Portuguese into Western Africa and the Cape Verde islands, and that it did not exist in the West Indies, Guiana or Brazil at the time of the discovery of America.' Brande, *Forest Flora of N.W. and Central India*, 557.

α. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 194 A certeyne tree cauled Cocus beinge a kynd of date trees.

β. **1744** J. HARRIS *Collect. Voy.* I. 56 Trees, which they guessed to be Cocos, and Palmitos. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 575 The slender coco's drooping crown of plumes.

γ. **1621–30** [see COCO-NUT 4]. **1681** R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 15 These Leaves all grow on the top of the Tree after the manner of a Coker. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 137 The Cokar furnishes the Work-Men with considerable Business.

δ. **1744** THOMSON *Seasons, Summer* 667 O let me drain the Cocoa's milky Bowl. **1755** JOHNSON, *Cocoa.* **1810** SOUTHEY *Kehama* IV. i, Reclined beneath a Cocoa's feathery shade.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Coco-palm, coco-tree = sense 2; so *coco-garden*; coco-fibre, the fibre of the coco-nut husk; so † *coco-cup* = coco-nut cup, *coco-cordage, -milk*, etc.

1598 tr. *Linschoten* lvi. 101/1 They put some of theer Cocus milk into it. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgr.* v. xii, The Coquo-tree being the most profitable tree in the world. **1615** SIR T. ROE *Jrnl.*, Junks .. built, calk'd and rigged all out of the coco tree. **1630** CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xix. 37 [Elephants] will shake a great Cocar tree for the nuts. **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 719/2 Some Portugueses being got into a Coco-Garden. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Two Coco Cups. **1812** SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 141 (*heading*),

Cocoa Cordage. 1855 J. F. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* I. 325 The cocoa palm..produces the palm wine, known in India .. by the name of toddy. 1881 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 405/3 *Coco-palm* is the only correct way of spelling the name. 1883 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/7 A building used as cocoa-fibre manufactory.

4. Coco-nut, cocoa-nut, coker-nut.

a. The nut or seed of the coco-palm; = Coco 1. (Formerly *cocoa-nut* meant the *cocoa-bean*: see Cocoa 4.)

β. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* v. xiii. 437 Her chamber for the Palme, or Coquo-Nuts. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 16 July, I seeming to like a ring made of a coco-nutt with a stone done in it. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 255 A sort of Chesnuts, Coco-Nuts, Dates, etc. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 Her loading consisted of timber, cocao, coco-nuts. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* 121 Coco-nuts, per 100, 3*d*. 1852 Balfour *Class-bk. Bot.* 263 In the Coco-nut, in place of fleshy cells, woody fibrous ones are produced.

γ. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. iii. (1651) 77 One tree yields them Coquernuts. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* xix. 38 Cokar nuts and berries. 1635 Heywood *Philocoth.* 45 Cups made of..Cocker-nutts. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 14 Here are also..Coker-nuts; Plantins also and Banana's. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 137 The Cokar-Nut..grows ..in the Spanish West-Indies. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 89 Coker-nuts—as they are now generally called, and indeed 'entered' as such at the Custom house, and so written by Mr. M'Culloch, to distinguish them from cocoa.

δ. 1781 Cowper *Lett.* Aug. Wks. (1876) 79 We felt ourselves .. obliged to you for the cocoa-nuts. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 190 The cocoa-nut forms a considerable article of export from many of our colonies.

b. Used for *coco-nut palm.*

1852 Balfour *Class-bk. Bot.* 993 Certain palms are associated in large groups, as the Coco-nut. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* I. 109 At the head of these palms is the Coco-nut.

c. In pugilistic slang, and humorously: The human head. (Cf. *nut.*)

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Cocoa-nut*, the head. A pugilistic term. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton *C. Kirkland* I. x. 269 You need not bother that silly cocoanut of yours.

d. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as *coco-nut cup, fibre, man, palm, shell, tree;* **coco-nut butter** (see quot. 1890); **coco-nut matting,** matting made of the fibre of the outer husk of the coco-nut; **coco-nut oil,** a whitish oil or fat obtained from the coco-nut.

1664 Escaliot in Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1852) III. 519 Cords made of coconutt rinde. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1721/1 His Excellency Presented her Highness..with 6 Silver Fillagreen Stands, made in the Indies, with Coco-nut Cups set in Fillagreen. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 240 The Coco or Coker-nut Tree. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3806/8 Two large Coco Nut Cups footed and tipt with Silver. 1707 Funnell *Voy.* iii. 60 The Coco-nut Trees are from 50 to 60, 70, 80, and 100 Foot in height. 1768 Rose in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 445 Their chief instrument being a large cocoa nut-shell, strung with guts. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 442 Cocoa-nut oil..is obtained by expression from the kernel of the cocoa-nut. 1852 Balfour *Class-bk. Bot.* 936 The coco-nut palm. 1861 Cleghorn in *Edin. New Philos. Jrnl.* xiv, On the Coco-nut tree and its uses. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Cocoa-nut oil*..is imported in large quantities into Europe for the manufacture of soap. 1889 *Catholic News* 15 June 5/5 On Epsom Downs..a gipsy, a cocoa-nut man, and some bookmakers. 1890 *The Grocer* Feb. 8 In Amsterdam a factory is being started for the purpose of extracting from cocoa-nuts a substance styled cocoa-nut butter.

5. Double Coco-nut, in Fr. *coco-de-mer, coco-des-Maldives,* the immense woody nut of a gigantic palm *Lodoicea sechellarum,* found native only on the small islands, Praslin and Curieuse, of the Seychelles group. The fruit weighs 40 or 50 pounds, is covered with a thick fibrous husk, and contains from one to three stones, or 'nuts', about 28 inches long, covered with excessively hard and thick black shells, each divided half-way down into two lobes, whence the name.

Before the discovery of these islands in 1743, the source of these nuts, which were often found floating on the Indian Ocean, or thrown up on the shores of the Maldive Islands, was enveloped in mystery and fable.

1827 Hooker in *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* LIV. 2734 Of all the palms perhaps that which for a long time has been the least perfectly known, and yet the most extensively celebrated, is .. the Double Cocoa-nut. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 393 Large hollow double or triple nuts, of the same character as the Cocoa nut..the 'Double Cocoa-nuts' of the Seychelle Islands.

6. Sea Coco-nut of Jamaica: the fruit of *Manicaria Plukenetii* a palm of Trinidad and the adjacent mainland, often washed ashore at Jamaica. Called also *Sea Apple,* Fr. *petit coco de mer.*

Coco[2]: see Cocco.

Cocoa (kō·u·kō). [A corruption of Cacao, in 16–18th c. also written **cacoa,** and sometimes in 18th c. **cocao.** *Cacao* was the Spanish adaptation of *cacauatl* (or rather of its combining form *cacaua-*), the Mexican name of the cacao-seed.

The word was orig. of 3 syllables, *ca-ca'-o, co-co'-a,* but the error of spelling *coco* as *cocoa* has led to the further corruption of pronouncing *cocoa* as *coco.*]

†**1.** The seed of *Theobroma Cacao,* a tropical American tree: more correctly called Cacao. *Obs.* Formerly commonly called *cocoa-nut,* and now often *cocoa-bean.*

1707 Funnell *Voy.* v. 89 The Nut or Kernel .. ripens in a great Husk, wherein are sometimes 30, nay 40 cocoas. These Cocoas are made use of to make Chocolate. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 115 A French Ship from the Havannah, with sugar, cochineal, and cocoa.

2. The Cacao-tree. (*rare* and *improper.*)

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 708 Cocoa, this small tree furnishes a product which is extremely useful both as food and medicine. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 187 Cocoa .. A tree twenty feet in height.

3. The powder produced by crushing and grinding the seeds, often with other substances added; also, a common beverage made from this powder, or from the prepared seeds. (The ordinary sense.)

1788 Burns *Let.* Wks. 35, I executed your commission in Glasgow, and I hope the cocoa came safe. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. x. 168 The General, between his cocoa and his newspaper, had no leisure for noticing her. 1855 J. F. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* I. 219 The cocoa of Trinidad is the variety chiefly consumed in this country. *Mod.* Many now drink cocoa in preference to coffee.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Cocoa bean,** a recent name of the cacao seed; **cocoa-butter, cocoa-fat** = Cacao-butter; **cocoa-nib,** the cotyledon of the cacao seed, being one of the states in which it is sold; † **cocoa-nut,** the name formerly given to the cacao seed; now disused, to avoid confusion with the current *cocoa-nut* = Coco-nut; **cocoa-paste,** the pasty mass formed by grinding the seed, in which state it was formerly imported; **cocoa powder,** a light brown sort of gunpowder; **cocoa-room, -tavern,** places for the sale of the beverage; **cocoa-tea** (see quot.); **cocoa-tree,** the cacao-tree. Also *cocoa-essence, extract,* etc., *cocoa-coloured* adj.

1855 J. F. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* I. 223 The *cocoa-bean of commerce is brittle. 1871 Mateer *Travancore* 96 The breadfruit, cocoa bean..etc., deserve more extended cultivation. 1887 N. F. Anstey in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 257/2 The *cocoa-coloured Row, and the flash of distant carriage-wheels in the sun-light. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1143 The cotyledons, commonly called *cocoa-nibs', [are] crushed and ground between heated rollers. 1672 W. Hughes (*title*), The American Physitian .. with Discourse on the *Cocoa-nut-tree and making of Chocolate. 1724 *Abstr. Act* 10 *Geo. I*, in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/6 Every..Seller of..Coffee, Tea, or Cocoa-Nuts. 1751 Sir J. Hill *Mat. Med.* (J.), Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the cocoa nuts, usually about thirty in number. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5416/3 *Coco-Paste, Chocolate. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 55 Cocoa-nuts, Chocolate and Cocoa-paste. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 3/2 At present we are buying *cocoa powder from Germany. 1885 *Globe* 31 Jan. 2/3 The War Department has adopted the new brown gunpowder, known as the 'cocoa' powder..manufactured at..Waltham Abbey. It creates a very thin smoke, and does not obscure the targets. 1877 A. Balfour in *Life* xiii. (1889) 283 Successful meetings of .. Temperance Society, of *Cocoa-rooms opening, etc. 1836 Disraeli *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 47 Sophy is only ill from eating *cocoa sweetmeat! 1855 J. F. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* I. 225 Another variety of the cocoa beverages, which may be called *cocoa-tea, is prepared by boiling the husks of the bean in water. 1707 Funnell *Voy.* (1729) 59 The *Cocoa-tree is small, and the nut or kernel bigger than an almond.

Cocoa[2], another form of Cocco.

Cocoa-bay. [prob. f. Cocoa[2], from the resemblance of the swollen limbs to the fleshy underground shoots of the *Colocasia.*] A disease like elephantiasis prevalent in the West Indies.

a 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 144 Afflicted with the cocoa-bay, one of the most horrible of negro diseases.

Cocoa-nut: see under Coco, and Cocoa[1] 4.

Cocoa-plum: see Coco-plum.

Cocodril, obs. form of Crocodile.

† **Cocolas panter.** *Obs.*—[1] See quot.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. iv. 661 Called..in Englishe, a heare Bremble, or heath Bramble, a Cocolas panter, and of some a bryer. The fruite is called a Dewberie, or blackberie.

Cocoloch, var. of Cockloche.

Co-connexion, -conspirator, -contractor: see Co-.

Co-consti·tuent. [see Co-.] *adj.* Jointly constituent. *sb.* A joint constituent.

1846 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* 897 The whole of which they [the parts] were co-constituent. 1871 Fraser *Life Berkeley* x. 375 The many other sensations of which the tree is the virtual co-constituent.

Coco-nut: see under Coco.

Cocoon (kokū·n), *sb.*[1] Also 7–8 **cocon,** 9 **coccoon.** [a. F. *cocon,* in 16th c. *coucon,* app. derivative of *coque* shell (of mollusc, egg, nut, etc.).]

1. The envelope or case of silky threads, spun by the larvæ of many insects as a covering to enclose them in the chrysalis state; originally that of the silkworm; extended by Kirby and Spence to the analogous structures formed by any insects, as also to the silken case spun by spiders for the reception of their eggs.

1699 W. Aglionby in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. iv. 183 About Midsummer..they begin [in Piedmont] to draw the Silk from its Cocon. 1759 *Ibid.* LI. 55, I boiled a part of the cocoon in water. 1766 Smollett *Trav.*, The cocon or pod of silk, about the size of a pigeon's egg. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* ii, To the artificial coverings..whether of silk, wood, or earth, etc. .. which have been called by different writers pods, cods, husks, and beans, I shall continue the more definite French term cocon, Anglicized into cocoon. 1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* lxi, For every worm beneath the moon .. Spins, toiling out his own cocoon. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 12 The oval bodies which are so numerous in ants' nests..are really not eggs but cocoons.

b. Transferred to similar structures made by other animals, as the cells of the mud-fish.

1883 Wood in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 675 The cells [of the Mudfish] are technically called cocoons. *Ibid.* 676/1 The mud of which the cocoon is made is the same as that which the Israelites .. were forced to make into bricks.

c. *fig.*

1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* ii. 83 That power of thinking which has involved itself in such a vast cocoon of wonders. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 56 The mind can weave itself warmly in the cocoon of its own thoughts.

2. *attrib.*

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 94 The cocoon-silk threads are twin tubes laid parallel. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 67 In the caterpillar and cocoon stages. 1870 R. Ferguson *Electr.* 45 On the hook..a cocoon thread is hung.

Cocoon, *sb.*[2] Obs. form of Cacoon, q.v. Also in *Cocoon* or *Cacoon Antidote,* see quots.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 363 The Cocoon .. climbs with great ease to the top of the tallest trees. *Ibid.* 374 Antidote Cocoon .. frequently taken to clear the tube, when there is any suspicion of poison. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 491 *Feuillæa cordifolia* is the Sequa or Cacoon Antidote of Jamaica, where it is a common plant in shady woods, climbing to a great height up the trunks of trees.

Cocoon, *sb.*[3], var. of Kokoon, an African antelope.

Cocoo·n, *v.* [f. Cocoon *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To form a cocoon.

1884 M'Cook in *Science* III. 685 The whole operation of the lycosid when cocooning. *Ibid.* 686 The cocooning habits of Lycosa.

2. *trans.* To swathe as in a cocoon.

1881 Mark Twain *Tramp Abroad* xxviii. 264 We .. cocooned ourselves in the proper red blankets.

Cocoonery (kokū·nəri). *U. S.* [f. Cocoon *sb.*[1] + -ery.] A building or room for rearing silk-worms and obtaining cocoons.

1868 *Daily News* 3 Aug., In Nevada..a cocoonery 50 feet square and 18 feet high. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 Sept. 2/4 A cocoonery that will protect a million worms.

Coco-plum. Also **cocco-, cocoa-.** The fruit of a West Indian tree *Chrysobalanus Icaco*; also the tree itself.

1676–99 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 107 There are also some Coco-Plums and Grapes, but not many. 1699 J. Dickenson *Jrnl. of Trav.* 32 Indian Women, loaden with..Sea-side Cocco-Plumbs, and Sea-side Grapes. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 250 The Cocco Plumb Tree..grows generally to the height of seven or eight feet, and bears a fruit not unlike our European plumb. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 107 Cocoa-Plum, an edible fruit..yellow, purple, or black.

Cocos: see Coco[1].

Cocostea·ric, *a. Chem.* [f. Coco + Stearic.] In *Cocostearic acid,* a synonym of Cocinic acid. Hence **Cocoste·aryl,** the hypothetical radical of this acid, *Cocyl.*

Cocous, Cocow, obs. f. Cocus, Cuckoo.

Co-covenantor: see Co-.

Cocquany, obs. f. Cockaigne.

Cocquer, obs. f. Cocker.

Cocquet, obs. f. Cocket, Coquette.

Co-crea·te, *v.* [Co- 1: cf. Concreate.] To create in conjunction. Hence **Co-crea·tor, Co-crea·torship.**

1697 G. Keith *2nd Narr. Proc. Turner's Hall* 27 Coexistent and Coefficient, which is as much as *Cocreans,* i.e. Cocreating. *Ibid.*, Being Cocreator with the Father. 1884 Cheyne *Isa.* I. 248 The Iranian [myth] of a Co-creatorship of Ormuzd and the Amshaspands.

Co-creditor, co-crucify: see Co-.

† **Coct,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coct-us* pa. pple. of *coquĕre* to cook, ripen, digest, etc.]

1. Boiled. **2.** Ripened.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 678 With barly coct and colde. 1497 Bp. Alcok *Mons Perfect.* A ij b, They bey more cocte & nourysshed by y^e^ sonne.

† **Coct,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *coct-* ppl. stem of *coquĕre* to cook, etc.: see prec.] Hence **Cocted** *ppl. a.*

1. *trans.* To boil.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. ii, When his physitians prescribe him (on paine of death), to drinke nothing but water, cocted with anise-seeds. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* v. iii, With..flour and cocted wine.

2. To digest.

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 243 A more strong stomach doth easily coct even the harder meats.

3. To bake (earthenware).

1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 27. 22 It did receive time and strength in cocting. 1678 R. R[ussell] tr. *Geber* II. i. 4. x. 106 A most solid and well cocted Earthen Vessel.

† **Co·ctible,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. type **coctibilis* that may be cooked, f. *coquĕre* to cook: see -ble.]

1623 Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* II. s.v. *Sod,* Easily Sod, *Coctible.* 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*, and later Dicts.

Coctile (kǫ·ktil, -təil), *a.* [ad. L. *coctilis* baked, burnt (as bricks), f. *coquĕre*: see -ile.] 'Made by baking, as a brick' (J.); formed of baked bricks.

1678 Phillips, *Coctile,* capable of being boiled. 1736 Bailey (fol.), *Coctile,* sodden or baked. 1755 in Johnson. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 682 From the tiles and skylights of a coctile edifice.

Coctin, -yn, -un, corrupt forms in Wyclif MSS. of Coccyn, scarlet.

1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xxvi. 36 Purpur, and coctun twies died. 1388 — *Rev.* xviii. 12 The marchaundies of gold .. and of purpur, and of silk, and coctyn [*v.r.* coctin].

Coction (kǫ·kʃən). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *coctiōnem* cooking, n. of action, f. *coquĕre* to Cook: so F. *coction* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Boiling; cooking in general.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. vi. 130 The true correctors of all remedies are purifying and coctions only. 1677 Grew *Anat. Plants* (1682) 273 Either by Coction or long Infusion. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 131 The venom lies chiefly in volatile parts going away by coction. 1821 R. Turner *Arts & Sci.* 218 In the sixth boiler the syrup receives its full coction.

†**2.** The action of heat in preparing any substance; *e.g.* the baking of earthenware, etc. *Obs.*

1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iv. 91 Those earthern Bottles..by reason of the solidity they acquire by the vehement coction of the Fire. 1766 T. Amory *Life J. Buncle* (1825) III. 220 Procure to the imperfect metals the much desired coction.

†**3.** Ripening. *Obs.*

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 90 The Pear ..may receive thereby an extraordinary Coction.

†**4.** *Old Med.* The 'ripening' of morbific matter, which fits it for elimination from the living body.

1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 18 a, Coction must be loked first; especially in grosse, tough, and slimy humours. 1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat.* 229 When they say that a Portion of Peccant Matter is brought to Coction, they mean, that it has acquir'd such a Disposition, as makes it more fit, than before, to be separated. 1738 *Med. Ess.* IV. 364. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 247 Under the terms crudity, coction and evacuation, were designated the three principal periods of diseases, as dependent on an alteration of the morbific matter.

5. *Phys.* Digestion of food. ? *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 514 The conveighing of the Volk into the Guts, for a second coction. 1668 Culpepper & Cole tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. ix. 22 The Action of the stomach is Coction which is termed Chylification. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Indigestion.* 1881 tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Therapeutics*, The system is powerless to perform any coction.

†**6.** Preparation by a natural process which gradually brings to perfection. *Obs.*

1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 332 The first Celestial dew .., by a perpetual 'Coction'. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, The Milk which is too young, should be rejected, because it has not acquir'd all the Degrees of Coction it should have. 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* II. 85 The Fossil is more gross than the Sea Salt, as well on account of its Coction or Preparation, as of its Substance.

†**Coctive,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *coctīv-us* suitable for cooking: see Coct and -ive.] 'Sodden, easily boiled' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Cocto, erroneous form in Wyclif MSS. of *cocco*: see Cocke, scarlet.

†**Cocture.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *coctūra* a cooking: see -ure.] The action or process of cooking; a product of cooking.

1662 J. Chandler tr. *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 199 Transchanged, and far separated from boyling and other coctures.

Cocuddy: see Curcuddy.

Coculus: see Cocculus.

‖ **Cocum** (kōu·kŏm). Also **kokum.** [? Malay.] An East Indian tree *Garcinia purpurea* related to the Mangosteen. *Cocum butter* or *oil*: a greenish-yellow solid oil obtained from the seeds of this tree.

c 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sci.* I. 95/1 *Cocum oil*, or *Kokum butter.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cocum butter*..*Cocum oil*, The concrete oil of the seeds of *Garcinia purpurea.*

Cocur, var. of Cocker *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Cocus (kōu·kŭs). Also 8 **cocous.** The wood of *Brya Ebenus*, a small West Indian tree, also called Jamaica Ebony, used by turners. Also *cocus-wood.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 149 Pins of Blocks are made of lignum-vitæ, or cocus. 1888 Sir C. Warren in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 10/1 The pattern of truncheon has been revised, and it is now made of cocus wood.

Cod (kɒd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–6 **codd,** 4–7 **codde,** (6 **cood**), 4– **cod.** [OE. *cod(d*:—OTeut. type **kuddo-z*: cf. early mod.Du. *kodde*, 'coleus, testiculus' (Kilian), OTeut. type **kuddon-*, the source of the closely related Cod *sb.*[2]]

†**1.** A bag, scrip. *Obs.* (In 18th c. in slang use: a purse; see quots.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 10 Ne codd on weze. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 In his mycele codde. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1492 Coddys of sendall. 1576 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 378 A codd..ij lether coodes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1651) § 553 There is a Cod, or Bag, that groweth commonly in the Fields..full of light Dust upon the Breaking. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gold-Finch*, he that has..a Purse or Cod of Gold in his Fob. *Ibid.*, *Cod*, a good sum of Money..*A rum cod*, a good round sum of Money. 1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

†**b.** A civet bag, or musk-bag. (Perhaps belonging to 4 b.) *Obs.*

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 128, I will crown thee with a cod of Muske. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* xix, 'On Sir Cod the perfumed'. That Cod can get no widow. *c* 1622 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* I. ii, Selling of counterfeit cods, or musty English crocus, Switches, or stones for th' tooth-ach. 1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 300 Musk Cods 38½ doz. [1847–78 Halliwell, *Cod*.. In Elizabeth's time the little bag or purse used for perfumes was so called.]

2. †**a.** The husk or outer covering of any fruit or seed. **b.** The pod, husk or seed-vessel of a plant; *esp.* of peas, beans, and their congeners: cf. Peascod. Now *dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 112 Nim þanne winberian coddas [*MS.* coddes]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 16 Of þam bean coddum þe þa swyn æton. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 289 Not worþe a cod. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xv. 16 Of the coddis whiche the hoggis eeten. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Codde of frute or pesecodde, *siliqua.* 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 Kedlokes..hath small coddes, and groweth lyke mustard sede. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 24 The other that beareth coddes as all kinde of pulse. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xxxv. § 3. 48 The seedes are conteined in square cods. 1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* ii. 13 He put two cods of Chile called long red Pepper. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 145 Peas, or Pease..All the world knows they grow in Cods. 1727 Switzer *Pract. Gard.* v. xlii. 221 In the..colour of their haulm, cods, etc. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *A pea cod*, pea shell.

†**3.** = Belly, stomach. Cf. Bag 13. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1124 Þu mid þine fule codde, And mid þine ateliche sweore, Bi-werest maune corn vrom deore. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 206 O wombe, o bely, o stynkyng is thi cod.

†**b.** ? = Larynx. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 635/20 Nomina membrorum hominis..*Hoc frumen*, code.

4. The integument enveloping the testicles, the scrotum; improperly in *pl.* testicles. (Not in polite use.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 269 The codde of the genetours. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Codde, of mannys pryuyte. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* L vj, Good for a mannes yarde or coddes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 250 The cod is a rugous and thin skin. 1632 Sherwood, The cod or cods of a man or beast, *couillon, testicule.* 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. *Pneumatocele*..Rupture in the Scrotum, or Cod. 1783 P. Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 14 [Ruptures] are called inguinal, scrotal, femoral..as they happen to make their appearance in the groin, cod, thigh.

†**b.** Applied to the inguinal sacs (formerly supposed to be the scrotum) of the beaver. (Cf. Castor[1] 2.)

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Wks.* 1029 The cods of the Castor or Beever..termed *Castoreum.* 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 *Of the Beever*, These cods or follicles, are found in both sexes, though somewhat more protuberant in the male.

5. The narrow closed part or bag at the lower end of a trawl-net or other fishing net.

1530 Palsgr. 206/2 Codde of a nette, *le col dune retz.* 1592 Lyly *Midas* IV. ii. 47. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 256 The Fisherman standing .. with the Cod of the Net between his Legs. 1750 R. Pultock *P. Wilkins* xxxiv. (1883) 92/2 Though my net was very long, yet for want of a bag or cod to inclose the fish, many .. would swim to the extremes, and so get out. 1884 *Brit. Alm. & Comp.* Comp. 30 The lower part [of the net] terminates in what is called the 'cod', or 'cod-end'.

†**b.** *transf.* The centre of a spider's net or web.

1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 126 Spiders..lye in ambush in the cod or center of them out of sight.

†**6.** *Naut.* The inmost recess of a bay or inland sea. *Obs.*

1675 Teonge *Diary* (1825) 106 Haveing .. compassed the codd, or farthermost end of it [the Mediterranean]. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 117 They steered away into the Cod of a deep Bay. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 211, I found this plant near the cod of the bay.

†**7.** A cocoon. *Obs.* (Closely akin to 2.)

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* 489 (*Silk-worms*) The choice of their huskes, or cods. 1622 Bonoeil *Making Silk* 24 The Silk balls, bottomes, or cods. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 205 Shut up like a silk-worm in her cod. 1802 W. Forsyth *Fruit Trees* xxvii. (1824) 395 All of them, after casting their slough several times, spin their cod.

8. *Comb.* **Cod-end** = sense 5; **cod-net,** a net with a 'cod'; †**cod-pepper,** capsicum; †**cod-tree,** the Carob tree; †**cod-weed,** *Centaurea nigra*, or knap-weed. See also Cod-bait, -piece, -ware, -worm.

1871 *Echo* 15 Dec., The sprats are driven by the current in countless thousands into the '*cod' end of the net. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 7 Roller Ground-ropes and Cod-ends. 1299 *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) 116 Il y a un autre manere de reye, qe lem apele '*codnet'. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 43 His Sauce is some Shrimps dried and powder'd, and some Salt and *Cod-pepper. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 47/1 The Algarrobo's or *Cod Tree.

Cod (kɒd) *sb.*[2] *Northern.* Forms: 4–6 **codde,** 4–7 **codd,** 5– **cod,** (5–6 **kod**(e, 6–7 **code,** 7– **coad,** mod. Sc. *dial.* **code** (kōd)). [a. ODa. *kodde*, ON. *koddi*, pillow (Sw. *kudde* cushion): cf. Du. *kodde* :—OTeut. type **kuddon-*, from same root as Cod[1], and closely related in sense, a pillow being a bag or covering stuffed with some soft substance.]

1. A pillow; a cushion. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4916 With curtyns all of clene sylke & coddis of þe same. 1402 *York Wills* I. 288 Summo altari j. cervical, anglice a kode. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 84 When I nap on my cod. 1512 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 38 Two pilloo coddes with the valandes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 68, I maid ane cod of ane gray stane. 1578 *Richmond. Wills* 277 iiij. pin cods and ij nedle casis. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 138 Wae be vnto thame quha sewis soft kods to putt vnder euerie Elbok. 1612 *Inv.* in M'Kay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) 308 Auchteine codis, pairtlie filled with downis and pairt with fedderis. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words, Cod*, a Pillow; *Pin-cod*, a Pincushion. 1682 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 206 For making a codd to the litany deske. 1737 Ramsay *Sc. Proverbs* (1776) 74 (Jam.) Twa heads may lie upon ae cod. 1823 Galt *Entail* I. vii. 47 Gae to thy bed and bring a cod for Mr. Walkinshaw.

2. *Mech.* One of the bearings of an axle; *esp.* (in early use) the 'bolsters' or brasses on which a church-bell swings.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 In xiij lb. de messyng pro ij coddes ad dictam campanam. 1425 *Ibid.* III. 156 Pro uno kode de ære, *2s. 2d.* 1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 40 A small piece of cast-iron, flat on one side and half-round on the other, called a cod, is introduced, with its back bearing against the spring. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Cod* (*Newc.*), the bearing of an axle.

3. *Comb.* **Cod-pillow** = 1; **cod-slip,** a pillow-case; also Cod-ware, q.v.

1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 302, ij° towells, v fyne cod-pillers v°.

Cod (kɒd), *sb.*[3] Also 5 **kod,** 6 **codde,** 7 **code,** 7–8 **codd.** [Origin uncertain: the name is known only as English. No notion of connexion with Gr. γάδος (mod. zoological L. *gadus*) is tenable.

One suggestion is that this is the same word as Cod *sb.*[1], as if = 'bag-fish', from its appearance. Wedgwood suggests identity with obs. Flem. *kodde=kudse* club, cudgel (Kilian), comparing the analogy of It. *mazzo* beetle, club, mace..also a cod-fish (Florio). But the Flemings are not known to have ever called the fish *kodde.*]

1. A well-known sea fish, *Gadus morrhua*, which inhabits the North Atlantic and its connected seas; attaining to a length of 3 feet or more, and to a weight of 20, or in exceptional cases even 50 pounds. Sometimes extended (with qualifications) to other members of the *Gadidæ* or Cod-tribe. (Pl. now rare: the collective sing. *cod* being used instead.)

Varieties named from their habitats or stations are *deep-water, rock, shore, bank* (i.e. Newfoundland Bank), *George's* (George's Bank, Newf.), *native cod*; from colour, food, etc., *brown, clam* (i.e. clam-feeding), *herring, worm cod.*

1357 *Act* 31 *Edw. III*, Stat. 3 c. 2 Les trois sortz de lob, lyng & cod. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 845 in *Babees Bk.* 174 Hake, stokfysh, haddok, cod, & whytynge. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 221, ffor ij. honderyd salt kodys. 1530 Palsgr. 206/2 Codde a fysshe, *cableav.* 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 16 We tooke more Cod then we knew what to doe with. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 121 Or like to salmons, or to codds, Or Turks, when they took in the Rhodes. 1700 J. Law *Counc. Trade* (1751) 110 That..they could hedge in the herring, code and other sorts of fish. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 150 The plenty of cod ..is inconceivable. 1888 Brown Goode *Amer. Fishes* 339 Fish which live near the shore..are called 'shoal-water Cod', 'Shore Cod', 'Inshore Cod', 'Worm-Cod', 'Clam-Cod', 'Brown Cod'.

b. More fully **cod-fish.**

1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Caput*, *Capito*..a codde-fish. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 93, I have other Cod-fish in water, that must not be forgotten. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 137 The great rendezvouz of the cod fish is on the Banks of Newfoundland. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 27 Dried codfish have acted as currency in..Newfoundland.

attrib. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Dec. 5/6 A few of the cod-fish, shoddy, and petroleum aristocracy.

c. *Red cod.*

1889 *Nature* 21 Mar. 499 'Red Cod', a fungoid condition sometimes met with in the preserved fish.

2. Applied to other fishes which take the economic place of the preceding in other regions: **a.** On the Pacific coast of North America, various fishes belonging to the family *Chiridae*, also distinguished as *Bastard, Blue, Buffalo, Cultus, Green cod.* **b.** In New Zealand, a serranoid fish *Polyprion prognathus*, called by the Maories *hapuku.* **c.** In Australia, a serranoid fish of the Murray River and its tributaries, *Oligōrus macquariensis*, usually called *Murray cod.*

1880 Günther *Introd. Study of Fishes* 392 Called by the colonists 'Murray-Cod', being plentiful in the Murray River and other rivers of South Australia. 1888 Brown Goode *Amer. Fishes* 270 The Cultus Cod, *Ophiodon elongatus*, is universally called 'Cod-fish' where the true cod is unknown.

3. See also Rock Cod, a name applied to several distinct fishes, not related to the true Cod. One of these is also called in New Zealand *Blue cod.*

4. *Comb.* **cod-banger,** a vessel used in the cod-fishery; **cod-bank,** a submarine bank (Bank[1] 5) frequented by cod, or on which cod are caught; **cod-chest,** a chest in which cod are kept alive; **cod-chowder** (see Chowder); **cod-fisher,** one who fishes for cod, also a vessel used in the cod-fishery; **cod-fishery,** fishing for cod, *esp.* as a branch of industry locally organized; **cod-fishing** *vbl. sb.*, fishing for cod; **cod-line,** a line used in fishing for cod; **cod-man,** a vessel used in the cod-fishery; †**cod-mop,** some kind of fish; **cod-oil** = Cod-liver oil; **cod-pitchings,** the lowest quality of cod-liver oil when obtained (as formerly) by allowing the livers to decompose; **cod-sound,** the 'sound' or air-bladder of the cod; **cod-smack,** a vessel engaged in cod-fishing. See also 1 b.

1864 J. G. Bertram *Notes of Trav.* 51 The picturesque appearance of the *Cod bangers. 1865 — *Harvest of Sea* x. (1873) 218 The fishermen of deck-welled cod-bangers use both hand-lines and long-lines. 1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* vii. 265 Eighty miles of *codbank. 1865 Parkman *Champlain* i. (1875) 170 All frequented..the cod-banks of Newfoundland. 1884 F. Day *Commercial Sea Fishes* 126 A plan is adopted for keeping cod alive by transferring them to *cod-chests, which are kept floating in docks. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xv. 73 A fine *cod-chowder was placed before

us. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), **Cod-fisher.* 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 65/1 The Danes are setting up a *cod-fishery on the coast of Iceland. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 63 *Cod-lines of 18 threads are used on the banks of Newfoundland. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 10/2 The long-missing Grimsby fishing vessels..six trawlers and one *cod-man, and their crews. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 337 My mastyr paid for xxix. *codmoppes, *x.d.* 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 69. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 745 The livers of some other fishes nearly related to the Cod..are supposed to yield a small part of the *Cod oil of commerce. 1858 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVI. 494 Turbid, and extremely offensive to the smell, and is known under the name of *cod-pitchings. 1756 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 147 Building one *cod smack. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 12 Before..the French revolution, a London fishing-vessel or cod-smack was never seen in the Pentland Frith. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Codsounds*, the Pith or Marrow in the Cod's Back, esteem'd as choice Peck. 1836 MAHONY *Reliques Father Prout, Watergr. Carousal*, A keg of cod-sounds.

† **Cod,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Mud (containing shells) from the bottom of rivers. (See quots.)

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xvi. (1659) 129 The mudd so taken out of the Rivers..called small Codd was so exceeding rich. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* v. § 3 (1681) 68 Of Snayl-Cod, or Snag-greet. It lieth frequently in deep Rivers, it is from a Mud or Sludge, it is very soft, full of Eyes and wrinkles, and little shells, is very rich.

Cod, *sb.*[5] *slang.* [In later times, app. used as an abbreviation of CODGER; but it is very doubtful if this is the origin, since it appears much earlier than *codger*.] A slang appellation applied to persons, with various forces: see the quotations.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cod*, also a Fool.. *An honest Cod*, a trusty Friend. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 18 O what an honest Cod was this same Ædituus. 1851 C. D. BEVAN *Let.* in *Beddoes' Poems & Lett.* (Introd.) 130 [At the Charterhouse] .. In those days the pensioners (or as we called them 'Cods') were not remarkable .. for cleanliness. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 333 The old reverend black-gowns .. the Cistercian lads called these old gentlemen Codds—I know not wherefore. 1873 *Slang Dict., Cod*, to hoax, to take a 'rise' out of one. Used as a noun, a fool. 1878 MACLEOD *Hist. Dumbarton* II. 46 Ye vile drunken cod.

Cod, *sb.*[6] *dial.* [perh. f. COD *v.*3] (See quot.)

1887 *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.*, *Cod*, a humbug, imposition .. 'That hoss-duty was a regilar cod of a thing.'

† **Cod** (kɒd), *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To produce 'cods' or pods.

1532 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 That they shoulde the better codde, and the sooner be rype. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 559 All kinds of Pulse doe cod at sundrie times. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 101 Their Dates..begin to cod about the beginning of February. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 199 Before it [pease] begins to codd. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 233.

2. *trans.* To gather the pods of (peas).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 155/37 To codde peason, *siliquas legere*. 1690–1730 [cf. CODDER[2]].

3. *intr.* with *out* (said of over-ripe pulse or grain, the pods or ears of which drop the seed or grain when handled, or shaken by the wind). To shake out.

Cod, *v.*[2] [f. COD *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To fish for cod.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 213 (Hoppe) Then we went codding off the coast of Holland, for cod and haddock.

Cod, *v.*[3] *slang* or *dial.* [perh. f. COD *sb.*[5] in sense 'fool'.] *trans.* 'To hoax, to take a "rise" out of' (*Slang Dict.* 1873); to humbug, impose upon.

1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Coddin*, humbugging. 'Tha'st only coddin me as tha allus does; tha'l none tay me to see th' fair.' 1887 in *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.* 1889 in Scotland.

‖ **Coda** (kō·da, kōʷ·dă). *Mus.* [Ital. :—L. *cauda* tail.] A passage of more or less independent character introduced after the completion of the essential parts of a movement, so as to form a more definite and satisfactory conclusion.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. 1815 *Europ. Mag.* LXVIII. 154 The coda concludes the piece with spirit and energy. 1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 51/3 In the opening allegro we have .. careful elaboration, and a highly effective coda.

☞ The sense 'tail of a note' is only Italian.

Cod-bait.

1. =CAD-BAIT (see CAD 4): generally identified with the CADDIS-WORM, though sometimes said to be distinct. [It is possible that this belongs etymologically to COD *sb.*[1], the larva being in a case.]

1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* (1640) 286 Codbates and Strawbates which lye under water [convert] into Mayflies. 1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 32 The Cod bait (as we call it) but named here a cadice. 1706 R. H. *Angler's Sure Guide* 30 Cod-Bait are much larger than Cadise, and of a more yellowish colour. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. iii. 14 The Cod-Bait, Cadis-worm, and Straw-worm are only different Names for the same Bait. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 34 The grubs, which are known by the name of caddis-worms, case-worms, cad or cod bait, and ruff-coats.

2. *Sc.* A large sea-worm, dug from wet sands; also called *lug*. [? Bait for COD (*sb.*3).]

† **Codber(e.** *Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[2] + *ber(e*, BEAR *sb.*[4]] A pillow-case.

1474 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 21, vj elne of smale brade cloth for coweringis of the Kingis codberis. 1516 *Inventories* (1815) 24 (Jam.) Item, iiij codbers.

† **Codd(e.** *Obs.* [app. f. L. *codex*, the word translated in I.]

1. The stock or stem of a plant.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 148 Yerely from the codde [*codice*] awey let take the planntes. *Ibid.* v. 119 In Wynter to his codde [*codici*] an heep of stonys Is goode.

2. *Arch.* See quots.

1660 H. BLOOME *Archit.* A a, Caulis, the coddes out of which the Helices grow in the Corinthian head. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 128 The Caules, and Codds breaking from the Helices.

† **Codded** (kɒ·dĕd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Bearing pods. (Sometimes entering into the trivial names of plants.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxiv. (1633) 446 Codded arsmart called noli me tangere. 1611 COTGR., *Poyvre Ethiopic*, the husked, or codded Pepper. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 233 Large-codded Pease. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Exoticks*, Beans, Pease, and codded Fruits. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 245 Codded Corn Violet. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 358 *Arabis Thaliana*, Thale's Cress or Coded Mouse-ear.

b. *Codded corn*: Pulse; peas and beans.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Coddyd corne, *lugumen*.

2. 'In the pod', 'in the ear'.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 Any eared or codded Corn. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* XXV. (1630) 66 Hunting with Spaniels in eared or codded corn. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. v. 98 Pulse that is sprung vp although it be not codded.

Codder[1] (kɒ·dəɹ). Now *dial.* Also 6 **-ar.** [f. COD *sb.*[2]] A worker in leather; a saddler.

1507 *Louth* (Lincolnsh.) *Churchw. Acc.* (MS.), It[m] paid codder makyng bell colars *xd.* 1575 BANISTER *Chirurg.* II. (1585) 36ı Either with a common stitch, or else such one as coddars, or peltmongers use to make. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. iv. 96 Men of these trades as Codders, or Knackers, Cartwrights, Smiths and the like. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Codder*, a saddler.

Co·dder[2]. *dial.* [cf. COD *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]] One who gathers peascods.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Codders*, gatherers of Peascods. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 48 Codders, and other women employed in the fields and gardens about London. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Codder*, a pea-gatherer. *Midx.*

Codder[3] (kɒ·dəɹ). [f. COD *sb.*[3] + -ER.] A person, or ship, engaged in the cod-fishery. (U. S.)

† **Co·dding,** *a. Obs.* [perh. f. COD *sb.*[1] 4.] ? Lecherous, lustful.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 99 That Codding spirit had they from their Mother.

Coddle (kɒ·d'l), *v.*[1] Also 7 **coddel, quoddle.** *Pa. pple.* 7 **quodled,** 7–8 **codled.** [Found first in end of 16th c.; origin uncertain.

The form and sense would be satisfied by a NFr. **caudeler* = Fr. **chaudeler*, f. *caudel*, *chaudel*, late L. *cal(i)dellum* (see CAUDLE), in sense of 'to warm, heat gently'; but nothing is known of such forms, though a sb. *caudelée* is used in Normandy. As to possible connexion with CODLING *sb.*[2], see that word.]

1. *trans.* To boil gently, parboil, stew (*esp.* fruit: in quot. 1611, it is, of course, suggested by 'Pippin').

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii, Taking in all the yong wenches that passe by..and codd'ling euery kernell of fruit for 'hem. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Dear Prince Pippin, Down with your noble blood: or as I live I'll have you coddled. *a* 1655 T. MAYERNE *Receipts in Cookery* No. 150. 101 Take your Pippins green, and quoddle them in faire water. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VII. xxvii. 58 We'll go..said my father, whilst dinner is coddling. 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 26 Oct., Sir, you are not to imagine the water is to be very hot. I would not coddle the child. 1808 MRS. RUNDELL *Cookery* (1838) 149 Coddle six pippins in vine leaves covered with water. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xiii. (1886) 237, I collected a small store of wild apples for coddling. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Coddle*, to parboil. Apples so cooked are called coddled-apples.

fig. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 162 Hee is tane from Grammar-schoole halfe codled. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems*, *Pedlar* (1652) 37 If your coxcomes [= heads] you would Quoddle, Here buy Braines to fill your noddle. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 80 Green wits not yet halfe coddled as it were.

2. In some mod. dialects: To roast (apples, peas, etc.) in the oven: see quots.

1876 C. C. ROBINSON *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Coddle*, to roast fruit, etc., as apples, and shelled beans. When the latter crack, they are coddled. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Coddle*, to cook certain kinds of food in the oven in place of boiling. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v. *Coddle*, When apples are roasted in the oven they are said to be coddled.

Hence **Co·ddled** (†*codled*, *quodled*) *ppl. a.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 Dapple your speeches, with new quodled words. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 11 Ajax with his anger quodl'd brain. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Distresses* Wks. (1673) 41 Soft All over, as a quodled Apple. 1688 C. TRENCHFIELD *Cap of Gray Hairs* XXVI. 169 The mischief on't too is to see The Codled Fool take upon him in that tune. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. I. 160/2 Place the flowers in scalding water .. then cut off the coddled end of the stems. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Coddled peas*, are peas cooked like chestnuts. They are put into a tin and stewed in a hot oven.

Coddle (kɒ·d'l), *v.*[2] [In no Dictionary before Todd 1818. It has been variously conjectured to be the same word as CODDLE *v.*[1], CODDLE *v.*[3] (= *cuddle*), or to be a variant of CADDLE *v.*, or of CAUDLE *v.*, with the meaning extended to all the treatment of which *caudling* is a characteristic part. Of these the last would best suit the sense, while the interchange of *au* and short *o* is common dialectally. (Cotgr. has an obs. F. *cadeler* 'to cocker, pamper, fedle, cherish, make much of'; but this is unknown elsewhere.)]

trans. To treat as an invalid in need of nourishing food and nursing; to nurse overmuch, cocker. Often with *up*; cf. *nurse up, cocker up.* (It differs from *pamper*, in that it is those who are supposed to be weakly that are coddled.)

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xii. 88 Be satisfied with doctoring and coddling yourself. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, Let womankind alone for coddling each other. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iv. (1861) 91 People..who live to dine, who send for the doctor, who coddle themselves. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. 219 [He] never had a desire but he coddled and pampered it. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 500 Regret that the State ever undertook to coddle the church. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/1, I don't want to be coddled up and made a fool of.

Hence **Co·ddled** *ppl. a.*, **Co·ddling** *vbl. sb.*

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 13 Nothing worse for children than coddling. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 219/2 A deal of difference betwixt ordinary care of health and coddling. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 823/2 A spoilt and coddled little lad.

Coddle, *v.*[3], dial. form of CUDDLE, to fondle, caress, coax.

Coddle (kɒ·d'l), *sb. colloq.* [f. CODDLE *v.*[2]] One who coddles himself or is coddled. (Hence *mollycoddle.*)

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 181 His grandmother herself could not be a greater coddle in her own venerable person. 1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* III. iii, The town Will pronounce you a mammy-sick coddle. 1870 DASENT *Annals of Life* I. 131 Aunt Mandeville was no coddle.

Coddler (kɒ·dləɹ). *rare.* = CODDLE *sb.*

1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* vi. (1874) 53 Neither a coddler nor a hypochondriac.

† **Coddy** (kɒ·di), *a. Obs.* [f. COD *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characterized by having cods or pods.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 390 A kind of coddy shrub .. the fruit thereof .. is contained within a cod. 1611 COTGR., *Goussu*, coddie, hullie, huskie, swaddie.

Coddy-moddy. *dial.* A local name of the Black-headed Gull, particularly in the Eastern Counties.

1676 WILLUGHBY *Ornithol.* 266 Larus fuscus sive Hybernus, in agro Cantabrigiensi *Coddy-moddy* [RAY *transl.* (1678) 350 The Winter-Mew, called in Cambridge-shire the Coddy-moddy]. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.*, Coddy-moddy, vide *Gull, Winter.* 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 314 *Coddy moddy.* A gull in its first year's plumage.

Code (kōud), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **coode.** [a. F. *code*, f. L. *cōdex*, *cōdic-em*; see CODEX.]

1. a. *Rom. Law.* One of the various systematic collections of statutes made by later emperors, as the *code of Theodosius, of Justinian*; *spec.* the latter.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2183 Þat mayst þou fynde al and sum In code 'de raptu virginum'. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 Theodocius his code. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 427 The lawes and constitutions .. founde either in the Code, in the booke of Digestes, or Pandectes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Code*, a Volume conteining divers books; more particularly a Volume of the Civil Law so called, which was reduced into one Code, or Codice, by Justinian. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 355 The manuscript of the Theodosian code. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 170 It is said in Justinian's Code.

b. A systematic collection or digest of the laws of a country, or of those relating to a particular subject.

(In modern use, chiefly since the promulgation of the French *Code Civile* or *Code Napoléon*, in 1804.)

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 96 Larger far Than civil codes with all their glosses are. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 237 There is no code in which we can study the law of parliament. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 2 The different German tribes were first governed by codes of laws formed by their respective chiefs. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 33 Their penal code was formed in no sanguinary spirit. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 1 (1863) 301 Every government is bound to digest the whole law into a code.

2. *transf.* A system or collection of rules or regulations on any subject.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 158 In the legislative as in the religious code. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xxiv. 298 Christianity can never be reduced to a mere code of Ethics. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 352 The Sermon on the Mount contains the whole code of perfection.

b. 'A collection of receipts or prescriptions represented by the Pharmacopœia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. a. A system of military or naval signals. b. *Telegr.* A system of words arbitrarily used for other words or for phrases, to secure brevity and secrecy; also *attrib.*, as in *code telegram, word.*

1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 21 A long letter respecting..a code of signals for the army. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 166 Maritime codes of signals. 1880 *Brit. Postal Guide* 241 Code telegrams are those composed of words, the context of which has no intelligible meaning. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 5/1 Telegraph companies had to face .. the extension of the use of code words.

† 4. A collection of writings forming a book, such as the Old or the New Testament. Also, a recognized division of such forming a volume. *Obs.*

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* IV. i, Then having learned the Hebrew tongue and procured A copy of the Hebrew code. 1736 BAILEY (folio) *Code*, a Volume or Book. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. i. ix. § 3 The Christian Scriptures were divided into two codes or volumes. *Ibid.*, Intending by the one a code

or collection of Christian sacred writings, as the other expressed the code or collection of Jewish sacred writings.

5. *Comb.*

1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 390 The humane code-softener. **1831** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) III. 241 Code-makers and Utilitarians.

† **Code,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also **coode.** Pitch, cobbler's wax.

1358 *Ord.* in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 301 Code, rosin, or other manner of refuse (*litour*). *c* **1440** WYCLIF *Ex.* ii. 3 (MS. Bodl. 277) Sche took a segge leep, and clemede it with coode (**1382** glewishe cley, **1388** tar). *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 85 Code, sowters wex [*H. P.* coode]. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 103 Be-paynted with sowters code.

† **Code,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also **cud,** CUDE. [The ME. *ō* with corresp. Sc. *u* points to an OE. **cōd*, which is however unknown.] A chrism-cloth. (Very common in Sc. in 16th c.: see CUDE.)

c **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xviii, Cristunt and crisumte, with condul and with code. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 85 Cud, *crismale.*

Code (kōud), *v. rare.* [f. CODE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To enter in a code.

1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 85 Robbery..Is sternly coded as a deadly crime. **1885** *Law Times* LXXX. 44/1 The clerk was engaged .. in forwarding these messages, all of which he coded as having been sent out at 2.25.

Code, obs. form of CUD.

† **Codebec.** *Obs.* = CAUDEBECK.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Rdr., To furnish you with a Vigone, Codebec, or Castor. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2399/4 An Oval Leather Hatcase with a new Codebec edged Hat.

Co-debtor, -decree: see Co-.

Co-declina·tion. *Astron.* [Co- 4.] Complement of the declination.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* i. 8 Its co-declination, or, which is now the more usual term, its North polar distance.

Co-defe·ndant. [Co- 3 c.] Joint defendant, defendant in conjunction (*with*).

1640–4 *Prynne's Petition* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 74 Denying him Access to his Councel, and Conference with his Co-defendants. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xi. (Jod.), Any landlord may, by leave of the court, be made a co-defendent to the action. **1885** *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 642 Two persons who were made co-defendants.

Codeia (kodī·iă). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κώδεια*: see CODEINE, and cf. *morphia, morphine,* etc.] = CODEINE.

1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 312 Codeïa.. was discovered by Robiquet in 1832. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 231 Poisoning .. by codeia. **1883–4** *Med. Annual* 18/1 Opium and its alkaloid codeia.

Co-de·ify, *v.* [see Co- 1.] *trans.* To deify together, to make participator of the divine nature.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 93 He is godded with God, and codeified with him. **1683** PORDAGE *Myst. Div.* 58 Co-deified and consubstantiated with the Father.

Codeine (kōu·dī,əin). *Chem.* Also **codeina.** [f. Gr. *κώδεια* head, poppy-head + -INE.] A white crystalline alkaloid (C_{18} H_{21} NO_3) contained in opium, and used as a hypnotic; discovered and named in 1832 by Robiquet of Paris.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 250 Of Codeina. **1881** *Nature* XXIV. 293 M. Grimaux has succeeded in producing codeine, identical in properties with the naturally occurring alkaloid.

Codeless (kōu·dlĕs), *a.* [f. CODE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a code.

1864 H. JONES *Holiday Pap.* 384 The codeless law of love.

Co-delight, -delinquent, -denization, -descendant, -despairer, etc.: see Co-.

Codelynge, obs. form of CODLING.

Codenac, variant of CODINIAC.

Codes, *int.*: see COADS.

‖ **Codetta** (kodе·tta). *Mus.* [Ital., dim. of CODA.] A short coda; see also quot. 1869.

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xx. 164 Sometimes a few notes are subjoined to the subject, though they do not really form an essential part of it, in order to lead melodiously into the countersubject. Such an interposed passage is called a 'codetta' or 'conduct'. **1879** GROVE *Dict. Music* I. 377/1 Codetta is the diminutive of Coda, from which it offers no material differences except in dimensions.

Codex (kōu·deks). Pl. **codices** (kōu·disīz). [a. L. *cōdex,* later spelling of *caudex* trunk of a tree, wooden tablet, book, code of laws.]

† **1.** = CODE *sb.*[1] 1, 2. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 228 In the fourth booke of Iustinians new Codex, the thirtenth title. **1622** FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* IV. vii, The codexes o' th' law. **1659** *Gentl. Call.* iv. § 24. 408 The whole codex of Christian precepts. **1753** *Scots Mag.* Sept. 460/1 A new codex, or body of the laws.

2. A manuscript volume: *e.g.* one of the ancient manuscripts of the Scriptures (as the *Codex Sinaiticus, Alexandrinus, Vaticanus,* etc.), or of the ancient classics.

1845 M. STUART *O. T. Canon* viii. (1849) 185 Account for the speedy loss or destruction of most codices once in circulation. **1875** SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 26 Tischendorf's great discovery, the Codex Sinaiticus. *Ibid.* 59 The characters in Codex B are somewhat less in size than those of Codex A.

3. 'In medicine, a collection of receipts for the preparation of drugs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *spec.* the French Pharmacopœia.

Cod-fish: see COD *sb.*[3] 1 b.

Codger (kɒ·dʒəɹ). *dial.* and *colloq.* [perh. a dial. var. of CADGER: the two words are now used quite differently in the colloquial language of London and the towns generally; but in some dialects they are identical, while in others *codger* had formerly a contemptuous sense which might easily arise out of *cadger.*]

1. *dial.* A mean, stingy, or miserly (old) fellow; sometimes, like *cadger,* a pedlar, tramp, or beggar.

1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IX. iv. (D.), He..said..nothing should induce him ever to help me again. What a mere codger that lad has turned out. **1818** TODD, *Codger,* contemptuously used for a miser, one who rakes together all he can. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Dial., Codger,* a miser; a stingy old fellow. **1876** *South Warwicksh. Gloss., Codger,* a miser. **1877** E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Codger,* a dirty, mean old man. **1880** MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornwall Gloss., Codger, cadger,* a tramp; a mean pedlar; a term of contempt.

b. *dial.* A testy or crusty (old) man.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Codger,* a crusty old fellow. **1888** LOWSLEY *Berksh. Wds., Codger,* a testy old man: an old man having queer habits.

2. *low colloq.* A familiar or jocosely irreverent term applied **a.** originally to an elderly man, usually with a grotesque or whimsical implication.

1756 MURPHY *Apprentice* I. (1764) 16 Old Cojer must not smoke that I have any concern. **1775** GARRICK *Bon Ton* 32 My Lord's servants call you an old out-of-fashion'd Codger. *Ibid.* 33 That for you, old Codger (snaps his fingers). **1789** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II, We want no proofs, old Codger, but your face. **1797–1805** S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* III. 267 The queer codger fancies them his new relations. **1807–8** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 89 A gouty old codger of an alderman. **1821** SHELLEY *Let. Mrs. S.* Aug. (Camelot ed.) 355, I .. sign the agreement for the old codger's house. **1834** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 2 The old gentleman was rather a quiet-going codger. **1876** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Codger,* a stout, comfortable looking old man.

b. In more general application: Fellow, chap.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* lx, 'I haven't been drinking your health, my codger', replied Mr. Squeers. **1851** DOUGLAS JERROLD *St. Giles's* 23 (Hoppe) And that's what they 'll do with you, my little codger. **1883** *Hampsh. Gloss., Codger,* a name given when familiarly addressing an acquaintance.

Codical (kɒ·dikăl), *a.* [f. L. *cōdic-* stem of CODEX + -AL. L. had *caudicālis* in lit. sense 'pertaining to tree-trunks'.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a codex or code.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Codice.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cōdice-m,* or a sing. of *codice-s*: see CODEX.] = CODE.

1656 [see CODE *sb.*[1] 1].

Codicil (kɒ·disil). Also 5 (**condicylle**), 6–7 **codicill,** 7 **codecil,** 8 **codicel.** [ad. L. *cōdicill-us* (chiefly in pl.), dim. of *cōdex* CODEX.]

1. *Law.* A supplement to a will, added by the testator for the purpose of explanation, alteration, or revocation of the original contents.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. (1890) 100 This is my testament and my last will, my condicylle and my willynge inreuocable and permanent. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXCII. 1195 Hee meant not to deface the remembrance of the things which he had written afore .. in the testament or last Will of Jacob: but to make as it were a Codicill vnto it. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* I. 161 He bequeathed to [them] .. one hundred pounds a piece by his Will, and as much by a Codecil annexed thereunto. *c* **1720** PRIOR *Alma* II. 80 To appoint her, By codicil, a larger jointure. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i, He had, in a fit of very natural exasperation, revoked the bequest in a codicil.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Supplement, appendix.

1784 H. WALPOLE *Let. to De Soyres* 27 Mar. in *Acad.* 25 Feb. 1882, We have at present so bitter a codicil to a most severe Winter, that Berkeley Square was as much covered with Snow this morning as it was two months ago. **1789** — *Remin.* ix. 67, I have done with royal personages. Shall I add a codicil on some remarkable characters that I remember? **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. vi. 398 Our compact is sealed; one word by way of codicil.

† **2.** Occas. in other senses of L. *codicilli*: A writing-tablet, a letter or note written thereon; an account-book (L. *codex*); a diploma or letters patent. *Obs.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 56 A paire of Tables, or Codicills, wherein to register the wise .. sayings of others. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* xx. 539 The Codicills were return'd with an Answer upon the same Wax where the former Letter was written. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 His codicils or paper of accounts. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 25 The codicils or patents of their office were curiously emblazoned.

Codicillary (kɒdisi·lări), *a.* [ad. L. *cōdicillārius, -āris*: see -ARY[1] and [2].] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a codicil.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 529 When any one makes a Testament, wherein he adds a Codicillary Clause. **1818–27** PHILLIMORE *Reports* II. 30 (L.) An unfinished paper not established as codicillary. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* II. comm. (ed. 2) 245 To pay all codicillary legacies and trusts.

Codici·llular, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **cōdicillulus* (dim. of *cōdicillus*) + -AR.] Of the nature of a little codicil or supplement.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 190 The little codicillular appendage of the Edinburgh Reviewers.

† **Codie.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = CODE *sb.*[1]

c **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 41 Of ciuill Law volumes full many they reuolue, The Codies and Digests.

Co-die: see Co-.

Codification (kōu·difikē·ʃən, kɒ·d-). [sb. of action from CODIFY: prob. from mod.F.]

1. Reduction (*of* laws) to a code.

1817 BENTHAM (*title*), Papers relative to Codification & Public Instruction. *c* **1830** — *Justice & Codification Petit.* Wks. V. 639/1 No otherwise than by codification can the reform here prayed for .. be carried into effect. **1840** MILL *Diss. & Disc., Bentham* (1859) I. 373 He [Bentham] demonstrated the necessity and practicability of codification, or the conversion of all law into a written and systematically arranged code. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 570 Bills were laid before the House for the codification of the law.

2. *gen.* Systematization.

1874 LEWES in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 695 (*Lagrange & Hegel*), At the best it is but a Method of codification, and its merits must be estimated by its success in codifying the results reached by Science. **1878** FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 37 Science is but the codification of experience.

Codifier (kōu·difəiəɹ). [f. CODIFY + -ER.] One who codifies.

1830 BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 56 Buonaparte and his draughtsmen, his codifiers, etc. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 398 William..as the codifier of the laws of Eadward.

Codify (kōu·difəi, kɒ·d-), *v.* [modern f. CODE + -FY, like *classify,* etc., prob. after F. *codifier.*]

1. To reduce (laws) to a code; to digest.

c **1800** BENTHAM *Gen. View of Compl. Code of Laws* (L.), I propose to codify this. **1858** BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 10 Dec., The laws had been codified and simplified. **1867** MACFARREN *Harmony* ii. 35 Modern theorists have codified the laws of counterpoint.

absol. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) I. 42 Bentham .. offered .. to codify for several of the United States, and also for Russia.

2. *gen.* To reduce to a general system; to systematize.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 193 He proceeds on the principle of codifying the actual practice [of orthography]. **1880** JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 205 The grumbles, the complaints and so forth, had never been codified.

Hence **Co·dified** *ppl. a.,* **Co·difying** *vbl. sb.*

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. xxxiii. 570 The feeling of the times was against the codifying of customs. **1876** J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. v. 56 There are codified lives that can move only as the book permits.

Codignac, -digny, var. ff. CODINIAC.

Codilla (kodi·lă). [app. dim. of It. *coda*:—L. *cauda* tail; but the history of the term is obscure.] The coarse tow of flax or hemp.

1785 *Act* 25 *Geo. III,* c. 56 § 2 Short chucking .. codilla. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Codilla is a short hemp taken from the root-end of Petersburgh. **1880** *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/8 Flax, tow, and codilla on the spot were quiet.

Codille (kodi·l). Also 8 **codill.** [F. *codille* m., ad. Sp. *codillo* knee of a quadruped, angle, etc., dim. of *codo* elbow.] A term used at ombre when the game is lost by the person who challenges to win it.

1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 92 She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill, Just in the jaws of ruin, and Codille. **1729** SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. II. 190 Well, if I ever touch a card! Four mattadores, and lose codill! **1878** H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 26 If either of the adversaries win the game, he is said to give codille to the ombre. *Note.* The sense..may be that one has driven the ombre into a corner, or else that he has a blow from his adversary's arm.

† **Codi·niac.** *Obs.* Also 6 **codignac, -dinac,** 7 **-denac, -din(n)iack, codigny.** [a. F. *codignac, -at* (Cotgr.), mod. *cotignac,* It. *cod-, cotognata* (Florio), quince marmalade, f. *cod-, cotogno*:—L. *cotōneus,* var. of *cydōneus* QUINCE. See also COTINIATE.] Quince-marmalade, quiddany.

1539 ANNE BASSET in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. Illust. Ladies* III. 149 The King .. commandeth me to write unto you for more of the codiniac. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 148 Conserues, suckets, codinacs, marmilats. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxxix. 708 The Codignac or Marmelade made with honie..is very good and profitable for the stomacke. **1611** COTGR., *Codignat,* Codiniack, or marmalade of Quinces. *Ibid., Cotignac,* Codinniack. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xii. § 4. 296 Several confections, as Marmalade, Codigny, etc.

Co-dire·ctional, *a. Math.* [Co- 2.] Having the same direction.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 157 The several bases are parallel, equal, and co-directional with the several sides.

Co-discoverer, -divine: see Co-.

Codist (kōu·dist). *rare.* [f. CODE + -IST, app. after *jurist.*] One learned in the Code or Civil Law, or in the legal codes of different nations.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 361 No man supposes him to be a great jurist—a great comparative codist—a philosophical legislator.

Codle, obs. form of CODDLE.

Codling[1] (kɒ·dliŋ). Also 4–5 **codlyng(e,** 5 **codelynge,** 6 **kodlynge,** 7 **codlin.** [f. COD *sb.*[3] + -LING, dim. suffix.]

1. A young or small cod. (In early cookery often treated as a distinct fish; and prob. the name included allied species of smaller size.)

1314 in *Wardr. Acc.* 8 *Edw. II,* 21/12, 1 codling 12*d.* *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take turbot, haddok, and gode codlyng. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 642/16 *Hic mullus,* codlyng. *c* **1475** *Ibid.* 763 *Hic crocodolus,* a codlyng. **1513** W. DE WORDE *Bk. Kernynge* B iv a, Makrell & whytynge, haddocke and codlynge. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper., Temple* 61 Whose linnen-drapery is a thin, Subtile, and ductile codlin's skin. **1655** MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746)

245 Called .. Codling, because it is no longer than a Cod, and yet hath the taste of Ling. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* 324 How several sorts of Fish are named, according to their Age or Growth .. A Codd, first a Whiting, then a Codling, then a Codd. **1740** R. Brookes *Art of Angling* II. xxx. 138 The Cod .. those that are small are call'd Codlings. **1865** J. G. Bertram *Harvest of Sea* x. (1873) 206 Smoked codlings are extensively sold for Finnan haddocks. **1877** Blackie *Wise Men* 71 A single cod contains Some hundred myriad codlings in its roe.

b. *attrib.*

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 34 To take hym [pyke] .. Take a codlynge hoke.

2. In America applied to fishes of the genus *Phycis*, allied to the cod.

Codling [2] (kɒ·dlin), **codlin** (kɒ·dlin). Forms: 5 **querdlyng, qwerdelyng,** 6 **codlyng,** 6–7 **quodling(e, quadling,** 7– **codling, codlin.** [The later forms *quodling, codling,* are perh. corruptions of the earlier *querdling.* The latter is explained in the Promptorium as *duracenum,* app. L. *dūracinus, -um* 'hard-berried, hard', orig. said of the grape, hence of other fruits, as peaches, cherries, etc. Assuming that *querdling* had a meaning corresponding to this, it has been suggested that it might be a derivative of ME. *quert* 'sound'; though this is not very satisfactory either in form or in sense.

Palgrave's explanation *pomme cuite,* and Skinner's *pomum coctile,* together with the very frequent references in the 17th c. to the coddling of apples or pippins (see Coddle *v.*[1]), and the frequent spelling of the latter with *qu-,* seem to show that the two words were thought to be connected. But the form *querdling,* the late appearance of the verb *coddle,* and want of early examples of a descriptive phrase 'coddling apple', all tend to indicate that this association was non-original and incidental.]

1. A variety of apple, in shape elongated and rather tapering towards the eye, having several modern sub-varieties, as Kentish Codling, Keswick Codling, etc.

From the beginning the name seems to have been applied to a hard kind of apple, not suitable to be eaten raw; hence to any immature or half-grown apple. In the beginning of the 17th c. it was applied to a variety suitable to be cooked while still unripe; but the peculiar codling shape appears to have determined the modern application.

c **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 472 Blomes of querdelynges or of other gode frute. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 420/2 Querdlynge, appulle, *Duracenum.* **1530** Palsgr. 206/2 Codlyng, frute, *pomme cvite.* **1586** Cogan *Haven Health* cii. (1636) 100 Raw apples and Quodlings are by this rule rejected. **1601** Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 167 As a squash is before tis a pescod, or a Codling when tis almost an Apple. **1625** Bacon *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 556 In Iuly .. Early Peares, and Plummes in Fruit; Ginnitings; Quadlins. **1676** Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 206 The Codling, so called from the use it is put unto, is a very necessary apple in the Kitchin. **1712** Swift *Midas,* A codling e'er it went his lip in, Wou'd strait become a golden pippin. **1715** Kersey, *Codlin,* a kind of Apple that is proper to be coddled or stewed. [So Bailey 1721–1800.] **1740** Somerville *Hobbinol* III. (1749) 158 Green Codlings float In dulcet Creams. **1755** Johnson, *Codling,* an apple, generally codled, to be mixed with milk ['and, it may be added, an apple not quite ripe'. Todd]. **1802** W. Forsyth *Fruit-trees* 59 The Codlin is generally the first apple that is brought to market **1879** Prior *Plant-n., Codlin,* originally *coddling,* from *coddle,* to stew or boil lightly, a boiling apple, an apple for coddling or boiling, a term used in Shakspeare of an immature apple, such as would require cooking to be eaten, but now applied to a particular variety.

b. The tree which bears codlings.

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 66 It is the custom to make .. hedges of Quodlings, Plums and vines. **1669** Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 129 The Kentish Codling is very easily propagated by Slips or Suckers. **1879** Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 176 They [goldfinches] build in the same trees—bushy-headed codlings.

c. *Hot codlings*: roasted apples (formerly commonly sold hot in the London streets).

c **1624** Ford, etc. *Sun's Darling* III. iii, If I be not deceeved, I ha' seen Summer go up and down with hot codlings. *a* **1825** *Popular Song,* A little old woman, her living she got, By selling hot codlings, hot, hot, hot. **1881** *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb., Hot codlings may now be sought for in vain.

(Gifford explained quot. 1624 as 'green pease' (cf. Codling [5]); but his grounds for this appear insufficient. Cf. however Coddle *v.*[1] 2, as used of peas; whence, it has been suggested, 'roasted peas' may have been called *coddlings.*)

† **2.** *fig.* Applied to a raw youth. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, *Sub.* Who is it Dol? *Dol.* A fine yong quodling. *Fac.* O, my lawyer s clarke, I lighted on last night. *c* **1640** Shirley *Capt. Underwit* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 379 Take a very fine young Codling heire and pound him as small as you can .. then you must cozen him. **1663** *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell,* All the Codlings and embryons of Triploe.

3. *transf.* '*Codlins.* Limestones partially burnt. *North*' (Halliwell).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *codling-apple, -hedge, -tart, -tree*; **codling-moth,** a species of moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), the larva of which feeds on the apple; **codlings-and-cream,** a popular name of the Willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), from the smell of its flowers, or of its leaves when bruised; **codling-shaped** *a.,* of the elongated and tapered shape of a codling.

1767 Monro in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 489 Two dozen of *codling apples. *c* **1705** Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 300 A *Coddling hedge secured a walke of orange and Lemmon trees in perfection. **1885** H. C. McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 92 The caterpillar of the *codling-moth. **1670** Ray *Catal. Plant. Angl.* (Britten & H.), Called .. *Codlings and Cream, from the smell of the leaves a little bruised. **1663** Pepys *Diary* 27 July, We liked very well their *Codlin tarts. **1629** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.,* When the *quodlinge tree was sold. **1677** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 267 The Branch of a Willow, Codling-Tree or Vine will take root being set in the ground. **1882** *Garden* 4 Feb. 72/2 Most of the *Codlin tribe .. keep equally free from canker or mildew.

† **Co·dling** [3]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Cod *sb.*[1] + -ling, dim. suffix.] Scrotum; applied erroneously to the inguinal sacs of the beaver: see Cod *sb.*[1] 4 b.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1641) 50/2 The wise Bever, who, pursu'd by foes, Tears-off his codlings, and among them throwes.

Co·dling [4]. (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Codling,* a balk sawed into lengths for staves. It is cleft or rived into staves by means of a frow and mallet.

Codling [5].

(The alleged sense 'green peas' in Halliwell appears to be founded solely upon a conjecture of Gifford's on the following passage, and that in *Sun's Darling* (Codling [2] 1 c) for 'hot codlings', which he also took for 'peas'. If 'coddled' or roasted peas (Coddle *v.*[1] 2) were ever called *coddlings,* this may be the sense here; but evidence is wanting. In any case there appears to be a coarse allusion to Cod [1] 4, Codling [3].)

c **1623** Ford, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* II. i, In the peasefield? has she a mind to codlings already?

† **Co·dlinged,** *ppl. a.* [f. Codling [2] + -ed.] Made into, or treated as a codling.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Pragm. Pulpit-filler* (1860) 83 A half stewed codling'd philosopher.

Co·d-liver oi·l. Oil expressed from the liver of the cod-fish, much used in medicine.

Recommended in 1783 by Dr. T. Percival as a cure for chronic rheumatism, but app. not taken up. Introduced into medical practice on the continent in 1825, and into English practice in 1846–7, as a remedy for consumption.

[**1615** E. S. *Britain's Buss* (in Arb. *Garner* III. 646) *Cod-fishing.* Of the livers of those thirty-five Last of fish, may well be made five Tun of train oil worth at least £12 a tun.] **1783** T. Percival in *Lond. Med. Jrnl.* III. 392 It will be doing some service to the healing art to communicate to the public a brief account of the *oleum jecoris Aselli* or cod liver oil; the salutary properties of which I believe have been little experienced beyond the vicinage of Manchester. **1846** W. H. Ranking *Retrosp. Addr.* (19 Aug.) in *Trans. Prov. Med. & Surg. Assoc.* (1847) III. 182 The only observation worthy of notice, in reference to the treatment of phthisis is also made by Dr. Thompson .. that he has derived more benefit from cod-liver oil than from any other medicine. **1870** tr. *Niemayer's Pulm. Consump.* (New Syd. Soc.) 63 As if cod-liver oil could take the place of fresh air.

Co·dlock. *Sc.* A sea-fish, the Spotted Blenny.

1805 [see Clubbock]. **1805** Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 Sea-fish .. found in the harbour, clubbocks or codlocks.

Co-domestication: see Co-.

Codonostome. *Biol.* Oftener in Lat. form **codono·stoma.** [f. Gr. *κώδων* bell + *στόμα* mouth.] 'The bell-shaped aperture of the disc of a medusa . . . or the mouth of a medusiform gonophore' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1870 Nicholson *Zool.* 85 The term 'codonostoma' has been proposed to designate the open mouth of the bell.

† **Cod-piece.** *Obs.* Also **codpis, -piss.** [f. Cod *sb.*[1] 4 + Piece.]

1. A bagged appendage to the front of the close-fitting hose or breeches worn by men from the 15th to the 17th c.: often conspicuous and ornamented.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 313 A kodpese like a pokett. **1530** Palsgr., Codpese, *braiette.* **1555** Eden *Decades* I. viii. 38 The men .. inclose their priuie members in a gourde cutte after the fashion of a codde-piece. **1590** Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 28 The arrowes .. light either upon their breasts, bellies, cod peeces, thighes, knees or legges. **1591** Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 53. **1598** Marston *Pygmal.* Sat. II. 145 Nay then I'le neuer raile at those That weare a codpis, thereby to disclose What sexe they are. **1648** Herrick *Hesper., Upon Shark,* If the servants search, they may descry In his wide codpeece, dinner being done, Two napkins cramm'd up, and a silver spoone. **1652** Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* Prol. 13 Uncouth Words .. as a .. Codpiece. **1761** Sterne *Tr. Shandy, Slawkenb. Tale,* He put his breeches with his fringed cod-piece on.

b. *transf.* A similar appendage to female attire, worn on the breast.

1577 Harrison *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 170 [The women's] doublets with pendant codpeeses on the brest.

c. *fig.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 122 For the rebellion of a Cod-peece, to take away the life of a man? **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 15 Could not Faith once plighted .. Cool thy hot Cod-piece, but thou must be Gadding?

2. *attrib.,* as *cod-piece button*; **cod-piece point,** the lace with which the cod-piece was fastened.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* IV. iv. 61 He .. made the yoong man untrusse his codpeece point. **1599** Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 39 Whereof the foremost codpiece point is the crane's proverb in painted clothes, 'Fear God, and obey the King'. **1658** tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* I. 1 Winter hath tyed earths Codpiece point. **1703** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 56 It is us'd for Tobacco-boxes, Cod-piece-buttons, etc.

Hence † **Cod-pieced** *a.*

1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 98 Larg bellid kod-peasid dubletts. **1655** tr. *Francion* I–III. 12 Any cold cod-pieced fellow.

† **Cods, cod's.** *Obs.* A perversion of *God's,* in oaths and exclamations; cf. Ads, Ods, Ecods.

1569 T. Preston *Cambises* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 221 By Cod's nails I vow, Upon thy pate my staff I will lay. **1668** Shadwell *Sullen Lovers* IV. Wks. 1720 I. 72 Cods my life-kins! Stanford, I am heartily sorry. **1698** Vanbrugh *Æsop* IV. ii, 'Cods-fish!' quoth he, ''twas well you spoke!'

Cod's-head.

1. *lit.* The head of a cod-fish. *attrib.,* as *cod's-head soup.*

† b. *fig.* 'Stupid head.' *Obs.*

1607 *Drewills Arraignm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 56 Lloyd [threatning he] woulde try acquaintance with the others cods-heade.

2. A stupid fellow, a blockhead. (Sometimes amplified as 'a cod's head and shoulders'.)

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* III. Biv b, This coddes heade .. This asse, doth wante his comon sence. **1594** Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* I. (1596) 2 His [Cicero's] sonne .. prooued but a Cods-head. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 12. 2/2 That Jobbernole Which Men call a Cods-head. **1886** *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328/1 If he had not been what is called in familiar parlance a cod's-head-and-shoulders himself.

Hence † **Cod's-headed** *a.,* stupid.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* V. xxix. (1737) 135 The silly Cods-headed Brothers of the Noose.

Codship. [see -ship.] A humorous title for a cod.

1865 J. G. Bertram *Harvest of Sea* I. (1873) 14 The curiosities found in the intestinal regions of his codship.

Codulle, codel, codelynge, obs. ff. Cuttle.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 81 Codulle, fyssche, *sepia. c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593/26 *Loligo,* a codelynge. *Ibid.* 611/39 *Sicca, quidam piscis est,* a codel.

† **Co·dware** [1]. *Obs.* [f. Cod *sb.*[1] + Ware *sb.*]

1. Podded vegetables, pulse.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcv. (1495) 662 *Legumina*: codware that seruyth to potage. *Ibid.,* Amonge codware Lupines and beenys ben grettest. **1669** Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 161 Of all the sorts of Codware, there is none so fruitful .. as .. the French or Kidney-bean.

2. = Cod *sb.*[1] 4.

c **1460** J. Russell in *Babees Bk.* 135 Put not youre handes in youre hosen youre codware for to clawe.

Co·dware [2]. *Sc.* [f. Cod *sb.*[2] + Ware *sb.*] A pillow-case. (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

? **1488** in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 151 Thre elne and a half of smal braide clayth to be cod wayris to the King. **1530** *Inv.* in *Nugæ Derelictæ* (1880) x. 9 Item vj codds w[t] iiij codwaris. **1562** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 206 iiij[or] coddwayeres & four towells. **1676** *Galston Kirk Sess. Rec.* in *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 139 Two napkins and linen to be a codware to keep them in.

† **Cod-worm.** *Obs.* [f. Cod *sb.*[1] + Worm.] A caddis-worm; = Cod-bait.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 25 Take the grete redde worme and the codworme togyder. **1653** Walton *Angler* 91 The May flie, which is bred of the Cod-worm or Caddis.

Coe, *sb.*[1] *local Mining.* Also *Sc.* **cow.** [The Sc. form is more etymological, corresp. to Du. *kouw,* MDu. and MLG. *couwe, côje,* Ger. *kaue,* MHG. *kouwe, köwe,* in same sense, also 'cage':—WGer. type **kauja,* a. L. *cavea* hollow, stall, cage, coop, etc., f. *cavus* hollow. App. introduced from Low German as a mining term.

The same L. original gave Cavie, and (through Romanic) Cage; also the last syllable of Decoy, Du. *kooi,* cage.]

A little hut built over a mine-shaft, as a protection to the shaft, or as a repository for ore, tools, etc. Hence *coe-shaft, coe-stead* († *-stid*).

1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 117 Such as be cavers, or do rob men's coes. *Ibid.* 259 Water-holes, Wind-holes, Veyns, Coe-shafts and Woughs. *Ibid.* 273 Fleaks, Knockings, Coestid, Trunks and Sparks of oar. **1747** Hooson *Miner's Dict.* I j b, Fleaks [are] those very useful things that the miner uses to make for Shelter when he has as yet no Coe to hold off the Wind and Rain from his Shaft. **1815** Farey *Agric. & Min. Derbyshire* I. 360 *Coes,* or small buildings .. for stowing the ore, tools, etc. **1825** 79 Jamieson, *Cow,* a rude shed erected over the mouth of a coal-pit. *Dumfr.* **1890** *A Correspondent says*: 'The word is still in use among Derbyshire lead-miners'.

¶ The following absurd 'explanation' of Phillips has been uncritically repeated in the Dictionaries.

1678 Phillips (*App.*), *Coe,* a word used among Miners, and signifying the little recess which they make for themselves under ground still as they work lower and lower. **1708-15** Kersey. So Bailey, Ash, and recent compilers.

Coe, *sb.*[2] *local.* Also **caw.** [A worn-down form of Cothe, *coath,* ME. *cothe,* OE. *cōðu, cōðe* disease, sickness (of cattle, etc.).] A disease in sheep, the rot. Also in *Comb.,* as *coe-grass* (see quot. 1888).

1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 218 To communicate the caw or rot in sheep. **1879** *Chard & Ilminster News* 25 Jan., There were two kinds of coe; one described as fluke coe or liver rot: the other as wet coe, or dropsy. **1888** Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Coe-grass,* said to be the cause of the coe in sheep and cattle—*Juncus bufonius.*

Coe, *v. local.* Also **caw.** [f. prec. sb.: see Cothe *v.*] *trans.* To give (sheep) the coe or rot. Hence **Coed** (*coad, caud, cawed*), *ppl. a.,* diseased.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 40, A wud ha' had a coad, riggelting, parbeaking, piping Body in tha! *Gloss., Coad,* or *Caud,* unhealthy, consumptive, or cored like a rotten sheep. **1879** *Chard & Ilminster News* 25 Jan., How long will it take to coe a sheep? .. one night. **1884** *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 636/2 Cawed mutton. **1888** Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.,* Wet pastures are said to coe the sheep.

Coe, variant of Co, *Obs.* jackdaw.

† Coeate, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. L. *coco*, to go together, copulate + -ATE.] To copulate.
1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 64 At the fourth daye..to coeate worketh a marueylous matter in Conception.

Cœcal, cœciform, cœcum : see CÆCAL, etc.

† Co-e·dify, *v. Obs.* [see Co- 1.] *trans.* To build together. (Cf. Ephes. ii. 22.)
1579 J. KNEWSTUB *Confutation* 70a, Ministers of the holie word, which..were..coedified with God.

Co-editor, -ship : see Co- 2 b.

Co-educa·tion. [Co- 3 a: of U. S. origin.] Education of the two sexes together in school or college.
1874 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 123 In these pages, co-education of the sexes is used in its common acceptation of identical co-education. **1874** S. W. HIGGINSON *ibid.* 37 Any physiologist opposed to co-education.
Hence **Co-educa·tional** *a.*
1881 *Williamsport* (*Pa.*) *Sun & Banner* VIII. No. 3. 1 It is a co-educational school.

Co-effe·ct. [Co- 3 a.] A joint or concomitant effect.
1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 34 Discernment is not the cause but concomitant of action, or co-effect of the same cause. **1778** *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 490 We shall be embarassed by the degrees of these co-effects.

Coeffeffe, coeffeoffe, obs. ff. CO-FEOFFEE.

† Co-e·fficacy. *rare*$^{-1}$. [Co- 3 a.] Joint efficacy.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 228 The efficacie of these Stars, or coefficacie particular in medications

† Co-effi·ciency. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Co- 3 a; cf. next.] Joint efficiency, cooperation; 'the state of acting together to some single end' (J.).
1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 81 The managing..of this work by the Spirits co-efficiency requires that they be kept together without distraction or dissipation.

Coefficient (kōu|ĭfi·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- 2 + EFFICIENT. Cf. F. *coefficient* sb. In senses A and B 1 often written with hyphen.]

A. *adj.* Cooperating to produce a result.
1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 Without other Coefficient cause.

B. *sb.* **1.** A coefficient cause; a joint agent or factor in producing an effect or result.
1708-15 in KERSEY. **1721** BAILEY *Coefficient*, that which causes, makes or brings to pass together with another. **1755** JOHNSON, *Coefficient*, That which unites its action with the action of another. **1838** DE QUINCEY *C. Lamb* Wks. IX. 111 Some marked originality of character in the writer becomes a co-efficient with what he says to a common result. **1865** GROTE *Plato* II. xxiii. 176 Socrates will not allow such agencies to be called Causes: he says that they are only co-efficients.

2. *Math.* **a.** *Algebra.* A number or quantity placed (usually) before and multiplying another quantity known or unknown.
[According to Hutton, Vieta, who died in 1603, and wrote in Latin, introduced *coefficiens* in this sense.]
Thus in $4x^2+2ax$, 4 is the coefficient of x^2, 2 of ax, and $2a$ of x. Coefficients are sometimes distinguished as *numerical* (i.e. represented by arithmetical figures) and *literal* (i. e. represented by algebraical letters).
1708-15 in KERSEY. **1721** in BAILEY. **1734** BERKELEY *Analyst* § 9 Rules for obtaining the fluxions of all other products and powers; be the coefficients or the indexes what they will. **1775** DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* Introd., The mathematician..begins by freeing his equation from co-efficients. **1875** TODHUNTER *Algebra* i. 4. **1879** S. HIGHLEY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 292/2, I have detected an error in one of the numerical coefficients of the formula.

b. *Physics.* A multiplier that measures some property of a particular substance, for which it is constant, while differing for different substances.
e. g. *Coefficient of friction, expansion, torsion*, etc.
1829 *Nat. Philos., Optics* ii. 4 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The number 1·336 which regulates the refraction of water, is called its index, or exponent, or co-efficient of refraction. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* § 33 The co-efficient of expansion of a substance is the expansion for one degree of temperature of that quantity of the substance whose length or volume was unity at a certain standard temperature. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 123 Magnetization..produces a diminution in the coefficient of elasticity in iron wire. **1879** THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 300 The relative velocity of separation after the impact..to which we give the name Coefficient of Restitution..In most modern treatises this is called a 'coefficient of elasticity', which is clearly a mistake.

c. *Differential coefficient*: the quantity which measures the rate of change of a function of any variable with respect to that variable.
1708-15 KERSEY, *Coefficient of any generating Term* (in *Geometrical Fluctions*) is the Quantity which arises by dividing that Term by the generated Quantity. **1855** WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) IX. 688/2 The expression $\frac{du}{dx}$ is called the first differential co-efficient of the function u, or the differential co-efficient of the first order. **1875** TODHUNTER *Diff. Calc.* xxvii. 392.

Coeffi·ciently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a coefficient manner; by cooperation.
1818 in TODD; **1828** in WEBSTER; and in subseq. Dicts.

Co-effluent, etc.: see Co-.

Coehorn, cohorn (kōu·hŏrn). *Mil.* [f. the name of Coehorn (kū·horn, *i.e.* cow-horn), the Dutch military engineer.] A small mortar for throwing grenades, introduced by Baron Coehorn. In full, *coehorn mortar*.
1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4104/2 The 30 Coehorn Mortars.. did much damage. **1712** E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 144 Hurt with one of our Grenado-Shels, which broke in the Bark, when fir'd out of the Cohorne. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxii, The battery..strengthened by two mortars and twenty-four cohorns. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 48 The Mahonesa, of 34 guns, besides cohorns and swivels. **1853** STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s. v., Four inches two-fifths is the calibre of the British coehorn.

b. *attrib.*
1746 in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 5 He..threw some cohorn shells. **1765** R. JONES *Fireworks* IV. 107 For a coehorn balloon, let the diameter of the fuze hole be seven-eighths of an inch. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 383 The ship had been three times set on fire by the cohorn shells.

Cœlacanth (sī·lăkæn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Cœlacanthus*, name of the typical genus, f. Gr. κοῖλ-ος hollow + ἄκανθ-α spine.]

A. *adj.* Having a hollow spine; said of an extinct family of fishes. **B.** *sb.* A fish of the genus *Cœlacanthus* or the family *Cœlacanthidæ*.
Hence **Cœlaca·nthid,** a member of the above family. **Cœlaca·nthine** *a.* [cf. *Cœlacanthini*, Huxley's name for the family], pertaining to the Cœlacanths. **Cœlaca·nthoid, Cœlaca·nthous** *a.*, like, or of the nature of, the Cœlacanths.
1864 in WEBSTER, *Cœlacanth* (adj.).

Cœlar (sī·lăı), *a. rare.* (Properly **cælar.**) [f. L. *cælum*, formerly spelt *cœl-um*, sky + -AR: cf. *solar*.] Belonging to the sky.
1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 23 The fused orb..rolls As theretofore upon its cœlar path.

Cœlar, -elevate, -elongated, etc.: see Co-.

Cœlebacy, erron. form of CELIBACY.

Co-ele·ction. [Co- 3. Cf. late L. *coelectus* 'elected together' (1 Pet. v. 13).] Joint election.
1611 SPEED *King John* IX. viii. § 32 (R.) The bishops sent ..their procurators also, to plead their right of coelection.
So **Co-elect** *a.*, jointly elected. **Co-ele·ctor,** joint or fellow-elector.
1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 206 We appeared at the place and time prescribed, together with our Coelectors sufficiently summoned. **1836** G. S. FABER *Election* (1842) 315 The co-elect Church which is in Babylon saluteth you.

Cœlelminth (sī·lelminþ). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Cœlelmintha*, f. Gr. κοῖλ-ος hollow + ἕλμις, ἑλμινθ- intestinal worm.] One of the *Cœlelmintha*, the name given by Owen to a division of the Entozoa having a distinct alimentary canal suspended in a body-cavity; a cavitary.
Hence **Cœlelminthic** (sīlelmi·nþik), *a.*, belonging to the *Cœlelmintha*.
1836-9 OWEN in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 134/2 The essential character of the cœlelminthic structure. **1843** — *Invertebr. An.* v, The Cœlelminthic class of Entozoa.

‖ **Cœlenterata** (sīlentĕrē·tă), *sb. pl. Zool.* Also **cœlentera.** [mod.L., f. Gr. κοῖλ-ος hollow + ἔντερ-ον intestine + -ātă, pl. neut. of -ātus, -ATE.]
1. One of the primary groups into which Leuckart, followed by others, divided the Animal Kingdom. As constituted by him, the group contains animals possessing a digestive cavity with which a peripheral system of canals frequently communicates, with prehensile organs disposed in a circle round the mouth, and all, or nearly all, provided with thread-cells or nematocysts: divided into *Ctenophora, Actinozoa* (corals, sea-anemones) and *Hydrozoa*.
1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. 1. ii. 6 Where there is extremely little power of generating motion, as among.. the inferior Coelenterata, there is no nervous system. **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 79 They call to mind the stinging cells of the Coelenterata.
2. In later classifications the lower of the two subdivisions of the Metazoa, distinguished from the CŒLOMATA by having an intestinal canal but no body-cavity or cœlome. In addition to the preceding, the *Porifera* or Sponges are placed in it.
1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Animal Life* 712.

Cœlenterate (sīle·ntĕret), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Cœlenterata*. **B.** *sb.* A member of the *Cœlenterata*.
1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. v. iii. 522 Among the higher cœlenterate creatures. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 713 A development never attained in any Cœlenterate.

Cœlenteric (sīlente·rik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Belonging to the digestive cavity and system of the *Cœlenterata*.
1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 31 The so-called Cœlenteric apparatus.

Cœlest, cœlestial, cœlestine, etc.: see CEL-.

Cœliac (sī·liæk), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 7–8 **-ack,** cel-. [ad. L. *cœliac-us*, a. Gr. κοιλιακός belonging to the belly; also, suffering in the bowels, f. κοιλία belly, bowels (f. κοῖλος hollow). Cf. F, *cœliaque* (in Cotgr. *celiac, celiaque*).]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the belly, or cavity of the abdomen.
Cœliac artery or *axis*, a thick short branch issuing from the aorta just below the diaphragm, and giving off the coronary, hepatic, and splenic arteries. † *Cœliac passion* or *flux* a kind of chronic flux of the intestines. *Cœliac plexus*, that process of the solar plexus which surrounds the cœliac axis. *Cœliac canal*, in crinoids, a canal which runs into the arms from the cœloma or body-cavity.
1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 222 In the Cœliack or belly passion, the Pylorus is never shut. **1681** tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Celiac vessels*, Vessels belonging to the belly. **1713** CHESELDEN *Anat.* (1726) 104 Immediately below the diaphragm arises the cœliac artery from the aorta. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 194/1 The cœliac artery, called, also, cœliac axis, is one of the largest and shortest of the vessels given off by the abdominal aorta. **1836** MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* XV. 197 It attacks ..the cœliac plexus of the abdominal nerves. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 586 The subtentacular and cœliac canals communicate with channels in the perivisceral tissue.

† **B.** *sb.* = *Cœliac passion.*
1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 76 The spleen [of a he-goat] rosted helpeth the cœliack.

† Cœli·acal, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.
1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 99 The branches of the Gate Vein and the Cœliacall Arterie. **1634** T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Wks.* 115 Other branches of the cœliacall arteries. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flux*, The Cœliacal is a Flux of the Belly, wherein the Substances are evacuated when but half digested.

Cœlibate: see CELIBATE.

Cœli·colist. *Ch. Hist.* [f. L. *cælicola* heaven-worshipper (f. *cœlum* (formerly written *cælum*) sky, heaven + *colĕre* to worship, etc.) + -IST.] One of a sect of the fourth and fifth centuries who were reputed to worship the heavens.
1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 170 A Magian never can become a Greek, or a Greek a Cœlicolist.

† Cœli·genous, *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *cæligen-us*, formerly spelt *cœligen-us* (f. *cæl-um* sky, heaven + *-genus* -born) + -OUS.] Heaven-born.
1730-6 in BAILEY. **1775** in ASH.

Cœlio- (sī·liо), before a vowel **cœli-**, combining form of Gr. κοιλία belly.
1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1107/2 The nucleated bands of the sympathetic, containing one or two cœlio-spinal tubules.

Cœlo-[1] (sī·lø), before a vowel **cœl-**, combining form of Gr. κοῖλος hollow, in various scientific terms, as **Cœ·lodont,** *a.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth], hollow-toothed (epithet of certain lizard-like reptiles as distinguished from the *pleodont* or solid-toothed). **Cœlorrhi·zous,** *a.* [Gr. ῥίζα root], having hollow roots. **Cœlorrhy·ncous,** *a.* [Gr. ῥύγχος beak], hollow-beaked (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
† **Cœlo·stomy** [ad. Gr. κοιλοστομία, f. στόμα mouth], hollowness of voice (cf. CELOSTOMY). Also CŒLACANTH, CŒLOSPERM, etc.
1678 PHILLIPS (*App.*), *Coelostomie*, a speaking with a hollow voice. **1727** *Art of speaking in Publick* 64 (Jod.) There is another vice of speaking..which the Græcians have called cœlostomy; it consists in mumbling, when a man does not open his mouth wide enough for his words.

Cœlo-[2], properly cælo-, combining form of L. *cælum*, long spelt *cœlum* sky, heavens, as in **Cœlo·meter** [see -METER], see quot. **Cœlonaviga·tion,** a term proposed for navigation by observation of the heavens (opp. to *geo-navigation*).
1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 30 Cœlometer for illustrating nautical Astronomy.

Cœloma: see CŒLOME.

‖ **Cœlomata** (sīlō·mătă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., pl. neut. of **cœlomatus*, f. Gr. κοίλωματ- hollow, cavity: see CŒLOME. (For formation, cf. Gr. ἀσώματος, etc.)] The name given by Ray Lankester to the higher of his two subdivisions of Enterozoa (= *Metazoa*), including all of these that have a cœlome or body-cavity, distinct from the enteric or intestinal cavity (the other subdivision being that of the CŒLENTERATA). It comprises all the more highly developed animals, including *Vermes*.
1877 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Micros. Sc.* XVII. 441. **1883** — in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 633/1 The Cœlomata, one of the two great grades..into which the higher animals, or Enterozoa as distinguished from the Protozoa, are divided. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 333 The Coelomata include the phyla *Chordata, Mollusca, Arthropoda, Echinodermata*, together with *Vermes*.

Cœlomate (sīlō·mēt), *a.* & *sb.* [f. prec. + -ATE.]
A. *adj.* Having a cœlome or body-cavity distinct from the intestinal cavity; belonging to the *Cœlomata*. **B.** *sb.* A cœlomate animal.
1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 633/1 The Mollusca agree in being Cœlomate with the phyla Vertebrata, Platyhelmia, etc. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 713 It is not likely that Coelomate forms are derived from Coelenterate.

Cœlomatic (sīlømæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. κοιλωματ- stem of κοίλωμα (see CŒLOME) + -IC.] Pertaining to a cœlome; = CŒLOMIC.
1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 216 The two cœlomatic tubes nipped off from the enteron gradually increase in size.

Cœlomatous (sīlō·mătos), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = CŒLOMATE *a.*

Cœlome, cœlom (sī·lōum, -ɒm). *Zool.* Also in Lat. form **cœlo·ma.** [ad. Gr. *κοίλωμα* a hollow, cavity, f. *κοῖλος* hollow.] The body-cavity of a cœlomate animal.

1878 Bell *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 135 The cirri .. enclose a continuation of the cœlom, so that the perienteric fluid can enter into them. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ix. 260 We will in future call this cavity the cœloma. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 333 A cavity or a system of cavities or channels, known as the coelome.

Cœlomic (sīlɒ·mik), *a.* [f. Cœlome + -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cœlome.

1881 A. M. Marshall in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 73 The separation of the layers of the mesoblast so as to give rise to a cœlomic cavity. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 474/2 The shell glands of the phyllopods..have no cœlomic openings.

Cœlosperm (sī·lɒˌspɔ̄m). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κοίλο-ς* hollow + *σπέρμα* seed.]

1. The seed of some umbelliferous plants, which is curved longitudinally so as to be concave on the inner surface.

2. An umbelliferous plant having such a seed.

1864 Webster cites Henslow.

Cœlospermous (sīlɒˌspō·ɹməs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ous.] Hollow-seeded; having the seed, or seed-like fruit, hemispherical, and excavated on the flat side, as in coriander. *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. 146 The seeds being in some cases cœlospermous in the central flowers.

Co-emanation, -embed, -embody: see Co-.

Cœment, cœmetery, obs. ff. Ce-.

† **Coe·minency.** *Obs.* [see Co- 3 a.] Equal eminence.

1621 R. Johnson *Way to Glory* 39 The glory of Christ is illustrious..in his eminency of Heaven, in his preheminency of Angels, in coeminency with his Father.

Co-emperor, -employ: see Co-.

Coemption (kɒuᵉmᵖʃən). [ad. L. *coemptiōn-em* the action of purchasing together, buying up.]

1. The buying up of the whole supply of any commodity in the market.

The first quotation appears to show that Chaucer understood Boethius's *coemptio* as meaning 'joint purchase'.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. iv. 15 Coempcioun þat is to seyn comune achat or bying to-gidere þat were establissed vpon people by swiche a manere imposicioun as who so bouȝte a busshel corn he moste ȝeue þe Kyng þe fifte part. *Textus.* Whan it was in þe soure hungry tyme þere was establissed or cried greuous and inplitable coempcioun þat..schulde.. endamagen al þe prouince of compaigne. 1625 Bacon *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 239 Monopolies, and Coemption of Wares for Resale, where they are not restrained, are great Meanes to enrich. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* I. 18 The whole Province of Campania had like to have been ruin'd by an Imposition upon the People, which pass'd under the Name of a Coemption.

2. *Roman Law.* A form of civil marriage consisting in a mutual fictitious sale of the two parties. The same form of fictitious sale was also employed by women in certain 'fiduciary' transactions.

1677 R. Dixon *Two Testaments* 551 Coemption, the man asking the woman if she would be willing to be the mother of the Family, and she answering she is willing; and the Woman asking the Man..and he answering he is willing. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 226/2. 1864 Maine *Anc. Law* v. (1876) 154 The higher form of civil marriage, which was called Coemption. 1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. § 115 a, Fiduciary coemption was also had recourse to of old to enable a woman to make a will.

Hence **Coemptional,** *a.* [L. *coemptiōnāl-is*], relating to coemption. **Coemptiona·tor** [L.], one who enters into a coemption. **Coe·mptive** *a.*, of the nature of coemption.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Coemptional*, which is often in buying, or a buying together. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. comm. (ed. 2) 107 Bondage was the result of mancipation by a parent or coemptionator. *Ibid.* I. § 123 If it is asked in what respect coemptive conveyance differs from mancipation, the answer is this, that coemption does not reduce to a servile condition. 1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. § 118 She..stands to her coemptionator in the position of a daughter who is married to him.

Co-enact, -enactor: see Co-.

Cœna·culous, *a.* [f. L. *cēnācul-um* (erroneously spelt *cæn-*) dining- or supping-room + -ous.] That eats suppers; supper-loving.

1825 L. Hunt *Bacchus in Tuscany* 479 People grossly cœnaculous.

‖ **Cœnanthium** (sɪnæ·nþiŏm). *Bot. Obs.* [mod. L. (proposed by Nees von Esenbeck), f. Gr. *κοιν-ός* common + *ἄνθ-ος* flower.] A name applied to a dilated floral axis destitute of calycine integuments, bearing flowers on its upper surface, as in *Dorstenia* and *Ficus.*

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 136 Cœnanthium of the Fig; the flowers inside the excavated fleshy receptacle.

‖ **Cœnæsthe·sia.** = next. [cf. Anæsthesia.]

1885 F. W. Myers in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 240 His coenesthesia or the sum of the obscure sensations of his whole physical structure.

‖ **Cœnæsthesis** (sīnèsþī·sis). *Psychol.* Also **cœnesthesis, cen-.** [f. Gr. *κοιν-ός* common + *αἴσθησις* sensation, perception. Cf. F. *cénesthésie.*] The general sense or feeling of existence arising from the sum of bodily impressions, as distinct from the definite sensations of the special senses; the vital sense.

1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. Metaph.* (1877) II. xxvii. 157 The Vital sense receiving from various authors various synonyms, as coenaesthesis, common feeling, vital feeling, etc. 1881 J. Sully *Illusions* 197 That mass of organic feelings which constitutes what is known as cœnæsthesis, or vital sense. 1882 tr. *Ribot's Dis. Memory* II. 108 The undefined consciousness, the product of all the vital processes, constituting bodily perception..which is expressed in one word—the cœnesthesis.

Co-enamour, -endear: see Co-.

Cœnation, var. of Cenation, *Obs.*

Co-endu·re, *v.* [Co- 1.] *intr.* To endure together or along *with.* Hence **Co-endu·ring** *ppl. a.*, lasting together *with*, of equal duration.

1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 576 To religion and to learning a service has been rendered co-enduring with their influence. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* viii. 480 His empire is to be co-extensive with the world, coenduring with time.

Cœnenchym (sɪne·ŋkim). *Zool.* Also **-yme,** and in L. form **cœne·nchyma.** [f. Gr. *κοιν-ός* common + *ἔγχυμα* infusion.] **a.** The calcareous frame-work by which a number of corallites are united into one corallum. **b.** The common or soft flesh (cœnosarc) of a compound Anthozoan.

1875 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* (1877) 155 (*Corallina*), A substance formed by the calcification of the cœnosarc which is termed cœnenchyma. 1884 Sedgwick tr. *Claus' Elem. Text-bk. Zool.* 227 As a rule the individuals are imbedded in a common body mass the cœnenchym, and their gastric cavities communicate more or less directly, so that the juices acquired..penetrate into the collected stock.

Co-enflame, -engage, -enjoy: see Co-.

Cœno- (sī·nɒ), before a vowel **cœn-**, combining form of Gr. *κοινός* common, as in **Cœno·gamy** [Gr. *-γαμια, γάμος* marriage], community of husbands or wives. **Cœno·podous** *a.* [Gr. *ποδ-* foot], equal-footed or -limbed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cœ·notype,** a common type (of an organism); cf. *archetype*; thence **Cœnoty·pic** *a.* Also the following.

Cœno·biarch. [ad. late Gr. *κοινοβιάρχ-ης*, f. *κοινόβι-ον* Cœnobium + *-αρχης* ruler.] The head of a cœnobium or convent.

1721 in Bailey: 1775 in Ash.

Cœnobite, cenobite (sī·nɒbəit, se·nɒbəit). [ad. late L. *cœnobīta*, f. *cœnobium*; see below. Cf. F. *cénobite.* (In this word, and its cognates, English usage prefers *cœ-* to *ce-*.)] A member of a religious order living in a community; opposed to an *anchoret*, who lives in solitude.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* III. 688 Cœnobites which live in society. 1776-88 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxvii.(R.), The monks were divided into two classes: the cœnobites..and the anchorets. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* I. 109 The progress from single monks to cenobites. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* I. i. 50 The anchorites and cœnobites were drawn by the sight of these wild mountains.

attrib. 1819 *Q. Rev.* XXII. 63 The coenobite, it was argued, was preferable to the solitary life. 1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 156 The cœnobite brethren.

Cœnobitic, cen- (sīnɒbi·tik, sen-), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic: cf. F. *cénobitique.*] Pertaining to a cœnobite; relating to, or of the nature of, a monastic community.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 35 In the Cœnobiticke life of the first Christians..they had all things in common. 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* 31 May, The old cœnobitic establishments of England. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 231 Churches which had lost much of the cenobitic character.

Cœnobi·tical, cen-, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of a cœnobitic character.

1636 James in *Iter Lanc.* (1845) Introd. 61 After they became cenobitical. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* v, On Tuesday..I hold a cœnobitical symposion at Monkbarns. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* § 5. 154 The founder had before him the cœnobitical establishments of the West.

Hence **Cœnobitically** *adv.*

1853 Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. vi. 194 The inhabitants did not live cœnobitically.

Cœnobitism, cen- (sī·nɒbəiti:z'm, se·n-) [f. Cœnobite + -ism.] The practice or system of cœnobites.

1882-3 Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* I. 221/2 In the form of cenobitism it was entirely unknown. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct., The essence of the rule is a solitary life, broken only on great occasions by a concession to cœnobitism.

‖ **Cœnobium, cen-** (sɪnō·uˌbiŏm). *Pl.* cœnobia. [late L. *cœnobium*, a. Gr. *κοινόβιον* life in community, (in eccl. writers) convent, neut. of *κοινόβιος* living in community, f. *κοινός* common + *βίος* life, way of living.]

1. = Cœnoby.

1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xvi. 23 The regiment leaves its quarters, or..monks their Cœnobium. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 360/2 Mr. Price, who has quitted the cœnobium.

2. *Bot.* **a.** The multilocular fruit of *Labiatæ* and *Boraginaceæ.* **b.** A structure formed by the union of a number of cells, constituting a stage in the life-history of certain Algæ.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cenobium*, such fruits as those of labiates, borageworts, etc., which consist of several distinct lobes, not terminated by a style or stigma. 1882 Vines *Sachs's Bot.* 252 A number of cells unite to form the so-called Cœnobium.

3. *Zool.* A cluster of many unicellular animals, *i. e.* of 'colonial' Protozoa in which the individuals remain in organic connexion.

1888 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 886/2 It was shown that its zoospores may sometimes escape as cœnobia, like a degenerate Volvocinean which has exchanged the motile for the fixed condition.

Cœnoblast (sī·nɒˌblast). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κοινός* common + *βλαστός* germ, after Ger. *coenoblastem*, Marshall.] The name given by W. Marshall of Leipzig, to the embryonic tissue, supposed by him to give origin eventually to the endoderm and mesoderm in the Sponges.

1883 *Zool. Rec. for* 1882, 8 (*Abstr. Marshall's paper*) The contents (called 'coenoblast') of the segmentation-cavity.

Hence **Cœnobla·stic** *a.*

1885 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 85 Filled up solidly by a 'coenoblastic' membrane.

Cœnoby, cenoby (sī·nɒbi, se·n-). [ad. late L. *cœnobium*; see above.] A conventual establishment.

a 1475 tr. *T. à Kempis's Imit.* I. iii, þere wolde not be..so muche dissolucion in cenobies and monasteries. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 603 Great Cœnobies were built for them, so called of their communion of life. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, 68 (R.) Stones brought from that demolished cenoby. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 241 He ..established twelve such cenobies in the neighbourhood.

‖ **Cœnœcium** (sɪnī·ʃiŏm). *Zool.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *κοιν-ός* common + *οἶκος* house.] The common dermal system of a colony of Polyzoa; a polypary.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 192 The only element of the Polyzoa with which the palæontologist is concerned is the external investment of the colony—the 'cœnœcium' or 'polyzoarium'. 1881 Vines in *Nature* No. 620. 463 Cœnœcium..Applicable alike to the 'Frond', or 'Polyzoary', of Fenestella, Polypora, Phyllopora, or Synocladia: or to the associated Zoœcia and their connecting 'interstitial tubuli', of Ceriopora, Hyphasmapora, and Archæopora.

Hence **Cœnœ·cial** *a.*, **Cœnœ·cic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a cœnœcium.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 95 The close similarity of the Silurian with the later forms, in the habit of cœnœcic growth.

Cœnosarc (sī·nɒsāɹk). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κοιν-ός* common + *σάρξ, σαρκ-* flesh.] The common living basis or 'flesh' by which the several individuals forming a compound zoophyte, or polypidom, are united together.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* App. 539 Chitinous investment, surrounding the cœnosarc and polype. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 245 The hydrosome consists of a number of hydranths or nutritive zooids collectively forming the trophosome, and connected to one another by a branching coenosarc.

Cœnosa·rcal, *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to the cœnosarc, as in *cœnosarcal canal, tube*, etc.

1879-88 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 246 The products of digestion..are conveyed along the coenosarcal tube, through branches, stems and roots, in brief, through the whole hydrophyton.

Cœnosa·rcous, *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Characterized by having a cœnosarc; of the nature of a cœnosarc.

† **Cœno·se,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *cænōs-us* (erroneously *cœn-*) filthy, f. *cænum* mud, filth.] 'Filthy, muddy' (Bailey 1731 Vol. II). So † **Cœno·sity,** [L. *cænōsitas*], 'filthiness' (Bailey 1721).

Cœno·steal, *a.* [f. next + -al.] Of or pertaining to a cœnosteum.

‖ **Cœnosteum** (sɪnɒ·stiŏm). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κοιν-ός* common + *ὀστέον* bone.] The common calcareous skeleton of the Hydrocorallina, a division of the Hydrozoa, as of millepore coral.

1880 Moseley *Zool. Challenger Exped.* VII. 12 The hard tissue is here termed *cœnosteum* to distinguish it from the Anthozoan *corallum.* 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 776 Stylasteridae: Coenosteum arborescent.

Cœnure (sī·niuɹ). *Zool.* [ad. mod L. *cœnūrus* (more common than the Eng. form), f. Gr. *κοιν-ός* common + *οὐρά* tail, so called from the single body with many heads.] The 'many-headed bladder-worm'; the hydatid which produces the disease called staggers in sheep; it is the cystic stage or larva of *Tænia cœnurus*, one of the tapeworms of the dog.

1847 Craig, *Cœnure*..Hydatides which infest the brain of sheep. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 99 The Coenurus of the sheep causes giddiness, and becomes fatal to the animal which harbours it. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 326 There are 300 to 400 heads in Coenurus.

Coepe, obs. form of Cope.

Co-epi·scopacy, *rare.* [after L. *co-episcopātus*, f. *co-episcopus* co-bishop.] The position of co-bishop, joint bishophood.

1644 Jessop *Angel of Eph.* 44 Austin .. yeelded to undertake..the burthen of Coepiscopacie with Valerius.

Coequal (kɒuī·kwǒl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- 2 and 3 b + Equal. · Cf. L. *coæquālis* of equal age, companion in age, and F. *coégal.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Equal *with* (†*to*, *unto*) one another or others; of the same rank, power, importance, value, etc. (Usually of persons or their attributes.)

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 1012 in *Babees Bk.* 186 Bishoppe Marques & erle coequalle. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, The whole three Persons be coeternal together and co-equal. 1557 North tr. *Gueuara's Diall* 180 a/2 We are not coequal vnto them in vertue. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 33 If once he come to be a Cardinall, Hee'l make his cap coequall with the Crowne. 1699 Pomfret *Poems, On the General Conflagration* (R.), Ineffable, coequal three. 1875 Lowell *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 458 Here were men (co-equal with their fate) Who did great things. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 380 The co-eternal and co-equal Son.

† **2.** Of the same age, coeval. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 111 The highest mentioner of it is Vincentius Tibaritanus, co-equall with Cyprian.

3. Of equivalent extent, coextensive *with*.

1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 2 The district is almost coequal with the ancient bishopric of Lindisfarne. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 544 These elements are not coequal with the original substance of the nation.

B. *sb.*

1. One who is the equal of another.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 680 God calleth the shepheard that is smitten, his fellow or coequall. 1657 W. S. *Schism Dispach't* 162 A denial of Appeals to Coequals in Authority. *a* 1864 Landor *Wks.* (1868) II. 56/2 Conquerors of Time, heirs and coequals of Eternity.

† **2.** One of the same age, a coeval. *Obs.*

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* v. § 17. 429 Those warlike sports..were practiced by Cyrus when he was a youth, and by his coequals and play-fellowes.

† **Coe·qual,** *v. Obs.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To be or become coequal with (another).

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 56 They cannot march cheek by jowl with her, or coequal her. 1604–14 S. Grahame in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 26 That ill Coequals still The greatest ill in hell.

2. To make equal with (another).

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probleme* I. 8 Rabbi Elias.. lately coequalled in a manner with the very prophet Eliah himself. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. (1612) 235 Gods Cou'nant with the Patriarchs and extending to their Seede, Vs Gentiles to coequall, is a Primate of our Creede.

Coequality (kəʊɪ·kwɒ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The state or condition of being coequal.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 102 Familiaritie, or coequalitie doth euer bring contempt. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. (1617) 266 The coequalitie and coeternitie of the Sonne with the Father was denyed. 1773 J. Allen *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 17 His coequality, coeternity and consubstantiality with the Father. 1865 *Times* 6 Sept. 8 He cannot be admitted to any coequality, social or political.

Coe·qualize, *v. rare.* [f. Coequal + -IZE.] *trans.* To make coequal.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 193 [The Hindoo widow] is forced to be partaker in her Husbands destinie, till Atropos with a dull Knife coequalizes her warm composure with her mates infecting carcase.

Coequally (kəʊɪ·kwŏli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a coequal manner or degree.

1643 *Case of Affairs* 2 Parties, Orders, or States, coequally authorised in the power of acting with the Head. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Trinal* viii. 142 Truth and love are coequally influential.

Coe·qualness. *rare*$^{-0}$. = Coequality.

1727–31 in Bailey vol. II. 1775 in Ash.

† **Co·equate, Coequa·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cœquāt-us*, pa. pple. of *cœquāre* to make equal with another.] Made equal with something else. In *coequate* or *coequated anomaly*, the true or equated anomaly of a planet: see Anomaly.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerot.* 50 The cœquated and smoothe plaine. 1624 Ussher *Sermon* 59 God is made the cœquate object of the whole body of Divinitie. 1676 Halley in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 230 If the angle of cœquate anomaly be acute. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 381 *A S L* the Coequate Anomaly. *Ibid.* I. 390 The coequated Anomaly. 1769 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 549/2 s. v. *Astronomy*, The planet's distance from it [the aphelion]..is called its true or coequated anomaly.

† **Coequa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [sb. of action f. L. *cœquāre* to make equal with one another: cf. Co- 3 a, and Equation.] The action of making coequal or of equalizing together.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* IV. in Ashm. (1652) 144 Or of Pryncypylls a coequacyon as other tells. *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* III. 302 (R.) If all the extant parts of a [physical] superficies be so depressed to a level with the rest, that there is a cœquation, if I may so speak, made of all the superficial parts of a body.

† **Co-e·quipage.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [see Co- 3 a.] Mutual equality or correspondence. See Equipage.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 15 How these three should have been studiously carryed on in a true Co-equipage, or correference one to the other; so that they might .. mutually promote each other to the conclusion of the worke.

† **Co-e·quitate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. Co- 1 + L. *equitāt-* ppl. stem of *equitāre* to ride on horseback.] To ride together. 1623 in Cockeram.

Coerbuille, variant of Cuir-bouilli.

Coerce (kəʊɪ·ɔ̈s), *v.* In 5 ?coherce. [ad. L. *coercēre* to shut in, restrain, confine, f. *co-* together + *arcēre* to shut up, restrain, keep off, prevent. F. had *cohercier*, *-er*, *coercer* in 14–16th c., whence the example of *coherce* in 1475 (if this is not a misprint for Cohert, the ordinary word at that time).]

1. *trans.* To constrain or restrain (a voluntary or moral agent) by the application of superior force, or by authority resting on force; to constrain to compliance or obedience by forcible means; 'to keep in order by force' (J.). Also *absol.*

1659 [see Coercing]. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 78 When an old Proverb, or an End of Verse Could more, than all our Penal Laws, coerce. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 290 The Punishments .. sufficient to coerce this profligate sort of Men. *a* 1734 North *Lives* III. 125 To coerce the crowds and keep order. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 374 When they were able, coercing the voters with a high hand. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) I. vii. 105 He was charged to coerce, and not to persuade. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 401 States of discord, in which .. the subjects always obey against their will, and have to be coerced.

b. (with the action of the agent as object).

1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 259 Having the advantage of numbers, they coerced the entire proceedings. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 669 Tenants..able to offer a very vigorous and sustained resistance to any attempts made to coerce their labour.

c. *absol.* To use coercive measures in government. Cf. Coercion 2.

1833 Palmerston *Sp. Irish Coercion* 21 Mar., There is the difference between us and Metternich or the Pope; we coerce as they do, but then we redress grievances as they do not. 1885 *Academy* 14 Nov. 319/2 'Coerce, coerce', was dinned into Thomas Drummond's ears by coercion-reared officials.

2. *Const.* **a.** To compel or force *to do* anything. (The first quot. may be a misprint for *coherte*, used elsewhere as on p. 38.)

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 The duc..wyth hys felyshyppe were coherced to take the Bastyle for her deffence. 1848 Lytton *Harold* v. 254 To have coerced those warriors to march.

b. To force *into* (an action or state).

a 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 41 Coerce the particulars of faith into exact coincidence with a formal creed. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* iv. 206 The Scotch barons ..were coerced into submission.

† **3.** To subject to restraint in the matter of. *rare.*

1780 Burke *Sp. Bristol prev. to Election* Wks. III. 377 Therefore the debtor is ordered .. to be coerced his liberty until he makes payment.

4. To enforce or effect by compulsion. (*U. S.*)

a 1850 Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) II. 27 The arm of despotism ..could not have coerced its execution more effectually. 1864 Webster, To coerce obedience, to coerce compliance with the conditions of a contract. 1877 [see Coerced].

† **5.** To enforce (anything) *on* any one. *rare.*

1790 Cath. Graham *Lett. Educ.* 317 Represented as divine truths, and coerced on the human mind under the pains and penalties of death in this world, and damnation in the next.

† **Coe·rceate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. L. *coercē-re* Coerce + -ate. Cf. *coeate.*] *trans.* To restrain, check, keep in order.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 646 Use purges to coerceate the..humours.

Coerced (kəʊɪ·ɔ̈st), *ppl. a.* [f. Coerce *v.* + -ED.] Constrained, compelled by force; enforced (*U.S.*).

1836 J. T. Leader *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 23 June, The landlord is followed to the poll by his tenants—a submissive train of coerced electors. 1877 Burroughs *Taxation* 18 Equally entitled to the aid of coerced loans.

† **Coe·rcement.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Constraint, application of force.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 120 Unto men that are of meane spirit, to such as be naturally touched with any bad or vile coercement.

† **Coe·rcent,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *coercēnt-em* pr. pple. of *coercēre* to Coerce.] Constraining.

1660 T. Willsford *Scales Commerce* A iv b, To attract exiled men (as brothers) either with a coercent or an obligent Fraternity.

Coercer (kəʊɪ·ɔ̈sɔɪ). [f. Coerce *v.* + -ER.] One who coerces.

1821 *Monthly Rev.* LXVI. 467 The two conquerors of Italy, and coercers of the Popes. 1845 Mozley *Ess.* (1878) I. 166 The coarse vigour and teeming animal life of heresy never made the coercer shrink or flag.

Coercible (kəʊɔ̈·ɪsib'l), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IBLE.]

1. That can be coerced.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Coercible*, which may be bridled or restrained. 1721 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 171 The tradesman .. is a coercible member of the community.

2. Of gases. Compressible; sometimes, in recent use, condensible.

1777 De Magellan *Glass Appar. Min. Waters* 46 The other elastic but likewise coercible fluid which we call dephlogisticated air [nitrogen].

Coe·rcibleness. Coercible quality.

1864 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Coercing (kəʊɔ̈·ɪsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Coerce *v.* + -ING 1.] Constraining, forcing.

1659 Sir H. Vane in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 329 It is a coercing the conscience.

Coercion (kəʊɔ̈·ɪʃən). Forms: 5–6 cohercion, -yon, 6 cohersion, 6–7 coertion, 6– coercion. [a. OF. *cohercion*, *cohertion* (mod.F. *coercion*), ad. L. *coerctiōnem*, *coertiōnem*, in mediæval spelling *coerciōnem*, a by-form (on the analogy of the simple *arcēre*, *arctum*, *arctiōnem*) of *coercitiōn-em*, f. *coercit-* ppl. stem of *coercēre* to restrain, coerce.

The current spelling is deceptive, suggesting formation from *coerce*+*-ion*. This no doubt led to the retention of the *c* when all other words with the mediaeval spelling *-cion*, were altered to the Latin type in *-tion*. The pronunciation also is the same as that of words in *-tion*, *-sion*.]

I. The action of coercing.

1. Constraint, restraint, compulsion; the application of force to control the action of a voluntary agent.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 Pream., Such .. releasses .. were made by compulcion, cohercion and emprisonement. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. viii, That a noble childe, by his owne naturall disposition, and nat by coertion, may be induced to receiue perfect instruction in these sciences. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* L v b, Noo man may kyll, or use suche bodily cohercion, but onely princis. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. iii. § 4 To fly to the civil magistrate for coercion of those that will not otherwise be reformed. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 270 Winning men to obedience, not by Coercion, and Punishing; but by Perswasion. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XX. 185 By strong coercion of our arms subdued. 1859 Mill *Liberty* i. 21 The moral coercion of public opinion. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* vi. 283 Justice is degraded by .. the coercion of juries. 1879 Whyte-Melville *Riding Recoll.* ii. (ed. 7) 17 Judicious coercion, so employed that the brute obeys the man without knowing why.

b. Forcible restraint *of* (action).

1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 388 A more uniform administration of justice in ordinary cases, a stricter coercion of outrage.

† **c.** The enforcement or execution of an ecclesiastical sentence. *Obs.*

1546 *Act* 37 *Henry VIII*, c. 17 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 23 May laufully execute and exercise all manner of jurisdiccion commonly called ecclesiasticall jurisdiccion and all censures and coertions apperteyninge .. unto the same. *a* 1676 Hale *Common Law* (J.), The coercion or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious.

2. Government by force, as opposed to that which rests upon the will of the community governed; the employment of force to suppress political disaffection and the disorder to which it gives rise. In modern English politics, chiefly applied to the suspension of ordinary constitutional liberties, and other exceptional legislation, from time to time applied to Ireland. *Coercion Act*, *Coercion Bill*: popular name for the Act of Parliament of 1833 and various subsequent ones.

As the word has had, in later times, a bad flavour, suggesting the application of force as a remedy, or its employment against the general sense of a community, it is now usually avoided by those who approve of the action in question.

1798 A. O'Connor in Madden *United Irishmen* Ser. II. (1843) II. xiv. 322 The recall of Lord Fitzwilliam .. the renewal of the reign of terror and coercion. 1832 Sir C. Napier *Life* (*Pall Mall G.* (1887) 19 Oct. 9/1) Coercion, damnable coercion! What has been the ruin of Ireland but this accursed coercion. 1833 Palmerston in Bulwer *Life* (1870) II. x. 148 Few absolute Governments could by their own authority establish such a system of coercion as that which the freely chosen representatives of the people are placing at the command of the Government of this country. 1880 W. E. Forster *Let. Gladstone* 23 Nov. in *Life* II. vi. 272 Like myself .. driven with the utmost reluctance to take the side of coercion. 1888 Dk. Argyll *Let.* in *Times* 9 Nov. 9/6 The cant which brands as 'coercion' that which is the duty of every Government.

attrib. 1834 Palmerston in Bulwer *Life* (1870) II. 205 The Coercion Bill will pass without much difficulty. 1848 O'Neill Daunt *Recoll. O'Connell* II. App. 306 The Coercion Act of 1833 was passed by an English Parliament in defiance of a majority of Irish members. 1875 M. F. Cusack *Sp. Liberator* I. Introd. 9 One of his most powerful speeches was on the subject of Coercion Laws for Ireland. 1880 W. E. Forster *Let. Gladstone* 26 Dec., My draft Coercion, or, as it may be called..Protection Bill. 1881 *Ibid.* 20 Nov., My replacement by some one not tarred by the coercion brush.

3. Physical pressure; compression.

1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. i. (1851) 233 Hay .. reduced to such a state of coercion as to be easily packed on board transports. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 370 We have passed, by the inevitable coercion of ice from the highest regions of Arctic exploration .. to the lowest. 1863 Fr. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 38 This violent coercion and tight bandaging.

II. † **4.** The faculty or power of coercing or punishing; 'coercitive power' or 'jurisdiction'. (So L. *coercitio.*) *Obs.*

[*c* 1189 Herbert de Bosham *Vita S. Thomæ* III. xxiv. in *Materials Becket* (Rolls) III. 268 Sacrosancta ecclesia .. duos habet reges .. duas jurisdictiones et duas coertiones.] 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 259 [They are] to be at the jurysdiction and cohercyon of the Churche of Rome. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* III. vi. 279 In vaine is that power which is not inabled with coertion. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 907 They submitted themselves to the Jurisdiction and Coertion of the Archbishop.

b. *fig.* Conviction, power to compel assent.

1768 Sterne *Serm.* iv. 67 The single hint of the Camel and what a very narrow passage he has to go, has more coercion in it, than all the seesaws of philosophy.

Coercionary (kəʊɔ̈·ɪʃənări), *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of, or of the nature of, coercion.

1884 W. Tebb in *Chr. Commw.* 24 Jan. 355/2 Mr. Spencer has pointed out .. the complete failure of the coercionary enactments in preventing small-pox epidemics.

Coercionist (kəʊɔ̈·ɪʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates or supports government by coercion; *esp.* in modern English politics, one who supports such government in Ireland.

1841 Miall in *Nonconf.* I. 3 We suspect this is written by a coercionist to catch very flat dissenters. 1885 *Daily News*

16 July 4/7 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will become coercionist again.

Coercitive (kōʊˌə·ɹsitiv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [as if ad. L. **coercitīv-us*, f. *coercit-* ppl. stem of *coercēre* to COERCE. Cf. F. *coercitif*.]

1. = COERCIVE 1. ? *Obs.*

1632 C. DOWNING *State Eccl. Kingd.* (1634) 41 That jurisdiction whereby hee doth exercise .. his corrective, coercitive, coactive power. **1642** JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 39 If he had not had coercitive jurisdiction to have punish't his delinquency. **1660** — *Duct. Dubit.* III. ii. § 1 Without a coercitive power there can be no government.

2. *Coercitive force*: see COERCIVE 4.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1870** R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 7 Steel .. has a force which, in the first instance, resists the assumption of magnetism; and, when assumed, resists its withdrawal. This is called the coercitive force. **1879** G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 122 The transmission of the discontinuous current produces sound..in different degrees for each, depending on the coercitive force that opposes the phenomenon.

†**B.** quasi-*sb.* = COERCIVE B. *Obs. rare.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* i. (1850) 7 Of these as man can take no cognizance, so he can make no coercitive.

Coercive (kōʊˌə·ɹsiv), *a.* Also 7 **coersive.** [irreg. f. COERCE + -IVE, by association with words in *-ive* formed on ppl. stems in *s*, as *aspersive, aversive, conversive*; Littré cites a F. *coercif* of 16th c., but *coercitif* is the recognized form in F.]

1. Of the nature of coercion; having the attribute of coercing.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. iii. § 1 Power .. coercive over other ministers. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. i. 5 The King .. had taken a more harsh and coercive way. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XI. 360 Twelve moons the foe the captive youth detains In painful dungeons, and coercive chains. **1836** D. W. HARVEY in Hansard *Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. XXXII. 22 If ..it was necessary to resort to coercive legislation, in order to make men religious? **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 92 A coercive police .. who would have held down the people while they learnt their lesson by starvation. **1880** W. E. FORSTER *Let. Gladstone* 25 Oct., Should we accompany our coercive measure by any counter-bill? **1881** MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* II. iv. 59 [A rider] adopting coercive measures for his own safety.

2. Compelling assent or belief, convincing.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 369, I see no coercive argument, to enforce his belief to the contrary, can be taken out of Scripture. **1728** *Pope's Dunc.* I. 104 *note*, His reasons for this Fury..are so strong and so coercive. **1755** B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 27 The next Phænomenon .. is equally coercive, if Men would reflect or attend to it at all.

3. Having the power of physical pressure or compression. Cf. COERCION 3.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 21 Free from the coercive power of head-bands and other artificial violence. **1664** EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) Gen. Advt. 94 It may seem incredible, that so thin a skin should be more coercive to a mutinous Liquor, than a Barrel. *a* **1729** BLACKMORE (J.), All things on the surface spread, are bound By their coercive vigour to the ground.

4. *Coercive force*: the hypothetical force in a magnetic substance which resists the separation of the two magnetic 'fluids', and which resists their reunion when they have been separated.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 288/1 A nonconducting energy, called the *coercive power*, exists in magnetic substances, by which the loss of magnetism when developed is prevented .. This is not the case with soft iron, which has not the coercive force. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. xv. 407 Philosophers have been obliged to infer the existence of a special force..They call it coercive force.

B. quasi-*sb.* A coercive means or measure.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 12 His tribunal takes cognisance of all causes, and hath a coercive for all. **1706** DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 31 They..would push upon Coercives..and make equal Restraints upon their Fellow Christians. **1822** P. BEAUCHAMP (G. Grote) *Anal. Influence Nat. Relig.* (1875) 23 No known apprehension will act as a sufficient coercive upon his mind.

Coercively (kōʊˌə·ɹsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a coercive manner, by way of coercion.

1661 *Discipl. & Cerem. Ch. Eng.* II. 16 The exercise of civil Government, coercively by Mulcts, or corporal Penalties. **1690** PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 58 The national churches, that have coercively pressed conformity to their respective creeds. **1869** *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 166 This is .. the one essential claim which must be indisputably and coercively made good.

Coerciveness (kōʊˌə·ɹsivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Coercive quality.

1727–31 BAILEY vol. II, *Coerciveness*, compulsiveness. **1775** in ASH. **1879** H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* vii. 126 The element of coerciveness .. originates from experience of those several forms of restraints. **1889** *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 594 Conscience with its authoritativeness and coerciveness.

Co-ere·ctant, -erected, *a. Her.* [f. Co- 2.] Of bearings: Set up or erected side by side. In mod. Dicts.

Cœrulein, etc.: see CER-.

†**Co-essence,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Co- 1.] *trans.* To make of one essence or nature.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* E iiij b, Our flutring thoughts when wee are drowned in deadly sleepe take hold and coessence themselues with anie ouerboyling humour which sourseth hiest in our stomackes.

Coessential (kōʊˌése·nʃăl), *a.* [f. Co- 2 + ESSENTIAL.]

1. United or inseparable in essence or being.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 112 All the parts .. be Coessentiall and concrete. **1618–29** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 335 There are other Laws that be coessential and collateral with Government. **1675** *Art Contentm.* Pref. 175 The desire of happiness is so coessential with our nature.

2. One in essence, having the same essence; esp. in *Theol.* of the Persons of the Trinity.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 51 Coeternall, Coequall, and Coessentiall, that is to say .. of one selfesame substance or beeng. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 290 Wee blesse and magnifie that Coessentiall Spirit eternally proceeding from both. **1713** BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 30 As they are from Eternity three perfectly distinct Persons, so they are but one Co-essential God. **1862** F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 233 The latter hold them [substance and quality] to differ in their very essence; while the former consider them to be coessential.

3. Jointly essential or necessary. *nonce-use.*

1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 158 Both were coessential factors in the last supper, the latter completing the former.

Coessentiality (kōʊˌése·nʃiæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Coessential quality or nature. (*Theol.*)

1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. (1851) 410 As for terms of Triunity, Co-essentiality, Tripersonality, and the like, they reject them as Scholastic Notions. **1790** BURGESS *Divinity of Christ* 41 (T.) The appellation of the Son of God..implies coessentiality with God. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 992/2 The co-essentiality of the Son.

Coessentially (kōʊˌése·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a coessential manner.

1818 in TODD; and in subsequent Dicts.

Coesse·ntialness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = COESSENTIALITY.

1727–31 in BAILEY vol. II. **1775** in ASH.

†**Coesse·ntiate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Co- 2 + ESSENTIATE *v.*] To form of the same essence. Hence, **Coesse·ntiated,** *ppl. a.*

1642 *Answ. to Observ. agst. King* 11 Courts of Iustice and Parliaments are not coessentiated, two natures inseparable, two simples incorporate.

Coest, obs. form of COAST *sb.*

Co-esta·blishment. [see Co- 3 a.] Joint or concurrent establishment.

1791 BP. WATSON *Charge Clergy* 11 (T.) A coestablishment of the teachers of different sects of Christians. **1803** — *Let. in Anecd. of Life* (1818) II. 177 A kind of co-establishment of the Catholick clergy should be admitted. **1804** *Ann. Rev.* II. 248 The coestablishment of all sects is an easy process.

Co-esta·te. [see Co- 3 b. Cf. F. *coétat.*] An estate or state possessing co-ordinate authority or rank with another.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 540 To sacrifice his person and dominions, rather than suffer the liberties and prerogatives of his dear co-estates to be destroyed. **1798** WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 37 The several co-estates were then so equally balanced. **1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* 3. 671 The petty kings revolt from Chedorlaomer and his co-estates.

Coe-stid: see COE.

†**Co·etan(e.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *coætāne-us*: see COETANEOUS.] = COETANEAN *sb.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* To Rdr., Sedulius .. the coetan of Bernard. **1623** COCKERAM, *Coetanes*, of one time and age.

†**Coeta·neal,** *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* I. i. 7 How then could Nimrod and Abraham be coetaneall? *Ibid.* 15 Talus is made coetaneall with Rhadamanth.

†**Coeta·nean,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **coætanean, coetanian.** [f. as COETANEOUS + -AN.]

A. *adj.* = COETANEOUS.

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. xii. 69 Jehu (with whom Jonadab was coetanean). **1641** EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars Eng.* IV-V. 109 Coetanean with the Plannets.

B. *sb.* A contemporary, a coeval.

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* 105 John Wickliffe, and his Cœtanean Richard Fitzralphe. **1694** J. SMITH *Doctr. Lord's Day* 52 They who ..were either before Moses or his Coetanians.

Coetane·ity. Also 7 **coetanity.** [f. L. *cœtāne-us* (see next) + -ITY.] The quality of being coetaneous; contemporaneousness.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1674) Introd. 17/2 Borrowing ..from Chronologies consent of time and co-etanity of Princes. **1799** KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 366 The hypothesis of the coetaneity of the marine and vitriolic acids.

Coetaneous (kōʊˌitēi·nĭəs), *a.* Also **coæt-.** [f. late L. *cœtāne-us* one of the same age (f. *co-* together + *ætāt-* age + *āne-us* adj. suffix) + -OUS.] = COEVAL in all senses. Const. *with,* † *to, unto.*

1. Coming into existence or arising at the same time; of contemporary or simultaneous origin and antiquity.

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 38 A parallele to this, coetaneous .. in time. **1622–62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 100 Corrivals with the Jesuites .. and almost cœtaneous in point of time, are the Oratorians. *a* **1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 134 The sick man reviving by degrees Feels coetaneous Pleasure, Cure, and ease. **1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 345 The Pyrenees and other coetaneous chains, such as the northern Apennines. **1853** J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 48 The gradual, not coetaneous, development of the kinds of words or parts of speech.

2. Of the same age, equal in age.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. i. 216 We being but of yesterday, they coetaneous with the world and time itselfe. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 86 Anticipate the virtues of age .. So may st thou be coetaneous unto thy elders, and a father unto thy contemporaries. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 459 Then he would sit Beneath the coetaneous oak.

3. Existing or living at the same time; contemporary.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 332 That land seems not to have received its name of Uz coetaneous to Abraham. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 721 Some of his cœtaneous Medicks. **1791** COWPER *Iliad.* I. 315 Two generations past of mortals born In Pylus, coëtaneous with himself. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess. Experience* (1885) II. 361 Bear .. with this coetaneous growth of the parts.

4. Of equal duration, coextensive in duration.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXXIII. 226 To ascribe a coetaneous being of the world with God, is to make it God. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 342 Our troubles and our lives are coetaneous, live and die together. **1836** LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 435 Little of life is remaining, but my happiness will be coetaneous with it.

Hence **Coeta·neously** *adv.*, **Coeta·neousness.**

1818 DWIGHT *Theol.* (1830) I. xiv. 240 Whatever exists in the divine Mind exists co-etaneously and co-eternally with all other things which exist in it. **1727–31** BAILEY vol. II, *Coetaneousness*, the being of the same age with. **1848** R. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* i. 15 It derives all its authority of proof out of its coëtaneousness.

Coetanian, var. of COETANEAN.

Coetanity, obs. var. of COETANEITY.

†**Coetany,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = COETANEOUS.

1649 W. GREY *Surv. Newcastle* (1818) 25 An ancient stone house..at least coetany with the Castle.

Coete, obs. form of COAT.

†**Coete·rn(e,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *co-ætern-us.*] = next.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 172 Þei wenen .. þat þis worlde ben maked coeterne wiþ his makere. **1557** *Primer*, Al the iii persons be coeterne and equall.

Coeternal (kōʊˌitə·ɹnăl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [Partly f. L. *co-ætern-us*, or a. F. *coéternel*; partly f. CO- 2 + ETERNAL.] **A.** *adj.* Equally eternal; existing with another eternally.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 7 The sone..is without begynnyng; coeternal to his fader. and to the holy ghost. **1549** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 6 The glorye equall, the maiestie coeternall. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* III. 2 Hail holy light, ofspring of Heav'n first-born, Or of th' Eternal Coeternal beam. **1713** BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Philosophers have thought Matter co-eternal with the Deity. **1818** G. S. FABER *Horæ Mos.* II. 423 The co-eternal, co-equal Word of God.

B. *sb.* One equally eternal with another.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 435 The Angels are placed in the high heavens, not as coeternals with God.

Coeternally (kōʊˌitə·ɹnăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a coeternal manner, with equal eternity.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 291 His coeternally begotten Sonne. **1741** tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* XXXVIII. 294 If Matter did not exist coeternally with God. **1862** F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 188 They allege, that illusion has existed from beyond all duration of time, and that, coeternally with it, the soul has been enthralled.

Coete·rnalness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Coeternal state or quality. **1727–31** in BAILEY vol. II.

Coeternity (kōʊˌitə·ɹnĭti). [f. Co- 3 a + ETERNITY.] Coeternal existence or quality; eternal existence with another; equal eternity.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 59 Neither is the Sunne afore his beames, nor the Sunne or beames afore the light, otherwise than .. that the beames are begotten and the light is proceeding, which is an apparant image of the Coeternitie. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 76 This coeternity of matter opposeth God's independency. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lvii. 262 The antient Persians held a coeternity of these two principles. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. iii. 125 Aristotle's tenet of the co-eternity of matter.

†**Coete·rnize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Co- 1 + ETERNIZE.] *trans.* To make or call coeternal.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XI. iv. (1620) 389 The soule, which if they doe coeternize with God, etc.

‖**Cœur** (kör). [Fr. ; = 'heart'.]

†**1.** (Also *cœur-cherry.*) The heart cherry. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) § 509 The Cœur-Cherry which inclineth more to White, is sweeter than the Red. **1655** MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 294 The Cœurs or French Cherries are most cordial.

2. *Her.* The centre or fesse-point of the escutcheon.

Coeval (koʊˌīvăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 **coæval**(1, 7 **coevall.** [f. L. *coæv-us* (see COEVE) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Const. *with,* † *to.*

1. Of equal antiquity, of contemporaneous origin, going back to the same date.

1622–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1682) Pref., Episcopacy was cœval with the Church it self. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. (1695) 49, I conceive that Ideas in the Understanding, are coeval with Sensation. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* IX. 208 Coeval to mankind itself, and born with it. **1877** J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 153 This custom of so standing is coeval with Christianity in England.

2. Of the same age, equally old, having existed or lived the same number of years.

a **1700** DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager*, Those Trees .. Coeval with the World, a venerable Sight. **1742** FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* III. i, Mrs. Towwouse is coeval with our lawyer. **1811** L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* 62 There was, in a rising generation, something .. which she had not perceived in that co-eval with herself.

3. Living or existing at the same time or in the same age of the world; contemporary.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 403 They all flourish'd between the Fortieth and Fiftieth Olympiads, and must have been Co-eval. **1823** *Month. Mag.* LV. 516 The cap-

tivity of Zedekiah, which was coeval with the death of Hophra. **1862** Dana *Man. Geol.* 583 An ancient tribe which was coeval with some of the extinct Mammals.

4. Of coincident duration, lasting to the same age or time.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VII. 86 Were men to live coëval with the sun, The patriarch-pupil would be learning still. **1801** Southey *Thalaba* II. xiv, The Boy, coeval with whose life Yon magic Fire must burn. **1886** Froude *Oceana* ii. 24 Ovid .. claims at the close of his 'Metamorphoses' to have built a monument which will be coeval with mankind.

B. *sb.*

1. One who is of the same age or standing in point of time *with* another or others.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Coevals*, that are of the same age. **1739** Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 51 With my coævals as well as with the millions since born. **1823** Lamb *Elia* (1860) 84 He is forlorn among his coevals; his juniors cannot be his friends.

2. A person (or thing) belonging to the same period or age of the world; a contemporary.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 14 It may seeme they [scyences] are ordained by God to be Coevalls, that is, to meete in one age. **1644** Bulwer *Chiron.* 6 Hortensius, a long time Prince of Orators, afterwards Coevall and Competitour with Cicero. **1784** Cowper *Task* III. 142 The man, of whom His own coevals took but little note. **1870** Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 347 Neither his precepts nor his practice influenced any one of his greater coevals.

3. One who lives to the same point of time with another.

1878 E. White *Life in Christ* I. i. 5 The relation of man to the Deity as his destined coeval.

Coevality (kōu,ivæ·lĭti). [f. Coeval *a.* + -ity.] The quality of being coeval; equality of age.

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 143 In coessentiality with the body, coevallity. **1805** *Month. Mag.* XIX. 327 This coevality is confirmed. **1861** *Med. Times* 20 Apr. 420/2 The coëvality of the fossils with the mineral strata in which they are found.

Coevally (kōu,ĭ·vălі), *adv.* [f. Coeval + -ly 2.] In a way that is coeval; at the same age or period of time; contemporaneously; simultaneously.

a **1711** Ken *Preparat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 111 From Sin their Sire, both Hell and Death Co-evally drew breath. **1845** J. H. Newman *Developm. Chr. Doctr.* 444 She was predestinated in the Eternal Mind coevally with the Incarnation of her Divine Son.

† **Coe·ve,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cœv-us* of the same age, f. *co-* (see Co-) + *ævum* age.] = Coeval.

1659 Bp. Walton *Consid. Considered* 265 This argument ..might prove..the points coeve with the languages. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 64 Light, though coeve with the Sun, yet proceeded from the Sun, and depends upon it.

† **Co-everla·sting,** *a. Obs.* = Co-eternal.

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 290 Coeuerlasting and consubstantiall with the Father. *a* **1711** Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 172 Love which with God's high Will concentrick steers, With God co-everlasting perseveres.

† **Coe·vity.** *Obs.* [f. L. type *cœvitas*, f. *cœvus*: see -ity.] Equality of age; = Co-evality.

1641 Heylin *Help to Hist.* (1671) 379 It hath co-evity with that of Paris. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 39 They who conceived the World to have had a temporary Beginning or Creation, held the Coevity of all souls with it.

† **Coe·vous,** *a. Obs.* Also **coævous.** [f. L. *cœv-us* Coeve + -ous.] = Coeval.

1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. I. 60 Coævous society. **1662** Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 9 Can we then think Noah ignorant of the ancient tradition of the world when his Father was so long coævous with Adam. **1697** in Somers *Tracts* I. 65 This Great Council bears a Date, coævous perhaps with the Originals of our Government.

Hence † **Coe·vousness,** equality of age, coevality.

1660 S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 303 Their Coævousness with the immediate Manuscripts.

Co-executor (kōu,ekse·kiŭtəɪ, -ŏɪ). [a. med. L. *coexecūtor*: see Co- 3 c and Executor.] A joint executor.

[**1387** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 Bartholomeo Neue, coexecutore interius in eodem testamento nominato.] **1433** *Ibid.* 95 Thomas Harneys and Robert Andrewe coexecutours. **1504** *Bury Wills* (1850) 104 My brother, w^t my seid wyff co-executor. **1590** Swinburne *Treat. Test.* 182 Perhaps the coexecutor is dead. **1865** Trollope *Belton Est.* x. 105 The gentleman who was called upon to act as co-executor with Captain Aylmer.

Co-executrix (kōu,ekse·kiŭtriks). [f. Co- 3 c + Executrix after prec.] A joint executrix.

1847 in Craig. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 4/7 One of the co-executrices of the Dowager Lady Lytton.

Co-exert, -expire: see Co- 1.

Coexist (kōu,egzi·st), *v.* [f. Co- + Exist; cf. F. *coexister.*] *intr.* To exist together or in conjunction; to exist at the same time, in the same place, etc., *with* (rarely † *to*, † *unto*) another.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 109 The three Stars that coexist in Heavenly Constellations are a multitude of stars. *Ibid.* 107 They [Generations of Mankind] never coexist, but are successive. **1690** Locke (J.), Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas coexisting together. **1809-10** Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 22 No real greatness can coexist with deceit.

Coexistence (kōu,egzi·stĕns). [f. Co- + Existence; cf. F. *coexistence.*] Existence together or in conjunction.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 345 A coexistence with that which is internally presented unto the understanding. **1754** Edwards *Freed. Will* II. § 7. 68 Choice may be immediately after a State of Indifference, but has no Coexistence with it. **1822** De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 165 In the relation to each other .. of succession and not of coexistence. **1846** Mill *Logic* (ed. 4) III. v. § 8 The coexistences of phenomena can in no case be universal, unless the coexistences of the primeval causes..can be reduced to an universal law.

† **Coexi·stency.** *Obs.* = prec.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 42 Thus he [the devil] endeavours to propagate the unbelief of witches, whose concession infers his coexistency. **1656** Trapp *Comm. John* i. 1 His co-eternity and co-existency with the Father. **1684** H. More *Answer, etc.* 405 The coexistency of the things they represent.

Coexistent (kōu,egzi·stĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- + Existent; cf. F. *coexistant.*]

A. *adj.* Existing together or in conjunction; coexisting; contemporaneous.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 2 He makes Semiramis coexistent with the Siege of Troy. **1863** E. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 39 Relations between combinations thought of as coexistent or as successive. **1878** Gurney *Crystallogr.* 30 Every group of such coexistent faces is called a crystallographic form.

B. *sb.* That which coexists with something else; a concomitant.

1846 Mill *Logic* III. xxii. § 4 Every property of an object has an invariable coexistent which he called its Form. **1856** *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 34 Gorgeous envelopments..were almost necessarily the coexistents of elaborate writing.

Coexi·sting, *ppl. a.* Existing together.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 110 Whether of successive or of coexisting Individuals. **1879** C. Geikie *Life of Christ* lvi. 678 The political and religious spheres, were declared not opposite, but co-existing.

Coexpa·nd, *v.* [f. Co- 1 + Expand.] *intr.* and *trans.* To expand together or along *with.*

a **1711** Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 370 The various Orbs celestial co-expand, Adorn'd with Stars by thy Almighty Hand. **1798** *Month. Mag.* VI. 550 The dwelling place of the Hebrews could not coexpand with their numbers.

Coexte·nd, *v.* [f. Co- 1 + Extend.]

1. *trans.* To extend equally or coincidently with; to make coextensive.

1656 [see Coextended]. **1667** H. More *Div. Dial.* IV. § 26 (1713) 360 The Papal Authority was easily coextended with the Conquests of Charlemaigne. **1784** J. Barry *Lect. Art* I. (1848) 57 The growth and progress of them are co-extended with the general improvement of the human faculties.

2. *intr.* To be coextensive.

1617 [see below]. *a* **1711** Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 94 Whose Realm with this vast Globe should co-extend.

Hence **Coexte·nded, Coexte·nding,** *ppl. a.*

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. ii. 119 The Church and the Pope are coextending. **1656** Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 137 The manhood is not coextended with the Godhead. **1677** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. 112 No such collateral or coextended extrinsick measure. **1779-81** Johnson *Life of Butler* Wks. II. 189 Such manners .. are coextended with the race of man.

Coextension (kōu,ekste·nʃən). [f. Co- 3 + Extension.] Coincidence in extension.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 23 Some analogy, at least of co-extension, with my Body. **1855** H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. VI. v. 37 Coextension .. or to speak .. more comprehensibly—sameness in the quantity of space occupied.

Coextensive (kōu,ekste·nsiv), *a.* [f. Co- 2 + Extensive.] Extending over the same space or time; of equal extension; coinciding in limits.

1771 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 305 My public conduct, co-extensive with my largest relation, must be my glory or my shame. **1786-9** Bentham *Wks.* II. 540 Coextensive to dominion is jurisdiction. **1861** Goschen *For. Exch.* 55 The fluctuations in long bills..are co-extensive with the fluctuations in the value of money.

b. *Logic.* Having the same logical extension.

1870 Bowen *Logic* iv. 93 Reciprocating, Convertible or Coextensive Concepts are those which have precisely the same Extension.

c. as *sb.* That which is coextensive.

1858 Ld. R. Cecil in *Oxford Ess.* 62 Assuming that representation and taxation ought to be co-extensives.

So **Coexte·nsively** *adv.*; **Coexte·nsiveness.**

1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 580 That the Spirit of God operates as co-extensively as Christ has made the atonement. **1679** Oates *Serm. St. Michaels* 24 The coextensiveness of the grace of God in his Son Jesus. *c* **1830** Bentham *Justice & Codific. Petit.* Wks. V. 639/1 A remedy so approaching to co-extensiveness with the disorder.

† **Coexte·nt,** *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- + Extent.]

A. *adj.* Coextended. **B.** *sb.* Coextension.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. II. xxii, But if the soul be justly coextent With this straight body. *a* **1711** Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 287 His Love .. to all Needs has boundless co-extents.

† **Cof,** *a. Obs.* 1-2 **cāf, kaf,** 4 **kof.** [OE. *cāf*:—OTeut. type **kaifo-*; f. root **kīf, kaif,* whence ON. *kīfa*, Ger. *keifen*, Du. *kijven*, to strive keenly. The meaning of OE. *cāf* was largely that of L. *acer, alacer.*] Quick, nimble, prompt; eager, keen, bold; fierce, pugnacious.

c **1000** Ælfric *On N. Test.* 16/39 (Gr.) Swiðe glæd on mode and on anginne caf. *c* **1000** Thorpe's *Hom.* II. 44 (Bosw.) Dæt hi sceoldon beon cafe to Godes willan. *c* **1200** Ormin 19962 Godess dom..to kiþenn forþ Biforenn kafe & kene. *c* **1220** *Bestiary* 151 If he [the neddre] cloðed man se, cof he waxeð. *Ibid.* 220 On ðe cloðede ðe neddre is cof. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe luðere coue deouel. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 624 He hyȝed to Saré Comaunded hir to be cof & quyk. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 66 Þat herd Harald, fulle kene he was & kof [*rime* drof].

Co-fa·ctor. *Algebra.* One of the several factors of a product; a coefficient.

Cofar, obs. form of Coffer.

Co-faster, -father: see Co-.

† **Cofe.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **coif, coff(e.** [Related to Coff *v.* to buy; but the mode of formation is uncertain, as is also the relation of senses 1 and 2; they may be distinct derivatives. Cf. Du. *koop*, MHG. *kouf* 'dealing, bargain, trade'; also OHG. *choufo* 'dealer, merchant'.]

1. A bargain.

1471 *Act. Audit.* 12 (Jam.) The cofe made betuix her & vmquhile Johne of Brakenerig. **1480** *Act. Dom. Conc.* 70 (Jam.) Be resone of cofe & change made betuix the said Margret and Marioun her dochtir.

2. A hawker or pedlar.

a **1555** Lyndesay *Peder Coffeis* 10 Ane scroppit cofe .. to by hennis reid-wod he rynnis. *Ibid.* 17 Ane swyngeor coife amangis the wyvis. *Ibid.* 33 Knaifatic coff misknawis him sell Quhen he gettis in a furrit goun. **15..** *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.) Mispersoning the merchandis in calling of thaim coffeis.

3. = Cove, q. v.

† **Cofe, cove, cof,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *cāfe*, f. *cāf* adj.: see Cof.] Quickly, sharply, eagerly, promptly; soon.

a **1000** Cynewulf *Elene* (Gr.) 56 Mæȝen samnode cafe to cease. *a* **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 231 Icome sum cofer sum later. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 379 He hupþ and start swiþe cove, And secheþ paþes to þe grove. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 1825 Now ich wolde ȝeue hit kof For a schiuer of a lof! *Ibid.* 1961 To þe patriark a wente cof, & al his lif he him schrof. **1340-70** *Alex. & Dind.* 42 Al so cof as þe king kende þe sawe.

Co-feoffee (kōu,fefī·). *Law.* Forms: see Feoffee. [see Co- 3 c.] One who is enfeoffed with another or others; a joint feoffee.

1458 in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 322 The forsaid Sir John, his cofeoffee. **1502** *Bury Wills* (1850) 94 All my cofeffees. **1875** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 128 The duchy of Lancaster .. was still in the hands of the cardinal and his co-feoffees.

† **Co-feoffer.** *Obs.* [see Feoffer.] = prec.

1542 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 32 Y^t Edwarde Dockerey, William Dodyng, and other theyr cofeoffers .. be full feafide in fe simple off and in all suche lands, etc.

Cofer(e, obs. form of Coffer.

Co-fere: see Co- 3 b.

Coff, obs. form of Corf, basket.

Coff (kɒf), *v. Sc. arch.* Pa. t. and pple. **coft**; also 9 **caft.** [orig. found only in pa. pple. and pa. t. *coft*, prob. a. MDu. *coft, cofte* (still dial. beside later *kocht*), pa. pple. of *côpen* to buy and sell, deal, trade (according to the general Teutonic phonetic law which excluded *pt, kt*, cf. OE. *sóhte* for **sócte.*) Hence, at a later date, was formed a present *coff*: the original present was Cope, q. v.]

trans. To buy, purchase.

c **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. x. 54 He þat all Man-kynd coft fra care. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 583 To thame that banquet had bene ouir deir coft. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 63 A hundir egs .. war cofte for a frenche sous. **1774** G. Keith *Farmer's Ha'* xxviii, A the lasses loup..'Cause lads for them coff broach sae bright. **1790** Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 176 That sark she coft for her wee Nannie. **1807** Tannahill *Poems* 124 His master caft him frae some fallows. **1868** G. Macdonald *R. Falconer* I. 280, 'I cam to coff twine for the draigon'.

† **b.** To acquire, get (otherwise than by buying). *Obs.* 'Used improperly' (Jam.).

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xlix, Richard should beside the crowne have coft. *a* **1586** Sir R. Maitland in *Edin. Mag. & Rev.* (1810) Sept. 327 (Jam.) Mr. David Seton..mareit all his eldest brother dochters upon landit men..and coft ladies of heretage to his brother sones.

Coffa, coffe, obs. ff. Coffee.

Coffa, coffaw, obs. forms of Caffa (sense 2).

1701 *Act* 12 & 13 *Will. III.* c. 11 Coffaes .. and all other thin Calicoes, commonly called muslins.

Coffae, -aw, var. of Coffoy, *Obs.*

Coffe, var. of Cofe *sb. Obs.*; obs. f. Cuff.

Coffee (kɒ·fi). Forms: *a.* (6 **caoua, chaoua,** 7 **cahve, coava, coave, cahu, coho, kauhi, kahue, cauwa**); *β.* 7 **coffa, caffa, capha**; *γ.* 7 **caphe, cauphe, cophie, coffi(e, coffey, coffea, coffy,** 7–8 **coffe, cophee, caufee,** 7– **coffee.** [ad. Arab. قهوة *qahwah*, in Turkish pronounced *kahveh*, the name of the infusion or beverage; said by Arab lexicographers to have originally meant 'wine' or some kind of wine, and to be a derivative of a vb.-root *qahiya* 'to have no appetite.' Some have conjectured that it is a foreign, perh. African, word disguised, and have thought it connected with the name of *Kaffa* in the south Abyssinian highlands, where the plant appears to be native. But of this there is no evidence, and the name *qahwah* is not given to the berry or plant, which is called بُنّ *bunn*, the native name in Shoa being *bīin.*

The European langs. generally appear to have got the name from Turkish *kahveh*, about 1600, perh. through It. *caffè*; cf. F., Sp., Pg. *café*, Ger. *kaffee*, Da., Sw. *kaffe*. The Eng. *coffee*, Du. *koffie*, earlier Ger. *coffee, koffee*, Russ. *kophe, kopheĭ*, have *o*, app. representing earlier *au* from *ahw* or *ahv.*]

1. A drink made by infusion or decoction from the seeds of a shrub (see 3), roasted and ground or (in the East) pounded; extensively used as a beverage, and acting as a moderate stimulant.

Black coffee: strong coffee served without milk or cream (F. *café noir*).

α. Early foreign forms:

1598 *Linschoten's Trav.* 46 (*Note* of Paludanus) The Turkes holde almost the same manner of drinking of their Chaoua, which they make of a certaine fruit .. by the Egyptians called Bon or Ban 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 190 Some Cahve house..[*note*, where they drink Cahve]. 1659 (*title*), The Nature of the drink Kauhi, or Coffee, and the Berry of which it is made, Described by an Arabian Physitian, Oxford. 1665 HAVERS *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* (Socotoru Isl.), For drink water and cahu, black liquor, drank as hot as could be endured. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxi. 94 The most usual Liquor .. Kahue, which we call Coffee.

β. coffa, caffa, capha.

1603–30 Capt. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 25 Their [Turkes'] best drinke is Coffa of a graine they call Coava. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ix. 68 Let them have Chyan from Greece, Caffa from Turkey. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* xvi. (1669) 151 In the East-Indies and in Turkey .. they have a drink called Capha, sold ordinarily in Taverns, and drunk hot. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 151 A Cup of Coffa.

γ. cauphe, cophie, cophee, coffe, coffee, etc.

1601 W. PARRY *Sherley's Trav.* 10 A certain Liquor which they call Coffe..which will soon intoxicate the brain. 1636 Sir H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 42 One brought a Porcelane dish of Cauphe. 1636 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 11 There came in my time [i.e. 1636] to the College, one Nathaniel Conopios, out of Greece .. He was the first I ever saw drink coffee; which custom came not into England till thirty years after. 1664 — *Sylva* 34 Which might yet be drank daily as our Cophee is. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* xii. 12 Coffee is recommended against the Contagion. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 658 He made the drink for his own use called Coffey .. being the first .. that was ever drank in Oxon. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 117 Coffee (which makes the politician wise, And see through all things with his half-shut eyes). 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 529 Black coffee, as it is called, or coffee without milk, is the general drink. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. ci, The evening also waned —and coffee came. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ix. 220, I .. sat down .. to good curry and rice, and a cup of black coffee.

b. A light repast at which coffee is taken (cf. *tea*); or a final course at dinner consisting of coffee.

2. The seeds or 'berries' (collectively), either raw or roasted; or the powder made by grinding the roasted seeds, from which the drink is made.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 738 This berry Coffa .. of which the Turks are great takers. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea, & Choc.* 11 Coffee is a Berry which only grows in the desert of Arabia. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 4/2 Turkey Coffee at 6*s.* 4*d.* per pound. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 167 Roasting coffee improves its flavour.

3. The tree or shrub from which coffee is obtained; a species of *Coffea*, chiefly *C. arabica*, a native of Abyssinia and Arabia, but now extensively cultivated throughout the tropics. It bears fragrant white flowers like those of jessamine, succeeded by red fleshy berries resembling small cherries, each containing two seeds (*coffee-beans*).

1623 BACON *Hist. Vitæ & Mortis* Wks. II. 163 Turcae habent etiam in usu herbae genus quam vocant *Caphe* [*transl.* (1651) 29 The Turkes use a kind of Herb, which they call Caphe]. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 244 Caufee wild or thea, Nutmeg or cinnamon. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xx. 399 The clayey soil formed by the disintegration of the mica schist and trap is the favourite soil for the coffee. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. vii. 251 A plantation of coffee is at every season an object of beauty and interest.

4. The name has been commercially applied to various substances or preparations used as imitations of coffee, or substitutes for it, as *Dandelion coffee*.

b. *Swedish coffee*: the seeds of *Astragalus bæticus*. *Wild Coffee*: a West Indian name of *Faramea odoratissima* (Miller *Plant Names*).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General combinations, as *coffee-bush, -crop, -drink,* †*-farthing, -husbandry, -imbibing, -lees,* †*-penny, -plant, -plantation, -planting, -shop, -shrub, -tree, -urn; coffee-brown, -coloured, -faced* adjs.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* VII. vi. (L.), The belief that a *coffee-bush .. would continue .. to bear crops without manure. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 151 He was muffl'd up to the Eyes in a *Coffee-colour'd Handkerchief. 1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 346 A thin coffee-coloured liquor. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls, Dead Let.* I. vii, Coffee-coloured laces. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* VIII. vi. (L.), The entire *coffee crop of Ceylon. 1659 HOWELL in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. (1850) I. 315/1 This *Coffee-drink hath caused a great sobriety among all nations. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., House-Warming*, The flame-colour'd Belle, and her *coffee-faced Beau! 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 4 They had set up this Cock, and would have been content..to have ventur'd their *Coffee-Farthings, yea their Easter-Pence by advance, to have a fling at him. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The operation of shaving, dressing and *coffee-imbibing. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Lay St. Cuthbert*, Dashed in his face a whole cup of hot *coffee-lees. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 97 He did .. exercise his hand with the Dice, either for naughty halfpence, or *Coffee-pence. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (ed. 2) II. 226 The *coffee plant .. which is a native of Africa, was known at Yemen at an early period. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 311 A Javanese *Coffee-plantation. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* VIII. vi. (L.), The healthy condition in which *coffee-planting appears at the present day in Ceylon. 1884 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 84/1 Some few *coffee public-houses..were opened. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 310 The *Coffee shrub is cultivated throughout the tropics. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 385 The Berries of the *Coffee Tree. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* i, The breeze .. carries on its wings the aroma of the coffee-tree. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 203 The Coffee-tree..attains a height in some countries not exceeding 8 or 10, but in others averaging from 15 to 20 feet. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. 328 The inhabitants boil the water in their *coffee-urns.

b. Special combinations: **coffee-bean**, the seed of the coffee-plant; **coffee-berry**, the fruit of the coffee-plant also, loosely, the seed; **coffee-biggin** (see BIGGIN[2]); **coffee-bird**, a kind of bullfinch (*Pyrrhula violacea*) found in Jamaica, which builds its nest in coffee-trees; **coffee-blight**, a microscopic fungus destructive to coffee-plantations; **coffee-borer**, a name given to species of boring-beetles which infest the coffee-plant; **coffee-bug**, an insect (*Lecania coffeæ*) of the family *Coccidæ*, very destructive to coffee-plants; **coffee-cup**, a cup from which coffee is drunk, usually larger than a tea-cup; † **coffee-dish**, a cup or other vessel for coffee; **coffee-grounds** *sb. pl.*, the granular sediment remaining in coffee after infusion; **coffee-huller**, 'a machine to remove the husk which covers the coffee-grains' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **coffee-mill**, a small hand-mill for grinding roasted coffee-beans; **coffee-nib**, a coffee-bean; **coffee-nut**, the fruit of *Gymnocladus canadensis*, the Kentucky Coffee-tree, used by early settlers as a substitute for coffee; **coffee-palace**, a large and sumptuous coffee-tavern; † **coffee-powder**, ground coffee; **coffee-rat** (see quot.); **coffee-roaster**, (*a*) one whose business is to roast coffee-beans; (*b*) an apparatus for roasting coffee; † **coffee-sage** = *coffee-wit*; **coffee-shop**, (*a*) a shop where coffee is sold; (*b*) in India, a place at which the residents of a station (esp. in Upper India) meet for talk over a light breakfast of coffee, toast, etc., at an earlier hour than the regular breakfast of the day; the name is also applied to the gathering, and so to the halt of a regiment for refreshment on an early march, etc.; **coffee-stand**, (*a*) a support for a coffee-pot; (*b*) a stall for the sale of coffee; **coffee-tavern**, a tavern or public house where coffee and other non-intoxicating drinks and refreshments are sold; **coffee-tea**, an infusion of the leaves of the coffee-plant; **coffee-walk**, the space between the rows of trees in a coffee-plantation; † **coffee-wit**, a wit who frequents coffee-houses (see quots.). See also COFFEE-HOUSE, -MAN, -POT, -ROOM, -WOMAN.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 81/1 The *Coffee Bean, or Berry .. grow two in a thin furrowed husk. 1855 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Pap.* (1884) III. xxix. 327 Is it possible that raw coffee-beans were issued to the troops in the camp? 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 46 The importation of forty thousand pounds worth of *coffee-berries. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 310 When ripe, the coffee berries are gathered, and the soft outer pulp removed. 1803 [see BIGGIN[2]] *Coffee biggin. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., The powdered coffee is sometimes put into a linen bag or strainer suspended at the mouth of a coffee can or, as it is called in the North of England, a coffee biggin. 1839–60 URE *Dict. Arts* (L.), The coffee-biggin with the perforated tin strainer. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 261 The *coffee-bug .. for some years past has devastated some of the plantations in Ceylon. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 95, I have a *coffee-cup of his ware. 1855 RUSSELL *Crimean War* vi. (L.), Begemmed coffee-cups were handed about. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1990/4 Two *Coffee Dishes Plated with Silver. 1764 *Low Life* 89 Young women .. resolving lawful Questions by *Coffee-Grounds. 1691 NORTH in *Autobiog.* (1887) 225, I desire .. you will get me a very good *coffee mill. 1780 KIPPIS in *Biog. Brit.* II. 315 His father..was a coffee-mill-maker. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 2/1, I [app. Dr. Barnardo] planned the New Edinburgh Castle as the first *coffee palace in the United Kingdom. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 Fine *Coffee-Powder, from 2*s. 6*d. to 3*s. per Pound, or the Parched Berries at the same rate. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 149 The *coffee-rat is an insular variety of the *Mus hirsutus* of W. Elliott, found in Southern India. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 279, I was bred to the Trade of a *Coffee-Roaster. 1855 BROWNING *How it strikes* 25 The coffee-roaster's brazier. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXVI, Field-lane .. has its barber, its *coffee-shop. 1880 J. W. SHERER *Conjuror's Dau.* 202 After his return to India .. one day when he was at *coffee-shop in the morning, etc. 1890 BRANDRETH (*in Letter*), The coffee-shop is essentially a social gathering. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 311 A patent .. for the introduction of *Coffee-tea. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 7 They were marched off to their labour in the *coffee-walks. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* Epil., As for the *Coffee-wits he says not much, Their proper Bus'ness is to Damn the Dutch. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i, *Lydia*. What is the coffee-wit? *Dap.* He is a .. gossiping, quibbling wretch, and sets people together by the ears over that sober drink, coffee.

Co·ffee-house.

1. A house of entertainment where coffee and other refreshments are supplied. (Much frequented in 17th and 18th c. for the purpose of political and literary conversation, circulation of news, etc.) The places now so called have lost this character, and are simply refreshment-houses.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 66 Coffa-houses [in Constantinople]..There sit they chatting most of the day, and sippe of a drinke called Coffa. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cauphe-house*, a Tavern or Inn where they sel Cauphe. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Nov., To a coffee-house, to drink jocolatte. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 48 This yeare [1650] Jacob a Jew opened a coffey house at the Angel in the parish of S. Peter in the east, Oxon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ₱2 At Lloyd's Coffee-house where the Auctions are usually kept. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 198 The leaders of the legislative clubs and coffee-houses. 1817 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 354 Anecdotes of court excesses .. in daily circulation through the coffee-houses. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 366 Every coffee-house had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1910/4 A Coffee-house-man at the corner house in Brook-street. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1750) 19 Coffeehouse-wits. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5900/4 Mary Hassard..Coffee-House-Holder. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 137 Our modish coffee-house philosophers. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* I. 1 What we can learn from every coffee-house conversation. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 150 His lordship was apt to be too civil .. To-day he was quite the coffee-house waiter. He praised everything. 1876 — *Sp.*, Mere coffee-house babble.

† **Co·ffee-man.** *Obs.* A man keeping a coffee-house.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 48 The coffee-men I hear will bid fair for your stationers. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 429 The lord mayor has declared no coffee men in London shall receive guests on Sunday. 1764 *Low Life* 89 Vintners, Coffee-men, Publicans.

Co·ffee-pot. A covered pot with a spout, in which coffee is made or brought on the table.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4112/4 Stolen .. A Coffee-Pot and a Salver. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. IV. 241 It is, doubtless, as hard to make a coffee-pot shine in poetry as a plough. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 163 The absence of loaf or coffee-pot would have been less sensibly felt.

Co·ffee-room. A public room where coffee and similar refreshments are served; now, generally, the name of the public dining-room in a hotel.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 ₱ 10 The first Object I met in the Coffee-Room. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 386 In private house, bookseller's shop, or Coffee-room. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 179 He sat down in the coffee room of the hotel.

† **Co·ffee-wo·man.** *Obs.* A woman keeping a coffee-house.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4663/4 Elizabeth Dye, late of the City of Oxford, Widow and Coffee-woman. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6194/10 Dorothy O'Bryan..Coffee-Woman.

Coffeic, coffeine, etc. *Chem.*: see CAFFEIC, etc.

Coffen, obs. form of COFFIN.

Coffer (kɒ·fəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cofere, coofer,** 4–5 **cofre, cofur,** 4–6 **coffre,** 4–7 **cofer,** 5 **cofir, cofyr(e, (cowffer, coufre, cophor),** 6 **coafer, (cofar, coffar, coffur),** 4– **coffer.** [ME. *cofre, coffre*, etc., a. OF. *cofre, coffre*:—L. *cophin-um*, nom. *cophinus*, a. Gr. *κόφινος* basket; cf. COFFIN. The phonetic development (through **cof'no*) is the same as in L. *ordin-em*, F. *ordre*, L. **Londinus*, F. *Londres*. For the extension of sense, cf. (in Du Cange) *Capit. de Villis*, cap. 62: 'de *cofinis* id est *scriniis*'.]

1. A box, chest: *esp.* a strong box in which money or valuables are kept.

c 1300 *Beket* 1925 Ich have a lute cofre .. Ther beoth 3ut inne atte leste eiȝte hondred pound. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1939 They brake coffers and took tresours. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 843 He gooth vn to his cofre And broghte gold. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 25 The seid William to have..al my ..cofferys, and tubbes wid alle othir ostilmentys. *Ibid.* 33 A lityl grene coffre for kerchys. 1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Gram. & Dict.* (1567), *Cassa*, a cheste or coafer. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 These shot and bullets must be carried in coffers. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 199 He commands vs to prouide, and giue great guifts, and all out of an empty Coffer. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 28 Several coffers and cabinets..were fill'd with stuffs of gold. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 80 My breast's my coffer, and my God's my hope. 1802 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* iii. 25 A large iron-bound coffer. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxiv, He owns not a slave nor any coffer.

b. In the plural often equivalent to 'treasury', and hence 'funds, pecuniary resources'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 192 For alle are we crystes creatures and of his coffres riche. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (1483) 52 Al went..in to your owne Cofres. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 Whereby thou mayest..enrich thy cofers. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 198 As long as we have Money in our Coffers. 1721 SWIFT *South Sea*, A million in his coffers. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 82 The coffers of the government had long been empty. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 2 Efforts .. to fill the coffers of Rome by the sale of indulgences.

† 2. An ark. Applied to Noah's ark, the 'ark' of bulrushes in which Moses was laid, and the 'ark of God'. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 310 Make to þe..A cofer closed of tres. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5614 (Trin.) A cofur of 3erdes dud she [Moses' mother] be wrou3t. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* XXV. 10 Ioyne 3e togidere an arke [*MS. c* 1420 arke ether cofere]. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 21 They put it in a lytle cofer, and layde it oute vpon a ryuers banke. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 117 [David's] Dance..in the Procession of the Sacred Coffer.

†**3.** A coffin. *Obs.*

c **1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 177 The piler elm, the cofre unto careyne. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* I. iv. (1554) 6 b, Whan yᵗ death nayled them in their coffers. **1488** *Will of Batte* (Somerset Ho.), My body to be buryed in a cofer of tree. **1550** NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 54 (R.) A great coffer of cypres. Into whiche they did putt the boanes of them, that were dead of that trybe. **1555** [see COFFER *v.* 1].

†**4.** *Coffer of the heart*: the pericardium. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 Abowte the herte is a maner clothynge that hyghte the shryne and the cofre of the hert. *Ibid.* 150 The herte..greuyd by some postume that infecteth the cofre therof.

5. *Arch.* **a.** A sunk panel in a ceiling or soffit, of ornamental character, usually decorated in the centre with a flower or the like.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 138 Those [are call'd] Cofers wherein are cut the Roses..which adorn the spaces 'twixt the heads of the Modilions and Mutules. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 506 The coffers of the soffit of the cornice are square. **1845** *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 48 On the grounds of the coffers forming the *lacunaria* of the ceilings.

b. A space within a wall, pier, etc., filled up with concrete, rubble, or loose material. ? *Obs.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* 14 The ancient walls of Naples..are made of two rows of free stones..bound together with other crossing rows, so that the space or Coffers ..were filled up with stones or earth.

†**6.** *Fortification.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Coffer*, in fortification, denotes a hollow lodgment, athwart a dry moat, from six to seven feet deep, and from sixteen to eighteen feet broad; the upper part made of pieces of timber raised two feet above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering; and serves as a parapet, with embrasures. The coffer is nearly the same with the caponiere .. The besieged generally make use of coffers to repulse the besiegers, when they endeavour to pass the ditch. **1755** in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

7. *Mining.* **a.** A trough in which tin-ore is broken to pieces. ? *Obs.*

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 Which with the Ores falls down into the Coffer (*i. e.* a long square box of the firmest timber, 3 foot long and 1½ foot over).

b. 'A rectangular plank frame, used in timbering levels' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

8. *Ordnance Survey.* Applied to wooden troughs used to support the chain in measuring a base-line of an Ordnance Survey.

1785 ROY *Surveying* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 452 Each coffer consisted of three boards about half an inch thick. **1800** *Ibid.* XC. 557 The apparatus for the measurement, consisting of .. pickets, iron heads, and a new set of coffers. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 217/2 In the actual measurement the measuring chain was not supported on coffers, or stretched by a constant weight.

9. *Hydraulics.* **a.** A caisson or water-tight box: cf. COFFER-DAM 1. **b.** A kind of caisson or floating dock. **c.** 'The lock for a barge' (Simmonds).

1822 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XL. 125 *c c* the coffer slung by the ropes *d d* [a watertight box used in repairing a ship's side, below the water line; elsewhere called a caisson].

10. in FIRE-COFFER, q. v.

11. *Comb.*, as †*coffer-key*, *-lid* (also *fig.*), *-like* adj.; **coffer-fish**, a trunk-fish, a species of *Ostracion*; **coffer-slide valve**, a box slide-valve of a steam-engine. See also COFFER-DAM, -WORK.

1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 14 The extraordinary *coffer-fish..preserved and sold at Suez to homeward-bound Anglo-Indians. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 532 Thryft hath lost her *cofer kaye. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 70 A *Corfyrled [*v.r.* Cofer leyd], *arculus*. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1127 She lifts the coffer-lids that close his eyes. **1850** PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 338 The huge Cofre de Perote, which borrows its name..from the *coffer-like rock on its summit. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 135 A *coffer-slide valve, which requires no packing to make it steam-tight, as there is always a vacuum under it.

Coffer (kɒ·fəɹ), *v.*[1] [f. the sb.: cf. F. *coffrer*.]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a coffer; to lay up securely; to hoard, to treasure *up*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 68 He will kepen it hym-self & cofren it faste. **1555** *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 43 Diuers of them throwe their dead into Riuers, other cofer them vp in earthen cofres. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 855 The aged man that coffers vp his gold. **1676** BP. GROVE *Vind. Conform. Clergy* (1680) 23 He..coffers it up amongst his other choice Expressions. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xix, They gathered up The ashes of the dead, and coffer'd them Apart. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 45 This family document .. is perhaps still coffered among the antiquities of our antiquaries' collections.

2. *Arch.* To adorn with coffers (see COFFER *sb.* 5 a). See COFFERED.

3. *Mining.* (See quots., and cf. COFFER-DAM.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Coffer* or *Cofer* (Derb.), to secure a shaft from leaking by ramming in clay behind the masonry or timbering. **1882** *Nature* XXVI. 569 The process of coffering out or damming back water in shafts .. by means of a water-tight lining now called tubbing.

†**Coffer,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [? cf. COFFER.] To curl up, twist, warp. (*intr.* and *trans.*)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Melon*, The Sun will soon draw the Heat of so fresh a Bed to that Degree, that .. the two first Leaves..of the Plant will twirl or coffer. **1784** TWAMLEY *Dairying* 53 By the same cause that a board is made round or coffered up, by the heat of the Sun.

Coffer-dam. [f. COFFER + DAM.]

1. *Hydraulic Engineering.* A water-tight enclosure used for obtaining a dry foundation for bridges, piers, etc.; usually constructed of two rows of piles with clay packed between them, extending above high-water mark; the water being pumped out so as to leave the enclosure dry. **b.** Also a water-tight structure fixed to a ship's side, for making repairs below the water-line.

1736 HAWKSMOOR *Acc. Lond. Bridge* 26 The way he proposes to lay the foundation is with Coffer-dams. **1751** LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 49 Why could not the Foundations of the Piers have been laid by the help of Coffer-dams? **1776** G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 30 They have .. of late translated the Word *Batterdeaux*, and rendered it *Coffer-dam*, which I presume, is a Word or technical Term not used, nor even so much as known in the English Tongue before the Year 1734. **1862** SMILES *Engineers* III. 412 The piles had been driven, and the coffer-dams formed and puddled. **1890** *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/1 It was necessary to construct a coffer dam inside the ship, and after the external patching to fill this dam with cement.

fig. **1876** E. JENKINS *Queen's Head* 10 No..substituting of modern iron bedsteads for the ancient and capacious coffer-dams wherein their ancestors used to bury themselves at night.

2. (See quots.)

1881 *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Apr. 271 A new absorbent.. from the cocoanut fibre..called cofferdam, and will hold .. from 12 to 14 times its own weight of water. **1885** *Daily Tel.* 27 May, It has been discovered .. that a composition obtained from pulverised cocoanut cellulose has the .. property, when penetrated by shot .. of closing up instantaneously, so as to prevent the influx of water into a ship's hold. The name of 'cofferdam' has been given to this preparation.

3. *attrib.*, as *coffer-dam work*, work performed in, or by means of, a coffer-dam.

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 93 This is coffer-dam work.

Hence **Coffer-dam** *v. trans.*, to provide with a coffer-dam.

1884 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/7 Unless the pier is immediately coffer-dammed and the masonry repaired.

Coffered (kɒ·fəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. COFFER *sb.* and *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Enclosed in, or as in, a coffer; resting on coffers.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 97 To unfolde Her coferd ware. **1886** *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 326 A 100 feet coffered steel chain.

2. *Arch.* Furnished or adorned with coffers.

1869 *Daily News* 13 Oct., The coffered ceilings..have the grounds of the coffers rich crimson. **1879** SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 138 Coffered panels which had originated in a horizontal ceiling.

Cofferer (kɒ·fərəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *coffrier*, f. *coffre* COFFER: see -ER.]

1. A treasurer. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 319 Sir Rauf þe Coffrers þat tyme was Tresorere. *Ibid.* 320 Þe Cofrere [orig. Fr. *le Cofrere*]. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* 755 (R.) He commanded .. his cofferer that kept his money, to give a friend of his five and twenty myryades. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xvi. 23 Erastus the cofferer of the citie saluteth you. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 344 In that account made by H. Leicester, Cofferer to Thomas Earle of Lancaster vnder Edward the second. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 550 Ye fortune's cofferers! Ye pow'rs of wealth! **1863** SALA *Capt. Dang.* III. iii. 114 The Bank of Amsterdam, then the most famous Corporation of Cofferers..in Europe.

b. An officer of the royal household of England, next under the controller; he had the oversight of the other officers. *Hist.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 60 One notable Tombe .. wherein William Cope, Coferer to K. H. 7. is buried. **1570** *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 1 Any .. Cofferer of the Houshold to the Queen's Majesty. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 101 The cofferer..is to pay the wages of the king's servants above and below stairs. **1780** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 326 The king's household..has..three treasurers;—the treasurer of the chamber, the treasurer of the household, and .. the cofferer of the household. **1860** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 18 Sir Edmund Peckham, Cofferer of the household, was found to have gone off with the treasure.

†**2.** One who makes coffers. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 109 Girdelers, coferers, ne corvysers, ne no manere of artificeris. *c* **1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 10 Coferers, carde makers, and caruers.

Cofferet: see COFFRET.

Coffering (kɒ·fərin), *sb.* [f. COFFER *sb.* + -ING.]

1. An arrangement or structure of coffers. In quots. referring to the 'coffers' or troughs used to support the chain in measuring the Ordnance Survey base-line on Hounslow Heath.

1785 ROY *Surveying* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 451 Stands ..that supported the ninety-eight feet of coffering. **1790** *Ibid.* LXXX. Plate I, Plan of the Coffering for each Chain.

2. *Arch.* Cf. COFFER *sb.* 5; COFFERED 2.

1845 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 18 Its coffering, and also the panelled soffits of the architraves. **1884** H. STANNUS *Dome St. Paul's* (*Times* 20 Nov. 4/5), Coffering..was intended by Wren, as shown by his drawings.

3. *Mining.* See COFFER *v.*[1] 3.

†**Co·ffership.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Ought to be *cofferership*.] The office of COFFERER (sense 2).

a **1618** RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 338 Ingram, and his fellows, are odious men, and therefore his Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the coffership. [See also edd. 1628, 1640.]

†**Co·ffer-work.** *Obs.* [f. COFFER *sb.* 5 b + WORK *sb.*] Work done with or in coffers; in *Arch.* masonry having 'coffers' filled with rubble, etc. Formerly also, building in concrete.

1708 G. RICHARDS *1st Bk. Palladio's Archit.* 15 The manner Riempiuta or filled walls, which is also called Coffer-work which the Ancients did use; taking planks and placing them edgewise, allowing so much space as they would have the thickness of the wall, filling it with Mortar, and Stones of all Sorts. **1742** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. 9 [as in prec. quot.; also] Coffer-work .. made of two rows of free Stones..bound together with other crossing-rows, so the Space or Coffers .. between the crossing-rows and the out-rows of Stones..were fill'd up with Stones and Earth.

Coffery, obs. form of CAFFRE.

Coffin (kɒ·fin), *sb.* Forms: 4 **cofine, coffyne,** (*Sc.* **cowyne**), 4–5 **cofyn**(**e**, 5 **cofynne, cophinne,** (**coufin**), 5–6 **coffyn, cophyn**(**e**, 5–7 **cophin**(**e**, 6 **coffine**, *Sc.* **coffyng**, 6–7 **coffen**, 5– **coffin.** [ME. *cofin, coffyn*, etc., a. OF. *cofin, coffin*, little basket, case, etc., ad. L. *cophin-us* (later *cofin-us*), a. Gr. *κόφινος* basket.]

†**1.** A basket; transl. L. *cophinus*, Gr. *κόφινος*. [So in OF. and many mod. F. dialects.]

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 62 Þei gedriden and fileden twelve coffynes of relif of fyve barly loves. **1382** — 2 *Kings* x. 7 Thei..slewen the seventy men, and putten the hevedis of hem in cofynes. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Gedrenge..the fragmentes of the cophinnes remanent. **1542** ELYOT *Dict.*, *Tibin*, a baskette or coffyn made of wyckers or bull rushes, or barke of a tree: such oone was Moyses put in to. **1552** in HULOET.

†**2.** A chest, case, casket, box. *Obs.*

[So in F. dial. of Picardy and Lorraine.]

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 Of þat þat was in cofre, & in his cofines, He mad his testament. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 672 In chistes smale or coffyns hem doo. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. viii. 19 A Cophyn of Evore. **1480** *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 Divers cofyns of fyrre wherein the Kinges books were conveyed. **1552** *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 48, iiij torches with ij long coffins for them. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.*, Make a hollow Cube, or Cubik coffen, of Copper, Silver, Tynne, or Wood. **1677** HOLYOKE *Dict.*, A coffin for a book, *Loculamentum*.

3. *spec.* The box or chest in which a corpse is enclosed for burial. (The ordinary current sense.)

[In Fr. *coffin*=*cercueil* occurs in DEGUILLEVILLE *c* 1330.]

1525 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 25 For mendyng of the cofyn that lyeth on the bere ijs. ob. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 377 He .. caused him to be layde in a Coffin of Cypresse. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cophin*, basket, or chest for a dead body to be put in. **1709** HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 260 Coffins of Stone and Marble. **1720** SWIFT *Death of Demar*, His coffers from the coffin could not save. **1817** WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* iii, No useless coffin enclosed his breast, Not in sheet nor in shroud we wound him. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 2 The tears..which fall upon a coffin beside an open grave.

†**b.** Loosely used for: A bier. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 14 He went and touched the coffyn [WYCLIF bere, **1611** beere]. **1554** in Overall *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael's Cornhill* (1869) 112 For mendynge of the coffen that carrys the corsses to churche. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 531 The coffin going with a dead corps to a funerall fire, is richly painted.

c. (=*coffin-spark*.) An oblong piece of live coal starting out of the fire with a report: regarded as a prognostic of death.

1797 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Maid of Moor* xxiv, To the fire she drew..When, lo! a coffin out there flew, And in her apron burnt a hole. **1812** COMBE *Dr. Syntax*, *Picturesque* x. (Chandos) 37 From the fire a coffin flew.

d. phr. *To drive (or put) a nail into any one's coffin*: to do a thing that tends to shorten his life.

1836 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 321 A dram which..'drives nails into the victim's coffin', according to the expressive vulgar saying. **1874** M'CARTHY *Linley Rochford*, Every dinner eaten under such conditions is a nail driven into one's coffin.

e. *Naut.* Applied to an old, ill-found, unseaworthy vessel, as likely to prove the burying-place of those on board. (*colloq.*)

1833 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 32/2 Did not you say when asked if you would go to sea with her, 'No, for she will prove a coffin for somebody'? **1844** *P. Parley's Annual* V. 275 An English gun-brig, commonly called a coffin. **1881** LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. 277 Floating coffins have often been used in arctic voyages. [**1884** *Chr. World* 7 Feb. 89/4 The coffin-ship must no longer be allowed to sail under British colours.]

†**4.** *Cookery.* **a.** A mould of paste for a pie; the crust of a pie. *Obs.*

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Make a cofyne as to smalle pye. *c* **1420** *Cookery Bk.* 45 Make fayre past of flowre & water, Sugre, & Safroun, & Salt; & þan make fayre round cofyns þer-of. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 189 Of the paste a coffen I will reare. *a* **1654** SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 33 The Coffin of our Christmas Pies in shape long, is in imitation of the Cratch. **1750** E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 157 Season your lamb with pepper, salt .. So put it into your coffin.

†**b.** A pie-dish or mould. *Obs.*

1580 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 225 Twelve voyders; a Custerd coffyn. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 82. **1602** PLAT *Delightes for Ladies*, Coffins of white plate. *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Laud* II. 302 Which Notes .. he kept in the Coffin of a Pye, which had been sent him by his Mother.

5. A paper case; *spec.* a receptacle made by twisting paper into a conical form or 'cornet', to contain groceries, etc., or for use as a filter; still applied by printers to small paper bags of this shape to hold spare type, superfluous sorts, etc.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* (1580) 42 The smoke of this Hearbe, which they receaue at the mouth through certaine coffins, suche as the Grocers do vse to put in their Spices. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 55 Coffyns of

paper, such as the Confit-makers vse. **1634** J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 70 To make the coffins [for fireworks], you must take paper, parchment, or strong canuasse, [and] rowle it hard upon a rowler. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 52, I took five coffins of filtrating paper. **1772** MONRO *Min. Waters* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 23, I..examined the coffin through which the salts .. had passed. **1841** SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 173 These conical papers are called coffins. **1888** JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 23.

6. *Farriery.* The whole of a horse's hoof below the coronet, forming a horny body enclosing a hollow space.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 320 From the pastern down to the coffin of the hoof. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Hoof-Loosning*, a Dissolution or dividing of the Horn or Coffin of a Horse's Hoof from the Flesh, at the Setting on of the Cronet. **1785** *Sportsman's Dict.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Coffin* [the hoof of a horse, that is], all the horn that appears when he has his foot set on the ground.

7. *Printing.* **a.** The wooden frame enclosing the stone or bed of the old wooden hand-printing press. **b.** That part of a printing machine on which the forme of type is laid; the carriage of a printing machine.

Coffin-block, an angular wooden block with brass rules attached to it, which rules are raised above the block so that a stereotype or electrotype plate may be placed inside the hollow frame thus formed.

1659 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (1777) 118 Which being put under the spindle, on the coffin, and pressed down with a bar, he maketh to take impression. **1683** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 52 The Planck of the Carriage is an Elm-Planck ..upon this Planck at its fore-end is firmly nailed down a square frame..called the Coffin, and in it the stone is bedded. **1808** STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 326 At the hinder end of the frame of the coffin, two iron joints are fastened. **1841** W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 173 *Coffin*, that part of a wooden press in which the stone is bedded. **1888** JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 23 *Coffin*, the carriage or bed of a cylindrical machine or platen press.

8. A case in which articles are baked or fired in a furnace; = F. *cassette*.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 372 A Coffin made of Clay, fitted to the Iron intended to be hardened. **1756** *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Porcelain*, Each piece of Porcelain..is disposed, in the furnace, in its separate case, or coffin. **1799** G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 200 Take some potter's clay, to make a coffin round your plant.

†**9.** The case of a chrysalis. *Obs.*

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 346 A very strange hairy [Catterpillar] with a Pea-like Coffin. *Ibid.*, Fig. 11, 12 and 13. are the Moth, Catterpillar, and Coffin.

†**10.** The calyx of a flower. *Obs.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Adjusting*, Florists .. say, I will adjust a Pink; and to do this..each of [the petals] shall be so dispos'd, that the Pink becomes larger thereby, because the Extremities of their Coffins have been a little curv'd.

11. *Mining.* **a.** 'An old open working (*Cornwall*). **b.** The mode of open working by casting up ore and waste from one platform to another, and so to the surface' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 141 This fosse they call a coffin, which they laid open several fathoms in length.

12. *Milling.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Coffin* .. one of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the ends of the driver. The term is applied to other depressions, especially to such as are hollowed or chipped out.

13. *Comb.*, as *coffin-lid*, *-maker*, *-measurement*, *-nail*, *-tap*, *-worm*; *coffin-fashioned*, *-shaped*, etc., adjs.; **coffin-bone**, a small spongy bone in a horse's hoof, being the last phalangeal bone of the foot; †**coffin-cloth**, a cloth to cover a coffin, a pall; †**coffin-cutter**, a coffin-maker; †**coffin-dam** = COFFER-DAM; †**coffin-house**, a mortuary; a house where the 'parish coffin' was kept; **coffin-joint**, the joint at the top of a horse's hoof; **coffin-plate**, a metal plate set in a coffin-lid, bearing the name of the deceased person, usually with dates of birth and death; **coffin-ship** (see sense 3 e); **coffin-spark** (see 3 c); **coffin-stone**, a stone shaped like a coffin-lid; **coffin-stool**, a stand or support for a coffin; †**coffin-tomb**, a stone coffin, sarcophagus.

c **1720** GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 94 The *Coffin-bone..is so called from its hollowness. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 522/2 A semicircular disc, resembling that of the coffin-bone of the Horse. **1625** *Pur. Reg. St. Margaret's, Durham*, Mrs. Elsebeth Hall..dyd give..for the use of the poor..a *cofyn clothe. **1603** DEKKER *Wond. Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 120 One of the new-found trade of *Coffin-cutters. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1539 An other would have made a *coffin dam, wherof the cost would have been infinite. **1868** LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 185 The *coffin-fashioned tomb. **1611** *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 30 Work done about the two north gates in the church-yard and about the *coffin-house being uncovered with the great wind. **1683** A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. xix. (1686) 181 The *Coffin-joint on which the Hoof grows. **1847** YOUATT *Horse* vii. 157 A strangely formidable disease..called 'coffin-joint lameness'. **1816** BYRON *Parisina* xix, Hid Like dust beneath the *coffin lid. **1845** *Ecclesiologist* IV. 16 Stones like coffin lids in shape and detail. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 147 Run-away slaves, hangmen, and *coffin-makers. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* iv, He was to go..as general house-lad to a coffin-maker's. *c* **1865** G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 223/2 Buckles, *coffin-nails, hooks-and-eyes. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* v, *Coffin-plates, elm-chips, bright-headed nails. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 159 The *coffin-spark burning my holiday gown. **1845** *Ecclesiologist* IV. 17 Many *coffin-stones may be seen in the pavement where no coffin would be found..underneath. **1886** T. HARDY *Woodlanders* ii, A little round table, curiously formed of an old *coffin-stool, with a deal top nailed on. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* li. 259 Every stroke of his dead limb sounded like a *coffin-tap. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 121 In the middle..stood a *Coffin-tomb, about three Foot high, and seven Foot long. **1820** KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xlii, Witch, and demon, and large *coffin-worm.

Coffin (kǫ·fin), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To place or enclose in a coffin.

1564 *Vestry Minutes St. Helen's Bishopsgate* 5 Mar., None shall be bury'd within the church, unless the dead corpse be coffined in wood. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 193. **1654** GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* III. v. 97 Men whom he..had coffin'd up. **1823** GALT *Entail* I. xxxv. 304 He assisted..in the ceremonial of the coffining. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* XII. 253/1 Sometimes they coffined their dead in boats or in the trunks of trees.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To enclose as in a coffin; to close up inaccessibly.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 90 b, [Quinces] are best kept coffened betwixt two hollowe Tiles, well closed on every side with claie. **1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, Coffin them alive In some kind clasping prison. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., To Coffin themselves, is said of Flowers that shrivel up and dry away in their Buds without flowing or spreading. **1791** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) I. 9 The tomb of books, when the possessor will not communicate them, and coffins them up in the cases of his library. **1862** THACKERAY *Philip* v, The cards are coffined in their boxes.

†**3.** To enclose in a 'coffin' of paste. *Obs.*

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1692) 623/1 A reverend painted Lady was..coffin'd in Crust till now she was hoary. **1884** *Leisure H.* June 374/2 Game was often coffined, so was fish.

Hence **Co·ffined** *ppl. a.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 263 (R.) They keep the dead in the house..coffined. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Departed soules That lodge in coffin'd trunkes. **1821** *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 615 On meal-ark lid he rests his coffin'd ware. **1854** STANLEY *Hist. Mem. Canterb.* iii. (1857) 134 The coffined body lay in state at Westminster.

†**Co·ffing,** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. COFF *v.* + -ING [1].] Exchange, barter.

1502 in Peterkin *Rental of Orkney* (1820) 7 (Jam.) The half of the malt scat wes gevin quyt be vmquhile Erle William in coffing for landis he gat therfor in Greinvall.

Coffinless (kǫ·finlės), *a.* [f. COFFIN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a coffin, uncoffined.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 295 Shroudless, coffinless they lie. **1855** SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 196 The coffinless skeleton of a man.

Coffle (kǫ·f'l). Also **kaffle.** [ad. Arab. قافلة *qāfilah* caravan, travelling company; see CAFILA.] A train of men or beasts fastened together; *spec.* a gang of slaves chained and driven along together.

1799 MUNGO PARK *Trav. Africa* 190 A coffle of fourteen asses loaded with salt. *Ibid.* 192, I was met by a coffle of slaves about seventy in number. **1849** WHITTIER *Poems*, *Chr. Slave* xiv, The black slave-ship's foul and loathsome hell, And coffle's weary chain. **1873** HALE *In His Name* vi. 60 André came leading along the coffle of horses. **1880** *Life Livingstone* (L. M. S.) vi. 59 One who drove his coffle of slaves from the interior to the Portuguese settlements.

†**Coffoy.** *Obs.* Also **coafoay, coffaw, coffae, coffo.** Some kind of fabric much used in the 18th c.; the same as CAFFOY.

1703 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3945/4 A Leather Body-Coach..with a Coafoay Lining. **1704** *Ibid.* No. 4067/8 A red Coffoy Side-saddle. **1753** *Dial. Swift & Prior* 33 The Manufacture..of our Coffoys; Buffs, Lutherines and Fustians.

Coffre, cofir, obs. ff. COFFER.

Coffre, coffree, -rie, obs. ff. CAFFRE.

Coffret (kǫ·frėt), **cofferet** (kǫ·férėt). [a. F. *coffret*, dim. of *coffre*.] A small coffer.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 181 Florypes remysed the relyques in the coffret. **1863** *Gentl. Mag.* I. 97 Mr. H. E. Smith's leaden cofferet. **1884** A. WATTS *Life Alaric Watts* I. 299 Painting fans, tea-chests, coffrets and cigar-cases.

Cofine, obs. form of COFFIN.

Co-fisher, -foreknown: see Co-.

†**Co·fly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **cáflíce,** 3 **cofliche,** 4 **coflich, cofly, cofli.** [OE. *cáflice*, f. *cáf*, COF + *-lice*: see -LY [1].] Quickly, keenly, boldly, fiercely.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Lives of Saints, St. George* 51 And com to ðam casere and hine caflice befran. *c* **1205** LAY. 1705 Heo ..cofliche vt wenden. **1340–70** *Alisaunder* 297 Þe Kyng with his keene ost coflich fightes. *Ibid.* 662 Hee kneeles coflich adoune. *Ibid.* 748 Þis menskfull Queene .. hym praies, Þat he cofly comme.

Co-fou·nder. [Co- 3 b.] One who unites in founding; a joint founder.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphs* 52 Doctor Caius, a learned physition of Cambridge, and a Co-founder of Gunwell and Caius Colledge. **1679** BP. OF HEREFORD *College Jesuits at Come* 4 Xaverius was the Co-founder with Ignatius of the Jesuits Order. **1881** J. M. ANDERSON in *Cath. Presbyt.* 21 Professors, co-founders, and provincial directors.

So **Co-fou·ndress; Cofou·nd** *v.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 429 Shee is set downe to be co-foundresse with him. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, London* (1811) II. 58 (D.) [The Steeple of St. Paul's] was originally co-founded by King Ethelbert with the Body of the Church. **1797** *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 59 Queen Elizabeth .. is annually commemorated as a co-foundress of the college.

Cofre, cofur, cofyr(e, obs. ff. COFFER.

†**Co-freer.** *Obs.* [f. Co- 3 + *freer*, FRIAR; but cf. F. *confrère* in wider sense.] = FELLOW-FRIAR.

a **1628** DODERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* (1631) 129 The Prior and his Cofreers.

Coft, *pa. t.* and *pple.* of COFF *v. Sc.* to buy.

†**Co-fused,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [Co- 2.] Fused together; confused.

a **1683** OLDHAM *Let. to Friend* Wks. (1686) 126 Cofused awhile the mixed Idea's lie.

Cofyn(e, obs. form of COFFIN.

†**Cog,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Forms: **4 coge, kogge, 4–6 cogge, 4– cog.** [ME. *cogge, kogge* (14th c.), corresponds in form and meaning alike to OF. *cogue*, (*coge, koge, cogghe, guogue*), also *coque*, a kind of ship, *esp.* 'ship of war' (Godefroy), and to MLG. *kogge* m. f., MDu. *cogghe* (Du. *cogge, cog* f.), MHG. *kocke*, 15th c. G. *kock* (OHG. *coccho* m.). With the latter cf. OSw. *kogger* m., Da. *kogge, kog* small vessel without a keel, Sw. dial. *kåg, kåk* small single-masted sail-boat (Rietz), ONorw. *kuggr* m. larger merchant-ship, *esp.* of the Hanse, Icel. *kuggi* small vessel.

Teutonic etymologists consider these words to be native, going back to OTeut. types **kuggon-, *kukkon-*. The OF. forms on the other hand are usually taken as cognate with Pr. *coca, cogua*, Sp. *coca*, obs. It. *cocca*, 'a kind of ship no longer in use, which had the prow and the poop much raised, with a single mast, and a square sail' (Della Crusca), derived by Diez and others from a L. type **coccha*, by-form of *concha* lit. 'shell', also, in late or med.L., a species of boat or ship. The relations between the Teutonic and the Romanic, and esp. the OF., words are uncertain. The probability is that the ME. word was from French rather than LG.: like the Fr. it interchanged at an early date with *cocke*, COCK[3], which afterwards was differentiated, and used only in sense of the Fr. dim. *coquet* cock-boat.]

1. A kind of ship of earlier times; broadly built, with roundish prow and stern. Supposed to have been primarily a ship of burden or transport, but also used as a ship of war. (App. not used after 15th c.: later mention only historical.)

c **1325** *Coer de L.* 4784 Agaynes hem comen her naveye, Cogges & dromoundes, many galeye. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 152 [Of the ship of Tarshish containing Jonah] Þe sayl sweyed on þe see, þenne suppe bihoued Þe coge of þe colde water. **1352** *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 72 The kogges of Ingland was broght out of bandes. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* v. iii, A greete multitude of shyppes, galeyes, cogges and dromoundes, sayllynge on the see. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 231 In the hauen of scluys many shippes and cogges were taken. [**1700** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 795 Fourscore *Cogs*, a sort of small Transport-Vessels. **1851** TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 115 Their cogs and barques lying at the wharves of Thames Street.]

†**b.** A kind of craft formerly used on the Humber and Ouse between Hull and York. *Obs.*

1531–2 *Stat.* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Many shyppes, keyles, cogges, and botes .. haue heretofore had theyr franke passagis .. vpon the saide riuer. **1536** in F. Drake *York* 230 That several persons inhabiting on the Banks of the River had placed Fishgarths, etc. in the same to the hindrance of the free passage of Ships, keyles, coggs, and boats. **1708–15** KERSEY, *Cogs*, a kind of Boats us'd on the Rivers Ouse and Humber.

2. Also app. in the sense of COCK *sb.*[3], COCK-BOAT.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1477 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Jason & Ercules also That in a cog [*v.r.* cogge] to londe were I-go Hem to refresche. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* ccvii. iii, [He] ..brought his fiers brennyng vpon the sea In botes and cogges [*v.r.* cockes]. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vi. 7 And sum with airis into coggis small Etlyt to land. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. lviii, And for the cogge was narrow, small and strait, Alone he row'd.

3. *Comb.* **cog-boat** = COCK-BOAT.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cogboote [PYNSON cokbote], *scafa*. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 206 No man who built ship or cog boat durst drive into it above three nailes. *Ibid.* 210 Olave fled in a little Cog-boat unto his father-in-law. **1890** *A correspondent says* 'Cog-boat is a term well known on the Humber as applied to a small boat belonging to a sailing vessel of any sort.'

Cog (kǫg), *sb.*[2] [ME. *cogge*, found from 13th c.: the Sw. *kugge*, Norw. *kug*, pl. *kugger*, in same sense, are evidently cognate; but the relations between them are not determined.

The Celtic words, Ir., Gael. *cog*, Welsh *cocas*, uncritically cited as the prob. source, are (as usual in such cases) from English. Derivation from the Romanic family of F. *coche*, ONF. **coque*, Pr. *coca*, It. *cocca* 'notch', of which the sense has been considered allied, is phonetically untenable.]

1. One of a series of teeth or similar projections on the circumference of a wheel, or the side of a bar, etc., which, by engaging with corresponding projections on another wheel, etc., transmit or receive motion.

Cogs are either separate wooden pieces attached by mortices and the like, or are cut out of the substance of the wheel, or cast in one with it. The name was probably first given to the wooden pins inserted sideways into the rim of a wheel, which caught the rungs or trundles of a lantern-wheel; hence *cog and round*, a mechanical arrangement of this type. *Hunting cog*: in cogged wheels which have a certain proportion to each other, an extra cog given to the larger, by which there is secured

a continuous change of cogs engaging with each other and consequently equal wear.

a **1250** *Owl & Night.* 86 I-cundure to one frogge, þat sit at mulne under cogge. [The precise sense here is doubtful.] **1381** *Durham Halm. Rolls* I. 170 Præd. Will. inveniet velas, cogges [of a wind-mill]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cogge of a mylle, *scarioballum.* **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVI. xii. (1845) 117 A great whele made by craftly Geometry, Wyth many cogges. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 To sell.. the crabbe-trees to myllers, to make cogges and ronges. **1627–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxviii. 104 Thou canst not sit upon so high a Cog, but maist with turning prove the lowest in the wheel. **1660** W. D'ACRES *Water Drawing* 13 Great wooden wheels with coggs in them working trundles with round staves in them. **1731** BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 A Cog-Wheel of 51 Cogs, into which the Trundle V, of six Rounds, works. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 314 In large works, where the wheels are of wood, and the teeth are separate pieces morticed into the rim, they are called cogs. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* (Webster) I. 78 A skilful mill-wright will always give the wheel what he calls a hunting cog. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 193 The principle of both clocks and watches is that a number of wheels, locked together by cogs, are forced to turn round. *fig. c* **1640** [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underw.* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 372 How will his tongue run when his Coggs are oild.

†**b.** A float-board. Perhaps only a mistake.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Cock-boat,* The coges or cogs of a mill-wheel are those slobs or broad pieces of board, that..are drove along by the stream, and so turn round the wheel.

2. Short for: **a.** The series of cogs round a wheel (*obs.*); **b.** a cog-wheel.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 54 The great Roller in the middle is surrounded with a Cog. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 A stubby black boiler .. makes steam, turning four small wheels by means of a cog underneath.

3. One of the short handles of the pole of a scythe. *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 322 The koggs are the handles on the sythe. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Cleat,* 'The cogs o' this sned binna-d-as tight as they oughten to be.'

4. (See quot.) *dial.*

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Cog,* a wedge or support fixed under anything to steady it.

5. *Mining.* A block used in building up a support for the roof of a mine; = CHOCK *sb.*[1] 4.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Cogs* are not squared, but simply notched where they cross each other.

6. *Comb.* **cog-hole,** a place for keeping spare cogs; **cog-rail,** a toothed rail used in railways with very steep gradients. Also COG-WHEEL.

1733 *Derby Mercury* I. No. 52 The boy .. hid himself in the Coghole of the Mill.

Cog, *sb.*[3] *Carpentry.* [See COG *v.*[2]; the form of the word is app. due to association with the 'cogs' of a wheel, viewed as teeth or projections fitting into counter-depressions.] A projection or tenon on the end of a beam, which is received into a corresponding notch or mortice on the surface of another beam or support; used in tailing joists to wall-plates, making a scarf-joint, etc. *Cog-hold*: a fastening or connexion by means of a cog.

1856–8 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Coghold,* The bearing timbers ought to be placed upon pieces of stone as templates built into the walls, and be made to take a coghold of the templates so as to enable them to tie and stay the walls, by means of the cogs.

†**Cog,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [f. COG *v.*[3]]

1. The act of cogging at dice; a particular method or way of doing this.

[In quot. 1598, taken by some to mean 'false dice for cogging'; but it is coupled with 'devices' and 'shifts'.]

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 28 There be divers kinds of cogging, but of all other the Spanish cogg bears the bell, and seldom raiseth any smoke. **1598** GREENE *Jas. IV,* II. i, Sold a dozen of devices, a case of cogs, and a suit of shifts. **1617** *Machivell's Dogge* Sign. B, Lett's go to dice awhile .. But subtill mates will simple mindes .. blinde .. with .. cogges and stoppis, and such like devilish tricks. *a* **1658** CLEVELAND *Publ. Faith* 7 What way? Doublets? or Knap? The Cog? low Dice? or high?

b. An act of cogging or cheating. *nonce-use.*

1855 BROWNING *Holy-Cross Day,* See to our converts—yon doomed black dozen—No stealing away—nor cog nor cozen!

2. A deception, trick, fraud, imposture.

1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & State* 7 False suggestions, shamelesse cogs, and impious forgeries. **1618** *Barnevelt's Apol.* G iij b, Tis a meere cogge, that the King of France offered by his Embassadours the reliefe of an hundred thousand crownes monethly. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsey* Wks. II. 37/2 These men can .. shake me kindly by the fist, And put me off with dilatory cogges.

3. *Cant.* 'The money or whatever the sweetners drop to draw in the bubbles' (*Dict. Cant. Crew, c* 1690); hence app. applied to coin or pieces of money generally.

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 27 To know .. what money he hath in his purse, and whether it be in great coggs or small, that is, gold or silver. **1673** R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 He .. drops down a Cog in the street. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Drop a cog,* to let fall (with design to draw in and cheat) a Piece of Gold; also the piece itself. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.* **1729** GAY *Polly* III. Wks. (1772) 198 Furies! A manifest cog! I wont be bubbled.

4. *Comb.* †**cog-foist,** a cheat; †**cog-shoulder,** [? formed on the vb.-stem], a kind of arrest.

1604 MIDDLETON *Black Bk.* Wks. V. 540 The villainous nature of that arrest which I may fitly term by the name of cog shoulder. **1606** *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 239 A sack to have put this law-cracking cogfoist in.

Cog, *sb.*[5] A wooden vessel: see COGUE.

Cog (kɒg), *v.*[1] [f. COG *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To furnish (a wheel, etc.) with cogs.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson) 85 Coggyn a mylle, *scarioballo.* **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* xl, But the cogge whele is a great helper if it be well pycked, well cogged and well ronged.

2. To stop (a wheel, etc.) by putting a stone, block of wood, etc., in front; to 'scotch' a cart-wheel on an incline to prevent the cart going back; to steady anything with a wedge. *north. dial.*

1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* li. (1862) I. 146 The Lord shall cog the rumbling wheels, or turn them. **1825–79** JAMIESON, *Cog,* to place a stone, or a piece of wood, so as to prevent the wheel of a carriage from moving. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss., Cog,* to steady anything that is shaky by wedging it; to place a wedge under a cart-wheel to prevent the cart going down hill.

3. *refl.* To move (oneself along) by the aid of successive notches made to give footing.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 360 To make for the island by cogging himself forward with his jack-knife.

4. 'To roll or bloom (ingots)' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

Cog, *v.*[2] *Carpentry.* [cf. COCK *v.*[3] which appears to be the original form of this word, the present form being app. due to association with the *cogs* of a wheel, and with COG *v.*[1], to which this has a superficial appearance of relationship of sense.]

To connect timbers by means of a 'cog'; cf. COCK *v.*[3] Hence **Co·gging** *vbl. sb.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129 *Cocking,* or *cogging,* is the form of the joints, which the tie-beams and wall-plates make with each other. **1854** *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Caulking,* Caulking, Calking, or Cocking, Cogging, or Corking. The act of securing a piece of timber across another, the lower having a projecting tenon, with a corresponding notch or mortice in the timber. *Ibid.* s.v. *Coghold,* A cog-hold is best obtained through the agency of a chair of cast iron, which should be itself cogged or joggled to a stone template laid in the wall under it.

Cog (kɒg), *v.*[3] Also 6–7 **cogg(e.** [This vb. and the corresponding COG *sb.*[4] appear together in 1532, as 'Ruffians' terms' of dice-play; whence they passed into general use in various transferred senses. As in other cant terms, the origin has not been preserved; but the persistent notion is that of dishonest or fraudulent play, cheating.]

1. *intr.* (*Dicing.*) To practise certain tricks in throwing dice.

From contextual evidence it would seem that 'cogging' generally designated some sleight of hand, made use of to control the falling of a die; occasionally it may mean the substitution of a false die for the true one. The notion that it meant 'to load the dice' appears to be a mistake of modern dictionaries, which has, however, strongly influenced the use of the word by modern novelists, etc.; cf. esp. COGGED *ppl. a.* The following quotations show the change of explanation in the Dicts.: *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cog,* to cheat at Dice; *Cog a Die,* to conceal or secure a Die. **1730–6** BAILEY, *Cog,* to conceal a Die, or by Art to make it come up what Number one will have. **1755** JOHNSON, *To cog a die,* to secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify. So **1847** in CRAIG. **1847–78** HALLIW., *Cog,* to load a die: so some later Dicts.

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 28 When fine squariers only be stirring, there rests a great help in cogging; that is when the undermost die standeth dead by the weighty fall of his fellow; so that if vi be my chance and x yours, grant that upon the die I cogg and keep alway an ace deuce or tray, I may perhaps soon cast vi, but never x. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 54 What false dise vse they? as dise stopped with quicksilver and heares..and if they be true dise, what shyfte will they make to set ye one of them with slyding, with cogging, with foysting, with coytinge as they call it. **1586** NEWTON tr. *Danæus' Diceplay* vi, Any cogging panion, or shifting mate, that .. goeth about to .. strike the dyce. **1594** LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii, My hands shake so, that wert thou in place where, I would teach thee to cog. **1604** W. TERILO *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 439 Now cogge and foist that list. **1648** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Botten,* to Strike a die, or to Cogge.

b. *transf.* To cheat at cards.

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit,* He knew the caste to cogge at cardes.

2. *trans. To cog a die* or *the dice*: fraudulently to control or direct their fall.

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 127 Through Foisting and Cogging their Die, and other false play. **1565** JEWEL *ibid.* (Reply to prec.), Touching Cogging and Foisting, I maruell M. Harding, being so graue a man, would borrow Ruffians termes to scoffe with all. **1567** TURBERV. *To his Friend P., Of Courting* (R.), To shake the bones and cog the craftie dice. **1604** W. TERILO *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 212 No cutting of a Carde, Nor cogging of a Dye. **1656** HOBBES *Liberty, Necess., & C.* (1841) 410 A man may deliberate whether he will cast the dice or not; but it were folly to deliberate whether he will cast ambs-ace or not, because it is not in his power, unless he be a cheater that can cog the dice, or the dice be false dice. **1755** *Freethinker's Catech.* 16 To use my Hands to palm an Ace or cog a Die. **1824** *Hist. Gaming* 34 He would cog the dice to a man's face, and if detected with his finger in the box, would give the lie and show fight instantly. **1862** LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 318 Man cogs the dice for himself ere he rattles the box for his dupes.

b. With extension: *To cog forth, to cog in* (a die).

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 104 Why might not they to keepe the stage ful, cog in a Devil when they listed, at Gamesters cog in a Die? **1616–61** HOLYDAY *Persius* 311 That my fellow might not put false play Upon me, neatly cogging forth a die Out of the small-neck'd casting box. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* Postscr., At that primero of piety the Pope and Cardinals are the better gamesters, and will cogge a Die into heav'n before you.

†**3.** *intr.* To employ fraud or deceit, to cheat.

1542 [see COGGING *vbl. sb.*[1] *attrib.*]. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 143 Now stealeth he, now will he craue, and now will he coosen and cog. **1589** *Hay any Work* 39 Did not I say truely of thee, y[t] thou canst cog, face and lye, as fast as a dog can trot. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 95 Out-facing, fashion-mongring boyes, That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander. **1615** T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 14 To ..be proud with the Spaniard, cogge with a Iew, insult with a Turke..tell lyes with the Devill—for a wager. *a* **1683** OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 69 Cog, sham, out-face, deny, equivocate, Into a thousand shapes your selves translate. **1873** *Slang Dict., Cog..* Also .. to crib from another's book, as schoolboys often do. This is called 'cogging over'. **1886** *Cheshire Gloss., Cogging,* cheating or deceiving.

b. *trans.* To cheat, deceive.

1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 110 Hee had cogged and cheated the soldiers, and was not able to keepe up his Credit with them.

†**4.** To use feigned language in sport; to jest, quibble. *Obs.* (or *arch*).

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. xvii. 114 Socrates in this sort cogged with the olde Græcian Sophisters, making them say and unsay. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. xiii. 1030 Thou thinkest belike that thou art jesting and cogging [*cavillari*] with thy lover Ebutius. **1636** HEYWOOD *Love's Mistr.* IV. i. Wks. (1874) V. 139 Oh but see Where hee stands cogging with him. **1850** JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 33 Thinking that he and Master William have quarrelled, when he has been cogging with him all the time.

†**5.** To employ feigned flattery; to fawn, wheedle.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. Wks. (1637) 92 To lie, to flatter, to fawne, to halt, to cogge, to glose..whatsoever may be profitable to us. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 76 Come, I cannot cog, and say thou art this and that. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 206 He would almost endure anything, cogging with the rich and childless, in hope of an estate. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. viii. 89 They are best qualified to thrive in it [the world], who can finely cog and gloze. **1728** *Songs Costume* (1849) 213 He flatter'd and cog'd, to be thought on the king's side.

†**b.** *trans.* To wheedle (a person) *out of* or *into* a thing, or (a thing) *from* a person. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 133 Ile Mountebanke their Loues, Cogge their Hearts from them. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 365 Jesting and frisking..to cog a laughter from us. **1646** J. HALL *Poems* 11 If some fortune cogge them into Love. — *Horæ Vac.* 44 Vice many times Cog'd virtue out of the Chariot, and rode in her stead in Triumph. **1652** WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars Spain* 168 Rhetorical expressions, to cog the people into a Consent. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cog a Dinner,* to wheedle a Spark out of a Dinner. **1725** *New Cant. Dict., Cog a Clout,* or *Cog a Sneezer,* beg an Handkerchief, or Snuff-box.

†**6.** *gen.* To produce or put forth cunningly and fraudulently. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Every Cobler can cogge a Syllogisme. **1592** G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 213 He will cogge any thing to serve his turne. **1592** in *Greene's Dram. Wks.* (1831) I. Introd. 51 What counterfeiting and cogging of prodigious and fabulous monsters. **1651** W. AMES *Saints Security* (1652) 25 That dice-play of men, when some cunning Antagonist shall cogg an argument which may seem to import a fairer probability.

†**b.** To foist *in, into*; to palm off fraudulently *on, upon*; to put *out* or utter falsely. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 393 Their forged canons, their foisting and cogging in ancient councils and decrees. **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 45 You falsly cogge in, that .. it is consecrated to be offered. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 286 The iniurer in a trice may cogge out a world of lyes. **1640** SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 83 You cogge in the word *proper. a* **1694** TILLOTSON *Wks.* Pref. (J.), The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by cogging in the word. *a* **1734** DENNIS (J.), Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have, by concerted applauses, been cogged upon the town for masterpieces.

Cogbell, var. of COCKBELL, *dial.*, icicle.

†**Coged,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [cf. COAK *sb.* 3, COCK *sb.*[1] 17.] Fitted with a cock or coak.

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 55 Eight loff-tackles, coged, strapt and reeved in the best manner..Six pair of ten-shivered purchasing blocks, coged, strapt, and furnished with falls of four-strand 2¼ in. white line.

Cogel, obs. form of CUDGEL.

Cogence (kōu·dʒĕns). *rare.* [f. COGENT: see -ENCE.] = next.

1781 COWPER *Conversation* 293 An argument of cogence, we may say. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* I. v. 69 Find something of more athletic cogence.

Cogency (kōu·dʒĕnsi). [f. COGENT: see -ENCY.]

†**1.** Compulsion; application of force. *Obs.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. iv. (1852) 532 Some of our churches used, it may be, a little too much of cogency towards the brethren.

2. The quality of being cogent; power of impelling or constraining; force (moral or logical).

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 70 ¶ 5 The power of desire, the cogency of distress. **1788** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 514 Another motive of still more cogency on my mind. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 10 The motive .. would appear to many far-fetched and of small cogency.

b. *esp.* Power of compelling conviction or assent, convincing quality, forcibleness, logical or persuasive force.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vii. § 1 Maxims and Axioms.. because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate, although nobody..ever went about to shew the Reason..of their clearness or cogency. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xviii, Feeling the cogency of his own arguments. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 366 He argued much, and truly not without cogency upon the subject. 1863 E. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 203 To escape from the cogency of our own logic.

c. *concr.* (with *pl.*) A convincing argument, a forcible expression. *rare.*

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. iv. 44 Rustical cogencies of *oo* and *ou*, the intelligible jargon of the Corydon or Thyrsis of Chalk-Ditch. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 194 Maxims admitted as self-evident truths, undiscussed cogencies.

Co·gener, variant of CONGENER.

1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* ix. (1874) 161 The flounder and its cogeners.

Cogene·ric, variant of CONGENERIC.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 582 The different degree of civilization of those two cogeneric tribes.

Cogenial, variant of CONGENIAL.

1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. i. 17 Fictions evidently cogenial with those which characterise, etc. *Ibid.* II. 357 (R.) Coccaie is often cited by Rabelais, a writer of a cogenial cast. 1782 RITSON *Observ. Warton* (R.), 'Co-genial.' Let me recommend *congenial* to your next edition.

Co·genite, variant of CONGENITE.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v. (1712) 54 Those cogenite Ideas her own Nature is furnished with. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Wks. 1838 II. 247 An incorporeal substance, having a cognate or cogenite body.

Cogent (kō·ud͡ʒĕnt), *a.* [a. F. *cogent* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cōgent-em*, pr. pple. of *cōgĕre* to drive together, compel, constrain, f. *co-* together + *agĕre* to drive.]

1. Constraining, impelling; powerful, forcible.

1718 HICKES *J. Kettlewell* I. § 17. 41 He was wont to do it in such an Obliging (and yet cogent) Way as..to give no Offence. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 161 To these views of interest were added the motives, no less cogent, of passion and resentment. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. i. 7 The French Emperor..determined to insist in cogent terms. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. ix. 199 Society's commands must be obeyed only in the second instance, because society is less real, less cogent than Nature.

b. *esp.* Having power to compel assent or belief; argumentatively forcible, convincing.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 135 Though the witness of John were thus cogent, yet the testimony of miracles was far more irrefragable. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, To imploy such Arguments as I thought the clearest, and cogentest. 1690 LOCKE *Human Und.* I. iv, Undeniable cogent demonstrations. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* an. 1781 (1847) 690/1 Sir, I have two very cogent reasons for not printing any list of subscribers. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. iv. ii. 382 The testimony of a number is more cogent than the testimony of two or three.

c. *with dependent phrase.*

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ii. 15 Conjectures, such as seem cogent to persuade us. 1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (ed. 3) I. 374 Not so cogent of conviction as a positive argument would be.

†**2.** Of persons: Employing force or compulsion, peremptory. *Obs. rare.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 89 All men are prone to be cogent and supercilious when they are in office.

Cogently (kō·ud͡ʒĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a cogent manner; forcibly, convincingly.

1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 4 Not cogently conclusive. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. iv. 53 His thanks to the House..were shortly, but cogently, expressed. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 126/2 *note*, That the notion of space is a necessary condition of thought.. has been cogently demonstrated by Kant.

b. Rarely said of force applied to matter.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii. 34 Had not the rocks.. been cogently affected.

Cog-foist, Cog-ful: see COG *sb.*4 4, COGUE.

Cogged (kɒgd), *ppl. a.*1 [f. COG *sb.*2 or *v.*1] Furnished with cogs; having cog-wheels.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 654 A toothed rack..into which a toothed or cogged wheel..plays. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 97 Cogwheels which acted on the cogged rail. 1879 *Cath. & Cranfurd Tait* 561 There we changed into the cogged cars, and went sheer up the face of the mountain.

b. *Med. Cogged-wheel breathing, rhythm*: a term for a jerky respiratory sound in chest-affections, somewhat resembling the sound of a cogged wheel in motion.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886 FAGGE *Princ. Med.* I. 963, I have repeatedly noticed that the separate sounds which make up cogged-wheel breathing are synchronous with as many cardiac pulsations. *Ibid.*, In all probability the 'cogged-wheel rhythm' was due to the action upon the healthy lung of an irritable heart.

Cogged (kɒgd), *ppl. a.*2 [f. COG *v.*3 + -ED.]

1. Corruptly influenced, as the throw of dice is by cogging.

1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 604 A game more desperate, call'd 'Election', When each grave Senator the sport promotes, And throws the main with—cogg'd and loaded votes.

†**2.** Fraudulently palmed off; feigned in order to cheat; pretended. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* 6 Minerals, stones, and herbes, should not haue such cogged natures and names ascribed to them without cause. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Serm. John* vii. 24 (R.) There is much cozenage of the poore people by cogged miracles.

¶ **3.** Of dice: Loaded. (A misuse, owing to misapprehension of what 'cogging a die' meant.)

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. xxxi, When all is done your dice might as well be cogged. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. iii, Clodius reddened with anger on being presented to a set of cogged dice. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 169 On the ground that France and Austria were both playing with cogged dice.

Coggel, obs. form of CUDGEL.

Cogger1 (kɒ·gəɹ). [f. COG *sb.*2 and *v.*1 + -ER.]

1. One who puts cogs in a wheel.

1775 in ASH.

2. *Mining.* One who builds up supports with cogs or chocks.

In mod. Dicts.

Cogger2 (kɒ·gəɹ). [f. Cog *v.*3 + -ER.] One who cogs at dice. **b.** A sharper, cheat, deceiver, beguiler. **c.** A false flatterer, fawner.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 105 Stealers, cut-purses, coggers, dicers. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Pipeur*, a deceiuer, a beguiler, a cogger. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Sinon a caytiefe by fortun..A lyer hym neauer may she make, nor cogger vnhonest. 1611 COTGR., *Adulateur*, a flatterer, cogger, smoother. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 147 As for Coggers and Cheaters [at dice]. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Palpator*, a flatterer, coger, cajoler, sycophant, glozer. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 263 O sir, do not let him turn the tables against me, who am only a simple stripling, and he an old cogger.

†**Co·ggery.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ERY.] The practice of cogging; deception, trickery; also, *concr.* a trick, deception.

1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & State* 195 (T.) This is a second false surmise or coggerie of the Jesuits. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 163 The children of lyes, coggeries, and Impostures. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 13 To get mony, with all manner of falsehood and coggerie.

Cogging (kɒ·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. COG *v.*3 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COG 3. **a.** Cheating at dice. **b.** Underhand dealing, deceit. **c.** Deceitful flattery; fawning.

1532 [see COG *v.*3 1]. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1143/2 The unhonest dealing and false cogging of these men. 1599 JAMES I. Βασιλ. Δωρον 125 As to dyceing..only ruled by hazarde, and subject to knavish cogging. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 276 A gnatonick sycophantizing, or parasitical cogging. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 176 b, By the slight (κυβεια the cogging of the die) of men. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Assentatio*, flattering, cogging, and soothing, adulation. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* III. xii. 277 There had come an end to the lying, and cogging, and fawning, and deceiving.

b. *attrib.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Diceing* (1843) 118 If you did vnderstande..of their false dice, cogging termes, and orders, it will make you abhorre, detest, and defie all dice-playing. 1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 226 It is his Cogging-box, to stricke what Casts of the Dice he lists to call for.

Cogging, *vbl. sb.*2: see COG *v.*2

Co·gging, *ppl. a.*1 [f. COG *v.*3 + -ING 2.] That cogs at dice; cheating; wheedling.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Early Wks. (1843) 137 The world thinketh him to be a good, devout man, that goeth up and down with a cogging pair of beads in his hands. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 b, This Parasiticall Gallaunt..with hys cogging companion Sariga. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (1841) 16 As many rich cogging merchants now-a-days do. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 132. 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Gl.* 24 A cogging knaue and fawning Parrasit. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xiii. 9 God is not mocked, deluded..as patients are by their cogging quacksalvers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, Some trick of those cogging priests and nuns. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 322 The cogging dicers of Whitefriars.

Cogging-brick. [from likeness of the work to the cogs of a wheel or ratchet.] See quot.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 39 *Cogging-bricks*, a kind of Bricks..in use in some parts of Sussex to make their Toothing, or Indented Work under the Copeing of Walls.

Coggle (kɒ·g'l), *sb.*1 *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 5 cogill, cogyl, coggul, 7 cogle, 7– coggle. [known only from 14th c.; possibly from a root **kug-* with the sense 'rounded lump', cf. Ger. *kugel*, Du. *kōgel*; but this is doubtful. The parallelism in form and sense to COBBLE suggests onomatopœic formation: cf. the dial. *knobbly* and *knoggly* 'having rounded protuberances'; perh. there is also relation to *cockle* in sense 'unsteady from having a rounded base'; cf. *coggly, -dy* = *cockly, -ty.*]

A rounded water-worn stone, *esp.* of the size suitable for paving; a cobble. More fully *coggle-stone.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3895 A company of Crabbe-fische..With backis..bigger & hardere þan ony comon cogill-stane or cocatryse scales. 1464 *Rec. Nottingham* II. 373 Item paied for xxiiii lode of cogyls stones. 1483 *Ibid.* II. 392 Item paid for cogguls and to a pauar xijd. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 20 Coggles, Flint, Pibbles, Shingles and other stones. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cv. 388 Any bruise either vpon cogle stone, flint, or such like. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 112 A Flint..strucken with all the Might against a hard Coggle. 1769 L. EDWARD in *Hist. Linc.* (1834) I. 20 Blue clay, full of large coggles or stones. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Coggles*, large gravel stones used for paving. *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Coggle*, a small round stone, pebble, cobble.

† **Coggle,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [app. an error, or imaginary form invented as an etymological link.]

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Cockboat*, Which word [cog]..is still preserved upon the sea coasts in Yorkshire, where they call a small fisher-boat a coggle; and in some places, by corruption, a cobble. (Hence 1775 ASH, *Coggle*, a kind of boat, a cock-boat. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL; and in mod. Dicts.)

Coggle, *a.* = COGGLY. Cf. COCKLE *a.*

1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Coggle*, easily moved, unstable.

† **Coggle,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* [app. a frequentative or diminutive of COG *v.* in sense 5 or 6.] ? To foist *in*, esp. in a wheedling way; to interpolate in a glozing manner.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 215 *Ragan.* And would he never have done Jacob? *Mido.* No, but still coggl'd in, like Jackdaw that cries *ka kob*!

Coggle (kɒ·g'l), *v.*2 *Sc.* and *dial.* [see COGGLE *sb.*1, and COCKLE *v.*2] *intr.* and *trans.* To shake from side to side; to be unsteady; to wabble. Hence **Co·ggling** *ppl. a.* = COGGLY.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* v. (1884) 135 She cogled terribly, and I thought every minute she would fall. 1808 JAMIESON, *Coggle*, to cause any thing to move from side to side, so as to seem ready to be overset. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Coggle*, to be shaky, as of a rickety piece of furniture. 'This table coggles.' 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 160 Tempted..to pass the deep stream on coggling stones. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Coggle*, to be unsteady.

Co·ggledy, -ty, *a. dial.* [f. COGGLE *v.*; cf. *cocklety, -dy.*] Shaky, unstable, rickety.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* XXV. (D.), Take care of that step-ladder though; it is coggledy. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Coggletty, coggly*, shaky, unsteady.

Coggly (kɒ·gli), *a. Sc.* and *dial.* [f. COGGLE *v.* + -Y 1. Cf. *cockly, joggly.*] Shaky, unsteady, like anything resting on a rounded base, *e.g.* a small boat, or a 'coggle-stone' when stepped on.

1808 JAMIESON, *Coggly*, moving from side to side, unsteady as to position, apt to be overset. 1821 GALT *Annals Dalmailing* 193 (Jam.), I thought..that the sure and stedfast earth itself was grown coggly beneath my feet, as I mounted the pulpit. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 846 The ships at Anchor in the roads are a' rather coggly. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Coggly*, easily moved, shaky.

Cogh(e, obs. form of COUGH.

Coght, obs. var. of CAUGHT.

Cogibundity, *humorous* = COGITABUNDITY.

1734 H. CAREY *Poems, Chrononhot.*, His cogitative faculties immersed In cogibundity of cogitation. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tappington.*

Cogie, coggie (kō·gi). *Sc.* [f. COGUE + -Y 4.] A small cogue; a small wooden bowl; the contents of such a vessel.

a 1750 in Herd *Scott. Songs* (1776) II. Cauld kail in Aberdeen, And castocks in Strabogie; But yet I fear, they'll cook o'er soon, And never warm the cogie. 1786 BURNS *A Dream*, An' I hae seen their coggie fou That yet hae tarrow't at it. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 105 Coggie, thou heals me, coggie, thou heals me.

Cogil, obs. form of CUDGEL.

Cogitabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being thought or conceived.

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. i. (1731) 135 By framing.. Conceptions within it self of whatsoever hath any Entity or Cogitability.

Cogitable (kɒ·d͡ʒĭtăb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *cōgitābil-is* thinkable, f. *cōgitāre* (see below).]

A. *adj.* That can be thought or conceived; thinkable, conceivable.

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. iv. (R.), A time when there was no intelligible nature of a triangle, nor any such thing cogitable at all. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 142 Convincing the mind that a doctrine is cogitable, that the soul can present the idea to itself. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. (1869) VIII. 143 Something not perceivable by sense, but only cogitable or conceivable by reason.

B. *sb.* Anything thinkable or conceivable.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 857 Yet are not these sensibles..the only things and cogitables. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 79 Cogitables, or Things that have being only in the Faculties that apprehend them.

Cogitabund (kɒ·d͡ʒĭtăbʊnd), *a.* [ad. L. *cōgitābundus* thinking, f. *cōgitāre* to think.] Musing, meditating, thoughtful, deep in thought.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. v. 170 Such are of a..Cogitabund aspect. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. ii. 5 If he be thoughtive or cogitabund. 1692 SOUTHERNE *Wives Excuse* III. i, Thou art cogitabund; thy head is running upon thy poetry. 1821 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 68 (1822) II. 123 Is not the humour of them elaborate, cogitabund, fanciful?

Hence **Co·gitabunda·tion, Cogitabu·ndity,** deep meditation, thoughtfulness; **Cogitabu·ndly** *adv.* meditatively; **Cogitabu·ndous** *a.* = COGITABUND.

1627 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnl. Parl.* (1783) 61 My dailie..greife for the miseries of true religion in Germanie..made my soul soe sadd and cogitabundous. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 54 Let them [the stars] seem to wink and twinkle as cogitabundly as they will. 1720 *Brice's Weekly* (Exeter) *Jrnl.* 7 Feb. 4 The Result of which mighty Cogitabundation may hereafter furnish out Matter enough. 1744 MISS CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 53 With the addition of much cogitabundity over the riddles in the Ladies' Almanack.

† **Co·gitancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ANCY.] Cogitant or thinking quality.

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 104 Let us reflect what kind of Cogitancy we must imply.

Co·gitant, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *cōgitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *cōgitāre* to think.] Thinking, that thinks.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 69 And also perceives himself to be some particular cogitant Being.

Hence **Co·gitantly** *adv.*, in a thinking manner.
1660 S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 397 Shall we think, because J. O. so thinks, and very cogitantly (but little cogently to us) conjectures, that, etc.

Cogitate (kɒ·dʒiteit), *v.* [f. L. *cōgitāt-* ppl. stem of *cōgitāre* to think. The latter is app. contr. for *co-agitāre*, f. *co-* together + *agitāre*, one of the senses of which is 'to turn over in the mind, revolve, weigh, consider'; see Agitate *v.* 6.]

1. *intr.* To think, reflect, ponder, meditate; to exercise the thinking faculties.
a 1631 Donne *Hist. Septuagint* (1633) 101 (T.) As the life of the body is entertained in still cogitating. 1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. (R.), For he that calleth a thing into his mind, whether by impression or recordation, cogitateth and considereth; and he that imployeth the faculty of his phansie also cogitateth, and he that reasoneth, doth in like manner cogitate or devise. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* 59 Still cogitating and looking for an explanation in the fire. 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* ii. (1875) 19 That lady .. lay cogitating over the past evening.

2. *trans.* with object or object-clause. Hence passing into: To devise, plan.
1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* 780 (R.) We both day and night reuoluing in our minds did cogitate nothing more, than how to satisfie the partes of a good pastour. 1652 C. Stapylton *Herodian* 62 By this his Dreame he Cogitates alone, He was Divinely called to the Throne. *Mod.* The man is cogitating mischief against us.

b. *Philos.* To think (an object), to form a conception of.
1856 Meiklejohn tr. *Kant's Crit. P. R.* 50 The idea of a science of pure understanding and rational cognition by means of which we may cogitate objects entirely a priori. 1857 T. E. Webb *Intellectualism of Locke* ix. 174 Admitting that we are necessitated to 'cogitate' the great Ontologic Realities, the German Philosopher [Kant] denied that we are able to 'cognize' them.

Cogitation (kɒdʒitā·ʃən). Forms: 3 cogitaciun, 5-6 cogi-, cogytacion, -yon, 6 -tyon, 6– cogitation. [a. OF. *cogitaciun*, *-acion*, ad. L. *cōgitātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *cōgitāre* to think.]

1. The action of thinking or reflecting; attentive consideration, reflection, meditation.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Þreo degrez beoð þerinne [in lust] .. Þe uorme is cogitaciun .. Cogitaciuns, þet beoð fleoinde þouhtes þet ne lesteð nout. 1545 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. (1548) 12 Suspend both his cogitacion and his penne. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 70 b, More is gatherde by cogitacion than if the thyng had been spoken in plaine woordes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iv. 13 What by cogitation, wee find to be the cause of any thing. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 629 Fixt in cogitation deep. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. ii. 184 He is always so wrapped up in cogitation. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xxvii. 229 The mind of its own power alone could by sufficient cogitation discover, etc.

b. The faculty of thinking or thought.
1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Ephes.* iv. 18 Having their cogitation darkened. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 427 The sight is in the eyes .. vnderstanding and cogitation in the braine. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 271. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 368 The Mechanical Philosophers, that deny Cogitation, and even Sense properly so call'd, to Beasts. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xlvii, It was never supposed that cogitation is inherent in matter. 1838 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxxi. (1866) II. 141 Speech and cogitation are thus the relative conditions of each other's activity.

2. An act of thinking or consideration, a thought or reflection. (with *plural*).
a 1225 [see 1]. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 b, That your fasting may come of pure hert without eny euill cogitacions. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 259 Such as have filthy corrupt cogitations in their hearts. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* I. cxxxiii, Being terrified with the cogitation, that not any of those which had been formerly sent had ever returned. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, Prythee, leave me to my own cogitations. 1718 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* xlix. II. 56, I spent several hours here in .. agreeable cogitations. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* v. 474 Our cogitations this way have been drawn, These are the points .. on which Our inquest turns.

b. 'Reflection previous to action' (J.); a purpose or design.
1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 66 Hyt [the common weal] schold be the end of al theyr cogytatyonys, conseylys, and carys. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 4 The cogitations and purposes of your adversaries shall quite be dissolved. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (J.), The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his cogitations vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 642 The wicked cogitations, and designs of the adversaries.

3. With *of*: †**a.** Thinking of or about, consideration *of* (anything). *Obs.* **b.** A thought, conception, or idea *of* an object.
1542 Brinklow *Compl.* i. (1874) 7 Wherby mennys hartes be rauysshed .. from the cogytacyon of all such things as thei ought to pray for. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 545 If the Spirite entreth into a cogitation of it owne death. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 717 This knitting of the Brows will follow upon earnest Studying, or Cogitation of anything. 1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 39 Idolatrous cogitations of God. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 77 If we reflect on our own Cogitations of these things.

Cogitationism, -ist (kɒdʒitā·ʃəniz'm, -ist). [f. prec. + -ism, -ist.] See quot.
1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 345 If I were allowed to invent a term, I should say that Mr. Mill, cosmologically, is now a Cogitationist. The ultimate fact of the phaenomenal world, as recognized by him, is neither Matter nor Mind in any present sense of these terms, but a cogitation or coagulation of phaenomena which may be called feelings. .. If we persevere in the analysis, we end in Cogitationism.

Cogitative (kɒ·dʒitei·tiv), *a.* [a. F. *cogitatif*, *-ive* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *cōgitātīv-us*: see Cogitate and -ive.]

1. Having the power or faculty of thought; thinking (as a permanent attribute).
1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. (1890) 104 The swete balle of the eye whiche is .. juge of the colours by reflection obgectyf, whiche she bryngeth vnto the Impression cogytyue of the entendement. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, In the myddle ventrycle is put the cogitatyfe and racyonall [vertue]. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 135 The cogitatiue or knowing soule. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. x. § 9 Sensible, thinking, perceiving Beings .. which .. we will hereafter call cogitative .. Beings. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 309 Belief is more properly an act of the sensitive than of the cogitative part of our natures.

2. Given to cogitation; thoughtful, meditative.
1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 16 The Earl had the closer and more reserved Countenance; being by nature somewhat more cogitative. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 151 He is said to be very thoughtful and cogitative. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xx. iii. 68 That Column has stood cogitative. 1884 *Gd. Words* May 324/2 After a cogitative pause.

Hence **Co·gitatively** *adv.*, **Co·gitativeness.**
1731 Bailey, *Cogitatively*, thoughtfully, considerately. 1888 M. Connor *Husband & Wife* I. x. 139 'What an admirable room for a study!' pursued M. Flamant cogitatively. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 158 The bumps of cogitativeness and inquisitiveness.

Cogitativity (kɒ·dʒitǽ·tiviti). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ity.] Capacity or power of thinking.
1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 191 To change death into life, incapacity of thinking into cogitativity.

Cogitator (kɒ·dʒiteitəɹ). [f. Cogitate + -or.] One who cogitates, a thinker.
1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 31 *Cogito, ergo sum.* Alas, poor Cogitator, this takes us but a little way.

Co-glorify, -glorious: see Co-.

†**Co·gmen.** *Obs. rare.* Men to whom the cloth called *cog ware* was sold.
(Some have conjectured that they were the crew of cogs, or traders who sailed in cogs.)
1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, c. 10 § 1 Certeines draps .. appellez Cogware & Kendale cloth sont venduz a Cogmen.

Cognac (kɒ·nyak). Forms: 6 **conniacke**, 7 **conyack, cognack**, 8–9 **coniac**, 9 **cogniac**, 8– **cognac.** [F. *Cognac*, name of a town in the department of Charente in France.]

1. *Cognac wine*: wine produced at Cognac.
1594 Plat *Jewel Ho.* II. 15 Take small Rochell, or Conniacke wine. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 464 The distillation of the Cognac wine.

2. A French brandy of superior quality distilled from Cognac wine. The name is sometimes extended (for trade purposes) to any French brandy.
†**a.** Formerly *Cognac brandy.*
1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2223/4, 76 Pieces of Conyack Brandy, in 32 Lotts. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 136 The Cogniac brandies .. contain vegetable prussic Acid.
b. Now simply *Cognac.*
1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 60 A glass of right Coniac, or spirits of wine, or humming Madeira. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. liii, Unless when qualified with thee, Cogniac! 1858 Dickens *Lett.* 20 Feb., His handwriting shakes more and more .. I think he mixes a great deal of cognac with his ink. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 2/1 Cognac in large quantities now enters England which comes out of potatoes, and not out of grapes. Pure cognac can now be secured .. only through English holders of old stocks.
attrib. 1875 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* II. 399 A very good preparation is the Stokes' Cognac Mixture.

†**Cogname.** *Obs.* [adaptation of L. *cognōmen.*] Surname; = Cognomen.
1685 Crowne *Sir Courtly Nice* III. 30 I'le tell you both his name, and cogname. His name is Andrew, his cogname Farewel.

Cognate (kɒ·gneit), *a.* and *sb.* Also (in sense B 1) cognat. [ad. L. *cognātus*, f. *co-* together + *gnātus* born, f. root *gn-*, *gen-*, *gon-* to produce. In Eng. the transferred sense appeared earliest.]

A. *adj.*

1. Descended from a common ancestor; of the same stock or family.
1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 78 Some of their cognate tribes. 1864 Kirk *Chas. Bold* II. iv. ii. 251 The barriers between cognate states. 1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. § 156 Agnates are .. persons who are of kin through males, —cognate, as it were, through the father.

2. Of languages: Descended from the same original language; of the same linguistic family. Of words: Coming naturally from the same root, or representing the same original word, with differences due to subsequent separate phonetic development; thus, Eng. *five*, L. *quinque*, Gr. *πέντε*, are cognate words, representing a primitive **pénke.*
1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 61 A cognate language. 1837 Prichard *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (ed. 3) II. 19 A cognate dialect of the Berber speech. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 58 The cognate word *agrios* appears to have gone through the same process as *agrestis* and *argeios.*

b. *Grammar. Cognate object* or *accusative*: An object of kindred sense or derivation; *spec.* that which may adverbially follow an intransitive verb, as in 'to die the death'.
1874 Roby *Lat. Gram.* IV. viii. II. 40 The extent of action of the verb may be expressed by a substantive of the same meaning as the verb (Cognate accusative). 1876 Mason *Eng. Gram.* § 372 What is often termed the cognate accusative (or objective) (as in 'to run a race') should more properly be classed among the adverbial adjuncts.

3. *gen.* Akin in origin; allied in nature, and hence, akin in quality; kindred, related, connected, having affinity. (Const. *with*, rarely *to.*)
c 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. l, Which atomes .. never rest till they meet with som pores proportionable and cognate unto their figures. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 455 Comets and Fiery Meteors are cognate. 1785 Warton *Notes on Milton's Poems* (T.), Imbrute, I believe, is a word of Milton's coinage. So was the cognate compound 'imparadised' supposed to be. 1821 Southey *Vis. Judgm.* vi, Honouring each in the other Kindred courage and virtue, and cognate knowledge and freedom. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 399 Geometry and the cognate sciences.

B. *sb.*

1. *Roman Law.* One related by blood to another; a kinsman; *pl.* those descended from the same ancestor, whether through males or females. Thus distinguished from *agnate*, which was limited to *legal* relationship through the father only, though including relationship by adoption. Hence **b.** *Sc. Law.* A relative on the mother's side as opposed to an *Agnate.*
1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 85 The custody of the pupil's person .. is .. committed to the mother while a widow, until the pupil be seven years old; and, in default of the mother, to the next cognate. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* I. vii. § 3 We understand by agnates all those who are related by the father .. and by cognates those who are related by the mother. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxxvi. 631 [The mother] could not succeed to .. [the son] as an agnat though she could succeed to him as his cognat. 1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. § 156 Those who are of kin through females are not agnates, but merely by natural law cognates.

2. A cognate word, term, or thing.
1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 181 Reckoning the words which we have put in italics as Latin derivatives, merely because they happen to have Latin cognates!

Cognateness (kɒ·gneitnės). [f. Cognate + -ness.] Cognate quality or condition.
1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 319 The cognateness of ideas and principles to man as man. 1847 Hare *Vict. Faith* 5 A resemblance .. betokening a certain cognateness.

Cognatic (kɒgnæ·tik), *a.* [a. F. *cognatique*: see Cognate, and -ic. Cf. *agnatic.*] Pertaining to or reckoned through cognates; see Cognate B. 1.
1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 122 A lineal cognatic succession. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* 146 Cognatic relationship is simply the conception of kinship familiar to modern ideas. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 19 The cognatic, or maternal influence.

†**Cogna·tical,** *a. Obs.* = prec.
1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 99 There are but two waies by which hereditary or successive monarchies do descend; .. the one is lineal descent; the other lineal, agnatical, cognatical, or collateral; or as we say, the one descends to the heire general, the other to the heire male.

Cognation (kɒgnē·ʃən). [ad. L. *cognātiōn-em* kindred by birth, f. *cognāt-us*, Cognate.]

1. The relation between persons descended from a common ancestor; kinship, relationship, consanguinity. (Common in 17th c.; now *rare.*)
1382 Wyclif *Gen.* x. 31 Thes the sones of Sem, after cognacions [Vulg. *secundum cognationes*] and tungis and regiouns. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* viii. 21 *marg. note*, Our spiritual kindred is to be preferred before carnal cognation. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 365 Termes of Cognation and consanguinity. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. iii. 18 Of the original of the Phenicians; their cognation with the Jews. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 69 A great danger exists in claiming cognation between two distant peoples from the coincidence of a few words in both languages.

b. *spec.* in *Roman Law*: Natural relationship by descent from a common ancestor, whether through males or females; as distinguished from *agnation*, which was a civil relationship through males only. In *Sc. law*, Relationship through females only.
1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In France, for the succession to the crown they follow agnation; in England, Spain, etc. cognation. 1806 Gregory *Dict. Arts & Sci.* I. 382 *Cognation*, women coming to the succession according to the degree of proximity, in default of males, or their descendants. 1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. § 156 There is no agnation between a mother's brother and her son,—only cognation.

†**c.** Used of 'spiritual' relationship, as that between sponsors, etc.; = Affinity 1 b. *Obs.*
c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 266 Knit to us neither by consanguinity nor affinity, but by spiritual cognation. *a* 1626 W. Sclater *Romans* iv. (1650) 140 By spiritual cognation, wherein faith combines us. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* IV. v. 444 The impediment of spirituall cognation, is stretched so far .. as that (what by Baptisme, what by Confirmation) twenty severall persons are excluded from the capacity of inter-marriage.

†**2.** *collect.* Kindred, kinsfolk, relations. *Obs.*
1382 Wyclif *Acts* vii. 3 Go out of thi lond, and of thi cognaciouu [Vulg. *de cognatione tua*], or kynrede. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 80/2 Alle hys cognacion .. abode in good lyf and in holy conuersacion. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* I. 233.

3. *Philol.* The relation between languages naturally descended from a common source, or words from a common root.

[1676 W. Hubbard *Happiness of People* 5 It cometh from and hath a near cognation with a word that signifies to build. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* xx. Wks. (1813) 163 What certain sense they could put on either of these 4 words by their mere cognation with each other.] 1862 *Guardian* 23 Apr. 401/3 The great difficulty in all teaching of Comparative Philology is to make people understand the difference between cognation and derivation. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 180/2 Sir William Jones recognises the fact that the relation among all of them is cognation and not derivation.

4. The relation between things derived from the same source or having the same origin, or between those having a like nature or quality (= Affinity 5); more loosely, that between things connected with, or naturally adapted to, each other (cf. Affinity 8); affinity, connexion, relation, likeness. (Very frequent in 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*)

a 1555 Bradford *Wks.* 354 The society, cognation, and consent, which all and every creature hath with man. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xxxvii. 461 The Eye is fitted to discerne light by the Innate property of light and Cognation which it hath thereunto. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 223 [They] had a very great cognation with the Galli, not only in language, but in holy Rites and Customes. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* vi. (1809) 187 This circumstance of identity or cognation in their original. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 396 How close the cognation of the creature and the critical faculty.

† **Cogniscible,** *a.* (Cf. *cognoscible, cognizable.*)

1654 L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 54 Not legally cogniscible.

Cognise, etc.: see Cognize.

Cognition (kɒgni·ʃən). In 5–6 **-icio(u)n, -ycyo(u)n.** [ad. L. *cognitiōn-em* a getting to know, acquaintance, notion, knowledge, etc., sb. of action f. L. *cognit-*, ppl. stem of *cognōscĕre*: see Cognosce.]

† **1.** The action or faculty of knowing; knowledge, consciousness; acquaintance with a subject. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (1835) 154 Illumynyd she is wyth clere cognycyoun In hyr soule. 1528 Lyndesay *Dream* 577 Filicitie they had Inuariabyll, And of his Godhed cleir cognitioun. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. 237 With conscience and perfit cognition of innocencie. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 63, I will not be my selfe, nor haue cognition Of what I feele. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 106 A retrograde cognition of times past. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 389 Tasting the first aliments of scientific cognition.

b. Apprehension, perception. (*nonce-use.*)

1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. iii. (1865) 34 In thy cognition of some poignant jest.

2. *Philos.* The action or faculty of knowing taken in its widest sense, including sensation, perception, conception, etc., as distinguished from feeling and volition; also, more specifically, the action of cognizing an object in perception proper.

1651 Stanley *Poems* 231 This Divines call intellectual intuitive cognition. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. § 6 Finding not Cognition within the natural Powers of Matter. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. Introd. 113 A faculty of cognition a priori. 1879 Adamson *Philos. Kant* 45 The several elements which, according to Kant, make up the organic unity of Perception or real Cognition.

b. A product of such an action: a sensation, perception, notion, or higher intuition.

1819 Shelley *Peter Bell III*, 473 *note*, Peter's progenitor ..seems to have possessed a 'pure anticipated cognition' of the nature and modesty of this ornament of his posterity. 1856 Meiklejohn tr. *Kant's Krit. P. R.* 79 The fact that we do possess scientific a priori cognitions, namely, those of pure mathematics and general physics. 1873 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* I. III. viii. 369 With purely intellectual cognitions..also with..moral cognitions. 1881 J. H. Stirling *Text-bk. Kant* 468 Let a cognition be *intellectually* what it may, it is no cognition proper, it is not properly Knowledge, unless and until it have an actual perceptive application.

3. *Law.* = Cognizance 3. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxf.* 35 Ye .. Chauncellor .. shall have .. full cognition of all .. causes. 1581 Savile *Agric.* (1622) 203 To the rest belonged cognition of criminal causes. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 12 Incontinent cognition or tryal sall be taken be the assise. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 32 Obnoxious to the cognition of Judges. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. v. 198 The Council appoint a Committee to take cognition of the matter.

b. *Sc. Law.* † A process in the Court of Session for the determination of cases concerning disputed marches. *Cognition and sale*: a process for obtaining a warrant to sell the whole or a part of a pupil's estate. *Cognition and sasine*: a form of entering an heir in burgage tenure.

a 1809 *Scotch Dict.* in Tomlins *Law Dict.*, *Cognition*, is the process whereby molestation is determined. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 46 An instrument of cognition and sasine in regard to such lands and in favour of such heir.

† **4.** Recognition; gratitude. *Obs. rare.*

1655 Evelyn *Let.* in *Mem.* (1807) IV. 7, I must justifie .. with infinite cognition, the benefit I have received.

Cognitional (kɒgni·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to cognition.

1827 Bentham *Wks.* X. 560 Elements of intellectual aptitude: 1. Cognitional knowledge. 2. Judicial judgment.

Cognitive (kɒ·gnitiv), *a.* [ad. L. type *cognitīv-us*, f. *cognit-*, see above, -ive.] Of or pertaining to cognition, or to the action or process of knowing; having the attribute of cognizing.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 22 Plato saith, that there are three vertues in the soule belonging to knowledge and understanding..called cognitive or knowing vertues: namely, reason, understanding, and phantasie. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 260 Unless the Understanding employ and exercise its cognitive, or Apprehensive Power. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 257 A minute analysis of the cognitive powers of man. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1865) I. 227 The two acts, severally cognitive of mind and matter. 1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* (1852) 258 The simple cognitive faculties, which give us the knowledge of really existing individual objects; as Perception .. Self-consciousness.

‖ **Co·gnitor.** *Rom. Law.* [L. agent-sb. from *cognōscere*: see Cognition.] An attorney or procurator.

1880 Muirhead tr. *Instit. Gaius* IV. § 82 We may sue either in our own name or through an agent, such as a cognitor, procurator, tutor, or curator..A cognitor is made our substitute in a cause by certain formal words spoken in presence of the adversary.

Co·gnizabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next.] The quality of being cognizable.

1852 J. R. Ballantyne *Lect. Nyáya Philos.* 50. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 40 Cognizability. By this name we may denote the capability of a substance for being easily recognized and distinguished from all other substances.

Cognizable, -isable (kɒ·gnizăb'l, kɒ·ni-), *a.* [f. Cognize (or rather originally from stem of Cogniz-ance) + -able. Since *cognize* has become a familiar word, there is a tendency in sense 1 to pronounce (kɒgnəi·zăb'l); cf. *recognize, recognizable.*]

1. Capable of being known, perceived, or apprehended by the senses or intellect; perceptible.

1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 95 Their Injuries may be cognizable, but not their Benefits. 1777 Cockin *Mist in Phil. Trans.* LXX. 160 *note*, The vapours are said to be of a tenuity cognizable by the sight. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 187 That..is not cognizable by our senses. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxix. (1859) II. 392 Admitting that causation were cognisable, and that perception and self-consciousness were competent to its apprehension. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. v. 141 A period dimly cognisable in the remotest past.

b. Capable of being recognized, recognizable.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. c. 301 His features were scarce cognizable. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. li. 242 Aesop .. is cognizable, by his deformity. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* vi, We exchanged clothes, in such a manner as to render us no longer cognizable. 1854 J. Kennedy *Swallow B.* (1860) 18 Without one cognizable face before me.

2. Capable of being, or liable to be, judicially examined or tried; within the jurisdiction of a court of law or the like.

1681 Hickeringill *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 18 All matters cognisable in Spiritual Courts. 1690 *Penn. Archives* I. 110 We .. find the major part of the writing not cognizable by us, or within our province. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 25 These courts can hold no plea of matters cognizable by the common law. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 484 Every sort of plea that was cognisable under royal writ. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. xi. 444 Making all offences against it cognizable in the courts of admiralty.

b. *spec.* in Anglo-Indian law: see quots.

1882 *Code Crim. Procedure* § 4 'Cognisable offence' means any offence for, and 'cognisable case' means a case in, which a police-officer..may..arrest without warrant. 1883 J. F. Stephen *Hist. Crim. Law* III. 331 The offences (in the Indian Code of Crim. Proc.] called by the somewhat ill-chosen name of cognizable offences.

Hence **Cognizableness.**

1871 W. G. Ward *Ess.* (1884) I. 68 The intuitive cognizableness of such a proposition. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 528 He who denies the cognizableness of necessary truth.

Cognizably (kɒ·gnizăbli, kɒ·ni-, kɒgnəi·zăbli), *adv.* [f. Cognizable + -ly 2.] In a cognizable manner; recognizably; perceptibly.

1817 Wordsw. *Poems, Pass of Kirkstone*, Nor hint of man; if stone or rock Seem not his handy-work to mock By something cognizably shaped. 1854 Faber *Growth in Holiness* XV. (1872) 257 The spiritual life is a cognizably different thing from the worldly life.

Cognizance, -sance (kɒ·gnizăns, kɒ·ni-). Forms: α. 4–5 **conisaunce, conysaunce,** 4–7 (*legal*) **conisance, -ans,** (4 **konichauns,** 5 **conyschance, conoissaunce**), 6 (*legal*) **conizaunce.** β. (*legal*) 6–8 **con(n)usance,** 7 **conusans.** γ. 5–6 **cognisaunce,** (**cognoyssaunce, -ance**), 6 **cognys-, -iz-, -yzaunce, -isens, -izens, -issance,** 6– **cognisance, cognizance.** [ME., a. OF. *conis(s)ance, conus(s)ance*, var. of *conois(s)ance*, f. *conoiss-ant* pr. pple. of *conoistre* to know + -ance, answering to a L. type **cognōscentia* (of common Romanic standing: cf. It. *conoscenza*, Pr. *conoissenza*, Cat. *conexensa*, OSp. *conocencia*). From the 13th c., and esp. after the Renascence, the spelling was in Fr. often partially latinized as *cognoissance*, but the *g* was never pronounced (Palsgrave, 1530) and was entirely dropped after 1600. In Eng. the *g* appeared in 15th c., and has here gradually affected the pronunciation, though, in legal use, the older *kɒ·nizăns* is still usual. (The spelling with *s* is etymological, but that with *z*, which accords with the pronunciation, has long prevailed.)

Lat. *cognōscĕre* gave regularly (through *cognocs're, co(g)nois're*), OF. *conoistre*, also written *connuistre*. In the pr. pple. *conois(s)ant, conuisant* (:—*cognōscent-em*), and in analogous forms, pre-tonic *oi* was liable to be weakened to *e*, and *i*, giving *cones(s)ant, conis(s)ant*, and *ui* to *u* giving *conusant*, whence the Anglo Fr. and ME. forms so spelt. In mod.F. *connoissant* has long been pronounced *connessant*, and is now written *connaissant*. The pa. pple *connu*, OF. *conеü*, represents a L. type *cognōvūtum* f. *cognōvi*.]

I. Knowledge, etc.

† **1.** Knowledge, understanding; acquaintance.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5562 For the toon yeveth conysaunce And the tother ignoraunce. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 347/3 Yf it suffyse to Jhesu cryst that thow knowe hym .. and yf his cognoyssaunce suffyseth not to the. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* B 4 Except ye fyrst haue true & iust cognoyssance in the fyrst booke. 1638 Heywood *Wise Woman* III. Wks. 1874 V. 313 You should be one, though not of my cognisance, yet of my condition. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 216 The tree of cognizance of Good and Evill.

† b. Recognition. *Obs. rare.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 31 Who, soone as on that knight his eye did glaunce, Eftsoones of him had perfect cognizaunce.

2. Knowledge as attained by observation or information; state of being aware of anything; perception, notice, observation. Esp. in phr. *to have cognizance of*, to be aware of, know by observation or information; *to come* (*fall, be, lie*) *under-within, beyond, out of the cognizance*, i. e. range of observation or perception, ken *of* (often with some admixture of the notion of 'province', 'jurisdiction', 'right of dealing with'; as in 3); *to take cognizance of*, to take notice of, notice, observe, become aware of; to take note of, include within the range of observation, embrace within its scope.

1642 Perkins *Prof. Bk.* i. 3 If the wife grant a rent without the knowledge of the husband this grant is void, so it is, notwithstanding that the husband had conusance of it. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 71 [He] exposed them in the great market-place, to see if any would take cognisance of them. 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 308 Wherewith we disguise and conceal from the conusance of others. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 1 Should any of their .. Faults come under their Cognizance. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 162 ¶ 4 The business from which we withdraw our cognizance is .. below our notice. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. ix. (1817) 253 Any part of Christ's history .. which was public, and within the cognizance of his followers. 1829 Southey *All for Love* ix, That act being publicly perform'd With thy full cognizance. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* vii. 81 Islands, rivers, and creeks..of which charts and surveyors had no cognizance. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 40 Of this .. the utilitarian theory takes no cognizance.

b. Often with admixture of sense 3: Official knowledge, authoritative notice.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* xxi, [The proctor] took cognizance of their names, and dismissed the rioters. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Isab.* I. xi. 447 The queen .. took this department under her special cognizance.

II. Legal senses.

3. *Law.* **a.** The action of taking judicial or authoritative notice; the hearing and trying of a cause. **b.** The right of hearing and trying a cause, or of dealing with any matter judicially; jurisdiction. Chiefly in phr. *to have cognizance of; to take cognizance of; under, within*, etc., *the cognizance of. Cognizance of pleas*: see quots. 1670, 1767.

[1292 Britton 28 Car nous volums qe Sainte Eglise .. eyt conisaunce a juger de pure espiritualté. 1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, st. 1 c. 2 Al conestable appartient davoir conissance des contractz tochantz faitz darmes & de guerre hors du roialme.] 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 38 The Chancellor ..shall have connusance of plees. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 4 When the right of tithes is in question .. the church holdeth conusance. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 96 b, The conusans of that cause belongeth to the king's temporall courts onely. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., *Cognizance of Plea*, is an ability to call a Cause or Plea out of another Court. 1692 Locke *Toleration* III. x, Magistrates, whose duty it is to punish Faults under their Cognizance. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 37 The cognizance of pleas..is..an exclusive right, so that no other court shall try causes arising within that jurisdiction. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 177 To introduce courts of justice for the cognizance of crimes. 1793 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 40 When the admiralty declined cognizance of the case. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 428 In all causes of which the spiritual courts had cognizance.

fig. 1642 tr. Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* I. iii. 8 Causes that are properly of feminine cognizance he suffers her to decide. 1768–74 Tucker *Light of Nat.* (1852) II. 374, I would have every man judge for himself, but not pass his judgment until after full cognizance of the cause.

4. Recognition or acknowledgement; admission of a fact alleged; *esp.* acknowledgement of a Fine. **b.** A plea in replevin that defendant holds the goods in the right of another as his bailiff. Cf. Avowry.

[1292 Britton 62 Qe le Corouner..voist a eus de enquere et de oyer lour conisaunce. *transl.* That the coroner .. go to them to inquire .. and hear their confessions.] 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 113 To hold Plea in actions real, and personal; to take Conusance by Fine. 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 49 Where the husband is seised of a Seigniorie in the right of his wife, a man may not make conusans as baily to the husband, but as bayly to them both. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1130 Where in replevin..the defendant made cognisance for rent in arrear. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* vii. 316 *note*, When a person whose goods have been distrained seeks to replevy them, and the defendant justifies this taking of the goods,

he is said to make avowry if he justifies in his own right .. to make cognisance if he justifies in the right of another.

III. 5. A device or mark by which a person, company, etc., is known or distinguished, as a crest, heraldic bearing, coat of arms, etc.; a badge; *spec.* in *Her.* a device or emblem borne for distinction by all the retainers of a noble house, whether they bore 'arms' or not; see quot. 1766. (The chief sense in ME., and still frequent.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3569 ȝif i encountre with þis kniȝt .. how schal i him knowe what konichauns here he bere? 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 188 What is hus conysaunce, quath ich, in hus cote-armure? 1494 Fabyan iii. liv. 35 Aruiragus hastely causyd hym to be Armed with the cognisaunce of the kynge. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 650 He gave the Sunne in his full brightnesse for his Cognisaunce or Badge. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 118 Lewis .. tooke upon him the crosse, the cognisance of the sacred warre. 1766 87 Porny *Heraldry* Gloss. s. v., Cognisances were badges which subordinate officers, and even soldiers did bare on their Shields, for distinction sake, being not entitled to a Crest. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. ii, In the chief three mullets stood, The cognizance of Douglas Blood. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry* xix. 303 The motive that induced Geoffrey of Anjou to assume as his cognizance the Sprig of Broom.

b. *fig.* Badge, emblem, mark, token.

c 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 276 b/2 Meekeness in countenaunce, with a manly heart..is the conisance of my livery. 1584 G. Whetstones in *Mirr. Mag.* 13 b, Receyve of us the possession thereof, as a cognisance of our loue. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 464, I did give them my Sabaths, as a special cognizance of my people. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 45 If generous honesty, valour, and plain dealing, be the cognisance of thy family.

Co·gnizance, -sance, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] To have cognizance of.

1642 Heylin *Hist. Episcopie* (1657) i. 417 Why the Emperour made choyse..of the Westerne..Bishops to cognisans the cause.

Co·gnizanced, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Cognizance sb. + -ed.] Having a cognizance; characterized.

1836 Cdl. Wiseman *Sci. & Relig.* I. iii. 181 The abovementioned class and another, somewhat more elegantly cognizanced, namely, the *gens togata*, or cloaked family.

†**Co·gnizant, -isant,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **conisante,** 6 **conysantte, cognoisant.** [app. sb. use of OF. *conoisant, conis(s)ant* pr. pple. of *conoistre* to know, recognize (see above); but the pl. may have originated in a perversion of *cognizance*: cf. *accidents, accidence.*] = Cognizance 5.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 185 Knyghtes in her conisantes clad for þe nones. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 36 With their conysanttes poyntyd and gylte. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 25/26 A cognizant, *insigne, signum.*

¶ Here = Cognizance 2.

1634 *Raynold's Byrth Mankynde* Prol. 3 Except yee first haue true and iust cognoisant in the first Booke.

Cognizant, -isant (kɒ·gnizănt, kɒ·ni-), *a.* Also **conusant.** [app. of modern introduction: not in Dictionaries of 18th c.; not in Todd's Johnson 1818, nor in Webster 1828; in Craig 1847. Thus, prob. formed anew, directly from Cognizance, Cognize; but it corresponds in form to OF. *conisant, conusant* pr. pple. Cf. Cognoscent.]

1. Having cognizance or knowledge (see Cognizance 2); aware (*of*).

1820 Southey *Ode on Portrait of Bp. Heber*, If the Saints in bliss Be cognizant of aught that passeth here. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxv. 499 The party shall be presumed conusant of the law..his ignorance shall not exempt him. 1879 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 82 The following circumstance, of which the writer is personally cognizant.

b. *Philos.* That knows or cognizes.

1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* iii. iii. § 27 Gassendi..gives as the best, a definition of truth little differing from Herbert's, the agreement of the cognisant intellect with the thing known. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 54 If this cognition were that which apprehends objects, the soul would be cognizant.

2. *Law.* Having cognizance or jurisdiction (see Cognizance 3); competent to deal judicially with a cause, crime, etc. 1847 in Craig.

Cognize, -ise (kɒgnəi·z), *v.* [A comparatively modern word, formed with reference to *cognizance, cognizor,* and the kindred words, and the earlier *recognize.* It thus corresponds analogically, but not phonetically, to L. *cognōscere,* OF. *conoistre,* F. *connaître*: cf. Cognosce. The prevalence of the ending *-ize* over *-ise* is app. due to the influence of the large class of verbs having etymological -ize.]

†**1.** *Law.* (*intr.* or *absol.*) To take cognizance.

1658–9 Chaloner in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 129 The Judges..sit at Westminster, and they cognize.

2. *trans.* To take cognizance of, take note of, notice, observe.

1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 107 [He] was cogniz'd by every eye. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Method* 72 Moved to incipient hysteria where anon I should simply cognize pathos.

3. *Philos.* To know, perceive, become conscious of; to make (anything) an object of cognition.

1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxi. (1877) II. 19 It would also be convenient .. for psychological precision and emphasis, to use the word to *cognise* in connection with its noun *cognition. Ibid.* xxxvi. (1870) II. 329 They first know, —they first cognise, the things and persons presented to them. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* i. iv. (1875) 80 It is a material object, and it is cognized by being recognized as such. 1876 Mivart *Lessons fr. Nat.* vii. 196 We cognize an object..by one act; we cognize that cognition by a very different act.

Hence **Cogni·zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 101 The soul's cognizing consists in this, that itself..apprehends an object through the eye and the other media enumerated. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 31 Take away the cognizing mind, and the color, form, position, [etc.] of the table..at once disappear.

Cognizee, -isee (kɒgnizī·, kɒni-). *Old Law.* Forms: 6–7 **conisee,** 6– **cognisee,** 8– **cognizee.** [formed as correlative to Cognizor, on the model of words in -ee etymologically correlative to words in -or. But the formation is not etymological.]

The party in whose favour a fine of land was levied; he to whom cognizance was made.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The same reconisance dyd not in any wise touch or concerne..the cognisor ne the cognisee. 1594 West *Symbol.* ii. § 52 The Cognisor is he that knowledgeth the fine, the Cognisee is he to whom it is knowledged. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 473 Of these lands so deliuered, the conisee being ousted, shall haue an assise or redisseisin. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 341 In which case the king, etc., is called the cognizee, *is cui cognoscitur*; as he that enters into the recognizance is called the cognizor, *is qui cognoscit.* 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 120 Whenever the cognizee appears in court and admits satisfaction, the recognizance is discharged.

Cognizens, obs. form of Cognizance.

Cognizer, -iser (kɒgnəi·zəɹ). [f. Cognize *v.* + -er. Cf. Cognizor, and Connoisseur, for other types.] One who or that which cognizes.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 255 Intellect is the cognizer of all forms. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* Introd. 12 An inherent λόγος, without which neither a cogniser nor a cognised .. is possible.

Cognizor, -isor (kɒ·gnizō·ɪ, kɒ·ni-). *Old Law.* Forms: 6–7 **conisor,** 7 **-our, -zor,** 6– **cognisor,** 8– **-zor.** [in 16th c. *conisour,* in form Anglo-French = continental F., *conois(s)eor,* agent-sb. f. *conois(s)-* stem of *conoistre* to know: see Connoisseur.] The party who levies a fine of land.

1531–1594 [see Cognizee]. 1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 232 The Conisee shall have a *Scire facias* against the Heir of the Conisor. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 279 That which he hath of the gift of the Conisor. 1670 Blount *Law Dict., Conisor,* alias *Cognizor* is used in the passing of Fines for him that acknowledges the Fine. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 84 If after the concord is acknowledged in Court, one of the cognizors dies, still the cognizee may proceed with this fine, against the surviving cognizor.

Cognoisant: see Cognizant.

‖ **Cognomen** (kɒgnō·men). [L. *cognōmen,* f. *co-* together + (*g*)*nōmen* name; cf. *co-gnō-scere* to learn, know.]

1. In Latin use: (*a*) The third name, family name, or surname of a Roman citizen, as Marcus Tullius *Cicero,* Caius Julius *Cæsar*; (*b*) an additional name or epithet bestowed on individuals, as *Africanus, Cunctator* (in later Latin called *agnomen*).

1879 H. Phillips *Notes upon Coins* 10 Saserna was the cognomen of a noble family which deduced its descent from King Tullus Hostilius.

Hence, in English use:

2. A distinguishing name or epithet given to a person or assumed by himself; a nickname.

1811 L. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 96 Though called by whatever epithets or cognomens imply old age. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. i. (1863) 101 Her father, Jack Bint .. was commonly known by the cognomen of London Jack. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. ii. vi. 213 The cognomen by which Philip is recognized is 'the Prudent'.

3. An (English) surname.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 157 The name of Alexander .. coupled with the gentle cognomen of Partridge. 1867 Miss Braddon *R. Godwin* II. iii. 39 The Queen of Beauty was distinguished by the very commonplace cognomen of Watson.

4. *loosely.* Name, appellation. [So, in Latin, very commonly used by Vergil and other poets, for a name given to a country, river, etc.]

1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* iv, I repeated the name [Priscilla] to myself three or four times .. this quaint and prim cognomen .. amalgamated itself with my idea of the girl. 1857 Wood *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 4 The Common Shag, a bird of a monosyllabic English cognomen. 1872 *Jenkinson's Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 A lane, bearing the euphonious cognomen of Spooney Green.

Cogno·men, *v. rare.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To give a cognomen to, to nickname.

1831 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 729 A crazy coxcomb, who..has been cognomen'd..the Glasgow Gander. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 78 Churchill, cognomened the 'clerical bruiser', was a disgrace to the church.

Cognominal (kɒgnɒ·minăl), *a.* and *sb.* [in sense 1, f. L. *cognōmin-is* having the same name; in 2, f. *cognōmin-,* stem of Cognomen: see -al.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the same name or cognomen, like-named.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Cognominal,* that hath one and the same name or sir-name. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 128 Distinguished from other cognominal dedications, by the name of *St. James's chapel..on the wall.* 1831 Peacock *Crotchet Castle* ix, The immortal nose..which is still resplendent over the portals of its cognominal college [Brasenose].

2. Of or pertaining to a cognomen or surname.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1741) 194 The second [name] Pilatus as a cognominal addition distinguishing from the rest descending from the same family. 1855 W. H. Mill *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 171 A cognominal epithet..of the elder son. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Fasti* i. 647 No Roman house had grade cognominal Above the Fabii; titled above all As 'Maxima'.

†**B.** *sb.* One who or that which has the same name as another; a namesake. *Obs. rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiv. 170 The Dog [and] his cognominall or name-sake in the heavens.

Cogno·minally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] By way of cognomen, in regard to the cognomen.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 291 Cognominally I am impoverished, degraded..Were it a fair name, I could submit; but this [Higginbotham] is a nickname, a byword, a reproach.

†**Cogno·minate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cognōmināt-us,* pa. pple. of *cognōmināre* to surname.] Formed as, or of the nature of, a cognomen or descriptive appellation.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* iii. i. 65 Vocall Propriety denotates the Properties of particulars by due Appellation, which is either Nominate or Cognominate .. The Second deduces deriuation from Forme, Site, Climate, Season, Person .. as Harpe-Close, Mountacute .. Bel-Acre. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ii. 68 It was anciently cognominate Agalia from Agalius the first King.

Cognominate (kɒgnɒ·mine|t), *v.* [f. L. *cognōmināt-* (see prec.) + -ate 3.] *trans.* **a.** To give a cognomen or surname to; to nickname. **b.** *loosely.* To name, style, call.

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 7 He cognominated him Opinion. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ix. 384 It is now called Sicilia .. By Diodorus Siculus, it was cognominated the Paragon of Iles. 1849 De Quincey *Wks.* IV. 327 Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I cognominated Cyclops diphrélates.

Cognomination (kɒgnɒminē·ʃən). [ad. L. *cognōminātiōn-em,* n. of action (cited only in sense 2) f. *cognōmināre*: see prec. and -ation.]

1. The action of cognominating or naming.

1623 Cockeram, *Cognomination,* a naming. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* Pref. 3 A generall Survey and Cognomination of the Muscles of the Body.

2. *concr.* = Cognomen. [so L.]

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. viii. 246 Pompey had deserved the name of Great; Alexander of the same cognomination was Generalissimo of Greece. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Sp.* xiv. (1872) 86 It is one of the private cognominations of 'The Smiths'.

†**3.** Affinity of terms applied. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* ii. xxiv. (1840) 478 Another place may be from cognomination, or affinity of words.

Cognominity (kɒgnomi·niti). *rare.* [f. L. *cognōmin-* (see next) + -ity.] 'The circumstance of having the same name.'

1846 Worcester cites *Gentl. Mag.*

Cogno·minize, *v. rare.* [f. L. *cognōmin-,* stem of Cognomen + -ize.] = Cognominate.

1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xxvii. (1875) 204 Mr. P. had an amusing system of cognominising those about him by some ingenious transposition of their various patronymics.

Cognominous (kɒgnɒ·minəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of the same name; = Cognominal 1.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 329/1 To the west, again, of this peninsula [Michigan] is its cognominous lake.

Cognosce (kɒgnɒ·s), *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Law.* [ad. L. *cognōsc-ĕre* to become thoroughly acquainted with, investigate, get to know, f. *co-* together, altogether + (*g*)*nōscĕre* inchoative of obsolete **gnō-* (whence (*g*)*nō-vi,* (*g*)*nōt-um*), corresp. to Gr. γνῶ-ναι to know. See Notion, Gnostic, Know.]

1. *intr.* To make inquiry or investigation, *esp.* in order to a legal decision; to take cognizance of a cause, an offence, etc. ? *Obs.*

a 1583 Sir J. Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 18 The Schiref is na juge competent to cognosce or decyde upoun the nonentres or ward of landis. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 39 It perteins not to my court, to cognosce vpon bastardrie. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convic.* Pref., So many of our neighbour nations, as have beene desirous to cognosce of our affaires. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 27 From all further ..judging or cognoscing therein.

2. *trans.* To take judicial cognizance of (a matter); to investigate, examine, try.

1607 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1621) 206 *note,* A matter and cause spiritual, and always cognosced and judged by the church..say certain Scottish ministers. *a* 1670 Spalding *Hist. Troubles Scotl.* (1792) I. 256 (Jam.) The general resolved in person to cognosce the entry into Newcastle. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 34 The judge..shall..proceed to cognosce, hear, and determine any such appeal. 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Apr. 263 Error cognosced and determined by the judicatories of the Church.

†**3.** To adjudicate, decide authoritatively upon; to assign judicially. *Obs.*

1634 in *Forbes of Callendar* 2 (Jam.) To cognos and designe be deuision to ilk persone thair part off the fornamit outfeald arable land..The saids lands being cognossit, meathit, mairchit, and acceptit be the said nobill Lord.

4. Judicially to examine and pronounce (a person) to be of a certain status; *esp.* (*ellipt.*) to pronounce to be an idiot or lunatic.

a 1670 Spalding *Hist. Troubles Scotl.* (1792) II. 91 (Jam.) To meet, sit, and cognosce Mr. Andrew Logie..for unsound doctrine. 1773 Erskine *Instit.* 140 (Jam.) The son ought to be declared or cognosced an idiot by the sentence of a

judge. *a* 1805 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* 534 He had been cognosced at Edinburgh, and deprived of the management of his estate. 1818 G. Chalmers *Life Mary Q. Scots* I. 278 (Jam.) George Douglas's elder brother was cognosced nearest agnate. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* v, 'If he gangs daft, we'll hae him cognosced.' 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 To inquire whether the person sought to be cognosced is insane.

5. = Cognize.

1874 Carpenter *Mental Phys.* II. xi. § 382 Before the Intelligence is sufficiently developed to cognosce the idea which mentally represents it.

Cognoscence (kɒgnɒ·sĕns). Now *rare*. Also 6 (*Sc.*) **cognossance**, 7 **-oscance**. [f. L. type **cognōscentia*, f. *cognōsc-ĕre* to know (see -ence); perh., in Sc., originally, ad. F. *cognoissance*.]

† 1. Blazonry; heraldic cognizance.

a 1455 Holland *Houlate* xxxiii, Quhilk [bearing] cassyn be cognoscence quarterly was. *a* 1649 Drummond *Hist. Jas. V*, 350 (Jam.) This coffin was adorned with the arms of the kingdom, cognoscances and a crown.

2. Knowledge; = Cognizance 1, 2.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. 73 Thou may have cognossance..that this opinioun is vane. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* Ded. 4 Nor .. esteem me the lesse dutyfull, that without your cognoscence I become thus thankfull. 1673 O. Walker *Education* 74 The Inclinations follow the cognoscence of the Soul. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 246, 1 Facts within our cognoscence.

† 3. *Law.* = Cognizance 3. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxix. (1614) 57/1 This court had cognoscence of causes ecclesiasticall.

Cognoscent (kɒgnɒ·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *cognōscent-em*, pr. pple. of *cognōscĕre* to know.]

1. Knowing; cognitive.

1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* I. § 6. 28 The Muscles .. are not endued with any Cognoscent powers. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 142 A cognoscent air of legal gravity.

2. Cognizant; acquainted.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 687 If I were not before cognoscent of its existence. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 574 The subject is not one with which we are personally cognoscent.

‖ **Cognoscente** (kɒnʸɒʃe·nte). Pl. **-ti** (-ti). [Ital. *cognoscente*, Latinized form of *conoscente* knowing man, connoisseur:—L. *cognōscent-em*, pr. pple. of *cognōscĕre* to know, etc.: see Cognosce.] One who knows a subject thoroughly; a connoisseur: chiefly in reference to the fine arts.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 450 The cognoscenti .. allow that Ireland is a school of music. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* 77 (L.) A person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute cognoscente. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* II. 325 [Turner] neglected by the rich cognoscenti of the day.

Cognoscibility (kɒgnɒsibi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity.] Cognoscible quality; knowableness.

1656 [J. Serjeant] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 277 They have no entity nor cognoscibility. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 294 God, as he is of infinite Essence, so also of infinite Cognoscibilitie and Truth. 1865 Mill *Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* 24 Our author's doctrine of the direct cognoscibility of the Primary Qualities.

Cognoscible (kɒgnɒ·sib'l). *a.* [f. L. type **cognōscibil-is* knowable, f. *cognōsc-ĕre*: see -ble.]

1. Capable of being known; knowable, ascertainable; recognizable.

1648 H. G. tr. *Balzac's Prince* 176 There remaines nothing .. cognoscible in Germany, but the Sea and the Mountaines. *a* 1691 T. Barlow *Rem.* (1693) 546 God is naturally cognoscible. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 388 Definite, cognoscible circumstances. 1825 Bentham *Ration. Reward* 220 A determinate system of cognoscible laws.

b. as *sb.* That which can be known.

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 117 The Cognoscible, and the knowledge thereof. 1845 O. Brownson *Wks.* VI. 5 Spiritual cognoscibles, or the immaterial realities capable of being known.

† 2. *Law.* = Cognizable 2. *Obs.*

a 1644 Laud *Diary, etc.* I. 333 (T.) In the high-commission we medled with no cause not cognoscible there. 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 11 Art. xix, No causes in Scotland [shall] be cognoscible by the courts .. in Westminster Hall. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 210 Rules of plantation being only cognoscible at the Council-board.

Cognoscitive (kɒgnɒ·sĭtiv), *a.* A non-etymological formation for Cognitive; used sometimes, more especially, with an inchoative sense: apprehensive.

1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xxxiii. 404 All bodily cognoscitive faculties. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 134 The Soul having an Innate Cognoscitive Power. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 880 A wise man, cognoscitive and sensitive of the blessings of this life. 1871 W. G. Ward *Ess.* (1884) I. 28 It would be 'contrary to all analogy' if man's cognoscitive faculties did not..receive..'development and education'.

Hence **Cogno·scitively** *adv.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* 162/1 We must not seek after that absolute or first good cognoscitively or imperfectly.

† **Cognotize**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [A non-etymological formation f. L. *cognōsc-ĕre, cognit-um.*] To denote by a cognizance

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 241 By that name some Houses are cognotized, and known by such Signs in the City of London.

‖ **Cognovit** (kɒgnō·vit). *Law.* [in full, *cognovit actionem* (Lat.) 'he has acknowledged the action'.] An acknowledgement by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause is just; in which case the defendant, to save expense, suffers judgement to be entered against him without trial.

1762 Jacob *Law Dict.* s. v. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 443/2 The poor tailor .. has lost his time, his cognovit, and his character. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xlvi, You gave them a cognovit for the amount of your costs after the trial. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 62 § 26 Where in an action a warrant of attorney to confess judgment or a cognovit actionem is given.

Co-go·vernor. [see Co- 3 b.] A joint governor.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 246 The inferiour and minor gods .. are called..the co-governours and co-reigners with the Supreme God.

So **Co-go·vernment.**

1834 Calhoun *Wks.* II. 384 Reducing them from that independent and distinct existence, as co-governments .. to mere subordinate and dependent bodies.

Co-gracious, -guarantor: see Co-.

Cogredient (kō,gri·dĭent), *a. Math.* [f. Co- + *-gredient*, as in L. *con-gredientem*, f. *gradi* to step.] *lit.* Proceeding step by step with each other, keeping step together; said of two or more sets of variables which undergo identical or parallel linear transformations.

1881 Burnside & Panton *Theory Equations* (1886) 357 When x, y and x', y' are transformed similarly, as in the present Proposition, they are said to be cogredient variables.

Co-gua·rdian. [Co- 3 c.] Joint guardian, guardian in conjunction *with*. Hence **Co-gua·rdianship.**

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 193 As the fact .. is imputed to the Co-gardians. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. comm. (ed. 2) 397, Co-guardianship, when one of the co-guardians has injured the ward from negligence.

Cogue, cog (kōug, *Sc.* kōg, kōg). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* **coig**, 7– **cogue**, 8– **cog**. 'Kelly writes *coag*: this, or *cogue*, most nearly approaches to the sound' (Jamieson). [Origin uncertain: see various conjectures in Jamieson.]

1. (*Sc.*) A wooden vessel made with staves and hoops, used in milking cows or ewes, and for other purposes.

The *cogue* or *cogie* now or recently used in the south of Scotland is 12 inches deep, 18 inches in diameter at the bottom, narrowing to 15 at the top, with three polished iron hoops, and one of the staves continued as an upright handle.

a 1568 *Bannatyne Poems* 156 (Jam.) Ane coig, ane caird wantand ane naill. 1595 Duncan *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Mulctra*, a milk-cog. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 136 (Jam.) Gin ye, fan the cow flings, the cog cast awa'. 17.. *Sc. Song, Cauld Kail in Aberdeen* Chorus, I wadna gie my three-gir'd cog For a' the queans in Bogie. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* Introd., Bickers, bowls, spoons, cogues and trenchers, formed of wood. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 318 And kilted maiden came her cog to fill. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 269 A cog of milk occupied a small shelf.

2. A small drinking-vessel or cup, of wood; also † a cogueful, a 'dram'.

1690 Mrs. Behn *Widow Ranter* I. i, Come, Jack, I'll give thee a cogue of brandy for old acquaintance. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* VI. 351 To relish a Cogue of good Ale. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 Come fill us a cogue of swats. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxviii, Hooped cogues or cups, out of which the guests quaffed their liquor, as also the broth or juice of the meat. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Cogue*, a dram of brandy.

3. (*Sc.*) A dry measure.

1762 Bp. Forbes *Jrnl.* (1886) 205 Carrying a Stocking full of Buckies and a wooden Dish or Cog as a measure. 1814 *Proof of Mill of Inveramsay* 1 (Jam.) A cog of sheeling is one fourth of a peck.

Hence **Cogue, cog** *v.*, *trans.* to put into a cogue; † *intr.* to drink drams; **Cogueful, cogful,** as much as a cogue will hold.

1730-6 Bailey *Cogue*, to drink Brandy. 1775 Ash *Cogue*, to drink Brandy, to drink drams. 1737 Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 87 (Jam.) Ye watna what wife's ladle may cogue your kail. *a* 1693 in *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1719) 135 Give him a Cogful of Brose to his belly. 1814 *Proof of Mill of Inveramsay* 2 (Jam.) A cogful of meal. 1822 Scott *Pirate* v, A cogfu' of warm parritch.

† **Co·gware.** *Obs.* A coarse kind of cloth, apparently resembling frieze, made of the most inferior wool.

1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, c. 10 § 1 Certaines draps en diverses Countees Dengleterre appellez Cogware & Kendale cloth.. des queux draps grant partie est fait de la plus pire leyn de tout le roialme. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 18 Cloths called Vesses, Cogware, or Worsteds.

Cog-wheel. [see Cog *sb.*^{2}] A wheel with cogs, used to transmit motion; more generally, a toothed wheel which engages with another similar wheel, or with a toothed bar or rack; a gear-wheel.

1416–39 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 547; *ibid.* 551. 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 610/27 *Scoriaballum*, a cogwhele. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xl, The cogge whele in a corne mylne is a great helper. 1660 W. D'Acres *Water Drawing* 38 Moved with cogg wheels and trundles. 1846 Joyce *Sci. Dial.* II. 197 These racks are moved up and down by means of a little cog-wheel. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 20/2 A cog-wheel, a name generally understood to mean a wheel in which the teeth are made of wood and mortised separately into an iron rim.

fig. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* ix, The cog-wheels of life have need of much oiling.

Hence **Cog-wheelery,** cog-wheel gearing.

1884 A. A. Putnam 10 *Years Police Judge* xxiii. 202 Society runs itself without the machinery and cog-wheelery of codes and constables.

Cog-wood. [f. Cog *sb.*^{2}] A valuable timber-tree of Jamaica, *Laurus* (or *Ceanothus*) *Chloroxylon.*

1725 Sloane *Voy. Jamaica* II. 85. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 187 The Green-heart or Cogwood tree..The wood is very tough and hard, and observed to answer better than any other sort for the coggs used in the rolls of a sugar mill. 1814 Lunan *Hort. Jamaic.* I. 228.

Cohabit (kohæ·bit), *v.* [a. F. *cohabiter*, ad. late L. *cohabitāre* to dwell together, f. *co-* together + *habitāre* to dwell; see Habit.]

1. *intr.* To dwell or live together (*with*). *arch.*

1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 201 A certaine number of schollers to cohabite with the Cannons. 1667 South *Serm. Ps.* lxxxvii. 2 They were not able to cohabit with that Holy Thing [the Ark]. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 174 The wise and righteous generation that we cohabit with and among. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. vii. 63 All that..do cohabit within this jurisdiction.

b. *fig.* of things.

1653 Walton *Angler* i. 33, I do easily believe that peace, and patience, and a calm content did cohabit in the cheerful heart of Sir Henry Wotton. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 40 In Water the contrary Qualities of Gravity and Levity cohabit together. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 214 As if rural Sweetness, and external Elegance and Neatness cohabited there.

2. To live together as husband and wife: often said distinctively of persons not legally married.

c 1530 More in *Fisher's Wks.* II. 51 He should .. make it a matter of great conscience to cohabit with her, being not his lawfull wife. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 78 The Church..may compel the husband to allow his wife alimony, if without sufficient cause he shall refuse to cohabit with her. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 149 P 4 Ordinary Marriages, or rather Bargains to cohabit. 1827 J. Powell *Devises* II. 345 In case he should have any child or children by M. A. S. (a woman with whom he cohabited).

† 3. *trans.* To inhabit together. *Obs.*

1722 *Journey through Eng.* I. 123 It is plain we are not quite in Heaven here..a Place cohabited by Innocence and Guilt, by Folly and Fraud from the Beginning.

Cohabitancy (kohæ·bitănsi). *rare.* [f. next: see -ancy.] The state or fact of being a cohabitant.

1863 Thoreau *Excursions, On Walking* 209, I become again aware of their cohabitancy. If it were not for such families as this, I think I should move out of Concord.

Cohabitant (kohæ·bitănt). [a. OF. *cohabitant*, ad. L. *cohabitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *cohabitāre* to Cohabit. Cf. Habitant.] One who dwells together with another or others.

1576 Woolton *Chr. Manual* L vj b (T.), Covetousness transferreth her poison into cohabitants. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 546 No small number of the Danes became peaceable cohabitants with the Saxons in England. 1666 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 177 My old friend and fellow-traveller (cohabitant and contemporary at Rome). 1831 Howitt *Seasons* 38 Swallows, Martins and Swifts..become cohabitants of our houses.

† **Coha·bitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *cohabitāt-* ppl. stem of *cohabitāre.*] = Cohabit 1.

a 1633 T. Adams *Pract. Wks.* (1861) II. 306 (D.) Shall the graces of God cohabitate with the vices of Satan?

Cohabitation (kohæbitā·ʃən). [a. F. *cohabitation*, ad. late L. *cohabitātiōn-em* a dwelling together, f. *cohabitāre* to Cohabit.]

1. Dwelling or living together; community of life. *arch.* (or distinguished from 2 by use of hyphen and secondary stress on *co-*).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 944 The womman Sunamyte dredde the cohabitacionne of Elye. 1555 Coverdale (*title*), Treatise of the cohabitation of the Faithful with the Unfaithful. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 163 He is not bid to leave the dear cohabitation of his father, mother, brothers and sisters. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. 210 Oannes taught the Chaldæans .. Cohabitation in Cities. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 17, I am struck with the close co-habitation and association of black and white.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1551 Cranmer *Answ. Bp. Gardiner* 353 (T.) Nestorius graunted two natures in Christ, yet..by cohabitation or inhabitation, so that he made but one Christ. 1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 164 The cohabitation of the Godhead with the manhood, in the person of Christ. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 329 The Alga which is the host of the Fungus become[s] modified in consequence of the cohabitation.

† c. Clustering as a community. *Obs.*

1662 Petty *Taxes* 28 While ever there are people in England, the greatest cohabitation of them will be about the place which is now London.

2. Living together as husband and wife (often with the implication of not being married: see Cohabit *v.* 2).

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 23 § 2 Sentence for Matrimony, commanding Solemnization, Cohabitation, Consummation, and Tractation. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 54 After this was the cohabitation continued and the children borne as before mentioned. 1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 54 For..holding correspondence and cohabitation with one not his wife. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Co-habitation*, implies a concubinage, or a copulation, or carnal knowledge, between two persons. 1751 Jortin *Eccl. Hist.* (1845) I. xxxi. 422 The cohabitation of slaves was not called by the name of marriage. 1824 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* 28 A large number of legal cohabitations have little claim to the name of Christian marriages.

† b. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 38 The death of Galeas happened by immoderate cohabitacion.

Coha·biter. *rare.* = Cohabitant.

1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* IV. 64 Neighbours and cohabiters of the same region.

Cohære, Cohæretour, Cohæsion, obs. ff. COHERE, COHERITOR, COHESION.

Co-harmonious(ly, -harmonize, -heartedness: see Co-.

Cohart(e, obs. form of COARCT.

Coheir (kōʊ·ēəɹ). [f. Co- 3 c + HEIR; cf. L. *cohērēs*, OF. *cohoir* (Godefroy).] One who participates in an inheritance; a joint heir.

1532 [see c]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 203/1 A coheyre, *cohæres*. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 127 Tiberius .. had adioyned coheire unto him another of his Nephews under age. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. XI. 509 Coheir in part of his Uncle's estate. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 214 The petitioner was one of the coheirs of John Lord Botetourt. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vi. 181 A group of persons, considered in law as a single unit, might succeed as co-heirs to the Inheritance.

b. said of a woman: a COHEIRESS.

1586 FERNE *Lacies Nobilitie* 68 His wife—being the cousen and one of the coheyres to William Romary. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 148, I haue three daughters .. they are coheyres. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 57 A Coe heir. 1866 SIR B. BURKE *Dormant & Ext. Peerages* 293/1 Alice, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Hugh de Bolebec.

c. *fig.* (Frequently as a translation of *συγκληρονόμοι* in *Romans* viii. 17.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 700/1 Heires of god, coheires of Christ. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), All coheirs in the inheritance of Jesus.

Hence **Coheirship.**

1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 3 The Princely and glorious coheirship purchased for them by Christ. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 210 It falls into abeyance .. during the continuance of the coheirship. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 9/2 The abeyance of an ancient barony was terminated in favour of a gentleman in whom 'one-fourth of a third of the coheirship' of it vested.

Coheiress (kōʊ·ēəˑrĕs). [see prec. and HEIRESS.] A woman who shares an inheritance with others; a joint-heiress.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 23 (1810) 32 Nicholas .. left the daughter of John his co-heiress. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 17 One of the co-heiresses of the Crown. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 345 The husband of the eldest co-heiress of Gloucester.

Co-he·lper. [Co- 3 b.] Joint helper, coadjutor. Hence **Co-he·lpership.**

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 135 Twoo coadiutours, two cohelpers. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 837 Dion .. had no co-helper..as Brutus had of Cassius. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Religio Med.* 85 To man is accredited a co-helpership with Christ.

Co-herald: see Co- 3 b.

Coherce, -cion, etc., obs. ff. COERCE, COERCION.

Cohere (kōʊhīəˑɪ), *v.* Also 7–8 **cohære.** [ad. L. *cohær-ēre* to cleave together, f. *co-* together + *hærēre* to stick, cleave.]

1. *intr.* To cleave or stick together; *esp.* said of the constituent parts of a material substance.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cohere*, to cleaue, sticke or hang together. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vii. 35 Particles of matter, which by reason of their figures, will not cohære or lye together, but in such an order. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. vii. 106 When the Globules of the Blood cohere in Masses too large. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 14 Two freshly-cut surfaces of caoutchouc will, on being pressed together, cohere so tightly that it is scarcely possible to separate them. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* ii. 1 The grains simply cohere without any perceptible cement.

b. Said of the substance, mass, or body whose parts so stick together.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sickness*, When the Cloud .. Coheres in a body without parting. 1864 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 418 The hard mass became fluid. It still cohered.

c. *spec.* in *Bot.*: see COHESION and COHERING.

1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 501 In this case, gems never cohere, the abortive one falls.

2. *transf.* of non-material things, societies, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1340 That natures parmanent and divine, should cohere unto themselves inseparably. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ¶ 5 There are others [natures] which immediately cohere whenever they come into the reach of mutual attraction. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 180 Feelings of different orders cohere with one another less strongly than do feelings of the same order. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. iv. 71 A complete dissolution of the moral principles by which society coheres.

3. Of persons: To stick together; to unite or remain united in action.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 316 No one man so much as cohæring to another. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 308 By cohering with other persons of condition. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. v. 162 Selfish and contentious people will not cohere.

4. To be congruous in substance, tenor, or general effect; to be consistent.

1598 YONG *Diana* 248 That one [assertion] cohereth but ill with the other. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiii. (1622) 137 They deny him to haue any knowledge in him, whom yet they acknowledge to bee the most High. Things, that cannot cohere. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* II. Wks. 1720 III. 149 That trimming .. does not cohere with your complexion at all. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 1219 To draw my uses to cohere with needs. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxii. 448 Nothing .. cohered more intimately with the purpose of his Gospel.

†**b.** To combine congruously, agree. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 259 Till each circumstance, Of place, time, fortune, do co-here and iumpe That I am Viola. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 11 Had time coheard with Place, or place with wishing. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 Though this Nation disagree in sundry fantasies, yet co-here they in this one.

c. 'To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse' (J.).

1795 BURKE *Thoughts on Scarcity* Pref. (T.), They have been inserted, where they best seemed to Cohere.

d. To be coherent, to 'hang together' as a composition. ? *Obs.*

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 214 The piece does not properly cohere.

†**5.** To be associated, to remain *with*. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 23 The Ile was then governed by a Queene, but the rule coheres at other times with Kings.

†**6.** *passive.* To be united. *Obs. rare.*

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 29 In a perfect lover .. all these three are judicially cohered.

Coherence (kōʊhīəˑrĕns). Also 6–7 **cohærence.** [a. F. *cohérence* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cohærēntia*, n. of state f. *cohærēnt-em* COHERENT.]

1. *lit.* The action or fact of cleaving or sticking together; cohesion.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cohærence*, ioyning, and vniting together. 1678 HOBBES *Nat. Philos.* IX. 108 For then not only the points of Contact will be many (which make the coherence stronger). 1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 501 The coherence of two living embryos .. may form monsters. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* i. 6 In order to obtain for the two parts of their weapons a solid coherence.

b. *concr.* Anything that coheres; a cohering object; an adjunct.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ii. 132 [He] accounts them to be Coherences of the Duplicated Brain.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* of association other than material.

c 1580 *Trag. Rich. II*, III. (1870) 49 *Woodstock.* But this most fashionable chayne that li[n]ckes as it were the tooe and knee together? *Courtier.* In a most kynd coherence. 1598 FLORIO *Collegianza, Collegamento*, affinitie, alliance, coherence. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 398 The coherence of the body and the soule to the making of a full man. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 226 By a secret relation, and I know not what cohærence which still remains between their souls and others. 1795 BURKE *Let. W. Elliot* Wks. 1842 II. 245 They have not enough of coherence among themselves, nor of estimation with the publick. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 18 There is something truly noble in the coherence of society upon principles of fidelity.

3. Logical connexion or relation; congruity, consistency.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 4 b, Where there is a greater cohærence and affinitie betweene the argument and the thing argued. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that coherence, which causes have with their usual effects? 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* 53 To bee now a Philosopher, now a Publican..here is no coherence in these things. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes 189 The destruction of Ephraim has no coherence with the grandeur of Syria.

†**b.** Agreement. *Obs.*

1597 T. J. *Serm. Paules Crosse* 3 Wee may perceive a sweet coherence betwixt the one and the other. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. i. 73 It is a wonderfull thing to see the semblable Coherence of his mens spirits, and his. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 425, I have two Lunar observations and the co-herence of the Sea chart with them to strengthen my assertion.

4. 'Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest' (J.); harmonious connexion of the several parts, so that the whole 'hangs together'.

a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Exp. Zachary* (1629) 160 The division of the Chapters here make the cohærence somewhat difficult. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 184 If there be any Coherence left in your Scull, you cannot but perceive, etc. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 24 He .. says everywhere great and noble Things..with infinite Wit, but with little or no Coherence. 1850 R. WILBERFORCE *Holy Baptism* 178 This want of coherence and completeness in his system has opened a door to Socinianism. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 21 There is sometimes so much coherence in them [dreams], that they are very like realities.

†**5.** *concr.* Context; the immediately connected parts of a discourse. *Obs.*

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) Y ij, When the coherence of the place yeeldeth it, then we say it must signifie the substance. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 291 A naked sentence .. disarmed of the assistance of the coherence before and after it. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* I. xviii. § 1 *note*, The coherence requires that we read Esau.

Coherency (kōʊhīəˑrĕnsi). [ad. L. *cohærēntia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being coherent or of hanging together in any respect.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXV. (1632) 70 Whatsoever had no coherencie with it [Aristotle's doctrine], was but fond Chimeraes. 1611 COTGR., *Entretenement*, a coherencie, or hanging of things together; an vninterrupted continuation of matters. 1692 BENTLEY (J.), Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 24 The activity and the coherency of thought displayed by the Greek mind. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 27 The Protestants were thus isolated..with nothing to give them coherency as a party. 1883 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 414/1 The indissoluble coherency of the American Union.

Coherent (kōʊhīəˑrĕnt), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 8 **cohær-.** [a. F. *cohérent*, ad. L. *cohærēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *cohærēre* to COHERE.]

1. That sticks or clings firmly together; *esp.* united by the force of cohesion. Const. *to, with.* Said of a substance, material, or mass, as well as of separate parts, atoms, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 29 The thyrd [bone of the wrest], is with the second coherent. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 298 Most Powders grow more close and coherent by mixture of Water, than by mixture of Oyl. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 85 The *Fasciculi* were more strictly coherent to one another. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 221 The metal barium has not yet been obtained in the coherent state. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 21 These rocks are sufficiently coherent to form durable building stones.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.*: United by COHESION, q. v.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 171 Seed without its proper integuments, its testa being coherent with the utricle. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 37 Primrose: the sepals coherent.

†**c.** *Coherent small-pox* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1722 JURIN *Small Pox* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 191 Small Pox, of that sort which is call'd the cohærent, or the middle between the distinct and the confluent kind.

2. *transf.* of non-material cohesion.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 184/2 If there are intelligibles, and those neither sensibles, nor coherent with sensibles. 1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 104 Controversies .. about Prædestination, and the coherent doctrines. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 225 Coherent with this is a Third property of..love. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 594 Most times Points are to be prov'd by comparing and weighing Places coherent. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 178 Among the successive auditory feelings there are definite and coherent combinations of groups. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iii. 149 An empire, more stable, more coherent than any Turkish rule before it.

†**3.** Accordant or related logically or in sense; congruent; harmoniously accordant. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 39 These places are nothing coherent to the state of our present question. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 100 As most coherent with the Text. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vii. 39 That time and place with this deceite so lawfull May proue coherent.

4. Of thought, speech, reasoning, etc.: Of which all the parts are consistent, and hang well together.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 991 A Speech not coherent and hanging well together. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 879 Good Coherent Sense. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 438 The story is so coherent. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 230 The Norman accounts are anything but satisfactory or coherent.

b. said of persons.

1724 WATTS *Logic* III. iv. § 1 A coherent thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 51 Be plain and coherent, if you please.

†**B.** *sb.* **a.** One who coheres or combines with others. **b.** That which coheres or is connected. (In quot. 1657, 'context'; = COHERENCE 5.) *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Complice*, a partaker, a complice, a confederate, a coherent. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VIII. 17 A world of such deceits, which doe depend and are coherents to his former mischiefes. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 306 [He] moved, that the coherents might be read, to explain it.

Coherenti·fic, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -(I)FIC.] Making coherent, causing cohesion.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* II. 410 The north or negative pole being the cohesive or coherentific force.

Coherently (kōʊhīəˑrĕntli), *adv.* [f. COHERENT + -LY 2.] In a coherent manner; connectedly; consistently.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvii. 142 The Warre lasted .. not continually, or coherently, but as causes were ministred. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 432 Mathematicians seem not to speak clearly and coherently of equality. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* viii. (1873) 68 Having reflected a few minutes in order to arrange coherently what I had to say. 1885 T. RALEIGH in *Law Q. Rev.* Apr. 155 Coherently speaking lunatics.

Cohering (kōʊhīəˑrin), *ppl. a.* [f. COHERE *v.* + -ING 2.] That coheres or cleaves together.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 107 To break asunder these rash and ill co-hering People. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* v. 216 This long Train of cohering Causes. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Depos.* (ed. 5) 223 The oxalate will be deposited around it, although scarcely in cohering masses.

b. *Bot.* United externally to each other: of organs of the same kind, as of two or more anthers.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 322 Styles..bluish, slightly cohering. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 38 Anthers .. either separate or cohering. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 90 The..cohering sides of adjacent carpels.

Cohe·ritor. [Co- 3 b. Cf. F. *cohéritier.*] A joint inheritor; = CO-HEIR.

c 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 233 The Father, whych hath by his Worde begotten hym many brothers and coheritours in his kyngdom. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 40 The Gentiles should not with the Jewes be made co-heriters..of the Promise. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* viii, In Heaven, Co-heritors with us of endless joy. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 218 Coheritors of the soil with civilized man.

So **Cohe·ritage,** joint heritage.

1882 F. W. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 65 The undispersed co-heritage of joy!

Cohersion, obs. form of COERCION.

†**Cohe·rt,** *v. Obs.* [In form, app. a deriv. of L. *coert-*, a form of the ppl. stem of *coercē-re* to COERCE. But its history is not clear; and it may be a variant of *cohart*, early form of COARCT. Change of *ar* to *er* was, however, contrary to usual tendencies.] = COERCE.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 38 Coherted and be force ayenst theire hertis wille and entent. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 25 For to take vengeaunce ye do me cohert. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 A direct statute and lawe to coherte offenders. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 529 Whom he had therunto enforced and coherted.

Cohe·sible, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *cohæs-* ppl. stem of *cohærēre* to COHERE + -(I)BLE, in the active sense.] Capable of cohesion (Webster 1828). Hence **Cohesibi·lity.**

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 73 They are all branches of the common property of cohesibility.

Cohesion (kohī·ʒən). Also 7–8 **cohæsion.** [a. F. *cohésion*, ad. L. **cohæsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cohæs-* ppl. stem of *cohærēre* to COHERE.]

1. The action or condition of cohering; cleaving or sticking together; *spec.* the force with which the molecules of a body or substance cleave together: cf. ATTRACTION *of Cohesion.*

1678 HOBBES *Nat. Philos.* viii. Wks. 1845 VII. 139 The parts thereof may be contiguous, without any other cohesion but towch. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. v. (1695) 54 The Extension of Body, being nothing but the Cohesion or continuity of solid separable, moveable Parts. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* IV. iv. (ed. 2) 468 Where the cohesion is weakest, it opens in rents. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scotl.* ii. 35 Water..loosens the cohesion of a steep bank. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 10 He wishes to tear the wood asunder, to overcome its mechanical cohesion by the teeth of his saw.

2. *Bot.* The superficial union of like organs. (Distinguished from ADHESION.)

1835 HENSLOW *Bot.* (Lardner's Cabinet Cycl.) 93 In proportion as this cohesion extends from the base towards the apices of the sepals. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. 62 A cohesion of the cotyledons takes place. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 546 *note*, It has come to be the usage in English works on descriptive botany to apply the term 'cohesion' to the apparent union of organs of the same kind, 'adhesion' to the apparent union of organs of a different kind.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Of non-material union.

c 1690 LOCKE (J.), In their tender years, ideas that have no natural cohesion, come to be united in their heads. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. 1808 VIII. 161 It long held together with a degree of cohesion, firmness, and fidelity not known before or since in any political combination of that extent. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 180 There is considerable cohesion between the visual sensations produced by an orange and the taste or smell of the orange. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 28 The tie of nationality [was] a sufficient bond of cohesion.

4. *attrib.*, as in *Cohesion figures*: the forms assumed by a drop of any liquid when placed on a solid or another liquid.

Cohesive (kohī·siv), *a.* [f. L. *cohæs-* (see COHESIBLE) + -IVE.] Having the property of cohering; characterized by cohesion.

1727–31 [see COHESIVENESS]. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 205 Tracts of the finest cohesive soil. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 6 Dung which has fermented so as to become a mere soft cohesive mass. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 489 To show how little cohesive force the league possessed. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 314 By cohesive attraction..we mean that force which binds together the particles of a body.

Hence **Cohe·sively** *adv.*, **Cohe·siveness.**

1818 TODD, *Cohesively*, in a connected or dependent manner. [Hence in later Dicts.] 1727–31 BAILEY vol. II. *Cohesiveness*, cohesive quality. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* (L.), The style loses its cohesiveness. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 210/1 A felted web, to which cohesiveness is given by compressing.

Coheyre, obs. form of COHEIR.

† **Cohibency.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. type **cohibēntia*, f. *cohibēre* to restrain: see -ENCY.] 'A keeping under, or restraining' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Cohibit (kohi·bit), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6 **cohybyte,** 6–8 **cohibite.** [f. L. *cohibit-* ppl. stem of *cohibēre* to restrain, f. *co(m)-* together + *habēre* to hold: cf. *adhibit*, *exhibit*, etc.] *trans.* To restrain, check; to restrict.

1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII*, in *Four Supplic.* 25 Although synne may be for a tyme cohybyted and restrayned. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 506 A Lambs runnet..powred into water, doth speedily cohibit the bleeding of the nose. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Serv.* ii. Misc. (1805) 12 Cohibiting themselves within those bounds which God hath prescribed. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 317 It was scarce possible to cohibit people's talk. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cohibiting medium*, a substance which prevents the passage of electricity from one body to another.

Cohibition (kōuhibi·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *cohibitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cohibēre*: see prec.] Restraint, restriction; check, stoppage.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 117 These kindes of troubles .. are cohibitions of all such earthly delight. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 220 This phantastical cohibition against the freedom of Nature. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 159 A sudden cohibition of .. their Hæmorrhoids. 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts & Th. mod. Physics* 117 The cohibition of the bulk of a gas being due solely to pressure.

So † **Cohi·bitive** *a.*, restraining, restrictive; † **Cohi·bitor,** one who restrains.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 497 Cohibetors and refreiners of the Kynges wilfull skope and unbrideled libertie. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 27 Cohibitive,—restrain, check, curb, with-hold.

‖ **Cohob.** *Obs. Med.* Also **cohoph.** [Origin uncertain: it may be the root of next word, or merely a contraction of *cohobation.*

An Arabic derivation is suspected. There is a Semitic root כעב *kaʿab*, which has in Ethiopic the sense 'second', with a deriv. vb. 'to double, repeat'; this may have occurred in a vulgar Arabic dialect. The suggestion in Littré, of Arabic كهبة *kuhbat* 'dust colour mixed with black' does not explain the sense.]

'A Paracelsian term, intended to mean repetition; thus medicines given according to Cohob, signified that they were administered with unchanging perseverance' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1850–60).

Cohobate (kōu·hobeit), *v. Old Chem.* [In mod.L. *cohobāre*, F. *cohober*: see prec.]

trans. To subject to repeated distillation, by pouring a liquid back again and again upon the matter from which it has been distilled (or other matter of the same kind).

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 50 Cohobate this water three times. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 248 That salt being cohobated sometimes with Paracelsus his sal circulatum. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), The juices of an animal body are as it were cohobated, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. 1767 WOULFE *Distill.* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 53 The spirit of wine, charged with the acid vapours, must be distilled and cohabated. 1879 A. SWANWICK tr. *Goethe's Faust* II. II. 288 The human system duly we compose, And then in a retort enclose, And cohobate.

Hence **Co·hobating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Co·hoba·tor,** an apparatus or agent that effects cohobation.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 110 An eye for an Alchimist, a sublimating .. and Cohobating eye. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 339 By a repeated Cohobating or injection of its own extracted liquor in distillation.

† **Cohoba·tion.** *Old Chem.* Also 8 **cohabation.** [n. of action f. COHOBATE.] The operation of cohobating (see prec.); redistillation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 57 If..the oylely liquor of his proper sulphur..be drawen forth with sundry cohobations and extillations. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 241 The sweet oyl of mercury.. by cohobation with the fire of Hell (that is, the Alcahest) becomes volatile. 1754 LEWIS *Platina* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 651 The cohobation was repeated four times, the distill'd liquor proving paler and paler every time. 1783 *Ibid.* LXXIII. 28 In all these cases..more of the metal will be taken up by distillation and cohobation.

† **Cohonesta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *co-honestāre* to honour in common or abundantly: see Co-.] Honouring with one's company.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. Wks. 1720 IV. 124 The great honour done to us, and the cohonestation of us, by your arrival.

Cohoobie: see COW-HUBBY, *Sc. Obs.*

Cohorn: see COEHORN.

Cohort (kōu·hɒit), *sb.* [a. F. *cohorte*, ad. L. *cohort-em* (*cohors*) court, enclosure, company of soldiers, tenth part of a legion; f. *co-* together + *hort-*, found also in *hort-us*, cogn. with Gr. χόρτος, Eng. *garth*, *gard-en*, from a root meaning 'to enclose': see GARDEN. The living descendant of the L. word in F. is *court*, Eng. COURT.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A body of infantry in the Roman army, of which there were ten in a legion, each consisting of from 300 to 600 men; also applied to auxiliary troops of the same strength, and (later) to bodies of cavalry.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. v. 99 A cohorte of Macedonyens. 1569 T. STOCKER *Diodorus Sic.* II. x. 58 Foure hundred horse, deuided into three cohorts or troupes. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 41 Marcellinus .. advanced .. with the select cohorts, which were considered as the hope and strength of the army. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 274 Sabinus ..had..a few cohorts lately raised in Italy.

2. *transf.* **a.** A similar division of other armies. **b.** A band of warriors in general.

c 1500 *Melusine* 97 The kinge made to be take alle them of hys cohorte or company. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 127 The Cohort bright Of watchfull Cherubim. 1815 BYRON *Hebr. Melodies, Sennacherib*, The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold, And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxvi, The legion of honour was to consist of..fifteen cohorts. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1. 134 Jehoiada gained his victory over Athaliah with a cohort of priests.

3. *fig.* A company, band; *esp.* of persons united in defence of a common cause.

1719 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 543 My friends and my acquaintance..I had a numerous cohort of the latter. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* 33 The cohort of the Fathers Who kept the Faith below. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 454 A small cohort of social regenerators.

4. *Zool.* and *Bot.* In some classifications, a large group superior to a natural order, but of no fixed grade; in *Bot.* usually = ALLIANCE 6.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 24 No idea of the nature or limits of these cohorts can be formed from a consideration of the Flora of Europe alone. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 1. 326 Cohort .. is becoming established for a grade next above that of order.

† **Cohort** (kohǭ·ɪt), *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cohort-āri*, f. *co-* (*com-*) + *hortāri*.] *trans.* To exhort.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 28 Thus wil the deuil cohorte [*or*? coherte] them. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 453 The Lard of Tullybarne and uther Noble men, who cohorted thame to quyetness.

† **Cohortation**[1] (kōuhɒɪtā·ʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *cohortātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cohortāri*: see prec.] Exhortation.

1642 R. WATSON *Serm. Schisme* 1 Saith he, in his cohortation. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 207 A Cohortation..address'd to all Christian Princes. 1838 H. J. ROSE in Burgon 12 *Good Men* (1880) I. 249, I made a solemn cohortation to all the students. 1870 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 352/2 Like general orders in a camp, or the military cohortations of a Roman imperator.

† **Cohortation**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. COHORT.] Combination in a cohort or company (?).

c 1500 *Melusine* 97 Ye shall hold hym felawship, and also all them that are of your cohortacion. The kinge made to be take alle them of hys cohorte or company.

Cohortative (kohǭ·ɪtătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *cohortāt-*, ppl. stem of *cohortāri* + -IVE.] Pertaining to cohortation: in *Heb. Grammar*, applied to a lengthened form of the future (imperfect or present) tense; used almost entirely in the first person, where its force can generally be given by 'let me', 'let us'; the future paragogic.

1852 *Gesenius' Heb. Gram.* (Eng. transl.) 81 The characteristic of the Cohortative is a long *a*. 1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Introd. Heb. Gram.* (1888) 59 *note*, Both the Jussive and Cohortative are comprehended by Ewald under the name Voluntative.

Cohosh (kohǭʃ). Also 8 **cohush.** [See quot. 1866.] The name of several North American plants which have been used medicinally. **Black c.**, *Cimicifuga racemosa.* **Blue c.**, *Caulophyllum thalictroides.* **Red c.**, *Actæa spicata*, var. *rubra.* **White c.**, *Actæa alba.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 189 Cohush (*Actaea Spicata*). 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xvi. (1871) 123 She gathered the ..red cohosh..and other flowers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 241 *Caulophyllum*..The flowers .. are succeeded by deep-blue globose berries..These berries are called by the Indians Cohosh, and the plant is esteemed medicinal. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 119 *Cohosh*, the Indian name of black snake-root.

† **Co-hospital,** *a. Obs. rare.* [cf. late L. *co-hospit-em* fellow guest, and HOSPITAL.]

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vii. (1614) 482 A Hawke had been admitted thither for the cure of his lame legge .. he inhospitably slew many of these co-hospitall weaker Fowles.

Cohow, cahow, cohoo (kohīū·) *Ornith.* In 7 *pl.* **cahouze.** [From its cry.] A bird of the Bermudas, a species of Shearwater (generally understood to be *Puffinus obscurus*) formerly found in immense numbers, but now nearly exterminated.

1615 *Let. of L. Hughes* in Lefroy *Mem. Bermudas* (1877) II. 578 About the middle of October, Birds which we call Cahouze and Pimlicoes come in..When the Cahouze time is out..noddies and sandie birds come in. 1623 CAPT. SMITH *Hist. Bermudas* in *Virginia* 180 Coupers Ile, where were [anno 1614] such infinite numbers of the Birds called Cahowes. *Ibid.* 171 The Cahow is a Bird of the night, for all the day she lies hid in holes in the Rocks. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. 1740 They call it, of the cry which it maketh, Cohow. 1670 S. CLARKE *Four Eng. Plantations* 22. 1859 J. M. JONES *Nat. in Bermuda* 93-6 Mr. Hardie learned in June 1847 'that the Cahow was still known by its old name'.

Cohubie: see COW-HUBBY, *Sc. Obs.*

‖ **Cohune** (kohīū·n). Also 8 **cohone,** 9 **cahoun.** A species of palm (*Attalea Cohune*) found in Honduras. Hence *cohune-palm, -tree, -oil.*

1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 300 We cut down branches of the cohone trees. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 110 *Attalea Cohune*, a native of Honduras, produces nuts called Cahoun nuts, which yield a valuable oil. *Ibid.* 311 *Cohune oil.* 1882 J. SMITH *Economic Plants* 127 Cohune Palm.

Co-husband, -hymn: see Co-.

Coich-grass, obs. form of COUCH-GRASS.

† **Coidȝoch.** *Sc. Obs.* [cf. Gaelic *caithteach* (pron. kai·tʃăχ) wasting, *caithte*, spent, worn out, lean, lank.] 'A puny wight' (Jam.).

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 513 Then the cummers that ȝee ken came all with a clak, To coniure that coidȝoch, with clewes in their creeles.

Coif (koif), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **coyfe,** 4–5 **coyffe, coyf,** 6 **coiffe,** 6–7 **coife, quoife,** 7–9 **quoif,** 5–**coif**; (also 4 **koife, coyif, coyphe,** 5 **koyf,** 7 **koyfe,** 8 **quoiff**; 6 *Sc.* **kuafe, queif, quayf,** 7 **quaiffe, quaife**). [ME. *coyfe*, a. OF. *coife, coiffe* (= Prov. *cofa*, Sp. *cofia*, Pg. *coifa*, It. *cuffia*):—late L. **cuffia* (*cofea* in Venant. Fortunatus, *cuphia* in Alcuin), supposed by Diez and others to represent an OHG. **kupphja*, deriv. of OHG. *chuppha*, MHG. *kupfe* cap.]

1. A close-fitting cap covering the top, back, and sides of the head.

† **a.** In early use a cap of this kind, tied like a night-cap under the chin, worn out of doors by both sexes. † **b.** In later use, worn by men only as a night-cap, skull-cap, under-cap. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON I. vi. § 2 Et cum aucuns felouns vendrount en jugement a respoundre de lour felonie, volom nous qe il veignent dechaucez et deceyntz sauntz coyfe, et a teste descoverte, en pure lour cote.] *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II*, (Percy) xvi, A coyf to bind with his locks. *a* 1350 *Evil Times Edw. II*, 117 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Somme

[wantonne prestes] .. ben ashamed of the werke the bishop hem bitok, At even he set upon a koife, and kembeth the croket. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 62 He maketh his longe heres to be bounden in a coyffe rounde aboute his hed. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. (R.), I dyd throwe away my quylted cappe, and my other close bonnettes, and onely dyd lye in a thynne coyfe. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 131 To thee, all catts are graie in the darke and euerie quoife will serue a nights. 1603 *Ceremonies at Coronat. Jas. I* (1685) 8 A shallow Quoif is put on the Kings head. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 81 A grant of liberty from Queen Mary to Henry Ratcliffe earl of Sussex, giving him leave to wear a night-cap or coif in her majesty's presence. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* Introd. 17 No man shall cover his head in the church or chappel in time of Divine Service, except he have some Infirmity, in which case let him wear a night-cap or coif. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. v, In a quoif like a man-midwife. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 96 A white coif tied under the chin is [*temp.* Hen. III] frequently seen upon the heads of persons hunting or on horseback.

c. A cap of the night-cap form worn by women in-doors or under a bonnet. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also,

d. applied to head-coverings worn by women in foreign countries.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 507 She wolde make a coyf for hir suster. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 19 Hir brycht tressis envolupit war and wound Intill a kuafe [*ed.* 1710 queif] of fyne gold wyrin threid. 1603 *Philotus* xxii, Than may ȝe haue baith Quaiffis and Kellis, Hich Candie Ruffes and Barlet Bellis. 1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Rev. agst. Murder* I. iii. 93 Shee is inforced, yea, faine to sell away her quaives, her bands, and her upper coat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 465/1 A gathered, or drawing Quoife..runneth upon strings which may be made wider or closer. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. v. 16 Old Bawds .. Cloking their Coives with modest Dress, And outward Signs of Holiness. 1727 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.*, Instead of home-spun coifs, were seen Good pinners edg'd with colberteen. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxix, The coif—the apron—the blue checked gown, were all those of old Ailie. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Coif*, a cap, an old-fashioned lace head-dress for females.

[1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 497 (R.) Ouer that her cappe (made after the coife fashion of cloth of gold) called Shapka Tempska.] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. IV. i. 173 The married women [of Italy] wear their heads bare, or couered with a fine linnen coyfe. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 478 They [Circassian women] wear a black coif on their heads. 1813 S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* 90 Sabot and coif, and collerette. 1882 *Day of Rest* 211 *Brittany*, The women wear the white coif of stiffly starched muslin.

e. *transf.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiv. (Arb.) 101 See, my lord the kyng, thus gate he his rede coyf. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 283 A calf with two heads, with a kind of coif growing over one of them.

†**2.** An ecclesiastical head-dress. (Applied by Wyclif to that of the Jewish priests.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxviii. 37 It shall be vpon the coyif [1388 mytre, Vulg. *tiaram*] standing ouer to the forheed of the bishop. *Ibid.* 39 The coif of bijs. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coyfe v. cappe, *tena*..Cappe, or hure, for clerkys, *tena*. 1574 J. STUDLEY tr. *Bale's Pageant Popes*, To Rdr., How can that foundation stand which is made of..tippets, coifs, chrisms.

3. A white cap formerly worn by lawyers as a distinctive mark of their profession; *esp.* that worn by a serjeant-at-law as part of his official dress; afterwards represented by the white border or a small patch of black silk on the top of the wig.

Fairholt says that 'In the rolls of the wardrobe of King Richard II (1391) is an entry for twenty-one linen coifs for counterfeiting men of the law, in the King's Play at Christmas'.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 320 Þey cared ffor no coyffes that men of court vsyn. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 66 (1617) 356 A linnen Coife..an ornament which onely Sergeants at Law doe weare. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1512/3 The late Elected and Sworn Serjeants at Law did this day perform the Ceremony of walking in their Coifs to Westminster, from Grays-Inn. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 261 [The Serjeant] has a Coiffe put on his head, which is a black satten cap with a white Lace or Edge round ye bottom. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiii. (1743) 110 A Serjeant at Law..is obliged to wear a lawn coif under his cap. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 4/2 Mr. Serjeant Pulling ..shows that..the white border is the real representation by survival of the coif, the black patch representing the cornered cap which was worn above it. The coif was originally a kind of white hood, made apparently of lawn, which completely covered the head in the same way that a barrister's wig does now.

b. The position or order of serjeant-at-law.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 313 He countys them foles and dawes, Sergyauntes of the coife eke. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 358 The Judges and Barons of the degree of the coife. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 330 These Brothers of the Coyfe. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 No less a man than a Brother of the Coif. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. 55 O! Fye! have a proper respect for the coif. 1884 SERJT. PULLING (*title*), The Order of the Coif. 1889 SERJT. ROBINSON *Bench & Bar* 237 Serjeant Murphy died before I took the coif.

†**4.** A close-fitting skull-cap of iron or steel, or later, of leather, worn under the helmet; the skull-cap of a helmet. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 898 Ys helm, ys coyphe, ys habryioun alle þay hadde to-rente. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 164 The kynge ban hym yaf so grete a stroke thourgh the helme that he slyt the sercle and the koyf of Iren to the heed. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 44 The coyffe of stele that made his stroke to slyde. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 475 The thirde course they vnhelmed eche other, so that bothe sate bareheaded in their coyfes. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 271 He strake Arthur on the helme; so that it entred till it came to the coyfe of stele, and then the stroke dydde glente downe towarde the lyft syde, and strake awaye as muche of the hawberk as it touched. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 147 Hence thou sickly Quoife, Thou art a guard too wanton for the head. 1766 BARRINGTON *Observ. Statutes* 202 *note*, The coif was originally an iron plate or scull-cap, worn by Knights under their Helmet. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 74 The cowl of mail being drawn over a steel cap called a coif-de-fer. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 109 This hauberk..had a hood or coif; and over this hood, as a second defence for the head, the close-fitting iron helm was worn.

†**5.** A surgical cap for the head or other part.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 2/1 Mixe them very well the one with the other, and then ether of a kercher or of Taffataye make a Quoife, and insparge therin this poulder..Thou shalt wear this Quoife three or four times in a weeke, both night and day. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 312 A bandage with six tails, or a kind of coif with lappets affixed to it, may be found very applicable in some cases.

†**6.** The amnion enveloping the fœtus. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 38 The mydwifes communelye call it the coyfe or byggyn of the chylde. 1611 COTGR. *Agneliere*, Th' inmost of the three membranes which enwrap a wombe-lodged infant; called by some Midwives, the Coyfe, or Biggin of the child.

7. 'Applied to the calyptra of mosses.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

8. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 497 (R.) Her cap made after the coife fashion. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xx, In rude, but glad procession, came Bonneted sire and coif-clad dame.

Coif (koif), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **coifed.** [orig. app. ad. OF. *coifer, coiffer*, f. *coife, coiffe*, a COIF; but in later usage treated as a native formation from *coif* as an Eng. word; cf. to *cap, bonnet*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To provide or cover with a coif; to invest with the sergeant's coif; to cover as with a coif.

1530 PALSGR. 488/2, I coyfe, I put a coyfe upon ones heed. 1611 COTGR., *Coiffer*, to coyfe, weare a coyfe, put on a coyfe. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. iii. (1700) 345 There be in these times that are coif'd with such Opinions, that to shew Scripture to be Reason, is to make it lose weight with them. 1714 ARBUTHNOT etc. *Martin Scribl.* (T.), You, eloquent oyster-merchants of Billingsgate (just ready to be called to the bar, and coifed like your sister-serjeants). 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 259 He would not suffer himself to be coifed [*i. e.* with a woman's coif], but covered his head with a quilted linen night-cap. 1758 J. G. COOPER *Call Aristippus* IV. (R.), Whilst wanton boys..coife me, where I'm bald, with flow'rs. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 466 What fair cloth may coif my head.

2. To dress, arrange, or make up (the hair). Cf. *coiffure*, and paragraph below.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xli. 95 The hair was to be sedulously coifed.

Hence **Coifing** *ppl. a.*

1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story Doom* V. 231 Like the travelling sun, Setting, all clad in coifing clouds of gold.

¶ To express the ordinary sense of mod.F. *coiffer* to dress or arrange the hair or head, various modifications of that word are in use with coiffeurs and their clients, as to *coiffe*, to *coiffé*. So *coiffed* is sometimes used to reproduce F. *coiffé*, in reference to the *coiffe* of French countrywomen, etc.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. lxii. 174 The soubrette who sells you a cigar is coiffed as for a ball. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* III. 19 Handsome women..coiffées to perfection. 1884 E. JENKINS *Week of Passion* I. viii. 241 Her abundant dark hair was coiffed with a glittering spray of diamonds. 1888 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* viii. 34 Washing, cleaning, coiffeing these aristocrats. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 300 Sometimes 'the hair' was coiffées in rolls.

Coif, obs. Sc. form of COVE a hollow.

Coif, erroneous form of QUAICH, cup.

Coifed (koift), *ppl. a.* [f. COIF *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Wearing or provided with a coif; having a covering resembling a coif.

1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 59 The Kynge, beyng coyffyd and in hys nyghte gowne. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 115 She [Africa] is always quoiff'd with the head of an Elephant. 1774 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 24 When a man is as grave as a coifed head. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxxv. 156 The coifed sages of the law who frequented Durham House. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 110 The coifed hauberk..was made on the model of..the ordinary French habit of that period.

‖ **Coiffe·tte.** [F. dim. of *coiffe*.] A skull-cap of iron worn by soldiers in the fourteenth century. Really only the OFr. word, used as a technical term by some antiquaries; never in living use in English.

‖ **Coiffeur** (kwaför). [F., agent-sb. f. *coiffer* to dress the hair.] The French word for hair-dresser: affected by fashionable or artistic hair-dressers, and their patrons.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 98/1 *Coiffure*, a head-dress, coiffeur being a hair-dresser. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Oct. 5/3 Looking at the effects the coiffeur is able to produce..his power must be acknowledged.

‖ **Coiffure** (kwafiər, rarely koifiuə). Also 8 **quoiffure, coiffeure.** [F., sb. of action f. *coiffer* to COIF, dress the head and hair.] A style or fashion of attiring the head and dressing the hair; head-dress, usually of women.

a 1631 DONNE *Hist. Septuagint* (1633) 68 (T.) Drawing up the coifure to a highness royal. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 87 Methinks she is very particular in her Quoiffure. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 1, I am highly pleased with the Coiffure now in Fashion. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 17 An old greasy night-cap, his morning coiffure. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* XXV. (1874) 319 It's not once in six months that Madame Baret's coiffure is amiss.

Coi·ffless, *a.* Without a coif.

1611 COTGR., *Triste comme vn bonnet de nuict sans coiffe*, As melancholicke as a coyfelesse nightcap. 1830 A. CUNNINGHAM in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 406 An old and coifless carline cried.

Coign (koin), *sb.* Also **coigne.** [an archaic spelling of COIN, QUOIN, q. v., retained chiefly in connexion with the phrase in 1.]

1. In the Shaksperian phrase *Coign of vantage*: a position (properly a projecting corner) affording facility for observation or action. (The currency of the phrase is app. due to Sir Walter Scott.)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 7 No lutty frieze, Buttrice, nor Coigne of Vantage, but this Bird Hath made his pendant Bed. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vi, As if the traders had occupied with nests..every buttress and coign of vantage, as the martlett did in Macbeth's Castle. 1823 — *Quentin D.* xx, From some such turret or balcony-window, or similar 'coign of vantage'. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxxiii, A ..swarming of the people at every coign of vantage. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1699 Terror on her vantage-coigne, Couchant supreme among the powers of air, Watches.

2. Occasionally used in the following senses, where QUOIN is the ordinary modern spelling:

a. A corner-stone; a projecting corner or angle of a building. (Cf. also COIN 2).

1843 R. HORNE *Orion*, Great figures started from the roof And lofty coignes.

b. A wedge (in *Printing* or *Gunnery*).

1755 JOHNSON, *Coigne*..2. A wooden wedge used by printers. [BAILEY had *coin, quine, quoine.*] 1862 PALMERSTON *Sp.* in *Times* 7 Mar. When the gun is elevated by coigns. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Coign.* See Quoin.

†**3.** A frequent early spelling of COIN 4–7 (rarely of COIN 1).

Coign, *v.* Variant of COIN *v.*², QUOIN.

Hence **Coigned** *pa. pple.*, furnished with coigns or corner-stones, QUOINED. **Coigning**, furnishing with coigns; coigns collectively; QUOINING.

1801 COXE *Tour Monmouth* I. 49 Built of rubble, but coigned with hewn stones. 1889 *Athenæum* 3 Aug. 169/3 The Saxon coigning of 'long and short work', the towered arch with plain chamfered abaci.

Coigne, coigny (*Irish Hist.*): see COYNIE.

†**Coil,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* Also **coyl(e.** [a. OF. *coillir*, now *cueillir*:—L. *colligere* to collect, gather.] An earlier form of CULL (q. v.), used in the sense, To select, choose. Hence **Coiling** *vbl. sb.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 200 Coile out þe Knyȝtys þat knowe well hemself. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, Chesen out and coyle the chefe iewels. 1530 PALSGR. 498/2 Coyle out the dandyprattes and Yrisshepence, *eslisez les dandyprattes et les deniers d'Irlande hors de la reste.* 1552 HULOET s. v., Coyle or chose out of many, *seligo.* 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 87 The Colt..which is to be coyled and cast away. *Ibid.* In this coyling of Studs there is great arte and iudgement to be vsed. 1655 L. THETFORD *Perf. Horseman* 15 By no means .. make too early coiling. 1708–15 KERSEY, Coiling of the Stud, is the first making choice of a Colt, or young Horse, for any service. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

†**Coil,** *v.*² *Obs.* Also **coyle.** [First in 16th c.: origin unknown; connexion with F. *cul* is perhaps possible: cf. COIL *v.*⁶] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Hence **Coiled** *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 498/2, I coyle ones kote, I beate hym, *je bastonne.* 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 7 b, Of a certaine man, somewhat sharpely beatyng a bonde seruaunt .. Socrates asked..whether of bothe hath more needе of coiling, ye, or your seruaunt. 1548 — *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 159 a, When they had sore coyled him, and had reviled him. 1569 T. PRESTON *Cambises* Stage Direct., Here draw and fight. Here she must lay on and coyle them both. *Ibid.* Knave, slave and villain! a coild cote now and than. *c* 1590 *Wife Lapped in Morelles Skin* 770 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 211, I shall her coyle both backe and bone.

Coil (koil), *v.*³ Also 7–8 **coile, coyl(e, quoile.** [Goes with COIL *sb.*³, neither being as yet traced beyond 1611, though, as nautical words, they were no doubt in spoken use much earlier. The vb. is generally supposed to be identical with F. *cueillir* to gather, collect, cull, which Littré has as a 'terme de marine', 'plier une manœuvre en rond ou en ellipse'. Cf. the Pg. *colher un cabo* 'to coil a cable' (Vieyra).]

1. *trans.* To lay up (a cable, rope, etc.) in concentric rings; the rings may be disposed above each other, or one ring within another, or over cleats, etc., as is done with small lines, to prevent entanglement. Const. with *up.*

1611 COTGR., *Vrillonner vne cable*, to coil a cable, to wind or lay it vp round, or in a ring. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Quoile a Cable, is to lay it up in a round Ring, or fake, one above another. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxiii. (1737) 97 I'll coyle this Rope. 1719 *Glossogr. Angl. Nova*, At sea, a rope or cable laid up round, one Fake or turn over another..is said to be quoiled up. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* XIX. (R.), Our conductor gathered as he stept, A clue, which careful in his hand he coil'd. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XV, When its blow was spent, Swiftly the dextrous spearman coil'd the string, And sped again the artificer of death. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiv, Directed the two men forward to coil a hawser upon the foregrating.

absol. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, Tell Mr. Simpkins ..to coil away upon the jetty.
fig. **1789** DIBDIN *Song, Poor Jack* ii, And, my timbers! what lingo he'd coil and belay.

2. a. To enwrap within coils.
1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* II. i, Coil'd up in a cable, like salt eels, Or buried low i' th' ballast. **1681** CROWNE *Hen. VI*, IV. 46 Well coyl'd round With proofs, that will resist small shot at least.

b. To enfold in a coil, ensnare. *rare.*
1748 T. EDWARDS *Canons of Criticism* Sonn. xxxiv. (1765) 340 Shun follies haunts, and vicious company, Least..Pleasure coil thee in her dangerous snare.

3. To twist in or into a circular, spiral, or winding shape; to twist or wind round (something).
a **1691** BOYLE (J.), Until the pressure of the air, that at first coiled them, be readmitted to do the same thing again. **1711** E. WARD *Quix.* I. 155 Quoil'd in Dust like Snake or Adder. **1837** BREWSTER *Magnet.* 310 Each strand of wire .. was coiled several times backward and forward over itself. **1862** *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 224/1 An Armstrong gun is made of wrought-iron bars coiled into hoops. **1866** TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 210 The shells of .. *Planorbis* are flat and coiled nearly in the same plane. **1870** T. DE W. TALMAGE *Crumbs Swept Up* 270 Crimped, or coiled, or bunched, or flumixed their hair.

b. *refl.*
1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 You shall see it to winde and coyl itself up like a Spring. **1817** M'LEOD *Voy. Alceste* 305 The snake .. now coiled himself up again. *c* **1828** BRODERIP in *Zool. Jrnl.* II, The serpent .. coiled himself round the rabbit, and appeared to draw out the dead body through his folds.

c. *To coil up*: to twist into a fixed or constrained position.
1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 309 Little hoops coil'd up in a spring. **1785** REID *Int. Powers* II. ix. 276 They make a continued chain of ideas coyled up in the brain. **1835** KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xix. 218 She sat, coiled up like a snake, on a divan.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw oneself into a spiral or winding form, to twist oneself *round.*
1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. xiii, They coil'd and swam. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 25/1 The snake .. seized the keeper by the left thumb, and coiled round his arm and neck in a moment. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 577 The long convolvuluses That coil'd around the stately stems.

5. *intr.* To move in a spiral or winding course.
1816 W. TAYLOR *Month. Mag.* XLI. 329 Like doves .. Coiling in sweepy rings with cooings bland. **1866** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. i. 772 He could coil unperceived through unsuspected paths.

Coil, *v.*[4] *Naut.* [ad. F. *culer* said of ship or wind 'aller en arrière', f. *cul* hinder part. Cf. *recoil*=*reculer.*] To turn; cf. *weather-coil, -coiling.*
1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* I. 228 On the 29th, in a severe squall, with a cross-quarter sea, the ship coiling to windward, with her upper deck parts in the water. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Weather-coiling*, a ship resuming her course after being taken aback; rounding off by a stern-board, and coming up to it again.

Coil (koil), *v.*[5] [f. COIL *sb.*[5]] To put (hay) into cocks, to cock.
1825–80 JAMIESON, *Kyle, Kyle hay*, to put it into cocks. **1829** HOGG *Sheph. Calendar* I. 256 To coil a part of her father's hay. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, *Coil* or *Quoil*, to make into large heaps. *To coil hay* is to throw a number of haycocks together.

†**Coil,** *v.*[6] *Obs. rare.* [app. f. COIL *sb.*[2]; but it might possibly be a sense of COIL *v.*[2]: cf. BEAT *v.* 23.] To stir (liquids or the like).
1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. 82 Pour therein [a pot] your Oyl with a quantity of Water, and coil these together with a Spoon till the Water grow darkish.

†**Coil,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* In 6 **coyl.** [perh. a vbl. sb. from COIL *v.*[1] to select.] ? A selection, a choice.
1574 B. GOOGE *Lett. to Burghley* 15 May, in *N. & Q.* 7 Mar. 1863. 183/2 We have here a coyl of proper men .. whose souldiours..would doo a man goode to behold their servysse.

Coil (koil), *sb.*[2] *arch.* and *dial.* Also 6–7 **coyle, quoile,** 6–8 **coile,** 7 **coyl, quoyle,** 7–8 **quoil.** [First in 16th c.: of unknown origin. Prob. a word of colloquial or even slang character, which rose into literary use; many terms of similar meaning have had such an origin; cf. *pother, row, rumpus, dirdum, shindy, hubbub, hurly-burly,* etc.
The conjectures that *coil* may be 'related' to Gael. *coileid* (ko'letsh)' stir, movement, noise', or to *goilim* (go'lim)' I boil', *goileadh*, 'boiling', or to *goill* (golʲ)' shield, war, fight', are mere random 'shots', without any justification, phonetic or historical. *Coil* is unknown in Scotland, and no evidence connects it with Ireland. Gaelic or Irish words do not enter English through the air, with phonetic change on the way!]

1. Noisy disturbance, 'row'; 'tumult, turmoil, bustle, stir, hurry, confusion' (J.).
1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. ii. H iij, Againe, thinckes thou that I at Rome my vearses can indyte Mongst so much toyle, and such a coyle, suche soking carke, and spyte. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 30 Such a quoile, with *pro* and *con* such vrging of Ergoes. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 48 What a coile is there Dromio? who are those at the gate? **1608** L. MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* I. i, If my husband should rise from his study, and misse me, we should have such a coile! **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* V. iv, Did you not heare the coyle About the dore? **1676** E. BURY *Medit.* 375 Many great men which..make a great coil, and keep a great stir and bustle in the world. **1728** SWIFT *Mullinix & T.*, But tell me, Tim, upon the spot, By all this coil what hast thou got? **1860** T. MARTIN tr. *Horace* 208 What means this coil? And wherefore be These cruel looks all bent on me? **1884** HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss., Coil*, row.

2. Confused noise of inanimate things; clutter, rattle, confused din.
1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 201 There was such a coyle among the old iron, such ratling and throwing downe the boordes..that I laye almost feared out of my wits. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 (1865) 617 But put water to fire, and then you have a thundering coil. **1816** L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 11 You may hear a coil Of bubbling springs about the grassier soil.

3. Fuss, ado; a 'business'.
1593 DRAYTON *Idea* 262 You Will, and Will not, what a coyle is here? **1595** SHAKS. *John* II. i. 165, I am not worth this coyle that's made for me. **1613** WITHER *Abuses Stript & Whipt* II. i. *Vanity*, They might foyle The party faulty e'en with half that quoyle. **1640** GENT *Knave in Gr.* I. i, I was extream drunke, aske my man Fub else, he'le tell you what a coyle he had with me. **1652** CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 255 Physicians make more a quoil than needs behalf about Electuaries. **1692** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 45 What a coil hath been made to set up consisteries of ministers and ruling elders! **1861** READE *Cloister & H.* I. 303 Who makes the coil about nothing now? **1877** *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Coil*, fuss, bustle.

4. a. *To keep a coil*: to keep up a disturbance; make a fuss, bustle, much ado.
1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 147 Dyd flee from fredom to the courte, Where Venus only keepes the coyle. **1577** HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 743 They kept such a coile against the abbat and moonks, to have certeine ancient charters delivered them. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1617) 140 Proclus and Simplicius keepe a great coyle in maintenance of the eternity of the world. **1611** COTGR., *Grabuger*, to keepe a foule coyle, to make a great stirre, or monstrous hurlyburly. **1669** SHADWELL *Royal Sheph.* v. Wks. 1720 I. 295 They all keep such a coile, when they come to die. **1748** THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 35 Still a coil the grasshopper did keep. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 904 And such sad coil with words of vengeance kept, That our best sleepers started as they slept.

b. *Mortal coil*: the bustle or turmoil of this mortal life. A Shaksperian expression which has become a current phrase.
1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 67 What dreames may come, When we haue shuffled off this mortall coile, Must giue vs pawse. *a* **1764** CHURCHILL *Poems, Journey* II. 8 When the Night Suspends this mortal coil. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles*, I. Introd., Where rest from mortal coil the mighty of the Isles. **1829** I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* v. (1867) 108 The Christian..has waited in the coil of mortality only for the moment when he should inspire the ether of the upper world.

Coil (koil), *sb.*[3] Also 7–8 **coile, coyle, quoyl(e, quoile.** [Goes with COIL *v.*[3], from which it is prob. directly formed, like a *roll, twist, tie, fold.*]

1. *orig.* A length of cable, rope, etc., when 'coiled' or gathered up into a number of concentric rings, either *fake* over *fake*, or in a flat disk with the *fakes* within each other, the latter being termed a *Flemish coil*; hence, the quantity of cable, etc., usually wound up. Orig. a nautical term.
1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* 30 A Bight is to hold by any part of a coile, that is the vpmost fake. **1662** PEPYS *Diary* 22 Aug., One from a trap-door above let fall unawares a coyle of cable. **1677** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1174/1 Remaining in the Consuls hands 18 Quoyles of Cordage and a Hauser. **1711** *Mil. & Sea Dict., A Quoyle* is a rope laid up round, one Fake over another. Sometimes it is taken for a whole Rope quoyl'd; so that if half the Rope be cut away, they say, there is but half a Quoyle of that Rope. **1751** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* s. v. *Quoil*, The middle of such a ring or quoile, is a good place to lay shot in. **1794** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 432, I have to request from the Victory two coils of four-inch or four-and-a-half rope. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 17 Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing-nets. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 589 When laid up in a flat helix, without riders, beginning in the middle, and 'with the sun' it is said to be a *Flemish coil.*

2. A series of concentric circles or rings in which a pliant body has been disposed; hence, such a disposition or form in a body which is rigid.
1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 92 These small coyled particles of the air..when the pressure is taken away..flie abroad into a Coyle or Zone ten times as big in Diameter as before. **1723** *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 294 A Snake..lying round in a Coil. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 202 Around him, as a focus, was a coil of men, women, and children. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. 111 There was a staircase like a coil of lace. **1862** *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 136/2 Round which [eggs] the reptile had coiled its length, the head surmounting the coil. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 11 Black coils of barren lava.

b. As a disposition of women's hair.
1888 *Galignani's Messenger* 5 Feb. 1 To replace the high-looped coils on the top of the head by braids falling on the neck. *Ibid.* 2 Brushed up locks and twisted coils.

3. A single complete turn or circumvolution of any coiled body; *e. g.* such as is formed by a serpent or the tendril of a plant.
1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* VII, On came the mighty snake .. What then was human strength, if once involved Within those dreadful coils? **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 58 The Coils of intestine. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 863 The youngest coils of a twining stem are not usually in contact with its support.

4. An arrangement of a wire, piping, sheet metal, etc., in a series of concentric or symmetrical curves or windings.
1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 169 Zinc and copper sheets formed into coils. **1839** G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 222 A copper and zinc plate, each fifty feet long and two wide, rolled into a coil. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 483/1 A compound spring, having a cylinder of vulcanized rubber, with an interior coil to keep it from binding against the spindle, and an exterior spiral coil to keep it from spreading too far.

b. *Electr.* A wire wound spirally and serving for the passage of a current of electricity in various kinds of electrical apparatus, as in *induction coil, resistance coil,* etc.
1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxxiv. 375 In obtaining a brilliant spark with the aid of an electro-dynamic coil. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 435 The strengthened magnet instantly reacts upon the coil which feeds it. **1881** SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 547 The induction-coil .. consists mainly of two parts, viz. a primary coil of thick wire and few convolutions.

c. A spiral arrangement of pipes used in a heating apparatus, condenser, etc., for the sake of increased heating or cooling surface. Also *attrib.*
1852 BRANDE *Lect. on Arts* 213 Heating a fluid by means of a steam-warmed jacket or coil. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 135 Boxes containing coils of hot-water pipes. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 70/2 Patent Hydro-Pneumatic Coil for heating and ventilating purposes.

5. In gun-making: A bar of wrought iron coiled and welded into a cylindrical tube, out of a series of which certain kinds of guns are built up.
1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 190 The Coils..are ..shrunk on the barrel. **1862** *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 224/1 The length of the bars required for the different coils vary from 12 to 100 ft., and we saw an immense coil for hooping the exterior of a muzzle-loading gun which was made from a bar of the extraordinary length of 120 ft. *Ibid.* 224/2 The coiling-machine can turn out more than twenty coils per day equal to about three to four guns.

6. *Comb.* **Coil-drag** (see quot.); **coil-end, -plate,** a plate for supporting a coil of pipes.
1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Coil-drag*, a tool to pick up pebbles, bits of iron, etc., from the bottom of a drill-hole. **1882** *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* III. 5 One Coil end for Stack of 2-in. pipes.

†**Coil,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [ad. F. *cul* breech, with the frequent interchange of *oi* and Fr. *u*. Cf. COIL *v.*[4]]
1. The breech of a gun.
1706 PHILLIPS, *Coil*..also the breach of a great Gun. **1762** *Compl. Gunner* I. iv. 5 All the metal behind the touch-hole [is called] the Breach or Coyl.

2. In the combination LEVEL-COIL (F. *lever-lecul*), 'hitch-buttock'.

Coil (koil), *sb.*[5] *north.* and *midl.* Also **quoil, quile, kyle.** [Of uncertain derivation: perh. to be referred, like COIL *sb.*[1], to OF. *coillir* to gather. It is not easy to connect it phonetically with COLL, *cole* in same sense.] A cock of hay.
?*a* **1800** *Clerk Saunders* vii. in Child *Ballads* (1885) III. 233/2 O, bonny, bonny sang the bird, Sat on the coil o hay.
1828 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 218 A dozen coils of hay. **1825–80** JAMIESON, *Kyle of Hay*, a hay-cock, the small heap into which hay is at first gathered when it is raked from the ground. *South of Sc.* **1881** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Quile, quoil*, a heap of hay from which the cart is loaded. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, *Quoil* or *Coil*, a number of haycocks thrown together.

†**Coil,** *sb.*[6] *Obs.* [Possibly some error. Halliwell has *Caul* a coop, Kent.] See quot.
1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Coil*, a hen-coil, a hen-pen.

Coil, coill, obs. Sc. forms of COAL.

Coiled (koild), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. COIL *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] + -ED.] Disposed in a COIL.
1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 82 Coyled hawsers, a bight of a cable. **1661** BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 92 These small coyled particles of the Air. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 456 Leaves egg-shaped, slightly woolly, coiled. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* XIV. (1861) 286 A hedgehog .. His coiled-up prey. **1836–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 114/1 The cyst..contains a minute coiled-up worm.

Coiled, *ppl. a.*[2] See COIL *v.*[2]

Coiler[1] (koi·ləɹ). [f. COIL *v.*[3] + -ER.] He who coils, or that which coils.
1884 CHEYNE *Isa.* I. 159 The two leviathans or 'coilers'.

†**Coiler**[2]. *Obs.* [? f. COIL *sb.*[4]] In *Coiler rope*: a rope attached to the breech of a gun. *Obs.*
1600 T. SMITH *Art of Gunnery* 83 To know how much one coiler rope, for the draught of any peece of Ordnance is bigger than another. **1660** T. WILLSFORD *Scales of Commerce* II. iii. 195 A Coyler Rope .. that is 6 inches in circumference.

Coiling (koi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. COIL *v.*[3] + -ING [1].] Winding in a coil or coils.
1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Coiling*, implies a sort of serpentine winding of a cable or other rope, that it may occupy a small space in the ship. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 867 The coiling of tendrils attached to supports.

b. The winding of a bar into a coil for a gun; cf. COIL *sb.*[3] 5. Also *attrib.*
1862 *Illust. Lond. News* XL. 224/1 The Armstrong gun, by the coiling process, is rendered as strong as it is possible for wrought iron to make it. **1870** *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3 The company .. witnessed the coiling of a tube for a 9-pounder gun.

Coiling, *vbl. sb.*[2] See COIL *v.*[1]

Coiling, *ppl. a.* [f. COIL *v.*[3]] That coils.
1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* 131 Drawing out a Scorpion from the coiling Knot. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clx, The coiling strain And gripe, and deepening of the dragon's grasp.

†**Coillard.** *Obs.* In 5 **coy-.** [a. OF. *coillard* in same sense, a special application of *coillard, -art* ram.] A warlike engine used to throw stones.
1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xx. 134 Item foure Coyllardes ..hauyng eche of them two cables and thre slyngis.

Coillen, -on, obs. ff. CULLION.

† **Coillor.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *coilleor*, now *cueilleur*, f. OF. *coillir*: see COIL *v.*[1]] A collector.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 52 My goodez that is in the Coillors or in þe fermors handes off my rent.

Coily, obs. form of COYLY *adv.*

Co-immense, -implore: see Co-.

Coin (koin), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–7 **coyne,** 4–8 **coyn,** (5 **cune**), 6–7 **coine,** 6– **coin.** *β.* 4–6 **coygne,** 5–6 **coigne**; see also COIGN. *γ.* 6 **quoyne, qwyne, qwoyne,** 7 **quoin**; see also QUOIN. *δ.* For the Sc. forms, see CUNYE. [a. F. *coin* wedge, corner; also die for stamping money or medals; 'also, a coyne, or stamp, vpon a piece' (Cotgr.). (So called, because the die had the form or action of a wedge.) F. *coin* 'wedge', in OF. also *coing, cuigne* = Pr. *cunh, conh*, Sp. *cuño*, Pg. *cunho*, It. *conio*:–L. *cune-um* (nom. *-us*) wedge. Godefroy has also Anglo-Fr. *coigne* fem., the 'coin' with which money is struck, and coined money.

Formerly spelt indifferently *coin, coign, quoin* (with many variations); but the spelling *coin*, though still occasional in all senses, is now appropriated to the sense 'money'; in the senses 'wedge', 'corner-stone', etc., the spelling is generally, though not always, QUOIN; COIGN is retained in the Shaksperian phrase 'coign of vantage', and is occasional in that of 'wedge'.]

I. Wedge, corner, angle.

1. A corner-stone of a wall or building; also, one of the wedge-shaped stones of an arch. Now usually QUOIN; cf. COIGN 2. Hence † **Coin-stone.**

1350 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 262, 600 de coynston. 1428 in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 6 Ashler, coyne, skew, ragge. 1556 in Worth *Tavistock Par. Acc.* (1887) 24 To heue to Coynes in the Styple. 1581 BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 489 This lye beyng as it were the coyne of the whole buildyng. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 1 See you yond Coin a' th Capitol, yond corner stone? 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 77 The Coins or Voussoirs or Arch-Stones. 1767 W. L. LEWIS tr. *Statius' Thebaid* x. (R.), Hurling down The coins and beams compacted. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 671 Basalts.. relieved by limestone or freestone coins.

† **2.** *gen.* A corner, angle. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankinde* Hhh 4 The ryghte coygne or angle of the wombe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 110 Acantium, built by the Rhodians, in another coine or canton of that coast. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. (1611) 240 The coins or corners of their..different Colours doe all meet in the Center of the Shield. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 502 The Lyon, red, and rag'd, two times diuided From coyne to coyne, as Heraulds haue decyded. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 14 Be careful not to plant any trees in the coines or angels of your walls.

† **3.** A wedge; *spec.* **a.** one placed between casks on board ship (see CANTIC *a.*); **b.** in *Gunnery*, one used for raising and lowering pieces of ordnance; **c.** in *Printing*, one for locking up type in a forme. Now usually written QUOIN, less commonly COIGN; see these.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xxxi. 963 Resembling the forme of a wedge or coin. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. ii. 86 Coins with which to raise up the breech of the peece. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Coins*.. also pieces of wood that Printers make use of to fasten the Letters into the Frames. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxii. 135 Stop the Motion of the Piece with a Coyne. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Cantique Coins*, which are short, and having three Edges, they are used in a Ship to put between Cask and Cask to keep them from rowling one against another in the Hold. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 167 Like what seamen call a gunner's coin or wedge.

d. *Comb.* † **Coin-formed,** wedge-shaped.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. xl. 1085 The Celtiberians .. cast their companies into a pointed and coin-formed battaillon [*cuneo*].

II. A die, stamp, piece of money.

† **4.** A die for stamping money; a mint. **b.** The device stamped upon money; stamp, impress. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 112 Bere no seluer ouer see þat bereþ signe of þe kyng [*v. r.* þat coyn of kyng schewith], Nouþer Grotes ne gold I-graue with the kynges Coroune [*v.r.* wiþ kinges coyn]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. II. 46 God askede of hem whas was þe coygne. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 14 Silver and havynge the prente of the Coigne of this realme. 1559 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 394 The Lords of Scotland..removed to Lithgow, where they..will set up a coin, saying, they shall coyne a good part of their plate. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 60 Why doe Kynges..stricke these mettalles..with a Coyne? 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 144 The Stamp and Coyn of their adopted Lord.

5. A piece of metal (gold, silver, copper, etc.) of definite weight and value, usually a circular disc, made into money by being stamped with an officially authorized device; a piece of money.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1112 Though the coyn be fair at eye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Cune of yᵉ money, *nummisme.* 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 651 The image of Cæsar on his coyne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 56 A coyne that beares the figure of an Angell. 1661 T. MUN *Eng. Treasure* (1664) 77 More Bullion and forraign Coines. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 161 Agreed..that such and such forms of civility, like some adulterate Quoins, shall pass current for so much. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 35/1 A series of Japanese coins and medals. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 62 These exchanges..might have been all effected with a single coin.

6. (without *pl.*) Coined money, *esp.* that in circulation or current; specie, money.

In slang use this has passed into 'Cash, money generally', as in 'I haven't the coin to do it'.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 138 To-fore the time er gold was smite In coigne. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 133 Lak of coyn departith compaignie. 1530 PALSGR. 487 He hath clypped the kynges quoyne. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 5 A proclamacion for the new qwyne that no man should speak ill of it. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* L. xlvi, Coine is the sineus of warre. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 475 Wealth is really power, and coin a ticket conveying power. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 695 The manufacturers generally contrived ..to pay their workmen in coin.

7. *fig.*

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 4 A faire tongue with a foule heart is false quoyne. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 189, I learn..How counterfeit a coin they are who 'friends' Bear in their superscription. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. i. (1866) 7 Words are..the coins of intellectual exchange. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., A Litany* 66 Not with fine gold..But with coin of sighs.

b. Phr. *To pay any one in his own coin*: to treat him as he has treated others; to give him tit for tat.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 70 For us to defend our selves and pay them with their owne Coyne. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 32/1 The Besieged..repay them from the Walls in the same coyn. 1713 *Guardian* No. 72 If they pay the slanderer in his own coin. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 200 He was but paying off Hugh and William in their own coin.

8. *Comb.*, as *coin-fancier, -spinning, -stamp, -tester, -type*; **coin-assorter,** a device for assorting coins according to size or weight; **coin-balance,** a delicate and accurate balance for weighing gold coins; † **coin-cormorant,** one greedy for money, an avaricious person; **coin-counter,** a device to facilitate the counting of coins; † **coin-courser,** a money-changer; † **coinye-house** (*cunye-*), *Sc.* a mint; **coin-made** *a.*, made of or by means of coin; in quot. 'mercenary, or simoniacal' (Davies); † **coin-smiter,** a COINER q.v.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 55 These *Coyne-cormorants, these Money-mongers. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 212 A knot of Scotish bankers, collybists, or *coine-coursers. 1886 O. W. HOLMES *Mortal Antip.* Introd. 2 A *coin-fancier would say .. just enough of antiquity to spot them with rust. 1559-66 *Hist. Estate Scotl.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 63 The Lords of the Congregation had taken the printing goods of the *coinye-house. 1613 DAVIES *Muse's Teares* 13 (D.) *Coyne-made Pastors let the flock decay. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 6/1 At *coin-spinning the game generally played is 'odd man wins'. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 97. 65 The arts of engraving precious stones and *coin-stamps. *Ibid.* § 406. 546 The inventors of Roman *coin-types. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 367 A company..inspected by an official, the *coin-tester.

Coin, a mod. Dict. spelling of ME. COYN, quince.

Coin (koin), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **coyne,** 6–7 **coine,** 7 **coyn,** 7– **coin.** Also 4–6 **coygne, coigne,** 6 *Sc.* **coignie**; 6 **qwyne,** 6–7 **quoyne,** 7 **quine.** See also the Sc. form CUNYE. [a. OF. *coignier, cungner* to 'strike' or stamp money, to mint, to coin (still in Cotgr.), f. *coin* stamp, die, COIN. In English, with the changed sense of the sb., the notion, when analysed, became 'to make coin, make into coin'.]

1. *trans.* To make (money) by stamping metal.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 Þe kynge's side salle be þe hede & his name writen; Þe croyce side what cite it was in coyned & smyten. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 To coigne the money Of sondry metal. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 198 Nobles coigned of recorde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1280 (R.) The kynge caused, in siluer, the halfepeny to be coygned..farthingis of syluer were also coygned. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. XXV. (1877) I. 364 King Edward the first did first coine the penie and smallest peeces of siluer roundwise, which before were square. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 434 All the Cantons of Switzerland coyn money except Appenzel, etc. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ix. 564 The right of coining money was never allowed in England, even to the greatest nobles.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iv. 88 This framed the Mint, that coyn'd our miserie. *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Can we be sure that this medal was really coined by an artificer.

c. *fig. To coin money* (mod. colloq.): to gain or 'make' money rapidly and with ease.

1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 105 For the last four years..I literally coined money.

2. To make (metal) into money by stamping pieces of definite weight and value with authorized marks or characters; to convert into coin.

c 1400 [see COINED]. *a* 1483 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 286 That alle the sylver..Thether schold be broȝtthe and yconyd there. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 45 Esterlinges, whiche refyned and coyned the silver. 1683 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 84 He rec[d] any Silver of Charles Pickering to Quine for him. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 226 Tin was coined by Charles II, in 1684; gun metal and pewter by his successor, James.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To undergo coinage.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Epick Poetry*, Metal .. so soft that it will not coin without alloy to harden it.

c. *fig.* To turn into money, make money out of or by means of.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 90 Poore? Looke vpon his Face: What call you Rich? Let them coyne his Nose, let them coyne his Cheekes. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of the Czar* I. 180 The man who is not free is coined; he is equivalent .. to ten roubles a year to his proprietor. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxi. 229 He coined the brains of his authors in the times of their exigency.

3. *transf.* To stamp officially (tin blocks of standard weight).

[1577 (see COINAGE 4).] 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1007 The law requires them [tin-blocks] to be stamped or *coined* by public officers, before being exposed for sale.

† **4.** To stamp, to figure in or on a coin. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 45 [They] that do coyne heauens Image In stamps that are forbid. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* Job xvi. 17–19 (1640) 130 That Emperour [Constantine] ..was coyned Praying.

5. *fig.* (from I.) To make, devise, produce.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 356 This Letter beeing coyned, hee studyed how hee myght conueie it. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 78 So shall my Lungs Coine words till their decay. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 86 And how good Verse is coin'd, dost understand. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 203, I myself have, however, coined time.

b. *esp.* in a bad or depreciatory sense: To fabricate, invent, make up (something specious, pretentious, or counterfeit).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xviii. (1634) 705 These fellowes unseasonably coyne a mystery. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 311/2 Giue them selues leaue, to quoyne newe articles of faith. 1589–97 GREENE *Ciceronis Amor* Poems (1861) 312 With that she coin'd a smile. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Light Chirurg. Put out* p. vi, Whatever excuse he is able to coin. 1780 [SIR H. CROFT] *Abbey of Kilkhampton* (1786) 83 Slander often coins the lie. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xii, He would coin a smile for the instant. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 85 To coin idle imaginations of the mysteries of eternity.

c. *spec.* To frame or invent (a new word or phrase); usually implying deliberate purpose; and occasionally used depreciatively, as if the process were analogous to that of the counterfeiter.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 259 Young schollers not halfe well studied .. when they come to their friends..will seeme to coigne fine wordes out of the Latin. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 Taking liberty to coin and frame new terms of art .. to avoid circuit of speech. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* (Globe) 41 If a Roman poet might have liberty to coin a word. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 195 There is..no method to express new ideas, but either this of metaphor, or that of coining new words. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Watts*, He is particularly unhappy in coining names expressive of characters. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 22 The name of father was coined at that early period. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 555 No new words are coined in French from a Teutonic mould.

6. *fig.* (from 2.) To form, fashion, or convert *into* (as metal is made into coin).

1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* I. xxxvii, Shall these mortals .. Coyne into thousand arts their fruitfull braine. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. viii, I have coined my whole soul into one master passion. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 74 The air was coined into song.

b. with notion of fashioning into something valuable, or specious.

a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 16 Mere common counters of the sense..A lover's fancy coins into a treasure. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. cxiii, I have not..coin'd my cheek to smiles.

† **7.** *absol.* To feign, dissemble. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i, *Vind.* Here comes our Mother. *Hip.* And sister. *Vind.* We must quoyne.

Coin (koin), *v.*[2] [a. F. *coignier* (3 sing. *coigne*) 'to put in a corner' (Godef.), 'to wedge, to fasten with a wedge, to drive hard or knock fast in, as with a wedge' (Cotgr.). Etymologically, the same word as prec. (the primary sense of both being 'to wedge, to strike'); but not consciously connected with it in Eng. Now usually written QUOIN.]

† **1.** *trans.* **a.** To furnish with 'coins' or quoins, *i. e.* wedges. **b.** To drive in as a wedge. **c.** To raise or lower with a quoin. *Obs.*

c 1488 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 74 All other crafte for the rackinge, coynynge, rebatinge, and other salvation of wynes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Coigner*, to coyne in, to drive in. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 137 Coynes for the breech of euery peece, to coyne it vp or downe.

2. To provide with quoins or corner-stones.

1700–10 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 67 Adorned with brick pillars Coyn'd w[th] stone and stone heads. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 254 The original building was of brick, coyned with great ashlar stones.

Coin, coine (*Irish Hist.*): see COYNIE.

Coinable (koi·năb'l), *a.* [f. COIN *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be coined (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1839 N. P. WILLIS in *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 538 The prettiest phrase coinable by an oriental. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 123 Tin is not a coinable metal.

Coinage (koi·nĕdʒ). Forms: see COIN (also 5 **cunage,** 6 **kownnage**). [a. OF. *coignaige*, f. *coignier* to COIN: see -AGE.]

1. The action or process of coining money. **b.** The right of coining money.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5481 Four floryns of gold of god coygnage. 1494 FABYAN VII. 401 Dampned certayne coynes .. and caused theym to be broughte vnto newe coynage. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 611 Fals forgers of mony for kownnage [*ed.* 1568 coinage] atteintid. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-Ho.* III. *Chem. Conclus.* 86 Ending in cosenage, quoinage, or Capistro. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* The Table, The power of coynadge in the King. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 41 If this coinage had been in Ireland,

and granted to persons of this kingdom. 1869 J. G. Hubbard in *Gold Coinage Controversy* 31 If the mintage be sensibly increased beyond the cost of coinage, you provoke private coinage.

2. *concr.* Coins collectively, coin; a system of coins in use or in currency; the currency. *Decimal coinage*: a system of coins, each denomination or named value of which is ten times that of the next smaller: see Decimal.

1467 J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 573 II. 305 Daube nor I may no mor with owt coynage. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 366 Chaines of siluer .. redie .. to be melted into coinage. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 9 Ile answere the Coynage. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 69 Men make Vessels of coyned Silver, if they can gain by the Workmanship enough to defray the Destruction of the Coynage. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 471 They are often square, a shape of which there is no example in any other Grecian coinage. 1876 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. 359 The Mint is not permitted to issue more than a certain amount of silver coinage. *Mod.* The bronze coinage was issued in 1860.

b. Any currency or medium of exchange. Also *fig.*

a 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 24 In the coinage of your golden smiles. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* 305 The N. American Indians used to make coinage (*wampum*) of the sea-worn fragments of *Venus mercenaria*.

† **3.** *ellipt.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1734 North *Lives* III. 166 A law.. called the coinage. This was a certain tax laid to pay for coining money.

4. The official stamping of blocks of tin (see Coin *v.* 3); the right of doing this, formerly a privilege of certain towns in Cornwall and Devon. Also *attrib.* as in *coinage house, town.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 § 12 Weightis apperteynyng.. to the Cunage of Tynne within the counties of Cornewall and Devonshire. 1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 22 (Hailstoun). 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 365 There is also coignage of tin holden yearelie at .. Midsummer and Michaelmas in the west countrie; which .. I supposed to haue beene of monie of the said mettall .. Howbeit .. I find it to be nothing so, but an office onlie erected for the prince ..and such blocks of tin as haue passed the hands of his officers, are marked with an especiall stampe. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4458/1 At the Coynage now held at Truroe. 1762 Borlase in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 507 The driver of a plough.. laden with tin, for Penzance Coinage. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 405 The Stannators .. were elected by the Mayors..of certain Towns..called Coinage Towns.

5. *fig.* The (deliberate) formation of a new word, etc.; the fabrication of something specious.

1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (J.), Unnecessary coinage as well as unnecessary revival of words, runs into affectation. 1727 Swift *Art of Polit. Lying*, Whether the right of coinage of Political Lyes be wholly in the government. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1081/2 Milton .. has enriched our language with some epithets .. of his own coinage. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Method* in *Encycl. Metr.* (1849) 15 The Ancients, as well as the Moderns, had their machinery for the extemporaneous coinage of intellect. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 580 Words of modern coinage.

6. *concr.* That which is made, devised, or invented, an invention; *esp.* a coined word. (Often used disparagingly, in implied contrast with 'current word'; cf. Coin *v.* 5.)

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 137 This is the very coynage of your Braine. 1640 Sir E. Dering *Proper Sacrif.* (1644) 67 Your last words..are..the coynage of your own brain. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 59 Why might not Spenser try his hand at coining a word? Landor himself has ventured new coinages enough. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 462 *note*, Ἐθελοθρησκεία, a happy coinage of St. Paul's.

† **Co,i·ncidate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. F. *coincider* (see next) + -ATE.] = Coincide.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 153 The beginning of one degree coincidates with the end of another. 1659 O. Walker *Oratory* i. § 15. 14 As unlikely as it is..that your inventions should coincidate with theirs.

Coincide (kōu,insəi·d), *v.* [a. F. *coïncide-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *coincidĕre*, f. *co-* together + *incidĕre* to fall upon or into, to occur, happen. The med.L. occurs in Astrological use. (In the 17th c. the L. form was used unchanged.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *A. & M.* (1642) 134 The principall parts thereof must *coincidere* and accord. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. ix. § 36 Making three members .. *coincidere*, to interfeer, yea run all into one. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 726 For where the first does hap to be, The last does *coincidere*)].

1. *intr.* To fall together and agree in position; to occupy the same area or portion of space (as *e.g.* the superposed triangles in Euclid I. 8); to be identical in area and position. Said of points, lines, or any geometrical magnitudes.

1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.), If the equator and ecliptick had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. 1756 Simson *Euclid, Axiom* 8 Magnitudes which coincide with one another, that is, which exactly fill the same space, are equal to one another. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 366 A plane..such as coincides with the curved surface of the earth. 1822 Imison *Sci. & Art* I. 68 (ed. Webster) The centre of motion should coincide with the centre of gravity of the wheel. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* vi. 275 The southern boundary coincides with the watershed of the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra.

2. To occur or happen at the same time; to occupy the same space of time.

1809 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 474 Abruptness of sentiment may very well coincide with length of line. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 322 The chief feast of the year..coincided with the Festival of the vintage.

3. To be identical in substance, nature, or character; to agree exactly, to be in precise harmony or accord *with*.

1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* iii. (R.), If .. this obedience or practice of reason coincides with the observation of truth. 1726 Butler *Serm.* xii. 253 Thus Morality and Religion, Virtue and Piety, will at last necessarily co-incide, run up into one and the same point. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. v. 104 The true interest of an absolute monarch generally coincides with that of his people. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 440 The description coincides with the authentic letters of the visitors. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 169 His interest happily coincided with his duty.

4. Of persons: To accord or concur (in opinion, sentiment, etc.).

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 322 The Achæans would not coincide with him in opinion. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 268 The great majority .. too apprehensive of the consequences of prohibition, to coincide in the recommendation. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. i. v. 89 Whether we coincide or not in this doctrine.

† **5.** To fall in together; to collapse. *Obs.*

1673 Grew *Anat. Roots* v. § 8 Yet it [the pith] is not to be dryed, after cutting; Because its several parts, will thereupon coincide and become deformed.

Coincidence (ko,i·nsidĕns). [a. F. *coïncidence*, L. type **coincidentia*: see Coincident and -ence.]

1. The fact or condition of being coincident; the occupation of the same place or part of space.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 224 There can be no Coincidence in the eye, or Visual Point. 1715 Cheyne *Philos. Prin. Relig.* (J.), The coincidence of the planes of this rotation with one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick. 1831 Brewster *Newton* I. x. 222 The singleness of the picture arises from the coincidence of the two pictures. 1870 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 33 This want of coincidence of the points of vertical dip and of maximum intensity.

fig. or *transf.* 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* v. ii. § 5 By a casuall coincidence some straggling words of the Athenians may meet in the mouths of the veriest Barbarians. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. I. 304 The rare coincidence, in one ugly body, of the droll and the martyr.

b. (with *pl.*) A case of coincidence.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induc. Sci.* (1857) I. 153 The method of making visual coincidences. 1880 Adams in *Times* 28 Dec. 10/2 The new line-spectra, the real basic lines of those substances which show coincidences.

2. Occurrence or existence at the same time; simultaneous occurrence or existence.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. iii. § 8 There might be a casuall coincidence of this feast and his presence at Jerusalem. 1681 More *Expos. Daniel* 257 There is a Coincidence, at least of time. 1722 Susanna Wesley in Eliza Clarke *Life* (1886) 130 There hardly ever was a greater coincidence of unprosperous events in one family. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 297 A happy coincidence of outward plenty with liberal institutions. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xx. 342 The coincidence of twelve by the clock with noon by the sun-dial..is exact only four times in the year.

3. Exact agreement or correspondence in substance, nature, character, etc.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Is there not a true coincidence between commutative and distributive justice, and arithmetical and geometrical proportion? *a* 1716 South *Serm.* VII. v. (R.), Those who discourse metaphysically of the nature of truth .. affirm a perfect coincidence between truth and goodness. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 352 The coincidence of the religious views of Sir Isaac Newton with those of John Locke. 1876 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* iii. 58 These two ends of action are sometimes found in conflict, but more frequently in coincidence.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of such agreement or correspondence.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 201 A local coincidence, which..cannot be paralleled. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vii. 356 Evidence arising from various coincidences. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 13 Such coincidences may fairly be stated as undesigned. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 724 A remarkable series of undesigned coincidences in favour of the belief.

4. A notable concurrence of events or circumstances having no apparent causal connexion.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Let. to Friend* (Camelot ed.) 185 That he should also take King Francis prisoner upon that day [of his nativity], was an unexpected coincidence. 1821 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. 1863 I. 96, I felt it at the time .. as a singular coincidence, that twice, etc. 1823 Byron *Juan* VI. lxxviii, A 'strange coincidence,' to use a phrase By which such things are settled now-a-days. 1829 Scott *Guy M.* Introd., The fact, if truly reported, is one of those singular coincidences which occasionally appear. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xix. 378 It might be only a coincidence.

5. Of persons: Agreement or concurrence (in opinion or sentiment).

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Nov. 3/1 Mr. Sturt .. expressed his co-incidence with the sentiments of [the Petition]. 1800 Wellington in Owen *Disp.* 647 You are already apprized of my entire coincidence in your opinion. 1800 Syd. Smith *Six Serm.* 60 A modest coincidence with received opinions above our faculties.

† **6.** Falling together, conjunction, blending. *Obs.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 88 The Latine tongue, with the coincidence of the Goths language and other northern peeple.

† **Co,i·ncidency.** *Obs.* [see prec. and -ency.] Coincident quality or state; exact agreement or correspondence.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. x. § 3 (1622) 303 Wherein I will not censure, either any impropriety, or any coincidency. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 62 Which two have no coincidencie, or suitablenesse. 1762 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 118 Yet passion and real misfortune, joined to the coincidency of place, could suggest it to Marius. 1794 G. Wakefield *Exam. Paine's Age of Reason* I. 32 Such a variety of corroborating coincidencies.

Coincident (ko,i·nsidĕnt), *a.* (and *sb.*). [a. F. *coïncident*, ad. med.L. **coincident-em*, pres. pple. of *coincidĕre* to Coincide.]

1. Occupying the same place or portion of space.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 102 Coincident and coextended with it. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. viii, So the sides of the angles A and D are coincident. 1704 Newton *Opticks* (J.), These circles..as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became coincident. 1822 Imison *Sci. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 269 If the object be in the centre of the mirror's concavity, the image and object will be coincident, and equal in bulk. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xix. 164 Having its plane of polarisation coincident with or parallel to the plane of reflexion.

2. Occurring at the same time and occupying the same space of time; exactly contemporaneous.

1598 Florio, *Coincidente*, coincident, incident with or vnto. 1654 L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 3 In truth they were so co-incident, as the loyal hearted English could not distinguish between the Spanish match and Charles his ruine. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* vi. 355 The 23th year of his Reign was coincident in winter with the 20th of the Peloponnesian war. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 78 The most terrible distress, always coincident with dear food in our manufacturing..districts. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iii. 139 The resistance to the Pope's authority..is pretty nearly coincident with the rise of the Ottomans.

3. Having the same nature, character, or value; in exact agreement, wholly consonant *with*.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 14/1 So the name of bishop is coincident with the office of apostle. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* IV. lxxxvii. 872 These [principles], though they be sometimes coincident, are not the same. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* Introd. 8 Our ends are so far from being repugnant that they are coincident. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 37 Duty and interest are perfectly coincident. 1798 T. Twining *Recr. & Studies* (1882) 228 The most congenial, the most coincident friend I have. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 194 Standard coins, whose nominal value is coincident with their metallic value.

† **4.** Incident or concomitant *to*. *Obs.*

1567 N. Sander *Rocke of Church* 216 An other thing coincident to some degree of men. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Empires*, Empires of Kings are now, and ever were, As Sallust saith, co-incident to feare.

† **B.** *sb.* A thing which coincides with something else, a concomitant. *Obs.*

1626 Walton in *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 322 Coincidents are not always Causes. 1658 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 106 When virtue and blood are coincidents. 1750 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 176 All motion and rest imply time and place, as a kind of necessary coincidents.

Coincidental (ko,inside·ntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al, after *incidental*.]

1. Characterized by, or of the nature of coincidence; *loosely* = Coincident.

c 1800 K. White *Rem.* (1837) 384 Arguing upon probabilities, with some slight coincidental corroborations. 1845 *Illust. Lond. News* 26 July 59 This coincidental misfortune. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 147 We have complementary rather than coincidental tastes.

2. Of the nature of a coincidence (sense 4).

1884 R. H. Busk in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. X. 358, I have myself..noted a considerable number of very striking coincidental dreams. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 4/1 Supposing the apparition itself to have been but a coincidental effect of the other brother's imagination.

Coincidentally (ko,inside·ntăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] = Coincidently.

1837 J. C. Symons *Ch.-rate Bill Vind.* 7 Coincidentally with a position which manifestly left no alternative to the Government, etc. 1876 C. P. Smyth in G. Chambers *Astron.* 27 Nearly coincidentally with the beginning of the increase of each Sun-spot cycle.

Coincidently (ko,i·nsidĕntli), *adv.* [f. Coincident + -ly 2.] In a coincident manner; concurrently, at the same time.

1629 H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* 112 Falling in coincidently with M. Cholmleyes Arguments. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 88 Coincidently with the king's departure, bishop Beaufort resigned the great seal. 1884 J. Payn *Some Lit. Recoll.* 220 The serial works of our popular writers appear coincidently not only in America, but in many of our colonies.

Co,inci·der. *rare.* [f. Coincide + -er.] One who or that which coincides. (Harris used it as = one who goes in company.)

1750 Harris *Hermes* I. ix. Wks. (1841) 169 *note*, From its [the verb's] readiness συμβαίνειν, to coincide with its noun in completing the sentence, they called it σύμβαμα, a co-incider. *Ibid.* Something less than a coincider, or less than a predicable.

Co,inci·ding. **A.** *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb Coincide. **B.** *ppl. a.* That coincides.

1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennet *Juv. Indiscretions* III. 45 This ..invitation was rendered the more acceptable by the coinciding look and the eloquent smile. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dispens.* (1823) I. 420 The coinciding traditions both of the Jews and of the Gentiles.

† **Co-incli·ne,** *v. Obs.* [see Co- 1.] To incline together. (*trans.* & *intr.*)

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 The humydyte radycalle and other complexcyons in proporcyon couenable coenclyned togyder. *a* 1711 Ken *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 344 To Loftie hymns our hearts to co-incline. *Ibid.* IV. 409 They ..to outlove each other co-inclin'd.

So † **Co-inclination,** concurrent inclination.

a **1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II 258 Co-inclinations, regular and chast, Were with con-natural Fruition grac'd.

Co-include, -incorporate: see Co-.

Co|i·ndicant, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. medical L. *coindicānt-em* pres. pple. f. *co-* together + *indicānt-em* indicating. Cf. F. *coïndicant.*]

A. *adj.* Indicating conjointly (with other signs); *spec.* in *Med.* of symptoms 'which concur in suggesting the employment of a particular remedy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. vii. 98 Who without any other coindicant signes, do by the vrines only giue out sentence. *a* **1626** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 208 The philosopher saith, signs are either indicant or coindicant.

B. *sb.* A coindicant sign or symptom.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Coindicants,* divers indications or signes ..pointing to one and the same remedy for the cure.

† Co|i·ndicate, *v. Obs.* [f. Co- 1 + INDICATE; cf. prec. and F. *coïndiquer.*] To indicate conjointly, to furnish coindicant symptoms.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* III. iv. 103 The age, the sexe, the custome do coindicate the same, because they declare in what state the strength of the body standeth.

Co|indica·tion. [f. Co- 3 a + INDICATION; cf. prec. and F. *coïndication.*] Conjoint or concurrent indication; a concurrent sign or symptom.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* III. iv. 102 Coindication is that which sheweth us the same that the indication, but not primarily of it selfe, but by accident, and as it were in another place. **1707** FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 276 We may still take Coindications from the Part affected. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 163 No co-indication of circumstances.

Coindom (Audelay): see KINGDOM.

Co-indwelling: see Co-.

Coine, obs. f. COIN, COYNIE, QUOIN.

Coined (koind), *ppl. a.* [f. COIN *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Minted, made into coin; in the form of coin.

c **1400** *Test. Love* I. (1560) 278 b/1 The value of the least coigned plate. **1678** J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav., India* I. ii. 18 If you carry coin'd gold, the best pieces are Jacobus's, Rose-nobles, Albertus's. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xlv. (1841) II. 165 Copper, in coined plates. **1846** GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xx. 493 Coined money is unknown to the Homeric age.

2. *fig.* Fabricated, deliberately invented, made up; see the verb.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 His syb .. with long coynd forgeryе feeding. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1073, I will not .. fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excuses. *a* **1647** SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* i. § 1 The new coined distinction of subjects into royalists and patriots. **1881** SKEAT *Etymol. Dict., Oxygen*..is a coined word.

Coiner (koi·nəɹ). Also 5 **coynowre, quyner,** 6 **coynar,** 6–8 **-er,** 7 **quoyner.** [f. COIN *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who coins money; a minter.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 90 Coynowre or coynesmytare, *nummularius.* **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxii. 58/1 Some ben monyours or moneye quyners. **1590** GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) Pref. 4 Diogenes of a coyner of money became a Corrector of manners. **1702** ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 29 Designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the Coiner. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxii, A Coiner, a very good workman.

fig. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, The..longest-headed, queerest-tempered old coiner of gold and silver ever was.

2. *esp.* A maker of counterfeit coin.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 121 You ought..no more to bee agrieued with that whiche I haue saide, then the Mint Maister..to see the coyner hanged. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 5 Some Coyner with his Tooles Made me a counterfeit. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 P9 He found the tools of a coiner. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 657 With precautions resembling those employed by coiners and forgers.

3. *fig.* An inventor; a deliberate or artful fabricator. Cf. COIN *v.* 5.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 480 b, As though he and a few others were the first devisours and coyners of this Gospell. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 27 A Greeke coyner of Etymologyes. **1718** F. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. 11 Coiners of Fables. **1824** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 44 Swift .. was a ready coiner of such rhyming and ludicrous proverbs.

† **b.** ? A dissembler, false pretender. *Obs. rare.*

1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 307 Thinke you me a quoyner? No, no, thou art thy selfe still, Noble Baltazar.

Co-infeftment, -infer: see Co-.

Co-i·nfinite, *a.* [see Co- 2.] Equally infinite with another or others; conjointly infinite.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 4 Two co-infinite and co-eternal ones, God and the Abyss. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 362 The infinite could nothing greater give, Than his Co-infinite, that Man might live. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 191 Three co-eternal, co-equal, co-infinite Hypostates. **1835** DE QUINCEY *Autobiog., Oxford* Wks. 1889 II. 66 The immeasurable .. arena upon which Shakspeare careers—co-infinite with life itself.

So **Co-infi·nity.**

a **1711** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 269 Triunal Co-infinity.

† **Co-inha·bit,** *v. Obs.* [see Co- 1.] *intr.* To dwell together.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 140 Whom he found . contented his people should coinhabit amongst them.

So † **Co-inhabiting** *ppl. a.*; **Co-inhabitant**; † **Co-inhabitor.**

c **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg.* II. 35 To deal against his co-inhabitauntes. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* (1851) Pref. 15 A familiar and co-inhabiting mischiefe. **1659** H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. xvii. (1662) 136 Our being Co-inhabitants of the same element, the Earth. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 99 Co-inhabitants of Heav'n. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 475 All mankind being as it were co-inhabitors or world-citizens togeither.

Co-inhere (kōu|inhĭə·ɹ), *v.* [f. Co- 1.] *intr.* To inhere together.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii. (1870) 138 The seeming incompatibility of the two series of phenomena to coinhere in one.

So **Co-inhe·rence; Co-inhe·rent** *a.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 66 Both are *ab initio* identical and co-inherent. **1824** — *Aids Refl.* App., Wks. 1858 I. 395 Their interpenetration and co-inherence. **1846** MILL *Logic* I. v. § 6 The co-inherence of two attributes is but the co-existence of the two states of consciousness implied in their meaning.

Co-inhe·ritor. Also 6 coen-. [see Co- 3 c.] A joint inheritor or heir. Cf. COHEIR, COHERITOR.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, Coinherytour with hym to the kyngdom of heuen. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 81 As brethren, and felowes, and coinheriters of the same saluation. **1636** BRATHWAIT *Lives Rom. Emperors* 280 Hee remained coinheritor with his brother Carolus of the Crowne of France. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* III. 940 Brother of Jove, and co-inheritor Of elements!

So **Co-inhe·ritance.**

1598 FLORIO, *Coheredita,* a coinheritance. **1647** JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* § 18 (R.) The Spirit of God..adopts us ..and gives us a title to a coinheritance with him [Christ].

Coinie, var. of COYNIE and CUNYE.

Coining (koi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. COIN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COIN.

1. *lit.* The making of coin; minting.

1548 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1877) II. 7 A French man being prisoner .. for quoyning of testornes. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 83 They cannot touch me for coyning [*Ff.* crying]. I am the King himselfe. **1691** LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 68 The Coining of Silver, or making Money of it, is the ascertaining of its Quantity by a publick Mark, the better to fit it for Commerce. **1876** MATHEWS *Coinage* i. 7 The hammer and die continued to be the only instruments used in coining until the middle of the 16th century.

2. *fig.* Deliberate invention, fabrication.

a **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 123 He was..forced to fall to coining, and was Several Months before he could light on one [Name] that pleased him. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 There are in Milton several Words of his own Coining. **1858** DORAN *Crt. Fools* 96 The coining of bitter jests.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coining-house, -irons, -press, -stamps.*

1529 W. FRANKELEYN in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II. 168 We must have many moo coyning yrons. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2352/4 One Valentine Cogswell had set up a Coining-Press. *Ibid.* No. 2366/4 Three pair of Coyning Stamps. **1824** R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 187 Constructing coining apparatus for the Peruvian mint. **1880** MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civiliz. Scotl.* II. xix. 337 They came to the Coining-house and gave security.

† **Coining,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Arch.* In 5 **coyning.** Another form of QUOINING, corner-work.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The ryche coyning, the lusty tablementes.

Coining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That coins (*lit.* and *fig.*; see the verb).

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, Some..whose coining heads Are the mints of all new fashions. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 383 The coining cities have struck medals.

Coinless (koi·nlĕs), *a.* [f. COIN *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without coin, moneyless, penniless.

1614 T. FREEMAN *Rubbe & Gt. Cast* Cb, I know some sillee lads, coinelesse euer. **1820** COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Consol.* vii, Homage you deem'd due From coinless bards to men like you. **1887** *Birmingham Inst. Mag.* 7 Sept., The coinless curiosity of the street arab.

Co-inmate: see Co-.

Coinonomic (koinonǫmik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κοινό-s* common + *-νομικ-όs* pertaining to management: cf. *economic.*] Of combined management or enterprise.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 224 The eighteenth century having been an age of individuative, the nineteenth .. became an age of associative or coinonomic development.

Coinoun, var. CONJOUN *Obs.*, coward, caitiff.

† **Co|i·nquinate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *coinquinātpple.* stem of *coinquināre* to defile all over, f. *co-* together (with intensive force) + *inquināre* to defile. Cf. F. *coïnquiner* (in Cotgr.).] *trans.* To soil all over, pollute, defile. *lit.* and *fig.*

a **1528** SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 705 Suche maner of sysmatykes And halfe heretykes .. That wolde coinquinate, That wolde contaminate .. The Church's hygh estates. **1604** PARSONS 3 *Conversions* III. xviii. 403 That the reader's mynd must remayne heere poysoned, and coinquinated with these dregs sett before him. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 179 Their very speculations are expressly coinquinated with much in all these.

† **Co|inquina·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *coinquinātion-em,* n. of action, f. *coinquināre* (see prec.). Cf. F. *coïnquination* (in Cotgr.).] Complete pollution, defilement.

1552 BALE *Apol.* 128 He calleth marryage .. a coinquynacion, a defeccyon from Christ. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Peter* ii. 13 Coinquinations and spottes..in their feastings rioting with you. **1611** J. DAVIS *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities,* Untill I make a second Inundation To wash thy purest fames Coinquination. **1624** DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xxi. 93 Bread of coinquination offered vpon the Altar.

Co-inspire: see Co-.

† **Co|instanta·nean,** *a. Obs. rare.* = next.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 248 With the coinstantanean swiftness of hand and foot gave him *de pie ferme* a terrible slap on the breast.

Coinstantaneous (kō|instăntē|·niəs), *a.* [see Co- 2.] Occurring, taking place, or existing at the same instant; exactly simultaneous.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 503 His acting and His complete knowledge of the manner most expedient to be followed in acting are co-instantaneous. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. v. 188 Which of these is first we cannot say, for they seem co-instantaneous. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxi. (1860) 166 A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be co-instantaneous. **1860** PATMORE *Angel in H.* III. *Faithful for Ever* 228 A blinding flash, And close, co-instantaneous crash.

Hence **Coinstantane·ity, Coinstanta·neously** *adv.*, **Coinstanta·neousness.**

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 127 Coinstantaneously. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 251 They started up..like men out of an ambush..so co-instantaneously did they all obey the summons. **1818** — *Lit. Rem.* (1847) I. 222 The co-instantaneity of the plan and the execution. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1873) 202 Sometimes all moved together coinstantaneously. **1848** HAMPDEN *Bampt. Lect.* (ed. 3) 124 Notions of..priority and posteriority, co-instantaneousness, consecutiveness.

Coint(e, obs. form of QUAINT.

Cointense (ko|inte·ns), *a.* [see Co- 2.] Conjoined or equal in intensity. Hence **Cointe·nsion, Cointe·nsity** (see quots.).

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* 117 *note,* Intension being synonymous with Intensity, cointension will be synonymous with cointensity. **1872** *Ibid.* II. VI. XX. 266 If their intensities are equal, they must be called cointense. *Ibid.* II. 261 The relations of Cointension and Non-Cointension.

Co-inter, -interest, -intersecting, -inthrone: see Co-.

‖ **Cointi·se.** *arch.* [a ME. (= the OF.) form of QUAINTISE, 'quaint device, ingenious ornament', appropriated to a special sense by modern writers on ancient costume, historical novelists, etc. (Some Dicts. have an erroneous form *cointoise.*)]

An elegant or fanciful dress, symbolical or ornamental apparel; *esp.* the pendant scarf worn on ladies' head-dresses, and also affixed to the jousting-helmets of knights, as a 'favour'. See QUAINTISE.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 93 This latter is called a quintis or cointise, a name given to a peculiarly fashioned gown or tunic of that day. *Ibid.* 94 The scarf afterwards worn round the crest of the helmet was called a cointise. **1843** JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 181 The beautiful scarfs, called cointises, then lately introduced.

Cointree, obs. form of COVENTRY.

a **1631** DRAYTON *Ballad of Dowsabel,* His breech of Cointree blue.

Co-inventor, -islander: see Co-.

Coinye, -zie, var. of CUNYE *Sc.*, coin.

Coir (koiəɹ). Forms: 6 **cayro,** 7 **cairo, cair,** 8 **cayr, cayar**; 7–9 **coire,** 8 **coyr(e,** 9 **koir, coier,** 8– **coir.** [ad. Malayālam *kāyar* cord, f. *kāyaru* to be twisted (Yule). In earlier forms, a. Pg. *cairo* (in Correa 1510), *coyro* (Barbosa 1516).]

The prepared fibre of the husk of the coco-nut, used for making ropes, cordage, matting, etc. Originally, the thread or cordage made of this fibre.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* 14 b, The Moores which trade to Sofala in great ships, that haue no decks nor nailes, but are sowed with Cayro. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 251 A certaine shippe made of boordes, and sowed together with cayro, which is threede made of the huske of Cocoes. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1778 *side-note,* The uttermost is hairie, and of it they make Cairo that is all their Cables and Ropes. **1697** [see b] *Coire.* **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 573/2 *Cayr* (of which they make Cables and Ropes). **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 296 Of the Rind of the Nut they make Cayar, which are the Fibres of the Cask that environs the Nut spun fit to make Cordage and Cables for Shipping. **1779** FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 67 The coco nut tree produces coir. **1844** *Hull Dock Act* 121 Coir, rough, press packed, per ton, 6*d.* **1860** TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ii. 127 The best coir is made from the unripe nuts.

b. *attrib.*, as *coir-cable, -fibre, -rope, -yarn.*

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 430 Here you will find the Arack Drink, the Coire Cabels, the Bread Fruit. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 295 These are called Coire Cables: they will last very well. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 121 (Yule) They [the Surat people] have..Cair-yarn made of the Cocoe for cordage. **1759** *Lond. Mag.* XXVIII. 604 Their coyr-ropes made of the fibres of cocoa nut husks. **1816** 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 190 Goulaub, sans ceremony, sat Upon a piece of koir mat. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Coir rope is equal in strength to hempen rope of the same size, and is but two-thirds the weight.

Cois, *Sc.* f. COSE *v. Obs.*, to barter.

† **Coise,** ? *sb. Obs.* [Etymology and meaning uncertain.]

(Mätzner explains 'ugly woman, monster', comparing *coisy*; Halliwell says: = 'body'; Pauli: 'mistress'.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 100 And prively withoute noise He bringeth this foule great coise To his castell in suche a wise That no man might her shape avise.

Coist, obs. f. QUEEST, wood-pigeon; Sc. f. of COAST, COST.

† **Coi·stered,** *ppl. a. Obs.*

Nares suggests 'coiled up into a small compass'; Halliwell, 'inconvenienced'.

1604 MARSTON, etc. *Malcontent* v. i. Wks. (1856), I could have carried a lady up and down at armes length, on a platter; and I can tell you there were those at that time who, to trie the strength of a mans backe and his arme, would be coisterd.

Coistrel. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **coystrel**, **coisterel**, 6–7 **coystril**(l, 8 **coistril**. [A variant of CUSTREL q. v. (An interchange of *u* and *oi* in words from Fr. is frequent.)]

1. A groom, or servant in charge of the horses of a knight.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 429 A knight with his esquire, and coistrell with his two horsses. — *Hist. Scotl.* (1586) II. 89 Such coisterels and other as remained with the Scotish cariage, seeing the discomfiture of their aduersaries, ran foorth and pursued them into those marishes. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xviii, Nor can you fly from your standard without such infamy as even coistrels or grooms are unwilling to incur.

b. =Lad. (Cf. GROOM.)

1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, *Coistrel*, a young Lad, *un jeune Garçon*.

2. Used as a term of reproach or contempt: Knave, base fellow, low varlet.

1581 B. RICHE *Farewell* D ij, Her Chastitie assailed by suche a simple coisterell. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 Sham'st thou not coystrell, loathsome dunghill swad, To grace thy carkasse with an ornament. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. ii, You whorson, bragging Coystril! 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 43 He's a Coward and a Coystrill that will not drinke to my Neece. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, *A coistril .. Met.* homo timidus.

attrib. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., The swarming rabble of our coystrell curates.

Coistrell, obs. form of KESTREL.

Coisy, ? obs. form of QUEASY.

15.. in Hartshorne *Metr. T.* (1829) 118 (Mätz.) In steide off sturgeon and lamprons, He draweth up .. Codlyng, cungur, and suche coisy [Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 3 queyse] fisshe.

† **Co·it.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *coit-us* going together, coition, f. *co-īre* to go together. Cf. F. *coit* (16th c. in Littré).] =COITION 2.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2255 If from the coit of these Animals .. Animals should be born. 1745 J. PARSONS *Lect. Musc. Motion* iii. 78 From the Coit that produced the Fecundation. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1776) III. 62.

Coit, coite, obs. ff. QUOIT; Sc. f. COAT, QUOT.

Coital (kōu·ităl). [f. COIT-US + -AL.] Relating to coitus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

† **Coi·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *coit-*, ppl. stem of *coīre* (see above).] To come together, unite.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 The which, after, ..do coite and ioyne together in one, the greatest of all the Nerues in the body. *Ibid.* v. 76.

Coition (koi·i·ʃən). [ad. L. *coitiōn-em* going or coming together, n. of action, f. *coit-*, ppl. stem of *co-īre* to go together.]

† **1.** Going or coming together; meeting; uniting.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 C iij, That whiche letteth the coition and coalescence. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 695 Coition I meane or conjunction of the ayre. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coition*, an assembly, confederacy or commotion. 1691 SIR P. KING *Worship Prim. Ch.* II. (1712) 12 The tongue .. sounds or speaks through the knocking or coition of the Lips.

† **b.** 'A mutual tendency of bodies toward one another, as of the iron and loadstone' (Bailey).

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 79 Where the coition .. is most strong. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 118 Gravity .. 'Tis such a .. mutual desire of union, whereby condensed Bodies .. do naturally apply themselves one to another by attraction or coition. 1662 in *Phenix* II. 514 The Antients knew no more of the Loadstone than its Coition, which they improperly call'd Attraction.

† **c.** 'Conjunction' of the planets. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS s.v., Coition of the Moon is when the Moon is in the same sign and degree with the Sun. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy*, *Slawkenbergius' Tale*, Five planets were in coition all at once with Scorpio.

2. Sexual conjunction, copulation. [so late L. *coitio*, class. L. *coitus*.]

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 51. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. (1656) § 9, I could be content .. that there were any way to perpetuate the world without this triviall and vulgar way of coition. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 376. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* (J.), He is not made productive of his kind, but by coition with a female. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlii. 153 Coition and impregnation were not simultaneous. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 115.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. (1851) 427 To affirme .. that the Parlament, which is his Mother, can neither conceive or bring forth any autoritative Act without his Masculine coition. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 9. 1674 PETTY *Dupl. Proportion* 131, I might suppose that Atoms are also Male and Female .. and that the above-named Byasses are the Points of Coition.

† **Co·iture.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **coitūra*, f. *coit-*: see COITION, and -URE.]

1. A coming or meeting together, conjunction.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 83 This elegant coiture of the braunches is made like halfe a circle. 1601 R. DOLMAN tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III. (1618) 849 The greene Emeraud..sometimes happeneth to breake euen in the act of coiture.

2. COITION 2.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 72 Daungers which much coiture and carnalitie bringeth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 102 This [date] tree..doth not fructifie, but by coiture. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 89 To see that pure flame fall, a prostitute; And Coiture of Ruffians, cause her ffruite.

‖ **Coitus** (kōu·itʊs). [L.; see COIT.] =COITION 2 (in scientific writers, who also use the L. phrase *in coitu* = in coition).

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. iv. 402 The Female *in Coitu*. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 61 On the 7th day from coitus.

Coiziar, var. COZIER *Obs.*, cobbler, patcher.

† **Cojoin,** obs. variant of CONJOIN *v.*

1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue on Walsingham* Poems (Arb.) 173 Yet all in one coioind doe all excell. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 143 Then 'tis very credent, Thou may'st cojoyne with something.

Co-judge, -justiciar: see Co- 3 b.

Cojuror. [see Co- 3 c.] One who takes an oath along with, or in confirmation of, another.

1735 M. SHELTON tr. *Wotton's Short View Hickes' Thes.* 59 (T.) The solemn form of oaths: of a compurgator, or cojuror. The form of this oath is this: 'I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true'. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 336 It has been tried in full county by the oath of the tenant with two cojurors.

Cok-, for words formerly so spelt, see Coc-, COCK-.

Cokar, cokar-nut: see COCO.

Coke (kōuk), *sb.* Also 7–9 **coak**, 8 **coake**, **cowke**. [Known only from the 17th c., when classed by Ray as a North-country word. Possibly the same as the northern COLK *sb.* (also spelt *coke*) a core, *coke* being viewed as the hard core of the coal left after other parts have been consumed. The early use of the word as an individual name with pl. *coaks*, *cokes*, would agree with this. (Thence also mod.F. *coke* pl. *cokes*.) Cf. for both sense and form, the following, which appears to combine the senses of *core* and *cinder*.

1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cowk*, the core. 'It's badly burnt lime, it's nought but cowks.']

1. The solid substance left after mineral coal has been deprived by dry distillation of its volatile constituents, being a form of carbon of more compact texture, but with more impurities, than the charcoal obtained by a similar process from wood.

† **a.** with *a* and *plural*. *Obs.*

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 128 The coal thus prepared [by charring] they call coaks. 1785 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1788) I. 241 That species of coal..burns like coaks, without flame or smoak. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 314 Beds of cokes or cinders have been discovered.

b. as a substance: *no plural*.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Coke* is Pit-coal or Sea-coal burned or converted into the nature of Charcoal. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Coke*, Pit-coal or Sea-cole charred: It is now become a word of general use. 1729 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 32 Some Cowke (or Cinders of Pit-coal). 1782 *Specif. H. H. Conway's Patent* No. 1310 Coal.. not wasted or consumed, but turned into a useful cinder, generally called coake. 1787 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 312 Coak, or pit-coal charred, that is, burnt till no smoak arises. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 104 Coals may be subdivided with reference to the production of coke into..the coking and non-coking.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coke- like* adj.; **coke-crusher**, *-furnace*, *-miner*, *-oven*; **coke-tower**, a high tower filled with coke, used as a condenser, in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 565 Prepared with coke-fuel. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. ii. 48 The images of the two coke points. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 3/2 The coke-miners at Connellsville, Pensylvania.

Coke (kōuk), *v.* [f. COKE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To convert (coal) into coke.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 304 The heat..appears to have .. coaked beds of coal. *a* 1845 HOOD *Ode to R. Wilson.* Poor Nature..is stoked, coked, smoked, and almost choked, 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 203/1 Two days are sufficient to 'coke' the coal.

b. Erroneously said of wood.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii, The furnace in which the wood was deposited in order to its being coked or charred.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of coal: To turn into coke.

1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* May 876/1 It will not coke.

Coke, obs. form of COCK, COLK, COOK.

Coke, Colker, dial. f. CALK, CALKER.

Cokedril(l, -odrill, obs. f. CROCODILE.

† **Coker.** *Obs. slang.* =CAULKER 4.

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Coker*, a Lye. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Coker, obs. form of COCKER, COCO.

† **Cokes.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **cokes**, **coaks**, **coxe**, 7 **cox**, **coax**. [Origin obscure: possibly related to *cockenay*, COCKNEY, and its cognates.] A silly fellow, fool, ninny; a simpleton, one easily 'taken in'.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xvii. F ij, Aristippus .. the sharpe Diogenes deryded in his kinde Thou art (qd. he) a common cokes. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 151 He is a cokes, and worthy strokes, whose wife the Breeches beare. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii, He showeth himself herein..so very a coxe The cat was not so madly alured by the foxe. 1611 COTGR., *Guilmin*, a noddie, ninnie, coxe, ideot. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* III. i, Go, you're a brainless cox [*v.r.* coax], a toy, a Fop. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. ii, A kind of Cokes, which is, as the learned term it, an ass, a puppy, etc. 1636 LYLY *Euphues* Evj, I brought thee vp like a Cokes [*ed.* 1581 *has* cockney], and thou hast handled me like a Cockscombe. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cokes*, the Fool in the Play, or Bartholomew-Fair.

Cokes, obs. form of COAX.

Coke-stole, var. of CUCK-STOOL *Obs.*

Coket, obs. f. COCKET.

† **Coke-upon-Littleton.** *Obs.* [From the celebrated legal text-book, the commentary upon Littleton by Sir Edward Coke.] Cant name of a mixed drink.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* IV. (ed. 2) 289 Call it Old-boy Stout, or Nog, and when mixed Coke upon Littleton. 1743 in *Etoniana* IV. 70 Warming a little negus or sipping 'Coke upon Littleton', *i. e.* tent and brandy.

Cokewold, Cokil(le, obs. ff. CUCKOLD, COCKLE.

† **Cokin.** *Obs.* [a. F. *coquin*.] Rogue, rascal.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6381 Quath Arthour, thou hethen Cokin, Wende to the deuel Apolin!

Coking (kōu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COKE *v.* + -ING 1.] The converting of coal into coke. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coking coal, oven, process, coking-kiln.*

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. iii. 177 Pitcoal is reduced to .. charcoal, by an operation called cokeing. 1806 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 344 The strata of coal ..are of a cokeing quality. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 50 The quality is also inferior for .. coking. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 885 First-rate coking coals can be procured only from certain districts.

Co-king: see Co-.

† **Co·kir-nose.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. COCKER *v.*] Meaning doubtful: in quot. applied to hermits.

1460 *Test. W. Thorpe*, These cokir noses are suffered to live in pride and hypocrisy, and to defoul themselves both bodily and ghostly.

Cokk-, older spelling of COCK- q. v.

Cokkowe, cokow, obs. ff. CUCKOO.

Cokold(e, cokwalde, obs. ff. CUCKOLD.

† **Cokyr-mete.** *Obs.* In the Promp. Parv. explained as 'mud, mire, filth'.

But cf. the annexed quots. for *cokerynge mete*, *cokkyrs*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cokyrmete, *cenum*, *lutum*. *Ibid.* 86 Cookerynge mete, *carificio* [read *-fotio*]. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 76 He ought, by the statutes, to have noe fee .. but droppinges and spyllinges; but the cokkyrs and the lees.

† **Cokysse.** *Obs.* = *Cookess*, female cook.

14.. *MS. Laud* 416 f. 74 (Halliw.) Hyt is now hard to deserne and know A tapster, a cokysse, or an ostelars wyf, From a gentylwoman, yf they stond arow.

‖ **Col** (kɒl). [Fr., Pr. and Gallo-Romanic *col*:—L. *collum* neck, used of Parnassus by Statius, = *jugum*; so, obs. It. *collo* 'altura, giogo' (Della Crusca).

Cf. the corresp. north. Eng. HALSE, *hause* lit. 'neck', and Ger. *joch* yoke, jugum. From an early date the local *col* has been rendered in med. Lat. charters, etc., by *collis* 'hill', as well as by *collum*; and in the Italianizing of Piedmontese names, *colle* is now substituted, as in *Colle di Tenda* for the local *Col de Tenda*, Pr. *lou còu de Tendo*.]

A marked depression in the summit-line of a mountain chain, generally affording a pass from one slope to the other. A word belonging to the Romanic dialects of the Alps, which Alpine climbers and geologists have used of other regions.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 291 *note*, The *Cols* or passes indicate the minimum of the height to which the ridge of the mountains lowers in a particular country. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* viii. 90 It is five hours walk to the col. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xiii. 174 The denudation, or wearing away, of the col between two valleys.

Hence **Col** *v. nonce-wd.* (see quot.)

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Mar. 311 Mountains..have been 'colled' (a term of art; the verb signifying to go up one side and down another). 1890 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/2 'To do the Steinmannspitz..or col the dear old Darnennadel.'

Col, obs. f. COAL, COLE, COOL; also, an apothecary's abbreviation for COLIANDER.

Col-, assimilated form of the prefix COM-, CON-, before *l*; not used in the earliest L., which had *con-*, but afterwards regular, and so in modern Romanic and Eng., as L. *conloquium*, *colloquium*, COLLOQUY. For the general signification, see COM-.

As in the case of the parallel forms *com-* and *con-*, Latin words in *coll-* were in Pr., Sp., OFr., and early ME., reduced to *col-*, as in L. *collecta*, OF. *coleite*, ME. *colet*; so *colacion*, *colege*. With the revival of learning this was altered back to *coll-*; but only one *l* is sounded, and the unaccented syllable is apt to remain (kɔ-) or (kŏ-); as, however, there is usually an effort to show the effect of the *l* upon the vowel, when rhetorical or distinctive stress is put on the first syllable, we here use the symbolization kɒ̄l-, implying that the full kɒl- may be developed under stress.

‖ **Cola** (kōu·lă). Also **kola**. [*Kola*, *Kolla*, *Goora*, in Negro langs. of W. Africa.] A genus of trees, N. O. *Sterculiaceæ*, natives of western tropical Africa; esp. *C. acuminata*, which has been introduced into the West Indies and Brazil; its seed called **cola-nut** or **cola-seed**, about the size of a chestnut, brownish, and bitter, is largely used for chewing as a condiment and digestive.

1795 *Acc. Sierra Leone* 240 Cola is a famous fruit, highly

esteemed by the natives, to which they attribute the same virtues as to Peruvian bark. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 39 The Kola spoken of by African travellers, which, when chewed or sucked, renders the flavour of water, even if half putrid, agreeable. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* s. v., The practice of eating Cola extending as far as Fezzan and Tripoli. **1882** J. SMITH *Economic Plants* 127 The fruit is a follicle containing several nut-like seeds, which are called Cola or Goora Nuts. **1883–4** *Medical Ann.* 16/1 Cola nuts .. are a perfect antidote to alcohol.

Cola, pl. of COLON.

Cola-: see also COLLA-.

Co-la·bourer. [Co- 3 b.] Fellow-labourer. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 536/2 The movement..which was headed by Wilberforce and his co-labourers. **1872** PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* ix. 126 Prof. Adams was anticipated .. by Leverrier, his co-labourer of old.

Colady, colede, corrupt form of CORRODY.

Colage, obs. f. COLLEGE.

Colambor, var. of CALAMBOUR, aloes-wood. **1687** SEDLEY *Bellamira* I. Wks. 1722 II. 97 Her Petticoat of the new rich Indian Stuff, her Fan Colambor.

† Co·lament. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. **cōlā-ment-um.* f. *cōlāre* to strain, filter (see COLATE).] Product of straining or filtration. **1646** Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Chrystall .. is a minerall body..made of a lentous colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce therof.

Colander, cullender (kɒ·lĕndəɹ). Forms: 5 **colonur, colyndore,** 6 **colendre, collandar,** 6–7 **colender,** 7 **collander, colinder,** 7–8 **-endar,** 6–**-ander.** Also 6 **cullyandre, -inder,** 6–8 **-ander,** 8 **-endar,** 7– **-ender.** [Akin to the equivalent med.L. *cōlātōrium,* f. *cōlā-re, cōlāt-us* to strain (see **-ORIUM**). Cf. It. *colatojo* (=*colatorio*), F. *couloir, couloire*; also Sp. *colador* (:—L. *cōlātōr-em*). The form of the Eng. word appears to be due to some perversion; but its exact history is obscure.]

1. A vessel, usually of metal, closely perforated at the bottom with small holes, and used as a sieve or strainer in cookery.

α. *c* **1450** *Cookery Bks.* 113 Bray hit .. drawe it thorw a colonur. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574 *Colatorium,* a Colyndore. **1530** PALSGR. 207/1 Colendre to strayne with, *covleresse.* **1626** G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. 248 Like curds through wickar squeasd; or iuces crusht Through draining colendars. **1672** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 81 In the late war, his own ship was pierced like a colander. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 328 First an Osier Colendar provide Of Twigs thick wrought. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 369 They carry water to a vessel which is full of holes in a similarly holey colander.

β. **1559** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 181 One cullyandre 1s. **1589** FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* II. 26 The cullinders or strayners of the presses [*Georg.* ii. 242 *cola prelorum*]. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. House-w.* (1660) 80 Put them [oysters] into a Cullander, and let all the moysture run from them. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housek.* (1778) 11 Strain it through a cullendar. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vi. 93 Take some crumbs of bread rubbed through a fine cullender. **1853** SOYER *Pantroph.* 261 Gridirons, cullenders, dripping-pans.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 223 (R.) Many men do let their fortunes run (as it were) through a colander or strainer, wherein the worst stick and remaine in the way behind, whiles the better do passe and run out. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. 201 After it hath been strained through those curious Colanders, the Lacteal Veins. **1839** T. HOOK *Gurney Married* 193 Do you suppose such a story could be shaken in a family colander without running through?

3. A similar vessel used in the casting of shot.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 79 The cullenders are hollow hemispheres of sheet-iron, about 10 inches in diameter, perforated with holes, which should be perfectly round and free from burs. **1879** G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 50/1 The perforated frames, or cullenders, through which the molten metal has to pass.

4. *Comb.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Colander-shovel,* one of wire open-work, for shoveling salt crystals out of the evaporating-pan.

Co·lander, cu·llender, *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To pass through a colander, to strain. Also *fig.*

1887 FLOR. CADDY *Thro' Fields w. Linnaeus* I. 128 Why was there no Boswell at his elbow to colander his best for us?

2. To perforate with a number of holes, to riddle. **1715** tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv. ii. 148 They wore Linen Stockings, cullender'd, as it were, with Holes at bottom. **1862** *Life Sir R. Wilson* I. ii. 77 Three dropped quite colandered with balls.

Colander, var. of COLIANDER *Obs.*, coriander.

Colaphic (kɒlæ·fik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κόλαφ-ος (see next) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a blow or buffet. **1837** *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 234 To administer some slight colaphic castigations to the ear of the culprit.

† Co·laphize, *v. Obs.* In 6 corrupted to **colpheg, colfeke.** [a. OF. *colaphise-r, -izer,* ad. late L. *colaphizāre,* ad. Gr. κολαφίζειν to buffet, cuff, f. κόλαφος a blow, buffet.] To buffet or cuff. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 118 How Christis visage hidde was..scorned & colaphizid. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* I v, Sayn Powle..was colaphysed and bete by the aungelle Sathanas. **1571** R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in *Dodsley* (1780) I. 209 Away, Jacknapes, els I wyll colpheg you by and by [*Hazlitt's ed. has* col'phise]. **1577** T. RICHARDS *Misogonus* III. i, He colfeke him my selfe forte, come onte what will. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Colaphize,* to buffet or beat with the fist.

Colarin (kɒ·lărin). *Arch.* [F.] = COLLARINO. **1727–51** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Colarin* in architecture, the little frise of the capital of the Doric column; placed between the astragal, and the annulets .. Colarin is also used for the orlo, or ring, a-top of the shaft of the column, next the capital; called also the cincture. **1731** in BAILEY vol. II.

† Co·late, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *cōlāt-us* pa. ppl. of *cōlāre* to strain, filter.] Strained, clarified. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 348 Syrup of dryed roses and colate honey.

† Co·late, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *cōlāt-*: see prec. and **-ATE** 3.] To strain, pass through a strainer. **1631** JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* iii. (1669) 21 Fresh Springs colated from the Sea, through banks of sand.

Colateral, obs. form of COLLATERAL.

Cola·tion. [sb. of action, f. L. *cōlāre* to strain: see COLATE and **-ATION.**] The action of straining or passing through a strainer. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Colation is the transmission of that which is humid thorow a strainer, that the liquor may be had separated from the dryer substance. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 50 Modes of preparation .. as emollition, colation. **1678** in PHILLIPS; also in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts., but app. *Obs.*

Co-la·titude. *Astron.* [see Co- 4.] The complement of the latitude, *i. e.* the difference between it and 90 degrees. **1790** ROY *Trigon. Operation* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 208 Its latitude will be 51° 6′ 52″ 8; and hence PR the co-latitude will be 38° 53′ 7″. 2. **1878** LOCKYER *Stargazing* 329 The altitude of the star in this case is its declination plus the co-latitude of the place.

† Co·latory. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cōlātōri-um,* see COLANDER. The Latin word has also been used in English, and Copland used the form *collatores* pl.] Anything which strains; a strainer. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The holes of the eyes and the collatores of the nosethyrlles. **1543** TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. iii. 4 Two holes, whyche ar called Colatories or Strayners of the nastrelles. **1657** *Phys. Dict., Colatorie,* a streiner. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* 469 Colatorium is a Strainer. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* II. *Quarterly* No. I. 6/1 The Liver..is a Colatory of the Blood.

Co·lature. ? *Obs.* [a. F. *colature* or ad. late L. *cōlātūra,* f. *cōlāre* to strain.]

1. The process of straining; colation. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 57 May be separated from them by colature. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 426 Colature through a handkercher. **1791** *Edin. New Disp.* 100 By colature through strainers of linen.

2. The product of straining; 'strainings'. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. xxi. II. 126 The bare colature of the decoction in water..purgeth most extremely. *Ibid.* II. 143 The broth or collature of them [Lupines] being, etc. **1611** COTGR., *Colature,* a colature; the thing strained.

3. A strainer, colatory. **1548–77** VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 44 The superfluities of the brayne that commeth from the coletures of the Nose. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 15 So as the virtue thereof may be derived to it through a Colature of natural Earth.

Colback = CALPACK [the mod. Fr. form]. **1870** tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 248 We saw nothing but cuirasses, colbacks, sabres.

† Colbertine. *Obs.* Also **colbert-, colverteen.** 'A kind of open lace with a square ground', worn in 17th and 18th centuries.

'A lace resembling network, of the fabrick of Monsieur Colbert, Superintendent of the French King's Manufactures' (*Fop's Dict.* 1690).

1685 *Factious Citizen* (Fairholt I. 323) A narrow diminutive colverteen pinner that makes them look so saint-like. **1690** EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 Twice twelve-day smocks of Holland fine, With cambric sleeves, rich point to joyn, (For she despises colbertine). **1700** CONGREVE *Way of World* v. i, A yard of yellow Colberteen. **1713** SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* 417 [She] Scarce knows what difference is between Rich Flanders lace and Colberteen. **1713** *Guardian* No. 151 A plain muslin head and ruffles, with colbertine lace. *a* **1851** JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems, To a Teapot,* Through veiling folds of point or colberteen.

Colcannon (kɒlkæ·nən). Also **cale-, cole-.** [f. COLE cabbage; the rest is of uncertain meaning. (But it is said that vegetables such as spinach were formerly pounded with a cannon-ball.)]

'Potatoes and cabbage pounded together in a mortar and then stewed with butter. An Irish dish' (Grose 1785).

1774 [see in 1872]. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral. T.* (1816) I. x. 77 Forester..dined like a philosopher upon colcannon. **1872** *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 75/1 About 1774 Isaac Sparks, the Irish comedian, founded in Long Acre a 'Colcannon Club' .. Colcannon, that Irish dish which, properly cooked, is a delicious mixture of cabbage and potatoes. **1880** in *Antrim & Down Gloss.*

† Colcase, obs. f. COLOCASIA. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 173 Savery, colcase, and cresses.

† Colch. *Obs. rare.* [cf. Sp. *colcha* coverlet, counterpane.] **1512** *Will of W. Willis* (Somerset Ho.), ij colchis of silk.

Colchester (kōu·ltʃəstəɹ). A town of England, in Essex, famous for its oysters, called shortly *Colchesters* or *Colchester natives.* *c* **1625** *MS. Bodl.* 30 fol. 14 a, They [oysters] past for good plump colchesters. **1840** HOOD *Kilmansegg* XV, Like Colchester native, born To its vinegar, only, and pepper.

Colchic (kɒ·lkik), *a.* [ad. L. *Colchic-us.*] Of Colchis: in several trivial names of plants. **1882** *Garden* 7 Jan. 3/2 The Colchic Laurel is the hardiest. *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 110/2 This new Colchic Bladder Nut.

Colchicia (kɒlki·ʃia). [cf. *morphia, morphine.*] = next.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Colchicia,* name given by Geiger and Hasse, to an alkaloid, discovered by them in Colchicum. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 420 Colchicia is eighty to one hundred times stronger than the fresh corn.

Colchicine (kɒ·lkisəin). [f. COLCHIC-UM + -INE.] An organic alkaloid $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$, found in all parts of the *Colchicum autumnale.* **1853** *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 134 Codeine .. veratrine, emetine, colchicine. **1885** *Daily News* 15 Oct. 5, 7 The charge..of having poisoned his wife with colchicine.

‖ **Colchicum** (kɒ·lkikŏm, *vulgarly* kɒ·ltʃikŏm). [L.; a. Gr. κολχικόν meadow-saffron, neuter of κολχικός Colchian, of Colchis, ancient name of a region east of the Black Sea. The name had reference to the poisonous arts of the legendary Medea of Colchis, in reference to whom 'venena Colchica' was a common phrase of the Roman writers.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants, the best known species of which *C. autumnale,* the Meadow-saffron, is found wild in some parts of England.

It blooms in autumn with a light purplish mottled flower superficially resembling the crocus. The corms, seeds and flowers contain an acrid, stimulating, deleterious principle, on account of which they are used in medicine.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 130 Medow Saffron or Colchicum, groweth..in the Ile Colchis, whereof it tooke his name. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 211 You may stay till August or September e'er you take up..and replant Colchicums. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 31 Exterminate the bulbs of the colchica. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 386 Colchicum resembles a crocus in appearance, but is known by its 6 stamens.

attrib. **1868** ROYLE & HEADLAND *Man. Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 676 Colchicum Root is used fresh and dry. *Ibid.* 677 Tincture of Colchicum seed.

2. A medicine containing the active principle of this plant, used especially in gout and rheumatic affections. **1791** *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v., The medecinal virtues of colchicum. **1834** J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 304 It is possible that the Colchicum may act by a specific power, etc. *a* **1845** SYD. SMITH *Mod. Changes* Wks. 1859 II. 332/2 If I had the gout, there was no colchicum.

Colchyte, cholchyte (kɒ·lkəit). [Also in mod.F., ad. Gr. χολχυτής (of Egyptian deriv.) found in papyri (see Dindorf in Steph. Thesaurus, s.v.).] In Egyptian Antiquities, one whose business it was to provide the liturgical services, libations, and prayers for the deceased. (Littré.) **1878** WILKINSON *Mann. Anc. Egypt* (ed. Birch) III. 449 Colchyte or Ritual Reader. **1880** L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. iii. 302 A colchyte presumed one day to speak to him.

Colcothar (kɒ·lkoθaɹ). Also 7 **-chotar, cotar, -kothor.** [So in F., Pg. and med.L. (also *calcatar*), Sp. *colcotar,* ad. Arab. قلقطار *qolqoṭār* (Pedro de *Alcalá,* 1505), thought by Dozy to be a corruption of Gr. χάλκανθος or χαλκανθές CHALCANTH.]

The brownish red peroxide of iron which remains in the retort after the distillation of sulphuric acid from iron sulphate.

It is used in medicine, in the mechanical arts, and in a finely powdered form by jewellers under the name of *rouge*; also called Crocus Martis.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 53 The colchotar, or red feces which remayneth in the bottome. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 337 Colcothar or vitriol burnt, though unto a rednesse containing the fixed salt, will make good Inke. **1791** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 52 The precipitates of gold, and the colcothar of other red preparations of iron, are called tender colours. **1799** G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 95 Take red calcined vitriol, or colcothar of vitriol. **1832** G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 209 The previously polished side is provided with a coating of red colcothar.

b. Formerly applied to analogous compounds of other metals. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 216 This Colkethor is of two .. kinds, the one is from the feces of Aqua fortis, and the other from copperas. **1652** FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 62 The *Colcothar*..yields upon a refiners tast most pure Copper like to very gold. **1681** tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Colcothar,* dross of metals.

† Colcotharine, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -INE.] Of or pertaining to colcothar. **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 43 The Colcotarine parts. **1670** — *Hydrol. Ess.* 35 A colcotarine body.

Cold (kōuld), *a.* Forms: 1–3 **cald,** 3– **cold,** (5 **coold**(e, **kold, gold,** 6 **coold, colld,** 4–7 **colde,** 6–7 **could**). *Northern* 3– **cald,** (3–5 **kald,** 4 **caald,** 4–5 **calde,** 5 **callde**), 7– **cauld,** (9 **caud, caad**). Also 1 *Saxon* **ceald,** 2–4 *Southern* **cheald,** 4 **cheld, chald.** [OE. Anglian *cald* (WSax. *ceald*), corresp. to OFris. and OSax. *kald* (MLG. *kold,* MD. *cold, cout(d-),* LG. *kold, koold, kool,* Du. *koud,* WFris. *kâd,* NFris. *kuld, kould,* Satl. *kôld,* Wang. *kôl,* Helig. *kûl,* EFris. *kold*), OHG. *chalt, kalt* (MHG., mod.G. *kalt*), ON. *kald-r,* (Norw. *kald,* Sw. *kall,* Da. *kold*), Goth. *kald-s* :—OTeut. **kaldo-z,* originally a ppl. formation (corresponding to Gr. words in *-τός,* L. *-tus*) from OTeut. verb-stem *kal-* to be cold, *frigēre,* cogn. with L. *gel-* in *gelu, gelidus,* OSlav. *golatĭ* ice. ME. and mod. *cold* is

in origin a midland form, from Anglian *cald*, later *cāld*, whence also, with *a* retained, Sc. *cauld*, north Eng. *caud*, *caad*; the Sax. and Kentish *ceald* survived in the south to the 14th c. as CHEALD, *cheld*, *chald*.

(The affinities of the various words belonging to this root are here exhibited for reference from their respective places.

I. from stem *kal-*: 1. simply: 1. vb. intr. *kal-an*, *kōl*, *kalans*: cf. ON. *kala*, OE. *calan*, whence ACALE *v.* 2. sb. *kal-i-z*, OE. *cęle*, *cięle*, CHILL; thence CHILL *a.*, CHILL *v.*, CHILLED, CHILLING, CHILLY, CHILLINESS.

II. with suffix *-d*: 3. adj. *kal-d-oz*, OE. *cald*, *ceald*, COLD, CAULD, CHEALD. Thence 4. sb. COLD. 5. sb. *kald-īn-*, OHG. *chaltī(n*, Ger. *kälte*, OE. *cieldu*, ME. † CHELDE. 6. vb. intr. *kald-ōjan*, OS. *caldōn*, OHG. *chaltēn*, OE. *caldian*, *cealdian*, to COLD; thence vb. ACOLD.

II. from ablaut stem *khl-*: 7. adj. *khl-uz*, OE. *cōl* COOL, COOLY, COOLNESS; and with transition to *jo-* inflexion, OHG. *chuoli*, Ger. *kühle*. Thence 8. sb. COOL. 9. vb. intr. *khlōjan*, OS. *cōlōn*, OE. *cōlian* to COOL; thence vb. ACOOL, adj. ACOLD. 10. vb. trans. *khlōjan*, OE. *cælan*, *cēlan*, to KELE; thence vb. † AKELE.

Several other formations occur in the other langs. ON. and LG. have also a weak-grade stem *kuld* (:—*glto*), whence ON. sb. *kuldi*, LG. *-küllen* (*sik verküllen*) from *kuldjan*; of this no derivatives occur in Eng.).]

I. *literally.* **1.** The proper adjective expressing a well-known quality of the air or of other substances exciting one of the primary physical sensations, due to the abstraction of heat from the surface of the body: of a temperature sensibly lower than that of the living human body. Admitting degrees of intensity (*colder*, *coldest*).

a. of the atmosphere, and meteoric conditions.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xviii. 18 Stodon .. æt gloedum forðon cald wæs and wearmdon hia. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., And wyrmdon hiȝ, for þam hit wæs ceald. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., And wermdan hye, for-þan hit wæs cheald. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15910 (Cott.) Þe night it was ful caald. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Rpxb.) viii. 29 Wheder þe weder sall be calde or hate. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coolde [1499 colde], *frigidus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 A Calde plase, *frigidarium*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 In the colde wynter and foule wether. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 352 Without hoare frostes, without snowe, and such like colde meteors. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 115 When Vertues steely bones Lookes bleake i'th cold wind. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ▶ 8 A cold Morning. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 161 In the cold regions of the north. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 59 If the winters and springs be dry, they are mostly cold. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. xxxi. 349 Round the poles..the climates are coldest.

b. of material substances which in their natural state communicate this sensation by contact. Often as a descriptive epithet of iron or steel, as the material of a weapon. Hence, such combinations as *ice-cold*, *key-cold*, *stone-cold*. See these words.

c 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 183 So cold ase a stoũ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 1 Welles swete and colde. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 231 Blowe hot and colde breath out of one mouth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 851 Outstretcht he lay, on the cold ground. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1796) II. 36 To hazard a thrust of cold iron with his antagonist. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II. x, Wi' the cauld ground for his bed. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvi, Try him with the cold steel. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxiii, Others darted cold shot at us.

c. said of the human body when deprived of its animal heat; *esp.* of a dead body, of death, the grave (mingling with b); hence sometimes = Cold in death, dead.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7061 (Trin.) Þere mony modir son was colde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1920 Nowe in his colde graue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7303 Kild all to kold dethe. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 106 He lay cold dedde as any stan. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1149 When he sawe þe bodyes colde Of þe knyghtys. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70, I would Thy toung were coold. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iv, Knowing my fathers trunke scarce colde. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 99 Solacing her self with her Gallant, before her Husband was thorough cold in the Mouth. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2027 The separated Heart of a Cold Animal. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 ▶ 6 The cold hand of the angel of death. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxi, Then Deloraine, in terror, took From the cold hand the Mighty Book.

d. said of light not accompanied by heat.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 b, As the lyght of yᵉ nyght, a colde and a bareyn lyght. 1859 JEPHSON *Britany* IX. 139 Almost dazzled by the moon's cold rays.

2. Relatively without heat, of a low temperature; not heated. Hence applied to metals and the like as worked in their natural state instead of when heated. The comparative *colder* often means simply 'less warm, of a lower temperature than some other'; so the superlative *coldest*. *Cold air*: the air outside, as opposed to the hot air of a room. *Cold bath*, *bathing*: a bath in cold or unheated water.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 222 Having Recourse to the Cold Bath .. This Action of Cold Bathing. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 111 Nitric acid dissolves copper well, even cold. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 46 In a clear night the objects on the surface of the earth radiate heat .. they consequently soon become colder. 1853 C. MᶜINTOSH *Bk. Garden* 473 Cold pits for preserving vegetables during winter. *Mod.* The sun is supposed to be growing colder through loss of its heat.

b. *esp.* Used of things that have been prepared with heat, and afterwards allowed to cool.

Cold collation, a collation or lunch consisting entirely of such viands; *cold meat*, *cold roast*, roast meat, kept till cold; *cold treat*, a table of cold viands, also *fig.* and depreciatively; so *cold kale*, *cold porridge*, and the like.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Þat fur ham forbearneð al to colen calde. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 17 When hit is colde, leche hit with knyves .. messe hit forthe on schyves. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 59 Of a dish—az a colld pigeon or so. 1598 *Servingman's Comfort* H, The remayne of these cold boyled meates..which may well be called colde Commons. 1759 *Compl. Letter-writer* (ed. 6) 227 It was succeeded .. by a prodigious cold collation. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix, 'You mustn't handle your piece in that ere way..I'm damned if you won't make cold meat of some on us.' 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Personal* Wks. (Bohn) II. 132 The story of Walter Scott's .. slipping out every day..to the Swan Inn, for a cold cut and porter. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 149 Picked away daintily at his cold chicken.

3. Of a person: Having the sensation of cold, feeling cold. (Usually in predicate.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 218 Could to be, *frigescere*. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 33 When I am cold, he heates me with beating. 1870 MRS. PHELPS *Hedged In* xviii. 273, 'I grew cauld to my shoes.' 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 21 One moment you are in danger of being too cold.

b. Of the chilly or shivering stage in ague.

1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 256 Intermittent fever .. towards the end of the cold stage.

4. Of soil: Slow to absorb heat, from its impervious clayey nature and retentiveness of moisture.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. xx. 496 In Asturia in Spain is scarce of wyne, of whete, and of oyle: for the londe is colde. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1050 The colde or weetisshe lande most sowen be. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 665 It sheweth the Earth to be very cold. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 96 Sad and moyst strong Clay and Cold. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 92 Cold weeping Ground. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 514 The worst soil is a cold heavy clay. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 178. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 209 On such a cold and lean soil the emotions of domesticity wither. 1877 PENDLETON *Sci. Agric.* 102 Clay soils are cold.

† **5.** Caused or characterized by cold. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 454 Muche vexed with colde diseases.

II. *fig.*

† **6.** In the physiology of the Middle Ages, and down to 17th c. *cold* and *hot* were (in association with *dry* or *moist*) applied to the 'complexion' of things, including the elements, humours, seasons, planets, properties of herbs and drugs. *Obs.*

Thus, earth was dry and cold, water moist and cold, air moist and hot, fire dry and hot. So melancholy or choler adust, Autumn, Saturn, were dry and cold; phlegm, Winter, Venus, and the Moon, were moist and cold. In some of these the application is obvious, in others it savours of mysticism.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 299 Eorðe ys ceald & drizȝe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3563 (Cott.) Quen þat sua bicums ald His blode þan wexus dri and cald. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 767 Þan waxes his kynde wayke and calde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* I. iii. 12 Oon of þe men is of an hoot complexioun & a moist, þat oþer of a cold complexioun & a drie. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Pvb, The vertues of Chokewede .. Galene writeth that it is colde and drye in the fyrste degree. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 805 His root, is cold and dry. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 701 Bole-Arminick is the most cold of them, and..Terra Lemnia is the most hot. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 391 The Meat produces cold spirits. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 257 They are fitter for old People and cold Constitutions than the young and sanguine.

† **b.** Opposed to 'hot' as applied to taste or to effect on the bodily system: The opposite of pungent, acrid, or stimulating. *Obs.*

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Y iij, Of these .iiii. cold sedes, Lettyse, Purslayne, white poppye and sanders. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 72 Bitter grapes are colde and stringent.

7. Void of ardour, warmth, or intensity of feeling; lacking enthusiasm, heartiness, or zeal; indifferent, apathetic. Of persons, their affections, and actions. *Cold as charity*: see CHARITY.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Heortan, þet calde weren þurh ilefleaste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Ich wolde .. þet tu were, i mine luue, oðer allunge cold, oðer hot mid alle. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 15, I wolde thou were coold or hoot. *c* 1450 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xxi, For þese goþ not to þe herte .. þerfore we remayne colde & slowe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccviii. 248 He was nat colde to sette forward, but incontinent went to the lorde of Roy. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 264 b, Vnkynde synner, whiche renderest agayne so drye & colde thankes to thy lorde therfore. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix, Their cold affection to God-ward. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 129 The Committie foirsaid..declares ane cold covenanter to be suche ane persone quha does not his dewtie in everie thing committed to his charge, thankfullie and willinglie. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 38 ▶ 10 Whether a Man is to be cold to what his Friends think of him. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 167 Their Incomes are very small, as Charity and Piety are very cold among their Flock. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. vii. 137 A cold request is entitled to a cold answer. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I. 245 And the cold charities of man to man. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 19 He was even slandered in Ireland as a cold friend to his country.

† **b.** Free from excitement; unimpassioned; not flurried or hasty; deliberate, COOL. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Yng. Children's Bk.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 23 Be cold of spech, & make no stryfe. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 269 His delynge in tyme of perylles and daungers was colde and sobre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 104 A man nocht indegest, bot wys and cald. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 2 Your Lordship is..the most coldest that euer turn'd vp Ace. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. iii. (1817) 88 The production of artifice, or of a cold forgery.

† **c.** Void of sensual passion or heat. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 315 He preached pure maid and praised cold chastity. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. vii. 172. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 66 To make cold Nymphes chast crownes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 323 And Nature, as in Mules, in all Diuersities is cold. 1722 POPE *Chorus Youths & Virgins* 23 Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light.

d. Feelingless, cold-blooded; void of emotion.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* 2 That sometimes the too cold calculation of our powers should reconcile us too easily to our shortcomings. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. App. 96 The cold, habitual, constitutional belief, that every man who is stronger has a right to take from every man who is weaker.

8. Showing no warm or friendly feeling; the reverse of cordial, affectionate or friendly.

1557 *Tottel's Miscell.* (Arb.) 246 The complaint of a hot woer, delayed with doutfull cold answers. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 121, I spoke with hir but once, And found her wondrous cold. 1673 WOOD *Life* (1848) 184 Dined at my brother Kits, cold meat, cold entertainment, cold reception, cold clownish woman. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 9 Having reason to expect but a cold welcome. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 142 The husband becoming cold and averse to her. 1760 *Voy. W. O. G. Vaughan* vii. 158, I have, once more, made my Addresses to Isabella .. but she's as cold as a Cucumber. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iii. 38 Meet cold looks at every turn. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 P. Div. 91 She was excessively cold to her.

9. *fig.* Said of things which chill, or depress the vital emotions, and of the feeling thus produced; gloomy, dispiriting, deadening.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24204 (Cott.) Care clinges in mi hert cald. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 807 He toke on hymself oure carez colde. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1982 With ful colde sykyngez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10385 Neuer kepis þu þi corse out of cold angur. 14.. *Sir Beues* 3561 (MS. *M*) Whan he awaked, his hert was colde. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 151 Cast in carys cold. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 32 In very sincerity of fear and cold heart, will he to the King, and lay open all our proceedings. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. ix. 158 Timonides was strucke cold at heart. *a* 1691 FLAVEL *Sea Deliverances* (1754) 170 Which gave a colder damp of sorrow to our hearts. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 770 She feels..A cold misgiving and a killing dread.

10. Felt as cold by the receiver, chilling, damping, the reverse of encouraging; as in *cold comfort*, *cold counsel*, *cold news*, † *cold rede*.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 264 Lorde! colde watz his cumfort. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14295 (Trin.) My broþer lazer þi frend is deed, And þat is to me a colde reed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 436 Wymmens counseiles ben ful ofte colde; Wommannes counseil brought us first to woo. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 14 We receive but cold comfort of whatsoever the Scripture speaketh. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 86 Cold Newes, Lord Somerset: but Gods will be done. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 536 Colder Newes, but yet they must be told. 1615 A. NICCHOLES *Marriage & Wiving* vii. in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 153 A cold Comfort to go to hot Hell for Company. 1652 HOWELL *Masaniello* II. 145 There came cold news from the countrey. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. ix. 128 It all falls as cold comfort upon them. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii, Preston brought cold news from Cumberland and Westmoreland. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxi. 356 The messenger sent to Capua came back with cold comfort.

11. Without power to move or influence; having lost the power of exciting the emotions; stale.

(In the first quot. the sense is doubtful: cf. the same phrase in *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 186.)

[1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 73 Fare you well, your suite is cold.] 1705 ADDISON *Italy*, *Venice* Wks. 1721 II. 37 The jest grows cold even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 171 The coldest word was once a glowing new metaphor.

12. *Hunting.* Said of scent in opposition to 'hot' or 'warm': Not strong, faint; weak.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 694 The hot sent-snuffing hounds are driuen to doubt..till they haue singled VVith much ado the cold fault cleanly out. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. v. 134 He is now at a cold sent. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 151 You smell this businesse with a sence as cold As is a dead-mans nose.

13. *Sport.* Unwounded.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. x. § 1 An unwounded deer is called a cold hart.

† **14.** *fig.* Neglected, unattended to. *Obs.*

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) Pref., The Papers, after they had lain cold a good while by him.

15. *Painting.* Applied to tints or colouring which suggest a cold sunless day, or the colder effect of evening; *esp.* to blue and grey, and tints akin to these. Opposed to 'warm' colours, into which red and yellow enter.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 400 He is for the most part very cold in his colouring. 1795 GOWER *Painting in Oil Colours* 132 His middle tint, which was made only of black and white, was so very cold, that no other colour but blue would make a colder tint. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 172 Colours .. are divided by the painter into warm and cold. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xvii. 296 Green is not a colour suggestive of light or warmth, but is what artists call cold.

III. *Combinations.*

16. *Cold* occurs prefixed to another adj. to indicate the combination of the two qualities. (But Shakspere's *cold-pale* perhaps meant *pale with cold* (sb.); later examples may be imitations.)

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 892 With cold-pale weakness

numbs each feeling part. **1626** MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 20 With his cold-kind embrace. **1830** TENNYSON *Dying Swan* 12 The cold-white sky.

17. adverbial and parasynthetic, as *cold-pated, -scented, -skinned, -spirited, -tempered*; COLD-BLOODED; *cold-muttonish*, etc.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 165 Those cold-spirited peers. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 6/1 Some cold-pated Gentlemen. **1718** CIBBER *Non-juror* II. 94 Stupid, cold-scented Treason. **1804** *Edin. Rev.* III. 447 Some such cold-tempered .. antiquary. **1806** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 250 Cold-bottomed land scattered in patches on the slopes. **1840** HOOD *Up Rhine* 62 There was such a cold-muttonish expression in his round unmeaning face. **1861** GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 21 Sept. 6/1 Some cold-skinned lizard.

18. with *pa. pple.*, expressing the state in which a process is performed: as *cold-drawn* (drawn cold, extracted or expressed without the aid of heat); *cold-served, cold-swaged*, COLD-HAMMERED.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5468/4 Fine Beech Oil cold drawn. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 319 On cold-serv'd repetitions he subsists. **1844** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 47 Iron..which after having been cold-swaged became crystalline. **1859** GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 207 When oils are expressed without heat, or, as it is termed, 'cold-drawn.'

19. Special combinations: **cold abscess** [F. *abcès froid*], an abscess formed without the first three of the Celsian symptoms of inflammation (pain, redness, heat and swelling); **cold Adam** (see ADAM 2); **cold-bathing**, bathing in cold water, taking a cold bath; **cold bed**, (*a*) in *Gardening*, as opposed to hot-bed: see BED 8 (so *cold frame*); (*b*) *Metallurgy* (see quot.); **cold charge** (*Farriery*), see CHARGE *sb.* 7; **cold chisel** (see CHISEL 1 c); **cold coil**, an India-rubber pipe wound round an inflamed limb, and giving passage to a stream of cold water; † **cold gout**, sciatica; **cold-livered** *a.*, passionless; **cold-pausing** *a.*, pausing for cool consideration; † **cold pie, cold pig** (*colloq.*), the application of cold water to wake a person; hence **cold-pig** *v.*, to treat in this way; **cold punch** (see PUNCH); † **cold roast** (*fig.*), something of little account (see ROAST *sb.*); **cold shivers** (see SHIVER *sb.*); **cold-suttee** (see SUTTEE); **cold sweat** (see SWEAT); **cold treat** (cf. sense 2 b); † *fig.* that of which the interest is stale; **cold ulcer**, an ulcer forming spontaneously on the cold extremities of persons of feeble circulation; **cold wall** *Phys. Geog.* (see quots.); **cold well** (see quot.); **cold without** (*colloq.*), brandy or spirits in cold water without sugar.

1828 BOYER & CRAIGIE *Gen. & Pathol. Anat.* 43 The *cold abscess of the Surgeons of the Saracen School. **1847** SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surgery* I. 45 The commencement of cold abscess usually sets in, without any sensibly perceptible local appearance. **1888** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 291 Sir John Floyer of *cold-bathing notoriety. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 African Marigolds..will come in the *Cold-bed without Art. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Cold-bed*, a platform in a rolling-mill on which cold bars are stored. *Ibid.* **Cold blast*, air forced into a furnace without being previously heated. **1890** *Daily News* 6 Jan. 2/3 Best Staffordshire hot-blast pigs are 90s., and cold-blast 110s. to 115s. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, **Cold-Charges*, outward Applications to distemper'd Horses. **1888** tr. *Esmarch's Surgeon's Hand-bk.* 44 A very great reduction in temperature..can be obtained by the *cold coil. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 149 A very good oyntment..for the Sciatica or *cold goute. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii, *Cold-livered and mean-spirited. **1785** BURNS *To Jas. Smith* xv, *Cold-pausing Caution's lesson scorning. **1611** COTGR., *Porter vne chemise blanche à*, to giue a mornings camisado, or a *cold pie for a breakfast, vnto. **1834** HOOD *Tylney Hall* (1840) 257 I've often *cold-pigged her of a morning. **1870** MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. v. 117 You deserve 'cold pig' for your laziness. **1709** STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 1 [These] are thread-bear Subjects, and *cold Treats. **1742** JARVIS *Quix.* I. III. xxvi. (1885) 151 All having been cold-treat with him for many days past. **1870** T. HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) I. 185 *Cold ulcers should be distinguished, because of the peculiarity of constitution on which they depend. **1858** *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 168 The most remarkable peculiarity of the Gulf Stream is what has been .. termed the *'cold wall', a mass of cold water lying between the warm water and the shore. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 103 The fall of temperature is so sudden that the line of separation has received the distinctive name of the 'cold wall'; at the surface a difference of 30° has been observed within a cable's length. **1859** RANKINE *Steam Eng.* § 337 In land engines the injection water [for the condenser] comes from a tank called the *cold well, surrounding the condenser. **1850** *N. & Q.* Ser. I. II. 82/2 A glass of *'cold without'..understood to mean brandy and cold water without sugar. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* VI. xx. (D.), Fame, sir! not worth a glass of cold without.

Cold (kōuld), *sb.* Forms: see prec. [OE. *cald, ceald*, neut., sb. use of the adjective. Cf. Gothic *kald*, Ger. *kalt*, similarly derived. But the cognate langs. generally have in this sense a derivative sb. on OTeut. type **kaldīn-*, OHG. *chaltî*, Ger. *kälte*, OFris. *kelde*, Du. *koude*; cf. OE. *celdu, cieldu*, ME. CHELDE, now obs.]

1. The opposite or the absence of heat; coldness.

a. *esp.* said of the state of the atmosphere or physical environment, and usually spoken of as a positive agent, perceptible by the sensation which it produces, and by its effects on living things.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8620 (Cott.) Caald [*Gött.* cold] has slan it, i mistru. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (1495) 183 Heeres..to kepe and saue the brayne fro colde. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 At þe north syde of þe werld, whare comounly es mare intense calde. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coold, substantyfe, *frigus*. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 218/35 Y^e^ could, *frigus*. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 3 The kene colde blowes through my beaten hide. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 22 Seed-time and haruest, and cold, and heat, and Summer, and Winter, and day and night, shall not cease. **1626** BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 68 Heat and Cold are Natures two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 250 English wheat .. will by no means thrive for want of moisture and cold. **1794** *Ritson's Scot. Songs* I. 157 (Jam.) 'Tis not sic cauld that makes me cry. **1833** N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 14 The inferior degrees of heat are denoted by the term 'cold'. **1858** LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost. etc.* 308 The greatest natural cold of which any record has been kept, was that observed by Professor Hanstean between Krasnojarsk and Nishne-Udmiks in 55° N. lat., which he states amounted to −55° (Reaum.?) = −91·75 F.

b. said of other objects: Coldness.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 1942 The colde of deþe þat had him overcome. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 33 The bright chains Eat with their burning cold into my bones.

c. In *Physics*, commonly applied to a temperature below the freezing-point of water (32° Fahr. or *zero* of Centigrade and Réaumur), as 15 *degrees of cold* (or *of frost*).

d. (with *a* and *plural*): A cold state of the weather, a low temperature, a frost.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 744 We see that in great Colds, one can scarce draw his Breath. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 97 One hundred winters or colds. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 62 The colds and storms of January did not hinder him from sending messengers.

e. *To be left out in the cold*: to be left out of doors without shelter; *fig.* to be intentionally neglected, to be left to shift for oneself.

1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 451 The unfortunate traveller who..comes by a slow train, often finds himself left out in the cold [at a railway refreshment room]. **1886** D. C. MURRAY *1st Person Sing.* xx. 153 A distant relative..and he left her out in the cold.

2. The sensation produced by loss of heat from the body, or by exposure to a temperature sensibly lower than that of the body. Hence † *To have cold*: to be cold, to feel or suffer cold.

c **1300** *Cursor M.* 28904 (Colt. Galba MS.) When þou sese any haue hunger or calde. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 416 He greten ofte sore, Boþ for hunger and for kold. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 276 Neither kirtel ne cote þeigh þey for colde shulde deye. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XX. xix, Lete vs kepe oure stronge walled Townes vntyl they haue hongre & cold and blowe on their nayles. **1530** PALSGR. 307/2 Chyveryng as one dothe for colde, *frilleux*. **1647** W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 346 The most violent cold of an Ague puts not a man into such an estate as he was, by the excess of his passion. **1786** BURNS *Twa Dogs* 82 They maun starve o' cauld and hunger. **1828** SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. XXXVIII, The mother and infant..perishing with cold.

3. *fig.* A state of feeling comparable to the physical sensation of cold; lack of zeal, enthusiasm, or heartiness; dispiritedness, depression.

1616 S. WARD *Coale fr. Altar* (1627) 52 Such as forsake the best fellowship, and waxe strange to holy assemblies.. how can they but take cold? **1648** BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 159 Ah, my Lord God, what heats and colds do I feel in my soul! **1667** FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 143 It is because we suffer our hearts to take cold again. **1849** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 22 The cold of human desertion.

4. An indisposition of the body caused by exposure to cold. **a.** *gen.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 60 He..died þer for colde in Lumbardie o chance. *c* **1450** *Poem* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 196 3yff thow hawe cold in thi hede. **1494** FABYAN VI. CCXII. 227 Swanus .. went to Jherusalem .. and dyed by the waye of colde that he had taken of goynge barefote. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 49 If he .. haue taken colde in his arme. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 113 By dysease in the brestes, or by takyng of colde in the same. **1842** TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 166, I fear My wound hath taken cold, and I shall die.

b. *esp.* An inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs, accompanied by catarrh, hoarseness, and cough. Hence, *to catch, get* or *take* (*a*) *cold, have a cold*, etc.

When mainly confined to the nose and pharynx, it is a 'cold in the head'; when accompanied with running at the eyes, a 'crying cold'.

1537 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. (1836) 91 If I take any cold, incontinent the lax commythe agayne. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 193. **1609** B. JONSON *Sil. Woman* III. i, One that has catched a cold, sir, and can scarce be heard six inches off. **1679** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1436/4 His Majesty..has been indisposed for some days by a Cold he took. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) Introd. 22 Obstructed Perspiration (vulgarly called catching Cold) is one great source of Diseases. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 ¶ 19 All whom I entreat to sing are troubled with colds. **1751** ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 287 Lady Loveit, having got a cold, had complained of some little disorder. **1871** SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 55 Suffering under what is popularly called 'a crying cold'. **1872** W. AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 725 The symptoms of 'a common cold'. **1886** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* III. 17 The people of .. St. Kilda believed that the arrival of a ship in the harbour inflicted on the islanders epidemic colds in the head. (See also CATCH *v.* 42, etc.)

5. *Comb.* **a.** objective, as *cold-braving, -catching, -producing, -taking*; **b.** instrumental, as *cold--crumpled, -drenched, -engendered, -foundered, -nipt, -slain*, etc.; **c.** **cold-proof**, proof against cold.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 412 That .. *cold-braving, shade-seeking plant. **1824** *Ibid.* Ser. I. (1863) 159 The clothes-spoiling, the *cold-catching. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxxx, The *cold-drench't Soyle Verdant with Glorie. **1626** T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 23 If a little Planet happen to be eclypsed, who can tell the newes thereof, but some *Coldfoundred Mathematician..in the shady obscurityes of the night. **1826** H. H. WILSON tr. *Vikrama & Urvasi* 93 Her soft cheek was paler than the leaf *Cold-nipped and shrivelled. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 2/3 The aggregate daily *cold-producing effect. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 354 A nearly *cold-proof covering. **1596** R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 78 That long hath knockt *cold-staruen at thy dore. **1621** SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 181 That *cold-taking [is] but the occasion of the ague.

† **Cold**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **coold**. [OE. **caldian, cealdian*, to become cold, f. *cald, ceald*, COLD *a.* Cf. deriv. *acealdian*, ACOLD. See also KELD *v.*]

1. *intr.* To become cold. (Also *fig.*)

a **1000** *Riming Poem* 69 (Gr.) Eorþmægen ealdaþ, ellen cealdaþ [*MS.* cólaþ]. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* 4603 Er her body be-gan to colde. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1671 Ful sodeynli his herte gan to colde. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 438 Charite of many cooldiþ. *c* **1400** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 220 Whanne þe ffet coldeth. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 828 Sone his herte be-gan to colde.

2. *trans.* To make cold; to chill.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 240 His loking dooth myn herte colde. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3519 Thowe coldis myne herte! **1598** R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo's Artes* V. 193 The selfe same power of washing, colding, heating, and burning.

Cold blast. [see BLAST *sb.* 4 b.] A blast of cold air forced into a furnace. Also *attrib.*, and short for *cold-blast furnace, process*, etc.

1835 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXIII. 341 (*heading*) Coal employed in the crude state in the Welsh Iron Works. Cold Blast. **1837** *Ibid.* 316 The holders of metal manufactured by the cold-blast now regularly demand 20/- per ton extra for it. **1873** URE *Dict. Arts* II. 956 The superior power of a hot over a cold blast in fusing refractory lumps of cast iron was accidentally observed by Mr. J. B. Neilson..about the year 1827. *Ibid.* 963 The density of cold-blast iron is less than that of hot.

Cold blood. [see COLD *a.* 7 b.] A phrase of the older physiology: from the sensations felt in the face and head when the circulation is quickened by exertion or excitement, the blood itself was supposed to grow hot or to 'boil', at other times to be 'cold' or not sensibly hot. See BLOOD 5. Hence phrase *in cold blood*: **a.** Coolly, without excitement, not in a passion; with *sang froid*; **b.** Now chiefly in reference to doing with cool deliberation things which look like the cruel deeds of passion.

a. *a* **1608** SIR F. VERE *Comm.* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 95 A resolution framed in cold blood. *a* **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 330/2 Punishment is fittest to be executed in cold Blood, the next day. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 ¶ 1 We can talk of Life and Death in cold Blood. **1875** WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* ii. (ed. 7) 21 To ride him over a fence or two away from other horses in cold blood. **1881** MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* I. iii. 42 A horse..greatly dislikes being brought to his fences in cold blood.

b. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 5 It..looks like killing in cold Blood. **1757** SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. xv, We Englishmen never cut throats in cold blood. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 73 A few thousand prisoners were taken, but they were murdered afterwards in cold blood.

Cold-blooded, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Having the blood (physically) cold, or of a temperature not higher than the external air or water: said *esp.* of fishes and reptiles as distinguished from the other vertebrata.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 Of round fish, Brit, Sprat, Barne ..Whirlepole and Porpoise. The general way of killing these (that is the Fishermans bloudie terme for this cold-blouded creature) is by Weares, etc. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 235 Experiments on Galvanic Contractions excited upon warm and principally upon cold blooded Animals. **1851** CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 145 The length of time during which the ciliary movement continues after the general death of the body, is much less in the warm-blooded than in the cold-blooded animals.

b. *colloq.* Of a person whose circulation is slow.

c. with mixture of sense 2.

1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XX. 242 But then Aylmer was a cold-blooded man,—more like a fish than a man.

2. Without emotion or excitement, unimpassioned, cool; without sensibility, unfeeling, callous; deliberately cruel: **a.** of persons.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 123 Thou cold blooded slaue, Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. ii, I am no cold-blooded philosopher. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 7 As king we find him [Henry IV] suspicious, cold-blooded, and politic. **1875** WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* ii. (ed. 7) 14 It is the cold-blooded and sagacious wrestler who takes the prize.

b. of actions, conduct, etc.

1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 31 The coldblooded philosophy of Lycurgus. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 105 The instruments of his cold-blooded malice. **1882** SERJ. BALLANTINE *Experiences* xvi. 156 This case was peculiarly one of cold-blooded crime.

Hence **Cold-bloodedly** *adv.*, in a cold-blooded manner; **Cold-bloodedness.**

1838 T. C. Grattan in *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 52 Gamblers..playing..cold-bloodedly, without a frown on the forehead, and with a smile on the lips. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 130 Toward no crime have men shown themselves so cold-bloodedly cruel as in punishing difference of belief. 1878 M. C. Jackson *Chaperon's Cares* II. iii. 44 Can we accuse him of cold-bloodedness and calculation, in acting thus? 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 4/7 Another proof of the cold-bloodedness of the Government.

Cold-clear, *v.* [cf. Clear-cole, of which this may be a corruption.] *trans.* To cover with size.

1703 *Arts Improv.* I. 65 Cold-clear it, i.e. size it over.

Cold cream. A cooling unguent for the skin, of a creamy appearance, made of spermaceti, white wax, and otto of roses or other perfume.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 29. 3/1 Washes, Cold-Creams, and such like Graces. 1810 Russell *To a Lady* in *Poet. Reg.* 139 A pot of cold cream to Eliza you send..Whoe'er with this cream shall her countenance smear, All redness and roughness will strait disappear. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III. xx. 173 A present of cold cream and violet soap.

Colde, obs. pa. pple. of Coll *v.*[2]

Colded, *ppl. a.* [f. Cold *v.* + -ed.] †**a.** Grown cold. **b.** Made cold. **c.** Seized with a cold (*dial.*).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vja, It is agluttide and colded. *a* 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 355 Deuocyone is slaked, charite is coldid. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 117 Are na ye .. sair cauldit the nicht, for you're hoarse and husky. 1881 *Princeton Rev.* May 371 The colded affection of the body. *Ibid.* 372 If it be said that the cold air was the cause of the man being colded.

Colden (kō·ld'n), *v. rare.* [f. Cold *a.* + -en 5.] **1.** *trans.* To make cold.

1860 J. Epps *Dom. Homœop.* (1863) 129 A cold bath, colded by ice. 1863 Grosart *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 87 To colden his 'first love'.

2. *intr.* To become cold.

1863 Grosart *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 80 When the child of God suffers his thoughts to wander, his affections to colden.

†**Co·lder, -yr,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also **coolder.** [Of uncertain derivation, as is the adduced synonym *schuldere.* Way compares next word.] ? Clippings of stone.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coolder, schuldere [*v.r.* coldyr], *petrosa, petro.* [Cf. *Catholicon* 'Petrones sunt particule que abscinduntur de petris' (Way).]

Colder (kō·ldəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Agric. local.* [Etymology unknown: see prec.] Ears of which the corn does not separate from the chaff by ordinary threshing. (Cullum 1784.)

1784 Sir J. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* 219 Chaff, colder, and stover. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words, Colder,* Light ears and chaff left in the Caving-sieve, after dressing corn. It is also called *Caving* or the *Cavings* and *Cosh.* *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Colder,* broken ears of corn mixed with short fragments of straw, beaten off by the flail. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 118 Hay or straw, with a few turnip tops and barley 'colder', all cut into fine chaff.

Cold-finch. *Ornith.* A book-name of the Pied Fly-catcher, *Muscicapa atricapilla.*

A term which originated in some error. Expressly given by Willughby and Ray as the *German* name of a bird, of which a specimen was sent to the former, and described by him. There is no such name in German; and Willughby's description corresponds to no known bird. Its application to the Pied Fly-catcher appears to begin in 1741–3 with Edwards, who remarks, however, that Willughby's description did not agree. From him it has been handed down in books as an *English* name, and in some localities it is said to be now popularly known.

1676 Willughby *Ornith.* 170 Cold-finch, *Germanis.* 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 236 A Bird called Coldfinch by the Germans. This Bird was shot by Mr. Jessop in the Mountains of the Peak in Derbyshire, and sent us by him. 1743 G. Edwards *Nat. Hist. Uncom. Birds* I. 30 The Cock Cold Finch..The Hen Cold Finch. This last Bird is describ'd in Willoughby, p. 236, by the Name of *Cold Finch.* 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 273 Pied Fly-catcher [Synonyms].. Cold finch *Will. Edw.* Cold-finch *Br. Zool.* 1794 Bolton *Harmonia Ruralis* I. 40 The Coldfinch is a very scarce bird..They sometimes visit us in the West Riding of Yorkshire. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 48 Pied Fly-catcher, Cold or Cole finch (Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland).

b. Otherwise explained.

1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 94 *Coldfinch,* the Yellow Ammer.—*Whitchurch.*

Cold-hammer (kō·ld,hæ:mə), *v. Metallurgy. trans.* To hammer (iron, etc.) when cold.

Hence **Cold-hammering** *vbl. sb.*

1858 Greener *Gunnery* 206 Beating them when hot improves them much, provided they be not heated again; but if they have been cold hammered, the injury is full 30 per cent.

Co·ld-hea·rted, *a.* [f. *cold heart* + -ed 2.] Wanting in sensibility, cordiality, or natural affection; unfeeling; unkind.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 158 Cold-hearted toward me? 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 638 O ye cold-hearted, frozen Formalists! 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 151 The cold-hearted and scoffing Grammont. 1878 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 188 The mechanical, prosaic, utilitarian, cold-hearted character of *Wilhelm Meister.*

Hence **Cold-hea·rtedly** *adv.*; **Cold-hea·rtedness.**

1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* iv. (1862) 37 Indignation at your cold-heartedness.

†**Co·ldhed.** *Obs.* [f. Cold *a.* + -head: cf. MHG. and mod.Ger. *kaltheit.*] Coldness.

14.. *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 355 Coldhed xal y^e^ hete beete.

†**Co·lding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Growing cold.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 457 Coolding fro charite.

Coldish (kō·ldiʃ), *a.* [f. Cold *a.* + -ish.] Rather cold; somewhat cold.

1589 Fleming *Georg. Virg.* II. 34 Caues, liuely..lakes and coldish Tempe shades. 1675 Cotton *Poet, Wks.* (1765) 282 It being pretty coldish Weather. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 226 A dark misty Night, and coldish. 1796 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 377 Going into a coldish bath. 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. xi. 175 Coldish tones bordering on yellow.

Hence **Co·ldishly** *adv.*

1611 Cotgr., *Froidelettement,* chilly, coldishly. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I., Coldishly, *Tepidè.*

Coldly (kō·ldli), *adv.* [f. Cold *a.* + -ly 2.] **1.** *lit.* In a cold manner or state.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277 Caldeliche dennet in a beastis cribbe. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. II. 181 The Funerall Bakt-meats Did coldly furnish forth the Marriage Tables. *a* 1845 Hood *Bridge of Sighs,* No matter how coldly The rough river ran.

2. *fig.* **a.** Without heat or impatience; calmly, coolly, dispassionately.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117 Be glad that we haue suffred them pacyently and coldly. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. ii. 132 Beare it coldly but till night, and let the issue shew it selfe. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 32 By proofes he coldly shewed..that no other Religion was brought into England. 1757 W. Stukeley *Medallic Hist. Carausius* 21 The business of an historian is barely and coldly to relate plain matter of fact. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* I. 23 Sparta proceeds slowly, coldly, cautiously.

b. Without ardour, enthusiasm, or cordiality; without friendly welcome; in a way that chills.

1550 Nicolls *Thucyd.* 51 (R.) He hadde bene neglygent in causyng the confederates to assemble, and..he had coldly encouraged the armye. 1595 Shaks. *John* V. iii. 13 The French fight coldly, and retyre themselues. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. iv, Her suitor came coldly on. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* II. 135 Emma bowed very coldly, disliking her situation. 1813 Byron *Giaour* iii, So coldly sweet, so deadly fair. 1851 Helps *Friends in C.* I. 40, I fear they fell somewhat coldly on the mother's ear.

†**Co·ldment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Cold *v.* + -ment.] An action or operation of cold.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xxiii. 306 It doth..clense the breast of all coldmentes or flegme.

Coldness (kō·ldnės). [f. Cold *a.* + -ness.]

1. *lit.* The condition of being cold, cold quality.

1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 21 3if a planete be colde, thanne amenuseth his coldnesse, by-cause of the hote signe. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2730 Coldnes of a stoon. 1555 Eden *Decades W. Ind.* I. I. (Arb.) 65 Neyther the coldenesse of wynter is sharpe vnto them. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 51 Redness, and coldness, and the like, are only idea's and vital passions in us that see and feel. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. iii. 247 The comparative coldness of the upper regions of the atmosphere.

b. In old Physiology: see Cold *a.* 6.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. i. (1495) 76 Two of thyse qualytees ben callyd active, able to werke, hote and coldnesse; that other two, drye and wetenes, ben callid passive, able to suffre. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* F iiij b, Suche wynes .. amende the coldenesse of complection. *a* 1668 Denham (J.), While dryness moisture, coldness heat resists.

2. *fig.* Want of warmth of feeling or cordiality; indifference, apathy.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 247 So hath your coldnesse caused me To burne in my desire. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxvi. § 8 Coldness in affection and..backwardness in duties of service. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 393 Dull not Deuice, by coldnesse, and delay. 1709 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* lxi. 100, I cannot bear to be accused of coldness by one whom I shall love all my life. 1770 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 47 Continue in private prayer, in spite of all coldness. 1880 M^c^Carthy *Own Time* III. xxx. 7 The proposal was received with coldness.

†**3.** Coolness, deliberateness. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xv. 84 He might make the constancye and coldnes of the straunge woman more maruelous.

4. Of colouring; cf. Cold *a.* 15.

1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 225 Blue alone possesses entirely the quality technically called coldness in painting: yellows and reds partaking more or less of the opposite quality of warmth.

Cold-prophet: see Cole-prophet.

Coldrife, -ness, forms of Cauldrife, -ness.

1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 401 We found them coldrife, and we were so likewise, and nothing is done or to be done among us. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v. *Coldrife,* 'Some people 's naturally coldrife.'

†**Co·ldrycke,** *a. Obs. rare.* [A deriv. of Cold, perh. of Low Ger. derivation: cf. LG. *blindrik, doofrik, dulrik,* etc. in Ten Kate 1723. *Caldrekyn* in the Catholicon Angl. appears to be closely connected.] Full of cold.

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 Caldrekyn, *frigorosus.*] 1552 Huloet, Coldrycke, or full of cold, *algosus.*

Co·ld-short, *a.* Forms: 7 **colsar, col-, coleshire, -shore, coldshare, -shore,** 7–8 **-shire,** (8 **coal short,** 9 **cold-shear**), 8– **cold-short.** [This, and the parallel Red-short (also, in later use, *hot-short*), point by their early forms to adoption *c* 1600 from Scandinavian, and prob. from Swedish, metallurgical terminology. Cf. Sw. *kallskör,* Norw., Da. *koldskjör* (with the parallel Sw. *rödskör,* Norw., Da. *röddskjör,* 'red-short'); the second element is *skör, skjör,* 'brittle, friable', pronounced *shore*; thence the Eng. *-sar, -share, -shore, -shear, -shire,* afterwards altered to *-short,* which has also the sense 'brittle, friable', in dial. and later general use, esp. in reference to pastry, as in *short-bread.* Cf. Hot-short, Red-short.]

Said of iron: Brittle in its cold state.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 514 In another [place] the mettall is brittle and short [*margin* Which our smiths cal Colsar yron]. 1637 Vernatt & Whitmore *Specif. of Patent* No. 113 Good and merchantable tough iron and colshire iron [*elsewhere* coleshire, *bis*]. 1665 D. Dudley *Metallum Martis* (1854) 31 Nay, the Ploughman often breaks his Share point off if it be made of coldshare Iron. 1674 I. Sturdie *Iron Ore* i. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 696 Some makes Coldshire-Iron, that is, such as is brittle when it is cold; another sort makes Redshire. 1681 Yarranton *Eng. Impr.* II. 155 The Colshore-Iron which is made in Staffordshire. 1730 *Beware of Bubbles* 2 Mr. Wood in his paper says there are four sorts of Iron viz. Redshort, Coldshort, Best-tough, and Ordinary tough. 1773 Jesson & Wright *Specif. of Patent* No. 1054. 2 When the metal appears to be red short or coal short. 1794 S. Williams *Hist. Vermont* 316 The iron is mostly of the coldshire kind. 1795 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 342 The presence of phosphoric acid has been shown to be the occasion of the variety of iron, named cold short; which is brittle when cold, but not when ignited. 1864 Percy *Iron & Steel* 64 Phosphorus even in small quantity has a decided effect upon .. iron at ordinary temperatures, rendering it *cold-short,* i.e. brittle while cold.

fig. 1832 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) III. 166 His feelings have been hammered, till they are cold-short.

Hence **Cold-shortness.**

1887 J. A. Phillips *Metallurgy* 323 The characteristic of Cleveland iron is cold-shortness.

Cold shoulder. Used *fig.,* chiefly in the phrase *to show the cold shoulder,* explained in the Glossary to the *Antiquary* as 'To appear cold and reserved'; now also *To give the cold shoulder*: to display intentional and marked coldness, or studied indifference.

(A 'cold shoulder of mutton' as a dish has suggested many puns and allusive uses.)

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxiii, 'The Countess's dislike didna gang farther at first than just showing o' the cauld shouther.' 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xxx, 'I must tip him the cold shoulder, or he will be pestering me eternally.' 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxvi, He gives me the cold shoulder on this very matter. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* i, [She] got to dislike me at last and to show me the cold shoulder. 1864 *Reader* 611 The cold shoulder given from the Admiralty. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 9 Feb. 137/1 The cold shoulder is not a palatable dish.

Cold-shoulder, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To treat (a person) with deliberate and marked coldness or contemptuous neglect.

a 1845 Hood *Drop of Gin* iii, [They] snub, neglect, cold-shoulder, and cut The ragged pauper, misfortune's butt. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 11 Men of good name belonging to good clubs who find themselves cold-shouldered there.

2. To treat (a subject) with coldness and contempt, to slight.

1872 *Daily News* 18 Mar., The War-office authorities are assiduously 'cold shouldering' the Easter Monday Review. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 14 Jan. 7 They need have no fear that the question would be coldshouldered.

Cold water. [see Cold *a.* 2.] Water at its natural temperature, which is always many degrees below that of the human body, as opposed to *warm* or *hot water.* Often referred to as the simplest and most typical beverage; also as used for washing or bathing, or in hydropathy.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 42 Cælc wætres caldes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Anne drinc cealdes wæteres. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Ænne drinc chealdes wæteres. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 152 Þenne suppe bihoued þe coge of þe colde water, & þenne þe cry ryses. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxv. 25 As cold waters to a thirstie soule: so is good newes from a farre countrey. 1798 Duncan *Annals Med.* III. 21 Dr. Currie encouraged him to drink largely of cold water and lemonade. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 397 Historical Sketch of the Use of the Affusion of Cold Water. 1843 Abdy *Water Cure* 106 How the sudden application of cold water acts on the body. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 31 The extremes of poverty and ascetic penance, it would seem, never reach cold water in England.

†**b.** Formerly, the water of baptism; the font.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 309 Kyng Clodoneus was his godfader and took hym of þe cold water [*de fonte suscepit*]. *Ibid.* VI. 451 Edmond feng Anlaf of þe colde water.

c. *To throw cold water on* (alluding to the shock thus given to the naked body): to heap discouragement on, disparage, 'damp'.

1808 *Trial Gen. Whitelocke* (ed. Mottley) II. 442 He had stated that I was throwing cold water on everything he did. 1883 Mrs. Bishop in *Leisure Hour* 86/2 Who threw cold water on the idea.

d. *attrib.,* as in *cold water physician*; esp. with reference to hydropathy, as *cold water cure, treatment,* etc.; or (sportively) to the Total Abstinence movement, as *cold water army,* etc.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 243 [Asclepiades] brought vp first the allowing of cold water .. to sick persons; and took pleasure to be called the Cold-water Physitian. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 323 The cold-water treatment has in our hands been very successful. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 173 The cold-water cure has been much and advantageously employed in diseases of the cord.

Hence **Cold-wa·terish** *a.*

1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* (1886) 152 That somewhat cold-waterish region.

Cole (kōul), *sb.*[1] Now *rare* except in *comb.* Forms: (1 **cáwel, cáwl, cául,** ?**cál**), 4 **col,** 5–**cole,** (5 **coole, coule, koule, chool, cowle, coyle, coylle, cool**(**e**; also 3–4 **cal,** 3–9 **cale,** 6–**kail,** 8– KALE, q. v.). [The ME. *col, cole,* and the northern equivalent *cal, kal* (now KALE, *kail*), point back either to an OE. *cál,* contr. from *cáwel, cáwl,* or to the ON. *kál*: ad. L. *caul-is* stem, stalk, cabbage (see CAUL), whence It. *cavolo,* Pr. *coul,* Sp. *col,* OF. *chol,* F. *chou.* In the other Teutonic langs. ON. *kál* (Sw. *kål,* Da. *kaal*), also OHG. *chôl* (from **chaul*), MHG. *kôl,* mod. G. *kohl,* beside which appear OHG. *chôlo* m., *chôla* f., MHG. *kôle,* MDu. *côle* f., Du. *kool* f., all introduced with the plant from Latin-speaking countries at an early date. So also in the Celtic langs., Ir. and Gael. *cál,* Welsh *cawl,* Corn. *caul,* Manx *kail,* Breton *kaol.* The frequent ME. CAUL was perh. taken afresh from L. *caulis.*]

1. A general name for various species of *Brassica*; now *esp.* Rape (*B. Napus*); also applied to Sea-Kale (*Crambe maritima*).

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 80 Nim..þone bradan cawel nio-þoweardne. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 12526 (Trin.) Whil þei were þat col gederonde. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxiv. (1495) 677 Some coole is Somer coole and some is Wynter cole. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 48 Take cole and strype hom thorowghe thi honde. *c* **1450** *Cookery Bks.* 69 Take Colys, and stripe hem faire fro the stalkes. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 114/1 Hys gardyn where he had sette cooles and wortes. **1491** — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. vii. 11 b/2, A lytyll drie brede & wortes of chool. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. G ij a, Cole taken after meat, dryueth away the euel..yᵗ cummeth of surffettyng. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. xli. 317 Rape Cole hath one single long root. **1699** EVELYN *Acetaria* 15 The .. Sprouts .. of the Cole are very delicate. **1749** B. WILKES *Eng. Butterfl.* 51 The Brassica sylvestris, or Wild Cole. **1813** A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 209 Three or four small fields of cole.

†**b.** *Cabbage-cole*: a kind of *Brassica* forming a 'cabbage' or head, as the common cabbage.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 135 Coleworts or Cole are much vsed to be eaten, especially the Cabbage-Cole.

†**2.** Pottage; = KALE or *kail. Obs.*

c **1460** *Towneley Myst., Mactacio Abel* 18 My master suppys no coyle bot cold. *Ibid., Proc. Noe* 30 A measse of wedows coylle. **1674** RAY *N. C. Words, Cole* or *Keal,* Potage.

3. *Comb.*, as †*cole-plant*; **cole-garth,** a cabbage-garden; **cole-rape,** a name given in some Dictionaries to the Turnip, *Brassica Rapa*; †**cole-stock,** a cabbage-stalk; †**cole-worm,** a caterpillar that feeds on the cabbage; in Sc. *kale-worm.* See also COLESEED, COLEWORT.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. XVIII. xiv. 66 The Village.., a jumble of cottages and *colegarths. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 273, I haue porettes and percyl and moni *Colplontes. **1468** *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 51 *Magutus,* a *col stook. *Ibid., Eruca,* a *coolwyrm or a carlok. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 51/2 Cale worme, *eruca.*

†**Cole,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 **colle,** 6 **coll.** [A word of unknown etymology, and even of uncertain existence, inferred from the following examples (some of which might possibly be explained otherwise), and from COLE-PROPHET.]

1. ? A conjuring trick; jugglery.

a **1307** in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 3et ther sitteth somenours syexe other sevene..For everuch a parosshe heo polketh in pyne, Ant clastreth with heore colle. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 24 [They] ffeyned sum ffolie, that ffailid hem neuer And cast it be colis with her conceill at euene, To have preuy parlement for profit of hem-self. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* I. x. (1867) 20 Coll vnder canstyk, she can playe on bothe handis, Dissimulacion well she vnderstandis. **1564** BECON *Display. Pop. Mass* Wks. (1844) 260 Therefore can ye not play cole under candlestick cleanly, nor whip master Wynchard above the board.

2. A deceiver, cheat, sharper (at dice). (Cf. quots. s.v. COLL *sb.*[3], appar. in sense of 'dupe', but referring to gaming.)

1532 *Dice-Play* (1850) 25 To teach the young cock to crowe, all after the cheators kind, the old cole instructeth the young in the terms of his art. *Ibid.* 29 This new nurtured novice .. is become so good a scholar, that he .. hath been snapper with the old cole at 2 or 3 deep strokes.

3. So perh. in *Colle tregetour* (= juggler who used mechanical devices, conjurer), where however *Colle* may be a proper name.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 187 There saugh I Colle tregetour..Pleye an uncouthe thyng to telle: I saugh him carien a wind-melle Vnder a walshe-note shale.

Cole (kōul), *sb.*[3] *Cant.* Also 9 **coal.** [Generally thought to be an old slang use of *cole* = COAL.] Money. *To post the cole*: to pay down the money.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 13 Cole, Money of any sort. **1676** *Warning for Housekprs.* 6 We bite the Culley of his Cole. *c* **1684** *Roxb. Ballads* VII. 19 My pocket with Cole to encrease. **1771–2** *Batchelor* (1773) II. 24 Cole is a cant word among my news-boys and other black-guards, for cash, pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings..His uncle cannot slack his jokes, But always pays the Cole. **1781** BURGOYNE *Lord of Manor* III. (D.), Come, my soul, Post the cole; I must beg or borrow. **1832** HOOD in *Athenæum* 444 It would not suit me to write .. even if they offered .. to post the cole. **1870** *Punch* I. 61/1 The Royal Academy still owes a heavy debt to landscape-painting, but we are glad it has 'posted the coal' in payment of a first instalment.

†**Cole,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Variously conjectured to be F. *col* neck, and ON. *kollr* head, top.]

c **1500** *Robin Hood* (Ritson) 49 Our Kynge was grete above his cole A brode hat on his crowne.

†**Cole,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Etymol. uncertain: it has been conjectured to be identical with the next vb.; also, to be a by-form of KILL, in southern ME. *cüllen*; but there are difficulties.] **a.** To cut off (*e.g.* the head). **b.** To 'cut off', kill, slay.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2754 (Cott.) Þi rightwisnes may not thole For þe wike þat þou þe dught cole. *Ibid.* 3135 He wald leuer his child cole [*v.r.* spille] þan of his lauerd wrath to thole. *Ibid.* 11862 Ne mai na liueand man it [þe stinck] thole, And þar-wit he dos his leche cole. *Ibid.* 13175 A sargant sent he to Iaiole And iohan hefd comanded to cole.

Cole, *v.*[2] *Sc.* [Etymol. uncertain: Jamieson unites it with *coll, cow* to poll, top; but that is on phonetic grounds unsatisfactory; *cole* is (kuəl), but *coll* is (kou) in south of Scotl.] To cut away obliquely; to hollow *out.*

a **1800** *Nithsdale Song* (Jam.) High-coled stockings and laigh-coled shoon. *Mod. Sc.* You must cole it out more under the arms.

Cole, *v.*[3], obs. form of CULL *v.*

Cole, obs. f. COAL, COOL, COLEE; see COLL *sb.*[5]

Colect, etc.: see COLL-.

Cole·ctomy. *Surg.* [f. Gr. *κόλον* COLON + *ἐκτομή* cutting out: cf. *anatomy.*] 'Excision of part of the colon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

†**Colee·.** *Obs.* Also 4 **cole.** [ME., a. OF. *colee* blow, stroke, prop. blow on the neck, in It. *collāta,* f. L. *coll-um* neck.] A blow, stroke; *esp.* the stroke with the flat of a sword given in dubbing a knight; = ACCOLADE.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 623 Clyffurd and wauss [= Vaux] maid a melle Quhar cliffurd raucht him a cole. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. XXX. (1869) 193 A knyght oweth wel to suffre colee or he entre in to stour. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 4117 Crist toke the ordre of knyght with the colee certayne.

Coleer, obs. form of COLLAR.

Cole-fish: see COAL-FISH.

1577 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) I. 421, ix^{cn} coopell of cole fysshe *xs.*

Cole-flory, -flower, obs. ff. CAULIFLOWER.

Colege, obs. form of COLLEAGUE, COLLEGE.

Cole-goose: see COAL-GOOSE, cormorant.

Cole-head, -hoding, -hood: see COAL-HOOD.

Coleire, obs. f. CALOYER (Lithgow 1632).

Colemanite (kōu·lmănəit). *Min.* [Named 1884 after W. T. Coleman.] A mineral found in California, akin to Priceite: see quot.

1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXVII. 493 Colemanite is a hydrous borate of calcium.

Colemie: see COLMEY, a fish.

Colemouse, var. of COALMOUSE, a bird.

Colen (earth, etc.): see COLOGNE.

Colendar, -er, -re, obs. ff. COLANDER.

Coleophyll, -phyl (kŏ·lĭ,ŏfĭl). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *coleophyllum,* f. Gr. *κολεός* sheath + *φύλλον* leaf.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot., Coleophyll,* or *Coleoptile,* the first leaf which follows the cotyledon in endogens, and ensheaths the succeeding leaves.

Hence **Co·leophy·llous** *a.*, having a coleophyll.

Coleopter (kŏlĭ,ŏ·ptəɹ). [see next, and cf. F. *coleoptère* coleopterous insect.] A member of the Coleoptera: see next.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* (1863) I. 340 Flies and coleopters buzzed through the open windows, and flopped among the glasses. **1864** *Social Sc. Rev.* I. 367 A large coleopter.. described as belonging to the genus Lamia.

‖ **Coleoptera** (kŏlĭ,ŏ·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Zool.* Rarely in sing. **coleopteron**; see also prec. [mod.L. (neut. pl.), a. Gr. *κολεόπτερος* sheath-winged (f. *κολεός* sheath + *πτερόν* wing), used by Aristotle to describe insects of the beetle kind.] A large and important order of insects, distinguished by having the anterior pair of wings converted into elytra or hard sheaths which cover the other pair when not in use; the Beetles. (See BEETLE *sb.*[2] 1.)

1763 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 659 Coleoptera..an order of insects..known in English by the general name of beetles. **1873** GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* XXVII. 375 Some of the coleoptera described would seem to be now extinct. **1875** HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 155 The Strepsipteron has certain characters in common with a coleopteron.

b. Formerly applied to the elytra of beetles. (Spelt *coleoptra* in Kirby and Spence.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XLVI. IV. 333 *Explanat. Terms, Coleoptra,* the two elytra spoken of together. *Ibid.* XLVIII. IV. 439 The older naturalists..would call it 'the *coccinella* with red *coleoptra,* having seven black dots'.

Coleo·pteral, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to the Coleoptera.

1887 *Athenæum* 26 March 419 Animated by true coleopteral ardour.

Coleo·pteran, *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] A member of the Coleoptera. **1847** in CRAIG.

Coleo·pterist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A naturalist who studies the Coleoptera.

1852 (in oral use). **1865** DOUGLAS & SCOTT *Brit. Hemiptera* 6 The instruments of capture used by the Coleopterist.

Coleo·pteroid, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Like or akin to the Coleoptera.

1889 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* (ed. 3) I. 595 The elytra of Coleopteroid insects have also been .. discovered in the Carboniferous rocks of Silesia.

Coleopteron, singular of COLEOPTERA, q.v.

Coleopterous (kŏlĭ,ŏ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *κολεόπτερ-ος* + -OUS: see COLEOPTERA.] Belonging to the Coleoptera or Beetles; having elytra.

1791 *Trans. Linnean Soc.* I. 87, I discovered several small coleopterous insects in its crevices. **1804** CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 25 Coleopterous insects become torpid at 34°. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man.* I. x. 381 The stridulating organs in the different coleopterous families.

Coleoptile (kŏlĭ,ŏ·ptil). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *κολεός* sheath + *πτίλον* feather. So in Fr.] = COLEOPHYLL, q.v.

Coleoptra: see COLEOPTERA.

‖ **Coleorhiza** (kŏ·lĭ,ŏɹəi·zăˈ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κολεός* sheath + *ῥίζα* root.] The sheath enveloping the radicle or rudimentary root in the embryo of grasses and other phanerogams; the root-sheath.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. 26 The radicle is completely enclosed by..a peculiar sheath..named the Coleorhiza. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 638 In Ranunculus Ficaria, a tuberous lateral root is produced below the primary axis of the embryo, sheathed by a coleorhiza.

Coleoverthwart: see COLL-.

Cole-perch = *coal-perch*: see COAL 16.

Cole-pixie: see COLT-PIXIE.

†**Cole-prophet.** *Obs.* Also **col-, coll-** (written both conjointly and separately); also later **cold**(**e prophet.** [Apparently f. COLE *sb.*[2], a conjuring trick, or deceiver, cheat. The later *cold prophet* is evidently a perversion by 'popular etymology'; it shows that the sense of *cole* was forgotten by 1579; also that the word had in 16th c. a long *ō,* and was not ME. *cole* = *cool.*]

One who pretends, by magic or occult means, to predict the future, tell fortunes, etc.; a wizard, sorcerer, diviner, necromancer, fortune-teller.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 707/1 [No] nede to send ani such coll prophetes as these heretikes are, to teache his church the faithe. **1559** *Mirr. Mag., Owen Glendour* XXXI, I found I was the hartles hare And not the beast Colprophete did declare. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 17 Ye plaie coleprophet who takth in hande, To knowe his answere before he do his errande. **1574** *Life 7oth Abp. Canterb.* Pref. C vij b, Conjuring witches and coleprophetes, seduced by the lying spyrite as was Merline. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 78 You may Gentleman accompt me for a colde Prophet, thus hastely to deuine of your disposition. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IX. iii. 137 To plaie the cold prophet, as to recount it good or bad lucke, when salt or wine falleth on the table. **1601** DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 40 Some supernaturall Coleprophet. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1014 (N.) As hee was most vainely persuaded by the cold prophets, to whom he gave no small credit. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 533 He foretold the death of this cold Prophet.

Coler, obs. f. CHOLER, COLLAR, -IER, COLOUR.

Colera, obs. f. CHOLERA (in sense *choler*).

Colerage: see CULERAGE.

Coleraith: see CULREATH.

Cole-rake, colrake. Also 5 **coolerake, colrak**(**e**; also *β.* 6– **coulrake,** 8 **cowl-rake, coulrake.** [perh. orig. f. *col, cole,* COAL (in its sense of *cinder*) + RAKE. But there is difficulty phonetically with the forms *coul-, cowl-rake* and mod. dial. *cou'rake,* unless these have been assimilated to the dial. vb. COUL, to rake towards one.]

1. An instrument used for raking the cinders or ashes out of an oven or furnace.

α. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 88 Coole rake [*v.r.* colrake], *restellum, batillum.* *c* **1450** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 613 *Stalerum,* a colrake. *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 809 *Hoc jocabulum,* a colrake. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Colrake, *trulla.* **1538** ELYOT *Bibliotheca, Rutabulum,* a coole rake to make cleane an oven. **1577** STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 27 The colerake sweeping of a puffoafe baker. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Rouable,* or *Rable,* a cole rake.

β. **1572** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 349 In the kitching One Rakingcroke, one Iron por, one pele, one iro' coulrake ijs. viijd. **1853** *Whitby Gloss., Coulrake,* the iron rake for the ashes at kitchen firesides. **1883** *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss., Coulrake,* variously pronounced cou'rake, colerake, and co'rake. Used chiefly for drawing coals upon the fire.

2. A similar instrument for other purposes.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 194 The instruments to digge withal ..spades, howes or mattocks and pickaxes a colerake and a payre of clampes. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 79, I put some to make Col-rakes [to] rake a hole in the sands to let downe our Rudder. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Col-rake,* a shovel used to stir lead ore when it is being washed.

3. (In *β* forms) A mud-scraper, a **muck-rake.**

1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss., Cowl-rake,* a mud scraper. **1811** WILLAN *West-riding Yorksh. Gloss., Coul* vb., to put together dung, mud, dirt, etc. *Coul-rake,* the instrument by which this is performed.

Colere, obs. form of CHOLER, COLLAR.

Coleron, obs. pl. of CULVER.

Colery, obs. f. COALERY; var. of COLLYRIE.

Coleseed (kōu·lsīd). [f. COLE *sb.*[1] + SEED; cf. MLG. *kôlsât* (*c* 1300), Du. *koolzaad*, Ger. *kohlsaat*, Da. *kaalsäd*, Sw. *kålsat*; and see COLZA.]

†**1.** The seed of the cabbage or its varieties.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 72 Nim .. cawel sæd & cyllelendran.

2. The seed of *Brassica campestris* or *Napus*, var. *oleifera*, the source of 'rape' or 'sweet' oil; also the plant, cultivated for its seed.

[In this sense ad. Du. or LG. *c* 1600. It had long been cultivated in the Netherlands and North Germany; Gerarde (1597) had 'heard it reported, that it [*Nauew gentle*] is at this day sowne in England for the same purpose.']

1670 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 53 A rich harvest of hemp and cole-seed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Marle*, Coleseed, Hop-Clover, or any other Sort of Grass Seeds, grow very well on marl'd Ground. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) II. 708 Its seeds [*Brassica Napus*] which are called Cole seed, afford a large quantity of expressed oil, called Rape oil. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 187 The ground is prepared for rape or cole-seed, in the same manner as for a crop of turnips. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 144 *Brassica Napus* (Rape or Cole-seed).. Plant biennial.

Cole-slaw (kōu·l,slō). *U. S.* Also **-slaugh, cold slaw.** [a. Du. *koolsla*, reduced form of *koolsalade*, f. *kool* cabbage + *salade*, pronounced *salâ'e s'lâ.*] Sliced cabbage dressed with salt, pepper, vinegar, etc., eaten either raw or slightly cooked.

1862 tr. *Hugo's Misérables* III. 499 To leave my whole plateful without touching it! My coleslaugh which was so good. 1886 Mrs. RORER *Philad. Cook Bk.* 241 *Cold Slaw*, 1 quart of cut cabbage, etc. .. Serve when very cold.

Coless, obs. form of CULLIS, broth.

Co-lessee, co-lessor: see Co- 3 c.

Cole-staff, var. of COWL-STAFF.

Colesule (kɒ·lĭsiul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *colesula*, irreg. dim. of Gr. κολεός sheath.] The name given by Necker to the small membranous sheath enclosing the spore-sac of liverworts; the perianthium.

1882 B. CARRINGTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 718 On section of the colesule a number of minute .. bodies are found.

†**Co·let.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-ette, -yte, -ytte, collect,** 6 **collet.** [Shortened form of ACOLYTE, q.v. It is not clear whether the loss of the *a* was due to aphesis, or to mistaking it for the indefinite article: cf. *a natomie.*] = ACOLYTE.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Thess.* Prol., By Titicus, a dekene, and Honesym, a colyt [1388 Onesimus, the acolit]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1549 Clerkez & colettes at to þe kirke longen. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 38/2 Fyrst benet, than colet, subdecon, deacon, and than preest. 1500 *Ortus Voc., Accolitus, serviens in missâ habens ordinem*, a collect. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Collet, the seconde order, *acolite.* 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1570) II. 1681/1 The lowest vesture, which they had onely in takyng Benet and Collet. 1760–5 BURN *Eccl. Law* (1785) I. 2 Acolythus, ἀκολουθος, in our old English called a colet.

Colet, -ette, obs. ff. COLLECT, COLLET.

Cole-tit, a common variant of COAL-TIT.

Coleture, var. of COLATURE, *Obs.*

‖ **Coleus** (kōu·lĭŭs). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. κολεός sheath, so called from the union of the filaments.] A genus of Labiate plants, allied to the Mints; some species, natives of Malaysia and Polynesia, are distinguished by their brilliant foliage, and are well-known ornaments of greenhouses, and of gardens in the summer months.

[1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coleus*..annual herbs..rarely shrubs.] 1885 Lady BRASSEY *The Trades* 417 Branches of coleus, crotons, and other beautiful foliage plants. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* June 766 Crotons and coleus.

†**Co·leweigh,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. *cole*, COAL + WEIGH.] A lever.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. XXVIII. 649 They began .. to heave and to weigh it [the Port-cullis] from the ground with leavers and cole-weighs [*vectibus*].

Hence † **Co·leweigh** *v.*, to raise with a lever.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 238 So coleweigh up your pole.

Colewort (kōu·lwɒɹt). *arch.* Also 4–5 **cool-,** 6–7 **col-.** [f. COLE *sb.*[1] + WORT plant.]

1. Originally, a general name for any plant of the cabbage kind, genus *Brassica* (of which the varieties were formerly less distinct than now).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 100 Growynge of coolwortis and oþer wedis. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. CXXV. 143 a/1 Wyth the leues of the coole wortes that men cast out of my kechin. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. vi. 551 There be divers sortes of Colewurtes, not muche lyke one another. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 199 Fat Colworts, and comforting Perseline. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 518 We see that Water-mint turneth into field-mint and the Colewort into Rape by neglect. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., A poor Lenten dinner of colworts and bacon. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 216 Their food was..broth made of coleworts and bacon. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 32 As the gardener's hand Picks from the colewort a green caterpillar.

b. *Cabbage-colewort*: a colewort that hearts or forms a cabbage.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 165 Cabage-colewort, which are called white or apple Coleworts.

2. In later times, applied especially to those varieties that do not heart, *e.g.* kale or greens, or to cabbage-plants before they heart.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 209 Of Colworts, Cabbage and Colly-flowers. Colworts are the best of the three. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 281 Cabbages and coleworts are of this class. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 259 There the cabbage and .. colewort are in equal favour. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 56 Coleworts (or cabbage-plants half-grown, before they have formed their hearts).

b. *Sea Colewort*: Sea-kale, *Crambe maritima.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Sea Colewort*, a Plant that differs from other Coles. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXIII. 324 Sea-Colewort has a globose silique.

3. Applied to the edible terminal bud of a palm-tree; = CABBAGE 3.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 91 The colewort which is inclosed in the leaves that grow on the top of this tree is very good to eat.

†**4.** In the proverbial phr. *coleworts twice sodden*, applied to a statement, argument, etc. that has been presented before; 'stale news'. *Obs.*

c 1568 FULKE *Answ. Chr. Protestant* (1577) 84 These colewortes haue bene sodden twise or thryse already. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 391 Which I must omitte, least I set before you Colewortes twise sodden. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* 98 You want variety, when you send in these twise-sodde Coleworts. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 136 It being better sometimes to use a licentious and unwarrantable motion, then alwayes to obtrude the same Coleworts. [So *mod. dial.* 'I don't boil my cabbages twice.' Cf. also *Sc.* 'cauld kale het again.']

5. *attrib.*, as **cole-wort worm.**

1552 HULOET s. v. *Canker worme*, Some do call them the deuyls goldrynge, & some the colewort worme. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 265 Cabbage-worm..colewort-worm, or grub.

†**Co·ley,** *v. Obs.* Also **coly, colly.** [a. OF. *colei-er, coloier, collier* to turn the neck, f. *col, cou* neck (Rom. type *collicare*): cf. *manier* to handle.] *intr.* To turn the neck, turn the head from side to side: said of birds.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxxiv. (1869) 106 While the brid goth coleyinge [*colliant*], hider and thider turnynge the nekke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b, Yowre hawke colyeth and not beckyth. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Collieth*, a term in Faulconry. 1715 in KERSEY s. v. *Coly.* Hence in BAILEY.

Coley, obs. form of COLLIE.

Coley-florey, obs. form of CAULIFLOWER.

Coleys(e, obs. form of CULLIS, broth.

Colfeke, corrupt form of COLAPHIZE *v.* to cuff.

Colfin, var. form of CALFIN.

†**Co·lfox, colefox.** *Obs.* [f. *col*, COAL + FOX = *coal-fox*, as in *cole-tit*, etc. So Ger. *kohlfuchs, kohlenfuchs* (Grimm), Du. *koolvos* (Kilian). Still a surname and pronounced (kōu·lfɒks).]

The BRANT-FOX, a variety of the fox, distinguished by a greater admixture of black in its fur.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 395 A Colfox ful of sly Iniquitee. [*So 2 MSS*; *Harl. has* cole-fox, *others* col, kolle fox. Cf. *ibid.* 84 And tipped was his tayle and both his eeris With blak vnlyk the remenant of his heeris.]

Colhoppe, obs. form of COLLOP.

†**Colia·nder.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **cellendre,** 4–5 **coliaundre,** 5 **colyandre,** 6 **-aundir, colander, -onder,** 6–7 **coliander.** [In OE., *cellendre* :— **koljandri*, ad. pop.L. *coliandrum* = L. *coriandrum* CORIANDER: cf. OHG. *chullantar, chullintar* :— **kuljander.* In ME., *coliaundre*, a. OF. *coliandre*, repr. same L. form.] = CORIANDER, q.v.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 218 Genim þas wyrte þe man coliandrum & oðrum naman þam ȝelice cellendre nemneð. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xvi. 31 As the seed of coliaundre. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42 *Coriandrum agreste*..gall. et angl. coliaundre. 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Coriandrum*..appellant angli Coryander aut Colander. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* XXVI. (1636) 46 Coriander commonly called Coliander. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* III. XXVII. (1668) 90 The cure of worms in sheep..take the leaves of Coliander.

Abbreviated to *col* by apothecaries, etc.

1813 in A. Young *Agric. Essex* II. 57 The coriander or *col*, as some call it.

b. Applied to the Maiden-hair Fern (*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*); in full, *coliander maidens-hair.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 9 s. v. *Adiantum*, Adiantum..may be named in englishe Venus heir or Colonder maidens heir [1551 — *Herbal* I. B iij a, Adiantum hath .. leues lyke coriandres greater leues]. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 15 b, Mayden heyre called also Colander.

c. *Coliander-seed* (also *fig.* in *slang*: see quot.).

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Coliander-seed*, Money. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Coliar, obs. form of COLLIER.

‖ **Colibri** (kɒ·libri). [a. Sp. and F. *colibri*, according to statements in Littré orig. the Carib name.] A kind of humming-bird.

[1715 KERSEY, *Colibus*, the Humming-bird, which is no bigger than a large Fly; yet makes a Noise like a Whirlwind. Hence in BAILEY.] 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 333 As to Birds .. the most famous is the Colibry or Humming-bird. 1812 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XVI. 382 M. de la Condamine never saw Colibris more numerous than in the gardens of Quito. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 347 Buzz of colibri. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XVII. (1878) 279 'Look, Frank, that's a colibri; you've heard of colibris?' Frank looked at the living gem which hung, loud humming, over some fantastic bloom.

Colic (kɒ·lik), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: α. 5–6 **colike, colyke,** 6 **collyke, collic,** 6–7 **collick(e, colicke, colique,** 6–8 **colick,** (7 **colleot**), 8– **colic.** β. (*erron.*) 7 **chollick(e, cholicke,** 7–9 **cholick,** 8–9 **cholic.** [a. F. *colique*, ad. L. *colic-us*, a. Gr. κολικ-ός of or pertaining to the κόλον (or κῶλον), lower part of the intestinal canal. (The correct spelling was with *o*, but app. all the MSS. have ω.) Although orig. an adj., the term appears to be first found in modern langs. as a sb. repr. med.L. *colica* (*passio*) 'colic passion'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 The sykenes that hyght Collica passio comyth of grete streightnesse of that gutte that highte Colon.]

A. *sb.*

1. A name given to severe paroxysmal griping pains in the belly, due to various affections of the bowels or other parts; also to the affections of which such pains are the characteristic symptom.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Colyke, sekeness, *collica passio.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 71 Colike, *colica passio.* *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 8 The coughe and the colyke. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* C iij b, The colike .. ingendreth in a gutte named colon. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 405 The tertian and quartan ague, the itch, the cholicke. 1714 J. PURCELL *Cholick* Index, How to distinguish any of these Cholicks from the Nephretick Cholick. 1740 R. DUNDAS in *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 1887 The whey .. gives me pretty smart colicks. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 537 The term colic, in its etymology, relates to the colon, but it is often applied to paroxysmal, spasmodic pain in other parts. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 4 That curse of his trade the painter's colic, a form of lead poisoning due to the poisonous materials with which common paints are..compounded.

2. *Comb.* **colic-root,** a name given to three North American medicinal plants, *Aletris farinosa, Dioscorea villosa*, and *Liatris squarrosa*; **colic-water,** some remedy for colic.

1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* (1886) 23 The composition and virtues of her favourite cholic-water. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 35 *Aletris farinosa*, called Colic root and Star grass..It is one of the most intense bitters known.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the colon, as in *Colic arteries*, † *Colic gut* = COLON.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 99 A part of the collick gut. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Learned Tracts* 103 An Ulcer of the Entrails..especially of the Cholick Gut. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 196/1 The colic arteries .. form arches.

2. Affecting the colon; of, or of the nature of, colic; in *colic passion* = COLIC A. 1, *colic pains*, etc.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 225 Sciaticke goutes, collicke passions. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. XV. § 2 (1622) 156 His intestines .. grieuously tormented him with colique passions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 484 Intestin Stone and Ulcer, Colic pangs. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 149 The air..expands and stretches the colon, producing severe cholic pains. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 186 Stricture of the intestines .. gives rise to colic pains.

† **Colic,** *v.* [f. COLIC *sb.*: cf. *to physic.*] *trans.* To affect with colic. Hence **Co·licked, Co·licking** *ppl. adjs.*

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iii. (1734) 292 To take off the..Colicking Quality of Honey. 1740 — *Regimen* 110 Having the bowels inflated, colicked or griped.

Colical (kɒ·likăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also (erron.) **cholical.** [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, colic.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 113 Colicall dolours. 1681 tr. *Willis' Med. Wks.* II. XXVII. 170 The Colical grief doth belong to the infoldings of the Abdomen. 1721 GAY in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 8 The Cholical humour in my stomach. 1765 HUXHAM *Sea Water* in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 8, I have known it bring on colical pains.

2. Subject to colic.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. XXXVII. (1632) 425 This chollicall kinde of life. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* iv. (1881) 129 Cholical persons will find little comfort in Austria.

Colice, obs. form of CULLIS.

Colicky (kɒ·liki), *a.* Also (erron.) **cholicky.** [f. COLIC + -Y; for the spelling with *ck* see C.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of colic.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 15 The scorbutic, colicy, hypochondriac, and other ill Effects. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. XXXV. 256 A colicky disorder, to which she is too subject. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 147 A touch of his old cholicky gout. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 43 Colicky pains.

2. Producing or tending to produce colic.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 356 The cholicky vegetables. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 12 Drinking absinthe and colicky vermouth.

Colie, colier, obs. ff. COALY, COLLIER.

Colieflorie, early form of CAULIFLOWER.

Coliegueship, obs. form of COLLEAGUESHIP.

Colier, obs. var. of CALOYER (Lithgow 1632).

Colies (kōu·liz), *sb. pl. Ornith.* A sing. **colie, coly,** is rarely, if ever, used. [f. mod.L. generic name *coli-us*, ad. Gr. κολιός a kind of woodpecker mentioned by Aristotle.] A book-name for the *Coliæ*, a family of African birds, known at the Cape of Good Hope as *mouse-birds.*

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 391 *Coliæ* or *Colies*.. African birds, which dwell in bushes and thickets, living in flocks, and feeding on fruits and buds.

Coliform (kōu·lifɔm), *a.* [f. L. type **cŏli-form-is*, f. *cōl-um* strainer: see -FORM.] 'Resembling a strainer or sieve, cribriform; applied to the ethmoid bone' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1851–60).

Coliganes, var. of COLLIGANCE, *Obs.*

Co-limita·neous, *a.* [after L. *collimitāneus*, f. Col- + *limit-em.*] Having the same limits.

1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxix. (1877) 669 These again are nearly co-limitaneous with the walls now existing.

Colin (kɒ·lin). [Given by Hernandez as the ancient Mexican name of the genus *Ortyx* and its congeners. But the actual Mexican word was *çolin* or *zolin*; Molina, *Vocab. Mexicano y Castellano* (Mexico, 1571) has 'Çolin, codorniz'.

Colin was thus app. an erroneous form, due to omission of the cedilla in printing. From the work of Hernandez (*a* 1628) it passed into those of Nieremberg (1635), Willughby (1676), Ray (1678), Buffon, etc. It has no connexion with the Fr. *Colin* a popular name of a sea-gull (Belon, *Hist. Nat. Oyseaux*, 1555), with which it has by some been confused.]

The American quail or partridge; also called *bob-white*; in pl. the various species of the sub-family *Odontophorinæ* or *Ortyginæ*, to which this belongs.

[Cf. *a* 1628 Hernandez *Nova plantarum, animalium.. Mexicanorum historia* (Rome 1651) 16, 22, 42. 1635 J. Eusebius Nierembergius *Hist. Nat.* (Antwerp) 214, 232.] 1678 Ray tr. *Willughby's Ornithol.* 387, 393 A certain brown bird of the Lake of Mexico is called *Acolin*, because it is of the bigness of a Quail .. Those of New Spain call Quails *Colin*. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Colin*.. the name of an American bird, called by most authors a quail, but supposed by Nieremberg to be rather a species of partridge. 1812 Smellie tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XII. 439 Colins are very common in New Spain. 1881 *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 It [the Act] includes the Colin, and omits the quail.

Colinder, obs. form of Colander.

Coli·nderies, *sb. pl.* [f. *Colonies* + *India*, with ending as in *Fisheries*, the name of a previous Exhibition. 'Colind' was the registered telegraphic address; whence, *Colindia, Colindies, Colindian*, also proposed names. See *Daily Telegraph* 8 May 1886.] A half-jocular name for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886.

1886 *Ch. Times* 7 May 347/2 As it is chiefly concerned with the Colonies and India, it has been proposed to call it the 'Colinderies'. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 384 The educationally useful exhibits of the late 'Colinderies'.

Coling, variant of Colling.

Coliphonie, obs. form of Colophony.

Colirie, variant of Collyrie.

Coliseum, var. of Colosseum, after med.L. and modern Romanic forms of that word

Colish, obs. form of Coalish.

Colissons, ? corrupt f. Cognizance, sense 5.

1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* I. xiii. 50 As being God's creatures and bearing his colissons.

Colit, var. of Colet, *Obs.*, acolyte.

‖ **Colitis** (kɒlə·itis). *Med.* [mod.L., f. Col-on + -itis.] Inflammation of the colon.

1860 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 430 Inflammation of the colon (colitis) and rectum (proctitis) furnishes the anatomical characters of dysentery.

† **Coliver,** obs. var. Caliver: see also Culver.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Musquet shot, Colyuer shot, quartred shot. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 For .. Coliuers, Crabuts, Carbins, there belongs to them Bandiliers, bullet Bags, Wormes.

† **Colk**[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–5 **colke**, 5 **coke**, 6 **couk**, 9 *dial.* **coak**, **coke**, **cowk**. [app. a northern Eng. word: of uncertain origin. In form it agrees with OFris. *kolk* hole, hollow, eye-hole, WFris. *kolcke*, NFris. *kolok*, EFris. *kolk* hole or deep place in the ground filled with water, MLG. and LG. *kolk, kulk*, MDu. *kolck*, Du. *kolk* hole, abyss, whirlpool, gulf; but the connexion of sense is by no means established.]

a. The core of an apple or similar fruit. **b.** The core of a horn, heart of wood, or the like.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6445 Alle erthe..may likend be Til a rounde appel .. þat even in myddes has a colke, And swa it may be tille an egge yholke. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 281 An appylle .. fulle roten inwardly At the colke within. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 71 A Colke, *erula*, (*interior pars pomi*). *c* 1488 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 452 Take .. gode appuls, and pyke oute the cokes of hom. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 217/45 Y^e^ Couk of an opple, *cor.* 1781 Hutton *Tour to the Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Coak*, the heart or pith of wood, horns, etc. 1869 R. B. Peacock *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.) *Coke*, (1) the core of an apple. (2) The interior or core-part of a horn, the pith of wood, etc. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Colke*, the core of an apple, etc.

Colk[2]. Also **kolk**. [Identical with EFris. *kolke*, which however is the Black Diver.] A local name for the Eider-duck.

c 1549 D. Monro *West. Iles* (MS., =p. 47 ed. 1774) In yis Ile [Swilskeray] yair hantis ane fowl callit ye Colk, little les nor ane goose, quha cummis in vair to ye land to lay his eggis, and to cleck his birdis. 1586 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807) I. 73 The Colke foule, which is little lesse than a goose. 1703 Martin *West. Isles* (1716) 25. 1808 Forsyth *Beauties Scott.* V. 243 In the islands there is..a migratory bird, called by Martin colk, by others eider duck.

b. See quot. (Perhaps an error.)

1833 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (ed. Rennie), *Colk*, a name for the King Eyder. 1864 Atkinson *Prov. Names Birds.*

Colke (*Cath. Angl.*): see Coll *v.*[2]

Colkethor, obs. form of Colcothar.

† **Co·lkin,** *v. Obs. rare.* [cf. Da. *kulka* to gulp, ODu. *kolcken* to swallow or to gulp in, Ger. *kolken* to swallow or suck in as a whirlpool.] ? To gasp.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5323 Qui colkins þou, ser conquirour, & crabbis so þi saule?

† **Co·lknyfe.** *Obs.* [perh. f. Cole *sb.*[1] + Knife.] A long or large knife; perhaps the same as the Scotch *kail-gully* 'a large knife, used for cutting and shearing down coleworts' (Jamieson).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Prima Pastorum* 85 Bosters and bragers God kepe us fro, That with thare long dagers dos mekylle wo, From alle bylle hagers with colknyfes that go.

† **Coll,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Coll *v.*[1]] An embrace round the neck.

1604 Middleton *Witch* 71 A kisse, a coll, a sip of blood.

† **Coll,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* ? A bundle.

1512 *Will of W. Willis* (Somerset Ho.), ix Collis of Gynger .. x Collis of Clowys. *c* 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 126 Two lode of fawle wode in bellets, in colls.

Coll, *sb.*[3] ? var. of Cull, fool, dupe, simpleton.

1657 T. Jordan *Walks Isling.* II. xii, We are no colls you, you must not flam us. 1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 334 These rooks .. discover some inexperienced young gentleman .. unskilled in the quibbles and devices there practised; these they call lambs or colls.

† **Coll,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. Oxford slang.* College ale.

1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 173 Men, who .. make them their evening entertainment over a tankard of coll, and a pipe of tobacco. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 181 The fellows valued themselves for having the best single and double coll in the university.

Coll, cole, *sb.*[5] *Sc.* [Thought by some identical with Icel. *kollr* top, summit, crown, round head. Its relation to Coil *sb.*[5], used in same sense, is uncertain.] A cock of hay.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 53 (Jam.) Aneth a coll of hay. 1823 *Caledon. Merc.* 6 Sept. (Jam.), Hay..is selling from the cole at the rate of from 6*d.* to 7*d.* per stone.

† **Coll,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 **koll**, 4–7 **colle**; see also Cull. [Either aphetic form of *acole*, Accole, or a. F. *cole-r* = *accoler* to put the arms round the neck, deriv. of F. *col*:—L. *collum* neck.]

1. *trans.* To throw one's arms round the neck of; to embrace, hug. Often *absol.*

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 932 She kolled hyt, she clypped hyt up on here brest. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 425 Whi colles þow aboute þe swire þat ilche dame? 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxiii. 4 And so Esau ran a3ens his brothir, and collide [1382 cleppide] hym. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 122 To colle and kysse theym. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* iv. iii, Her silver arms will coll me round about. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. iv. (1651) 483 Full liberty to sing, dance, kiss, coll. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xix. (1737) 85 They coll'd and clipt us about the Neck.

fig. 1537 Latimer *Serm. bef. Convoc.* 6 In hart and worke they coll and kisse him.

2. *transf.* To clasp, hug.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxvi. 97 The mast of the shippe, which [he] enbraced & colled sore fast wyth bothe his armes. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* lxxvii. 215 They are maruelous strong in their pawes, wherwith they coll in a Manne or Dogge, in suche sorte, that many times they kill and smoother them. 1606 R. Turnbull in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 5 As the ivy colleth and claspeth the oak .. so the usurer colleth..and claspeth in arms the borrower.

¶ Confused in Dicts. with Cole *v.*[1], q.v.

Coll, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 6 **coul**, and see Cow. [Of doubtful etymology: perhaps related to Icel. *kollr* head, poll, shaven crown, *kolla* a beast without horns, a pollard or polled cow, etc. In Icel. *kolla* has only the sense 'to hit on the head', but Norw. *kylla* has the sense 'to poll, prune, cut'.] *trans.* To poll, cut off the hair of, shear, clip, cut close. Ascham uses *coul* for 'to pare or cut down the feather of an arrow'.

Hence **Colled** *ppl. a.*; **Co·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 To Colle [*printed* colke], *tondere.* 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xv. 2 All their heades were colled, and all their beardes shauen. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 128 In couling or sheryng [the feather of an arrow], whether high or lowe. *Ibid.* 131 You maye knowe it afore it be pared ..and agayne when it is colde. 1617 Markham *Caval.* v. 20 Then you shall take a paire of sharpe colling sheares and colle the inside of his eares, as close to the skinne as may bee. 1808–79 Jamieson, *To coll the hair*, to poll it. *To coll the candle*, to snuff the candle. 1877 Lyttel *Landm.* I. ii. 20 To write the last term in a colled or syncopated form.

Coll, var. of Cole *sb.*[2]

[**Coll,** a frequent misreading in reprints, glossaries, and dictionaries for Toll.]

Coll(e, var. of Cowl, *Obs.*, tub, barrel

Colla, pl. of Collum.

† **Collabefa·ction.** *Obs.*—[f. L. *collabefactre* to cause to collapse.] 'A destroying, wasting, or decaying' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Collaborate (kɒ·læ·bŏrēit), *v.* [f. mod.F. *collaborer*, or its original, L. *collabōrā-re* (f. *col-* together + *labōrāre* to work, Labour): see -ate.] *intr.* To work in conjunction with another or others, to co-operate; *esp.* in a literary or artistic production, or the like.

1871 J. H. Appleton *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 25 The collaborators of the *Revue critique*, especially those who collaborate for the *Academy*. 1882 V. Lee in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 850 Composers who collaborated with Metastasio in the opera of the eighteenth century.

Hence **Collaborating** *ppl. a.*, etc.

1872 G. Eliot *Middlemarch* I. 269 The ingenious work of the collaborating authors.

‖ **Collaborateur** (kɒlaborətör). [Fr.; on L. type *collabōrātor* (quoted by Du Cange in med.L.), f. *collabōrāre*: see prec.] = Collaborator.

1801 H. C. Robinson *Diary* (1869) I. v. 107 A body of poor students called collaborateurs..who assist the more wealthy but less advanced. 1888 Frith *Autobiog.* III. xiv. 253 An accomplished author, friend and collaborateur of Dickens.

Collaboration (kɒ·læ·bŏrē·ʃən). [n. of action, f. L. *collabōrāre* to Collaborate: prob. immediately from French.] United labour, co-operation; *esp.* in literary, artistic, or scientific work.

1860 C. Reade *Eighth Commandm.* 374 It is plain that collaboration was not less..than it now is in France. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct. 522/1 Improvised by that fertile writer in collaboration with MM. Arsène Houssaye and Verteuil.

Collaborator (kɒ·læ·bŏrēitəɹ). [agent-sb., in L. form, f. *collabōrāre* to Collaborate: prob. after F. *collaborateur*.] One who works in conjunction with another or others; *esp.* in literary, artistic, or scientific work.

1802 Bentham *Wks.* X. 395 He was a collaborator of Mirabeau's. 1884 Symonds *Shaks. Predecessors* x. § 4. 370 [Shakspere] was probably engaged as a collaborator with unknown poets in the preparation of new plays.

† **Colla·chrymate,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *collacrimāt-us*, pa. pple. of *collacrimāre*: see next.] Mingled with tears, accompanied with weeping.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 53 Our Saviours collachrimate Oration.

† **Colla·chrymate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *collacrimāt-* ppl. stem of *collacrimāre*, f. *col-* together + *lacrimāre* to shed tears, weep, f. *lacrima* (in med. spelling *lachryma*) tear: see -ate.]

1. *trans.* To weep together with, or in sympathy with; to commiserate.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 13 b, A Tormentor would collachrymate my case. 1623 in Cockeram. 1656 in Blount.

2. To exude in the form of tears.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 342 One whereof is collachrymated out of black Camelæon Thistle.

† **Colla·chryma·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action, f. as prec.: see -ation.] Weeping together.

1623 Cockeram, *Collachrimation*, a weeping with. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xlviii, The Collachrymation of the Romans and their confederates at the Decease of Germanicus Drusus.

Collacion, obs. form of Collation.

Collack, obs. form of Collock.

† **Collacta·neous,** *a. Obs.*—[f. L. *collactāne-us* (f. *col-* together + *lact-* milk) + -ous.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Collactaneous*, that is nursed with the same milk. 1678 Phillips, *Collactaneous*, nursed together, sucking at the same time.

Collage, obs. form of College.

Collagen (kɒ·lădʒen). *Biol.* [ad. F. *collagène*, f. Gr. κόλλα glue + *-gène* = -gen (taken in sense 'producing'). (The etymological form would be *collogen*: cf. Gr. κολλοπώλης glue-dealer, etc.)]

That constituent of connective tissue which yields gelatin on boiling.

c 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 360/2 The tissue yielding gelatine of bones, or 'collagen'.

Collage·nic, *a.* = next.

Collagenous (kɒ·lædʒĭnəs). [f. Collagen + -ous.] Of the nature of, or containing collagen.

1859 Huxley in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 504/1 The extreme transparency of the collagenous substance. 1878 Foster *Phys.* II. i. § 4. 238 The collagenous tissues are dissolved.

Collandar, -er, obs. ff. Colander.

Collap, obs. f. Collop.

Collapsable: see Collapsible.

Collapse (kɒ·læps), *sb.* [ad. medical L. *collāpsus* (Littré), sb. of state f. *collābi* to fall together: see next.]

1. The action of collapsing, or of falling or suddenly shrinking together, breaking down, giving way, etc., through external pressure or loss of rigidity or support: originally a term of physiology and medicine.

1833 A. T. Christie *Epid. Cholera* 39 The blood being withdrawn occasions a collapse or contraction of all the soft parts. 1840 R. Liston *Surgery* 507 Collapse of the lung and inflammation. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 542 The disappearance of the contents and collapse of the walls.

2. *Med.* **a.** The more or less sudden loss of vital properties and consequent prostration of an organ through exhaustion of nervous and muscular power. **b.** The similar failure of the action of the whole system under exhaustion or disease; general prostration of the vital powers; *spec.* as a stage in Asiatic cholera.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 294 The frequent repetition of their contractions necessarily brings about a collapse. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 121 The body was on the very verge of collapse. 1866 Fagge *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 292 Symptoms ..followed..by the development of a very remarkable condition known as 'Cholera Collapse'. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 649 Collapse from any cause is largely dependent upon, or, more correctly speaking, largely is, vaso-motor palsy.

c. A break-down of mental energy; a sudden loss of courage, spirits, etc.

1801 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XI. 503 The shrinking of humility, the recoil of fear, or the collapse of disgrace.

1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 197 He sank upon the ground in a collapse of misery.

3. Failure, 'break-down' (of an institution, enterprise, established condition of things).

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 8 A general collapse of the trade of the whole country. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liii. 140 Filled with shame at the collapse of the enterprise.

Collapse (kŏlæ·ps), *v.* [f. L. *collāps-* ppl. stem of *collābi* to fall together, f. *col-* together + *lābi*, *lāps-* to fall. The ppl. adj. *collapsed* is found earlier than other parts, having been app. introduced first, to represent L. *collāpsus*, and having consequently suggested the verb. Miège 1688, and Bailey 1721-66 have *collapsed*, but not *collapse*. Johnson has only our first quot.]

1. *intr.* To fall together, as the sides of a hollow body, or the body itself, by external pressure or withdrawal of the contents, as when an inflated bladder is pierced; to fall into a confused mass or into a flattened form by loss of rigidity or support; to break down, give way, fall in, cave in; to shrink suddenly into a smaller volume, contract.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 276 The sides of the Canals collapse. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 21 The air collapses the moment after the electric matter has passed. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 25 Mr. John Hunter..describes the ear of fishes..in some species crusted over with a thin plate of bone, so as not to allow it to collapse. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 360 The air suddenly collapsed to a fraction of its original dimensions. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 8/2 The extensive warehouse .. collapsed ..and fell outwards with a terrific crash into the street.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To break down, come to nothing, fail; to lose force suddenly.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxii, The deaden'd roar Echoed beneath, collapsing as it sunk Within a dark abyss. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 484 The influence of Abbott collapsed in a great degree. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 531/2 The present agitation would collapse like a pricked bladder.

b. To break down in regard to vital energy, from exhaustion or disease.

1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 20 My horse was in imminent peril of collapsing altogether.

c. Suddenly to lose courage, spirit, etc.; to subside, 'cave in'. (*colloq.*)

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, The impressible little soul collapsed again.

Collapsed (kŏlæ·pst), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *collāps-us* pa. pple. + -ED: see prec.]

1. Fallen together, as the sides of any cavity, through external pressure, or loss of rigidity or support; see COLLAPSE *v.* 1.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 104 Good for..a liuer collapsed by cold. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 36 The collapsed lungs of the fœtus. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* VII. 15 As sails, full spread .. Drop suddenly collapsed, if the mast split. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 57/1 The adipose vesicles are empty and collapsed.

2. *fig.* Ruined, broken down, fallen into decay.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 588 (R.) To reerect againe The ruines of his crowne's collapsed state. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 11 Matters of Government in those parts being since collapsed. 1688 MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., Collapsed or decay'd, *ruiné*. As a collapsed Estate, *un Bien ruiné*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 4/2 Collapsed schemes of improvement.

†3. Fallen away from a religious or spiritual position, 'lapsed': used in 17th c. of 'perverts' to the Church of Rome, and also in the theological sense of 'fallen'. *Obs.*

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. Theoph. Higgins* Ded. To all Romish collapsed Ladies of Great Bretanie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1676) 395/1 What else do our Papists?..Whom do they begin with but collapsed Ladies? 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 15. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xviii. Wks. X. 357 The nature or disposition of collapsed angels. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 81 The depravedness and corruption of man in his collapsed state.

4. Completely prostrated in the vital powers or functions (cf. COLLAPSE *sb.* 2).

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 330 To make the collapsed paralytic start up and run. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. v. 77 Collapsed by debaucheries into stupor of insanity. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 292 The patient actually dies collapsed before there has been any evacuation.

b. Completely broken down in mental energy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collapsed*, slid, fallen down, discouraged. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 291, I was .. the most collapsed of men, and had no sunshine in my life.

Collapsible (kŏlæ·psib'l), *a.* Also **-able**. [f. L. *collāps-us* or COLLAPSE *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of collapsing; made to collapse or fold together.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVIII. 488 The collapsable metal tube for holding colours..now in general use among artists. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 271 Increased accommodation could be provided if collapsible boats were supplied to the expedition. 1883 G. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxi. (1884) 158 The canvas skin of the little 'Berthon' collapsible boat.

Collapsing (kŏlæ·psiŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb COLLAPSE.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 25 The..cause of the collapsing of the sensitive plant. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. ix. 315 The collapsing into rest of a superhuman being after vigorous exertion.

Collapsing (kŏlæ·psiŋ), *ppl. a.* That collapses; made so as to collapse, collapsible.

1884 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/3 A collapsing boat of canvas.

†**Collapsion** (kŏlæ·pʃən). *Obs.* [ad. L. *collāpsiōn-em*, sb. of action f. *collābi*.] The action of collapsing (*lit.* or *fig.*); a collapsed condition.

a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 3 A general collapsion into those softenings of vices. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 112 After the removal of your finger, and collapsion of the Mercury. 1766 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 195 By the collapsion of the lungs. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 77 At each filling of the bladder, it should be wetted and brought into entire collapsion.

†**Colla·queate.** *Obs.*—° [f. med.L. *collaqueāre*, f. *col-* together + *laqueāre* to entangle.] 'To entangle together' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Collar (kŏ·lăr), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 **coler**, 5-7 **coller**, 5-6 **colar**, 5- **collar**; also 4-5 **colere**, 5 **coleer**, **collere**, (**colyer**), 6 **collare**, (**choller**, 7 **choler**, **couller**, **collor**, **colour**). [ME. *coler*, a. AF. *coler* = OF. *colier* (later *collier*) = Pr. *colar*, Sp. *collar*, It. *collare*:—L. *collāre*, f. *coll-um* neck: see -AR[1] 2. By successive approximations to the Latin, *coler* has become *collar*.]

I. Something worn about the neck.

1. The part of a garment which encircles the neck, or forms the upper border near the neck; the neckband of a coat, cloak, dress, shirt, etc., either standing up round the neck, or folded over upon the garment; also a separate article of attire worn round the neck; now particularly applied to the band (often separate) of linen, muslin, lace, etc., which, in various shapes, is worn as an ornament or finish to the upper part of the ordinary dress of men and women.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28016 (Cott.) Biletts for-broiden and colers wide. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXX. 18 As with a coler [Vulg. *capitio*] of a kote thei girten me. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 79 A brooch sche baar vp on hir loue coler. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 31 Seruyng women of lowe astate .. thei furre her colers, that hangin doune into the middil of the backe. 1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Virtue* 86 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 338 Thy shyrte coler fast to thy necke knyt. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts*, Let us have standing collars in the fashion; All are become a stiff-necked generation. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ₱ 10 Two Thirds of the greatest Beauties about Town will have Cambrick Collars on their Necks. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* II. iv. 30 He would perhaps be dragged by the collar through the public streets. 1881 LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Nov. 691 The gentility of most men is contained in their shirt collars..Remove it, supply its place with a ragged woollen muffler or kerchief of ancient date, and the effect is marvellous and sad. If you want to destroy an aristocracy, cut off their collars, not their heads.

†2. A piece of armour protecting the neck; the neck-piece of a hauberk or similar piece of armour.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 223 Anne stroc he 3ef hym .. þoru haubert and ys coler. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7318 He clefe hym to þe coler, & the kyng deghit. *c* 1450 *Merlin* X. 158 Lucas..smote hym with all his myght thourgh the coler of his haubrek. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 44 A fayre Corslet, with all the peeces appertaining to the same, that is the curats, yᵉ collers, the poldrens with the Vambraces. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 Verie well armed with some kind of head-peece, a collar, etc.

†3. An ornamental band or chain worn round the neck for ornament, or as a badge of office or livery; also, a necklace. *Obs.* in general sense.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1569 A coler of cler golde clos vmbe his þrote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coller of leuery, *torgues*. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 29 Thenne they took the colyer and the whyte baner of Vyenne. 1552 HULOET Collar or bee whyche gentilwomen do vse to weare about their neckes, *monile*. Collar or chayne of golde or syluer, *torques*. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* viii. 26. 1642 *Let. fr. Amsterdam* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 745, I cannot learn ..of the sale of any Jewels, save divers Collars of Pearl.

b. *spec.* The ornamental chain which forms part of the insignia of orders of knighthood.

1488 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 A collar of cokkilschellis contenand xxiiii schellis of gold. 1548 HALL *Chron.* an. 22 Hen. VII. (R.). The kyng .. sent .. to the Duke Urbyne, the whole habite and coller of the noble ordre of the gartier. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 121 A collar of the garter of thirtie ounces of gold Troie weight. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 362 The Collar of the Order being of pure gold, made of Garters and knots, and enameld with Roses white and red, weying about XXX. ounces Troy weight. 1647 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 6 He ..wore a great chaine like the Collar of some Order. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 97. 4/2 The Duke received the Collar of the Holy Ghost. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Collar, Knights of the Collar*, a military order in the republic of Venice; called also the order of St. Mark, or the medal .. the knights bear no particular habit, only the collar, or chain. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 24/1 The collar [of the Order of the Bath] to be of gold .. composed of nine imperial crowns, and eight roses, thistles, and shamrocks issuing from a sceptre..linked together by seventeen gold knots .. and having the badge of the order pendant from it.

c. *Collar of SS., S's*, or *Esses*: an ornamental chain consisting of a series of S's either joined together side by side or fastened in a row upon a band or ribbon; originally worn as a badge by the adherents of the House of Lancaster.

This still forms part of the official dress of various officers; the name is erroneously applied by Blount and others to the collar of the Order of the Garter.

1407 *Issue Roll of Excheq.* in Cussans *Heraldry* 256 Paid 3 November .. for a collar of gold worked with the Motto *Soveignez* and the letter S. 1519 *King's Bk. of Payments* Aug. *ibid.*, To Sir Richard Wingfield for a Collar of Esses.

1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 That no manne, onelesse he be a knight .. weare any coler of golde named a coler of S. 1598 SKEAT *Chaucer's Wks.* B iij, [Gower] lyeth buried .. with his image lying ouer him..a collar of esses gold about his necke..being the ornament of a knight. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 230 (1810) 246 About their neck a silver collar of S's. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Collardays*, On those days the King and the Knights of the Garter wear their Collars of SS. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 601 The collar of esses [of the Lord Mayor] and sword .. pass through many hands in..the use of them. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 198 I'll ruffle no Collars of Esses. 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* xviii. 255 The King-of-Arms, and Heralds; the Lord Mayor of London; the two Chief-Justices; the Chief-Baron; the Sergeants-at-Arms, and certain other officers of the Royal Household, still wear a Collar of S.S. as a mark of their official dignity.

fig. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, Or to a mead a wanton river dresses, With richest collers of her turning esses.

4. A band put round the neck of a dog or other animal, as a means of control or identification, or for ornament; also *transf.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 169 To bugge a belle of brasse or of briȝte syluer, And knitten on a colere for owre comune profit, And hangen it vp-on þe cattes hals. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coller of howndys, *millus*. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 812 *Hic millus*, a grehownd colere. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 34 He that wyll labour a beast to hunt or chace..His lynes, colers, and lesshes he must dres. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 5 Mammonets are lesse than an Ape .. his neck almost so big as his body, for which cause they are tied by the hips, that they slip not collar. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 13 His locked, letter'd, braw brass collar Shew'd him the gentleman and scholar. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1948 Collars and slips are also parts of the greyhound's dress and appendages..The collars to which they are attached are now of leather, as metal collars stained the neck.

5. A band of iron or other metal fixed round the neck of prisoners, worn as a badge of servitude, etc.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLIV. 305 There was made..a strong cheyne and a coler of yren for hym. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* XVI. 369 And wyth all he gaff hym [Mawgis] a grete coler of yron abowte his necke wherof the kynge kepte the key hymselfe. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 157 Among the thickest of yeomen of the collar. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3008/4 A Black Boy .. run away the 8th Instant .. having a Collar about his Neck with this Inscription, The Lady Bromfield's Black in Lincolns-Inn-Fields. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. XXII. 428 He was tied with a collar of iron about his neck, fastened to a chain, and that chain fastened to a post. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXII, A smith and a file .. to do away the collar from the neck of a freeman. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* 115, I wear an undress'd goatskin on my back; A grazing iron collar grinds my neck.

6. A leather-covered roll made to fit over the lower part of the neck of a horse or other draught animal, forming that part of the harness through which the power of drawing is directly exerted; with qualification, as *breast collar*, the term is extended to parts of the harness serving the same purpose, but not fitted round the neck.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coller of horsys, *epiphium*. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 For vj drawing colers. 1532 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 Both his hombers or collers, holmes whyted, tresses, swyngletrees, and togwith. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 62. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/2 The Collar .. made of Canvis and Leather stufed with straw or wooll. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. 169 The absurdity prevails of using breast-collars to heavy four-wheeled carriages, and the neck-collar to light two-wheeled carriages. 1855 F. E. SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iv. 19 The mare..took well to collar at starting, and kept it up steadily. 1868 DICKENS *Dr. Marigold* 138 (Hoppe) The high road ascends..till it comes in sight of Cumner. Every step against the collar, yet so gradual is the ascent that, etc. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 15/3 A tedious and stiff pull against the collar.

†7. A shoulder-belt fitted with little loops, in which cartridges were suspended; a BANDOLEER in the earlier sense. *Obs.*

1672 CHAS. II. *Warrant* 2 Apr., One matchlocke musquet, with a collar of bandaliero. 1677 LD. ORRERY *Art of War* 31 If one Bandaleer take Fire, all the rest do in that Collar.

8. *fig.* (from 4-6.) Also phrases: † *To slip* (*the*) *collar*: to escape from restraint; to draw back from a task or undertaking; also † *to shrink collar*. *Out of* (or *in*) *collar*: out of (or in) work or regular employment. *Against the collar*: entailing continuous exertion or hard strain, as when a horse presses against the collar in pulling a heavy load or in going up a hill (cf. sense 6); cf. COLLAR-WORK.

1470 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 461. II. 339, I shall do as well as I may for fawt of monye tyll I spek with yow. I have many collars on, as I shall tell yow when I come. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxvi. 3 The harde and stiffnecked (whiche woold fayne slip their neckes out of his coler). 1580 NORTH *Plutarch*[6] (1676) 707 He began a little to rowze himself, and to lift up his head: but he shrunk collar again soon after, because the Athenians would not rise. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 269 The Ape..would have slipt the coller handsomly. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. (1839) 540 Slily slip off the collar of their civil subjection. *c* 1677 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 34 When we were engaged in a War, the Dutch would likely slip Collar, leave us in the War. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 114 It obliged sovereigns to submit to the soft collar of social esteem. 1855 A. MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-house* vii. 108 Your gentler Birth and Bringing-up..makes the Collar so hard to wear. 1862 *All V. Round* 13 Sept. 12 Lor' bless you, I've known a leading man, out of collar, say 'sir' to Joey.

b. In the following some commentators take it as 'the hangman's halter', comparing 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 92 : but?

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 6 While you liue, draw your necke out o'th Collar.

† **9.** The collar-bone. *Obs. rare.*

c **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Þe heroun is slayn, as have I sene..Þenne under Þo wynge Þo skyn Þou cralle, Pyt in Þo bylle at coler Þou schalle.

II. Transferred and technical senses.

10. An encompassing and restraining band or strap.

1507 LOUTH (Lincolnsh.) *Churchw. Acc.* (MS.), Paid Codder makyng bell colars *xd.* **1563** STOW *Mem.* in *Three 15th C. Chron.* (Camden) 125 Anno 1563, ye xxx of July..was one whipt on a sckaffold .. his neke, his hands, and fett made faste to a stake a bove y^e^ sayd skafold with kolars of iron. **1593** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 34 Item given for a bell coller .. xij*d.* **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry* xxxii. 469 When there are two shields accolées, a Collar may encircle them both. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 106 The nerve-system consists of supra-oesophageal and of ventrally-placed ganglia, connected with each other so as to form a collar round the œsophagus.

11. *Mech.* A ring, circle, flange, or perforated disk, surrounding a rod, shaft, pipe, etc., for restraining lateral motion; forming a steam-, or water-tight joint, and the like; a short piece of pipe serving as a connexion between two pipes, etc.

(With numerous special applications in different trades and different departments of mechanism.)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 50 The motion of the Coller about the Main-spindle allows it; but were the..Coller fixt, it could not move at all. **1715** DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 441, I fix'd each End of it into a triangular Collar of Tin. **1794** [see *collar-bolt* in 21]. **1849** WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Collar*, a plate of metal screwed down upon the stuffing-box of a steam-engine, with a hole to allow the piston-rod to pass through. **1859** RANKINE *Steam Eng.* § 125 The friction between a plunger and its collar. **1881** *Mechanic* 518 Sometimes the drain pipes are laid with collars .. that is, short pieces of piping sufficiently large to receive the ends of two pipes, thus keeping them firmly in their place. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 187 A collar with a hole in the middle, of a size to slip freely over the steel rod.

b. *Turning.* 'A ring inserted in the puppet for holding the end of the mandril next the chuck' (Weale *Dict. Terms*).

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 199 Hollow Maundrels are also used in Collers that open not with a Joynt. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 103 An iron mandrel, the ends of which run in collars or journeys.

c. *Coining.* A metal ring which encloses the blank or planchet, and serves to prevent it from spreading when stamped, as well as to impress the milling (or, if required, a legend) on its edge.

1826 [implied in verb]. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XV. 253/1 The letters were impressed upon the edge by including the blanks in a collar which contained the legend .. The metal, thus placed, being struck with the die, expanded under it, and received the form of whatever was engraven on the inside of the collar. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 349 s.v. *Mint*, The blow, which is estimated at 40 tons, forces the metal into every engraved part of the collar and dies. **1876** HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xix. 247 The Greek moneyers did not understand the principle of the collar, by which an accurate circle is obtained in modern times.

12. *Naut.* **a.** 'A rope formed into a wreath, with a heart or dead-eye seized in the bight, to which the stay is confined at the lower part.' **b.** 'An eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay to go over the mast-head.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*) **c.** (See quot. 1753).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The tackles, the mison stay, the collers, the maine shrouds and chaines. **1627** — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 18 The maine Masts stay is made fast by a Lannier to a Coller, which is a great Rope that comes about the head and Boulspret, the other end to the head of the maine Mast. **1712** E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 332 The Marquis .. broke the Collar of the Fore-stay. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., There is also a collar, or garland, about the main mast head, which is a rope wound about there, to save the shrouds from galling. **1835** SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* ix. 126 A collar and bits for a new bowsprit. **1878** W. C. RUSSELL *Wreck Grosvenor* xvii, The collar of the mainstay.

13. Of a plough (see quot.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Collar of the plough*, a term used by our farmers to express a ring of iron, which is fixed to the middle of the beam, and serves to receive the ends of two chains, the lower one called the tow chain, and the upper one called the bridle chain..These chains, by means of this collar, and their other insertions, serve to join the head and the tail of the plough together.

14. *Mining.* The timbering round a shaft's mouth.

1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Collar* of a shaft, the timber and boarding used to secure the uppermost part of a shaft in loose rubble from falling in. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Collar*, boards near the surface for securing the shaft of a mine.

15. *Arch.* **a.** = COLLARINO.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Cincture*, That at bottom is peculiarly called apophyge; as if the pillar took its flight hence: and that at top, colarin, or collar. **1842–76** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Collar*, or *Colarino*..is another name for the astragal of a column.

b. Short for COLLAR-BEAM.

1856–8 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* I. 113 *Collar*, or *Collar-Beam*, called 'choler' by early English writers on architecture..In old roofs the collar is frequently framed into the rafters. **1874** T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxii. 240 The dusky, filmed, chestnut roof, braced and tied in by huge collars, curves, and diagonals. **1876** GWILT *Archit.* § 2052 When the latter was the case, a second collar was generally introduced above the first.

16. *Angling.* An arrangement by which several artificial flies are attached to one line in fly-fishing.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvi, He dropped his collar of flies lightly on the water, each cast covering another five feet of the dimpling surface. *Ibid.* He went off ..with two yards of my collar and a couple of first-rate flies.

17. *Zool.* A band of a distinct colour or texture round the neck of an animal.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Apr., A bird..black the greatest part, with the finest collar of white about the neck. **1797** BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 82 A variety of the Daw..having a white collar round its neck. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 173 The most distinguishing mark of the species [the Collared Ai] is a large black collar which completely surrounds the neck.

b. In Insects: The pro-thorax which bears the first pair of legs; sometimes limited to the posterior part of this when it forms a ring-like anterior border to the meso-thorax, as in *Hymenoptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 387 The existence of the collar in the Trichoptera. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 157 The prothorax is ring-like and is hence often termed 'collar'.

c. In Molluscs: A thickened muscular and glandular border of the mantle.

1847 in CRAIG. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 52 (Edible Snail) In the completion of the act of forcing the animal's body out of the shell, the 'collar' takes a share.

d. A rim surrounding the flagellum or cilium of the cell in various lower animal forms.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 252 The ampullæ [of a sponge] are lined by cylindrical granular endoderm cells—about sixty to each ampulla—with a basal nucleus, single cilium surrounded by a hyaline protoplasmic collar. *Ibid.* 847 Choanoflagellata..[are] distinguished by..the possession of a single fine flagellum, implanted..within an area surrounded by a clear funnel-shaped collar of protoplasm.

18. *Bot.* **a.** 'The ring upon the stipe of an agaric.' **b.** 'The point of junction between the radicle and the plumule' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Collum*, The point of departure of the ascending and descending axes, that is to say, of the root and stem, which is often called the collar. **1881** *Gardener's Chron.* XVI. 721 They appear to attack the collar of the plant, and at this position get inside.

19. *Cookery.* † **a.** The neck-piece (of brawn). *Obs.* **b.** A piece of meat (*esp.* brawn), a fish, etc., tied up in a roll or coil.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. i, What do you say to a collar of brawn, cut down Beneath the souse? **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Collar*, or necke of brawne..because it is onely the necke of a Boare. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 115 He intends to send you a whole brawn in collers. **1681** CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxix. (1689) 266 You may serve it [eel] either in collars or in round slices. **1796** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 290 Lay..salt over the salmon; so roll it up into a collar, and bind it with broad tape. **1814** BYRON *Let. to Moore* 9 Apr., A collar of brawn which I swallowed for supper.

† **c.** A roll or bundle. *Obs.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 49 A very long Root, like a small Cord, which is brought from New Spain in Collars, or long Bundles.

20. *Wrestling.* A manœuvre in which the opponent is tackled by the neck; cf. COLLAR *v.* 3.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 410 As though a man might not as easily overthrow this challenger with his owne collers here. *c* **1600** NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 29 The first [wrestling] is acted in two sortes, by Holdster (as they call it) and by the Coller. **1873** *Slang Dict., Collar and elbow*, a term for a peculiar style of wrestling—the Cornwall and Devon style.

21. *Comb.* **collar-awl**, a form of awl used in sewing horses' collars, etc.; † **collar-band**, a band serving as a collar (cf. BAND *sb.*[2] 4); **collar-bird**, a species of Bower-bird; **collar-block**, a block on which a horse collar is shaped; **collar-bolt**, a bolt with a collar or ring; **collar-brace** (see quot.); **collar-cell**, a cell with a collar (cf. 17 d); **collar-check** (see quot.); **collar-dresser**, one who starches and irons collars; **collar-gall**, a wound produced (on a horse) by the rubbing of the collar; so *collar-galled* ppl. adj.; **collar-harness**, harness with a neck-collar, as distinct from that with a breast-collar; **collar-launder**, a receptacle fixed, like a collar, on the top of the delivery pipe of a pump, to receive the water before its discharge into the conduit: see LAUNDER; **collar-like** *a.*, resembling a collar, ring-like; † **collar-link**, a part of the plough belonging to the collar (cf. 13); **collar-nail**, a nail with a projecting collar, used in blind-soling shoes; **collar-plate** (see quot.); † **collar-pleat**, ? a pleat or fold produced by the collar; **collar-proud** *a.* (*dial.*), restive when in harness, said of a horse; † **collar-shirt** (see quot.); † **collar-spot**, a mark made by a collar; **collar-tool**, a blacksmith's tool for making collars on rods, bolts, etc.; **collar-worn** *a.*, hurt or strained by the collar (as a horse).

1684 *Satyr agst. Commw.* 1 Here Men with swinging Trowsers awe, And divine *collar-bands give law. **1702** ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 17 Of the Ruff and Collar-band. **18..** DICKENS *Housch. Words* (Hoppe), His neat collar-band turned over evenly all round the cravat. **1794** W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 104 **Collar-bolt*, a bolt with a shoulder or collar in the middle and double-screwed ends, which serves to fix one thing upon another, that either may be separately taken away without displacing the other. *Ibid.* I. 106 A double and single *collar-brace ring. *Ibid.* I. 211 Collar braces, are those that go round the perch or crane..to check the motion [of the body of a carriage] sideways. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Collar-check*, a rough cross-barred woollen material for saddlery purposes, made either broad or narrow. **1890** *Daily News* 28 Jan. 7/6 The child, the step-daughter of a *collar-dresser. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2381/4 An Iron grey Gelding..3 or 4 *Collar-Galls on his Shoulder. **1684** *Ibid.* No. 1958/4 Her off Shoulder Coller gald. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1870) 471 Are we to suppose that each island is surrounded by a *collar-like submarine ledge of rock? **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plough*, Particular parts of a plough .. the *Collar Links, the plough pillow. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 594 **Collar-plate*, an auxiliary puppet, or midway rest in a lathe for turning long pieces. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4085/4 A Black Horse, with..white Hairs on the *Collar-pleat. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss.*, **Collar-proud*, restive. **1832** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 40 The *collar-rein or chain is unfastened. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Numms*, a Sham, or *Collar-Shirt, to hide the t'other when Dirty. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4040/4 A bright bay Nag ..with .. some sign of *Collar spots upon his Shoulders. **1882** BP. OF CARLISLE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 464 Horses..suffering from a *collarworn shoulder.

Collar (kɒ·lăɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put a collar on; to fetter or fasten with a collar; to surround as with a collar.

1601 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 135 For .. new collering the ministers surpcloth. **1679** PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 440 The said bull is then..coller'd and roap't, and so brought to the Bull-ring in the high-street. **1806** J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 21 Trees New planted..each to a post Fast-collared, culprit like. **1847–74** HALLIWELL, *To collar the mag*, to throw the coit with such precision as to surround the plug. **1865** [see COLLARING *vbl. sb.*].

b. *Coining.* To stamp a coin in a collar.

1826 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* (1830) 148 From want of what is called collaring.

2. To put the collar on (a horse), *esp.* for the first time; hence *fig.* to break in to work. *dial.*

1692 [see COLLARING]. **1750** W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* II. ii. 48, I collar [my own children] (as the country term is) as early as possible; that is, I bring them up to work as soon as they are able to do anything, and continue so doing, the better to fit the back to the burthen. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Collar*, to harness, or put the collar on, a colt for the first time. Used also for bringing up a child to work early.

3. *Wrestling.* (*intr.*) To lay hold on the opponent's collar or neck. Also *fig.*

a **1555** RIDLEY *Wks.* (1843) 146 Ye know the deepness of Satan, being an old soldier, and you have collared with him ere now. *a* **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 395 The wrestlers, which contended to strike those with whom they were collered. **1661** *Sir A. Hasterig's Last Will & Test.* Supp. 6 He grew so familiar with Oliver, as he would not stick by way of Argument to coller with him. **1708–15** KERSEY, *Collar* (in Wrestling) is to fix, or hold on the Adversary's Collar.

4. *trans.* To seize or take hold of (a person) by the collar; more loosely: To capture. In *Football*: To stop an opponent who is running with the ball.

1613 DAY *Festivals* (1615) 126 Collering others by the Necke with a Quinsie. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 84 If you advised him not to collar any man but one who knows what he means. **1762** *Gentl. Mag.* 192 His Lordship collared the footman who threw it. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xviii, He was collared by two French soldiers, and dragged back into the battery.

5. *slang.* To lay hold of, take or get possession of, appropriate, master.

c **1700** *Street Robberies Consid.*, *Collar the Cole*, lay hold on the money. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xv, Another gentleman comes and collars that glass of punch. **1859** *All V. Round* No. 13. 306 We were 'well in': we had collared the bowling. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 6/1 The uncontested seats which were 'collared' last time by Liberal Unionists.

6. *Cookery.* 'To roll up (a piece of meat, a fish, etc.) and bind it hard and close with a string' (J.); **b.** to cut up and press into a roll (see COLLARED 4).

c **1670** *MS. Cookery Bk.*, To Coller Pigg. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 149 To collar a Breast of Veal. **1769** MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 43 To collar Mackarel. *Ibid.* 303 To collar Beef.

Collar, obs. f. CHOLER, dial. f. COLLOW.

[Collarage. A traditional entry in Dictionaries, founded on obs. F. *collerage*: see quots.

1611 COTGR., *Droict de Collerage*, Collerage, a fee due for the collers worne by the horses, or men, which draw wine vp and downe. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Collerage*, a pecuniary mulct in France, exacted for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing-horses, or men. **1708–15** KERSEY, *Collarage*, a Fine or Tax impos'd for Collars worn by Wine-drawing Horses. **1730–6** in BAILEY; hence in mod. Dicts., some of which untruly add 'formerly levied in England'.]

Collar-beam.

1. *Arch.* A horizontal beam connecting a pair of rafters, which prevents them from spreading or 'sagging' (bending in); it is attached about the middle of the rafters, which distinguishes it from a tie-beam.

1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 12 Principall sparres or rafters .. are made according to the true pitch of the building intended; about the middle (in common structures) each of them hath a collar-beam. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 73 The Coller beams eight and three inches. **1667** PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 86 Choller-beams. **1837** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* I. 29 A collar-beam is..usually employed where there are no king-posts.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clef de beaupré*..the collar-beam, which is raised a little above the second deck, to fortify the bowsprit. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 The Collar-Beam is the beam upon which the stanchions of the beak-head bulk-head stand.

Co·llar-bone. Each of the two bones that extend from the breast-bone to the shoulder-blade, forming part of the pectoral arch; the clavicle.

15.. *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 169 Hely fell .. And brake his necke and coller bane. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 265 The patell or choler bones. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ₱ 3 None should be admitted into this green conversation-piece, except he had broke his collar-bone thrice. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 199 All the quadrupeds that have collar-bones, use their fore-limbs in some measure as we use our hands. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lviii. (1862) V. 177, I broke my collar-bone..by a fall from a young horse.

Collard (kɒ·lärd). *dial.* and *U. S.* Also 8 **collart.** [Phonetic corruption of *col'ort*, *colewort*.] A variety of cabbage which does not heart; = COLEWORT 2.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 91 (1774) III. 148 Fed for cheapness with nothing but collart-leaves and chopt straw. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 71 The turnips being sold off in autumn and replaced by collards. 1845 in HALLIWELL (*'East'*). 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernisms* in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 46 In the South no word, as no dish, is better known among the poorer whites and negroes than collards or greens. [1890 'Well known in Essex,' *Corresp't.*; cf. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Collets*, small spring cabbage. 1888 *Berksh. Words*, *Colluts*, young cabbages.]

Collar-day. A day on which Knights wear the collar of their Order, when taking part in any court ceremony.

1637 GARRARD in *Strafford's Lett.* (1739) II. 85 Two Pillories were erected, and there the Sentence of Star-Chamber against Burton, Bastwick, and Prynne was executed..Bastwick told the People, the Lords had Collar-days at Court, but this was his Collar-day, rejoycing much in it. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Sept., It being Collar-day, we had no time to talk with him about any business. 1662-3 *Ibid.* 2 Feb., It being a collar-day, it being Candlemas-day. 1707 MIÈGE *State Gt. Brit.* I. 400 The Queen has also Collar-Days, (that is, Days when she wears the Collar of the Garter). 1764 *Low Life* 56 This being Whitsunday and consequently Collar Day at Court. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. in Paris* vi. 73 Like Knights, too, we've our collar days.

Collared (kɒ·lärd), *ppl. a.* [f. COLLAR *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Wearing a collar (round the neck).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1294 White Alauntz..with mosel faste ybounde, Colered [*so* 3 *MSS.*; *v.r.* coleres] of gold with tourettes fyled rounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Colleryde, *torquatus*. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xx. 7 The baser Whelps..Perversely drew their collar'd Necks awry. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 217 The collared knights. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 367 Playing with a frisky red-collared kitten.

b. in *Her.* So *Collared-chained.*

1681 T. JORDAN *Loud. Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 542 Three Greyhounds Currant, Arm'd and Collard, Gules. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 189 An unicorn's head..collared gules. 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* vi. 90 *Collared*, having a collar about the neck. When an Ape is thus described, the collar is affixed around its loins.

2. Furnished or fitted with a collar.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 101 As the Iews coates were collared above; so they were skirted and fringed below. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Tiij b, They are mostly Collered at both Ends, and are a good way to support a Shaft. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 495 He wore a blue coat..cuffed and collared with..velvet. 1887 *Gaverocks* xii, Is Mr. Penhalligan to go limp-collared?

3. *Zool.* Having a marking round the neck.

1812 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XV. 124 Where the Collared Black Flycatcher is found. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 61 Collared Lemur..a ruff of red hair. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 182 The collared turtle-dove, an Indian species, was found at Jericho in mid-winter.

b. Said of cells, etc.; cf. COLLAR *sb.* 17 d.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Index, Collared cells [of sponges]. *Ibid.* 790 The epithelia are unilaminar, the endoderm cells typically collared and flagellate.

4. *Cookery.* Rolled up and tied with a string, as a piece of meat from which the bones have been removed, a fish, brawn, etc.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxix. (1689) 266 If you'll have the collar'd eel to keep a month. 1744 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 332 Second course: Partridge, Sweetbreads, Collared pig, Creamed apple tart. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 47 This turban for my head is collar'd brawn. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 491 *Collared eels*, eels cured and rolled up into a shape resembling a collar. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii, A collared eel, which would have provoked the appetite of an anchorite.

b. *Collared pork, pig's face, head,* etc.: the meat of the head and other parts of a pig, ox, etc., boiled, cut into small pieces and pressed into the shape of a roll, often with the skin laid round.

1861 MRS. BEETON *Househ. Managem.* 393 Collared pig's face (a breakfast or luncheon dish). 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 81 Collared pork is made from the gelatinous parts of the pig, as the ears, feet, and face.

Collarette, -et (kɒlăre·t). Also 7 **colleret**, 9 **-ette.** [ad. F. *collerette*, dim. of *collier* COLLAR. The Fr. form is frequent in Millinery.] A small collar; a woman's collar of linen, lace, fur, etc.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris*, Two night-rails, and a scarf beset With a great lace, a colleret. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* iv. 61 Of this Lombardy thread were the magnificent collerettes. 1882 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xxxiii, Her mother gave her a very pretty little collarette.

b. The circle of tentacles of the sea-anemone.

1869 H. M. HART tr. *Moquin-Tandon's World of Sea* 125 The anemone has spread his painted collarette.

Collaring (kɒ·lăriŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1. The action of the vb. COLLAR in various senses; also *attrib.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2803/4 Some white in his Mane near the collaring Place. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 293 Observations on Potting and Collaring. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, I was quite bewildered with the shouting and swearing, pushing and scuffling, collaring and fighting. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 177 Her..new wrist-banding and collaring, and darning, and clearstarching.

2. *Mining.* See quot., and cf. COLLAR *sb.* 14.

1851 *Coal-trade Terms Northumbld. & Durham* 15 *Collaring*, a framing composed usually of pieces of cross timber, placed under the pump joints in a shaft, for the purpose of steadying and supporting the set.

‖ **Collarino** (kɒlărī·no). *Arch.* Also **colarino.** [It. (*collarīno*) dim. of *collare* COLLAR; also called *colarin*, *collar* (15 a).]

1. The cincture, fillet, or listel, terminating the apophyge at the extremities of the shaft of a column.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/2 *Collarino*.. the same as Astragal..the bottom Ring, with its Fillets in the foot of a capital. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Collar* or *Colarino*, a ring or cincture; it is another name for the astragal of a column.

2. The cylindrical part of the capital in the Tuscan, the Roman Doric, and the Ionic of the Erechtheum.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 14 The Collarino, or the Neck of the Column. *Ibid.* I. 15 Collarino, or Hypotrachilum, or Frize of the Capitel. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Collar*, or *Colarino*.. is sometimes called the neck, gorgerin, or hypotrachelium. 1846 PARKER *Concise Gloss. Archit.* (1875) 71 *Collarino*, the cylindrical part of the column between the annulets and under the ovolo and the astragal.

Collarless (kɒ·lălĕs), *a.* [f. COLLAR + -LESS.] Without a collar. a. Of a garment.

1611 COTGR., *Dolyman*, a Turkish gowne, long coate, or vpper garment; collerlesse. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 242 His blue, collarless, basket-buttoned coat. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 64 The boy with the flowing locks and collarless coat of puce or brown.

b. Not wearing a collar; destitute of a collar.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 296 A striped necktie..twisted like a rope round his collarless neck. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 109/2 The case of the collarless dog.

Co·llar-maker. One who makes collars, *esp.* for horses and other draught animals.

1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (1844) 229 To Lely, a colermaker, for xiiij. dayes makenge colers, and mendynge of horse herneys. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 138 Cordmakers, Sadlers, Coller-makers. 1742 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 104 My neighbur Thong, the Collar-maker. 1885 C. MACKESON *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 94 Double meanings..[*e. g.*] Collar Maker for a Seamstress or Harness Maker.

Co·llar-work.

1. *lit.* Work in which a horse has to strain hard against the collar, as in drawing a heavy load or going up hill.

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 307 Giving a long spell of collar-work to the horses. 1887 T. TROLLOPE *What I Remember* II. viii. 132 There were still fourteen miles, nearly all collar-work, between that [Lucca] and the baths.

2. *fig.* Severe and close work.

1871 *Daily News* 25 Jan., Breaking down in harness, under the severe collarwork of these democratic days. 1875 C. L. KENNEY *Mem. M. W. Balfe* 38 When the day's allowance of stiff 'collar work' was accomplished.

Collat, obs. form of COLLET.

Collatable (kɒlē·tăb'l), *a.* [f. COLLATE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be collated.

a 1834 COLERIDGE is cited by WORCESTER (1846). 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adj. in -able* 46.

Collate (kɒlē·t), *v.* [f. L. *collāt-* ppl. stem of *conferre* to CONFER. Cf. OF. *collater*, in sense of collating documents (14th c. in Godefroy).]

I. To put or bring together, compare.

†1. *trans.* To contribute; to bring together. *Obs.*

1678 BP. NICHOLSON *Expos. Catech.* 25 Every particular Apostle did cast in and collate his Article to make up this Sum [the Apostles' Creed].

b. *Roman Law.* (see COLLATION 1 b.)

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Rules Ulpian* xxviii. § 4 *Bonorum possessio* is granted..to emancipated children, if they are prepared to give security to their brothers..that they will collate (*i. e.* bring into division) the estate belonging to them at their father's death.

2. To bring together for comparison; to compare carefully and exactly, in order to ascertain points of agreement and difference.

1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 454 To recapitulate, select, and collate the materiall points of that which hath beene said. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The evidence of which two places collated, none..can resist. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. 27 Computing or collating years and Chronologies. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 381 He has visited all Europe..not to collect medals, or collate manuscripts: but..to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 43 Collating one language with another. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxii. 506 The events of history were collated with the maxims of science. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* 194 Mr. Herschel..has recently collated the observations undertaken to determine the heights of meteors.

3. *esp.* To compare critically (a copy of a text) *with* other copies or *with* the original, in order to correct and emend it.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 60 The learned Professor.. when he collated the Gr. printed Text with the Lambeth MS. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 6 Mr. Bennet desir'd me to lend him the Manuscript Phalaris to be collated. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292, I collated such copies as I could procure. 1868 FURNIVALL *Temp. Pref. Canterb. T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 2, I went..specially to collate part of the Harleian MS. 7334 with Mr. Thomas Wright's print of it. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 13 To collate the whole mass, that is to compare their mutual variations with some common standard.

b. To compare a copy of a legal document with the original, and duly verify its correctness.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 72 We will that the same credit shall be given to Copies duly collated..as to the present Original. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Collation*, A collated act is equivalent to an original; provided all the parties concerned were present at the collation.

4. *Printing* and *Bookbinding.* To examine the sheets of a printed book by the signatures, so as to ascertain that they are perfect and in correct order.

1770 *Concise Hist. Printing* 491 The Collating of books is—First to examine whether the whole number of sheets that belong to a Book are gathered in the Book..To do this the Collater provides himself with a bodkin..and pricks up the corner of the first sheet A..till he has collated the whole impression, etc. 1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 411 Having collated a gathering, he lays it on his left. 1882 BLADES *Caxton* 131 To enable the binder to collate the sheets of each section correctly, it was the custom..to place distinguishing marks on the first page of each sheet. 1885 C. G. WARNFORD *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 229/1 For collating, the book is held in the right hand, at the right top corner.

II. To confer, bestow, appoint.

†5. To confer or bestow *on, upon* (a person); to give or grant *to. Obs.* exc. as in next.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. (1591) 172 That the Empire.. by him was collated vpon Vespasian. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. CXV, He must collate The same on others. 1642 *Answ. Printed Bk.* 27 The good old wayes of bestowing offices and collating honours. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 96 The Goodness they are possess'd of is collated by God to them.

6. *Eccles.* †a. To confer (a benefice) *on* (a person).

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 65 The said Bishoprick was justly collated and given to Nicolas Ridley, D.D. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 17 Many Italians..had the fattest livings in England by the Pope collated upon them. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 146 The Right of the King, and other Patrons to collate Bishopricks and other Benefices within the Realm of England.

b. To appoint or institute (a cleric) *to* a benefice. Now said of an ordinary who institutes to a living in his own gift or patronage, or which has lapsed to him by neglect or disablement of the patron.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. IV. 239 The King..collated to those Sees, Dr. Prideaux..Dr. Winniff. 1703 SIR E. NORTHEY in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 128 If the Parishioners do not present a minister to the Govr within 6 months after any Church shall become void, the Govr as ordinary shall and may collate a Clerk to such Church by lapse. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 602 When any Person is presented or collated to any Benefice. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* viii. 272 He refuses to collate the Pope's nephew..to a Canonry..of Lincoln.

c. *absol.* (without direct object): To appoint to a benefice; to have such appointment in one's gift.

1606 *Act* 3 *James* c. v. ₱ 18 Euery..Popish Recusant conuict..shall..be vtterly disabled to..collate or nominate to any Free-schoole, Hospitall, or Donatiue whatsoeuer. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 60 She is Superior of seventeen Convents; Collates to several Benefices. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 143 If the Bishop does not collate in half a year more, it [the Living] lapses to the Archbishop. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 37 The sovereign held the right..of collating to benefices.

Collated (kɒlē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] a. Compared. b. Conferred, bestowed.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 44 All opinions, yea errors, known, read, and collated, are of main service..toward the speedy attainment of what is truest. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xxiii, That the dull Planets with collated light By neighbour suns might cheared be in dampish night. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i, Not a collated or legal right. *c* 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 257 Three terms or collated notions.

Collatee (kɒlē·tī·). [f. as prec. + -EE.] One who is collated to a benefice.

1703 SIR E. NORTHEY in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 128 His collatee shall hold the Church for his life.

Collater: see COLLATOR.

†**Colla·terage.** *Surveying. Obs.* [f. late L. *collaterāre* to have on both sides: see -AGE.] A species of 'boundage'; a bordering between plots lying side by side.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Simple Boundage is Confrontage and Collaterage..Collaterage Actiue, as siding, furrowing, balking, dyling [? dyking], haying, hedging, or shawing.

Collateral (kɒlæ·tĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **collaterale**, 5 **-alle**, 6-7 **-all**, **colaterall.** [ad. med.L. *collaterāl-is*, f. L. *col-* together with + *later-* stem of *latus* side: cf. *lateral*, and F. *collatéral.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Situated or placed side by side (with one another); running side by side, parallel.

In *Geometry* and *Crystallogr.* applied to two faces having a common edge.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 238 Collateral is sayde of one that is nye a nother by the tone syde of hym. 1527 R.

THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 Betwixt two Collateral lines. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxvii. 40 Parted into many collaterall or side braunches. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 99 In his bright radience and colaterall light, Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Collaterall*, on the other side, ouer against, as two lines drawne equally distant one from another. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* X. 86 From his radiant seat he rose Of high collateral glorie. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. § 10 (1681) 108 Leave some Collateral shoots to attract the Sap. **1709** BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 85 We neither see more visible points, nor are the collateral points more distinct. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 114 The Rocky mountains .. occur.. singly or in groups, and occasionally in collateral ridges.

b. Const. *to.*

1833 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XIV. 181 We approached London by rural lanes .. collateral to the main roads.

† **c.** = Lateral, side-. *Obs.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 50 Collaterall Nods, such as wee use when the partyes to whom we make the signe are on one side of us. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 195 From this canal a collateral cut to Naas is completed.

d. Phys. *Collateral arteries*: 'a term applied to branches of arteries which follow more or less the course of the parent vessel'. *Collateral circulation*: 'circulation carried on through lateral or secondary channels after stoppage or obstruction in the main vessels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So *collateral fluxion, hyperæmia*, etc.

a **1788** P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* III. 377 Collateral branches of sufficient size to carry on the circulation. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 228 The adequateness of the collateral arteries for the supply of the limb. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 691 The Dorsal Artery of the Thumb .. terminates by anastomosing with its external collateral artery. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 26 The 'collateral circulation'..set up when a main artery is tied.

e. *Bot.* Side by side. *Collateral bundle*: a fibro-vascular bundle in which the wood- and bast-elements (*xylem* and *phloem*) are placed side by side.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Course Bot.* 89 Sometimes the multiplication [of organs] is *collateral*, a pair of stamens, for example, standing in place of one. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 326 Euphorbiaceæ .. Ovules 1-2, collateral. **1878** MACNAB *Bot.* ii. (1883) 45 Many monocotyledons and dicotyledons have collateral bundles.

† **f.** *Collateral winds*: those blowing from points of the compass intermediate to the cardinal points. So *collateral points, quarters. Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iii. (Tollem. MS.), Wyndes beþ twelue; foure þerof ben clepid cardinales, chef wyndes, and viii collaterales, side wyndes. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 61 Ther is iiij. callit vyndis cardinal, and the tothir iiij. ar callit vyndis collateral. **1664** J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 104 Not only from the West, and other principal, but from the collateral Regions of the Heaven also. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl., Collateral winds*, are those blowing from collateral points.

2. *fig.* Accompanying, attendant, concomitant.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 297 A collateral conforte crystes owne 3ifte. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xii. (1554) 183 b, Who that did unright By oppression or by collateral wrong. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 189 That cannot be discerned by sight, but by a colaterall proofe, the measuring of them. **1644** MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 299 Not as a Learner, but as a collateral Teacher. **1752** HUME *Pol. Disc.* iii. 52 We mistake, as is usual, a collateral effect for a cause. **1870** *Echo* 12 Nov., Anyone who studies these reports in the light of collateral knowledge of prisons.

† **b.** Ranking side by side with, co-ordinate. *Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 238 The father and the holy goste were with oure lorde..and therfore they are called hys collateral fellowes. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* II. Wks. 1738 I. 23 The King..shall rid his Kingdom of a strong sequester'd and collateral Power. **1650** *Exerc. conc. Vsurp. Power* 5 A King, an House of Peers, and an House of Commons sitting in a collaterall, or coordinate rank. **1656** TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xvi. 24 That [Peter] might not be made collateral, a very copesmate, to Christ himself.

c. Parallel in time, order, tenor, or development; corresponding.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 33 Neither doth the collateral place..make other use of this story. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* iii. 292 The two collateral Empires of the Babylonians and Medes. **1755** JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., When the radical idea branches out into Parallel ramifications, how can a Consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 415, I should therefore from the collateral histories imagine, etc. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 601 The lower part of a rainbow appears broader than the upper part .. the breadth of the moon and of the rainbow in this case are doubtless collateral phenomena.

3. Lying aside from the main subject, line of action, issue, purpose, etc.; side-; subordinate, indirect.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 262 For to tellen forth in especial .. And levyn al other thinges collateral. **1588** FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. iii. 89 b, Little grand mootemen, who..for every collaterall trifle run over all the 633 titles of Brookes abridgement. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 206 If by direct or by Collaterall hand They finde vs touch'd. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 4 Collateral things, not being the principal Subject of the Discourse. **1783** BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 7 Though there are no direct, yet there are various collateral objections made. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 347 One of the collateral causes of the Norman Conquest.

b. Const. *to.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 549 In pursuing of actions collaterall to the History. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 106 This .. being but collateral to my work of Examining the Preface. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 148 For any thing which in the late discussion has appeared, the war is entirely collateral to the state of jacobinism.

4. Descended from the same stock, but in a different line; pertaining to those so descended. Opposed to *lineal.*

Collateral ancestor: a brother or sister of a parent, grandparent, or other lineal ancestor.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 56 He..That..cummyn wes of the neist male, And in branch collaterale. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. Prol. 14 Qwhen þe succession lynealle Endit, þe collateralle Ressawit .. þe Crowne. **1531** *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. l. (1638) 154 A warranty of an ancestor collateral to the disseisee. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 39 King Edward dying Childlesse .. left the Land at a Losse for an Heir in a direct Line, & opened a Door to the Ambition of Collaterall Pretenders. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 81 The heirs of a man's body, by which only his lineal descendants were admitted, in exclusion of collateral heirs. *a* **1847** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tappington*, The property passed..to a collateral branch of the family.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1589 NASHE *Marlin's Months Minde* 13 Another rabble, of the same house and famelie, in the collateral line of leudnes. **1866** FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. iii. 32 Languages .. allied by collateral affinities.

5. *Law.* In various technical phrases:

Collateral assurance, assurance made over and above the principal deed; *collateral security*, any property or right of action, given as additional to the obligation of a contract or the like; so *collateral bond, surety; collateral fact*, a fact not considered relevant to the matter in dispute in an action; *collateral issue*, where a criminal convict pleads any matter allowed by law, in bar of execution, as pregnancy, pardon, diversity of person, etc., whereon collateral issue is taken, and tried by a jury *instanter* (Wharton); *collateral warranty*: see quot.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 21 Any colaterall writing or suertie made for such pension. **1552** HULOET, Collateral bonde, *satisdatio.* **1570** *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 3 Contracts and Assurances, collateral or other. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 132 a, Called collaterall warrantie. In so much that hee yᵗ made the warrantie is collaterall to the title of the tenementes. **1607** COWEL *Interpr.* s. v., To bee subject to the feeding of the Kings Deere, is collaterall to the soyle within the Forest. **1623** in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 505 Collaterall Covenauntes bondes and assurances so to bee made. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 106 As incorporeal hereditaments are in their nature collateral to, and issue out of, lands and houses, their owner hath no property..or demesne, in the *thing* itself, but hath only something derived out of it. *Ibid.* II. 301 Collateral warranty..a younger brother released to his father's disseisor, with warranty, this was collateral to the elder brother. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. ii, With a few pair of point ruffles, as a collateral security. **1868** G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 84 The foreign inspectorate .. on which England and France had insisted as a collateral security.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A person associated with another in some office or function; a colleague, an assessor. *Obs.*

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 104 Collaterallis to him wes the bischopis of Dunkell and Dunblane, with thair rockattis and huidis. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 197 The Prince was received by the Archbishop of St. Andrews, whose Collaterals were the Bishops of Dunkeld, Dumblane, and Ross. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 140 Canons are Collaterals unto Bishops, as Cardinals are to the Popes.

† **2.** An equal in rank; a rival. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. x. (1632) 249 The fifteenth king .. besides fiue other collateralls, that by intrusion put on the Crowne. **1660** MILTON *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. (1851) 391 Your conceited Sanctuary..degrades God to a Cherub, and raises your King to be his collateral in place.

† **3.** A contemporary. *Obs. rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxvi. § 6 (R.) Most of the kings have their beginnings placed in some other year of their collaterals than the Scriptures have determined.

4. An accompanying circumstance. *rare.*

a **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36, I hope these are Collaterals of no danger. **1819** J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 128 What can we say of time and space, but that they are the synonyms or collaterals of existence.

5. A collateral kinsman.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 699 All collaterals, viz. Uncles, Aunts, Brothers and Sisters. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. VII. 281 Collaterals of mature age or distinguished merit were often preferred to those .. nearer the throne in direct descent. **1811** MORRITT *Let.* 28 Dec. in Lockhart *Scott*, A greedy collateral who inherited the estate.

b. A collateral line of descent. *rare.*

1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* i. § 15 (1704) 28 All the Sons of Shem and Japhet, and their Descendants in the Collaterals, were to be prefer'd before him [Ham].

6. Anything given as collateral security.

1887 *Fall River Advance* 23 Apr. 1/2 Russia wants to borrow 100,000,000 roubles. Let the Czar send along his collaterals.

Colla·terali·sm. A collateral practice.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 488 The picking of pockets, with its collateralisms of highway robbery..and swindling.

Colla·terali·ty. *rare.* [f. prec.; see -ALITY.] Collateral quality or position.

1611 COTGR., *Collateralité*, collateralitie, or collateralnesse. **1656** DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* 169 By reason of the continual collateralitie of the Sun.

Collaterally (kŏlæ·tĕrăli), *adv.* [f. COLLATERAL + -LY 2.] In a collateral manner or position.

1. Side by side; by the side; at or toward the side, sideways.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 That londe hathe on the southe este to hit Spayne by the sailenge of thre dayes from hit as colaterally. **1555** EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. VIII. (Arb.) 171 It hath collaterally on the lefte hande the montaines of Daiguani. **1641** WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. vii. (1648) 51 When they [pullies] are placed collaterally. **1672** GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 8 The Sap .. issues .. in a direct Line from the Root into the Plume: but collaterally, into the Lobes also. **1789** G. KEATE *Acc. Pelew Isl.* 109 Covered with bamboos laid and fastened down collaterally. **1841** BORROW *Zincali* II. 119 To give the names of the most common .. objects in the Hungarian and Spanish Gitano, collaterally with their equivalents in the Moorish Arabic.

2. *fig.* Aside from the main course, subject, purpose, etc.; by the way, secondarily, indirectly.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. i. 1 The latter serueth directly for my purpose .. the former .. tendeth thereto but collaterally. **1682** DRYDEN *Pref. Relig. Laici* (Globe) 187, I have ..created to myself two sorts of enemies; the Papists.. more directly.. and the Fanatics more collaterally. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. ii. 27 To redress a public wrong which chances to be collaterally hurtful to his own State. **1875** GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lxxvi. 182 Collaterally sustained by three other propositions.

3. In a manner attendant or parallel; co-ordinately, side by side (*with*).

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* vi. 237 The general influence of the design extended collaterally to all Branches of Trade. **1855** *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 33 We find, collaterally with the evidence of care for our enjoyment, another series of providential arrangements tending .. to the encouragement of virtue.

4. By way of collateral relationship.

1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. (Arb.) 51 The lands do collaterally descend. **1880** MUIRHEAD tr. *Rules of Ulpian* v. § 6 Formerly marriage could not be contracted between persons related collaterally as far as the fourth degree.

Colla·teralness. *rare*—⁰. Collateral quality.

1611 COTGR. [see COLLATERALITY].

† **Colla·terate,** *v. Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *collater-āre* to have on each side.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collaterate*, to joyn side by side.

Collating (kŏlē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COLLATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COLLATE.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 173 Bishops had a power of imposing hands, for collating of Orders. **1746** W. MELMOTH *Pliny* v. viii. (R.), The collating of the several historians will be a work of great labour. **1879** *Bookbdg.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 40/1 Arranging and Collating.

Collation (kŏlē·ʃən), *sb.* Also 2-3 **collatiun,** 4 **colasioun,** 4-5 **col(l)acioun, collacion, -yon,** 5 **colacion,** 5-7 **-tion,** 6 **collasion, -yon.** [a. OF. *collation, -cion* action of conferring, etc., ad. L. *collātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *collāt-* ppl. stem of *confer-re* to bring together: see CONFER, and -ATION. This word has had many developments of meaning in med. Latin, French, and English; with us, it appears first as an ecclesiastical term, in sense 6.

(In mod.F. *collation* is used in senses 3, 4; 8, 9; 10, 11. According to Littré in senses 8, 9, it is pronounced with one *l* only, whereas in the other senses both *l*'s are heard; consequently he treats *collation* the repast as a distinct word (so far as modern use is concerned) from the other senses. In English, 8 and 9 are closely articulated to other senses.)]

I. Bringing together, comparison.

† **1.** A bringing together or collection, *esp.* of money; a contribution. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xv. 26 To make sum collacioun [Vulg. *collationem*], or gedrynge of moneye. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus, Symbolum*, a shotte: a collation. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* V. xxv. 196 The collation and gathering of a small donative. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 67 They publish'd also in Sermons the Collations, that is, the Alms which they commonly collected every Sunday for the Poor.

b. *Roman* and *Scotch Law.* The throwing together of the possessions of several persons, in order to an equal division of the whole stock; hotch-pot; L. *collatio bonorum.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Collation* 5 In *Scots law*, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred. **1886** J. MUIRHEAD *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 714 The application of the principle of collation to descendants generally, so that they were bound to throw into the mass of the succession before its partition every advance they had received from their parent in anticipation of their shares.

c. *Collation of seals* (see quot.).

1708-15 KERSEY *Collation of Seals* (in ancient Deeds), when one Seal was set on the Back of another, upon the same Ribbon, or Label. So **1721** in BAILEY. **1848** in WHARTON.

2. The action of bringing together and comparing; comparison.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Ellys he mot shewe þat þe colasioun of proposiciouns nis nat spedful to a necessarie conclusioun. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) 43 An angel..vnderstondyth and knowyth sodaynly wythout collacion of one thynge to a nother. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 98 That the truth may appeere, by collation of the divers reports. **1646** T. PHILIPOT *Poems* 43 A Collation between Death and Sleep. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. xi. 65 The Hebrew and Egyptian Language had some things commun; from the collation whereof, some light may arise. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* ii. § 1 A close and attentive collation of the three writings. **1836-7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiv. (1859) II. 278 This..necessarily supposes a comparison, a collation, between existence and non-existence. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 430.

3. *esp.* Textual comparison of different copies of a document; critical comparison of manuscripts or editions with a view to ascertain the correct text, or the perfect condition of a particular copy.

1532 W. THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., The contrarietees and alteracions founde by collacion of the one [edition] with the other. **1568** in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 52 The originals .. were duly conferred and compared

..with sundry other lettres .. in collation whereof no difference was found. 1717 ATTERBURY *Let. to Pope* 8 Nov., I return you your Milton, which, upon collation, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292 By collation of copies, or sagacity of conjecture. 1868 FURNIVALL *Temp. Prcf. Canterb. T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 5, The MS. was old and good enough to deserve collation for the next edition of Chaucer.

b. The recorded result of such comparison; a set of corrections or various readings obtained by comparing different copies.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. Wks. 1836 I. 2 The collation, it seems, was sent defective to Oxon. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 392 Erasmus desires Aldrige to get him a Collation of Seneca..from a Manuscript of King's College. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 54 Bentley's collation [of Codex A] ..is yet in manuscript at Trinity College, Cambridge.

c. *Law.* (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Collation*, in common law, is the comparison, or presentation of a copy to its original, to see whether or no it be conformable: or the report, or act of the officer who made the comparison. A collated act is equivalent to an original; provided all the parties concerned were present at the collation.

4. *Printing* and *Bookbinding.* **a.** The action of collating the sheets or quires of a book or MS.

b. A description of a book or manuscript by its signatures or the number of its quires, and a statement of the sheets or leaves in each quire; also, a list of the various contents of a book and of the pages or parts of pages occupied by them.

1834 LOWNDES *Bibliogr. Manual* Pref., He gives neither the collation nor prices of books. 1882 BLADES *Caxton* 131 In Caxton's books the collation of the sheets preceded the folding. *Ibid.* 133 These indications .. enable us to decide, even where printed signatures are wanting, the true collation of a book. *Ibid.* 173 The Game and Play of the Chess moralised..Collation.—Eight 4^{ns} and one $5^{a} = 74$ leaves.

II. Conference, discourse, refection, light repast.

†5. A personal conferring together; consultation, conference, *esp.* of a private or informal sort.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xii. 43 Collacioun [Vulg. *collatione*], or spekinge to gidre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 269 Yit wol I..That in my chambre, I and thou and sche Have a collacioun. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. G vj b, They ought not there to argue and dispute one agaynst another; but they ought to make good and symple colacion to geder. 1538 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 77 Quhen thay wald mak collatioun, With any lustie companyeoun. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 90 Baronius and Binnius will in no case allow this for a council, only they call it a collation. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 176 Collation with our officers.

†b. A discourse, sermon, or homily; a treatise, exposition. *Obs.*

1417 J. FORESTER in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) IX. 434 Cardenal Comeracence .. had purposit .. to have y maad the ferste Collation to for the Kynge. 1494 FABYAN VII. 306 He made vnto them colacions or exortacions, & toke for his anteteme, *Haurietis aquas.* 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ci. [xcvii.] 295 The archebysshope of Canterbury sang the masse; and after masse y^e^ bissoppe made a collacyon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 43 We shall fyrst declare by ordre thre thynges, and so procede in this poore collacyon or treatyse. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 273 The collacion .. made in the pulpite on Sondaies and haly daies. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 65 If any Priest came .. into the village, the inhabitants thereof would gather about him, and desire to haue some good lesson or collation made vnto them. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 101 Bilney..for the present gave them a Collation.

6. The title of the celebrated work of John Cassian, A. D. 410–420 *Collationes Patrum in Scetica Eremo Commorantium*, i. e. Conferences of (and with) the Egyptian Hermits.

[*c* 540 *Regula S. Benedicti* lxxiii, Nec non et Collationes Patrum et Instituta et Uita eorum, sed et Regula sancti patris nostri Basilii.] *c* 1200 *Winteney Rule St. Benet* ibid., Oððe þa collatiuns, þæt Iohannes Cassianus awrat, & þere haligere manna lif þe on Uitas Patrum is ȝeredd, & þe regol ures haliges fader Basilies. 1340 *Ayenb.* 155 Ase zayþ þe boc of collacions of holy uaderes. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 18 As it is preued in vitas patrum, þat is to seye, in lyues & colaciouns of fadris. *a* 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 357 þe boke of lyfe of fadres & her collacyons. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 516/2 Cassianus in the .xi. collacion the .xii. chapter. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xvii. (T.), No book was more read in the following ages than Cassian's Collations. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v. *Fast* 341 St. Benedict .. requires his religious to assemble after supper and before compline and listen to 'collations'—i. e. conferences (of Cassian), the lives of the fathers or other edifying books.

†b. In OE., *Collationes*, as above, was rendered *þurhtogenes raca, þa þurhtogenessa*, also simply *race, recednesse, c* 1200 *þa raca*, i. e. relations, narratives, discourses, and in ME. *collation* had the sense: Relation, account. *Obs.*

[*c* 540 *Regula S. Benedicti* xlii, Mox ut surrexerint a cena, sedeant omnes in unum, et legat unus collationes, vel vitas patrum, aut certe aliquid quod edificet audientes .. Accedant ad lectionem Collationum. *a* 1000 *O. E. Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) xlii, Ræde him mon þa raca oðþe lif þæra heahfædera. *Ibid.* (Logemann) And ræde an þurhtoȝenes race oððe on ealdfædera lifa .. Hi gan to rædinge race oððe recednesse. *c* 1200 *Winteney Rule St. Benet*, ibid., And ræde an þa raca oððe lif þære heahfadera.]

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxii. (1869) 153 It is wel ..myn entencioun þat þou make me þer of collacioun.

7. 'The reading from the *Collationes* or lives of the Fathers, which St. Benedict (*Regula* xlii, see 6 b.) instituted in his monasteries before compline' (*Dict. Chr. Antiq.*).

Whether the name actually originated in the *Collationes Patrum* read on these occasions does not appear certain. Already in Isidore, *a* 640, the name is simply *collatio* (*Regula S. Isidori* c. viii, 'ad audiendum in Collatione Patrem .. ad collectam conveniant..Sedentes autem omnes in Collatione tacebunt nisi,' etc. Du Cange). By Smaragdus *a* 850, and Honorius of Autun (*c* 1300), the *collatio* is explained as being itself a conference of the monks upon the passage read, 'aliis conferentibus interrogationes, conferunt alii congruas responsiones'. (See Du Cange.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 121 After þe ny3t collacioun sche wook anon to þe day. *Ibid.* VII. 373 He wolde be at þe colacioun of monkes, and made þe general confessioun wiþ oþere. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 165 Before Complyn ye haue a collacion, where ys redde some spyrytuall matter of gostly edyfycacion. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* vi. (Arb.) 26 The mene while .. hit range to the collacyon and the bretheren ..went thense. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Redynge in y^e^ refectory, or in the chapyter houe at collacyon. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 35 Monckes drynk an bowll after collacyon tell ten or xii. of the clock.

8. Extended to the light repast or refection taken by the members of a monastery at close of day, after the reading or conference mentioned in 7. (Many quotations combine senses 7 and 8.) Hence, in modern R. C. usage, A light repast made in lieu of supper on fasting days.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 145 [The monks] Wendith meklich hom to drinke And geth to har collacione. 1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* II. 179 The time of studye expired, the bell calleth them from theyr chambers, downe into the Refectorium: Where euery one taketh a glasse of wine, and a quarter of a manchet, and so he maketh his collatione. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 84 This is that which is call'd Collation .. after the Conference they took Water or Wine, and a mouthful of Bread to support their Necessities. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, The lady-abbess, gave a collation to the padre abbate and such of the priests as had assisted at Vesper-service. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v. *Fast* 342 The quantity permissible at collation has been gradually enlarged. St. Charles .. only allows a glass of wine with an ounce and a half of bread to be taken as a collation on the evening of fasting days.

9. Hence, in *gen.* use, A light meal or repast: one consisting of light viands or delicacies (*e.g.* fruit, sweets, and wine), or that has needed little preparation (often 'a cold collation'). 'A repast; a treat less than a feast' (J.).

Originally applied to a repast between ordinary meals, and still retaining much of that character.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xci. [lxxxvii.] 272 Than wyne and spyces were brought in, and so made collasyon. 1533 UDALL *Flowers* 75 (R.) Such bankettes are called collacions, *a collatum, tu*, that is of laiyng together every one his porcion. 1611 COTGR., *Collation* .. also, a collation, rere-supper, or repast after supper. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 183 Very few which (besides their ordinary of dinner and supper) doe not *Gouster*, as they call it, and make collations, three or foure times the day. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 4 Come to the Hope about one and there..had a collacion of anchovies, gammon, etc. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. VII. 536 A collation of wine and sweetmeats was prepared. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) III Supping in different lodges on cold collations. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl., Buller of Buchan*, Ladies come hither sometimes in the summer with collations [*i. e.* to picnic]. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 205 A plentiful and delicate collation was spread .. with abundance of fruit and wine.

fig. 1652 A. ROSS *Hist. World* Pref. 13 Here they may have a short Collation after a long Feast. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 96 May he be pleased to behold this my brief Description of Surrey, as a Running Collation to stay his Stomack, no set meal to satisfie his hunger. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Lit. Journ.*, The public .. now murmured at the want of that salt and acidity by which they had relished the fugitive collation.

III. Conferring, preferment to office, etc.

†10. Conferring or bestowal (*esp.* of a dignity, prize, benefit, honorary degree). *Obs.* exc. as in 11.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 90 Honoring in him by the collation of that dignitie, the vertue he shewed in the battell. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 47 In the collation of holy Orders. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* XXXVII. 217 Mutuall reception or translation, or collation of light and nature betwixt them. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 88 The donation or collation of the power is from the Community. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. viii. 95 In the collation, 'tis not in the gold or the silver .. in which the benefit consists, but the will and benevolent intention of him who bestows them. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 436 Neither are we to give Thanks alone for the first Collation of these Benefits. 1761 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 128/1 The collation of the prize has been deferred. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 332 The indiscriminate collation of degrees has justly taken away that respect which they originally claimed.

11. *Eccles.* **a.** The bestowal *of* a benefice or other preferment upon a clergyman. **b.** (more usually) The appointment of a clergyman *to* a benefice; now, *techn.* Institution by the ordinary to a living which is in his own gift.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 305 It haþ fallen ofte tymes..þat two men have grace at oo tyme of oo collacioun. 1421 HEN. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 30 I. 71 Hit is wel oure entent whanne any ^sucche benefice voydeth of oure yifte yat ye make collacion to him y^r^of. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 88 They had enacted against all Collations of Bishoprickes and dignities by the Pope. 1625 BACON *Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 307 Where the Churchmen come in, and are elected, not by the Collation of the King, or particular Patrons, but by the People. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 64 Collation is properly the bestowing of a Benefice by the Bishop, that hath it in his owne gift or patronage. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 391 When the ordinary is also the patron, and confers the living, the presentation and institution are one and the same act, and are called a collation to a benefice. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 22 The earliest record of an actual collation by the chancellor of a master to a grammar school.

c. Right of institution.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 58 That..the priour of the Monasterie of Bury..shuld have the gyfte and collacion of the same. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 6 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 18 Any Parsonnage, Vicarage, Chauntrie or any other promocion spirituall..being..of the collacion or patronage of the said College. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 79 And the Statute of provisors..the King and his heirs shall have and enjoy for the time the collations to the Archbishopricks and other dignities elective. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. II. iii. 46 Pope Clement IV reserv'd to himself the Collation of all the vacant Benefices.

†d. ? A certificate of recommendation to a benefice. *Obs.* [F. *la provision du collateur.*]

1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 293 Before their Right could be compleated or perfected, they were to return to the King from the Superintendent a Collation or Certificate, That he was of that Ability to do good Service to the King and Church.

†Colla·tion, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *collationner* and med.L. *collātionāre* in the same senses.]

1. *trans.* To make a collation of; to compare (different copies, etc.); to COLLATE.

1568 DK. NORFOLK *Jrnl.* in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 37 The said Erle of Murray..did thereupon deliver the copies, being collationed. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 358 They supplicate for a double of their petition; which being refused, they collationed their memories and wrote down their petition. 1693 BURNET *Let.* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXV. 376 As for the dates .. I might haue writ them wrong, or collationed them too negligently. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 346 If those..were by proper hands collection'd, collation'd, and edition'd.

b. *Printing* and *Bookbinding.* = COLLATE *v.* 4.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., To collation a Book; that is, to look diligently by the letters or figures at the bottom of every page, to see that nothing be wanting or defective. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 350 Before he Folds the Books he will Colation them.

2. *intr.* To partake of a collation; to lunch.

1611 COTGR., *Collationner*..also, to collation it, or make a rere-supper. 1658 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 345, I went to see a coach-race in Hyde-Park, and collationed in Spring Garden. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* (1742) II. 246 They .. all three .. collationed and supped at one and the same time.

b. *trans.* To entertain with a collation.

1662 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 389 They were likewise collationed with us, and were very merry. 1684 DINELEY *1st Dk. Beaufort's Progr. Wales* 66 His grace was collationed according to his quality.

†Colla·tioner. *Obs.* [f. prec. verb + -ER.]

1. One who makes a collation of a book, etc.; a collator.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 350 To do this the Colationer provides himself with a Bodkin.

2. One who partakes of a collation.

1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) III. 99 We, meanwhile, untitled attendants, stood at the other end of the room..all strictly facing the royal collationers.

Colla·tioning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of COLLATION *vb.*, in various senses.

1652 EVELYN *State of France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 50 The peril of disbauched and frequent collationings. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 290 Nothing but a strict collationing of them can assure us. 1716 *Ibid.* II. 333 As may be evidenc'd by the Collationing of the Registry.

Collatitious (kɒlĕti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *collātici-us, -iti-us* raised by contribution (*collātio*) + -OUS.]

†1. Characterized or distinguished by collation; done by way of general contribution. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Collatitious*, done by conference or contribution of many. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* (1693) I. 46 Raised up by other men's collatitious Liberality.

2. *Collatitious organs, viscera*: 'applied to the stomach and bowels, as the general receptacles of the different kinds of aliment' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 9 Collatitious organs of digestion. *Ibid.* I. 314 Diseases affecting the collatitious viscera.

Collative (kɒ́lĕ·tiv), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *collātīv-us* brought together, collected, joint, f. *collāt-* (see COLLATE). Cf. F. *collatif.*]

†1. Of the nature of, or formed by, joint contribution: cf. *collective. Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Collative*, conferred together, made large, mutual. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 500 The Romans had public funerals for their ministerial, and collative funerals for their opposition, chieftains.

2. That has the quality or power of conferring. Const. *of.*

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 92 Collative of positive acts and effects. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 66 These words do not seem institutive or collative of Power. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lv. 914 Investitive facts he divides into collative and impositive. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. 3 Title..is any fact Collative or Privative of a Right.

†3. Of a conferred or bestowed kind. *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 417 The elements by prayer acquire a degree of sanctification (I meane relatiue and collatiue, not essentiall sanctification).

4. *Eccl.* Where the ordinary (being himself the patron) collates.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. III. i. 79 Collative Benefices. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 22 An advowson collative is where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.

†**B.** *sb.* A joint contribution. [L. *collātīvum.*] **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collative*, a Sacrifice made of many mens offerings together, a benevolence of the people to the King.

Collator (kɒlēˑtəɹ). Also 5–7 **-our**, 7–8 **-er.** [a. L. *collātor* contributor, etc., agent-sb. f. *collāt-* (see COLLATE). Cf. F. *collateur.*]

†**1.** One who collects, a collector. *Obs. rare.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxiv, And in all haste throughout all the towne The collatours gathered vp the golde.

2. One who collates copies of a text or document.

1601 BP. BARLOW *Defence* 87 Any collatour, indifferent, and learned in the Originals, comparing ours with theirs, etc. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 9 An Editor, or Collator of a manuscript. **1768** JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292 The collator's province is safe and easy, the conjecturer's perilous and difficult. **1875** SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 18 Few employments..task the eyesight and skill of a collator so much as this.

3. One who collates the sheets or contents of a book, for binding, or for bibliographical purposes.

1770 *Concise Hist. Printing* 490 The collater provides himself with a bodkin..and pricks up the corner of the first sheet A. **1879** DELAMOTTE *Bookbinding* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 40/2 Maps, diagrams, and illustrations..have to be added afterwards, and this is done by the Collator.

†**4.** ? One who takes part in a conference or discussion; a disputant. *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. St. Augustine *Ep.* 147 Collatorem enim et disputatorem..se esse cupiebat.]

1628 J. DOUGHTY *Ch.-Schismes* 25 The Collator .. begins fairely and as a moderate pelagian, but, ere three pages are past..becomes flat Atheist. **1666** SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 124 It is not devotion, saith Prosper, rightly against his Collator, to acknowledge almost all from God.

5. One who confers or bestows.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xv. 189 Like well plac'd benefits, they redound to the Collator's honour. **1854** W. WATERWORTH *Orig. Anglicanism* 330 The collators of the instrument of grace.

6. *Eccl.* One who collates to a benefice.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 4 As Patrons, Prelates, beeing the collaters and instituters to benefices. **1679** BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1516 (R.) Only one benefice might be reserved from a collator of ten. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 215 The pope might prevent the ordinary collator upon a vacancy. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Encycl.* III. 2108 All prelates, patrons, and ordinary collators of benefices.

Collatress (kɒlēˑtrĕs). *rare.* [f. after prec.: see -ESS.] 'A female who collates' (Worcester).

Collature, improper f. COLATURE.

†**Collaud** (kɒlōˑd), *v. Obs.* Also 6 **colaude**, 6–7 **collaude.** [ad. L. *collaudā-re* to praise altogether, extol highly, f. *col-* intensive, altogether + *laudāre* to praise.] **1.** To praise highly, extol.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* III. 91 To collaude in magnificence the said noble adventure. **1592** R. JOHNSON *Nine Worthies* E iij b, They beganne to colaude the endevours of one another's actions. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* li. 15, I wil praise thy name continually, and wil collaude it in confession. **1670** *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 17 All the rest .. did .. collaud him for so brave an action.

2. To praise along with others.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collaud*, to praise with others.

Collaudation (kɒlɒ̄dēˑʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *collaudātiōn-em*, f. *collaudāre*: see prec.]

1. Warm praise, high commendation.

1623 COCKERAM II, *Praise* .. Enchomion, Collaudation. **1627–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxv. 320 The Rhetorical Collaudations, with the Honourable Epithets given to their persons. **1832** SYD. SMITH in *Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. No. 332, I could not help writing a letter of congratulation and collaudation to Morier, the author. **1874** BP. C. WORDSWORTH *Perversions to Rome* 15 Pharisaic condemnation of others and..self-complacent collaudations of ourselves.

2. ? A praising along with others.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 113 The Collaudation and Confirmation of the People was nothing but an outward approbation.

Collayne, obs. f. COLOGNE.

Colld, obs. f. COLD.

†**Colle.** *Obs.* [app. a var. of COWL, *cowle, coule*: though the phonology is difficult.] A cask, wine-vessel, tub.

c **1475** *Pict. Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker .. 808.10 *Hec cupa*, a colle; *hec tina*, idem est.

Colle, obs. f. COAL; var. of COLE *sb.*[2] *Obs.*, trick.

†**Collea·gen, colle·gen.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. a mixture of *colleague* and *collegian.*] = COLLEAGUE.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xiii. 187 a, The presence and hast which his Collegenesse made to depart, woulde not permit hym to make farther delay. *Ibid.* II. lxxi. 248 a, The insolence of thy colleagen. *Ibid.* There is happened vnto me a foolyshe and stubberne colleagen.

Colleague (kɒlīg), *sb.* Forms: (6 **colege**, *Sc.* **collig, collige**, 7 **college**), 7–9 **collegue**, 8 **coliegue**, 6– **colleague.** [a. F. *collègue*, ad. L. *collēga*, one chosen along with another, a partner in office, etc.; f. *col-* together + *legĕre* to choose, etc. In 17th c. still commonly accented on the second syllable. Not etymologically related to next word.]

1. One who is associated with another (or others) in office, or special employment; strictly, said of those who stand in the same relationship to their electors, or to the office which they jointly discharge. (Not applied to partners in trade or manufacture.)

[**1524** R. PACE [at Lucca] in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 22 His collega Trenouls had not according to promise written to hym syns his departeur.] *a* **1533** FRITH *Wks.* 61 (R.) They would geue no more place..then S. Paule gaue to Peter hys colleague. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 293 Sanct Augustyne, wit his Collige Melletus. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 531 His Collegue and fellow-Consul Catulus. **1658** BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 137 Being demanded .. how Parker and his Collegues were consecrated Bishops. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 166 Marius, though of mean birth, was yet a nobleman's college. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 389 He had associated three colleagues in the exercise of the supreme power. **1851** GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. 4 The treaty .. upon .. which, as a Colleague of your Lordship, I had the honour to be employed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 254 The intolerable rage of their stoned horses towards their colleagues and guides. **1652** J. HALL *Height of Eloq.* Introd. 25 Another vertue collegue to these is Amplification. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* x. 59 Mercie collegue with Justice. **1822** PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Juan* i, This night Shall be my colleague in a desperate act.

†**2.** One of two or more leagued together; a confederate, an ally. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [cf. next.]

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 278 The Colleagues against Aldobrandino.

Colleague (kɒlīg), *v.* Also 6 **collige**; *pa. pple.* 6 *Sc.* **collegit**, 7 **col-leaged, colleged.** [ad. OF. *colliguer, colleguer*, to join in alliance, unite, ad. L. *colligāre* to bind together: spelt in F. in conformity with *léguer*, in Eng. with LEAGUE. (Not related etymologically to *Colleague* sb.)]

†**1.** *trans.* To join in alliance, to ally, unite, associate. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) *Obs.*

c **1534** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 219 These howses thei usuallie call Colleges, beecause they are ther Colliged in felawship and ministerie. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 347 With sic ane prince..To be collegit baith into ane band. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 21. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 551 The Earle of Flanders (now col-leaged with King John). **1749** G. WEST tr. *Pindar* 11th Nemean Ode (R.), Pisander .. colleagued in high command With great Orestes.

†**b.** *refl.* = 2. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 78 These birds of a feather, that had so colleagued themselves together, to destroy them. *a* **1619** DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 4 The Brittaines .. colleague themselues against the Romanes. **1651** HOWELL *Venice* 180 Lewis..colleagud himself with divers other Princes.

2. *intr.* (from *refl.*) To enter into a league or alliance; to unite; to cooperate for a common end; also in a bad sense, to conspire, cabal.

c **1565** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 12 If he would fully leave the chancellor .. and colleague with the earl of Douglas. **1614** W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 23 Vse and custome .. do .. incorporate and colleague with vs. **1652** HOWELL *Masaniello* II. 33 Colleguing with that people. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. xi. 164 King Johann .. colleagued diligently with the hostile Pope.

Hence **Collea·gued** *ppl. a.*, **Collea·guing** *vbl. sb.*

1605 *Answ. to Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* Ep. Ded. 5 Your colleged Princes, the King of Spain, and Arch-duke. **1796** *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 176 My colleagued ministers. **1817** G. CHALMERS *Churchyard's Chips* Pref. 24 Churchyard, seeing some colleaguing among the papists, wrote to Cecil.

†**Collea·guer.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. One who colleagues, or is in league (*with*), a confederate.

a **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 42 (1740) 615 He .. condemns the .. Loyal Citizens for Colleaguers with the Court to usurp arbitrarily the Rights of the City.

Colleagueship (kɒlīgʃip). [f. COLLEAGUE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The position or relation of a colleague; companionship in office, etc.

a **1631** DONNE *Ess. Diuinity* (1651) 90 God .. hath not assumed Nature into a Colleagueship with himself. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 232 A Collegueship in the same family, or in the same journey. **1703** J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* clxii. 377, I perform'd all the Offices that were due to our Colleguеship. **1845** FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* (1874) 478 A sweeter correspondence than that of colleagueship. **1889** LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6 In our short colleagueship together—if I may so coin a word.

Colleck(e: see COLLOCK.

Collect (kɒlekt), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **collecte**, 4–6 **colect**, 5– **collect.** Also (in sense 3) 5 **collete, colet**, 5–6 **colett(e**, 6 **collette, collet.** [In sense 3, a. F. *collecte* (= Pr. *collecta*, Sp. *colecta*, It. *colletta*), ad. L. *collecta* sb., a gathering together, (1) in Classical Lat. a collection of money or taxes, (2) in late L. (Jerome) an assembly or meeting, (3) in med. L. in the liturgical sense (which was the first in English): f. *collectus* pa. pple. of *colligĕre* to gather together, COLLECT. (The formation is parallel to that of Romanic sbs. in *-ata, -ada, -ée.*) In OF. it had the semi-popular form *coleite* (later *coloite*) whence ME. *collete*, as well as the learned *collecte*, adapted from the L. *collecta*, familiar in ecclesiastical use. Senses 1 and 2 were prob. directly from Latin, but they were merely extensions of the earlier use of *collecte* as representing L. *collecta* in sense 3. Sense 4 is a later adaptation of the Latin.]

†**1.** The action of collecting; a collection (of money). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xvi. 1 Of the collectis, or gaderingis of moneye [*Vulg.* de collectis], that ben maad. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 88 So dide Poul and other disciples, and lyvede of colectis made generali bi chirchis. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, That the collecte made be anone. **1560–78** *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 46 We have thought good for building and upholding of the places, a generall collect be made.

b. Rendering of med.L. *collecta* in sense of 'fee collected or jointly contributed'.

1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 407 The regents were entitled to exact from their auditors a certain regulated fee (*pastus, collecta*) .. Salaries were sometimes given to certain Graduates, on consideration of their delivery of ordinary lectures without collect.

†**2.** A meeting, assembly; *esp.* for worship. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* viii. 18 Thei maden solempnete seuene daȝes, and in the eiȝthe a colect [*Vulg.* collectam], after the custum. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 99 He remarks that the word *Collect* signifies commonly the Assembly of the Faithful. **1728** H. HERBERT tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 528 He asked him if he had assisted at the Collect, i.e. the assembly.

3. *Liturgical.* A name given to 'a comparatively short prayer, more or less condensed in form, and aiming at a single point, or at two points closely connected with each other', one or more of which, according to the occasion and season, have been used in the public worship of the Western Church from an early date. Applied particularly to the prayer, which varies with the day, week, or octave, said before the Epistle in the Mass or Eucharistic service, and in the Anglican service also in Morning and Evening Prayer, called for distinction the *Collect of the day.*

As to the origin and history of the term, we are indebted mainly to the Rev. F. E. Warren, M.A., for the following notes: the Gregorian Sacramentary (ed. Muratori, 22, 28, 116) has in one place *oratio ad collectam*, and twice simply *collecta* (to which also the first is shortened in later copies), as the title of a prayer said at one of the appointed stations where the people *collected* in order to proceed together to the church where mass was said. Here the meaning was 'a prayer for (or at) the collection or gathering'. But of even earlier date is the use, in the Gallican liturgies, of *collectio*, passing later into *collecta*, as a title of prayers, especially those of the mass, in which the sense was evidently the *collecting* or summing up in a prayer of the thought sketched out in the *Rogatio* or *bidding*, or suggested by the *capitula* for the day. It was from this source that the term, as a more or less general equivalent for *oratio*, passed into the mediæval French and English missals and breviaries (see *Paris Brev.* 1836, *Rubricæ Generales* xii; *Rituale Dunelmensis* (Surtees Soc.) *passim*; *Sarum Breviary* (ed. 1882), Index, *Sarum Missal* (Burntisl. 1861) 3; *Hereford Missal* p. xxxv; *York Missal* (Surtees) I. 169, etc.), and thence, again, into the Book of Common Prayer, where it is the title of such prayers as were taken directly from the Breviary or other Service-books of the Sarum use, and of new compositions of the same type. Neither *collecta* nor *collectio* occurs as a title, or in a rubric, in the Roman Missal or Breviary, or in any authorized Roman Service-books; but the term is popularly applied, at least in France and England, to 'the prayer in the Mass, after the Gloria and before the Epistle' (see *Catholic Dict.* s.v.; also Littré).

It does not appear that there was any original connexion between the Roman and Gallican uses of *collecta* here mentioned; but from an early period etymologizing writers tried to connect them, so as to derive the collect from both at once: see the *Micrologus* (*c* 1100) iii, of Gallican authorship, Joh. Bekethus *Divin. Offic. Explicatio* (*a* 1200) xxxvii, Durandus *Rationale Div. Off.* (*a* 1300) IV. xv. § 13; see also *Dict. of Christian Antiq.* s. v., and Canon Bright 'On the Collects' in the *Prayer-Book Commentary* (S. P. C. K.).

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 20 To þe collecte of euerich tide, & to þe Letanie. **14..** *St. Gregory's Trental* 220 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 91 Þe preste moste say in his masse..Þe colette þat fyrst y of tolde. **1454** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 133, xij mark for to syng for me with a special Colett. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 b, Whan he sayth the Collettes. *a* **1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 134 Yt is also called a Collecte that is as moche to saye a gatherynge togyther, for before thys prayer ye..gather you in onhed to pray in the person of holy chirche. **1549** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order read. Scriptures*, The Collect, Epistle, and Gospell, appoynted for the Sundaie. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collect*..more particularly, it is the Priests prayer in the Mass, so called because it collects and gathers together the supplications of the multitude, speaking them all with one voice; and because it is a collection and sum of the Epistle and Gospel for the day. **1672** COMBER *Comp. Temple* I. § 20 (R.), I may add .. my own conjecture, that these prayers have been named collects from their being used so near the time of making the collection before the Holy Communion. **1710** C. WHEATLEY *Illustr. Bk. Com. Prayer* (1794) 145 The second Collect, for Peace..word for word, translated out of the Sacramentary of St. Gregory. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 392, I learnt the collects and the catechism. **187.** BRIGHT in *Prayer-bk. Comm.* 85 Some prayers which are essentially Collects, such as 'O God, whose nature'..are not so named in the rubrics.

†**4.** *concr.* That which is collected; a collection, gathering. *Obs.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* I. § 2. (1727) 15 That Collect of Tuscan Hieroglyphicks. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 343 Collects or gatherings out of others works, *eclecta*. **1847** MEDWIN *Life Shelley* I. 14 The Saturday's meal, a sort of pie, a collect from the plates during the week.

Collect (kɒlekt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *collect-us* pa. pple. of *colligĕre* to gather together.] = COLLECTED as *pa. pple.* (obs.) or *adj.* (arch.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 There is noo welle..where waters be collecte. *Ibid.* I. 345 A langage collecte of alle langages. **1677** CARY *Chronol.* II. II. III. IX. 241 The Collect

Number of all the other intermediate Anarchies. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 227 This upon more collect Thoughts I do not believe. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 94 Unshaken he alone, And self-collect.

†b. *Collect years.*

'Collected years. When a table contains quantities denoting the amount of a planet's motion during round periods of years, such as 20, 40, or 60 years; such a change is entered under the heading *Anni Collecti*.' (Skeat in Chaucer *Astrolabe* (1872) Gloss.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 547 Hise tables tolletanes .. ffiul wel corrected, ne ther lakked nought neither his collect ne his expans yeeris. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I, In tables correct..The yeres collecte and expanse also.

Collect (kŏ·lĕ·kt), *v.* [Partly a. OF. *collecte-r* (of date 1371 in sense 'to collect taxes'; so med.L. *collectāre*, Sp. *colectar*), f. *collecte* sb., L. *collecta*, COLLECT *sb.* But it is probable that the introduction of the verb as Eng. was partly due to the earlier use of *collect* pa. pple. as a direct adaptation of L. *collectus*, pa. pple. of *colligĕre* to gather together (f. *col-* + *legĕre* to gather); and it is certain that the use of the word rests upon its being viewed as the formal Eng. representative of L. *colligĕre*, as in the numerous verbs formed on the Latin ppl. stems: cf. *attract, correct, protect*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To gather together into one place or group; to gather, get together.

1573 FOXE *Life Tindale* (R.), To collect and set forth his whole workes togither. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 304 Collect them all together At my Tent. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 31/2 If the sermons..were collected together, and published. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 58 He collects..the opinions of a multitude of writers. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) Pref. 7, I was collecting materials for my work on Venetian architecture. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sc. Lect.* iii. 71 Our English ants do not collect provision for the winter. 1886 *P. O. Guide* 108 Letters posted in the Pillar Boxes on Sundays are collected..in time for the general Day Mails.

b. To gather (contributions of money, or money due, as taxes, etc.) from a number of people. Also *absol.* to gather money for a charitable purpose or the like, to make a (pecuniary) collection.

1643 J. WHITE *1st Cent. Priests* 40 While the Church Wardens are collecting the monies. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 90 In Collecting of Customs. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* (ed. 6) 457 There shall be raised, levied and collected, the sum of 4*s.* for every Hogshead of Cyder or Perry. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 313 Exhibiting samples, procuring orders, and collecting debts for some..house in the city. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 12 Aug., In this country [U. S. A.], to dun a debtor for a bill is called 'collecting an account'. *c* 1875 *Q. Printers' Bible Aids* 175 Paul bids the Corinthians collect for the saints at Jerusalem.

c. *esp.* To gather or make a collection of (scientific specimens, rare books, curiosities, etc.); hence *loosely* or *humorously* with a single thing as object. Also *absol.*

1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Butterflies* G, You may collect great Variety of Caterpillars. 1811 DIBDIN *Bibliomania* 542 To collect all the Editions of a work which have been published. 1838 PARKER *Expl. Tour beyond Rocky Mnts.* (1846) 181 Mr. Townsend..in addition to collecting birds..had collected rare specimens of reptiles. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 308 The giant pulled out a bottle and a cork..to collect him with. 1888 BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* i. 3, I have gone on 'collecting' by sheer force of habit.

d. *Watch-making.* To fit together the parts of (a watch) into their proper places.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 6/1 Collecting the watch—that is, putting the wheels, etc., into their places.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To gather together, assemble, accumulate.

1794 *Hull Adv.* 2 Aug. 3/1 The people of the town collecting, the artillery are said to have fired, and dispersed them. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 302 The militia collected from all quarters. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 2 [It] collects at the bottom of the furnace. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 576 A force was collecting at Bridport. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 165 A house in which five or six and twenty people had collected for safety.

3. *trans.* To regain or reassert control over, recall to order (one's faculties, thoughts, etc.); to summon up, gather and bring into action (courage, etc.). *To collect oneself*: to recover oneself from surprise or a disconcerted or distracted state; to gather together one's scattered thoughts, feelings, or energies; to compose oneself.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 What meanes these scattred looks? why tremble you?..Collect your spirits, Madam. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 38 Affrighted much, I did in time collect my selfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 986 Satan..Collecting all his might dilated stood. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlviii. 728 Raleigh, finding his fate inevitable, collected all his courage. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 413 As it is my custom to be long in collecting myself, before I can deliver my thoughts with ease. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 455 We use 'collect one's self', for bringing one's self, all one's thoughts, together, and so, having full possession of one's self. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stories* 232 The Count..collected his thoughts.

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs. rare.*

1631 SHIRLEY *Traitor* III. iii, Collect, I fear you are not well. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. iv, At length collecting, Teinab turn'd her eyes To heaven.

†c. To recall to remembrance, recollect. *rare.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Doe but collect, sir, where I met you first.

4. *Horsemanship.* To bring (a horse) into such a position that he has complete command of his powers, and is completely in hand; as opposed to letting him sprawl or spread himself out.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 57 When a horse defends himself against being collected by leaning on the hand. 1859 *Art of Taming Horses* viii. 127 By a judicious use of the curb rein, you collect a tired horse..You draw his hindlegs under him, throw him upon his haunches, and render him less liable to fall even on his weary or weak fore-legs. 1887 *Illust. Sport. & Dram. News* 19 Nov. 263/1 He..never made it without getting his horse well balanced and collected.

b. *refl.*

1859 *Art of Taming Horses* viii. 127 A horse should never be turned without being made to collect himself. 1879 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* v. 77 For a bank he is pretty sure to collect himself without troubling his rider.

5. To form a conclusion, draw an inference; to conclude, deduce, infer. Now *rare*, the current word being *gather*. a. with *obj. phrase, subord. clause*, or *inf.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. XXI. (1588) 622 Hereof also M. Marrow collecteth, that .. only eight of them shall receiue the wages. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 277 Clemens Alexandrinus collecteth the time from Adam unto the death of Commodus to be 5858 years. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* Ep. Rdr. A iij a, That so the other .. may collect where and how to amend anything that is amisse. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 16 Meursius collecteth him a French-man. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) I. 240, I collect him to have died about the year 1635. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 524 By all best conjectures, I collect Thou art to be my fatal enemy. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* vii. 141 That he .. was the Son of God, may very well be collected from these words. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 445 What the Judges collected to be the intention of the testator. 1856 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acct. Whewell's Writings* II. 408, I collect that you are returned, from your communication to the *Athenæum*.

b. with *simple obj.* Chiefly of logical inference.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 35 The reuerent care I beare vnto my Lord, Made me collect these dangers in the Duke. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 559 The Jews collected Christ's love to Lazarus by his tears. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 9 Many of the laws of Nature .. may be collected from experiments. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xviii. 242 The first inference we collect from this subject.

†c. *intr.* To sum up, infer. *Obs. rare.*

1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 29 Galen prooues ..that, etc...thereon he collects, saying, etc.

Collect, obs. form of COLIC.

Collectable (kŏ·lĕ·ktăb'l), *a.* Also -ible. [f. COLLECT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That may be collected.

1660 *Eng. Monarchy the Freest State* 6 Many other particulars, collectable out of .. Magna charta. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 45 Collectible by a very few hands. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 243, I am weaving into it all the collectable circumstances of the time and manners of the people. 1888 P. FITZGERALD in *Gent. Mag.* Apr., Old play bills, like everything that is 'collectable'..have now become objects of value and desire to the amateur. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. I. xxiii. 333 A penalty collectible on summary Conviction.

†**2.** That may be inferred, deducible. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 The difference of their concretion is..collectible from their dissolution. 1658 — *Hydriot.* 2 Collectible from Scripture-Expression.

‖ **Collectanea** (kŏlektē·nĭă), *sb. pl.* [Lat., neuter pl. of *collectāneus* adj. (see next), as in the *Dicta collectanea* of Caesar, and as sb. in the *Collectanea* or collected works of Solinus.] Passages, remarks, etc., collected from various sources; (as *collect. sing.*) a collection of passages, a miscellany.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 373, I shall now present my readers with some Collectanea. 1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 162 So that this collectanea may be formed into a biobibliographical and critical account. 1877 tr. *Lessing's Fables*, The laborious German compiles the *collectanea* which the witty Frenchman uses.

Collecta·neous, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *collectāneus* gathered together, collected + -OUS.] Of the nature of a gathering or collection.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collectaneous*, gathered or mingled with many things, that gathers or noteth out of divers works. [So in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

‖ **Collecta·neum.** [med.L.] = COLLECTARIUM.

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 18 The collectaneum or book of the collects.

‖ **Collectarium** (kŏlektē·rĭŏm). [med.L. f. *collecta* a COLLECT (sense 3): see -ARIUM.] A book containing the collects used in the liturgy.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 329 A very ancient collectarium, containing the capitula, or short extracts from Scripture, and the several collects which were used in the daily service through the course of the year. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 439.

Collected (kŏlĕ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. COLLECT *v.*]

1. *lit.* Gathered together, assembled, accumulated.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. (1851) 6 Æneas a Trojan Prince .. with his Son Ascanius, and a collected number that escap'd. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 193 The collected wisdom of ages. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 203 More than four of the..volumes of his collected works.

†b. Gathered by way of inference; inferred.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvii. 29 'Tis easier to bear collected unkindness, than that which we meet in affronts.

2. *fig.* Having one's thoughts, feelings, or mental faculties at command or in order: composed, self-possessed. The opposite of *distracted*.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 13 Be collected, No more amazement. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 239 Like an Orator collected in himself, and just prepar'd to burst out. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 29 The most collected spectator. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 P. Div. 90 A calm and collected and rational mind.

3. Having the physical faculties under control.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 363 When he stands collected in his Might, He roars, and promises a more successful Fight. 1879 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* v. (ed. 7) 85 That well-broken hunter..landing in the same collected form. *Ibid.* v. 89, I could not have believed it possible to make a horse go so fast in so collected a form.

Collectedly (kŏlĕ·ktĕdlĭ), *adv.* [see -LY 2.]

1. *lit.* In a collected form or state; collectively.

a 1687 H. MORE (R.), The whole evolution of times and ages..is collectedly and presentifickly represented to God at once. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 102 Sending me what you think I shall like to see, out of those papers you chuse not to show me collectedly. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 465 With all good will to our brethren of the Roman Catholic profession, as individuals, we must look with a wary eye upon them collectedly.

2. *fig.* In a composed or self-possessed manner. Also said of the action of a horse.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. iv, His lip quiver'd .. Howbeit, collectedly..He answer'd, 'God is good! His will be done!' 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 222 She..spoke quite collectedly. 1879 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* ii. (ed. 7) 23 The feat ought then to be accomplished calmly and collectedly at a trot.

Collectedness (kŏlĕ·ktĕdnĕs). [See -NESS.]

1. *lit.* State of being gathered together; compactness. *rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. xvii, Sith the soul is of such subtlety, And close collectednesse, indispersion. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 252 The muscular collectedness of such a sentence as *Beati mundo corde.*

2. *fig.* State of having the faculties under control and in order; composure, self-possession, calmness.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 580 The coolness and collectedness of some of their leaders. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 93 Devout collectedness of soul. 1871 HOLME LEE *Miss Barrington* I. vii. 97 How little leisure there is for collectedness and thought.

Collecting (kŏlĕ·ktĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COLLECT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COLLECT. Sometimes *concr.* in *pl.*, the results or proceeds of the action: cf. *gatherings, gleanings.*

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 201 Mr. Dodsworth..spent his whole Life time in Collecting. 1881 *Nature* 293 Baskets .. to carry their collectings home.

attrib. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* viii. (1886) 343 Pockets full of collecting boxes, bottles, etc.

Colle·cting, *ppl. a.* That collects.

1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 751/2 His Collecting Clerk had embezzled 18*l.* 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 8/2 The proposal is to lay a collecting sewer along the river bank.

Collection (kŏlĕ·kʃən). Also 4 -ectioun, 6 -eccion, -eccyon, 7 colection. [a. OF. *collection* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *collectiōn-em* gathering together or up, n. of action f. *colligĕre* to COLLECT.]

1. The action of collecting or gathering together; *e.g.* in Post Office use, the gathering of letters from receiving-houses, and pillar-boxes, into the Chief Office for dispatch or delivery.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 345 þe feste .. of þe collectioun, of þe gaderynge of þe bones. 1586 THYNNE in *Holinshed* III. 1499/1 Thus hauing set end to the discourse of the archbishops of Canturburie..order leadeth vs to a collection of the lord Cobhams. *a* 1644 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 171 It is *unum aggregatum*, one by collection and conjunction of many. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 The collection or compiling them into this one Book. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxv. (ed. 4) 214 A telescope..of enormous power in the collection of light. 1887 *P. O. Notice* (Oxford), New Collections and Deliveries in the City.

2. *spec.* The action of collecting money for a religious or charitable purpose, or to defray expenses, esp. at a religious service or public meeting; also *concr.* the money so collected. †*In collection*: in receipt of parish relief (*obs.*); so †*to take collection.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 9 That they shulde bringe in to the Lorde the colleccion which Moses .. appointed. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 92 The deacons (whose office was to make collections for the poore). 1666 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Oct., After which was a collection for the distress'd loosers in the late fire. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 42 It will be as much to his reward in the next world ..to have saved one that takes collection, as him that is able to relieve half the town. 1702 *Gainsborough Parish Reg.* 21 Jan., Buried—Elizabeth diks widdow, in collection. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 260, I made a collection in our congregation for the relief of the poor. 1872 W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 325 The Rubric of 1549..and that of 1552..both imply that..the collection was for the use of the poor only.

b. The gathering in of money due, as taxes or private debts.

1659 PECKE *Parnassi Puer.* 161 Augustus wil'd the Publicans to stay, From grudg'd Collections, on the Saturday. 1742 N. JAMES *Poems* 123 Where nine-pence a day Does the drudg'ry repay And one half must be spent in collection. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 603 The old precedents..did not authorize its collection in inland places.

3. *concr.* A number of objects collected or gathered together, viewed as a whole; a group of things collected and arranged:

a. in a general sense; *e.g.* of extracts, historical or literary materials.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* I To gader eld exposiciones upon Scripture into o collection. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. 3. 2 Number is nothyng els but a collection of vnities. 1586 THYNNE *ibid.* II. 454/1, I will here set downe a collection of all the archbishops of that see. 1646 *Suckling's Fragmenta Aurea* (title-p.), A Collection of all his incomparable Pieces. 1678 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 132 His lady's papers, most of which consisted of Prayers, Meditations .. and Collections on several religious subjects. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., To make such Collections out of 'em [the Classics] as I might afterwards have Occasion for. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* Ded. 5 A collection of letters. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 3 Aristotle made a collection of proverbs. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. vi. 94 A collection of bits of string. 1878 J. E. B. MAYOR *Comm. on Juvenal* II. Pref. 9, I have on all the satires collections on the same scale as the fullest here printed.

fig. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 643 No perjured knight desires to quit thy arms, Fairest collection of thy sex's charms.

b. of scientific specimens, objects of interest, works of art, etc.

1651 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 32 He had a very curious collection of scarabees. 1681 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130, I had not leisure .. to view your rare collection of plants. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Vast Collections of all Kinds of Antiquities. 1722 *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 260, I must own that I have seen much finer Collections abroad than this here. 1870 MAGNUSSON *Lilja* Introd. 24 The Banksian collection of Icelandic MSS. 1886 MORLEY *Pop. Culture* Crit. Misc. III. 3 Why ..should not a portion of the Castellani collection pass six months of the year in Birmingham? *Mod.* A large collection of postage stamps.

c. A quantity of anything, as water, which has collected into one mass; an accumulation.

1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exodus* vii. 19 There were here and there, other Collections of Water. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 209 The same collection of floating vapours. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xliv. 258 The Israelites [thought] .. that the rain came from a collection of waters above the firmament.

†**4.** A summing up, an abstract, summary. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 35 As by a briefe collection of the whole Chapter .. shall appeare. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden Soc.) 14 Mr. Attourney reade the collection of the examination. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behaviour* (1663) 24 To make a little Epilogue, and brief collection of what thou deliverest. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 167 This is a brief Collection, and indeed the whole Sum of Turning.

†**5.** The action of inferring or deducing; an inference, deduction, conclusion. *Obs.* [L. *collectio.*]

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 155/1 By a collection & discourse of reason. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 653 From hence Hierom Cardan would make this collection, that of every corrupted living Creature another doth proceed. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 42 Wrong collections have been hitherto made out of those words by modern Divines. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 538 One was the Object of Sense..the Other..the Collection of Reason.

6. The action of collecting or bringing under control (one's thoughts, etc.); the action of collecting oneself, or state of being collected; composure. (See COLLECT *v.* 3, COLLECTED 2.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Most severe In fashion and collection of himself. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 14 Without any change of posture, or collection of countenance. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. 260 In danger of losing the true collection and rest of the spirit. 1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 127 Without habitual collection and re-collection of our own selves from time to time.

7. A district under the jurisdiction of a collector of customs, taxes, etc.; a collectorate.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XI. 483 In the administration of the collections of Benares. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 95 The collector of the collection in which the rectifier's premises are situate.

8. *pl.* An examination at the end of each term in the colleges of the University of Oxford; thence adopted at Durham, and elsewhere.

1799 C. K. SHARPE in *Corr.* (1888) I. 89 We are all in a sad fuss here [Oxford] about Collections, which come on next week. 1807 SIR W. HAMILTON *Let.* in Veitch *Life*, I have been so busy with collections, which are public examinations at the end of each term on all the books we have read during the continuance of the term. 1881 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 2 July 117 The schools are impending—Collections hover near. 1886 LYTE *Hist. Univ. Oxford* 218 The examinations called 'collections', which are nowadays held in the colleges of Oxford at the end of each academical term, are said to derive their name from the '*collecta*,' or ingathering of fees, which was anciently made at the corresponding times.

¶ As a rendering of L. *collecta* (cf. COLLECT *sb.* 2).

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xvi. 8 In the seventh day, because it is the collection [1611 a solemne assembly] of our Lord thy God.

†**Collection,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [cf. F. *collectionner* to make a collection, to collect specimens.] *trans.* To collect, make into a collection.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 346 If..such Tryals, were by proper hands collection'd, collation'd, and edition'd.

Colle·ctionize, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* To form into or arrange in a collection.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 27 You shall find all the 'sommités' of the press neatly collectionised, in the show-room portfolio.

Collectitious (kɒlekti·ʃəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *collectīci-us*, f. *collect-us*: see COLLECT *ppl. a.*] Of a collected or gathered sort.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collectitious*, gathered of all or many sorts. 1696 in PHILLIPS. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Collective (kɒle·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *collectif*, *-ive*, or L. *collectīv-us*, f. *collect-us*: see COLLECT *ppl. a.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Formed by collection of individual persons or things; constituting a collection; gathered into one; taken as a whole; aggregate, collected. (Opposed to *individual*, and to *distributive*: so also in sense 2.)

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. iv. § 7 In a collective body that hath not derived..the principality of power into some one or few. 1642-3 EARL NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. (1721) V. 135 No Multitude of Men in the World, collective or representative. 1781 TUCKER *Cui Bono?* iv. Wks. III. 97 Mankind, taken in their aggregate or collective Capacity. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 31 A collective edition of his works. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 150 The collective revenues of all these chantries.

b. *Bot.* Applied to a fruit formed by the aggregation of several flowers, as the mulberry and pine-apple. (Opposed to *simple.*)

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 291 Multiple or Collective fruits, formed by the union or compact aggregation of the pistils of several flowers. 1883 WORSLEY-BENISON in *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 460 Fruits may be 'Simple', i. e. the produce of one flower, or 'Collective', the produce of many flowers.

2. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, a number of individuals taken or acting together; common.

1650 *Exerc. conc. Vsurped Powers* 3 Their consent..may be collective, or representative. 1658 BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 213 The collective judgement of the world. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 222 The prelates..have no personal but two collective votes. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 81 Where a collective and combined effect is to be produced. 1843 CARLYLE *Pa. & Pr.* (1858) 94 We have already a Collective Wisdom. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IX. vi. 324 Our share and place in the collective life of humanity.

b. *Collective note*: in diplomacy, an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 358 The Conference of the four Powers represented at Vienna had just agreed to the terms of a collective Note.

3. a. *Collective noun*: a substantive which (in the singular) denotes a collection or number of individuals.

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 6 The nominatyue case of the nowne collectiue. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 55. 286 The enemies subdued are comprised under this collective word Amalek. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 3 A collective name cannot be predicated of each separately, but only of all taken together. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 17 Library is the collective name for many books put together.

b. So *collective idea, notion,* etc.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiv, The great collective idea of all bodies whatsoever, signified by the name *world.* 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iii. § 2 When many ideas of the same kind are joined together, and united in one name, or under one view, it is called a collective idea, so an army, or a parliament, is a collection of men..A compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a collective idea things of the same kind. 1727 R. GREENE *Princ. Philos.* 669 Collective Ideas of Substances, as a Troop, Army. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* I. II A Concept is a collective representation of a whole class of things.

†**c.** *Arith.* Of a numeral: Formed of a collection of units; =CARDINAL *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 109 This or that number, whether Collective, as three, six, nine; or Ordinal, as the second, third, or fourth.

†**4.** That deduces or infers; inferential. *Obs. rare.* Cf. COLLECT *v.* 5.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 164 This they affirm only from collective reason. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 21 Controulable..by criticall and collective reason.

†**b.** *Grammar.* Expressing an inference. (Cf. B 2.) *Obs.*

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 188 The positives above mentioned are either causal .. or collective, such as *therefore, wherefore, then,* etc.

†**5.** Having the attribute of collecting; adapted to collect. *Obs. rare.*

[1715 KERSEY, *Collective*, apt to gather, comprehensive.] 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 407 A central point, collective of his sons.

B. *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1. *Grammar.* A collective noun: see A 3 a.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 224 Wee shall also put a manifest violence..upon a knowne word..in binding a Collective to a singular person. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 280.

†**2.** *Grammar.* A particle introducing an inferential clause. (Cf. A 4 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 188 Collectives subjoin effects to causes.

3. a. A collective body or whole. †**b.** A collection of extracts, precepts, etc., compiled and arranged (*obs.*). **c.** *colloq.* Short for *collective wisdom*, a phrase applied to Parliament.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. § 2 A Jewell (sometimes taken for a single precious stone) is properly a collective of many. 1830 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 337 Congratulate..your brethren of the Collective..on..the happy effects of their measures. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 438 Life is here the sum or collective of all moral and spiritual acts. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 95 Wisdom enough..to make an adequate Collective. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 18 If there exists a multitude, a collective of men.

Collectively (kɒle·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a collective manner or capacity; in a body, in the aggregate, as a whole.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. (T.), Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively..yet distributively all great actual offences..may..be..avoided. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. xvii. (1739) 34 Their power .. was exercised either collectively, or apart and severally. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. II The Holy Scriptures, collectively, have been often bound in all those little forms. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 122 The sacrifice which they collectively made was individually repaid to them.

b. *Gram.* In a collective sense; as a collective noun.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 228 Then must the name be collectively, and communicatively taken. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 254 The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually, or collectively.

Colle·ctiveness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Collective quality or condition.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 322 The collectiveness and unitiveness of which types. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* I. (1879) 13 Every step .. is forgotten in the collectiveness of retrospection.

Collectivism (kɒle·ktiviz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. F. *collectivisme.*]

1. The socialistic theory of the collective ownership or control of all the means of production, and especially of the land, by the whole community or State, *i. e.* the people collectively, for the benefit of the people as a whole.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 8 May 587 By Collectivism is meant that everything is to be done and managed by a society. Railways, mines, forests, and even the soil, are to be worked by associations. 1887 T. KIRKUP *Socialism* in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 206/2 The essence of the theory consists in this—associated production with a collective capital with the view to an equitable distribution. In the words of Schäffle, 'the Alpha and Omega of socialism is the transformation of private competing capitals into a united collective capital'. *Ibid.* 207/2 *Collectivism* is a word which has recently come into vogue to express the economic basis of socialism as above explained. 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 27 Jan. 29/2 The treatment of the social question on the principle of collectivism, as opposed to that of individuality.

2. (See quot.)

1884 *West Chester* (Pa.) *Local News* XII. No. 53. 1 A new word, 'collectivism,' has become current among British medical men. It is used to express all that is embodied in the phrase 'collective investigation of disease'.

Collectivist (kɒle·ktivist). [f. as prec. + -IST: cf. F. *collectiviste.*]

1. One who adheres to the theory of collectivism.

1882 *Standard* 31 Aug. 3/2 The Revolutionary Collectivists have just met with a misadventure. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 2/1 The logical communists, or collectivists as they are called, bitterly complain of nationalization of the land as a device of the bourgeois to save the nationalization of capital.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 459 Communists of the 'Collectivist' type. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 1/2 Collectivist principles and methods.

Collectivity (kɒlekti·vĭti). [f. L. *collectīv-us* COLLECTIVE + -ITY: cf. *nativity*, and see -ITY.]

1. Collective state or quality; collectiveness.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 160 *Máyá*, illusion, *avidyá*, nescience, and *ajnána*, ignorance,—when these two denote collectivity,—are synonyms. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 179 Every unsocial act or sentiment tends to overthrow that collectivity of effort to which we owe all.

b. *concr.* The whole taken collectively; the aggregate, sum, mass.

1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXI. 436 The collectivity of living existence becomes a self-improving machine.

2. Collective ownership, collectivism in practice.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 573, I vote for the collectivity of the soil..and of all the social wealth.

3. The collective body of people forming a community or state.

1881 *Standard* 21 Mar., The State is the real collectivity—the State is everybody, it is the country. 1884 RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 140 An omnipotent and centralised political authority—call it the State, call it the collectivity, call it what you like—which should have the final disposal of everything.

Collector (kɒle·ktəɹ). Forms: 4 colector, 5 -our, 5-7 collectour, 7 *Sc.* -ore, 6- -or. [ME. a. AF. *co(l)lectour*=F. *collecteur*, ad. late or med. L. *collector*, *-ōrem*, agent-sb. f. *colligĕre*, *collect-um* to COLLECT. (In classical L. *collector* was used only in the sense 'fellow-reader'.)]

1. One who collects or gathers together; *spec.* one who gathers separate literary compositions, etc., into one book, a compiler (now *rare* or *obs.*), one who collects scientific specimens, works of art, curiosities, etc.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref., To plaie the part of a faithfull collector by following my copies trulie. *a* 1679 J. ALTING in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 52 Added by the Collector of the Psalms as a concluding doxology. 1759 HURD *Chivalry & Rom.* IV. (R.), Thanks to the curiosity of certain painful collectors, this knowledge may be obtained at a cheaper rate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 32 Every collector of butterflies can shew undescribed species. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 46 Erasmus

is usually considered as the first modern collector [of proverbs]. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 408 The specimens [of walrus] in the museums of collectors.

b. An official who collects the tickets at a railway station.

1887 *Times* 19 Sept. 10/1 She saw the excursion [train] drawn up to let the collectors take the tickets.

c. Of things: An apparatus, vessel, etc., used for collecting something (variously applied in *techn.* use); in *Electr.* and *Bot.* (see quots.)

1819 *Pantologia, Collector*, in electricity, is a small appendage to the prime conductor of the electrical machine, and generally consisting of pointed wires.. Its office is to receive the electricity.. from the excited electric. 1844 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* I. § 86 Conductors or electric collectors of copper and lead were constructed so as to come in contact with the edge of the copper disc. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 62 This mighty tub is the collector of one of the tributaries of the Mer de Glace. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Collectors*, the hairs found on the style of such plants as the Campanula, and which collect or brush out the pollen from the anthers. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 94 Models of Collectors.. used in oyster culture. 1885 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* 48 (Armstrong's Hydro-Electrical Machine) The collector consisted of a row of spikes placed in the path of the steam jets.

2. One who collects money; an officer employed to collect or receive money due, as taxes, customs, etc. Also in U.S. an official Receiver.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 124 Take we heede.. to bishopis, to colectors, to suffriganes. *a* 1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 452 Qwich messe peny & ferthing shal be resceyued be the colectour for the 3ere chosen. 1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 § 1 The seid ordorours and assessours.. shall name Collectours for the levye of the same aide and subsidie. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 437 The word passeth like a Collector from one member to another, to gather tribute for God. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* i. 29 The king sent his chiefe collectour of tribute. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2428/4 Captain Robert Bathurst, Collector, and John Gilloway, Supervisor, of Excise. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 16 The collectors of the king's customs. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I, That.. the foul Collector Durst with lewd hand seize on my darling child. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 16 § 11 It shall not be lawful for any assessor..to be..a collector of poor rates.

†**b.** A parish officer to collect alms for the poor.

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* D vij b, The Collectours of the parishes. 1564 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xli. 463 To every parish belongeth..two collectors, to gather for the poor. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 118/1 The poores neglector (O I pardon craue) Collector I should say, may play the knaue. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 114 In aid of the churchwardens, collectors for the poor were next appointed. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 178 Few Parish Officers are of older date than Collectors.

c. An officer in some parts of England employed to make the returns of births, marriages, and burials. ? *Obs.*

1704 *Stockwith Parish Acc.*, For a warrant for new colectors for births, weddings, burials and window money.

3. In India, the chief administrative official of a zillah or district, whose special duty is the collection of revenue, but who also (except in Bengal) holds certain magisterial powers. (Yule.)

1772 *Reg. of 14th May* (Y.), The Supervisors should now be designated Collectors. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XI. 484 Warren Hastings.. strongly objected to the appointment of any European collectors. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 520 The Collector was instructed to hear and decide disputes relating to the rents and possession of land, which had previously been cognizable by the civil judge alone. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* IV. (Y.), Such a magnificent personage as the Collector of Boggleywallah.

†**4.** Formerly in the University of Oxford, one of two bachelors of arts annually chosen by the proctors to perform certain academic functions: see quot. 1726. *Obs.*

1655 WOOD *Life* (1848) 61 He..appointed A. W. collector in Austins. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 305 When Bach. of Arts he was Collector. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlii. 232 The collectors (who are two in number) are chosen out of the determining batchelors by the two proctors, each proctor chusing one; and their business is to divide the determiners into certain Classes, and to appoint to every one what school he shall dispute in. *Ibid.* 233 The collectors therefore, having it in their power to dispose of all the schools and days in what manner they please, are very considerable persons, and great application is made to them for gracious days and good schools.

Collectorate (kŏlĕ·ktŏrĕt). *Anglo-Indian.* [f. prec. + -ATE[1].] The district under the jurisdiction of a collector (see COLLECTOR 3).

1825 M. WILLIAMS (*title*), Memoir on the Zilla of Baroche, being the Result of a Revenue Survey of that Collectorate. 1842 W. T. HUMPHREY *Let. Presbyters Madras* 8 The Tanjore collectorate.. is.. famous for its magnificent pagodas. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 122 For revenue purposes, the territory is divided into twenty-one divisions or collectorates.

attrib. 1886 H. A. D. PHILLIPS *Our Admin. in India* (title), The revenue and collectorate administration.

b. The residence or place of business of a collector; the staff of officials under a collector.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 326 Others lugged him to their courts and collectorates. 1880 *Corr. Chefoo Convention* 2 The withdrawal of the *li-hin* collectorate from the port Settlements...Complaining of the action of these very collectorates.

Colle·ctorship. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The office of a collector.

1553 *Act* 7 *Edw. VI*, c. 4 § 2 Their said Office of Collectorship of the said Tenths. 1679 WOOD *Life* (1848) 213 This Lent the collectors ceased from entertaining the bachelors.. so that now they got by their collectorships, whereas before they spent about 100*l.* besides their gains. 1701 *Answ. to Patrick Hurly's Vind.* 10 He was recommended to the Collectorship of the County of Clare. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 180 The Poor Law Board..attempted..to take the collectorship out of the hands of those whom the collection alone concerned. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 232 The Collectorship at Whitehaven was.. offered to Wordsworth. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Nov. 5/3 The contest for a rate collectorship at Ashton.

2. In India; = COLLECTORATE.

1789 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 35 Some of the districts of this collectorship. 1793 SIR W. JONES in *Asiat. Res.* (1799) IV. 9 In one collectorship..there have lately been found.. a million and three hundred thousand native inhabitants. 1800 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 656 In regulating any of the collectorships in Bengal.

3. The practice of a professed collector of curiosities, etc.

1870 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 498 The growing spirit of collectorship in the United States. 1883 DOWDEN in *Academy* 24 Nov. 342/1 Contributions of real importance to the study of Goethe have been made by the spirit of collectorship aided by scientific criticism.

†**Colle·ctory.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. COLLECTOR + -Y; perh. representing OF. *collecterie* 'fonction de collecteur' (Godefroy). Cf. *rectory, directory*, etc.] The office of collector, collectorship; also, sometimes, the profits or proceeds of such an office, 'money collected' (Jamieson).

1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 149 (Jam.) Reuoikis..all the saidis giftis, feis, and dispositionis out of his said propertie, casualitie, thriddis of benefices, and collectorie in pensioun, etc. 1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 413 Rents and Dues pertaining to the Officers of Controllery and Collectory. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 537 The clerk of the collectorie. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 221 For heiring the Lord Chancelers comptes of his collectorey of the taxationes.

Collectress (kŏlĕ·ktrĕs). *rare.* [f. COLLECTOR + -ESS; cf. *actress*, etc.] A female collector.

1825 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* I. 54 What one puts into the uppermost bowl the..collectress slips into the bowl beneath it. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 43 That great collectress of relics, the holy Empress Helena.

‖ **Colleen** (kŏlī·n, kŏ·lĭn). *Anglo-Irish.* [Ir. *cailín* girl, dim. of *caile* country-woman: cf. *squireen, buckeen.* (*Cailín bán*, anglicized *colleen bawn* = white or fair girl.)] A girl.

1828 G. GRIFFIN *Collegians* xxiii, My appellation is the Colleen rue. 1830 W. CARLETON *Traits & Stories, Shane Fadh's Wedding*, Your young colleen bawn, that 'ill be your wife before the sun sets. 1837 S. LOVER *Rory O'More* xliv, Stay here, my poor colleen. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 400 Cheered on by their colleens, the Irish boys of Staleybridge damaged the houses.

Collegatary (kŏlĕ·gătări). [ad. L. *collēgātāri-us*, f. *col-* together + *lēgātārius* LEGATARY.] A joint legatary, a co-legatee.

1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 140 b, The legatarie must enter bonde to him that is substituted vnto him, if there be no substitute, then to the collegatarie. *Ibid.* 253 Of collegataries dissenting amongest themselues what meanes is to be vsed. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., If the thing be bequeathed *in solido*, the portion of a deceased collegatary accrues to the rest. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Collegate,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [? ad. It. *collegato* confederate, colleague.] ? A confederate, ally.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. v. 165 The High Treasurer..doth receiue the money which the Collegates do contribute. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. vi. 183 The Collegates or assistants in the warres.

†**Co·llegate,** *v. Obs.*–° [f. L. *collēgāt-* ppl. stem of **collēgāre* (f. *col-* together + *lēgāre* to send as ambassador, depute): see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To send together on an embassy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collegate*, to send together.

†**Collega·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [? ad. It. *collegatione* combination, league (Florio), ad. L. *colligātiōn-em* COLLIGATION: cf. OF. *collégation* as var. of *colligation* (1407 in Godef.).] An alliance, confederation.

a 1700 RYCAUT *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* 1478 (L.) The Count of Mansfelt and Duke of Weymar were expected with their troupes to joyne with him; this collegation appeared terrible, and to threaten Vienna itself.

College (kŏ·lĕdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **col(l)egie**, (*pl.* -ies, -ijs); 4–5 **colege, collegge**, 4–6 **colage**, 5–6 **collage**, 6–8 **colledge**, 7 **colledg**, 4– **college**. [a. OF. *collége* (= Pr. *college*, Sp. *colegio*, It. *collegio*), ad. L. *collēgium* colleagueship, partnership, hence a body of colleagues, a fraternity, f. *collēga* COLLEAGUE. (Cf. *convivium, judicium.*) The early by-form *collegie*, -*y*, appears to have been formed directly from the L.: cf. similar forms of *privilege, sacrilege.*]

1. An organized society of persons performing certain common functions and possessing special rights and privileges; a body of colleagues, a guild, fellowship, association: **a.** religious.

Apostolic college, college of the Apostles: the body of Christ's Apostles (or their historic descendants). *Sacred college, college of cardinals*: the 70 cardinals of the Roman Church, who constitute the Pope's council, and elect to the papacy from their own number.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 366 Criste and his colage [*i. e.* the Apostles]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xii. 55 As in-til oys þe Pape had ay Wyth þe collage throw þe Towne To gang in til processyowne. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 297 Ther were the Cardinales of both collegis, both of Gregori and Benedict. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A iij a, Cryst Jhesu.. called his apostles unto hym and made them his bretheren of his College. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 64, I would the Colledge of the Cardinalls Would chuse him Pope, and carry him to Rome. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxx. § 2 All such cities had their ecclesiastical colleges consisting of Deacons and of Presbyters. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 186 Christ did it, in the Mission first of his Twelve, and after of his Seventy, both of which sacred Colledges he sent forth by two, and two. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* viii. 17 Where it may seem that there was a Colledge of Levites, and Iddo was their President. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 50 He was adopted into the college of augurs. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. VI. 12 The affair was to be determined by the college of Priests. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 103 The prince of the apostolic college.

b. secular.

Electoral college: a body of electors to a particular office; *spec.* the princes who elected the Emperor of Germany. *Heralds' College* or *College of Arms*: the corporation of Heralds, which records proved pedigrees and grants armorial bearings. Similar chartered bodies in England are the *College of Physicians, College of Surgeons, College of Preceptors*, etc.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 141 They all did arise and gaue thankes vnto him, for bringyng into that college [the senate] suche a man. 1588 THYNNE *Let. Ld. Burghley* in *Animadv.* Introd. 91 All the whoole colledge of hereaudes. 1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 202 By an vnlawfull Colledge..I meane al companies, societies, fraternities, and other assemblies whatsoeuer, not confirmed nor allowed for a lawfull corporation by auctoritie of the prince. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* Epil., Your approbation may more raise the man, Then all the Colledge of physitians can. 1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 34 The seven Soveraign Provinces.. who choose their respective Deputies, and send them to the Hague, for the composing of three several Colleges, call'd the States-General, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Accounts. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 107 (R. s. v. *Elect*) The electoral college hath written to the king of Sweden, promising not to proceed to the imperial election. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4893/2 Two of the College of One hundred and forty are appointed daily to each Gate of the City. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 48 They would soon erect themselves into an electoral college. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 180 He also effected the restoration of the colleges or guilds of trades. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 165 The Germanic diet comprised three Colleges, the electors, the princes, and the cities.

c. *College of Justice*: in Scotland, the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, etc.

1537 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 36 To institute ane..College of cunning and wise men, baith of Spirituall and Temporall Estate, for doing and administration of justice in al civill actions. 1540 *Ibid.* § 93 The institution of the saide College of justice. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 183 This year the collage court of justice called the sessions was instituted in Edinburgh by the king. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii, The College of Justice, a great forensic society composed of judges, advocates, writers to the signet, and solicitors, was the stronghold of Toryism.

2. *loosely.* Company, collective body, assemblage. (Often with allusion to specific senses.)

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Roxb.) 60 That thou hast vouche sauf to nombre me amongst the college of thyn handmaydens. 1459 *MS. Laud* 416 fol. 95 (Hallw.) Vnto the grete colage of the fyndis blake. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 18 All the holy college of paradyse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. iv. 101 A College of wittie crackers cannot flout mee out of my humour. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. IV. ii. (1676) 378/2 They have whole Colleges of Curtezans in their Towns and Cities. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 86/4 That City..was daily made a sad Colledge of Executioners. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Flower & Leaf* 218 They rode in proud array, Thick as the college of the bees in May. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 156, I could perceive a college of bees.

b. Sometimes representing Ger. *collegium*, Du. *collegie*, in the general sense of 'meeting of companions, reunion, club' (*rauch-, sauf-, tabaks-collegium*), or as applied to the meetings of the religious sect called *Collegiants*.

a 1703 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 25 In some forrain Universities, the Professors (beside their publick lectures) do privately, in their lodgings, instruct some Colleges (as they call them) or select clubs or companies. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Collegians*, A religious sect.. so called because of their colleges, or meetings. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ch. Hist.* (1844) II. 280/1 These men acquired the name of Collegiants, from this particular circumstance, that they called their religious assemblies Colleges 1858 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* V. vii, Friedrich Wilhelm has not the least shadow of a Constitutional Parliament..but he had his *Tabaks-Collegium*, Tobacco-College, Smoking Congress. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* I. 200 In the smoking-room.. the tobacco college had finished its sittings.

3. A community or corporation of clergy living together on a foundation for religious service, etc. Now chiefly *Hist.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 303 Religious and grete colegies and cathedral chirchis maken many false eieris. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 93 Afterward he gedered þere monkes, whiche drew corrupcioun, as it is wont to be done in grete colege. ? 1462 J. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 461 II. 213 That a college of vij. monks shuld be stabilisshed, founded, and indewed withinne a plase.. edified at Caster. 1494 FABYAN VII. 526 All the collagys and men of religion,

as well nunnys as other. **1513** More *Rich. III* (1641) 224 Hee began to found a Colledge of a hundred priests. **1868** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. x. 510 In a college..the minster comes first; the clergy exist only for its sake. **1878** *Clergy List, Cathedral Establishments*, London, *note*, The corporation of the College of Minor Canons consisted in its origin of a body of 12, but..the number will be ultimately reduced to 6. *Ibid. Hereford*, College of Vicars Choral. **1880** *Times* 8 June 1/2 About the same time that this church was built, a college, consisting of a master or custos and 12 chaplains, was founded.

4. A society of scholars incorporated within, or in connexion with, a University, or otherwise formed for purposes of study or instruction:

a. *esp.* An independent self-governing corporation or society (usually founded for the maintenance of poor students) in a University, as the College of the Sorbonne in the ancient University of Paris, and the ancient colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. **b.** A foundation of the same kind, outside a University. (Often combining, in its original character, the functions of a local charity for the aged and of eleemosynary education for the young.)

Such a college normally consists of a *master* (rector, provost, warden, etc.) *fellows* and *scholars*. It now usually admits students not on the foundation who pay to enjoy the advantages of common life and supervision with the scholars of the foundation, during their university or school course.

In the English Universities, the name *college* was app. not originally given to the foundations of the Earliest Period (e. g. *Merton*, *Balliol*), but was introduced with the new foundations of the Second Period (typified by New College, Oxf.), which were really colleges of clergy, in sense 3, but with special aims in connexion with study. With the introduction of these 'colleges' into the university system, the name spread from them to the older non-clerical foundations, and was taken in turn by those of the Third Period, the colleges of the Renascence.

Of the foundations under b, some (as those of Winchester and Eton) were originally associated with colleges in a university, others (as Gresham College, London, Dulwich College) had no such relations. When the education of the young was the object in view, such colleges have, in England, usually developed into great public schools.

[**1379** *Patent Roll Rich. II*, i. 32 (New Coll. Oxon.) Custos et scholares collegii, domus, sive aulæ prædicti. **1380** Rich. II. (*Licence in Mortmain*) Oct. 5, Custos et scholares Domus Scholarium de Merton .. Collegium Domus prædictæ.]

1400 *Stat. New Coll.* (Pref.) Duo perpetua collegia: unum collegium perpetuum pauperum et indigentium scholarium clericorum, in studio Universitatis Oxoniae .. *Saint Mary College of Winchester in Oxenford* vulgariter nuncupatum. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. viii. 57 In þe Unyversyte Of Oxenfurde scho gert be A collage fowndyt. **1536** *Act* 27 *Hen.* 8, c. xlii. (*Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 11) In the College of our Ladye in Eton besydes Wyndesore or Saynt Marie College of Wynchestre besides Wynchestre. **1573** G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 9 Ani college in yᵉ toun wuld have bene glad of me. **1598** F. Meres in *Shaks. C. Praise* 23 Samuell Page .. fellowe of Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxford. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. iii. § 19 The act .. to enable the provost and fellows of Chelsea College to dig a trench out of the river Lea. *a* **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. x. 56 They placed..the most notorious factious Presbyterians, in the Government of the several Colleges or Halls. **1678** Walton *Life Sanderson* 5 He was chosen Sub Rector of the Colledge. *a* **1699** Lady Halkett *Autobiog.* (1875) 1 Provost of Eaton Colledge. **1775** Johnson *West Isl., St. Andrews*, The university, within a few years, consisted of three colleges, but is now reduced to two; the college of St. Leonard being lately dissolved. **1784** Cowper *Task* II. 699 In colleges and halls, in ancient days .. There dwelt a sage called Discipline. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 347 The members of Dulwich College [founded 1619] are a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, and six sisters, twelve scholars, six assistants and thirty out-members. **1868** M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* 46 The university of the chancellor, masters, and scholars, is one corporation, and each of the colleges distinct and independent societies, with their separate codes of laws. *Ibid.* 122 In the first period—thirteenth century—the college..is not an educational, but an eleemosynary, institute. **1886** Willis & Clark *Hist. Univ. Camb.* I. Introd. 14 A college, in its primitive form, is a foundation erected and endowed by private munificence, solely for the lodging and maintenance of deserving students, whose lack of means rendered them unable to pursue the University course without some extraneous assistance.

c. From the fact that in some Universities only a single college was founded or survived, in which case the university and college became co-extensive, the name has come, as in Scotland and the United States, to be interchangeable with 'university'; 'a college with university functions'.

In U. S. 'college' has been the general term, and is still usually applied to a small university (or degree-giving educational institution) having a single curriculum of study, the name 'university' being given chiefly to a few of the larger institutions, which in their organization, and division into various faculties, more resemble the universities of Europe.

1459 *Charter* in *Munim. Univ. Glasguensis* (Maitl. Club) I. 11 Oretis .. pro animabus Domini de Hammilton fundatoris huius Collegij. **1563** *Charter Univ. Glasgow* in *Munim.* I. 67 Forsamekile as within the citie of Glasgow ane College and Vniuersitie was devisit to be hade quhairin the youthe micht be brocht vp in letres and knawlege. **1711** C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 59 [A Scotsman says] a Country-Man with the Colledge of Oxford on his side. **1733** *Deed of Conveyance* in Fraser *Life Berkeley* vi. 193 *note*, The Corporation or incorporate Society of Yale College in New Haven in the Province of Connecticut. *Ibid.* 195 *note*, At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College at Cambridge. **1775** Johnson *West Isl., Aberdeen*, In each of these towns [Old and New Aberdeen] there is a college, or in stricter language, an university; for..the colleges hold their sessions and confer degrees separately. **1818** Scott *Hrt. Midl.* viii. *note*, The students at the Edinburgh College were violent anti-catholics. **1823** [see Collegianer]. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 23 s.v. *Aberdeen*, Marischal College .. this University is not entitled to a copy of every work published for sale, like King's College, which is, indeed, regarded as a depository for both these Universities. **1843** *Ibid.* XXVI. 22 s.v. *University*, United States of North America .. the colleges or universities contain in general only a faculty of arts. **1861** *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 271 Though Yale has always been called a *college*, it is a complete *university*, according to the American acceptation of the term. **1875** *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 36 The Principal is the resident Head of the College. **1882** Grant *Univ. Edin.* I. 70 If, as at Glasgow, there was only one College, then a College with University functions constituted the University.

d. From the relation in which the colleges in **a.** stand to a university, as places of residence and study recognized by it, the name has been officially extended to 'Any institution for higher education affiliated to a university': such are the various colleges affiliated to the University of London, or to Victoria University, the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, etc.

1838 *Charter Univ. Lond.*, Such certificates as aforesaid may be presented from our College called University College, or from our College called King's College..or from, etc. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 25 On Nov. 28, 1836, this institution after an existence of eleven years under the name of 'the University of London' had received a royal charter of incorporation as a college, with the title of 'University College, London'. **1881** *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* (*Article*), Of affiliated Colleges. **1886** *Whitaker's Alm.* 210 *Victoria Univ.*, Colleges of the University, Owens College, Manchester, and University College, Liverpool.

e. By another extension, the name is given to institutions unconnected with a university, for instruction of a more advanced or professional kind than that given at school, such as the theological colleges of religious organizations, colleges for women, training colleges for teachers, military and naval colleges, colleges of agriculture, music, etc.

For these, *Academy* was the general name down to the 19th c. The *Royal Naval Academy* at Portsmouth was reconstituted as the *Royal Naval College* in 1806; and in 1805 was founded the *East India College, Herts*, to prepare for the service of the East India Company.

[**1651** S. Hartlib (*title*), Essay on the Advancement of Husbandry and Learning, or Propositions for the erecting of a College of Husbandry.] **1806** *King's Regul. & Admiralty Instr.*, Having gone through the established education at the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth. — *Order in Council* Feb. 1, A new and enlarged Establishment, adequate to the present increased Naval Force..to be established in the Dockyard of Portsmouth, under the name of the Royal Naval College of Portsmouth. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 22/1 There is a University at Dublin, a Roman Catholic College at Maynooth. **1845** *Charter of R. Agric. College, Cirencester*, To found a College, in which College, the Science of Agriculture..and the practical application thereof .. are to be taught. **1873** *Admiralty Circular*, No. 8. C, The School of Naval Architecture at South Kensington will be absorbed in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. **1889** Dale in *Mansfield Coll., its Origin* 1 The founding of a College for the education of men for the Congregational ministry.

f. Also (after the great schools which were founded as colleges (see b.), and partly perhaps after mod. French use) given to some large public schools or institutions for secondary education; and sometimes assumed even by private schools, as a more pretentious name.

(In France a *collége* is a school for secondary education controlled and sustained by the municipality, distinguished from a *lycée* which is supported and directed by the state: see Littré.)

1841 *Minute-bk. of Cheltenham College* July 27 That the denomination of this School shall henceforth be 'The Cheltenham Proprietary College'. **1844** *Ibid.* Mar. 12 That for the future this Institution be denominated the Cheltenham College. **1842** Tennyson *Walking to Mail* 75, I was at school—a college in the South. **1845** *Charter Marlborough Coll.*, The said Institution had hitherto been .. carried on under the entire management..of a Council..but that such Council were of opinion that it would be more for the benefit of the undertaking that the School should be for the future carried on as a College. **1871** Fraser *Life Berkeley* 12 The modern School or College of Kilkenny.

5. The building or set of buildings occupied by such society or institution; *spec.* **a.** in a university; **b.** the residence of a body of clergy or the like; hence, in some cases, retained as a name for a cathedral close.

[**1379** see 4 a.] *c* **1386** Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 69 Ther was a gret collegge, Men clepe it the Soler-halle of Cantebregge. **14..** *Tundale's Vis.* 2219 He mad colagys and chyrchys mony. **1448** in Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1889) 37 The quere of Wynchestre College at Oxenford. **1509** Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 308 She that buylded a college royall to the honour of the name of crist Ihesu. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 580 Lorde Richarde Beauchampe .. with solempne ceremonies was buryed in his College of Warwike. *c* **1630** Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 42 (1810) 45 John Grandison .. erected there a quarter college .. and placed therein secular priests. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 402 The front of this college is very grand. **1824** *Hist. & Descr. View Durham* 33 A spacious oblong square, called the College, in which are the Deanery and prebendal houses. **1846** G. Ornsby *Sk. Durham* 130 A passage .. leads from the Cloister to the College, or Cathedral close. **1888** Jessopp *Visit Norwich* p. viii, The parsonages were converted into colleges, in which the parish priests lived in common under statutes.

c. *transf.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 358 Where afterwards was made the Colledge or place of publick exercise. **1601** Donne *Poems* (1650) 294 That swimming Colledge, and free Hospitall. **1611** Bible 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 22 She dwelt in Ierusalem in the colledge. **1656** Cowley *Davideis* I. (1684) 17 Midst a large Wood that joyns fair Ramahs Town .. A College stands, where..Prophets Sons with diligence meet.

6. A course of lectures at a foreign or (†) a Scottish university; a 'school' or distinct course of study leading to a degree, in some American universities. (Cf. Ger. *ein Collegium hören* 'to attend a course of lectures'.)

1700 Gregory in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 321 He undertakes to teach..mathematicks (by way of *colleges* or *courses*)..The courses or colleges that he thinks of most ..use, are these. **1741** *Scots Mag.* Aug. 372 (Programme of MacLaurin), He gives every year three different Colleges and sometimes a fourth .. He begins the third College with perspective. **1750** Chesterf. *Lett.* III. 98, I hope your colleges with Marcel go on prosperously. **1755** Johnson s.v., 4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.

7. A charitable foundation of the collegiate type; a hospital, asylum, or almshouse, founded to provide residence and maintenance for poor or decayed persons elected members thereof. (Retained in the title of various institutions of this kind, as Morden College, Blackheath, an asylum for decayed merchants.)

1694 *Will of Sir J. Morden*, I will and order there be placed in the Colledge now finished by me, etc. **1720** Strype *Stow's Survey*, Sir John Morden .. took pattern by the College at Bromley .. founded by John Warren, Bishop of Rochester from 1637 to 1666, for Ministers' poor Widows. **1727–51** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Colleges for disabled soldiers, seamen, etc. See *Hospitals*. *Ibid.* s.v. *Hospital*, Royal Hospitall for disabled soldiers, commonly called Chelsea College. (Before **1873** Greenwich Hospital had from time immemorial been locally spoken of as the *College*.)

8. *slang.* A prison. (*fig.* from 7.)

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, College*, Newgate. **1837** Thackeray *Ravenswing* vii, This is the college in Queer Street. **1855** Dickens *Dorrit* xxxi, That execution which had carried Mr. Plornish to the Marshalsea College.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 4), as *college-building, cap, chapel, council, course, don, friend, †governor, gown, kitchen, lecture, lecturer, mate, office, porter, roll, rule, servant, soph, †-state, statute, tutor*, etc.; *college-bred* adj., *-like* adj. and adv., *-wise* adv.

1844 Emerson *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 Had quite forgotten who of their gownsmen was *college-bred, and who was not. **1799** Southey *Eng. Eclog.* VII, This comes of your great schools And *college-breeding. **1875** *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 76 A Course of Lectures within the *College building. **1712** Berkeley *Pass. Obed.* Wks. III. 105, I made three Discourses .. in the *College-chapel. **1854** Tennyson *To F. D. Maurice* 7 Should eighty-thousand *college-councils Thunder 'Anathema', friend, at you. **1847** — *Princ.* Conclus. 49 'Look there, a garden!' said my *college friend. **1621** Sanderson *Serm.* I. 212 If beneficed-men and *colledg-governours were clench'd and riveted to their cures. **1805** Wordsw. *Prelude* III. 49 Right underneath, the *College kitchens made A humming sound. **1601** *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 77 [We] lived there [in prison], *Colledge-like, without any want. **1642** Howell *For. Trav.* iv. (Arb.) 27 For private Gentlemen and Cadets, there be divers Academies in Paris, Colledge-like. **1590** Greene *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (1861) 175 We are *college-mates, Sworn brothers. **1726** Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xl. (1741) 211 Not content with overgrown fellowships for life, and *college-offices. **1749** Johnson *Vanity Hum. Wishes* 133 When first the *college-rolls receive his name. **1840** Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 339 He [Laud] will have his *College-rules obeyed by his Collegians. **1726** Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xiii. (1741) 66 Why may they not, at the same time, be *college-servants, and college-governors? **1728** Pope *Dunc.* II. 379 Three *College Sophs, and three pert Templars came. **1590** Greene *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (1861) 160 I'll give Living and lands to strength thy *college-state. **1726** Amherst *Terræ Fil.* iii. (1741) 12 His private *college-statutes. **1790** *Loiterer* No. 58 Scarce any office demands so many different requisites as that of a *College Tutor. **1840** Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 338 He is like a College-Tutor, whose whole world is forms, College-rules. **1868** M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* 126 Here and there *college-walls may shelter an occasional student. **1651** Gataker in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* 463 An Hospitall builded *Colledge-wise at Croyden.

b. Special combs.: **college-church**, (*a*) a collegiate church; (*b*) a church connected with a college; **†college-detriments** (see Detriment); **college-lease**, a lease granted by a college; **college-living**, a benefice in the gift of a college; **college-man**, a member or inmate of a college; one who has been educated at a college; **†college-pot**, ? some kind of tankard or drinking vessel; **college-pudding**, a kind of small plum-pudding served whole to each person; **college widow**, *U. S. colloq.* (see quot.); **College Youths**, the name of a society of change-ringers (see quot.).

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 232 Kynge Ethelred .. Edyfyed a *collage-chyrche notable and famous In the subbarbes of Chester. **1540** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 289 Yᵉ college churche of Ripon. **1876** Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* 24 There were also collegiate schools founded in connection with..college churches. **1890–1** *Free Ch. Scotl. Coll. Cal.* 66 [Glasgow] College Church. The site..was pur-

chased and granted to the Congregation .. on the condition that fifty sittings therein should be reserved for the use of the Students. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 20 A solemn admission, and a formal paying of *colledge-detriments. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiv. 103 A *College-lease is accounted .. the worst kind of freehold. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4162/4 A .. Dwelling-House .. in Cambridge .. being a College-Lease, is now to be lett. **1726** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xl. (1741) 212 When a *college-living falls, the person chosen to succeed..is allow'd a year of grace. **1611** FLORIO, *Collegiale*..also a *Colledge man. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. i. (1845) V. 287 Dr. Reynolds, you are a better college-man than a statesman. **1816** J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 189 As to what college men call learning. **1825** KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* III. 383/1 A poor college-man at Greenwich. **1646** *Will of Estcourt* (Somerset Ho.), *Colledge pots. **1689** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2510/4 Stolen out of a House in Charles-street .. Three Silver College-Pots, of different sizes. **1829** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (*Miguel & Mother*), The members .. are condemned to eat .. what they call the *New-college pudding. **1838** *Family Handbk.* 250 College pudding. **1880** BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xx, To consider the question of college-pudding or cheese. **1887** *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug. 298 That class of young ladies known among the students as '*college widows', and commonly supposed to have the acquaintance of several generations of collegians. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 377 **College Youths, Ancient Society of.* This is the chief of the change-ringing societies of England. It .. derives its name from the fact that the students at the college founded by the renowned Sir Richard Whittington..having six bells in their college chapel, used to amuse themselves by ringing them; being joined by various gentlemen in the neighbourhood, the society was definitely started under the name 'College Youths'..on Nov. 5, 1637.

College (kɒ·lĕdʒ), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To send to college; to educate at college.

1819 A. BALFOUR *Campbell* I. 27 (Jam.), Now, say that the laddie's colleged, and leecenced to preach, what's he to do till he get a kirk? **1850** LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* xi. 211 How he was born, cradled, schooled..colleged, and the like.

Hence **Co·lleging** *vbl. sb.*

1848 LOWELL *Indian Summer Reverie* xxxviii, I am glad That here what colleging was mine I had.

College, obs. form of COLLEAGUE.

Collegeaner, -enar, var. of COLLEGIANER.

Colleged (kɒ·lĕdʒd), *a.* [f. COLLEGE *sb.* + -ED².]

† **1.** = COLLEGIATE 1. *Obs. rare.*

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 477 He wes..enteryd in Dwnfermlyne, In þat collegyd kyrk he lyis.

2. Having a college or colleges.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 617 There is a wide difference between these great seats of learning and their one-colleged sister in Dublin.

Collegenesse: see COLLEAGEN.

Colleger (kɒ·lĕdʒəɹ). [f. COLLEGE *sb.* + -ER.] A member or inmate of a college.

† **a.** A member of the same college, a fellow-collegian, colleague. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 460 a, If they do against those lawes..than their Collegers should remove them.

b. *spec.* One of the seventy boys on the foundation of Eton College.

1678 in *Etoniana* 216, 5th Form, *Collegers.* **1740** H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 51 Our Cicerone, who has less classic knowledge and more superstition than a colleger. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. xi, The Captain of the Oppidans and the senior Colleger next to the Captain of the school, figure..in fancy costume. **1882** *Standard* 1 Dec. 7/2 The Collegers had a little the advantage in the first part of the game.

c. An inmate of a 'college' (sense 7) or charitable foundation, a pensioner.

1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 346 She was .. no more than sixty or so, which is young for a colleger at Lily's.

Collegial (kɒlī·dʒiăl), *a.* [a. F. *collégial*, or ad. L. *collēgiāl-is*, f. *collēgium* COLLEGE.]

1. Of the nature of, or constituted as, a college. † *Collegial church*: = collegiate church.

1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Collegial churche, *esglise collegialle.* **1530-1** *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Cathedralle and collegiall churches. **1641** HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1671) 241 The Castle and the Collegial Church being both in rubbish. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 68 There are sometimes two or three together of principal dignity in some Collegial Churches.

2. Of or belonging to a college (sense 4).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXV. (1632) 81 These collegiall Latinizers. **1605** *Answ. to Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 46 Observing the collegial rules and constitutions. **1794** G. WAKEFIELD *Spirit of Chr.* II The Master and fellows.. of collegial societies. **1831** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 404 The usurpation of its [the University's] functions and privileges by the collegial bodies. **1880** *Daily News* 10 Apr. 2/8 The collegial triennial prize was awarded.

3. Of or belonging to a 'collegium' or college (sense 1), or to a body of persons associated as colleagues in the performance of any function.

Collegial system (of church government in Germany): see COLLEGIALISM.

1619 BALCANQUAL *Let.* 9 Mar. *fr. Dordrecht* in Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 121 One of the Scribes..was beginning to read our College his judgement, but Dr. Davenant..thought ..that the Collegial suffrages should not be read thus privately. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 65 At Diets of the Empire..collegial meetings or others. **1816** F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germ.* II. xvi. 33 The inconvenience of consulting his colleagues..the tardiness incidental to collegial deliberations. **1878** SEELEY *Stein* II. 515 The clumsy collegial method must be excluded, and the bureaucratic method adopted. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1821 He [Pfaff] defended the collegial system against the reigning territorialism.

Collegialism (kɒlī·dʒiăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] A name of German origin (= *collegialismus, collegial system*) for the theory of ecclesiastical polity which maintains that the (or a) visible church is a purely voluntary association (*collegium*) formed by contract, in which the supreme authority rests with the whole body of the members; and that the civil magistrate has no other relations to the church than those which he has to any other voluntary association within his territories.

Opposed to *episcopalism* which places the supreme authority in a clerical order, and *territorialism* which ascribes it to the civil power, making the regulation of the church in any country entirely a function of the state. (Formulated under the name by Pfaff in 1742.)

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 512 *Collegialism*, or Collegial system, a technical term denoting a peculiar conception of the relation between Church and State.

Collegiality (kɒlī·dʒi,æ·lĭti). [ad. F. *collégialité*, f. *collégial*: see -ITY.] Colleagueship; the relation between colleagues.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 4/2 The editors of the leading Belgian Liberal journals, in a spirit of 'collegiality', ask for the..co-operation of their readers in a jubilee of an unusual character. *Ibid.* 5 Apr. 14/1 Requesting..him out of collegiality, to present two numbers to the museum.

Collegially ((kɒlī·dʒiăli), *adv.* [f. COLLEGIAL + -LY².] In a collegial manner or capacity.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 192 Which power of Iurisdiction .. remaineth .. both in the Bishop, and in the Presbytery, in him personally, in it collegially. **1833** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 120 Having long collegially dispensed a muddy scantling of metaphysic.

Collegian (kɒlī·dʒiăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *collēgi-um* COLLEGE + -AN. Prob. immed. ad. med.L. *collēgiānus*: cf. *oppidānus.* Cf. F. *collégien.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** A member or inmate of a college; one who is receiving, or has received, a college education, a student; also *spec.* one who is on the 'foundation' of a college, a 'colleger'.

1462 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 461 II. 114 A college of vij. monkes or prestes havyng a certeyn pension..withowt any charge .. to be bore be the seyd collegians. **1583** T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 44 a, All swornemen, Brotherhoods, and Collegiannes likewise. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* iv. (1664) 55 Bacchus is a wise Collegian, who admits merriment. **1730** SWIFT *Betty the Grizette*, Picking wit among collegians, In the play-house upper regions. **1771** *Junius Lett.* liv. 282, I will not descend to answer the little sneering sophistries of a collegian. **1875** MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxvi. (1877) 527 The discussions of the learned collegians at the Museum.

b. One who is on the side of a college; a college partizan.

1697 BLAIR in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 19 All the Governors friends employ their utmost interest to keep out any one that is a friend to the College..'if you choose such a one' say they 'he is a Collegian and we shall have a tax for the College'.

2. *slang.* An inmate of a prison. Cf. COLLEGE 8.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliv, They've been most infernally blown up by the collegians [in the Fleet]. **1855** — *Dorrit* vi. (D.), Letters .. enclosing half-a-crown .. for the Father of the Marshalsea, 'with the compliments of a collegian taking leave'.

3. One of a sect founded in Holland in 1619.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Collegians, Collegiani*, a religious sect formed among the Arminians and Anabaptists in Holland; so called, because of their colleges, or meetings. **1818** [see COLLEGIANT].

B. *adj.* = COLLEGIAL.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 73 To crawl and creep about a while in some Collegian Cells. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 105 Some of the collegian prisoners..have women and little children with them.

Collegianer (kɒlī·dʒănəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 6 **colligener, -gyner, collygener, colleginar, colligioner,** 6-7 **colleginer, -ioner,** 7 **collegenar,** 7, 9 **colliginer,** 9 **collegeaner, collegianer.** [app. f. F. *collégien* + -ER: cf. *mariner, scrivener, parishioner.*] A member of a college; a collegian; a colleague.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* III. (R.), No archdeacon, priest, deacon, subdeacon, colligener, nor canon. **1553** — *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 351, I shoke the dust of my fete against those wicked colligyners and prestes. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 275/1 The patriarch and his collegioners. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 161 The consideration..hath caryed me from colledges, though not from colleginers. **1616** LANE *Sqr's T.* VIII. 90 Love, meeke truithes, sterne Iustices colliginer. *a* **1670** in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 76 Thus the town being nightly watched, there came down the street certain of their own collegioners. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, 'When I was rabbled by the collegeaners.' **1823** LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* xiv. 93 'Ay, ay, 'tis Oxford College, ye're for, is it?..are ye no rather auld for beginning to be a collegianer?' **1868** G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 273 'He's been here a' day, readin' like a colliginer.'

Collegiant (kɒlī·dʒiănt). = COLLEGIAN 3.

1764 A. MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) II. 279-80 Collegiants. **1818** TODD, *Collegian* 2. One of a religious sect .. called *collegiani*, collegians, and collegiants, on account of their colleges or weekly meetings.

Collegiate (kɒlī·dʒiĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *collēgiāt-us* member of a college or corporation, also in med.L. (as adj.) of or pertaining to a college, f. *collēgium* COLLEGE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of the nature of, or constituted as, a college. *Collegiate church*: see 4.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 222 Publike places be either elementarie, grammaticall, or collegiate. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. (J.), The state of collegiate societies, whereon the two universities consist. **1629** WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* 23 Any wandring from their Collegiate society into the world. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 126 This was ..the design of collegiate foundations in their origin.

2. Of or belonging to a college.

1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** b, Collegiate Munkes had their habite. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 8 There is no education collegiate, which is free. **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1847) 503/1 To seize into their hands .. collegiate masterships in the university. **1671** MAYNWARING *Anc. & Mod. Physic* 28 Doctor Herrett, a Collegiate Physician of London. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 2 A collegiate life did not suit me. **1832-48** H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 6 Marvell, to whose ardent .. mind neither college discipline nor collegiate opinions were likely to be agreeable. **1855** DICKENS *Dorrit* ix, The kindling of to-day's [fire] under the collegiate boiler. **1889** LYTE *Hist. Eton Coll.* 23 The Collegiate Church of Eton.

3. Constituted as a body of colleagues; corporate; of or belonging to colleagues, combined.

1625 BACON *Ess. Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 373 But .. the Force of Custome Copulate, and Conioyned, and Collegiate, is far Greater. **1665** *Phil. Trans.* I. 163 To sollicite in all parts mutuall Ayds and Collegiate endeavours. **1875** MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xii. 349 This single person or group—this individual or this collegiate Sovereign (to employ Austin's phrase).

4. *Collegiate church*: (*a*) a church which is endowed for a body corporate or chapter, but has no bishop's see; (*b*) in Scotland, a church served by two or more joint incumbents or pastors; so *collegiate charge*; (*c*) in U. S. 'a church which is united with others under the joint pastorate of several ministers' (Webster).

1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 121 b, Wardens of cathedrall and collegiate Churches. **1540** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 290 The collegiat church of Sanct Petr and Wilfrid of Rypon. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. XXXV. 328 Buried in the Collegiat Church of Winburn in Dorset-shire. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. (1843) 698/2 King Harry the Seventh's chapel in the collegiate church of Westminster. **1681** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Collegiate Church* is that which consists of a Dean and Secular Canons. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 167 Collegiate churches were such .. wherein a number of Presbyters were settled and lived together in one Corporation. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. 24 There were thirty-three collegiate churches in Scotland.

5. *Collegiate school*: a school of a high grade, or of high pretensions.

B. *sb.* † **1.** = COLLEGIAN A. 1. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i, A new foundation..of ladies, that call themselues the Collegiates. **1683** R. SHELDON in *Wood's Life* (1848) 253 A very hard case for vs poore mortalls who know nothing, because wee haue not bin collegiates in Oxon. **1766** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 216, I became a Doctor, as well as if I had been a regular collegiate. **1818** BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Introd. 20 Communicating my distress to some of my fellow collegiates.

† **2.** *transf.* and *slang.* An inmate of an asylum, prison, or the like. Cf. COLLEGIAN 2. *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 29 Meeting with one of my fellow Collegiats [*i.e.* thieves]. *c* **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Collegiates*, those Prisoners, and Shop-keepers. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 ₱ 3 If we consult the Collegiates of Moorfields, we shall find most of them are beholden to their Pride for their Introduction into that magnificent Palace. *a* **1734** NORTH *Life Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 123 (D.) In the goal..he..busied himself with the cases of his fellow-collegiates.

† **3.** A fellow-collegian; a colleague. *Obs.*

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. 4 Doctor Gilbert, our friend and Collegiat. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* III. 125 He [Thomas Drax] translated all the Works of Master Perkins (his Countryman and Collegiat) into Latine. **1696** C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 333, I was one day making a Visit to him, with the rest of his Collegiates.

Collegiate (kɒlī·dʒi,ĕt), *v.* [f. prec.: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To make collegiate; to constitute as a college or collegiate church. Hence **Colle·giated** *ppl. a.*, **Colle·giating** *vbl. sb.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 5 The Paroche Chirch, of a fair Building and Collegiatid. **1782** PENNANT *Journ.* III, 12 minor canons..these were formerly collegiated, and had their hall and houses. [**1835** *Tait's Mag.* II. 790 The Presbytery..insist on uncollegiating the five double charges within the city proper, for the purpose of providing ministers for five new churches.] **1848** WARE *Manch. Parish Ch.* Pref. 8 Such are the simple circumstances connected with the collegiating of the parish church of Manchester.

Collegiately (kɒlī·dʒiĕtli), *adv.* [f. COLLEGIATE *a.* + -LY².] In a collegiate manner or capacity.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 30 The secular Electors neuer giuing their consent thereunto: Neyther was the resolution of the same taken Collegiately. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. (1852) Introd. 9 None of them do live collegiately, but board .. at private houses. **1842** G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 75 The Tracts for the Times have been published collegiately or corporately.

Collegiation (kɒlī·dʒi,ēi·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action, f. COLLEGIATE *v.*] The making collegiate.

1887 SAINTSBURY *Manchester* 26 The material structure of the church appears not to be older than the date of its collegiation.

Collegie, Colleginar, -iner, -ioner, obs. ff. COLLEGE, COLLEGIANER.

Collegue, obs. form of COLLEAGUE.

Collemase: see COAL-MOUSE.

Collenchyma (kŏlĕ·ŋkimă). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue + *ἔγχυμα*, *ἐγχυματ-* infusion.]

†**1.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 356 Link supposes the cellular substance in which pollen is generated to be semiorganic and calls it collenchyma. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Collenchyma*. . usually absorbed, but remaining and assuming a definite form in some plants, as in orchids.

2. Tissue consisting of cells with walls greatly thickened at the angles, found just beneath the epidermis in the leaf-stalks and young stems of many Dicotyledons.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 514 Collenchyma. . has acquired a cartilaginous or horny texture by its cells becoming greatly thickened by secondary layers of a substance softening or swelling up in water. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. 83 The collenchyma originates from the fundamental tissue, and. . not from the epidermis.

Collenchymatous (kŏleŋki·mătəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] *Bot.* Belonging to or of the nature of collenchyma, or of collenchyme.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 187 The characteristic iodine reaction of collenchymatous walls. *Ibid.* 417 Collenchymatous masses.

Co·llenchyme. *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *collenchyma*: see above.] A term proposed by Sollas for a tissue of the mesoderm in sponges. (See next.)

Co·llencyte. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue, *ἐν* in, *κύτος* hollow, receptacle.] Sollas's proposed term for the corpuscles of connective tissue found embedded in the collenchyme in the mesoderm of sponges. Hence **Collencytal**, *a.*

1887 W. J. SOLLAS *Sponges* in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 419/2 The mesoderm . . in its commonest and simplest form consists of a clear colourless gelatinous matrix in which irregularly branching stellate cells or connective tissue corpuscles are embedded; these may be termed *collencytes* and the tissue *collenchyme*.

Collen earth, etc.: see COLOGNE.

†**Collep, -op.** *Obs. Sc. rare*$^{-1}$. [cf. COLLOCK a pail, of which this may be a corruption.]

1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance of 7 Deidly Synnis* 95 Him folfowit mony fowll drunckart, With can and collep [*v. r.* collop] cop and quart.

Collep, var. COLLOP.

Collepixie, obs. form of COLT-PIXIE.

Coller, obs. f. COLLAR, CHOLER.

Collerauch, -rayth, -reth: see CULREATH.

Collerette: see COLLARETTE.

Colleric, obs. form of CHOLERIC.

Collerie, -y, var. of COLLYRIE, *Obs.*, eye-salve.

Collery (kŏ·ləri). *Anglo-Ind.* [ad. Tamil *kallar* thieves.] The name of a non-Aryan race inhabiting part of India east of Madura; hence, **Collery-horn** (corrupted into *cholera-horn*), a long brass horn of hideous sound, often used at native funerals; **Collery-stick**, a throwing stick or boomerang used by the Colleries (Yule).

1763 ORME *Hist. Mil. Trans.* I. 208 (Y.) The Polygar Tondiman. . likewise sent 3000 Colleries; these are a people who . . inhabit the woods between Trichinopoly and Cape Comorin; their name in their own language signifies Thieves. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 143, 1120 colleries (irregular troops of the Southern Polygars). 1830 J. WELSH *Mil. Remin.* I. 130 (Y.) It was he also who first taught me to throw the spear, and hurl the Collery-stick. 1879 *Madras Mail* 7 Oct. (Y.), To have the Amildar's Cholera-horn men out at that hour to sound the reveillé.

Collery, obs. form of COALERY, COLLIERY.

Collet (kŏ·lĕt), *sb.*^{1} Also 6–7 **colet**(t, **collat**(t, **-ett.** [a. F. *collet*, dim. of *col* neck:—L. *collum*. In sense 4 prob. directly ad. It. *colletto*.]

†**1.** The neckband of a garment; a collar or band worn round the neck; a necklet. *Obs.*

1561 in Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 148 (Jam.) Item, ane collet of aurange hew quharin is bandis of claith of gold twa finger braid. 1578 *Inv.* in *Nugæ Derelictæ* (1880) xii. 4 Tua collattis sewit of holene clayt. ane w^{t} blak silk. 1584 HUDSON *Judith* in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* (1620) 723 And through her collet she shewd her snowie brest. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 745, I understand . . all the Jewels are brought here again to be pawned, and amongst them the great Collet of Rubies fetch'd from Hamb.

2. An encompassing band or ring; in various technical uses, as, a ring, collar, or flange on a rod or spindle, a circular metal lining to a hole, a circular ferrule or socket, etc. Cf. COLLAR 11. Also *attrib.*

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 305 A Staffe to a Crosse of silver withe twoo knoppes gilte and a loose Collet. 1670 *Will of E. Lynde* (Somerset Ho.), Silver collett can. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. sev. late Voy.* (1711) II. 161 The Wooden Stick is fastened within the Iron Collet or Funnel of the Harpoon, with Packthread wound all about the Iron. 1696 DERHAM *Artificial Clockm.* 3 The Collet, or piece of brass soldered on the Arbor, or Spindle, on which the Wheel is rivetted. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 585/2 On this pin are two moveable collets. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 324/2 Its inmost coil running through and bent round into the hole of a collet or small collar placed over the staff. 1879 *Unif. Reg.* in *Navy List* July 1882 497/2 For ventilation, the base to be perforated with four holes, and a gilt collet inserted in the crown of the helmet. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 22 The spring should start away from the collet hole with an easy curve.

3. *Jewelry.* The circle or flange in a ring in which the stone is set; also the setting for a precious stone in a piece of jewelry.

1528 *MS. List of Jewelry* (P.R.O.), A pawnce with ij hanging perles with a colett, that a balasse stood in. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Annulus*, *Pala annuli*, the brode place where the stone is set: the colet. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 934 Others write, that he carried a strong poison within the collet of his signet. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 426 The imperial crown of Scotland. . is adorned with 22 large precious stones, viz. topazes, amethysts, garnets, etc. in collets of gold of various forms. 1784 WESLEY *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 25 It is set in the forepart of the vitreous humour, like a diamond in its collet. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 230 He chanced to turn the collet of the ring towards the inner side of his hand.

b. *fig.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 21 When his worne selfe. . Had dropt out of the Collet into th' Graue. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* Pref., That these rare Gems, as they are but loosly set in the Mind . . so for a time they fall out of their Collets. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* ii. (R.), Surely a diamond of so much lustre [Stella] might have been. . fixed within the collet of matrimony.

†**4.** *Glass-blowing.* The neck or portion of glass left on the end of the blowing-iron after the removal of the finished article. *Obs.* Hence CULLET q.v.

1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 277 Necks of the Glass, are also call'd Collets. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Collet*, in the glass trade, that part of a glass vessel, which in the making, sticks to the hollow iron by which the metal is first taken out of the melting pot. This is broken off before the vessel is fashioned, and is never seen in the least mark, when finished. . These they throw together, and afterwards grind them down, and put into the green glass metal, for the purest green glass. 1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 143 He delivers it to the master workman to break off the collet, which is a little piece that sticks to the iron. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

‖**5.** *Gunnery.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Collet*, French for that part of a cannon which is between the astragal and the muzzle. In mod. Eng. Dicts.

6. *Bot.* The point where the stem and the root of a plant are united; the collar.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Collet (kŏ·lĕt), *sb.*^{2} [An earlier form of CULET q.v., the Fr. equivalent being *culasse*, deriv. of *cul* bottom; app. confounded with COLLET *sb.*^{1} sense 3.] The horizontal base of a diamond when cut as a brilliant; also called CULET.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* 1050/4 Lost . . a short hart Diamond, weighing about 18 Grains. . 4 Rights and the Collet [*printed* coller] pollished, the Stone being about half made. 1761 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 444 At the table surface, and at the collet, or opposite surface. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 214 The under surface is also cut in facets and terminates nearly in a point called the collet or culette.

Collet (kŏ·lĕt), *v.* [f. COLLET *sb.*]

1. To set in a collet. Hence **Co·lleting** *vbl. sb.*

1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 160 And in his foyle so louely set, Faire collited in Gold. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/2 *Colletting.*—Little fangs or lips are left in the metal, and the gem being inserted between them, they are bent over so as to enfold it.

2. To provide with a collet or collar.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 158 That the main spring may not be injuriously contracted the part of the barrel arbor to which it is attached is enlarged or colleted.

Collet, var. of COLET *Obs.*, acolyte; obs. f. COLLECT *sb.*; *dial.* corruption of COLLARD.

‖**Colleter** (kŏlī·tər). *Bot.* [a. Gr. *κολλητήρ* one who glues, f. *κολλᾶν* to glue: see COLLETERIUM.] One of the glandular hairs found on many leaf-buds, etc., which secrete the blastocolla or bud-glue.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. 115 The parts of the bud are coated by a gummy substance. . which he [Hanstein] calls Blastocolla, while the glandular hairs which produce them he terms Colleters. *Ibid.* The secretion of the colleters is a watery mucilage in Polygonum.

Colleterial (kŏlĭtī·ə·riăl), *a. Zool.* [f. next + -AL.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a colleterium. *Colleterial gland*: = COLLETERIUM.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 111 Colleterial glands which secrete a glutinous material for fixing the ova to various external objects. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 270 A colleterial gland.

‖**Colleterium** (kŏlĭtī·ə·riŭm). *Zool.* [mod.L., as if a. Gr. **κολλητήριον*: see COLLETER.] A glandular organ in certain insects, secreting a glutinous substance for cementing the ova together.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Colletic (kŏle·tik), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. late L. *collētic-us* or its original Gr. *κολλητικός* agglutinant, f. *κολλᾶν* to glue.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of joining as with glue; agglutinant. **B.** *sb.* An agglutinant.

[1669 ROWLAND tr. *Schroder's Chym. Disp.* 39 *Colletica* are such as Glew.] 1715 KERSEY, *Colleticks*, Medicines that are of a gluing, or closing Faculty. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Colletics*, Among colletics are ranked litharge, aloes, myrrh, etc. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Collette, obs. form of COLLET, COLLECT *sb.*

†**Colley.** *Obs.* [cf. COLLEP.] See quot.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 36 A brace of threshers . . falling out about the overlarge soope of the Colley or Harvest-bottle.

Colley: see COLLIE, dog, and COLLY, soot, etc.

Colleyne, obs. form of COLOGNE.

†**Coll-hardy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Perhaps f. COLL *sb.*^{3} though the *dupe* or *simpleton* is not exactly the type of the 'hardy' fool.] Foolhardy, foolishly rash.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 20 b, Away with this arrogancie: be no more so collhardy [Lat. *ferociam comprime*], and write hereafter more advisedly.

‖**Co·llibert.** *Obs.* 7–8 coli-. [F. *collibert*, ad. L. *collibert-us* fellow-freedman, f. *col-*, *con-* together + *libertus* freedman. Concerning the mediaeval *colliberti*, see article in Du Cange.]

1. In France under the Feudal system: A kind of tenant freed from strict serfdom, but bound to certain duties or services. In the Custom of Anjou, they had become simply serfs. (Never used in England.)

[1672 *Cowel's Interpr., Coleberti*, are Tenants in Free Socage, *Doomsday-Book*, or such as being Villains were manumitted.] 1708-15 KERSEY, *Coliberts* or *Colliberts*, a middle sort of Tenants, between Servile and Free: In the Civil Law, they who were made free together, at the same time. 1721 in BAILEY. 1864 *N. & Q.* V. 384 (transl. from Fr.) Colliberts were, therefore, bound by serfdom.

2. 'Miserable inhabitants of Aunis and Poitou' (Littré) named after the mediæval colliberts.

Collibist, var. of COLLYBIST *Obs.*

†**Collibration.** *Obs.* [n. of action, f. L. *collībrāt-*, ppl. stem of *collībrāre*, f. *col-* together + *lībrāre* to weigh.] Weighing together; comparison.

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 537. 161 What. . do Philosophers number, measure, waigh? All things: yet have they most solemn dinumerations, dimensions, collibrations.

†**Colliby.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *collibium*, prob. f. L. *collybius* exchange of coins, agio, a. Gr. *κόλλυβος* small coin, rate of exchange, agio; also a small round cake: cf. COLLYBIST. Du Cange derives it from L. *collibēre* to please, be agreeable, and it is possible that a notion of connexion with this helped in establishing the med.L. sense of 'little present'.] A small present.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1770 Smale giftes named collibies wald vnto thaym drawe.

Collic, -lick(e, obs. forms of COLIC.

†**Colli·cular,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *colliculus* little hill (dim. of *collis* hill) + -AR^{1}.] Of the nature of a little hill.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1061 Our Country is generally a low ground. . yet 'tis very full of Collicular Eminencies.

Colliculate (kŏlĭ·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE^{2}.] *Zool.* Having little eminences.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 333 Coralla transversely or reticulately colliculate.

Collide (kŏlə·id), *v.* [ad. L. *collīdĕre* to strike or clash together, f. *col-* together + *lædĕre* to injure, damage.]

1. *trans.* To bring into collision or violent contact, strike or dash together. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. vi, The outward [ayre] being stroke or collided by a solide body. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 52 The inflamable effluencies discharged from the bodies collided. 1755 JOHNSON, *Collide, v.a.*, to strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together. 1871 M. COLLINS *Inn of Str. Meetings* 18, I whom dreams encumber, By the keen clash of gross events collided.

2. *intr.* To come into collision, come forcibly into contact, strike or dash together.

(When first used of railway trains or ships in collision, *c* 1860–70, it was much objected to as an Americanism.)

1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 14 The flints . . thus toss'd in air, collide. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Moufet's Health's Improv.* 9 The Blood collides against the Sides of the Aorta. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 22 Tumble and rage along, ye rotten waifs and wrecks; clash and collide. 1866 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* III. 135 The attraction urges them [atoms]. They collide, they recoil. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/8 Charles, brigantine, in entering the harbour. . collided with Sparkling Foam, barquentine.

3. *fig.* To come into collision or be in conflict; to clash, conflict.

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 326 How often would he not collide against the Bishop of Sorimum? 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 152 Overruling the ordinary course of law where it collided with equity. 1880 G. DUFF in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 667 Our interests would be about as likely to collide as those of a shark and a tiger.

b. To come together (without conflict). *rare.*

1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xix. 191 In great crises their interests collide and harmonise to augment the stability of institutions.

Hence **Colli·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Colli·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 345 By the collision of flint and steel. . particles detached from the colliding bodies. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. vi. 386 To restrain the action of colliding passions. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 5/6 The headgear of the colliding vessel. . became entangled.

Collidine (kŏ·lidəin). *Chem.* [f. *κόλλα* glue + *εἶδος* form + -INE.] See quots.

1855 C. G. WILLIAMS in *Chem. Gaz.* 308 Collidine is one of the bases discovered by Dr. Anderson in Dippel's oil, and found a few weeks subsequently by me in shale naphtha. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1082 *Collidine* $C_8H_{11}N$, an alkaloid found among the products of the dry distillation of animal substances and of coal. . Collidine is a colourless, oily liquid, having a strongly aromatic, not unpleasant odour.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Dec. 6/5 Tobacco smoke .. contains a second toxical principle called colidine.

Collie, Colly (kɒ·li), *sb.* Also 8 **coly**, 8–9 **colley**, (9 **coally, coley, cooly**). [Origin uncertain: it has been conjectured to be the same word as *coaly* 'the colour being originally black'; cf. COLLY *a.* Chaucer has *Colle* as proper name of a dog, of which *collie* might possibly be dimin.]

1. A Scotch shepherd's dog; a breed of sheep-dogs remarkable for sagacity.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 563 Ran Colle our dogge, and Talbot, and Gerlond.] *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 691 (Jam.) The Bishop was nicknamed Collie, because he was so impudent and shameless, that when the Lords of the Session and Advocates went to dinner, he was not ashamed to follow them into their houses, unasked, and sat down at their table. 1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy*, A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a kent, Or hounded coly o'er the mossy bent. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gl., Coley*, a cur dog. N. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 23 The tither was a ploughman's collie, His breast was white, his touzie back Weel clad wi' coat o' glossy black; His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl, Hung owre his hurdies wi' a swirl. 1806 *Edin. Even. Courant* 20 Jan. (Jam.), A black and white rough coley, or shepherd's dog. 1872 SIR G. W. DASENT *Three to One* II. 216 An affectionate coolie dog.

b. *fig.* 'One who follows another constantly or implicitly' (Jam.); cf. to *dog*, and *Sc. follow-dog.*

2. *attrib.* esp. in **collie-dog.**

c 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha* in Chambers *Pop. Poems Sc.* (1862) 30 The colly dog lies i' the nook. 1807 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (ed. 5) 329 The Cur Dog is a trusty and useful servant to the farmer and grazier .. In the North of England, this and the foregoing [The Shepherd's Dog] are called Coally Dogs. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliii, Turning sinners as a colley dog turns sheep. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 398 His dog Totchy, an animal of the cooly breed. 1884 *York Herald* 23 Aug. 4/2 A Black and Tan Collie Puppy. 1861 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 139 All books are full of the marvels of colly-dogism.

Collied (kɒ·lid), *ppl. a. arch.* and *dial.* [f. COLLY *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Rendered 'colly'; begrimed; blackened; darkened, murky.

[*c* 1310 See *kollede*, s. v. COLLOW *v.*] 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 145 Briefe as the lightning in the collied night. 1634 T. CAREW *Cœl. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 159 [Venus] stroaking with her ivory hand his [Vulcan's] collied cheeks. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* I. i, That youthful Virgin .. with .. a shining face, and colly'd eyebrows. 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. vii, With brimless Cap and colly'd Face. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 120. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 128 A collied cloud.

Collier (kɒ·liəɹ). Forms: 4 **kolier, cholier**, 5 **colyȝere, colȝer(e, coliare, coler**, 5–6 **colyer, colier, (coilȝear)**, 6 **colyar, coliar**, 6–7 **colliar, collyer**, (8 **coallier**), 6– **collier.** [ME. *colier, colyer*, etc., f. *col*, COAL, app. after words from Fr. in -IER, q.v. The Sc. *coilȝear*, and other ME. spellings, imply that the *o* was then long; *collier* with short *o*, appears to be later: cf. COLLY *a.* and *v.*]

I. One whose occupation or trade is to procure or supply coal (formerly charcoal); one engaged in the coal trade.

†**1.** A maker of wood charcoal (who also was often the bringer of it to market). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2520 Choliers þat cayreden col come þere bi side. *Ibid.* 2523 Þe kolieres bi komsed to karpe kenely i fere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Colyer [*v.r.* colyȝere, coler], *carbonarius.* *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 321 Then the Coilȝear .. Went to the Charcoill in hy, To mak his Chauffray reddy. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 328 Item to the colyer for makyng of coleys ij.*s.* 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 493 When none but pore Colyars dyd wyth coles mell. 1573 *Art of Limning* 7 Take Hartes horne, and burne it to cole on a Coliars harth. 1608 T. BALL in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 130 To be at bristow with a reffiner and a hammer man and 8 or 10 colliers.

†**2.** One who carries coal (orig. charcoal, later also pit-coal) for sale. *Obs.*

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 All maner of colyers that bryngeth coleys to towne. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 86 And where as the colyers be founde false that they may be punessed and theyr sackes brent. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When colliers put no dust into their sacks. 1661–2 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., All the day with the colliers removing the coles out of the old cole hole into the new one. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 198 A Collier with his Cart, that Coals was used to carry.

†**b.** A coal-dealer or owner. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 235, I knew a Nobleman.. A Great Timber Man, A Great Colliar, A Great Corne-Master, A Great Lead-Man.

†**3.** Often used with allusion to the dirtiness of the trade in coal, or the evil repute of the collier for cheating: cf. Greene's *Coosnage of Colliers* (1591). *Obs.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 11 Smoggy colyers, and stynkynge gonge fermers. 1552 BALE *Apol.* 93 (R.) As the sayinge is, lyke wyl to lyke, as the deuyl fyndeth out the colyer. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 130 What man, tis not for grauity to play at cherrie-pit with sathan. Hang him foul Colliar. 1622 GATAKER *Sp. Watch* 67 (T.) A man shall hardly come with fair apparell amongst colliers, but he shall carry some of their soil away from them. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 350 He could transform himself in Colour As like the Devil as a Collier. 1732 in Fuller's *Gnomol.* (Hazl. *Eng. Prov.* 1869) Like a collier's sack, bad without, but worse within.

4. One who works in a coal-mine; a coal-miner.

1594 *Newcastle Munic. Acc.* (1849) 33 Paide for letting fourthe coliers at Pilgrim streete gate..earlie in the morninge to worke, 2*s.* per pece each on. 1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 8 Colliers have gotten coles again in those same Pits. 1741–3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 95, I went to Southbiddick, a village of colliers, seven miles south-east of Newcastle. 1799 *Scotl. Descr.* 198 Villages .. inhabited by .. coalliers and lime-burners. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) 1881 II. 37 They are..not good in jewelry or mosaics, but the best iron-masters, colliers, wool-combers, and tanners, in Europe. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. 147 A collier earns more wages than a carpenter.

II. *transf.*

5. A ship engaged in the carriage of coal. Earlier *collier-ship.* Also *attrib.*

1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadiz* (1883) 11 With all the Colliers or New-Castell shipps in the ffleete. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Jan., The Dutch have taken some of our colliers to the North. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 257 The ship was no other than a light collier. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xii. (1857) 202 The coal which loads a single large collier would, when it existed as wood, have built many large colliers.

b. One of the crew of such a vessel.

1727 SWIFT *Petition of Colliers, etc.*, So considerable a branch of the coasting trade, as that of the colliers. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XXV, I'm an old collier.

6. The swift (*Cypselus apus*). *dial.*

1796 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* Gloss. *Collier*, hirundo apus, the black swallow, or swift. 1855 in *Whitby Gloss.*

7. A species of Aphis; also *collier-aphis, -fly.*

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 75 It's called the collier-fly, because it turns black. 1784 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* II. 51 *Collier*, an insect, 'the black dolphin'.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *collier-brig, -ship*; *collier-built* adj.; **collier-man, -master**, the captain of a coal-ship; **collier's faith** [med. Lat. *fides carbonarii*, Ger. *köhlerglaube*], uninquiring or unreasoning assent to the prevalent religious tenets; blind faith; **collier's lung, phthisis**, a fibroid phthisis common with coal-workers, characterized by the deposit of carbon in a finely granular condition in the tissue of the lungs; **collier-woman**, a woman that works in a coal-mine.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* v. 211 The butties that knock about the poor *collier-boys. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, Fog creeping into the caboozes of *collier-brigs. 1878 TRELAWNY *Shelley, etc.* (1887) 198 She was a *collier-built tub of 120 tons. 1581 HANMER *Jesuits Banner* K ij b, Not hanging with the *colliers fayth upon the sleeueless coate of the Romish Church. [1603 CHETTLE *Eng. Mourn. Garment* D iiij b, Onely of the faith that the Colliar profest, which was euer one with the most. See the story 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. vi.] 1680 *Observ.* 'Curse *Ye Meroz*' 6 [He] proceeds to talk of Faith .. but possibly 'tis the Colliers Faith he means all this while. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The *collierman's chart is the coast. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 44 The masters of coal-ships, who they call *collier-masters. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 251 [The disease] has been sometimes called *spurious melanosis* sometimes **Collier's Phthisis.* 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 292 To each Newcastle-ship or *Colliarship serving in his Highness his affairs, etc. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* II, Blear-eyed Moll The *collier woman.

Colliery (kɒ·liəri). Also 7 **collyery, colyery**, 8 **collery, coalliery.** [f. COLLIER + -Y: see -ERY; cf. also the form COALERY.]

1. A place where coal is worked; a coal-mine.

1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 85 Besides great collieries employed for the use and supply of the commons and poor of the town. 1648 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1219 An extraordinary Storm..which..hath drowned Two of the best collyeries upon Sunderland River. 1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 764 The water that runs from the adjacent Colyeries is vitrioline. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 10 Your ground borders on other Colleries, which are working Colleries. 1799 *Scotl. Descr.* 102 Its coallieries, its traffic, its various manufactures. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 172 It was not .. until 1238 that the first collieries were established on the high grounds in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

†**2.** The working of a coal-mine. *Obs.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 10 To explain the whole art of Collery. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. (1743) 9 The colliery here is brought to..perfection.

†**3.** The coal trade. *Obs.*

1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 2 Of our inferiour Commerce, what have we but the Colliery, and Fishing of New-found land.

†**4.** The ships employed in the coal trade; also, one such vessel. *Obs.*

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 280 Among the Colliery, that is to say, among the Ships. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* III. (R.), The master, or by courtesy The captain of a colliery.

†**5.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1708–15 KERSEY, *Collery*, a Store-house of Coals. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

6. *attrib.*, as *colliery Act, club, district, explosion, inspector, manager, owner, trade, yard*; **colliery viewer** = COAL-VIEWER.

1786 *Act 26 Geo. III*, c. 41 Any such .. may .. sail in the Colliery Trade. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* i. (1851) 30 Joseph Locke, a colliery-viewer .. had served his apprenticeship below ground. 1852 J. GLYNN *Power of Water* (Weale) 119 By profession a 'colliery viewer'. 1863 *Trans. Assoc. Coal Miners* 10 They had colliery clubs established in their district .. The Educational Clause of the Colliery Act operated favourably. 1866 W. BEGBIE *Wks.* 1883) 254 Who has recently resided in a colliery-district.

Collieshangie (kɒliʃæ·ŋi). *Sc.* Also **cullieshangee, cullishang, colly-shangie, -gy.** [Connexion with Gael. *callaidh* 'wrangling, outcry', has been suggested; also, that the first part is COLLIE sheep-dog, and that the original sense was either a noisy quarrel of dogs, or the racket made by a dog when a 'shangie' or encumbrance is tied to his tail; but historical evidence is wanting.] Noisy quarrel, 'row', uproar; confused fight.

a 1745 MESTON *Poems* (1767) 115 (Jam.) Macbane and Donald did quarrel, And in a culleshangee landed. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 85 (Jam.) The collyshangy raise to sick a height. 1790 BURNS 'Kind Sir, I've read, etc.' (Globe) 110 How the collieshangie works Atween the Russians and the Turks. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 93 (Jam.) Cullishangs 'tween man and wife Happen whyles for want o' siller. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, A hard-headed loon, that was aye bringing himself and other folk into collie-shangies. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 139 Sharp going with us and having occasional 'collie-shangies' with collies when we came near cottages.

Colli·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *collum* neck + -FEROUS.] 'Possessed of, or bearing a neck' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Colliflory, -flower, obs. ff. CAULIFLOWER.

Co·lliform, *a.* [f. L. *collum* neck + -FORM.] Neck-shaped; in *Entomol.* having the form of a collar: see COLLAR 17 b.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Collig, obs. Sc. f. COLLEAGUE.

†**Colligance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *colligance* (14th c. in Littré), f. L. type **colligāntia*, f. *colligāre* to bind together.] Attachment together, connexion.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It hath collygaunce with the face and the necke. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* vii. (1888) 55 By them [nerves and veins] they [the pappes] haue Coliganes with the hart, the lyuer. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 34 b, The fellowship and colligance, whiche thei haue with greate sinewes. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) IV. Prol. p. lxxxiii, I often make blunders in the Symbolization and Colligance of those two Words.

†**Colligate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *colligāt-us* pa. pple. of *colligāre*: see next and -ATE 2.] Bound together, fastened, attached (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 145 In whych the partys be left which left so collygate; And so promotyd unto most perfyt temperance. 1528 FOXE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxvi. 80 By stedfast .. amite colligate unto the same. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 The first and second Vertebre .. are most especially Colligate, and bound to the Head.

Colligate (kɒ·ligeit), *v.* [f. L. *colligāt-*, ppl. stem of *colligāre* to bind together (f. *col-*, *com-* together + *ligāre* to bind): see -ATE 3.]

†**1.** *trans.* To bind or fasten together, connect.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 6 Conbyndyng, colligattyng, or knittyng together the muskles. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 5 With such Ligamentes those bones and ioyntes are clothed, and colligated. 1773 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 126/1 The pieces .. are colligated in rows, by running packthread through the peg-holes.

2. *fig.* To bind together in a common interest or function (*obs.*), or in a class or order; to unite.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 96 If they .. haue neede of colligating themselues with your Maiestie. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. v. 273 The Productions would be ever irregular .. and never colligated or contained in any certain species. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Use Dark Th.* 265 The power that colligates all the other faculties in terms of order and responsible action. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* II. 104 The explanation .. colligates it with a familiar set of phenomena.

3. *Inductive Logic.* To connect together (isolated facts) by a general notion or hypothesis.

1856 MILL *Logic* III. ii. § 4 The phenomena which we are attempting to colligate. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxxii. (1880) 286 Whenever we thus join together previously disconnected facts, by a suitable general notion or hypothesis, we are said to colligate them.

Colligation (kɒligēi·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *colligation*, ad. L. *colligātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *colligāre* to COLLIGATE.]

†**1.** Material binding together, connexion. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 365 Of the ponderosyte and collygacyon from the one membre unto the other. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The nature of euery membre, their settynge and colligacion that they haue in all the body. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 Occasioned by the colligation of vessells.

2. *fig.* Conjunction, alliance, union.

1651 WOTTON in *Relig. W.* (1672) 143 The more blessed Colligation of the Kingdomes, then that of the Roses. 1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 96 The admirable Union or Colligation of the Soul of the Messias with the eternal Logos. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 329 All grammar is set at defiance, in this line, in the colligation of the names of places.

b. *concr.* A bond of union. *rare.*

1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 116 Himself their colligation Binds two peoples into one.

3. *Inductive Logic.* The binding together or connexion of a number of isolated facts by a suitable general conception or hypothesis. *concr.* A group (of facts) as colligated.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 64 The Colligation of Facts. *Ibid.* II. v. 212 The conceptions of our own minds, and the Colligation of observed facts by the aid of such Conceptions. 1846 MORELL *Hist. Mod. Phil.* II. 293 Empirical facts must be gained by observation, by diligent

colligation, and by the testimony of others. **1861** MAINE *Anc. Law* (1874) 118 The colligation of social phenomena.

Collige, obs. Sc. f. COLLEAGUE *sb.*: see also vb.

[Colligence, erroneous form of COLLIGANCE.

1611 COTGR., *Colligence*, as *Colligance*; or, a gathering, or bringing together. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Colligence*, a knitting, gathering, or bringing together. *Cotgr.* **1678** PHILLIPS (*App.*), *Colligence*, a tying together.]

Colligener, -iner, -ioner, -yner, obs. ff. COLLEGIANER.

Colligible (kɒ·lidʒib'l), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. type **colligibil-is*, f. *colligĕre* to COLLECT: see -BLE.] That may be collected.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 100 So much of the fashionableness of their cloathes as is colligible from Scripture. *a* **1734** NORTH *Lives* II. 153 His colligible revenues.

† **Colligionist,** ? = COLLEGIANER.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 147/14 A colligioniste, *collegionista.*

Co·llimancy. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *coll-um* neck + Gr. *μαντεία* divination.]

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 374 There are Lines in the Neck, the Forehead .. and therefore .. as there is Chiromancy, there ought to be Frontimancy, Collimancy, etc.

Collimate (kɒ·limeɪt), *v.* [f. '*collīmāre*', an erroneous reading, found in some edd. of Cicero, of L. *collīnēare*, f. *col-*, *com-* together + *līnea* line, *līnēare* to bring into a straight line. *Collīmāre* long passed as a genuine word, and was adopted by some astronomers who wrote in Latin (*e.g.* Kepler *Ad Vitellionem Paralipomena*, Frankfort 1604, p. 211; Littré) and thence passed into the mod. langs. The proper word would be *collineate.*]

† **1.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Collimate*, to leuell or winke with one eye. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collimate*, to wink with one eye, to level or aim at a mark. **1721** BAILEY, *Collimate*, to level at, or aim at a Mark [**1731–90** or hit the Mark].

2. *trans.* **a.** To place or adjust (a telescope) so that the line of sight is in the required position; to place (two telescopes, lenses, etc.) so that their optical axes are in the same line. **b.** To make parallel, as a lens, the rays of light passing through it. Hence **Co·llimating** *ppl. a.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 349 s.v. *Collimator*, The cross wires in the supplementary or collimating telescope. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 244 An instrument with the cross wires perfectly adjusted is said to be correctly collimated. **1878** — *Stargazing* 394 The little object-glass..or collimating lens, as it is called.

Collimation (kɒlimē·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec. = erroneous 16th c. L. *collīmātio*, F. *collimation.* The proper word would be *collineation.*]

The adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope, etc. *Line of collimation*: the line of sight or optical axis. *Error of collimation*: the amount by which the line of sight deviates from its position of accurate adjustment.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 215 Making the Line of Sight, or Collimation parallel to the sides of the Ruler. **1783** *Ibid.* LXXIII. 99 The magnifying power of the telescope may be varied without affecting the line of collimation. **1793** SIR G. SHUCKBURGH *ibid.* LXXXIII. 106 Take the error of the collimation of the telescope in right ascension, by a star in the equator. **1878** LOCKYER *Stargazing* 328 The optic axis of the telescope, or line of collimation.

b. Used for *error of collimation.*

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 383 Corrections are applied for collimation; that is, for the centre wire or spider's web not being exactly in the diameter of the telescope.

c. *attrib.*

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 332 The collimation axis of the telescope. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 272 The wires must be shifted by means of the collimation screws.

Collimator (kɒ·limēɪtəɹ). [n. of agent, in L. form, f. COLLIMATE *v.*]

1. A small fixed telescope with cross-wires at its focus, used for adjusting the line of collimation of an astronomical or other instrument.

1825 KATER in *Phil. Trans.* 147 Description of a floating Collimator. **1843** *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 12 Two fixed collimators, watched by levels .. enable the observer to determine the position..of the horizontal line. **1885** C. S. MURRAY *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 120 A collimator .. is a telescope furnished with a micrometer at its focus. **1890** *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 494/2 Col. Davidson devised [*c.* 1855] a collimator for night firing with artillery at a siege.

2. The tube with a slit and lens (or the lens itself) used in the spectroscope to collect the light and throw it upon the prism in parallel rays.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 36. 389 One-half the slit of the collimator. **1887** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 373 The spectroscope ..consists of three parts, the collimator, the prism or grating and the telescope .. The most important adjustment in the spectroscope is that of the collimator.

Comb. **1871** tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 93 The..ray of light entering the first prism from the slit and collimator-tube. **1887** *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 374 The angle subtended by the collimator lens at the slit.

† **Colli·me,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. '*collīmāre*': see COLLIMATE.] *intr.* To aim: see COLLINE.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 170 The primary end of our life, unto what al our actions ought to collime, as arrows to their scope.

† **Colli-mollie,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. Nares suggests 'A jocular corruption of the word *melancholy*'.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 117 The Devil was a little Colli-Mollie and would not come off.

Collin (kɒ·lin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue + -IN.] A term applied to absolutely pure gelatine.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Collinate (kɒ·lineɪt). *Chem.* [f. COLLIN-IC + -ATE 4.] A salt of collinic acid.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1083 A solution of collinate of ammonium.

† **Colline,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 collin. [a. F. *colline* hill, ad. L. *collīna* (sc. *terra*) hilly land, f. *coll-is* hill.] A small hill.

c **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 35 And every hill and collin crowns with palms. **1641** EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 291 A nobly wellwall'd, wooded, and watered park, full of fine collines and ponds. **1697** *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 727 A Rill of about an Ell broad between Two Collines.

† **Colline** (kɒ·ləi·n), *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *collīne-āre* to direct in a straight line, to aim, f. *col-* together + *līnea* line, *līnēare* to bring into straight line: see -ATE.] *trans.* To aim, to direct.

1674 Z. CAWDREY *Catholicon* Pref. 1 My endeavours in this discourse are .. collined at the stopping the growth of rigid Separation.

† **Collineant,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *collīneānt-em* pr. pple. of *collīnēare*: see prec.] Aiming straight, well-directed; to the point.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 97 This accurate, and Collineant judgement.

Collinear (kɒ·li·nĭăɹ), *a. Geom.* [f. COL- together + LINEAR, f. L. *linea* line.] Lying in the same straight line.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 168 A system of points ranged along a line is termed a collinear system. **1882** MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 214 Two points, *A'*, *B'*, which are collinear with *C.*

† **b.** Lying in the same plane. *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 6a, Superficies are said to be..Col-linear, when a continued strait line will touch them equally every where. *Ibid.* III. 7a, Some are collinear with the Visual Rays.

Collinearity (kɒ·li·nɪ,æ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being collinear.

Line of collinearity (of a triangle): the pedal line with respect to a point in the circumference of the circumscribed circle.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 176 Criteria of collinearity and concurrence of the several points and lines. **1881** CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 36 The line of collinearity of the feet of the perpendiculars from P on the sides of the triangle.

Collinearly (kɒ·li·nĭăɹli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a collinear way; in the same line.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 179 In every triangle inscribed in a circle the three tangents at the vertices intersect collinearly with the opposite sides.

Collin earth, etc.: see COLOGNE.

Collineate (kɒ·li·nieɪt), *v.* [f. L. *collīneāt-* ppl. stem of *collīnēare*: see COLLINE *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To meet together or converge, as lines, towards a point; also *fig. Obs.*

a **1631** DONNE *Serm.* xxvii. 272 This is certain, this all St. Paul places Collineate to. **1651** *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 66 The very centre where all their lines do collineate.

† **2.** 'To level at or hit the mark' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). *Obs.* So in BAILEY 1721–90.

3. = COLLIMATE 2 (being the etymological form). In modern Dicts.

Collineation (kɒ·lin,i·ēɪ·ʃən). [n. of action, f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action of aiming or directing anything in a straight line toward an object.

1755 in JOHNSON. **1807** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 13 The prudent excel in collineation, the rash tend to hyperbole.

2. = COLLIMATION (being the etymological form). In modern Dicts.

† **Colliness.** *Obs.* [f. COLLY *a.* + -NESS.] 'A being blacked or dawbed with coals, soot, etc.' (Bailey 1730–6. Hence in ASH, etc.)

† **Co·lling,** *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs.* [f. COLL *v.*1 + -ING 1.] Embracing, hugging.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 18 Vse we collyngis that ben coueited [**1382** the coueited clippingis]. **1575** GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 94 Kisses caught by stealth; Sweet colings. **1631** *Celestina* xix. 188 Their tongues ake not with talking, nor their armes with colling. **1690** DRYDEN *Amphitryon* I. ii, You keep such a billing and colling here.

† **Co·lling,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. COLL *v.*2 + -ING 1.] The action of polling, or clipping off.

1619 A. SIMSON *Serm.* in *Select Biogr.* (1845) I. 120 The Colling of the excrements of the Candle.

† **Co·lling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. COLL *v.*1] That embraces round the neck. Hence † **Co·llingly** *adv.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xxix. (Arb.) 94 And hoong about his necke And collingly him kist.

Collingual (kɒ·liŋgwăl), *a. rare.* [f. COL- together + LINGUAL, f. L. *lingua* tongue.] Agreeing together in language.

1847 CRAIG, *Collingual*, having, or pertaining to, the same language. **1884** HIGBEE in *Penn. Sch. Jrnl.* XXXII. 267 Become with us collingual and congenial.

Collinic (kɒ·linik), *a. Chem.* [f. COLLIN + -IC.] *Collinic acid*, $C_6H_4O_2$, an acid of the Aromatic series, found among the products of the oxidation of the albuminoidal substances and of gelatin.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1083 Collinic acid has a sour, pungent taste; dissolves sparingly in boiling water, easily in ether.

Collion, Collip, obs. ff. CULLION, COLLOP.

† **Colli·quable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *colliquā-re* (see COLLIQUATE) + -BLE: cf. L. *liquābilis.*] Capable of being liquefied or dissolved.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 93 Which tender consistence renders it the more colliquable and consumptive. **1677** GREW *Anat. Seeds* iv. § 2 The Main Body [of the seed] .. easily colliquable into a kind of Milk or Chyle.

† **Colli·quament.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *colliquā-re* (see COLLIQUATE) + -MENT: cf. L. *liquāmentum.*]

a. 'The substance to which anything is reduced by being melted' (J.); something melted, or of a more or less liquid consistence. **b.** 'A term used by Harvey for the earliest embryo, from its want of consistence' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

'An extremely transparent fluid observable in an egg after two or three days' incubation, which contains the rudiments of the chicken' (Crabb *Technol. Dict.*).

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. Schol. (1712) 160 That part of the Egg, which they call the Eye, and the white colliquament out of which the young one is formed. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 202 A Sinapism is seldom .. adhibited..neither by way of tabel nor colliquament. **1731–90** BAILEY, *Colliquament*, that which is melted. **1828** in WEBSTER.

† **Colliquant,** *a. Obs.*—0 [ad. med. or mod.L. *colliquānt-em*, pr. pple. of *colliquāre*: see next. Bailey quotes as a medical term *colliquans febris* a melting or dissolving fever.] Colliquative.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Colliquant*, consuming, wasting. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Co·lliquate,** *v. Obs.* [f. *colliquāt-* ppl. stem of med. or early mod.L. *colliquāre*, f. *col-* together + *liquāre* to make liquid, melt: see -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To melt or fuse together. Also *fig.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1153 Who being severed apart in body, conjoine and colliquate, as it were perforce, their soules together. **1680** BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 150 When Ashes and Sand are Colliquated into Glass.

2. To make liquid; to reduce to the consistence of a liquid; to melt down.

1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* I. 42 Colliquating moderate quantities of it [Salt-petre].

3. *spec.* in *Old Phys.* **a.** To reduce (the solids of the body) to a liquid consistence; to cause to waste away (cf. COLLIQUATION 3 b).

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 49 The humours and Fat of the Kidneys are apt to be colliquated through a great heat from within. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 124 In poison .. there is a heating, colliquating, and putrefactive quality.

b. To reduce (humours) to a thinner consistence.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 726 Unless..the Humours [are] colliquated, or the Fever inclining to Malignancy. **1733** STUART *ibid.* XXXVIII. 21 These Volatile Salts .. break down and colliquate the Blood.

4. *intr.* To become liquid, melt.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Ice .. will colliquate in water.

† **Colliquation** (kɒlikwē·ʃən). *Obs.* [a. F. *colliquation* (Paré): cf. prec. and -ATION. L. had *liquātiōn-em.*]

1. The action or process of melting together.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Colliquation, or Colliquefaction, is the conjunction of many fusils or liquables to make one compound by eliquation on the fire. **1667** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 54 When Sand and Ashes are well melted together .. there is generated by the colliquation that sort of Concretion we call Glasse. **1681** tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Colliquation*, a melting together.

2. The action or process of making or of becoming liquid; reduction to (or towards) the consistence of a liquid; the state of being so reduced; melting, fusion.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 4 Fire is the cause of colliquation but respectiue to waxe. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 That which is coagulated by a fiery siccity, will suffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity.

fig. *a* **1631** DONNE *Serm.* CXVIII. V. 90 This..colliquation of the inwardest bowels of his soul. **1744** ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* IV. 393 The colliquation of soft joys.

3. *spec.* in *Old Phys.* and *Path.*

a. 'The melting down or solution of solid parts, as in an abscess; the excessive fluidification of the humours of the body, *esp.* the blood' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* v. 82 These Rheums have been encreased by a colliquation of the humours. **1693** J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 6 The tainted parts, as in Bodies ulcerated .. bringing the rest to a general Colliquation. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 50 The Colliquation and Substraction of the Humours.

b. The wasting away of the solid parts of the body; consumption.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. xxiii. II. 134 For colliquations and such as are..far gone in a consumption. **1625** HART *Anat. Ur.* II. v. 82 The colliquation or wasting of the kidneyes. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* 85 The colliquation of our bodie, and stealing away our strength. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 157 For..great colliquation..these waters are not found beneficial.

c. *concr.* A product of liquefaction or solution.
1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 278 Much lesse is it a Colliquation. For a Colliquation is a thing beside Nature.

Colliquative (kŏlĭ·kwătĭv), *a. Med.* [a. F. *colliquatif, -tive* (Paré), f. L. *colliquāt-* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Having the power or effect of liquefying or dissolving. Applied to profuse discharges which cause the body to waste away, or to diseases characterized by such discharges; as *colliquative diarrhœa, sweat, fever.* (Cf. COLLIQUATION 3 b.)
1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 6 A burning colliquative Feaver. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 124 A colliquative, sharp and hot Flux. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 528 The colliquative sweats attending hectic fevers. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 220 [The patient] appears to melt away under the influence of the purging, which is therefore said to be colliquative.

†**Colli·quefa·ction.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *colliquefacĕre* (found in pa. pple. *colliquefactus*), f. *col-* together + *liquefacĕre* to make liquid, melt.] Melting together.
1612 [see COLLIQUATION 3]. *a* 1626 BACON *Phys. & Med. Rem.* (J.), Incorporation of metals by simple colliquefaction.

Collique·scence. *rare.* [f. L. *colliquēsc-ĕre* to become fluid, dissolve, liquefy + -ENCE.] Tendency or readiness to become fluid.
1846 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 862 The softness and colliquescence of the olfactory nerves.

Colliquintida, -quinto: see COLOQUINTIDA.

†**Colliquita·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Erroneous form of COLLIQUATION (3 b).
a 1684 N. HODGES *Acc. Plague Lond.* (1721) A continuance of sweat brings on a dangerous colliquitation.

†**Colliquying,** *vbl. sb.* = COLLIQUATION.
1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 F ij b, The flesshe that hath ben contused..commeth to suppuracyon, in collyquieng and meltyng.

Collire, var. of COLLYRE, *Obs.*, collyrium.

Colliridian, collirie, -irium: see COLLYR-.

Colliset: see COLOSSEE.

Collision (kŏlĭ·ʒən). Also 6 **colysion.** [ad. L. *collīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *collīs-* ppl. stem of *collīdĕre* to dash together, f. *col-* together + *lædĕre* to hurt by striking: see COLLIDE. Cf. F. *collision*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of colliding or forcibly striking or dashing together; violent encounter of a moving body with another; in recent use *esp.* of railway trains or ships.
1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 315 For the collision of waters metenge there. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 300 By the collision of stones fire is beaten out. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 31 The collision of the waters against the lips of the orifice. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1904 These people produce fire both by collision and attrition; the first by striking two stones against each other. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXIII. 32 Collision of carriages on the Dublin and Kingstown railway. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. ii. 698 When the collision is entirely owing to the master and crew of the insured ship.

2. a. The coming together of sounds with harsh effect.
1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 246 We may generally obserue in the Northerne Languages a rough collision of consonants and aspirations. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 8 He .. does not often offend by collision of consonants. *a* 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 303 The crowd of monosyllables, the collision of harsh consonants. 1868 W. H. THOMPSON *Plato's Phaedrus* p. ix, He quotes instances of this collision [of vowels] from Demosthenes. 1876 JEBB *Attic Orators* II. 67.

†b. The coming together of two vowels with elision of one of them; synalœpha; see quots. *Obs.*
1552 HULOET, *Colysion*, abiection, contraction, or demption of a vowel as this, thayre, for the ayre, thaduice, for the aduice. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collision* of a Vowel, is the contracting two Vowels into one. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, A Collision of a vowel, *synalepha, symphonesis.*

3. *fig.* Encounter of opposed ideas, interests, etc.; clashing, hostile encounter.
1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writings* Pref. Gen. 25 There is not the..slightest coallision or clashing in this hypothesis.. with the ordinary .. sense of the Scripture. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. (R.), The collision of contrary false principles. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 423 The moderate independent party had avoided all collision, not only with Rome, but even with Callicrates. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 498 In collision with a law which his conscience forbids him to obey. 1872 YEATS *Growth. Comm.* 211. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. (1885) 193 Science and Religion come into apparent collision on the question of the freedom of the will.

b. *fig.* Coming into contact (with no notion of violent opposition or hostility); action of mind upon mind, or the like. Now *rare* or *Obs.*
1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* Pref., Out of which friendly Collision..gaining greater Light to some considerable Truths. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccxiii. 320 Your constant collision with good company will .. smooth and polish you. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 ¶ 11 By the fortuitous collision of happy incidents. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 53 In this wide and various collision their moral powers were quickened by constant activity.

4. *attrib.*, as *collision bulkhead, mat* (Naut.): see quots., and BULKHEAD 1.
1879 W. H. WHITE *Ship-Build.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 78/1 Known as a 'collision' bulkhead, because it provides against injury to the bow in case of collision. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 27 *Collision mats* .. are large mats..from 8 to 15 feet square..for covering a hole in the ship's side, in case of a collision. 1887 *Daily News* 23 July 5/6 A collision mat has since been battened over the breach.

Collisive (kŏlə·ĭsĭv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *collīs-* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Pertaining or tending to collision.
1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 318 No conflict, no collisive [*printed* collusive] force Break their thin texture, and disturb their course.

†**Collistri·giated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*— [f. med.L. *collistrigium, -stridium* pillory, f. *collum* neck + *strig-* root of *string-ĕre* to bind or draw tight.]
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collistrigiated* .. pertaining to, or that hath stood in a Pillory. 1721–90 BAILEY, *Collistrigiated*, Pillory'd.

†**Co·lliter.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. COLET + -ER.] = ACOLYTE, COLET.
1669 *Arraignment of Popery* 45 The Cardinals, Deacons, Sub-deacons and Colliters.

†**Colli·tigant,** *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. COL- + LITIGANT; (prob. in med.L.)]
a. *sb.* A person at law with another. b. *adj.* (See quot. 1656.)
1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 164 He that strikis his collitigant in jugement, sall tine his action. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collitigant*..wrangling or going to law together.

Collocal (kŏlō·kăl), *a. rare.* [f. COL- + LOCAL. Cf. following words.] Of, belonging to, or occupying, the same place with another.
1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 64 As it is esteemed a perfection in English writing to construct an antithesis with words of a collocal origin, it is become usual to oppose *dale* to *hill*, which is also a word of Saxon descent. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 170 When an affection of the internal organ and the object of that affection become collocal, the Brahma of the affection and that of the object coalesce into one.

†**Co·llocate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *collocāt-us*, pa. pple. of *collocāre* to set in a place, f. *col-* (*con-*) together + *locāre* to place, f. *locus* place.] Set, placed, stationed; *fig.* laid out, spent (quot. 1529).
1529 in Burnet *Records* II. No. 28 (R.) Ye shall haue cause to think your travels, pains and studies herein in the best wise collocate and employed. 1557 *Primer Sarum, Praiers* E v b, Next to the blessed trinitie In place thou art now collocate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 910 Of that Creature you must take the Parts wherein that Virtue chiefly is Collocate.

Collocate (kŏ·lŏkēt), *v.* [f. L. *collocāt-* ppl. stem of *collocāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *colloquer.*]
a. *trans.* To place side by side, or in some relation to each other; to arrange. b. To set in a place or position.
1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 406 To marshall and collocate in order his battailes. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 22 This bone beyng in the middest of the body collocated, and most excellently setled. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 145/1 Collocate the Patient on a closestoole. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* 814 Generally we expect good from those houses where the Fortunes are radically collocated. 1846 G. S. FABER *Tractar. Secession* 81 Original Sin (somewhat oddly collocated in the list). 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 52 The older rocks are abruptly collocated.
Hence **Co·llocated** *ppl. a.*, **Co·llocating** *vbl. sb.*
1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 235 The two collocated systems. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 177 The analogy or group of collocated events.

Collocation (kŏlŏkē·ʃən). [ad. L. *collocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *collocāre* (see prec.). Cf. F. *collocation.*]
1. The action of setting in a place or position, *esp.* of placing together with, or side by side with, something else; disposition or arrangement with, or in relation to, others; the state of being so placed. Frequently applied to the arrangement of words in a sentence, of sounds, etc.
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5 In .. Anatomie .. they enquire of the Parts, and their Substances, Figures, and collocations. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* 93 (T.) Whosoever .. shall set his bed north and south, shall beget male children..Therefore the Jews hold this right of collocation to this day. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* I. 1 The collocation of the Intervals and Pores. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iv. Wks. (1841) 197 The accusative .. in modern languages..being subsequent to its verb, in the collocation of the words. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 5 The difference of harmony arising .. from the collocation of vowels and consonants. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 81 The formation and collocation of magazines in the country in general. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 630 All languages use greater freedom of collocation in poetry than in prose. 1881 J. EVANS *Anc. Bronze Implem.* 13 This collocation of various metals, or inlaying them by way of ornament.
b. quasi-*concr.*
1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxix. 327 The dead collocations of some insensate Treasure. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. v. 215 Just as palpable as those of a material collocation. 1834–47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* vi. (1862) 18 His rattling rhymes and quaint collocations.

†**2.** Giving in marriage; = L. *collocatio. rare.*
1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 143 If the father had not prevented his Son-in-law by the collocation of his daughter to him.

Collocational (kŏlŏkē·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to collocation.
1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 567 In the collocational stage of syntax, the chief means resorted to for this end was repetition.

Collocative (kŏ·lŏkātĭv), *a.* [f. COLLOCATE *v.* + -IVE.]
1. Of the nature of, or relating to, collocation.
1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 240 Collocative arrangement. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 562 The Gothic faculty of collocative structure.
2. Having the attribute of properly disposing.
1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 3 A Title is a fact Collocative of Rights and Obligations..*note*, The term Collocative has been substituted for Bentham's term Dispositive.

Collocatory, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = prec. 1.
1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xii. 536 With this modulatory progress there is certainly a collocatory progress.

†**Colloca·vit.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. The perfect of L. *collocare*, used grotesquely for some kitchen utensil. (Cf. next.)
a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 73 *Royster.* I lacke yet an hedpiece. *M. Mery.* The kitchen collocauit, the best hennes to grece, Runne, fet it Dobinet, and come at once withall..I warrant it saue your head from any stroke.

Co·llock. Now *dial.* Forms: 5 **collok,** 5–6 **colok,** 6 **collack, -eck(e,** 6–9 **collock**; also 4 **goloke.** [In form app. a dim. in -OCK: the primitive appears to have been COLLE cask, tub.] A tub, or similar vessel; now, *dial.* a large pail.
c 1310 *Sat. People Kildare* xviii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hokesters .. wip candles and golokes and þe pottes blak. 1437 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 61 Unam peciam coopertam, vocatam le collok. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 771/30 *Hic canterus*, a colok. 1507 *Will of Pinfote* (Somerset Ho.), A litel colok maser. 1554 *Lanc. Wills* I. 113 In the bruhouse .. one essiou and a collack. 1573 *Ibid.* III. 60 Thre collockes or pales. 1563 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 169 A kneadinge tube, iii. collecks .. a fleshe collecke. 1570 *Inv. S. Borwicke, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), To enrich collecke with salve in it. 1634–5 *Mary Spencer's Test.* in Bruce *Calendar St. Papers*, She used to tumble or trundle the collock, or peal, down the hill. 1636 *Farington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 15, 1 Water Collocke. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., s. v. *Colerus*, A great piggin, or pail, with a wide neck, is called a collock in the North. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Collock*, a large pail.

†**Collocuplicate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [cf. L. *collocuplētāre* to enrich greatly.] 'To enrich' (Cockeram).

Collocution (kŏlŏkiū·ʃən). *rare.* [a. F. *collocution* or ad. L. *collocūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *colloqui* to talk together.] Talking together, conversation, colloquy.
1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 118 In every collocucion of the kyng and the duk. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 20 My collocution tendeth to Sir Owen's dignifying. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

Collocutor (kŏ·lŏkiūtəɹ, kŏlŏ·kiutəɹ). [a. late L. *collocūtor*, agent-n. f. *colloqui* (see prec.).] One who talks with another or others; one who takes part in a dialogue or conversation.
1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 90 The different opinions of the Collocutors. 1668–70 M. CASAUBON *Credulity & Incred.* 148 (T.) Licentius, one of the collocutors in that dialogue. 1827–59 HARE *Guesses* (ed. 5) 444 He [Cicero] has nothing of the dialectic spirit. His collocutors do not wrestle with one another. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 190 *note*, My collocutor very positively queried its ever having got into print.

Collocutory (kŏlŏ·kiutərĭ), *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Of the nature of dialogue.
1797 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 2 (1852) 10 We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Amœbæan or Collocutory kind.

Collodio- (kŏlō·u·dĭo), combining form of COLLODION, as in *collodio-chloride*, etc. **Collodio-type,** a photograph obtained by the collodion process; also, the process itself.
1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 264 After coating the plate with collodio-iodide. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 159/2 The collodio-albumen process. 1865 *Reader* No. 151. 578/3 The collodio-chloride process of Mr. Simpson.

Collodion (kŏlō·u·diən). Also **collodium.** [mod. f. Gr. κολλώδ-ης glue-like (f. κόλλα glue); in the L. form *collodium* 'a term of Paracelsus for some gluey substance' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).]
A solution of gun-cotton in ether, forming a colourless gummy liquid, which dries rapidly in the air, owing to evaporation of the ether; used in photography for covering plates with a thin film, and in surgery for coating wounds, burns, etc.
1851 F. S. ARCHER in *Chemist* 257, I find from numerous trials that Collodion .. is admirably adapted for photographic purposes as a substitute for paper. 1859 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VII. 15 Photographs of the moon .. taken .. on collodion. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 35 An artificial covering of the flexible collodion is occasionally of..use.
b. *attrib.*, as *collodion process* (in photography), *collodion balloon.*
1859 REEVE *Brittany* 6 The wet collodion process. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1084 Collodion balloons may be made much lighter than those of gold-beater's skin, so that much smaller ones will rise in the air when filled with detonating gas. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 11 The smaller .. end of the tube is closed by means of a collodion membrane.

Collo·dioned, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] = COLLODIONIZED (see next).
1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 661/1 The marks .. appear .. on the collodioned plate.

Collodionize (kŏlōˑdiənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To treat or coat with collodion. Hence **Collo·dionized** *ppl. a.*, **Collo·dionizing** *vbl. sb.*

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 30. 79 Our trustiest friends .. stare us in the face from collodionised surfaces. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 164/1 Ordinary collodionised plates.

Collofonia: see COLOPHONY.

Collogen: see COLLAGEN.

Collogue (kŏlōˑg), *v.* Also 7 **colloague, cologue.** [Of obscure origin: generally supposed to have arisen somehow out of F. *colloque* conference, communication, consultation (see COLLOQUE); but sense 5, which most literally answers to this, appears to be modern. Sense 4 was perh. influenced by *colleague* vb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To speak fair, employ feigned flattery or blandishment; to gloze; to deal flatteringly or deceitfully *with* any one, in order to cajole him or curry favour with him. *Obs.*

1602 ? BEAUMONT *Salmacis & Herm.* C ij, To him she went, and so collogues that night With the best straines of pleasures sweet delight. 1611 COTGR., *Trainer sa parole*.. to .. gloze, flatter, fawne on, collogue with. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 8 Illiterate scriblers, that..write..as parasites to flatter and collogue with some great man. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IX. xii. 486 Thou colloguest and flatterest with thy lips. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 267 Rogues to fawn, collogue, and glose.

†**b.** *refl.* To bring or get (oneself) by flattery.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiv. 221/1 Flattery, thereby to have cologu'd themselves into further favour.

†**2.** *intr.* To feign agreement or belief; to give a feigned assent. *Obs.*

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* v. ii, Why, look ye, we must collogue sometimes, forswear sometimes. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downf.* 17 By reason of their sly dissembling, equivocation .. and doubling, they can collogue with anie course. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii. (1845) 435 He [James I.] never durst from that time doe otherwise then equivocat or collogue with the Pope and his adherents.

†**3.** *trans.* To prevail upon or influence by blandishment, to coax. *Obs.*

1676 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 193 When to give money he can't cologue 'em, He doth with scorn prorogue, prorogue 'em. *a* 1700 in Mackay *Songs Lond. Prentices* 91 Cunning rookes, How rarely you collogue him! 1708 KERSEY, *Collogue*, to decoy with fair words, to flatter or sooth up. 1721 BAILEY, *Collogue*, to flatter, coaks, or sooth up. 1755 JOHNSON, *Collogue*, to wheedle, to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word. [His only sense.]

4. *intr.* To have a private understanding *with*; to intrigue, collude, conspire. Now *dial.* (app. so, even in Johnson's time, as he does not recognize it).

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* VI. ix. 173 To bring this to effect, it was necessary for him to collogue with England. 1663 *Flagellum* (1672) 47 They never ceased plotting and conspiring, now colloguing with this party, then with that. 1672 WOOD *Life* (1772) 172 They collogued together, and work'd their Ends. 1726 D'ANVERS *Craftsm.* ix. (ed. 3) 73 By colloguing with certain great bodies of men in order to defraud. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 138 And how long have you been so thick with Dunsey that you must collogue with him to embezzle my money? 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Collogue*, to unite and plot together to the disadvantage of others. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Collogue*, to league together for mischief; confederate; plot; be on intimate terms with.

5. To confer privately and confidentially; to confabulate. *colloq.* or *humorous.*

1811 SCOTT *Let.* in Lockhart *Life* ix, We shall meet and collogue upon it. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* XXV, Mary, where are you? always colloguing with Jane. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* v, They wagged their old heads sadly when they collogued in clubs.

Collo·gue, *sb. Sc.* and *dial.* [see prec.] 'A conversation in whispers or in secret; a private interview, a conference, confederacy' (Jamieson *Suppl.* 1887).

Collo·guer. [f. COLLOGUE *v.* + -ER.] One who collogues; a glozer, flatterer, intriguer.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Keeper* 52 A frequent third day at a taking new play, will make this collector a colloguer. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, Colloguer, *adulator.*

Colloguing (kŏlōˑgiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COLLOGUE.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 109, I had bin so cousend by his colloging. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 8 Superstition is fitly called a colloguing with God. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 27 He that inveigled me from my House and Home with his Colloguing. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1204. 199 There had already been secret colloguings with the chief Nonconformist leaders about the Burials Bill.

Collo·guing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That collogues; flattering, fawning, intriguing.

1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 36 They are, coozening, cologuing, vngratefull, deceitfull. 1627 BP. HALL *Best Bargaine* 519 For the breath of a colloguing impostor. 1685 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 329 When they persevere in their colloguing importunities. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. xi. 43 Any spokesman so sweet-mouth'd, whose fine colloguing Tongue cou'd save 'em.

Hence **Collo·guingly** *adv.*

1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 434 Others who colloguingly gave their Voices for the Spaniard. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 141 The other writ colloguingly, taking all advantage to advance his Interest in Court.

Colloid (kŏˑloid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. κολλο-comb. form of κόλλα glue + -ειδης -form: see -OID.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature or appearance of glue.

1. *Path. Colloid substance, tissue, matter, corpuscles, spheres*: a homogeneous or slightly granular gelatinous substance into which the cells are changed in certain forms of degeneration of tissue (*colloid degeneration, metamorphosis*). *Colloid cancer*: a form of cancer in which colloid degeneration takes place.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IX. 118/2 A form most distinct in .. colloid cancer and fibrous tumours. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) I. 576 A section of the tumour exhibited the simplest colloid structure. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 329 Colloid metamorphosis consists in the transformation of tissues into a completely homogeneous, colorless or faint yellow, dull, translucent, sometimes fluid or soft, glue-like..substance.

2. *Chem.* Applied by Graham, 1861, to describe a peculiar state of aggregation in which substances exist; opposed to *crystalloid.* Substances in the colloid state are characterized by little or no tendency to diffuse through animal membranes or vegetable parchment, do not readily crystallize, are inert in their chemical relations, but are highly changeable. So called because gelatin may be taken as the type of the class.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 184 *note*, Certain liquid colloid substances are capable of forming a jelly and yet still remain liquefiable by heat and soluble in water. Such is gelatine itself. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. (1875) § 101 Matter has two solid states, distinguished as crystalloid and colloid; of which the first is due to union of the individual atoms or molecules, and the second to the union of groups of such individual atoms or molecules. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. iii. 110 Solutions of.. crystalloids pass freely through colloid substances, such as parchment..and membrane, into water, though they have no pores.

3. *Min.* One of the forms in which minerals occur: see quot.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 152 This condition as intermediate between the crystallised and the colloid forms of silica. 1885 GEIKIE *Geol.* II. ii. 62 Minerals..occur in four conditions, according to the circumstances under which they have been produced..1. Crystalline..2. Vitreous..3. Colloid, as a jelly-like though stony substance, deposited from aqueous solution. The most abundant mineral in nature which takes the colloid form is silica..4. Amorphous.

B. *sb.*

1. *Path.* The colourless or yellowish transparent jelly-like substance formed in colloid degeneration; also a similar substance found normally in the thyroid gland.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1116/2 But no example of colloid in it [thymus gland] has yet been detected. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 126 Colloid is related to the albuminates, and resembles mucin.

2. *Chem.* (mostly *pl.*) A colloid body or substance, as distinct from a crystalloid: see A. 2.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 183 [see COLLOIDAL 1]. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. iii. 109 Substances such as salts, sugars, etc., are much more diffusible than colloids or amorphous sticky bodies, such as gum, caramel, jellies. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* i. 5 It is known..that certain typical colloids may, under some conditions, be converted into crystalloids.

Colloidal (kŏloiˑdăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a colloid; in the condition constituting a colloid.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 183 It is proposed to designate substances of this class as *colloids*, and to speak of their peculiar form of aggregation as the *colloidal condition of matter. Ibid.* 184 The colloidal is, in fact, a dynamical state of matter: the crystalloidal being the statical condition. 1876 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Gd. Words* 788 The muscle-forming food, called sometimes..because it assumes in the organism the colloidal or jelly-like state, colloidal food.

2. *Min.* = COLLOID *a.* 3.

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 16 The mineral forms of silicic acid..are often found to have passed..from the vitreous or colloidal into the crystalline condition. 1885 GEIKIE *Geol.* II. ii. 62 Chalcedony, doubtless originally colloidal silica.

Hence **Colloida·lity,** the colloidal state.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 221 Whether the basis of colloidality may not really be this composite character of the molecule.

Collom-, collon-: see COLOM-, COLON-.

Collon, obs. f. COLUMN.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* VI. lxxi, The collons diamonds as may be guest.

Collonado: see COLONNADO.

Collop[1] (kŏˑləp). Forms: 4-5 **colope, colhoppe,** 4-6 **coloppe, colloppe,** (5 **colepe, colype**), 5-6 **colop,** 6 **colup, collup,** 6-7 **collap, collopp,** 7 **collope,** 5- **collop.** [Derivation obscure. Ihre has Sw. *kollops* 'edulii genus, confectum ex carnis fragmentis, tudite lignea probe contusis et maceratis'; mod.Sw. *kalops* slices of beef stewed; Grimm has Ger. *klops* a dish made of beaten (*geklopftem*) meat, a steak. These seem to be the same word, but the latter is commonly associated with Ger. *klopfen* to beat.

Connexion with the Romanic *colpo*, OF. *colp*, F. *coup*, is not very likely phonetically. Minsheu's notion, that the first part is *col-* coal, suits the early sense, and L. *carbonella.*]

†**1.** An egg fried on bacon; fried ham and eggs.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 272, I haue no salt Bacon, Ne no Cokeneyes, bi Crist Colopus to maken [*v. r.* colopis, -es, colhoppis; B. VI. 287 coloppes; C. IX. 309 colhoppes]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVI. 67 And ete meny sondry metes..bacon and colhoppes [*v. r.* coloppes, colloppus, colopis; B. XIII. 63 egges yfryed with grece]. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Colloppe, meate, *œuf au lard.*

b. Afterwards called *Collops and eggs*, 'collop' being applied to the slice of bacon by itself.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 273 Bacon is good for carters and plowmen .. but and yf they haue the stone ..coloppes and egges is as holsome for them, as a talowe candell is good for a horse mouth. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxciii. (1636) 174 Collops and egges..is an usuall dish toward shrovetide. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 105 Ile cut thee out in collops and egges, in steakes, in sliste beefe, and frye the with the fyer. 1611 COTGR., *Des œufs à la riblette*, egges and collops; or an Omelet or Pancake of egges and slices of bacon mingled, and fried together. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 475 Collops and eggs, for dinner. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Collops and eggs*, fried bacon and eggs.

c. *Collop Monday*, the day before Shrove Tuesday, on which fried bacon and eggs still form the appropriate dish in many places.

1769 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 300 The Monday preceding Fastens Even .. called every-where in the North Collop Monday, from an immemorial Custom there of dining that Day on Eggs and Collops. 1805 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball., Sally Gray, note*, The first Monday before Lent is..called Collop-Monday; and the first Tuesday, Pancake Tuesday. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Collop Monday*, egg and bacon feast day, the day before Shrove Tuesday.

†**d.** See quot. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 149/35 A collip, *cremium* [*Cremium*, what remains dry in the pan after frying anything, rendering of suet or the like (Du Cange).]

2. A slice of meat fried (*frixa*) or broiled (*carbonella*); a slice for frying or broiling. Still *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Colloppe, *frixitura, in frigo, assa, carbonacium, carbonella.* 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 72 *Frixa*, a colop, or a pece off flesch. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Soom doe slise owt collops on spits yeet quirilye trembling. 1611 COTGR., *Griblettes*, Collops. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 35 His Majesty cut some of it [mutton] into Collops..called for a Frying-pan and butter, and fry'd the collops himself. 1859 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Songs*, '*Come Whoam*' (*Lanc. Gloss.*) There's some nice bacon collops o'th hob, An' a quart o' ale-posset i' th' oon.

b. Without any reference to mode of cooking: A slice of meat.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 19/1 If a man, saie they, had eaten a collop of Adam his leg, he had eaten flesh. 1641 *Depos. R. Maxwell* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 419 At the Siege of Augher, they would not kill any English Beast and then eat it, but they cut Collops out of them being alive. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 32 Collope of live-horses hips. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 115 Cut your Plaice in six Collops. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 62 Slices of this kind of meat [salted, dried, or hung] are to this day termed collops in the North, whereas they are called steaks when cut off from fresh or unsalted flesh. 1845 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 78, I have often..cut off great collops of the smoking beeves. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I'll cut you into collops', a threat of chastisement to children. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Collop*, a rather thick slice of meat. [So in most northern dial. glossaries.]

fig. 1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply 2nd Pt. Age of Reason* 33 Interlarded with nauseous collops of self-applause.

c. *locally.* Meat cut into small pieces. *Scotch collops*: 'a savoury dish made of slic'd veal, bacon, forc'd meat and several other ingredients' (Bailey 1730-6); now, a steak with onions. *Minced collops* (Sc.): minced meat, mince.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 164 So that the collops be so short that they scarce hang together. *Ibid.* (1669) 199 My Lord of Bristol's Scotch Collops are thus made. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 73 To warm up Scotch Collops. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* IV. 60 A fried steak..collops with onion sauce. 1863 *Times* 6 Apr., The beefsteaks minced and stewed become 'hot collops'.

†**3.** *transf.* A piece of flesh. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 23 It is a deere colup That is cut out of th'owne flesh. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XCVI. IV. 255 That a Martyr..shd. send me..a Collop of his flesh wrapped up in a half-sheet of Paper. 1666 *Third Advice to Painter* 21 When the rude Bullet a large collop tore Out of that Buttock, never turned before.

b. Used of offspring.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Tyburne collopes, and peny pryckers. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Loue* (Shaks. Soc. 1876) 186 In their children do the Parents liue (in a manner) after their death. For they dye not all togethers that leaue collops of their owne flesh aliue behinde them. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. x. 134 Were they never so deare collopps of your owne flesh and bloud. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 137 To say this Boy were like me..Most dear'st, my Collop.

4. A thick fold of flesh on the body as evidence of a well-fed condition. Now *Sc.* and *dial.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* xv. 27 He hathe covered his face with his fatnes, and hathe collopes in his flancke [1611 collops of fat on his flankes]. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 172. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 515 The collop next to the neck [of a swine] ought to be broad and stiffe. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 166 Fat folk (whose collops stick to their sides) are generally lazy, whilst leaner people are of more activity. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 3/2 We'll warrant they 'll pull down your Collop. 1730-6 BAILEY s. v., He has lost a Collop, he is fallen away, he is grown lean.

5. *fig.* A slice; a piece cut off, a cantle.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 116 To make them restore back such a collop out of their gain. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catcher* 9 These Batfowlers or Conicatchers hauing lost a collop of their liuing. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 28 Had I been greedie of anie such fat collops, out of the Bishops or Deans Lands. 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 212 The collops cut out of my own and my son's and daughter's concerns.

b. Piece of business, piece of luck. *dial.*

1876 *Whitby Gloss., Collop,* a portion. 'It will be a costly collop to them', an expensive undertaking. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s. v., Here's a collop! Maister Edward's pull'd water-tub tap out, an' Monday's wesh-day.

† **6.** A clot of mucus from the nose or throat.

1589 NASHE *Pasquil & Marf.* 20 One cause of Martinisme, is a collop that dropt out of Mydas nose, a desire of Gold. 1611 COTGR., *Glagou,* a dot, a collop of flegme spet out.

7. *Comb.* **collop-cake** *dial.* (see quot.); **collop-Monday** (see 1 c.).

1877 *Holderness Gloss., Collop-keeaks,* cakes made of two layers of paste, with bacon or ham between.

‖ **Collop**[2]. *Anglo-Irish.* Also 7 colp, 9 collip. = Irish *colpa,* 'A full-grown beast of the horse or cow kind. Six sheep are also called a *colpa,* as their grass is estimated as the same as that of a full-grown cow or horse' (O'Donovan *Suppl. to* O'Reilly). Hence, as a standard of agricultural value, a cow's grass or pasture for a year, or its equivalent, reckoned in the case of good land as equivalent to an Irish acre.

1672 SIR W. PETTY *Pol. Anat. Irel.* (1691) 107 As to their ..Plough-lands, Colps..etc., they are all at this day become unequal. 1835 T. BERMINGHAM *Soc. State Gt. Brit. & Irel.* 140 Formerly..in Ireland .. the grazing-land was regulated by so many head of cattle to each portion, called collips. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Collop*..a term for four or five sheep. 1880 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 5/4 Wherever grass grows there will a Kerry calf or 'collop' be found. 1882 *Correspondent,* The number of animals which an Irish acre of pasture can support is called a 'sum' or 'collop'.

Colloped (kɒ·ləpt), *ppl. a.* [f. COLLOP[1] + -ED[2].] Having collops or thick folds of fat or flesh.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 597 A paunched and colloped overseer of souls. 1858 *Times* 30 Nov. 10/1 (Cattle Show) Monstrosities of protuberant flesh and colloped folds of fat.

Colloquacious, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *colloqui,* after *loquacious.*] Given to colloquy.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 643 A numerous society of colloquacious philosophers knocking their heads together.

Colloque, *sb. Obs.* (exc. as Fr.) Also 5 **colloke.** [a. F. *colloque* ad. L. *colloquium* speaking together, conference.]

† **1.** A place for conversation (in a monastery).

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 28 Brought of his bretheren into the colloke the which ys a place where they may speke to geder.

† **2.** A colloquy, conference. *Obs.*

1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 503 The Puritans..did..mediate another Colloque before the King. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 75 Amongst their Jewish Fables they asserted a Colloque of the Law with God before the Creation of the world. *Ibid.* IV. 453 Justin Martyr, in the beginning of his Colloque with Tryphon.

‖ **3.** = COLLOQUY 3.

1846 J. S. BURN *For. Prot. Refugees* 52 They were united again to the old congregation by the interference of the Colloque in 1654. 1852 S. R. MAITLAND *Eight Ess.* 191 Approved in the Colloque, or in the Provincial Synod. 1885 R. HARRISON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* III. 114 The discipline of Calvin being observed under the direction of a consistory—a colloque and a synod.

† **Collo·que,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *colloque-r.*] *trans.* = COLLOCATE.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xx. (E. E. T. S.) 72 [I] haue kept hym and well entreated and lyghtly and gretly coloqued aboue the moast grete of my lande.

Colloque (kɒlō·uk), *v.*[2] [app. f. L. *colloqui* to speak with, converse; cf. modF. *colloquer* to converse, and COLLOQUE *sb.* (Sometimes an error for COLLOGUE.)] *intr.* To hold colloquy.

[1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Vleeuwen,* to Flatter, to Sooth, to Colloque.] 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi, Colloquing in Pagan picture galleries with shovel-hatted Philistines. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3/1 Twenty yards away she was colloquing with a lady this time.

Colloquial (kɒlō·u·kwi,ăl), *a.* [f. L. *colloqui-um* COLLOQUY + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to colloquy; conversational.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 101 ¶ 2 The colloquial wit has always his own radiance reflected on himself. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 232 His..colloquial judgments upon doubtful actions of his neighbours. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* x. 6 We fell on endless themes colloquial.

2. *spec.* Of words, phrases, etc.: Belonging to common speech; characteristic of or proper to ordinary conversation, as distinguished from formal or elevated language. (The usual sense.)

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 11 To refine our language to grammatical purity, and to clear it from colloquial barbarisms. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 218 To use a colloquial phrase, such sentiments..do one's heart good. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 418 The abandonment of .. poetic diction for the colloquial language of real life.

Colloquialism (kɒlō·u·kwi,ăliz'm). [see -ISM.]

1. Colloquial quality or style, *esp.* of language.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 237 Their language is ..an actual transcript of the colloquialism of the day. 1846 POE *M. E. Hewitt,* Wks. 1864 III. 117 [The] colloquialism without vulgarity, of its expression. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 343 Style..sometimes condescending to the humblest colloquialism.

2. A form of speech or phrase proper to, or characteristic of, ordinary conversation; a colloquial expression.

1810 *Let.* in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 635 The frequent mixture in some translations of mere colloquialisms.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXX. 298 The slang and colloquialisms with which we garnish..our conversation. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* xiii. 325 The electric shock became, in fact..to use a colloquialism, all the rage.

Colloquialist (kɒlō·u·kwi,ălist). [see -IST.]

1. One who excels in conversation; a (good) talker.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 609 As a colloquialist..Johnson has scarcely a rival. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 205 That their interviews were employed in the prosy manner suggested by the lovely colloquialist.

2. One who uses colloquialisms.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 553 All this, as the colloquialists say, is very well for a joke.

Colloquiality (kɒlō·u·kwi,æ·lĭti). [f. COLLOQUIAL + -ITY.] Colloquial quality or style; *concr.* a colloquial expression.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 21 We must take care that we are not led .. into mean colloquialities. 1876 MAYER *Mrs. Browning's Lett. R. H. Horne* I. 6 Letters of this kind are the perfection of refined colloquiality.

Collo·quialize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make colloquial.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Chr. Observer.*

Colloquially (kɒlō·u·kwi,ăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a colloquial manner; in the language of ordinary conversation.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 26 Oct. an. 1769, I found fault with Foote for indulging his talent of ridicule at the expence of his visitors, which I colloquially termed making fools of his company. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 103/1 In this sense the French colloquially use *aux trousses.* 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 339 Europeans who colloquially say the needle points to the north.

b. In the tone of ordinary conversation (*rare*).

1874 F. G. LEE *Manuale Clericorum* 113 Whilst the Psalms are not even said in monotone, but colloquially.

Collo·quialness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Colloquial quality.

1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 33 Struck with the colloquialness of his diction.

Colloquintida : see COLOQUINTIDA.

Colloquist (kɒ·lŏkwist). [f. L. *colloqui-um* COLLOQU-Y + -IST.] One who takes part in a conversation; an interlocutor.

1792 FLOYD in Southey *Life Bell* (1844) I. 441 Your colloquist has a right to be heard sometimes. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* iii, He..turned back to meet his colloquist's eyes. 1881 MASSON *De Quincey* 76 [He] had been made to figure as a colloquist in Wilson's 'Noctes'.

‖ **Colloquium** (kɒlō·u·kwi,ŭm). [L. *colloquium* conversation: see COLLOQUY.]

† **1.** A conversation, dialogue, colloquy. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. Index, Canticle of Canticles is a sacred *Colloquium.* 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xix. 215 Their first books..*Corderius,* and other like Colloquiums. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll. Mass.* v. 468 They seldom used any short colloquims, but each spoke..at large.

2. *Law.* (See quot.)

1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 322 Doubtfull words.. which are here applied to the king by innuendo's, when there is no colloquium laid, or speech of the king before. 1797-1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Colloquium, a colloquendo.* A talking together, or affirming of a thing, laid in declarations for words in actions of slander, etc.

3. A meeting or assembly for discussion; a conference, council. (Not in ordinary Eng. use.)

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 42 The general council, called the Colloquium or Parliament since the Norman Conquest.

Colloquize (kɒ·lŏkwəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. *soliloquize.*] *intr.* To engage in colloquy.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 541 Surveying the horrors of Tartarus, and colloquizing concerning them. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 279 You and I could colloquise to great advantage. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxii, No need for me to colloquise further.

Colloquy (kɒ·lŏkwi), *sb.* [ad. L. *colloqui-um* speaking together, conversation, conference, f. *col-* together + *-loquium* speaking, f. *loqui* to speak.]

1. A talking together; a conversation, dialogue. Also, a written dialogue, as *Erasmus's Colloquies.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 238 All conferences, all both priuate and publike colloquies. 1660 BLOME *Fanat. Hist.* ii. 16 Frantick men that boasted of visions, and colloquies with God. 1755 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 296 The Colloquies of Erasmus..well deserve to be read 1829 SOUTHEY (*title*), Sir Thomas More: or Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. 222 The colloquy between Tom and Eva was interrupted by a hasty call from Miss Ophelia. 1885 *Life Sir R. Christison* I. 168 Our host in the course of our colloquy, said, etc.

b. (without *pl.*) Converse, dialogue.

1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. i, Shunning..All further colloquy. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 36 When they chance to make In colloquy some small mistake. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. VI. 267 To invite the natives to amicable colloquy.

† **2.** A meeting for conference.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 263/2 Cluniake, where was ..appointed a secret meeting or colloquie betweene the Pope and Lewis the French King. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 22 Debated between the Catholick Bishops, and the schismatical Donatists at the Colloquie of Carthage. 1679 *Trial of White & Other Jesuits* 12 They adjourned into several Clubs or Colloquies, or what you please to call them.

3. *Eccl.* In the Reformed Genevan or Presbyterian Churches, a church court composed of the pastors and representative elders of the churches of a district, with judicial and legislative functions over these churches; = CLASSIS, PRESBYTERY,

a 1672 P. NYE *Oath Suprem.* (1683) 54 There are Synods, Consistories, Colloquies, and other Ecclesiastical Courts. 1692 J. QUICK *Synodicon* XXXVII, In every Province the Churches shall be divided according to their numbers and conveniency of neighbour places into Colloquies or Classes. 1846 J. S. BURN *For. Prot. Refugees* 45 Charges against the moral character of this minister..were entertained by the colloquy, which pronounced sentence in 1647. 1862 LATHAM in Ansted *Channel Isl.* III. xv. (ed. 2) 367 The Curate of St. John's parish died, and the colloquy appointed to the vacant benefice. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* I. 173 The Church Courts were the 'Consistory' and the 'Colloquy' or Presbytery meeting quarterly, and the Synod every two years in Jersey and Guernsey alternately. The Colloquies and Consistories were, as at Geneva, strict courts of morals, fitted in to the general civil jurisdiction.

Hence **Co·lloquy** *v. intr.*, to hold colloquy.

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 142 They colloquied at much length.

Collor, obs. form of CHOLER, COLOUR.

Collossy, by-form of COLOSSUS, q.v.

Collotype (kɒ·lŏtəip). [f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue + -TYPE.] A thin plate or sheet of gelatine, the sensitized surface of which has been etched by the action of the actinic rays, so that it can be printed from; also the print or impression, and the process. Hence *collotype plate, process, printing,* etc.

1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 362 In Collotype printing the sensitized Gelatine is so changed by the action of Light that it takes the printers' ink exactly in proportion to the actinic impression made. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 220/1 Photo-Mechanical Printing Processes, dealing with the preparation of intaglio plates and collotypes. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 3/2 Its handsome appearance, its 'collotype' illustrations. 1887 H. T. WOOD *Illustr. Books* 60 Collotype lends itself admirably to the reproduction of artistic objects in low relief, such as coins, medals, etc. *Ibid.* 58 At first it was usual to print collotypes on a paper with an enamelled surface. *Ibid.* 59 Good collotypes show great delicacy.

Hence **Collotypic,** *a.*

1887 H. T. WOOD *Illustr. Books* 59 Collotypic prints may be obtained in more than a single colour. *Ibid.* 53 A collotypic plate.

† **Colloverthwart,** *sb.* or *a. Obs.* Also **colo·**- [? f. COLL *sb.*[3] + OVERTHWART *a.* perverse; cf. *coll-hardy.*] ? Foolishly perverse; a perverse fool.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 101 b, And shall we beare with this colloverthwarte Osorius like a vice in a play, with a new founde chaungelyng, to make myngle mangle with the sacred worde of the Lord? *Ibid.* 190 b, Therfore this cavillyng coleoverthwart creepeth yet foreward.

Collow (kɒ·lou, *-ŏ*), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **colwe**(**n**, 5-6 **colowe**, (9 *dial.* **collar**). [Late ME. *colwen* perh. :—OE. **colgian,* f. **colig* coaly, f. *col* COAL (cf. *hálgian,* ME. *halwen* to HALLOW, f. *hálig* holy): see also COLLY *v.* and *a.* With mod. dial. *collar,* cf. *foller* = *follow.*] *trans.* To make black or dirty with coal-dust or soot; to blacken, smut, begrime. Hence **Co·llowed** (ME. *kolled*) *ppl. a.*, **Co·llowing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1310 *K. Horn* (Ritson) 1088 His kollede snoute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Colwyd [*Pynson* colowde], *carbonatus. Ibid.* Colwynge [*P.* colowynge], *carbonizacio.* 1530 PALSGR. 489/1 Colowe thy face, *charbonne ton visage.* 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. (1641) 156/1 Now scarr'd, and collow'd..Cover'd with ashes. 1611 COTGR., *Poisler,* to collow, smut, smeere, bleach, begryme with the blacke side, or soot of a skellet, etc. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Collar,* to sully with soot or coal-dust. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Collow,* to blacken with soot..People black themselves with coal, but collow themselves with soot. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Collow,* or *Colly,* to blacken. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Collared,* smeared with black dirt, soot.

Collow (kɒ·lou, *-ŏ*), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *dial.* **collar.** [? f. prec. vb.: cf. COLLY *sb.*]

1. Soot; smut; grime of coal; coal-dust. Cf. COLLY *sb.*

1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 194 All his Collow and his Soot, His Dirt, and Sweat, and Stink to boot. *Ibid.* 228 This foul Thief, all smutch with Collow. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals or wood. 1774 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1790) II. 49 Collow signifying the dirt of coal. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Collow,* soot, such as is commonly seen on a firegrate, pots, or kettles. 1887 *S. Ches. Gloss., Collow,* soot. Yur feece is all o'er collow.

2. (See quots.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Collar,* smut in wheat. Kent. 1887 *Kent. Dial., Collar,* smut in wheat.

3. *Collar-coal*: see COLLY *sb.*[1] 3; *collar-bags* = **2.**

a 1800 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XVI. 311 Collar bags, or smut [in Kent].

Collpixie : see COLT-PIXIE.

Coll-prophet, var. of COLE-PROPHET, *Obs.*

Collstaff, var. of COWL-STAFF.

† **Collu·cent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *collūcēnt-em,* pr. pple. of *collūcēre,* f. *col-* + *lūcēre* to shine.] Alight or ablaze together.

1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 4 The flames of collucent cities. 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View of Death* Mem. (1735) 27 The vehement contrition and collision of collucent salts.

Collucianist (kɒlīū·ʃănist). [ad. late L. *collūciānista,* f. *col-* together with + *Lūciān-us* pr. name.] A name given to certain Arians or Semi-arians, after Lucian of Antioch (martyred A.D. 312).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.,* Collucianistæ. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians 4th Cent.* 7.

Collucion(**e,** obs. form of COLLUSION.

†**Collu·ctance.** *Obs. rare.* [see -ANCE.] = next.
c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. xlv. Wks. IV. 374 Our eager appetites..bring the soul by this colluctance into a kind of waking dream.

†**Collu·ctancy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *colluctāri*: see next and -ANCY.] Colluctation.
1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 The spirits..after a Colluctancy with the grosser Particles.

Colluctation (kɒlʊktēi·ʃən). *arch.* [a. OF. *colluctacion, -tion*, ad. L. *colluctātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *colluctāri* to contend together, f. *col-* together + *luctāri* to wrestle, strive.] A wrestling or struggling together; strife, conflict, opposition.
1611 R. BOLTON *State of True Happiness* (1631) 115 Struggling and colluctation with his owne corruptions. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* i. 6 Colluctations between the flesh and the Spirit. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 85 Any colluctation with contrary principles. 18..LAMB *Charact. Dram. Writers, Marlowe* 527 Faustus's last scene..is indeed an agony and a fearful colluctation.
b. *transf.* in *Physics*, of particles in motion.
1692 RAY *Dissol. World* (1732) 259 The Colluctation of Parts after the manner of Fermentation. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 161 Hot Springs, do not owe their Heat to any Colluctation or Effervescence of the Minerals in them. 1784 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 348 A vibratory colluctation takes place.

Collude (kɒlī·ūd), *v.* [ad. L. *collūd-ĕre* to play with, act collusively, f. *col-* + *lūdĕre* to play.]
1. *intr.* To act in secret concert *with*, chiefly in order to trick or baffle some third person or party; to play into one another's hands; to conspire, plot, connive; to play false; to act in play merely.
1525 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 15 (Jam.) Bot quhar he hes colludit with vderis. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* H ij b, He attayned the most part therof by.. crafte, and specially by colludyng with great kynges. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 770 There is no doubt to be made, but that Epicurus Colluded in all this; himself not Believing a jot of it, nor any such Gods at all. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 36 (1740) 529 The French sought to weaken the King by colluding with his factious Enemies. 1820 *Ann. Reg. Chron.*, 352 Bribes..offered them to collude in the evasion. 1884 Sir C. E. POLLOCK in *Law Rep.* Q. B. Div. XII. 172 The defendant .. did not collude with the plaintiffs.
†**2.** *trans.* To stir up or bring about by collusion. *Obs.*
a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, II. 68 This war had been colluded and abetted. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 76 To collude and actuate a large portion of the moral and physical materials of the nation to mischief.
†**3.** To elude, evade by trickery. *Obs.*
1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. xxi. 249 Compacting shall not infringe or collude the sacred Law. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 122 Any loose sense [of oaths], that the taker by any evasion may collude the design of the law.
Hence **Collu·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1611 COTGR., *Colludant*, colluding, dealing by cousin. 1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Appello Cæs.* 43 Time-serving colluding with the state. 1681 H. MORE in *Glanvill's Sadd.* I. Postcr. (1726) 24 Some colluding Knave suborned by the Witch.

Collu·der. One who colludes.
1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 242 Colluders your selves, as violent to this law of God..as the Pharises. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 14 A colluder with both sides only for his own interests.

†**Collu·gency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *collūgēre* to mourn together (f. *lūgēre* to mourn, lament) + -ENCY.] Mourning together, mutual sorrow.
a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlviii. 389 This ruthful and deplorable Collugency.

Colluin, var. of COLVIN *Sc.*, boat.

Collup, obs. form of COLLOP.

Collurium, obs. form of COLLYRIUM.

Collusion (kɒlī·ūʒən). Forms: 4 collucione, 5–6 col(l)usyone, -owne, -ion, 6 col(l)ucion, -sioun, 6– collusion. [a. F. *collusion*, ad. L. *collūsiōn-em* a playing together, or into each other's hands, n. of action f. *collūdĕre* (see COLLUDE). The lit. meaning 'a playing together' (in Blount *Glossogr.* 1656) is not instanced in Lat. or Eng.]
1. *gen.* Secret agreement or understanding for purposes of trickery or fraud; underhand scheming or working with another; deceit, fraud, trickery.
c 1397 CHAUCER *Lack Stedf.* 11 Yf he can by sume collucione [*v. r.* -usyon(e] Do his neyghtboure wronge. 1494 FABYAN VII. 513 Without collusyon or fraude. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 634 Let us now leave the cloked collusion, that remayned in Fraunce, and returne to the open dissimulacion, which now appered in England. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xv. (1840) 204 But for the collusion of the false Templars and Hospitallers with the infidels. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xli. 165 Two persons .. who have..given us a Relation each of them apart, too much different from one another to suspect them of any Collusion. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. vii. 328 A cross examination, which can best expose error or wilful collusion in the evidence.
b. *concr.* with *pl.*
1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Wee are blinded with the collusions of woemen. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 83 The subtil Cheats and Collusions of Impostors. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV, A plain collusion! a device Between the girl and youth!
2. *spec.* in *Law.* See quots. 1641 and 1809.
[1292 BRITTON V. x. § 14 A ceo purra il estre respoundu par replicacioun, qe ceo fut par fraude et collusioun. *Marg. note*, Judgment by collusion.] 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 Suerties therof founden withoute fraude or collusion. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65 Collusion is where an Action is brought against another by his own agreement, if the Plaintife recover, then such recovery is called by Collusion. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Collusion* is a deceitful agreement or contract between two or more persons, for the one to bring an action against the other, to some evil purpose, as to defraud a third person of his right..It is a thing the law abhors. 1858 Ld. St. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 75 The petitioner must..deny collusion.
†**3.** A trick, or ambiguity, in words or reasoning.
1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 235 The collusion, and fallax of thys reason, is in the insufficient nombring of partes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Prosonomasia* a pleasant kind of collusion in words..by changing.. or adding a letter or sillable. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 519 The resurrection of the body:..neither the Greek nor Latin ever delivered this Article in those terms, but in these, the resurrection of the flesh; because there may be ambiguity in the one..but there can be no collusion in the other.

†**Collu·sioner.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb. + -ER 1.] One who practises collusion.
1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 71 The first false messengers. The second liers..The fift collucioners, etc.

Collusive (kɒlī·ūsiv), *a.* [f. L. *collūs-us*, pa. pple. of *collūdĕre* to COLLUDE + -IVE.]
1. Characterized by, or of the nature of, collusion; fraudulently concerted or devised.
1678 MARVELL *Def. J. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 225 Thin sophistry and collusive ambiguity. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 244 To prevent a collusive trade with Portugal. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 657 Count William..made a collusive treaty with the enemy. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* II. 144 He..would not have lent himself to any collusive trickery.
2. Of persons: Given to collusion.
1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 177 (T.) The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be collusive.

Collu·sively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a collusive manner; by fraudulent agreement, deceptively.
1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 49 Both must act collusively, like two knavish Lawyers for a mutual Benefit. 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (R.), The land might have been aliened collusively without the consent of the superiour. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 85 There can be no reasonable doubt that the dissenting judge was acting collusively.

†**Collu·sory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *collūsōri-us* (in adv. *collūsōrie*) of or pertaining to a *collūsor*: cf. Fr. *collusoire*, and see -ORY.] Collusive.
1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th c.* II. v. 77 Suits which are Sincere, and not Collusory. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 209 If it be through Design, or a collusory Understanding with any of the Proprietors.
Hence †**Collu·sorily** *adv.* = COLLUSIVELY.
1645 in Somers *Tracts* I. 37 An extra judicial opinion collusorily given.

†**Collustra·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **collustrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *collustrāre* to brighten, f. *col-* + *lustrāre* to purify, make bright.] *lit.* A shining together, conjoint illumination.
1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1169 A certaine collustration, and mutuall conjunction of lights, as torches which being set a burning together, do augment the light.
b. *fig.* Collateral illustration.
1864 LEWES *Aristotle* 20 When a writer's composition is good there is less need of illustration or (to use a favourite word with the Florentine Platonists) *collustration*.

†**Collu·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *collūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *colluĕre* to rinse, f. *luĕre* to wash.]
1. A wash or rinse for the mouth; a lotion.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 440 To make a collution to wash the teeth withall. *a* 1657 LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 206, I have taken a Vomit, a Purge, a Collution, a Dentifrice, etc. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 651 Hippocrates .. injected it [vinegar] into the Womb in Collutions.
2. ? = COLLUVIES 1. In *Phys. Dict.* 1657 (appended to Tomlinson), explained as 'filth, impurity'.
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* V. vii. 161* To roborate the mouth and deterge its collutions.

†**Collu·tulate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *collutulāre* to defile (Plautus) + -ATE 3.] To defile
1623 in COCKERAM.

Collu·vial, *a. rare.* [f. COLLUVI-ES + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a colluvies; sink-like.
1822 Abp. MAGEE *Charge* 33 The colluvial nature of the Metropolis, which naturally collects adventurers of all professions.

‖ **Colluvia·rium.** [alleged L. f. *colluviēs, -um*; but now considered to be an erroneous reading in Vitruvius.] 'A channel or opening in an aqueduct for clearing away filth' (Weale *Dict. Terms*, 1849).
b. *fig.* [Cooper, *Thesaur.* has '*Colluviarium*, a sinke or gutter'.]
1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr.* 68 Instead of the Parliament being that colluviarium of corruption, etc.

‖ **Colluvies** (kɒlī·ūvi,īz). [L. *colluviēs* (also *colluvio, -um*) lit. 'offscourings, washings, swillings', f. *colluĕre* to wash thoroughly, rinse.]
1. Chiefly *Med.* A collection or gathering of filth or foul matter; *spec.* foul discharge from an ulcer.
1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 73 The aforesaid Colluvies of the remaining humours. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 277 They..stuff up the Lungs with a greater Colluvies of Recrements. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
2. Conflux (of waters, etc.).
1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 305 He pretends that all Rivers proceed from a Colluvies or Rendevous of Rain-waters. 1819 REES *Cycl. Colluvies*, a term which..writers on the universal deluge have applied to the fluid mass into which ..the strata of the antediluvian earth were dissolved.
3. *fig.* Medley, rabble, hotchpotch. (So in L.)
1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 11 A colluvies of Heresies. 1671 S. CLARKE *Mirr. Saints & Sinners* (ed. 4) I. 45 A colluvies of most filthy lecherous people. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 460 Hannibal..having a mixt colluvies of all nations under him. 1730 POPE *Let. to Gay* 11 Sept., From the midst of the Colluvies and sink of human greatness at W——r.

Colly (kɒ·li), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [prob. f. COLLY *a.*, or a dial. form of COLLOW sb., assimilated to the adj.]
1. Soot; smut.
1708–15 KERSEY, *Colly*, the Black that sticks on the outside of a Pot, or Kettle. *Colly*, to dawb with Colly, to smut. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* Gloss., *Colley*, the soot from a kettle. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Colley*, smuts.
2. The Blackbird. *dial.* [In this sense prob. the adj. used subst.: cf. the Sc. name 'the Blackie'.]
c 1805 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXX. 314 (*Somerset*) *Colley*, a blackbird. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Colly*, the blackbird. *Ibid.*, *Water-colly*, the water ouzel.
3. *Comb.*, as *colly-brand, -coal, -stick* (see quots.).
a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Collar-coal*, black smut from the chimney or bars. We distinctly pronounce it thus. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl.*, *Colly-coal*, this spelling is nearer to the pronunciation than *collar*, in Forby. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Colley-brands*, summer lightning. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Collybrand*, smut in corn. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Colly-stick*, a stick used for lighting a pipe, etc., one end being thrust into the fire.

Co·lly, *sb.*² [dim., related to ON. *kolla* cow (*properly* without horns), a hind, a girl; see COLL *v.*²] (See quot.)
1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 11 Sawney shall ne'er be my Colly, my Cow. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Colly*, a term of endearment for a cow.
Colly, var. of COLLIE, sheep-dog.

†**Co·lly,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [The same word as 16th c. *colie* COALY; the vowel here remaining short, as in the original quantity of OE. *col*, **colig*, and in the verb *collow*, *colly*; while in the form *coaly* it is assimilated to COAL, of which the *o* was lengthened by position in ME.] Dirtied with coal-dust or soot; grimy; coal-black.
[1565–1594 *Colie*: see COALY.]
1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 122 The great Titmouse (which, of his colly head and breast, some call a Colemouse). 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 49 Vulcan .. Lymping into the trough, to scour his face And colly fists. 1793 *Compl. Farmer* (ed. 4) s. v., Colley Sheep, such sheep as have black faces and legs. 1804 DUNCUMB *Herefordsh. Gloss.*, *Colly*, black; from coal. 1880 MRS. H. WOOD *Johnny Ludlow* Ser. II. (1889) 290 The girl, who seemed to be cleaning up..for her face and arms were all 'colly'.

Colly (kɒ·li), *v.*¹ *arch.* and *dial.* [App. a parallel form to COLLOW *v.*, going back with it to an OE. **colzian*, whence ME. *colwen*, and **colʒen*, **colien*, the latter becoming at length *colly*. Cf. *bellows, belly.*] *trans.* To blacken with coal-dust or soot; to begrime.
1590 [see COLLIED]. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. v, Nor thou hast not collied thy Face enough, stinkard. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 345 A child that will colly himself with the cole that's black and dead. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 34 An old hag Collied with chimney-smutch. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xiv, 'Not..to let him stay i' the coal-hole more nor a minute; but it was enough to colly him all over'. 1870 *Lettice Lisle* 304 'What for are ye collying o' me'? says the pot to the kettle. 1879 in *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1882 *W. Worcestersh. Gloss.*, *Colley*, to blacken.
b. *fig.* To blacken in character; to darken.
1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 206 Passion hauing my best iudgement collied [*Qq.* coold] Assaies to leade the way. 1615 *Curry-c. for Cox-c.* i. 67 That King, whom Iabal collyeth with his sinister and causlesse doubts.
¶? To make black with blows; or perhaps a distinct word, variant of COIL *v.*² to beat, thrash.
1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xl. (1631) 172 Collied on the backe with scoffes and reproaches.

†**Co·lly,** *v.*² *Obs.* Also **coley, coly.** [a. OF. *coleier, coloier, collier* to turn the neck, f. *col, cou* neck: cf. *manier* to handle.] *intr.* To move or turn the neck; to turn the head from side to side: said of birds.
c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxxiv. (1869) 106 While the brid goth coleyinge [*colliant*], hider and thider turnynge the nekke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b, Yowre hawke coleyth and not beckyth. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 223. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Collieth.* 1715 in KERSEY s.v. *Colly.* Hence in BAILEY. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, She collieth [of a hawk], *annuit.*

Colly, *v.*³ By-form of COLL *v.* to hug.
[Perhaps only the s.w. infinitive = *coll-en*; but cf. CULLY.]
a 1600 *Robin Consc.* 218 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 241 To colly and kis, my pleasvre it is, for all yovr new learning.

†**Co·llybist.** *Obs.* Also **colli-.** [ad. L. *collybista*, ad. Gr. κολλυβιστής money-changer, f. κόλλυβος small coin, change: see -IST. Cf. COLLIBY.] A money-changer, money-dealer, usurer; miser.
c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* (1840) p. xxxi, Þe whiche may wel be clepid collibiste. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1746 Ffor thai ware fals vsuriers and collibistes of the pharisens. 1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 107 Unless some base hedge-creeping Collybist Scatters his refuse scraps on whom he list. 1615 — *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xxv, Beams of indignation in the faces of these guilty Collybists

† Colly-clogger. *Obs.* [? = COLLY grimy + CLOGGER one that clogs or cumbers; perhaps it ought to be read as two words *coaly clogger*.]

1537 T. WYLLEY *to Cromwell* in Froude's *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 240, *note*, The priests..have disdained me ever since I made a play against the Pope's councillors, Error Colly clogger of conscience, and Incredulity.

Collyer, collygate, etc.: see COLLI-.

Collyflower, obs. f. CAULIFLOWER.

Collygener, obs. f. COLLEGIANER.

† Collyre. *Obs. rare.* Also **collire.** [a. F. *collyre*, OF. *collire* (12th c.), ad. L. *collȳrium*, *-irium*.] = COLLYRIUM 1.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 59 b, Good to bee put in Collires for sore iyen. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxix. 270 Collyres, and medicines prepared to quicken the sight. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collyr*, *Collyry*.

Collyria, pl. of COLLYRIUM.

† Colly·rial, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *collȳri-um* + -AL.] Of the nature of a collyrium.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 217 Two [drams] of hares dung confected with collyrial water.

Collyridian (kɒlirī·diăn), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. med. L. *collȳridiān-us*, f. *collȳrida* = *collȳris* = Gr. κολλῠρίς, *-ίδα* (Vulgate and LXX) cake, dim. of κολλύρα roll of coarse bread.]

A. *sb.* A member of a sect of heretics in the 4th and 5th c. who worshipped the Virgin Mary, to whom their women are said to have offered cakes as 'Queen of Heaven' (cf. Jer. vii. 18).

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Martiall* (1846) 377 A sect of heretics called Collyridians, which did offer to the Virgin Mary. 1667 POOLE *Dial. Prot. & Papist* (1735) 146 The Fathers charged the Collyridians with Idolatry, for worshipping of the Virgin Mary. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* xxiv. 69. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1423.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to this sect.

1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. 101 Collyridian Heretics, who..had begun to worship the dead in the person of the Virgin Mary. 1833 — *Recapit. Apostasy* 15 The idolatrously blasphemous Collyridian Heresy.

† Collyrie. *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **colirie,** 4–7 **collerie, -ye,** ? 5 **colorye,** 6–7 **collyrie, collirie,** 7 **colery, collyry, colliry.** [ad. L. *collȳri-um*, OF. *colire*, Pr. *colliri*, Sp. *collirio*: see below. The Anglo-Fr. was possibly *colli·rië*, *colle·rië*, like *glorie*, etc.]

1. = COLLYRIUM 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 18 Anoynte thin iȝen with colirie [*v.r.* coluryo, 1388 a collerie]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxx. 636 Pepper is good to be mingled with eye medicines or Collyries. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ii. 15 The Collyrie and Eye-salve of his Spirit. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* xiii. 52 Drop into the eyes this following Colery. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 7 We laid on a Collyry to dry up the weeping moisture.

2. = COLLYRIUM 2.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 137 To put within the sheath..a Collirie of Honey boyled with Salt.

Collyrite (kɒ·lirəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. κολλύριον eye-salve, also 'Samian earth', a kind of fine clay: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of alumina, 'a clay-like mineral, white, with a glimmering lustre, greasy feel, and adhering to the tongue' (Dana).

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 214 Collyrite or Kollyrite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 420 Collyrite .. At Hove, near Brighton, England, in fissures in the upper chalk.

‖ **Collyrium** (kɒ̆li·riŏm). Also 5 **colerium,** 5–7 **collirium,** 7 **collurium.** *Pl.* **collyria** (kɒ̆li·riă); also 7–8 **collyriums.** [L. *collȳrium* (in med.L. *col(l)irium*), a. Gr. κολλύριον poultice, eye-salve, dim. of κολλύρα roll of coarse bread.]

1. A topical remedy for disorders of the eyes; an eye-salve or eye-wash.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 Colerium is a pryncypall medycyne for the eye. *Ibid.* xvi. lxviii. 575 Colliria ben oynementes that helpe the eyen. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 67 a, The medicines of the eyes called collyria. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 215 Collyriums or lotions for the infirmities of the eyes. 1757 BROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 82 Caustics behind the ears, and vitriolic collyriums, cured her. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 66 Tragascean salt was used .. as collyrium for the eyes of horses.

fig. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 258 Take Christs Collyrium and Eye-salve to anoint your eyes. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 171 Poverty may prove a good collyrium, or eye-salve..to make a true discovery of those things we knew not before. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 Great men are thus a collyrium to clear our eyes from egotism. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxiv. 377 His tomes..were collyrium to the spirit's eyes.

2. A solid medicine made up in a cylindrical form to be introduced into any of the openings of the body, as the anus, nostril, etc.; a suppository.

1748 tr. *Vegetius Renatus Distemp. Horses* 164 You shall put into it a Collyrium or Dosil made of Honey and meal of bitter Vetches. 1874 tr. *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 87 Astringent collyria are useless.

3. *loosely.* Any application for the eyes, as the *koh'l* used by eastern women: cf. ALCOHOL.

1624 B. JONSON *Fortunate Isles*, I will but touch your temples, The corners of your eyes, and tinct the tip..o' your nose, with this collyrium. 1883 MRS. ARMYTAGE in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 344 Egyptian beauties..heightening their charms with collyrium.

Collys(e, obs. f. CULLIS.

† Colman's bird. *Obs.* Also **St. Colman's bird.** The Teal Duck.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 371 Seynt Colman his briddes..beeþ i-cleped cercelles and comeþ homeliche to manis honde [*ed.* 1527 xxxv. 36 Colmans byrdes].

Colmar (kɒ·lmăr). [Name of a town in Alsace.] **1.** A variety of pear.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 352.

2. [perhaps of different origin.] A kind of fan, fashionable in Queen Anne's time.

1727 POPE, &c. *Art Sinking* 94 The bride .. with an air divine her Colmar ply'd. 1729 *Art of Politicks* 10 Toupet, and Tompion..Colmar Hereafter will be called by some plain man A Wig, a Watch..a Fan.

Colmase, obs. f. COALMOUSE.

† Colmenier. *Obs.* [As the name appears also to have the variant *tol-me-neer* 'entice me near', Dr. Prior has suggested that *colmenier* stands for *cull-me-near*; cf. *Cull me to you* as a name of the Heart's-ease (Gerard 703 and 855).] Old name of the Sweet William or a variety of it.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 155 Sweete William or Colmenier..is also somwhat like to the cloaue Gillofers. *Ibid.* II. vii. 157 There is a kind of this herbe [sweete Williams] which is common in the countrey gardens, and they call it Colmeniers. *Ibid.* II. viii. 157 (*Floure Constantinople*) Many [flowers] clustering togither after the manner of Tolme-neers, or sweete Williams.

Colmey (kɒ·lmi). *north. dial.* Also **coalmie, colemie, colmie, colmy,** and in various dial. forms: see quots. *Colmous* (quot. 1654) is prob. due to confusion with *coalmouse*. [Perh. the same word as *colmie, colmy*, CULMY 'sooty, grimy'; but the early variants are difficult to explain.] The COAL-FISH.

1654 BLAEU *Atlas, Scotia, Orcadum Descr.* 138 Piscium variorum, præcipue silurorum minimorum majorum et maximorum (vulgo Sellaks, Kuythes, Colmouses) captura felix. 1808 JAMIESON, *Colemie, Coalmie*, the Coal-fish. [1887 *Supp.* gives also *Colmoth, colemoth, colmouth, colm, comb*, and of the young fish *comamie, colminie*.] 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 84.

Colmie, -my, obs. forms of CULMY *a.* sooty.

Colmose, -mouse, obs. ff. COALMOUSE.

† Co·lmow. *Obs.* A kind of sea-gull.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 761 *Hec alcedo*, a colmow. [Perh. an error for **colmew*, or repr. an OE. **colmáw* for **colmæw*, as a comp. of *mæw*, 'alcedo vel alcion', 'larus', a sea-mew or gull. It may mean *coal-* or *black-gull*; but cf. CALMEWE, prob. the same word, and the forms given in note to COAL-MOUSE.]

† Colne. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *cauna* in Du Cange as var. of *calma*, *cauma* thatched hut, shed covered with reeds or straw.] (See quots.)

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Scirpea*, a dung pot or colne made with roddes or rushes. 1552 HULOET, Colne or francke for fowles, *Vivarium*. Colne made of roddes or wyckers, *Scirpea*. [cf. ibid. *Francke*, cowle, or place wherin any thing is fedde to be fatte.]

† Colo·be[1]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *colob-ium*.] = COLOBIUM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Colobe*, a Coat with half sleeves, coming but to the knees, used by the Ancients, and changed afterwards into the *Dalmatica*.

Colobin (kɒ·lŏbin). *Zool.* [a. F. *colobin* f. mod. L. generic name *Colob-us* (rarely adapted as *colobe*), ad. Gr. κολοβός docked, curtailed.] A monkey of the African genus Colobus, distinguished by the absence or rudimentary development of the thumb.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 57 The black Colobin.. Ursine Colobin. White-thighed Colobin.

‖ **Colobium** (kolō·biŏm). [late L., a. Gr. κολόβιον, f. κολοβ-ός curtailed.] A half-sleeved or sleeveless tunic or robe, such as was worn by the clergy of the early church, by the monks, and by kings at the ceremony of coronation. In later Eccles. use replaced by the DALMATIC.

1603 *Ceremonies at Coronat. Jas. I* (1685) 8 Then the Colobium or Dalmatica is put on him. 1661 *Acc. Earl Sandwich* in Mrs. Palliser *Lace* xxv. (1869) 290 The Colobium Sindonis of fine lawn laced with fine Flanders lace. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 50 The dalmatic .. took the place of the primitive colobium. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 422.

‖ **Coloboma** (kɒlobō·mă). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. κολόβωμα the part removed in mutilation, f. κολοβός curtailed.] A malformation or mutilation of an organ; *spec.* a defect in the iris of the eye, due to imperfect closure of the choroidal fissure.

1843 tr. *J. Müller's Elem. Phys.* II. 1631 The Coloboma seems to arise from the imperfect development of the iris in the situation of the fissure of the choroid. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 724 Coloboma is the rarest of congenital malformations. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 178 The portions of these membranes occupying the pupil and the coloboma.

‖ **Colocasia** (kɒlokē·ziă,-siă). *Bot.* [L. *colocāsia*, a. Gr. κολοκασία prop. the rhizome or 'root' of the Egyptian water-lily (*Nelumbium speciosum*), whence extended to the whole plant.]

A genus of plants of the Arum family, natives of the East Indies, and largely cultivated in warm climates for the sake of their leaves and tuberous root-stocks, used as articles of food.

1829 LEE tr. *Ibn Batuta's Trav.* 170 We next came to Dadkannan..In this are found..the cocoanut and colocassia.

‖ **Colocolo, -la** (kɒlokō·lŏ, -lă). Native name for the wild cat of South America (*Felix colocolo*).

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 141 *Colocolo*, a large cat, native to the north part of South America.

Colocynth (kɒ·lŏsinɒ̆). Also 6 **colocinthis,** 7 **colocynthis.** [ad. L. *colocynthis* (formerly also in Eng. use, with pl. *-ides*, and variant *-ida*), a. Gr. κολοκυνθίς (Dioscorides). In med.L. the Gr. κυ was commonly represented by *qui*, hence the forms COLOQUINT, -IDA, q. v.]

The Bitter-apple (*Citrullus Colocynthis*), a widely-cultivated plant of the Gourd family, the fruit of which is about the size of an orange, and contains a light spongy and extremely bitter pulp, furnishing the well-known purgative drug. Also the fruit of this plant, and the drug prepared from it.

a. in Latin forms.

1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* 49 By a little meale, the bitternesse of colocinthis was cured in the potage pot. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* iv. 39 He found as it were a wilde vine, and gathered of it the colocynthides of the field [Vulg. *colocynthidas agri*]. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* 240 The great Cathartick power of Colocynthis. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Colocynthida*, or *coloquintida*, a biter purging gourd or apple.

β. colocynth.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Suppl. Course Serm.* (1678) 93 Abuse your Flocks, and feed them with Colocynths and Hemlocke. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Coloquintida*, Troches made of colocynth are called troches of alhandal. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 469 Colocynth is rarely, if ever, used alone, but is given in combination .. with milder purgatives, to increase their activity. *c* 1878 *Oxf. Bible Helps* 215 The colocynth .. grows wild in profusion about Gilgal. It is supposed also to be the vine of Sodom.

b. *attrib.*, as *colocynth-pill, -pith, -pulp*, etc.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 704 Compound Colocynth Pills. Take..colocynth pulp, four parts.

Hence **Colocy·nthein,** a resin-like substance formed on boiling colocynthin with sulphuric acid. **Colocy·nthite** = COLOCYNTHIN. **Colocy·nthitin** (see quot.).

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Colocynthin*, Colocynthin boiled with acids is resolved, according to Walz, into sugar ..and colocynthein. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Colocynthein*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 709 Colocynthite is contained in the fruit of the cucumis colocynthis. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v. *Colocynthitin*, [When] the alcoholic extract of bitter apple .. is treated with water, colocynthitin remains undissolved..It is soluble in ether.

Colocynthin (kɒlŏsi·nɒ̆in). *Chem.* [see -IN.] The bitter principle of colocynth, resembling a semi-transparent resin, and readily soluble in alcohol.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 193. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 333 It contains the bitterness of the colocynth, and appears .. to be a particular principle, for which he proposes the name of colocyntine. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 481 Colocynthine is a very powerful cathartic.

Co-lo·garithm. *Math.* [Co- 4.] (See quot.)

1881 WENTWORTH *Algebra* xix. 266 The remainder obtained by subtracting the logarithm of a number from 10 is called the cologarithm of the number, or arithmetical complement of the logarithm of the number.

Cologne (kolō·n). Also 4–**coloyne,** 4–6 **coleyn,** (5 **collongne**), 5–6 **coleyne,** 6 **colleyne, -ayne,** 6–7 **collen, cullin, -en,** 7–8 **colen, collin,** 8 **cologn,** (9 **coulogne**). [In F. *Cologne*, Ger. *Cöln*, MG. *Cölen*, Du. *Keulen*:—L. *Colonia Agrippina*, the ancient Roman name.] Name of a German city on the Rhine, famous in the Middle Ages on account of the shrine of the Wise Men of the East, commonly called the Three Kings of Cologne: used *attrib.* to designate things obtained from the city or district, *esp.* in early names of weapons, as *Cologne brand, sword*; also *thread*, etc.

c 1310 *Flemish Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden Soc.) 191 Into Coloyne. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (E. E. T. S.) 2 Pree holy and worshipfull kyngis of Coleyn. 1436 *Libel* in Wright *Pol. Songs* II. 171 Coleyne threde, fustiane, and canvase. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 10 § 1 Calle sylk or Coleyn silk thrown or wrought. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 555 Long speres called Colleyne Clowystes. *c* 1550 *Otterburn* 200 in Child *Eng. & Sc. Ballads* VI. (1889) 298/1 They swapped together..Wyth swordes of fyne collayne. *c* 1592 *Faustus* in Thoms *Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 265 Of divers sorts, French wine, Cullen wine, Crabashir wine. *a* 1650 *Arth. & King of Cornwall* 167 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 68 Collen brand Ile haue in my hand, and a Millaine knife fast by me knee. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 73 The three kings of Collen. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. vii, Dickon wore a Cologne blade.

b. Cologne earth (**umber, brown**), a brown pigment obtained or prepared from lignite, originally from a bed near Cologne; **Cologne yellow,** a pigment consisting of a mixture of chromate and sulphate of lead with sulphate of lime.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 53 Terra lemnia, or Cullins earth. *Ibid.* 55 Colens-earth. *Ibid.* 57 Terra-Colen is easie to work. 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 39 Grind Collins-Earth very fine. 1809 SOWERBY *Elucidation of Colours* 40 Terra Siennæ, umber and Coulognes earth are cheaper. 1835 G. FIELD *Chromatogr.* 160 Cologn-Earth, incorrectly called Cullen's earth. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 88 Real Vandyke Brown..allied to which are Cologne and Cassel Earth.

c. Cologne water = EAU DE COLOGNE, a perfumed spirit, manufactured at Cologne since 1709; in U. S. often called simply *Cologne*.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. iv. 120 Steeped in Cologne-water, and perfumed. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 265 Teacups, bowls, and even a cologne bottle. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* ix. 150 She brought her water and cologne.

Cologue, obs. f. COLLOGUE.

Coloiero, obs. f. CALOYER.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coloieros*, a sort of Grecian Monks.

Colok, obs. f. COLLOCK.

Cololite (kɒ·lǒləit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *κόλον* COLON [1] + *λίθος* a stone: see -LITE.] An intestine-like mass or impression found in the oolitic rocks of Solenhofen, and regarded as worm-casts, or as the petrified intestines of fishes with their contents.

1837 W. BUCKLAND *Geol.* I. 200 To these remarkable fossils he [Agassiz] has given the name of cololites. 1844 G. A. MANTELL *Medals of Creation* II. 657. 1860 OWEN *Palæont.* 39 The Cololites of the lithographic limestone are most probably the castings of worms.

Colomb, colompne, obs. ff. COLUMN.

† **Colo·mbe.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *colombe* (10th c. in Littré):—L. *columb-a.*] A dove.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/2 A colombe or dowue .. which openlye was seen fleynge within the chirche.

Colombier, colombine, etc.: see COLUM-.

Colombo, obs. f. CALUMBA, a drug.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 295 The infus. gentian comp. was ordered in lieu of the colombo.

Colometry (kolǫ·mĕtri). [ad. Gr. *κωλομετρία* measurement of verses, f. *κῶλον* COLON [2] + *-μετρία* measurement.] In *Gr. Prosody*, the measurement of verses by cola; hence in *Palæogr.* the division of MS. texts by cola, or corresponding lengths.

1882–3 J. R. HARRIS in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2246 To form a colometry similar to stichometry. [Cf. COLON [2].]

Colon [1] (kō·lŏn). [a. L. *colon*, a. Gr. *κόλον* food, meat, the colon. The form *κῶλον* found in MSS. is metrically incorrect (*e.g.* Aristoph. Eq. 455) and arose from confusion with *κῶλον* a limb or member (Lidd. and Sc.). Cf. F. *colon.*]

1. *Anat.* The greater portion of the large intestine, extending from the caecum to the rectum. It ascends by the right kidney (*right lumbar* or *ascending colon*), passes below the liver to the spleen (*transverse colon*), and descends to the left kidney (*left lumbar* or *descending colon*), whence it extends (as the *sigmoid flexure*, or *left iliac colon*) to the commencement of the rectum. † Formerly, *popularly*, the belly or guts; *To feed or satisfy colon*: to appease hunger.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 The thyrde grete gutte highte Colon .. is joyned fast to the nether openynge of all the body. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The fyrste hyght Esac, the seconde Colon. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* III. iii, Mine eyes .. curse my feet for not ambling up and down to feed Colon. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of the West* II. iv, Wks. 1874 II. 393 What trick have you to satisfie Colon? 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 8 Our Champions .. Colon cramm'd with an accustom'd vacuity. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2097 One Colon or Colick gut. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 306 A calculus, weighing several ounces, found in the colon of a horse. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 516. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 150.

b. *Entom.* The second (usually wider) portion of the intestine of an insect.

1836–9 G. NEWPORT in Todd *Encycl. Anat.* II. 971/2 s.v. *Insect*, It [the stomach] then is continued backwards as a long ilium and terminates in a muscular banded colon without a distinct rectum. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 409. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON 139.

Colon [2] (kō·lŏn). [a. L. *cōlon*, a. Gr. *κῶλον* limb, member or clause of sentence, portion of strophe.]

‖ **1.** In *Gr. Rhetoric* and *Prosody*, a member or section of a sentence or rhythmical period; hence in *Palæography*, a clause or group of clauses written as a line, or taken as a standard of measure in ancient MSS. or texts. *plur.* **cola.**

1589 [see 2]. 1882 W. BLADES *Caxton* 126 The Greek grammarians .. called a complete sentence a period, a limb was a colon, and a clause a comma. 1883 J. R. HARRIS in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 151 From Suidas we find that when the *στίχος* forms a complete clause it is known as a colon. *Ibid.* 152 The methods employed in breaking up the text of Demosthenes into cola and periods. *Ibid.*, Colon-writing is sometimes accompanied by colometry.

fig. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems, Against Sleep* 19 Sleep! the Days Colon, many Hours of Bliss Lost in a wide Parenthesis.

2. A punctuation-mark consisting of two dots placed one above the other [:] usually indicating a discontinuity of grammatical construction greater than that marked by the semicolon, but less than that marked by the period. *plur.* **colons.**

Its best defined use is to separate clauses which are grammatically independent and discontinuous, but between which there is an apposition or similar relation of sense. Thus it may introduce an antithetic statement, an illustration, extract, etc. But 'its use is not very exactly fixed; it was used before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period' (J.). It is also employed to divide prose into metrical periods for chanting.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. [v.] (Arb.) 88 The auncient reformers of language, invented, three manner of pauses..The second they called colon, not a peece but as it were a member for his larger length, because it occupied twise as much time as the comma. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Colon*, A marke of a sentence not fully ended which is made with two prickes. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 60 This plainly is not perfect sense .. unless you take away the Colon. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 24 A Comma Stops the Voice while we may privately tell one, a Semi Colon two; a Colon three: and a Period four. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Others say, a colon is to be used when the sense is perfect, but the sentence not concluded. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 403 The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon. 1882 W. BLADES *Caxton* 125 [Caxton] employed three points, the comma, the colon, and the period or full point.

Co·lon [3]. *rare.* Also 7 **colone.** [a. F. *colon* :—L. *colōn-us*, f. *colĕre* to till.] A husbandman.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* Gg 5 a, His father was a Colone or tenant to the famous Senat Aurelius. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 22/2 To see .. a country colone toil and moil. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 737 To aid the colon's as the carrier's toil, To drive the coulter and to fat the soil.

† **Colon** [4]. *Obs.* [ad. F. *colonne*: cf. COLLON, COLONNE] = COLUMN (of mercury).

1765 SPRY *Barometer* in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 84 The small bowl at the top .. renders it far less liable to break by the mercury's ascent, the bowl giving it an immediate expanse from the colon.

Colonate (kolō·nēit). [ad. late L. *colōnāt-us* the condition of a rustic, f. *colōnus*; cf. F. *colonat.*] In the later *Rom. Empire*, the condition of a peasant or serf who could not be bought or sold, but who was inseparably bound to the soil.

Colonder: see COLIANDER.

Colonel (kŭ·nĕl), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 **coronelle,** corronel, 6–7 **coronel**(l, 7 **-all, corronell**; *β.* 6–7 **colonell,** 6–8 **collonell,** (7 **colenel**), 7–8 **collonel,** 6– **colonel.** [In 16th c. *coronel*, a. F. *coronnel* (also *coronel, couronnel*, and later *colonnel*), ad. It. *colonnello, colonello* chief commander of a regiment, f. *colonna* COLUMN: cf. *colonnello, colon(u)ella* 'a little columne or piller' in Florio; also *la compagnia colonnella*, Fr. *la compagnie colonelle*, or simply *la colonelle*, the first company of a regiment of infantry. 'The colonel was so called, because leading the little column or company at the head of the regiment' (Skeat). The early Fr. *coronel* (whence also Sp. *coronel*) was due to the dissimilation of *l–l*, common in Romanic, though popular etymology associated it with *corona, couronne* crown. It is still dialectal (see Littré), but was supplanted in literary use, late in 16th c., by the more etymological *colonnel*; and under this influence and that of translations of Italian military treatises *colonel* also appeared in Eng. *c* 1580. The two forms were used indifferently by Barret, Holland, Decker, and others; *coronel* was the prevailing form till 1630, but disappeared in writing *c* 1650. Of 89 quots. examined before this date, 56 have *coronel*, 33 *colonel*, thus distributed: up to 1590 *coronel* 21, *colonel* 1; 1591–1630 *cor-* 31, *col-* 22; 1631–50 *cor-* 4, *col-* 10; 1651– *cor-* 0. In 17th c. *colonell* was trisyllabic, and was often accented (in verse) on the last syllable. But by 1669 it began to be reduced in pronunciation to two syllables, *col'nel* (according to Jones *Pract. Phonography*, 1701, *kv'lnĕl*), as recorded by Dr. Johnson 1755–73, and repeated without remark by Todd 1818; in Farquhar's *Sir Harry Wildair* (1701) it appears familiarly abbreviated to *coll.* But app. the earlier *coronel* had never died out of popular use; Dr. A. J. Ellis *Eng. Pronunc.* 1074/2 cites Dyche 1710 for (kv'rɒnel), Buchanan 1766 for (kǫ'·nil), Sheridan 1780 for (kŭ·nel) the pronunciation now established, though apparently not yet universal in 1816. Cf. the following examples:

1548 T. FISHER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. III. 296 Certen of the worthiest Almaynes at the desire of their coronell .. reentred the same. 1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Louve C.* I. 82 b, 16 ensignes of Almaynes, whose Colonel was the Count of Guerstein. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 250 *Colonell* or *Coronell*, a French word, is the commander of a regiment of certaine companies of souldiers, called with the Spaniards *Maestre del Campo.* 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 111 The Colenels, Captains, and other martial men. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* II. ii, Prithee Coronel, How do thy companies fill now? 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* I, Enter the Coronell. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 283 The great court favorite, Paris, sells The major's place and colonel's. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 549 'Till Uz and Jathan their stout Colonels [*ed.* 1710 col'nels] fell. 1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* XV. 4 For equal Falshood, equal Fate befell, This dub'd a Knight, and that a Collonel. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* I. i. 4 Ay, the Coll. has made his Fortune with a witness. *Ibid.* II. ii. 15 I'm a pretty Gentleman. Coll., where's your wife? 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.*, Many a shaft, Pointed at col'nels, lords, and beaux. 1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 116 Both the English and Scotch, but particularly the latter, pronounce the word Coronel, and so do the Irish. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 177 If a tyrannic low-bred Colonel Would be a martinet infernal. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 14 Our cawnel.]

1. The superior officer of a regiment, whether of infantry or cavalry. He ranks above the *Lieutenant Colonel*, on whom, in the British army (except in the Artillery and Engineers), the command of the regiment generally devolves, and below the general officer, who is attached to no one regiment. The title is often honorary, and conferred upon distinguished officers or princes of royal blood.

1548–83 [see above]. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 116 In the time of..Henrie the eight..those were intituled *Colonels*, or as some will, *Coronels*, which the Spaniardes do call *Maesters de Campo.* 1608 CAPT. SMITH (*title*), A true relation of such occurrences .. as hath hapned in Virginia .. written by Captain Smith, Coronell of the said Collony. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* III. i, Desert may make a serjeant to a colonel. 1745 *Observ. conc. Navy* 44 Colonels of Regiments of Foot had an annual Income never less than twelve hundred Pounds. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 46 The regiment to be commanded by a Colonel and each of the Battalions by a Lieutenant Colonel or Major. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 77 Colonel Smith applied for a reinforcement. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 5 Sir Piers .. had been appointed .. full colonel of the old regiment.

b. Used to render various ancient military titles, as *χιλίαρχος, tribunus, magister equitum*, etc.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. x. 211 The grande Coronelle that had charge ouer ten thousande. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. x. (1622) 19 C. Cetronius, Colonel of the first legion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xviii. 151 The Coronell of the Cavalrie [*magister equitum*], with his cornets of horse. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 126 Next day he sent for the Coronels and Captaines of the Armie. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xxiv. 22 When I have spoke with Colonel Lysias of the Tumults, I will judge the cause.

2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial salmon-fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 342 There are two uniforms which the Colonel rejoices in.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *colonel-commandant*: † **colonel-ensign,** the colours of a colonel or his regiment, also the bearer of these colours; **colonel-general,** an officer placed at the head of all the troops of one army.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 255 A gentleman which bare the said monsieur de la Chapelle his *coronell ensigne. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 228 Lieutenants, Ensigns, Colonel-Ensigns [1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1993/2 Piero Strozzi, coronelle of three ensigns of Italians]. 1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 6 Sir Thomas Baskerville, our *coronell-generall was of theyr counsayle. 1628 R. MARKHAM (*title*), Description of..Sir John Burgh, Colonell Generall of his Majesties Armie. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3700/3 Colonel-General of the Swiss. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 204 The colonel-commandant of the French. 1884 BUSCH in *Harper's Mag.* May 855/2 He..was..made colonel-general, with the rank of field-marshal.

Colonel, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a colonel of, style 'Colonel'; *intr.* to play the colonel (see COLONELLING).

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* I. 81 The Witnesses..were All-to-be Colonell'd, Doctor'd, Captain'd, and Squir'd, for the Credit of the Story.

Colonelcy (kŭ·nĕlsi). [f. COLONEL, after *lieutenancy*, etc.: see -CY.] The post, rank, or commission of colonel.

1797 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 446 Your good father tells me you are in great hopes of the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 68 He..might not accept a colonelcy of filibusters. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 689 The colonelcy of the Royal Life Guards.

Colone·lling, *vbl. sb.* [from assumed vb. to COLONEL: see -ING [1].] A Hudibrastic expression for: Acting or playing the colonel; in later times, sometimes taken humorously as 'trying to raise a regiment, beating about for soldiers'.

In *Hudibras*, probably traceable to that early stage of the Civil War when it was carried on with little general plan, and the doings of Colonel This and Colonel That (notably Colonel Cromwell) were conspicuous,—being independent manifestations of warlike energy, not parts of a strategic whole. (Edith Thompson.)

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 14 Then did Sir Knight abandon dwelling, And out he rode a Colonelling. 1691 SOUTHERNE *Sir A. Love* I. i, I robb'd my keeper .. and under thy discretion, came a Collonelling after him here into France. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Songs & Ball.* (1807) 106 No subject fit to try your wit When you went colonelling. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 72 A man is not to go out 'colonelling'..in search of remote wrongs and dubious grievances. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Colonelling*, beating about for soldiers. A familiar phrase. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 480 A truce to war! a long release From 'colonelling!' 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 89.

Colonelship (kŭ·nĕlʃip). *arch.* For forms see COLONEL. [f. COLONEL + -SHIP.] = COLONELCY. Also, the personality of a colonel: cf. *lordship.*

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 151 The rest of the ensigne bearers under his collonnelship. 1598 FLORIO, *Colonellato*, a coronell-ship, the office of a coronell. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* III. ii, Spite of his lordship, and his colonelship. 1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 23 The Coronelship .. is giuen vnto Count Maurits. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), Colonelship was coming fast upon him. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. ii, For all his gravity and Colonelship, it would appear the old spirit of frolic has not quitted him.

† **Co·loner.** *Obs.* [f. F. *colon* or L. *colōn-us* + -ER.] = COLONIST.

1600 HOLLAND tr. *Livy* III. iv. 90 That multitude .. withdrew from the Romanes the allegeance of the Coloners and

inhabitants there. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 138 Part of it ..they made over to coloners and new inhabitants.

† **Co·loness.** [Either short for *coloneless*, or an error for it. Cf. F. *colonelle* female colonel or colonel's wife.] A female colonel.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 194/3 The Wife of Colonel Motta .. commanded as a Coloness amongst the Women.

Colonette, obs. f. COLONNETTE.

Colonial (kŏlō·niăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *colōnia* COLONY + -AL: so in mod.Fr.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, belonging to, or relating to a colony, or (*spec.*) the British colonies; in American history, of or belonging to the thirteen British colonies which became the United States, or to the time while they were still colonies.

[1755–73 not in JOHNSON.] 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 92 In all our Colonial Councils. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 13 Coffee, indigo, spices, and other foreign and colonial articles. 1858 LONGF. *Phantom Ship* i, In Mather's Magnalia Christi Of the old colonial time. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 121 In foreign and colonial mints. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxiii. 308 The colonial was a form of provincial government which prevailed in the Augustan age. 1884 *Standard* 28 Feb. 5/1 In defiance of the expressed wishes of the Colonial Office.

2. *Biol.* Forming a colony (see COLONY 8).

1885 H. N. MOSELEY in *Times* 16 Jan. 5/5 Colonial animals were animals consisting in an aggregation of individuals of the same species. Another term often used .. was .. compound animals. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 725 The colonial Anthozoa.

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of a colony; = COLONIST 1 b.

1865 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 433 The colonials are as sensitive to home criticisms as the Yankees. 1885 FROUDE *Oceana* xviii, The rising generation of colonials.

2. Often used ellipt., *e.g.* for *colonial bishop, colonial product*, etc., the sb. being supplied by the context.

1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/6 Best skins..sell readily, while the finer colonials have receded slightly.

Colonialism (kŏlō·niăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. The practice or manner of things colonial.

1864 ELIZ. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 48, I daresay she will be a nice motherly person, and untainted by colonialism. 1883 *American* VI. 46 The narrow trammels of colonialism.

b. A practice or idiom peculiar to or characteristic of a colony. (Cf. *provincialism.*)

1887 MRS. D. DALY *Digging & Squatting* 239 To use a colonialism, 'the place was going ahead'.

2. The colonial system or principle.

1886 DICEY *Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* (ed. 2) 273 English Colonialism works well enough. 1889 *Standard* 20 May 3/1 There are three competing influences at work in South Africa..Colonialism, Republicanism, and Imperialism.

Colonialist. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent of a colonial system.

1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 34/2 Not continuing to conduct themselves like submissive colonialists.

Colonialize (kŏlō·niălēz), *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. COLONIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make colonial.

1864 ELIZ. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 190 If you remain here, in a few years you will be colonialized.

Colonially (kŏlō·niălĭ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a colonial manner; in relation to the colonies.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 599 Mr. Hood..looks..rather colonially at certain subjects. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 647 The quantity of yarn..exported colonially.

Colonialness, *rare*$^{-1}$. Colonial quality.

1886 *Lond. Q. Rev.* Oct. 189 The dreariness of Manitoba or the unpleasant colonialness of Australia.

Coloniarch (kŏlō·niaak). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *colōni-a* colony + *-archa* = Gr. *-αρχης*: cf. *patriarch.*] A ruler or founder of a colony.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 517 That great coloniarch [Raleigh] Must yield the palm.

Coloniate, *sb.* *Roman Hist.* [f. L. *colōnia* + -ATE: cf. *senate.*] The body constituting a Roman colony. Also *attrib.* or as adj.

1866 J. B. ROSE *Virgil* I We find..the new coloniate exclaiming—'out Old Colonist!' *Ibid.*, The Praetorian system, in which the coloniate system merged.

† **Colo·nical,** *a.* *Obs.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *colōnic-us* pertaining to husbandmen (f. *colōn-us* COLON 3) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to husbandmen or tillage.

a 1641 SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* XXV. (R.), Colonical services were those which were done by the Ceorls and Socmen (that is husbandmen) to their lords.

Colonist (kŏ lŏnist). [f. COLONIZE: see -IST.]

1. a. One who colonizes or settles in a new country; one who takes part in founding a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition. **b.** An inhabitant of a colony.

1701 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 68 If good colonists were brought into them. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1852 III. 179 When..you revived the scheme of taxation, and thereby filled the minds of the colonists with new jealousy. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* IV. 41 To convey The adventurous colonist beyond the seas. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 243 The Roman military colonists remained Roman alike on the Rhine and on the Euphrates. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 490 Among the English colonists of North America.

2. *transf.* An animal or plant which has quite established itself in a place where it is not indigenous.

1878 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* Pref. 7 To the doubtfully indigenous species I have added Watson's opinion as to whether they are 'colonists' or 'denizens'. *Ibid.* xlii. 213 *Chrysanthemum segetum*..cultivated fields; a colonist. *Watson.*

Colonitis (kŏlŏnəi·tis). *Med.* [Unetymologically f. COLON 1 + -ITIS; the proper etymological form is COLITIS.] Inflammation of the colon.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 240 Dr. Ballinghall has distinguished it by the name of Colonitis. 1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 391 In gastritis, colonitis.

Colonizable (kŏ·lŏnəizăb'l), *a.* [f. COLONIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being colonized.

1864 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 203 By the occupation of .. colonizable territory. 1883 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Garden* XXXVII. 211 To every part of the colonizable world.

Colonization (kŏ·lŏnəizē·ʃən). [f. COLONIZE + -ATION.] The action of colonizing or fact of being colonized; establishment of a colony or colonies.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1852 III. 113 Our growth by colonization, and by conquest. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. (ed. 2) III. 465 The stream of Grecian colonisation to the westward..begins from the 11th Olympiad. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 59 Colonization is in some ways easier when the colony is drawn from one country.

b. with *of.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. vii. § 3 *init.*, The discovery and colonisation of America. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 99 James carried on the colonization of Ireland. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 191 Some real Danish colonization of the peninsula.

c. *attrib. Colonization scheme*: see next.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 111 The chief officers of the Colonisation Society. *Ibid.*, The Colonisation scheme ..and the abolition scheme.

Coloniza·tionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] An adherent or advocate of colonization: *spec.* in *U. S. Hist.* An advocate of the colonization of Africa by emancipated slaves and free negroes from America, as a solution of the slavery question there.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 132 He is a colonisationist, and desires that the general government should purchase the slaves .. and ship them off to Africa. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XV. 133 The doctor..was a staunch colonisationist. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 525.

Colonize (kŏ·lŏnəiz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. stem of L. *colōn-us*, *colōn-ia* and Eng. COLONY + -IZE; cf. mod.F. *coloniser.*]

1. *trans.* To settle (a country) with colonists; to plant or establish a colony in.

1622 BACON *Advt. Holy War* (J.), The farther occupation and colonizing of those countries. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. ix, They that would thus colonize the stars with Inhabitants. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 4 The Southern district was conquered and colonised. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 49 The descendant of Kadmos, who had colonised Thebes from Phoenicia. *absol.* 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) I. 252 It is a part of the English system to colonize with criminals. 1868 J. E. T. ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xix. (1876) 259 Though the government does not colonise, it watches over emigration.

2. To establish in a colony.

1816 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 28 July, These [seeds] I mean to colonize in my garden. 1840 L. BLANCHARD in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 411 The thousands of inthralled and helpless residents colonized north of Hyde-park.

3. *intr.* To form or establish a colony or settlement; to settle. Also *transf.* of animals and plants; cf. COLONIST 2.

1817 BYRON in Moore *Life* 358, I write..from the banks of the Brenta..where I have colonised for six months to come. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 416 To colonize in Africa .. was the first wish of his heart. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 206 The former bird has tried two or three times to colonize.

Hence **Colonized** *ppl. a.*, **Colonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1622 [see 1]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 431 Our collonizd plantators there. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 169 The colonizing of the Indies, and the wars of Flanders, have much drained this country of people. 1805 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 70 An adventurous and colonizing people. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. XII. 3 This colonising genius of the British people. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* xxiii. 479 The aggressive and colonising power of the Scandinavian flora.

Colonizer (kŏ·lŏnəizəɹ). One who colonizes.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 149 Certain other warlike colonisers. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxx. 92 The oldest colonizers of the Delaware were Swedes. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* xxii. 472 Alpine plants possess two advantages as colonisers.

Colonnade (kŏlŏnē·d). Also 8 **collonade**, 8–9 **colon-**. [a. F. *colonnade*, f. *colonne* column, app. after It. *colonnato*, f. *colonna* column, pillar: see -ADE.]

1. *Arch.* A series of columns placed at regular intervals, and supporting an entablature.

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. 68 The vast palaces .. joined together by a magnificent colonnade. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 511 Beneath the pompous colonade. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 485 Porticos and colonnades surrounding squares and markets. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 123 Stonehenge is a circular colonnade with a diameter of a hundred feet.

2. *transf.* A similar row of trees or other objects.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 252 Not distant far, a length of Colonnade ..These chesnuts rang'd in corresponding lines. 1790 — *Poplar Field* 2. 1796 SIR J. BANKS in Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 172 Ranges of natural pillars..standing in natural colonnades. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 59 The Elm is peculiarly fitted for 'the length of colonnade' which our forefathers loved to make.

Colonnaded (kŏlŏnē·dėd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with or having a colonnade.

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 59 The beautifully colonnaded mint. 1831 CAPT. TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 127 The house ..was colonaded. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* xiv, Sombre, old, colonnaded aisles.

Colonna·do, obs. var. of COLONNADE: see -ADO.

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 55 Collonadoes..inserted only to shew the Use of Raking-Arches.

† **Colonne.** *Obs.* [F.: cf. COLON.] = COLUMN.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Art War* II. 107 Colonne or Pillar is the File of an Army when it marches.

Colonnette (kŏlŏne·t). [a. F. *colonnette*, dim. of *colonne* COLUMN.]

1. *Arch.* A small column.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 155 The delicate colonnettes which decorate the mullions of windows. 1885 *Athenæum* 6 June 731/3 Colonnettes of ruddy porphyry.

2. *Anat.* A slender column of bone, etc.

1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 183 This network consists of colonnettes of greater or lesser size.

Colonur, obs. f. COLANDER.

Colony (kŏ·lŏni), *sb.* Also 6–7 **colonie**, 7 **collony**. [ME. *colonie*, ad. (partly through OF. *colonie*) L. *colōnia*, f. *colōn-us* tiller, farmer, cultivator, planter, settler in a new country.

L. *colōnia* had thus the senses of 'farm', 'landed estate', 'settlement', and was esp. the proper term for a public settlement of Roman citizens in a hostile or newly conquered country, where they, retaining their Roman citizenship, received lands, and acted as a garrison, being mostly formed of veteran soldiers who had served their time; hence it was applied to the place so occupied, or to towns which were raised to the same rank and privileges. Among the nine Roman *coloniæ* in Britain, were London, Bath, Chester, Lincoln. The Roman writers further used their word *colōnia* to translate Gr. *ἀποικία* a settlement of *ἄποικοι*, lit. 'people from home', *i.e.* a body of emigrants who settled abroad as an independent self-governed *πόλις* or state, unconnected with the *μητρόπολις* or mother city save by religious ties. But in later Greek it was app. felt that the *ἀποικία* was not properly equivalent to the Roman *colōnia*, which was therefore used untranslated as *κολωνία* (Acts xvi. 12). It was esp. in reference to the Roman *colōniæ* that the word made its first appearance in the mod. langs., as in 14th c. French in Bercheure (see Littré). In Eng., Wyclif used it in Acts xvi. 12, but this was app. a mere literalism, and was not continued in the 16th c. versions. Its modern application to the planting of settlements, after Roman or Greek precedents, in newly discovered lands, was made, in the 16th c., by Latin and Italian writers, whose works were rendered into English by Richard Eden.]

I. After Roman use.

† **1.** A farm, estate in the country; a rural settlement. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 12 The rurall people abandoning their colonies fled for rescue into the citie. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii, The Collonies into the Citties flye, And till immur'd, they thinke themselues not safe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Colonie*..Also a Grange or Farm, where husbandry is kept.

2. Applied to a Roman *colōnia.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 12 To Philippis, that is the firste part of Macedonye, the citee colonye [Vulg. *colonia*; Gr. *κολωνία*; TINDALE, CRANMER, a free citie; *Geneva* whose inhabitants came from Rome to dwell there; *Rheims* a *colónia*; 1611 a Colonie. *Rheims*, 1583, explains '*colónia* is such a citie where the most inhabitants are strangers, sent thither from the great cities and states, namely from the Romans']. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 147 (R.) When they had registered and placed the coloners, they remained still themselves in the same colonie. 1616 BULLOKAR, Among the Romans..the place to which they were sent was called by the name of Colonie. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xvii. 21 Bestowed on the rising city the title of Colony, the first and most favoured daughter of ancient Rome.

3. Applied to a Greek *ἀποικία.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 562 He draue out the barbarous People, and made a Colony of it, of sundry Nations. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xii. 7 That the land .. might receiue a worthy colonie [*ἀποικίαν*, COVERD. be a dwellinge] of Gods children. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. 126 The Greeks began .. to send Colonies into Sicily. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 387 From the Greek colonies in Europe, Africa, and Asia. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. (ed. 2) III. 474 The earliest Grecian colony in Italy or Sicily, of which we know the precise date, is placed about 735 B.C. *Ibid.* II. xxvii. IV. 39 Thera was the mother-city [of the colony Kyrene], herself a colony from Lacedæmon.

II. In modern application.

4. A settlement in a new country; a body of people who settle in a new locality, forming a community subject to or connected with their parent state; the community so formed, consisting of the original settlers and their descendants and successors, as long as the connexion with the parent state is kept up.

1548–9 *Compl. Scot.* x. (1872) 82 To preue that scotland vas ane colone of ingland quhen it vas fyrst inhabit. 1555 EDEN *Decades* II. i. 56 (fr. Latin of Peter Martyr 1516), Vppon the bankes..they [Pizarro, etc.] entended to playnte their newe colonie or habitacion. *Ibid.* 252 (fr. Italian) Which thynge they [Christian Princes] myght easely brynge to passe by assignynge colonies to inhabite dyuers places of that hemispherie, in lyke maner as dyd the Romanes in provinces newely subdued. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. 612 O name Colon..which to the worlds end hast conducted Colonies. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 118 Colonies sent from England, to plant Virginia, etc. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 73 The colonies .. complain, that they are taxed in a Parliament in which they are not represented. 1883 SEELEY *Expans. Eng.* 38 By a

colony we understand a community which is not merely derivative, but which remains politically connected in a relation of dependence with the parent community.

b. The territory peopled by such a community. (In early use not clearly distinguished.)

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 37 Neither did he extend the jurisdiction..further than the English colonies, wherein it was used..before. **1632** MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii, They have lived long In the English colony. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 35 ¶ 3 A ship stored for a voyage to the colonies. **1888** *Daily News* 4 Jan. 2/3 Since our last telegram heavy rains have been general in the colonies.

5. *transf.* A number of people of a particular nationality residing in a foreign city or country (especially in one quarter or district); a body of people of the same occupation settled among others, or inhabiting a particular locality. **b.** The district or quarter inhabited by such a body of people.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 3 To furnish us every Year with a Colony of Musicians. **1737** SWIFT *Badges to Beggars*, Colonies of beggars. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 265 A colony of monks. **1885** *Daily News* 4 Nov. 5/6 The freehold 'colonies' [in the Potteries]..show no mean taste in architecture and decoration. *Mod.* A well-known member of the English colony at Moscow.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* of animals, etc.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 17 The Earth whereof all things are but a colony. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 28 Calls out the vent'rous Colony to swarm. **1713** WARDER *True Amazons* 105 To keep Bees in Boxes or Colonies. **1760** *Life & Adv. of Cat* 6 The other species are as fond of forming colonies as we are. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Colonies of sparrows chirped..in the eaves.

7. *Geol.* Applied by Barrande to a group of fossil forms appearing exceptionally in a formation other than that of which they are characteristic.

1859-78 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (ed. 6) 291 The so-called 'colonies' of M. Barrande, which intrude for a period in the midst of an older formation and then allow the pre-existing fauna to reappear. **1885** GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* v. § 6. 618.

8. *Biol.* An aggregate of individual animals or plants, forming a physiologically connected structure, as in the case of the compound ascidians, coral-polyps, etc.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 192 The external investment of the colony—the 'cœnœcium' or 'polyzoarium'. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 323 A Tapeworm is not a colony composed of an asexual head and sexual proglottides or segments. *Ibid.* 725 [In the colonial Anthozoa] The zooids ..then usually form a massive colony in which the individuals are united by a plentiful common basis or cœnosarc.

9. *attrib.*, = COLONIAL.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. vii. 177 The colony trade has been continually increasing. **1780** BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 320 In the management of the colony politicks.

Colony, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To colonize. OGILVIE cites FANSHAW.

Colop(e, -ppe, obs. ff. COLLOP.

Coloph-, Colophon-, abbreviations of COLOPHONY, used as stems for names of related chemical substances, as **Co·lophene,** ($C_{20}H_{32}$) an oily colourless liquid obtained by distilling oil of turpentine with strong sulphuric acid. **Co·lophilene,** Deville's name for the hydrocarbon obtained by treating hydrochlorate of colophene with baryta. **Colopho·lic acid** (see quot.). **Colophonate,** a salt of a colophonic acid. **Colopho·nic acids,** the resinous acids present in colophony. **Co·lophonin** (see quot.). **Co·lophonone,** an oil produced by the dry distillation of colophony.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1086 Colophene is an aromatic oil..exhibiting by reflected light a dark indigo-blue iridescence. *Ibid.* 1087 *Colopholic acid*..the constituent of colophony which is least soluble in alcohol. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 526 Rose..analyzed the colophonates of silver and lead. *Ibid.*, A brown resin, possessing more powerful acid characters, to which Unverdorben has given the name of colophonic acid. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1087 *Colophonic acids*..pinic, pimaric, sylvic, and colopholic. **1879** *Ibid.* 1st Suppl. 482 When old essence of resin ..is washed with water and the wash-water is evaporated colophonin hydrate..is obtained. **1863-72** *Ibid.* I. 1087 *Colophonone*..is colourless, mobile, highly refractive.

Colophane (kɒ·lŏfēn). *Chem.* Also **-phan.** [a. F. *colophane*, incorrect form of earlier *colophone* (16th c. in Paré).] = COLOPHONY.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 526 The uncrystallizable resin of colophan, called silvic acid. **1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1086 [Inaccurately limited to one variety]

Colophany, erroneous form of COLOPHONY.

1839 in URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. [in later edd. *colophony*].

Colophon (kɒ·lŏfŏn). [a. late L. *colophōn*, a. Gr. *κολοφών* summit, 'finishing touch'.]

†1. 'Finishing stroke', 'crowning touch'. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. i. (1651) 693 His Colophon is how to resist and repress Atheism. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 420 He [God] comes to the Creation of man, and makes him the Colophon, or conclusion of all things else.

2. *spec.* The inscription or device, sometimes pictorial or emblematic, formerly placed at the end of a book or manuscript, and containing the title, the scribe's or printer's name, date and place of printing, etc. Hence, *from title-page to colophon.* In early times the colophon gave the information now given on the title-page.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* iii. 140 The name and date of illuminator, in the following Colophon, written in letters of gold. **1824** *Ibid.* (1840) I. 187 *note*, The volume has this colophon. 'Here endeth the lyfe of the moost ferefullest and unmercyfullest and myschevous Robert the devill which was afterwards called the servaunt of our Lorde Jhesu Cryste. Emprinted in Fletestrete in [at] the sygne of the sonne by Wynkyn de Worde.' **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* i, The volume was uninjured and entire from title-page to colophon. **18..** DE MORGAN *Difficulty of Descr. Bks.* (L.), When the colophon, or final description, fell into disuse..since the titlepage had become the principal direct means of identifying the book. **1884** SALA in *Illust. Lond. News* 31 May 519/2 A literary vampire—who collects nothing but title-pages and colophons.

Hence **Co·lophonize** *v.*, to provide with a colophon or tail-piece.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* v. (1844) 186 The corrected slips of said speech, duly colophonized, 'The honourable Member sat down amidst loud and repeated cheers'.

Colophone, var. of COLOPHONY.

Colophonian (kɒlŏfō·niăn), *a.*[1] [f. L. *Colophōni-us*, f. proper name *Colophōn* (see COLOPHONY) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Colophon; *spec.* in *Colophonian gum, resin* = colophony.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 Two spoonfuls of Colophonian rosin.

[**Colopho·nian,** *a.*[2]: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Colophonite (kɒ·lŏfŏnəit). [f. COLOPHON-Y + -ITE, from its resembling colophony.] A brown or reddish variety of garnet, with resinous lustre.

1808 ALLAN *Names of Min.* 21 Colophonite, *Karsten*, a species of garnet. **1878** LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 34 Colophonite and Melanite are..chiefly distinguished by their colour and different degrees of transparency.

Colophony (kɒ·lŏfōuni, kŏlɒ·fŏni). Forms: 5 **coli-, colophonie,** 7– **-phony.** [ad. L. *colophōnia* (Pliny) for *Colophōnia rēsīna* resin of Colophon (a town of Lydia): in Pr. *colophonia*, It. and Sp. *colofonia*, 16th c. F. *colophone, -phane.* (Some of these occur in Eng. use; also an erroneous L. *colophonium.*)] The dark or amber-coloured resin obtained by distilling turpentine with water. Formerly also called Greek pitch (*Pix græca*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxvii. (1495) 651 Powder of Coliphonie that hyghte Pitis in grewe. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Some with Brenning, as Colophonie. **1585** LLOYD *Treas. Health* Mj, Mixt..with pitch called Collofonia. **1694** WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 67 In the Shops, Colophony is the Rezine of the Firr-Tree boiled. **1770** *New Dispens.* 420/1 A blackish resin called colophony. **1831** J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 194 Colophony or Dry Resin..is the resinous part of the turpentine remaining in the still after the extraction of the essential oil by distillation. **1888** *Sale & Exchange* 13 Sept. 5/1 One pound of colophony (bought of any chemist).

Coloque: see COLLOQUE *v.* to collocate.

† Co·loquint. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 **coloquynt,** 7 **-quint.** [a. F. *coloquinte* repr. a med. L. **coloquinthis* = *colocynthis.*] COLOCYNTH.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 913 Cocomber wilde and coloquynt doo brese: The juce will sle the myse. **1632** SHERWOOD, Coloquint or coloquintida, *coloquinthe.*

Coloqui·ntid. Anglicized form of next.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 248 The Pulp of the Fruit grows bitter, and has the effect of Coloquintids.

Coloquintida (kɒlŏkwi·ntidă). Also 6–8 **collo-,** 6 **colly-,** 7 **colliquintida.** [a. med.L. (also Sp., Pg., It.) *coloquintida*, f. **coloquinthid-, colocynthid-*, stem of *colocynthis.* The *qu-* was to preserve the *k* sound of Gr. *κολοκύνθιδ-.*] The COLOCYNTH.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xl. (1495) 626 Coloquintida is a manere herbe that is moost bytter..and is lyke to the comyn Gourd and hath rounde fruyte. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. N ij b, The inner parte of the fruyte of coloquintida hath the natur to purge..made in pilles with honied water. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 355 The Food..as bitter as Coloquintida. **1606** DAY *Ile of Guls* I. iv. (1881) 24 Looke a scance like a Pothecaries wife pounding Colliquintida. **1616** CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 4, I eat no pot-herb..nor coloquintidas. **1856** R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 158 She [Madame Guyon]..put coloquintida in her food.

b. *fig.* referring to its bitterness.

1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 2 The least dram of this Coloquintida [fear of death] will marre the relish of all his sweetes. **1648** C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* I. 136 The Ordinance..was passed in the House of Commons with this Coloquintida in it. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. ix. § 2 (1740) 648 A Bundle of Wormwood and Colloquintida gathered out of cancred Libels. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 442 A dose of wordy Coloquintida.

Coloqui·nto, -qui·nty, variants of COLOQUINT.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 597 Colliquinto Seeds. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 91 Coloquinty per 100 weight 04 10.

Color, -ed, -ing, etc.: see COLOUR, etc.

Color, Colora, obs. ff. CHOLER, CHOLERA.

Colorado (kɒlŏrā·do). Name of one of the States of the American Union, named after the great river [Sp. *Rio Colorado* 'coloured river'] which rises therein. Hence, **Colorado beetle,** a small American beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*, Family *Chrysomelidæ*), of a yellow colour, marked on the back with ten longitudinal black stripes, first observed (*c* 1824) near the Upper Missouri. Its larva, the *potato-bug*, is exceedingly destructive to the potato.

1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c 68 § 1 The Privy Council may make such orders as they think expedient to prevent the introduction into Great Britain of the *Doryphora Decemlineata* or Colorado Beetle. **1877** *Lond. Gaz.* 15 Aug., This order may be cited as the Colorado Beetle Order, 1877.

Coloradoite (kɒlŏrā·dŏɪəit). *Min.* [Named 1876 from Colorado, where found: see -ITE.] A native telluride of mercury, of a greyish colour and metallic lustre.

1876 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XVI. 288 A new mineral..named..Coloradoite.

Colorant (kɒ·lŏ-, kʌ·lərănt). *rare.* [a. F. *colorant*, pr. pple. of *colorer*, ad. L. *colōrāre* to colour: see -ANT [1].] A colouring matter, pigment.

1884 COCHIN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXV. 207 This wonderful colorant [rosaniline] may be constituted by the action of almost any of the oxidizing agents..upon aniline.

† Co·lorate, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *colōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *colōrāre* to colour; see -ATE [2].] Coloured.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 801 Corporeal, figurate and colorate. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 289 Had the Tunicles and Humors of the Eye..been colorate.

Hence **† Co·loratly** *adv. Sc.*, in a coloured or disguised way, under false colours.

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1806) 49 Some were directit to Queene Marie coloratly, as though they had bein hir friends.

† Co·lorate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *colōrāt-* ppl. stem of *colōrā-re* to colour.] *trans.* To colour.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 37/2 When the water is therof coloratede. **1706** FRAZER *Disc. Sec. Sight* in *Ess. Witchcr.* (1820) 180 Angels may condense the air, figurate and colorate the same.

Coloration, colouration (kɒlŏrē·ʃən, kʌlə·). [a. F. *coloration* (16th c.), ad. L. **colōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *colōrāre* to colour: see -ATION.]

1. *gen.* The action or mode of colouring; coloured state or condition, colouring: *spec.* the particular combination or arrangement of colours in animals or plants.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 (*heading*) Experiment solitary touching the Coloration of black and tawny Moors. *Ibid.* (1651) § 506 Amongst Curiosities, I shall place Colouration, though it be somewhat better: For Beauty in Flowers is their Preheminence. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 150 The different colorations..of some of these flowers. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 213 The coloration of the image produced. **1880** A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* I. iv. 64 Said to differ..in their note..as well as in colouration.

2. Colouring in architecture or decoration.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19*th C.* vii. 250 This movement for 'polychromatic architecture', or for 'constructive coloration'. **1862** *Parthenon* 26 July 400 Every trace of 'coloration' has disappeared; although this must have been lavishly employed.

b. Colouring as characteristic of a painter or painting.

1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 445/3. **1883** *Times* 10 Aug. 2/4 The dignity of the forms and the depth of the colouration. **1887** *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 900/2 The wealthy coloration and tonality of Walker.

3. (See quots.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Coloration is, whereby the perfect colour of gold, silver, Philosophers head, etc. obscured by any sulphurious vapour, is renovated and illustrated by maceration, frequent ablution, in sharp liquor, etc. **1731** BAILEY vol. II, *Coloration*, in Pharmacy, the changes of colour which bodies undergo, by the various operations either of nature or art, as by calcinations, coctions, etc. **1823** CRABB *Technol. Dict., Coloration*, the brightening of gold or silver.

Colorature (kɒ·lŏ-, kʌ·lərătiuə). *Mus.* [ad. Ger. *coloratur*, or It. *coloratur-a*:—late L. *colōrātura* (Du Cange), f. *colōrāre* to colour.] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Coloratura*, in the Italian music, is used to denote all sorts of variations, trillos, diminutions, etc. that can render a song agreeable. **1828-64** WEBSTER, *Colorature.* **1880** in Grove *Dict. Mus., Coloratur*, vocal music coloured, that is, ornamented by runs and rapid passages or divisions, where each syllable of the words has two or more notes to it. It is what the old school called 'figurato'—figured.

Colorhythmic (kɒlori·pmik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κόλος* docked, truncated + *ῥυθμός* RHYTHM, measure.] Characterized by an incomplete or truncated rhythm. So **Colorhy·thmical** *a.*

1774 W. MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 182 This syllable ..may..be called *colorhythmus*, and the measure from it, the colorhythmical measure or colorhythmical tetrameter. *Ibid.* Any of our verses without hyperrhythmical syllables except the colorhythmic.

Colorific (kɒlŏ-, kʌlərifik), *a.* [ad. F. *colorifique* (cf. It. *colorifico*):—L. type **colorific-us* colour-making: see -FIC.] Producing colour or colours. *Colorific acids*: a name given by Thomson (1807) to certain acids which precipitate metallic solutions in highly-coloured powders.

1676 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 392 The whiteness of that light..being the result of the mixture of these unequal colorific motions. **1704** — *Opticks* I. II. § 11. 166 The colorific Qualities of the Rays. **1794** KIRWAN *Min.* I. 193 Colorific earths, or those which strongly stain the fingers. **1800** SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 273 The refrangibility of calorific rays cannot extend much beyond that of colourific light. **1807** T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 326 Under the name of colorific acids I include three substances..prussic and gallic acids..sulphureted hydrogen. **1861** H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 112 Lichens which are richest in colorific principles.

b. *more loosely.* Of or pertaining to colour.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 124 ¶7 This month [May] .. decks the gardens with all the mixtures of colorifick radiance. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 223 The observed colorific changes of separate systems. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 Pleasure in the colorific radiance of costume.

c. *fig.* of literary style: Surcharged with colour, 'flowery'.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 505 The colorific pencil of Gayrasco Figueroa. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 700 His odoriferous, colorific, and daisy-enamoured style.

Colorimeter (kɒlŏ-, kʌlərɪ·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *colōr-em* colour + -METER, Gr. *μέτρον* measure: cf. F. *colorimètre.*] An instrument for measuring intensity of colour.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Colorimeter*, an instrument for measuring the depth of colour in a liquid by comparison with a standard liquid of the same tint. 1883 *Sidereal Messenger* II. 194 Observations made..with the Zollner photometer and colorimeter.

Hence **Colorime·tric, -me·trical** *a.*, of or pertaining to a colorimeter, or to **Colori·metry,** the measurement of the intensity of colour.

1881 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 706/1 Spectroscopic and colorimetric observations of fixed stars and planets. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 46 Colorimetrical methods are not sensitive enough.

Colorin (kɒ·lŏ-, kʌ·lərin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] (See quot. 1863.)

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 167 The Colorine of commerce is the residue from the distillation of the alcoholic liquid obtained in the treatment of the *charbon sulphurique* with spirits of wine. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Colorin*, a colouring matter obtained by Robiquet and Colin from madder, since shown to be impure alizarin. 1870 J. W. SLATER *Manual of Colours* 50 Colorin.

Colorization, colourization (kʌ·lərəizē·ɪ·ʃən). *rare.* [f. COLORIZE + -ATION.] Coloration.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Colorisation*, Coloration. 1763 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* I. 669 *Colorization*, in pharmacy, a term sometimes used for the changes of colour which bodies undergo. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1928. 467/2 The principle of colorization. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 313 The colourization of natural objects.

Colorize, colourize (kʌ·lərəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *color* or Eng. COLOUR + -IZE.] *trans.* To colour. Hence **Co·lorizing** *vbl. sb. & ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Muffola*, a kinde of colour that Goldsmiths vse to colourise mettals. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 140/1 Light..has a colourising..effect.

Colorology (kʌlərɒ·lŏdʒi, kɒlŏ-). [f. L. (or Eng.) *color* colour + -λογια discourse: see -LOGY.] The scientific study or treatment of colour. Hence **Co·lorolo·gical, Coloro·logist.**

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 192 If it be urged that Colorology is easier. *Ibid.* vi. 190 Two conflicting systems .. entomological and .. colorological. *Ibid.* vi. 191 The colorologists argue that it is not necessary to trouble your head .. with considerations of what is on the water.

Colorphobia (kʌlərfō·ʷbiă). *U. S.* [f. COLOR + Gr. -φοβια horror: see -PHOBIA.] Aversion to persons of colour, *i.e.* the 'coloured' or negro race.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 48 The Mayor and Aldermen..have been such slaves of colorphobia, that they did not choose to execute this law. 1886 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 23 Oct. 6/6 Colorphobia in Chicago.

Colorye, var. of COLLYRIE, *Obs.*

Coloryk, obs. form of CHOLERIC.

Colosh, erroneous form of GOLOSH.

Coloss, -osse (kɒlɒ·s). *arch.* Also 6–7 collosse. [a. F. *colosse*:—L. *coloss-us.* The form *coloss* may have been a direct adaptation of the L. In 17th c. much more frequent than COLOSSUS.]

1. = COLOSSUS 1.

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglioni's Courtyer* (1577) S iv a, The Colosses that were made in Rome. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. xxvii, So stood at Rhodes the Coloss of the Sonne. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 82 Where..Nabuchadnezzar erected his golden Colosse. 1698 TUTCHIN *Whitehall in Fl.* vii. 20 You'd think him a Collosse of Brass. 1751 W. HALFPENNY *Designs Chinese Bridges* I. 6 A Coloss fixed to the kerb of the Roof. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 13 His legs so widely he did toss, As vessels sail'd beneath Coloss.

2. In various transferred senses.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 166 Shall this .. Colosse peruse, And blast with stinking breath my budding Muse? 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 11 It is not then any great person or huge Collosse, that can triumph ouer a good cause. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 84 The whole Structure and Machin of this great Coloss [Common-wealth] must needs fall a-pieces. 1686 BURNET *Trnv.* iv. (1750) 187 A vast Piece of Plate, .. or some Coloss of a Candlestick.

Colossal (kɒlɒ·săl), *a.* [f. COLOSS-US + -AL: cf. mod.F. *colossal.* Added to Johnson by Todd in 1818, as a word 'of recent date': its earlier synonyms were *colossean, colossian, colossic.*] Like a colossus, of vast size, gigantic, huge: a. of a statue or human figure.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 76 Figures .. bigger than the Life, called Colossal. 1775 MASON in *Gray's Corr.* (1843) 165 His greater, his colossal friend Dr. Johnson. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 16 On the summit of the pillar .. stood the colossal statue of Apollo. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 255 Colossal crumbling idols. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 414 Her head that would have appeared colossal but for its symmetry.

fig. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, A man who stood colossal amidst the iron images of the Age. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* viii, Let his great example stand Colossal, seen of every land. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 19 In competition with the colossal figure of Achilles.

b. of anything vast or gigantic in its scope, sphere, extent, or amount.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv. 316 Their fortune, formerly colossal. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 240 Dr. Johnson's colossal work, the .. Dictionary. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 58 Thebes was a colossal capital. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 88 This eruption was the most colossal one ever recorded in Hawaii.

Colossa·lity. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] Colossal quality or nature.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 425 Klopstock .. builds no hall of fireworks, nor dwindles the inherent colossality of his devils. 1811 *Ibid.* XXXI. 4 The colossality of the cathedral.

Colo·ssalize, *v. trans.* To render colossal.

1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 453 The exaggerations of mysticism sometimes caricature what they strive to colossalize. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 221 Owing his fame to his effigy colossalized through the lens of John Wilson.

Colossally (kɒlɒ·săli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY2.] In a colossal manner, on a colossal scale, hugely.

1844 CHORLEY *Music & Mann.* III. 227 After that colossally grand part-singing. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. viii. 229 Such a colossally clumsy style.

Colosse, var. of COLOSS.

Colossean (kɒlɒsī·ăn), *a. arch.* [f. L. *colossē-us* (cf. Gr. κολοσσιαῖος) pertaining to a colossus + -AN.] Of the nature of a colossus, colossal.

16.. EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 62 A Colossean figure of brass, with the wolf over Romulus and Remus. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 34 Statues..of Colossean greatness. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* X. (R.), The colossean image of their god. 1831 CAPT. TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 151 These English ships of colossean size. 1850 D. THOMAS *Crisis of Being* iv. 62 A colossean image of gold.

†**Colossee, colisee.** *Obs.* By-form of COLOSSEUM: cf. F. *colisée*, It. *coliseo.*

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Princes* 259 b/2 The height of the high Capitoll enuironned with the Colliset [? -ee *or* -eo]. 1575 J. TURLER *Traueiler* 16 Bathes, Galleries, Colosseis, Churches.

‖**Colosseum, coliseum** (kɒlɒsī·ŏm, kɒli-). [a. L. *colossēum*, med.L. *colisēum* (*colysēum*; cf. It. *coliseo*, F. *colisée*), originally neuter of adj. *colossēus* gigantic, colossal, f. COLOSSUS, q.v.]

1. The amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome.

1708–15 KERSEY, *Coliseum*, a Name peculiar to a famous Amphitheater, built by the Emperor Vespasian. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Colosseum.* 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxv, While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand; When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall; And when Rome falls—the World [transl. of 'Bedæ Vaticinium', *Quandiu stabit Colyseus, stabit et Roma; quando cadet Colyseus, cadet et Roma: quando cadet Roma, cadet et mundus*]. 1870 *Ch. Rev.* 21 May 325/3 The pilgrimage made by an immense concourse of people to the Colosseum.

†2. = F. *colisée*, sometimes applied to other ancient Roman amphitheatres. *Obs.*

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France, etc.* I. 121 An old Roman colisseum..repaired well.

3. Frequently given as a name to theatres or other large places of amusement or resort.

†**Colo·ssian,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *coloss-us* + -IAN: cf. *Colossian* = of Colossæ.] = COLOSSAL.

1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* I. ii, Wherefore has nature given me .. these colossian supporters? 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 447 A Colossian Statue of White Marble. 1794 MARY GODWIN *Hist. & Mor. View* 7 The spirit of inquiry, which, with colossian strides, seems to be hastening the overthrow of oppressive tyranny.

†**Colo·ssic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *colossic-us*, a. Gr. κολοσσικός, f. κολοσσός: see -IC.] = COLOSSAL.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Wks. 1873 II. 6 Those colossick statues. 1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* IV. i, Your Colossic greatness. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 753 The three great Colossick works of Myron.

Colossie: see COLOSSUS.

†**Colo·sso.** *Obs.* [a. It. *colosso.*] = next.

1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* iii, Admire their statues, their Colossoes great. 1615–22 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.), The temple of Diboltes with the hudg collosso or bras imadg (or rather idoll) in it. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* 20 Statues or huge Colossos full of Lead.

Colossus (kɒlɒ·sŭs). Also 5 colosus, (6 collossy, colossie). Plural **-i** (*obs.* -ie), **-uses.** [a. L. *colossus*, a. Gr. κολοσσός (-οττός) gigantic statue, orig. applied by Herodotus to those of Egypt, but most celebrated in connexion with that at Rhodes. Besides this Latin form, the It. *colosso*, and F. *colosse* (partly adapted as COLOSS) were also formerly naturalized, the last being the prevalent form in the 17th c. A form *collossy* (*colossie*) also occurs (see quot. 1577), app. due to some confusion with *colosseum*: cf. COLOSSEE.]

1. A statue or image of the human form of very large dimensions; the most famous in antiquity being the bronze statue of Apollo at Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world, reputed to have stood astride the entrance to the Rhodian harbour (whence the ref. in Shaks.), and stated by Pliny to have been seventy cubits high.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxxix. (1495) 537 In this cite of Rodus was a colosus of bras seuenty cubites hye, and in this same yle..were an hundred lesse Colosus. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 49 Horryble great Images cauled Colossi. 1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* I. IV. 4 b/1 The ymage..appeared rather an huge collossy [*ed.* 1587 colossie] then the true representation of the carcasse of a man. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 136 He doth bestride the narrow world Like a Colossus. 1631 DEKKER *Match me in Lond.* Wks. 1873 IV. 202 On Kings shoulders stand The heads of the Colossie of the Goddes (Aboue the reach of traitors). 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 39 There were above 88 Colossus's in Rome of Marble and Metal. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. li. 208 The colossus of Rhodes was overthrown by an earthquake. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* X. 282 The syenite Colossus of the Rameseum .. was the largest detached statue in the world.

fig. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosper.* 212 To behold these great Colossuses overthrown in an instant. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 11 Richter has been called an intellectual Colossus. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 76 Laud stood the colossus of his own cast.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything vast or gigantic, or which overawes by its greatness.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 166 A huge colossus..of an inferior kind of porphyry. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 431 The Colossus of the North [Russia] put its legions in movement. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 250 Intellect and knowledge were the weapons with which the blind colossus [Roman Catholicism] was to be attacked.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *colossus-bully, -head,* etc.; also **colossus-wise** *adv.*, like the Rhodian Colossus, astride.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 9 Margarelon Hath Doreus prisoner, And stands Colossus-wise wauing his beame. 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* v. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 250 The mightiest kings on Earth..Carry Colossi heads. 1675 T. TURNOR *Case of Bankers & Creditors* 42 All these grand and Colossus objections. 1705 ELSTOB in T. Hearne *Collect.* 30 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 107 Grac't on it's Top with a Colossus Head. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 2 The Colossus-bully of literature [Dr. Johnson].

Colostration (kɒlɒstrē·ɪʃən). *Med.* [a. F. *colostration*, ad. L. *colostrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. **colostrāre* (only instanced in pa. pple. *colostrātus*), f. *colostrum.*] An indisposition of new-born children attributed to the effects of the colostrum.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 18 It breedeth in their mouthes the Colostracion or Beestings. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Colostration*, the disturbing effects of colostrum on new-born children. Also, the sudden cessation of the secretion of the first milk and evil effects thence resulting.

‖**Colostrum** (kɒlɒ·strŭm). *Med.* Also 6–7 -a. [L. *colostrum* (also *colostra* fem. sing., and neuter pl.)] The first milk secreted by a mammal after parturition; the 'beestings' or 'green milk'.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 139 b, You must be sure to milke out the first milke called Colostra .. for this, except some quantity be drawen out, doth hurt the Lambe. 1598 FLORIO, *Colostra*, the first milke that commeth in the teates after a birth in woman or beast. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 360/2 Colostrum .. differs somewhat from ordinary milk. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. v. (1879) 398 The colostrum, or secretion of the mammary gland at the beginning of lactation.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *colostrum-corpuscle, -globule,* etc.

1874 A. FLINT *Phys. Man* III. 104 A moderate quantity of colostrum, containing .. milk-globules and a number of colostrum-corpuscles. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Colostrum corpuscles*, are leucocytes or small masses of protoplasm, which appear to be the secreting cells of the gland.

Hence **Colo·stric** *a.* [cf. F. *colostrique*], of or pertaining to the colostrum. **Colo·strous** *a.*, having colostrum, full of colostrum.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Colostric Fluid* .. popularly termed green milk. *Ibid.*, *Colostrous.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Colotomy (kɒlɒ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. κόλον COLON1 + -τομια cutting.] The operation of opening the colon, usually to form an artificial anus.

1867 *New Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect* 314 A case of colotomy performed in the left loin. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 617 We perform colotomy on a patient with cancerous stricture of the intestine or other mechanical obstruction. 1882 *Field Naturalist* 39 The colon of a sheep in which colotomy had been performed by a kea.

Hence **Colo·tomize** *v.*, to treat by colotomy.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 636 In one of the patients colotomized for vesico-intestinal fistula.

Colour, color (kʌ·ləɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **colur,** 4 **colure, coulur,** 4–7 **coloure,** 3– **colour,** 5– **color.** Also 4–7 **collor,** 5–6 **colowr(e,** 6 **cooler, -ore, coulor(e, coullour, -or, cullor, -our,** 6–7 **coulour, -er, collour, culler.** [Early ME. *colur,* later *colour, color,* a. OF. *color, culur, colur,* later *colour, coulour* (retained in AFr.), *couleur* (= Pr., Sp. *color,* It. *colore*):—L. *colōr-em.* Latin long *ō* passed in OF. into a very close sound intermediate between *ō* and *ū*, both of which letters, and subsequently the digraph *ou,* were used to express it; in an accented syllable the sound at length changed to *ö* written *eu,* whence mod.F. *couleur.* The OE. word was *hīw,* HUE. *Colour,* corresponding to the late AFr., has been the normal spelling in Eng. from 14th c.; but *color* has been used occasionally, chiefly under L. influence, from 15th c., and is now the prevalent spelling in U. S.]

I. As a property or quality.

1. The quality or attribute in virtue of which objects present different appearances to the eye,

when considered with regard only to the kind of light reflected from their surfaces.

The particular colour of a body depends upon the molecular constitution of its surface, as determining the character and number of the light-vibrations which it reflects. Subjectively, colour may be viewed as the particular sensation produced by the stimulation of the optic nerve by particular light-vibrations. This sensation can also be induced by other means, such as pressure of the eye-ball, or an electric current.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. viii. (1495) 869 Colour accordyth to lyghte as the doughter to the moder. *c* **1532** Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 920 Colour is lyght incorporate in a body visyble pure & clene. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 71 This part of light that is vpon thicke bodies, is called colour. **1764** Reid *Inquiry* VI. v. 179 Philosophers affirm that colour is not in bodies but in the mind; and the vulgar affirm that colour is not in the mind, but is a quality of bodies. **1856** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 42 Colour is the most sacred element of all visible things. **1869** Tyndall *Notes on Light* 40 Colour is due to the extinction of certain constituents of the white light within the body, the remaining constituents which return to the eye imparting to the body its colour. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 274 Would you say that whiteness is colour or a colour?

2. A particular hue or tint, being one of the constituents into which white or 'colourless' light can be decomposed, the series of which constitutes the *spectrum*; also any mixture of these. In speaking of the colours of objects, *black* and *white*, in which the rays of light are respectively wholly absorbed and wholly reflected, are included.

Often used spec. of a hue or tint distinct from the prevailing tone, which may be black, white, or some positive colour. Thus in *Bot.* it is specifically used of any hue save green, 'white being regarded as a colour, and green not' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Accidental colours, *Complementary c.*: see these words.

Colour of brightness: a yellowish colour resulting from increased illumination.

Constants of colour: numbers for the comparative measurement of the purity, brightness and hue of colours.

Ecclesiastical or *Liturgical colours*: the colours used in church-decoration or in ecclesiastical vestments.

Fundamental, *Primary*, or *Simple colours*: formerly, the seven colours of the spectrum, viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet; now, the three colours red, green, and violet (or, with painters, red, yellow, and blue), out of different combinations of which all the others are produced.

Secondary colours: colours resulting from the mixture of two primary colours.

c **1290** *Lives Saints* (1887) 216 And axede him of ȝwuch colur were heuene op-riȝt þere. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 9913 (Cott.) Thre colurs o sun-dri heu [*Gött.* colouris, *Fairf.* colours]. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Culoure, *color*. Of diuerse color, *discolor*. **1552–3** *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffordsh.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 60 One cope of dyvers colowres of sylke. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 167 Hee changeth.. like the Chamælion, to al colours of the Rainebow. **1599** Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 48 Darkyshe Coolor. **1605** Camden *Rem.* 6 Depainted .. in the alehouse coulours. **1650** T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 80 Various both in shape and coulours. **1671** Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3081 Colours are .. Original and connate properties, which in divers Rays are divers. **1796** H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 511 The seven primitive colours. *Ibid.* II. 64 Two extreme colours, white and black. **1863** E. Atkinson tr. *Ganot's Physics* § 555 From a mixture of red, green, and violet all possible colours may be constructed, and hence these three spectral colours are called the *fundamental colours*. **1884** *Graphic* 8 Nov. 490/1 Grapes beginning to turn colour.

b. Heraldic tincture.

c **1450** Holland *Howlat* 420 Off metallis and colouris in teutfull atyr. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* A j a, It is shewyd by the forsayd colowris wych ben Worthy and wych ben Royall. **1659** *Vulgar Errours Censured* v. § 10. 96 Colour upon Colour is ill Heraldry. **1766–87** Porny *Heraldry* 19 The Colours generally made use of in Heraldry are nine. **1882** Cussans *Hand-bk. Heraldry* 50 The tinctures employed in Heraldry are of three kinds: Metals, Colours, and Furs.

c. *spec.* The hue of the darker (as distinguished from the 'white') varieties of mankind; often in phrase, *A person* (*man*, etc.) *of colour*: in America, esp. a person of negro blood.

[*c* **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Þe folk þat wones in þat cuntree er called Numidianes..þai er blakk of colour.] **1796** B. Edwards *St. Domingo* i. (1801) 25 Three great classes: 1st pure whites, 2nd people of colour..3rd negroes and mulattoes..The class which..is called people of colour originates from an intermixture of the whites and the blacks. **1798** Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 43 Discussion of the causes of colour in negroes. **1803** *Naval Chron.* IX. 111 The Bermudian pilots are men of colour. **1883** Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* II. vii. (1886) 57 She is a woman of colour. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 2/1 Loudly did he bewail the difficulty of making 'the colour' stick to work.

d. *fig.*, esp. in phrases, in which the literal sense is always present to the mind, as *To cast* or *put false*, *lively*, etc., *colours upon*; *to paint in bright*, *dark*, etc., *colours*; *to see* (a thing) *in its true colours*, etc.: cf. the senses under II.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xv, He wyll .. sette a false colour of lernyng on propre wittes, whiche wyll be wasshed away with one shoure of raine. **1576** Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 377 To paint out that puisaunt Prince, in such lively colours as hee deserveth. **1699** Bentley *Phal.* 540 He puts a false colour upon one part of his Argument. **1711** *Vind. Sacheverell* 21 Charg'd with casting very odious and black Colours upon the Dissenters. **1737** Whiston *Josephus' Antiq.* XVI. vii. § 1 Desirous to put handsome colours on the death of Mariamne. **1797** Godwin *Enquirer* I. ii. 8 Exhibit things in their true colours. **1849** Grote *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 275 The bright colours and tone of cheerful confidence, which pervade the discourse.

3. Of the face or skin: **a.** *gen.* Complexion, hue. *To change colour*, († *colours*): (*a*) to turn pale; (*b*) *rarely*, to turn red, to blush.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 24 In þe World hire pere nas, So whit, ne of such colour. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 7315 Colour him chaungith sumdel for drede. ? *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 91 Yf shee be freshe of collor. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* XXX. 41 The coloure of my corse is full clere. *a* **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 2816 The blode alle coueryd hys coloure. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccl. 795 The duke a lytell chaunged colour. **1599** Greene *George a Greene* Wks. (1861) 255 His colour looketh discontent. **1634** Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 5 So apprehensive of the danger, that he changed colours.

b. *spec.* The ruddy hue of the cheeks, freshness of hue, as in *To lose*, *regain*, etc., *colour*. Said also of the 'red face' produced by blushing.

a **1300** *K. Horn* 16 He was whit so þe flur, Rose red was his colur. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 881 He cast al his colour and bi-com pale. **1483** Caxton *Cato* F iiij, They .. lesen theyr colour and becomen sone olde. **1595** Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 76 The colour of the king doth come, and go Betweene his purpose and his conscience. **1697** Vanbrugh *Relapse* III. iii, I need not ask you how you do, you have got so good a colour. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4427/16 A little pock-fretten, sometimes a colour in his Face. **1848** Tennyson *Gard. Dau.* 192 A word could bring the colour to my cheek. **1856** Dickens *Rogue's Life* V, I saw her colour beginning to come back—the old bright glow returning to the..dusky cheeks.

4. *spec.* in *Art.* The general effect produced by all the colours of a picture; colouring. *Dead colour*: the first laying-in of a painting.

1661 Pepys *Diary* 13 Dec., There she sat the first time to be drawn .. The dead colour of my wife is good above what I expected. **1784** J. Barry *Lect. Art* VI. (1848) 224 A slight general dead colour of the whole. **1812** *Examiner* 25 May 328/2 His chiaro-scuro and colour are..spread with so much amenity, that..harmony is the result. **1846** Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 21 A noble or brilliant work of colour. **1851** — *Stones Ven.* I. App. xvii. 392 No colour is so noble as the colour of a good painting.

fig. **1732** Pope *Ess. Man* II. 112 Lights and shades, whose well-accorded strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life. **1878** Morley *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 189 To take all breadth, and colour..out of our judgments of men.

b. The representation of colour by contrasts of light and dark in an engraving or monochrome.

1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* VI. (1848) 219 What is called the colour of a print..The phrase is improper and inaccurate.. What those meant who first adopted the phrase is the chiaroscuro, or light and dark, in contradistinction to mere light and shade. **1869** *Daily News* 22 Dec., By his manner of etching he [Cruikshank] is able to produce the most admirable effects of what engravers call 'colour'.

5. *Phrenol.* Short for 'Faculty or organ of colour'.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 116/1 (List of phrenological organs) Colour, Locality, Calculation, Order. **1890** Mary O. Stanton *Syst. Physiog.* I. 410 Color is a primitive faculty.

II. As a thing material.

6. (in *pl.*) A coloured device, badge, or dress, serving to distinguish or identify an individual or the members of a party. In early use applied to the cognizance or insignia of a knight; now commonly of the coloured symbols of colleges, clubs, jockeys, etc., and of the rosettes and ribbons worn as party-badges. Sometimes less concretely, as in 'the Liberal colours here are blue and buff'.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 5462 All hor colouris to ken were of clene yalow. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* XXX, The knyȝte in his colurs was armit ful clene. **1589** *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij b, Aduance my collours on the top of the steeple. **1781** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 215 Agitated with hope and fear, for the success of the colours which they espoused. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* XXXI, The servants .. wore the colours of the Prince's household. **1852** Thackeray *Esmond* I. xii. (1876) 111 When heads of families fall out..their dependants wear the one or the other party's colour. **1873** *Slang Dict.*, *Colour*, a handkerchief worn by each of the supporters of a professional athlete on the day of a match. *Mod. Election Notice.* Canvassers are requested to wear their colours.

fig. **1685** Baxter *Paraph. N. T.* Matt. iii. 13–4 *note*, Christ as the General, will wear the same Colours with his Soldiers. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 339/2 The majority of his employés are of an opposite colour to himself.

b. In phrases, as *To come out in one's true colours*, *to show one's colours*, etc. To this sense prob. belong the earlier examples of *To fight*, etc., *under false colours*, which at a later date became associated with the next sense.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11496 He set hom a cas, What fortune might falle vndur fals colour. *a* **1688** Bunyan *Jerusalem Sinner Saved* (1886) 81 Feign not..but go in thy colours to Jesus Christ. **1840** Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxv. 294 [He] who didn't venture .. to come out in his true colours. **1884** Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 Opponents who may find some difficulty in showing their colours.

7. (gen. in *pl.*) A flag, ensign, or standard of a regiment or a ship. In quots. 1667, 1719 *a colours* occurs: mod. military use has *a colour*.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 2 b, Their Ensignes they will not call by that name, but by the name of Colours. **1593** Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 173 Sound Trumpets, let our bloody Colours waue. **1598** Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 We English-men do call them [ensigns] of late Colours, by reason of the variety of colours they be made of. **1626** Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A suit of sayles.. pendants and colours. **1667** Earl Orrery *State Lett.* (1743) II. 163 It is a grief to me .. that a viscount should, only to live, carry a colours. **1695** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3042/2 To go out with Colours Flying and Drums Beating. *a* **1719** Addison (J.), An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colours. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5839/1 She went a cruizing under Spanish Colours. **1799** Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 31 In less than 10 minutes .. the British colors were planted on the summit of the breach. **1802** Home *Hist. Reb. Scot.* iii, The standard .. was about twice the size of an ordinary pair of colours. **1830** Campbell *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 39 *Colours* .. are the two silken flags carried by the Senior Ensigns in each Regiment of Infantry. The first, called the King's Colour .. the Second, or Regimental Colour. **1832** Southey *Hist. Penins. War* III. 738 Downie, seizing a colour, and waving it. **1836** Marryat *Midsh. Easy* XXX, The stranger had hoisted the English colours.

fig. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iv. 85, I must aduance the colours of my loue. **1692** Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 307 They fight under Jewish colours.

b. Hence applied to the regiment. Now *obs.* except as retained in the expressions *To join the colours*, *desert one's colours*, etc., referred to prec.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 2/6 *Colours* .. is by them so fondlie & ignorantly given, as if they .. should (in stead of Ensignes) be asked how manie Colours of footmen there were in the Armie. **1633** Stafford *Pac. Hib.* (1821) 197 Or else to repayre to his Colours. *Ibid.* 337 The Enemy ..marched with fiue and twentie Colours towards the Towne. **1646** Vicars *God's Ark* in Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 155 Being 74 Colours of horse, and 21 colours of Dragoons, in all 95 colours. **1722** De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 126, I .. was run from my colours. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 297 A soldier .. deserting his colours.

c. An ensign's commission, ensignсy: generally *a pair of colours*. *arch.*

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 113, 100*l.* being sufficient to buy colours in any new regiment. **1747** Garrick *Miss in her Teens* 1, Purchas'd me a pair of colours at my own request. **1856** J. W. Cole *Brit. Gen. Penins. War* I. i. 7 An ensignсy, or, as it is figuratively called, a pair of colours, in the 51st. **1871** Holme Lee *Miss Barrington* I. vi. 84 Wait till this little Jack of yours gets a pair of colours.

d. In various phrases, originally literal, as † *To fear no colours*, to fear no foe, hence gen. to have no fear; *To come off with flying colours*; *To stick to one's colours*; *To nail one's colours to the mast*; *To hang out false colours*, etc.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* E iv b, I perceiue thou fearest no colours. **1601** Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 10, I can tell thee where y^t^ saying was borne, of I feare no colours .. In the warrs. **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 175 Come, fear no Colours! The end the Act will hallow! **1692** Locke *Toleration* III. viii, It may .. bring a Man off with flying Colours. **1711** Steele *Spect.* No. 52 ¶ 3 Our Female Candidate..will no longer hang out false Colours. **1844** Sir R. Peel in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiii. 15, I never heard him [Ashburton] make a speech in the course of which he did not nail, unnail, renail, and unnail again his colours. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 7/1 The obstinacy with which Prince Alexander is sticking to his colours. **1888** *Ibid.* 10 Nov. 11/1 He hastened .. to nail his colours to the compromise of 1870.

8. A colouring matter, pigment, paint (see quot. 1859). With many defining words (which see), as *adjective-*, *body-*, *broken-*, *fresco-*, *ground-*, *moist-*, *oil-*, *spirit-*, *substantive-*, *water-colour*, etc.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 445 They increase their fauours with faire water, you maintaine yours with painters colours. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* (1677) § 298 Painters colours ground, and Ashes, do better incorporate with Oyl. **1660** T. Willsford *Scales Commerce* II. iv. 26 Common colours, as red Oaker, Umber, red and white Lead, etc. **1721** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5962/3 Mr. Le Blon gives Notice, That..Pictures..Printed in Colours, after his new Invention, under His Majesty's Letters Patents..are..to be sold. **1784** J. Barry *Lect. Art* VI. (1848) 217 Compound, half, or broken colour which soften and still their difference. **1859** Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 23 'Colours' are generally understood to mean the pigments applied to the picture.

9. *pl.* Coloured dresses or dress-materials.

1716–8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. x. 35 The..maids of honour..she suffers to go in colours.

10. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 118 Carts..going to the creek to have the colour—that is to say, the gold washed out. **1876** J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* ii. 39 Miners in the West use the word 'color' for the finest gold in the ground. **1881** Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Color* .. A particle of metallic gold .. Prospectors say, e. g., 'The dirt gave me so many colors to the panful'.

b. Cf. the following colloquial use (sense 2).

1718 Gordon in *Cordial Low Spirits* 33, I have never seen the colour of Mr. Baskett's money. **1852** Dickens *Bleak Ho.* II. 25 (Hoppe) He had never yet seen the colour of his money.

III. Figurative senses.

11. Outward appearance, show, aspect, semblance *of* (something): generally (as in 12), that which serves to conceal or cloak the truth, or to give a show of justice to what is in itself unjustifiable. Often in *Colour of Law*, *Colour of Reason*.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 313 To bynyme hem her erytage .. myd wuch treson, bote he adde som colour of ryȝte. *c* **1325** *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Camden Soc.) 280 Al his contrefaitire is colour of sinne. **1530** *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 28 This hath no coloure of almesse. **1597** Bacon (*title*), A Table of Coulers, or apparances of good and euill. **1642** Melton *Arȝt. conc. Militia* 22 To defend them, without any colour of Law or justice. **1754** Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. x. 296 With what Colour of Reason can the pretended Miracles be brought into this Question? **1863** H. Cox *Institl.* I. ix. 218 The general heads of breaches of privilege .. are these three: 1st Evasion, 2nd Force, 3rd Colour of Law.

b. A fiction, an allegory.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IX. i, They beleve in no maner of wyse That under a colour a trouth may aryse.

12. A show of reason; a specious or plausible reason or ground; fair pretence, pretext, cloak.

1429 *Archives Grocer's Comp.* II. 190 þt no man selle no ware uppon no Sonday nor uppon none haly daye .. by no manner of colour þat may be devysed. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 244 You carry your pack but for a coulour, to shadow your other villanies. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* IV. iii. 8 What has Aecius done, to be destroy'd? At least, I would have a colour. You have more..he is a traitor. 1765 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 64 No man should have even a colour to assert that I received a compensation. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 166 An enterprise..which..afforded a colour for detaining the troops.

† b. Sometimes the meaning became simply 'allegeable ground or reason', excuse. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 432 ȝif a prest myȝte be two men..it were to hym a coulur to take ful hire of two men. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 107 Havyng no Colour of grutchyng. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* (1573) 50 In these two things may you catche most colour to compare the wealthy man's merite with the merite of tribulation. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* I. i. 18 Did I attempt her with a thread-bare name .. She might with colour disallow my suit. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 208 For which he has as little Colour, as the Samaritans themselves.

c. *esp.* in *Law.* An apparent or *prima facie* right, as in *Colour of title.* Sometimes in a bad sense, as in *Colour of office*: see quot. 1641. Also *spec.*, in Pleading, 'a probable but really false plea, the design of which was to draw the decision of the case from the jury to the judges, by making the point to be decided appear to be one of law and not of fact': see quots. 1607 and 1824.

[1366 *Year-Bk.* 40 *Edw. III* (1679) 23 *Kirton.* Le plee n'est pas ascun maner de barre, car il n'ad conus en nous ascun maner de colour.] 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. liv. (1638) 163 The plaintife claiming by a colour of a deed of feoffement. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 175 Robert de Bruce .. although he had some colour of title, yet he discended of the second daughter .. and so his clayme tooke no place. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 86a, He hathe colour of enter as heyre to his father. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 74, I could never find what Coulor or Pretense of title this [man] had. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1637), *Colour*, signifieth in the common law a probable plee but in truth false, and hath this end to draw the triall of the cause from the jury to the judges. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65, *Colour of Office* .. signifies an act evill done by the countenance of an Office .. whereas the office is but a vaile to the falshood. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 337 The two questions before rehearsed of colours in Assise. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 309 An appearance or colour of title, bad indeed in point of law, but of which the jury are not competent judges. 1824 H. J. STEPHEN *Pleading* (1843) 233 The meaning of the rule that pleadings in confession and avoidance should give colour, is that they should confess the matter adversely alleged, to such an extent at least as to admit some apparent right in the opposite party which requires to be encountered and avoided by the allegation of new matter. 1886 F. W. MAITLAND in *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 483 Possession coupled with .. good faith and colour of title .. would have certain legal effects.

d. *Phrases. Under colour of*: under pretext or pretence of, under the mask or alleged authority of. † Also with *by, in, upon, with colour. Without colour*: without dissembling or disguise.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 2 Swikil tunge [*lingua dolosa*]..þat vndire colour of goed counsaile bryngis til syn. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 16 Antichrist .. by colour of holines..deceiving Christs church. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 384 II. 4 Brybers that wold a robbed a ship undyr color of my Lord of Warwyk. 1494 FABYAN VII. 473 Without fraude, colour, or disceyte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlvi. 63 He sent vnto them a prelate vnder the colour of the pope. *Ibid.* I. cccclx. 712 The king .. may .. assemble great puyssaunce..in the colour of this treatie. 1553 Q. MARY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. i. 3 By colour of the authority of the same King. *a* 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 21 Answer me directly without colour, whether it be so or not. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Hist. E. Ind.* 866 The Moores contrarie to his commaundement had bought spices vnder a coulour. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv. Wks. (Rtldg.) 191/2 Then may we with some colour rise in arms. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 3. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 30. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 27 It is the worst oppression that is done by Colour of justice. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 10 There have been received, under the colour of religion, a world of fables. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* IX. 108 A present..given under colour of enabling him to appear more respectably.

e. *To give colour*: to give a specious appearance or verisimilitude; to afford ground or pretext; † *to take colour with*: to side ostensibly with (cf. the verb, sense 6).

1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 454 St. Paul .. gives you no colour for making void the law. 1776 P. SCHUYLER in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 249 Your Excellency's instructions to him gave him not the least color for it. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 2 In order to give colour and probability to the fraud. 1845-6 TRENCH *Hulsean Lect.* Ser. II. ii. 171 The slightest hint that seems to give a colour to .. hope. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* IV. 110 The Emperor..was forced to take colour with the church against the reformers.

13. *pl.* Rhetorical modes or figures; ornaments of style or diction, embellishments. (Cf. Scaliger *Poet.* lib. III. c. XXX.) Now only as *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 31 It muste ben a Rethor excellent, That coude his colours longing for that art, If he shuld hire descriven ony part. — *Frankl. Prol.* 51, I lerned neuere Rethorik..Colours ne knowe I none. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviii. 256 Colouris and figuris of spechis. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame Sanz Mercy* 844 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 80 Ful destitute of eloquence, of metre, and of coloures. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 77 A Scheme .. for the excellency thereof is called the ornament, light and colours of Rhetoricall speech. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1816) 137 The colours of the diction seem not sufficiently discriminated. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life & Lett. Macaulay* I. i. 16 Novelists who have more colours in their vocabulary than Turner had on his palette.

† **14.** In 16–17th c. Sc. writers: Rhythm, metre.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 354 Sum tyme the colour will caus a litle additioun. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 740 Haltand verse quhair cullour dois nat hald. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 57 First, ze sall keip iust cullouris. 1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. B. Jonson* Wks. 224 He..said, that verses stood by sense, without either colours or accent.

15. *Music.* 'Clang-tint' (see CLANG *sb.* 3), timbre. Also, more generally, variety of expression in a musical composition (cf. next).

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166 To admit great absurdities in his musicke, altering both time, tune, cullour, ayre and what soeuer else. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* V. 179 Almost every instrument has its peculiar colour of sound. 1876 *Bernstein's Five Senses* 247 Still they give to the fundamental tone a peculiar character: its quality or colour. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 14 Oct. 3 He has a keen sense of orchestral effect, a capital eye for colour. 1890 *Glasgow Her.* 19 May 9/2 New theories as to the causes of the varieties of tone colour or 'timbre' of different musical instruments.

16. (an extension of sense 11). General 'complexion' or tone; character, kind.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 107 You haue lost much good sport. Sport: of what colour? *Ibid.* III. ii. 435 Boyes and women are for the most part, cattle of this colour. 1605 — *Lear* II. ii. 145 This is a Fellow of the selfe same colour [*Qq.* nature], Our Sister speakes of. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 337 The Reason he gives..is much of color with that of our Adversaries. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. xlvii. 26 [The books] formed a strong contrast with the colour of his mind. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXVII, Pendennis .. took his colour very readily from his neighbour. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 15 This first triumph of the Tories gave as it were its colour to the entire Session.

b. The shade of meaning associated with words.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 13 Apr. (Carlyle), Nor can it be urged that my words have the least colour that way. 1822 PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Poems, Love cured by Kindness*, Words of an opposite colour. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 119/1 Conversations .. to which he could have given another colour and complexion.

IV. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. General: as *colour-brilliance, -chart, -chord, -contrast, -diagram, -equation, -faculty, -melody, -music, -note, -perception, -stimulus, -suite, -tone, -vision, -word*, etc.; *colour-fading* adj. Also (see 2 c) *colour-domination, -dread*; (in sense 8) *colour-bag, -case, -lake, -maker, -making, -manufactory, -mill, -seller*; *colour-washed* adj.; (in sense 7) *colour-bearer, -chest, -service*, etc.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 152 They .. console themselves with *colour-bags and blocks of marble. 1862 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* July 74 The multiplicity and *Colour-brilliance of the Scene. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 482 Hold that *colour-case for me. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Colour-chests*, chests appropriated to the reception of flags for making signals. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 10 May 6/2 A warm green, which, with the red gold of her hair, makes up a *colour-chord as simple as it is effective. 1889 J. J. THOMAS *Froudacity* 193 Advocacy of *colour-domination. *Ibid.* 199 To reinfuse the ancient *colour-dread into minds which had formerly been forced to entertain it. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xvii. 298 A delicate *colour-emphasis is by no means easy of attainment. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 103 Women with their *coullour-fading cheekes. 1889 tr. *Benedikt's Coal-Tar Colours* 26 Generally known as a *colour-lake and not as a colouring matter proper. 1552 HULOET *Dict.* s. v. *Coloure maker, *colorificus.* 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 370 The arts of *colour-making and dyeing. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 12 Mar. 2/1 Buildings now used as a *Colour Manufactory .. Also the *Colour Mill and Utensils. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xviii. 316 The poetry of colour which leads the artist .. to seize on *colour-melodies as they occur in nature. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* i. 2 The growth of a distinctive *colour-perception. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4486/4 Francis Moore .. *Colour-seller. 1884 SIR F. S. ROBERTS in *19th Cent.* June 1063 The period of *colour-service was raised to seven years for soldiers at home. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 15 (What every one who has pressed his fingers upon his eyes must know) that sensations of colour may be excited .. independently of any *colour-stimulus. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 83 A *Colour-Suite of Minerals, made under the eye of Werner. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* vii. 60 The small number of the *colour-tones compared with the large number of musical tones is very striking. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Colour vision*, the recognition of colour by the eye. 1887 *Daily News* 29 June 5/8 Apartments .. *colour-washed in several shades of pale grey and chocolate.

18. Special combs.: **Colour-guard**, in a *U. S.* infantry regiment, a guard for the colours consisting of eight corporals and the colour-bearer; **colour-hearing** (see quot.); **colour-line**, (*a.*) on seals or engravings, fine parallel lines indicating colour or tincture. (*b.*) *esp.* in *U. S.*, the line of demarcation between the coloured and the white race; **colour-party**, the party consisting of two junior officers assisted by four serjeants, who carry the colours of a regiment; **colour-piece**, a piece of bric-a-brac, or the like, introduced into a room, etc., for the sake of its colouring; **colour-printing**, printing in different colours, chromatic printing: hence **colour-print, -printer**; **colour-sense**, the sense of colour, the power of discriminating colours; **colour-striker**, a practical colour-maker; a maker of chemical colours (cf. STRIKE); **colour-top**, a top of which the upper surface is painted with the colours of the spectrum, or some of them, in order to show the effects of their combination during its rapid revolution. See also COLOUR-BLIND, -BOX, -DE-ROY, -DOCTOR, -MAN, -SERGEANT.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Color-guard*. 1882 *Times* 12 Jan. 5/6 **Colour-hearing*..a phenomenon of which some few people are conscious..viz. an appearance of certain colours accompanying the perception of notes or noises. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 491 We shall soon cease to hear of a *color-line. 1862 *Catal. Intern. Exhib.* IV. 15/2 Lithographic *oil-colour-print. *Ibid.* Establishment for *oil-colour-printing. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 377/2 Colour-printing has now been brought to great perfection. 1879 G. ALLEN (*title*), The *Colour-Sense. 1880 *Geiger's Developm. Hum. Race* 49 The history of colour-sense is of paramount importance to the total development of sensation. 1856 MAXWELL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Trans. of Sections* 13 *Colour-top. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 242/2 The mixture of colours apart from the mixture of pigments.. is best illustrated by the use of the well-known colour-top.

† **Colour**, *sb.*2 *Obs.* = CULLY.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 24 And all my wealth they took by stealth, Thus was a poor Colour trick'd.

Colour, color (kʌ·lər), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [ME. *coloure(n*, etc. a. OF. *couloure-r, colore-r*:— L. *colōrāre*, f. *color* COLOUR.]

1. *trans.* To give colour to; to imbue, charge, or mark with colour or hue; to paint, stain, dye. Const. also with *over*.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 456 þe rauen..watz colored as þe cole. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 443 As the fressh rede rose newe Ayene the somer sonne coloured ys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3052 Corvyn by crafte, coloured with honde. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Color hit with safrounе. 1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 254 The coastes..I have coloured with yellow. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) G iij, The Painters are to colour over their windows thrice. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 13 A skin Not coloured like his own. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 92 Coloured all by his own hand.

b. *absol.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 163 Such things as colour blew. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* XCV, Sometimes the powders colour more and sometimes less.

c. *fig.*

1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 104 The use..of ancients .. doth colour and beautifie the manners of young men. 1888 ALMA TADEMA in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 3/1 As the sun colours flowers, so art colours life.

† **2.** To embellish, set off in rhetorical colours.

c 1300 *K. Alis* 2201 This batail destuted is, In the French ..Therefore Y haue, hit to colour, Borowed of the Latyn autour.

3. To represent in fair colours (what is of the opposite character); to give a specious aspect to; to gloss, cloak, disguise, excuse; to render specious or plausible. Const. *out, over*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 455 Eche man sotileth a sleight synne forto hyde, And colloureth it for a kunnynge and a clene lyuynge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7852 Þai colowrne hom coyntly with a cause febill. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 29 Whych thyng, though it be colowryd *per Jus Regale*, yet it is Tyrannye. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 99 b, They shall colour out their wickednesse with pretense of godlynesse. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 36 They coloured theyr cursed filthye vncleannesse wyth the name of Nicolas the Deacon. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* G g 4 b, The which Salonina [a harlot] he colord vnder marriage. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) I. v. 367 Howsoever this may color, it cannot justify Cato's conduct. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VII. lix. 206 Armed bands who had coloured their brigandage under the name of patriotism.

b. To exhibit in a false light; to put an unfair or untrue construction upon; to misrepresent.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 They speken pleine after the lawe But he the wordes of his sawe Colloureth in an other wey. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 267/2 This is your verye doctrine, how so euer ye colour it. *a* 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (1861) 121 It was your device that, to colour the statute. 1786 J. JAY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1835) IV. 135 The facts are inaccurately stated, and improperly colored. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 112 The evidence has been suppressed and coloured.

† **4.** To lend one's name to; represent or deal with as one's own. *To colour strangers' goods*: to enter a foreign merchant's goods at the custom-house under a freeman's name, for the purpose of evading additional duties. *Obs.*

a 1502 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 88 The Cowpers of this cite haue vsed and dayly vse to colour straungers goodis. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 114 If a Factor or Merchant, doe colour the goods of Merchant Strangers in paying but English Customes..he runneth into a *Præmunire*. 1625 BACON *Ess. Usury* (Arb.) 546 Then they will be hardly able to Colour other Mens Moneyes in the Country. *a* 1655 BP. G. GOODMAN *Crt. Jas. I*, I. 351 Their [ambassadors'] servants did colour and transport other mens goods. 1726 in *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v.

5. To imbue with its own tone or character.

[1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 340 Wher cunning must worke,

the whole body must be coloured.] **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* VIII. iii, Those emotions..coloured his whole soul. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. 320 His predominating good sense colours the whole. **1882** SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xii. 123 In all these cases it is the motive that colours the act.

† **6.** *intr. To colour with*: to harmonize *with*.

a **1625** FLETCHER *Rollo* IV. i, Your counsels colour not with reason of state. **1648** J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 32 Nor doth the Act of the Army..colour, or shadow (in the least) with the act of the King.

7. To take on colour, to change colour, to become coloured; *spec.* said of grapes or other fruit, in acquiring the colour of ripeness.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 497 The Sea coloureth from green to darkish, and so to blue. **1882** *Garden* 3 June 389/1 A marvel to me that..Grapes colour so well as they do. *Ibid.*, A prime necessity as regards colouring grapes. *Mod.* This meerschaum won't colour.

8. *spec.* To turn red in the face, to blush. Also *Colour up*.

1721–1800 in BAILEY. **1755** JOHNSON, *To colour*, to blush. A low word, only used in conversation. **1787** *Mirror* 80 The poor woman coloured. **1801** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Gd. Fr. Governess* (1832) 182, I used to colour every minute, as Miss Matilda does. **1836** MARRYAT *Japhet* XXXIV, Her ladyship colured up with rage. **1876** HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xii. 162 He colored as if he had been detected in a crime.

b. *trans. nonce-use.*

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xiv, [She] only coloured a reply. [Cf. *to smile, nod, blush a reply.*]

Colourability, color- (kʌ·lərăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being colourable; the possession of colouring qualities.

1874 CROOKES *Dyeing & Cal.-Print.* 375 The colourability of the lichens is not a property of these plants as a whole.

Colourable, colorable (kʌ·lərăb'l), *a.* Forms see COLOUR *sb.* [a. OF. *colorable* corresp. to L. type **colōrābil-is*, f. *colorāre* to COLOUR: see -ABLE. For the force of the suffix, cf. *agreeable, comfortable, favourable*, etc.]

† **1.** Possessed of or abounding in colour. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 79 The colourable spots are wrought in fashion of a fishers net. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* 49 A Fortnights time shall make it [the moon] as good, as colourable, and as round again, as any Cheese.

† b. *Rhet.* Ornamental. Cf. COLOUR *sb.* 13.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Gracilitas, Exigere gracilitatem stylo.* Quint. To write a low style without colourable amplifications.

2. *fig.* Having an appearance of truth or right; specious, plausible, fair-seeming.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol.* 58 Thou3 this replicacioun seme colourable, it hath no good ground. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* v. x. 536 Ech colorable argument. **1573** G. HARVEY *Lett.-bk.* (Camden) 28 For al his cullerable prætens to the contrari. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 466 b, Seduced by glavering conceipt of colorable error. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 509 By faire and colourable treaties.

b. Capable of being presented as true or right; having at least a *prima facie* aspect of justice or validity.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 396 One sentence.. cann not be found, to make those their Pardons Justifiable or coulorable. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. (1860) 455 They did also vex men with informations of intrusion, upon scarce colourable titles. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 242 Conversant in no Divinity, but that which is colourable to uphold Bishopricks. **1659** BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 243 Arguments, to which he could give no colourable answer. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 248 If the mother was never married to the father, such bastard could have no colourable title at all. **1785** T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 385 The enclosed paper, No. 9, is the only colorable evidence of this. **1830** DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. (1863) VI. 72 Colourable grounds of complaint. **1878** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. 302 No even colourable escape from this criticism seems possible.

c. Covert, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, collusory, done for appearance' sake.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 7 He fonde colourabill wais to serve his entent. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. iii. 235 Shall hurt hym undre coulourable deceypte. **1512** *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Preamb., To be removed..by colorable and untrew suggestions. **1563–87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 452, I will use no colourable or covert words. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* 4 a, They tooke him for a counterfeit or colourable practiser. **1690** J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford, Case Univ.* 49 The said University.. have fraudulently..granted colourable priviledges to divers members of the city. **1798** DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 381 The conveyance was colorable and collusive. **1857** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. ix. 31 On pretences entirely colourable and false. **1886** *Times* 24 Feb. 4/1 A case of bribery by colourable employment.

d. Of ships' papers, etc.: Drawn up in a deceptive or designedly ambiguous form.

1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 93 [The captain] must not carry..fictitious and colourable Ship Papers. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* I. 488 Every Ship must be provided with complete and genuine Papers..if the Papers be false or colourable..the Law of Nations allows, etc.

† **Co·lourableness, co·lor-.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Colourable state or quality; speciousness, plausibility, false pretence.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ix. 3 The faythfull prayse God sincerely and without colourablenesse. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 534 None of them could (notwithstanding the colourablenesse thereof) prevaile. **1645** T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 23 Activenesse without Vnity is but to rise up and fall, a colourablenesse for treachery and murder.

Colourably, colorably (kʌ·lərăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a colourable manner.

1. With a fair appearance, speciously, plausibly.

a **1400** *Serm. agst. Miracle Plays* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 55 Addyng many lesynges therto so colowrably that the puple 3ife as myche credense to hem as to the trwthe. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxii. 105 Colourably with fayre speakyng should entise him. *a* **1667** COWLEY *Ess. Solitude*, If it were as truly as it is colourably and wittily said. *a* **1718** PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 697 It might have reflected more colourably a kind of neglect upon them.

2. Under a feigned or counterfeit appearance; feignedly; in appearance but not in reality.

1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 They occupie here.. not only for themselfe but also colourably for other straungers. **1546** BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 50 b, Colourably or dyssemblyngly reconcyled. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 466 Fayningly, and counterfetly or colorably. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. ii. 29 The jewels were sent, colourably .. to Germany. **1883** *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 436 He..colourably withdrew from the partnership.

3. With a show of reason or legality; with a *prima facie* ground or pretext; on the face of it.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 463 To the end he might colourably depose him. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 277 There is no other place that can so much as colourably be drawn to countenance [it]. **1786** BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 198 [It] could not be even colourably disposed of at the pretended will of the said nabob. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 308 No one could doubt that the issue was at least colourably different.

Co·lour-blind, *a.* Unable to see certain colours; unable to discriminate between individual colours, or shades of colour.

(The strict meaning ought to be 'blind to colour' as a whole; but as this rarely exists (except in the case of the totally blind), the term is applied with much laxity to any constitutional inability to discriminate between colours, the common type being inability to distinguish the red and the green rays of the spectrum from each other.)

1854 MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* (ed. 4) 948 It seems probable that yellow glasses will prove of use to colour-blind persons. **1866** HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. § 8 Such colour-blind persons..are unable to distinguish between the leaves of the cherry-tree and its fruit. **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 39 Here's my neighbour colour-blind, Eyes like mine to all appearance.

b. *fig.* Taking no note of differences in racial colour, in sex, etc.

1865 *Commonwealth* (Boston, U.S.) 18 Feb., A government color-blind; no distinction of race in the camp or the senate. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/1 The National Association of Journalists .. agreed that their body should be colour-blind as to sex. **1890** *Ibid.* 15 May 3/1 Neither in the Dutch republics nor in the English colonies is the law absolutely colour-blind as between Black and White.

Co·lour-bli·ndness. The condition of being colour-blind; a visual defect, consisting in inability (greater or less) to discriminate between different colours, or shades of colour.

This optical defect was first described by Dalton in 1794 (*Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manchester* V. 28), and was for a considerable time known scientifically as *Daltonism.* The accuracy of the words *colour-blind* and *colour-blindness* has often been impugned; in scientific use *achromatopsy* occurs; J. Dixon *Diseases of the Eye* (1859) 279 suggested the term *acritochromacy* (ἀκριτο-χρωματία), with its adjective *acritochromatic.*

1854 MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* (ed. 4) 946 Colour-blindness has been detected much oftener in males than in females. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. 3 (1864) 236 Colour-blindness has been known to exist with reference to green, but as yet, not to violet. **1876** FOSTER *Phys.* (1879) III. ii. 491 The most common form of colour-blindness is that of persons unable to distinguish green and red from each other.

b. *fig.*

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 4/2 The Liberal Papers, instead of imitating the political colour-blindness of the Unionists.. frankly admit that black is black.

Co·lour-box.

1. A box of colours, a portable box for holding artists' colours, brushes, etc., a paint-box.

Mod. The Society of Arts' shilling colour-box.

2. *Calico printing.* The box which supplies colour to the printing rollers.

1858–75 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 604 Sometimes for the highest rollers, and especially in machines of more than four colours, the cumbrous colour box is dispensed with, and a doctor inserted in a curved frame is applied to the roller instead. *Ibid.* I. 607 The machine printer..attends to supplying the colour boxes with colour.

3. An instrument devised by Clerk Maxwell for compounding the colours of the spectrum in any required proportion.

1870 C. MAXWELL *Let.* 6 July in *Life* (1882) 346, I made a great colour-box in 1862, and worked it in London in 1862. **1882** *Ibid.* 475 His colour-box demands a special notice.

† **Colour-de-roy.** *Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *couleur de roy* 'king's colour'.] See quot. 1611.

1539 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Sc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 298* xxiiij elnes of colourderoy to be þame coitis. **1543** *Aberd. Reg.* V. 18 (Jam.) Ane gown of colour-de-roy. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, His nose is just colour de roy. **1611** COTGR., *Couleur de Roy*, was in old time Purple; but now is the bright Tawnie, which wee also tearme, Colour de Roy.

Colour-doctor (*Calico-printing*): see DOCTOR.

Colour(e, obs. form of CHOLER.

Coloured, colored (kʌ·ləɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. COLOUR *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Having a colour or colours; 'diversified with variety of hues' (J.).

Strictly, exclusive of black and white; also, exclusive of what is the normal or prevailing hue; thus in *Bot.* the coloured parts of plants are those which are other than *green.* Often with the name of a particular colour prefixed, as in *blue-coloured*, etc. *Coloured vision*: see VISION.

c **1325** [see COLOUR *v.* 1]. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3757 Crispe herit was the kyng, colouret as gold. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 A coloured horse that hath moch white on hym. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xix. 258 The coloured and the cleare glasses. **1611** BIBLE *Rev.* xvii. 3 A scarlet coloured beast. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. 313 A gentleman.. chancing to come in a colour'd suit. **1807** J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 168 *Coloratum*, coloured, expresses any colour in a leaf besides green. **1858** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 362 A large coloured map on excessively thick paper. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 150 A coloured flannel shirt. *Mod.* White or coloured shirts.

† b. *fig.* in *Music.* Figurate: see quot. *Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 78 The Counter-point is two-fold, Simple and Coloured..The Coloured Counter-point is the constitution of a Song of diuers parts by diuers figures, and differing Concords.

c. *fig.* of literary style, etc.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 381 The most..vividly coloured picture of the English Court. **1873** MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 28 That fresh, full, highly-coloured style.

2. Of the complexion; *esp.* with defining words, as *fresh-coloured, ill-coloured, well-coloured*, etc.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Ri3t faire folk and wele coloured. *c* **1540** BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* D j a, It doth..make a man loke euyll colored. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 12 They [Students] are most part lean, dry, ill-coloured. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* II. 45 The child has appeared fresh coloured and easy.

b. *spec.* Having a skin other than 'white'; *esp.* wholly or partly of the negro or 'coloured' race.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* XXV. (1614) 49/1 Their.. coloured countenances, and curled haire. **1760–72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. III. iii. 121 The..Negro women, or the coloured women as they are called here. **1832** MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxi, 'Au cachot!' cried all the coloured girls. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 182 Among the coloured circles of New Orleans. **1880** *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 5 Frederic Douglass, the celebrated coloured orator.

c. Of or belonging to the negro race.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* v. 14 Our own coloured melodies. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 387 If state governments are opposed to coloured suffrage.

† **3.** Made to look well: a. Fair-seeming, specious, plausible.

a **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 79 No colourede excusacioun. **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 193 He spared no coloured pretence to allure the vulgar sort.

b. Glossed over, so as to appear right or good.

1555 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 378 The kings coloured and too shamefully suffered adultery. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Thess.* ii. 5 Nether dyd we any thing in coulored couetousnes.

c. Feigned, pretended, simulated.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 449 A false fained and coloured frende. **1574** tr. *Marlorats' Apocalips* 31 Contenting himselfe with coloured holinesse. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 To allow such manner of forraine and coulored talke to make the iudges affectioned. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. (1660) 117 A Hypocrites coloured zeal.

Colourer, colorer (kʌ·lərəɹ). [f. COLOUR *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which colours; one who paints in colours, or colours maps, prints, etc.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* in Collier *Bibl. Catal.* II. 106 Tobacco..now made..the drunken colourer of Drabby salacy. **1686** AGLIONBY *Painting Illust.* ii. 84 He understood little of Composition..but was an admirable Colourer. **1796** *Hull Advertiser* 30 Jan. 1/1 Wholesale and retail Paper Hanging Manufacturers, and licenced Colourers. **1885** *Bookseller* 5 Mar., W. S. Print-Colourer in General. Maps and other subjects, Coloured in the Best Style.

† **2.** A dissembler; a perverter of words, etc.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 39 Colourers, changers Perverters of the Face of things.

Colourful, colorful (kʌ·lərful), *a. rare.* [see -FUL.] Full of colour.

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 179 Down the straight, colourful streets one looks.

Colouring, coloring (kʌ·lərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. COLOUR *v.* + -ING¹.] **1.** The action of the vb. COLOUR in various senses. a. *lit.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxiv. (1495) 561 In peyntynge and colourynge of walles. **1780** HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 419 With good drawing, but with bad and defective colouring. **1821** CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 183 The colouring of a head in a process of water colours.

b. *techn.* The production of a fine polish on a silver surface; done, in silver manufacture, by rubbing with rouge: see also quot. 1875.

1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 126 It is usual to dissolve the copper from the surface of the blank pieces of metal, so as to produce a film of pure white silver upon the surface. This operation called colouring, gives a fine bright appearance to the [base silver] coins when new.

c. *fig.* The giving of a fair or specious appearance, especially, to what is bad.

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 88 Let them leaue their colourynge and cal them by their Christian name Brybes. **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 57 Fraude and craftie coulourings. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 262 Equivocation is a cunning colouring of a lye. **1798** J. HUCKS *Poems* 12 Truth..With specious colourings mask'd unholiest views. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 141 To give the better colouring to their undertaking.

2. The effect of the application of colour, the way or style in which anything is coloured; also *concr.* a coloured work, a painting.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 61 To give the Flowers that lively and beautiful Colouring, which is..their chief Merit. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Nov. 546/2 A coach of state bedaubed with gilt and colourings. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 108 The Clouds .. Do take a sober colouring from an eye That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* i. 3 The existence of bright colouring in the world at large.

b. in *Painting*.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 5 Colouring..comprehends two things, the local colour, and the claro obscuro. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 339 The old Téméraire is the most glorious consummation of colouring ever painted by English fingers. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/1 The colouring of this picture is most objectionable.

c. *fig.* in *Music*.

1881 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 437/1 A certain want of variety in the colouring of his music.

d. Of rhetorical picturesqueness.

1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* (1763) 190 The..highest Colourings of his [Virgil's] Pencil are prostituted to the Vanity of the ruling Tyrant. 1799 *Walpoliana* iii. (1819) 4 From the elegance of its language, and the warm colouring of the descriptions. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton*, Ess. (1885) 11/1 The art of poetic colouring.

e. Pervading character, tone, or aspect.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 330 The offences differ in colouring and in degree. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiv. 362 It takes a general colouring from Christianity. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 121 They give a different colouring to the transaction.

3. Colouring matter or substance.

c 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 123 in *Babees Bk.*, Turnesole þat is good colouryngе. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 153/1 Liquid Butter Colouring. Liquid Annatto Cheese Colouring.

Colouring, coloring (kʌ·lərin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That colours: in senses of the verb.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 334 The action of heat or fire, & colouring bodies objected. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 33/2 Conceptions..agreeably set off by a warm and colouring diction. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 199 Very little impregnated with colouring particles.

b. *Colouring matter.* [It is doubtful whether *colouring* is here originally the *ppl. a.* or the *vbl. sb.* used attributively.] Any substance colouring a natural body, or employed in the arts to colour objects.

'By chemists, however, the term is only applied to organic bodies, and not to mineral substances..Colouring matter may be defined to be substances produced in animal or vegetable organisms, or easily formed there by processes occurring in nature, and which are themselves coloured, or give coloured compounds with bases, or with animal or vegetable fibre' (Ure *Dict. Arts*).

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 69 A saline..water, will ..produce material changes on the colouring matter. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 146 The colouring matters of flowers. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvi. 220 The colouring matter of the amethyst. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies*, Contents 11 Of Blue colouring matters: Indigo, Litmus or turnsole, Blue flowers.

† **Co·lourish,** *a.* or *sb. Obs.* (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Muffola*, a kind of colour that goldsmithes call colourish [1611 that Goldsmiths vse to colourize mettals].

† **Co·lourish,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [perh. after It. *colorisc-ere* (Florio 1611) = L. *colorīre, colorāre* to colour, paint: cf. early OF. *colorir, coloriss-ant* = *colorer*: see COLOUR *v.* and -ISH. Cf. also *burnish*.] To colour up, brighten up with colour. Hence **Colourishing** *vbl. sb.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. A iij a, New impressions [were] but the colourishing of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.

Colourist, colorist (kʌ·lərist). [f. COLOUR *sb.* + -IST: perh. a. OF. *coloriste* in same sense.] A painter skilful in colouring; an adept in the art of colouring; a master of colour.

1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illust.* iii. 124 Excellent Designers, Admirable Colourists. 1695 DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* N. 200 (R.) Titian .. and the rest of the good colourists. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 17 Gainsborough .. The greatest colourist since Rubens, and the last, I think, of legitimate colourists. 1860 *Ibid.* V. IX. 323 *note*, There have been only seven supreme colourists among the true painters.

attrib. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 220 The English school .. is essentially a colourist school.

b. *fig.* Also said of descriptive writers.

1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 34 Spenser .. was as warm a colourist. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 442 Sackville .. is almost as great an inventor as he is a colourist.

Colouristic, coloristic (kʌlərisˈtik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a colourist or to artistic colouring.

1883 SIR F. LEIGHTON *Presid. Address R. Acad.*, Grave doubts.. in regard to the colouristic aptitudes of the people [Egyptians]. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 210 Its coloristic charm may tempt him to be content with mere decorative effectiveness instead of true pictorial beauty.

Colourless, colorless (kʌ·ləlés), *a.* [f. COLOUR *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. *gen.* Without colour.

[*c* 1380: see b.] 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 314 Little Bodies, which .. are Diaphanous and Colourless. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 129 *note*, Thames water at Richmond is always, in dry weather, perfectly colorless and pellucid. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 77 You obtain a colourless and transparent gaseous body.

b. *spec.* of the complexion: Without any tinge of red; pallid, blanched.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1164 Þan was Olyuer al colourless for þe blod þat he had schad. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 213 His face was white And colourless. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 315 The cheeks colourless.

c. Without bright or conspicuous colour; dull.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 293 Dark on the upland bank The hedge-row trees distinct and colourless Rose on the grey horizon. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv. 32 A shadowy colorless landscape.

2. *fig.* Without distinctive character, vividness, or picturesqueness.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 8 June 585 Particular instances are .. substituted for general and colourless terms. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 155 An ancient colourless and unpoetical religion. 1875 H. KINGSLEY *No. Seventeen* 289 She was a trifle colourless, perhaps, but..always resolute enough.

b. Without any leaning or bias favourable or unfavourable; neutral.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 102 The tale is told in a perfectly colourless way. 1880 BRIGHT *Eng. Hist.* 1394 The king..fixed upon..a colourless man, as best fitted to carry on the system. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 133/2 The words were colorless in themselves.

Hence **Co·lourlessly** *adv.*, in a colourless manner, without brightness or distinctive character.

1883 *Standard* 28 Mar. 3/4 [He] sang well, though rather colourlessly.

Co·lourlessness, color-. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Colourless quality or state.

1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 94 Salts that resemble it in transparency, colourlesness, and Figure. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 551 We are too fond of paleness, colourlessness, in our interiors. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 438 The accessory circumstances .. are all presented with photographic clearness, colourlessness, and boldness of relief.

† **Co·lourlike,** *a. Obs.* [see -LIKE.] Characterized by colour, well-coloured.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 894 The farest foule of the firth.. So clene and so colourlyke [*Bannat. MS.* colourike] That no bird was him lyke.

† **Co·lourly,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. COLOUR + -LY².] Colourably.

1552 BALE *Apol.* 117 (R.) *Mentiri spiritui sancto* To deceyue God by a falsehede, colourly and slyely to dyssemble.

Co·lour-man.

1. One who deals in colours, a colour-seller.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lvii, A Colour-man in the Strand. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 233 Justice Quarril, an oil and colour-man in Whitechapel. 1856 DICKENS *Rogue's Life* ii, I gave my orders to the colourman and settled .. with .. the artist that day.

b. A COLOURER.

1882 *Athenæum* 8 July 51/2 A Map of the Mediterranean .. mainly remarkable for the fact that the colour man has quite forgotten the alteration of the northern frontiers of Greece.

c. *Camp colour-man*: see CAMP *sb.*² VII. b.

1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 34 A camp colour-man per company.

Colour-serjeant, -sergeant. An army serjeant whose special duty it is to attend the regimental colours in the field.

The rank was created by George the Fourth, when prince regent, as a recognition of the conduct of non-commissioned officers in the Peninsular war.

1813 *General Order* July 27, From the 25 June 1813 one Serjeant of the establishment in each Company of every Regiment of Infantry shall be designated 'Colour Serjeant' .. The duty of attending the Colours in the field shall at all times be performed by the Colour Serjeant. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 266 Four or six serjeants are charged with the important duty of guarding the colours of the regiment: they constantly attend the officers who carry them, and are called colour-sergeants.

Coloury, colory (kʌ·ləri), *a.* [f. COLOUR, + -Y¹.]

1. *colloq.* Characterized by or abounding in colour.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXVIII. (D.), Roundly charging you with being .. too flowery and coloury. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Coloury*, roan or spotted. Said of cows that are not self-coloured. In auctioneers' posters one frequently sees a stock of cows described as 'good, coloury cows'.

2. *Commercial.* Having a colour characteristic of good quality. Applied to hops; also to a particular class of coffee beans of a bright bluish tint.

1880 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 3/8 Coffee .. Good middling to fine middling colory, 89*s.* to 95*s.* 1883 *Standard* 18 May 6/5 [Coffee] Grayish, at 61*s.* 6*d.*, to 63*s.* 6*d.*; coloury, at 71*s.* 1887 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2/5 (Hops) The demand for useful coloury samples of the new English growth. 1890 *A Coffee-broker writes*: An inferior Coffee would very rarely be 'coloury', but even a good Coffee need not necessarily be so. The Coffee most usually described as 'coloury' is that from Guatemala. But Java Coffee, of equal value, is usually a light yellow and very rarely described as 'coloury'.

Colp, *sb. dial.* [=OF. *colp*, F. *coup*, It. *colpo* blow.]

1692 COLES, *Colp*, a blow, also a bit of anything. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Colp*, a blow.

† **Colp,** *v. Obs.* [? Echoic nonce-word.]

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 16 Colping rauens restlesse birds vntimely tokens gave.

Colp. Irish: see COLLOP 2.

Colpack, var. of CALPAC, COLBACK.

1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misér.* II. lxix, Flaming colpacks.

Colpenchyma (kɒlpeˈŋkimă). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κόλπ-ος* bosom, fold of a garment + *ἔγχυμα* infusion; cf. *parenchyma*, etc.] Tissue composed of sinuous or wavy cells.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Colpenchyma*, sinuous cellular tissue.

Colpeurynter (kɒlpiuriˈntəɹ). *Med.* [f. Gr. *κόλπ-ος* bosom, womb + **εὐρυντήρ*, agent-n. f. *εὐρύν-ειν* to widen, dilate.] An instrument for dilating the vagina. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Colpheg, colphize, var. COLAPHIZE *v.*, to cuff.

Colpice, colpas. *dial.* [Etymol. uncertain. (Blount (or his editor) conjectured its identity with med.L. *colpicium*, COPPICE.) Cf. COLWEIGH.]

1717 *Blount's Law Dict.* s.v. *Colpicium*, I suppose by *Colpiciis* is meant Samplers or young Poles, which being cut down make Leavers or Lifters, in Warwickshire called *Colpices* to this day. [App. now obs. in Warwicksh.] 1730-36 in BAILEY (folio). 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Colpas*, a prop or underset to a lever.

‖ **Colpindach.** *Obs. Sc. Law.* [App. related to Ir. and Gael. *colpa* full-grown cow, *colpach, colbthach* heifer: ? a corruption of the last.] A heifer.

1492 in *Acta Dom. Concilii* 265 (Jam.) XL oxen, XX ky, a bull, auchtene cowpondochis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.*, Colpindach, ane young beast or kow, of the age of an or twa yeires, quhilk is now called an Cowdach or Quoyach. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 2 They ordeined to the Crowners, for their fie .. ane colpindach (ane quyach, or ane young kow) or threttie pennies. 1822 P. CHALMERS *Duelling* 120 If the appealer in ordinary crimes was worsted his pledges paid the King nine cows and a colpindach.

Colpitis (kɒlpəiˈtis). *Med.* [f. Gr. *κόλπος* bosom, womb + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the vagina.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 592.

Colpocele (kɒˈlpəsīl). *Med.* [f. as prec. + *κήλη* tumour.] A tumour or hernia in the vagina.

1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Colpon, var. of CULPON, *Obs.*, cut, piece.

‖ **Colportage** (kɒlpɒrtaˈʒ, kɒˈlpɒɹtėdʒ). [Fr., f. *colporter* to hawk, carry for sale: see -AGE.] The work of a colporteur; *spec.* the distribution of religious books and tracts by colporteurs.

1846 WORCESTER cites BAIRD. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 38 A man .. whose business it was to manage the 'colportage'.

‖ **Colporteur** (kɒlpɒrtörˈ, kɒˈlpɒɹtəɹ). [F. agent-n. f. *colporter*, app. f. *col* neck + *porter* to carry: see Littré.] A hawker of books, newspapers, etc. *esp.* (in English use) one employed by a society to travel about and sell or distribute Bibles and religious writings.

1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* III. 393 An itinerant German *Colporteur*, or book pedlar. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 64 The hawkers of fly-sheets..like the *colporteurs* of Paris. 1846 WORCESTER, *Colporter*, a hawker; a pedler; a pedler of books. 1862 *Brit. Workman* 1 June, The Colporteurs of the Religious Tract and Book Society of Scotland. 1865 PARKMAN *Fr. & Eng. in N. Amer.* (1880) 17 Intrepid Colporteurs bore the Bible to city, hamlet and castle.

Col-prophet: see COLE-PROPHET.

Colrach, Colrake: see CULREATH, COLERAKE.

Colre, -rye, -rik, obs. ff. CHOLER, CHOLERIC.

Colsa, obs. form of COLZA.

Colsar, obs. form of COLD-SHORT.

Colsh (kɒlʃ), *v. dial.* Also **colch.** = COLT *v.* 6.

1737 *Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees Soc.) III. 33 The ground colshing up, as the plowmen term it. 18.. *Northamptonsh. Dial.*, I stood on the bank of the brook .. when the bank colshed in and I fell into the water.

So **Colsh** *sb.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Colsh*, concussion. North. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Colch*, a loud and startling noise; also a smart blow. *Colcher*, a heavy fall, 'He came a regular colcher'.

Colsie, obs. variant of COSY.

Colstaff, variant of COWL-STAFF.

Colt (kōult), *sb.* Also 3-6 **colte,** 5 **collt, kowlt,** 6-7 **coult,** 7 **coalt,** 9 *dial.* **cowt, cout.** [OE. *colt*, applied to the young ass and young camel (see quot. *c* 1000); of obscure origin. Cf. Sw. dial. *kult* pig, hardy boy, also Sw. *kull*, Du. *kuld*, brood, family, Sw. *kulter, kulting*, Da. *koltring* big lad; no related words appear in Icelandic.]

1. The young of the horse, or of animals of the horse kind. In Scripture applied also to the young of the camel.

The sense 'young ass' is now perh. only dialectal. While the young of the horse is still with the dam it is usually called a *foal*; afterwards the young horse is a *colt* to the age of 4, or in the case of a thoroughbred, 5 years, while the young mare is a *filly*. On Dartmoor the name is used to include ponies or moorland horses generally.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxii. 15 Þritiz ȝefolra olfend myrena mid heora coltum..and xx ass myrena mid heora tyn coltun. *c* 1290 *Lives Saints* Laud MS. (1887) 482 Wilde coltes and strongue. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xli. (1495) 802 Whyle he is a colte he maye touche his heed wyth his hynder fote. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XXVII. (Arb.) 62 There sawe we goo a rede mare, And she had a black colte or a fool of iiij monethis olde. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXXII. 15 Thirtie milch camels with their colts .. twenty shee asses, and ten foales. — *John* xii. 15 Behold, thy King commeth, sitting on an asses colt. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 366 Like an vnruly coult that will ouer hedge and ditch. 1730 BAILEY (folio) *Colt*, a young Horse, Mare or Ass. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 425 At two years old, the colt, if for harness, may be put to plough or harrow. 1887 W. F. COLLIER *Venville Rights on Dartmoor* 6 (in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* XIX.) A messenger is sent very early in the morning .. to the moorman of a quarter, ordering him to drive his quarter, say for ponies, or colts, as they are called in drift language.

fig. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii, Nay, we

will break the hedges of their mouths, And pull their kicking colts out of their pastures.

2. *fig.* (mostly *humorous* or *slang.*) Applied to persons having the characteristics of a colt: **a.** A young or inexperienced person, a 'green hand'; *spec.* in *Cricket* (see quot. 1873); in *dial.* an awkward young person who needs to be broken in; **b.** A lively or spirited person; †**c.** A lascivious fellow, a wanton.

a 1225 *Juliana* 54 Euer beo acurset colt of swuch cunde. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1612) 247 The surest remedy that can be deuised for Cupids colts. *a* 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (1861) 119 Come on, in faith, my colts. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 44 That's a colt indeede, for he doth nothing but talke of his horse. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 56 Every Colt in Masonry assigns the Weight of a Stone by Measure. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Colt* .. also a Lad newly bound Prentice. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 209 She was a wild, untamed colt. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 445 She's yet a colt—Take, break her. 1858 E. WAUGH *Chirrup*, Young Chirrup wur a mettled cowt. 1873 *Slang Dict., Colt*, a person who sits as juryman for the first time. *Ibid., Colt*, a professional cricketer during his first season.

d. *transf.* Coltish nature (cf. BEAST I c.).

1727 C. THRELKELD *Stirpes Hibern.* B v, [A birch rod] to drive the Colt out of the man.

†**3.** A cunning fellow, a cheat. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. COLT *v.* 2.)

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 109 An old trick, by which C. Verres, like a cunning colt, often holp him at a pinch. *c* 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Colt*, an Inn-keeper that lends a Horse to a Highway-man.

4. *Legal slang.* The barrister that attended on a serjeant-at-law at his induction.

1765 E. WYNNE *Observ. Degree Serj. at Law* 102 Then Mr. Bailey, his colt, delivered his rings to the Lord Chancellor. 1843 SIR F. POLLOCK *Remembr.* (1887) I. 212 In April I accompanied the newly made Chief Baron as his Colt. 1889 SERJ. ROBINSON *Bench & Bar*, The colt..walks in [*pone*] behind his principal, and it is said that the term 'colt' is merely a parody on that Latin word.

5. a. *Naut.* A piece of rope used as an instrument of chastisement. **b.** *slang.* A piece of rope with something heavy fastened to the end, used as a weapon.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Bouts de corde*, a cat of nine tails, colt or rope's end for punishment. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* viii, He always carried in his pocket a colt (*i. e.* a foot and a half of rope, knotted at one end, and whipped at the other) for the benefit of the youngsters. 1873 *Slang Dict., Colt*, a murderous weapon, formed by slinging a small shot to the end of a rather stiff piece of rope. 1898 YATES *Wrecked in Port* xxx. 340 A cabin-boy, about to receive the punishment of the 'colt' from the mate.

6. A third swarm of bees in the season.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 182 (Britten) The swarm is the first and greatest number, the cast is the next, the colt the next, and the spew the least of all.

†**7.** The plant *Lepidium latifolium*, otherwise called Dittany. *Obs.*

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* G ij, Colt or detin plasterid vpon the goute, and disese called sciatica, healyth the same.

8. Colt's tooth. a. *lit.* One of the first set of teeth of a horse (or ass).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 435 If they [Asses] do not breed .. before the casting of their Colts-teeth, they remain steril .. all their life. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 754 Horses have, at three years old .. the Colts-tooth. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2421/4 A brown bay Gelding .. with Colts Teeth in his Head.

b. *fig.* Youthful tastes or desires; inclination to wantonness: in certain phrases.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 602 But yit I had alway a coltis tothe. — *Reves Prol.* 34 And 3it haue I alwei a coltes tobe. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (ed. Grosart) VII. 91 Hee hath beene a wag, but nowe age hath pluckt out all his Coltes teeth. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 48 Well said Lord Sands, Your Colts tooth is not cast yet? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 151 ₱ 4 About Sixty, which generally produces a Kind of latter Spring in amorous Constitutions, my Aunt Margery had again a Colt's-Tooth in her Head. 1800 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Auckland's Triumph* Wks. 1812 IV. 317 His Majesty..Had a Colt's tooth and loved another Dame. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 81 They not shedding their colt's teeth yet.

9. *Comb.*, as †*colt-bridle, colt-like* adj.; **colt-drift**, the drift of 'colts' or ponies on Dartmoor (see DRIFT); †**colt-herb**, †**colt's-hoof** = COLTSFOOT. See also COLT-EVIL, COLTS-FOOT, COLT'S TAIL.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Colte brydylle, *lupatum.* 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Chamæluce*, the herbe called coltes hoofe..with a broad leafe like a poplar. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (Britten & H.), Colt-herb. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* 174 With colt-like whinny and with hoggish whine. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 322 Some .. remnants of authority still left .. of the old Forest laws, amongst which is the colt-drift, the ponies being locally called colts.

Colt (kōult), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To frisk or run wild as a colt (usually implying wantonness). *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 611/2 Shooke of theyr bridels, and began to colt anew, more licentiously then before. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 30 A colting Hobby-horse [said of a woman].

†**2.** *trans.* To befool, cheat, 'take in'. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 728 There was Cicero finely colted, as old as he was, by a young man. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 39. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* II. i, Am I thus colted? 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* III. i, What, are we bob'd thus still, colted and carted?

†**3.** (See quot.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 133 She hath bin colted by him.

†**4.** Of bees: To throw off a 'colt' or third swarm. *Obs.*

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* III. ii. 115.

5. *trans.* To beat with a 'colt' (see COLT *sb.* 5).

1732 *Derby Mercury* I. No. 21 A parcel of Nailers .. seizing upon a poor young Fellow colted him up to Kilmainham. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, He colted me for half an hour.

6. *intr.* To fall or 'cave' in, as a bank of earth; to collapse, give way. *dial.* (Cf. COLSH, *v.*)

[There is perhaps some association between CALVE and *colt* thus used.]

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 133 If the coal be full of rifts, it is so much the more apt to colt in upon the Workmen. *Ibid.* 306 [The earth] .. suddenly coped or colted down upon him. 1884 R. LAWSON *Upton-on-Severn Wds., Colt*, to fall in, as the side of a grave or pit.

†**Co·ltage.** *Obs.* [f. COLT *sb.* + -AGE; ? with suggestion of AGE *sb.*: cf. *dotage.*] = COLTHOOD.

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. viii. (1738) 36 More incident to young Horses .. and to some more than others even in their Coltage.

Colte·rity. *nonce-wd.* [f. COLT; cf. *corporeity*, etc.] Quality of being a colt.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 190 A colt may grow to be a horse, and afterwards made a gelding; but colteity, horseiety, and geldingeity, must always continue themselves, in whatever beast inexisting.

Colter, variant of COULTER.

Colt-evil. ? *Obs.* A swelling in the sheath of the penis and adjacent parts, incident to horses. Also *transf.* priapism.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 615 The Coltugll [? euyll] & y^e^ brostyn men he wyll undertak. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 101 Coltes euyl is an yll disease, and commeth of ranknes of nature and bloudde. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 662 Being frolike above measure [he] supposed it to be the operation of his medicine that caused this colt-evil. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 460 For the Colt Evil, take the Powder of Anniseeds, and the Leaves of Betony. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Colt evil*, a disease incident both to horses and geldings.

Colthood (kōu·lthud). [f. COLT + -HOOD.] The state of being a colt; the colt stage of life.

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 126 Old Flighty, named in colthood, but long outgrown..her title. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. i. 5 Leg-joints, shoulders, and hoofs were distorted by harness and drudgery from colthood.

†**Co·ltie,** *a. Obs.* (See quot.) Hence **Co·ltiness.**

1683 J. BOBART in *Phil. Trans.* XII. No. 165. 771 It may be doubted too, whether some of these trees thus liable to the fury of the Frost have not been Coltie? 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Coltie*, among the timber merchants, a word used to express a tree which has a defect in some one of its annual circles, which renders it unfit for many of the uses it might have been otherwise fit for..This *coltiness* might be the occasion of the mischief.

Colting (kōu·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COLT *v.* 5 + -ING[1].] A beating with a 'colt' or knotted rope.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xii, The constant thrashings and coltings I received. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* xii, Give him a good colting.

Coltish (kōu·ltiʃ), *a.* [f. COLT *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a colt or colts.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 9 b, In horses .. such as been coltish or ful of courage, etc. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* III. i. 95 Whether [the horses in this country] are not coltish, given much to kicking or no. 1620 *Hic Mulier* (title), A Medicine to cure the Coltish Disease of the Staggers. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 305 The coltish wildness of expression. 1886 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 67 Although as strong as a horse, he looked..only leggy, coltish.

2. *transf.* **a.** Wild, frisky, untrained. †**b.** Lustful, salacious, wanton. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 603 He was al coltissch, ful of ragerye. *c* 1450 *Petworth MS. Chaucer* Wife's T. 602, I had alway a Coltissh tooth. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 126 Our Asses are of themselves desirous enough of the Mares .. for it is a woonderfull coltishe beast. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xxi, But if he tame Such coltish yeeres. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love Tricks* III. v, A parson's wife that was coltish once. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 360 Man's coltish disposition asks the thong. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxi, The churl in spirit .. Will let his coltish nature break At seasons thro' the gilded pale.

Hence **Co·ltishly** *adv.*, **Co·ltishness.**

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 74 Discipline .. is as it were a bridle, wherwith they may be holden backe..which coltishly resist against Christ. 1587 T. HUGHES, etc. *Misfort. of Arth.* II. iv. Cho., Yet Pegasus .. coltishly doth kick the cloudes in sky. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lii, The Coltishnes of Mutinye.

Colt-pixie. Also 6 colle-, coll-, 8–9 -pixy, -piskie. [see PIXIE; the first element has been supposed to be the same as in COLE-PROPHET; but the antiquity of the popular notion that it is *colt* appears to be supported by Drayton *Nymphidia*:

'This Puck is but a dreaming dolt, Still walking like a ragged colt, Of purpose to deceive us.']

A mischievous sprite or fairy, formerly believed in, in the south and south-west of England.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 111 b, I shall be ready at thine elbow to plaie the parte of Hobgoblin or Collepixie. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 259 b, Ye cannot choose but mervayle also, what collpixie [*quis malus genius*] had so bewitched hym. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Colt-pixy*, a spirit or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which (wickers) neighs and misleads horses into bogs, etc. Hamp. 1847–78 HALLIWELL *Colt-pixy*, a fairy. *West.* The fossil *echini* are called colt-pixies' heads. To beat down apples is to *colepixy* in Dorset. 1870 *Lettice Lisle* 125 'Thou'st as ragged as a colt pixie, I declare, child'..The pixies..were in the habit of luring men into bogs in the form of a ragged colt, and then vanishing.

Coltsfoot (kōu·ltsfut). Also 6 **coltefote**, 7 **coltfoote.** [Named from the shape of the leaves. (The alleged reference to the colt of Matt. xxi. 7, etc. appears to be a modern conceit.)]

1. The common name of *Tussilago Farfara* (N.O. *Compositæ*), a common weed in waste or clayey ground, with large spreading cordate leaves downy beneath, and yellow flowers appearing in early spring before the leaves.

1552 HULOET, Coltefote herb, *Bæchion Farfara, Tussilago.* 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 38 Coltes foote of some is called Bethicon. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 Called..Fole foote, Horse houe, Coltes foote, and Bull foote. 1624 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* p. lv, Gathering broome budds and coltsfoote. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 560 The Vapor of Coltsfoot hath a sanative vertue towards the Lungs. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. X. § 14 The plant, which .. grows first on earth that has been moved, is the coltsfoot.

b. The leaves used for smoking as a cure for asthma, etc. **c.** An infusion of the leaves.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. i, Our moderne Kick Which has been mightily in use of late Since our young men drank Coltsfoot. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* 266 ₱ 3 Upon the Table lay a Pipe filled with Bettony and Colts-Foot.

2. Applied to other plants allied to the preceding, e.g. **Fragrant, Sweet C.**, *Nardosmia* (*Petasites*) *fragrans* and *palmata*; or resembling it in leaf, etc., e. g. in North America, *Asarum canadense*; in W. Indies, *Piper peltatum* (*Pothomorpha*); **Spotted Coltsfoot**, *Farfugium grande*; †**Water C.**, the yellow water-lily (*Nuphar*).

14.. *MS. Bodl.* 536 in Cockayne *Sax. Leechd.* III. 319 *Pees pully aquaticus*, i.e. water coltys fot, it is [lyke] to water lyly & hit hab a 3olow floure. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 80 Coltsfoot (sweet-scented). Its flowers, with a powerful heliotrope-odour, appear in winter, before the leaves.

†**3.** (See quot.). *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 510 Sprigs slipped from the stocke, liue and doe full well: but .. they ought to be pulled away with a colts foot of their owne, so as they take a quicke parcell also of their mothers bodie with them, in manner of a fringe or border hanging thereto.

4. *Comb.* **coltsfoot candy, -rock**, candy or rock made with the leaves of the coltsfoot, used as a remedy for coughs and colds; so **coltsfoot stick.**

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 78 A street-vendor of cough-drops, horehound candy, coltsfoot-sticks.

Colt-staff, obs. variant of COWL-STAFF.

Colt's tail.

1. A kind of small cloud with a ragged edge, portending rain. (Cf. *mare's tail.*)

1735 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 542 On the 10th, I saw Colts-tails, as the Sailors call them .. Marks of rain. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 155 The colt's-tail is a cloud with a brushy appearance like a ragged fringe, and portends rain.

2. A name for the Canadian Flea-bane, *Erigeron canadensis.* (Miller *Plant-names.*)

‖ **Coluber** (kǫ·liŭbəɪ). *Zool.* [L. *coluber* snake.] A genus of harmless snakes, typical of, and formerly coextensive with, the family *Colubridæ*; exemplified in Britain by the common Ringed Snake. (The name was formerly not limited to harmless snakes.)

1763 W. OWEN *Dict. Sc. & Arts* I. 674 There are several very beautiful species of coluber without particular names. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 70, I have..received two colubers from Java; and .. two from Martinico; all four venomous. 1826 DENHAM & CLAPPERTON *Trav. N. Africa* I. 50 We also killed this day an enormous snake, a species of coluber. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 507 The Harmless Snakes are divided into two families,—the Colubridæ, or Colubers,—and the Boidæ, or Boas.

†**Colu·bre.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. L. *colubra*, fem. of *coluber* (Pr. *colobra*, F. *couleuvre*) snake.] A snake, adder.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 397 Na serpent has a hed sa fel, Sa venamuse na sa cruel As þe hed of þe colubre is.

Colubriad (kǫ̆lī·ubrĭæd). [f. L. *colubr*(*i*)- snake (see prec.) + -AD I c.] The epic of a snake.

1782 COWPER (*title*), The Colubriad.

Colubrid, -ide (kǫ·liŭbrid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *colubrid-æ.*]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Colubridæ*, a snake family comprising the majority of the non-venomous snakes. **B.** *sb.* A member of that family.

1887 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 192/2 The group of true Colubrides, *Colubrina*, are land snakes..The group of Bush Colubrides, *Dryadina.*

†**Colubri·ferous,** *a. Obs.*−[o] [f. L. *colubrifer* (f. *colubr*(*i*)- snake + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] 'That bears or brings forth Snakes' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

Colubriform (kǫ̆lī·ubrifōɪm), *a.* [f. L. *colubr*(*i*)- snake + -FORM.] Having the form of a coluber; applied to certain venomous snakes, such as the *Elapidæ* and *Hydrophidæ* (sea snakes).

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 291/1 The colubriform poisonous serpents .. have comparatively short venom fangs. 1870 tr. *Figuier's Rept. & Birds* 46 The Colubriform family.

Colubrine (kǫ·liŭbrəin), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *colubrin-us* like a snake, cunning, f. *colubr*(*i*)- snake. Cf. F. *colubrin.*]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a snake or serpent; snake-like.

a **1528** Skelton *Image Ipocr.* Wks. II. 290 His county pallantyne Have coustome colubryne With code viperyne, And sectes serpentyne. **1730–6** Bailey (folio), *Colubrine*, of or belonging to a Serpent; also wily, crafty. **1883** P. Robinson in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 708/1 The colubrine impossibility of springing off the ground at me.

2. *Zool.* Of the nature of the Coluber or snake: applied to serpents, sometimes distinguished as *true colubrine* and *venomous colubrine* snakes.

1844–58 Günther (*title*), Catalogue of Colubrine Snakes, Lizards, etc., in the British Museum. **1860** Dallas *Nat. Hist. Animal Kingd.* 382 The fangs of the Colubrine Snakes..are always immoveably fixed in the mouth. **1871** T. Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 939 The Colubrine Snakes .. differ in several important particulars from the Viperina. **1887** Günther in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 193 Venomous Colubrine snakes.

B. *sb.* 1. A colubrine snake. [So F. *colubrin.*]

† 2. *Min.* A talcose mineral. *Obs.*

1771 Hill *Fossils* 28 Talc, Genus VI. Colubrine. Composed of small, flat, thick, even and close-connected Flakes. *Ibid.* 30 All the Colubrines cut easily, but will take no polish.

† **Co·lubrine,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1] [ad. med.L. (also It.) *colubrina*, deriv. of *colubra* snake: see Culverin.] A culverin.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1657) 208 Culverines or colubrines.

Colubroid (kǫ·lĭūbroid), *a.* Akin to the genus Coluber; colubriform.

Colucion, obs. form of Collusion.

Colum, columb, obs. ff. Column.

Columba: see Columba.

Columbaceous (kǫlʊmbē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *columba* dove + -aceous.] Of the nature of a dove or a pigeon; pertaining to the sub-order Columbacei.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 930 Such as have shorter and lesser Bills, as the Gallinaceous and Columbaceous kinds. **1872** Nicholson *Palæont.* II. 263 In the Miocene period occur the remains of Gallinaceous and Columbaceous birds.

† **Columbai·re.** *Obs.* [a. F.] = Columbary.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 534 And in a toure..a columbaire..Lete sette, as doves may therto repaire.

Columbarian (kǫlʊmbē·rĭăn). *rare.* [f. L. *columbāri-us* pertaining to doves, *sb.* a dove-keeper + -an.] A dove-keeper, pigeon-fancier.

1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 232 Akin to the florists are the Columbarians or pigeon-fanciers.

‖ **Columbarium** (kǫlʊmbē·rĭŭm). Pl. -ia. [L. (neut. of *columbārius*: see prec. and -arium), pigeon-house, also urn-sepulchre, mortise, etc.]

1. A pigeon-house, dove-cote; a pigeon-hole.

1881 J. Grant *Cameronians* I. ii. 22 The dove-cot .. was built in the form of an enormous beehive..full of columbaria for the pigeons.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A subterranean sepulchre, having in its walls niches or holes for cinerary urns; also one of these niches or recesses.

1846 C. Maitland *Ch. in Catacombs* 39 The niches for these, disposed round the walls and central supports, give the whole chamber the appearance of a dove-cote, whence its name of *columbarium.* **1859** Ld. Broughton *Italy* I. 326 Some less illustrious ashes have been preserved .. in the columbaria of the two families. **1860** Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* (1878) II. xxiv. 233. **1878** Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 416 Some of the sepulchral chambers .. contain as many as ten niches, or columbaria, hewn out of the solid limestone.

3. A hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a beam.

1864 in Webster: and in later Dicts.

Columbary (kǫ·lʊmbări). [ad. L. *columbārium*: see prec. and -ary[1]. Cf. F. *columbaire.*] A pigeon-house or dove-cote.

1549 Bp. Hooper *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 390 Such as hath..columbaries, where as doves assemble and haunt, and..feed of the poor's corn. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 110 The earth of Columbaries or Dovehouses, so much desired in the artifice of Saltpeter. **1849** Longf. *Kavanagh* xv, Thinking of the carrier pigeons of Bagdad and the Columbaries of Egypt.

Columbate (kŏ·lʊmbēt), *sb. Chem.* [f. Columb-ium + -ate[1].] A salt of columbic acid.

1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 431 It is found in the ore of columbium or columbate of iron.

† **Columbate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *columbāt-* ppl. stem of *columbāri* to bill like doves.] 'To bill or kisse like a Doue' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Columbe.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *columbe, colombe*, L. *columba.*]

1. A dove; a vessel, etc. in the form of a dove.

1488 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 5 (Jam.) Item, an uche of gold..& thre bedis of gold, a columbe of golde.

2. *attrib.* Dove-coloured.

1561 in T. Thomson *Inventories* 159 (Jam.) Ane rest of columbe taffeteis contenin nyne ellis.

† **Columbered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Derivation and meaning uncertain: appar., like *fox*, a cant term for 'drunk'.

1611 Barry *Ram Alley* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 335 They will bib hard; they will be fine sunburnt, Sufficient fox'd or columber'd, now and then.

Columbiad (kŏlʊ·mbiăd). [f. mod.L. *Columbia* (see next) + -ad.]

1. An epic of America. [Madame du Boccage (1710–1802) wrote an epic in French with the title *La Colombiade.*]

1798 J. L. Moore (*title*), The Columbiad; an Epic Poem, on the Discovery of America and the West Indies by Columbus. **1808** J. Barlow (*title*), The Columbiad; an Epic Poem in 12 books.

2. A kind of heavy cast-iron cannon or howitzer formerly used in the U. S. army.

1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 14 May, The columbiad guns with which this battery is equipped .. The columbiad is a kind of Dahlgren—that is, a piece of ordnance very thick in the breech, and lightened off gradually from the trunnions to the muzzle. **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 161 The howitzer shell-guns were remodeled in 1844, when the larger gun was first named columbiad.

Columbian (kŏlʊ·mbiăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Columbia*, poetical name for America (f. Columbus its discoverer) + -an.] Of or belonging to America or (esp.) the United States. *Columbian Printing Press*, an iron press for letterpress work.

1828 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts. **1841** Savage *Dict. Printing*, Clymer of Philadelphia..came to England in 1817, and introduced the Columbian press. The head is a powerful lever, acted on by other levers to which the bar is attached.

Columbic (kŏlʊ·mbik), *a.*[1] *Chem.* [f. Columbium + -ic.] Of or pertaining to columbium. *Columbic acid*: the same as *niobic acid*, q.v.

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 251 Nitric acid precipitated the columbic acid. **1882** Avery *Elem. Chem.* 227 Columbic acid has the composition, $HCbO_3$.

Colu·mbic, *a.*[2], var. of *calumbic*: see Calumba.

Columbier (kŏlʊ·mbiəɹ). Also **colombier.** [a. F. *colombier* dove-cote, used in same sense.] A size of paper measuring about 34½ inches by 24, the size being varied slightly by different makers.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 497 [Fine papers] .. atlas, 34 by 24; columbia, 34½ by 23½: double elephant, 26½ by 40.

Columbiferous (kǫlʊmbi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. Columbi-um + -ferous.] Yielding or containing columbium. **1828** Webster cites Phillips.

Columbin (kŏ·lʊmbin). *Elect.* [A transferred use of F. *colombin* 'baisin dans lequel se met la composition de la fritte du faïencier' (Littré).] An insulating material used for connecting the sockets of the electric (Jablochkoff) candle.

(Formerly made of pieces of baked kaolin; now of a mixture of calcium and barium sulphates.)

1882 Dredge *Electr. Illum.* I. 516 The utility of the insulator lies in a sensible reduction in the amount of power absorbed. The 'columbin' gives a definite increase of light for a given power.

Columbin(e, var. of *calumbin*: see Calumba.

1842 E. Turner *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 1121 Columbine. **1875** H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 57 Columbin, a bitter neutral principle crystallizing in rhomboid prisms or needles.

Columbine (kǫ·lʊmbəin), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [ME., a. F. *colombin*, ad. L. *columbīn-us* pertaining to a dove or pigeon, dove-coloured, f. *columba* dove.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a dove or pigeon.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Columbine*..Dove-like, pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon. **1773** Pennant *Genera of Birds* (1781) Pref. 15 The Columbine race make a most artless nest; a few sticks laid across suffice. **1835** Selby in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 367/1 The deviation from the proper Columbine form.

2. *transf.* Dove-like; resembling the dove as a type of innocence or gentleness. (Freq. with ref. to Matt. x. 16.) ? *Obs.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Merch T.* 897 The turtle voys is herd, my dowue sweete .. Com forth now with thyne eyen columbyn. *c* **1430** Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 8 Vij maydens .. Most columbyne of chere and of lokyng. **1539** Taverner *Gard. Wysed.* II. 8 b, To fense our selfes agaynst the wyly and craftye foxes with columbyne prudencie. *c* **1640** J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 151 Whether with this serpentine prudence hee had columbine simplicity. **1651** Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. x, Columbine innocency and simplicity.

3. Of the colour of a pigeon's neck, dove-coloured. ? *Obs.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 372 Stone tiburtyne or floody columbyne or spongy rede [cf. Isidore *Orig.* XIX. x. § 3 Lapides..Tiburtinus, columbinus, fluvialis, spongia, rubrus]. **1598** Florio, *Colombino*, doue colour: columbine colour. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 506 The Columbine marle, the Gauls call in their language .. Pelias (Doue or Pigeon marle). **1635** [J. Bate] *Bk. Extravagants* 204 Lake and azure make a violet or columbine colour. **1764** Croker *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Columbine-colour*, or dove-colour, among painters, denotes a kind of violet. **1817** R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 81 Columbine or pigeon-neck tarnish.

B. quasi-*sb.* 4. Short for *columbine colour.*

1606 Peacham *Graphice* (1612) 95 Violets, Columbines and the like. **1763** *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 671 From the same mixture of blue, crimson, and red, are formed the columbine, or dove-colour.

† 5. For *columbine vine* (*vitis columbina* in Pliny).

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 410 Of all vines, the Columbines yeeld most gleaning.

† 6. A dove-like person. *Obs.* (pronunc. *colu·mbine.*)

1647 J. Hall *Poems* 72 This innocent Columbine, he, That was the marke of rage before, O cannot now admired be, But still admired, still needs more.

† 7. Some kind of bird.

1698 Fryer *E. Ind. & Persia* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 342 He describes a sort of Bird call'd a Columbine, making a Noise like a Bittern.

Columbine (kǫ·lʊmbəin), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–6 **columbyn(e,** 5 **colombyne,** ? **colybyn,** 6–7 **collom-, collumbine, -byne, cullom-, cullam-, cullumbine, -byne,** 7 **colombine,** 4– **columbine.** [a. F. *colombine*, in med.L. *columbīna* (? sc. *herba*) = dove's plant: see prec.]

1. The English name for plants of the genus *Aquilegia*, esp. the long-cultivated *A. vulgaris*, or common columbine, the inverted flower of which has some resemblance to five pigeons clustered together.

(The horned nectaries suggested to an earlier age allusions to cuckoldry: cf. quots. 1602–5.)

a **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* v. (Percy Soc.) 26 The primerole he passeth, the parvenke of pris .. Coynte ase columbine, such hire cunde ys. *a* **1400** *Pistel of Susan* 111 Columbyne and Charuwe. *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42. **1494** Fabyan VII. 587 The seconde course Gely coloured with columbyne floures. **1530** Palsgr. 207/1 Columbyne floure, *cocquelourde.* **1579** Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 136 Bring hether the Pincke and purple Cullambine. **1602** Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 180 There 's Fennell for you, and Columbines: ther 's Rew for you, and heere 's some for me. **1605** Chapman *All Fools*, What 's that? a columbine? No: that thankless flower grows not in my garden. **1856** Bryant *To Fringed Gentian* ii, Columbines, in purple dressed, Nod o'er the ground-bird's hidden nest. *a* **1861** Mrs. Browning *Lost Bower* xxiv. The large-leaved columbine.

† 2. A name for *Verbena officinalis. Obs.*

[*c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 170 Berbena .. ys culfron swiðe hiwcuð, þanan hy eac sum þeodscipe columbinam hateð.] *c* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 142. **1597** Gerard *Herbal* 581 Veruain is called .. of some Pigeons grasse, or Columbine, bicause Pigeons are delighted to be amongst it.

† 3. *Feathered Columbine*: 'a frequent book-name for *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, an old-fashioned garden plant, which Parkinson calls *Tufted Colombine*' (Britten and Holland). *Obs.*

1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 274 *Thalictrum Hispanicum album*, White Spanish tufted Colombines. *Thalictrum Montanum purpureum*, Purple tufted Colombines.

† 4. An ornament in the form of the flower. *Obs.* [**1436** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 106 A stondynge cuppe gilt, shapp of a columbyn.] **1459** *Inv. Sir J. Fastolf* in *Paston Lett.* I. 473 Item, j. gobelet, gilt, with j. columbyne in the bottom. **1491** *Will of Bufford* (Somerset Ho.), A columbyne of siluer. **1554** *Bury Wills* (1850) 145 Oon flat silver pece w[t] a collumbyne in the bottome.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* ii. 4 Columbine leafed Pyony. **1747** Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 83 A Teaspoonful of Columbine seeds.

Columbine (kǫ·lʊmbəin), *sb.*[3] In 8 **colombine.** [a. F. *Colombine* or It. *Colombina*, fem. proper name, f. *colombino* dove-like.] A character in Italian Comedy, the mistress of Harlequin, transferred to our Pantomime or Harlequinade.

1727 'D'Urfey' *Eng. Stage Italianised* (Pantomime) Dram. Personæ, *Colombine*, a coquet, in love with every body. **1744** Fielding *Tumble-Down Dick* (Pantomime), Harlequin re-enters, considering how to regain Colombine. **1749** Chetwood *Hist. Stage* 130 An agreeable Actress when the part suited her voice, a tolerable dancer and a pleasing Colombine. **1812** H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* (1855) 74 O could I as Harlequin frisk, And thou be my Columbine fair. **1862** *All Y. Round* 13 Sept. 12 Joey and I both fell in love with the columbine. She was a pretty girl and clever, and as good as she was both.

Columbite (kŏlʊ·mbəit). *Min.* [f. Columb-ium + -ite.] The native ore of columbium, a black columbate of iron and manganese; niobite.

1805 R. Jameson *Min.* II. 583 As it does not contain the metal in a metallic state I have .. denominated it Columbite. **1809** Wollaston in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 247 In appearance the columbite is so like tantalite, that it is extremely difficult to discern a difference. **1868** Dana *Min.* § 474.

Columbium (kŏlʊ·mbiŭm). *Chem.* [f. *Columbia* poet. name for America + -ium. So named in 1801 by Hatchett, who discovered it in a specimen of the ore (columbite) brought from Massachusetts.] A metallic element, occurring in columbite and other minerals. Symbol Cb. Now called *niobium.*

1801 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 65 A Metal hitherto unknown .. Having consulted with several of the .. chemists of this country, I have been induced to give it the name of Columbium. **1862** Dana *Man. Geol.* 139 There are a number of rare ores of..columbium among the Swedish azoic rocks. **1863–77** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 49 This metal..ought perhaps, in justice to its discoverer, to retain the name *columbium* which he gave to it; but as the rediscovery of the metal is certainly due to Rose, chemists are, for the most part, agreed to designate it by the name which he assigned to it, namely *niobium.*

Columbo, var. of Calumba.

1789 A. Crawford in *Med. Commun.* II. 330 The powder of colombo root. **1831** J. Davies *Manual Mat. Med.* 114 Not inferior to gentian and columbo.

† **Colu·mby, columbe.** *Obs.* = Columbine *sb.*[2]

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 118 Flour dammes, and columby blank and blew [*ed.* **1710** columbe blak and blew].

Colume, obs. form of Column.

Columel (kǫ·lĭŭmel). *rare.* [ad. L. *columella* (see next). Cf. F. *columelle* ('mot didactique' Littré).]

1. A small column or pillar. Also *attrib.*

a **1661** Fuller *Worthies* II. 279 A Majestick Western Front of Columel work. **1829** Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 255 No man can .. enter his hall or portico, and see the countenances of his ancestors from their marble columels, without a..sense of obligation.

† 2. A column of writing or printing. *Obs.*

a **1661** Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. xv. 64 We have, in a distinct columel, assigned the places of their habitation.

† 3. *Anat.*

1610 Markham *Masterpiece* II. iii. 217 The great columell or flat bone of the hippes or huckell.

†4. *Bot.* = COLUMELLA 3 *a. Obs.*

1828 WEBSTER cites MARTYN.

‖ **Columella** (kɒlĭŭmē·lă). [L.; = 'small column', dim. of *columna* column. Cf. prec.]

1. *Anat.* **a.** An old name for the uvula. **b.** The modiolus or axis of the cochlea of the ear (*columella cochleæ*): cf. 2. **c.** Sometimes applied to other structures of analogous form.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* H iiij, The lytle flap which couerith the wyndpipe called Uvula, some call it Columella. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xx. 75 Sometimes by cold men have .. their Collumella relaxed.

2. *Conch.* The axis of a spiral shell.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31 *Columella*, the interior axis of the shell from top to bottom, round which the spirals are twisted. 1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. x. 32 The shell.. perfectly diaphanous, exhibiting the axis or columella very clearly. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 100.

3. *Bot.* **a.** 'The long axis round which the parts of a (dehiscent) fruit are united: in reality, the ripened growing point' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1760 LEE *Botany* vi. (1776) 14 (Jod.) The substance which passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds, columella. 1887 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* (ed. 6) 397 The fruit [of Umbellifers] is a bipartite schizocarp .. two halves separating from the columella.

b. The firm centre or axis of the spore-case of an urn-moss. **c.** A slender axis over which the spore-cases of such ferns as *Trichomanes* are arranged. (*Treas. Bot.*)

1821 S. F. GRAY *Arrangem. Brit. Plants* I. 222 *Columelle*, *Columella*, Sporangidium. A thread-like pillar in the centre of the urn to which the seeds are attached. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 319 A striking peculiarity of the capsule of the Mosses is the existence of this columella, or stalk-like process running up the centre of the cavity of the sporange. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 354 The long sporogonium has a longitudinal dehiscence and no columella.

4. *Zool.* **a.** A part of the pterygoid bone in the skull of lizards (*columella cranii*). **b.** A delicate bone in the middle ear of birds, reptiles, and amphibians (*columella auris*). Cf. 1 b. **c.** The central axis or pillar of the visceral chamber of many corals.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 529 The cells have no distinct columella. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 111 In Lizards, a peculiar dismemberment of the pterygoid, called the columella, may ascend and join the parietal. 1872 DANA *Corals* i. 44 The bottom of the calicle .. in the corallum is sometimes made simply by the meeting of the radiating septa; occasionally ..with the addition of a point or columella at the centre.

Columellar (kɒlĭŭmē·lăr), *a.* [ad. L. *columellār-is* pillar-shaped, f. *columella* little pillar: see prec. and -AR[1]. Cf. F. *columellaire.*] Of or belonging to a columella (q. v.). *Columellar lip*: the inner lip of a spiral shell.

1829 *Young Lady's Bk.* 100 The aperture [of a shell] is.. of two lips; the columellar or inner lip and the outer lip opposite to its edge. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 165 Dr. Pfeiffer terms those teeth 'parietal' which are situated on the body-whirl, those on the outer lip 'palatal', and on the inner lip 'columellar'. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 48 The shell has been detached from the body to which it adhered mainly by means of the columellar muscles.

Columellate (kɒlĭŭmē·lĕt), *a.* [f. COLUMELLA + -ATE[2]. Cf. F. *columellé.*] Possessing a columella. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Columelliform (kɒlĭŭmē·lĭfɔ̄m), *a.* [f. L. *columella* + -FORM.] Shaped like a columella or little pillar.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 296/2 A moderately long and slender columelliform shaft. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 57 The columelliform stapes passes through a notch instead of a foramen to attain the tympanic membrane.

Columination: see COLUMNIATION.

†**Colu·mity.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *columis*, a doubtful word = *incolumis* safe, sound.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Columity* (*columitas*), safety, soundness, health.

Column (kɒ·lŏm), *sb.* Forms: 5 **colompne**, 6 **columpne**, **collumne**, 6–8 **colume**, (6 **coolume**), 7 **colomb**, **-umb**, (**cullumne**), 7–8 **colum**, 5–7 **-umne**, 7– **column**. [orig. a. OF. *colompne*, *colombe* :—L. *columna* (*columpna*), to which the current Eng. spelling is assimilated. Mod.F. *colonne* is assimilated to It. *colonna*: cf. COLONNE. L. *columna* was a collateral form of *columen*, *culmen* elevated object, pillar, column, f. root *cel-* (*-cellĕre*), whence *celsus* high, lofty.]

1. *Arch.* A cylindrical or slightly tapering body of considerably greater length than diameter, erected vertically as a support for some part of a building; *spec.* in the classic orders, a round pillar with base, shaft, and capital supporting the entablature; in Gothic and Norman architecture applied to the pillar or pier supporting the arch. Sometimes standing alone as a monument: *e.g.* Trajan's Column at Rome, Nelson's Column in London, the Column of the Place Vendôme, Paris.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xi. 158 In thyse grete colompnes or pylers..were grauen the vii scyences. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ij a, Wel practised in their measures of .. their Columes. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 40 b, In euery corner stoode a Chorinthian Collumne. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 35 They erected in the Forum a solide Columne [*marg. note* or Piller] almost 20. foote high, of Numidian Marble. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig. Wotton* (1651) 225 Pillars, which we may likewise call Columnes (for the word among Artificers is almost naturalised). 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 4 The Orders of Colombs. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 351 The Colum erected in Memory of the Dreadfull Fire of London. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 339 Where London's Column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxi, Where the shatter'd columns lie, Showing Carthage once had been. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 148 In no feature is the difference between Classic and Gothic architecture so strongly marked as in the column.

b. A natural columnar formation, esp. of igneous rock.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. I. 5 Two groups of prismatic basaltine columns. 1871 LYELL *Student's Geol.* (1885) 470 The columns [of basalt] are sometimes straight, at others curiously curved and twisted. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (1885) 493 In the more perfectly columnar basalts, the columns are sometimes articulated.

c. *fig.* Support or prop. (cf. *pillar.*)

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 6 (1622) 273 Monarchies which were the highest Columnes of Maiestie vpon the Earth. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 963 Now from my fond embrace, by tempests torn, Our other column of the state is born. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. ix. § 25. 548 He did not require a religion to be the column of society.

d. Anything of columnar shape or appearance.

1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* iii. § 29. 68 In others, they [vessels] stand not so much in Pricks, as Portions or Colums, as in Cumfry. *Ibid.* 69 Sometimes Columns and Chords are compounded, as in Burnet. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 74 Who, moving, cast the coverlet aside, And bared the knotted column of his throat.

2. **a.** *Calico-printing.* A hollow copper cylinder used for fixing the colours of printed fabrics by means of steam. **b.** *Distilling.* A vessel containing a vertical series of chambers, used in continuous distillation.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 652 s. v. *Calico-printing*, The lower end of the column terminates in a pipe, mounted with a stopcock for regulating the admission of steam..The pieces [of calico] are lapped round this column, but not in immediate contact with it. *Ibid.* II. 55 s. v. *Distillation*, The vapours from B rise through the distillatory column C, and D the rectificatory column.

3. *transf.* An upright mass of water, air, mercury, etc., resembling a column in shape; a narrow mass rising high in the air, as *a column of smoke.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 27 As in a fiery column charioting His godlike presence. *c* 1700 BENTLEY (J.), The whole weight of any column of the atmosphere. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 50 There are .. two Columns in the Chimney, one of rising Smoak, and the other of descending Air. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 255 The waters..Not to the skies in useless columns tost. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 183 Production of musical sounds by the vibrations of a column of air in a pipe. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 90 The downward pressure of the column of mercury in the tube.

4. One of the narrow divisions of a sheet of paper, page of a book, etc., formed by vertical lines or separating spaces; used for denominations of figures (as in money accounts), lists of names in a schedule, etc., or for the sake of convenience in arranging the printed matter on a wide page; also, a narrow block of letterpress so arranged, or a series of letters or figures arranged vertically. In *pl.* said *esp.* of the vertical divisions in a newspaper or journal, as receptacles for the news, etc., which 'fill the columns' of these publications.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Columne of a lefe [*Pynson* of a boke], *columna.* 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. ii. (ed. 7) 6, I adde the *al* to the columne of pounds. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 6 His editione .. beinge fyrst printed but in one coolume in a page. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 229 A little paper-booke, made for the purpose, with sundry columnes in each page. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 88 Look in the second Table, and in the Cullumne of 3 pound. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 204 He .. is resolv'd to print .. in columns. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 186, I wrote down a great number of words in columns. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 370 The volume is printed in black-letter, in double columns. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV*, c. 64 § 26 The respective counties .. mentioned in the fourth column of the said schedule. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. iv. 83 'C. S. was earnestly entreated to return to his wife,'..in the second column of the Times. 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theory Equat.* xi. (1886) 232 Any series [of constituents] such as a_1 a_2 a_3 .. a_n arranged vertically, form a column [of the determinant]. *Mod.* Our columns are always open to correspondence on this subject. Foolscap paper ruled with money columns.

†5. A vertical line or square bracket in printing.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. II. § 3 These words .. make a distinct quotation, and ought by the printer to have been divided by a colume. 1658 *Collection of Offices* C, Omitting so much of either as is included in the columnes.

†6. One of the lights in a mullioned window.

a 1697 AUBREY *MS. Life R. Kettel* in H. G. Woods *Religio Loci* (1888) 12 The windows of the Chapel .. were good Gothique painting, in every column a figure.

7. *Bot.* The upright cylindrical structure formed by the coalescence of the filaments, as in the mallow, or by the union of the stamens with the style, as in orchids.

[1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* iii. § 15 The Attire .. not consisting of several little Thecæ, upon so many Pedicils, as is described; but is all one entire Part, like a thick Columna in the midst of the Flower.] 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 460 The style of the Orchideæ has been called a column.

1830 LINDLEY *Outl. Princ. Bot.* 59. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 264 The adherent anther, together with the rostellum and stigma, constitute the column of the Orchis flower.

b. = COLUMELLA 3 a.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 824 A capsule cut open horizontally to shew .. the column in the Center, to which the partitions are connected. 1800 HULL *Elem. Bot.* I. 73 Column. A centre body extending from the bottom of the case to the top of the lid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 234 Seeds 1–2 in each cell, attached to the central column.

8. *Anat.* and *Phys.* A name given to various parts of the body (usually translating L. *columna*); *e.g.* 'fleshy columns of the heart' (*columnæ carneæ*), 'column of the nose' (*columna nasi*, the anterior part of the septum); esp. *spinal* or *vertebral column*, the spine.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 750 Before the vertebral column. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. (1872) 261 Along the spinal column..the spinal nerves give off branches.

9. *Zool.* **a.** The body or stem of a sea-anemone. **b.** The jointed peduncle of a stalked crinoid.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 239 (Sea anemone). At the limbus the base passes into the wall or column, which is naturally more or less straight.

10. *Mil.* A formation of troops narrow laterally and deep from front to rear; the usual order in marching.

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 69, I would march my Army in two or three several Bodies divers wayes, which the French call Columes, but we, and I think more properly, Lines. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., To march in a Column, is to march a great depth, or in a long File, instead of making a large Front. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 40 In the close column the companies of a Battalion are formed in rear of each other at a distance of Two paces. *Ibid.*, The Open Column occupies the same extent of ground as when in Line, minus the front of the leading division. 1881 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* xvi. (1888) 165 He [Marlborough] formed in a conspicuous position, a heavy column of attack, opposite the French left.

11. *Naut.* A body or division of ships.

1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 166 *note*, Fleet formed in order of sailing in two columns, the van led by the Victory Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* i. (ed. 2) 21 A Column means any number of ships in a distinct group, whether in line ahead, abreast, or otherwise. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 113 Columns of Division or Sub-division..denote that the ships composing a fleet are formed in divisions or sub-divisions.

12. *Comb.*, as *column-encircled*, *-like*, *-scattering* adjs., *column-wise* adv.; **column-lathe**, a lathe fixed on a vertical extensible post, used by dentists and watchmakers **column-rule** (*Printing*), a thin piece of brass ('rule') used to separate columns of type (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* vi, Yon holly-hock..lifting, column-like, a stem Bright with its roseate blossoms. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. liv, The column-scattering bay'net. 1822 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 535 English and Greek shall be printed column-wise. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xii. 90 The whole area of the column-encircled front.

Column (kɒ·lŏm), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To form or move in column.

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* viii. 93 When one by one, Pride, love, and jealousy, and fifty more Great feelings column up to force a heart, And all are beaten back.

‖ **Columna** (kŏlɒ·mnă). *Anat.* and *Phys.* Pl. **-æ.** [L.] A column or pillar; a name given to many parts of the body: see COLUMN 8.

1758 *Anat. Dialogues* (ed. 2) 159 Their [the Ventricles] most considerable eminences are thick fleshy productions called *columnæ*. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 445 The septum between the openings of the nostrils is called the columna. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 16 The fixing of the columna having been accomplished, the edges of the lip must be neatly brought together.

b. Formerly also = COLUMN 7 q. v.

Columnal (kŏlɒ·mnăl), *a.* [f. COLUMN + -AL.] = COLUMNAR.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 59 Most curious columnal combination. 1777 HAMILTON *Volcanos* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 4 Lavas that have taken the columnal form. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. xi, Crag overhanging, nor columnal rock Cast its dark outline there.

Columnar (kŏlɒ·mnăr), *a.* [ad. late L. *columnār-is*, f. *columna* COLUMN; see -AR. Cf. F. *colomnaire.*]

1. Of the nature or form of a column (or columns), resembling a column, column-like.

1728 [see c]. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 1772, 161 The rocks dip almost perpendicularly, and form long columnar stacks. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 515 Two ranges of arches, resting seemingly on tall columnar piers. 1877 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 165 Here the palm upreared Its white columnar trunk.

b. *fig.*

1832 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 21 A perfect model of Roman grandeur, massy, columnar, imperturbable. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behav.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 In the shallow company..here is the columnar Bernard.

c. Said of rocks (such as basalt) and crystals which have a column-like structure; prismatic.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), White columnar spar, out of a stone-pit. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 435 The beryl which is a..crystal of the columnar form. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 24 Fingal's Cave .. and that of Staffa .. hollowed out of columnar basalt.

d. *Biol.* Said of tissue in which the cells are columnar, prismatic or cylindrical.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 3 The epithelium .. being of the columnar variety, and clothed with cilia.

1855 Balfour *Man. Bot.* (ed. 3) 4 Columnar cellular tissue, divided into Cylindrenchyma, cylindrical cells, and Prismenchyma, prismatical cells. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 26 The component cells of the epithelium may be elongated at right angles to the basement membrane, thus forming what is called columnar epithelium.

e. Written or printed in columns (see Column 4) or in vertical lines.

1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* II. 138 Written in the manner called *Kionedon*, or columnar. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* II. 307 The columnar tables of attestation. 1883 J. Millington *Are we to read Backwards* 50 An illustration of the Mongolian columnar style of printing.

f. *Math.*

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 165 Again, let the co-ordinates be of the kind which has been called 'columnar'; that is to say, distance from an axis, angle from a plane of reference through this axis to a plane through the axis and the specified point, and distance from a plane of reference perpendicular to the axis.

2. Characterized by, or raised on, columns.

1849 Freeman *Archit.* 43 The columnar architecture of mythic Greece. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 305 There is such a thing as a columnar viaduct as well as a solid embankment.

Columna·rian, *a. rare.* [f. L. *columnāri-us* pertaining to a column + -an.] = prec.

1755 in Johnson; whence in later Dicts.

Columna·rious, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] 'Having many pillars' (Bailey 1730–6).

Colu·mnarish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Columnar + -ish.] 'Somewhat resembling a column. (*A bad word*)' Webster 1828.

1788 *Family of Plants* II. 454 (Webster).

Columnarity (kɒlŏmpæ·rĭti). *rare.*—° [f. Columnar + -ity.] Columnar quality or state.

1864 in Webster.

† **Colu·mnary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *columnārius* pertaining to a column, occurring only as sb., e.g. *columnārium* a pillar-tax (see quot. 1656 below). In F. *colomnaire.*] = Columnar.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xiii. xix. 258 Diverse kinds of glasses, as..the columnarie, the pyramidate or piked, the turbinall. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Columnary Tribute* (*columnarium*), a tribute that was exacted for every Pillar that held up the house. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* 537 Handsome columnary work. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 106 That Columnary Monument [Trajan's].

Columnated (kɒ·lvmnēi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *columnāt-us* supported upon columns + -ed.] Furnished with columns, supported upon columns.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 251 Columnated-window-stairs..were set upon Columns, that the light (which they receiv'd from above) might distribute it self to all parts alike. 1864 in Webster.

Columnation (kɒlŏmnā·ʃən). [ad. L. *columnātiōn-em* 'a supporting upon pillars', n. of action f. *columna* Column.] The etymologically correct form of Columniation, q. v.

1655 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 37 Scamozzi was the first that commoded Columnations with Pedestals.

Columned (kɒ·lŏmd), *ppl. a.* [f. Column *sb.*]

1. Furnished with columns, supported upon columns; pillared. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 132 The column'd pile ascends. 1819 Shelley *Ros. & Helen* 107 A spring, O'er which the columned wood did frame A roofless temple. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 276 Thro' column'd porch and chambers sumptuous hieing.

2. Fashioned into or like a column, columnar.

1871 J. Miller *Songs Italy* (1878) 15 On the smooth gray base of yon columned stone. 1888 *Athenæum* 12 May 597/1 A..candlestick containing one of these columned candles.

3. Divided into, printed or written in, columns.

1821 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg., Lady G. B.* xlix. 15 Column'd scrolls of ancient date. 1861 W. F. Collier *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 76 A large double-columned book of nearly five hundred pages.

Colu·mniated, *ppl. a.* [See next.] = Columnated.

1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Stairs*, Columniated winding Stairs. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 377/1 The..columniated wings in front of St. Peter's. 1870 F. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 The canopy..is raised on columniated and cusped arches.

Columnia·tion. [An etymologically incorrect form (see Columnation), modelled app. on *intercolumniation*, f. L. *intercolumnium.* (*Columination* in quot. 1592 was perh. an intentional form, from L. *columen* = *columna.*)]

Arch. 'The employment of columns in a design' (Gwilt).

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 44 b, What order of columination, and what space betwixt. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* xxviii. 68 That manner of Columniation which the Greeks have termed Pycnostolos. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 610/1 The architecture of fenestration and the architecture of columniation are irreconcilable.

b. Division (of a page) into columns. *nonce-use.*

1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. i. (1865) 3 Their sums in triple columniations.

Columniferous (kɒlŏmni·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *columnifer* column-bearing + -ous.] Bearing a column or columns. In *Bot.* cf. Column 7.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Columniferous*, bearing or supporting pillars. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 330 From the circumstance of the receptacle standing up in the middle of the flower, like a column, these have also the name of columniferous plants.

Columniform (kŏlv·mnifɒ̄m), *a.* [f. L. *columna* + -form.] Column-shaped.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 412 A circular columniform altar blazing with fire. 1848 Dana *Zooph.* 507 Tubercles echinate, prominent, columniform. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 56 The columniform bladder.

Colup, obs. f. Collop.

Colur, obs. f. Colour.

† **Colur(e,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **colurt.** A word of venery, of uncertain sense.

(Connexion with Collar has been conjectured.)

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvii, The king couthe of venery, Colurt him [the bore] fulle kyndely, The hed of that hardy He sette on a stake. *Ibid.* xxxi, The bore brittunt thay fande, Was colurt of the kingus hande [*MS.* funde, hunde, *rime* londe].

Colure (kɒlĭūə·ɪ, kɒ̄u·liuɪ), *sb. Astron.* Also 7 **colour.** [ad. L. *colūr-us*, Gr. κόλουρος dock-tailed, truncated (f. κόλ-ος docked, curtailed + οὐρά tail), as sb. pl. (*αἱ*) κόλουροι (sc. γραμμαί) the colures, so called, according to Proclus, because their lower part is permanently cut off from view (*i.e.* in Greece, or elsewhere away from the equator). So F. *colure.* Both pronunciations are found in verse.]

Each of two great circles which intersect each other at right angles at the poles, and divide the equinoctial and the ecliptic into four equal parts. One passes through the equinoctial points, the other through the solstitial points, of the ecliptic.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. vii. (Tollem. MS.), And *coluri* beþ seyde as it were *collitauri*, and haueþ þat name of þe tayle of a wilde oxe, þat arereþ his tayle and makeþ an imparfite cercle: and *colurus* is seyde as it were unparfite cerclis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 50 Ther is tua vthir circlis in the spere callit colures. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 33 Named Colures in greek, that is trunked circles, bycause some partes of them come not into our sighte. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 66 From Pole to Pole, traversing each Colure. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 96 Two Colures through the Poles do run, Quartring the Circle of the Sun. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. 83 Eudoxus drew the Colure of the Solstices through the middle of the Great Bear. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* iv. 22 Her daily tour, Around the ecliptic and across colure. 1854 Moseley *Astron.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 113 This plane will intersect..the heavens in a circle called the solstitial colure.

Colurt, obs. pa. pple. of Collar, Colour; see also Colur(e.

Colusion, -yon, obs. ff. Collusion.

‖ **Colutea** (kɒlĭ·ū·tĭ,ă). *Bot.* [L., ad. Gr. κολουτέα (also κολοιτέα), name of a pod-bearing tree in Theophrastus.] A genus of shrubs with papilionaceous flowers and bladder-like pods, hence called Bladder-senna; a yellow-flowered species (*C. arborescens*) is grown in England.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 Least patient of cold, *Colutea Odorata.* 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 86 The Bastard Sena is the Colutea, or Wild Sena. 1736–7 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 586 [She] dies with impatience for the colutea-seed you promised her. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* English Names..Colutea.

Colver(e, -yr, -erin, obs. ff. Culver, -ine.

† **Co·lvin.** *Obs. Sc.* Also **collvin, colvene.** Some kind of ship or boat.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 347 With carvall, colluin, and with craik full large. *Ibid.* II. 601 Ane greit navin..Of craik and coluin, of mony bark and barge.

† **Co·lward,** *a. Obs.* [app. a perverted form of Culvert, in OF. *culvert, colvert*, etc.] Villainous, nefarious, perfidious, infamous.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 181 For couetyse, & colwarde & croked dedez. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 339 The porter is coluard [*Camb. MS.* culuert] & feloun.

† **Colwer.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? = *coluver* a. OF. *coluevre*, F. *couleuvre* snake.] ? A snake, adder.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3794 For angwischis o bestis As colwers & for coltris & crabbid snakis.

Colwort, obs. f. Colewort; **Colwyd, -ynge,** see Collow; **Coly,** see Colies, Collie; **Colyandre, -aundir,** Coliander; **Colyar, -yer, -ȝer, -yȝere,** Collier; **Colyer,** Collar; **Colyflory, -flower,** Cauliflower; **Colyndore,** Colander; **Colyon,** Cullion; **Colype,** Collop; **Colys, colysshe,** Cullis broth; **Colysion,** Collision; **Colyte,** Colet (Acolyte); **Colyver,** Culver.

Colza (kɒ·lzǎ). Also **colsa.** [a. Walloon and Fr. *colza*, earlier *colzat*, a. L.Ger. *kôlsât*, Du. *koolzaad* Cole-seed.] The French name of Cole-seed. **Colza-oil:** the oil expressed from the seeds, much used for burning in lamps.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 10 The seed of a Kind of wild Colly-flower, which they call in Flanders Colsa. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XII. 463 Colza oil..is extracted from the grain of the Brassica arvensis. 1884 May Crommelin *Brown Eyes* ix. 97 Bees in Drenthe..taken to travel in carts during the summer season by all the flowering colza fields. 1886 Miss Braddon *One Thing Needful* iv, The light of a large swinging colza lamp.

Com-, *prefix* of Lat. origin. The archaic form of the preposition which in classical L. was as a separate word written *cum*; *com-* being retained in combination before the labials *b, p, m*, and before a few words beginning with vowels, as in *comes, comit-*; the *m* was assimilated before *r* as *corruptus*, in later times also before *l* as *collectus*; dropped before vowels generally, *h* and *gn-*, as *coalescĕre, coercēre, cohabitāre, cognātus*; originally, also before *n*, as *cōnātus, cōnivēre*, but in later MSS. and texts assimilated, as *connātus, connivēre*; before all other consonants *com-* was changed to Con-, q.v. But in some English derivatives, *com-* has taken the place of L. *con-* before *f*, as in *comfort.* The sense is 'together, together with, in combination or union', also 'altogether, completely', and hence *intensive.* It occurs in combinations actually formed in Latin, their derivatives, and analogical extensions. The prefix has become a living English element in the form Co-, q.v.

In Provençal, Spanish, and Old French, *com-* before *m*, was regularly reduced to *co-*, e. g. *comandement, co-mence, co-mun*, and in this form these words were originally adopted in English (cf. Col-, Con-). But with the revival of Latin learning, the *m* was again doubled in spelling in French and thence in English; this scarcely, if at all, affects the pronunciation in an unaccented syllable, except that, when the word is uttered syllabically, or a factitious stress is for the nonce put on the first syllable, this is treated as kɒm, or kɒ-, and not as kɒ̄u; it is here therefore symbolized by kɒ̆-, though in ordinary utterance this is not distinguishable from kə-, or kŏ-, *e.g.* kɒ̆mi·t or kəmi·t.

Before *b, p*, OF. had normally *cum-*, as in *cumbatre, cumpagnie*; although this was afterwards altered back to the Latin type *com-*, the original pronunciation remained in English, where its phonetic descendant still survives in *comfort, company, compass*, etc. But the influence of the spelling in modern times has been constantly to extend the use of (kɒm-) in all such words: (kɒ·mbăt) is even now dying out before (kɒ·mbăt).

Coma[1] (kɒ̄u·mă). [a. Gr. κῶμα (κωματ-) deep sleep, lethargy: cf. κοιμά-ειν to put to sleep.]

Pathol. 'A state of unnatural, heavy, deep and prolonged sleep, with complete unconsciousness and slow, stertorous, often irregular, breathing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), due to pressure on the brain, to the effect of certain poisons, or other causes, and frequently ending in death; stupor, lethargy.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. ix. 200 Sneezing..is..of good signality in Lethargies, Apoplexies, Catalepsies, and Coma's. 1782 Heberden *Comm.* vii, When the scarlet fever proves fatal, a coma will sometimes show itself. 18.. Hooper *Physic. Vade M.* § 914 It is often important to distinguish the coma of drunkenness from that of apoplexy. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* I. 13 Death beginning at the brain is said to be by coma.

b. *Coma vigil*: Applied in earlier medical treatises to a condition anterior to fevers: see quots. 1708–1834; but by Sir W. Jenner to a lethargic condition in which a typhus fever patient lies with wide open eyes, totally unconscious, but muttering in delirium.

1708 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Coma Vigil*, waking Drowsiness, is a Disease wherein the Patients are continually inclined to Sleep, but scarce can sleep, being affected with a great Drowsiness. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 55. 1758 R. Brookes *Gen. Pract. Physic* II. 113 A Coma Vigil..they have a strong inclination to sleep, and yet either don't sleep at all, or, if they do, awake immediately with little Relief, but have no delerium..Generally a Forerunner of a Phrenzy in acute Fevers. 1834 J. M. Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 446. 1871 Sir T. Watson *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 869. 1886 Fagge *Princ. Med.* I. 145 In a peculiar state to which Jenner has appropriated the term *Coma vigil.*

c. *fig.*

1876 Gladstone in *Pall Mall Budget* (1887) 14 Apr. 6/2 Honour, duty, compassion, and I must add shame, are sentiments never in a state of coma.

Coma[2] (kɒ̄u·mă). Pl. **comæ** (-mī). [a. L. *coma*, a. Gr. κόμη hair of the head, also applied to foliage, etc., and to the tail of a comet.]

1. *Bot.* a. A tuft of silky hairs at the end of some seeds, as those of *Epilobium.* b. A tuft of bracts occurring beyond the inflorescence, as in the pine-apple; 'the crown of sterile flowers on the top of some forms of inflorescence' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). c. The arrangement of the leafy branches forming the 'head' of a tree.

1669 Rowland tr. *Schroder's Chymical Dispens.* 2 Coma, in plants, signifies the tops. 1770 C. Milne *Bot. Dict.* s.v. *Bractea*, Large bracteæ, which, from their resemblance to a bush of hair, are denominated *coma.* 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 236 *Cyrtandraceæ*..Seeds..naked, or with a coma. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 102 The head of a tree is called a coma. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 172 The silky coma surrounding the top of the seeds of the Willow-herbs.

2. *Astron.* The nebulous envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet, and forming the outer portion of the 'head'.

1765 Maty in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 307 The nucleus could not be distinguished from the coma. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* III. v. 365 The tail is a continuation of the coma.

fig. **1815** W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 309 It is not everywhere possible for the most ingenious critic to distinguish..the nucleus from the coma.

3. The blurred appearance surrounding an object seen under a microscope when the lens is not free from spherical aberration.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 64 If the greater expansion or coma be when the object is without the focus.

†Comade. *Obs.* Also **comad, commade, ? comand.** (Meaning uncertain.)

c **1430** *Cookery Bks.* 48 Take Gyngere, canelle, & melle wyl þi commade þer-with. *Ibid.* 56 Dry þin cofyn, & caste þin comade þer-on. *Ibid.* Þan take hardid cofyns, & pore þin comad þer-on. **14..** *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 26 And when the pot boilithe put the comand to the brothe.

Comal (kō^{u}măl), *a.* [f. Coma ^{2} + -al.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a Coma (*sb.*^{2}).

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Comal,* in Botany, applied to the uppermost and largest leaves of a stem of Bryum.

Comament, obs. reduced form of Commandment, with stress on the first syllable.

Comand(e, obs. f. Command, Commend: see also Comade, *Obs.*

Comarb, bad form of Coarb after Ir. *comharba.*

†Comarch (kō^{u}mark). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *cōmarch-us,* a. Gr. *κώμαρχος* 'head man of a village', f. *κώμη* village + *-αρχος* ruling.]

1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 71 The Comarch, or chiefe Ruler of the Village. **1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Comarck,* an Earl, a Governor of a Town or City.

Co-ma·rt. In the following passage, the Folios have 'cou'nant', a quarto of 1676 'compact', the Globe ed. 'covenant': the real word intended remains unsettled.

1605 (Q°.) Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 93 [also in Q° 1607] Which had returne To the inheritance of Fortinbrasse, Had he bin vanquisher; as by the same comart, And carriage of the article desseigne, His fell to Hamlet.

Co-ma·rtyr, comma·rtyr. [a. L. *commartyr* fellow-martyr (see Com-); afterwards treated as a native compound.] A fellow-martyr.

c **1555** Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 36 The said Sir Thomas Moore's colleague and commartyre the blessed Bishop of Rochester. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 318 Some..who are my co-martyrs.

So **Co-ma·rtyred** *pa. pple.,* martyred together.

a **1711** Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 370 He, with James co-martyr'd, lost his Head.

‖ **Comarum** (kŏ·mărŭm). *Bot.* [Bot. L., a. Gr. *κόμαρος, -ον,* some plant.] A Linnæan genus of *Rosaceæ,* including the Purple Marsh Cinquefoil.

1778 G. White *Nat. Hist.* 3 July (ed. Wood 1853) 265 Purple Comarum or Marsh Cinquefoil in the bogs of Bin's pond. **1883** *Longm. Mag.* July 308 The marshy comarum, a perennial which grows in peaty or boggy places.

Comatable: see Come-at-able.

Co-mate (kō$_{u}$mēt: the stress fluctuates). [f. Co- 3 b + Mate.] Companion, fellow, mate.

1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 320 We will thrust him out.. y^{t} he may Seeke him comates of mischiefe with whom to be conversant. **1600** Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 1 My Coe-mates, and brothers in exile. **1777** Eliz. Ryves *Poems* 25 Fell Remorse..Urg'd by her co-mate, wild Despair. **1859** W. H. Gregory *Egypt* II. 122 Perfect unanimity..between myself and my comate. **1884** Tennyson *Becket* II. ii. 105 Co-mates we were and had our sports together.

†Co·mate, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *comāt-us* having long hair, f. *coma* (see Coma ^{2}).] Furnished with hair, hairy; in quot. used of a comet.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XIV. xliv, How comate, crinite, caudate starres are fram'd.

Co·mato-crapulo·se, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κωματο-* combining form of *κῶμα* (see Coma ^{1}) + L. Crapula + -ose.] In a state of drowsiness and head-ache consequent on intoxication.

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* V, Headache, eh? Slightly comato-crapulose?

Comatose (kō^{u}mătō^{u}s), *a.* [f. Gr. *κῶμα, κώματ-* (see Coma ^{1}) + -ose.]

1. Affected with coma; in a state of coma.

1755 *Gent. Mag.* XXV. 586 One who by eating mushrooms to excess was rendered so comatose that he could not feel the actual cautery..applied to his head. **1865** Livingstone *Zambesi* I. 28 His excellency.. had taken nothing for the fever but a little camphor, and..became comatose.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of coma.

1761 Pulteney in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 352 Syncopes.. and comatose affections. **1854** Marion Harland *Alone* XV, From delirium he was relapsing into a comatose state.

3. *transf.* Drowsy, lethargic.

1828 Scott *Diary* 24 May in Lockhart *Life,* I met my old..friend Lord Stowell, looking very frail and even comatose. **1860** Emerson *Cond. Life, Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 447 Wailing, stupid, comatose creatures.

Hence **Comato·sely** *adv.,* in a comatose manner; **Comato·seness, Comato·sity,** comatose condition.

1805 *Miniature* No. 36 A learned disquisition on comatosity. **1859** F. E. Paget *Curate of C.* 149 Some have pursued the same train of thought quietly, and comatosely.

†Comatous (kō^{u}mătəs), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = Comatose.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 135 Apoplexies, Lethargies, Palsies, and all Comatous diseases. **1761** *Brit. Mag.* II. 117 The patient was manifestly comatous. **1774** *Westm. Mag.* II. 314 In a palsy, and comatous disorders.

‖ **Comatula** (kŏmæ·tiŭlă). *Zool.* Pl. **comatulæ** (-lī). [L. fem. of *comātulus,* dim. of *comātus* (see Comate).] A genus of free-swimming Crinoid Echinoderms, of a radiate shape with (usually) ten cirrous arms; the feather-star.

1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 228 Comatula has neither stem nor root. **1878** Bell *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 204 In the young stages of the Comatulæ, a simple knob-like piece unites the skeleton of the stalk with the body.

Comatulid (kŏmæ·tiŭlid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Comatulidæ,* the family containing the Comatula.] Any crinoid of the same family as Comatula.

1884 *Athenæum* 10 May 602/2 Sketches of living Ceylonese comatulids.

Comaund(e, obs. f. Command.

Comaynes, -aynz, obs. ff. Commons.

Comazant, var. of Composant.

Comb (kōum), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 1 **camb, comb,** 3–7 **combe,** 4–5 **coomb, komb(e,** 5–7 **come,** 6 **coame, comme,** 6–7 (in comp.) **com,** 4– **comb.** Also *β.* (*north.* and chiefly *Sc.*) 3 **camb,** 4 **cayme,** 4–5 **cambe,** 4–6 **kambe,** 5–9 **came,** 6 **keme,** 6–9 **kame,** 9 **kembe, kaim.** [A common Teut. sb.: OE. *cemb, camb* = OS. *camb,* (MDu. *cam(m),* Du. *kam*), OHG. *chamb,* (MHG. *kam(m), kamp (b),* Ger. *kamm,* ON. *kambr* (Sw., Da. *kam*) :—OTeut. **kambo-z,* pre-Teutonic form **gombho-s*: cf. Gr. *γόμφος* 'pin', perh. orig. 'tooth', Skr. *gambha-s* tooth, OSlav. *zǫbŭ* (:—*gambo-*) tooth.]

1. A strip of wood, bone, horn, metal, etc., with indentations forming a series of teeth, or with teeth inserted, along one or both edges; used for disentangling, cleaning, and arranging the hair, and for like purposes; also, in ornamental forms, worn by women to keep the hair in place.

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 825 *Pecten,* camb. *c* **1330** *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 552 The thridde [maiden] scholde bringge comb and mirour To seruen him with gret honour. *c* **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 136 Her combe to kembe her hed. **1463** *Bury Wills* (Camden Soc.) 15 My tablees of ivory with the combe and a peyre spectaclys. **1538** Starkey *England* I. iii. 94 Bedys, combys, gyrdylls and knyfys. **1660** Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* III. ii. Rule 5 Q. 4 Clemens Alexandrinus is as severe against old men that with black lead combes put a lie upon their heads. **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 113 ₱ 8 Her mistress had turned her out at night for breaking six teeth in a tortoise-shell comb. **1803** Jane Porter *Thaddeus* XXX, Marshall having fixed the last pearl-comb in her mistress's beautiful hair. **1851** D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 441 Found..a rude fibula, and a comb of bronze.

β. *c* **1200** Ormin 6340 Wiþþutenn cnif & shæþe, & camb. ? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3351 Craftely with a cambe cho kembede myne heuede. **1561** Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Anoynte therewyth a kambe and kembe thy head. **1579** in T. Thomson *Invent.* (1815) 282 (Jam.) Ane kais of kamys of grene velvot. *a* **1800** *Laird o' Logie* viii. (in Scott *Border Minstr.*), She has stown the king's redding kaim. **1826** J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 185 Growin lasses sittin ..wi' cames sae trig in their golden hair. **1855** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Keeam* or *Kaim,* a comb.

fig. **1872** Black *Adv. Phaeton* IV. 45 Faint streaks of sunshine descend like a shimmering comb upon the gloomy landscape. **1875** — *Three Feathers* XV, A break appeared in the clouds, and a vast comb of gold shot shining down.

b. An instrument for currying horses, consisting of a series of such strips of metal, with short teeth, placed parallel in a frame. Usually *horse comb,* Curry-comb.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 88 Combe of curraynge, or horse combe, *strigilis.* **1555** Eden *Decades W. Ind.* III. VII. (Arb.) 169 Almohaza, that is a horse combe. **1859** F. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 221 Currycomb and brush, mane-comb.

c. *humorously.* †*Alman comb*: see quot. *Crab-tree comb*: a cudgel (as applied to the head). *Obs.* (Cf. Comb *v.* 3.)

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 269 Which haue had their heads smoothed well with a crabtree combe. **1653** Urquhart *Rab.* I. xxi, He combed his head with an Alman comb, which is the four fingers and thumb.

2. *transf.* Applied, chiefly in technical use, to various things resembling a comb in function, structure, or appearance.

(a) An instrument with two or three rows of iron teeth of different lengths, used in dressing wool for separating and arranging the fibres; a card; a similar instrument used in dressing flax. Also a toothed instrument in a carding-machine for drawing the fleece or cotton off the cards; a comber. Also a name sometimes given to the reed used in weaving.

†(b) A toothed instrument used to puncture. *Obs.*

(c) A steel tool with projecting teeth, used for cutting the thread of a screw on work in the lathe.

(d) A toothed instrument used by house-painters in graining; also a tool with wire teeth used in making marbled papers.

(e) 'The notched scale of a wire-micrometer' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

(f) 'The window stool of a casement. *Glou.*' (Grose *Prov. Gloss.* 1787).

(g) *Electr.* A comb-like row of brass points connected with the prime conductor of an electrical machine for collecting the electricity from the plate.

c **1290** *Lives Saints* (Laud MS. 1887) 99 Also man draweth with combes wolle, hire tetes heo to-drowe. **1398** Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xviii. (Tollem. MS.), Yf þe rynde of þe stocke is smote with yren combes [*ferreis ungulis*], þan droppeþ oute þerof noble opobalsamum. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 Some use..to carde of the knoppes [of flax] with an iron Combe. **1607** Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 787 Without all Weavers combes. **1724** Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 37 Lassie, lend me your braw hemp heckle, And I'll lend you my thripling kame. **1757** Dyer *Fleece* III. (R.), Behold the fleece beneath the spiky comb Drop its long locks, or from the mingling card, Spread in soft flakes. **1837** Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 483 (*Wool comber*) He then proceeds to place the wool on one of his combs, the steel brooches of which are triple, and are constantly heated in a charcoal pot. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech., Comb*..used in *combing* long-stapled wool for worsted goods. The combs are used in pairs. 'Short-stapled wool is *carded.* **1876** Gwilt *Archit.* II. iii. 697 Giving the painted work a coat in oil of a brownish tone..this is then scratched over by combs of bone, with blunt points. **1871** Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1879) VI. 551 This force, acting successively upon each portion of the rotating plate as it passes between the paper and the points of the collecting comb, will..cause positive electricity to escape from the plate into the points ..In consequence of this action, the comb of the second conductor..becomes positively electrified.

3. Applied to natural formations resembling a comb, *e.g.* a comb-like set of points in a tooth; the comb-like nail or claw of the middle toe of certain birds, as the goatsucker and heron, etc.

1873-8 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 275 In notched incisors, and especially in the comb-like ones of the Flying Lemur..a branch of the pulp-cavity ascends each process of the comb'.

spec. †**a.** The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers; the metacarpus. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxviii. (1495) 138 *Pecten,* the combe..is composyd of foure bones.

b. *Zool.* (*pl.*) The pair of abdominal appendages in Scorpions; analogous structures in other lower animals.

1834 M^{c}Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 257 A branchial comb, composed of numerous loose and tabular-like lamellæ. **1861** Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 270 Beneath the body [in Scorpions]..are two peculiar appendages called the 'combs'. These organs consist of a stem..and a series of teeth. **1888** Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 751 'Tactile combs' situated in pairs at the bases of the tentacles [in certain Hydrozoa].

c. Sometimes used as an equivalent of *pecten,* in the sense of the *marsupium* or *processus falciformis,* a pigmented vascular process which projects into the jelly-like vitreous humour in the eyes of Birds, many Reptiles, and Fishes.

d. *Min.* A comb-like structure found in mineral veins which are made up of plates or layers parallel to their walls: see quots.

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 114 A comb is one of the layers in a banded vein—so called especially when its surface is more or less set with crystals. **1881** Raymond *Mining Gloss., Comb,* The place, in a fissure which has been filled by successive depositions of mineral on the walls, where the two sets of layers thus deposited approach most nearly or meet, closing the fissure and exhibiting either a drusy central cavity, or an interlocking of crystals. **1885** Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* 585 [see Comby].

4. *esp.* The red fleshy crest or caruncle on the head of the domestic fowl, attaining special development in the male bird; so called from its indented or serrated form. (Cf. Cock's-comb.)

a **1000** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 215/34 *Cristas, i. comas,* combas on fugele. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 39 His combe was redder þan þe fyne coral. *c* **1430** Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 17 Your beeke, your breast, your Kekil and your Came. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 157 b, Let..your Henne be of a good colour..with a straight redde and dubble comme. *Ibid.* IV. 161 b, If they be right Capons, their Coames becommeth pale. **1693** Evelyn *De La Quint. Compt. Gard.* 50 The Heads of some sorts of Birds are Adorned with Tufts and Combs. *a* **1835** J. M. Wilson *Tales of Borders* (1857) I. 68 The kaim of chanticleer. **1859** Darwin *Orig. Spec.* V. (1873) 117 A large tuft of feathers on the head is generally accompanied by a diminished comb.

b. The similar fleshy outgrowth round or (generally) over each eye in some gallinaceous birds.

c. *transf.* A crest like that of a cock (attributed to some serpents).

c **1400** Maundev. (Roxb.) XXXII. 143 Þare er also nedderes with cambez on þaire heeds, as it ware a cokk. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 358 The mane of the Lion, and the comb of the male Serpent. **1661** Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Amongst serpents..some have combs.

d. Applied to a crest or ridge of hair.

1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* III, His beard—of a bright red colour..that comb of hair had been a subject of some wonder to me. **1884** A. Gregory in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 379 The Shillooks..arrange the hair in a comb or crest, high upon the head.

5. From sense 4 come the phrases: † *To set up one's comb*: to be proud or vainglorious, to hold one's head high. *To cut* (rarely *to cast down*) *the comb of*: to lower the pride of, take the conceit out of, tame, 'take down', abash, humiliate.

a **1536** Tindale *Expos. Matt.* VI. 1 If it moue thee to set vp thy combe, when thou geuest thy brother a farthyng or an halfepenny. **1545** Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) Pref., After that repentaunce hath cast downe our combe. **1548** Hall *Chron.* an. 1 Hen. IV, fol. 12 My combe was clerely cut. **1644** Jessop *Angel of Eph.* 58 The one cuts the combe of Episcopall Dominion. **1822** Scott *Nigel* ii, All the Counts in Cumberland shall not cut my comb. **1890** F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) L. 352/3 His reckoning it a proud thing to cut the comb of an American at all hazards.

6. Applied to various things resembling a cock's comb in position or appearance (= crest):

a. The crest of a helmet; the upright blade which sometimes took its place on the morion.

c **1000** Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 143/27 *Crista,* helmes camb. *c* **1050** *Voc.* ibid. 373/13 *Crista,* cambihte, camb on

hætte oððe on helme. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 30 The serrated outline occasionally forming the comb or crest of these Phrygian-looking head-pieces. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* p. xxxii, Tilting bourguinot .. the comb twisted. [1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Comb*..The raised part of a 'helmet' hat, such as are worn by the police; also *Crest.*]

b. The projection on the top of the cock of a gun-lock. Also, the upper corner of the stock of a gun, against which the cheek is placed in firing.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Comb* .. that projecting piece on the top of the cock of a gun-lock, which affords the thumb a convenient hold for drawing it back. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 433 Measure the distance from A to heel, and from B to comb.

c. The crest or ridge of a bank of earth, a rising ground, etc.; the ridge between cart-ruts, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2564 If ðat folc hem wulde deren, ðe dikes comb hem sulde weren. 1808 JAMIESON, *Kaim, kame.* This term in Ayrs. is used to denote the crest of a hill, or those pinnacles which resemble a cock's comb. 1813 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 163 He has levelled the ruts and combs of ten miles in one day. 1838 W. HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict., Cooms*, the high ridges in ill kept roads between the ruts and the horse path. *Norf. Suff.* 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii, We breasted our nags to the rise, and were coming to the comb of it. 1876 — *Cripps* v, The ruts of the lane grew more distinct as their combs of frozen mud attracted and held the driving whiteness. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Comb*, an upturned ridge left in ploughing.

d. A long and narrow hill or ridge, having steep sides. *Scotl.* and *North of Eng.*, usually in form *kame, kaim*; frequent in proper names.

1808 JAMIESON, *Kaim, kame*, a low ridge. *Lanarksh.* 1862 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IV. 341 To examine the remarkable ridges of sand and gravel, called 'Kaims', at Bedshiel, at Oxenden, and in the Dune woods .. These Kaims consist of elongated ridges of drift..with steep sides, and attaining sometimes a height of 50 or 60 feet.

e. The crest or ridge of a roof. *dial.*

1870 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xviii, From the eaves to the comb of the roof. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Comb* .. The ridge of a roof. (Very common.)

f. The crest of a wave. (Cf. COMB *v.* 5.)

1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Neæra* II. xi, The darkling waters shook with a brisker frolic of dancing frothy combs.

7. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 Vnder the midest of it [the beakhead] is the Combe, which is a little peece of wood with two holes in it to bring the fore tacks aboord. 1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., *Comb*..is a small piece of Timber set under the lower part of the Beak-head near the middle. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Comb.*

8. The flat cake or plate consisting of a double series of hexagonal cells of wax made by bees; a honeycomb.

[This use seems to be confined to English. It does not appear to originate in any likeness of a single plate or cake with its cells to a comb for the hair, but either in the fact that the arrangement of the whole of the plates hanging parallel to each other from the roof of the hive suggests a comb with its teeth, or because each plate or 'comb' forms a ridge, and the whole a series of parallel ridges, like roofs of houses or ridges of hills rising beyond each other.]

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288, *Resurrection* 456 (Cott.) Þai broȝt som of a rosted fische, a hony combe als-soo. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 24 Wordis wel set togidere is a coomb of hony. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 Take a hyue, and splente it within with thre or foure splentes, that the bees maye knytte theyr combes therto. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 79 'Tis seldome, when the Bee doth leaue her Combe In the dead Carrion. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 913 True Nectar .. was wont to be made about Olympus .. of Wine, Bees-combs, and sweet flowers. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 74 Every comb, newly made, is white: but it becomes yellow as it grows old. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii., I put the comb back into the hive.

β. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 11 Swetter .. Over honi and the kambe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 368 Ane vaxcayme that beis mais. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vii. 27 In camys incluse the hwny clene. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 126 (Jam.) A skepp .. Weel cramm'd .. Wi' cames. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 43 Your tongue was like a honey kaim.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *comb-bearer, -box, -teeth* (pl.), *-tray*; *-like, -shaped, -wrought* adjs.; **comb-broach**, one of the teeth of a wool-comb (Simmonds 1858); **comb-card**, a carding comb for wool; **comb-case**, a case to keep a comb in; in quot. *a* 1678 applied to a hive containing only empty combs; **comb-chafer**, a lamellicorn beetle (see quot.); **comb-cleat** (see CLEAT *sb.* 2 b; cf. sense 7); **comb-cutter**, a comb-maker; † **comb-feat** *nonce-wd.* [tr. F. *tour de peigne*], 'a dressing or thrashing' (Davies): cf. COMB *v.* 3; **comb-footed** *a.*, having feet furnished with structures resembling combs; **comb-frame**, a frame placed in a hive to be filled with honeycomb; **comb-honey**, honey in the comb, or with portions of the comb remaining in it; **comb-pecked** *a.*, pecked on the comb; **comb-post**, a post to which one of the combs is attached in wool-combing; **comb-pot**, a small stove in which the wool-combs are heated; **comb-saw**, a saw for cutting the teeth of combs; **comb-wise** *adv.*, in manner of a comb.

1887 C. F. HOLDER *Living Lights* 14 The little jelly-like creatures called '*comb-bearers' or Ctenophores. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1190/4 A *Combox, two Powder Boxes, and four other Boxes. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 349 It was .. in a comb-box. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 144 To clean and straighten the fibres of the wool, and to prepare it for the next machine, the *comb-card. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 50 By the *combe-case of Diana (sware Dametas) this woman is mad. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 11 A Barbers Comcase. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Loyal Scot*, The hive a combcase, ev'ry bee a drone. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 347 A pale green shining Dor, or *Comb-chaffer, from its Horns when expanded resembling a Comb. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Comb-cutter's saw*..is usually a double saw, in which two blades are affixed to one stock, one projecting beyond the other, and the less salient acting as a spacer to start the next kerf. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vi. (1694) II. 38, I must ..handsomly give thee the *Combfeat [*un tour de peigne*]. With this he took him by the Throat. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 74 Your *comb-footed bird. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 89 The *Comb-like sutures of the Skul. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 120 The antennæ of the Stag Beetles have a clavate extremity, divided into short, comb-like leaves. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 247 The gills form comb-like fringes. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii, An old *comb-pecked rascal, that was beaten out a' the cock pit .. to come crowing among us! 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Wool*, The operative ..had a *comb-post .. and a *comb-pot. 1782 A. M. BAILEY *Mech. Machines* I. 112 This improvement of the Comb-pot will be the means of preserving the health..of many thousand wool-combers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. iv. I. 385 They [leaves] grow .. one close vnto another in manner of *comb-teeth. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Vallus pectinis*, the row of the comb teeth. 1759 WHITFELD in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 283 My daughter, with her *comb-tray under her arm.

Comb (kūm), *sb.*[2], var. of COOMB [1], a measure.

Comb (kūm), *sb.*[3], var. of COOMB [2], valley.

Comb, obs. form of COOM, small coal.

Comb (kōum), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 **kome, kombe**, 6–7 **combe**. *β. North.* 6– **kame**, 6 **kaym**, 8– **kaim**. [f. COMB *sb.*[1]; it has taken the place of the earlier umlauted verb KEMB :—OE. *cembian*, the pa. pple. of which survives as *kempt.*]

1. *trans.* To draw a comb through the hair for the purpose of cleaning, disentangling, or arranging; to dress with a comb; to curry a horse.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. v. (1495) 193 The moder wasshith and kometh the chyldren. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1003 The berdez of burlyche kyngez, Crispid and kombide. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* B iij b, To combe the heed is very holsome. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 15 Combe downe his haire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 739 To make their Hair black, by combing it with a Leaden Comb. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ₱ 10 He..blustered when his wig was not combed with exactness. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* ii, With a comb of pearl I would comb my hair. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. v, They..combed out their golden hair.

absol. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xii, The Gentlemen stay but to comb, Madam.

β. 1542 BORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 248 Kayme your heade oft. 1598 D. FERGUSSON *Sc. Proverbs*, Kame sindle, kame sair. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, He kaims his hair..and gaes right snug. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, As crouse as a cat when the flaes are kaimed aff her.

† **b.** inverted construction (the comb as obj.).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 652 A comb being made of the left horn of a Ram, and combed upon the head.

c. *To comb the cat*: see quots.

1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Cat, To Comb the Cat*, a term used among sailors and soldiers, signifying to arrange the different cords of a cat o' nine tails..by untangling them, and drawing the whole through the fingers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Combing the cat*, the boatswain, or other operator, running his fingers through the cat-o'-nine-tails, to separate them.

2. a. To dress (wool, flax, etc.) with a comb, so as to separate the fibres, bring them into parallel order, and separate the shorter from the longer.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 The bundels [of flax] .. are .. combed and hacked upon an iron combe. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* II. i. (1841) I. 169 They don't ..comb wool in the Monasteries. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 215 The tow or short fibrous matter combed off from the flaxen locks. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Staff & Scrip* vi, Her women..In silence combed the fleece.

b. *House-painting.* To grain with a comb.

1876 GWILT *Archit.* II. iii. 697 Graining (or combing, as it is termed, in some late specifications).

3. *humorously.* To beat, thrash, give a 'dressing' to; e. g. in phr. *To comb a person's head with a three-legged stool*, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 64 Her care should be, To combe your noddle with a three-legg'd stoole. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 159 The Marchant I perceive hath trimde you, Doctor, And comb'd you smoothlie. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 20 He would have..combed his head with a Bunch of Keys. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* IV. xvi. (D.), Till I find you a wife who will comb your head for you.

4. *transf.* To scrape or rake with an action like that of a comb. *To comb off*, to remove by such an action (cf. BRUSH *v.*[2] 5); also *fig.*

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* 177 Strings [of a lute]..Which he combs equaly. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 20 He ..will..be combed off by the elm-boughs, and left sprawling in the ditch. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii, There would be plenty of voters to be combed off by a Radical who offered himself with good pretensions. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* (1889) 16 From this [fiddle] did Paganini comb the fierce Electric sparks. 1877 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 231/1 The oysterman begins to 'comb' the beds..by means of coarse-meshed dredges.

5. *intr.* Of a wave: 'To roll over, as the top of a wave; or to break with a white foam' (Webster, 1828). (App. of U. S. origin.)

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 412 The stream ungovernable foams with ire, Climbs, combs tempestuous. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 366 Waves spitting round piles or combing upon the shore. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* II. vi. 321 The waves combed over the vessel in green seas.

† **Comb**, *v.*[2] *Obs.*: see COMBING *ppl. a.*[2]

† **Co·mbacy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. COMBAT, after *piracy*, etc.: see -CY.] Combat.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. (1612) 106 And did conclude by Combacye to winne or loose the Game.

† **Comba·ron.** *Hist.* [FR., f. COM- + BARON.] A fellow-baron (of the Cinque Ports): an Anglo-French word retained in translation.

1331 (13 Sept.) *Literæ Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. No. 381 Qe monstre vous est pleintivement par voz pieres et combarons de Heth [1887 J. B. SHEPPARD *transl.*, That it has been shown to you in way of complaint by your fellows and combarons of Hythe]. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 210/2 A Lord Warden who is equal to .. sending jurats and combarons home..profoundly satisfied with their own importance.

Combat (kɒ·mbăt, kʌ·mbăt), *sb.* Also 6 **coombat**, 6–8 **combate**, 7 **cumbat**. [a. F. *combat*, f. *combattre* to combat. In early use *combate* was frequent; cf. *debate.*]

1. An encounter or fight between two armed persons (parties, animals, etc.), a duel; *spec.* as in *trial by combat*, a duel allowed by law for the formal decision of a cause or dispute; = BATTLE 2.

[Britton (1292) has *combattre*, but instead of *combat*, *bataille* appears: cf. BATTLE 2.]

1567 TURBERV. *Louer to Cupid* Poems 48 Then the fiercest fight of all and combat did arise. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 346 A battaile or Combate done and holden in the Kings Palayce at Westminster, betwene one called Garcon Appellaunt, and Sir John Anslye Knight Defendaunt. *Ibid.* II. 396 The Duke of Norffolk affirmed constantly hys tale to be true, and refused not the Combate. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 43 His cause in combat the next day to try. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor Ling., Combat* in our Common Law is taken for a formall triall of a doubtfull cause or quarrell by the sword or bastons, of two champions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 766 Where Champions bold .. Deſi'd the best of Panim chivalry To mortal combat. 1827 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. I. xvii. (1841) 57/1 That the difference should be decided by a combat of thirty men of the Clan Chattan, against the same number of the Clan Kay. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxi. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* vi. 294 Orlando .. challenged him to mortal combat.

b. Hence, *single combat.*

1622 CAPT. SMITH *New Eng. Trials* Wks. (Arb.) 263 It was also my chance in single combat to take the King of Paspahegh prisoner. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. (1682) 460 *margin*, A single Combat between a Spanish Earl and a Scottish Traveller. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ₱ 8 These brave Men had distinguished themselves in the Battle and in single Combat. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 255 Hyllus ..proposed to decide the quarrel by single combat.

2. *gen.* A fight between opposing forces; struggle, contest; usually on a smaller scale than a *battle.* (Used both with and without *a* and *pl.*)

[Hart's ed. (1616) of *Barbour's Bruce* II. 438 *has* Giff thai will chace Quyt thaim combat sum dele we sall [*MS. reading* (Skeat) Quyt thaim torn but sum-dele we sall.]

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 In valiant coombat thee Troians sturdye resisted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 61 The Maister resolued to make combate below .. to saue vs from small shot. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 193 Eight hundred Mahometans, men of combat. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 363 Alexander had appeared to him, armed for combat. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 437 In a succession of combats the advantage was on the side of the confederates.

3. *fig.* A conflict; struggle, strife; controversy.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 18 They haue not .. battel and combate Against the cogitations that inwardly spring. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. ii. 79 The Noble Combat, that 'twixt Joy and Sorrow was fought in Paulina. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* I. § 5. 9 The combate of wits. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 33 Is courage only a combat against fear and pain?

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *combat-field.*

1825 HOGG *Q. Hynde* 221 Upon the glorious combat-field.

Combat (kɒ·mbăt, kʌ·mbăt), *v.* Also 6 **combatt**, 6–8 **-bate**. [ad. F. *combatt-re*, in OF. *cumbat-re* (3rd sing. *cumbat, combat*), a Com. Romanic vb., in Pr. *combattre*, Sp. *combatir*, It. *combattere* :—late L. **combattĕre* = **combatuĕre* f. *com-* together, with + *battĕre, batuĕre* to fight. Cf. ABATE, DEBATE; the different accentuation of *combat* is perh. due to association with the sb.]

1. *intr.* To fight or do battle (orig. *esp.* in single combat). Const. *with, against.*

[1543 GRAFTON *Harding's Chron.* Ded. xv, That I, a poore earle..Maye combattre with hym, beyng a kyng.] 1564 A. JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 347 Haucoir-Hamshe combating with the sayd giant, did binde..him in chaines. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 711, I will not combat in my shirt. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 2 With that Pagan proud he combatt will that day. 1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 185 Your men combated..against the first of ours. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 113 So habituated to fighting, that he went on combatting after he was dead. 1867 CONINGTON *Æneid* XI. 837 Or would men combat hand to hand.

b. *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. ii. 32 His face still combating with teares and smiles. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* 190 When equal Oratours do combat with contrary opinions. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 66 [Virtue] may combat with greater advantage hereafter. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, Death seemed combating with life.

2. *trans.* To fight with, engage, oppose in battle.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 8 He shall e're night be met and combated. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 47 That Alexander Iden..Tooke oddes to combate a poore famisht

man. 1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 44 He hath no more Antagonists to combate. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* III. 119 Under the necessity of turning out to combat their spoilers.

b. *fig.* (Now the most frequent use.)

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* II. 28 Calista .. being no lesse combated with the obligation which shee had unto Lisanders love. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 864 Only my love of thee held long debate, And combated in silence all these reasons With hard contest. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 13 To follow nature cannot be to combat truth. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 73 You think you are combating prejudice, but you are at war with nature. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 107 He combated the idea.

Hence **Co·mbated** *ppl. a.*; **Co·mbating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* vii. 26 The combating Betweene the Armourer and his man. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 280 With whom Christ had no small combating long before. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Poems* II. 193 Not human combatings with death. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 18 Methods for the combating of disease.

Combatable (kɒ·m-, kʌ·mbătăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. COMBAT *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *combattable*, OF. *combatable*, 13th c. in Littré.] Capable of being combated or opposed.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 522 Crabbed as may be the composition and combatable the opinions.

Combatant (kɒ·m-, kʌ·mbătănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **combataunt**, 6 **cambatand**, 7 **cumbatant**, 6– **combattant** (now only in *Her.*). [a. OF. *combatant* (mod.F. *combatt-*), pr. pple. of *combattre* to COMBAT, already in 12th c. used as sb.]

A. *adj.* Fighting, contending in fight, ready to fight. In *Mil.* usage, *Combatant officer*: an officer who takes part in active fighting, as distinguished from the *non-combatant* officers of the medical or the commissariat staff.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, Their valours are not yet so combatant, Or truly antagonistic, as to fight. 1791 PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 114 The separate head-quarters of two combatant armies. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 301 The Senior Combatant Officer must preside.

b. *Her.* Rampant with the fore-paws raised as if in fight; generally said of two lions, etc. rampant and facing each other (*affronté*). (Frequently spelt as mod.F. *combattant*.)

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Her.* 134 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 98 First, a lionne [statant]; on-vthir, lyone rampand .. And the xv cambatand [*ed. note* combatand]. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 48 Twoo Apes Circopetikes combattante. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Genealog. Hist. Eng.* 73 His Arms were Two Lions Cumbatant. 1850 W. D. COOPER *Winchelsea* 39 [A seal] bearing the impression of a lion combatant or rampant. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 58 Two Lions Combattant are now borne by the Viscount Lorton.

B. *sb.* One who combats, a fighter, warrior; in early use, *esp.* one who fought in single combat.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 3 Chaton the vayllaunt combataunt or fyghtar. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 95 Sound Trumpets, Alarum to the Combattants. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 719 So frownd the mighty Combatants. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 123 In the duel .. each combattant fell. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 9 The combatants in the great eighty years war.

b. in *Her.* 'A figure drawn like a sword-player standing upon his guard' (Bailey, Folio, 1736).

c. *fig.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 106 This text tells you you have anothir kinde of combatant. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 162 Much learned dust Involves the combatants; each claiming Truth. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* V. 134 Amongst the most effective combatants against dulness.

d. *attrib.* (blending with the adj.)

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 2/1 The combatant operations of the Royal navy. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/4 Those who hold combatant rank.

Combater (kɒ·m-, kʌ·mbătəɪ). *rare.* Also **combatter**. [f. COMBAT *v.* + -ER. OF. had *combatère*, in regimen *combateor*.] One who combats, a combatant.

1598 FLORIO, *Combattitore*, a fighter, a combater. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* 14 (R.) Combatters or fighters for victory. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 115 We would bee conquerours, that never were combaters. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 239 The hired combatter is but one reduced to a sad and brutal necessity to get his living.

Combative (kɒ·m-, kʌ·mbătiv), *a.* [f. COMBAT *v.* + -IVE.] Disposed or given to combat, fond of fighting, pugnacious.

a 1834 LAMB *Let. to Wordsw.* (L.), His fine combative manner. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) V. i. 115 The combative impulses. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 304 Ridley, combative to the last, wished to reply.

Co·mbatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a combative manner, pugnaciously.

1863 *Possibilities of Creation* 327 Rivals would jostle each other .. and talk combatively on the staircase.

Co·mbativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Combative quality, readiness or propensity to fight, pugnacity. (Introduced as a Phrenological term.)

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiognom. Syst.* 303 Gall at first named this organ that of courage .. afterwards .. the organ of quarrelsomeness .. I .. call it the organ of the propensity to fight, or of combativeness. 1828 G. COMBE *Const. Man* ii. § 4 Combativeness draws the sword and repels the attack. 1855 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* i. 13 The author .. erred evidently through hastiness, and persisted in error through combativeness.

† Co·mbatize, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [see -IZE.] *intr.* To engage in combat.

c 1600 *Timon* III. iii. (1842) 50 Tell Callimele I'le combatize with her: I'll fight, by Ioue.

† Comba·ttencie. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. late L. type **combattentia*: see COMBAT *v.* The form according to later analogies would be *combatancy*.] Combatant state, hostility.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. (1612) 106 Or if Combattencie not please, the land is rich and large And they Copertiners may live, and us of death discharge.

† Comba·ttery. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *combaterie*, f. *combatère*: see COMBATER and -ERY.] The action of a combatant, combat, fighting.

1524 R. PACE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 21 In the which combatterie were taken two nobles of France.

Co·mb-brush. **1.** 'A brush to clean combs.'

1611 COTGR., *Nettissoir*, a combe brush. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2252/8 A large Comb-Brush wrought, with a Silver handle. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 98 With a comb-brush, take up some of that powder.

† **2.** A lady's maid, or under lady's maid; a waiting-maid. *Obs.*

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* III. ii, Tawdry, you are not so alluring as you think you are:—Comb-brush, nor I so much in love. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. viii, Lady Bellaston, with whom she had lived .. in the capacity of a Comb-brush: she was a very sensible girl.

† Co·mb-brusher. *Obs.* = prec., sense 2.

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* I. v, The Lady's maid .. this delicate mincing comb-brusher.

† Comb-cap. *Obs.* A kind of helmet.

See COMBED, quot. 1825.

† Comb-cut, *v. Obs.* [see COMB *sb.*^{1} 5.] *trans.* To cut the comb of, 'take down'.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 185 Can the thunder tongue-tye, or the lightning smoother .. or supererogation combe-cutt itself?

Combe, var. of COOMB 2; obs. f. COOMB 1.

Combed (kōumd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMB *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1}] **1.** Having a comb.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 213 Comely combed crowyng cock. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 310 A cock, gallantly crested or combed. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* XVIII. (1843) 900 The combed head-piece was a morion with a high ridge on its top; the *Combe-caps* had a ridge hanging over them from the front to the rear, seemingly the same. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* III. 141 Had for his crest a cock argent Combed and wattled gules.

2. Dressed, etc., with a comb.

1839 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 840 The Devonshire thatching .. is done with combed wheat straw. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 104 His combed-out hair. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Isa.* xix. 9 They that work in combed flax.

Comber 1 (kōu·məɪ). [f. COMB *v.*^{1} + -ER.]

1. One who or that which combs; *spec.* one whose business it is to comb wool.

1646-82 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXVI. (1686) 138 Combers of wooll. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xlvii. (1841) II. 189 The combers are a particular set of people, and the combing a trade by itself. 1790 WOLCOTT *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 179 What had Achilles been without his Homer? A taylor, woollen-draper, or a comber!

2. A machine for combing the fibres of cotton or wool, intended for the production of very fine yarns; a toothed instrument in a carding machine for drawing the cotton off the cards, a comb; hence *comber-setter*, a tool for setting (or a man who sets) the teeth of this instrument; also *comber-board*, a perforated board through which the harness threads pass in Jacquard weaving, in order to prevent their becoming entangled.

1831 PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 254 A board in front of and somewhat lower than the breast roll of the loom—called a comber-board. 1887 *Bolton Evening News* 1 July 3/6 Wanted, a good Comber Setter .. at the Edgworth Spinning Co.

3. A 'combing' wave, a long curling wave, a breaker: see COMB *v.*^{1} 5, and cf. *beach-comber*.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 21 The heavy swell of the Pacific was .. breaking in loud and high 'combers' upon the beach. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 26 They curled over and broke like combers on the reef. 1887 J. M. OXLEY in *Scribn. Mag.* I. 605/1 Upon the back of a huge comber she is carried far up the beach.

4. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Comber*, a ledge around the well or passenger portion of a sail-boat, to keep back spray and waves which 'comb' over the deck.

Comber 2 (kɒ·mbəɪ). The name of two fishes found off the English coast: **a.** *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the sea-perch family; also called *gaper*.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 210 The comber is a small scaly fish. 1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 195 The Comber usually keeps in rocky ground at a small distance from land.

b. Short for **Comber Wrasse** (*Labrus maculatus* var. *comber*, *L. comber* of Ray), a variety of Wrasse found on the Cornish coast.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 342 Comber Wrasse. 1859 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 489 Pennant says he received his fish from Cornwall, and supposed it to be the Comber of Mr. Jago. 1868 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 32 The Comber Wrass is described as known to the fishermen of Mount's Bay.

Comber, -ous, obs. ff. CUMBER, CUMBROUS.

Combinable (kɒmbəi·năb'l), *a.* [f. COMBINE *v.* + -ABLE: cf. F. *combinable*.] Capable of combining, or of being combined.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clxxxi, Pleasures are very combinable both with business and study. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 446 The argillaceous earths, being combinable with all acids. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 38 The nasals are more freely combinable.

Hence **Combi·nableness,** combinable state or quality. In mod. Dicts.

Combinant (kɒ·mbinănt). [ad. late L. *combīnānt-em*, pr. pple. of *combīnāre* to COMBINE.]

† **1.** One who combines, a confederate. *Obs.*

1628 A. LEIGHTON *Appeal to Parl.* in Chandler *Hist. Persec.* (1736) 369 The said Doctor and his Combinants caused the said Censure to be executed.

2. *Math.* (See quots.)

1853 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dublin Math. Jrnl.* VIII. 257 What I term a combinant. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 161 An invariant of a system of quantics of the same degree is called a combinant if it is unaltered (except by a constant multiplier) not only when the variables are linearly transformed, but also when for any of the quantics is substituted a linear function of the quantics.

Hence **Co·mbinantive,** pertaining to, or of the nature of, a combinant.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dublin Math. Jrnl.* VIII. 257 Any combinantive concomitant will be a function of the full determinants of the matrix formed by the coefficients of the given system of forms and of the variables. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 161 There may be in like manner combinantive covariants, which are equally covariants when for any of the quantics is substituted a linear function of them.

Combinate (kɒ·mbinĕ't), *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *combīnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *combīnāre*: see -ATE 2.] Combined.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 44 Apparell and Pride are so combinate together, and incorporate the one in the other. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. Horne* (1877) II. 110 A work .. wrought .. in all its details, by combinate minds.

b. In the following passage, generally taken as 'Betrothed, promised, settled by contract' (J.).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 231 There she lost a noble and renowned brother; .. with him .. her marriage dowry; with both, her combynate-husband, this well-seeming Angelo.

† **Combinate** (kɒ·mbinĕ't), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *combīnāt-* ppl. stem of *combināre*: see COMBINE and -ATE 3.] To combine. Hence **Co·mbinated** *ppl. a.*, **Co·mbinating** *vbl. sb.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 1 How they [the Bones] are constrewed, and combinated .. the good Physition .. ought not to be ignoraunt. 1757 *Herald* No. 9 (1758) I. 146 Thirdly .. whether so combinated an affront has been offered from a contempt of the nation, or of the man?

Combination (kɒmbinē·ɪ·ʃən). Also 5 **combynacion.** [a. OF. *combination* (14th c. in Littré, mod.F. *combinaison*), ad. late L. *combīnātiōn-em* a joining two by two, f. *combīnāre* to COMBINE.]

1. *gen.* The action of combining or joining two or more separate things into a whole.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Combination*, a ioyning, or coupling together. 1663 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. (R.), These two fair isles .. Are oft made one by love's firm combination. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Wks. 1837 I. 57 Words in great variety result from the different combinations and conjunctions of a few letters. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV, Atoms .. From which by various combination springs This unconfined diversity of things. 1847 E. GUEST in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* III. 27 Every combination in language is an act of the will and reason.

2. Combined state or condition of two or more things; condition of union, conjunction.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxviii. § 5 Neither ought it to seem less reasonable, that .. a combination be admitted in this case, as well as division in the former. 1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *S. Ambrose* I. 121 Conjugal combination. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), Ingratitude .. is always in combination with pride and hardheartedness. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 ¶ 5 The same images in the same combination. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 482 Digitalis .. is best given in combination. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 40 When several men work at the same capstan, the combination is simple.

3. *concr.* Such a condition embodied in a group or set of things combined into a whole.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1053 The body .. is but a conglutination and combination of the foure elementes. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* XXX. 94 Such assemblies .. are for the most part .. a combination of the Popish and prophane. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 25 They .. produced combinations of confused magnificence. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 142 Blue, red, yellow, and their combinations. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 136 The cooks .. could form unheard-of combinations with the succulent pieces.

† **b.** An ecclesiastical plurality. *Obs.*

1618 HALES in *Gold. Rem., Lett. fr. Dort* 4 The impediments were .. combinations, that is, double benefices, when men having two cures could not sufficiently attend both.

4. The banding together or union of persons for the prosecution of a common object: formerly used almost always in a bad sense = conspiracy, self-interested or illegal confederacy; hence (later), the term applied to the unions (formerly illegal) of employers or workmen to further their interests, affect the rate of wages, etc.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Positions* I. i. 7 By reason of their said combination and secretenesse vsed, many thinges lie hidde from those in authority. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 146 [They] by a generall combination in one day plotted to subuert the whole Colony. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 80 Some few .. that do keep out of all plots and combinations. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 235, I us'd what

Arguments I could offer, shew'd them the Danger and Folly of Combinations. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. v. 371 Either by combination or by any other sort of violence. **1795** J. B. BIRD (*title*), The Laws respecting Masters and Servants .. comprising .. the law respecting combinations amongst workmen. **1824** *Act 5 Geo. IV*, c. 95 Workmen .. who shall enter into any Combination to obtain an Advance .. shall not therefore be subject or liable to any Indictment or Prosecution .. under the Common or the Statute law. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iv, 'Entered into a combination!' 'Yes, Mr. Grey! a conspiracy.' **1845** *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 398/2 Till then (1824) any combination of any two or more masters, or of any two or more workmen, to lower or raise wages, or to increase or diminish the number of hours of work, or quantity of work, to be done, was punishable at common law as a misdemeanour: and there were also thirty-five statutes in existence..prohibiting combinations of workmen against masters. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 17 A combination of three or four of the leading nobles was sufficient..to effect a revolution.

b. *concr.* An association or society thus formed.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 25 The second company of this combination. **1597** BACON *Ess. Hon. & Reput.* (Arb.) 68 As .. hee doe content euerie faction or combination of people. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 46 To form other societies or combinations. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 79 Pardon is commonly granted to any one of a combination who gives evidence against the rest. **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 51 Some combinations have framed rules to prevent men from having above a certain number of apprentices.

†c. Agreement, treaty, alliance; compact. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 392 A solemne Combination shall be made Of our deere soules. **1613** — *Henry VIII*, I. i. 169 This cunning Cardinall The Articles o' th' Combination drew As himselfe pleas'd.

5. *Math.* **†a.** = ALLIGATION 2. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 426 More varieties in combination may followe anone.

b. *pl.* The different collections which can be made of any number of given individuals, when they are taken in groups of a definite number, but without regard to the order of arrangement. Thus *ab* and *ba* are the same *combination*, though different *permutations*.

1673 J. WALLIS (*title*), Treatise of Algebra .. of the Cono-Cuneus, Angular Sections, Angles of Contact, Combinations, Alternations, etc. **1764** REID *Inquiry* iii. Wks. I. 116/2 They who are acquainted with the theory of combinations. **1838** DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 35 If I ask how many combinations of 21 can be taken out of 25, I do in effect ask how many combinations of 4 may be taken. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* xii. 417 The laws of the permutation and combination of numbers.

6. *Chem.* Chemical union, in which substances combine to form new compounds; *concr.* the product or compound resulting from such a union.

1766 T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) III. 224 The gold and the reguline part of antimony being heaviest, the combination of them sinks to the bottom. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 379 The substance formed by the combination of tungsten with oxygen. **1868** W. CORTIS tr. *Naquet's Chem.* 3 In compounds which result from combination, the proportion is definite and constant. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 78 The red powder is a combination of this oxygen with mercury.

7. Connexion of ideas in the mind.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxiii. § 6 This strong combination of ideas, not allied by nature, the mind makes in itself either voluntarily or by chance. *Ibid.* (J.), They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger combination than what their own nature and correspondence give them. **1727** R. GREENE *Princ. Philos.* 662 Particular Combinations of Simple Ideas. **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D.* viii. *note*, Whist .. a game .. which requires..memory, judgment, and combination. **1844** STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 185 Quickness and power of combination.

8. Short for COMBINATION-ROOM.

1749 in Chr. Wordsworth *Soc. Life Univ. 18th C.* (1874) 161 A fire to be made in the Combination at noon, to continue till two o'clock in the afternoon.

9. = *Combination-garment*.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 2/2 These two combinations and a well-made dress .. form the most healthy and comfortable dress for women. **1890** *Daily News* 8 Jan. 7/6 Ladies' natural wool combinations.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **combination garment**, a close-fitting under-garment worn mostly by women and children, consisting of combined chemise or undershirt and drawers; **combination laws**, laws directed against combinations or associations of workmen or masters, repealed in 1824; **combination-paper** (*Camb. Univ.*), see quot.; **combination-pedal**, in *Organs*, a pedal which acts upon a number of stops at once; also one which, instead of operating upon the draw-stops, acts upon the wind-supply (Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1880); **combination-union**, a union formed by the combination of several trades-unions. Also in various mechanical tools or contrivances which combine several functions, as *combination-attachment*, *-fuse*, *-lock*, *-plane*, etc.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 40/1 Flannel *Combination Garment for a child. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 2/2 The combination garment is made in soft merino, suitable for wearing next to the skin .. It closely follows the shape of the body that it clothes, and is to the petticoat what a glove with fingers is to a baby's mitten. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Combination-fuse*, a fuse combining the principles of time and percussion. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 25 Imprisonment .. under the old *combination laws. **1845** *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 398/2 *Combination Laws*, the laws known by this name were repealed in 1824. The act passed in 1824 (5 Geo. IV, c. 95) repealed all the statute and common law against combinations of masters and of workmen. **1874** CHR. WORDSWORTH *Soc. Life Univ. 18th C.* 162 'Combination-room,' is said by a good authority to be derived.. from their sterner use for business: inasmuch as there were drawn up the 'first *combination paper,' a list of the Preachers of the Sunday morning University sermons, a certain number of which were appointed—by each college in turn—according to the *Prior Combinatio*: and of the Preachers on Saints' days and Sunday afternoons .. the *Posterior Combinatio*. **1890** *Railway Herald* 31 May 11 The majority would be in favour of *combination-unions.

Combinational (kɒmbinēi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. +-AL.] Of or pertaining to combination.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Combinational Churches*, are the Independent Churches, by some so stiled.

b. *Mus.* in *Combinational tone*, a note produced by the combined sounding of two other notes, a resultant tone.

1879 E. J. PAYNE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 727 No minor chord can be obtained perfectly free from such false combinational tones. **1881** BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 312 Combinational tones are of two kinds .. differential tones.. summational tones.

Combina·tion-room (also **-chamber**). The name given in the university of Cambridge (England) to the college parlour where the fellows meet after dinner, elsewhere called COMMON-ROOM.

1650-51 *Accts. Trin. Coll. Camb.* (Willis & Clark III. 380), A Table for the Fellowes Combination Chamber. **1675** (*ibid.* 380 Of S. Catharine's Hall), The Combination Room. **1685-86** *Hist. Queen's Coll. Camb.* II. 49 (*ibid.*) Wainscotting and adorning the Combination Room. **1693** *Building Accts. Clare Hall* (*ibid.*), The Combination dineing room. **1715** PRIDEAUX *Reform. Two Univ.* in *Life* (1748) 202 That, where there are common-fire-rooms, or combination-rooms, in any College or Hall, they be all shut up at ten at night. **1719** J. COVEL Master of Christ's Coll. (Willis & Clark III. 380), The common Combination Room. **1830** BP. MONK *Life Bentley* viii. 172 'The Combination room,' where the society are in the habit of meeting after dinner. **1889** *Commemoration Feast, Trin. Coll. Camb.* 9 Dec., At the conclusion of dinner Tea and Coffee will be served in the Large Combination Room.

Combinative (kɒ·mbinĕtiv), *a.* [f. *combīnāt-* ppl. stem of L. *combīnāre* to combine + -IVE.]

1. Having the faculty of combination, combining.

1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 11 A mind .. combinative or inventive enough to provide remedies. **1874** SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 6 The combinative powers of his own imagination.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of combination; cumulative.

1867 CLARK RUSSELL in *Broadway Mag.* Dec. 286 Those combinative excellences which constitute not the smallest charm of 'Kavanagh'.

Combinator (kɒ·mbinĕtɔr). *rare.* [n. of action in L. form, f. *combīnāre* to combine: see -OR.] = COMBINER.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1157 The Combinators [were] many that stood for Reformation. **1838** *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 320 To hire patriots to slate recusant combinators at three shillings a-week.

Combinatorial (kɒ·mbinătōə·riăl), *a. Math.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or relating to (mathematical) combinations; esp. in *Combinatorial analysis*.

1818 P. NICHOLSON (*title*), Essays on the Combinatorial Analysis. **1842** DE MORGAN *Diff. Calculus* 337 The combinatorial analysis is analysis by means of combinations.

Combinatory (kɒ·mbəi·nătəri), *a.* [ad. L. type **combīnātōri-us*, f. *combīnātor*: see above and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to a combinator or combination; combinative.

1647 *Maids' Petition* 4 Not by way of combinatory siding but down-right honestly intending the increase of the City force. **1669** *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1093 His Combinatory Art.. shows how often and how many ways they may be combined together. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Combinatory music*, that part of music which teaches the manner of combining sounds variously. **1834** WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s Writ.* (1876) II. 186 Combinatory modes of conception.

†Combi·nd, *v. Obs.* [A form arising from confusion of *combine* and *bind*.] *trans.* and *intr.* = COMBINE, bind together.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 47 Stedfast to stedfast will it selfe combinde. **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. 270, I dyd combynd Clennes my doughter with vertue precyous. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 6 Conbyndyng, colligattyng or knittyng together the muskles. *a* **1600** HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 177 The kinge of Swethia and the kinge of Denmarcke, all combindinge. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* III. 144 Sulphur..is..most apt to combinde the other two, to effect a good..mixture.

Combine (kɒmbəi·n), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **combyne**(n, 6– **combine**. [a. F. *combine-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *combīnāre* to join two by two, yoke together, f. *com-* + *bīnī* two together; perh. the Eng. was formed directly from the Latin.]

1. *trans.* To couple or join two or more things together: **†a.** material things in material union.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 88 Combynyn, or copulyn..*combino*, *copulo*. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 308/2 A Synue cut a sunder..and how the Chirurgione shoulde combine agayne the same. **1616** BULLOKAR, *Combine*, to couple or joyne together.

b. persons or material things in non-material or ideal union: To join in action, condition, or feeling; to conjoin, band together, associate, ally.

1503 MORE *Ruful Lamentation* (R.), The faithful loue, that dyd vs both combyne. **1593** ABP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Positions* III. xvi. 131 They haue combined themselues together into a strange brotherhood. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 388 God, the best maker of all Marriages, Combine your hearts in one, your Realmes in one. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm. Christ despised no man*, Combining man to himself by the fresh cement of his precious blood. **1749** R. HURD *Comm. Horace Ars P.* Note (R.), The art of combining woods, lakes, and rocks, into .. agreeable pictures. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 329 A sense of common danger might .. combine them in operations of defence. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii. 282 The youths and maidens combined themselves with the gentler animals into groups.

c. things immaterial; esp. in *to combine efforts*, *forces*, etc.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 112/1 Which two pointes, himselfe had combyned and knitte together. **1700** DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 1115 Ordain we then two sorrows to combine, And in one point the extremes of grief to join. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 10 Every one's true interest is combined with his duty. **1862** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 151 It is only to a limited extent that the education of children can be advantageously combined with bodily labour. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* III. v. iii. 451 Known for combining sacred and classical studies in his monastery.

†d. *To combine a league. Obs.*

1562 PHAËR *Æneid* IX. (R.), Old duke Cedicus..did combyne .. freendly league with Remulus of Tyburt coast.

2. To cause to unite or coalesce into one body or substance; *esp.* in *Chem.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 5 To combine oil with sulphur. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* § 117 It generally exists combined .. with some other liquid.

3. To unite (distinct qualities); to possess or exhibit in union.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 49 Combining French clearness with old English depth. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 244 A position which .. combined .. strength, beauty, and fertility. **1875** JEVONS *Money* (1878) 18 Some substance which will .. combine the characters requisite for all the different functions of Money.

4. *intr.* To come together into one body, coalesce; *spec.* in *Chem.* to enter into chemical union, unite by chemical affinity *with*. Cf. COMBINATION 6.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV, The scattering bodies never would combine, Nor to compose a world by concourse join. **1766** T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) III. 223 The mercury revivified, and the acid combined with it. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 139 The oxide of manganese..combines with the oxygen. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 444 Silver combines with chlorine when..heated in contact with the gas.

fig. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 291 Their wisdom, if we may so use the word, combines crudely with any form of superstition or fanaticism.

5. To unite together for a common purpose, to co-operate for some end; to confederate, form a union, *spec.* for some economic, social, or political purpose; to form a combination.

[**1529** HEN. VIII. in Fiddes *Life Wolsey* Collect. p. xxxiv, A great part of the youth .. with contentious factions and manner, daily combineing together.] **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 29 Combine together 'gainst the Enemie. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 241 All..combine to drive The lazy Drones from the laborious Hive. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. VII. 18 Though the powers of darkness..combine against them. **1770** BURKE *Pres. Discont.*, When bad men combine, good men must associate. **1883** *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 568 The parties combined to negotiate a loan contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act. **1890** *Railway Herald* 31 May 11/2 The Tradesmen, Miners and Dockers have sufficient strength..should they combine respectively.

b. *fig.* of things.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 103 Their pride and their prejudices combined against him. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiii, The forms of piety and war, In strange but fitting union must combine. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 369 The times .. and his early circumstances, combined to develop this pattern democrat.

¶ 6. In the following, perh. = To bind; cf. COMBIND. But other conjectures are current.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 149 For my poore selfe, I am combined by a Sacred Vow, And shall be absent. [Cf. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 156, and COMBINATE *a.* b.]

Combine (kɒ·mbəi·n), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] A combination, conspiracy, plot. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* Author to Wk., A great Monarch hath those dire Combines, Hatcht in the Heart.

b. *U. S. colloq.* A combination of persons in furtherance of their own interests, commercial or political; a private combination for fraudulent ends.

1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.*, 16 of the members .. have formed what the New York Aldermen would call a 'combine', and demand $10,000 apiece before they will vote. **1888** *Evening Post* (N. York) 6 Mar. 4 An anti-Platt combine composed of seven senators. **1888** A. ROBERTS *U. S. Consular Rep.* Sept. 401 The market being controlled by the coal combine.

Combined (kɒmbəi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMBINE *v.* + -ED.] Coupled, united, conjoined in action or substance; allied, confederated.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 18 Thy knotty and combined locks. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 122 The Christein Princes .. with their combined forces. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 339 Let us not then suspect our happie State .. As not secure to single or combin'd. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 187 Expecting the Combined fleet would bear down upon him. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXV. 417 A dinner and supper combined.

b. Performed by agents acting in combination.

1834 GURWOOD *Wellington's Disp.* I. 12 Combined field movements. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 117 One vigorous or combined struggle for emancipation. **1873** MAX

MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 349 The combined work of those who came before him.

c. Resulting from, or produced by, combination. *Combined body* (Chem.): one formed by the chemical combination of simple substances.

c 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 117 And oo word combyned of thes tweyn. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 115 A buzzar or market, which though divided shewes a combined beauty in her separation. *a* **1831** A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 81 Where a collective and combined effect is to be produced. **1844** Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 167 A combined view of different states. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 2/3 The same logic which has created the 'combined lecturer' would .. create the 'combined head', and, in the university, the 'combined professor'.

Combinedly (kŏmbəi·nĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a combined manner, in combination.

a **1641** Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 346 Joyntly and combinedly. *a* **1677** Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 30 The flesh, the world, the Devil, all combinedly are so many fierce adversaries. **1861** Musgrave *By-roads* 305 Brigades .. being independent in their movements, might combinedly attack or support.

Combi·nedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Combined condition.

1852 J. R. Ballantyne *Sankhya Aphorisms* (1885) 160 Combinedness is the state of the soft and the hard.

†**Combi·nement.** *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. Combine *v.* + -MENT.] = Combination.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ci. (1612) 399 Combinement thus of Nature and of Vertue is admirde. *a* **1619** Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 2 Hauing no firme combinements to chayne them together in their publique dangers. **1825** Coleridge *Aids Refl.* 282 The Scriptural record of Baptism and the combinement of preaching therewith.

b. A combination, association, union.

1658 in Dalzell *Hist. Edin. Univ.* (1862) 181 Nor will I ever involve myself in..any kind of factious and disorderly combinements. **1674** [Z. Cawdrey] *Catholicon* 10 This coalition and combinement, founded on the truly Catholic Principles of the Church of England.

Combiner (kŏmbəi·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which combines.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 144 The whaye of the blood is as a chariot or mediator, and combiner of the other two beginnings together. **1654** W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II. 186 (L.) This so excellent combiner of all virtues, humility.

b. *spec.* A member of a combination; a confederate, associate, leaguer, conspirator. (Chiefly *pl.*)

1638 *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 6, I have nou hard thes Combiners ar resolved to, etc. **1712** W. Rogers *Voy.* 309 The aforesaid Combiners, who have put the Care of the said Ship under an uncapable Command. **1825** Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* 330 The combiners .. trusted that the bar of Scotland would always supply any force that the defence of political prisoners .. might require.

Combing (kōu·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Comb *v.*¹]

1. The action of the verb Comb.

1575 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 139 To haue their haires fall without combing. **1606** Surfl. *Country Farm* 51 Of spinning and combing of wooll. **1854** E. Wilson *Healthy Skin* xvii, By plenty of combing and brushing.

2. *concr.* (usually *pl.*) The produce of combing; hairs combed off; the artificial borders, etc. for which these are saved.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 44 The baldnesse, thinnesse, and .. deformity of their haire, is usually supplyed by borders and combings. *Ibid.* 59 She laid out the combings or cuttings of her own or others more youthfull haire. **1727** Swift *Gulliver* II. vi. 145, I desired the queen's woman to save for me the combings of her majesty's hair. **1880** W. S. Gilbert *Patience*, Compelled at last, in life's uncertain gloamings, To wreathe her wrinkled brow with well saved 'combings'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *combing* (i. e. wool-combing) *trade*; †**combing-cloth**, **-kerchief**, a cloth placed over the shoulders while the hair is combed; **combing-machine**, a machine for combing wool; **combing-wool**, long wool adapted for combing and spinning into worsted.

1578 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 231 (Jam.) Huidis, quaffis .. naipkynis, camyng claithis. *Ibid.* 235 (Jam.) Ane camyng curche of the same. **1670-98** Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 41 Some of the townsmen who saw him putting on that combing-cloth .. thinking it had been a priest putting on the amice. **1709** *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4585/4 Places .. where the Combing Trade is followed. **1757** Dyer *Fleece* II. Argt., The wool of our island peculiarly excellent is the combing wool. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 5/2 The better grades of combing merino. **1883** *Leisure Hour* 243/2 'Combing' wool is longer, finer, and more silky than 'clothing'.

Combing (kōu·miŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. as prec. + -ING².] That combs; *esp.* of a wave: Forming a crest, breaking into foam (see Comb *v.*¹ 5).

1857 S. Osborne *Quedah* xviii. 246 The spirit of the old pirate is still observed in stormy nights .. to row his tiny skiff through the combing waves. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Combing sea*, a rolling and crested wave.

†**Combing,** *ppl. a.*² *Obs.* In form a pr. pple. of a vb. *comb*, of uncertain meaning and history. Perhaps related to Pr. *comb*, Sp. *combo* curved, *combar* to curve (see Littré s. v. *Combe*); with sense: Curving, incurved, bending in.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 62 To graff frute that shal haue no core. Take a graff and bowe it in both endes combyng, and kyt bothe endes graf wyse and so fasten them in the stoke. **1574** Hyll *Planting* II. 75.

Combing, var. of Coaming.

Combining (kŏmbəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Combine *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. Combine; rarely *concr.* Combination.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 425, I will propound an other example..of more varietie in the Alligations or combinings. **1598** Florio, *Combinatione*, a combining or joyning togither. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 264 Being inflate with the combining of two such mighty kingdoms.

b. *attrib.* in *combining proportions, equivalents*, etc. (*Chem.*), the proportions, etc. in which elements or radicals combine with each other.

1866 Argyll *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 95 Each elementary substance has its own combining proportions with other elements.

Combining (kŏmbəi·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That combine; uniting, co-operating; entering into chemical combination.

1819 Children *Chem. Anal.* 443 Following the number of combining atoms. **1885** *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 531/3 In view of these combining causes.

†**Comble,** *sb. Her. Obs.* [a. F. *comble* in same sense:—L. *cumulus* heap, pile, heap above the full measure, crown.] The diminutive of the chief of the escutcheon, occupying one fourth of its depth towards its lower portion; the fillet.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxxvii. 99 Sir Wyllyam Duglas .. bare azure, a comble syluer, thre starres goules. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 254. **1722** Nisbet *Heraldry* I. 72 The chief can only be parted per fess, when three parts are above and one below—and this is called a Combel or Fillet—viz. the diminutive of a chief.

†**Comble,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *comble-r*:—L. *cumulā-re* to overload, f. *cumulus* heap, piled up mass.] *trans.* To load, overload.

1672 St. Michel *Let.* 14 Aug., in *Pepys' Corr.*, You dayly and howerly soe comble me with, not only expressions, but allsoe deeds, of your worthyness and goodness.

Comble, var. of Cumble *sb.* and *v.*

Combless (kōu·mlĕs), *a.* [f. Comb *sb.*¹ + -less.] Without a comb (in various senses: see the sb.). Hence **Co·mblessness.**

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 227 A comblesse Cocke. **1883** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 142 With a smooth and almost combless crest. **1880** Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* I. i. vi. 81 Absolute brushlessness, comblessness.

Combly, var. of Comely *adv. Obs.*

Combly, obs. f. Cumbly, Indian blanket.

Combmaker (kōu·mˌmēːkəɹ). One whose business is to make combs; a comb-cutter.

c **1450** *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/31 *Hic pectinarius*, a Comemaker. **1530** Palsgr. 207/1 Combe maker, *piengnier*. **1755** *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. iv. 30 He was a Combmaker by Profession. **1833** M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 366 Any combmaker will furnish you forth as good as new.

†**Combourgeoisie, -y.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *combourgeoisie*, f. *combourgeois* Comburgess.] A league or alliance of mutual citizenship between independent cities; comburghership: used particularly of Switzerland.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandects* 55 So the Athenians did make free of their citie .. all the Rhodians: which the Rhodians requited with like curtesie, which was nothing else but a comburgeosie, such as Bodinus reporteth to haue been made betwixt them of Valoys, and certaine towneships of the Heluetians. **1707** *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4350/3 Our strict Alliances and Combourgeoisy with that Principality. *Ibid.* No. 4393/1 Contained in the Treaty of Combourgeoisy between Berne and Neufchatel.

Combox, obs. f. *comb-box*: see Comb *sb.*¹

Combrance, -anse, var. of Cumbrance.

Combre, obs. form of Cumber: in the following the meaning is obscure.

1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 No maner person .. [shall] winde ..within any fleesse..tailes, decepteful lockes, cotte, calles, combre, lambes wolle, or any other thinge.

Combretaceous (kŏmbrĭtēi·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. bot.L. *Combretaceæ*, f. generic name *Combrĕtum* (applied by Pliny to some plant, prob. a kind of rush) + -ous.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Combretaceæ*, of which the typical genus *Combretum* consists of trailing or climbing tropical shrubs, some remarkable for the beauty of their flowers.

1864 Bates *Nat. Amazon* vi. 140, I see now and then a gorgeous crimson blossom on long spikes .. I suppose it to belong to a climber of the Combretaceous order.

Combrous, obs. f. Cumbrous.

†**Combu·re,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *comburir* (also in Pr.), ad. L. *combūr-ĕre* to burn up, consume.

The inflexion of *combūrĕre* is precisely like that of *ūrĕre* to burn, with its compounds *ambūrĕre, adūrĕre, exūrĕre*, etc., and it takes the place of a **com-ūrĕre*; but the difficulty of accounting for *comb-* as a variety of the prefix has suggested a parallel radical **būrĕre*, whence prob. *bustum*.]

1. *trans.* To burn up, consume by fire.

1570 *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 92 Thay Bouchers thy Father did combure. **1597** Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 970 Thy furious flaming fyre, Quhilk dois thy bailfull briest combuir. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 9/2 Combure the same to ashes. *Ibid.* 25/1 Take..Castoreum, of the weight of the combured swallowes. **1613** R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Combure*, burne, or consume with fire.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1590 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 52/1 Let it combure, till of it selfe it extinguishe.

Comburence (kŏmbiūəɹrĕns). *rare.* [f. L. *combūr-ĕre* to burn up + -ence.] Comburent quality or action: see next.

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* Wks. 1858 I. App. 395 The powers of..comburence and combustibility.

Combu·rent, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *combūrent-em*, pr. pple. of *combūrĕre* to consume: cf. F. *comburant, principe comburant*, as applied by Lavoisier.] Burning (*obs.*): causing combustion: applied by Lavoisier, and others after him, to that element, esp. oxygen, which, in chemical combination, was supposed to cause the combustion of another body; hence the classification of *comburents* and *combustibles*. See Combustion 2.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 50/1 Inscende them at a burninge and comburent candle. **1845** Grove *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 289. **1890** tr. *Jules Verne's Barbicane & Co.* xi, Formed by combination .. of the principal comburents and combustibles.

Comburgess (kŏmbŭ·ɹdʒĕs). *Hist.* [f. Com- + Burgess, after med.L. *comburgensis*, or F. *combourgeois* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. A fellow-burgess, fellow-citizen or freeman of a borough.

1517 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 17 The complaint made..by the Maior and yor comburgesses of yor towne of Oxford. **1565** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 37 Comburgesses and Commonalty. **1577-87** Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 446 Such magistrates..as neither are comburgesses nor apt to discharge themselves of such offices. **1609** Skene *Reg. Maj.* (*Chalmerl. Air*) 148 All and sundrie zour comburgesses [Lat. *omnes comburgenses vestros*], dwelling within zour burgh. **1875** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 424 The members were generally 'co-citizens' or 'comburgesses'.

†**2.** In certain English boroughs (before the Municipal Reform Act 1835), used as the title of municipal magistrates, chosen by and from among their fellow-burgesses, and associated with the alderman.

In some cases, as at Stamford, the Alderman and his Comburgesses received by later charter the style of Mayor and Aldermen.

1646 R. Butcher *Stamford* iv, Edward the 4th .. by his charter directed to George Chapman the first incorporate alderman, and others both of the upper and lower Bench, then called the Comburgesses and Capitall-Burgesses. **1696** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3175/3 The Association of the Alderman, Burgesses in Parliament, Comburgesses, Gentlemen, Free-Burgesses and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Grantham. **1835** *Rep. Commiss. Munic. Corp.* App. iii. 1673 *Pontefract*, King Richard 3, by a charter .. ordains that the Mayor and burgesses .. yearly may amongst the same burgesses in the Moot Hall, choose out of themselves 13 Comburgesses..one of which burgesses is to be chosen for the Mayor for one whole year. *Ibid.* App. iv. 2241 *Grantham*, The Comburgesses are elected for life by the Alderman's Court from the second twelve, who alone are eligible.

†**Comburgher** (-bŭ·ɹgəɹ). *Obs.* Also **-burger.** [f. Com- + Burgher.]

1. A fellow-burgher; a freeman of a city or state between which and other cities or states mutual citizenship is established: cf. Combourgeoisy.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. i. 158 If Iaffa Marchants, now Comburgers seeme With Portingalls and Portingalls with them.

2. = Comburgess 2 (? an error for it).

1683 *Addr. fr. Grantham* in *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1859/3 The Alderman, Recorder, Comburgers.

†**Combu·rghership.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ship.] The status of comburghers; mutual citizenship.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. i. 41 By all respects of our com-Burgership..I do adiure you. *a* **1714** Burnet *Own Time* an. 1707 (R.) The canton of Bernes .. declared, they were in a comburgership with them; and upon that, they sent a body of 3000 men to defend them. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5825/1 Contrary to the Treaties of Alliance and Comburghership they have with this Canton.

Comburment, var. of Cumberment.

†**Combury,** *v. Obs. rare.* To bury together.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 25 Some American Kings, whose custome is to comburie their concubines in tombe with themselves.

Combust (kŏmbŭ·st), *a.* [a. OF. *combust* (14th c. in Godefroy), ad. L. *combūst-us*, pa. pple. of *combūr-ĕre*: see Combure.]

†**1.** Burnt; *spec.* acted on by fire, calcined. *Obs.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 258 Combust matirs and coagulat. **1477** Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Of a Combust terrestrietie. **1562** Bulleyn *Bk. Simples* 80 b, The skinnes of them combust or burnt. **1678** R. R[ussell] tr. *Geber* I. iii. 6 Cast it combust into hot Water.

†**b.** Adust. *Combust choler*: 'choler adust'.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* xii. 67 Two kindes of melancholy, the one sequestred from all admixtion..the other ..a combust black choler.

c. as *sb.* That which is burnt.

1824 Coleridge *Rem.* (1836) II. 411 The combustive, the combustible, and the combust.

2. *Astrol.* Of the planets: Burnt up (as it were) by the sun in or near conjunction; (seemingly) extinguished by the sun's light.

'A planet is combust when within 8° 30′ of the body of the sun: its influence is then said to be burnt up, or destroyed.' *c* **1374** Chaucer *Troylus* III. 668 If I had, O Venus .. Aspectes badde of Mars, or of Saturne, Or thou combuste. *c* **1391** — *Astrol.* II. § 4 The lord of the assendent .. is fortunat .. whan .. þat he be nat retrograd ne combust. **1585** Lupton *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 95 If in the Nativity of the Husband Venus be combust, the wife shall die before the husband. **1644** Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 67 Who can discern those planets that are oft Combust..untill the opposite motion of their orbs bring them .. where they may be seen evning or morning? **1808** Scott *Marm.* III. xx, Many a planetary sign, Combust, and retrograde, and trine.

b. *Combust way*: 'the space in the second half of Libra, and through the whole Sign of Scorpio' (Bailey).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. ii, Frome the combust way she [Dyane] had her so sped, She had no let that was to be dredde. 1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Combustion, Combustway*, by reason of several violent or malignant fixed Stars in the second half of Libra and through the whole Sign of Scorpio.

Combust (kŏmbʌ·st), *v.* [f. prec., or its Latin source. First and chiefly used in pa. pple. *combusted*. Pa. t. in Sc. also *combust*.] *trans.* To burn up, consume with fire; to calcine. (Now only jocular or affected.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 438/2 Fyre descendyd fro heuen upon them and [they] were all combusted and brente. — *G. de la Tour* xxxix. Div, Ne fyre myght haue combusted or brente her. *a* 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 224 Putt therto lytherge .. and redde corall combusted. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 522 Scho..combust thame in the fyre. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiii, 'You don't suppose that I would go spontaneously combusting any person?' 1882 SUTTON in *Society* 7 Oct. 16/1 Wilt thou cook up or combust or incinerate The earth with thy igneous tail?

† b. *fig.* To consume or waste as fire does. *Obs.*

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* VI. viii. 145 Such as had combusted his State. *Time's Storehouse* 251 (L.) All Germany was combusted with great troubles.

Combustibility (kŏmbʌ·stibi·lĭti). [f. COMBUSTIBLE + -ITY; cf. Fr. *combustibilité*.] Combustible quality.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 170 Whyte Sulfur wythowte conbustebyllyte. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 411 Actuall combustibilitie or visibilitie. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 417 Vegetables are ..indebted to the light for their colours .. taste, combustibility. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* iv. 11 An easy method of exhibiting its [the diamond's] combustibility. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 634 General combustibility of the body.

Combustible (kŏmbʌ·stib'l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *combustible*, f. late L. *combūstibil-is*, f. *combūst-*, ppl. stem of *combūrĕre*; see COMBURE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Capable of being burnt or consumed by fire, fit for burning, burnable.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 264/1 The fire can .. burne al combustible thinges that it may towch. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 19. 26 Multitudes of faggots, or other combustible fuell. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Sept., Everything, after so long a drought, proving combustible. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 345 Stubble, and such like combustible matter. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 255 Orgonez..set fire to the combustible roof of the building.

2. *fig.* Easily kindled to violence or passion; excitable; inflammable.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/1 This distemper was so universal, the least spark still meeting with combustible matter enough to make a flame. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* iv. (1851) 37 The mind of man is combustible; the thoughts of his heart are nere tinder to the sparks of a lewd fancy. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lix. 416 The commons, aware of what combustible materials the army was composed. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xiii. (1875) 153 It was to the combustible hearts of female recluses that the torch was most busily applied.

† **3.** Burning, fiery. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 391 This last and least fire [of Etna], runne downe in a combustible flood.

B. *sb.* A combustible substance or matter.

1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 344 IV. 113 Eight or nine barrels of combustibles. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 198 Pitch, tar, and other combustibles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 All our ordinary combustibles—such as coal, wood, oil, etc.

b. *fig.*

1813 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* II. 475 Metternich works up the combustibles in Switzerland for a spring explosion.

Combustibleness (kŏmbʌ·stib'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] = COMBUSTIBILITY.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 501 Whose combustibleness would declare the subject to be earthly or terrestrial. 1791 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 69 The combustibleness of steel.

† **Combu·stibly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a combustible manner.

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 101 To use combustibly..half an ounce of the flower of Cassia.

Combustion (kŏmbʌ·stiən, -tʃən). Also 6 -yon. [a. OF. *combustion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *combūstiōn-em*, n. of action f. *combūrĕre*; see COMBURE.]

1. The action or process of burning; consumption or destruction by fire. (Not common in ordinary unscientific language.)

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. vii. § 2 The combustion of his sanctuary .. flaming before their eyes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xix. 17 They shal take of the ashes of combustion and of sinne. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. xxiv, The combustion of the Library of Alexandria. 1824 SYD. SMITH *America* Wks. 1867 II. 44 The faggots which each is preparing for the combustion of the other. 1867 *Chr. Remembrancer* LII. 245 The combustion of incense.

† b. A conflagration, fire. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 Catiline..that sought to bring it [Rome] to a combustion, or Nero..that did indeed set it on fire. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 47 Subiect it [Constantinople] hath bin to sundry horrible combustions. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* IV. i, In combustions..To save their precious goods from raging fire.

† c. *spec.* The burning of a corpse, cremation.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 202 Nor more mourn at his burn'd bones, Than did the great prince to his friend at his combustions. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) I. Solemn Combustion of Meneceus and Archemorus.

d. *Spontaneous combustion*: the burning of a substance (or mass) from heat generated within itself; see SPONTANEOUS.

e. *C. of money*: 'the old way of trying mix'd and base Money by melting it down' (Kersey).

1695 W. LOWNDES *Ess. Amendm. Silv. Coinage* 5 A constitution was made, called the Trial by combustion. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* I. s.v. *Combustio pecuniae*, In the time of King Henry II a constitution was made, called the trial by combustion; the practice of which differed little or nothing from the present method of assaying silver.

2. The ordinary term in scientific use.

As all ordinary combustion consists in the energetic combination of a body with oxygen, with evolution of heat and light, this was alone contemplated in earlier definitions of the term; but since it has been known that similar phenomena attend the combination of other elements, *e. g.* that of hydrogen and metals with chlorine, bromine, and iodine, *combustion* has been defined more generally as 'The development of light and heat accompanying chemical combination'.

Formerly, oxygen was regarded as essentially the *supporter of combustion*, the bodies which burned in it being called *combustibles*. Afterwards the former term was extended to all substances capable of forming vapours in which others can burn, as chlorine, bromine, iodine, sulphur; but since the same substance may sometimes act in both capacities, and since the vapours in question are actually consumed in the process, as truly as the so-called 'combustible', the distinction has gradually become obsolete. (Watts, etc.) Cf. COMBURENT.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Of such Combustion greate hardnes shall be. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Combustion is ignition, converting bodies by burning them into Calx. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 171 It has long been ascertained, that combustion will not take place unless it be nourished by air. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 220/2 s.v., The supporters of combustion known at present are..six. Oxigen gas, Air, Gaseous oxid of nitrogen, Nitrous gas, Nitric acid, Oxigenated muriatic acid. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 76 Combustion being in fact chemical union attended with heat and light. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 47 Combustion, or the combination of a combustible with oxygen. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 106 Being neither combustible like the one, nor a supporter of combustion like the other.

b. In the sense of 'combination of a body with oxygen', the word has been applied to processes of oxidation unaccompanied by evolution of light, and not popularly considered as 'burning', such as take place in the tissues of organisms (*Internal combustion*), in decomposing organic matter, etc.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 561 Every combination of an acid with other substances, is a process of combustion, which cannot take place without the combination of the oxygen with the combustible element. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 A kind of slow combustion goes on in the body. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 722 The decomposition of the non-nitrogenous reserve material and its combustion into carbon dioxide and water. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Internal combustion*, those processes of oxidation..which effect the maintenance of the animal heat.

c. An operation consisting in the complete burning of a substance in a combustion-tube: used in quantitative analysis.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 227 When the temperature required for a combustion is very high, the tube should be protected. 1885 SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Life* I. 273, I had successfully finished my first combustion.

† **3.** *Path.* a. A burn; b. inflammation. *Obs.*

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* T ij b, Vnguentum .. merueylous to consolydate and drye the conbustyons and woundes of synewes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 332 Take Lintseede..and applye it on the combustion. Some doe onlye annoynte the burne with Linteseede oyle. *Ibid.* 334/1 Heerewith annoynte the combustion both eveninge, and morninge. *Ibid.* 335/1 This draweth out the heate and combustion, and then it cureth. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. III. ii, Cauteries or searings with hot yrons, combustions, boarings. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 68 Combustion of the joynts, will admit of no sharp remedies.

† **4.** *Astrol.* Obscuration of a planet or star by proximity to the sun. *Obs.* See COMBUST *a.* 2.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 196 The darkenynge or hidynge of the starre..within 15 degrees of the Sonne .. is called of many men Combustion. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 44. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* XXVI. 165 Her Dispositor was in his Detriment, and entring Combustion. 1743 E. STONE *Math. Dict.* s.v., A Planet..not above eight Degrees and Thirty Minutes distant from the Sun..is said then to be combust, or in Combustion. 1721-97 in BAILEY.

5. *fig.* and *transf.*

a. with explicit reference to sense 1.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. i. (1840) 115 By their pious tears to quench the combustions in the empire. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 87 This poured oil on the fire..and put all in combustion. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VI. 265 Where there were disappointed leaders ripe for revolt..it was not difficult to kindle combustion. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. i, In spiritual invisible combustion [mounts up] one authority after another.

b. Violent excitement or commotion, disorder, confusion, tumult, hubbub. (Exceedingly common in 17th and 18th c.)

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 45 Seeking to set al in combustion with schisme. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 63 Prophecying .. Of dyre Combustion, and confus'd Euents. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 477 The House required the five Members to depart..to the end to avoid Combustion in the House. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 225 Armie against Armie numberless to raise Dreadful combustion warring. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 204 A new discovery ..served to throw every thing into still greater shame and combustion. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, The inn-yard was in a sort of combustion. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. v. 246 He again prepared to throw his country into combustion.

c. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1599) 942 Fearing a greater combustion, they came to composition. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. (1851) 334 The beginning of these Combustions [civil wars]. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 273, I heard a combustion among the women-servants. 1815 BYRON in Moore *Life* 382 Whitbread wants us to assess the pit another sixpence..which will end in an O.P. combustion.

6. *Comb.* **Combustion-tube,** a tube of hard glass in which a substance may be reduced by combustion.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 227 Combustion-tubes..the best are made of the hard Bohemian glass. 1877 *Fownes' Chem.* II. 10 The mode of heating the combustion tube with red hot charcoal is the original process.

† **Combu·stious,** *a. Obs.* [f. COMBUSTION: see -OUS.]

1. In combustion, burning.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To Honour of O'Toole* Wks. (1630) II. 17/2 The burning mouth of the combustious cannon. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 386 Combustious Ætna. 1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* lxxxi. (1850) 434 All kinds of combustious explosions.

2. Combustible.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1162 As drie combustious matter is to fire.

3. Raging, tumultuous, turbulent, stormy.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiv. § 6 Mutuall combustious [*so edd.* 1597, 1632; *ed.* 1622 *reads* combustions] bloudsheads and wastes. 1600-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 105 Chimnies tops orethrown In .. this fierce combustious weather. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 77 Dangerous and combustious seas. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 395 Upon the Confusion of the combustious Flaming in such Variety of Places.

Combustive (kŏmbʌ·stiv), *a.* [f. L. *combūst-* (see above) + -IVE.]

† **1.** *Med.* Pertaining to a 'combustion' or burn.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 332 To make an excellent combustive oyntment. Take Lintseede oyle and oaten meale.

† **2.** Having the quality of causing combustion.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 20 Their beams and influences begin to grow malign, fiery and combustive. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 146 The light of the Sun is combustive or burning up. 1824 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 411 Salt, sulphur, and mercury are equivalent to the combustive, the combustible, and the combust.

3. Pertaining to or characterized by combustion.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 45 Gases, at the instant of their combustive formation. 1880 MRS. C. READE *Brown Hand & White* III. i. 24 A crackling noise .. suggestive of combustive lucifers.

† **Combu·stuous,** *a. Obs.* [see -UOUS.] = COMBUSTIOUS.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxii. (1632) 1120 The King but a child, the Nobles at variances, and the combustuous Commons obedient to Neither. *Time's Storehouse* 922 (L.) That matters should be thus combustuous in the Indies.

† **Combu·sture.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *combūstūr-a* a burning, f. *combūst-* ppl. stem of *combūrĕre*, to COMBURE.] Combustion, burning.

1609 BP. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Catholic* 11 If the Parlament House had burned..the Iesuites..would..haue sung to their instruments the Destruction of Troy in that combusture of the Senate.

Combwise (kōu·mwəiz), *adv.* [f. COMB *sb.*[1] + -WISE.] After the manner of a comb; in pectinated fashion.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 87 b, The leues of the piche tre ar diuyded comwyse. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* 59 The Brain-pan..is as it were sowed together of many bones comb-wise. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 95 Passing his spread fingers comb-wise through his hair.

Comby (kōu·mi), *a.* [f. COMB *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Having combs or a comb-like structure; full of interstices like a honey-comb; favose.

1772 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/2 We have only two kinds of ashes .. solid, or hard, and comby, or light ashes. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 585 Banded, comby [structure of mineral veins], in parallel (and sometimes exactly duplicated) layers or combs.

Com-case, obs. f. *comb-case*: see COMB *sb.*[1] 9.

Come (kʌm), *v.* Pa. t. **came** (kēim); pa. pple. **come** (kʌm). Forms: see below. [A common Teut. str. vb.: OE. *cuman*, pa. t. *cuōm*, *cōm*, pl. *ewómon*, *cómon*, pa. pple. *cumen*, *cymen* = OFris. *kuman* (*koman*), *kom*, *kômon*, *kimen*, OS. *cuman*, *quam*, *quâmun*, *cuman* (MDu. *comen*, *quam*, *quamen* (Flem. also *cam*, *camen*), *comen*; Du. *komen*, *kwaam*, *kwamen*, *gekomen*); OHG. *queman*, *coman*, (*chomen*), and *cuman*, pa. t. *quam*, *cham*, *chom*, pl. *quâmun*, *châmun*, pa. pple. *quoman*, *koman*, *chomen*, *kumen* (MHG. *komen*, pa. t. *quam*, *kam*, *kom*, pl. *quâmen*, *kâmen*, *kômen*, pple. *komen*; mod.G. *kommen*, pa. t. *kam*, *kamen*, pple. *gekommen*); ON. *koma*, pa. t. *kvam*, *kom*, pl. *kvómom*, *kómom*,

pple. *komenn* (Sw. *komma*, *kom*, *kommo*, *kommen*, Da. *komme*, *kom*, *kommet*); Goth. *qiman*, pa. t. *qam*, pl. *qêmum*, pple. *qumans*; all :—OTeut. **kweman* and *kuman*, *kwam*, *kwêmum-*, *kumano-* :—Aryan **gʷem-*, *gʷm-*, cf. Skr. and Zend. *gam*, Gr. *βαίνω* (:—**βάνjω* :—**gʷmjo-*), L. *venio* (:—**gʷemjô*), etc.

The present tense had two stem-forms in Teutonic, viz. *kwem-* and *kum-*, repr. pre-Teutonic *gʷem-*, *gʷm-*, respectively; the latter being commonly considered an 'aorist-present'. Of these, Gothic shows only the former; OHG. shows both; OE. only the *kum-* stem. The OE. *cum-* has remained to the present day, being regularly represented by the current kʊm (in north. Eng. kum); the spelling *cum* was also frequent to 17th c., but the ME. scribal usage of writing *o* for *u* before *m*, *n*, *u* (*v*), introduced in 13th c. the spelling *come*, which finally prevailed: cf. *some*, *son*, *tongue*, *love*, etc. This use of *o* in ME. alike for the *u* of the present and pa. pple., and the *ō* of the past, was a defect of the writing which needs to be kept in mind.

The pa. t. had in WGer. the typical forms *kwam*, *kwâmun*; in OE., as in the parallel vb. *niman* to take, the long vowel of the plural was taken into the sing., giving *cuóm*, *cuómon*, later *cóm*, *cómon*, which in southern Eng. lived on through the ME. period as *cōm* (*coom*, *come*), *cōmen* (*cōme*, *coome*, *coom*). But just as, in late WS., *nóm*, *nómon*, became *nam*, *námon*, so in late Northumbrian *cóm*, *cómon* appear to have become *cam*, *cāmen*, which are found in the earliest specimens of northern ME. These forms were used by Wyclif, and soon afterwards drove out *com*, *come*, which hardly appear after 1500 in the literary language, though still widely prevalent in midland and southern dialects. In northern dialect, the pronunciation is still (kam), but in standard Eng. it has duly passed into (kēᵊm); cf. *Cambridge*.

The pa. pple. *cumen* was used by some down to the 17th c., when it was still written *comen*, *com'n*. As usual, however, the final *n* began to be lost in the 13th c. (esp. in the form with prefix *ycomen*, *ycome*), whereby this part was at length levelled with the infinitive as *come*. Notwithstanding a strong tendency in 16–17th c. to conform it to the weak conjugation as *comed* (a form which has established itself dialectally, *e.g.* in south of Scotland), the clipt form *come* (kʊm) remains that of standard English.

In OE., umlaut forms of the present stem occurred in the normal 2 and 3 sing. *cymes(t)*, *cymeð*, *cymþ*, which survived in early ME. *kimest*, *kimeð*; also in the pres. conj. *cyme*, and in the pa. pple. *cymen* (:—**kumino-*); in ONorthumbrian, umlaut forms were more or less frequent all through the present stem, but these do not appear in ME. (See Sievers in *Paul u. Braune's Beitr.* VIII. 81.)

The perfect tenses were originally formed with the auxiliary *be*, which is still retained to express the resulting state; in the expression of action *have* has gradually displaced *be*: see BE *v.* 14 b.]

A. Forms.

1. *Present stem*: **a.** *Infin.* **1 cuman, 2–4 cumen, 3–5 cume, 4–6 cum; 3–4 comen, 3– come.** (Also **3–4 kumen, komen, 4 commen, 4–6 comme, 4–7 com, 5 comyn, -in, cumne, cumnyn, 6 cumme, coome.**)

a **1000** *Beowulf* 494 Cuman ongunnan. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Þet he sculde cumen. *c* **1200** *Winteney, Rule St. Benet* (1888) 80 Cumende..toforan þam abbode. *c* **1205** LAY. 1156 Þa þingen þa weren to kumen. *a* **1300** *Signs bef. Judgm.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 Þat he sold come. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 24893 (Cott.) Quen þou cums [*v.r. c* **1340** comes, comis]. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 37 3if þu cum til a frend. *Ibid.* 92 Wan þu cumyst in to þe lond. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 108/1 Cum, or come [*K.* cvmnyn, *H.* cvmne] *Venio*. *c* **1450** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 247 Fro heuene to comyn. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* E j a, Where that ye cum. **1559** *Mirr. Mag.*, *Mowbray's Banishm.* xxii, To Englande not to coome. **1588** ALLEN *Admon.* (1842) 36 Now did he threaten to cum. **1657** J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 79 Cicero comming to Appius. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, O come ye in peace here, or come ye in war?

b. *Pres. Ind. 2nd & 3rd sing.* **1 cym(e)st, cymþ, cymmeð, 1–3 cumeþ, 2–3 kimest, kimeð; 3– comest, cometh, comes.**

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* c[i]. 2 Ðonne þu cymes to me. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 13 Cymeð dæg his. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þenne kimeð þe deofel. *a* **1225** *Juliana* 63 Kimest king o domesdei. **1340** *Ayenb.* 87 Þe ilke vrydom comþ of grace. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 330 Whanne þou komest to kourt. *c* **1450** *Guy Warw.* (C.) 11330 A man þat comyth onys therynne.

2. *Pa. t. a.* **1 cwóm, cuóm, 1 cóm, 2–6 cōm, 4–5 coom, coome, come.** *Pl.* **1 cwómon, quómon, cómon, 2–5 cōmen, 4-6 come,** (**4 com, coom, 5 comyn, -un, cum**; *mod. dial.* **coome, come**).

c **855** *O. E. Chron.* Introd., Hie up cuomon. *Ibid.* an. 855 Æfter þam to his leode cuom..and ymb ii gear þæs þe he in Francum com he gefôr. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He com among us. *Ibid.* 9 Heo comen..to þan sinagoge. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1979 His sunes comen him to sen. *c* **1300** *Cursor M.* 17288 *Resurrection* 163 (Cott.) He come not in company. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 8958 (Trin.) She coom in at þulke 3ate. *Ibid.* 10127 (Fairf.) How prophecijs comyn [*v.r.* com, coom, cam] to end. *c* **1388** in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 458 He coome not to seche his owne glorie. ? *a* **1400** *Arthur* 512 Þis lond þat he coom fram. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1004 Þai..Comyn euyn to the kyng. *Ibid.* 1021 To these kynges he come. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 Till þai comme at þe emperour. *c* **1420** *Avow. Arth.* xxxi, Thay..Comun to the kinge. **1523** SIR W. BULMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 328 He com to me when the water was hyg. **1854** W. GASKELL *Lect. Lanc. Dial.* 24 (*Lanc. Gloss.*), A Lancashire man does not say he 'came', but he 'coome'. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Come* pa. t. : *came* is unknown.

β. 3–6 *north.* **cam, (kam), 5– came.** Also **4 kem.** *Pl.* 3–5 *north.* **camen, (kamen), 4– came,** (*north.* **cam**).

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 416 Þan caim [=Cain] of Eue cam. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 677 (Götts.) Þe bestis cam him all aboute. *Ibid.* 12615 (Gött.) Scho came [*v.r.* com, coom] into a skole gangand. *c* **1320** *Sir Beues* (1885) 2571 Whan he to londe kem. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158 Þe messengers kamen to þe kyng ysaak. ? *c* **1370** *Robt. Cicyle* (Halliw.) 57 To Rome came the aungelle soone. **1388** WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 28 Whanne he cam in to the hous, the blynde men camen to hym. **1516** in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 12 The Quene of Scotts cam to Enfyld. **1521** FISHER *Wks.* 332 Saynt paule, whiche cam after them. **1532** BP. LONGLAND in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 97 I. 252 Itt came in to my house. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 114 Thou camest in two days and a half.

γ. occas. **cum** (?), **cumen.**

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1065 To Lothes hus he cumen.

δ. dial. **8–9 comed, coom'd.**

1800–44 PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 188 *Com'd* in the London dialect is used both for the preterit *came* and for our false participle *come*. **1864** TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (Old Style) v, An' I hallus coom'd to's choorch afoor moy Sally wur dead. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* p. lii, *Pres.* come; *Pret.* come, comed; *Pa. pple.* comen.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* **1–4 cumen, 2–3 icumen, ikumen, 4 cummyn, -in; 3–5 i-comen, 3–7, 9** *dial.* **comen. Also 4 y-comen, comin, -inne, commun, cummen, -in, -un, 4–5 commen, comun, 4–6 comyn, commyn, 5 cumne, 6 cummen, 6–7 com'n, 7 comne.**

c **898** *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Wæs Hæsten þa þær cumen. **1154** *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 En mang þis was his nefe cumen to Engle-land. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* 112 in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ich am to ðe ikumen. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7991 (Cott.) Commen i am. *c* **1340** *Ibid.* 22303 (Edin.) Cominne ic am. **1576** WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (Parker Soc.) 4 Which thing should have comen to pass. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 Hence it hath comen, that in arts Mechanicall, the first deviser coms shortest. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 106 We.. were now comne into such a tumbling sea. **1687** P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 355 Many who are com'n lately out of Ireland. **1879** [see 2 δ above].

β. **4–5 cum, icome, 5 ycome, com, 4– come.**

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10575 (Götts.) Quen anna was cum. *c* **1435** *Torr. Portugal* 1236 To the kyng the thoght com was. *c* **1450** *Merlin* x. 149 Is oure socour than I-come? **1712** STEELE *Spect.* 496, I am just come from Tunbridge. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* liv. The Hour's come and the Man.

γ. **6 cumd, -de, -ed, -it, -yt, cummed, commed, -yd, 6–7 com'd, 6–8, 9** *dial.* **comed, coom'd.**

c **1525** in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 342 Dr. London is soddenlye commyd unto me. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 371 His iniquitie was cumed to full rypenes. **1614** T. WHITE *Martyrd. St. George* B iv b, Com'd to the Temple, Georg.. Surueys the Idols. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, lvi, Wee..Are com'd. **1652** J. WETHERALL *Discov. Opin. False Brethren* 60, I might have com'd. **1705** S. WHATELY in W. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.*, What need they have comed over night then? **1848** [see 43 d].

B. Signification.

gen. An elementary intransitive verb of motion, expressing movement towards or so as to reach the speaker, or the person spoken to, or towards a point where the speaker in thought or imagination places himself, or (when he is not himself in question) towards the person who forms the subject of his narrative. It is thus often used in opposition to *go*, although the latter does not primarily involve direction, and is often used without reference thereto. *Come* is also used merely of the accomplishment of the movement, involved in *reaching* or *becoming present* at any place or point; and sometimes the entrance upon motion, involved in *issuing* from a source, is alone, or at least chiefly, thought of (cf. 11).

It is rarely *quasi-transitive* by ellipsis: see VI.

I. Of motion in space.

**of actual motion.*

1. In its most literal sense it expresses the hitherward motion of a voluntary agent.

a. To move towards, approach.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cxxv[i]. 6 Gongende eodon and weopun sendende sed he[ara], cumende soðlice cumað in wynsumnisse beorende reopan heara. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3992 O folk tua flokes cums wit me. *Ibid.* 4176 Þan sagh þai cumand be þe stret Marchands. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1637 Þey..hiderward buþ now comyng. *c* **1420** *Avow. Arth.* xvi, He mette the bore comande. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 195 Here comyn our enmyes. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 25 Loe! he comes, he comes fast after mee. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 38 *Bap.* Is he come?..*Bion.* He is comming. *Bap.* When will he be heere? **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 5 O'er yonder bridge..He comes, the herald of a noisy world, With spattered boots. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 975 Yonder comes a knight.

b. *esp.* To reach by moving towards; hence, often merely, To arrive, present oneself.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 35 Þonne ic cume ic hit forgylde þe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5050 (Gött.) Ruben..had mekil ioy quen þai war comin. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 242 And with that word, Tiburce, his brother come. *c* **1450** *Merlin* i. 7 She sente after this woman, and she com. **1528** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiv. 64, He was very sory, that he could not comme soner..and now cummen he wold not faile to do the best he could. **1631** MILTON *Epit. Mch'ness Winchester* 19 He at their invoking came. **1782** COWPER *J. Gilpin* 167 Say why bareheaded you are come, Or why you come at all? **1854** TENNYSON *To Maurice*, Come, when no graver cares employ, Godfather, come and see your boy.

2. Also said of the hitherward motion of involuntary agents:

a. of things having (apparently) a motion of their own, as water, wind, etc. *Naut.* said spec. of the direction or nature of the wind.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1042 (Gött.) Þat might neuer flod cum þar ney. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. (1495) 133 The humours comm fro the heed to the pypes of the throte. *c* **1430** *Cookery Bks.* (E. E. T. S.) 17 Boyle it, an when yt komyth on hy, a-lye it with wyne. **1549** *Compl. Scotl.* 34 Quhen the rane cummis. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 23 The winde came Easterly: so that we could not budge. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. 108 This river..comes from Tartaria, out of a lake, called Fanistor. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 The Wind is fair..he comes well, as if he would stand. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 256 The..arrows came thick among them. *c* **1790** J. WILLOCK *Voy.* ii. 54 On the twenty-ninth, the wind coming favourable we put to sea. **1870** TENNYSON *Window*, Sun comes, moon comes, Time slips away.

b. of things which are brought, or of persons brought without their own will. In many phrases, e. g. *To come to bear*: to be (or suffer itself to be) brought to bear: see BEAR *v.* 40, 32, BRING 8 f.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 18479 (Trin.) A clopinge is comen vs vp on. **1469** in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 117 To alle trewe cristen pepull to whom thys present wrytting shalbe come. **1574** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 353 Sr Francis Knowils letter came as it were to bayle me. **1611** BIBLE *Judg.* xiii. 5 No rasor shall come on his head. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 17 Aug., The play is the most ridiculous that sure ever came upon stage. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 192 Her main topmast was come by the board. **1728** R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 6 Architecture came to Rome .. about 461 Years before Marcellus. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 282 Every one firing as fast as his Gun would come to bear. *a* **1786** COWPER *Yearly Distress* 37 The dinner comes, and down they sit. **1805** A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 209 All her masts came immediately by the board. **1855** A. MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-house* viii. 125 The Letter was not long a-coming.

c. To move or be brought *to* a particular position; to fall or land *on* a part of the body, etc.

1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 193 The horse, on cantering down a..hill, came on his head. **1843** DICKENS *Chr. Carol* ii, He appeared to wink with his legs, and came upon his feet again without a stagger. **1889** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 9 Nov. 725/2 She came to an abrupt halt.

3. *Constructions.*

a. With *prepositions*. The preposition naturally following *come* is *to*; instead of which, however, there may stand any other of more complex sense, in which the notion *to* is contained or involved, as *into*, *unto*, *towards*, *against*, *on*, *upon*, *about*, *around*, *beside*, *near*, *above*, *beneath*, *before*, *behind*, *over*, *under* the point of direction; *before* a person, a tribunal, etc.

Beside the notion of *to* expressed or understood, relations of other kinds may be considered; and these sometimes become the only ones actually considered or expressed, e.g. *from* the point left, *across*, *along*, *through*, *by*, *over*, *under*, *up*, *down* a route followed or things passed, *with* a companion or accompaniment, *by*, *in* a conveyance, *for* a thing wanted, *after* a person or thing followed or sought.

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* John iii. 26 Alle comon to him. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 27 Se þe..cymð æfter me. **1154** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1132 Ðis 3ear com Henri King to þis land, þam com Henri abbot. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1438 Eliezer him cam a-gon. *Ibid.* 2940 And comen bi-foren pharaon. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 3356 Quat man es he þat cumand tilward us i se? *Ibid.* 12362 Þe leons com him all a-bute. **1382** WYCLIF *Mark* v. 1 Thei camen ouer the wawe of the see into the cuntree of Genazareth. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 23 At nyght were come in to that hostelrye. *c* **1450** *Merlin* iii. 45 The kynge come fro chirche. **1529** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1333/1 He causeth lyke a good husband man, his folke to come on fielde. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., What base company of men comes among them. *a* **1714** BURNET *Own Time* II. 30 She came on her way as far as Metz. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xii. 205 He came aboard my ship. *Ibid.* 205/1 A whole troop of old ones came about us at the noise. **1825** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 1 We came through a fine flock of ewes. **1836** DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 6 Coming up the stairs. **1843** — *Chr. Carol* iv, Come into the parlour. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* x. iii, The squire has only just come off a journey. **1848** MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xviii, I'll come with you. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 524 The stranger who comes from abroad.

¶ The collocation of *come* with a particular preposition has often a specialized sense: e.g. *to come by* (a thing) = to acquire. For these see VIII.

b. *Come* may be followed by the *infin. of*

purpose, with *to* (formerly sometimes preceded by *for*, as still in vulgar use).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 190 (Gött.) Mari .. Com to wasse vr lauerdes fete. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 17 Were comen for to see the feste. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 89 They came to take him. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* i. (1664) 9 Charon and Atropos are com'd to call me away from my delicies. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* (1869) 183/1 Those who came to visit me. 1843 Dickens *Chr. Carol* i, When will you come to see me? 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 529, I did not come to curse thee, Guinevere.

c. Purpose or business is also expressed by the *vbl. sb.* with *a* (= *on*).

16.. Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 141 He suspected I came a birding. 1846 Tennyson *Dora* 140, I never came a-begging for myself.

d. The purposed sequel or consequence of coming is joined by *and*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 39 He cwæþ to him cumað & geseoþ. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xx. 16 He schal come, and lese these tilieres. *a* 1498 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden Soc.) 5 Every manne was suffred to come and speke withe hym. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxv[i]. 9 All nacions..shall come and worshipe before the o Lorde. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 196 Several persons came and offered themselves. 1704 Pope *Summer* 63 Come, lovely nymph, and bless the silent hours. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Macbeth Travestie* iii, Diddle diddle, Good Duncan, pray come and be killed. 1854 [see 1 b]. *Mod.* Come and see us in our new home. He came and bought one.

† e. Formerly the *infin.* was used without *and*.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* iv. ix. (1554) 107 b, He must come flatter. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 618, I be-seche yow ..thys daye to com dyne at my hows. 1539 Cranmer *Matt.* xxviii. 6 Come se [Tindale come and se] the place where that the Lord was layed. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apophth.* 299 b, As many as wer in the citee betweene sixteen and sixtie should .. come follow hym. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 80 Quicke, quicke, wee'le come dresse you straight. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. iv. 50, I haue sent to bid Cassio come speake with you. 1647 W. Browne tr. *Polexander* ii. 55 Spaniards, which seem'd to have come offer themselves to your sword.

f. An action accompanying the hitherward motion (and often constituting the principal notion) was originally expressed by a following infinitive; but now by a following participle in *-ing*.

Beowulf 240 (Gr.) ge..þe þus brontne ceol ofer lagustræte lædan cwomon. *a* 1000 *Crist* 902 (Gr.) Sunnan leoma cymeþ scynan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 A vuhel com flon from houene. *c* 1205 Lay. 25525 Þer comen seilien..scipes. *c* 1290 *Saints' Lives* (Laud MS. 1887) *St. Cuthbert* 5 Þare cam gon a luyte child. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1554 As þese frensche men come ryde on message fro Charloun. *Ibid.* 2333 Wiþ þat cam renne sire Bruyllant.

c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 605 There come prykyng dewke Raynere. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 163 He sawe rychard come rydyng vpon an hors. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxxvi. 97 The Scottes came fleyng ouer the dales. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 44 There came two Men running against him amain. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* (1869) 205/1 The nag came galloping towards me. 1832 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* ii. iii, The knights come riding two and two. 1843 Dickens *Chr. Carol* i, The fog came pouring in at every chink and keyhole. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 24 You come asking in what wisdom .. differs from the other sciences.

g. There may be an adverbial accusative of the way pursued or the distance traversed. *Come your ways*: see Way.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 221 Come your waies. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, We were told it was but forty miles .. and we have come above threescore. *Ibid.*, The road you came. *Ibid.* v, They are coming this way. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I. xi. 23 We have come the primrose way. *Mod.* We have come many miles by train.

4. a. Instead of the place of destination, the *purpose* or *function* may be introduced by *to*.

1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* 19 His servantes..shuld ..haf cumne to his socoure. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 474 If he would personally come to a communication. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. xii. 4 He might not ..with th' eternall Gods to bancket come. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 223 A Daniel come to iudgement. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxii, Coming to the relief of a damsel in distress. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 94 The promised deliverer of their race, would come to the rescue.

b. Conversely, the name of a place (with *to*, *into*) may include, or simply stand for, what is done there; as in *to come to the* Bar, *into* Court, *into* Market, *to the* Hammer, etc. (See these.)

1781 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 199*/1 The matter came into the court of King's Bench. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 19 When I came to the bar a man's success depended upon his exertions. 1883 Black *Yolande* II. ix. 170 Monaglen is about to come into the market. 1887 Mrs. Riddell *Nun's Curse* II. ii. 39 Amos won't let the matter come into court if he can help it.

c. *To come into the world*: to be born.

[1382 Wyclif *John* i. 9 It was verri liȝt which liȝtneth ech man comynge into this world. — xviii. 37 To this thing I am born, and to this I cam in to the world, that I bere witnessing to treuthe.] *c* 1510 W. de Worde *Gesta Rom.* A vij, Euery man cometh poore and naked in to this worlde frome his moders bely. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* i, He died..six months before I came into the world.

** *of attributed motion.*

5. Of things: To extend, reach, or project with an extremity, from one point to or towards another.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 24, From þe brayn comen .vii. peire cordes..alle þe cordis þat comen of þe brayn. 15.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 151 A cote .. comynge to the helys. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* 172 The cyte is well walled, and there commeth to it an arme of the See. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 294 Yron beames that came athwart or acrosse from one side to the other. 1675 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 286 The .. new building to come noe further in the street than the old..Channell doth extend. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 174 Wooden Screws entred into wooden Nuts..and coming through against the Rest. *Mod.* Does the railway come near the town?

b. *To come to an end*: to end, terminate, be concluded. *To come to a point*: to terminate in a point, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* v. ii. (Tollem. MS.), þe heed is sumdel comynge narow, and hyȝe. 1694 Narborough *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 31 Their hind part tapers till it comes to a point. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. viii. 58 The fissure at length came to an end.

6. Things are said *to come* (to a person), *come in sight, into view*, etc., to which, or in sight of which, he comes as he advances.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 373 Bethlehem soon came in view. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 43/1 The house-keeper's and servants' rooms came next. 1850 *Ibid.* XVII. 28/1 Pianosa now came in sight. 1879 Whyte Melville *Riding Recoll.* xi. (ed. 7) 201 Jump off .. to walk up and down the hills with him as they come. 1889 G. G. A. Murray *Gobi or Shamo* xxi. 357 The sparse fields of stubble come quite as a relief to the eye.

b. By extensions of this, things are said *to come in one's way, within one's reach, under one's notice, within the scope of* a measure, and the like; also *to come* in a particular position or order with relation to contiguous things, to inclusion in a classification, etc., as *to come on such a page* of a book, *before* or *after other things, under a heading*, etc. See esp. *come under*, 46.

1687 Burnet *Contn. Refl. Varillas* 68 There is but one Doctor, unless Fisher comes into the Account. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 680 Instances that have come within my own knowledge. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 423/2 Such books as came within his reach. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 53 Beneath these comes the free class of labourers. 1876 F. G. Fleay *Shaks. Manual* I. ix. 86 It does not come within the scope of this book. 1877 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 199/1 This did not come into the category. 1885 Sir R. Baggallay in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 879 This case did not come within the terms of [the] Order.

7. The motion of a limb, weapon, or tool is often spoken of as that of the person who comes *with* it (i. e. brings it) to such a position; cf. *come down* with, *come out* with.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. I. viii. 155 We set our Sails again.. and ordered the man at Helm not to come to the southward of the E. S. E. 1787 *Advice to Officers Brit. Army* (ed. 9) 128 The same effect may be produced by coming from the shoulder to the order at two motions. 1883 *Army Corps Orders* in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 The whole of the Infantry .. will come to the 'shoulder' by battalions on entering the saluting base.

II. Where the notion of movement in space passes into or is sunk in other notions.

* *To come* (*to a person*, etc.).

8. said of things which one receives, or becomes possessed of: = To fall to one.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18409 Hu come þe sa grathli gode? *c* 1382 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 502 Þo moste heresye þat God suffred cum to his Chirche. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 31 The profite that may come thereby to many other. 1582 Hester *Secr. Phiorav.* I. vi. 7 Bothe [Measles and Small Pox] come with an accident of a Fever. *a* 1593 H. Smith *Serm.* (1637) 612 Riches come, and yet the man is not pleased. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 269 Tell me .. whether it [virtue] comes to man by nature.

b. *esp.* of possessions that one gets in due course, as by inheritance or other legal process.

a 1400 *Cato's Morals* 37 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, þat comis þe be heritage. 1542 James V. in Scott *Tales Grandfather* Ser. I. xxviii, It came with a lass, and it will go with a lass. 1674 tr. *Machiavel's Florentine Hist.* I. 35 Till such time as the Papacy came to Alexander the Third. 1687 Burnet *Contn. Refl. Varillas* 106 The Succession came to the Dutchess of Suffolk's Daughters. 1766 *Hist. Goody Two-Shoes* I. (1881) 5 Until the Estate by Marriage and by Death came into the Hands of Sir Timothy. 1887 Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* I. xviii. 257 Stanbury..belongs to us. It came through my mother.

9. of events, casualties, kinds of fortune, etc. = To happen or occur *to*, to befall.

Beowulf 23 (Gr.) Þonne wiġ cume leode ġelæsten. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Þet al þas wrake is icumen ouer alle þeode. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1088 For him was to cominge sorwe ynou3. 1406 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 Yef ought come to Thomas Roos. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4944 And euyll chawnce came to vs ryght. 1611 Bible *Eccl.* ix. 2 All things come alike to all. — *Mark* ix. 21. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 182 No more harme comming to either. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 329 What's come-to mine, that he writes not to my last? 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 334 Ill come.. to the false tongue of the deceiver. 1856 J. H. Newman *Callista* 86, I don't know what has come to the gate since I was here. 1888 M'Carthy & Mrs. C. Praed *Ladies' Gallery* I. ii. 44 Whatever comes to me, you are safe enough.

10. of sensuous or mental impressions.

a. of sights, sounds, and other sensuous impressions.

a 1340 *Cursor M.* 10514 (Cott.) Þi gerning god and þi praier Er cummin vn-to godds ere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 11 There come a vision to her in a night. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* A vj b, A voys cam sayeng .. make clene this plater. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 141 b, Other kindes..of the gardin smilax then have cummed to my syght. 1832 Tennyson *Mariana in S.* viii, There came a sound as of the sea. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 171/1 A knock came to his door. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 432 The same dream came to me sometimes in one form, and sometimes in another.

b. of thoughts, notions, and the like. *To come into one's head*: to occur to one. Also *to come to one's knowledge*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6602 (Cott.) Ne neuer come it yow in thoght. *Ibid.* 28332 Quen idel thoght me come and vain. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 155 It coome to my mynde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 To Come to mynde, *occurrere*. 1680 Bunyan *Mr. Badman* (1772) 182 The book that he had written came into his mind. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 254 ₱ 3, I wish it may never come into your Head to imitate those .. Creatures. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* (1869) 216/1 It never came once into my thoughts. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 684/1 A pretty incident .. came to his knowledge. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 257 The truth must often come to a man through others. 1889 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Dec. 259 It came into my head to jump aloft.

** *To come from a source*, etc.

11. a. as anything from a source: To flow, emanate, be derived *from*, *of*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 308 Þe hali gost comms of hem tua. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 9579 (Fairf.) To hym that þe falshed comyþ fro Ayen to hym let yt go. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. A.) Surgerie .. comeþ, of siros .. an hand, & gyros .. þat is worchinge in englisch. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxi[i]. 1 Of him commeth my helpe. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 78 Accommodated, it comes of Accommodo: very good, a good Phrase. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 413 This wine commeth of the grape about the towne Forum Appij. 1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) Pref. 53 Any thing more that comes from the pen of Geoffrey Gambado. 1826 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 101/2 The present motion .. came from a gentleman of that country. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xv. 142 Words which come originally from the Latin.

b. as progeny, offspring, descendants from a parent or ancestor: To descend. Const. *of*, *from*.

c 1250 *Hymn Virg.* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Þu ert icumen of heȝe kunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2566 Þe sede þat coms o þe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 Þe folk of Tartre come of þe kynreden of Cham. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 77 If of Appollo and of mena cam a sone that sone sholde succede to the royame. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 7 Mankinde that came of the loines of Sem, Cham, and Iapheth. 1640 G. Herbert *Jacula Prudentum*, He that comes of a hen must scrape. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 526 ₱ 3 Any young gentleman, who is come of honest parents. 1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* i, Come of gentle kin. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 583/1, I came from a race of fishers.

c. as an effect from its cause. Also *of* (*by*).

a 1225 *Ancren Riwle* 296 Þet muchel kumeð of lutel. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27682 (Cott. Galba MS.) Of enuy cummes oft grete grocheing. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 107 Certes this dreme .. Cometh of the grete superfluitee Of youre rede colera parde. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 The Money coming of or by the said Sale. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 3 Rotten agues, of which the jaundes is commed. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 445 Their beautie commeth by nature, yours by art. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 b, He had not seene any profit to come by any Synode. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 758 Sure some Mischief will come of it. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 350 Education comes of more things than books. 1836 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 286 This comes of having the son of a cotton-spinner for a chief. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 48 Suspicion murders love, and from its death Come anguish and remorse. *Mod.* No good could come of it.

*** *To come into* (*in*) *a condition or relation.*

12. To enter or be brought into *collision, contact, possession, use, fashion, action, play, force, prominence, opposition, contrast, comparison*, etc. (the phrases being sometimes literal, sometimes entirely *fig.*) See these words.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. xiv. 63 O my childring cum nocht in vse to hant Sic fremmyt battellis. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* IV. iv. 434 It may come into comparison with any of the Languages now known. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 55 A gay and piquant style .. came into fashion. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 438/2 That such a law should have come into existence. *Ibid.* 492/1 Scott and Chalmers .. do not appear to have come into contact. *Ibid.* 544/2 The carbines will come into play. 1865 W. A. Wright in *Smith's Dict. Bible* (1875) 611/2 The division..into chapters came into use at a later time. *Ibid.* 614/2 The..Polyglott ..came into circulation. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XVI. 480/1 The ..property..came into the possession of Mr. Bryant. 1885 *Law Rep.* Wkly. Notes 146/1 She .. came into collision with a steamer.

b. To come into *blossom, ear, flower*, etc.: cf. 23.

1841 *Journ. Roy. Agric. Soc.* II. I. 141 Both crops came into ear at the same time.

**** *Absolute uses, with notions of coming into existence, growth, change of state.*

13. To come into existence, make its appearance; to come above ground or out of the germ, as a plant; to appear on the surface of the body, as hair, a rash, pimple, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 4 (MS. B) Off Aposteme þat comyth on þe sydes. *Mod.* He sowed turnips, but none of them came.

14. Of grain in *Malting*: To germinate, put forth the radicle. [Here there is some connexion with Come *sb.*[2], and Ger. *keimen*: perh. a distinct verb *cōme* has fallen together with this.]

?*c* 1400 *Chalmerlan Ayr* xxvi. *Sc. Stat.* I. 693 Item þat þai lat jt akyrspire .. quhare it aw bot to chip and cum at þe tane end. 1483 [see Coming *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. 1577 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 156 To shoote at the root end, which maltsters call Comming. When it beginneth tharefore to shoot in this maner, theie saie it is come. 1584 T. Hudson *Judith* (1611) 13 (Jam.) Oft turning corne..least it do sproute or feede, Or come againe. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country*

Farm 105 Raw Malt when it is almost readie to goe to the Kilne, and as the Husbandman saith, is only well comed. **1669** Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 54 Let Pease be taken and steeped in as much Water as will cover them, till they Swell and Come, and be so ordered as Barley is for Maulting. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, To make the Barley Come even in the Couch.

15. *Butter* is said *to come*, when it forms in the churn; so *cheese-curd, jellies*, etc., when they form.

[**1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 About a two or three houres after you have put in your Rennet, the Milke commeth to a Curd.] **1641** J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 7 Not to churne the sincere milk thereof till butter come, nor to wring the nose of it till bloud come. **1796** Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xxii. 354 Put in two spoonfuls of rennet, and when it is come, break it a little. **1858** Mrs. Stowe *Minister's Wooing* I. 2 She can always step over to distressed Mrs. Smith, whose jelly won't come. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 520/2 On churning days the butter refused to come. **1884** Holland *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., The curd is said to come when it coagulates; and butter is said to come when it separates from the milk in churning.

†**16.** Of persons: To yield, be favourably moved. (Cf. *come about, come round, come to*, and Coming *ppl. a.* 2.) *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 125 Oh, to him, to him wench: he will relent, Hee's comming: I perceiue't. **1605** B. Jonson *Volpone* II. iii, *Corv.* [*aside*] In the point of honour, The cases are all one, of wife and daughter. *Mos.* [*aside*] I heare him comming.

III. Of arrival in order, time, or course of events.

* *Of reaching a point or stage of proceedings. (Said of a voluntary agent.)*

17. To arrive at or reach in the course of orderly treatment. Const. *to, at*, or *infin.*

a **1200** *Moral Ode* 157 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Ich wulle nu cumen eft to þe dome ich eow ar of sade. **1544** Latimer *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 438 Begin at his birth, and go forth until ye come at his burial. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258, I come now to yᵉ pynche of my true defence. **1669** Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 3 In this Treatise we will come to the Sea-Compass. **1687** Burnet *Contn. Refl. Varillas* 121 Our Author is always unhappy, when he comes to particulars. **1722** De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 253 When I come to consider that part more narrowly. **1781** *Ann. Reg., Acc. of Bks.* 200/2 We now come to the reign of Queen Mary. **1874** Stubbs *Const. Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 68 Until we come to ages in which we have clearer data. **1884** Gladstone in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7, I now come to the third of these great problems.

18. To advance, proceed, or attain *to*, as an end or natural result. Occas. with *indirect pass.*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 20b, I hope to come to thaboue of myn enterpryse. **1545** Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 97 They knewe not whyche way to houlde to comme to shootynge. **1707** Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 13 They are come to this unanimous Resolution. **1728** De Foe *Carleton* (1809) 3 To avoid coming to a battle for the present. **1749** Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xii, They soon came to a right understanding. **1827** Scott *Tales Grandfather* Ser. I. viii, These two haughty barons came to high and abusive words. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 556 To fear that the two parties would come to blows. **1876** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 678 A compromise was come to.

** *Of the arrival of time.*

19. Of time or portions of time: To be present, to arrive in due course.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 45 A þet cume domes-dei. *c* **1340** *Cursor M.* 12830 (Trin.) He knew þe tyme come þat he wolde haue bapteme nome. **1382** Wyclif 1 *Pet.* v. 1 That glorye, that is to be schewid in tyme to comynge. *a* **1400** *Stac. Rome* 750 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 140 Whan the soneday is I-come. **1480** in *Acta Dom. Concilii* 69 (Jam.) The lordis assignis to Patric Ramsay Monunday that next cummys. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 218 When bed tyme came, the king went to his bed. **1597** Daniel *Civ. Wares* VIII. lxiii, The morning being com'n (and glad he was That it was com'n). **1663** F. Hawkins *Youths Behav.* 85 When two Sundayes come together. **1726** Swift *Gulliver* (1869) 211/1 When..the day came for my departure, I took leave of my master. **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 390 The time must come, and will come quickly.

*** *Of the arrival in time, or in the course of events, of things or involuntary agents.*

20. Of an event: To come about, happen, turn out; esp. quasi-*impers.* with subject clause; = next.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 13131 Til it com on a fest dai, þat king herod did for to call þe barnage. **1535** Coverdale 1 *Sam.* i. 4 Whan it came vpon a daye that Elcana offred. **1548** Hall *Chron.* 186 How commeth this that there are so many Newe Testamentes abrode? **1603** *Philotus* xciv, All things ar cumde for the best. **1607** Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 275 How com'st that you haue holpe To make this rescue? **1837** Carlyle *Diam. Necklace* iv, And then the exasperating Why? The How came it?

21. *To come to pass*: to happen, take place in the course of events, come about, occur, be fulfilled.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 108 The wulf..threw the foxe al plat under hym, which cam hym evyl to passe. **1526** Tindale *Matt.* xxiv. 6 All these thinges must come to passe, but the ende is not yet. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* (1859) 202 You may see that cummen to pass which Bishop Serenus feared. **1662** Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 13 Therefore the event may not come to pass, and yet the Prophet be a true Prophet. **1718** Hickes *J. Kettlewell* I. v. 20 Which accordingly came to pass. **1848** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 335 The change which has come to pass in the cities.

b. quasi-*impers.* with subject clause. *arch.*

1526 Tindale *Luke* v. 1 It came to passe..that he stoode by the lake of Genezareth. **1535** Coverdale *Tobit* iv. 7 So shal it come to passe, that the face of the Lorde shal not be turned awaye from the. **1597** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 3 How it cometh to pass that one day doth excel another. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 128 ₱ 10 By this means it comes to pass, that the Girls look upon their Father as a Clown. **1726** Swift *Gulliver* (1869) 155/2 To know..how it came to pass that people were so violently bent upon getting into this assembly.

22. Of things which arrive or take place in time. Here belong such phrases as, *His turn came, It came his turn*, or *to his turn* to do something: see Turn.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 59 *Adueniat regnum tuum*, Cume þi riche we seggeð hit. **1388** Wyclif *Coloss.* ii. 17 Schadewe of thingis to comynge. **1616** *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 62 When the Lord my Fathers Audit comes. **1625** Bacon *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 556 For March, There come Violets. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 144 One Judge passeth, another commeth. **1732** Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 415 For the longer the Eruption is a coming and the smaller when it comes the Disease is less dangerous. **1878** *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 116/1 After the dinner came the reception. *Ibid.* 776/1 It came to Janet's turn.

23. To be brought in the course of events; to grow, arrive at, attain *to* (a specified state or stage). Sometimes *impers.* 'it comes to'. Hence many idiomatic phrases; e. g. *To come to, in, on* Place: to take place. See *Come to*, 45.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5070 (Gött.), I tald a drem þat comen es nou to gode. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1195 Is hit comen therto, We scholle be departed so. *c* **1450** *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4427 Tyll hyt came to darke nyght Euyn they folowed me ryght. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) Vnto the tyme they come to the yeres of discrecyon. **1609** Skene *Reg. Maj.* 94 Quhen it is cum to the giving of the sentence. **1611** Bible *Job* xiv. 21 His sonnes come to honour. **1687** Burnet *Contn. Refl. Varillas* 143 She bore him several children, but one Daughter only came to Age. **1758** Binnell *Descr. Thames* 254 He comes to his full Growth in a Year. **1793** B. Edwards *Col. W. Ind.* (1794) II. IV. 12 The trees that come soonest to perfection. **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 165 Is it come to this? **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 231 If any of his deeds come to light. **1879** M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* l. 508 He becomes..cautious when it comes to meteors and comets. **1889** *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 568 Why should Dick have come to harm?

b. with dat. infin. *To come to do, be*, etc.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* viii. 327 He came to understand that. **1590** Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Sign. **, The same Saxons..themselves came after to be conquered by the Danes. **1629** H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* 86 How comes then M. Cholmeley to be thus egregiously deceiued? **1653** H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Voy.* xxxv. § 3 When any exhalation comes to dissolve in the air. **1692** Bentley *Boyle Lect.* viii. 265 But how came the Sun to be Luminous? **1842** *Tait's Mag.* IX. 246/1 She..liked [him] more and more as she came to know him. **1885** *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 76 Pream., The River Thames..has come to be largely used as a place of public recreation and resort. **1889** K. S. Macquoid *R. Ferron* I. 54 How came you to be up so early?

24. With complement (pa. pple., adj., or † sb.).

a. To become, get to be (in some condition).

Often expressing passage from one condition into another, as in 'to come untied'.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 11615 (Fairf.) Þen come þe propheci alle clere þat spokin was of þat childe dere. *a* **1592** Greene & Lodge *Looking Gl.* Wks. (1861) 127 Tell me how this man came dead. **1593** Abp. Bancroft *Dang. Positions* IV. vii. 156 How Coppinger and Arthington came acquainted with Hacket. **1597** Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 57 So came I a Widow. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 132 How came it clouen? **1667** Milton *P. L.* IX. 563 Say, How cam'st thou speakable of mute. **1771** Smollett *Humph. Cl.* II. 238 She had had the good fortune to come acquainted with a pious Christian. **1837** Dickens *Pickw.* xxii, The brown-paper parcel had 'come untied'. **1889** A. Lang *Pr. Prigio* xvii. 136 Lo and behold! each knight came alive, with his horse. **1889** Mrs. Riddell *P'cess Sunshine* I. iv. 71 All would come right between her and her old friends.

b. To prove in the issue, event, or experience; to turn out to be.

1862 Trench *Mirac.* Introd. 5 When that 'sign' comes true. **1878** *Scribn. Mag.* XVI. 476/2 It will come very cheap to you. **1889** Mrs. H. L. Cameron *Lost Wife* I. i. 9 Poverty comes hard upon the old. **1889** Mrs. Oliphant *Poor Gentleman* III. iv. 62 It may come easier afterwards. **1889** Mrs. M. Caird *Wing of Asrael* III. xxxviii. 194 In point of fact, my dear..you come rather expensive.

c. For individual idioms, e. g. *to come true, to come natural*, etc., see True, etc.

IV. To become, belong.

†**25.** To become, be becoming or appropriate (*to*), belong or pertain *to*, befit. (L. *convenire*.) *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 420 'Ne wep noȝt' he sede..vor yt ne comþ noȝt to þe [*v. r.* Hit by cometh nat the]. *a* **1400** *Life Cuthbert* (MS. Trin. Coll. Oxf. 57) No suche idell games it ne cometh [**1290** *Laud MS.* bi-cometh] the to worche. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 627 It come noȝt a kyng son..to sytt Doune in margon & molle emange othire schrewis. *Ibid.* 3974 It comes to na kyng..To latt his pepill þus pas & perisch in ydill. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2181 Hit shuld come you by course, as of kynd childer, To be sory for my sake. *a* **1529** Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* Wks. II. 129 It cumys the better for to dryue A dong cart or a tumrelle. *Ibid.* 101 Yt commyth the wele me to remorde. *a* **1670** Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 118 That which comes to the institute I handle was thus endicted.

V. Come and go.

26. *Come* is often used in association with *go*, to contrast or include the two motions or results.

a. To come to a place and depart again, whether for once, or with repetition; to pass to and fro.

1382 Wyclif *Mark* vi. 31 There weren manye that camen, and wenten aȝen [**1611** There were many comming and going]. **1434** Jas. I *Let.* in *Harding's Chron.* (1812) p. vii, Lettres of..sauf condute saufely to comme and go to our presence. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 128 It was agreed that..the Citizens of London should come and go toll free. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 130 Hee may come and goe betweene you both. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 29 What solemn Festivalls people may come and goe of. **1864** Tennyson *Grandmother* xx, She comes and goes at her will.

b. To be first present and then absent; to approach and recede; to appear and disappear alternately; also of time, to arrive and pass.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 1851 (Fairf.) Til vij skores dayes ware comme and gan. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 1631, vj dayes be comyn and goon. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 For worldly goods they come and go, as things not long proprietary to any body. **1595** Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 76 The colour of the King doth come, and go Betweene his purpose and his conscience. *a* **1600** *'Hempe' prophecy* in *Whole Prophecies Scotl.* (1615), When Hempe is come and also gone, Scotland and England shall be all one. **1627** Drayton *Moon-calf* Wks. 1753 II. 492 After many years were com'n and gone. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 141 His colour came and went. **1833** Tennyson *Fatima* iii, My swift blood that went and came. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 299/1 Night's shadows come and go.

c. *fig.* To exercise liberty of action.

1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 99 There being thus, in titles..considerable room to come and go upon.

d. In various proverbs and phrases.

15.. *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 13 That lyghtly cum schall lyghtly go. **1660** *Charac. Italy* 13 The old Proverb, *Male parta, male dilabuntur*, Badly come, badly go. **1833** *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 192 'Lightly come, lightly go,' is his maxim. **1865** B. Brierley *Irkdale* I. 25 A jolly, come-day, go-day fellow..he never saved a farthing in his life. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, Come day, Gan day, God send Sunday, the saying..of indolent workers, who care not how the days come and go, provided they have little to do.

VI. Quasi-*trans.* uses. [The object is usually an adverbial accusative.]

27. *To come it* (slang): to 'come out with it', in various senses: see quots.

c **1690** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Has he come it?* has he lent it you? **1812** J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Come it*, to divulge a secret..they say of a thief who has turned evidence against his accomplices, that he is coming all he knows, or that he comes it as strong as a horse. **1873** *Slang Dict.* s.v., Also, in pugilistic phraseology, to come it means to show fear; and in this respect, as well as in that of giving information, the expression 'come it' is best known to the lower and most dangerous classes.

28. To act, to practise, to perform one's part; as in *To come it strong*, etc. *slang* and *colloq.*

1812 [see prec.]. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 546 Can't you come it melancholy? **1825** C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 86 Or in a stanhope come it strong. **1838** Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, I can come it pretty well—nobody better, perhaps, in my own line. **1854** De Quincey *Casuistry Rom. Meals* Wks. III. 250 But it was coming it too strong to allow no tobacco. **1888** McCarthy & Mrs. Praed *Ladies' Gallery* I. ii. 48 That is coming it a little too strong.

b. To play or practise (a dodge or trick), esp. *over* any one; to 'come over' him (see 43 f) with that dodge. *slang* and *colloq.*

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, To come Yorkshire over any one, to cheat him. **1855** Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 253 Barnes is trying to come the religious dodge. **1865** J. Hutton *Bitter Sweets* xxii, Don't come that dodge over me. **1873** *Slang Dict.* s.v., Don't come tricks here.

c. To play, act the part of. Const. *over* a person, *i. e.* at his expense, or so as to get the better of him. So *to come it with* any one. *slang* or *colloq.*

[In French they say at Tennis 'laissez-moi venir ce coup-là', let me *come* that stroke, i. e. play it; so at cards 'laissez-moi venir cette main', let me *come* that hand.]

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xliv, That man, sir, has comic powers that would do honour to Drury Lane Theatre..Hear him come the four cats in the wheelbarrow. **1841** J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II. 173 Suspecting that he was..'coming the deep file' over him. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 693/1 If you try to come the bully over me. **1850** Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xiii, He intends to come the Mirabeau—fancies his mantle has fallen on him. **1861** Dickens *Gt. Expect.* vii, Your sister comes the Mogul over us, now and again. **1890** Philips & Wills *Sybil Ross's Marriage* xviii 126 It's no use a-trying to come it with me.

29. To attain to, reach, achieve. *dial.* and *colloq.*

1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I can't quite come that' (= that is beyond me). **1888** in *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b. *To come a cropper*, a *colcher* (colloq.): see Cropper, Colsh.

30. *To come* or *be coming six*, etc.: to be in one's sixth year of age. Said esp. of horses, or the like, for which *rising* is now the usual phrase.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1008/4 Brownish bay Gelding about 14 hands high, coming seven years old. **1682** *Ibid.* No. 1766/4 She is in Fole, and cometh six. **1778** *Learning at a Loss* I. 58 A young Fellow as I am, just coming four and twenty. **1858–65** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. VI. iii. 161 Wilhelmina, now a slim maiden coming nineteen. *Ibid.* III. IX. vii. 130 Princess Elizabeth..age eighteen coming.

31. *To come any one thanks*: to tender thanks. (Here *come* may be a perversion of Con.) Now *dial.*

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* V. xv. 563 And thei wolen not come her thankis. **1883** *Huddersfield Gloss.* s.v. *Cum thank*, 'I cum ye no thank', I acknowledge no thanks to you. [So elsewhere in mod. dialects.]

VII. Special uses of certain parts of the verb.

32. *To come*, the dative infinitive [OE. *to cumenne*], is used (like F. *à venir*):

a. *predicatively*, after vb. *to be*. [This construction does not differ from that found with other verbs, as in 'he is to go', 'we are to speak', etc.]

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 3 Eart þu þe to cumenne eart? *c* **1205** Lay. 16037 Of þire mucle kare þa þe is to cumene

[*c* 1275 þat þe is comene]. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iv. 8 That hath a biheest of lijf that now is, and that is to come [1382 and to comynge]. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, Promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come. 1678 BUNYAN (*title*), The Pilgrim's Progress from this world to that which is to come. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 566 He sees what is, and was, and is to come. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4637/4 'Tis Leasehold, and twenty two Years to come. 1889 PHILIPS & WILLS *Fatal Phryne* I. iii. 61 All their troubles were to come.

b. *attributively* (after sb.) = That is to come, coming, future.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 7 Who shewide to 3ou for to flee fro wrath to cumme [*v. r.* comynge; 1388 that is to come]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 In þis tyme, and in tyme to come. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Shadowes of thynges to come. 1526 TINDALE *Hebr.* vi. 5 The power of the worlde to come [WYCLIF, the world to comynge]. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xiii. 14 When thy sonne asketh thee in time to come. 1763 CRABBE *Village* II. 194 Oh! make the Age to come thy better care. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v, Unwelcome earnest of the woe to come. 1874 MRS. HOLLINGS *First Impres.* ii. 15 Bright dreams of happiness yet to come.

c. *absol.* The future. [In Shaks. not clearly *sb.*]

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 108 Past, and to Come, seemes best; things Present, worst. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Ded., How of all things the Summe Shewes joy in thee, for present and to come. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas*, The present, and the past, and the to-come. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* v. 43 It is fear which beds the far to-come with fire. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 59 Scorning the Past and damning the To come.

β. *To coming*, in late ME., was app. a confusion of *cumenne, comen*, with the vbl. sb. *coming*.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* vi. 19 A good foundement into tyme to comynge. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 347 This ny3te þat is to comyng. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 81 And so is it þat is to comyng 3it. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 239/1 The first fruyte of the to comyng haruest. 1490 — *Eneydos* (E. E. T. S.) 4 My tocomynge naturell and souerayn Lord.

33. *Come*, the imperative, (beside its ordinary use as an invitation to approach or join the speaker) is used as an invitation or encouragement to action, usually along with or on the side of the speaker.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xx. 14 Her ys se yrfeweard.. cumaþ uton hine ofslean. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2030 (Cott.) Cum, broiþer, here and se. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 7 This is the eier; come 3e, sle we him. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 44 Com kys us bothe. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 7 Come let vs kyll hym. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 114 Come go, I will fall prostrate at his feete. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 69 Come, Brabant, giue me my Cloke. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Come my hearts, have up your Anchor that we may have a good Prize. Come, Who say Amen. 1803 SCOTT '*Bonnie Dundee*', Come fill up my cup, come fill up my can, Come saddle my horses and call out my men.

b. As a call or appeal to a person to bethink himself, implying impatience, remonstrance, or, more usually, mild protest or deprecation on the speaker's part. Often emphasized by repetition, or by the addition of such words as *now, then, but*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* App. ii. 823 Come þou art mys-bileuyd. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 68 Come Dromio, come, these iests are out of season. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 119 Come: you are a tedious foole. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1708 Come, come, no time for lamentation now. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 41 Come, come, act like a man. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 160 Come, come, colonel, says he, don't flatter me. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 422 Oh! oh! come now, softly. It is not fair. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvi, Come, come, Sikes .. we must have civil words. 1887 CURTOIS *Tracked* II. xxv. 273 'Oh, come, now .. that's rather strong, you know.'

34. *Come*, the present conj., is used in such phrases as 'come what may, or will' [cf. F. *vienne que vienne*, It. *venga che venga*, Ger. *es komme was da will!*], 'come weal, come woe'. Also in 'come what might, or would', where the sense is past.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 77 They will to all kinde of wanton pastimes..with come that come will. [*a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 328 Say what you can, let what will come on it.] 1790 BURNS *My Nanie* viii, Come weel, come woe, I care na by. 1843 BROWNING *Blot in 'Sc.* I. iii. IV. 21 Come what come will, You have been happy. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 187 Follow out that scheme, come wind, come weather. 1888 MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. v. 100 Come weal, come woe, I shall not trouble you.

35. *Come*, the present conj., is used with a future date following as subject, as in Fr. *dix-huit ans vienne la Saint-Martin, — viennent les Pâques*, 'eighteen years old come Martinmas, — come Easter'; *i. e.* let Easter come, when Easter shall come. *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 29 Twenty yere come Estren. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 17 Come Lammas Eue at night shall she be fourteene. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* VII, Come Candlemas, and I have been their servant For five-and-forty years. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* ii. (1882) 16 It all happened..four years ago, come Christmas. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 21 For twenty years come Michaelmas. 1888 MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. vii. 135 You'll grant me a seven years' lease come next May twelvemonth.

b. Also with an interval of time (week, month, year, etc.) following and qualifying a date, as in 'Thursday come fortnight', where the literary language now has 'Thursday fortnight', but the full phrase is retained dialectally.

1417 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 39 He schele Haue .. xv. li. at Esteren next, and x li at Esteren come twelmonthe. 1478 in *Acta Dom. Concilii* 20 (Jam.) On Monunday come aucht dais. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 308 The thirde Million, to be payde..at Mighelmas come a yere after the agreement. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 18 (1862) I. 76 Our Communion is on Sabbath come eight days. 1640 *Ho. Com. Order* in Rushw. III. (1692) I. 141 Ordered, That the business..be put off till Thursday come fortnight. 1692 *Ord. City Lond.* 19 June in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 231 On Thursday next come seven-night. 1724 BERKELEY *Let.* 8 Dec., Wks. 1871 IV. 110 Provided you bring my affair..to a complete issue before Christmas day come twelvemonth. *Mod. colloq.* The lease will expire at Midsummer come a year. *Mod. Sc.* We expect him on Monday come eight days.

36. *Coming*, pres. pple., used of age: see 30.

b. A response by a servant or any one who is called: = 'I am coming,' 'directly!'

[*a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 573 Clarice..haþ icluped blauncheflur ..Quaþ blauncheflur 'ihc am cominge', Ac heo hit sede al slepinge.] 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, Commend me to a boy and a bell; Coming, coming, sir! Much noise, no attendance, and a dirty room. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 9 Coming, Coming, Sir, (said he) with the Air of a Drawer. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. ii, I think I hear somebody call. Coming, coming!

VIII. With prepositions (and prepositional phrases), in specialized senses.

(*For ordinary prepositional constructions see* 3.)

37. Come across ——. To cross the path of; to meet, meet with; to fall in with by chance.

1810 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. 20 Saw great sign of elk, but had not the good fortune to come across any of them. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 226/1 The recollection .. came across my mind. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 85, I came across a very curious book.

38. Come at —— (= L. *accēdere*). †**a.** To approach; to come to, come so as to be present *at*. *Obs.*

1000–1537 [see AT 12a]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij b, Many ladyes and damoysels were come at the weddyng of a maide. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. viii. (1636) 151 Oleodemus..would not come at the Court. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 42, I will never come at that Committee again. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* IV. viii. § 3 This country is then so sadly burnt up that nobody cares to come at it.

†**b.** To come into bodily contact or sexual connexion with. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* xix. 15 Be ready agaynst the thirde daye, and no man come at his wife. — *Ezek.* xliv. 25 They shal come at no deed persone, to defyle them selues. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 156 b, After the Catte hath kitned, she commeth no more at the Bucke. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 433 Both [men and women] may well heare the reader .. but not come at each other.

c. To get at, reach (with implied effort), get hold of, obtain. (With *indirect passive.*)

1340 [see AT 12c]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 695/2 We can neuer come at it withoute the helpe of God. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 7 (1681) 128 If they [mice] can come at them, you will have but few left. 1746 LUCAS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 464 They are cheap, easily come at, and prepared by one's self. 1781 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 179/1 The defendant, being..abroad, could not be come at. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 133/1 Lord Brougham's opinion of democracy is hard to come at. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* iii. 64 How to come at the path.

d. To dart at, make for, attack.

1651–7 T. BARKER *Angling* (1820) 20 The Salmon will come at a Gudgeon. 1889 A. LANG *Pr. Prigio* ix. 65 He rose on a pair of flaming wings, and came right at the prince.

39. Come by ——. See BY *prep.* 15.

†**a.** To happen to, befall (a person). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 717 Bycause they rode forthe lyke foles, so it came by them.

b. To come near, or within reach of, to get at; hence, to get hold of, become possessed of, obtain, receive. Originally implying effort, but in later use often said of getting things by chance or involuntarily, to meet with. (With *indirect passive.*)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 296 Alle þat he mot com bie he robbed. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1688 Miȝt we by coyntise com bi tvo skynnes of the breme beres. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8591 The ring..I may not come therbi. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 16 We..had moche worke to come by a bote. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. x, Greke..is hardest to come by. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 218 It could not be perceyved howe he [Edw. II] came by his death. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 131 Cosin, Cosin, how haue you come so earely by this Lethargie? 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 96 That the party so distrained hath a direct remedy to come by his losses. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 146 The hindmost man comes ever by the worst. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv, The rogues have fallen out, and honest men may come by their own. 1883 BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* II. v. 130 This gold is honestly come by.

Come from ——: see 11.

40. Come into ——. **a.** See 12.

†**b.** To accede to, agree to; to fall in with (a proposal); to yield to. *Obs.*

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 27 The poor People came into it so eagerly. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 19 The rest, who had all opposed me before, came cheerfully into my proposal. 1739 GRAY in Gosse *Life* (1882) 30 The women did not come into it. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* III. 219 But be sure to lose this whole day, by coming into no proposal for pleasure. 1828 SIR W. SCOTT *Tales of a Grandfather* Ser. I. xxiii. (1841) 78/1 That he ought not to ..come into the King's will.

c. To come into possession of.

[1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 23 On his coming into the possession of an estate.] 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 68, I came into a property of one hundred thousand pounds. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 381 A bald little tinker who has just..come into a fortune. 1888 MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. iii. 51 Now 'he had come into his own'.

d. To enter upon (office or power).

1820 *Examiner* No. 617. 83/2 The year in which the Coalition came into power. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 745/1 The Whigs came into office.

41. Come of ——. **a.** See 11. **b.** = Become of.

1590 MARLOWE *Tamburl.* II. iii, What thinks't thou, man, shall come of our attempts? 1849 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1856) 320 What has come of Major Dobbin?

42. Come on ——. = *Come upon*, 48.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 6 The iminent dangeir that vas cummand on the realme of France. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 295 Then the kinges battaile came on the Englishe men. 1585 JAMES I, *Ess. in Poesie* (Arb.) 23 As the Pilgrim .. Cumd on the parting of two wayes at night. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, A right to come on any of the endorsers. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxviii, The popular expression of 'coming on the parish'. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 478/1 The change had come on them like a shot. 1864 TENNYSON *E. Arden* 149 Moving homeward [Enoch] came on Annie.

b. *Obs.* and *dial.* for *come of.*

a 1677 [see 34]. 1687 BURNET *Cont. Refl. Varillas* 27, I saw what would come on it, if he would not be at that charge.

43. Come over ——. **a.** See 3.

†**b.** To exceed, surpass. *Obs.*

1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 816. III. 225 That comth over the reseytys in my exspenses I have borowd. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 7 *M.* Will you then write me a Sonnet in praise of my beautie? *B.* In so high a stile Margaret, that no man liuing shall come ouer it.

c. To come as an overshadowing or overmastering influence; to take possession of (figuratively). (Connected with the next by the phrase 'a change has come over him'.) *Come over with* (Shaks.): cf. 7.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 267 How he comes o're vs with our wilder dayes. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 20 It comes ore my memorie, As doth the Rauen o're the infectious house: Boading to all. 1714 *Jrnl. W. Edmundson* Pref. 5 A general Apostacy came over Professed Christians. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* iii, Certain misgivings came over me. 1888 MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. xi. 180 Sometimes..it comes over me that this is all a piece of acting. 1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Nov. 699/1 That .. look once more came over his face.

d. To overtake, befall, happen to.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* i, 'I'm sorry for the girl, for bad's come over her.' *Ibid.* vi, 'There's a change comed over him..is there not?' 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 734 [This] showed the change that had come over him. 1888 FARJEON *Miser Farebrother* II. vii. 96 What had come over Bob?

†**e.** To overcome, dominate over. *Obs.*

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Jan., Against the French power coming over them or us.

f. To get the better of by craft, impose upon. *colloq.* or *slang.* (With *indirect pass.*) Cf. 28 b.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, Old Jasper Yellowley had been come over by a certain noble Scottish Earl. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xx, Not feeling quite certain .. whether he might not be 'coming over her' with these compliments. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* vii. 90 To cross that lady's assumed intention of 'coming over her'.

g. To get over. *dial.*

1888 MRS. JOCELYN £100,000 *versus Ghosts* II. iv. 68 It all seems so sudden like, Miss Kate, I can't come over that.

44. Come round ——. To get round, get the better of by craft, circumvent. *colloq.*

1830 tr. *Aristoph.* 247 How he comes round you with his sophistry! *Mod.* 'You can't come round me in that way.'

45. Come to ——.

a. See 3, and other senses *passim.*

†**b.** To get at, attain, get possession of. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 308 Y loue þing y no may com to. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18409 (Trin.) How coom þou to þat gode. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 124 To come to theyr lyuyng. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 99 It is requisite you prove, either that you had them by chance .. or otherwise, that by some gift you came to them.

c. To succeed in due course to. (Cf. 8 b, 40 c.)

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 452 This clemencie did hir maiestie..shew at hir comming to the crowne. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v, To use his fortune With reverence when he comes to it. 1674 tr. *Machiavel's Florentine Hist.* I. 34 Urban the Second was now come to the Papacy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 3, I came to my Estate in my Twenty second Year. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I, What a pity the 'squire is not come to his own. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 13 When he came to the crown.

d. To amount to (a stated sum or number).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 63 It wole come to sixti þousand mark þat he robbiþ of þe kingis lige men. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 104 Þe somme .. commez to fyue hundreth thowsand florenez. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 The dayes of the pilgrymage of my lyfe .. come not to y^e^ dayes of my forefathers. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 72 Let us put it all together, and see what it will come to. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 671/1 The proceeds of the sale came to over 5000*l.*

e. To amount to in price, to cost.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 84 In Barbary sir, it cannot come to so much. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 52 The Gallon of Milk comes but to a Farthing. *Mod.* This pair will come to about a guinea.

f. *fig.* To 'amount to', be equivalent to, mean.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Montriul*, It comes to the same thing, said I. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 327 You don't eat any thing. What, is your leg so bad as that comes to? 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. 12 It comes nearly to the same thing in the end. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xix. 178 The first [dispute] really came to the question whether the bishops .. were subjects of the king or of the Pope. 1888 MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED

Ladies' Gallery II. iv. 49, I am not exactly such a pig as that comes to.

g. To issue or result in, to turn in the end to; in such phrases as *to come to much, to little, to nought, when all comes to all, if the worst come to the worst*, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 233 This voyage..came to nothing. 1611 BIBLE *Hag.* i. 9 Ye looked for much, and, lo, it came to little. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. i. 14 Nor was it his fault that it came to nothing. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* vii. (1720) 123 Not one Grain of that I sow'd this time came to anything. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1847) 172 His falling in love with Julia had come to nothing. 1888 F. WARDEN *Witch of Hills* II. xvi. 60 If the worst comes to the worst.

h. *Come to oneself (one's senses)*: (*a*) To recover consciousness; to become conscious again after sleep, a swoon, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Ac þanne he heþ y-slepe and comþ to him-zelue. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 122 She felle doun in a swoune .. And whan she was come agen to herselfe. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 491 She fell downe amazed: and being come to hir selfe againe, said unto them, etc. 1637 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 16 The hurt person comming to his senses, cleared me, telling how it came and by whom. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 285 When she was come to herself enough to talk again. 1890 S. R. GARDINER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXII. 319/1 At the news of the execution of Charles I he [Montrose] fainted, and when he came to himself, etc.

(*b*) To come to one's right mind, recover from excitement, passion, or self-abandonment.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xv. 17 Then he came to him selfe and sayde, etc. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 527 Zaccheus .. being come unto himself, as soon as Christ was come into his house. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ii, But at last, having vented the first torrent of passion, he came a little to himself. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* III. vii. 129 The people..may come to their senses.

46. Come under ——. **a.** See 6 b.

b. To rank, fall, or be classed under (a general title, etc.), to be included under.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 10 So both Greece and Italy come under the name of the Isles of the Gentiles. 1816 BYRON in Moore *Life* 301 Anything of mine coming under the description of his request. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 567 It might come under the head of useful knowledge.

c. To be brought under the operation of, to be subjected to.

1714 W. EDMUNDSON *Journal* 7 All my parts came under this Exercise. 1887 *The Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 The owners perhaps came under the guillotine. 1889 *Law Rep., Appeal Cases* XIV. 533 They had each come under liability to pay the balance due. 1890 *Jrnl. Education* 1 Jan. 27/2 Those pupils who..had come under his personal influence.

47. Come unto ——. **a.** See 3.

† **b.** = *Come to*, 45 d. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 308 Three Millions of Scutes of Gold..the which do come unto sterlyng money, fyve hundreth thousand pound. 1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* I. III. 108 How much comes 10*d*. a day unto by the year?

48. Come upon ——. **a.** See 3. The special senses are generally derived from the notion of something descending, alighting, or swooping down, with force or weight, upon one; cf. *come down upon*, 56 g.

b. To attack, *esp.* suddenly or by surprise.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 509 [Thai] Cum sa hardely Apon all the gret cheuelry of Yrland. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 89 To resyste our Ennemyes, whan they list to come upon us. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxiv. 25 And came vpon the citie boldly, and slew all the males. 1780 COXE *Russian Discov.* 191 Katcham..came with such rapidity upon the Russians as to preclude the use of their arms. 1816 BYRON in Moore *Life* 325 They come upon you in bodies of thirty .. at a time. 1827 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. I. viii, To come upon him suddenly and by night.

c. Said of a divine visitation, retribution, curse, blessing, honour, calamity, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 2 And there shulen come vpon thee alle thes blissyngis. *Ibid.* 15 And..shulen come vpon thee alle thes malysouns. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 31 The heuy wrath of God came vpon them, slewe y^e^ welthiest of them. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxix. 13 The blessing of him that was readie to perish, came vpon me. 1714 *Jrnl. W. Edmundson* Pref. 29 Calamity that was coming upon this Nation. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* III. v, 'The curse is come upon me', cried The Lady of Shalott.

d. Said of overmastering influences, physical or mental.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 6 [lv. 5] Drede and trembling camen vp on me. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xiv. 14 The feare of the Lord came vpon them. 1714 W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* 25 About this time it came weightily upon me to leave Shop-keeping. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 402/1 A temporary madness seems to have come upon the people. 1886 MCCARTHY & PRAED *Right Hon'ble* III. xxviii. 39 It came upon her now that something subtler .. lay at the root.

e. To make an authoritative demand or claim upon (a party liable).

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. iv, I'll come upon him For that, hereafter. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, Sir Giles Will come upon you for security For his thousand pounds. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 466 Turinus then came upon him for the Money. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxviii, In the damage done to the Maypole, he could 'come upon the county'. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 725/2 They might come upon me afterward, and make me pay up.

f. To become legally chargeable on (any charity); to become a burden on.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 278 He had saved money, and could not come upon the parish. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 336/2 So Betty came upon the parish with all her children.

g. To meet with or fall in with a person or place as it were by chance.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I, You are to go sideways till you come upon Crack-skull Common. 1820 *Examiner* No. 637. 414/2 She came upon us by surprise. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 154/1 The travellers soon came upon a village. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 256, I came upon Geraldine in Cheyne Row.

Come within ——: see 6, and WITHIN.

IX. With adverbs: forming the equivalents of compound verbs in other languages: e. g. *come again*, L. *revenire*, F. *revenir*, Ger. *wiederkommen*. *Come* is used with adverbs generally, esp. adverbs implying motion toward, as *hither, together*; only those in which the sense is more or less specialized are here dealt with.

49. Come about.

a. To arrive in the course of revolution; to revolve, 'come round'.

1530 PALSGR. 489/1, I was borne this day twenty yeres, as the yeres come aboute. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 187 Each entertaining such foreign acquaintance, as will not fail, when their like turn cometh about, to requite him with the like kindness. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 189 If the Diameter of the Rowler be smaller, the work comes so much swifter about. 1826 [see **c**]. 1889 MRS. RIDDELL *P'cess Sunshine* I. vi. 96 That movable feast .. came about in due season.

† **b.** *Naut.* Of the wind: To turn, *esp.* into a more favourable quarter; to veer round. *Obs.*

1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 99 This after noone the winde came about. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. 176 From the 10th..to this day Noon, the Wind at North-north-west .. At Noon .. the Wind came about at South. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4464/7 The Wind coming about .. to the S.W. the Fleet was oblig'd to alter its Course.

c. To come round to a person's side or opinion; to turn into a more satisfactory mood, or state; = *Come round* c, d. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. i, The Lady Haughty looks well to-day, for all my dispraise of her..I think I shall come about to thee again. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, If you were just to let the servants forget to bring her dinner for three or four days, you can't conceive how she'd come about. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 282 Some people..consoled themselves by saying things would come about again .. They deceived themselves, things did not come about; the seasons came about, it was true; but something must be *done* to bring things about.

d. To come in the course of events; to come to pass, happen, turn out; to come to be as it is.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 104 For feawe of ham conne the skele Hou senne aboute cometh. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8775 He meruelled hou it cam aboute. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 391 And let me speake .. How these things came about. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 90 How comes it about that the Operations of Sense, and Reason vary so much? 1883 BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* IV. i. 220 What strange changes had come about in a year!

† **e.** To fulfil itself; to turn out true. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 45 To see now how a Jest shall come about.

50. Come abroad.

To come forth from house or seclusion; to come out; to appear before the public, become publicly known, be published. *arch.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 42 If he come abroade he shall cough me a mome. 1565–78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abdere se literis*..to live unknowne in continualle studdy, and never to com a broade. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 204 Stay their edition, and let them not come abroad. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* viii. 17 For there is not any thing..hid, that shall not be knowen, and come abrode. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 3 Some Writings of mine have without my privity come abroad in Print. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 157 Did some more sober critic come abroad. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 17 The acid .. usually comes abroad at five times the strength of vinegar.

51. Come again. (See simple senses and AGAIN, *esp.* A. 1 b.)

a. To come a second time, return.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 37 Go home, son, com sone agane. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 442 But now, dearly beloved, to come again, be not ashamed of the Gospel of God. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 22 As she recovered, and made a little way, she would come again to the Wind, till another Sea struck her off again. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. vii, Monks might deem their time was come again. 1823 — *Juan* VIII. xxxv, But Johnson was a clever fellow, who Knew when and how 'to cut and come again'.

† **b.** To return to a normal condition; to recover from a swoon, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* XV. 19 Whan he dranke, his sprete came agayne, and he was refreszshed. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* V. 14 His fleshe came againe. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 (Jam.) My dochter was lang awa [in a swoon], but whan she cam again, she tauld us, etc.

c. To appear after death. *dial.* (Cf. F. *revenu.*)

1884 HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., I remember a gentleman, who was drowned whilst skating, was popularly believed to 'come again'. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss., Come again*, to return after death. (Also in other dialect Glossaries.)

52. Come along.

To move onward (toward or with the speaker): often used as an exhortation.

1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 26, I kept a Light out all night, that the Pink might see if she came along. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, Hang your family dinners! come along with me. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 373 Come then, my Friend! my Genius! come along. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'Come along, then', said he of the green coat. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXXVII, I murmur'd, as I came along, Of comfort clasp'd in truth reveal'd.

53. Come away.

a. To come on one's way: see AWAY 1.

b. To come from the place: see AWAY 2.

918 [see AWAY 2]. 1830 TENNYSON *Oriana*, How could I rise and come away, Oriana? 1864 — *North. Farmer* V, I thowt a said what a owt to 'a said an' I coom'd awaäy.

c. To detach itself, separate: see AWAY 3.

Mod. On grasping it, the handle came away in his hand. A part of the bone must come away first.

† **d.** To get on or along *with*; cf. AWAY 16.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 39 There are..many of the French [words] which the Italians can hardly come away withall.

e. To spring out of the ground; to grow apace.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* VI. § 5 (1681) 98 For the first half dozen years they make no considerable advance, but afterwards they come away miraculously. 1765 EARL HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* 12 This .. to be done with all the young plants till they come away so heartily, that, etc. [Now chiefly *dial.*]

f. To come forth, issue, turn out.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 139 No two makings coming away alike, but depending entirely upon accident.

54. Come back. (See BACK *adv.* 5–7.)

a. To return (hither), in space, or time; to return to a condition, to the memory, come to mind.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 8 Nurse come backe againe. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 665/1 He rallied, and gradually came back to consciousness. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* II. xi. 198 Whatever happens, he cannot come back on you and say you had deceived him. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 9 The very names are coming back to him.

b. *Sporting slang.* To fall back, lose ground.

1885 *Times* 4 June 10/3 Half way down the hill Royal Hampton began to come back to his horses. 1890 *Field* 29 Mar. 462/2 Wade succeeded in maintaining a lead .. but from the seventh mile he began to 'come back' to his men.

55. Come by.

a. To come near, usually in passing; to pass.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 140, I did heare The galloping of Horse. Who was't came by? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 ¶ 1 There was a great Funeral coming by. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail, John.* And when does this come by? *James.* The mail? At one o'clock.

b. To come aside. *dial.*

56. Come down.

a. To descend (hither), to come to what is, or is spoken of as, a lower place: see DOWN *adv.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5147 When Criste es common doun to deme. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* xii. 12 The deuell is come downe vnto you. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 70 At length commeth downe from the Pope two Legates. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, The gentleman that's coming down to court my sister. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 256/1 The Chancellor of the Exchequer comes down to the House of Commons. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. vi. 187 The rain came down like a white sheet.

b. To reach or extend in a downward direction.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. i. 353 Their women .. whose vpper gownes come no further downe than their middle thighes. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 21 The latest accounts of the patient come down to the fifteenth day after the operation. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 12/2 The..forest.. comes down to the water's edge.

c. To descend by birth (*obs.*) or tradition; to survive from an earlier time to the present.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3156 (Ashm. MS.) Þat þai ware comen doun of kyngis. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 7 Nothing of this Nature is come down to us. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 599 To come down to later times. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* XXXV. 352 The tales had come down from the old heathen times.

d. To fall, drop. (Chiefly in sporting phrase.)

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 25 The best bit of flesh that ever was crossed will certainly come down one day or another. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 3 (1806) I. 108 Dr. F—..lost his equilibrium, and came down on the ice. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xix, He spurred the animal to leap the horse-trough..and it came down with him. 1890 *Field* 8 Mar. 363/2 The giraffe he fired at came down.

e. To descend in rank or condition; to be humbled, abased, or degraded.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlviii. 18 Cum doun fro glorie, sit in thirst, thou dwelling of the doȝter of Dibon. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 43 Thou shalt come downe alowe. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 633/2 Some folks who are so high will have to come down a peg. 1889 MRS. RIDDELL *P'cess Sunshine* I. i. 8 They had come down in the world.

f. To become reduced in size or amount; to be lowered.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 71 Resolved, That the Popish Commanders and Popish Officers shall be continued in pay till the Money come down, and no longer. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 315 Its lustre diminished.. till it came down to a star of about the third magnitude. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 39 When prices fall and wages must come down. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 719/2 The rent must come down.

g. *Come down upon ——:* to descend with authority, severity, hostility, or suddenness upon; to make an attack by surprise upon; to make a demand or call which is felt to press *on* or *upon* one.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* VII. 16 His violent dealing shall come downe vpon his owne pate. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Explor. Equat. Africa* IV. 33 The treacherous enemy comes down upon a sleeping village. 1888 R. A. KING *Leal Lass* I. VI. 117 It's too bad to come down always on you, only because you're such a good fellow.

h. *Come down* (*with*) ——: to bring or put down; *esp.* to lay down money; to make a disbursement; also *to come down with the needful, dust, pelf*, etc. *colloq.* (cf. 7.)

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v, What pension does your lady propose?..she must come down pretty deep now, she's superannuated. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 248 I'll make them come down, and handsomely too, or they shall repent it. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 381 The popular phrase of coming down with 'the dust'. 1877 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 288/2 But even rich fathers aren't willing Always to come down with the pelf.

57. Come forth. (*not colloquial.*)

a. To advance out of a place of retirement, come out; often as an encouraging or challenging call.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14349 'Lazar', wit þis, 'cum forth' he badd. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 5 As spouse cumand forth of his chawmbire. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxiv. 15 Rebecca the doughter of Bethuel .. came forth. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 525 If..Your son come forth the prodigy of skill; The pedagogue .. Claims more than half the praise. — *Task* II. 445 Forth comes the pocket mirror.—First we stroke An eyebrow, next compose a straggling lock. 1808 MRS. HEMANS *Voice of Spring* 21 Come forth, O ye children of gladness, come! 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Mem.* iv, Come forth. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxviii. 286 He came forth from his quiet retreat.

†**b.** To come into existence, be born. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* 3 In this maner they come forth and were borne horryble geants in albyon.

†**c.** To become published; to come out. *Obs.*

1595 BARNFIELD *Cynthia* To Rdrs., Poems (Arb.) 44 The last Terme..there came forth a little toy of mine, intituled, *The Affectionate Shepheard.* 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 26 When comes your Booke forth. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 491/2 'Childe Harold' came forth during the same year.

58. Come forward.

a. To approach, come from the background to the front. **b.** To present oneself before the public, a tribunal, or the like in any capacity. **c.** To make advances. *lit.* and *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 490/1 Come forwarde, a Goddes name, whye dragge you so ever behynde. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 1, I heard the same Voice say, but in a gentle Tone, Come forward. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 165 The Plague was come forward in the West and North Parts of the Town. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 276/1 Buyers are not induced to come forward. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 285 The armourer .. Came forward with the helmet yet in hand. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xvii. 167 Her cousin..came forward as a candidate. *Mod.* (*humorous*) They are very backward in coming forward.

59. Come in. (See IN *adv.* in its various senses.)

a. To enter hither; *esp.* into a house, room, or enclosure; to enter the field or arena.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8959 Sco com in at þat ilk yatte. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xiv. 6 And seith, Cum in, wijf of Jeroboam. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. (1839) 84 Whan we comen in wee diden of oure Schoon. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 181 He is the generall challenger, I come but in as others do, to try with him the strength of my youth. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 4 By my troth sir Toby, you must come in earlyer a nights. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ii. § 1 The simple ideas thus united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that come in by different senses. 1728 W. SMITH *Univ. College* 271 That he had .. twice or thrice knocked to come in. 1856 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* (1882) 61/2 A sleepy 'Come in' was the reply to my summons. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May (*Cricket*), Mr. C. T. Studd .. came in third wicket down.

b. To enter as invaders, settlers, occupants, etc.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 12 And þe Denmarkes come þo first ynne. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 136 And tels how first his famous ancestor Did come in long since with the Conquerour. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ix. 174 Traces of aborigines, before the basalt-building inhabitants came in.

†**c.** (in *Script.*) *To come in unto*: to have carnal intercourse with. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xix. 31 Not a man more vpon earth that can come in vnto us. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxviii. 16.

d. To move or advance inwards; to arrive here at its destination; to enter the port, goal, etc.

a 1626 BACON (J.), Our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was come in and joined to our main fleet. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. i, Here's another of our vessels come in. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 129 ¶ 1 There came in this Morning a Mail from Holland. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 256 The tide, as going out, or coming in. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 386 The mails went out and came in only on the alternate days. 1888 FARJEON *Miser Farebro.* II. xix. 256 The 'dark' horse .. came in fourth.

†**e.** *Fencing.* To make a pass or home-thrust, to get within the opponent's guard. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 241 These nine..Began to giue me ground: but I followed me close, came in foot and hand. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 302 Hee would about, and about, and come you in, and come you in. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* v. ii, Oh, bravely thrust! Take heed he come not in, sir. To him again; you give him too much respite.

†**f.** To submit, yield, give in one's adhesion.

1520 HEN. VIII *Let.* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. III. 57 O'Neil, and the other Irish captains [have] come in, and ..recognised us as their sovereign lord. 1560 in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 332 My Lord of Norfolke was ready to com in. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 658/1 Touching the arche-rebell himselfe .. if he .. should offer to come in and submitt himselfe to her Majestie. 1687 BURNET *Cont. Refl. Varillas* 124 Seeing the Queen's Forces encrease, and that none came in to him. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. xxv, Glencoe had not come in within the term prescribed.

g. To be successful in a candidature; to be elected; to come into power.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 118 He came in Rector. 1820 *Examiner* No. 619. 124/1 Mr. March Phillips .. came in for Leicestershire in 1818, on the Whig interest. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 15 A character for public speaking, which..must inevitably lead .. whenever the Whigs should come in, to a seat in the British Senate. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 17 May 586/1 Mr. Gladstone says that the statement that he came in on allotments in 1886..is..untrue.

h. Of things: To be brought or given in.

a 1067 *Char. Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 195 Ani land sy owt of ðen biscopriche ȝedon, ich wille ðæt hit cume in onȝean. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. i. 15 At Easter, eggs came in by the hundred. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 35/1 Subscriptions will continue to come in.

i. To come into hand as revenue or receipts. (Cf. INCOME.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 2 Sweet hearts we shall be rich ere we depart, If fairings come thus plentifully in. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 55 We may boldly spend, vpon the hope Of what is to come in. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 201 He was profuse in hospitality..To maintain all this, he had plenty coming in. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 347 Coming in as the incomes of literary men do.

j. Natural productions (*e.g.* vegetables, oysters), etc., are said to *come in*, when they begin to be in season, and come into hand for use; so to *come in usefully, opportunely*, and the like. In the current phrases, *to come in handy, come in useful*, etc., there is a blending of this notion with others, 'to come in opportunely and prove useful'.

1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxiii. 330 The snow and the storms came in so well to help the Welsh. 1884 H. COXWELL *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 536 The system of balloon signalling..would have come in opportunely. 1888 MCCARTHY *Ladies' Gallery* II. v. 69 The knowledge came in handy now. 1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* I. xii. 207 They have come in most useful. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 157/2 Even cats..come in useful.

k. To enter into a narrative, account, or list; to intervene in the course of anything; to take its place, *esp.* with reference to the place or manner. Cf. sense 6 b.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 365 *Gre.* If whil'st I liue she will be onely mine. *Tra.* That only came well in. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 77 Widow? A pox o' that: how came that Widdow in? Widdow Dido! 1820 *Examiner* No. 648. 587/1 But justice comes in here, as it comes in at every corner of this rotten question. 1886 *Lady Branksmere* II. xxix. 158 Where does the joke come in?

l. To come into use, vogue, or fashion.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 117 Þei han grete lordischipis amorteised to hem..þis amorteisynge comeþ in bi ypocrisie of preiynge be mouþ. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 24 For thence came in private Dominion or Possession. *a* 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Poems* (J.), Then came rich cloaths and graceful action in. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 172 After the Revolution, Jacobite plots came in. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 510/2 Now that..croquet has come in.

m. Of a time or season: To enter or begin.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 25 Vntyll the fulnes of the gentyls be come in. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 52 Now comes in the sweete of the night. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 275 The settled season began to come in. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 133/1 The year comes in royally.

†**n.** *To come in with*: to overtake; to meet; to fall in with. *Obs.*

1557 R. WOODMAN in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1801/2 Ere euer I could arise and get away, he was come in with me. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 191 In this pickle .. I came in with him.

o. *To come in for*: to be included among those who receive *a share of* anything; to receive incidentally.

1665 BP. PATRICK *Pilgrim* xxi. 218 We come in for a share of all their gettings. 1697 COLLIER *A Thought* Ess. (1702) II. 84 If Thinking is essential to Matter, Stocks and Stones will come in for their share of Privilege. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 366 Bystanders whom His Majesty recognised often came in for a courteous word. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* III. ix. 298 She came in for her share of a fine property.

p. *To come in upon, on*: to enter one's mind as a powerful impression, to be borne in upon.

1886 MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Right Hon'ble* II. xxiii. 180 It came more and more in upon her that she had known from the very first. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* vi. 186 Has it never come in upon your mind what you are doing?

60. Come near. To approach in place, order, qualities, etc.: see NEAR. So *come nigh.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14123 (Cott.) Ne mans wijt þar mai cum nere. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 3 To which those expressions of Plato in his Timæus come very near. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 190/1 The horse started a little when he came near. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 24/2 We came very near having a smash-up. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* XI. 298 The Indian..came near to pay the penalty of his life.

61. Come off.

†**a.** Formerly in imperative as a call of encouragement to action: come! come along! come on! *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 304 Yis quod this Somonour.. Com of, and lat me ryden hastily. Yif me xii. pens. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 66 Come of, come of, and slee me here as blyue. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. iv, Come of thenne, sayd they alle, and do hit [open a door]. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* B. vij, Why tarye ye thus longe, come of. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 103 Come of, therefore, let se; Shall I begynne or ye. 1530 PALSGR. 418 Come of, my scolers..I shall shewe you many thinges, *or ça, mes escoliers.* 1557 *Sarum Primer, Complin* E iij, Come of therfore our patronesse, Cast upon us those pitifull eyes of thyne.

b. To come away from a place in which one has been, *e.g.* a ship, a coast, etc.

a 1480 *Siege of Rouen* in *Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden 1877) 41 But massyngers thedyr he sende, Bade them to come of and make an end. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. viii. 154 The next day Capt. Minchin came off. 1743 J. BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 108 Made a Signal for the Boats to come off. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 1 We came off from Burghclere yesterday afternoon, crossing Lord Carnarvon's park.

†**c.** To desist, cease *from*. *Obs.*

1711 H. FELTON *Classicks* (J.), To come off from these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more. *a* 1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 31 To forgive every one that should come off from his opposition.

†**d.** 'To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction' (J.). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 221 The Figure of a Bell partaketh of the Pyramis, but yet comming off, and dilating more suddenly.

e. To become detached; to detach oneself.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 486 Eve handled it, and no doubt the apple came off in her fingers. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXIII, Mr. Weller..attacked the Reverend Mr. Stiggins with manual dexterity. 'Come off!' said Sam. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 26/1 The tail..came off in his hand. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 Mar. 302 The wheel of the car came off in the middle of the road.

f. To leave the field of combat; to retire or extricate oneself from any engagement; usually with reference to the manner, as *to come off with flying colours, second best, badly, safely, victorious, a loser*, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 128 But my cheefe care Is to come fairely off from the great debts. 1607 — *Cor.* I. vi. 1 We are come off, Like Romans, neither foolish in our stands, Nor Cowardly in retyre. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 26 His few well led men came ever off with victory.. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 68 Some Pilgrims in some things come off losers. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* ix, Blessing ourselves that we had come off so well. 1829 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. III. xxiii, He had come off victorious .. in every action in which he had been engaged. 1883 A. DOBSON *Fielding* 70 In this controversy..Cibber did not come off worst.

†**g.** To get off, escape. *Obs.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 647, I .. Entered the very lime-twigs of his spells, And yet came off. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 547 She had a dangerous Feaver, with a Diarrhœa, but came off. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can come off, he is then clear and innocent.

†**h.** To acquit oneself *well*, etc. *Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* I. 14 Cunning but capricious Artisans, which come off in nothing so well as in making Monsters.

†**i.** Of things: To come to an issue or result; to turn out. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 116 *Sil.* I thanke you (gentle Seruant) 'tis very Clerkly-done. *Val.* Now trust me (Madam) it came hardly-off. 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 29 *Pain.* 'Tis a good Peece. *Poet.* So 'tis, this comes off well, and excellent. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 171 This imitation..which comes off nearest to the mineral is as follows.

j. Of a thing on hand: To come to the issue; to take place, be carried out.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 368 The event has not come off right. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 142 A race to come off on the sands. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 286 First dinner (called luncheon), which comes off at two o'clock.

†**k.** To pay, disburse: cf. *come down, come out.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iii. 13 They shall haue my horses, but Ile make them pay..they must come off. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 539 Neither would Protogenes part with any of his pictures vnto them, vnlesse they would come off roundly and rise to a better price than before time. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* in *Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 512 We'll make her costive Beldamship Come off. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* IV. ii, Will you come off, sir?

l. *Sporting euphem.* To fall off. Cf. 2 c.

1881 MRS. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* I. i. 7, I confess I don't like to see a girl come off.

62. Come on.

a. To advance hitherward: often implying hostile intent.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2873 Than wole I, þat ye come on In haste to that same place. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Smyth & Dame* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 209 The smyth..Called on hys dame Jone, And bad her com on fast. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlviii. 14 The destruction off Moab commeth on a pace. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 400 The swift celeritie of his death, Which I did thinke, with slower foot came on. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), The great ordnance once discharged, the armies came fast on. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 238 Their troops..came on again to the charge with such fury, that, etc. 1889 *Standard* 9 Dec. 5/7 He will come on to Zanzibar on Thursday.

b. To advance in growth or development; to progress, thrive, grow, get on, improve.

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* II. i, States come on With slow advice, quicke execution. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.), It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will come far faster on in water than in earth. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-monger* 38 Like a young Setting-dog .. there's hopes of him, he's coming on. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 182 He seemed to come on but slowly while the shocks were slight. 1853 C. MCINTOSH *Bk. Garden* 473 Crops of cauliflower, etc., that may be coming on too fast. 1890 *Field* 15 Feb. 232/3 No. 7 [oarsman] has hardly come on as fast as expected. *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 355/1 He [a dog] has come on tremendously in head.

c. To come so as to prevail disagreeably; to supervene: said of night, winter, bad weather, fits or states of illness.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 892 The nyghte come on ful sone. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 83 The nyght came on. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), Until winter were come on. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 126 Night coming on, we here pitched our tent. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 4 It came on to blow. 1830 'JUAN DE VEGA' *Jrnl. Tour* xx. (1847) 138 It came on to rain. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv, We encountered another south-easter .. it came on in the night. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. 75 Whenever the paroxysm came-on. 1886 M'CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Right Hon'ble* I. vi. 99 The night had come on wet.

d. To come upon the board for discussion or settlement; to come in course to be dealt with.

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 96 Before the Lords at twelve my Cause comes on. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 64 The question of the St. Domingo deputation came on. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 132 The next day comes on Sir John Key's motion. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Mar. 340/2 The .. Bill had come on for second reading.

e. To come upon the stage or scene of action.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 225 Then came on a small man. 1888 M'CARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* III. viii. 168 Ransom began to grow impatient, and to wonder if Berenice was never to come on. 1890 *Field* 10 May 672/2 At this stage Mr. Woods came on to bowl.

f. *Come on!* the imperative is used as a call to urge some one to advance towards or to accompany (the speaker), or to proceed with anything; *esp.* used as a challenge or call of defiance.

c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1860 Gye beganne on hym to crye Harrawde, come on smertlye. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iii. 29 Come on fayre youth and go with me. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 1 Come-on, come-on, come-on: giue mee your Hand, Sir; giue mee your Hand, Sir. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 144 Now Sir, come on: What was done to Elbowes wife, once more? 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 14 Come on then, Satire!..Spread thy broad wing, and souse on all the kind. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'Come on,' said the cab-driver, sparring away like clock-work. 'Come on —all four on you.' 1888 E. GOSSE *Raleigh* ix. 201 Struck down as he was shouting 'Come on, my men!'

63. Come out.

a. *lit.* i. e. out of a place, a house, etc., into the open; to emerge, issue forth.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 43 Ðu latzar cymm ut. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 And fereð in to helle .. ut ne cumeð he nefre ma. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2643 Frenschemen..þat buþ now comen out of þe tour. 1535 COVERDALE *Numb.* xx. 11 And Moses .. smote yᵉ rocke .. Then came yᵉ water out abundantly. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xv. 28 Therefore came his father out. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 137 Go in there a slave, and come out a gentleman. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Eve* (Rtldg.) 86/2 The squire came out to receive us.

b. *esp.* 'out into the field', *i. e.* to fight.

[*a* 1498 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden Soc.) 14 Kynge Edwarde sent a messyngere to them, that yf thai wulde come oute, that he wulde feght withe them.] 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* ix. 29 And he said to Abimelech, Increase thine armie and come out. 1805 BLACKWOOD in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 130 *note*, At this moment the Enemy are coming out. 1829 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. III. lxxxiv, Their simple and ignorant followers, who came out [in 1745] in ignorance of the laws of the civilized part of the nation.

c. with the notion of leaving one's employment; as *to come out on strike.*

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 4/7 Seventeen..came out on strike yesterday morning. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec. 5/5 He had the promises of 300 to come out 'in sympathy' when the time came for quitting work.

d. With complement: To emerge (in a specified manner) from a contest, competition, examination.

1848–60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'How did you come out?' means, how did you fare in your undertaking? 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxiv. 186 He will come out a double-first. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. xiii. 289, I have set my heart on coming out winner. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* iv. 128 He had been put to his defence, he had come lamely out.

e. To appear, as the sun, moon, or stars; to emerge from behind the clouds, etc.

1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* II. iv, I wish the snow would melt and the sun come out on high. 1883 MRS. C. PRAED *Moloch* I. i. vii. 132 The stars came out in the blue overhead. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 308 The moon will come out when the wind goes.

f. To protrude, project, extend. (See 5.)

1694 NARBOROUGH *Voy. S. & N.* II. 118 Between the Scales on both sides the Knobs come out commonly three or four together. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 23 The other [end] at top..coming out into the Room.

† **g.** To come to an end, expire, 'run out'. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 241 b, The trewes commeth oute at October nexte.

h. To come into public view or notice, as from concealment; to become public; to be played, as a card.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Leste hit uttere cume þat hie tweien witen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 156 Þus cam it out þat cryst ouer-cam, rekeuered and lyued; For þat wommen witeth may nouȝte wel be conseille! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 194 Els on the shalle I be wrokyn or thi ded com Alle outt. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* v. i, All will come out. 1781 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 193*/2 The proceedings of the committee must all come out in the end. 1796 NELSON 20 Nov., in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) 304 We have all of us some [damages] when the truth comes out. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen's Chance* I. iv. 68 All this came out incidentally. 1889 'B. W. D.' & 'CAVENDISH' *Whist w. Perception* 35 Two rounds of diamonds come out.

i. To appear or be found as the result of investigation or computation, or as the solution of a problem.

a 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), It is indeed come out at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Table Coins, Weights, & M.* (J.), The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, comes out sixty-two grains and four sevenths. 1781 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 162*/2 If..it should come out, that the vice admiral's complaints were founded. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 21 If tan Long. come out negative, the longitude is greater than a semicircle. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* I. xviii. 355, I think it will come out all right. 1890 *Bedford Directory* 1 The death rate came out at a little under 13·28.

j. To come into visible development, display itself; as leaves, flowers, eruptive diseases, etc. As said of a photographic effect, there is often a mixture of senses i. and k.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 242 His heade, when it commeth first out, hath a russet pyll vpon it. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6306/2 The Small Pox are come out very violently on the Queen. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 6 Some strange eruption that had come out in the night. 1890 *Graphic* 10 May 539/3 The lilacs are coming out. *Mod.* The leaves are just coming out. We took photographs, but the details have not come out very well.

k. To become evident; to show itself prominently.

1820 *Examiner* No. 614. 43/1 They come out upon the eye with a satisfying power. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 177/2 The evil came out in a very marked way after 1843. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* iii. 50 Here comes out one of the most characteristic blemishes of the Authorised Version. 1890 *New Rev.* Apr. 290 The same arrogance came out, sometimes with startling distinctness.

l. To be offered to the public; to issue from the press, be published. Cf. *come out with*, 65.

1573 BARET *Alv.* To Rdr., Sir Thomas Eliots Librarie, which was come out a little before. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 9 What new paper hobby horses..are come out in your late May morrice daunce. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 232 ₱ 2 All the Writings and Pamphlets which have come out since the Trial. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 186 A few numbers of the Rambler had come out. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 389 The London Gazette came out only on Mondays and Thursdays. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 199/1 The new Russian loan..came out this week.

m. To show oneself publicly (in some character or fashion); to declare oneself (in some way); to make a public declaration of opinion.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 167 (1862) I. 390 Eyes to discern the devil now coming out in his whites. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxvii, When he began to come out in this way. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 584/2, I have hoards of gold laid by..and could come out as a Cræsus when I chose. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 425/2 Why you come out so strong in favour of one cause? 1876 STUBBS *Early Plantag.* iv. 65 Now he [Becket] comes out as a candidate for martyrdom.

n. To make a *début* on the stage or in some kindred professional character.

1820 *Examiner* No. 637. 414/2 When she came out in Mandane..she came upon us by surprise. 1831 F. A. KEMBLE *Let.* in *Rec. of Girlh.* II. viii. 229, I am to come out in Bianca, in Milman's 'Fazio'. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 171 She studies..as if she were coming out next year in a learned profession. 1888 M'CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* III. i. 23 A young girl .. who was coming out at a *matinée.*

o. To make a formal entry into 'society' on reaching womanhood (a recognized indication of this in English society being presentation at court).

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. ii. (D.), She has seen nothing at all of the world, for she has never been presented yet, so she is not *come out*, you know; but she's to *come out* next year. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xv. xv, A practical hint afforded by the daughter, as she is 'coming out' that it is time for Mamma to think of going in. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. 224 These jewels I'm going to give you when you come out. I wore them to my first ball.

p. To make public profession of religion. *U. S. dial.*

1860 *Widow Bedott Papers* 108 (Bartlett), Them special efforts is great things—ever since I come out, I've felt like a new critter.

64. Come out of.

a. *lit.* To issue or emerge from; to be brought or exported from (a place).

c 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Ter com ut of asie toward antioche. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23204 (Trin.) He þat doukeþ ones þer doun Comeþ neuer out of þat prisoun. *a* 1498 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camd. Soc.) 2 Thei came oute of the castelle. 1553 in *Camden Misc.* (1853) II. *Request* 10 And corn, which commeth so plentuously oute of Pollande. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* v. 2 When hee was come out of the ship. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 142 ₱ 4, I am just come out of the Country. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, O, young Lochinvar is come out of the west.

b. To emerge from (a state or condition); to escape or extricate oneself from, get out of.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 56 in *O. E. Misc.*, Hu he [the eagle] cumeð ut of elde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 41 To withdraw ws, ws defendand, Till we cum owt off thar daunger. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxi, Ȝette God may me sende of his sele, That I may..cum owte of this wo. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* vii. 14 These are they which came out of great tribulation. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 103 When men..come out of their apprenticeship. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 212 ₱ 7 He is just come out of the Small-Pox. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 184/1 They..came out of all the confiscations consequent on rebellion, better than they entered them. 1890 A. C. DOYLE *Capt.* '*Polestar*', *etc.* 234 He came out of his reverie with a start.

c. To issue or proceed from (a source, cause, antecedent, etc.).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 13 A speech..liker to have comen out of the mouth of Aristotle, or Democritus. 1792 in *Ann. Reg.* 1826, *Hist. & Biog.* 162/2 Something will come out of all this. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 288 Out of Plato come all things that are still written and debated among men of thought. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 78/2 Can good come out of such bloody scenes? 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 117 It..comes out of the economy with which the work is managed.

d. To extend or lead out of (a place); to project or grow out of. (Cf. 5.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (*MS.* A.) 26 þe toþer arterie þat comeþ out of þe lift-side of þe herte. 1611 BIBLE *Hab.* iii. 4 He had hornes comming out of his hand. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 72 The Staires comming out of the Lodgings into Saint James Parke.

65. Come out with (cf. 7, and 63 m.). To bring out; to publish, utter, give vent to.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 194 Be it hole worde or brokyn, com out with som. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 41 Pasquil is coming out with the liues of the Saints. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 10 If he come out with a saying, it is to amuse the attention of his Rivals. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, Mr. Winkle came out with jokes which are very well known in town.

66. Come over.

a. *lit.* To come, passing over a river, sea, mountain, or simply, intervening space; to cross.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 30 She dares not come over to thee. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvi. 9 There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come ouer into Macedonia, and helpe vs. 1760 *Voy. W. G. Vaughan* II. 4 The same captain I came over with to Calais. 1827 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. I. iv, The Percies are descended from a great Norman baron, who came over with William. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 343 A bookseller named Michael Johnson..came over from Lichfield.

† **b.** To come upon one, alight, descend. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvi. 2 So curs in veyn spoken in to sum man shal comen ouer.

c. To pass over during distillation.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 50 Distill them..and there will come over a water of no small vertue. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus, etc.* 239 If the heat applied be too great, carbonic acid air will come over instead of oxygene air.

d. To change sides, passing to that with which the speaker identifies himself.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 119 Yet notwithstanding, tenne of the best and chiefest of his horsemen, came over unto mee. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 117/2 Cleander came over to them. 1687 BURNET *Contn. Reſl. Varillas* 141 Many of the Earl of Pembroke's men came over to him. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Hist. Greece* I. 282 This made the rest .. come over to Demosthenes's opinion. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. i, The Prince has come over .. he is going to live at Court.

† **e.** To prevail, use persuasion successfully. *Obs.* Cf. *come over one*, 43 f.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 156 Have you thus come over with me, Pamela?

f. In *colloq.* phrase, *To come over faint, sick, ill,* and the like: to have a feeling of faintness, etc., come over one.

67. Come round.

a. To come by a circuitous route; to come in the course of a circuit, or in taking a walk round; to come in an incidental or informal way.

1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 49 My sons came round, in the chaise, by Andover and Weyhill. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii, Every time he [the lamplighter] comes round. 1888 F. WARDEN *Witch of the Hills* II. xxii. 176 She said she might come round this evening.

b. To come with the revolution of time or events.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* v. ii, Farewell, my sorrows, and my tears take truce, My wishes are come round. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* v, 'O God be thank'd!' said Alice the nurse, 'That all comes round so just and fair.' 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* 572/2 A new order of things had come round. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* III. xiv. 248 The festivals come round and the people assemble.

c. To veer round, as the wind, to a more favourable quarter; to turn favourably in opinion.

1818 TODD, *To come round*, to change; as, the wind came round. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 363, I begin..to come round to my uncle's opinion. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xx, I had confident expectations that things would come round.

d. To return to a normal state or to a better mood after a fit of ill temper; to recover from a swoon, illness, etc.

1841 LD. MOUNT-TEMPLE in *Life Shaftesbury* x. (1887) 209 It's better to give them time to come round. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xvi, She came round so far as to be helped down stairs. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xv. 169 She .. allowed him to go on with his grumbling. He would come round by degrees.

68. Come to.

a. Analytical form of OE. *tó-cuman* to arrive, come, to be present; L. *advenire.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 10 Cume to þin rice [*Lindisf.* to-cymeð ric ðin]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 60 Whenne many fals witnessis hadden cummen to.

b. *Naut.* To come to a standstill, rest, or fixed position; also, to come 'close to the wind'.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* iii. (1757) 99 In the fright he had forgot he had a graplin in the boat to come to with. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Arrivée*, the movement of coming-to, after having fallen off, when a ship is lying-by, or trying. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 225 They resolved, being near shoal water..to come-to, and rest themselves for the night. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiv, The gale having gone over, we came-to.

c. To come round to reconciliation, accord, or a pleasant mood. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1701 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris' Petit.*, What if after all my chaplain won't come to? 1765 LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 8 For a long time behaved oddly, but he has come to again. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. viii, I thought Sophia was a just coming to. 1890 (Still common dialectally).

d. To recover (from a swoon, etc.); to revive, come round.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 275 (Jam.) Thoch I be not in perfyte helthe, yet I find myself in very gude in the cuming to. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlix, Isabel was the first to *come to*. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* iv, He had just been all but choked, and had that moment come to. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov.* 55 Chafe away, keep chafing, for she moans: She's coming to!

69. Come up.

a. *lit.* To come from a lower to a higher position, or to a place viewed as higher, or as a centre, *e.g.* the capital, or a university.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 13 He cymþ eastan up. 1516 in E. LODGE *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 15 If I shulde com up to London the next terme. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 60/2 They came up to town. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, I thought you would not choose Sir Peter to come up without announcing him. 1844 DICKENS in *Story of his Life* 156, I am here—just come up from underground. *Mod.* He is coming up to Balliol College next term.

b. To come close forward (*to*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 70 Þe lewede Men..comen vp knelynge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 582 Com vp ye wyues, offreth of your wolle. 1666 TEMPLE *Lett.* I. 55 When he came up, tho' with much Civility. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, To come up, *accoster, aborder.* 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ₱ 7 The Gentleman we were talking of came up to us. 1714 W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* 34 Wm. Moore going by saw me standing and coming up to me said, etc. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiv. 109 As he spoke he came up to her and took her hand. 1886 M'CARTHY & PRAED *Right Hon'ble* II. xv. 47 One comes up smiling and ready for the next round.

c. Of persons following: To come right forward from the rear; esp. *to come up with*, to come so as to be abreast of, to overtake; to reach.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 35 Just as Christian came up with the Cross. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. i. 34 Though we followed .. a good way, yet did not come up with him. 1714 W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* 67 When we came up with the Land of Ireland the wind turn'd North East. 1781 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 55/2 Tarleton came up with his enemy at eight in the morning. *Ibid.* 59/2 The rear of the column being come up. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 243 Macarthy soon came up to support Hamilton. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 12 Soon they came up with a poor Irishwoman.

d. To spring up out of the ground, as a plant.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 2 He commeth vp and falleth awaye like a floure. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 28 The corne commeth thinne up. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. v, The same flowers come up again every spring. 1884 MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* xi. (1886) 66 The time-honoured prescription, 'Plant a primrose upside down, and it will come up a polyanthus'.

e. To take rise, originate, come into use, become the fashion.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) 246 Thus miche is ynou3.. forto knowe how ydolatrie came up. 1549 *Latimer's Serm.* ii. To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Belyke they [termes] wer not used and commen up in his time. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 10 Well, I say, it was neuer merrie world in England, since Gentlemen came up. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. (1869) 62/1 Before they were a month in town, great shoulder-knots came up. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* I. ix. 161 This gentleman, who died not long after policemen came up.

†**f.** To rise in rank or position. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 425, I am come up, as a man is that from povertie is come to rychesse..He his mervaylously come up within a yere or two. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxi. 4 When Ioram came vp ouer his fathers kyngdome. 1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) Y vj b, No[t] to seeke to come vp by any noughty or subtil practise.

g. To present itself as the subject of attention; to arise, to turn up; to rise in the mind.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 102/2 Now and then a name would come up in the conversation which I remembered. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen's Chance* II. x. 138 Chepstowe's talk .. would keep coming up in her mind and disturbing all her efforts. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 582/1 That [question] has not come up, and is not likely to come up for many years.

h. To rise in amount or value; to amount *to*; to rise to the level or height of; to attain to some standard or requirement, to equal.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 193 He Whose ignorant credulitie, will not Come vp to th' truth. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), All these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test*, We of Ireland are not yet come up to other folks refinements. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 ₱ 8 These Writers..not being able to come up to the beautiful Simplicity of the old Greeks and Romans. 1750 [R. PULTOCK] *Life P. Wilkins* xx. (1883) 60/1 No tailor can come up to it. 1820 *Examiner* No. 622. 173/1 His vocal pieces do not come up to Mozart's. 1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* III. vi. 118 The results did not quite come up to his anticipations.

i. *Naut.* To come to a direction; to come as near to the wind as a ship will bear.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 19 The winde..came vp at South. 1649 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 169 At 11 in the Forenoon the Wind came up at SSE. and foggy. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 17 The greatest Part of the Night she came up no nearer than S. by W. and S. S. W. At Four in the Morning she came up with her Head West. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, She has come up again. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., A close-hauled ship comes up (to her course) as the wind changes in her favour.

j. *Naut. trans.* To slacken (a rope, cable, etc.).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Capstain*, Come up Capstan, that is, slack the Cable which you heave by. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 114/2 To 'come up' a rope or tackle, is to slack it off. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *To come up*, to cast loose the forelocks or lashings of a sett, in order to take in closer to the plank.

k. In the imperative, a call to a horse. *dial.*

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Come-up*, said to horses to urge them on. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Come up*, an expression used to an animal when it is required to move. 1888 *Under-Currents* I. i. 3 He .. implores them [horses] to 'come up' or 'go on', as occasion demands.

l. *Marry come up!* see MARRY.

☞ *Phrase-key.* (The prepositional constructions in VIII, and adverbial combinations in IX, are not included.) Come! *imper.* 33; come *pres. conj.* 34; come Easter, etc. 35; come eight days, etc. 35 b; coming! 36; coming six, etc. 30; (time) to come, 32; to coming, 32 *β*; come (as butter or cheese), 15; come a-begging, etc., 3 c; come and —, 3 d; *c* and go, 26; *c* a cropper, 29 b; *c* cheap, 24 b, c; *c* down in the world, 56 e; *c* down upon, 56 g; *c* down with, 56 h; *c* easy, 24 b, c; *c* from, 11; *c* in for, 59 o; *c* in place, 23; *c* in sight or view, 6; *c* in useful, etc. 59 j; *c* in one's way, 6 b; *c* in with, 59 n; *c* into action, contact, etc. 12; *c* into bloom, ear, flower, etc., 12 b; *c* into court, market, 4 b; *c* into one's head, mind, 10 b; *c* into view, 6; *c* into the world, 4 c; *c* it, 27, 28; *c* natural, 24 c; *c* on! 62 f; *c* out with, 65; *c* thanks, 31; *c* to all, 45 g; *c* to be or to do, 3 b, 23 b; *c* to bear, 2 b; *c* to an end, 5 b; *c* to a halt, 2 c; *c* to a point, 5 b; *c* to one's knowledge, 10 b; *c* to little, much, nothing, 45 g; *c* to oneself, one's senses, 45 h; *c* to one's turn, 22; *c* to pass, 21; *c* to place, 23; *c* to the bar, the hammer, 4 b; *c* to the rescue, 4 a; *c* to the worst, 45 g; *c* true, 24 c; *c* under notice, etc. 6 b; *c* upon the parish, 48 f; *c* one's ways, 3 g; *c* within (one's) reach, within the scope of, 6 b.

For other phrases, as *come* AMISS, HOME, SHORT, SPEED, of AGE, to ANCHOR, to BLOWS, to CLOSE QUARTERS, to GRIEF, to HAND, to HEEL, to LIFE, to LIGHT, to NATURE, to the FRONT, to the POINT, to TERMS, to TIME, to an UNDERSTANDING, up to the MARK, to the SCRATCH, *come you* SEVEN, etc., see under these words.

Come (kʌm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **cyme, cime,** 3 **kime, keome, kume, cume,** 4 **cum, cumme, coome, comme,** 4–5 **come, com.** [OE. *cyme*:—OTeut. type **kumi-z*, vbl. abstr. f. *kuman* to come: cf. *ryne* course, *byge* bend, etc. Of this the mod. repr. would have been *kim*; but in early ME. the sb. was assimilated to the vb.]

†**1.** Approach, arrival, coming. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Morzensteorra bodaþ þære sunnan cyme. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 3 Hwylc tacun þines cymes. *c* 1205 LAY. 3962 Þe king wes gled for his kime [1275 come]. *Ibid.* 28141 Of þine kume [1275 keome] nis na wene. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 26 Of his cume careles. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5319 Of his com þe king was fain. *Ibid.* 17920 (Gött.) Bodword of his cum to bring. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 375 The cause of his come. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 246 Thair cruell com maid cowardis for to quaik. [Still in comp.: *income, outcome, downcome*, etc.]

2. *Come and go*: passage to and fro.

1843 BROWNING *Blot in 'Sc.* II, The noiseless come-and-go. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* II. 108 There was a constant come and go of attributes.

attrib. 1887 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Mar. 377 The come-and-go people who hire the country houses their owners are compelled to let.

3. *Sc.* 'Growth, the act of vegetation; as *There's a come in the ground*, there is a considerable degree of vegetation' (Jamieson).

Come (kōum, kūm), *sb.*[2] Now chiefly *dial.* Also 5 *pl.* **comys,** 7 **coom,** 9 **coomb, comb.** [Known only from 15th c., but app. cognate with mod.G. *keim* in same sense, and thus repr. an OE. **cām*:—OTeut. type **kaimo-* in ablaut relation to **kīmo-*, **kīmon-*, whence OHG. *chīm, chīmo*. It has app. been sometimes confused with prec.; cf. COME *v.* in sense 14.]

The radicle of barley or other grain which in malting is allowed to develop to a certain point, and is then dried up by the process of roasting, and afterwards separated from the malt. In earlier quots. the acrospire was perhaps included.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comys of malte [1499 commys], *pululata*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 171 You shall rub it [the Malt] exceeding well between your hands, to get the Come or sprouting clean away. *Ibid.*, The falling off of the come or sprout when it is throughly dryed. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. 3 In Corn [the Radicle] is that Part, which Malsters, upon its shooting forth, call the Come. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. *Come*, small strings of malt. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 279 The sprouted radicles (called coombs or chives) are broken off and separated. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Combings*, In the process of malting each corn of barley grows a very distinct root—called combings or combs.

†**Come,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. OF. *come*, ad. L. *cōma* hair of the head, foliage or top of a tree, etc.] The 'head' of any plant: cf. COMA[2] 1 c.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lix. 225 Y^e^ floures grow in a spiky bushe or tuffet .. like to Cuckow Orchis..sauing they lacke suche a come or coppe.

Come (kʌm), *pa. pple.* of COME *v.*, used adjectively in comb., as *new come, come out, come down.*

1562 JEWEL *Apol. Ch. Eng.* v. i, A new comen up matter. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 15 Being but of the newest come-ouer antiquity. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref., A new come doctrine. 1623 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 295 III. 160 The new come-home guests. 1865 MRS. GASKELL in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 324 If I were a come-out young lady. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 4/2, I have talked with a good many of these come-down ones.

Come, obs. form of COMB, COOM, COOMB[1].

†**Co·me-again,** *sb. Obs.* [f. vbl. phr. *to come again*: see COME *v.* 51.] A direction to come again; a deferring of attention. (Cf. Prov. iii. 28.)

1636 HEALEY *Theophrast., Cavilling* 5 Those which desire hastily to speak with him, he giveth them a Come-againe.

Come-at-able (kʌmˌætˈăb'l), *a. colloq.* Also **comeatable, come-atable.** [f. the phrase *come at* (see COME *v.* 38) + -ABLE.] That may be come at or reached; accessible, attainable, obtainable.

1687 T. BROWN *Lib. Consc.* in *Dk. Buckhm's Wks.* (1705) II. 118 The Poultry was not so comeatable as their Neighbours desir'd. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* Pref. 1 Remedies..cheap and easily Come-at-able. 1721 CIBBER *Lady's Last Stake* I, Pleasures which were a little more comeatable. 1769 *Lloyd's Evening Post* 11–13 Sept. 254/2 Butchers meat was scarcely comeatable. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 43 The come-at-able facts of Captain Smith's case. 1835 H. D. INGLIS *Channel Isl.* 245 Any of those come-atable documents. 1839 LD. MEADOWBANK in Swinton *Rep. Trial W. Humphrys* 318 The Scotch estates were easily come-at-able.

Hence **Come-a·t-abi·lity, Come-a·t-ableness.**

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1760) II. vii. 53 The .. com-at-ability, and convenience of all the parts. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., Her inferiority in the numbers, and still more in the 'come-at-ableness' of her forces.

Come-ba·ck, *sb. dial.* The Guinea-fowl.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 536 The pintados called come-backs squall. 1869 R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.) *Come-back*, a name given to the guinea fowl, from its common cry, which sounds like the words 'Come back'. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.*

Co·me-by-chance. *colloq.* A person or thing that comes by chance; an illegitimate child.

1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 35 He put me out to nurse .. since I was a comeby-chance. 1876 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xix. 213 Could it be that she already loved this come-by-chance. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 153 *Come-by-chance*, a bastard. A stray pigeon who has taken up his abode with your flock is a come-by-chance. Any article found and appropriated is so called.

Comed, obs. & dial. pa. pple. of COME *v.*
Said of barley: see COME *v.* 14, *sb.*[2]

Co-meddle, var. COMMEDDLE *v.* to mix together.

Comedian (kŏmī·diăn). [ad. F. *comédien*, f. L. type **cōmœdiān-us*, f. *cōmœdia*, a. Gr. *κωμῳδια* COMEDY.]

1. One who plays in comedies, a comic actor. Sometimes 'a player in general, a stage-player' (J.).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 194 Are you a Comedian? 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 652 A stage for plaiers and commedians. 1697 POTTER *Antig. Greece* I. iv. (1715) 19 Hearing the insipid jests of a Comoedian. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xviii, The king's company of French comedians play here every night. 1842 J. P. COLLIER in Armin *Nest Ninn.* Introd., Richard Tarlton .. was most famous as, what we now call, a low comedian.

b. *fig.* One who acts a feigned part in real life.

1673 S. C. *Art of Complais.* i. 6 These men, says he, are professed Comœdians, do you laugh, they strive who should laugh loudest; If they observe that you have any disposition to weep, they dissolve into a torrent of Tears. *Ibid.* vi. 57 They will scarce ever give ear to him after, regarding him onely as a Comœdian, who says what he thinks not.

2. A writer of comedies, a comic poet.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 45 The signifying badge giuen them [characters] by the Comedian. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* x, Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a comedian, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 128 He was in his younger days a noted Poet and Comedian. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 582/1 The comedian .. did nevertheless..take such liberties with the gods of his country, etc.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, A comedian tongue is the only perswasive ornament to win a Lady. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 108 Sweet Comedian scenes of love Upon a golden Stage. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 July, His Lordship had made a long and a comedian-like speech. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 141 The comedian-like psalm-singer.

†**Come·diant.** *Obs.* Also **-ent.** [? ad. It. *comediante*, ppl. sb. from *comediare* 'to play Comedies' (Florio), f. *comedia* COMEDY.] = COMEDIAN.

1568 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall of Princes* I. xlv. 79 b, Iugglers, comediantes, and minstrels. 1598 *Sidney's Apol. Poetrie* Wks. 504 The signifying badge giuen them by the Comœdient [*ed.* 1595 comedian]. 1671 H. STUBBE *Reply* 19 The Comediants had not patience to read it.

†**Come·diate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cōmœdia* + -ATE, after It. *comediare* 'to play Comedies' (Florio).] *trans.* To act as in a comedy; to 'play'.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xvii. 71 When the Masse Priest hath plaid the part of the hang'd theefe..hee afterwards comœdiates the Centurion.

Comedic (kŏmī·dik), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *cōmœdicus*, a. Gr. *κωμῳδικός* pertaining to comedy.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, comedy; comic.

18.. *Q. Rev.* (Ogilvie), Our best comedic dramas.

†**Come·dical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of comedy.

1600 O. E. *Reply to Libel* II. iii. 61 Their comedicall dancing masses, skipping and hopping about the altar like apes.

‖ **Comédienne** (komedie·n). [Fr., fem. of *comédien* COMEDIAN.] A comedy actress.
(In common theatrical use.)

Comedietta (kŏmĭdi,e·tă). [a. It. *comedietta* 'a pretty short comedy' (Florio), dim. of *comedia*.] A species of drama of a slighter character than comedy; a short or slight comedy.

1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 423/1 [At Covent Garden] Marie, a Tale of the Pont Neuf (a 'comedietta', vide bills) .. was brought to light. 1865 *Reader* 8 Apr. 408 A comedietta is a newly-coined term for a new species of drama. A name was required for that dwarf species of comedy that is not so broad as farce, nor so light as vaudeville, nor so tragic as mellodrame .. It ought, being a species, to be complete in itself, and not merely two or three scenes belonging to a larger comedy. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 3/1 An unpublished comedietta 'First come, first served'.

†**Comedio·grapher.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *κωμῳδιογράφ-ος* comic writer (f. *κωμῳδία* comedy + *-γραφος* writing) + -ER.] A writer of comedies.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 174 Much like vnto him, whom the Comediographer marketh for a foole. 1656 in BLOUNT.

Comedist (kŏ·mĭdist). *rare.* [f. COMEDY + -IST.] A writer of comedies.

1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 305 Lessing, the fabulist and comedist. 1870 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 897 [He] has placed himself in the first rank of English comedists.

Comeditie, bad form of COMMODITY.

‖ **Comedo** (kŏ·mĭdo). Also, after Fr., **comedon**; pl. **-ō·nes, -os, -ons.** [L. *comedo, -ōnem* glutton, f. *comedĕre* to eat up, devour; a name formerly given to worms which devour the body.] 'A small worm-like yellowish black-tipped pasty mass which can in some persons be made, by pressure, to exude from hair follicles. They are found on the cheeks, forehead, and nose.' Also, the skin disorder in which these are found.

1866 tr. *Hebra's Dis. Skin* (New Syd. Soc.) I. 123. 1874 RUDDOCK *Text-bk. Homœop. Med.* 698 This collection when squeezed out of the skin, is emitted in a cylindrical form, having the appearance of a small grub or maggot (*comedones*), hence it is sometimes called 'maggot-pimple' or 'whelk'. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 116 Comedo is a disorder of the sebaceous glands..They are spoken of in the plural as comedones or comedos. 1877 T. FOX *Atlas Skin Dis.* 98 But Acne Simplex is nothing more nor less than inflamed comedo. 1885 *Dis. Skin & Blood* 9 The exposed ends become black from dust and smoke .. and the whole is called a 'black-head' or *comedone*.

Come-dow·n, *sb.* [f. vbl. phrase *come down*: see COME *v.* 56.]

1. A descent, a downfall; a notable reverse.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii, This was a great comedown, from the highest seat in the synagogue to a seat in the galley. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 298/2 The Ott affair is a pitiful come-down.

†**2.** *Castle* (*of*) *come-down.* [Here the sb. and pa. pple. interchange; the latter may be the original.] *fig.* An edifice that has come to ruin; an unsubstantial structure easily overthrown. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1902/1 Her high buildinges of such ioyes and felicities, came all to a Castle Comedowne. 1583 H. D. *Godlie Treatise Faith & Wks.* 87 Sufficient to haue ouerthrowne your whole castle of comedowne of iustifying by the works of the law and grace. *a* 1635 SIBBES *Comm. 2 Cor.* i. 12 (1862) 251 Many mistake, and build castles in the air, comb-downes as we say. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. 431 The reasonable Reader may read afore-hand what a Come-down Castle the rest of thy Babylonish Building is like to be. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 223 The fairest and firmest structures of Philosophical Theorems..will become a Castle of Come-Down, and fall quite to the ground.

Comedy[1] (kŏ·mĭdi). Forms: 4 **comedye**, 4–6 **commedy**, 6–7 **com(m)odie**, **-y**(e, 7 **comœdy**, **-ie**, 5–7 **comedie**, 5– **comedy.** [a. F. *comédie* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cōmœdia*, a. Gr. *κωμῳδία*, n. of practice f. *κωμῳδός* comedian; a compound, either of *κῶμος* revel, merry-making, or of its probable source, *κώμη* village + *ἀοιδός* singer, minstrel, f. *ἀείδ-ειν* to sing (cf. ODE). The *κωμῳδός* was thus originally either the 'bard of the revels' or the 'village-bard': see Liddell and Scott.]

1. A stage-play of a light and amusing character, with a happy conclusion to its plot. Such are the comedies of the ancient Greek and Latin writers, and of the modern stage. But in the Middle Ages the term was applied to other than dramatic compositions, the 'happy ending' being the essential part of the notion. In the English use of the term the following stages may be distinguished:

†**a.** Its mediæval use for a narrative poem with an agreeable ending. [Probably taken from Italian; cf. the *Divine Comedy*, the great tripartite poem of Dante, called by its author *La Commedia*, because 'in the conclusion, it is prosperous, pleasant, and desirable', and in its style 'lax and unpretending', being 'written in the vulgar tongue, in which women and children speak'.]

1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1800 Go, litle booke, go, my litle tragedie, Ther God my maker, yet er that I dye, So sende me myght to maken som comedye! *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. v. i, My maister Chaucer with fresh comedies ..that whilom made ful piteous tragedies. 1430 — *Chron. Troy* II. xi, A comedy hath in his gynnynge, A pryme face a maner complaynynge, And afterwarde endeth in gladnesse. 1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. vi. 17 The nature and subject of Dante's comedy, as it is styled, is well known. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton*, The Divine Comedy is a personal narrative. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. v. 30 This difference..between the Divine Comedy and the Paradise Lost.

†**b.** Applied to mystery-plays or interludes with a prosperous ending.

1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Commedy of a christmas playe, *commedie*. 1538 BALE (*title*), A brefe Comedy or enterlude concernynge the temptacyon of our lorde and sauer Jesus Christ by Sathan in the desart. 1568 (*title*), A newe mery and wittie Comedie or Enterlude..treating vpon the Historie of Iacob and Esau. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 462 Heere was a consent, Knowing aforehand of our merriment, To dash it like a Christmas Comedie. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Comedie*, a play, or interlude the beginning of which is ever full of troubles and the end joyfull.

c. Applied to the ancient comedies, as they became known after the Renascence.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, Therence and other that were writers of comedies. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 64 Whyles a commodye of Plautus is playinge. 1588 M. KYFFIN *Andria*, the first Comœdie of Terence in English. 1651 T. RANDOLPH, A pleasant Comedie entituled Hey for Honesty.. translated out of Aristophanes his Plutus. 1839 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* III. xviii. 81 A direct address to them [the spectators] became a prominent and almost an essential member of every comedy.

d. The modern use, arising out of b and c.

'*Roister Doister* is regarded as the transition-play from the Mysteries and Enterludes of the Middle Ages to the Comedies of Modern Times' (Arber *R. D.* Introd. 6). '"Ralph Roister Doister" is the first regular comedy in our language' (Hazlitt *O. E. P.* III. 54).

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* Prol. 22 Our Comedie or Enterlude which we intende to play Is named Royster Doyster in deede. 1623 (*title*), Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, & Tragedies. 1632 BROME (*title*), The Northern Lasse a Comoedie. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., The play ..was at that time at least double the length of any acting comedy. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. ix, All comedies are ended by a marriage. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I, They looked like a couple dropped out of a romantic comedy.

2. That branch of the drama which adopts a humorous or familiar style, and depicts laughable characters and incidents. (Sometimes *personified.*)

Old, Middle, and *New Comedy*: the three stages of Attic comedy; the first two were largely farcical or burlesque in character, and indulged freely in political and social caricature; the last corresponded to modern high comedy.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 315 Þere [in Sicily] was commedy a song of gestes firste i founde. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 The Comedy is an imitation of the common errors of our life. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xiv. (Arb.) 47 This bitter poeme called the old Comedy, being disused and taken away, the new Comedy came in place, more ciuill and pleasant a great deale. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Prol., Persons, such as comedy would choose, When she would shew an image of the times, And sport with human follies, not with crimes. 1704 ADDISON *Italy, Venice*, Their Poets have no notion of genteel Comedy. 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 19 Oct., Comedy .. exhibits the character of a species, as that of a miser gathered from many misers: farce..exhibits individuals. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Shaks.* (Morley's Univ. Libr.) 169 Beaumont and Fletcher when writing in combination .. had a freedom and breadth of manner which excels the comedy of Shakespeare.

†**3.** A humorous or burlesque composition. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 718 Homer in his Comedy of the fight betwixt Frogs and Mice.

4. *fig.* (of action or incidents in real life.)

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 20 a, Then hath the Comedy all hir partes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 886. 1592 G. HARVEY *Foure Lett.* 9 They .. can relate straunge and almost incredible comedies of his monstrous disposition. 1709 POPE *Let. to Cromwell* 19 Aug., Here is a glorious standing comedy of Fools. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 158 Those who look with cynical eye upon..the great human comedy. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. IX. 119 A perfect comedy of misunderstandings.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *comedy-player, -writer.*

1552 HULOET, Comedye parte, *actus.* Comedye player, *actor uel trix.* 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 116 Sophocles, Aeschylus, and the very Comediwriters speake after the same manner. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Clouds* I. iv, Don't strain after jests, or attempt to perform The Comedy-clown. 1888 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/3 Made .. to yield a handsome profit as a comedy house.

†**Comedy**[2]. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: Du Cange has '*comedia*, frommigerie, Gloss. Lat. Gall. 1352; an idem qu. *Companagium* vel *Fromenteia*'. Connexion with L. *comedĕre* to consume has been suggested: but cf. COMADE.]

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 150 Comedies, Cawdelles cast in Cawdrons, ponnes, or pottes.

Comedytee, bad form of COMMODITY.

Comeit, obs. Sc. form of COMET.

†**Comel, cumel.** *Obs. rare.* Found only in Layamon, in the dat. plural, *on* (*inna, of*) *comelan, comlen, comela, -le, cumelan,* = In (from) tents or (?) temporary coverts.

The later text actually substitutes in one place 'in teldes' =in tents; in Wace the word was generally *buschement.*

c 1205 LAY. 6630 Þer he hundede on comelan [*c* 1275 was an hontinge] wiþ his hird-iferen, i þon wude of Kalatere. *Ibid.* 11008 Þat Coel þe king seoc lai an comlen [*c* 1275 in comelan]. *Ibid.* 20272 Þat heo comen bihalues þer Baldulf lai on comele [*c* 1275 in teldes]. *Ibid.* 20905 Childric com of comela to Arðure þan kinge. *Ibid.* 30400 Þer þe king Cadwaðlan wunede on cumelan [*c* 1275 comelan].

[Doubtfully conjectured to be identical with OE. *cumbol* =OS. *cumbal*, OHG. *chumpal*, ON. *kuml*, a word orig. meaning 'signum', sign, token, mark for recognition, but in OE. esp.=military sign, ensign, banner. In composition, the notion was transferred to 'war' and its circumstances, as in *cumbol-haga*, 'war hedge', phalanx, *cumbol-hete* war-like hate, *cumbol-wiga* warrior; so that *on cumelan* in Layamon, might possibly have come to be 'in warlike array, in the ranks of war, in camp, in tents'. But the form of the word suggests that the ON. rather than the OE. was the immediate source of *cumel, comel*, and a chief sense in ON. was 'monument, memorial, cairn, or how', whence 'cairn' simply, and in mod. Icel. 'a low hay-rick'; and it has been thought possible that a sense 'temporary shelter', or even 'tent' might arise in this way.]

Comeli, -liche, -lie, obs. ff. COMELY.

Comelid: see CUMBLED, *Obs.*, benumbed.

†**Comelihead.** *Obs.* In 4 **comlyhede, -heed.** [f. COMELY *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] = COMELINESS.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 214, I sigh yet never creature Of comlyhede and of feture..Be liche her in comparison. *Ibid.* II. 354 Of comeliheed and of beaute.

Comelily (kv·mlili), *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. COMELY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a comely manner; prettily, decently, becomingly, suitably.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 974 He kysses hir comlyly. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 847 (Fairfax MS.) I sawgh hyr daunce so comelely. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 66 That al thinges be done comlily and according to order. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 164 They [the muscles] become shorter and narrower than that a man can be comelily wrapped up in them.

Comeliness (kv·mlinės). [f. COMELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being comely.

1. Pleasing appearance; gracefulness or beauty of form; handsomeness. (In mod. use generally denoting a homelier style of beauty: cf. COMELY *a.*)

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 827 So had she Surmountede hem al of beaute Of maner and of comelynesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 56 Bodies of natural bewtie & comelynesse. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* liii. 2 Hee hath no forme nor comelinesse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. ii. 7 She was always thought comely, and comeliness .. having not so much to lose as beauty had, would hold, when that would evaporate. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 353 Moral beauty .. is as superior to superficial comeliness as mind is to matter. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. iii. 180 Distinguished by the comeliness of his person.

2. Suitableness, becomingness, seemliness, decency, propriety.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 184 Ffor curtesie, ffor comlynesse, ne ffor his kynde herte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comlyness or seemelynesse, *decencia.* 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 308 Agaynst the comlynes of sincere religion. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 181 How many Things are there, which a Man cannot, with any Face or Comelines, say or doe Himselfe? 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 225 What is fasting? An abstinence for a time from all the commodities and pleasures of this life, so far as comelinesse and necessity will suffer. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. iv. (1849) 164 To conduct themselves with incredible sobriety and comeliness.

Comeling (kv·mliŋ). *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 3 **cume-, kume-, kymeling, komelyng,** (? **kemeling, -lyng**), **komlyng,** 4–5 **cumling, -lyng,** 4 **cumbling, cumlyne,** 4–5 **comlyng**(e, **-ling,** (**commelyng, -ling**), **comelyng**(e, 4– **comeling.** [OE. **cumeling*, f. *cuman* to COME + -LING; cf. OHG. *chomeling*, mod.G. *kömmling*, in *an-, empor-, nachkömmling*; etc.]

One who has come to a place, as distinguished from its permanent residents; an immigrant, newcomer, stranger, sojourner; also (*obs.*) a novice.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 834 Ne3 ilc burȝe hadde ise louereding, Sum was king, and sum kumeling. 1274 *Rotuli Hundred.* (1818) II. 118 a, Capit et retinet averia de astraura [=*estray*] quae dicunt wayf vel cumeling. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 25 Þou hast now forsake My doȝter .. & to a kemeling take. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1385, I am a comelyng towarde þe, And pilgrym, als alle my faders was. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 649 He wes bot a cumlyne. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 19 Now ȝe ben not herborid men and gestis (or comelingis) but ȝe ben citeseyns. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 Þe langage of Normandie is comlynge of anoþer londe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comelynge, new cum man or woman. 1577–87 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* in *Holinshed* iv. 6 These new comlings began to molest the homelings. 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 401–2 To hear.. that the new comeling had proved to be of the more worthy gender. 1862 MARSH *Orig. & Hist. Eng. Lang.* 139 A settled animosity between the home-born and the comeling.

attrib. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xix. 10 In the comeling wonyng of hem [1388 dwellyng among Egipcians]. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 189 The comeling Saxons.

b. (See quot.) *dial.*

1808 JAMIESON, *Cumlin*, any animal that attaches itself to a person or place of its own accord.

Hence †**Co·melingness,** state of a sojourner.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XX. 38, I shal lede out hem fro the loond of her cumlyngnes [1388 dwelling].

Comelokur, obs. compar. of COMELY.

Comely (kv·mli), *a.* Forms: 1 **cymlíc**, 3 **cumelich**, 4 **comliche, -lych, com-, kom-, cumli,** 4–6 **cumly,** 4–7 **comly,** 5 **comeliche, coum-, commly,** 6 **cum-, cumelie, com-, comeli,** 6–7 **comelie,** 4– **comely.** *Compar.* 4 **comelokur,** 5 **comlyar,** 6– **comelier.** *Superl.* 4 **comlokest,** 5–7 **comliest,** 7– **comeliest.** [OE. *cýmlíc*, f. *cýme* exquisite, fine:—WGer. *kûmi-* + *-líc*: see -LIKE, -LY[1]. OE. *cýme, cýmlic*, appear to have the sense 'beautifully constructed', 'fine', 'handsome'; but the cognate OHG. adv. *chûmo*, mod.G. *kaum*, means 'with trouble or difficulty, hardly', Fr. *à*

þeine, the MHG. adj. *kûm*, *kûme* = frail, weak, and the deriv. OHG. *chûmîg* = weak, delicate, sickly; cf. the ME. KIME weak, silly, and AKIMED. These various developments of use appear to indicate for WGer. *kûmi-* a general sense of 'delicate', as applied to workmanship or to constitution; perh. going back to the notion of 'elaborate, made with trouble or difficulty'. (See however Kluge in Paul u. Braune's *Beitr.* XI. 557.) In English, nearly the whole range of meaning during the historical period is covered by the modern colloquial use of 'nice' *i.e.* pleasant to the sight ('nice-looking'), pleasant to have to do with, pleasing to the moral sense, or æsthetical faculty, to the sensations or perceptions generally. The sense-development is also largely parallel to that of the same word. The original long vowel of *cýmlic* (see Sievers, *Beitr.* X. 497) was subsequently shortened by position, and *cymlic* was thus brought into association with the *cym-* forms of *cuman* to COME, so as to be made at length *cumli*, *comly*; along with this went a gradual modification of the sense, introducing the notion of 'becoming'. It is noticeable, however, that MHG. had *komlich*, *komenlich*, and early mod.Du. *komlick*, *komelick* (Kilian), as actual derivatives of *komen*: cf. also L. *conveniens*, OF. *avenant*.]

1. Fair, pretty, beautiful, 'nice'. **a.** Of things. (? *orig.* Delicately fashioned.) Hence, in later times affected by **b.** and sense 3, so as to express decent, sober, or quiet beauty, as in quots. 1535, 1632. *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxi. 3 Hierusalem, ȝeara ðu wære swa swa cymlic ceaster ȝetimbred. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 546 In his comlych courte þat kyng is of blysse. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 174 In comliche clothinge as his statt axith. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Tim.* ii. 9 That they araye them selues in comly apparell. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 364 Banners, Penons, Standards of silke, so sumptuous and comely that it was a marvell to beholde. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 133 Broader streets, comelier monuments, and handsomer buildings. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 125 Civil-suited Morn .. Not trickt and frounc't .. But Cherchef't in a comly Cloud. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* II. 199 Surrounded by ancient and comely habitations.

b. Of persons: Fair, pretty, 'nice-looking', pleasing: in modern use implying a lower or homelier style of personal beauty, which pleases but does not excite admiration.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 53 He þe comlokest kyng þat þe court haldes. *c* 1450 *Castle Howard Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 533 He was so comely and so fayre. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 67 No comlyar creatur of goddes creacyon. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 10 He was a Comely Man, and had a Majestick Mien. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Kettlewell* I. § 9. 30 He was a Youth of a very comely Form. 1718 GAY *Let.* 9 Aug., Sarah Drew might be rather called comely than beautiful. 1888 MAHAFFY *Tour Holl. & Germ.* iv, The women comely, but not often handsome.

†**c.** Applied in courtesy to those of noble station; and hence to God and Christ. (Cf. *Fair sir.*) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23961 (Gött.) Þe car all of þat cumli king [Christ]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 354 ȝa, quod he, comly qwene. *Ibid.* 470 Nay, quod þe comly kyng. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2874 Cumly Crist, that heried hell. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Processus Noe* 21 Comly kyng of mankyn.

†**2.** Pleasing, agreeable, 'nice', to the senses or feelings generally. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6055 Two quenes of Amazoyne, With twenty thousand..Faire maydenes..That weore wyght in bataile, And comly in bed. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 444 Cloth þat cometh fro þe weuyng is nouȝt comly to were, Tyl it is fulled. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 51 Their haire would .. ouergrowe their faces, rather like monsters, than comlie sober christians. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. v. 56 The King was the comliest, proper, civill Salvage we incountred. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1268. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 45 They said many kind and comely things about the people.

3. Pleasing or agreeable to the moral sense, to notions of propriety, or æsthetic taste; becoming, decent, proper, seemly, decorous. *arch.* or *Obs.*

[*c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Ba of god & of uuel, of cumelich & of uncumelich.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Comely, or semely in syghte, *decens.* 1561 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, A comelie and honest pulpet to be set in a comeli place of the Churche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 62 Robert Bishop of Hertford offered himself to beare his crosse, rather than he should so do, for that was not comely. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 9 For the comelier and better exercise of our religion. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxiii. 1 Prayse is comely for the vpright. 1614 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* VII. v, How justly doe wee take care of the comely burials of our friends. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behaviour* vii. 31 It is not comely to sup ones broath at Table, it ought to be eaten with a spoon. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 298 Nothing is more comely and agreeable to humane nature than peaceable living. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 499 Marching home In comely order.

†**b.** Befitting the purpose, appropriate, proper.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 1 A fine launcet is most comely, and much fitter than a larger incision knife.

†**4.** *absol.* or as *sb.* Fair one. (Cf. BRIGHT B. 2., CLEAR C. 1., FAIR, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 873 Kurteyslyche kneling þat komli he grett. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 552 Jason..þat comly [Medea] can clip in his close armes.

5. *Comb.*, as †**comely-looked** *a.*, having comely looks; *comely-looking* adj., †*comely-wise* adv.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108/2 Comly, or cumlywyse. *Decenter.* 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Jan., A comely-looked man he was. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. x. § 1. 167 One [woman] was more comely looking than the other.

†**Comely,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **cýmlice**, 3 **cumeliche**, 4 **comeliche**, **comliche**, **cumli**, **commli**, 4-5 **comly**, 5 **cumly**, 6 **cumlie**, **comelie**, (**combly**), 6-8 **comely**. [OE. *cýmlice* adv. f. *cýmlic* adj.: see -LY [2]. Phonetic and sense history, as in the adj.] Handsomely, nicely, suitably; in a seemly or becoming manner.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 75 Ne hyrde ic cymlicor ceol ȝeȝyrwan. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Þet ha cumeliche faren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15209 Quen þis hus was commli dight. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2220 A cite nobul Enclosed comeliche aboute wiþ fyn castelwerk. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1707 Tho sye they .. Men of armes ffaste ride, On coursers comly dight. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A iij, Grauitie Which to both our states more comely may agree. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 65 Comely distant sits he by her side. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) 237 Decently and comely attired. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. Ep. Ded., He speaks comely.

†**Comely,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. COMELY *a.*] *trans.* To make comely; to grace, adorn.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 189 One diligent seruiture, skilfull to waight, more comelieth thy table than other some eight, That stand for to listen, or gasing about.

Comelyd, -nesse: see CUMBLED, *Obs.*, benumbed.

Comen, early form of COMMON *a.* and *v.*

Comen, early form of COME *inf.* and *pa. pple.*

†**Comenable,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **comunable**, **-bil.** (Cf. COMUNABLY.) Corrupt form of CONVENABLE, COVENABLE, due, convenient, suitable.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10122 (Cott.) Þar þe castel standes stable And cherite es comunable [*v. r.* couenabul]. *c* 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 349 Weche..sholde, to þe comenable somaunse of þe forseyde meyre, come. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 378 (Add. MSS.) A Comenable tyme is not yete comyn.

†**Comenaunt.** *Obs.* Also 4 **comenount**, 5 **comnand**, 5-6 **comnant**, 6 **cumnant.** Corrupt form of COVENANT *sb.* and *v.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 18, I shal sett my couenaunt [*Lamb. MS. c* 1400 comenount] of pees with thee. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 36 þt alle þese comenauntz a-forsaid sshulde ben holden ferme and stable. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 804, I schall make myn commnant so. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 He yode .. and made comenaunt with a surgeon to hele two broken legges. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxii. 8 As I haue kept comnant at the full, So craue I of you, to kepe cumnant with me.

Comenaute, obs. f. COMMONALTY; **Comence, Comend(e,** obs. ff. COMMENCE, COMMEND; **Comend,** obs. pa. pple. of COMMON *v.*; **Comener,** obs. f. COMMONER.

Comenic (kome·nik), *a. Chem.* [Factitiously formed by transposing the syllables of *meconic.*] In *Comenic Acid*, a dibasic acid, $C_6H_4O_5$, crystallizing in light yellow prisms: a product of the decomposition of meconic acid, hence called *para-* and *meta-meconic acid.*

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* 739. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 766.

Comenlich, obs. form of COMMONLY.

Comens, Coment, etc., obs. ff. COMMENCE, etc.

Comente, -tie, -ty, obs. ff. COMMONTY.

Come-o'ff, *sb.* [f. vbl. phr. *to come off*: see COME *v.* 61.]

1. A coming off the field of action; a finish-up, a conclusion; an issue.

1634 SHIRLEY *Opportunity* I. ii, This was Indifferently well carried! I was jealous Of a more lame come-off. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 235 The Hopes of a safe come off at last. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 12 In order to a Politic come-off, he brought the matter to the Council-Table.

2. A conclusion of an argument, discourse, etc.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* ii. Wks. (1847) 60/2 A quick come-off. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relaps'd Apostate*, For a Come-off; All things must be done with singleness of heart. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 644 It would make one Grin to observe the Author's Come-off from this and the rest of the Charters in this Time.

3. The coming off or performance of anything planned.

1857 COSTELLO *Millionaire Mincing L.* 60 (Hoppe) That don't look like a come-off.

4. A 'getting off' a duty, etc.; an evasion, excuse for non-performance.

1849 C. S. BIRD *Mariolatry* 46 They pray to them as a come-off. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 543 It was a come off, but it would not do. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 47 To give money to a sufferer is only a come-off.

†**Comeole,** obs. by-form of CAMEO.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 41/1 The Comeole is a kind of Onyx stone of a black colour.

Come-outer, *sb. U. S.* [irreg. f. verbal phrase *come out* (see COME *v.* 63) + -ER.] One who 'comes out' or separates himself on principle from an established society or organization; originally applied to certain religious dissenters; a radical reformer in religious matters.

1855 HALIBURTON *Human Nature* (Bartlett), I am a Christian man of the sect called come-outers, and have had experience. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 275 Independent thinkers, who pride themselves on their hostility to venerable shams, and their disregard of hoary conventionalities. I mean the comeouters. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 386 Radical reformers, 'come-outers', revolutionists.

Come-o'-will. *Sc.* Also **come-of-will.** Any person (or thing) that comes of his own accord, or without being invited; a plant that springs up spontaneously; a bastard child. (Jam.)

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, 'Little curlie Godfrey—that's the eldest, the come o' will, as I may say'. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 314 (Jam.) 'The rest are upstarts and come-o'-wills'. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. ix, A tame raven come-of-will.

Comer (kʌ·mə1). [f. COME *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who comes; a visitor, an 'arrival'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 206 Freres with feir speeches fetten him þennes; For knowynge of Comers kepten [*v. r.* copeden] him as a Frere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXX. 136 Ma þan XXX[ti] of folke, withouten commers and gangers. 1526-34 TINDALE *Mark* vi. 31 There were many commers and goers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 3 Whose gates he fownd fast shutt, ne living wight To .. answere commers call. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 21. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 34 For the facility of comers between the two Towns. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 11 To leave his house to a casual comer. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 101 So Clara prepared for the arrival, and greeted the comer.

†**b.** with adverbs, *about, again, by, in, out*, etc.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 41 For knihtes of Cuntre and Comers aboute. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXXV. 7 Y shal take awei fro it a goere and a comere aȝen. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 68 þe disciplis lowse þe comar out. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 65 And shewe their scarres to every commer by. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 216 Comers in, and goers out of one countrey into another. 1800 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 356 Comers-in by birth; comers-in by migration.

c. often qualified by a word prefixed, as *first, next comer*, CHANCE-, NEW-COMER, INCOMER.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 140 Buryden his body & beden þat men sholde Kepen it fro niȝt-comeres. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* ii. 4 Be cause of incommers. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Matt.* iv. 33 Farre cummers, out of other straunge countreyes. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. ix. 82 Offering themselves to the next commer. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 183 Treat their new comers with breach of faith. 1811 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Life of Bell* (1844) II. 645 Disagreeable even to foot-comers, and far more so to carriages. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* i, But let it not be such as that You set before chance-comers.

d. *All comers*: everybody or anybody that comes or chooses to come.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 380 The king..who all that tyme kept open household for all honest commers. 1614 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* VI. iv, To stand alone, and challenge all comers. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 118 The Temple of Honour stands open to all Comers. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1889) 31 To make his rooms pleasant to all comers. 1867 MORLEY *Burke* (1888) 28 Where Johnson did conversational battle with all comers.

†**2.** A grower or springer up: said (with qualification) of a plant. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 594 These latter sort [of plants] are all swift and hasty Comers.

Comer(e, obs. f. CUMBER, CUMMER.

Comerade, obs. f. COMRADE.

Comerawnce, obs. f. CUMBRANCE.

†**Comered.** Perh. f. CUMMER, F. *commère* 'fellow godmother' + -RED, as in *kinred, kindred.* (It is too early for *comrade.*)

c 1488 *Plumpton Corr.* 63 [An abbot writes to the father of his god-child] You, with my lades, your mother and your wife, my comered .. [Signed] Your poore gossip and true lover, etc.

†**Co-me·rit,** *v. Obs.*—[1]. [f. Co- 1 + MERIT *v.*] To merit conjointly.

1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supp.* xii. 602 Without any assisting or comeriting cause.

Come-rogue: see COMROGUE.

Comerous, obs. f. CUMBROUS.

‖ **Comes.** A Latin word [plur. *comit-es*, from *com-* together + *ī-re*, *it-um*, to go] meaning 'companion, comrade', which became in late L. a designation for an attendant of the prince, and for the occupant of a state office (as the *Comes Littoris Saxonici* in Britain), and in the Middle Ages, a title of rank = OE. *eorl*, surviving in F. *comte*, Eng. COUNT. The Latin word is occasionally employed (pronounced kō·u·mīz) in certain technical uses, as

a. *Eccl. Antiq.* A book containing the epistles and gospels read at mass, esp. the Roman missal lectionary attributed to St. Jerome.

b. *Music.* The repetition of the 'dux' or subject of a fugue in another part, usually at the interval of a fifth above or a fourth below.

c. *Anat.* A companion artery, vein, nerve, etc.

d. *Astron.* A small companion star in any duplex, triplex, or other 'system'.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 56 Have the Comitative Honour, or the same Place and Dignity which the *Comites* who had well discharg'd their trust had conferr'd upon them. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 2/2 s.v. *Fugue*, When the subject .. or *dux* .. is comprised between the tonic and the dominant, the answer (or *comes*) must be given in the notes contained between the dominant and the octave. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 187 The *Comes*, or book of

Gospels and Epistles for all the Sundays and festivals in the year. **1846** McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 263 That the sheriff was originally the deputy of the *comes* or earl. **1867–77** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Vocab. 914 The smaller of two stars forming a 'Double Star' is often called the *comes* of the principal star. **1875** T. HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 7 Their arterial comites with the subclavian arteries. **1880** GROVE *Dict. Mus., Dux* (leader), an early term for the first subject in a fugue—that which leads; the answer being the *comes* or companion.

† **Comessation.** *Obs.* Also 4 **commessacioun, 5 comessacoun, 6 commessacyon, 6–7 commessation.** [a. OF. *comessacion* (13th c.), ad. L. *comessātiōn-em*, a Bacchanalian revel and procession, a carouse, f. *cōmessārī*, better *cōmissārī*, held to be ad. Gr. *κωμάζ-ειν* to hold a revel, f. *κῶμος* revel. In L. the word was early associated with *comedĕre* (*cōmēsum, -essum*) to eat up, and hence it was often coupled with *ebrietas*, drunkenness.]

1. Feasting, banqueting, 'riotous eating' (Blount).

c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 224 Sich ofte etingis of men ben clepid commessaciouns. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* xxvi. 93 Kalendis of Janiuer, in wilk sum seyingis, & comessacouns, & ȝeftis, are ȝeuyn. **1544** *Suppl. Hen. VIII* in *Four Supplic.* 53 What commessacyon, dronckenes, etc. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* v. 21 Fornication .. envies, murders, ebrieties, commessations [WYCLIF, unmesurable etyngis; TINDALE, glottony; **1611** revellings]. **1642** T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* 103 In all his day-riots or nights commessations.

2. Eating together.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 24 Ther could be no true frendship without commessation of a bushell of salt. **1686** tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* II. 117 The Agapes, or Commessations of the Primitive Christians.

Comestible (kǭme·stib'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **comestable, commestyble.** [a. F. *comestible* or ad. late L. *comestibilis*, f. *comest-* var. of *comēs-* ppl. stem of *comedĕre* to eat up, devour, f. *com-* altogether + *edĕre* to eat. The adj. appears to have become obs. in Eng. before 1688; but it has been reintroduced, in sb. use, from French in 19th c.]

† **A.** *adj.* Fit to eat, edible, eatable. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 39/4 All the metes of therthe that ben comestible. **1533–4** *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 6 Any other fowle or their egges, not comestible. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XXXI. ix. 414 All things comestible were spent. **1683** SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 314 Take a Comestible thing, as Flesh of Fowls, Beasts, Fishes, etc.

B. *sb.* Anything to eat, an article of food; *pl.* eatables. (Usually somewhat humorous or affected.)

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xx, He resolved upon having a strong reinforcement of comestibles. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* VI. vi, Other not despicable comestibles. **1865** MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* III. i. 5 Packing the comestibles.

† **Come·stion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *comestiōn-em* eating, devouring, f. *comedĕre*: see prec.] Eating; also *fig.*, the devouring action of fire.

a **1620** JER. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 263 There must be a manducation, a comestion of the Word. *a* **1625** BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 701 Neither was this eating .. a seeming only to take bread, and fish, and honie, but it was a true comestion. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* xii. 121 The mouth whose office was comestion or assumption of solid aliment. **1654** ASHMOLE *Chem. Coll.* 107 Let it be delivered to insatiable Comestion, that being by degrees .. burnt into Ashes, etc. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Comestion (*comestio*), an eating or devouring.

Comet (kǫ·mĕt). Forms: 3–7 **comete, 6 comette,** *Sc.* **comeit, 7 comett, commet, commeat, 5– comet.** [In late OE. *cometa*, a. L. *comēta* (also *comētēs*), a. Gr. *κομήτης* wearing long hair, (*ἀστὴρ*) *κομήτης* long-haired star, comet; f. *κομά-ειν* to wear the hair long, f. *κόμη* the hair of the head, transf. the tail of a comet. Thence, early ME. *comete*, probably afterwards reinforced by F. *comète*, ad. L. *cometa*.]

1. A celestial body moving about the sun in a greatly elongated elliptical, or a parabolic orbit, and consisting (when near the sun) of a bright star-like nucleus surrounded with a misty light, and having a train of light or 'tail', sometimes of enormous length, and usually directed away from the sun.

A comet remains visible from the earth only for a short time, i. e. while it is in a part of its orbit near the sun. They have in all ages been superstitiously regarded as heralds of strange or disastrous events.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1066 Sume men cwedon þat hit cometa se steorra wære, þone sume men hatað þone fæxedon steorran. *c* **1205** LAY. 17871 þa isehȝen heo feorre ænne selcuðe sterre..Of him comen leomen i gastliche scinen. Þe steorre is ihate a latin comete. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 548 A sterre with a launce, þat comete icliped is. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comet sterre or blasynge sterre, *cometa*. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 58 Ane sterne .. callit ane comeit; quhen it is sene, ther occurris haistyly eftir it sum grit mysche if. *c* **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 2 Comets importing change of Times and States, Brandish your crystall Tresses in the Skie. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 42/2 A Comett is the Embassador of some extraordinary matter. **1727** THOMSON *To Mem. Sir I. Newton* 77 He, first of Men, with awful Wing pursu'd The Comet thro' the long Elliptic Curve. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 706 Hast thou ne'er seen the comet's flaming flight? **1868** LOCKYER tr. *Guillemin's Heavens* 269 It is now proved that most of the observed comets, if not all, form part of the solar system.

β. The Latin form was frequent in ME.; also *stella cometa*, varied with *stella comata* (see COMATE).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XX. (1495) 331 Cometa is a sterre byclypped with brennynge gleymes. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 225 A sterre thei clepe comata, directing his bemes rite onto Frauns. **1494** FABYAN VII. CCXXVII. 256 The starre called stella cometa, or yᵉ blasynge starre.

b. *fig.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XX. (1599) 942 He seemed to bring certaine predictions and comets of his death. **1608** BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* I. 62 [The Good Magistrate]..the refuge of innocensie, the Comet of the guiltie. **1816** BYRON *Churchill's Grave*, I stood beside the grave of him who blazed The comet of a season. **1878** SEELEY *Stein* I. 332 The lurid comet of Napoleon's fortune seemed likely to become a fixed star in the heavens.

† **2.** An old game at cards. *Obs.*

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, Conversation .. mixed now and then with ombre, trump, comet, or Incertain. **1693** SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* III. iii, You have won above £600 of her at Comet. **1742** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 28 Aug., The evenings..Lady Mary, Miss Leneve and I play at Comet. **1864** *Athenæum* No. 1922. 269/2 The Comet-game, otherwise called Manille.

3. Used as Eng. for *Cometes*, name of a genus of Humming-birds with long tails.

1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 249 The Sappho Comet, or the Bar-tailed Humming Bird .. is a native of Bolivia. **1866** ARGYLL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 245 Two species of the Comets in which two different kinds of luminous reds or crimsons are nearly all that serve to distinguish the Species.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *comet-capturing, -strewn* adjs.; **comet-finder, comet-seeker,** a telescope of comparatively low power and having a large field, used in searching for comets; **comet-tail,** the tail of, or a tail like that of, a comet; **comet-wine,** wine made in a comet-year, popularly reputed to have superior flavour; **comet-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a comet; **comet-year,** a year in which a notable comet has appeared.

1887 PROCTOR *Other Suns than Ours* 121 The *comet-capturing ways of the giant planets. **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal* Sat. x. (1697) 271 Her *comet-eyes she darts on ev'ry grace. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, I have some *Comet hock. **1871** tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 53. 246 The telescope A, a *comet-seeker of 4 inches aperture and 30 inches focus. **1876** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 701 The comet-seeker is merely a cheap equatorial provided with an inferior object-glass and coarsely-divided circles. **1886** PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* May 690 Regions of *comet-strewn space. *a* **1769** FALCONER *Descr. Ninety-Gun Ship* (R.), Its huge mast .. From which a bloody pendant stretch'd afar Its *comet-tail, denouncing ample war. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 54. 87 Acquainted with *Twenty port, and *comet vintages. **1839–48** BAILEY *Festus* xiv. 207 A sword of fire curved *comet-wise. **1871** M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* I. v. 159 Château Lafitte, of the *comet year.

Cometarium (kǫmētē·rĭvm). [mod. L., f. *comēta* + -ARIUM: after *planetarium*.] A mechanical contrivance (invented by Desaguliers) for illustrating motion in an eccentric orbit.

1756 J. FERGUSON *Astron.* § 405. **1867–77** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Vocab. Def. 914.

Cometary (kǫ·mĕtări), *a.* [f. COMET or L. *comēta* + -ARY, after *planetary*, in late L. *planētārius*. Cf. F. *cométaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a comet or comets.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 79 The prodigious aspects in the heavens (planetary, as well as cometary). **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 400 Revolutions either in a planetary or a cometary Orbit. **1787** SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 319 *note*, A similar instrument to be made for cometary .. observations. **1853** HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iii. § 42. (1873) 126 Few persons at all acquainted with cometary history.

2. Of the nature of a comet; comet-like.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) VII. 53 Their [coaches'] periods of revolution were so cometary and uncertain. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 85 Cometary or star-like meteors. **1873** E. DOWDEN in *Contemp. Rev.* July 176 This cometary apparition .. where lies its nucleus? and is its orbit ascertainable? What is Victor Hugo?

Comether (kəme·ðəɹ). *dial.* or *colloq.* [A dial. pronunciation of *come hither*, used as a coaxing invitation to cows, horses, etc.] In *to put one's (the) comether on*: to exercise persuasion or coaxing on, to persuade over, coax, wheedle; to get under one's influence.

1838 LOVER *Handy Andy* ii. 22 He..looks pistols at any one that attempts putting his comether on the widow. **1883** READE in *Harper's Mag.* July 205/2 We must buy him, or put the comether on him. **1888** *Berksh. Gloss., Comether*, come hither. 'To put the 'comether' on a person is to restrain him. **1890** *An Irishman* (from correspt.), 'Sure, he could put his comether on any woman!'

Cometic (kǫme·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κομήτης*, L. *cométa* comet + -IC, after *planetic*, L. *planēticus*, Gr. *πλανητικός*.] Of or pertaining to a comet or comets; of the nature of or resembling a comet.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 807 An Inclination of the Cometick Disk to the Sun. **1696** WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 187 The whole Cometick System. **1803** *Edin. Rev.* I. 429 The greater eccentricity of the cometic orbits. **1879** NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 391 The cometic nucleus.

b. *fig.* Having some noted attribute of comets: blazing; portentous; erratic.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Meere Polititian* (1860) 27 Devising plots against such as have been his coadjutors to this commetique serenity. **1885** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. v. 126 His comings and goings were..always cometic.

Come·tical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 The discus of the Cometical Body. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 107 A fresh intermixture of like cometical Particles. *fig.* **1856** *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 701 No cometical eccentricities.

Cometo·grapher. [mod. f. Gr. type **κομητο-γράφ-ος*, f. *κομήτης* comet + *-γραφος* writing, writer + -ER: cf. F. *cométographe*, and see -GRAPHER.] One who describes comets.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 262 Rochenbach, a Great Cometographer, quoted by Hevelius. **1867–77** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* IV. vii. 381 Some modern cometographers.

Cometo·graphy. [mod. f. as prec. + -GRAPHY. Cf. mod.L. *cometographia*, F. *cométographie*.] Description of comets; that part of astronomy which treats of comets.

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 Hevelius, in his Prodromus (by him so called because it is as a Harbinger to his Cometography). **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 439. **1876** G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 914.

Cometoid (kǫ·mĕtoid). [f. COMET + -OID.]

† **a.** A name proposed for the asteroids (quot. 1805). *Obs.* **b.** A name proposed by Prof. Kirkwood of Indiana for luminous meteors.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 535 Would not the term cometoids correspond best with the phenomena? **1871** KIRKWOOD in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* I. 49 The motions of some luminous meteors (or cometoids, as perhaps they might be called).

Cometo·logy. [f. Gr. type **κομητολογία*, f. *κομήτης* (see above) + *-λογια*: see -LOGY.] The branch of astronomic science which deals with comets. In mod. Dicts.

Come-to-pass, *sb. rare.* Occurrence, event, fulfilment.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. iv. 33 A very sudden come-to-pass.

Comewne, obs. f. COMMUNE *v.*

Comfect, obs. f. CONFECT.

Comferd, obs. pa. t. of COMFORT *v.*

Comferie, -ry, obs. ff. COMFREY.

Comfit (kʌ·mfit), *sb.* Forms: 5 **confeit, -fyt, -fet,** 5–6 **-fite,** 5–8 **-fit,** 6 **-fitte, comfet(te, -fyte, -fytt,** 6–7 **-fitt(e, -fite,** 6–8 **cumfit,** 7 **-fitt, comfect,** 6– **comfit.** [ME. *confyt*, a. OF. *confit, confite*:—L. *confectum, confecta*, sb. uses of *confectus, -a, -um*, pa. pple. of *conficĕre* to prepare, make ready (f. *com-* together + *facĕre* to make), whence F. *confire* to preserve, pickle, etc. (Cf. CONFECT.) The change of *con-* to *com-*, before *f*, is English.]

1. A sweetmeat made of some fruit, root, etc., preserved with sugar; now usually a small round or oval mass of sugar enclosing a caraway seed, almond, etc.; a sugar-plum.

1334–5 *Bursar's Acc.* (*Merton College Rec. M.S.*), Gingebr' confit dim. lib. viid. *c* **1450** *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 574/36 *Confectio*, confyt. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. G vj, They that make confeccions and confites and medecynes. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 161 They wyll eate magots as fast as we wyll eate comfets. **1586** COGAN *Haven Health* XXVI. (1612) 43 Coriander cumfits. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 22 Let it..haile kissing Comfits. **1694** WESTMACOTT *Script. Hebr.* 5 Condited Almonds, vulgarly called Almond Comfits. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, Wine is drunk, comfits are eaten, and the gift is forgotten when the flavour is past away. **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lvii. 324 [He] distributed..comfits to the rest of the juvenile party.

† **b.** Hence, *In comfit. Obs.*

c **1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take red anys in comfyte. *Ibid.* 34 Brawn in comfyte. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 714 in *Babees Bk.* 166 With carawey in confite.

† **c.** *pl.* Liquid or syrupy 'preserves'; jelly. *Obs. rare.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, Do not take the Pan off the Fire, till such time as you judge the Fruit [Pears] done enough..then take the Pan off the Fire, and put your Comfits into some Earthen Vessel. *Ibid.* s.v. *Syrup*, They do not make liquid Comfits of Violets.

2. *Comb.*, as *comfit-cake, -maker.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 55 Such as the Confit-makers vse to put their confites in. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 253. **1600** *Let.* in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* 122 To eat two morsels of rich comfit cake. **1631** DEKKER *Match me in Lond.* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 137 A Comfitmaker with rotten teeth.

† **Comfit,** *v. Obs.* Also **con-.** [orig. perh. a. OF. *confiter*, f. *confit*; afterwards referred directly to COMFIT *sb.*] *trans.*

† **1.** To prepare, make into a 'preparation'. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 243/4 Take thyse thynges & confyte them with the Juse of porret.

2. To preserve, to pickle; *esp.* (in later use) to preserve with sugar, make into a comfit.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* N iij b, His herte confyted in spyeces I had made themperour and his wyf to ete hit. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lviii. 520 The Apothecaries..do use to preserve and comfit the roote of Eryngium. **1629** J. COLE *Of Death* 174 The Comfit-maker or Apottecarie that comfites them [Walnuts or Figges]. **1656** COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, The Muse*, The Fruit .. Thou comfitest in Sweets to make it last. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Purslain*, If you would comfit your Purslain .. powder them well with Salt and Cloves..fill the Pot with good Vinegar. *Ibid.* s.v. *Tansy*, The Root being comfited with some Honey. **1736** BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 36 Apples comfited whole or in halves.

¶ Humorously for *comfort*; in second quot. with pun. implying 'to help (oneself) to comfits'.

1598 MERES *Pall. Tamia*, Comfit thyself, sweet Tom, with Cicero's glorious return to Rome. **1631** HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* I. v. Wks. 1874 II. 325, I will make bold to march in towards your banquet, and there comfit my selfe, and cast all carawayes downe my throat.

Hence **Comfited** *ppl. a.*, **Comfiting** *vbl. sb.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Confiction ou confiture*, a confiction, or confiting. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 117/2 Take confitede mettes, cut them smalle, and contunde them to pappe. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Appetite*, Comfited Mulberries or Almonds.

Comfiture (kʌ·mfitiŭr). *? Obs.* Also **con-**. [a. F. *confiture*, ad. L. *confectūra* preparation (f. *confĭcĕre*) after F. *confit*: see COMFIT *sb.* and cf. CONFECTURE.]

†**1.** A preparation of drugs. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 534 Ther is no creature That eten or dronken hath of this confiture [*v. r.* confecture].. That he ne shal his life anon forlete.

2. A preparation of preserved fruit or the like; 'preserve', confection. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 64 b, Al these confytures may dure many yeares. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. xiv. 336 A confiture made of the sayde roote [Elecampane]. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 777 There be some Houses, wherein Confitures and Pies, will gather Mould more than in others. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cholick*, Give them Rhubarb in Powder, put into an Egg, or some Comfiture. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 526 The sugar of your comfitures is too chalky for our discriminating tooth.

†**3.** The preserving (of fruit, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 406 The Raisins called *passæ*..of their patience to indure their drying and confiture.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a **1626** BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 31 A Confiture-House; where we make all Sweet-Meats, Drie and Moist. **1872** *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 Skill in comfiture making.

Comfort (kʌ·mfəɹt), *v.* Forms: 3 **conforti**, 3–4 **comforti**, 3–5 **conforte**, 4 **cumfort**(e, **conford**, **comfortie**, **-tye**, **coumforte**(n, **cowmforte**, 4–5 **cumforth**(e, **counfort**(e, **comford**(e, 4–6 **comforth**(e, **comforte**, **confort**, 5 **comfford**, 4– **comfort**. (*Pa. t.* **comforted**: in 4–5 **comfort**, 4 **-forth**, **cumfort**, **confort**, 5 **comferd**, **cumfurth**; *pa. t.* and *pple.* 5 **comford**.) [a. OF. *cun-*, *conforter* (=Pr., Sp., It. *confortar*):—L. *confortāre* to strengthen, f. *con-* intensive + *fort-is* strong. (Used by Macer, 'confortat stomachum'; frequent in Itala and Vulgate; for form, cf. *aggravāre*.) The phonetic change of *con-* to *com-* is English.]

†**1.** *trans.* To strengthen (morally or spiritually); to encourage, hearten, inspirit, incite. *Obs.*

c **1290** *Lives Saints* (1887) 80 He [St. Matthew] prechede ..And confortede þat clene maide .. Euere þis guode man hire bi-sou3te þat heo clene lijf ladde. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2929 Þe king aurely is felawes confortede to fi3te. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 15527 (Cott.) Petre, comforth breþer þin quen i am ledd yow fra. *Ibid.* 21392 (Cott.) Constantine, luc vp .. Til heuenward, and cumforth þe. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* i. 80 The child wexed, and was counfortid in spirit. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* iv, Thay kest of hor cowpullus .. Cumfordun hor kenettes. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* ii. 7 Let youre hande now therfore be comforted, and be ye stronge. **1674** N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 18 The Call, a Lesson blowed on the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

†**b.** In a bad sense: To encourage in, or to, that which is evil. *Obs.* (Cf. next sense.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 121 From care to counforte the false. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Not to coumforte hem in here synne. **1521–32** J. LONGLAND in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 95 I. 248 Comfortyng erronyous persons in ther opynyons. **1530** RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. viii, It shuld confort a man to lyve vycyously.

†**2.** To lend support or countenance to; to support, assist, aid; to abet, countenance, 'back up'. Formerly common in legal use.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 178 Feill siss confort scho the kyng Bath with siluer and vith met. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 26 For to amasse and gadre alway money wherin the deuyl conforteth hem. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 74 As touchyng the death of the aforesaid Becket, to the which he sware that he was neither ayding nor comfortyng. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 2 Abbettors in murders are those that command, procure, counsell, or comfort others to murder. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 8 Guilty of comforting and assisting the Rebels.

†**3.** To strengthen (physically), support; to make fast, secure. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 7 He coumfortide hym with nailes that it shulde not be moued. — *Ps.* cxlvii. 13 He coumfortede the lockis of thi 3atis. **1523–5** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 629 The other two were as wynges, to comfort the bataylles, if nede requyred. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II, To the King § 3 Water doth scatter itself..except it be collected into some receptacle where it may by union comfort and sustain itself.

†**b.** *fig.* To confirm, corroborate. *Obs. rare.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xii, The euidence..doth not a little comforte and confirme the same [laws]. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 302 Every one .. patcheth up and comforteth this received beliefe.

†**4.** To strengthen (the bodily faculties, organs, etc.); to invigorate, refresh. *Obs.*

Some of the later quots. lead on to sense 8.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6996 Anoun cumfortede was Troyle so weyle þat hys sykenes he forgate. **1382** WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 19 Whanne he hadde takun mete he was comfortid. **14**.. *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 364 Jows of betonye .. Counfortyth ye heryngе. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* II. iv. 16 To comforte þe joynctis. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* Y j, The water of M. Peter of spayne, that conforteth and clereth the syght. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxvii. 40 It comforteth the memory very much. **1637** BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 105 [Coffee] comforteth the braine. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 402 Goosbery bush—the ripe berries .. comfort the stomach. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6349/2 A Clyster to comfort the Bowels.

†**5.** To minister delight or pleasure to; to gladden, cheer, please, entertain. Also *fig. Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4760 Anoþer poynt cumforteþ me þat God haþ sent vnto a tre So moche ioye to here wyþ eere. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 194 Ich am a mynstral .. alle peuple to comfortye. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 76 Yow to counfort is holy myn entente, This howse is all atte your comaundement. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxviii. 409 Reu of the wal is..found..upon all olde walles that are moyst, and not comforted or lightned with the shining of the sonne. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 284. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. Notes 129 Britanie was comforted with wholsome beames of religious light.

†**6.** To minister relief to; to relieve, assist (in sickness, affliction, etc.). *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 50 He shal comyn and vesyten hym [in prison], and comfordyn hym in his powere. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 97 Almes..to comfortie such cotyers and crokede men and blynde. **1529** FRITH *Antithesis* § 17 Christ came to seeke the poore & comfort them. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 56 In comforting your Euilles. **1798** WORDSW. *Idiot Boy* lv, She quite forgot to send the Doctor To comfort poor old Susan Gale.

7. To soothe in grief or trouble; to relieve of mental distress; to console, solace. (The ordinary current sense.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4204 Bedwer bigan to conforti þe womman .. & bihet hire bote of hire wo. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 1512 Sche hire fader cumfort fast as sche miȝt. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 95 Hire frendes whiche þat knewe hire heuy þouht Comforten hire. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8713, I drede me that she wil dey The soner, but she counforted be Of thes tithinges. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 230 Thou has't comforted me marue'lous much. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 38 To comfort the afflicted state of Christians. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xiii, I thought it would have comforted your la'ship. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxviii, That look of misery would have been a pang to him, and he would have sunk by her side to comfort her. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 54 It might comfort him to know our bliss.

†**b.** with *up*. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *cheer up*.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 289 Had not Cali Bassa by his grave advice comforted up his dying spirits.

c. *refl.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 24246 (Cott.) Nu comforth þe .. And werp awai þi wepe. *c* **1440** *Ipomydon* 513 Thus she comfortyde hyr amonge, And efte she felle in mornynge stronge. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* 13 Mar. (2nd year), She comforted herself, that Sir Charles would be able to soften their resentments. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 309 They comforted themselves with the hope that, etc.

d. The passive is often used in sense 'to accept comfort', 'to take comfort'.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xl. 1 Beth coumfortid, 3ee my puple. **1611** BIBLE *Jer.* xxxi. 15 Rahel weeping for her children, refused to be comforted. **1860** GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* VII. iv, Maggie dear, be comforted—don't grieve.

†**e.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take comfort. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. COMFORT *sb.* 9.)

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vi. 5 Liue a little, comfort a little, cheere thy selfe a little.

8. *trans.* To bring into a comfortable state (of body and feelings), allay physical discomfort, make comfortable.

(App. only of modern use: the earlier quots. merely lead towards it. Cf. also 1671, 1725, in 4.)

[*? a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 944 Caughte of þe colde wynde to comforthe hym seluene. **1595** SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 41 Intreat the North To make his bleake windes kisse my parched lips, And comfort me with cold. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 6 Things which serve .. to sustain and comfort the body.] **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xv, Refreshed by the coffee and comforted by the warmth of the stove. *Mod. Advt.* A grateful and comforting beverage.

Comfort (kʌ·mfəɹt), *sb.* Forms: 3 **cun-**, **kunfort**, 3–4 **cumfort**, 3–6 **confort**(e, 4 **cumforte**, **-ford**, **conforth**, **-forþ**, **-fforte**, **counfort**, **comfortd**, 4–5 **coumforde**, 4–6 **cumforth**, **coumfort**(e, **comforth**(e, **-forte**, 5 **counforde**, **conford**, **-foorte**, 5–6 **comford**(e, 6 **-furth**, **coomfort**, 4– **comfort**. [a. OF. *cunfort*, *confort* (11th c. in Littré) = It. and OSp. *conforto*, a sb. app. of Romanic age, from stem of *confort-āre*, OF. *confort-er* to COMFORT. It took the place of OE. *frofor*, with which it is used indifferently in enumerating the nine *urouren* or 'comforts' against temptations, in *Ancren Riwle* p. 226 seq.]

†**1.** Strengthening; encouragement, incitement; aid, succour, support, countenance. *Upon comfort of*: on the strength of. *Obs.* except in archaic legal use (in phr. *aid and comfort*).

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 14 Of fleschliche vondunges .. & kunfort aȝeines ham. [**1352** *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, Stat. v. c. 2 Si home ..soit aherdant as enemys nostre dit Seignour le Roi.. donant a eux eid ou confort.] *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 37 Þei þat consentun wiþ þe doars..or defendun, or ȝeuen conseyl or confort. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 275 If.. thei make ony gadering in coumfort of Richard, sumtyme Kyng, thei to be punchid as tretouris. **1493** *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 153 b, He came in company of recheles people, & by comforte of them he lefte his faste and dyde ete. **1528** GARDINER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiv. 62 Upon comfurth of such words as his Ho. had spoken unto us. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII*, The comfort that the rebels should receiue vnderhand from the Earle of Kildare. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 82 If a man be adherent to the king's enemies .. giving to them aid and comfort.

†**b.** *concr.* One who or that which strengthens or supports; a support, a source of strength. *Obs.*

1455 *Paston Lett.* 239 I. 329 We..prey to The to be oure confort and Defender. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 b, You must have a little walled hedge, to teach the springs..to climbe by, which wil be a jolly Stay and a comfort to them.

†**2.** Physical refreshment or sustenance; refreshing or invigorating influence. (Cf. COMFORT *v.* 4.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 253 On a walnot .. is a bitter barke, And after þat bitter barke..Is a kirnelle of conforte kynd to restore. **1543** BECON *Invect. Swearing* Wks. (1564) 212 b, They would tast .. not so much as a poore alebery for the comfort of their hart. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, For rain*, That we may receiue the fruites of the yearth to our comforte. **1611** TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. iv, Clouds.. rais'd by the Comfort of The Sunne to water dry and barren grounds.

concr. **1631** MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 2 Holpen by some manner of comfort, as dung, marl, fresh earth..or such other refreshings.

†**3.** Pleasure, enjoyment, delight, gladness. *Obs.*

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 27 Hare confort & hare delit hwerin is hit al? *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 773 Conforte ne myrthe is non To riden by þe wey dombe as a stone. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 8 Sum .. has comforth to carpe..Of curtaissy of kny3thode, of craftis of armys. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 380 When these Justes had continued...xxiiij. dayes, to the great joye and comforte of the young lustie Bachelers.

†**4.** Relief or aid in want, pain, sickness, etc. *Obs.* (Cf. COMFORT *v.* 6.)

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 3 His byndyngis is þe sacramentis in þe whilke we hafe comforth til we perfytly be hale. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 6508 Lete bere hem [beggers] to the spitel anoon, But, for me, comfort gete they noon. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 132 Many came vnto the Citie, and nere thereabout for comfort of victuall. **1570** *Ane Tragedie in Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 234 To gif the wedow and fatherles confort. **1647** COWLEY *Mistr., Despair*, No comfort to my wounded sight, In the Suns busie and impert'nent Light.

5. Relief or support in mental distress or affliction; consolation, solace, soothing. (In later use sometimes expressing little more than the production of mental satisfaction and restfulness.)

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 178 No gostlich cumfort ne mei hire gledien. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 98 Euery comfort possible..They doon to hure..to make hure late her heuynesse. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* v. 13 (Harl. MS.) Make me solas and comfort, and chere me. **1593** DRAYTON *Eclog.* x. 73 None else there is gives comfort to my griefe. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 17 Thy comforts can do me no good at all. **1611** — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 1 The great comfort That I haue had of thee. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xii, I wish I had any comfort to send you. **1752** — *Amelia* III. iv, Others applying for comfort to strong liquors. **1800** WORDSW. *Michael* 448 There is a comfort in the strength of love. *c* **1800** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 2 Thus..I became confident..amongst rocks and sands, which has..since been of the greatest comfort to me. **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xli, Such comfort as the Church can give to the remorseful sinner.

b. *subjectively.* The feeling of consolation or mental relief; the state of being consoled.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2508 Comfort of gud hope may he fele, þat here lyves wele, to fare wele. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 99 My purpos is i-failed, Now is my counfort a-cast! **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 165 How well my comfort is reuiu'd by this. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxviii, She had..a sense of solemn comfort.

c. *transf.* A person or thing that affords consolation; a source or means of comfort.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Moder of God* 15 Benigne confort of us wrecches all. **1465** MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* II. 187 He hath ben a grete comfort to me. **1605** T. PLAYFERE 9 *Serm.* (1612) 188 A treasure of comforts gathered out of the olde and new Testament. **1611** BIBLE *Col.* iv. 11 My fellow workers..which haue beene a comfort vnto me. **1847** H. F. LYTE *Hymn 'Abide with me'* i, When other helpers fail and comforts flee. **1856** MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* v, Growing up to be a help and comfort to my father.

d. In weaker sense: A cause or matter of satisfaction or relief; a comforting fact or reflection. Chiefly *colloq.* in the phrases 'it is a comfort *to do*', 'it is some comfort *that*', etc.

1553 in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 160 It was a great comforte to him to perceyve in the Kings yong years soch a consideracion of the public weal. **1641** LD. STRAFFORD *Sp. on Scaffold* in *Hist. Eng.* (1702) II. 225 It is a great comfort to me that his Majesty believes I do not deserve so heavy a punishment. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. viii, One comfort is, they will be all known. **1825** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Nobody .. can lose a penny by me—that is one comfort. **1873** MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* XXVII, It is a comfort to be able to speak to you.

6. A state of physical and material well-being, with freedom from pain and trouble, and satisfaction of bodily needs; the condition of being comfortable (see COMFORTABLE 10).

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* I, Their days were spent In peace and comfort. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Y., Morning* XV, Let present Rapture, Comfort, Ease, As Heaven shall bid them, come and go. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 75 All industrious men could maintain themselves in comfort and prosperity. **1862** RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 2 At the cost of common health and comfort.

b. *objectively.* The conditions which produce or promote such a state; the quality of being comfortable (see COMFORTABLE 7).

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 384 William Harrison gave a lively description of the plenty and comfort of the great hostelries. **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* v, Reared in the comfort and elegance of a successful artist's household.

7. *concr.* A thing that produces or ministers to enjoyment and content. (Usually *pl.*; distinguished from *necessaries* on the one hand, and from *luxuries* on the other.) *Creature comforts*: material comforts such as food. So *home comforts*.

1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 58 The Scripture useth diminishing terms when it speaks of creature-comforts. **1688** MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v., The Comforts of this Life. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 8 Oct., Very moderate in his estimate of the necessaries, and even of the comforts of life. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 11 Before they quit the comforts of a warm home. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 300 A modern Englishman..finds in his shooting box all the comforts and luxuries of his club. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 66 Steeped in the creature comforts of our hotel. **1873** MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* xxi, Another .. dainty apartment, supplied with every comfort.

8. A wadded and quilted counterpane; = COMFORTER 6 b. (*U. S.*)

1863 *Life in South* II. 263 The quilted coverlets called 'comforts',—a wadded counterpane, in fact.

†**9.** *Comfort* is used by Shaks. interjectionally; = Take comfort, cheer up. (Cf. COMFORT *v.* 7 e.) Also *What comfort?* = What cheer?

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 72 What comfort man? How ist with aged Gaunt? *Ibid.* III. ii. 73 Comfort my Liege, why lookes your Grace so pale? **1611** — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 848 Comfort, good comfort: we must to the King.

10. Phrases. *To be of (good) comfort*: to be of good cheer; to keep up one's heart or courage (*arch.*). *To take († have) comfort*: to accept consolation, be comforted. † *To put in comfort*: to encourage, cheer up, console. *Cold comfort*: see COLD *a.* 10.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 7818 (Cott.) Was he neuer o wers comfortd. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2601 Sche saide Alas!..N'el ich..confor[t] take neuer mo. *c* **1325** *Coer de L.* 5596 To hys men hys armes he badde, And sayde..Look ye ben off comfort good! **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 39 To kepe him in comforte in crist and nouȝt ellis. *c* **1440** *Generydes* 38 Whanne he was sadde, to putte hym in coumfort. *c* **1510** BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) Dv, Take confort, be of stoute courage. **1598** W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* (1864) 198 Putting her in comfort, and encouraging her to follow her husband. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 119 Haue comfort Ladie. **1601** — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 372 You stand amaz'd, But be of comfort. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. ii. 16 We..bid them be of good comfort and stay till the River did fall. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxiv, Take comfort: perhaps James will forgive me.

11. *Comb.*, as *comfort-killing, -seeking* adjs.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 764 O comfort-killing Night, image of hell! **1865** T. F. KNOX tr. *Life H. Suso* 70 To mortify his comfort-seeking body. **1874** L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 238 Our comfortable and comfort-seeking age.

Comfortable (kʊ·mfəɹtăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–6 con-. [a. Anglo-F. *confortable*, f. *comfort-er* to COMFORT, on L. type **confortābilis*; for the active force of the suffix, see -BLE, last paragraph. (Mod. F. *confortable* is from Eng.)]

A. *adj.* **I.** With active sense.

†**1.** Strengthening or supporting (morally or spiritually); encouraging, inspiriting, reassuring, cheering. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c **1400** *Beryn* 721 His wordis been so comfortabill. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 2651 Seing al the gret suppris Of fois cummyng..Togiddir al his cumpany he drew, And confortable wordis to them schew. **1547–8** *Ordre of Communion* 4 The moste confortable Sacrament of the body and bloud of Christe. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1998/1 The valiant prowesse of the English souldiers, incouraged with the comfortable presence of sir William Cobham. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxii. 100 With great and comfortable successe. **1713** BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* Pref., The comfortable expectation of Immortality. **1739** CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 2, I have such comfortable numbers on my side. **1774** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 497 Your last letter was not comfortable. **1869** TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 267 He spake and cheer'd his Table Round With large divine and comfortable words.

†**2.** Helpful, serviceable, advantageous. *Obs.*

1575–6 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 54 The comfortable ayde of the golden sheife. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 344 Their..canoes which had been so comfortable to them.

†**3.** Strengthening or refreshing to the bodily faculties or organs; sustaining. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 338 (Camb. MS.) It most be wyne comfortable þat shold be yeue to the syke. **1568** TURNER *Herbal* III. 40 [Nutmegs] are..comfortable for the stomache. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 7 After you have let him blood..give him a comfortable drench. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* § 77 Cured by this comfortable cordial. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 264 Vapor baths..to the comfortable relief of many diseases. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, The comfortable creature, which the carnal denominate brandy. [*Factitious archaism.*]

†**4.** Pleasing or grateful to the senses. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Beryn* 697 Many..flouris..That lusty been, and confortabill for mannys siȝte! **1576** FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 340 The sweet and comfortable sounde of musicall instrumentes. **1659** *Vulgar Errours Censured* I. § 4. 9 The comfortable blush of the approaching Morne. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. iii. 45 The comfortable Changes of Day and Night.

†**5.** Affording mental or spiritual delight or enjoyment; pleasant, enjoyable. *Obs.*

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* i. 2 Desederabill es thi name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) Aij/3 Mery talking is greatly comfortable. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* liii. 6 [I will] prayse thy name o Lorde, because it is so comfortable. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. (1682) 379 My Singular good friend..whose presence to me..was exceeding Comfortable. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 310 The Love of God, and the constant comfortable Sense of his Presence.

†**b.** Satisfactory; also *colloq.* 'tolerable', 'fair', 'pretty good'. *Obs.*

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 9. 109 To enable their pastors to give a comfortable account of their souls. **1720** *Derby Post-Man* I. No. 10. 4 A large, massy Caudle Cup, a comfortable piece of Plate. **1728** VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, *Sir F.* The Boy has a strong Head! *M.* Yes, truly, his Skull seems to be of a comfortable Thickness.

6. Affording or conveying consolation; comforting, consolatory: of persons (*obs.*) or things (*arch.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 281 Contricioun is comfortable þinge..and a solace to þe soule. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvi, Hym..That was to her..So kynde founde and so comfortable. **1529** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1200/2 Let him be pitteous & comfortable, to those that are in distresse. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 76 For heauens sake speake comfortable words. **1601** — *All's Well* I. i. 86 Be comfortable to my mother..and make much of her. *a* **1631** DONNE *Serm.* I. 507 A despairing Soule will set Gods comfortablest Words to a sad Tune. **1754** CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 77 If you still want comfort, Mrs. —— .. may, if she will, be very comfortable. **1788** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 389 It is a comfortable circumstance. **1869** GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 57 That most comfortable truth the Paternity of God.

7. Affording or fitted to give tranquil enjoyment and content; attended with or ministering to comfort (see COMFORT *sb.* 6). This and 10 are the ordinary current uses; and this tends to be commonly treated as a transferred or extended use of 10, a 'comfortable house' being thus viewed as a house in which one is comfortable; this is still more manifest in 'comfortable circumstances'. Cf. 10 b.

1769 GRAY *Jrnl. Tour* 9 Oct. in Mason *Life*, Kendal—The buildings (a few comfortable houses excepted) are mean. **1823** LAMB *Elia, Old & New Schm.*, My companion..left me in the comfortable possession of my ignorance. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. i, Hitherto Gyp had kept his comfortable bed. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 26 If we wish to have comfortable clothes and houses. *Mod.* The family was left in comfortable circumstances.

b. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 59 (1794) II. 384, I have seriously projected a treatise on the comfortable. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 319 In the buildings..a happy union of the comfortable and the graceful.

II. With passive or neuter sense.

†**8.** *passively.* Capable of being comforted, consolable. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Pref., Sorow..not so much for our owne affliction, for that is comfortable, but for you.

†**9.** In a state of consolation; 'of good comfort', cheerful, cheery. *Obs.*

a **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 393 Paul saith, 'God comforteth us, that we may be able to comfort others..shewing that we cannot comfort others unless we be comfortable ourselves. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vi. 10 For my sake be comfortable. **1607** — *Timon* III. iv. 71 His comfortable temper has forsooke him. **1755** MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 365, I despair of writing a comfortable letter while I stay at the Bath.

10. In a state of tranquil enjoyment and content; free from pain and trouble; at ease. (Usually, but not always, in reference to physical conditions or circumstances.)

1770 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 1 July, Mrs. White ..has given me a good fire and some excellent coffee and bread and butter, and I am as comfortable as possible. **1811** JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1866) 9 Do but consider ..how excessively comfortable your mother-in-law and her daughter may live. **1828** SCOTT *Diary* 27 Apr. in *Lockhart*, Let it freeze without, we are comfortable within. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 271 [The Church] relies..on the dislike felt by the comfortable classes towards the trouble of thought and the disturbance of feeling. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xli, Here is your poor mother..you could afford something handsome now to make her comfortable. *Mod.* I am not [*or* I do not feel] quite comfortable about the matter.

b. Expressing or characterized by comfort; easy and tranquil; undisturbed; also *colloq.* of persons, suggestive of complacency, placidly self-satisfied.

1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 48 There's Bacchus: he's a good, comfortable god, though a sly, treacherous fellow. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xii, 'Why argue?' returned Mr. Inspector in a comfortable sort of remonstrance. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* V, 'Go to bed soon', said Celia, in a comfortable way, without any touch of pathos. **1878** R. H. HUTTON *Scott* i. 5 A motherly comfortable woman.

11. *Comb.*, as *comfortable-looking* adj.

1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide to Wigtownshire* 48 Comfortable-looking two-storey houses.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** That which gives comfort; *pl.* comforts (see COMFORT *sb.* 5 c, 7). *Obs.*

1650 O. SEDGWICK *Christ the Life* 22 Whatsoever the Christian finds in Himself..for the Habituals of Grace .. and..for the Comfortables of Grace. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 327 The returning prodigal hath garments, and ornaments, and necessaries, and comfortables.

2. a. A worsted covering for the wrist. **b.** A long woollen scarf worn round the neck in cold weather; = COMFORTER 6. **c.** (*U. S.*) A quilted bed-covering; a down quilt; = COMFORT *sb.* 8.

1835 SIR J. ROSS *Arct. Exp.* iii. 42 A blue jacket and trousers, a flannel shirt, a comfortable. **1839** LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. i. 11 Their faces half hid in green worsted comfortables. **1844** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Frank, a Sequel* (1854) II. 9 Knitting..a pair of scarlet worsted cuffs or bracelets, by some called wristlets, by others comfortables. **1864** WEBSTER, *Comfortable*, a..stuffed or quilted coverlet for a bed; a comforter; a comfort. (*U.S.*) **1874** MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vii. 155 Ruth brought some pillows and comfortables..made up a couch..on the box-sofa.

Comfortableness (kʊ·mfəɹtăb'lnés). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being comfortable (in various senses; see the adj.).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 49 Wee know a playing wit can prayse..the comfortablenes of being in debt. **1679** J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* III. vi. (1713) 370 The comfortableness of his Gospel. **1783** W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 105 The comfortableness of their subsistence. **1816** J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 109 Which conduce most immediately to the comfortableness of their own feelings.

Comfortably (kʊ·mfəɹtăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In a comfortable manner.

†**1.** So as to convey strength or support; encouragingly, reassuringly. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN cciv, Edmond..sped him towarde that parte of the felde, and behaued hym so comfortably amonges his men, that by his knyghtly courage, etc. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 222 *marg.*, Angels help us not comfortably through death.

†**2.** Delightfully, pleasantly (to the senses). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xiv. (1495) 320 Amonge all sterres Venus shynyth moost comfortably [*gaudentius*].

†**3.** With mental or spiritual enjoyment or content; pleasantly, happily. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 502 To live peaceably and comfortably in wedlock. **1652** BP. HALL *Invis. World* ii. § 6 Charity, whereby she [the soul] is feelingly and comfortably possessed of Him [God]. **1758** S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 492 It is..necessary..to our dying comfortably.

†**4.** In a comforting way; comfortingly, consolingly, cheeringly. *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii, I have cause to weep too, But when I visit, I come comfortably. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* xl. 2 Speake ye comfortably to Ierusalem. **1682** BUNYAN *Holy War* 300 That he would look comfortably upon them. **1743** J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 52 They will not speak comfortably to their brethren, but will relieve them in their distress.

5. In a way attended with comfort; in a state of comfort; with comfort (see COMFORT *sb.* 6).

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. x. (1860) 45 They live more comfortably and at less charges. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 12 Enough of them as..might comfortably supply them for seven years. *c* **1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 210 The miller..was very comfortably off. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 8 The chapel..just holds us all comfortably. **1884** MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xix, Decently fed, comfortably clad.

b. In a way expressing comfort or complacency; with placid self-satisfaction. (Cf. COMFORTABLE 10 b.)

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxiv, 'That is nice', said Celia, comfortably.

†**Comforta·tion.** *Obs.* Also con-. [a. OF. *confortacion*, ad. late L. *confortātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *confortāre* to COMFORT: see -ATION.]

1. Comforting; comfort, delight.

a **1400** *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 114 To alle these creatures comfortacion. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 214/3 To confortacyon of the Spyrite. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 338, I haue comfortat ywys to my comfortacyon.

2. Strengthening (of bodily organs or faculties).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xix. 33 For the comfortation of the hert. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 962 For Corroboration and Confortation take such Bodies as are of Astringent Quality.

3. Supporting or countenancing.

1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xxx. 505 Confederacies, conspiracies..abbettings, procurations, comfortations.

†**Comfortative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also con-. [ME. *confortatif*, a. F. *confortatif, -ive*:—L. type **confortātīv-us*: see COMFORT *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of comforting.

1. Strengthening, reviving (medicine, food, etc.).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xli. (1495) 627 Saffron is confortatyf. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 338 (Add. MS.) It must be wyne confortatif [*v. r.* comfortable] that shuld be yeven to the sike. **1567** DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xviii. F v, For life and limmes comfortityue. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 149 It is of a notable abstersiue, consolidatiue and confortatiue [**1650** comfortative] faculty. **1683** SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 299 Incarnative, Comfortative, Regenerative.

2. Cheering; cheerful. *rare*—[1].

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 213 Þe loue þat lith in his herte maketh hym lyȝte of speche, And is companable and confortatyf, as cryst bit hymselue, *Nolite fieri sicut ypocrite, tristes*, etc.

B. *sb.* A strengthening or reviving medicine, a cordial. Also *fig.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxii. (1495) 247 Ayenst herte quakynge men shall yeue confortatyues. **1564** P. MOORE *Hope Health* II. ix. 28 Borage..is a comfortatiue to the harte. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 695 Confortatives alone without stimulaters..have not had the desired effect. **1742** JARVIS *Quix.* II. IV. vi. (D.), The two hundred crowns in gold..as a cordial and comfortative I carry next my heart.

Comforter (kʊ·mfəɹtəɹ). Forms: 4 con-, cum-, coum-, comfortour(e, 5 confourtour, (comforthther), 5–6 conforture, 6– comforter. [a. Anglo-Fr. *confortour*:—OF. *conforteor* (in nom. *confortère*):—L. type **confortātōr-em*, agent-sb. f. *confortāre*: see COMFORT *v.* and -ER.]

1. One who or that which comforts or consoles.
1382 Wyclif *Joh* xvi. 2 Alle ȝee ben heuye coumfortoures. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 119 (Add. MS.) The blissed Virgyn marie, that is conforture of alle desolate. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 66 Most unmeete to minister consolation..for ..that I mee selfe stoode in neede of a comforter. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 195 It [sleep] sildome visits sorrow, when it doth, it is a Comforter. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* III. ii, The doctor is the best of comforters. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 509 The comforter of the afflicted. 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* xxxix, She would be to him at once wife and child, plaything and comforter.

b. *Theol.* A title of the Holy Spirit.
[=OF. *confortere(s, -teor*, transl. L. *consōlātor*, a common rendering since 7th c. of Gr. *παράκλητος* (John xiv. 16, etc.), properly =*advocatus* 'advocate, intercessor', as commonly taken in the early Latin Church. In the Vulgate, Jerome retained the Gr. untranslated as *paracletus*: see Paraclete. Isidore, *a* 640, says (*Orig.* VII. iii. 10) 'Spiritus sanctus, quod dicitur paracletus, a consolatione dicitur..Consolator enim tristibus mittitur..Alii paracletum dicunt Latine oratorem vel advocatum interpretari.' The Fr. *Gloss. de Douai* (14th c.) ed. Escallier, has 'Paraclitus, conforteres'.]
1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 190 Þe holygoost..confortoure of creatures. 1382 Wyclif *John* xiv. 16, I schal preie the fadir, and he schal ȝyue to ȝou another coumfortour. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 293 Holy goste conforture of fatherless and motherlesse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 486 Hee to his own a Comforter will send. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 9 The whole God-head .. under the Three-fold Distinction of a Creator, a Redeemer, and a Comforter! 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.* Good Friday ii. 6 Where..The very Comforter in light and love descends. *a* 1875 Monsell *Hymn 'When I had wandered'*, My Father, Saviour, Comforter.

c. *Job's comforter*: a proverbial phrase for one who intends or professes to comfort, but does the opposite (see *Job* xvi. 2).
[1680 Hickeringill *Meroz* 29 Those Preachers are like Jobs Comforters.] 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. iv. 88 She was a veritable Job's comforter. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 905/2 Such Job's comforters as these.

†2. A small kind of spaniel. *Obs.*
1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1808) I. 387 The spaniell gentle, or comforter. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 186/1 The Spaniel Gentle, or the Comforter, is a little pretty kind of Spaniel, of the least sort, such as Gentle-Women cary in their bosoms. 1790 Bewick *Quadrupeds* (1824) 364 The comforter..is generally kept by the ladies as an attendant of the toilette or the drawing-room.

†3. One who aids, countenances, or abets. (Chiefly a legal term.) *Obs.*
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Comforthther, *confortator*. 1495 *Act* 11 *Henry VII*, c. 64 Pream., Helpers, socourers and comforteris. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 4 All and every Aiders, Comforters, or Maintainers of the said..Offenders.

†4. An invigorating agent; a cordial. *Obs.*
1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 45 The same comforter, which they name the three Sanders, prepared of the Apothecaries.

5. A thing that produces physical comfort.
1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 242 A trusty plaid; an old and valued travelling companion and comforter. 1844 Kinglake *Eöthen* xii, The tchibouque—great comforter of those that are hungry and way-worn.

6. A long woollen scarf worn round the throat as a protection from cold.
1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* xii, A green and white net comforter. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* iii. 8 Divesting himself of a great coarse blue and white worsted comforter. 1868 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 114 Knitting comforters for her cousins.

b. A quilted coverlet; = Comfort *sb.* 8, Comfortable B. 2 c. (*U. S.*)
1864 Webster, *Comforter*..4. A wadded quilt; a comfort. (*U. S.*) 1878 Mrs. Stowe *Poganuc P.* i. 5 With a neat comforter of quilted cotton.

Hence **Co·mfortered** *ppl. a.*, wearing a comforter (sense 6).
1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* I. v, A few ulstered, comfortered men..waiting for the night mail.

Comfortful (kʌ·mfəɹtful), *a. rare.* Full of comfort; the reverse of *comfortless.*
1552 Huloet, Comfortful, or full of conforte, *consolabundus.* 1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 128 As a teacher and a master help-full, comfort-full. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xlv. 194, I have..seen engraved over your family vaults..those comfortful words.

Comforting (kʌ·mfəɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ing 1.] The action of the verb Comfort, in various senses: Consolation; †strengthening, †encouragement, etc.
c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2596 Tak the to som comforting, 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xciii. 19 Thi coumfortingis gladeden my soule. 1578 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 133 Send us support and comforting Agains our fais. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. To the King § 3 Knowledge..would soone perishe..if it were not preserued in Bookes..and Schooles, for the receipt & comforting of the same. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 169 To supply the Presence and Comfortings of a dear Mother. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* II. 126 With soothing kisses and comfortings.

Co·mforting, *ppl. a.* [see -ing 2.] That comforts, in various senses of the verb: Consoling, consolatory; †strengthening, etc.
1382 Wyclif *Zech.* i. 13 Good wordis, coumfortinge. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 4 To repayre our Nature With comforting repose. 1758 R. Brookes *Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 164 Comforting Eye-waters. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxiv, That comforting explanation. 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* xv, The comforting light of a large wood fire.

Hence **Co·mfortingly** *adv.*
1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 518 The soul whose faith..comfortingly teaches her, etc. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* I. 12 'Bless your heart', says the Brat, comfortingly, 'he will never find out that we are there'.

†**Co·mfortive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 con-. [irreg. f. Comfort *v.* + -ive; *comfort-* being treated as the L. ppl. stem, as in *abort-ive, assert-ive.*] = Comfortative.

A. *adj.*
1377–1400 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 213 Companable and confortatyf [*MS.* C. confortif]. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* v. 63 Lete wysedome than be to the[e] comfortyfe. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 385 Cordial and comfortive remedies. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 100.

B. *sb.*
1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 34, I muse why hee chose rather to make her away by open violence then by some Italian confortive. 1588 Greene *Alcida* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 94 Precious comfortives to incourage her champion. 1593 — *Mamillia* II. Wks. II. 231 Not a comfortive to lengthen her life, but a corasive to shorten her dayes.

†**Co·mfortize,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [see -ize.] *trans.* To comfort. Hence **Co·mfortizing** *ppl. a.*
1600 Tourneur *Trans. Metamorph.* viii, No grove, whose comfortizing hew, etc.

Comfortless (kʌ·mfəɹtlĕs), *a.* [f. Comfort *sb.* + -less.] Without comfort.

†1. Without relief, aid, or resource; unrelieved, helpless, desolate. *Obs.* (exc. as occas. implied in sense 3 or 4.)
? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 27, I will not leeve you comfortles [John xiv. 18; so in Coverdale 1535, Bps. Bible 1569, and 1611]. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 207 All the Barons of Fraunce had forsaken her..and so she was left all comfortlesse. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Ps.* xii. 5 For the comfortlesse troubles sake of the needy. 1639 *Bury Wills* (1850) 172 All my houshold fledd from me and left me..comfortles. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XV. 380 Sole, and all comfortless, he wastes away.

†2. Without courage or strength, spiritless. *Obs.*
1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 25 Þe kyng erle was al comfortlees, and nyh deed for fere. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4412 Comfortles the deth I drede.

3. Destitute or devoid of mental comfort, consolation, or solace; of persons (now *rare*), unconsoled, inconsolable; of actions, states, etc., attended with no comfort.
c 1460 Sir R. Ros *Dame Sanz Mercy* 461 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 67 To comforte hem that lyve al comfortlees. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* V. i. 80 Melancholly, Kinsman to grim and comfortlesse dispaire. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 760 Thou stoodst..comfortless, as when a Father mourns His children. 1794 Wordsw. *Guilt & Sorrow* iii, Perplexed and comfortless he gazed around. 1803 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 240 We had, indeed, a gloomy and comfortless parting. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 394 My account of this comfortless time.

†b. *actively.* Giving no comfort. *Obs. rare.*
1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. i. 251 That kisse is comfortlesse, As frozen water to a starued snake. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. (1682) 468 Hunger, Vermine, and Tortures, being my Comfortless Companions.

4. Devoid of physical comfort; dreary, cheerless. (The most usual current sense.)
1576 Fleming *Panoplie Ep.* 297 Inhabitable woodes and comfortlesse caves. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v, A deplorable and comfortlesse Winter. 1754 H. Walpole *Let. to Chute* 14 May, The country is cold and comfortless. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 672 Cold and comfortless habitations.

Co·mfortlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a comfortless manner; without comfort.
1549 J. Olde *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* 14 To susteyne those women that are comfortlesly lefte destitute. *c* 1825 Beddoes *Poems, Sec. Bro.* II. i, My body and my mind are ill agreed And comfortlessly strange. 1852 W. Collins *Basil* I. xii. 92 The meal was hurried over comfortlessly and silently.

Co·mfortlessness. Comfortless quality.
1865 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 10/1 The formal comfortlessness of a palace.

†**Co·mfortment.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Comfort *v.* + -ment; perh. after the corresponding F. *confortement*, med.L. *confortamentum.*] Comforting; entertainment. (Cf. Comfort *v.* 5.)
1556 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) I. 286 For the gentle comfortment and entertainment of the saide ambassadour, his traine and companie.

Comfortress (kʌ·mfəɹtrĕs). Now *rare.* Also 5 confortouresse. [a. OF. *conforteresse*, fem. of *confortère*: see -ess.] A female comforter.
c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxlii. (1869) 73 Ladi, quod j, ther of shule ye be leche and confortouresse. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 69 b/2 Our lady, Tresorye of grace, comfortresse of desolate. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 453 To give him [Adam] a wife, for a faithfull companion, a comfortresse of his life. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* III. vii. 80 To be your comfortresse, and to preserve you. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* Ded. 1 The Comfortress of Affliction! 1868 R. A. Coffin tr. *Liguori's Glories of Mary* 81 O comfortress of the afflicted.

Comfrey (kʌ·mfri, kʌ·m-). Forms: 3 cumfirie, 5 confirie, -fyrie, -ye, cowmfory, -phory, 5–6 comfory, -ie, 6 camforye, comferie, cumphorie, 6–8 comfery, 7 camfrey, comfrie, cumfry, -frey, 6– comfrey, -fry. [a. OF. *confirie, confire, confière*, in med.L. *cumfiria*; of obscure etymology.
The L. names of the plant were *consolida* and *conferva*; in med. L. also *confirma, conserva*; all referring to its healing virtues ('quia habet vim consolidandi'). The F. and Eng. word has been variously viewed as a corruption of *confirma*, or of *conferva*, more prob. the latter. An OF. synonym, or name of a species, *consire, concire, concierge*, was prob. similarly related to *conserva*. Cf. Consound.]
1. The English name of *Symphytum officinale* (N.O. *Boraginaceæ*), a tall plant, common on margins of streams and ditches, with rough leaves, and drooping clusters of yellowish-white or reddish-purple bell-shaped flowers; formerly esteemed as a vulnerary. **b.** Also applied to other species, as **Tuberous Comfrey,** *S. tuberosum*, a similar but smaller plant, with tuberous root; **Prickly Comfrey,** *S. asperrimum*, a native of the Caucasus, cultivated for its handsome blue flowers, and also as a forage-plant. **c. Wild Comfrey** (of N. America), *Cynoglossum virginicum* (Miller *Plant-n.*).
[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 162 Þeos wyrt þe man confirman & oðrum naman galluc nemneð. *Ibid.* I. 376 Ad fluxum sanguinis.—Accipe de confirma, hoc est consolida.]
c 1265 *Plant Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 555 *Cumfiria*, cumfirie, galloc. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cow(m)fory, herbe, *consolida major, et minor dicitur* daysy. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 9 Anagallicum .. Gall. (et angl.) confirie uel cornsilie [*v.r.* anglice counsilie]. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574/40 *Confiria*, anglice confyrye, confyrie. 1530 Palsgr. 202/2 Camforye herbe, *la grande consolde.* 1567 Baker *Jewell of Health* 53 The water of the greater Comferie druncke, helpeth such as are bursten, and that haue broken the bone of the legge. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. ciii. 145 The rootes of Comfery .. healeth all inwarde woundes, and burstings. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 396 Comfrey..it is a Wound-herb. 1888 *Times* 3 Jan. 10/1 Cultivating prickly comfrey, found to be a most profitable crop, well suited for fodder. 1888 *Daily News* 21 June 2/1 The comfreys are opening by the margin of the stream.

†2. Applied to other plants, chiefly as a rendering of L. *Consolida* or *Symphytum*: **Middle C.,** the Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*; **Saracen's C.,** the Broad-leaved Groundsel, *Senecio saracenicus*; **Spotted C., Wild C.,** the Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis* (see also 1 c.). *Obs.*
1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxv. 125 Of some it is called in Latine *Symphitum Syluestre*, whiche may be Englisshed wilde Comfrey..we call it in English Sage of Jerusalem, & Cowslip of Jerusalem. *Ibid.* I. xc. 133 It is called *Consolida media*: in English Middell Consounde, or Middle Comfery, and Bugle. *Ibid.* I. xcix. 141 This herbe is now called in Latine .. *Consolida Sarracenica* .. in English Sarrasines Consounde or Sarrasines Comfery. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 72/2 The spotted Comfery is the Cowslip of Jerusalem.

3. *attrib.*
1572 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 79 Giue him to drinke of Cumphorie hearbe stamped with milke or ale, for that will helpe to knit the bones. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 661 It is called..in English Comfrey, Comfrey Cowsil, of some Knit backe. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 118 Boil Comfrey Roots to a thick Mucilage.

Comfurth, obs. form of Comfort.

[Comgage, comhabitant, errors for *coin-, coengage, coinhabitant.*]

Comic (kɒ·mik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 comice, 6 commick(e, 6–7 comi(c)que, 6–8 comick. [ad. L. *cōmic-us*, a. Gr. *κωμικ-ός* of or pertaining to comedy (= *κωμῳδικός*), as *sb.* comic poet or actor, prob. f. *κῶμος* merry-making, revel; see Comedy. Cf. F. *comique* (adj. and sb.).]

A. *adj.*
1. Of, proper, or belonging to comedy, in the dramatic sense, as distinguished from tragedy.
Comic poet, a writer of comedies. *Comic opera*, an opera whose subject is of the nature of a comedy, and in which a large part of the dialogue is spoken; but now often applied to a mere burlesque set to music. The sense in quot. 1387 is obscure.
[1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 321 Boethius..made fifty songes endited comice [*cantus comicos edidit*] þat is as it were schort vers.] 1576 N. R. *Commend. Verses* in *Gascoigne's Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 46 For commicke verse still Plautus peerelesse was. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 41 Besides those Poets Comick there were other who served also the stage..called Poets Tragicall. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 72 Who kennes the lawes of euery comick stage. 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* Pref., No two species of writing can differ more widely than the comic and the burlesque. 1746 Collins *Odes, Manners* 55 The comick sock that binds thy feet. 1762 Sterne *Let. to Garrick* 19 Mar., The whole city of Paris is bewitch'd with the comic opera. 1841 Macaulay *Comic Dramatists*, The Puritan had affected formality: the comic poet laughed at decorum. 1878 J. Hullah in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 380 Comic opera is the opera of comedy, not 'comic' in the vulgar English sense.

2. Aiming at a humorous or ridiculous effect: applied to literary compositions, songs, journals, etc., which have it as their express aim to excite mirth; burlesque, funny.
A modern downward extension of the notion, to which the first quot. is only transitional.
[1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 253 Cervantes..that comick author.] 1839 (*title*), Comic Latin Grammar. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xi, Little Swills, the Comic Vocalist. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 6 The bookstall where the comic papers were. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xiv, A sentimental duet about the stars and the sea was followed by a comic duet about a matrimonial quarrel.

3. Said of actions, incidents, etc.: = Comical 4.
a. Calculated to excite mirth; intentionally funny.
1791 Boswell *Johnson* 6 Apr. an. 1775, Moody interjected, in an Irish tone, and with a comic look, 'Ah! poor George the Second'. 1879 E. Garrett *House by Works* II. 7 Will was..full of cheerfulness and fun during his wife's visits to the hospital, indulging only in comic murmurs.

b. Unintentionally provocative of mirth; laughable, ludicrous.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ₱ 2 Among the principal of comick calamities, may be reckoned the pain which an author..feels at the onset of a furious critick. **1833** SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* iii, His attempt in such deep affliction to be musical is comic in the extreme. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 67 Revolts, republics, revolutions, ..Too comic for the solemn things they are, Too solemn for the comic touches in them. **1873** MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* v, Finding something irresistibly comic in the widow's woes.

B. *sb.*

†**1. a.** A comic writer; = COMEDIAN 2. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 257 *Ita fugias, ne præter casam*, as the Comicque sayd. **1658** W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 50 Of this Menander the Comick in these two Senaries. **1738** WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) I. 151, I would say, with the old comic, *Utinam*, etc.

†**b.** A comic actor; = COMEDIAN 1. *Obs.*

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* 9 Acting a comicks part upon the stage. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 22 ₱ 5 Cave Underhill, who has been a Comick for Three Generations.

2. *colloq.* Short for *comic paper*. Cf. *daily*.

1889 *Catholic Household* 1 June 7/3 The joke from one of the comics, to which you object, was quite harmless.

3. quasi-*sb. The comic*: that which is comic; the comic side of the drama, of life, etc.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. ii, Others insist upon it that her forte is the comic. **1858** DE QUINCEY *Th. Grk. Trag.* Wks. (1862) IX. 54 The ultimate resource, the well-head of the comic, must for ever be sought in one and the same field.

C. *Comb.*, as †*comic-serious, -tragical* (= *comico-serious, -tragical*).

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 108 This Comique Tragicall Doctrine of Purgatory. **1790** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842–6) V. 166 His comic-serious face and manner.

Comical (kɒ·mikăl), *a.* Also 5 **comicalle**, 6–7 **-all**, 6 **commical, -ycal.** [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** = COMIC 1. *Obs.*

[**1432–50** tr. *Higden* V. 321 (cf. COMIC 1 quot. 1387) Noble songes comicalle.] **1557** GRIMALD *Muses* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 100 Delitefull talke loues Comicall Thaley. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 84 One Plautus, a comicall poet. **1664** DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Soc. Lett.* clxii, The third was our countryman Shakespear, for his comical and tragical humour. **1725** GAY *What d'ye call it* (ed. 4) Pref., As to the plot, they deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical.

†**2.** Of style, subject, etc.: Befitting comedy; trivial, mean, low; the opposite of *tragical, elevated* or *dignified. Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 10 Stile of Epistles .. Humile, the lowest, comicall, and most simple of all others, the matter whereof is the meanest subject of any argument that may be..and is fittest appropriate to our familiar Letters. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. I. i. (1676) 255/1 That it is too light for a Divine, too Comical a subject to speak of Love-Symptoms. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 18 This Comical mention of the power and goodness of God..in a place so improper and unnatural for those reflexions. **1687** SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 29 Surely the Laureat .. has the lest and most Comical Notions of Kings that e're I met with.

†**b.** Of persons: ? Low, mean, base, ignoble; or ? clownish. *Obs.*

1670 PENN *Lib. Conscience* Pref., When they had sacrificed their divine Socrates to the sottish fury of their lewd and commical multitude, they..regreeted their hasty murder.

†**3.** Like the conclusion of a comedy; happy or fortunate. (Opposed to *tragical.*) *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. x. 44 A comicall catastrophe. **1588** GREENE *Perimedes* 25 Fortune after so sharpe a Catastrophe, to induce a comicall conclusion, tempered hir storme with this pleasant calme. *a* **1627** HAYWARD (J.), That all might appear to be knit up in a comical conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 36 But Comicall was the end of Job, and all things restored double to him. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 361 The Comical part of the Lives of Men are too full of Sin and Vanity, and the Tragical part thereof too full of Sin and Misery.

4. Resembling comedy, mirth-provoking; humorous, jocose, funny; ludicrous, laughable. (Of persons and things.) The ordinary sense.

1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 135 A man..may break jests upon pain, and entertain his company with comical Representations of the Groans and Agonies of dying. **1687** T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. I. 73 The oddest and most comical scene is still behind. **1776** JOHNSON in *Boswell* 15 May, But the dog [S. Foote] was so very comical, that I was obliged to throw myself back upon my chair and fairly laugh it out. **1887** A. RILEY *Athos.* xiii, There was something extremely comical in the sight of the archbishop lying flat on his back.

5. Queer, strange, odd. *colloq.*

1793 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* II. 495 Opposition..seems suspended in a comical state. **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxi, I think it likely he may grant thy request, though, by my honour, it is a comical one! **1861** GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* ii, And now it was all clear how he should have come from unknown parts, and be so 'comical-looking'. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk., Comical*, (1) odd in appearance.

b. = 'Queer' in the sense of 'peculiar or disagreeable in temper or nature, difficult to deal with, awkward, troublesome, dangerous'. *dial.*

a **1864** R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.) *Comical*, ill-tempered. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Comical*, (1) disagreeable, queer in temper..(2) bad, dangerous: said of roads. **1887** *S. Chesh. Gloss., Comical*, captious, hard to please. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss., Comical*, difficult, perplexing, 'Wa, this is a comical job, ooever'.

c. = 'Queer' in the sense of 'strangely out of sorts, unwell, ill'. *dial.*

1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Comical*, unwell. 'E seemed that comical as 'e couldn't eat no fittle.' **1889** *Dorset dial.* (fr. Correspt.), I be in a plain way: I do feel so comical in myself. **1889** *Oxfordshire dial.* (fr. Correspt.) I felt so comical, I thought I was going to die.

B. *sb.* A comical person. *rare*—[1].

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 253 All the comicals of Oxford brought together.

Comicalish (kɒ·mikălĭʃ), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat comical.

1813 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* I. 81 He had a comicalish sort of a cast in his eyes.

Comicality (kɒmikæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Comical or comic quality; fact of being comical.

1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 Jan., Stories, that for humour and comicality I think unequalled. **1824** *Hist. Gambling* II. 35 Another trick of his Grace..is worthy of record for its comicality. **1866** DICKENS *Lett.* 4 Sept., Much better than any amount..of mere comicality.

b. An instance of the comical; a comical thing.

c **1774** GARRICK in *Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 301 If you intend to stand by y^e^ London Journal, I will prepare some comicality for it. **1818** SOUTHEY *Lett.* III. 100 His wife resigns herself with comical composure to all his comicalities. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xvi, 'Don't you think me a queer little comicality?' **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 300 Wearing such comicalities of jackets.

Comically (kɒ·mikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a comic or comical manner.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v, The Ladies have laugh'd at thee most comically, since thou went'st, Dauphine. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. I. i. (1676) 258/2, I am resolved ..to Act several parts, some Satyrically, some Comically. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xxiv. 16 Jan., How my adventures will conclude, I leave entirely to Providence; if comically, you shall hear of them. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eöthen* ii, A strut so comically pompous. **1871** G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xli, 'I'm not invited,' she moaned comically.

Comicalness (kɒ·mikălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Comical quality.

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 69, I do not see how the comicalness of this passage can be preserv'd in our tongue. **1727–31** in BAILEY, vol. II. **1755** in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Co·micar.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. COMIC + -AR 3.] A writer of comedies.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 353 Maister Terence, the famous comicar.

‖ **Comices,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [Fr. *comices*, ad. L. *comitia* (cf. *notice*, etc.): the form *comites* is probably a scribal error or misprint; in Blount it stands in the alphabetic place of *Comices.*] = COMITIA 1.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 57 Quhen this regent had maid his comites..the pepill chesit Ancus Marcius to be king. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* III. liv. 124 The chiefe priest immediatly held the Comices. **1681** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Comites* (*Comitia*) solemn Assemblies of the people at Rome.

†**Co·micly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. COMIC + -LY[2].] = COMICALLY.

1595 A. MUNDAY *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc. 1852) 8 Deceive, bestowe, breed pleasure, discontent, yet comickly conclude, like John a Kent.

Comico- (kɒ·miko), combining form of L. *cōmicus*, Gr. κωμικ-ός, as in *comico-cynical, -didactic, -prosaic, -tragedy, -tragic, -tragical* (cf. *tragi-comedy, tragi-comic*). Also in humorous nonce-wds., as *comico-cratic* (after *aristocratic*); *comicoepy* (after *orthoepy*), comic speaking; *comicography* (see -GRAPHY), comic writing.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 8 As some princes in other countries haue made their liues Comico-tragical. **1820** *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 290 In what he calls a comico-prosaic style. **1831** *Crayons fr. the Commons* 83 Till all his comicoepy's expended. **1831** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 427 The idiosyncratic, democratic, cosmocratic, comicocratic Jeremy that he [Bentham] is. **1833** — *Lett.* (1856) IV. 336 The first scene was the most tragi-comic or comico-tragic that it was ever my fortune to be engaged in. **1835** — in C. C. Southey *Life & Corr.* VI. 270 Cryptography, or what might more properly be called in Dovean language, comicography. **1847** DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) VII. 51 Wieland had a touch of the comico-cynical in his nature. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iv. 204 In the mock-heroic or comico-didactic vein. **1880** *Cornh. Mag.* XLII. 659 A comico-tragedy was enacted at Mrs. Ellis's concerning this very plate.

Comicry (kɒ·mikri). *rare.* [f. COMIC + -RY: cf. *mimicry.*] Comic action or practice.

c **1850** H. GILES (Webster), Cheerful comicry, which .. must have the loud and open laugh.

Comiferous (kɒmi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *coma* hair + -FEROUS. Cf. F. *comifère.*] 'Bearing a tuft, as if of hair' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Comilitant, var. of COMMILITANT.

Comin, Cominalte(e,-ti(e,-ty(e, Cominer, obs. ff. COMMON, COMMONALTY, COMMONER.

Coming (kv·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. COME *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. COME in various senses: drawing near, approaching; arrival, advent.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3957 Quen [Esau] of his cuming herd. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 5541 Of his comyng hy weren blithe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 448, I knowe .. the cause of youre comyng. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12993 At his comyng to kacche hym olyue. **1535** COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. [iv.] 5 Before the commynge off the daye of the great and fearfull Lorde. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 140 Pease, which have their price very much increased by the early coming. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 67 Her Masters second comming. **1883** LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 269 The coming of death.

†**2.** Derivation, descent; origin; lineage. *Obs.*

c **1430** *Freemasonry* 718 Presume not to hye .. For thyn hye blod, ny thy comynge.

3. The coming time, the future. *rare.*

1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* xxxvi. 364 It may be in the coming ..We may be worth forgiving.

†**4.** Access; means of access; approach. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. liv. (1495) 487 To suche a place is no comynge that is soo strenghyd. **1450** in *Three 15th C. Chron.* (Camden 1880) 95 That eny man myght have his comynge to hym. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan., An extraordinary good house, and a fine coming to it. **1682** WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 214 This City hath one of the pleasantest Comings to it imaginable. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 29 Doors [so] placed, that there may be a free coming to them from all parts of the House.

5. With the prepositional constructions of the verb.

1447–8 J. SHILLINGFORD *Let.* (Camd. Soc.) 54 Our comynge haste to London. **1577** HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* Ded. in *Holinshed*, The..extraordinarie coming by sundrie treatises not supposed to be extant. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* 2 At his coming to the Crown. **1884** *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6/1 A white dress which she wore at a coming-of-age party.

6. With adverbs.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 17646 Paisful be þi coming hedir. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 9 At the comynge vp of all maner of corne. **1530** PALSGR. 207/1 Commyng nere, *approche.* **1611** TARLETON *Jests* in Hazl. *Shaks. Jest-bks.* (1864) II. 221 At the first comming up of Tobacco. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 37 The comming on of Winter. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 185 The swift coming about of the work. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 215/1 At my first coming over. **1792** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 6 We behold neither its coming-on, nor its career, nor its departure. **1798** MILLER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clv, Her coming-to nearly abreast the inner side of the fifth ship. **1847** EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 52 The punctual coming-back..of the birds.

7. *esp.* **Coming in. a.** The action of the vb. COME IN (COME *v.* 59); entrance, commencement, etc.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 7 His comming in with archane science. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Kings* xiii. 20 The comming in of the yeere. **1637** R. HUMFREY tr. *S. Ambrose* I. 89 The comming in of his salary and stipend. **1684** NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 24 At my coming in with the Land. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* iii. (1862) 135 Comings in of a new and hitherto unwonted power into the region of nature. **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 501 Those at home ..Narrow'd her goings out and comings in.

†**b.** A means of entrance; an entry. *Obs.*

a **1483** EARL RIVERS *Let.* in Gairdner *Rich. III* (1878) App. 395 Ye will leve a rome afore the comyng in at the yete in the newe wall. **1535** COVERDALE *Ezek.* xliii. 11 Shewe them the fourme and fashion of the temple: the commynge in, the going out, all the maner and descripcion therof. **1693** N. STAPHORST in Ray *Trav.* (1738) II. 17 In many houses the comings-in are so dark and deep that one would think he were going into a cave. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 114 The entry, or coming in to the..tent.

c. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) Revenues, receipts; income.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 260 What are thy Rents? what are thy Commings in? **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 136 Let my expences goe together with my comming in. *a* **1659** OSBORN *Queries* (1673) 603 Her Comings-in are Mathematically adjusted to her Layings-out. **1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxv, Our comings-in was but about three shillings a-week. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxiii. (1865) 180 [Poverty's] poor rents and comings-in are soon summed up and told.

†**Co·ming,** *vbl. sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Also **combing.** [app. (from quots. 1483, 1577, 1688) orig. the same word as prec.: see COME *v.* 14; but it appears to have been referred in later times to COME *sb.*[2], and it is now in some dialects pronounced (kŏ·u·miŋ) in sense 2.]

1. Sprouting, *esp.* of barley in the malting.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 Cummynge [*v. r.* Cummyn] as malte, *germinatus.* **1577** HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 156 To shoote at the root end, which maltsters call Comming. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 170 It beginneth but to sprout, (which is called coming of Malt). **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 105 The *comeing* of Barley or Malt is the spritting of it, as if it cast out a root. *Wither* it: is to cast it abroad on the kill floor, when it is come, that the comeings may wither away.

2. *concr.* in *pl.* The comes or dried radicles of malted grain; malt-dust.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 320/2 Cleanse the Malt from Dust and Comings. **1824** *Mech. Mag.* No. 41. 206 Comings, being the radicles of barley, produced in the process of malting. **1888** *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 151 In the process of malting, each corn of barley grows a very distinct root.. These roots are called combings, or combs.

Co·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. COME *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That comes; approaching in space or time.

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 138 In tyme comyng. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 372 The comming morne. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 230 Mindful of coming Cold. **1802** CAMPBELL *Lochiel's W.*, Coming events cast their shadows before. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 182 Indications of a coming storm. **1850** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 102 Mr. C. may be in Scotland this coming month.

b. With adverbs: see the vb.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 113 Now I will be your Rosalind in a more comming-on disposition: and aske me what you will, I will grant it. *a* **1754** FIELDING *New Way to Keep Wife at home* Wks. 1775 II. 158 This is a sharper, and no coming-down cull. **1847** *Illust. Lond. News* 24 July 64/1 The coming-in train was a very long one. **1889** *Daily News* 4 Dec., He shows a very 'coming on' disposition.

2. Inclined to make or meet advances; ready, eager, complaisant, forward. (In good or bad sense.)

1600 [see *Coming-on* in 1 b]. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v, If you were absent she would be more coming. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 22 Have a comming soule to this offer. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 81. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 75 A warning unto me not..to be so coming and so good-natured for the future. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* II. i, What a kind coming Lady she is who would fain be serenaded. *a* 1676 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* IV. No Hawk that's sharp-set will be more coming than he. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Wks.* (1722) I. 77 Sometimes coming, sometimes coy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) 162 When wenches are so coming, young men are not so much to be blaimed neither. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* xvii, There she was, as kind and coming as could be.

† **3.** *Coming stomach*: a keen appetite. *Obs.*

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 1 That very Lapidary himself, with a coming stomach, and in the Cock's place, would have made the Cock's choice [*i. e.* preferred a barley-corn to a jewel]. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 48 The poor boy..had a coming stomach.

† **4.** Becoming, comely. *Obs. rare.* Cf. COME 25.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3032 Semyt as þai [*sc.* browes] set were sotely with honde, Comyng in compas, & in course Rounde.

Coming, obs. form of COAMING.

Co-mi·ngle, *v.* [see Co-, and COMMINGLE] To mingle together. Also **Co-mi·ngling** *vbl. sb.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 74 Blest are those Whose Blood and Iudgement are so well co-mingled [*Qq.* comeddled]. 1856 FONBLANQUE *Life & Labours* (1874) 324 To prevent any confusion or co-mingling. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* viii. 348 It is a strange co-mingling; every sort and condition of men, and each buried after his own fashion.

† **Co·minous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? adject. use of L. *cōm(m)inus* hand to hand.] ? Direct, menacing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 488, I Organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense, Disbending cominous defects, in your absurd pretence.

‖ **Comique** (kɒmī·k). [Fr.: see COMIC.] A comic actor or performer; a singer of comic songs.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 3/1 The inimitable champion comique of the parliamentary stage.

Comique, obs. form of COMIC.

Comise, var. of COMMISE *v. Obs.* to commit.

Comission, Comit, etc.: see COMM-.

Comital (kɒ·mităl), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *comitāl-is* pertaining to a *comes* or count.] Pertaining to, or of the rank of, a count or earl.

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* xviii. 195 Of comital rank.

Comitant (kɒ·mitănt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *comitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *comitāri* to accompany, f. *comit-em* companion: cf. *concomitant.*]

A. *adj.* Accompanying, in company.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. iii. Wks. II. 197 From any precedent, consequent, or comitant circumstance. 1888 R. G. HILL *Voices in Solitude* 137 Let us abuse them not, avoiding thee, But comitant love Nature silently.

B. *sb.* An accompanying thing or circumstance.

1654 tr. *Scudéry's Curia Polit.* 133 It is an inseparable Comitant to the Royall Office.

‖ **Comitat** (kɒ·mitæt). [Ger., ad. L. *comitāt-us.*]

1. = COMITATUS.

1791 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 171 The magnats and comitats.. were entirely bent upon a revolution.

2. A civil and administrative division in Hungary; a county.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 625 The comitat of Zala, through its representatives, demanded the names of the traitors who had misled the King.

† **Co·mitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *comitāt-* ppl. stem of *comitāri.*] *trans.* To accompany.

1632 VICARS *Æneid* VIII. 466 Achates kinde Æneas comitated. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 90 The impression of the fire, which is wont to comitate waters distilled.

† **Co·mitative,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type *comitātīv-us* (in med.L.), f. *comitāt-us*: see below.] Belonging to the body of Comites (see COMES).

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 56 That they should..have the Comitative Honour, or the same Place and Dignity which the *Comites*..had conferr'd upon them.

Comitative (kɒ·mitətiv), *a.*[2] [f. L. *comitāt-* ppl. stem of *comitāri* to accompany + -IVE.] Expressing accompaniment; associative.

1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* § 1121. 364 The comitative prefix *sa*, used..before nouns and adjectives.

‖ **Comitatus** (kɒmitē·tŭs). [L., collective deriv. of *comes, comit-em*, companion, count.]

1. A body of *comites* or companions; a retinue of warriors or nobles attached to the person of a king or chieftain. **b.** The status or relationship of such a body to their chief.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 152 The development of the comitatus into a territorial nobility seems to be a feature peculiar to English History. *Ibid.* I. vi. 160 The Danish jarl..seems to have been more certainly connected by the tie of comitatus with his king than the Anglo-Saxon ealdorman. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 138 The first aristocracy springing from kingly favour consisted of the Comitatus or Companions of the King.

2. An (English) county; as in the legal phrase *posse comitatus*, q. v.

Comite, obs. form of COMITY.

Comites, pl. of COMES; erron. f. COMICES.

‖ **Comitia** (kɒmi·ʃiă), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *comitium* assembly, place of assembly, f. *com-* together + *-itium* going: cf. *ex-itium* out-going, *in-itium* entrance.]

1. *Roman Antiq.* An assembly of the Roman people convened for the purpose of electing magistrates and passing laws. Formerly COMICES.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. xx. 54 The comitia or assemblies for the election of consuls at Rome. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxv. 9 To hold the comitia.

2. *transf.* and *gen.* An assembly. *rare.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. i, No rogue, at a comitia of the canters. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 62 The Saxon..attending the gemot or comitia of his tribe.

3. A name formerly given at Oxford to the principal assemblage during the Act, at which public Disputations took place, and degrees were conferred; now the Encænia.

It took place on the Monday after Act Sunday.

1714 AYLIFFE *Univ. Oxf.* (1723) II. ii. i. 132 On Sunday, between the *Vespers* and *Comitia* (for so are the Exercises of Saturday and Monday stiled) there are two sermons in the English Tongue. *Ibid.* The Senior Proctor (who in respect of the Artists Inceptors, is called Father of the Comitia). *Ibid.* 133 On Tuesday, after the Comitia, a Latin Sermon is preached..in St. Mary's Church.

Comitial (kɒmi·ʃ'ăl), *a.* [ad. L. *comitiāl-is* pertaining to the *comitia.*]

1. *Roman Antiq.* Of or pertaining to the comitia (q. v.). *Comitial day* (L. *dies comitialis*): a day on which the comitia could be held.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 31 Quhen ony officis or digniteis ar desirit on the commiciall dayis. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xiv. 219 When upon a comitiall day he laboured to have his authority continued for a longer time. *a* 1832 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* (1839) 183 Lawful, Unlawful, and Comitial Days. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* II. § 5 By a comitial enactment [*lege*] or a senatus-consult.

b. *Comitial sickness, fit, evil,* etc.: the 'falling sickness' or epilepsy. [L. *morbus comitialis*, so called because its occurrence during the comitia was considered ominous and broke up the meeting.]

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 80 b, Castor is good to helpe the Comitiall or fallyng sicknesse. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Furies* Wks. (1605-7) I. 346 And Megrim growes to the Comitiall-Ill. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 43 His epilepsian or comitial fit. 1660 HOWELL *Parley of Beasts* ii. 26 The epilepsy or comitiall sicknesse.

† **2.** *transf.* Of or pertaining to a Diet or other modern political assembly. *Obs.*

1603 BP. BARLOW *Summe of Confer. at Hampton Crt.* To Rdr., An expectation of this late Comitial Conference, much threatned before and triumphed in by many. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.*(1655) I. 244 That Imperiall or Comitial Ban, pronounc'd in the Diet at Ratisbon. 1791 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 184* [Scheme of a Constitution for Poland.] There shall be one supreme general tribunal..called a comitial tribunal. 1795 *Ibid.* 236 The constitutional regard which his Imperial Majesty has always paid to that comitial decree.

3. Of or pertaining to the Academic comitia.

1714 AYLIFFE *Univ. Oxf.* (1723) II. iii. i. 132 Then the Comitial Exercises beginning, the Senior Proctor mounts the Pew on the West Side of the [Sheldonian] Theatre, and the Junior Proctor the Pew opposite to him to on the East side.. At these Comitial Disputations the same method is used..as at Vespers.

† **4.** Applied to certain general assemblies or synods of the presbyterians in the 16th c.

held 'at London at terms and parliament times, in Oxford at the act, in Cambridge at the times of commencement'. *Articles agst. Cartwright* xxvi. in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* V. ix. 150.

1593 BANCROFT *Dang. Positions* III. ii, Another meeting was also appointed to be helde, that year at the Commencement at Cambridge. *Ibid.* iii, The Brethren are to be requested, to ordaine a distribution of all Churches according to these rules.. that are set downe in the Sinodicall Discipline, touching Classicall, Prouinciall, Comitiall or of Commencements, and assemblies for the whole kingdome. The Classes are to be required to kepe acts of memorable matters: which they shall see deliuered to the Comitiall assembly that from thence they may be broght by the prouincial assembly. 1656 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. v, Their Comitial assemblies, kept in the Universities at the Commencements..were conveniently chosen as safely shadowed under a confluence of people. 1754 NEAL *Hist. Puritans* I. vi. 232.

† **B.** *sb. pl.* = COMITIA 1. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 30 Get ye therfore to the mounte Auentine..and there yee shall create your tribunes; the chiefe bishop shall be present to kepe the comitialles.

† **Co·mitive.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. med.L. and It. *comitiva* 'a traine or following of men' (Florio); f. L. *comit-* companion.] Company, escort, train.

1532 W. WALTER *Guistard & Sismond* (1597) B ij, In whose felowship or whose comitive Might I better passe that painfull journey?

Comi-tragedy. *rare.* [formed on the model of *tragi-comedy.*] A tragedy containing an element of comedy.

1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 22 A passage in which he transfers the whole comitragedy from Italy of old to England in 1861. 1884 *Athenæum* 7 June 723/3 The reflective Elizabethans saw..that, without Fate, drama, even in its very highest and intensest mood, is but comi-tragedy.

Comittee, -ie, obs. ff. COMMITTEE.

Comity (kɒ·miti). In 6 **comite.** [ad. L. *cōmitātem* courteousness, f. *cōmis* courteous, friendly: see -ITY, and cf. It. *comita* (Florio).]

1. Courtesy, civility, urbanity; kindly and considerate behaviour towards others.

1543 BECON *Pol. of War* Ded., Our countrey..soweth also in the fielde of our brestes many precious sedes, as..honest behauor, affabilitie, comite. 1673 *Rules of Civility* xix. (ed. 2) 163 Comity and Affability are the Ornaments of Converse. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1379 The comity of the right hon. gentleman's manner..contrasted with the asperity of the letter alluded to. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 350 It is the rule of mere comity and courtesy to agree where you can.

2. *Comity of nations*: **a.** The courteous and friendly understanding, by which each nation respects the laws and usages of every other, so far as may be without prejudice to its own rights and interests.

[1834 STORY *Conflict of Laws* § 28 It has been thought.. that the term comity is not sufficiently expressive of the obligation of nations to give effect to foreign laws when they are not prejudicial to their own rights and interests.] 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 215 Due by the comity of nations. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. 3 The salutary but sanctionless code called the Comity of nations.

b. Apparently misused for: The company of nations mutually practising international comity.

[In some instances, erroneous association with L. *comes* 'companion' is to be suspected.]

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 315 A third part of the species will be brought into the comity of nations. 1864 VAMBERY *Trav. Centr. Asia* 6 To show..how much Iran had it at heart to obtain admittance into the comity of states. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 294 Neither North nor South Britain entered into the comity of nations. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 2 Nov., Turkey should..be saved..and rendered a useful member of the civilised comity.

Comix, -mixtion, -mixture: see COMMIX.

Comley, obs. form of CUMBLY, Indian blanket.

Comli, -liche, -ly, etc., obs. ff. COMELY.

Comlokest, obs. superl. of COMELY.

Comma (kɒ·mă). Pl. **commas** (formerly **-aes**); as L. or Gr., **commata** (kɒ·mătă). [a. L. *comma*, Gr. *κόμμα* stamp, piece cut off, short clause, etc.:—**κόπ-μα*, f. *κοπ-* root of *κόπτειν* to strike, cut.]

1. In *Greek Rhet.* and *Prosody*: A phrase or group of words less than a colon (q. v.). Hence, † A short member of a sentence or period.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 85 The last word of a comma, or member of a sentence. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 48 *Poet.* No leuell'd malice Infects one comma in the course I hold. 1609 R. BARNARD *Faithf. Sheph.* (1621) 87 In words, phrases, commaes, and periods. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 9 He has only rectify'd a Greek Particle, or laid out a whole sentence in proper Commas. 1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Free-thinking* Wks. (ed. Dyce) III. 328 The next Comma of the passage is *inexorabile fatum.*

† **b.** A clause or short member of a treatise or argument. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. 100 This being the hardest comma in the whole Discipline of Jesus is fortified with a double blessednesse. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* ii. 3 The main argument..is bottomed upon part of the 7th comma of the 4. Chapter of Gen. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 171 (T.) In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first comma.

2. A punctuation-mark [now ,] used to separate the smallest members of a sentence. Also used to separate figures and symbols in arithmetic, chemical formulæ, etc.

'The comparative length of the *κόμμα* and *κῶλον* have given origin to our terms of punctuation indicating the close of such shorter or longer clauses respectively, just as our 'period', or full-stop, marks the end of a *περίοδος*'. J. E. Sandys on Cicero's *Orator* § 211.

The function of the comma is to make clear the grammatical structure, and hence the sense, of the passage; one of the means by which this is effected in actual speech is a short pause; hence the comma is often inaccurately said to be merely the mark of such a pause; see quots. under b.

[1530 PALSGR. 39 With suche [point] as the Latins call *comma* thus made (:), or *virgula* thus made (,).] 1599 R. B. *1st Bk. Preserv. Hen. VII*, To Printer, Keepe points, and commas, periodes. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proport.* 17 The Numerator is first expressed, and after it the Denominator right on in the line, with a comma betwixt, as..75,100. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 393 The Characters that serve for Interpunction, Comma, Colon, Period. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 391 The commas and dashes are alive; so that the writing is athletic and nimble. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 27 The compounds which combine are joined, either by a + sign or by a comma.

b. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. [v.] (Arb.) 88 The shortest pause or intermission they called *comma* as who would say a peece of a speach cut of. *Ibid.* III. xix. (Arb.) 222 A little pause or comma is geuen to euery word. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.*, A comma is a mean breathing. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 56 The comma..is considered the first from its requiring the shortest pause.

c. *fig.* = Break of continuity, interval, pause.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 42 As Peace should still her wheaten Garland weare, And stand a Comma 'tweene their amities. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 51 Weele point our speech With amorous kissing, kissing commaes. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 335 Albeit that it seemeth no Comma can bee made (as it were) from the highest Climate to the lowest Center in regard of the litterall wordes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 71 Though a truce may give a comma or colon to the war, nothing under a peace can put a perfect period thereunto. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 285 A lady who writes so easily that there hardly seems to be a comma for her mind between any two subjects under the sun, and never a full stop.

3. *Music.* A minute 'interval' or difference of pitch; *esp.* (1) the comma of Didymus or common

comma, which is the difference between four perfect fifths, and two octaves and a major third, from a given note (ratio 80 : 81); (2) the Pythagorean comma, or the difference between twelve perfect fifths, and seven octaves, from a given note.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Betwixt *mi* and *fa* is not a full halfe note, but lesse than halfe a note by a comma. **1609** DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 18 A Tone .. consisting of two smaller Semitones, and one Comma. **1796** BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 400 When I hear the greatest masters dispute whether the interval from one sound to another ought to consist of 5, 7, or 9 commas. **1879** GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 749 Bassett's comma valve .. by which the error existing between major and minor tones may be corrected. *Ibid.* II. 333 Minor tones are less than major by a comma.

4. A mark, the same as that used in punctuation, but placed above the line as a quotation-mark: that at the beginning of the quotation or line is inverted, that at the end erect (thus '...'); and both are commonly doubled (thus "..."). Now called *inverted commas*.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 89 Distinguish'd by commas (as y^e^ Printers call y^m^) at the side. **1784** WATT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 330 *note*, To authenticate the date of the author's ideas, the parts of it which are contained in the present letter are marked with double commas. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iii. 99 The reader must not take it for granted, even where inverted commas denote a closer attention to the text, that nothing is omitted. **1857** H. BREEN *Blemishes Mod. Eng. Lit.* 272 Without inverted commas, or any other marks to show that the writer intended it as a quotation. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* III. 647/1 Turned commas, which designate extracts.

5. Any comma-like dot or point.

1801–15 FUSELI *Lect. Art* x. (1848) 531 Of the milliards of commas, or points, that nature mediately or immediately produces, no two are alike.

6. *Comma* (*butterfly*): a butterfly (*Grapta Comma album*) which has a white comma-shaped mark on the underside of the wing.

1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Butterflies* 57 The Comma-Butterfly breeds twice a year. **1797** DONOVAN *Brit. Insects* VI. 45 In colours and markings the Comma Butterfly seems at first sight allied to *Papilio Urticæ* (Tortoiseshell). **1827** *Butterfly Collector's Vade-m.* 68 English name, Comma.

7. *Comma* (*bacillus*): a bacillus of curved shape, said to be present in cholera.

1886 E. CROOKSHANK *Pract. Bacteriology* 137 The curved rods, or commas, are about half the length of a tubercle-bacillus. *Ibid.* 140 The comma-bacilli are aerobic [=living in the air].

8. *Comb., comma escapement, comma-shaped* adj.

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. 196 The French have sometimes employed a construction [in watches] somewhat similar, which they call the comma scapement. **1884** RAY LANKESTER in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 2/1 Dr. Koch had discovered a comma-shaped bacillus as the cause of cholera.

Hence **Co·mma** *v.*, to punctuate with commas.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 223 Grotius pretends the text is not rightly comma'd.

† **Comma·cerate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *commacerāt-* ppl. stem of *commacerāre*, f. *com-* intensive + *macerāre* to macerate, *fig.* vex, torment.] *trans.* To make lean; to mortify, harass, torment. Hence **Comma·cerating** *vbl. sb.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* E ij b, One true point whereof well set downe will more excruciate and commacerate him. **1599** — *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 296 In continual commacerating him with dread and terror.

† **Comma·culate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *commaculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *commaculāre* to stain or defile all over, f. *com-* intensive + *maculāre* to spot, stain.] Stained or defiled all over.

1570 *Maddeis Proclam.* in *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 101 With blude commaculate. **1646** BUCK *Rich. III* 9 A Character (not so commaculate and mixt as passionate and purblinde pens have dasht it).

† **Comma·culate,** *v. Obs.* [see prec. and -ATE[3].] *trans.* To stain, spot, or defile all over. Chiefly *fig.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* VII. 3046 Sinne, that doth commaculate The soule of man. **1666** COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 462 Commaculated with dirt or ink. **1684** N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* iii. 17 Those differences of Readings which .. commaculated the holy Text.

Hence † **Commacula·tion,** defilement, stain.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* IV. 3 So farre they were from any commaculation of vice.

Commador(e, obs. f. COMMODORE.

Command (kǝmɑ·nd), *v.* Forms: 3–5 **comaund(e,** 3–6 **comand(e,** 3–7 **commaund(e, -ande,** (4 **comandi, komand(e,** 5 **co(m)mawnd, -ound, -awunde**), 3– **command.** Also 3 **cumaund,** 3–5 **-and(e,** (5 **cummawunde**). *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **commanded,** (formerly, 4 **cumand, komande,** 4–5 **comand(e, -aund(e,** 5 **commaunde**). [ME. *coma(u)nde-n*, a. OF. *cumande-r, comande-r* (= Pr., Sp. *comandar*, It. *commandāre*) :—late L. or Romanic *commandā-re*, f. *com-* intensive + *mandāre* to commit, give in charge, enjoin.

The primary sense of L. *mandāre* (f. *manus* hand + *dare* to give) was 'to give into any one's hand or charge', a sense retained by the ancient compound *commendāre* to COMMEND, the vowel-change in which shows its prehistoric antiquity. In late historic times, new compounds were formed on the type of the simple verb, as *demandāre, remandāre*, and in still later, *commandāre*, which also took the later sense of the simple *mandāre*, 'to order, enjoin'. *Commendāre* and *commandāre* occur indiscriminately, in both senses, in med. Latin (see DuCange). In OF. *cumander, comander* was both 'to commend' and 'to command'; and so in ME. Subsequently the former sense became obs. in both: in Fr. being taken up by the new compound *recommander*; in English for this sense *commend* was taken afresh from Latin, and *recomaund* at length assimilated to it as *recommend*.]

I. *Simple sense. trans.* To order, enjoin, bid with authority or influence. Properly said of persons, but also *fig.* of things.

The original complete construction was with accusative of the thing enjoined and dative of the person to whom the injunction is given: L. *hoc tibi mando, commendo*; Fr. *je le lui commande*. In ME. the dative was sometimes expressed by *to*, 'all thingis that I comaunde to thee', but usually without it; hence the construction was formally two objects, 'I command *thee this*', the distinction of which as indirect and direct, has tended in many cases to be lost sight of. Either object may be unexpressed, leaving the other apparently as the sole object. The original accusative is often represented by a clause or infinitive phrase, 'I command him *to come*, or *that he come*'; in which case the remaining personal object is apt to be viewed as direct, although it is historically a dative; cf. F. *commande aux esclaves de venir*, command (to) the slaves to come. Either object, if it be a sb. or pronoun, may become the subject in the passive voice; 'that which is commanded', 'he is commanded to go'.

1. with direct and indirect object (the latter formerly often with *to*).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6809 Noght þat allon i comande 3ou. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 258 [It] that commaundyt is him to. **1382** WYCLIF *Jer.* i. 17 Alle thingus that I comaunde to thee. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 2 (MS. Harl. 3490) [I] me recommaunde To him [Richard II] which all me may commaunde. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48 b, To command obedyence to other. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 271 Will your Grace command mee any seruice to the worlds end. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxi. 2 The king hath commanded me a businesse. **1615** BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. § 62 A iust man doth not command to another man, any thing but that which he doth vnderstand. **1628** HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 70 You shall .. be commanded a greater matter. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 747 Defaming what God .. commands to som, leaves free to all. *Mod.* What the Queen commands you, must be done.

† **b.** with the direct object expressed by a clause (or sentence). *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 20687 Now i cumaund þe Mi moder bodi kep wel to me. *c* **1314** *Guy Warw.* (A.) 203 He .. him hete & comandi þat he in to chaumber went. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 8 Comaunde him þat he come. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 He comaunded to all .. þat þai schuld forsake all þat þai had. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 66 Be stylle, beshers, I commawnd you. **1611** BIBLE *Neh.* xiii. 20, I commanded the Leuites that they should cleanse themselues.

c. with direct object represented by an infinitive (formerly with *for to*; also often, as in Shaks., without *to*: cf. *bid them go*).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 5986 Als he has comanded vs to do. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 236 Of what kin he were kome [he] komanded him telle. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 477 This child I am comanded for to take. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxxii. 119 Þus 3e comaunded youre knyghtis for to saie. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. vi. 12 Command the Citizens make Bonfires. **1594** MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iii, The dream .. Commands me leave these unrenowmed reams [realms]. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 21 Cardinall Wolsey .. commaunded all his servaunts to vse no French. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scriptures we are commanded to search. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 169 He then commanded his men to row up to that side. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 260 The Princess Anne .. had commanded him to assure her illustrious relatives at the Hague that, etc.

d. in place of the infinitive there is occasionally a sb. with *to*, 'to command a person *to* a thing', thus reversing the original construction. *arch.* or *Obs.* (cf. sense 6).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 377 These [stoppes] cannot I command to any vtterance of hermony. **1610** — *Temp.* I. i. 23 If you can command these Elements to silence. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 62 Your majesty may command me to anything.

2. With the indirect object only: = To give commandment (to); to order, charge.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6816 (Cott.) Als i haue comanded to þe [*later MS.* comaundide þe]. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 434 Þer weren noon ordre, but ilche man myȝte ylyche comaunde to oþer. **1382** — *Josh.* i. 9, I comaunde to thee [*præcipio tibi*] tak coumfort. *Ibid.* i. 10 Josue comaundide to the pryncis of the puple, seiynge. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 33 Iacob had made an end of commanding his sonnes. **1625** BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 68 God gaue authoritie to the Husband to command his Wife in lawfull things. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 111 He can speak nothing but as God shall command him.

3. With the direct object only: To bid, order, ordain, appoint, prescribe. **a.** object a *sb.* or *pron.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 10676 (Cott.) It was .. commandid in þair ald lai. *Ibid.* 12639 þat þai comaund wald or bide .. he dide. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxiii. (1839) 254 What so euere ȝee commanden, it schall be don. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* IV. 10 (Harl. MS.), I seide .. þat if too Ivelis wer commaundid, þe lesse were to be chosyne. **1549** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 87 Make vs to loue that whiche thou doest commaunde. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. v. 101 Sir Pierce .. commands the contrary. **1603** — *Meas. for M.* V. i. 463 It was commanded so. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. vii. 272 He searcheth whether malice did not command that oath. **1793** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 296 That court had power to command the execution of it. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 167 The rule of life which religion commands.

b. object a *clause* (or sentence).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 2431 (Cott.) Þe king .. commaunded thoruout al his land Men suld him mensk. *Ibid.* 4417 Putefar þan comanded son þat ioseph suld be tan. *a* **1400** *Isumbras* 265 The sowdane .. command that they solde be broghte. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 50 (Mätz.) The fyft commaundes, thou shalle forsake Fornycayon. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. IV. 201. **1611** BIBLE *Neh.* xiii. 19, I commanded that the gates should be shut. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 531 Then strait commands that at the warlike sound .. be upreard His mighty Standard. *Mod.* The Queen has commanded that specimens be submitted to her.

† **c.** object an *infin. Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 63 Þan comandid Harald Þo londes to destroie. *c* **1425** *Seven Sag.* (P.) 548 The emperour comandede anone, Afftir the childe for to goon. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 34 b, [He] commanded to sadle his hors. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xix. 7 Why did Moses then command to giue a writing of diuorcement.

d. The object is often a *sb.* or *pronoun* with *infin. passive*: thus, instead of 'he commanded (some one) *to bring the prisoners*', or 'he commanded *that the prisoners should be brought*', the usual phrase is, 'he commanded *the prisoners to be brought*', where the italicized words are historically only the direct object; but the construction simulates that in 1 b, 'he commanded *the men to be silent* (= he commanded *them silence*), where both objects are actually present.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xviii. 25 His lord comaundide hym to be sold [*so all 16th c. vv.* (exc. *Rhem.* 'commaunded that he should be sold') and *Revised* 1881]. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 120 Octavyan .. comaundyd al the World to be discryvyd as subgett unto hym. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. 296 Ordynaunces .. whiche .. she commaunded to be redde. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 33 [Darius] commaunded this sentence to be grauen in his tombe. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* XXV. 6 He .. commanded Paul to be brought [*so all vv.*].

4. *absol.* With no object: To perform the action of commanding; to give commandments.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 29111 (Cott. Galba MS.) We may ensawmple tell how crist cumandes in his godspell. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. 347 It is right esy to commaunde. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 345 The King that may command, intreats. **1625** BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 66 Hee .. beleeues the Magistrate doth neuer command till he smite. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 440 Man to command, and woman to obey.

5. *fig.* in all constructions.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 230 So commaundeþ treuthe. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 34 Love .. Comaundeth me, that it be so. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 584 My sick heart commands mine eyes to watch. **1781** COWPER *Hope* 12 Riches are passed away .. As fortune, vice, or folly may command.

II. *ellipt.* Involving the sense of a verb of motion, of giving, etc.

6. To order to come or go *to, from, into, upon* (a place or action), *away, here, home*, etc. *To command from*: to order to depart or refrain from. (Cf. *To order goods, order any one home, away, off, out.*)

c **1410** *Sir Cleges* 373 He commaundyd Sir Cleges to mete. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 183 The king .. commaunded him to Prison. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 335, I Sir am Dromio, command him away. **1601** — *All's Well* II. i. 27, I am commanded here. **1603** — *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 151 Command these fretting waters from your eies. **1620** *Horæ Subsecivæ* 469 You see I could not command these waues from touching me. **1649** SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 125 To command a Tenant into War against his own Lord. **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1851 V. 72 Commanded home for doing too much. **1688** JER. COLLIER *Sev. Disc.* (1725) 159 When he [a soldier] is commanded upon a hazardous Action. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 214, I .. charged them .. to command them off. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* X. (1757) 294 Coming .. within reach of our musquets, we with them commanded her on board of us.

b. *fig.* To cause to come; to send with authority.

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XXV. 21, I will command [Vulg. *dabo*, WYCL. give, COVERD. send] my blessing vpon you. **1781** COWPER *Hope* 669 See me sworn to serve thee [Truth], and command A painter's skill into a poet's hand.

† **c.** *techn.* To cause to move, drive, actuate. *Obs.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 179 Besides the commanding heavy Work about, the Wheel rids Work faster off than the Pole can do. *Ibid.* 200 Your Leg may .. command the Pole down again.

† **7.** To order to be given; to demand with authority. Sometimes *of* or *from* a person. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 15 All that may be, commaund and looke for at my handes. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, V. i. 49 Let my Soueraigne .. Command my eldest Sonne, nay all my sonnes, as pledges. **1611** — *Cymb.* I. v. 9, I beseech your Grace .. wherefore you have Commanded of me these most poysonous Compounds. **1786** MRS. A. M. BENNET *Juv. Indiscretions* V. 122 He presented, at her command, a rose that he gathered .. Again a flower was commanded.

III. To have power to order; to have at or under command or disposal; to control, dominate.

8. *trans.* To have authority over; to be master of; to hold in control or subjection; to sway, rule. (The object was orig. *dative* as in 2; hence in ME. with *to*.)

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* ix. 13 [12] The trees speken to the viyn, Com, and comaunde to vs [*impera nobis*]. — *Dan.* ii. 39 The thrid rewme .. whiche shal comaunde to al erthe. **1590** MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii, The haughty Dane commands the narrow seas. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 38 Thou art Protector, And lookest to command the Prince and Realme. **1630** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 373 The Knights of Jerusalem .. command all in all here. **1776** C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 153 Whoever commands the sea commands the town. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 601 Tigers fierce command the shuddering wood.

fig. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 32 This other [Key] doth command a little doore. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 481 The mind that can..command the lyre. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxviii, My harp would prelude woe—I cannot all command the strings.

b. *absol.*; rarely with *over*.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 9 Vertue he had, deseruing to command. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 75 The great Cham..commandeth ouer one of the greatest..Empires of the World. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 4 The Kings of England have commaunded from .. Orkney to the Pyrene Mountaines. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi. (1675) 238 It is .. requisite that the Prince know how to command well. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 302 Persons..born to command.

fig. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I, Where and when your Religion hath most absolutely commanded..Atheisme hath most abounded. 1866 in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. lxiii, Imperial Psalms, that command over all affections.

9. To be commander or captain of (a force, fortress, ship, or the like).

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iv, Æneas may command as many Moors As in the sea are little water-drops. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 19 Those he commands, moue onely in command, Nothing in loue. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 307 This city..was commanded by governor Carleton. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 11 Captain Lutwidge commanded another bomb-vessel. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 140 To dispose of all the beaver they take, to the trader who commands the camp. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 633 He still continued to command his old soldiers.

b. *absol.* To be commander, have the command.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 57 A disaster of warre that Cæsar him selfe could not haue preuented, if he had beene there to command. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 266 Colonel Forbes .. commanded at the siege. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 279 No Nenadowitsch now commanded on the Drina.

10. To be master of (oneself, one's emotions, feelings, etc.); to hold in check, control, restrain (the passions). Formerly also with *over*.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 316 He enjoyeth true tranquillitie .. commanding over the unpure affections of the flesh. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Tis reasons glorie to commaund affects. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* v. iv, Command thyself, and then thou'rt right. Command thy will, thy foul desires .. Command thy mind, and make that pure. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 162 He cannot command himself. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. xv. 126, F. commanded his temper. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* (1842) 85 Can I command my feelings?

11. To have (a thing) at one's bidding, or within one's power for use or enjoyment; to have at disposal or within one's reach or grasp.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 463 It is in mine authoritie to command The Keyes of all the Posternes. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. ii, Could you not command your leisure one hour longer? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xiv. 412 Those who deserve no beere may command the best wine. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I, 'Tis not in mortals to command success, But we'll do more Sempronius, we'll deserve it. *c* 1790 J. WILLOCK *Voy.* ix. 273 The safest .. passage .. lies through these islands, as, in case of a storm, ships can always command a port. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 247 It is not every day I can command that sum [fifty guineas]. 1817 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. 34 *note*, Such an increase as will enable the mass of the society to command more food. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* iii. 39 All the skill which the sculptor could command.

12. To have (a person or his services) at one's call or disposal.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vocab.* 10 If euer he may do him any frendship..he shal commaund him. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 23 Command me while I liue. 1593—2 *Hen. VI*, IV. v. 7 Such ayd as I can spare you shall command. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xix. 147 If any of us can be of use .. you sure ought to command us.

b. *phr.* Yours (etc.) *to command* (†*to be commanded*): i. e. for you to command or dispose of.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 164 b, The somme of the Archebyshoppes letters was..that he is all his to commaunde. 1575 FERRERS in *Gascoigne's Princely Pleas.* (1821) 9 The Lake, the Lodge, the Lord, are yours now to command. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 15 Which Subscription.. shall passe in this or the like Order : .. Your L[ordships] in whatsoever to be commanded .. Your Honours ever to be commanded, etc. 1626 in Lithgow *Trav.* x. (1682) 467 Your Lordships to command to serve you. 1859 W. COLLINS *After Dark* 49 (Hoppe) Yours to command, Thomas Boxsius.

13. To secure by just claim or rightful title; to exact, compel (respect, confidence, sympathy, etc.).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 8 This place commands my patience. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 306 A great man commands the affection of the people. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. 225 She..must..command your sympathy. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. 9 They will..command the confidence which they really deserve. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 943/2 His literary criticisms..when they fail to command our assent, nearly always command our admiration.

14. To dominate by reason of (superior) local or strategic position; to control by overlooking or over-topping; *spec.* said of the artillery of a fortified eminence. Also *intr.* with *over*.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1228 The place itself was..impregnable..by reason that it commanded over the Danubie. 1625 BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 501 The vantage ground of Truth: a hill not to be commanded. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 109 The Guns cannot command from one Side to the other. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 90 Strong castles which commanded the principle defiles. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 600 A strong-built tower, commanding o'er the Loire. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Later Hist. Rome* (1846) I. vii. 273 Steep cliffs overhanging the sea, and..commanding a small harbour. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 7 The..Spanish Peninsula ..commanding the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

b. To have within range of vision, look down upon or over, overlook.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 409 His Head the Hills commands. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 581 An ell or two of prospect we command. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. ii, Commanding the rich scenes beneath, The windings of the Forth and Teith. 1874 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 7 My bedroom window commanded..a very lovely view.

c. *absol.*

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. 198 A princely Castle in the mid'st commands. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 614. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 66 A battery..which would have commanded to the Lake. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 3 Far as human optics may command.

15. To cover (with a gun, fowling-piece, etc.).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. (1681) 252 You may command her [Pheasant] at pleasure with your Fowling-piece. *Ibid.* 253 A Bird .. somewhat troublesome to discover, whereby to command him by a Fowling-piece.

16. *To command a suit of cards*: see quot.

1862 'CAVENDISH' [H. JONES] *Whist* (1870) 28 A suit is commanded..by the hand that holds a sufficient number of winning cards in it to make every trick. 1874 *Mod. Hoyle* 12 The ten and the nine command that suit.

† **IV. 17.** = COMMEND. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2411 Comaundez me to þat cor tays, your comlych fere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1333 Vn-to 3oure mekill maieste my modire I comande. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 298 Comande me till oure gentill kynge. 1444 *Paston Lett.* I. 60 Right worchepfull cosyn I comand me to you. *c* 1450 *Merlin* viii. 130 Kynge Ban and his brother .. Comaunded theire londes in the kepynge of Leonces. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2801 The knycht, the wich in to hir keping vas, Sche had commandit to hir cussynece.

b. *To command to God*: to commend to His keeping; cf. 'To say *adieu!*' or 'good bye!'

c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 72 So he hym comaunded to god, and bad hym come on the morowe. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* (1888) 16 To god I comande the by thys wrytyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. x. 10 They .. commaunded themselfe into the kepyng of God. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 168 So he toke his leue of the ladye, and she commaunded hym to God.

Command (kŏmā·nd), *sb.* For forms see *v.* [cf. F. *commande* 13th c. (= Pr. *comanda*), f. *commander* to COMMAND; but the English word does not certainly appear before 16th c., so that it may have been formed here on the verb: cf. *demand, order, call*, and the modern *invite*.

(An apparent example in *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 13848 is perh. an error for *couenand* covenant, as in Cott. MS.)]

1. The act of commanding; the utterance or expression of an authoritative order or injunction; bidding.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* IV. iii. 5 One that attends your Ladiships command. 1611 BIBLE *Job* XXXIX. 27 Doeth the Eagle mount vp at thy commaund? 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xiii. 44, I am always willing to obey your commands. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. i. 91 A command is a signification of desire; but is distinguished ..by this peculiarity: that the party to whom it is directed is liable to evil from the other, in case he comply not with the desire. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xii. 171 Her suggestion being fully understood to be a command.

b. In various phrases, as *at one's command, on command*, etc. *Word of command*: see quot. 1853.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 198 What we will do, we do vpon command. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 224 They shall goe forward Kate at thy command. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 15 The next thing to be observed .. is the Words of Command with readiness to answer and obey. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VII. 544 The appointment, by command of the Prince Regent, of Major General Alten. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., The orders..for certain motions, manœuvres, or evolutions, are called the 'word of command'. *Ibid.*, Officers or troops absent from quarters are said to be 'on command'.

2. An order authoritatively made and remaining in force, a COMMANDMENT.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 The x. Commandis. *Ibid.* 95 The Sevint Command..Thow sall nocht steil. 1586 Q. ELIZ. *Let.* in *Hist. Eng.* (1702) II. 53 We little thought that one We had raised out of the Dust would .. haue slighted and broken our Commands. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 553 As Papists have done with the second Command. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 652 God so commanded, and left that Command. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 120 It is ill venturing too near the brink of a command. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii, But the command is hard.

3. The faculty of commanding; exercise of authority; rule, control, sway; *spec.* that of a military or naval commander. Also *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 624 Hast thou command? 1604 — *Oth.* V. ii. 331 Your Power, and your Command is taken off. 1608 — *Per.* III. i. 3 Thou, that hast Upon the winds command. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1321 The Queen of Night, whose large Command Rules all the sea and half the Land. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), He assumed an absolute command over his readers. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 354 Men..raised to station and command. 1781–3 — *Lily & Rose* 13 The Lily's height bespoke command. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. ix, High command Spake in his eye.

b. with its scope defined by *of*.

1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. (1688) 71 A Title to the Command of three Nations. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 127 [To] have the command of a ship. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 74 The military Command of the old imperial City. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 546.

c. with *a* and *pl.* Authority.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 244 How in one house Should many people, vnder two commands, Hold amity?

d. *Phrases.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. Pref. to Rdr. **2, 200 French ships, vnder the commaund of Captaine Henry Pay. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 534 A man of great command in this Countie. *c* 1639 *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 429 A battel fought upon the seas, by a ship of brave command. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 58 Having a fleet of thirty ships of war under his command. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., An officer at the head of a troop..garrison .. or detachment is 'in command'.

4. Power of control, disposal, or direction; mastery; possession with full power to use. *Command of language, words*, etc.: facility of expression.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 430 No man had better command of rain and sunshine in his face. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* i. 11 The choice..is within the command of our will. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 20 The..priest behaved himself with great command of his passion. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 189 The familiar use, and absolute command, of the Latin language. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 37, I had sufficient command over myself to suppress my emotions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 231 Having gifts of courage .. and command of money and friends. 1888 J. W. ELSWORTH *Introd. to Braithwait's Strappado* 26 Men inferior to him in command of words.

b. *At command*: ready to receive or obey orders; under one's control; at one's service or disposal; available to use, spend, etc.

1584 WALSINGHAM in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. § 9 And so I humbly take my leave. Your Graces at command, Francis Walsingham. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 His house, his lands, his purse .. were all at his command. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 45 Hast thou not worldly pleasure at command. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 61 Hee is held the only wise man, who hath the world at most command. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. § 6 (1681) 246 With your Spaniel well instructed, and at command. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 1 Yet has he seldom a guinea at command. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* June 649 (Hoppe) The reader's very humible servant at command. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 167 An absolute monarch, with the most perfect military machine at his command.

5. 'Cogent authority, despotism' (J.); coercion.

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* (J.), Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion. 1854 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* 180 Command cannot be otherwise than savage, for it implies an appeal to force, should force be needful.

6. The power of dominating surrounding country in virtue of elevated or strategic position; used *lit.* of the gunshot range of military positions, and also in various transferred senses.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 23, I..gott my fleete out of command of the fortes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 Within command of the flaming swords. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3937/4 Of the whole Fleet only 4 escaped, by getting under the Command of Granville Fort. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 753 His command of the passes of the Alps.

b. *spec.* in *Fortification* (see quots.).

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., A *command in front*, when any eminence is directly facing the work which it commands. A *command in rear* .. A *command by enfilade*. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 40 s.v., The Command of the Bastion over the surrounding country is nineteen feet. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 202 *Command*.. the height of the top of the parapet of a work above the level of the country. 1888 *Times* 20 Aug. 12/1 The Woolwich guns have, the one a command—i. e. a height above the ground of 3 ft. 6 in.

c. Range of vision, outlook, prospect.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.), The steepy stand, Which overlooks the vale with wide command. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 290 The eye..posted on this speculative height Exults in its command.

d. in *Cards*. See quot. and cf. COMMAND *v.* 16.

1874 *Mod. Hoyle* 22 You get rid of the command of your partner's strong suit most readily by leading your highest of the suit. 1880 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* Gloss., *Command of a suit*, having the best cards of that suit.

7. A position in which one commands; *esp.* a military or naval commander's post.

[Cf. 1604 in 3.] *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* X. (1691) 115 Commands in our ordinary Army and Navy. 1764 CROKER *Dict. Arts, Command*, in the royal navy, implies the rank and power of an officer who has the management of a ship of war. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 58 The places and commands which he held under the Crown. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 136 Let us sell the commands of our prospective battles..to the lowest bidder. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 159 District Commands (Home), Aldershot. *Ibid.* 191 Navy Pay..Admiral (home command) £1,825.

8. The body of troops under a commander.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 90 To ride with me him most humbly praying With his command. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 84 Foure shall quickly draw out my Command, Which men are best inclin'd. 1745 EARL SHAFTESB. in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 15 Sir John Ligonier is going from hence with a large command (I am told near 10,000 men). 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xli. 55 Colonel Dodge ordered the command to halt.

9. The district under a commander; or, more generally, under the lordship of any one.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 381 Bury mee..not heere, but in some of your owne commands. 1684 *1st Dk. Beaufort's Progr. Wales* (1864) 1 The generall visitation of his Commands. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5402/3 A Noble Command for Game, about 20 Miles in Circumference. 1871 *Times* 1 June 5/1 The city of Paris is to be divided into four commands.

10. *Comb.*, as **command-in-chief**, supreme military charge (cf. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF); **command-night**, the night on which a theatrical performance, etc., is given by (royal) command.

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